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A Duke Energy Company

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May 3, 2000

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Attention: Document Control Desk
Washington, DC 20555

Subject: Oconee Nuclear Station
Docket 50-269, -270, -287
Selected Licensee Commitments Manual (SLC)

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to 10CFR 50.4 and 50.71, please find attached 7 copies of the latest revisions to the Oconee Selected Licensee Commitments Manual (SLC). The SLC Manual is Chapter 16.0 of the Oconee Updated Final Safety Analysis Report (UFSAR). This manual is intended to contain commitments and other station issues that warrant higher control, but are not appropriate for inclusion into the Technical Specifications (TS). Instead of being updated with the annual UFSAR Update, the SLC Manual will be updated as necessary throughout the year.

Very truly yours,

W. R. McCollum, Jr.
Vice President
Oconee Nuclear Station

CMB/cmb
Attachment

xc: Luis A. Reyes
Regional Administrator, Region II

D. E. LaBarge, ONRR

M. C. Shannon
Oconee Senior Resident Inspector

A001 1/1

May 3, 2000

To: Manual Holders

Subject: Oconee Selected Licensee Commitments Manual (SLC) Revision

On April 22, 2000, Station Management approved revisions to SLC 16.5.7, Chemistry Requirements, to be implemented on 5/1/00. The subject SLC is revised to allow venting the pressurizer during startups when RCS pressure is below 600 psig. The Bases is also revised to correct inconsistencies with the Commitment and to make editorial corrections.

Remove these pages	Insert these pages
LOEP 1	LOEP 1
LOEP 2	LOEP 2
SLC page 16.5.7-4	SLC page 16.5.7-4
SLC page 16.5.7-5	SLC page 16.5.7-5

Any questions concerning this revision may be directed to Bob Douglas 864-885-3073.

Regulatory Compliance
By: Conice Breazeale
Regulatory Compliance

Oconee Nuclear Station
Selected Licensee Commitments
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BASES

BACKGROUND

This commitment incorporates the changes to the Technical Specifications that ONS proposed in a letter dated February 20, 1996. The Technical Specifications revision, approved on February 19, 1997, removed several chemistry requirements from the Oconee Technical Specifications. The limits and surveillance for the oxygen, chloride, and fluoride concentration levels were relocated to the SLC as stated in the proposed amendment. In addition, the relocation of the tritium analysis from the Technical Specifications to the SLCs was covered in the proposed amendment.

APPLICABLE SAFETY ANALYSIS

By maintaining the chloride, fluoride, and oxygen concentration in the reactor coolant within limits, the integrity of the reactor coolant system is protected against potential stress corrosion attack.

Oxygen is normally expected to be below detectable limits. Oxygen is normally below limits since dissolved hydrogen is used when the reactor is critical and a residual of hydrazine is used in the pressurizer when the reactor is subcritical to control the oxygen. The requirement that the oxygen concentration not exceed 0.1 ppm in the RCS when in MODES 1 and 2 and when in MODE 3 when exceeding 525°F provides added assurance that stress corrosion cracks will not occur.

During the startup of an Oconee unit the Oconee unit will be held at MODE 4 for initial cleanup. The control of the chloride and fluoride is accomplished through the use of purification demineralizers and it is essential that this control be established during startup since it cannot be reasonably expected that normal power operation will change their performance in any way. This approach, which is recommended by the EPRI PWR Primary Water Chemistry Guidelines, during startup reduces the possible negative effects on material integrity at high temperatures by establishing these specifications at reasonably achievable low levels before entering MODE 3.

APPLICABILITY

SLC 16.5.7 is applicable in MODES 1, 2, and 3.

During heatup from MODE 5, oxygen control is accomplished through the addition of hydrazine to the pressurizer or hydrogen to the RCS. The reduction of pressurizer oxygen during heatup is influenced by the following considerations.

a. Pressurizer volume is small compared to the total RCS volume.

b. Influx of water with oxygen scavenging hydrazine is limited by the operating constraints placed on the pressurizer to control system pressure.

Significantly higher temperatures exist in the pressurizer than in the reactor coolant system in the preliminary heatup. Because of the problems associated with oxygen scavenging in the pressurizer, a maximum of 0.20 ppm oxygen (twice the specified normal power operation RCS concentration) is allowed prior to entering MODE 3 and time constraints are placed on operating at this concentration in MODES 1, 2, and 3 to ensure all possible effort is made to bring the value below 0.10 ppm as rapidly as reasonably achievable.

ACTIONS

A.1 and A.2

If one or more chemistry limits are not met in MODE 3, actions will be initiated within 8 hours to restore the chemistry levels to within the commitment requirements. The RCS chemistry levels shall be restored to within the commitment requirements within 24 hours.

B.1 and B.2

If the Required Action and associated Completion Time for Condition A are not met, the unit shall be placed in MODE 5 within 24 hours.

C.1

If the oxygen, chloride, or fluoride limits are exceeded in MODES 1 and 2, measures can be taken to correct the condition (e.g., switch to the spare demineralizer, replace the ion exchange resin, increase the hydrogen concentration in the makeup tank, etc.). The oxygen and halogen limits specified are at least an order of magnitude below concentrations which could result in damage to materials found in the reactor coolant system even if maintained for an extended period of time. Thus, the period of eight hours to initiate corrective action and the period of 24 hours to perform corrective action to restore the concentration within the limits have been established. The eight hour period to initiate corrective action allows time to ascertain that the chemical analyses are correct and to locate the source of contamination.

D.1 and D.2

If the Required Action and associated Completion Time for Condition C are not met, the unit shall be placed in MODE 3 within 24 hours and MODE 5 within 72 hours.

E.1 and E.2

If the RCS chemistry levels exceed 1.00 ppm for oxygen or 1.50 ppm for chloride or fluoride, the unit shall be placed in MODE 3 within 8 hours and MODE 5 within 24 hours. This requirement is consistent with the action level 3 requirements in the EPRI PWR Primary Water Chemistry Guidelines.