3.1.2 Chemical Releases

Objective

To insure that chemical releases from the plant are identified by compound and quantity.

Environmental Monitoring Requirement

1a. The licensee shall document the types and amounts of chemical discharges from the station to the receiving waters. The usage of chemicals not directly monitored under normal plant procedures and discharged to the aquatic environment, excluding chemicals used in station laboratories, shall be tabulated from station inventory and operating records. For those chemicals which are directly monitored under normal plant procedures, the licensee shall tabulate the measured release. The tabulation shall indicate the chemical name as used or as released, the system from which the chemical is released, and the amount of chemical used or released.

1b. The results of this program shall be reported in accordance with Section 5.6.1. If the discharge of a chemical is significantly greater than that addressed in the FES or subsequent NRC Environmental Impact Appraisals, an evaluation of the environmental impact of the discharge shall be included in the annual report.

2a. The number, dates and average duration of each release for each chemical shall be summarized over the smallest discrete usage interval practical and tabulated.

2b. Maintain information in plant records and report as appropriate with evaluations provided in the annual report as required by item 1b.

Bases

Documentation of the chemical releases from the station will enable the NRC to determine whether the facility is being operated, with respect to chemical use and discharge, in the manner evaluated in the Environmental Statement. This program also is required by the NRC for evaluation of unusual occurrences revealed by other programs conducted under these ETS.

Spent chemical reagents from the chemical laboratories are not to be included in the reporting requirement because of their small quantities and insignificant concentrations in the liquids released.

7812260216

3.1.2 Chemical Releases

Environmental Monitoring Requirement

1. The chemicals used at the station and discharged to the aquatic environment, excluding chemicals used in station laboratories, shall be tabulated from station inventory and operating records. The tabulation shall indicate the chemical name, the system from which the chemical is released, and the amount of chemical used during the report period.

2. The licensee shall document the type, amount, date, duration and location of any chemical discharge from the station to the receiving waters whenever such discharge is not in accordance with the respective description of operation presented and evaluated in the FES or subsequent NRC Environmental Impact Appraisals.

Action

1. The results of the Environmental Monitoring Program under paragraph 1 above shall be reported in accordance with Subsection 5.6.1 If the discharge of a chemical is significantly greater than that addressed in the FES or subsequent NRC Environmental Impact Appraisals, an evaluation of the environmental impact of the discharge shall be included in the annual report.

2. Maintain the information documented by the Environmental Monitoring Program under paragraph 2 above in station records and report with evaluations provided in the annual report as required by item 1. Whenever such a discharge is determined to be significant or important, it shall be reported in accordance with Subsection 5.6.2.

Bases

Documentation of the chemical releases from the station will enable the NRC to determine whether the facility is being operated, with respect to chemical use and discharge, in the manner evaluated in the Environmental Statement. This program also is required by the NRC for evaluation of unusual occurrences revealed by other programs conducted under these ETS. Examples of discharges controlled under EMR 2 above are those due to acid cleaning of heat exchangers, primary containment dumps, and accidental spills.

Spent chemical reagents from the chemical laboratories are not to be included in the reporting requirement because of their small quantities and insignificant concentrations in the liquids released.