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AUTH. NAME AUTHOR AFFILIATION
 HALLER, W.A. Duke Power Co.
 RECIP. NAME RECIPIENT AFFILIATION
 WEATHERUP, N. South Carolina, State of

SUBJECT: Forwards addl info re 881108 application for renewal of
 NPDES Permit SC0004278.

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DUKE POWER

May 10, 1990

Ms. Nancy Weatherup
Industrial & Agricultural Wastewater Division
Bureau of Water Pollution Control
South Carolina Department of Health &
Environmental Control (DHEC)
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201

Subject: Oconee Nuclear Station
Renewal of NPDES Permit SC0004278
File: OS-702.13

Dear Ms. Weatherup:

The Oconee Nuclear Station NPDES permit renewal application was submitted to DHEC on November 8, 1988. Per your request, additional information on this topic was sent to you on November 7, 1989. Since that time, several items associated with the Oconee Nuclear Station wastewater treatment systems that were previously not mentioned in the NPDES permit application have been identified. Attached is a description of these items.

If there are any questions about this letter, please contact J. S. Carter [(704) 373-2310] or M. C. Griggs [(704) 373-7080].

Sincerely,

W. A. Haller, Manager
Nuclear Technical Services

\ARN

Attachment

xc: NRC Document Control-Desk

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OS-3000.02-01

The following are items associated with the Oconee Nuclear Station wastewater treatment systems not previously mentioned in the NPDES application.

A. Outfall 002

1. Morpholine addition is used as a method to reduce feedwater/condensate system corrosion and subsequently reduce corrosion product transfer to the steam generators. The morpholine concentration in the feedwater/condensate system is normally 6 to 10 mg/l. Normally low concentrations of morpholine will be discharged from Outfalls 002 and 004. If the turbine building sumps are contaminated with radioactivity, turbine building sump water will be discharged as radwaste. Morpholine will then be discharged in low concentrations from Outfall 004.
2. Prior to Outfall 002 a skimmer wall exists. Chemical Treatment Pond #3 water must flow beneath the skimmer wall in order to be discharged from Outfall 002. This skimmer wall mitigates the discharge of oil from Outfall 002.

At Outfall 002 a flow totalizer and composite sampler exist. These instruments collect data so that the amount of radioactivity discharged from Outfall 002 can be periodically determined. This data is required by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC).

3. The NPDES permit application describes a gravity discharge flow test of Lake Keowee water into Chemical Treatment Pond #3 and then from Outfall 002. This test is required by the NRC during each refueling outage (2 to 3 times per year). This test demonstrates that this flow pathway would operate properly in an accident where the CCW pumps are inoperable. This test can take longer than 6 hours to perform. Records show that when this test is performed, discharge flow from Outfall 002 can reach 17 million gallons per day.

B. Outfall 003

1. Respirators are cleaned at various locations at the Oconee Nuclear Station site. A small amount of gluteraldehyde or sodium hypochlorite and soap is used to clean the respirators. When the respirator cleaning process is outside of radiation control area, the small amount of waste gluteraldehyde, sodium hypochlorite, and soap generated from this process is pumped into the sanitary waste treatment system.
2. Occasionally nonhazardous photofinishing chemicals and photofinisher cooling water are discharged into the sanitary waste system.
3. Periodically a high pressure sprayer at the Oconee Garage is used to wash vehicles with a soap solution, then rinse water. Soapy waste water from the Oconee garage is discharged to the sanitary waste system. This input to the sanitary waste system was added by Construction Permit No. 15382 after submittal of the NPDES permit renewal application.

4. Wastewater from an oil/water separator at the CMD South Facility is discharged into the sanitary waste system. Only very small amounts of wastewater from drains installed for emergency use discharge into the oil/water separator. These drains are not used on a routine basis. This input to the sanitary waste system was added by Construction Permit No. 15382 after submittal of the NPDES permit renewal application.

C. Outfall 004

1. Respirators cleaned inside the radiation control area are cleaned with a sodium hypochlorite and soap solution. This small amount of sodium hypochlorite and soap solution is discharged with other radioactive wastes from Outfall 004.

D. Other

1. Upon the loss of the Keowee dam, CCW system water would be recirculated back into the intake canal. An underwater weir exists which ensures that a certain quantity of water would be retained in the intake canal. Upon loss of Keowee Dam, this water would be used for cooling the plant to a safe shutdown condition.

During every refueling outage (two or three times per year), a test is performed that discharges CCW water back into the intake canal. This test is required by the NRC to demonstrate that in case of an accident, this pathway would operate properly. During this test one CCW pump discharges water through the CCW system and back into the intake canal for approximately one hour.