

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

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VICE PRESIDENT
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TELEPHONE: AREA 704
373-4083

September 1, 1976

Mr. Benard C. Rusche, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555

Attention: Mr. A. Schwencer, Chief
Operating Reactors Branch No.1

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

Dear Mr. Rusche:

Pursuant to 10CFR50, §50.90, an amendment to the Oconee Nuclear Station Non-Radiological Environmental Technical Specifications, Appendix B to Facility Operating Licenses DPR-38, -47, and -55 is requested. This proposed change revises the method of control of station chemical effluents by instituting a chemical effluent monitoring program in lieu of the present chemical inventory program. Replacement pages for the proposed Technical Specification 1.2 are attached, and an explanation and justification of this change is as follows:

In accordance with requirements of the present Technical Specification 1.2, station chemical inventories are maintained and chemical effluent release concentrations are determined by gross annual chemical usages. Expected annual usage values of various chemicals were originally proposed in the Duke Power Company Supplement to Environmental Quality Features of Keowee-Toxaway Project, of October, 1971 and were appraised by the NRC in the Oconee Final Environmental Statement of March, 1972. These values were adopted as limiting chemical usage values and remain as the present annual chemical release limits as stated in Table 1.2-1 of Technical Specification 1.2. It is felt that these values are overly conservative since they indicate original expected chemical usages and do not reflect state and federal limitations, nor do they reflect an updated reasonable assessment of expected chemical effluents from Oconee Nuclear Station. Also, the chemical inventory method is considered an inaccurate method by which to base determination of chemical effluent concentration limits since large portions of certain chemicals may be utilized at the station but not enter the chemical effluent stream.



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1.2 CHEMICAL DISCHARGE LIMITS.

Objective

To insure that all chemical releases from the station are controlled so as to be nontoxic to aquatic organisms and non-deleterious to downstream water quality in Hartwell Reservoir.

Applicability

Applies to release of chemical effluents from the station.

Specification

- A. Limits for chemical wastes released from the Waste Water Treatment System and the Low Level Radwaste System shall not exceed the concentrations indicated in Table 1.2-1, "Monitoring of Chemical Wastes from Oconee Nuclear Station."
- B. Chlorine or other chemical biocides will not be used for condenser cleaning.

Monitoring

The pH, specific conductivity, and concentrations of chemicals to be released from the station shall be monitored as specified in Table 1.2-1.

Reporting Requirements

In the event any of the above specified limits are exceeded, a report shall be made within 24 hours by telephone to the Director of the Regional Regulatory Operations Office, followed by a written report within one week to the Director of the Regional Inspection and Enforcement Office (cc to Director of Nuclear Reactor Regulation).

The written report and to the extent possible, the preliminary telephone report, will: (a) describe, analyze and evaluate the occurrence, including extent and magnitude of the impact, (b) describe the cause of the occurrence, and (c) indicate the corrective action (including any significant changes made in procedure) taken to preclude repetition of the occurrence and to prevent similar occurrences involving similar components or systems.

Bases

The chemical monitoring and effluent limits specified in Table 1.2-1 will assure that concentrations of chemical effluents are maintained at levels that will provide adequate protection of aquatic and downstream water quality. The limits specified in Table 1.2-1 are consistent with NPDES regulations⁽¹⁾, State Water Quality Standards⁽²⁾, Public Drinking Water Standards⁽³⁾, and published toxicity data⁽⁴⁾.

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Table 1.2-1
Monitoring of Chemical Wastes from Oconee Nuclear Station

Type Monitoring	Waste Water Treatment System ^a		Low Level Rad Waste System ^b	
	Frequency	Limit	Frequency	Limit
pH	Daily	6.0 - 9.0		
Specific Conductivity	Daily	500 μ mho/cm ³		
Oil & Grease	Twice Per Month	20 ppm		
Hydrazine	Daily	0.7 ppm	Prior to Release	0.1 ppm
Suspended Solids	Weekly	100 ppm ^c		
Boron			Prior to Release	1.0 ppm
Phosphorus ^d			Prior to Release	0.05 ppm
Lithium ^d			Prior to Release	0.01 ppm

^a Monitored at point of release to Hartwell Reservoir.

^b All concentration limits for Low Level Radwaste System releases are based on downstream incremental increases in concentration.

^c This limit is applicable only to station discharges and does not apply when excursions beyond this number occur due to rainfall runoff.

^d Monitoring is performed on a weekly frequency from a composite sample obtained from each tank discharge.

- (1) NPDES, 40CFR Part 423.
- (2) Water Quality Criteria, FWPCA, 1968.
- (3) National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations, 40CFR Part 141, December 24, 1975.
- (4) Toxicity, of Power Plant Chemicals to Aquatic Life, WASH-1249, USAEC, June, 1973.