PSNH

Public Service of New Hampshire

SEABROOK STATION
Engineering Office:
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(617) - 872 - 8100

March 10, 1983

SBN- 490
T.F. B7.1.2

United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555

Attention: Mr. George W. Knighton, Chief
Licensing Branch No. 3
Division of Licensing

References: (a) Construction Permits CPPR-135 and CPPR-136, Docket Nos. 50-443 and 50-444
(b) PSNH Letter, dated April 8, 1982, "Response to 460 Series RAIs; (Effluent Treatment Systems Branch)," J. DeVincentis to F. J. Miraglia

Subject: Open Item Response: (SRP 11.5; RAI 460.35; Meteorological and Effluent Treatment Systems Branch)

Dear Sir:

In response to a Request for Additional Information [460.35(d)] from the Effluent Treatment Systems Branch, it was indicated in Reference (b) that "the exhaust from the turbine gland steam condenser will either be monitored separately, or directed to the main plant vent." The following discussion supercedes the above response to 460.35(d).

It has been determined that it is impractical at the existing stage of construction, to direct the turbine gland steam condenser exhaust to the plant vent. It is also our position, based on calculations that are discussed in the enclosure to this letter, that there is no valid reason why a radiation monitor need be installed in the turbine gland steam condenser vent.

If you disagree with our position on this item, please notify us promptly.

Very truly yours,

YANKEE ATOMIC ELECTRIC COMPANY

J. DeVincentis
Project Manager

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cc: Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Service List

Revised
3/10/83

460.35 d) We have reviewed the need for a monitor on the gland steam condenser vent and have concluded that there are valid reasons why it should not be required.

Preliminary calculations demonstrate that in the event of a steam generator tube rupture accident, less than one percent of the total activity released is released through the gland steam condenser vent. Based on these calculations and the worst case whole body doses given in Table 15.6.10 of the FSAR, the whole body dose due to releases from the gland steam condenser vent is less than 1 mrem at the exclusion area boundary. Main steam line monitors can be used to calculate a release rate from this vent.

During normal operation, the station could continue operating with a primary to secondary leak that remained within Technical Specification limits. The leak would produce a reading at the condenser air evacuation monitor and at the blowdown monitor of the affected steam generator. The addition of a monitor on the gland steam vent would not alert the operator sooner, nor would it alleviate the need for sampling to allow for full documentation of the radionuclides being released.

With a primary to secondary leak during routine operation, we will sample and analyze the condenser air evacuation gas stream. A calculation will then be made of the activity released to the gland steam condenser vent and this release accounted for as part of the station's total effluent releases.

We commit to providing the following additional information by May 27, 1983.

- Final calculations of releases from gland steam condensor vent for a steam generator tube rupture accident.
- Technical specification requirement for sampling frequency when primary to secondary leaks are within technical specification limits.
- Air evacuator monitor alarm setpoint.

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