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September 16, 1980
IPN-80-84

Mr. Victor Stello, Jr., Director
Office of Inspection and Enforcement
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20545

EA-80-48

Recd 9/22/80

Subject: Indian Point 3 Nuclear Power Plant
Docket No. 50-286
Inspection 50-286/80-09
Notice of Violation

Dear Sir:

This letter is provided in response to your August 22, 1980 letter concerning inspection 50-286/80-09 conducted at our Indian Point 3 facility on June 24-26, 1980. The items addressed below are keyed to the items as identified in Appendix A to your letter notice of violation.

- A. Technical Specification 6.8 requires that written procedures be established, implemented and maintained covering the activities recommended in Appendix A of Regulatory Guide 1.33, November 1972. This Regulatory Guide requires that procedures for repair or replacement of equipment be prepared prior to beginning of work.

Contrary to the above, as of June 24, 1980, repair of the incore flux monitoring system and replacement of neutron detectors had been conducted without preparation and use of the required procedures.

This is a violation (Civil Penalty - \$4,000).

RESPONSE:

The above described work had previously been classified as not requiring a procedure, other than the radiological control procedures, since it was within the expertise of our personnel. A procedure regarding the flux mapping system repair was prepared and received PORC approval by July 2, 1980. This procedure has been utilized as appropriate for subsequent repair work associated with the flux mapping systems. The lack of this procedure has been further

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discussed with all department heads at the site and those personnel have been directed to perform a review of all operations performed by their respective departments to assure that they are in full compliance with Technical Specification 6.8 and the referenced Appendix A to Regulatory Guide 1.33. This review will be completed by September 30, 1980. We feel that these actions will assure that this item will not recur. The Authority admits to the item A finding.

- B. 10CFR 20.101(a) limits the total occupational dose received per calendar quarter by individuals in restricted areas to 18 3/4 rems to the extremities, and 7 1/2 rems to the skin of the whole body. In addition, if certain specified conditions are met, Section 20.101(b) allows whole body exposures of 3 rems per calendar quarter.

Contrary to the above, during the second calendar quarter of 1980 (April-June), two individuals sustained whole body exposures of 4.208 rems and 4.130 rems respectively. Additionally, one of the individuals sustained exposure of the skin of 8.180 rems and the other sustained extremity exposure of 43.668 rems.

This is an infraction (Civil Penalty - \$3,000).

RESPONSE:

Letters were sent to your Region I Office on July 11, 1980 and July 16, 1980 reporting the radiation exposures of the individuals involved in that incident and listing radiation exposures for those same individuals for the quarter in question and for the year-to-date. Further confirmation of the extremity portion of these exposures was performed under the observation of NRC staff members by performance of a neutron activation analysis procedure at a nuclear research facility. The individuals involved in this over-exposure incident have been restricted so that they cannot perform any work involving radiation exposure during the third quarter of 1980. At the end of this period a further evaluation will be performed to determine whether they should remain restricted from radiation exposure for the balance of the year. We feel that the corrective actions addressed in item A above along with communication to other radiation workers at the site of the circumstances involved in this radiation exposure will avoid recurrence of any such radiation exposure in the future. The Authority admits to the item B finding.

- C. 10CFR 20.202 requires that each licensee supply appropriate personnel monitoring equipment and require its use by each individual who enters a restricted area under such circumstances that he receives, or is likely to receive, a dose in any calendar quarter in excess of 25 percent of the

applicable value specified in paragraph (a) of Section 20.101.

Contrary to the above, on June 24, 1980 during repair of incore flux detector drive components, two individuals received radiation doses to the extremities in excess of 25 percent of the value specified in 10CFR 20.201(a) and appropriate extremity monitoring equipment was not supplied.

This is an infraction (Civil Penalty - \$3,000).

RESPONSE:

The procedure described as part of the corrective actions for item A above specifically requires that for any work on the in-core flux detectors extremity dosimetry will be required and issued and therefore we feel that this action will avoid any recurrence of this item of non-compliance relating to these systems. The Authority admits to the item C finding.

D. Technical Specification 6.11 requires that procedures for personnel radiation protection shall be provided consistent with the requirements of 10CFR 20 and shall be followed in all operations involving personnel radiation exposure.

1. Radiological and Environmental Services Procedure No. RE-HPP-2.4, "Containment Entry", requires in Section 7 that a "Condition at Time of Containment Entry Form" be completed prior to containment entry.

Contrary to the above, the "fractional part of MPC in containment" and "areas to be surveyed" sections of the entry form were not completed for a containment entry made by personnel to repair an incore flux detector drive on June 24, 1980.

This is a deficiency (Civil Penalty - \$1,000).

RESPONSE:

The fractional part of MPC in containment had been determined by samples taken before the containment entry in question. Analysis had been completed and the MPC of the containment atmosphere had been calculated and verified to be less than 25% of MPC permissible under 10 CFR Part 20 and also to be properly related to readings of the R-11/12 monitors which continuously monitor containment atmosphere. This information demonstrated that an assessment of the potential radiological hazard from atmospheric radioactivity had been determined and all of this information was attached to the form "Conditions at Time of Containment Entry" as required by RE-HPP-2.4. Although the information required by the form was not physically transferred to the

form itself this information had been obtained, evaluated, assessed and appropriately attached to the form.

With respect to the areas to be surveyed, the REA for the containment entry (No. 1645) specifically addressed areas to be surveyed for this containment entry and this REA was also issued prior to entry and provided necessary information for surveys to be performed and was filed with the containment entry form as noted above. Again in this case all necessary information was collected, assessed and evaluated and was filed with the Containment Entry form although it was not physically transferred to the form. Although a literal transfer of the information from one piece of paper to the other was not completed, the intent of the procedure was complied with and we feel that a civil penalty associated with the deficiency identified in Item D.1 is not justified based on the mitigating circumstances described above.

2. Radiological and Environmental Services Procedure No. RE-HPP-4.1, "Issuance and Control of Personnel Dosimetry", requires in Section 7.1.5.2 that extremity dosimetry should be issued when it is likely that extremity dose will exceed 5 times the whole body exposure and be greater than 500 mrem/hr to the extremity.

This procedure for personnel radiation protection is not consistent with the requirements of 10CFR 20.202, "Personnel Monitoring", in that it does not provide adequate guidance for extremity monitoring if personnel exposures in any calendar quarter are likely to exceed 25 percent of the applicable value specified in paragraph (a) of Section 10.101.

This is a deficiency (Civil Penalty - \$1,000).

RESPONSE:

The Authority submits that section 7.1.5.2 of this procedure does require compliance with 10CFR 20.202, "Personnel Monitoring", in that it does provide guidance for extremity monitoring of personnel exposures in any calendar quarter that are likely to exceed 25% of the applicable values specified in paragraph (a) of 10CFR 20.202. Section 7.1.5 of the procedure requires that "in cases where the normal dosimetry (whole body) badge does not respond to the radiation types and/or energies expected to be present in the radiation fields or does not appropriately monitor sections of the body, supplementary measurements with other devices shall be made to evaluate total personnel exposure". It further states in section 7.1.5.2, "extremity dosimetry should be issued when it is likely that the extremity dose will exceed 5 times the whole body exposure and be greater than 500 mrem/hr to the extremity. It further states that "for those

instances, when the expected extremity dose should exceed 3,000 mR during the monitoring period, a dosimeter of the appropriate range shall be issued in conjunction with the badge. (That is when the extremity exposure is expected to be greater than 3,000 mR total for the quarter not only must the extremity badge be issued, but also a dosimeter must be issued to monitor this exposure). In essence, this requires that when the total exposure to the extremities is expected to be greater than 3,000 mR (16% of the quarterly extremity limit) not only the extremity film badge but also a dosimeter must be issued to the individual involved for use on the extremity. This meets the requirements of 10CFR 20.202 since extremity monitoring is required whenever the total extremity dose is expected to exceed 25% of the 18 3/4 rem quarterly limit. We feel therefore for item D.2 that we clearly comply with all the regulatory requirements, but perhaps some confusion could be caused by the manner in which this section of the referenced procedure was worded. We will revise that procedure in order to more clearly state the original intent by September 30, 1980. We feel, therefore, because of the above explanation that this is not an item of non-compliance and that there should be no civil penalty assessed for this item.

- E. 10CFR 50.72 requires that each licensee notify the NRC Operations Center as soon as possible and in all cases within one hour of the occurrence of any event meeting the criteria of 10CFR 20.403. 10CFR 20.403 requires each licensee to notify the NRC of any incident involving licensed material which may have caused or threatens to cause exposure of the whole body of any individual to 5 rems or more of radiation.

Contrary to the above, on June 24, 1980 during an incident involving work on incore flux detector components, three individuals were exposed to radiation which may have caused whole body exposures in excess of 5 rems and the NRC Operations Center was not notified.

This is an infraction (Civil Penalty - \$0).

RESPONSE:

Notification was provided to the site inspector within approximately 2 hours of the incident although we recognize that the necessary notification of the NRC operations center within 1 hour was not accomplished. Staff personnel have been reeducated on the need to provide a timely notification to the NRC. Site procedures, specifically procedures AP-8 and RE-HPI-10.2, have been revised to provide more explicit directions to site personnel to assure that a timely 1 hour notification will be provided and that this item will not recur.

This letter is provided in compliance with the requirements of 10CFR 2.205. Upon notification from the Commission of their decision regarding the Civil Penalty, the Authority will remit a check for the amount required.

Very truly yours,


George T. Berry
President and Chief
Operating Officer

cc: Mr. T. Rebelowski
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