

April 7, 1979

John Collins

LIQUID RADWASTE

1. Although plans are being made for the long run, there doesn't seem to be a management program for the immediate future. At least there are two items that need attention-or we will need canoes.
2. The present plans are being based on 2000 gallons/day-coming from pump seals leakage. Based on tank levels, during the 12 hours I was away, over 5000 gallons was added. Some came from sample decontamination. There are other sources that we do not know yet. We should be more realistic in our estimate and see where and how we are going to handle it.
3. We should look into the primary coolant location to 3-4000 gpm, and the amount of letdown it will generate. The best solution I see is to install some of the available tank(s) in the spent fuel pool. Putting the water directly in the pool is not good because of the iodine. Holding in other tanks might still create problems. If the tanks are in the pool, we have many advantages-charcoal filter in the ventilation system; except for the top, good shielding; easy access. Actually, we can put a small charcoal filter on the vent of the tank-since the filter will be only for breathing of the tank. In addition, the spent fuel pool is Seismic Class I, and in case of tank failure, the contents are held up.
4. The main problem we have in handling post-accident liquid radwaste is iodine. We should look into using a zeolite/charcoal/sand filter.
5. We should look into using more effectively the radwaste evaporator and boric acid evaporator. Apparently, there are no polishing demineralizers for the overhead. Installing demineralizers should help, and therefore, we should install them ASAP.

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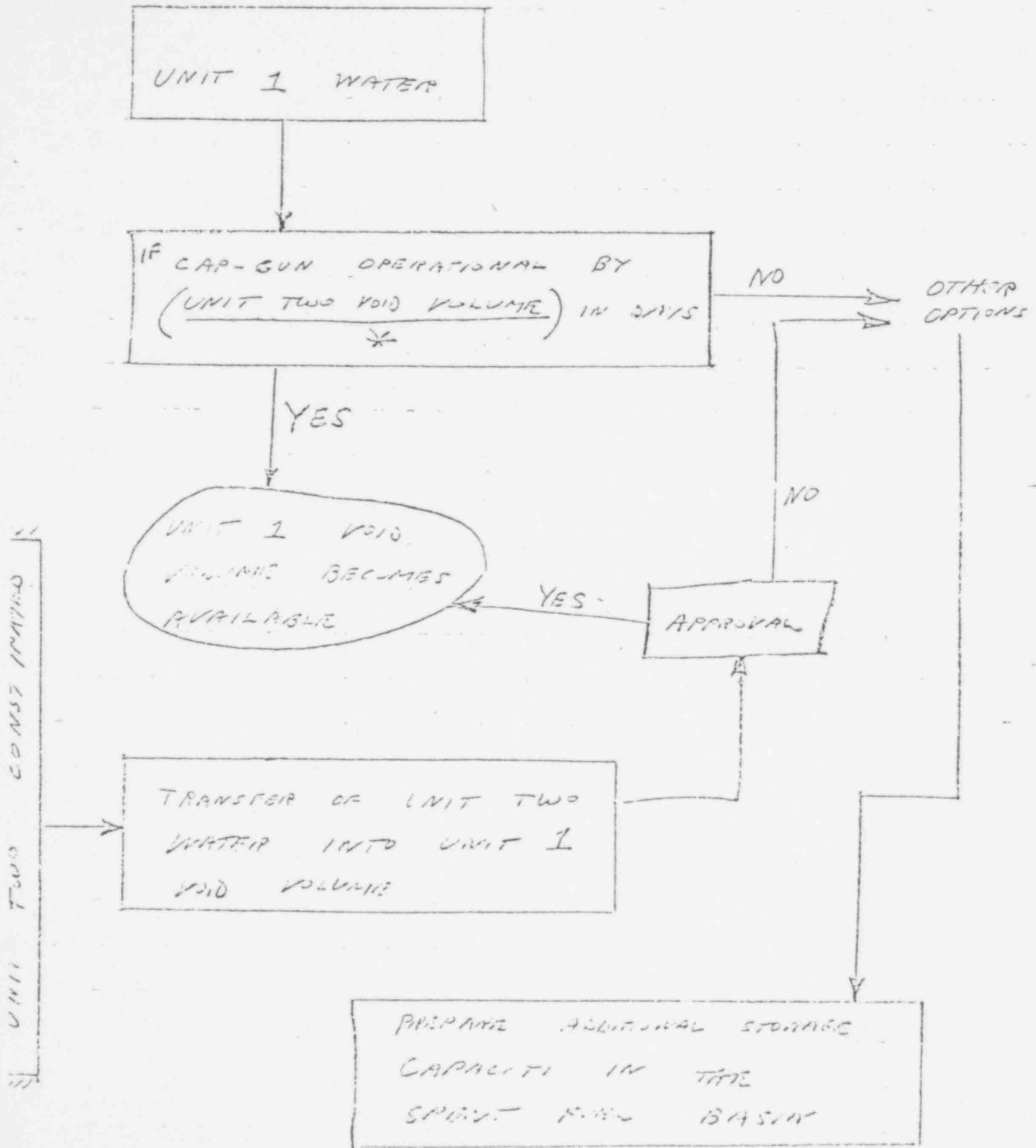
6. We have several liquid radwaste tanks originally purchased for Unit 1. We should install them with curbs-so that in case one breaks, there will not be a spreading of contamination. These tanks could be used to handle treated effluents before final disposal (solidify or dump).
7. We discussed this with Snyder from Oak Ridge, White from Burns and Roe, 2 NUS consultants, etc. Snyder developed the attached flowsheet. We all agreed that installation of tankage in the spent fuel pool should be approved post-haste.
8. Apparently the level indication on many radwaste tanks are not reliable. From what I understand, we really don't know how much free space is available in the tanks-or, we won't know when the tanks are full and overflow.


Victor Benaroya

Attachment:
As stated

135 009

* LEAK RATE INTO
UNIT TWO



BORON CONCENTRATION
IN PRIMARY CIRCUIT
MUST BE INCREASED

THIS WILL TRANSFER
X GAL OF PRIMARY
SOLUTION INTO A
BLEED TANKS
A B OR C

VOID VOLUME AVAILABLE
IN BLEED TANKS

YES

TRANSFER

NO

UNIT TWO
CONSTIPITATED

135 011