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TO:	FROM:	DATE OF DOCUMENT
Mr. Edson G. Case	Duke Pwr. Company Charlotte, North Carolina William O. Parker, Jr.	10/14/77
		DATE RECEIVED: 10/19/77

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DESCRIPTION: Re their 9-27-77 ltr

Consists of info re assurance that radioactive releases are maintained as low as reasonably achievable at Oconee.....

ENCLOSURE

PLANT NAME: Oconee Units 1-2-3
RJL 10/19/77 (2-P)

FOR ACTION/INFORMATION

SAFETY	
BRANCH CHIEF: (7)	Schwencer

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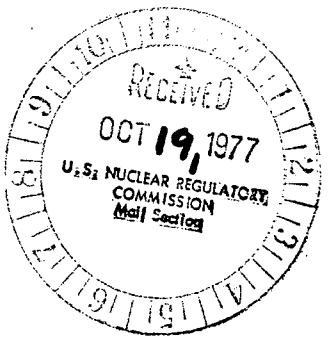
DUKE POWER COMPANY
POWER BUILDING
422 SOUTH CHURCH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28242

WILLIAM O. PARKER, JR.
VICE PRESIDENT
STEAM PRODUCTION

TELEPHONE: AREA 704
373-4083

October 14, 1977

Mr. Edson G. Case, Acting Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555



Attention: Mr. A. Schwencer, Chief
Operating Reactor Branch #1

Reference: Oconee Nuclear Station
Docket Nos. 50-269, -270, -287

Dear Sir:

In my letter of September 27, 1977 actions were described that would assure that radioactive releases are maintained as low as reasonably achievable at Oconee. These actions were in response to your letter of August 4, 1977. The first action of this letter concerned the turbine buildings sumps and installed radiation monitors. It was stated, in part, that during periods of known secondary system contamination, the turbine building sumps would only be batch released with prior sampling. In this regard, it is our current intent to use either batch release with prior sampling or the sump radiation monitor to control the release of liquids from turbine building sumps. The following incorporate the action above and reiterate the other actions presented in my letter of September 27, 1977:

1. Radiation monitors have been installed in the two turbine building sumps. These monitors provide alarms in the control room of inadvertent radioactive release entering the turbine building sump or upon malfunction of the monitor. In order to ensure that inadvertent radioactive releases from the sump do not occur either the radiation monitors will be operable or the sumps will be sampled prior to batch release. Either measure in itself is considered reasonable and effective to prevent inadvertent releases of radioactive liquids from the turbine building sumps to the environment. In instances when batch releases are made, no dependence will be made on the radiation monitors.

2. A composite, flow proportional water sampler will be installed at the outfall of the oil collection basin by March 1, 1978. Weekly, a gamma isotopic analysis will be performed on the composite samples. In the event of an inadvertent radioactive liquid release to the basin, an additional composite sample will be drawn. This sample will be analyzed for Sr^{89} and Sr^{90} along with the samples taken on a monthly basis from the other low level activity radioactive waste tanks.

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3. Procedures will be instituted by November 1, 1977 which will require two independent valve alignment checks prior to discharging radioactive spent secondary system demineralizer resins to the receiving tanks. This procedure will be followed whenever the activity in the secondary system indicates that there has been primary to secondary leaks, and continue until all activity from the secondary system has been removed.

Although your letter requested that the above proposals be incorporated into the Oconee Technical Specifications, we do not feel that this action is required. The equipment and procedures listed above are extensions of the defense in depth concept to prevent inadvertent liquid effluent releases. They support the objectives and specifications written in Oconee Technical Specification 3.9, Release of Liquid Radioactive Waste, and as such assist in the effective control of the release of radioactive liquid wastes from the station. Any revision to the Technical Specification incorporating the above items would duplicate objectives and specifications presently contained in Oconee Technical Specification 3.9.

Very truly yours,

William O. Parker, Jr.
WOP/mlr