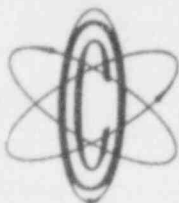


OYSTER CREEK



NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION



Jersey Central Power & Light
Company is a Member of The
General Public Utilities System

(609) 693-6000 P.O. BOX 31 • FORKED RIVER • NEW JERSEY • 08731

August 1, 1981

Mr. Boyce H. Grier, Director
Office of Inspection and Enforcement
Region I
United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
631 Park Avenue
King of Prussia, Pennsylvania 19406

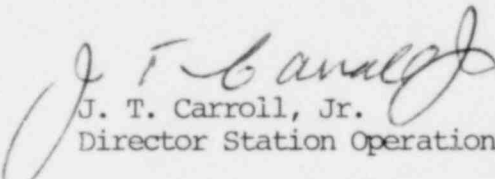


Dear Mr. Grier:

SUBJECT: Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station
Docket No. 50-219
Licensee Event Report
Reportable Occurrence No. 50-219/81-28/3L

This letter forwards three copies of a Licensee Event Report to report Reportable Occurrence No. 50-219/81-28/3L in compliance with paragraph 6.9.2.b.4 of the Technical Specifications.

Very truly yours,


J. T. Carroll, Jr.
Director Station Operations

JTC:dh
Enclosures

cc: Director (40 copies)
Office of Inspection and Enforcement
United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

Director (3)
Office of Management Information
and Program Control
United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555

NRC Resident Inspector (1)
Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station
Forked River, N. J.

IE22
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OYSTER CREEK NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION
Forked River, New Jersey 08731

Licensee Event Report
Reportable Occurrence No. 50-219/81-28/3L

Report Date

August 3, 1981

Occurrence Date

July 6, 1981

Identification of Occurrence

An unmonitored release of reactor building ventilation and turbine building air occurred through a tear in the seal of a section of ductwork for the new radwaste ventilation exhaust.

This event is considered to be a reportable occurrence as defined in the Technical Specifications, paragraph 6.9.2.b.4.

Conditions Prior to Occurrence

The plant was operating at steady state power.

Major Plant Parameters

Power:	Reactor	1602 MWt
	Generator	525 MWe
Flow:	Recirculation	14.5×10^4 gpm
	Feedwater	5.94×10^6 lb/hr

Description of Occurrence

On July 6, 1981 at approximately 0930 hours a tear was discovered in a plastic seal used to temporarily block a newly installed section of ventilation duct for the new radwaste ventilation exhaust. The duct had been tied into the discharge duct of reactor building exhaust fan EF-1-6. The other end of the duct was temporarily sealed with plastic sheeting over a wooden frame until it could be tied into the existing new radwaste ventilation system.

Assuming the tear was made immediately after the last visual observation verifying that the seal was intact, the conservative estimate for a maximum release is 58,540 cubic feet of air. This figure is based on fan loadings and pressure readings in the ductwork. The maximum release rate occurred when EF-1-6 was operating for a period of approximately 20 minutes on July 6. This is estimated to be 650 cfm. It is possible for the release to have existed for an additional 92 hours when exhaust fan EF-1-7 was operating. EF-1-6 fan may be used as a back-up for EF-1-7. The estimated release rate with this fan operating is 8.5 cfm.

Apparent Cause of Occurrence

The cause of the release was a 6" x 6" triangular tear in the plastic used to seal the duct and a leaking sealing surface which permitted air to escape to the environment. The strength of the plastic was adequate to withstand any back-pressure developed by the exhaust fans. The tear was apparently made through physical abuse, but the specific means is unknown.

Analysis of Occurrence

The most restrictive dispersion factor (X/Q) for a ground level release from the new radwaste building is 2.5×10^{-5} sec/m³. The maximum flow rate during the release was less than 700 cfm (for conservatism, 700 cfm is used for calculations). These values yield a dilution factor at the fence line of 1.21×10^5 . Applying this factor to the isotope with the highest concentration to MPC (maximum permissible concentration) ratio that was released (I-131) yields a concentration at the fence line of 1.53×10^{-14} μ Ci/cc for I-131. This concentration is approximately 0.00015% of the MPC for unrestricted release to the environment. All other isotopes released had values less than this.

The maximum total quantity of air released was 58,540 cubic feet during a maximum time period of 92 hours and 20 minutes. In this time period less than 60 μ Ci of activity were released. This value is less than the amount of activity which is normally released from the new radwaste building ventilation exhaust system during normal operation, which is within all limits given in the Technical Specifications. Based on the above discussion, the safety significance of the event is considered minimal.

Corrective Action

The immediate action taken was to shut down exhaust fan EF-1-6 and restart EF-1-5. Metal flanges were secured over the openings in the ductwork, thereby isolating the leak. The completion of the ductwork tie-in with the existing new radwaste ventilation exhaust is expected in the near future. In addition, all special procedures for Installation of Modifications by contractors will require a field review (walkdown) with operations supervision. The procedure for installation of this modification will be reviewed and revised if necessary, prior to final tie-in of the new duct.

Failure Data

Not applicable.