

NRG DISTRIBUTION FOR PART 50 DOCKET MATERIAL

TO: Mr. J. G. Keppler

FROM: Wisconsin Public Service Corp.
Green Bay, Wisconsin
E. W. James

DATE OF DOCUMENT
8/13/76

DATE RECEIVED
8/23/76

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DESCRIPTION

Ltr. trans the following:

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PLANT NAME: (1-P)

ENCLOSURE

Enviromental Tech Spec Report (ETSR-76-5) concerning the plant computer operating in an impaired condition with no computer failure alarm.
(ETSR-76-6) concerning a release being made from the waste neutralizing tank without being neutralized or sampled prior to release.

(3-P)

SAFETY		FOR ACTION/INFORMATION		ENVIRO 8/30/76		RJL	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ASSIGNED AD:				ASSIGNED AD:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BRANCH CHIEF:	Schwencer (3)			BRANCH CHIEF:			
PROJECT MANAGER:				PROJECT MANAGER:			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LIC. ASST.:	Sheppard (Lm.)			LIC. ASST.:			

INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REG FILE		SYSTEMS SAFETY		PLANT SYSTEMS		SITE SAFETY &	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NRC PDR		HEINEMAN		TEDESCO		ENVIRO ANALYSIS	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I & E (2)		SCHROEDER		BENAROYA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DENTON & MULLER	
OELD				LAINAS			
GOSSICK & STAFF		ENGINEERING		IPPOLITO		ENVIRO TECH.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MIPC		MACCARRY		KIRKWOOD		ERNST	
CASE		KNIGHT			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BALLARD	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HANAUER		SIHWEIL		OPERATING REACTORS		SPANGLER	
HARLESS		PAWLICKI		STELLO			
						SITE TECH.	
PROJECT MANAGEMENT		REACTOR SAFETY		OPERATING TECH.		GAMMILL	
BOYD		ROSS		EISENHUT		STEPP	
P. COLLINS		NOVAK		SHAO		HULMAN	
HOUSTON		ROSZTOCZY		BAER			
PETERSON		CHECK		BUTLER		SITE ANALYSIS	
MELTZ			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GRIMES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	VOLLMER	
HELTEMES		AT & I				BUNCH	
SKOVHOLT		SALTZMAN				J. COLLINS	
		RUTBERG				KREGER	

EXTERNAL DISTRIBUTION			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LPDR: Kewaunee, WI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAT LAB: NONE		BROOKHAVEN NAT LAB
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TIC:	REG. VIE		ULRIKSON(ORNL)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSIC:	LA PDR		
ASLB:	CONSULTANTS		
ACRS CYS HOLDING/SENT			

CONTROL NUMBER

8608

D. LANHAM

WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION



P.O. Box 1200, Green Bay, Wisconsin 54305

August 13, 1976

Mr. J. G. Keppler, Reg Dir
Office of Inspection & Enforcement
Region III
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
799 Roosevelt Road
Glen Ellyn, IL 60137



Dear Mr. Keppler:

Subject: Docket 50-305
Operating License DPR-43
Environmental Tech Spec Reports
ETSR 76-5 and 76-6

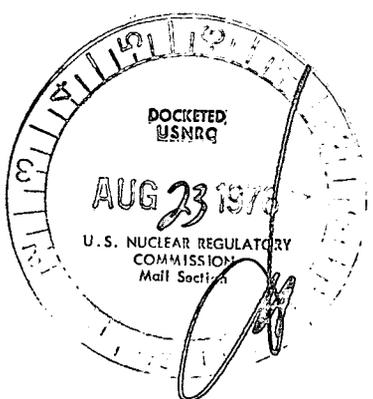
In accordance with Environmental Technical Specifications, Sections 5.2 and 5.4, the attached reports, ETSR 76-5 and 76-6 are being submitted.

Very truly yours,

E. W. James
Senior Vice President
Power Supply & Engineering

EWJ:sna
Attach.

cc - Dir, Office of Inspection & Enforcement
US NRC, Washington, D.C. 20555
Dir, Office of Management Information &
Program Control, US NRC, Washington, D. C. 20555



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AUG 16 1976

ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION REPORT
Number ETSR 76-5

August 13, 1976

Kewaunee Nuclear Power Plant

Docket: 50-305

Operating License: DPR-43

Description of Event: The plant computer operated in an impaired condition with no computer failure alarm. All readings remained the same for a two hour period and, as a result, the recorded circulating water box temperatures cannot be verified as accurate, even though they were recorded as required by Environmental Technical Specification monitoring requirements. This event is similar to ETSR 76-2 and ETSR 76-4.

Cause of Event: Impaired computer condition with no alarm. If it had been known that the plant computer had failed, manual monitoring could have been accomplished.

Environmental Implications: None -- Plant was at a constant power, therefore, the circulating water discharge temperatures should have remained constant. The intent of the monitoring requirement is to insure that CW discharge temperature and rate of change of temperature does not exceed limits. The plant was not operated in a condition that would have changed the discharge temperature.

Corrective Measures: Discharge CW temperature continuous monitoring recorder has been budgeted. (DCR 543) Design Change is in progress. This will then give two separate monitoring systems besides a manual back-up system.

ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION REPORT
Number ETSR 76-6

August 13, 1976

Kewaunee Nuclear Power Plant

Docket: 50-305

Operating License: DPR-43

Description of Event: A release was made from the waste neutralizing tank without being neutralized or sampled prior to release as required by Environmental Technical Specification section 3.2.2. The waste released was obtained from the sulfuric acid storage tank.

Cause of Event: The waste neutralizing tank drain valve was either left open after the completion of a previous non-radiological release or inadvertently opened between the time of the last release and prior to this inadvertent release.

Environmental Implications: In order to assess the environmental implications of the discharge of 3340 gallons of concentrated H_2SO_4 to the circulating water, the following assumptions which represent the "worst case" conditions were made and may not be the actual series of events which took place.

The assumptions are as follows:

1. The flow rate of acid to the circulating water was constant, at the maximum flow from the waste neutralizing tank, of 50 GPM.
2. The duration of discharge was 67 minutes.
3. The pH of the concentrated H_2SO_4 was 0.5.
4. The calculated pH of the circulating water was 4.41 from the point of acid discharge to the outfall of the circulating water discharge structure.

Using the above assumptions and the calculated pH of 4.41, it is reasonable to assume 100% mortality of all planktonic (or entrained) organisms in the circulating water for the entire period of acid discharge. These planktonic organisms include all phytoplankton; zooplankton; fish eggs; fish larvae and probably the periphyton attached to the discharge structure.

Motile organisms (fish predominantly) in the discharge area would exhibit an avoidance reaction and fish mortalities are highly unlikely. The probable destruction of all organisms in the circulating water should not produce any long term effects due to the rapid recruitment of planktonic

species. Also, there are no species of fish that spawn in the area at this time of year; hence, fish egg mortalities would be low and would not represent a detectable impact. Fish larvae in the area are likely to be predominantly alewife (alosa pseudoharengus).

Monthly chemical and biological sampling in the KNPP vicinity is scheduled for August 23, 24 and 25 and if there are any other effects due to the acid discharge, they will be noted at that time.

Corrective Measures: The drain valve was closed and the remaining acid waste in the tank sampled to determine pH and total solids. Current procedures were reviewed and found adequate as long as they are implemented properly.