



Carolina Power & Light Company

AUG 04 1982

Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
ATTN: Mr. D. B. Vassallo, Chief
Operating Reactors Branch No. 2
United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

BRUNSWICK STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT, UNIT NOS. 1 AND 2
DOCKET NOS. 50-325 AND 50-324
LICENSE NOS. DPR-71 AND DPR-62
NUREG-0737 ITEM II.F.1.3.- CONTAINMENT HIGH RANGE MONITOR
REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Dear Mr. Vassallo:

In response to your letter of February 26, 1982 concerning NUREG-0737 Item II.F.1.3, Containment High Range Monitor, Carolina Power & Light Company (CP&L) is providing additional information for the Brunswick Steam Electric Plant concerning detector in-situ calibration.

Carolina Power & Light Company's position is that in-situ source calibration is not necessary based on the Electronic Check Source (ECS) function built into the Containment High Range Monitor System. An excerpt from the associated Victoreen instruction manual is provided (Enclosure 1) which summarizes the range of system functions and components verified by the ECS check. The ECS function automatically initiates every 17.1 minutes and may be manually initiated at any time by use of a push-button control on the face of the readout module. Based on these capabilities, we believe the ECS function provides an adequate method of demonstrating that the entire system is functioning satisfactorily.

If you need any additional information, please contact us.

Yours very truly,

S. R. Zimmerman
Manager
Licensing & Permits

WRM/cr (423C3T4)
Enclosure

cc: Mr. J. P. O'Reilly (NRC R-II)
NRC Resident Inspector

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ENCLOSURE 1

RE: VICTOREEN INSTRUCTION MANUAL FOR HIGH RANGE
CONTAINMENT MONITOR 875 (8751080, pp. 49, 50)

6.2 Troubleshooting - There are two self-contained systems tests available in Containment Monitor 875: the Channel Test and the ECS Test. In both cases, the procedure is to put a known input into the system, and to look for the desired output.

There is an important difference between the Channel Test and the ECS Test; the former applies an input to the Readout Module (that is, to the first electronic circuit in the Containment Monitor); however, it does not test the detector or the cables connecting the detector to the readout module. In addition, the Channel Test applies a dc voltage, whereas the ECS Test applies a ramp voltage to the detector plates, monitoring the resultant current into the readout module.

The digital voltmeter mentioned in Table IV of the Calibration Section is also recommended for troubleshooting.

If the ECS Test gives a favorable result:

1. The detector cannot have any appreciable malfunction.
2. The cables must have continuity; a short would manifest itself independently of the ECS Test.
3. The ECS Board and Power Supply Board must be operative.
4. It is highly improbable that any malfunction exists in the fail/safe circuitry.
5. The amplifier, meter and alarm circuitry must be operative.

Essentially, the Channel Test verifies only #5 of the above. However, in doing so, it incidentally verifies all of the power supplies except the high voltage power supply.