



Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.
4 Irving Place, New York, N Y 10003



October 26, 1973

Re: Indian Point Unit No. 2
AEC Docket No. 50-247
Facility Operating
License DPR-26
A.O. 3-2-13

Mr. John F. O'Leary
Directorate of Licensing
Office of Regulation
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D. C. 20545

Dear Mr. O'Leary:

The following report is provided pursuant to the requirements of Section 6.12.2(a) of the Technical Specifications for Facility Operating License DPR-26.

On October 11, 1973, approximately one hour after a reactor shutdown from 50% of rated power, portable instrumentation in the Primary Auxiliary Building indicated that an unplanned release of gaseous and particulate radioactivity had been made within the building. The release was limited to the P.A.B. and was removed from there via the normal plant vent system over a period of approximately one hour.

Immediately upon receipt of the alarm from the portable monitor, investigative charcoal and millipore samples of the plant vent effluent were taken and analyzed. In addition, a sample of the portable monitor filter paper was also analyzed for particulate activity.

An investigation was undertaken to determine the cause of the indicated release. Plant components and piping which handle waste or radioactive gases were examined as possible sources. No faults in equipment or operating procedures were found during the investigation which could directly account for the release. However, the PAB ventilation system had been automatically shut down in connection with a safeguards signal which followed the reactor shutdown. On the basis of this, and the fact that no equipment malfunction or improper procedure was uncovered, we have concluded that no unplanned release from the site did occur, and that the presence of airborne activity in the PAB resulted only from the building ventilation system being in a shutdown condition during a period of

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time in which liquid waste was being processed. Under normal circumstances, radioactive gases liberated from the liquid waste are directed to the plant vent via the PAB ventilation system. In this case, since the ventilation system was secured, such gases accumulated within the building and this, in turn caused annunciation of the aforementioned alarms.

Based on airborne activity levels recorded by two monitors located within the PAB, the amount of activity which accumulated in the building during the period of time the ventilation system was secured is estimated to be approximately one curie, the major portion of which was a mixture of xenon and krypton gases. The accumulation of I-131 and particulates with a half-life greater than 8 days is estimated to have been $35 \mu\text{ci}$ and $7 \mu\text{ci}$, respectively. The maximum concentration of airborne activity measured within the building, $3.25 \times 10^{-5} \mu\text{ci/cc}$, is well below the applicable limit specified in 10 CFR 20, and the rate at which the gas was released from the site following restoration of the ventilation system was less than 10% of the Technical Specification limit.

Warren R. Cobean
by John G. Smith

Warren R. Cobean, Jr.
Manager - Nuclear Power
Generation Department

cc: Mr. James P. O'Reilley
Regulatory Operations, U.S.A.E.C.