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Revision 2

1607

01/19/76

## THREE MILE ISLAND NUCLEAR STATION STATION HEALTH PHYSICS PROCEDURE 1607 AIR SAMPLING FOR RADIOACTIVE GAS

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Unit 1 Staff Recommends Approval

Approval NA Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Cognizant Dept. Head

Unit 2 Staff Recommends Approval

Approval NA Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Cognizant Dept. Head

Unit 1 PORC Recommends Approval

J.P. Cronin Date 1-2-76  
Chairman of PORC

PORC comments of \_\_\_\_\_ included  
(date)

By \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Unit 2 PORC Recommends Approval

Norman Williams Date 1/2/76  
Chairman of PORC

PORC comments of \_\_\_\_\_ included  
(date) 188 296

By \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Approval NA Date NA  
Mgr., Operational  
Quality Assurance

Approval [Signature] Date 1/19/76  
Station Superintendent/  
Unit Superintendent

THREE MILE ISLAND NUCLEAR STATION  
STATION HEALTH PHYSICS PROCEDURES  
1607 - Air Sampling for Radioactive Gas

## 1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this procedure is to outline the steps to be taken for Air Sampling for Radioactive Gas.

## 2.0 DISCUSSION

- 2.1 Radioactive Gas Samples will be collected and analyzed for Beta and Gamma activities.
- 2.2 For the Beta, an A-100 Gas Chamber will be used.
- 2.3 For the Gamma, a 5 cc. glass vial, or a Marinelli Beaker with petcocks will be used.

## 3.0 REFERENCES

- 3.1 W. B. Johnson Catalog (Section-Lab. Equipment)
- 3.2 PCP 1958
- 3.3 HPP 1740

## 4.0 EQUIPMENT

- 4.1 Glass Sampling Flask (Marinelli Beaker)
- 4.2 A-100 Gas Chamber
- 4.3 Geli Detector/Multi-channel Analyzer System
- 4.4 GM Instrument
- 4.5 Pump or Hand Aspirator
- 4.6 Tygon Tubing
- 4.7 Aluminum Flask (Marinelli Beaker)
- 4.8 5cc. Glass Vial with Rubber Insert
- 4.9 Syringe

## 5.0 OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

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### 5.1 Gamma Analysis of Radioactive Gas (Glass Marinelli Beaker)

- 5.1.1 The Marinelli Beaker is filled with demineralized water so that all the air in the beaker has been displaced.
- 5.1.2 Connect the gas-inlet side of the Marinelli Beaker to the line or area from which the sample is to be taken.
- 5.1.3 Open the water-outlet petcock.
- 5.1.4 Open the gas-inlet petcock allowing the gas to be drawn in.
- 5.1.5 Close both petcocks when all the water has been removed.
- 5.1.6 The sample will then be taken to the lab and analyzed on the Multi-channel Analyzer/Geli Detector System as per P.C.P. 1958.
- 5.1.7 Forward completed data to Radiation Protection Supervision for review and approval.

### 5.2 Gamma Analysis of Radioactive Gas (Aluminum Marinelli Beaker)

- 5.2.1 An Aluminum Marinelli Beaker will be connected in the line or in the area to be sampled.
- 5.2.2 Connect a pump to a stopcock of the Marinelli Beaker.
- 5.2.3 Start the pump and transfer at least three (3) times the volume of the beaker ( $\sim 2 \times 10^4$  cc.) through the Marinelli.
- 5.2.4 After making sure the petcock on either side of the Aluminum Marinelli Beaker is closed, remove the beaker and return it to the Count Room for analysis on the Multi-channel Analyzer/Geli Detector System as per P.C.P. 1958.
- 5.2.5 Forward completed data to Radiation Protection Supervision for review and approval.



### 5.3 Gamma Analysis of High Level Radioactive Gas (5cc Glass Vial)

- 5.3.1 When gamma analysis with a Marinelli Beaker yields a dead time of greater than 20% on the Geli Detector/Multi-channel System, a sample must be taken and counted using a 5cc. glass vial.
- 5.3.2 Using the 5cc. glass vial, take a syringe and place a slight vacuum on the glass vial. (evacuate approximately 15 cc. of air from the vial).
- 5.3.3 Proceed to the sample point and using the syringe, take a 5 cc. sample and inject into the vial.
- 5.3.4 Take the sample to the count room and analyze on the Geli Detector/Multi-channel System as per P.C.P. 1958.
- 5.3.5 Forward completed data to Radiation Protection Supervision for review and approval.

### 5.4 Beta Analysis of Radioactive Gas

- 5.4.1 The A-100 Gas Chamber will be placed in the line or in the area to be sampled.
- 5.4.2 Either a pump or a hand aspirator will be used to transfer a 100 cc sample of gas to the chamber.
- 5.4.3 After making sure the petcock on either side of the A-100 is closed, remove and return to the Health Physics lab for analysis.
- 5.4.4 Connect an appropriate counting instrument to the A-100 chamber and count for 5 minutes.
- 5.4.5 The Activity will be determined using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{CC/Min.}}{(\text{Volume})(\text{Efficiency})(2.22 \times 10^6)} = \mu\text{Ci/cc}$$

CC/Min. = corrected counts per minute. Counts per minute minus background.

Efficiency: efficiency for GM counter

$2.22 \times 10^6$  = disintegrations per minute per microcurie.

- 5.4.6 If the corrected counts per minute is less than the minimum detectable count rate, the activity is reported as less than MDA.

NOTE: The formula for MDCR is as follows:

$$\text{MDCR} = 3 \sqrt{\frac{\text{BKG CPM}}{\text{Time BKG Count}}}$$

- 5.4.7 Forward completed data to Radiation Protection Supervision for review and approval.

Example for Beta Calculations:

A gas sample is counted for 5 minutes on the GM counter. The total counts are 225, the efficiency for the GM is 20% and the background 12.5 cpm. Determine the activity.

Volume of sample = 100 cc.

$$\frac{225 \text{ counts}}{5 \text{ minutes}} = 45 \text{ cpm}$$

45 cpm minus 12.5 cpm bkg 32.5 cc/min

$$\frac{32.5}{(100)(.20)(2.22 \times 10^6)} = 7.32 \times 10^{-7} \mu\text{Ci/cc}$$

Example of the use of MDCR

A gas sample is counted for 5 minutes on the GM Counter. The total counts are 85; efficiency for the GM is 20% and the background is 12.5 cpm with a background counting time of 4 minutes. Determine the activity.

$$\frac{85}{5} - 12.5 = 4.5 \text{ cc/min}$$

$$\text{MDCR} \quad \sqrt[3]{\frac{12.5 \text{ cpm}}{4 \text{ min.}}} = 5.3 \text{ cpm}$$

The corrected counts per minute, 4.5 cpm, of the sample is less than the minimum detectable count rate, 5.3 cpm; therefore the MDCR is used in the formula to determine  $\mu\text{Ci/cc}$  (MDA):

$$\text{MDA} = \frac{5.3}{(100)(.20)(2.22 \times 10^6)} = <1.2 \times 10^{-7} \mu\text{Ci/cc}$$



TMI DOCUMENTS

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