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October 23, 1984

Docket No. 50-423 B11350

Director of Nuclear Reactor Regulation Mr. B. J. Youngblood, Chief Licensing Branch No. 1 Division of Licensing U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D. C. 20555

Dear Mr. Youngblood:

Millstone Nuclear Power Station, Unit No. 3 Qualification of the Turbine Building Vent

A question concerning qualification of the turbine building vent was raised at the Millstone Unit No. 3 ACRS Subcommittee meeting held on August 28-29, 1984. Enclosed is Northeast Nuclear Energy Company's (NNECO) response to that question. This response may assist you to fully resolve the ACRS's question concerning qualification of the turbine building vent.

If there are any questions, please contact our licensing representatives directly.

Very truly yours,

NORTHEAST NUCLEAR ENERGY COMPANY et. al.

BY NORTHEAST NUCLEAR ENERGY COMPANY Their Agent

W. G. Counsil

Senior Vice President

STATE OF CONNECTICUT

) ss. Berlin

COUNTY OF HARTFORD

Then personally appeared before me W. G. Counsil, who being duly sworn, did state that he is Senior Vice President of Northeast Nuclear Energy Company, an Applicant herein, that he is authorized to execute and file the foregoing information in the name and on behalf of the Applicants herein and that the statements contained in said information are true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

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My Commission Expires March 31, 1988

Attachment I

Qualification of the Turbine Building Vent

The ventilation ductwork associated with safety related portions of the Auxiliary Building Ventilation System (ABVS) is seismically qualified. This ductwork runs through the auxiliary building outside to the turbine building where it attaches to the turbine building vent stack which is not seismically qualified.

The turbine building stack is installed to ensure proper dispersion of potentially radioactive ventilation exhaust gases to the environment during normal operation. The exhaust gases will be passed through filtration units prior to discharge to the stack if high radiation conditions are sensed in the ABVS. Credit for the stack height is not included in dose calculations.

The turbine building superstructure and vent stack are steel framed structures with metal siding. The steel frame of the turbine building and vent stack have been designed to withstand tornado winds having a velocity of 360 mph. The turbine building frame has been analyzed to resist seismic forces, and the resulting stresses are considerably less than the governing load case of tornado winds. As such, the stack and the support interface with the turbine building has considerable inherent seismic capability and it is not considered credible for a design basis seismic event to result in stack collapse which would block ventilation flow.