

UNITED STATES

NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

In the matter of:

STATUS OF TMI-2 MINOR RADIOLOGICAL RELEASE

Place: 1717 H Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Date: 2-15-80

Pages: 1:21

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 TAPE 4
 12:00
 POOR ORIGINAL

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 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: We will come to order.

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 Go ahead.

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 MR. STELLO: As per your request yesterday and the

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 day before, I went up to Three Mile Island to review the

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circumstances and the events that occurred on Monday with the leak in the makeup system, and on Tuesday and Wednesday associated with drawing the containment air samples.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I might interject here that I asked Mr. Stello to go up to TMI not on the basis of the seriousness of the leaks, the health and safety impact was slight but simply there had been two such events and I wanted him to take a look to see whether or to make sure they were not telling us something that was not right and I asked him to report back to the Commission on that and how the clean-up efforts were proceeding with that, please continue.

MR. STELLO: Le' me start with the first point you made in terms of the health and safety questions surrounding the two events.

Clearly the health and safety issues associated with the releases that occurred both on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday are not significant. They were not detectable offsite and no major increases offsite though, clearly there had to be releases.

It became clear to me in the questioning I guess I had yesterday when I met with the news media that

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8	RELEASE					
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11	Commission Conference Room					
12	Room 1130					
13	1717 H Street N W					
14	Washington D C					
15	Friday February 15 1980					
14	filledy, rebuilding 19, 1900					
17	The Commission met pursuant to notice for					
10	precentation of the above antibled metter of 10.05 and					
10	Victor Gilineky presiding					
19	BEFORE.					
20	UTCTOP CILINCUY Completionen					
21	VICTOR GILINSKY, Commissioner					
22	RICHARD T. KENNEDY, Commissioner					
23	JOSEPH HENDRIE, Commissioner					
24	PETER BRADFORD, Commissioner					

in the releases.

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They are staying in this neighborhood of 70-80 of January is somewhat higher, the last several months we are in the ballpark of the 70 or 80 curies per month.

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COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: That amounts to you say perhaps to seven or eight percent of the releases from a normally operating plant which would be drawing no interest at all.

MR. STELLO: The average of a normal operating plant is in the order of about a thousand curies per month and I did cite that the early days of the accident when the offsite releases were measureable that even those as we now know turned out to be not significant were several million curies in a day.

So, that the magnitude of the problem --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: In other words what you are saying here is that the amounts involved are miniscule on the one hand and certainly not significant from a public health and safety standpoint on the other hand; is that correct?

MR. STELLO: That is correct.

Let me start with the general observation of when I got up there and I noticed what I considered to be a very significant improvement in overall plant conditions, the housekeeping and the attitude of keeping the plant in

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1 are that the releases u there are in fact continuing and 2 they do continue they a e very low in terms of releases 3 associated with release from a normally operating plant 4 which might average a t ousand curies a month. 5 Up at Three M le Island, they are averaging in the order 70-80 curies a mo th and that is not high especially á 7 in light of the situati a that does clearly exist there. 8 The releases f two to three hundred milicuries Monday and four curies jesday and Wednesday are expected. 9 10 They are occu ring they have occurred in the past. and they clearly will c stinue to occur in the future. 11 But there a n nber of things that must be done in 12 the plant in terms of s spling containment air, sampling the 13 primary coolant, operating equipment with highly contaminated 14 water in them, such leal; associated with it and these releases 15 will in fact go on. 16 Over a time they may change some what. They probably 17 will go up a little bit from time to time and overall it 18 might go down a little 1 .t. 10 But, I will no : expect any, routinely to see 20 signficant changes. 21 That seems to be an area that became clear to 22 me that there was some t .sunderstanding that these releases 22 are in fact continuing.

The results o: my looking at and reviewing the

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and it was quite evident to me that the improvments were real dramatic in the situation that existed following the accident. In my tour of the plant I was quite impressed at the overall.

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I looked carefully into the events that occurred on Monday. I think the issue on Monday, the seriousness of that issue was that there was a failure of equipment.

There was an instrument line which had a tap connected to it so that they could make pressure measurements and it was connected up to a tee to an instrument line that went to a pressure transmitter.

That value was connected with the pressure fitting which failed and the line opened up, and that was the source of the leakage and the total amount of leakage was about seven hundred to a thousand gallons in that neighborhood.

The source of the activity associated with that release was from the Frypton which is about .08 micro curies per cc in the primary coolant water and that is eventually we found out, of course, that is not removed from the system by filters.

What I was interested in was the performance of the plant equipment, identifying the leak, how they want it, and the fact that it was identified and it was repaired and is now isolated and the two makeup pumps that were available before are available for service now. system that was installed after the accident and are continuing to do that for evaluating whether it would be useful to go back into the makeup pump to be making that decision within the next several days.

It is not clear that that is necessary, but all facts relating whether that is a good idea or a bad idea are being considered.

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COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Vic, is crypton the only gas that comes out of the water, or are there other gases that come out and are in fact trapped by the filters?

MR. STELLO: Well, the only gases of concern from the radio-nuclear point of view are the noble gases which are decayed off except for the rypton and that is essentially decayed and that is about the only gases that you have in the water.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: You are saying it doesn't admit significant amounts of iodine any more, or you are saying it does, but the filter catches it.

MR. STELLO: You do not have any more radioactive iodine of any amounts, I do not think the number I saw in the last sample I do not even think they measured any but I am always very careful about saying zero because that is so absolute. Very, very tiny, if any and that would be insignificant and that would be commensurate with the decay time that you had so you would not expect. staff up there was very favorably impressed at the way the licensee handeled the incident.

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Their actions were very deliberate and very thought out and the course of action that they had to take the way in which people went in, the survey teams and the people who repaired the leak it was done carefully, and I think the general impression I got from talking with people, the impression I got from talking with the staff up there, they think it went fairly well.

We are quite confident in the way they went about it. I do not see any concern with respect to that particular incident. There are some comments that I want to observe later which relate to the issue of attainability of surveillance with equipment --

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Do you regard the licensee of being able to deal effectively with any other such events which might occur, failures?

MR. STELLO: Well, let me get back to that. Let me cover very quickly the second incident that I do not think things are not quite as favorable.

The first one was the leak in the line which has been repaired and the second one which occurred Tuesday, I should be hesitant to call it a leak. They have to take samples of the containment to measure the atmosphere inside of the containment.

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plan on the clean up operation with the gasses in there and the course of action you are going to have to follow. So, it is very important information to have.

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So, you have to periodically sample the air. As they understand more and more about it, it needs to be changing in the way one goes about taking samples, but whatever sample is taken the system does leaks in it would not suggest that it is ailing it is probably ailing in several places, it is very difficult to find it they have been looking at it and they are looking at new designs to try to get around that problem, since there is going to be a continuing need to do this.

That has been recognized and the procedures developed for taking these samples.

The procedures are evolving because of the change in the technical information is needed with time as things develop and I am always learning you have to do things somewhat differently.

The precaution that is built into the procedure sets a limit so that wh never the current level or release activity is measured in the stack it is three times greater than the particular activity that in terms of sampling whatever is to be stopped until an assessment is made before that continues.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Three times greater than

MR. STELLO: If they were running at 30 counts per minute an instrument measurement was going out to stack that that went to 90, and at that point they are to stop and that is built into the procedures.

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COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Stop the operation.

MR. STELLO: Stop that operation and make an assessment to find out what is going on. You fully, as I said when you take a sample you will have some release and that is recognized and built into the procedure.

Unfortunately, based on what I looked at it appears that they exceed it, to the factor of three. That it should have been exercised in looking at that and it was not exercised they should have used better judgment and checked these instruments more carefully.

There performance is not what it should have been. I do not believe the increase that was there however is significant.

The maximum appeared to go up instead of three times, it was four times and if you look at the charts very quickly there are places in the charts where it is three times and two of the charts did not show any increase and two did.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: That particular procedure was not followed; is that what you are saying?

MR. STELLO: That part of the procedure was not

I guess I am sad to say that I am also disappointed with the performace that we had done a good job.

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I found out that one of the inspectors did in fact observe the instrument had increased and brought that to the attention of people in the staff up here as well as to the attention of the shift & pervisor that was not pursued like I think it should be and must be and I need to go back and look at that even more before I make final judgments to say whether the people have done the jobs they should have.

The circumstances that were surrounded were such that the event on Monday caused a sensitivity since the perception was the people were concered with the two to three hundred military number, and clearly the increase that they saw on the monitors the factor of three would indicate releases beyond that and clearly they were, they were four curies; and it was for that purpose that he looked at it and brought it to people's attention.

He did the very right thing in terms of making an assessment, was there any health and safety problems in terms of that release, and very quickly concluded that there was not.

The individual who made that assessment was not aware, and neither were the other people that this factor three was in the procedure and the reason for that probably as related to some questions I also want to come back to is people are there that are since transients, people who come in for a few weeks and perhaps we have to examine with the evolution procedure we need to have people permanently assigned more than we have now, and in the past. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: What is the practice, you

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rotate personnel?

MR. STELLO: We have a corp of about four or five people who are permanently assigned and to augment them there are inspectors and people from headquarters and the NRR who go up for a period of several weeks and rotate the new people.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: What is the total compliment up there?

MR. STELLO: Approximately, about a dozen.

That makes it difficult to know the details about a procedure and it clearly is very difficult. There are many, many procedures and if you are only there for a short period of time it is going to be very difficult to do that.

Nevertheless, I am very disappointed, but we have to look at our performance as well.

With respect to future events and the sampling I think clearly in this particular issue there will be sensitivity to it but there are going to be releases, you are not going to get away from it unless you prevent sampling, and if you prevent sampling, then the clean-up operation that is part of the question.

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at which progress is being made in terms of clean up. 1 I obviously did not have sufficient time to offer 2 judgment but I did conclude that I think it is necessary 3 and would start by assigning some people and giving them 4 a fairly short timetable two weeks to make an assessment as 5 to the rate of clean up proper, are there delays in the á process, are the things that it is causing the clean up 7 to proceed at a pace slower than it should. 8 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: What is the source of that 9 delay? 10 MR. STELLO: I think what I would propose is to 11 have someone examine that, I have some areas that I think 12 need to be looked at and I most certainly intend that that 13 include us, us and the agency's actions and the ability of 14 the agency to make title and decisions and to the kinds of 15 decisions the agency ought to make, you know, what level 14 it ought to be made at. 17 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Let me ask you is the 18 equipment deteriorating at an unexpected rate or at a rate

MR. STELLO: I do not see any evidence that the equipment would perform in any less than a satisfactory --I think you had more than a satisfactory performance of the equipment, but you must expect failures, such at the one that occurred Monday, an instrument line failing. The area that I wanted to specifically one had to the one

different than we had projected in launching on this course?

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event of a small instrument line.

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That suggests that there is a need to get into the reactor building and there are instrument lines in the reactor building and have access to go in and look around and make an assessment.

There has been no surveillance in the reactor building now in excess of a year.

We need to look at, is there a way in which that can be done faster than in the present process that we have placed including all of the issues.

The need for us to have the environmental statements that we have. The impact of those.....

The workload that it imposes on the staff, our staff as well as the licensees.

Can judgments be made more effectively, more efficiently, more timely?

I think it is a very important task that I would like to do unless -

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: It strikes me at something we ought to take a ook at. I think it probably ought to involve more than just your office, and I would suggest -is the Executive Director here, Mr. Dircks here? Well, they were here.

MR. STELLO: My proposal, it was clearly beyond just the resources and the kind of understanding from my I had already spoke to Mr. Denton and Mr. Case in some detail about taking on such a task and they have agreed they would be more than willing to participate.

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I think since some procedural questions need to be addressed and I think you ought to have a representative from OC and ELD perhaps and maybe OPE, on the group, and I would propose to have a very short timetable since timeliness is what we talked about and I am thinking in terms of something like in two weeks to have an assessment and come up with some recommendations about where you think things ought to be changed if they in fact need to be changed and to be changed quickly.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I for one support that and urge that to be done.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I propose that we ask the Executive Director to -- I am in favor of such a look -- that we ask the Executive Director to form up the group --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I suggest that he start doing that this afternoon, that is my point.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I agree with that too. COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I do not wish to come back next Tuesday and discuss this again. I think we ought to get at it because certainly the purpose of regulation is to protect the public health and safety, not be part of the MR. STELLO: I was not concluding that we are part of the problem --COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: I am not suggesting that either I am suggesting that we need to find --

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MR. STELLO: I was not precluding that either.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I think there are many parts of the problem, I am sure. But, I would like us to take a look at that situation to see whether there are things that we ought to be doing or the licensee ought to be doing to conduct that clean up more effectively.

Do you have any thoughts about this, Peter?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: No, I am going ahead with that is fine.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: It is just that it involves more than your office, although, obviously you work is going to be a very large part of that.

I would like Mr. Dircks to form that up and why don t --

MR. STELLO: With your concurrence I will get with Mr. Dircks and I will make sure that he is aware that you are going to hold him responsible for getting it done.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: And, as far as I am concerned, I am hoping that he will get to work on it this afternoon rather than sort of -- our typical exercise of preparing a long plan for getting it done, but never getting to do it.

1 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Actually, theother part 2 that I started a few days ago and I did want an overall look 1 at this question. 4 A part from that larger look, do you see a need for making sure that MET ED and our own people are paying 5 greater attention to procedures and other ways of going forward 6 out there? 7 MR. STELLO: Yes, I think I have sensitized the 8 licensee. 9 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Do you feel that that part 10 of it has been handled at least for the moment? 11 MR. STELLO: And, I am reasonably convinced that 12 it will be handled with a lot more emphasis in the future. 13 I think we have some questions we have to ask ourselves 14 about the way we are staffing and that we ought to take 15 another look at it in terms of do they really have enough 16 resources? 17 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: The way we are staffing, 18 or the way they are staffing? 19 MR. STELLO: We are. In order to improve our 20 ability to monitor how well the procedures are, because I 21 think we can have a very large effect on it. They do not 22 get a procedure in that control room without going through 22 us and you know that part of the process is there and I 24 can see that that was one, how about the ability of the 25

the staff has to be looked at in terms of how many people are permanent so that they can really have the time needed to become familiar with the procedures as they must in order to assure compliance of the performance. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: The bottom line has got to be protection of the public and that may mean moving faster, it maybe moving slower, but I think we have to take a hard

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look at it and exactly what is being done up there.

MR. STELLO: Well, I already have a judgment about moving slower as time --

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: No, I gather --

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Well, so long as that is there it presents a potential risk for the public health and safety and the objective therefore ought to be get rid of it.

MR. STELLO: Absolutely.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, to do it right.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Well, of course.

MR. STELLO: Well, the need to get in that reactor building is not one that I attach little significance to and I want to make sure that somebody looks at that and find out how long that is going to take, and what decisions we need to make --

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, we have a meeting shortly after lunch and I think we can take that matter up at that point. COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: I just want to comment. Vic, you told me the other day what the estimated radiation dose at the closest point offsite would be from venting of the 50 thousand odd curies of crypton in the containment and that was what?

MR. STELLO: .1mr

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COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: A tenth?

MR. STELLO: A tenth of an mr.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: But a tenth of an individual dose, a tenth of an mr; or less than 10% of the daily radiation dose to everyone in the area from that natural background which the good Lord has provided to us all.

Monday's incident then, it looks to me, being down from that by a substantial factor would have resulted in a maximum dose of somewhere around a millionth, or a few millionths of a millirem maximum and the Tuesday/Wednesday items perhaps as much as one ten-thousandth of a millirem.

We are dealing in radiation exposures, which are so trivially small, that to find ourselves tied up in knots over a possible public hazard about exposures of this level makes no sense whatsoever.

I concur in the action to examine how we can expedite getting on with this process.

The events of the last few days which in my view have no significance for public health and safety, do and get the fission products at Three Mile Island out of water and out of a gaseous atmosphere in the containment where they can leak if somebody makes a mistake or equipment fails, and get those fission products fixed in appropriate chemical or mechanical retaining barriers, ion beds, or what have you and while we go on and study the process and litigate and environmentally impact one another with our studies and so on we continue to allow possible public hazard to exist down there.

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So, I think we ought to get on with it and I think this nonsense of going into hysterics about maximum radiation exposures at 10% of the daily natural background is just beyond belief for a supposedly rational and educated society.

COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Let me join 100% in that statement.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, as Jamie Whitton used to say, there is not any zero any more.

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: Well, furthermore, I would not trivialize the Monday matter all together.

There is the matter of worker exposures as well, and one need not regard the matter as absolutely trivial to agree with the proposition that one does not want it sloushing around in liquid and gaseous forms, but the fact is that if the Company or we or anyone else handles it sufficiently carelessly that workers start getting doses and get the fission products at Three Mile Island out of water and out of a gaseous atmosphere in the containment where they can leak if somebody makes a mistake or equipment fails, and get those fission products fixed in appropriate chemical or mechanical retaining barriers, ion beds, or what have you and while we go on and study the process and litigate and environmentally impact one another with our studies and so on we continue to allow possible public hazard to exist down there.

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, at any rate, we all are agreed that we want to take a hard look at this and we will launch that today.

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MR. STELLO: If I can add one more point which I wanted to include in what I think this assessment has to include as well as timing.

The need to examine very carefully what the envelope is. Are we requiring this plant to meet release rates that are more restrictive than are required to normally operating plants, if that is so, is that meaningful.

We really have an envelope to insure that as the equipment is being designed for the future operations that we know those decisions are made now because they can significantly affect -- I will start on that this afternoon.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Could you take 60 seconds to tell us about Calvert Cliffs where there was again very minor release but there was some question about whether the procedures were followed in recording.

MR. STELLO: I think it is appropriate to call it a minor release. I asked for what was the maximum release and would be the expected offsite exposure and now we have to talk in terms of micro-r, it was 8mr. If zero does not exist you can get pretty close.

COMMIS TOMER HENDRIE: At the micro-r I have a

1 mile of some guy smoking a cigarette. 2 It just surpasses belief that we have to consider 3 things at this level. MR. STELLO: Well, I do not want to get into details, 4 5 unless you want to. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Was there a question about --6 MR. STELLO: I am unhappy about it and I am 7 unhappy that we were not notified in a way that I think we 8 ought to be notified. 9 This problem is solved --10 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: As you already know from 11 my letter to you, so am I. 12 MR. STELLO: So, I won't have to answer your letter. 13 COMMISSIONER KENNEDY: Oh, indeed you will because 14 I would like to know what actually did happen. 15 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: How was the matter getting 16 solved? 17 MR. STELLO: Well, we have a regulation, now we 18 will make this a requirement. 19 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: And when does that go 20 into course? 21 MR. STELLO: I signed the package and it is going 22 to the Federal Register before I left this morning. 22 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Very good. 24 MR. STELLO: But that is the p.rt about it that 25 atisfied with T think that

1 that these things are inconsequential in terms of the health 2 hazard, I would still like to know about it in a timely way --1 COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Worry about it to the extent 4 that it maybe indicative of a practice or some failure in 5 procedures or a practice which could lead to more serious 6 things. 1 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, that is precisely 8 right, and that is precisely why I wanted Victor to go up 9 to the Three Mile Island. 10 MR. STELLO: Even when the procedure, when it 11 is not followed, it does not create a problem in terms of 12 offsite exposures, my view is that the procedures are there 13 to be followed and when they are not followed then, I am --COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, they are there 14 to keep us some distance from trouble. That we do not 15 want that margin infringed upon. 16 MR. STELLO: Okay, I think that is about some of 17 what I think needs to be said about it. 18 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Very good, thank you 19 very much. 20 (Whereupon the meeting 21 was adjourned at 12:30.) 22 23 24

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IV. STAFF REVIEW OF PRE-TIMI MATTERS

CHRONOLOGY OF PRE-TMI REVIEW ON SEQUOYAH

Application Docketed	10/15/68
Construct Permit Received	5/27/70
DES Issued by TVA	10/71
Submit FSAR	1/31/74
FES Issued by TVA	2/74
SER Published	3/79
Draft DES Permit Issued	3/15/79
Final DES Permit Issued	5/29/79
ACRS MEETINGS	

2

 Subcommittee Meetings
 3/12/79, 10/79

 Full Committee
 4/06/79, 5/11/79, 12/7/79

 ACRS Letter
 12/11/79

PRINCIPAL ELEMENTS OF AN OPERATING LICENSE

Contains Findings in Accordance With 10 CFR 50.57 Relative to:

- Construction
- Operation
- Public Health & Safety
- Common Defense & Security
- Technical & Financial Qualifications
- Balancing Benefits Against Environmental & Other Costs

License Authorizes

- Possession, Use & Operation of Facility
- Possession, Use & Storage of Special Nuclear (Byproduct & Source) Materials

License Conditions

- Maximum Power Level
- Technical Specifications

Special Restrictions

- Special Test Program (<5% Power)
- Environmental
- Physical Security Plan

SEQUOYAH PRE-TMI 2 ISSUES

Bolted Connections
 Seismic Qualification of I&C Equipment
 Fire Protection
 Radiological Emergency Plan
 Plant Trip Test
 ATWS Interim Procedures

7. Foundations

8. Reactor Vessel Closure Head

9. Guide Thimble Tubes

10. Grid Straps

11. Control Spiders

12. Rod Drop Transient

13. Operator Training

14. By-Pass Leakage

15. Secondary Water Chemistry

16. Steam Generator Level Instrumentation

17. Containment Overpressurization Due to MSLB

18. Non-Safety Systems

19. Single Failure in RHR

20. Pressure-Temperature Limits

21. Inservice Inspection of SG Tubes

22. Cold Shutdown

23. Design of SG and Pressurizer Supports

24. Environmental Qualification of W Equipment

25. Upper Head Injection Tests

26. Containment Sump

27. Bypassed Safety Injection Signal

28. Loss-of-Coolant Accident Analysis

29. Response Time Testing

30. Isolation Valve Interlocks

31. Post-Accident Monitoring Separation Criteria

32. Environmental Qual. of Bal.-of-Plant Equipment

33. Diesel Generator & Remote Shutdown Testing

34. Boron Dilution

35. Long-Term Effects of Steam Line Break

36. Seismic Design of Structures & Components

37. Inservice Testing After Commercial Operation

38. Reactor Vessel Overpressurization

39. Loose Parts Monitor

PRE-TMI MATTERS

- FIVE OUTSTANDING ISSUES FROM 3-79 SER
- . THIRTEEN ADDITIONAL MATTERS AROSE FROM 3-79 TO DATE
- . SEVENTEEN CONFIRMATORY MATTERS WERE CITED IN SER
- FOUR POSITIONS ESTABLISHED CONCERNING WORK TO BE DONE AFTER OL ISSUANCE

TOTAL OF 39 PRE-TMI MATTERS

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STATUS

5 OUTSTANDING ISSUES FROM SER

1. BOLTED CONNECTIONS (SEC. 3.9.2)

INTEROFFICE TEAM REVIEWING GENERICALLY; CONCLUSION AT PRESENT IS THAT MATTER IS SETTLED AT LEAST FOR LOW-POWER OPERATION.

2. SEISMIC QUALIFICATION (SEC. 7.2.2; 7.8.1)

CONFIRMATORY WORK NEEDED BY TVA; LOW-POWER OPERATION ACCEPTABLE.

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3. FIRE PROTECTION (SEC. 9.5)

COMPLETE.

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- 4. RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY PLAN (SEC. 13,3) DISCUSSED IN TMI SECTION.
- 5. ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA FOR PLANT TRIP TEST (SEC. 14.6) CLOSED.

THIRTEEN NEW ITEMS

- 1. ATWS INTERIM PROCEDURES (SEC. 15.2) To be resolved prior to going above 5% power.
- 2. FOUNDATIONS (SEC. 2.6)

RESOLVED,

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3. REACTOR VESSEL CLOSURE HEAD (SEC. 3.2)

FLAW SIZE ACCEPTABLE BASED ON ANALYSIS; IST NEEDED; RESOLVED.

4. GUIDE THIMBLE TUBES (SEC. 4.2)

SURVE LLANCE NEEDED TO CESE WE WEAR ON GUIDE THIMBLE TUBE WALLS; RESOLVED.

5. GRID STRAPS (SEC. 4.2)

RESOLVED BY PROCEDURAL CHANGES.

6. CONTROL SPIDERS (SEC. 4.2)

RESOLVED.

7. RCD DROP TRANSIENT (SEC. 4.2)

RESOLVED BY ROD INSERTION LIMITS ABOVE 90% POWER.

NEW ITEMS CONTINUED

1.1.2

- 8. OPERATOR TRAINING (SEC. 13.2) DISCUSSED IN THI SECTION.
- 9. BYPASS LEAKAGE (SEC. 15.4.1)
- 10. <u>Secondary Water Chemistry</u> (Sec. 5.3.1) Resolved.
- 11. STEAM GENERATOR LEVEL INSTRUMENTATION (SEC. 7.2) RESOLVED.
- 12. CONTAINMENT OVERPRESSURIZATION DUE TO MSLB (SEC. 15.3.3) RESOLVED.

-2-

13. MONSAFETY SYSTEMS (SEC. 15.3.3) TVA RESPONSE TO IE NOTICE 79-22 ACCEPTABLE.

SEVENTEEN CONFIRMATORY ISSUES

- 1. SINGLE FAILURE IN FHR SYSTEM (SEC. 5.3.2) RESOLVED BY OPERATOR ACTION OR NEW ALARM, TO MONITOR FOR LOW-FLOW CONDITIONS.
- 2. P-T LIMITS FOR HEATUP, COOLDOWN (SEC. 5.2.3) RESOLVED.
- 3. ISI SG TUBES (SEC. 5.2.6)

RESOLVED.

- 4. <u>COLD SHUTDOWN USING SAFETY-GRADE EQUIPMENT</u> (SEC. 5.3.2) RESOLVED.
- 5. DESIGN OF SG, PZR SUPPORTS (SEC. 3.9.1; 6.2) RESOLVED.
- 6. <u>CONTAINMENT RESPONSE TO SLB; ENVIRONMENTAL QUALIFICATIONS OF EQUIPMENT</u> (SECS. 6.2.1; 7.2.2; 7.8.2)

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MORE WORK TO BE DONE ON QUALIFICATIONS; RESOLVED FOR < 5%.

7. UHI PRE-OP TESTS (SEC. 6.3.4)

RESOLVED.

CONFIRMATORY ISSUES CONTINUED -2-

8. CONTAINMENT SUMP (SEC. 6.3.4)

RESOLVED; HOWEVER, FURTHER WORK CONTINUES ON USI # A-43 WRT CORE BLOCKAGE FROM DEBRIS SUCH AS INSULATION.

9. BYPASSED SI SIGNAL (SEC. 6.3.5)

RESOLVED.

- 10. LOCA (SEC. 6.3,5; 15,3,2) RESOLVED.
- 11. RESPONSE TIME TESTING (SEC. 7.2.2) RESOLVED.
- 12. ISOLATION VALVE INTERLOCKS AND POSITION INDICATION (SEC. 7.3.2) RESOLVED.
- 13. POST-ACCIDENT MONITORING SEPARATION CRITERIA (SEC. 7.5.2) RESOLVED.
- 14. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALIFICATION OF BOP EQUIPMENT (SEC. 7,8,2) RESOLVED.
- 15. DG AND REMOTE SHUTDOWN TESTING (SEC. 14.0) Resolved.
- 16. BORON DILUTION (SEC. 15.2)

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V. CONCLUSIONS

CONFIRMATORY ISSUES CONTINUED -3-

17. LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF SLB (SEC. 14.3.3)

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RESOLVED.

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FOUR POST-OL POSITIONS

- 1. SEISMIC DESIGN OF STRUCTURES AND COMPONENTS (SEC. 2.5) STAFF ALDITS ON SEISMIC MARGIN TO CONTINUE, PER ACRS REQUEST.
- 2. IST AFTER COMMERICAL OPERATION (SEC. 3.9.1) CONDITION LICENSE TO ASSURE ACCEPTABLE IST PROGRAM FOR PUMPS AND VALVES.
- 3. REACTOR VESSEL OVERPRESSURIZATION (SEC. 5.2.2)

LICENSE WILL BE CONDITIONED TO REQUIRE INSTALLATION OF MORE EQUIPMENT BY END OF FIRST REFUELING.

4. LOOSE PARTS MONITOR (SEC. 5.2.8)

SYSTEM WILL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO LOW-POWER TEST PROGRAM.

SUMMARY

A. 5 OUTSTANDING ISSUES

ALL RESOLVED, AT LEAST FOR LOW-POWER (5%) OPERATION.

B. 13 NEW ITEMS

ALL RESOLVED, AT LEAST FOR LOW-POWER OPERATION.

C. 17 CONFIRMATORY ISSUES

ALL RESOLVED, AT LEAST FOR LOW-POWER OPERATION.

D. 4 POST-OL MATTERS

WILL BE RESOLVED EITHER BY LICENSE CONDITIONS OR BY STAFF EFFORT.

UNRESOLVED SAFETY ISSUES OF THE SEQUOYAH NUCLEAR PLANT

- 1. A-1 WATER HAMMER
- 2. A-2 ASYMMETRIC BLOWDOWN LOADS ON PWR PRIMARY SYSTEMS
- 3. A-3 WESTINGHOUSE STEAM GENERATOR TUBE INTEGRITY
- 4. A-9 ATWS

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- 5. A-11 REACTOR VESSEL MATERIALS TOUGHNESS
- 6. A-12 FRACTURE TOUGHNESS OF STEAM GENERATOR AND REACTOR COOLANT PUMP SUPPORTS
- 7. A-17 SYSTEMS INTERACTIONS IN NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS
- 8. A-36 HEAVY LOADS NEAR SPENT FUEL
- 9. A-40 SEISMIC DESIGN CRITERIA
- 10. A-43 CONTAINMENT EMERGENCY SUMP RELIABILITY
- 11. A-44 STATION BLACKOUT

ASSIGMENT OF NRR PERSONNEL FOR THE SEQUOYAH STARTUP AND LOW POWER TEST PROGRAM

Major Milestone Load Fuel Initial Criticality Power Physics Tests Start Special Tests Complete Sp Tests Weeks After OL 0 2 9 16 18 LPM		1	2	3	(4)	(5)
LPM	Major Milestone Weeks After OL	Load Fuel 0	Initial Criticality 2	Power Physics Tests 9	Start Special Tests 16	Complete Special Tests 18
ASB CPB (Fuel)	LPM ORPM QA (Startup) Tech Spec CPB (Physics) RSB/AB ICSB/PSB ASB CPB (Fuel)					