ATTACHMENT 2

PROPOSED TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS CHANGES

FOR

OCONEE NUCLEAR STATION

TABLE 4.1-3

MINIMUM SAMPLING FREQUENCY

Item	Check	Frequency
1. Reactor Coolant	a. Gamma Isotopic Analysis	a. Monthly*
	b. Radiochemical Analysis for Sr 89, 90	b. Monthly*
	c. Tritium	c. Monthly*
	d. Gross Beta & Gamma Activity (1)	d. 5 times/week*
	e. Chemistry (Cl, F and O2)	e. 5 times/week*
	f. Boron Concentration	f. 2 times/week**
	g. Gross Alpha Activity	g. Monthly*
	h. $\bar{E}$ Determination (2)	h. Semi-annually
2. Borated Water Storage Tank Water Sample	Boron Concentration	Weekly* and after each makeup
3. Core Flooding Tank	Boron Concentration	Monthly* and after each makeup
4. Spent Fuel Pool Water Sample	Boron Concentration	Monthly*** and after each makeup
5. Secondary Coolant	a. Gross Beta & Gamma Activity	a. Weekly*
	b. Iodine Analysis (3)	
6. Concentrated Boric Acid Tank	Boron Concentration	Twice weekly*

*Not applicable if reactor is in a cold shutdown condition for a period exceeding the sampling frequency.
**Applicable only when fuel is in the reactor.
***Applicable only when fuel is in wet storage in the spent fuel pool.

5.4 NEW AND SPENT FUEL STORAGE FACILITIES

Specification

5.4.1 New Fuel Storage

5.4.1.1 New fuel will normally be stored in the spent fuel pool serving the respective unit.

In the spent fuel pool serving Units 1 and 2, the fuel assemblies are stored in racks in parallel rows, having a nominal center-to-center distance of 21 inches in both directions. This spacing is sufficient to maintain a K effective of less than 0.9 when flooded with unborated water, based on fuel with an enrichment of 3.5 weight percent U^{235}.

In the spent fuel pool serving Unit 3, the fuel assemblies are stored in racks consisting of stainless steel cavities which maintain a minimum edge-to-edge spacing of 3.95 inches between adjacent fuel assemblies. The neutron poisoning effect of the storage cavity material combined with the minimum 3.95 inches edge-to-edge spacing between adjacent fuel assemblies is sufficient to maintain a K effective of less than 0.95 when flooded with unborated water, based on fuel with an enrichment of 3.5 weight percent U^{235} or the equivalent.

5.4.1.2 New fuel may also be stored in the fuel transfer canal. The fuel assemblies are stored in five racks in a row having a nominal center-to-center distance of 2' 1-3/4". One rack is oversized to receive a failed fuel assembly container. The other four racks are normal size and are capable of receiving new fuel assemblies.

5.4.1.3 New fuel may also be stored in shipping containers.

5.4.1.4 New fuel of enrichment not exceeding 2.9 weight percent U-235 or the equivalent may be placed in dry storage in Unit 3 fuel storage racks in a checkerboard pattern, with fuel assemblies occupying only diagonally adjacent storage locations. This configuration is sufficient to ensure a K effective of less than 0.9 at all times.

5.4.2 Spent Fuel Storage

5.4.2.1 Irradiated fuel assemblies will be stored, prior to offsite shipment, in a stainless steel lined spent fuel pool.

The spent fuel pool serving Units 1 and 2 is sized to accommodate a full core of irradiated fuel assemblies in addition to the concurrent storage of the largest quantity of new and spent fuel assemblies predicted by the fuel management program.

Provisions are made in the Unit 3 spent fuel pool to accommodate up to 474 fuel assemblies.

5.4.2.2 Spent fuel may also be stored in storage racks in the fuel transfer canal when the canal is at refueling level.

5.4.3 Except as provided in Specification 5.4.1.4, whenever there is fuel in the pool, the spent fuel pool is filled with water borated to the concentration that is used in the reactor cavity and fuel transfer canal during refueling operations.

5.4.4 The spent fuel pool and fuel transfer canal racks are designed for an earthquake force of 0.1g ground motion.

REFERENCES

FSAR, Section 9.7