PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

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DIABLO CANYON POWER PLANT P.O. Box 56 • Avila Beach, California 93424 • (805) 595-7351

R.C. THORNBERRY PLANT MANAGER

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September 11, 1984

Mr. Kenneth R. Jones Executive Officer California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region 1102-A Laurel Lane San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

> Re: Diablo Canyon Power Plant Order No. 82-24 NPDES No. CA0003751 NRC Docket No. 50-275

Dear Mr. Jones:

3409170308 84091

This letter constitutes our written report of a spill to Diablo Creek as reported by Mr. William A. O'Hara of PGandE to Mrs. Nancy Davis of your staff via telephone at 9:55 a.m. on September 6, 1984.

On September 5, 1984, at about 2:45 p.m., PGandE water treatment personnel discovered the reverse osmosis blowdown jine of the temporary make-up water system was ruptured and water was running across the yard to the storm drain leading to Diablo Creek. The temporary make-up water system was shutdown at 3 p.m., thereby stopping flow out of the ruptured line. The rupture occurred at approximately 11:15 a.m. It is estimated that 7200 gallons of water was released to Diablo Creek.

The reverse osmosis blowdown flow rate was 30 gallons per minute, and Diablo Creek was estimated to be flowing at 150 gallons per minute, thereby providing substantial dilution of the release. A comparison of some of the chemical parameters for a representative sample of the reverse osmosis blowdown and Diablo Creek water shows the following:

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Mr. Kenneth R. Jones

Parameter	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Diablo Creek</u>	R. O. Blowdown
Sample date		8/30/84	8/30/84
рН		8.4	6.1
Specific conductivity	umho/cm	730	1820
Total dissolved solids	mg/l	630	1415
Calcium	mg/l	72	38 ·
Magnesium	mg/l	36	60
Sodium	mg/l	30	314
Potassium	mg/l	3	12
Chloride	mg/l	39	242
Sulfate	mg/l	99	602
Silica	mg/1	30	36

An inspection of Diablo Creek downstream of the storm drain following the incident by a PGandE biologist found no evidence of damage to aquatic life. Damage to aquatic life was not expected since the reverse osmosis blowdown started as Diablo Creek water and was treated by lime softening and then concentrated in the reverse osmosis unit.

On September 5, 1984, the oily water separator was removed from service (cleared) for maintenance. An isolation value in the reverse osmosis blowdown line was closed as part of clearing the oily water separator. Isolating the blowdown line without shutting down the temporary make-up water system caused the PVC piping to overpressurize and rupture.

When removing a plant system from service, valve identification drawings are reviewed to establish isolation points that will not affect other systems. The temporary make-up water system was not shown on the drawings since it is not a permanent plant system. Therefore, the impact of isolating the reverse osmosis blowdown line was not evaluated when the isolation points were established.

In order to prevent recurrence, the plant staff has reviewed plant systems for temporary connections, evaluated the effect of valve isolation on temporary connections, and determined the make-up water system to be the only temporary connection that could cause this type of incident. Drawing modifications have been made to include the temporary make-up water system so that this specific occurrence cannot be repeated.

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R. C. THORNBERRY

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Mr: Kenneth R. Jones

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cc Marine Resources Region California Department of Fish and Game 350 Golden Shore Long Beach, CA 90802

Regional Administrator, Region IX Environmental Protection Agency 215 Fremont Street San Francisco, CA 94105

Mr. John B. Martin, Administrator U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Region V 1450 Maria Lane, Suite 210 Walnut Creek, CA 94596-5368

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Mr. George W. Knighton, Chief Licensing Branch No. 3 Division of Licensing Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, DC 20555



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