



SEABROOK STATION
Engineering Office

Public Service of New Hampshire

March 6, 1986

SBN- 964

New Hampshire Yankee Division

T.F. B7.1.2

United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555

Attention: Mr. Vincent S. Noonan, Project Director
PWR Project Directorate No. 5

References: (a) Construction Permits CPPR-135 and CPPR-136, Docket
Nos. 50-443 and 50-444
(b) PSNH Letter, J. DeVincentis to G. W. Knighton, "Compliance
with NUREG-0737: Clarification of TMI Action Plan
Requirements," dated October 10, 1985
(c) NUREG-0896, Supplement No. 3, "Safety Evaluation Report
Related to the Operation of Seabrook Station Units 1
and 2," July 1985

Subject: NUREG-0737 Task II.B.3, "Post-Accident Sampling Capability,"
Criterion (2) - Core Damage Assessment Methodology

Dear Sir:

In Reference (b), we indicated that the Seabrook Station is equipped with
a Post-Accident Sampling System.

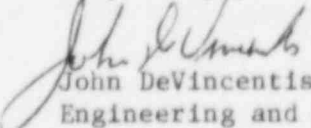
In Reference (c), in the Conclusion to Subsection 9.3.4.2, "Evaluation of
Post-Accident Sampling System," with respect to Criterion (2), Seabrook was
required to provide a core damage estimate procedure to include radionuclide
concentrations and other physical parameters as indicators of core damage.

Enclosed herewith please find a copy of "Seabrook Station Core Damage
Assessment Methodology" (Attachment 2) and marked-up FSAR Page 1.9-11
(Attachment 1) which indicates Seabrook's compliance with NUREG-0737,
"Clarification of TMI Action Plan Requirements." The marked-up FSAR page will
be incorporated into the FSAR by a future amendment.

Should you or your staff have any questions, please do not hesitate to
contact us. We do request that the acceptability of this item be reflected in
the next supplement to Seabrook Station's SER.

Very truly yours,

8603110430 860306
PDR ADOCK 05000443
A PDR


John DeVincentis, Director
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Attachments

cc: Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Service List

Boo!
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products. If the review indicates that personnel could not promptly and safely obtain the samples, additional design features or shielding should be provided, to meet the criteria.

A design and operational review of the radiological spectrum analysis facilities shall be performed to determine the capability to promptly quantify (in less than 2 hours) certain radionuclides that are indicators of the degree of core damage. Such radionuclides are noble gases (which indicate cladding failure), iodines and cesiums (which indicate high fuel temperatures), and nonvolatile isotopes (which indicate fuel melting). The initial reactor coolant spectrum should correspond to a Regulatory Guide 1.3 or 1.4 release. The review should also consider the effects of direct radiation from piping and components in the auxiliary building and possible contamination and direct radiation from airborne effluents. If the review indicates that the analyses required cannot be performed in a prompt manner with existing equipment, then design modifications or equipment procurement shall be undertaken to meet the criteria.

In addition to the radiological analyses, certain chemical analyses are necessary for monitoring reactor conditions. Procedures shall be provided to perform boron and chloride chemical analyses, assuming a highly radioactive initial sample (Regulatory Guide 1.3 or 1.4 source term). Both analyses shall be capable of being completed promptly (i.e., the boron sample analysis within an hour and the chloride sample analysis within a shift).

Response:

See FSAR Section 9.3.2. In addition, information has been provided to the NRC in the following letters:

SBN-514 (dated May 31, 1983), provided responses to all 11 Criteria,
 SBN-648 (dated April 16, 1984), and provided clarifications to Criteria 4 and 5,
 SBN-741 (dated December 18, 1984), reflected the removal of the Pressurizer Relief Tank
sample from the PASS design, and
 SBN-964 (dated March 6, 1986), submitted the Core Damage Assessment Methodology.

Task II.B.4 Training for Mitigating Core Damage (NUREG-0737)

Position:

Licensees are required to develop a training program to teach the use of installed equipment and systems to control or mitigate accidents in which the core is severely damaged. They must then implement the training program.

Response:

See FSAR Sections 13.2.1 and 13.2.2.