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POWER BUILDING

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May 30, 1975

Mr. Angelo Giambusso, Director  
Division of Reactor Licensing  
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D. C. 20555

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

Dear Mr. Giambusso:

The purpose of this letter is to provide additional information in accordance with my transmittal of April 16, 1975. That transmittal was in response to a March 14, 1975 letter from Mr. R. A. Purple and described the results of a review of Oconee Nuclear Station system capabilities and operating procedures conducted to evaluate the possibility of significant changes in chemical concentrations during the long term after a postulated loss-of-coolant accident (LOCA).

As stated on April 16, 1975, dose calculations had not been completed at that time to determine the feasibility of the operation of manual valves in the Auxiliary Building in the post-LOCA environment. Such operation would be necessary in order to implement the operating procedures described for Modes 1 and 2. These dose calculations have now been completed and indicate that, in the Auxiliary Building area where the maximum (controlling) exposure would be received, the minimum dose rate in the interval from initiation of recirculation to 60 days following a postulated LOCA is in excess of 40 R/hr. Other analyses have shown that if the leakage gaps between the outlet nozzles and the core support shield, as described in Supplement 1 to Topical Report BAW-10091, are assumed not to be available, that the previously mentioned operating modes would need to be implemented not later than 60 days following a postulated LOCA. It is apparent, therefore, that the manual operation of the various valves is not possible due to the extremely high exposures which would be involved.

In light of the above, a study was conducted to determine the feasibility of modifying the affected valves such that they could be remotely operated.



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Mr. Angelo Giambusso

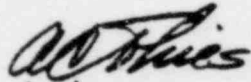
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This study has indicated that following initiation of procurement, a delivery time of approximately 21 months can be anticipated. When the additional time necessary for installation of the valve motor operators is included, the previous estimate of 2½ years for implementation of such a modification is confirmed.

In view of the above, and since the methods described in BAW-10091, Supplement 1, are adequate to prevent boron precipitation in the long term following a postulated LOCA, it is concluded that further consideration of implementation of the various described operating modes is neither practical nor necessary.

Very truly yours,



A. C. Thies

ACT:vr

