

DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT
PERMIT NUMBER NY0001015
NINE MILE POINT NUCLEAR STATION
MAY 1990

COMMENTS

1. There were no discharges from the Unit 2 Waste Neutralizing Tank to the Sewage Treatment Facility during May 1990.
2. No preprinted DMR form was received for outfall 022 (Security building air conditioning). There were no discharges from this outfall directly to Lake Ontario (receiving water body) during May 1990. Any discharge during May was directed to the sewage treatment facility.
3. The strip chart recorder used to measure outfall 040 (Cooling Tower Blowdown) parameters for discharge temperature, condenser intake/discharge delta temperature and flow was inoperable for short periods of time during May 1990 (5/8:356 mins, 5/9:74 mins, 5/10:116 mins, 5/17:77 mins) due to problems with the station's process computer. Data for these short periods were estimated using the hours immediately preceding and following the lapses which remained fairly consistent since the station pump flows were stable.

Also, on May 16, 1990, the strip chart input channel which records outfall 040 (Cooling Tower Blowdown) discharge flow was intermittently inoperable for approximately 4.6 hours total. Flow data for these short periods were estimated from the hours immediately preceding and following the lapses as the pump flows were consistent.

4. On May 30, 1990, a trash removal truck owned and operated by Rubbish Removal, Inc. of Syracuse, NY developed a hydraulic leak while emptying dumpsters at the station. At NMP-2, some of the oil flowed downhill to a nearby storm drain which discharges via outfall 001 (storm drainage). Conservatively, it is estimated that less than 0.5 gallons of oil entered the drain. Oil absorbent material was placed within outfall 001 (storm drainage) to prevent any release of an oil sheen to Lake Ontario. There was no visible oil sheen on the surface of Lake Ontario near the outfall. Details of this event, as requested by the NYSDEC, are contained in Niagara Mohawk correspondence dated June 15, 1990 (NMP65660).

Since the small quantity of oil which entered the storm drain was contained by the oil absorbent material placed within the outfall prior to entry into the receiving water body (Lake Ontario), the environmental impact of the event is considered to be insignificant.

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5. The following summary comment concerns the discharge of water from the Unit 2 circulating water system (outfall 040). The discharge was initiated on November 2, 1989 under an Emergency Authorization issued by the NYSDEC for the discharge of copper contaminated water. Details of the discharge during November and December 1989 are provided in the comment sections of the November and December Discharge Monitoring Reports.

During the months of January, February, March, April and May 1990, the discharge of water continued under the terms and conditions of an amended Emergency Authorization dated December 22, 1989. The Amendment basically allows for the discharge of the Unit 2 circulating water system through the normal station blowdown routes and/or through the Unit 1 facility circulating water system. The Amendment also limits the concentration of total copper in the mixing area in Lake Ontario to 17 ppb, and requires a monitoring frequency of twice per week.

Any copper discharged from the circulating water system during May 1990 is believed to have originated from copper precipitated onto the carbon steel and concrete structures within the circulating water system and, to a smaller extent, from normal copper loss from the Admiralty brass condenser tubes. The source of the precipitated copper originated from the acid leak into the circulating water system in October 1989. Copper concentrations during May 1990 ranged from 60 to 623 ppb (236 ppb average) total copper and 43 to 227 ppb (129 ppb average) soluble copper. The Unit 2 facility operated at or near full power during the first half of May 1990.

The total copper concentration in Lake Ontario during May 1990 was maintained below 17 ppb as a result of the discharge of the Unit 2 circulating water system. Copper concentrations ranged from 0.4 to 8.2 ppb total copper. The discharge of the Unit 2 circulating water system was through the normal station blowdown pathway and through the Unit 1 facility circulating water system during May 1990.

There were no occasions during May 1990 when the temporary piping from the Unit 2 circulating water system to the Unit 1 intake canal developed significant leaks.

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