

Docket No. 50-220

DEC 1 0 1974

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Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation
ATTN: Mr. Philip D. Raymond
Vice President - Engineering
300 Erie Boulevard West
Syracuse, New York 13202

Gentlemen:

Our review of your Technical Specifications related to installed filter systems indicates a need for additional Limiting Conditions for Operation (LCO) and Surveillance Requirements. These are required in order to ensure high confidence that the systems will function reliably, when needed, at a degree of efficiency equal to or better than that assumed in the accident analyses.

In order to assist you in the preparation of appropriate revisions, we have prepared model Technical Specifications which include LCO's, Surveillance Requirements and Bases for the following Nine Mile Point Unit 1 systems:

- 1) Control Room Air Treatment Systems
- 2) Standby Gas Treatment System

You are requested to submit by not later than January 30, 1975, an application for amendment to your license that would change the Technical Specifications related to installed filter systems so as to be in conformance with the requirements in the enclosed model Technical Specifications.

Sincerely,

Original Signed

George Lear, Chief
Operating Reactors Branch #3
Directorate of Licensing

Enclosure:
Model BWR Technical Specifications

cc: See next page

OFFICE >	ORB#3 <i>CJD</i>	ORB#3					<i>April 26,</i>
SURNAME >	CDeBevec:kmf	GLear <i>GL</i>					
DATE >	12/9/74	12/9/74					

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Mr. Philip D. Raymond

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cc: w/enclosure

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3.0 LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION

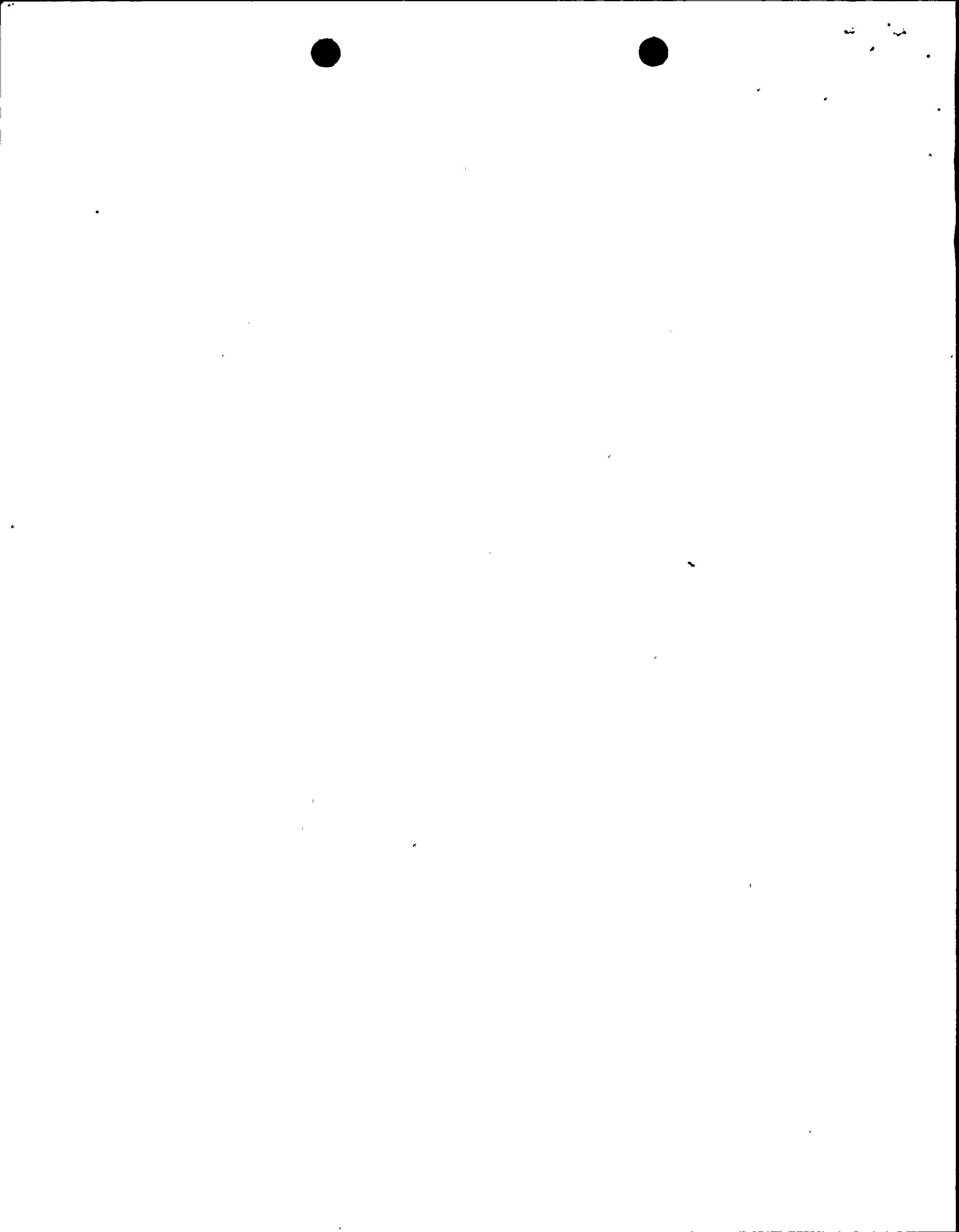
4.0 SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

B. Control Room Air Treatment System

1. Except as specified in Specification 3.0.B.3 below, the control room air treatment system and the diesel generators required for operation of this system shall be operable at all times when containment integrity is required.
2. a. The results of the in-place cold DOP and halogenated hydrocarbon tests at design flows on HEPA filters and charcoal adsorber banks shall show >99% DOP removal and >99% halogenated hydrocarbon removal.
- b. The results of laboratory carbon sample analysis shall show >90% radioactive methyl iodide removal at a velocity within 20% of system design, 0.05 to 0.15 mg/m³ inlet iodide concentration, >95% R.H. and >125°F.
- c. Fans shall be shown to operate within +10% design flow.

B. Control Room Air Treatment System

1. At least once per operating cycle, the pressure drop across the combined HEPA filters and charcoal adsorber banks shall be demonstrated to be less than 6 inches of water at system design flow rate.
2. a. The tests and sample analysis of Specification 3.0.B.2 shall be performed initially and at least once per year for standby service or after every 720 hours of system operation and following significant painting, fire or chemical release in any ventilation zone communicating with the system.
- b. Cold DOP testing shall be performed after each complete or partial replacement of the HEPA filter bank or after any structural maintenance on the system housing.
- c. Halogenated hydrocarbon testing shall be performed after each complete or partial replacement of the charcoal adsorber bank or after any structural maintenance on the system housing.
- d. Each circuit shall be operated at least 10 hours every month.

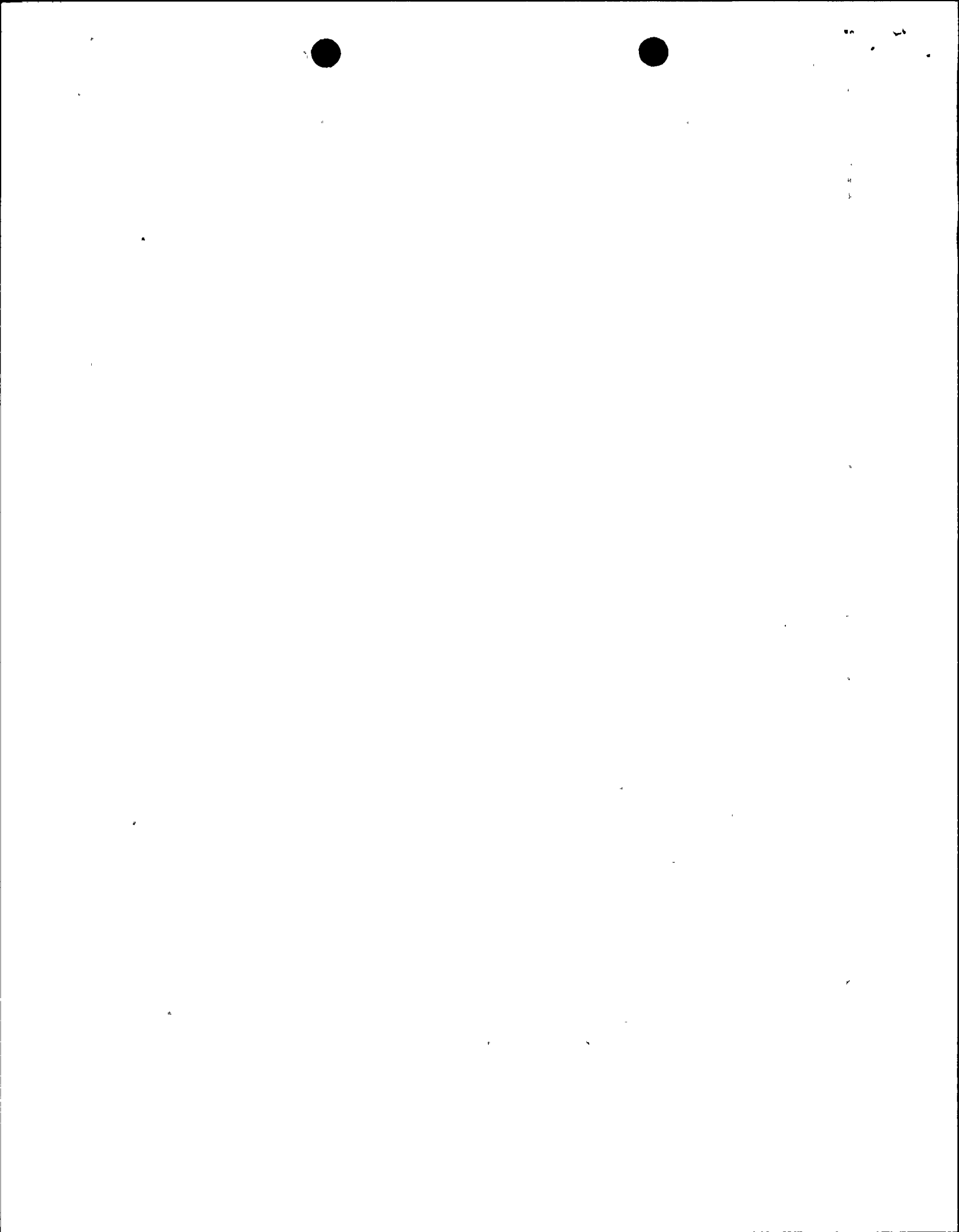


3.0 LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION

4.0 SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

3. From and after the date that the control room air treatment system is made or found to be inoperable for any reason, reactor operation or refueling operations is permissible only during the succeeding seven days unless such circuit is sooner made operable.
4. If these conditions cannot be met, reactor shutdown shall be initiated and the reactor shall be in cold shutdown within 24 hours for reactor operations and refueling operations shall be terminated immediately.

3. At least once per operating cycle automatic initiation of the control room air treatment system shall be demonstrated.



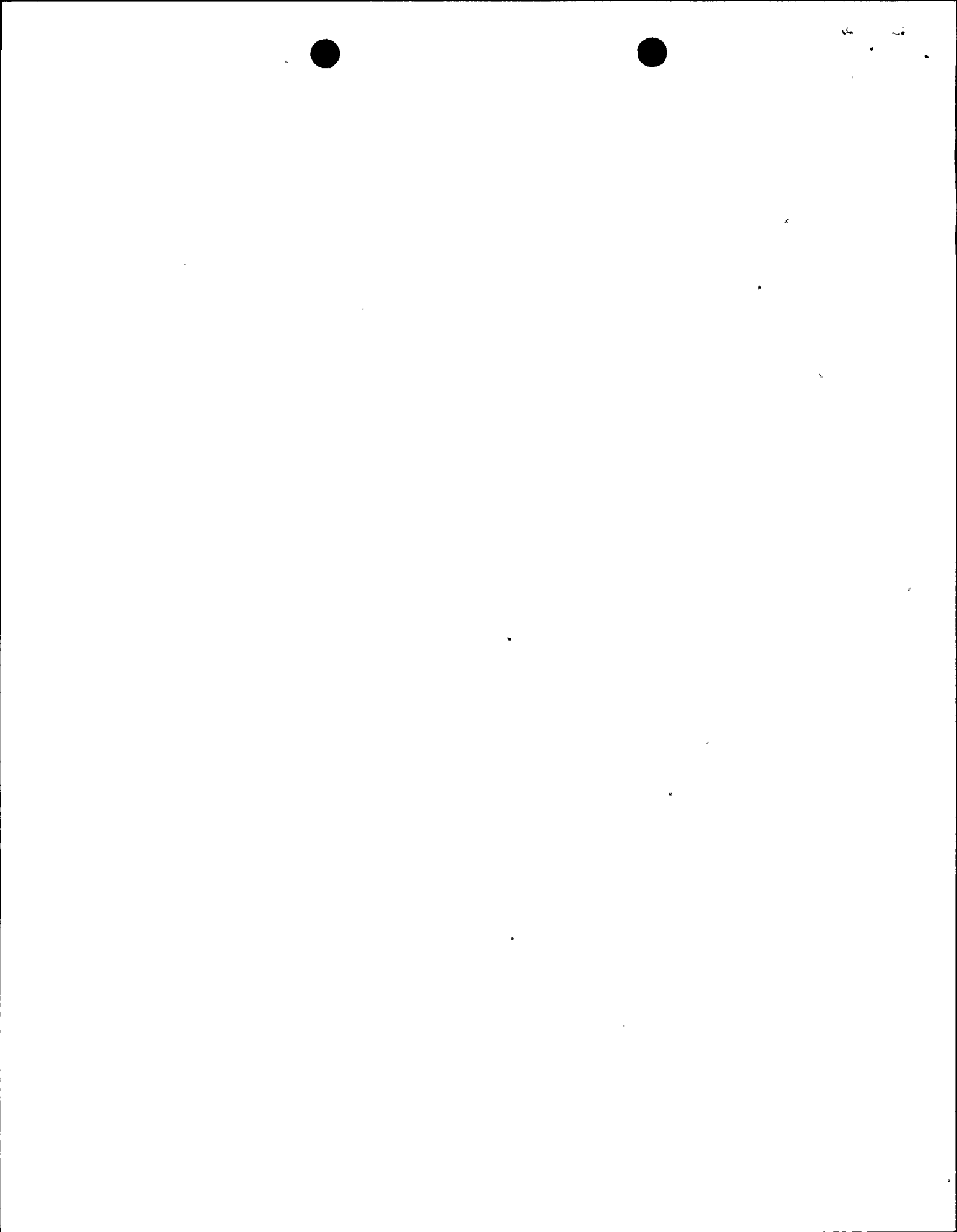
Bases

3.0.B. Control Room Air Treatment System

The control room air treatment system is designed to filter the control room atmosphere for intake air and/or for recirculation during control room isolation conditions. The control room air treatment system is designed to automatically start upon control room isolation and to maintain the control room pressure to the design positive pressure so that all leakage should be out leakage.

High efficiency particulate absolute (HEPA) filters are installed before the charcoal adsorbers to prevent clogging of the iodine adsorbers. The charcoal adsorbers are installed to reduce the potential intake of radioiodine to the control room. The in-place test results should indicate a system leak tightness of less than 1 percent bypass leakage for the charcoal adsorbers and a HEPA efficiency of at least 99 percent removal of DOP particulates. The laboratory carbon sample test results should indicate a radioactive methyl iodide removal efficiency of at least 90 percent for expected accident conditions. If the efficiencies of the HEPA filters and charcoal adsorbers are as specified, the resulting doses will be less than the allowable levels stated in Criterion 19 of the General Design Criteria for Nuclear Power Plants, Appendix A to 10 CFR Part 50. Operation of the fans significantly different from the design flow will change the removal efficiency of the HEPA filters and charcoal adsorbers.

If the system is found to be inoperable, there is not immediate threat to the control room and reactor operation or refueling operation may continue for a limited period of time while repairs are being made. If the system cannot be repaired within seven days, the reactor is shutdown and brought to cold shutdown within 24 hours or refueling operations are terminated.



Bases

4.0.8 Control Room Air Treatment System

Pressure drop across the combined HEPA filters and charcoal adsorbers of less than 6 inches of water at the system design flow rate will indicate that the filters and adsorbers are not clogged by excessive amounts of foreign matter. Pressure drop should be determined at least once per operating cycle to show system performance capability.

The frequency of tests and sample analysis are necessary to show that the HEPA filters and charcoal adsorbers can perform as evaluated. Tests of the charcoal adsorbers with halogenated hydrocarbon shall be performed in accordance with USAEC Report -1092. Iodine removal efficiency tests shall follow RDT Standard M-16-1T. The charcoal adsorber efficiency test procedures should allow for the removal of one adsorber tray, emptying of one bed from the tray, mixing the adsorbent thoroughly and obtaining at least two samples. Each sample should be at least two inches in diameter and a length equal to the thickness of the bed. If test results are unacceptable, all adsorbent in the system shall be replaced with an adsorbent qualified according to Table 1 of Regulatory Guide 1.52. The replacement tray for the adsorber tray removed for the test should meet the same adsorbent quality. Tests of the HEPA filters with CO₂ aerosol shall be performed in accordance to ANSI H101.1-1972. Any HEPA filters found defective shall be replaced with filters qualified pursuant to Regulatory Position C.3.d of Regulatory Guide 1.52.

Operation of the system for 10 hours every month will demonstrate operability of the filters and adsorber system and remove excessive moisture built up on the adsorber.

If significant painting, fire or chemical release occurs such that the HEPA filter or charcoal adsorber could become contaminated from the fumes, chemicals or foreign materials, the same tests and sample analysis shall be performed as required for operational use. The determination of significant shall be made by the operator on duty at the time of the incident. Knowledgeable staff members should be consulted prior to making this determination.

Demonstration of the automatic initiation capability is necessary to assure system performance capability.



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3.7 LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION

B. Standby Gas Treatment System

1. Except as specified in Specification 3.7.B.3 below, both circuits of the standby gas treatment system and the diesel generators required for operation of such circuits shall be operable at all times when secondary containment integrity is required.
2.
 - a. The results of the in-place cold DOP and halogenated hydrocarbon tests at design flows on HEPA filters and charcoal adsorber banks shall show $>99\%$ DOP removal and $>99\%$ halogenated hydrocarbon removal.
 - b. The results of laboratory carbon sample analysis shall show $>95\%$ radioactive methyl iodide removal at a velocity within 20 percent of actual system design, 0.5 to 1.5 mg/m^3 inlet methyl iodide concentration, $>70\%$ R.H. and $\geq 190^\circ\text{F}$.
 - c. Fans shall be shown to operate within $\pm 10\%$ design flow.

4.7 SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

B. Standby Gas Treatment System

1. At least once per operating cycle, the following conditions shall be demonstrated
 - a. Pressure drop across the combined HEPA filters and charcoal adsorber banks is less than 6 inches of water at the system design flow rate.
 - b. Inlet heater input is capable of reducing R.H. from 100 to 70% R.H.
 - c. Air distribution is uniform within 20% across HEPA filters and charcoal adsorbers.
2.
 - a. The tests and sample analysis of Specification 3.7.B.2 shall be performed initially and at least once per year for standby service or after every 720 hours of system operation and following significant painting, fire or chemical release in any ventilation zone communicating with the system.
 - b. Cold DOP testing shall be performed after each complete or partial replacement of the HEPA filter bank or after any structural maintenance on the system housing.



3.7 LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION

4.7 SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

3. From and after the date that one circuit of the standby gas treatment system is made or found to be inoperable for any reason, reactor operation and fuel handling is permissible only during the succeeding seven days unless such circuit is sooner made operable, provided that during such seven days all active components of the other standby gas treatment circuit shall be operable.
 4. If these conditions cannot be met, procedures shall be initiated immediately to establish reactor conditions for which the standby gas treatment system is not required.
- c. Halogenated hydrocarbon testing shall be performed after each complete or partial replacement of the charcoal adsorber bank or after any structural maintenance on the system housing.
 - d. Each circuit shall be operated with the heaters on at least 10 hours every month.
 - e. Test sealing of gaskets for housing doors downstream of the HEPA filters and charcoal adsorbers shall be performed at and in conformance with each test performed for compliance with Specification 4.7.B.2.a and Specification 3.7.B.2.a.
- 3.. System drains where present shall be inspected quarterly for adequate water level in loop-seals.
 4. a. At least once per operating cycle automatic initiation of each branch of the standby gas treatment system shall be demonstrated.
 - b. At least once per operating cycle manual operability of the bypass valve for filter cooling shall be demonstrated.
 - c. When one circuit of the standby gas treatment system becomes inoperable the other circuit shall be demonstrated to be operable immediately and daily thereafter.



Bases

3.7.B Standby Gas Treatment System

The standby gas treatment system is designed to filter and exhaust the reactor building atmosphere to the stack during secondary containment isolation conditions. Both standby gas treatment system fans are designed to automatically start upon containment isolation and to maintain the reactor building pressure to the design negative pressure so that all leakage should be in-leakage. Should one system fail to start, the redundant system is designed to start automatically. Each of the two fans has 100 percent capacity.

High efficiency particulate absolute (HEPA) filters are installed before and after the charcoal adsorbers to minimize potential release of particulates to the environment and to prevent clogging of the iodine adsorbers. The charcoal adsorbers are installed to reduce the potential release of radioiodine to the environment. The in-place test results should indicate a system leak tightness of less than 1 percent bypass leakage for the charcoal adsorbers and a HEPA efficiency of at least 99 percent removal of DOP particulates. The laboratory carbon sample test results should indicate a radioactive methyl iodide removal efficiency of at least 95 percent for expected accident conditions. If the efficiencies of the HEPA filters and charcoal adsorbers are as specified, the resulting doses will be less than the 10 CFR 100 guidelines for the accidents analyzed. Operation of the fans significantly different from the design flow will change the removal efficiency of the HEPA filters and charcoal adsorbers.

Only one of the two standby gas treatment systems is needed to cleanup the reactor building atmosphere upon containment isolation. If one system is found to be inoperable, there is no immediate threat to the containment system performance and reactor operation or refueling operation may continue while repairs are being made. If neither circuit is operable, the plant is brought to a condition where the standby gas treatment system is not required.



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Bases

4.7.B. Standby Gas Treatment System

Pressure drop across the combined HEPA filters and charcoal adsorbers of less than 6 inches of water at the system design flow rate will indicate that the filters and adsorbers are not clogged by excessive amounts of foreign matter. Heater capability, pressure drop and air distribution should be determined at least once per operating cycle to show system performance capability.

The frequency of tests and sample analysis are necessary to show that the HEPA filters and charcoal adsorbers can perform as evaluated. Tests of the charcoal adsorbers with halogenated hydrocarbon refrigerant shall be performed in accordance with USAEC Report DP-1082. Iodine removal efficiency tests shall follow RDT Standard M-16-1T. The charcoal adsorber efficiency test procedures should allow for the removal of one adsorber tray, emptying of one bed from the tray, mixing the adsorbent thoroughly and obtaining at least two samples. Each sample should be at least two inches in diameter and a length equal to the thickness of the bed. If test results are unacceptable, all adsorbent in the system shall be replaced with an adsorbent qualified according to Table 1 of Regulatory Guide 1.52. The replacement tray for the adsorber tray removed for the test should meet the same adsorbent quality. Tests of the HEPA filters with DOP aerosol shall be performed in accordance to ANSI N101.1-1972. Any HEPA filters found defective shall be replaced with filters qualified pursuant to Regulatory Position C.3.d of Regulatory Guide 1.52.

All elements of the heater should be demonstrated to be functional and operable during the test of heater capacity. Operation of the heaters will prevent moisture buildup in the filters and adsorber system.

With doors closed and fan in operation, DOP aerosol shall be sprayed externally along the full linear periphery of each respective door to check the gasket seal. Any detection of DOP in the fan exhaust shall be considered an unacceptable test result and the gaskets repairs and test repeated.

If system drains are present in the filter/adsorber banks, loop-seals must be used with adequate water level to prevent by-pass leakage from the banks.

If significant painting, fire or chemical release occurs such that the HEPA filter or charcoal adsorber could become contaminated from the fumes, chemicals or foreign material, the same tests and sample analysis shall be performed as required for operational use. The determination of significant shall be made by the operator on duty at the time of the incident. Knowledgeable staff members should be consulted prior to making this determination.

Demonstration of the automatic initiation capability and operability of filter cooling is necessary to assure system performance capability. If one standby gas treatment system is inoperable, the other system must be tested daily. This substantiates the availability of the operable system and thus reactor operation or refueling operation can continue for a limited period of time.

