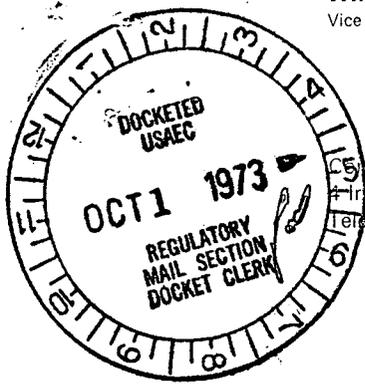


William J. Cahill, Jr.
Vice President



Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.
4 Irving Place, New York, N Y 10003
Telephone (212) 460-3819

September 26, 1973

Re Indian Point Unit No. 3
AEC Docket No. 50-286

Mr. R. C. DeYoung, Assistant Director
for Pressurized Water Reactors
Directorate of Licensing
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D. C. 20545

Regulatory

File Cy.

Dear Mr. DeYoung

In response to your July 5, 1973 letter, a review of the design of liquid tanks that contain radioactivity was performed with regard to possible overflow to other than a controlled water pathway to the environs. For this review, the liquid tanks were categorized into three groups according to their location in the Indian Point Unit No. 3 plant. Specifically, tanks within the containment, Primary Auxiliary Building, fuel-storage building, control building and holdup tank pit are considered as Group "1" tanks; tanks within the turbine hall and diesel generator compartments are considered in Group "2"; and the remaining tanks (which are outside of the above-named structures) are considered in Group "3".

Considering first those tanks in Group "1", the overflow from these tanks has been addressed in the design of building drainage, equipment leakage, and component leakoff to minimize the release of activity during normal plant operations from these buildings. Because certain of the Group "1" tanks can be expected to contain some amounts of radioactivity during plant operations, all provisions for tank overflows, drainage or leakoff provisions, and building floor drains are piped to designated holdup locations and ultimately to the holdup tanks for appropriate sampling for radioactivity (and processing, if any) prior to release from the plant. Thus, overflow from tanks within the Group "1" buildings does not represent an uncontrolled release pathway from the plant.

The Group "2" tanks located within the turbine hall include those tanks necessary for efficient operation of the turbine-generator, condensate and feedwater systems (for example, various condensate drain and drip tanks and turbine oil reservoir tanks). Tanks located within the diesel compartments are those necessary only for operation of the three

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Mr. R. C. DeYoung
Atomic Energy Commission

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diesel engines (for example, fuel day tanks and jacket water tanks). The tanks located in these structures are not expected to contain any radioactivity during plant life.

The Group "3" tanks (those outside the "1" or "2" Groups or structures) are:

- Refueling Water Storage Tanks
- Monitor Tanks (2)
- Primary Water Storage Tank
- Condensate Storage Tank
- Diesel Fuel Oil Storage Tanks (3)
- Miscellaneous Small Tanks (7) for Water Chemical Treatment

Of these tanks, the refueling water storage tank, the monitor tanks, and primary water storage tanks will experience varying levels of radioactivity during plant life and, accordingly, consideration of their overflow has been made in the plant design. Specifically, overflow piping from these tanks is provided and is routed to the waste holdup tank pit sump where control of this plant release is as discussed for the Group "1" tanks above. In addition, level indication is provided in the control room for the primary and refueling water storage tanks and in the Primary Auxiliary Building (Waste Disposal/Boron Recycle Panel) for the monitor tanks to assist operating personnel in avoiding inadvertent overflow of these tanks.

The Condensate Storage Tank may contain very low levels of radioactivity during load follow operations with concurrent steam generator tube leakage and failed fuel. The levels are such, however, that, even if the tank were to overflow every day unnoticed for a full year, the maximum expected release of tritium and I-131 to the river would be about 1% and 0.3%, respectively, of the estimated releases reported in FSAR Table Q11.6-2 and 3 which are well within current regulatory limits. In addition, continuous indication of tank level is provided both locally and on panel SCF in the control room to assist operating personnel in avoiding inadvertent overflow.

The diesel fuel oil storage tanks and miscellaneous small tanks used in connection with chemical treatment of water are not expected to contain any radioactivity during the life of the plant.

Mr. R. C. DeYoung
Atomic Energy Commission

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September 26, 1973

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Based on the above review, no modifications to the plant are considered necessary.

Very truly yours



William J. Cahill, Jr.
Vice President

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