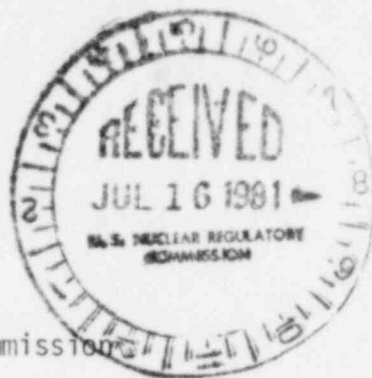


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6 July 1981



Information Transmittal
Huch-1-81

Mr. Frank Skopec
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Mail Stop P-712
Washington, D.C. 20055

Dear Frank:

This correspondence is to confirm information transmitted to you during our telephone conversation of 22 June 1981. To date, ENICO has performed an initial review of all responses to "Improved Inplant Iodine Monitoring" (Item III.D.3.3) received in April 1981; as well as, those obtained while we were in Washington, D.C. At the conclusion of this review, there were twelve (12) nuclear power plants for which we did not have an action response.

During our telephone conversations of 22 and 24 June 1981, you stated that responses from eleven (11) of these plants have been mailed to ENICO. Accordingly, the only response remaining to be forwarded is for McGuire 1. My understanding is Jack Donohew is acquiring this response.

The responses received from the following list of reactors stated they "...currently meet the requirements..." or "...will purchase equipment to meet the requirement..." of Item III.D.3.3.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| a) Arkansas 1/2 | k) Pilgrim 1 |
| b) Big Rock Point | l) Point Beach 1/2 |
| c) Browns Ferry 1/2/3 | m) Prairie Island 1/2 |
| d) Calvert Cliffs | n) Rancho Secho |
| e) Crystal River 3 | o) Robinson 2 |
| f) Davis Besse | p) Salem 1 |
| g) Duane Arnold | q) San Onofre 1 |
| h) Kewaunee | r) Three Mile Island 1 |
| i) La Crosse | s) Trojan |
| j) Maine Yankee | t) Yankee Rowe |

From our discussions in Washington, D.C., it is our understanding 1) that such general statements are acceptable for compliance to Item III.D.3.3; 2) further evaluation will be left to the Investigation and Enforcement Division of the NRC; and 3) ENICO's contractual obligations for the plants do not require further actions. However,

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since it was originally believed TER's would be written for all plants, ENICO needs confirmation of its required actions for operating reactors with general statements of compliance to the monitoring requirements. Suggested actions may be to prepare brief TER's for each plant, restating the utilities commitment to compliance with Item III.D.3.3 requirements, or to write a brief summary report covering all plants.

The remaining operating reactors, listed below, have more detailed submittals which may require additional evaluation. The degree of which is dependent upon the NRC position in regard to the capability to "accurately measure airborne radioiodine concentrations". Responses from the reactors below are oriented toward the use of one of three major detection system: 1) Ge(Li) spectroscopy; 2) Eberline SAM II/ RD-22 scintillation detector; and 3) a single channel analyzer / GM detector. These detection systems are often proposed in conjunction with charcoal cartridges, some of which will not be purged, or silver zeolite cartridges, most of which will not be purged. Depending upon the accuracy required by the NRC, some of the proposed systems may not be sufficient.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| a) Beaver Valley 1 | k) Millstone 1/2 |
| b) Brunswick 1/2 | l) Nine Mile Point 1 |
| c) Cooper | m) North Anne 1/2 |
| d) D.C. Cook 1/2 | n) Oyster Creek |
| e) Dresden 2/3 | o) Palisades |
| f) Farby 1/2 | p) Peach Bottom 2/3 |
| g) H. Calhoun | q) Quad Cities 1/2 |
| h) Haddam Neck | r) Surry 1/2 |
| i) Hatch 1/2 | s) Vermont Yankee |
| j) Indian Point 2/5 | t) Zion 1/2 |

For example the capability to accurately or conservatively measure radioiodine concentrations is strongly dependent upon the ability of the sampling media to selectively collect iodine over xenon. More accurate measurements mandate the preferential use of silver zeolite over TEDA impregnated charcoal. This is especially true for gross measurement techniques and low-resolution detector systems such as the single channel analyzer/GM detector and Eberline SAM II / RD-22 NaI scintillation detector, respectively. For these systems, use of silver zeolite cartridges can be expected to reduce conservatism in the measurement by a factor of 100.

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Since a number of operating reactors are proposing sampling systems excluding the use of silver zeolite in conjunction with single channel analyzers, which will result in very conservative estimates, does the NRC feel this meets the requirements for accurately measuring airborne radioiodine concentrations? If the NRC agrees silver zeolite is necessary, what course of action should be followed in disseminating this requirement to the reactors and are there any actions required by ENICO?

If you require additional information please call (FTS 583-2452).

Sincerely,

B.G. Huchton for

R.L. Huchton
Radiochemistry

Huch:mlc

cc: D. Collins-NRC
J.N. Donohew-NRC
R.E. Tiller-DOE-ID