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ARIZONA NUCLEAR POWER PROJECT

Post Office Box 2166 hoenix, Arizona 85036



August 21, 1981 ANPP-18722 - JMA/WFQ



Mr. R. L. Tedesco Assistant Director for Licensing Division of Licensing U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D. C. 20555

Subject: Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station (PVNGS) Units 1, 2 and 3 Docket Nos. STN-50-528/529/530 File: 81-056-026; G.1.10

Reference: Letter R. L. Tedesco, NRC, to E. E. Van Brunt, Jr., Dated July 14, 1981; Subject: Request for Additional Information - PVNGS

Dear Mr. Tedesco:

Attached is our response to question 460.19 (ETSB) of the referenced letter. This response will be incorporated in a future FSAR amend-ment.

Very truly yours, are

E. E. Van Brunt, Jr. APS Vice President, Nuclear Projects ANPP Project Director

EEVBJr/WFQ/pc

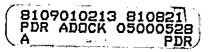
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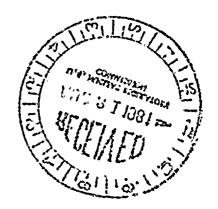
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, bi • Mr. R. L. Tedesco August 21, 1981 Page Two

STATE OF ARIZONA ss. COUNTY OF MARICOPA

I, Edwin E. Van Brunt, Jr., represent that I am Vice President Nuclear Projects of Arizona Public Service Company, that the foregoing document has been signed by me on behalf of Arizona Public Service Company with full authority so to do, that I have read such document and know its contents, and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the statements made therein are true.

Vaul ace Van Brunt, Jr. Edwin E.

Sworn to before me this 21 day of angust. , 1981.

Jan Ul Notary

My Commission expires:

£ 2, 1984

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QUESTION 15A.49 - (NRC No. 460.19) - 15.7

We are currently evaluating the liquid radwaste tank failure accident for Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station (PVNGS) Units 1, 2 and 3. Based on our evaluation, we have concluded that the tank most likely to result in the highest levels of concentrations in the release in the event of tank failure is the concentrate monitor tank which is located in the radwaste building at El. 100' (on grade) and has a capacity of 4000 gallons when filled to 80 percent of its capacity (see Figure 1.2-5, FSAR, PVNGS for location). Our calculations show that either a dilution factor of 3×10^8 or a transit time of approximately 718 years will be required in order to ensure that the radionuclide concentrations at the applicable location are well below the 10 CFR Part 20 limits. Please indicate whether such values can be expected at the applicable location for PVNGS and, if not, what dilution factor and transit time can be expected at the applicable location.

RESPONSE

The concentrate monitor tanks are located inside the radwaste building. In the event of failure, all leakage would be contained by curbs and floor drains and pumped (by sump pumps) for holdup and/or processing. Accordingly, no ground contamination would occur.

The concentrate monitor tank gaseous inventory is expected to be very small (refer to FSAR Table 12.2-5). Thus, radiological impact due to concentrate tank failure is projected to be less than that of the refueling water tank (RWT) as noted in FSAR Sections 15.7.3.3 and 15.7.3.4. The RWT has the highest liquid and gaseous inventories and concentrations of any outside tank.

Dilution factors and transit times for the perched water and regional aquifer for failure of the RWT are presented in FSAR Section 2.14.13.3.

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