



Omaha Public Power District

1623 HARNEY ■ OMAHA, NEBRASKA 68102 ■ TELEPHONE 536-4000 AREA CODE 402

March 8, 1983

LiC-83-054

Mr. Robert A. Clark, Chief
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
Division of Licensing
Operating Reactors Branch No. 3
Washington, D.C. 20555

Reference: Docket No. 50-285

Dear Mr. Clark:

NUREG-0737, Item III.D.3.4
Control Room Habitability Requirements

The purpose of this letter is to provide a status report and an updated schedule for completion of modifications required per the subject TMI requirement.

In response to Task III.D.3.4 of NUREG-0737, Omaha Public Power District conducted an evaluation of events that could degrade control room habitability due to the accidental release of toxic and radioactive gases. The results of this evaluation have been reviewed and approved by the Commission per the Safety Evaluation Report issued with your letter dated December 30, 1981. In accordance with our letter dated August 7, 1981 to the Commission, the following commitments were made for the modifications:

	<u>Completion Date</u>
1. Construction of shield wall in the corridor near the control room.	January 1, 1982
2. Instrumentation for detection of airborne iodine radiation in the control room.	June 30, 1983
3. Electrical and mechanical modification to the HVAC system.	June 30, 1983
4. Instrumentation for monitoring of toxic chemical gases.	January 1, 1984

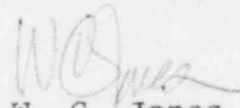
Construction of the shield wall near the control room is already completed. The design for Items 2 and 3 above is in progress and both modifications are expected to be completed by the commitment date, contingent upon receipt of equipment deliveries in a timely manner.

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With regard to the toxic gas monitors (Item 4), the District will have some problems in meeting the January 1, 1984 commitment date. Because of the installation of SPDS, ERF computer, and other TMI related modifications, some concern has been expressed recently about the adequacy of the existing heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) units to handle the increased heat load due to this additional electrical equipment. This concern is being evaluated now and a resolution of this concern may require modifications to the existing HVAC system. One of the options being considered would result in an increased air flow into the control room. Any changes in the air flow into the control room will have an impact on the control room habitability study, particularly on the required response time and sensitivity of the toxic gas monitors. This concern, therefore, needs to be resolved before making a final selection of the toxic gas monitors. Also, we have been monitoring the progress of various vendors in developing an acceptable system. There is a wide variation in the initial cost and the maintenance costs based on the response times, sensitivity, and the qualification requirements. In general, the instruments with slow response time are considerably more rugged and are considered more reliable with less maintenance cost, compared to instruments with faster response times.

Accordingly, the District has revised the schedule for installation of the toxic gas monitors from January 1, 1984 to June 30, 1984. This is based on releasing the purchase order by July 30, 1983 and allowing eight (8) months for equipment delivery, and three (3) months for the installation and startup.

Sincerely,



W. C. Jones
Division Manager
Production Operations

WCJ/TLP:jmm

cc: LeBoeuf, Lamb, Leiby & MacRae
1333 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Mr. L. A. Yandell, NRC
Senior Resident Inspector