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SUBJECT: Forwards addl info re health physics facilities at plant support facility/emergency operation facility. Encl info will be incorporated into Jan 1984 amend to FSAR.

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Washington Public Power Supply System

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December 12, 1983
G02-83-1150

Docket No. 50-397

Director of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
Attention: Mr. A. Schwencer, Chief
Licensing Branch No. 2
Division of Licensing
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Mr. Schwencer:

Subject: NUCLEAR PROJECT NO. 2
PLANT SUPPORT FACILITY/EMERGENCY OPERATION FACILITY

As requested during a telephone conversation on November 8, 1983 between Messrs. C. Hinson, G. Yuhas, R. Auluck (NRC) and P. Powell (SS), the Supply System herein is providing a more detailed description of the Plant Support and Emergency Operation Facilities. The attached information will be incorporated into the January amendment to the WNP-2 FSAR.

Should you have any further questions, please contact Mr. P.L. Powell, Manager, WNP-2 Licensing.

Very truly yours,

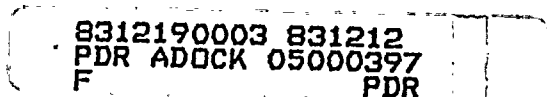
Alan Hoster

G. C. Sorensen, Manager
Regulatory Programs

SIS

Attachment

cc: R Auluck - NRC
WS Chin - BPA
AD Toth - NRC Site



Boo!

11/14/74
11/14/74



12.5.2.2 Facilities

A. Health physics facilities at the WNP-2 plant include the following:

1. Two locker-change rooms are located in the Service and Radwaste Buildings, respectively. These rooms are provided with lockers for personnel clothing storage, clean protective clothing supplies, and respiratory protective equipment. Personnel decontamination showers and sinks are located in the Radwaste Building (487' level) locker-change room. Temporary change areas are set up as necessary in other areas of the plant to localize and prevent the spread of contamination while performing maintenance activities. Smaller inventories of protective clothing and respiratory equipment are also stored in the emergency relocation centers, operation and radwaste control rooms, and strategic locations throughout the plant.
2. Personnel and equipment monitoring stations are provided at the radiological access control area and various posted areas within the radiological access control area to survey for radioactive contamination prior to exiting. Monitoring equipment includes low level smear counters, hand and foot monitors, and/or portable personnel monitoring equipment (friskers).
3. Medical first aid facilities are equipped to provide care for injuries, including those with radioactive contamination involved.
4. Facilities for equipment and tool decontamination exist in the Radwaste Building, Turbine Building, and Reactor Building. The locations and facilities are:

a. Radwaste Building

The general decontamination area is shown in Figure 12.3-1, approximate column location Q.1-13.2, at the 437'0" level. Facilities include curbing, sink, monorail, hoist, and drains.

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17. The seventeenth part of the report is a list of abbreviations.

At the 487'0" level, Figure 12.3-5, column coordinates R.2-14.0, tools and small equipment can be decontaminated. Facilities include an ultrasonic cleaner, sink, bench space, and drains.

b. Turbine Building

Figure 12.3-1, columns H-9.5, elevation 441'0", identifies the Turbine Building decontamination area. Facilities include a monorail, curb, sink, shower, and drains.

c. Reactor Building

The head washdown area is shown in Figure 12.3-4 at column coordinates N-5.8 at the 606'10" level and contains a curb and drain.

The CRD room area, Figure 12.3-3, columns M-3.4, 501'0" elevation, contains curbing, sink, monorail, bench, storage racks, and tables. An additional small decontamination area exists at the same elevation, same figure, at K-8.3 and has curbing, sink, bench space, and shower.

- d. The Health Physics/Chemistry Supervisor's office is located in the Service Building. The Health Physics Supervisor and Health Physics/Chemistry Technicians are located in the Radwaste and Service Buildings, adjacent to the locker-change rooms. These locations provide for ready access to the radiation protection staff by other plant workers and an area to generate and store all records.

- e. A hot machine shop and a hot instrument shop are provided in the Radwaste Building for work on contaminated equipment under controlled conditions.

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- f. A laboratory complex is provided in the Radwaste Building, consisting of a sample room, hot radiochemistry laboratory, and a counting room where radioactive samples will be qualitatively and/or quantitatively analyzed.

B. Health Physics Facilities at the Plant Support Facility/Emergency Operation Facility (PSF/EOF)

1. The PSF/EOF facility is designed and performs as a supplement and service provider for many plant functions: among these are health physics, chemistry, and other monitoring and analytical operations. A description of the PSF/EOF functions, including area maps, during emergencies is located in Chapter 13 of the FSAR.

The health physics/chemistry functions at the facility are directed by Radiological Program Instructions. These are procedures that implement NOS-38 and are in concert with the Plant Procedures Manual. Transporting of radioactive materials to and from the PSF/EOF and the plant is under the direction of PPM 11.2.14.8, "Transfer of Radioactive Material Between Facilities," and RPI 12.37, "Receipt, Storage, Transfer, and Disposal of Radioactive Material and Laundry Between Facilities."

2. An instrument calibration laboratory is located at the PSF/EOF, performing calibrations and repairs on plant instruments, including those used by the Health Physics Department. The lab is located on the first floor, at the extreme northwest section of the facility. Wall thicknesses for the source storage cubicle (labrinth) are 2' thick, with 2' thick concrete ceilings. A high-radiation locked gate provides positive protection for the source storage cubicle where larger open sources are used and stored.

In addition to performing calibration and repairs, the Radiological Programs Department administers contracts for items sent to qualified vendors for calibration and repairs.

Where applicable, sources, test equipment, calibration devices, and other such equipment are traceable to the National Bureau of Standards and other recognized standards laboratories. The sources used in this lab range from the Cs-137 approximately 200 curie source housed in the Eberline Model 1000B calibrator, a 20 curie Americium Beryllium neutron source housed in a T.L. Shepherd Model 149 calibrator, to a one mCi Cs-137 source. A well is also located in the lab to house a 1000 curie Cs-137 source in the future. Calibration operations are directed by the Radiological Programs Instructions (RPIs) as required to support plant operations.

3. A chemistry and radiological counting laboratory is located on the first floor of the PSF/EOF facility. The chemistry lab has HEPA filtered and monitored fume hoods which are located against the laboratory's perimeter walls. The lab is designed to perform analyses on samples with environmental level to post accident level activities. Personnel traffic patterns are instituted for positive radiological control. Personnel, area and atmospheric radiation monitoring, and sampling devices are employed in the lab when necessary. Lab sinks are piped into a monitored sump (lift station) and processed by the sanitary sewage systems per 10 CFR 20.303.
4. A laundry and respiratory mask cleaning facility is housed in a dedicated building employing commercial grade equipment and applying radiological standards and practices for safe operation, personnel protection, area cleanliness, and process control. These include:
 - o Positive personnel and material traffic routes.
 - o Employing HEPA filters in the gaseous effluent paths.
 - o Sampling and monitoring the effluent downstream of the HEPA filters.

- o Recycling wash water and dry cleaning fluids.
 - o Transporting and processing solid radioactive waste (dry cleaning filters and resins) to and in the Supply System radwaste system.
 - o Sorting and segregating incoming laundry according to types of materials and radioactive levels.
 - o Employing stationary, portable, personnel and atmospheric radiation monitoring equipment for process safety and personnel protection.
 - o Per RPI, conducting of routine area surveys of the facility to ensure clean work areas.
5. A dosimetry laboratory and whole body counting laboratory are located in the PSF/EOF. These labs distribute, recycle, and process the thermoluminescent (TLD) personnel dosimeters and provides inhouse internal dose assessment for all Supply System facilities and environs. It regularly participates in badge sharing (cross referencing) programs with other laboratories as available. Pre-determined numbers of badges are irradiated (spiked) at WNP-2 and read at the PSF/EOF lab periodically to ensure equipment and technique proficiency. TLDs used for official dosimetry records are exchanged and read, as a minimum, on a quarterly frequency.
6. A respiratory equipment test facility is located at the PSF/EOF, providing quantitative man-fit testing and maintaining the official records.

10/10/10

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development over the last few years. The author has done a great deal of research and has gathered a wealth of material. The report is well written and is easy to read. It is a valuable contribution to the study of the country's development.

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