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Georgia Power

*the southern electric system*

SL-536  
0441C

April 4, 1986

Director of Nuclear Reactor Regulation  
Attention: Mr. D. Muller, Project Director  
BWR Project Directorate No. 2  
Division of Boiling Water Reactor Licensing  
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D. C. 20555

NRC DOCKETS 50-321, 50-366  
OPERATING LICENSES DPR-57, NPF-5  
EDWIN I. HATCH NUCLEAR PLANT UNITS 1, 2  
CORRECTION TO RADIOLOGICAL EFFLUENT TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Gentlemen:

During a review of our submittal of proposed changes to the Radiological Effluent Technical Specifications dated January 27, 1986, typographical errors were identified. The corrected pages are enclosed. We apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused. If you have any questions, please contact this office.

Very Truly Yours,

L. T. Gucwa

MJB/lc

Enclosure

c: J. T. Beckham, Jr.  
H. C. Nix, Jr.  
Dr. J. N. Grace (NRC-Region II)  
Senior Resident Inspector  
GO-NORMS

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TABLE 4.15.2-1 (SHEET 2 OF 3)  
RADIOACTIVE GASEOUS WASTE SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PROGRAM  
Table Notations

- a. Lower Limit of Detection is defined in table notation (a) of table 4.16.1-1, Specification 4.16.1.
- b. For certain radionuclides with low-gamma yield or low energies, or for certain radionuclide mixtures, it may not be possible to measure radionuclides in concentrations near the Lower Limit of Detection. Under these circumstances, the Lower Limit of Detection may be increased inversely proportional to the magnitude of the gamma yield (i.e.,  $1 \times 10^{-4}/I$ , where  $I$  = photon abundance expressed as a decimal fraction), but in no case shall the Lower Limit of Detection, as calculated in this manner for a specific radionuclide, be greater than 10 percent of the Maximum Permissible Concentration value specified in 10 CFR 20, Appendix B, Table II (column 1).
- c. Analyses shall also be performed within 24 hours following shutdown, startup, or a THERMAL POWER change exceeding 15 percent of the RATED THERMAL POWER within a 1-hour period if analysis shows that the DOSE EQUIVALENT I-131 concentration in the primary coolant has increased more than a factor of 3 and greater than 0.02  $\mu\text{Ci/g}$ .
- d. Sampling shall be performed weekly, and analyses shall be completed within 48 hours after changing (or after removal from sampler). Sampling shall also be performed once per 24 hours for 7 days following each shutdown, startup, or a THERMAL POWER change exceeding 15-percent RATED THERMAL POWER in 1 hour and analyses completed within 48 hours of changing. When samples collected for 24 hours are analyzed, the corresponding Lower Limits of Detection may be increased by a factor of 10. The more frequent sampling and analysis requirement applies only if analysis shows that the DOSE EQUIVALENT I-131 concentration in the primary coolant has increased more than a factor of 3 and greater than 0.02  $\mu\text{Ci/g}$ .
- e. The ratio of the sample flowrate to the sampled stream flowrate shall be known for the time period covered by each dose or dose rate calculation made in accordance with Specification 3.15.2.1, 3.15.2.2, and 3.15.2.3.
- f. The principle gamma emitters for which the Lower Limit of Detection specification will apply are exclusively the following radionuclides: Kr-87, Kr-88, Xe-133, Xe-133m, Xe-135, and Xe-138 for gaseous emissions; and Mn-54, Fe-59, Co-58, Co-60, Zn-65, Mo-99, Cs-134, Cs-137, Ce-141, and Ce-144 for particulate emissions. This list does not mean that only these nuclides are to be detected and reported. Other measurable and identifiable peaks, together with the above nuclides, shall also be identified and reported. Nuclides below

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