

Safety Standards

of the
Nuclear Safety Standards Commission (KTA)

KTA 1502.2 (06/89)

Monitoring Radioactivity in the Inner Atmosphere of Nuclear Power Plants
Part 2: Nuclear Power Plants with High Temperature Reactor

(Überwachung der Radioaktivität in der Raumluft von Kernkraftwerken
Teil 2: Kernkraftwerke mit Hochtemperaturreaktor)

If there is any doubt regarding the information contained in this translation, the German wording shall apply.

Editor:

KTA-Geschäftsstelle c/o Bundesamt fuer Strahlenschutz (BfS)

Willy-Brandt-Strasse 5 • D-38226 Salzgitter • Germany

Telephone +49-5341/885-(0) 901 • Telefax +49-5341/885-905

KTA SAFETY STANDARD

June 1989

Monitoring Radioactivity in the Inner Atmosphere of Nuclear Power Plants;
Part 2: Nuclear Power Plants with High Temperature Reactor

KTA 1502.2

CONTENTS

Basic Principles.....	5
1 Scope.....	5
2 Definitions	5
3 Rooms and Room Groups to be Monitored.....	5
3.1 General Requirements.....	5
3.2 Monitoring with Stationary; Continuously, Operating Measuring Equipment.....	6
3.3 Monitoring with Mobile Measuring Equipment or Samplers	6
4 Measuring Methods	6
4.1 General Requirements.....	6
4.2 Special Requirements for the Monitoring of Radionuclide Groups.....	7
4.3 Display, Registration and Storage of Measured Values.....	9
5 Maintenance and Testing.....	9
5.1 Maintenance	9
5.2 Tests	9
5.3 Removal of Defects.....	11
Appendix A Regulations Referred to in this Safety Standard	13

PLEASE NOTE: Only the original German version of this safety standard represents the joint resolution of the 50-member Nuclear Safety Standards Commission (Kerntechnischer Ausschuss, KTA). The German version was made public in Bundesanzeiger No. 229a on December 7, 1989. Copies may be ordered through the Carl Heymanns Verlag KG, Luxemburger Str. 449, D- 50939 Koeln (Telefax 0221-94 37 36 03).

All questions regarding this English translation should please be directed to:

KTA-Geschaefsstelle c/o BfS, Willy-Brandt-Strasse 5, D-38226 Salzgitter, Germany

Comments by the editor:

Taking into account the meaning and usage of auxiliary verbs in the German language, in this translation the following agreements are effective:

- shall** indicates a mandatory requirement,
- shall basically** is used in the case of mandatory requirements to which specific exceptions (and only those!) are permitted. It is a requirement of the KTA that these exceptions - other than those in the case of **shall normally** - are specified in the text of the safety standard,
- shall normally** indicates a requirement to which exceptions are allowed. However, the exceptions used shall be substantiated during the licensing procedure,
- should** indicates a recommendation or an example of good practice,
- may** indicates an acceptable or permissible method within the scope of this safety standard.