Pennsylvania Power & Light Company
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August 6, 1985

Mr. Paul Koval
Chief Operations Section
Bureau of Water Quality Management
Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources
P.O. Box 659
90 East Union Street, Second Floor
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18702

SUSQUEHANNA STEAM ELECTRIC STATION
DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT
NPDES PERMIT NO PA 0047325 JUNE 1985
CCN 741326 FILE 012-4
PLE- 7450

Dear Mr. Koval:

Enclosed is a copy of the June 1985 Discharge Monitoring Report for Permit No. PA 0047325. The following information details data and/or noncompliances for some of the permitted outfalls:

Outfall 070 - S-2 Sedimentation Pond

Total Suspended Solids slightly exceeded permit limits when 31.6 mg/l was measured in one sample, giving the same number to the monthly average. However, there were no industrial discharges to the S-2 Pond. The permit limit for industrial discharges is 30 mg/l. No corrective actions are planned.

Outfall 071 - Cooling Tower Blowdown

Thirteen days of data were lost. The pH and Free Available Chlorine minimum, average and maximum values are based on 17 days of data. The tests were performed and no violations were reported but the actual data sheets could not be found. PP&L has implemented measures to correct this record keeping problem immediately.

There was one Free Available Chlorine noncompliance sample having a value of 0.54 mg/l (permit limit 0.50 mg/l instantaneous max.). This noncompliance was probably due to an empty sulfur dioxide gas cylinder in the dechlorination system. These bottles are now checked by the Auxiliary System Operator (ASO) before each Chlorine injection.

Outfall 079 - Sewage Treatment Plant

There were four days when the pH was less than 6.0 (limit 6.0 - 9.0). These were due to acid formation from operation of the plant in extended aeration mode. Soda ash (sodium carbonate) is now added when the effluent pH approaches 6.5 to prevent depletion of the alkalinity. We are also

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increasing the aeration rate and decreasing the amount of activated sludge in each aeration bed. This is intended to reduce the incidence of solids carried over the effluent weir by maintaining a lower sludge blanket in the clarifiers.

A back-up chlorination pump has been installed to increase reliability of chlorine levels in the effluent.

Outfall 271 - Waste Filter Bypass

The Total Suspended Solids limit was exceeded when 1005 mg/liter were discharged (permit limits - 30.0 mg/l monthly average and 100 mg/l daily max.). To date, PP&L has contacted centrifuge and belt filter press companies to determine if they can provide treatment of this discharge to one (1) meet the monthly average liquid discharge limit of 30 mg/l and two (2) produce a sludge of at least 20% solids. To date, none of the belt filter press companies contacted can meet these limits. As far as centrifuge companies, only one at this time has indicated they could possibly meet these limits.

In addition, PP&L has submitted a Module 1 application to the Amity Landfill, Taylor, PA , for disposal of the sludge which is considered a Residual Waste in Pennsylvania. Both the Amity Landfill and Lackawanna Planning Commission have approved this application and now we are waiting for Pa DER approval for permission to dispose of this sludge.

Outfall 371 - Neutralization Basin

Total Suspended Solids limit of 30 mg/l for the monthly average was exceeded since only one sample analyzed had a value of 62.8 mg/l. The daily maximum of 100 mg/l, however, was not exceeded.

The DMR forms were prepared on a computer by PP&L.

If you have any questions, please call me at (215) 770-7889.

Respectfully yours,

Jerome S. Fields
Senior Environmental Scientist - Nuclear

JSF/amc

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Enclosure

cc: EPA Region III
A. Schwencer - NRC