SEPTEMBER 1 2 1978

Docket No. 50-334

Duquesne Light Company
ATTN: Mr. C. N. Dunn, Vice President
Operations Division
435 Sixth Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219

Gentlemen:

The Commission has issued the enclosed Amendment No. 15 to Facility Operating License No. DPR-66 for the Beaver Valley Power Station Unit No. 1. The amendment consists of changes to the Environmental Technical Specifications, Appendix B, in response to your applications dated June 30 and November 23, 1977.

The amendment includes the following changes:

1. Modifications to the Chemical Releases (Section 3.1.2) to update and simplify the specification requirements and to increase the amount of the estimated yearly release of boric acid to the Ohio River.

2. Deletion of the dissolved oxygen monitoring program (Section 3.1.3.2).

3. Reduction of the frequency of Soil Sampling (Section 3.1.3.10) from twice a year on alternate years to twice a year every five years.

4. Deletion of the surveillance of Migratory Birds (Section 3.1.3.11) at the cooling tower.

5. Modification to the Special Requirements relating to vegetation control (Sections 5.8.4 and 5.8.5) by deleting reference to a specific herbicide spray and by adding a reporting requirement to allow future impact evaluation.

6. Modification to the Aquatic Biological Surveillance Program relating to plankton sampling and entrainment (Sections 3.1.3.4 and 3.1.3.8) by making minor editorial changes.

7. Modification to the Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program (Section 3.2) by deleting a dairy which no longer exists and making other minor editorial changes.

Const. 1
GD

OFFICE ➤						
SURNAME ➤						
DATE ➤						

We have revised your proposals where necessary to meet our requirements. These revisions were discussed with and agreed to by your staff. Your proposed changes to the Aquatic Ecological Survey Program identified in your June 30, 1977 letter, Attachment #3, as changes #2 and #5-29 are still under consideration and will be covered in a separate licensing action.

Copies of the Environmental Impact Appraisal and Notice of Issuance/ Negative Declaration are also enclosed.

Sincerely,

Original Signed By

A. Schwencer, Chief
Operating Reactors Branch No. 1
Division of Operating Reactors

Enclosures:
1. Amendment No. 15 to DPR-66
2. Environmental Impact Appraisal
3. Notice/Negative Declaration

cc w/enclosures: See next page

Add J. Wilson for copy when received.

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UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

DUQUESNE LIGHT COMPANY

OHIO EDISON COMPANY

PENNSYLVANIA POWER COMPANY

DOCKET NO. 50-334

BEAVER VALLEY POWER STATION UNIT NO. 1

AMENDMENT TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE

Amendment No. 15
License No. DPR-66

1. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has found that:

   A. The applications for amendment by Duquesne Light Company, filed on behalf of itself, Ohio Edison Company, and Pennsylvania Power Company (the licensees) dated June 30 and November 23, 1977, comply with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act) and the Commission's rules and regulations set forth in 10 CFR Chapter I;

   B. The facility will operate in conformity with the application, the provisions of the Act, and the rules and regulations of the Commission;

   C. There is reasonable assurance (i) that the activities authorized by this amendment can be conducted without endangering the health and safety of the public, and (ii) that such activities will be conducted in compliance with the Commission's regulations;

   D. The issuance of this amendment will not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public; and

   E. The issuance of this amendment is in accordance with 10 CFR Part 51 of the Commission's regulations and all applicable requirements have been satisfied.

2. Accordingly, the license is amended by changes to the Technical Specifications as indicated in the attachment to this license amendment, and paragraph 2.C.(2) of Facility Operating License No. DPR-66 is hereby amended to read as follows:

   (2) Technical Specifications

   The Technical Specifications contained in Appendices A and B, as revised through Amendment No. 15 , are hereby incorporated in the license. The licensee shall operate the facility in accordance with the Technical Specifications.

3. This license amendment is effective as of the date of its issuance.

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

A. Schwencer, Chief
Operating Reactors Branch No. 1
Division of Operating Reactors

Attachment:
Changes to the Technical
Specifications

Date of Issuance: September 12, 1978

ATTACHMENT TO LICENSE AMENDMENT NO. 15

FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. DPR-66

DOCKET NO. 50-334

1. Replace the following pages of the Appendix "B" Technical Specifications with the enclosed pages. The revised pages are identified by Amendment number and contain vertical lines indicating the area of change.

iii	3-22
iv	3-24
3-2	3-25
3-8	3-26
3-11	3-27
3-15	3-28
3-15a	3-29
3-15d	3-30
3-18	3-31
3-19	3-32
3-20	3-38
3-21	5-11

2. Add page 3-2a.

3. Delete page 3-3 entirely.

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure Number	Title	Page No.
3.1-1	Study Area and Sampling Locations for BVPS Unit 1	3-5
3.1-2	The Plant Water Intake Structure	3-15b
3.1-3	BVPS Intake Structure	3-15c
3.1-4	Typical BVPS Intake Bay	3-15c
3.1-5	River Transect Sampling Locations	3-15d
3.2-1	Environmental Media and Exposure Pathways	3-23
3.2-2	Environmental Monitoring Station Locations - Surface Water and Wells	3-26
3.2-3	Environmental Monitoring Locations - River Bottom Sediments	3-27
	Environmental Monitoring Sampling Locations - Soil	3-28
3.2-5	Environmental Monitoring Locations - Milk Sampling	3-29
3.2-6	Environmental Monitoring Locations - Air	3-30
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3.2.8	Sampling Stations on Ohio River Beaver Valley Monitoring Program	3-32
5.1-1	Duquesne Light Co., Power Stations Department, Partial Organizational Chart Relative to Environmental Matters	5-2

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2.4-1	Radioactive Liquid Sampling and Analysis	2-6
2.4-2	Pressurized Water Reactor Liquid Waste System Location of Process and Effluent Monitors and Samplers Required by Technical Specifications	2-10
2.4-3	Gamma and Beta Dose Factors for Beaver Valley Unit 1	2-11
2.4-4	Pressurized Water Reactor Gaseous Waste System Location of Process and Effluent Monitors and Samplers Required by Technical Specifications	2-15
2.4-5	Radioactive Gaseous Waste Sampling and Analysis	2-17
3.1-1	Deleted	
3.1-2	Location of Sampling Stations in the Ohio River for BVPS Unit #1	3-6
3.1-3	Aquatic Biological Sampling Schedule	3-7
3.2-1	Operational Environmental Radiological Monitoring Program for the Beaver Valley Power Station	3-20
3.2-2	Sampling Locations	3-24
3.2-3	Normal Minimum Detectable Concentrations	3-33
3.2-4	Summary of Preoperational Environmental Surveillance Results through (1972-1974)	3-35
5.6-1	Environmental Radiological Monitoring Program Summary (Example)	5-7

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.

3.1.3 Ecological Surveillance

3.1.3.1 Study Plan

An operational ecological surveillance program shall be established to cover all elements of the ecosystem that might reasonably be expected to be affected by the operation of Beaver Valley Power Station (BVPS) Unit 1. The operational surveillance program shall be initiated at fuel loading and, unless otherwise specified, program elements shall continue for at least one year after commercial operation is established. Monitoring will terminate when approval has been granted by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission based on at least one year's data collection and evaluation. The objectives of this intense

surveillance for one year are: (1) determine if adverse environmental impact has occurred, and (2) establish necessary short and long range monitoring programs based on at least one year of operational data evaluation.

The Terrestrial Ecological Survey program element and soil Chemistry program element involve long term monitoring. Curtailment revision or any changes to the scope of the surveillance program shall be entered as a revision to the BVPS Unit 1 Environmental Technical Specifications. The following is a summary of each program element designed to detect environmental change.

General Aquatic Ecological Survey Program Elements

The General Aquatic Ecological Survey program elements shall encompass the study area shown in Figure 3.1-1. The study area shall consist of three sampling stations (Table 3.1-2) encompassing 2.5 river miles in the vicinity of the BVPS Unit 1. A sampling station shall consist of a transect across the river where sampling shall be performed in both the horizontal and vertical profiles of the transect.

Sampling Station No. 1 is located upstream of the BVPS site and shall be used as the upstream control station. Station No. 2 is approximately 1/2 mile below the discharge structure and covers both the main and back channels of Phillis Island. The back channel of Phillis Island shall receive the majority of BVPS Unit 1 discharge, thus sampling in this area shall assess the zone of possible immediate impact. Reference to specific samples taken in the back channel are detailed in appropriate program element specification sections. Station No. 3 shall be located approximately 2 river miles downstream of the site and near the zone predicted to be the furthest point, the thermal plume shall extend downstream during periods of critical low river flow.

The General Aquatic Ecological Survey shall consist of scheduled (Table 3.1-3) data collection in one basic area, biological, to provide data for use in assessment of possible short- and long-term impact on the Ohio River near the BVPS Unit 1 site.

Four program elements of biological concern which shall be studied during the General Aquatic Ecological Survey are: plankton, benthos, fish, and ichthyoplankton. Data describing abundance, species composition and diversity of plankton collected during the operational phase monitoring shall be compared with preoperational data and with upstream

control data to assess possible short-term biological impact. Similar data collected for the benthic and fish populations of the Ohio River near the BVPS site shall be utilized to assess possible long-term biological impact. Ichthyoplankton data shall be utilized to determine if significant differences in fish egg and larval stage abundance and diversity are evident after operation of Unit 1.

Fish Impingement Program Element

Impingement of fish on the traveling screens shall be monitored and the data collected shall be compared with data collected in the river to evaluate possible impact on the ecology of the receiving water.

Plankton Entrainment Program Elements

Entrainment of plankton (ichthyoplankton, phytoplankton, and zooplankton shall be evaluated to determine the seasonal and diel species composition and quantities of larvae, eggs and plankton entrained in the condenser cooling water system.

Terrestrial Ecological Survey Program Element

The Terrestrial Ecological Survey program element shall assess the potential impact of the cooling tower drift on the terrestrial vegetation of the site and its vicinity by comparison and evaluation of infrared aerial photographs taken once every two years. Location, extent, and severity of any stressed areas shall be documented and related to meteorological data.

Soil Chemistry Program Element

The soil chemistry program element shall provide data to assess possible changes in soil pH and conductivity resulting from the operation of the cooling tower.

3.1.3.3 Benthos

Objective

To determine the ecological condition of the benthic community and to assess if adverse environmental impact to the benthic community shall occurr from BVPS operation.

Specification

Benthic data describing species composition, abundance and diversity shall be evaluated to determine if community changes can be related to the BVPS Unit 1 discharge.

Benthic samples shall be taken quarterly at Sampling Stations 1, 2 and 3 (Table 3.1-2). At each station, triplicate Ponar dredge samples shall be collected at three positions (right and left banks and mid-river) along each transect line. In the back channel of Phillis Island (Station No. 2) three dredge samples shall be taken, one along each shoreline and mid-channel.

Dredge samples shall be washed through standard sieves and wash buckets to remove as much of the mud and fine particulate matter as possible. Samples are then transferred to containers, labeled and preserved with formaldehyde.

monthly basis. At Station 2, two sets of composite samples shall be collected. One set shall be collected in the main channel and the other in the back channel of Phillis Island.

Samples shall be collected by withdrawing a known volume of water across each transect at the desired depth (surface or bottom). Approximately one gallon of water shall be withdrawn from the sample into a light-resistant container containing Lugol's solution as preservative. Duplicate samples shall be collected for each composite sample by making separate runs across transects.

Plankton laboratory procedures shall be detailed in the first annual report. In general, a phytoplankton sample for laboratory analysis shall be obtained by taking a well mixed aliquot from the preserved sample, and placing it in a standard cell (e.g., Palmer-Maloney or Inverted Scope Settling Chamber) and counting a 400X magnifications. Diatoms shall be identified under oil immersion at 1000X magnifications from prepared hyrax slides. Zooplankton samples shall similarly be obtained by taking a known volume (e.g., 2 liters), concentrating to 50 ml by washing through a No. 25 mesh screen, allowing the 50 ml sample to settle overnight, decanting, mixing the residual and taking an aliquot for examination in a Sedgwick-Rafter cell or Bogorov Counting Chamber. An alternative equivalent laboratory procedure may be used with the staff's approval. Portions of all concentrated plankton samples shall be retained.

Estimates of biomass shall be determined as chlorophyll a and pheophytin. Duplicate samples of composite surface and composite bottom water shall be collected at the three sampling stations. Samples shall be filtered through a 0.45 micron membrane or glass fiber filter (GFC). Filters shall then be placed in glass vials and stored frozen in the dark until analyzed. Analyses shall follow the "Biological Field and Laboratory Methods" (EPA-670/4-73-001, July, 1973).

Raw data from plankton counts shall be processed to obtain results similar to those described in the benthos section. Results of an analyses of plankton samples collected at two depths shall be compared to similar data collected during the preoperational phase of monitoring to determine if significant differences are evident. Upstream control data shall be compared with data collected below the discharge to assess natural changes and possible plant induced changes.

Biomass estimates made during the operational phase of monitoring shall similarly be assessed to detect possible changes in the phytoplankton standing crop.

Reporting Requirement

An assessment of the data gathered in this program element shall be reported in accordance with Section 5.6.1. In the event that any

During the 24-hour period, the number and length of each species which washes through the holes in the trash basket shall be determined by: (1) placing a 1/4" mesh net around and under the trash basket or (2) placing a similar net around the discharge pipe returning screen wash water to the river or (3) placing 1/4 mesh net inside the trash basket.

Reporting Requirement

An assessment of data collected in this program element shall be reported in accordance with Section 5.6.1.

Bases

Collection of impinged fish in the river water trash basket on a weekly basis shall assure that the majority of the fish species being impinged shall be identified and an estimate of fish loss resulting from normal plant operation shall be provided. The significance of these losses shall be assessed by comparing impingement at the intake with data collected in the river.

3.1.3.8 Plankton Entrainment

A. Ichthyoplankton

Objective

To determine the number and kinds of ichthyoplankton (fish eggs and larvae) entrained in the intake water and quantitatively compare these data with ichthyoplankton data from the river.

Specification

A set of day samples and a set of night samples shall be collected at each operating intake bay and along a transect crossing the river in front and just upstream of the intake structure. These samples shall constitute one (1) 24 hour ichthyoplankton entrainment survey. A total of eight (8) surveys shall be conducted, one (1) every two (2) weeks beginning in April and ending in July. This time period encompasses the spawning season of the majority of fish species present in the Ohio River near the BVPS. The entrainment program surveys will alternate with the surveys in Section 3.1.3.6 within the limits noted.

Intake samples (Figure 3.1-2) shall be collected at each operating intake bay by making a number of vertical plankton net hauls to encompass the width of each operating intake bay. River samples shall be collected by making a number of plankton net collections at five equidistant locations and several depths along the transect.

Intake samples shall be collected from a walkway which crosses the width of each intake bay (Figures 3.1-3 and 3.1-4). A composite sample at each operating intake bay shall be collected by making plankton net (Size 505 micron, one meter) vertical hauls. The number of hauls shall vary depending on the water depth in the bay. A total volume of approximately 75 cubic meters of water will be sampled. This volume is based on a 100% filtration efficiency of the haul.

Each composite sample shall consist of an equal number of hauls made at four locations across the width of each sampled bay (Figure 3.1-4). Hauls at locations 1 and 4 shall be made simultaneously and hauls at 2 and 3 simultaneously. For example, a typical procedure follows:

1) lower nets at locations 1 and 4,

2) wait for the water to return to normal,

3) lift the nets simultaneously through the water column as quickly as possible,

4) wash nets using water spray from submersible pump,

5) empty contents of cod end jars into a large container for compositing,

6) repeat steps 1) through 5) at locations 2 and 3,

7) repeat all steps until approximately 75 m^3 of water have been filtered,

8) take contents of container (step 6) and filter through plankton net, retain material as composite sample,

9) preserve sample with 10% buffered formalin to an approximate final concentration of 5%.

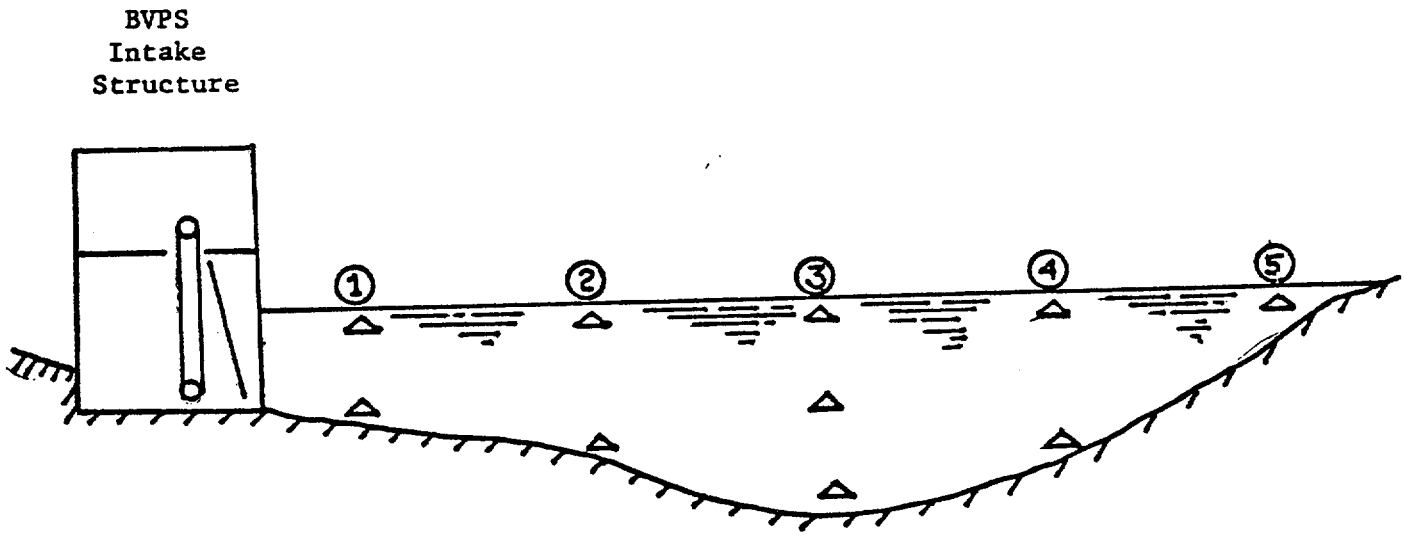
The above procedure shall be followed at each operating intake bay for the set of day samples and the set of night samples.

River samples shall be collected at five locations and several depths along a transect crossing the river in front of the intake structure (Figure 3.1-5) and within the same time frame as the intake day and night sample collections.

A total of ten samples shall be collected for the day set of samples and 10 for night set of samples by making 2 to 5 minute plankton net hauls.

FIGURE 3.1-5

RIVER TRANSECT SAMPLING LOCATIONS



(N) - Sample locations

△ - Plankton net collections

Areas with the greatest and least potential for being affected by cooling tower drift shall be selected and compared. The location, extent, and severity of any stressed area shall be documented and related to meteorological data. The possible role of cooling tower drift in the development of stressed areas shall be assessed.

Reporting Requirement

An assessment of the data, including copies of the latest photographs, gathered in this program element shall be submitted at the end of each alternate year in accordance with Section 5.6.1.

Bases

Cooling tower drift could lead to ecological effects that would appear as vegetation stresses on infrared aerial photographs.

3.1.3.10 Soil Chemistry

Objective

Conductivity and pH of soils shall be monitored to determine if they are being affected by the cooling tower drift.

Specification

Permanent sampling areas are being established during the preoperational phase of monitoring and located in areas corresponding to predicted maximum and minimum cooling tower drift deposition. Sampling sites shall be indicated on a base map of the area. Soil samples (10 replications per area) shall be collected from a specified depth in the A horizon and analyzed for pH and conductivity. Analyses shall follow procedures recommended by the Council on Soil Testing and Plant Analysis (1974). Sampling procedures shall be detailed in the first annual report. Soils shall be sampled twice a year (summer and winter) every five (5) years.

Reporting Requirement

An assessment of data gathered in this program element shall be reported at the end of each alternate year in accordance with Section 5.6.1.

Bases

Soil characteristics should be good indicators of perturbation resulting from cooling tower operation. The data collected in the preoperational period shall serve as the comparative base for the data collected in the operational monitoring program. Preoperational and operational

data shall provide information for assessment of the impact of cooling tower drift and plume on the pH and conductivity of the soils. Preoperational soil studies indicate that ten replications per area are sufficient to detect a change of a tenth of a pH at least 90% of the time. (The sample size necessary for statistically reliable estimates of conductivity is being determined.)

3.2 Radiological Environmental Monitoring

The operational radiological environmental monitoring program presented in Table 3.2-1 shall be established to provide for measurement of radiation levels and radioactivity in the site environs and shall be maintained on a continuing basis to assist in verifying projected or anticipated radioactivity concentrations and related public exposure. Environmental media which are sampled and analyzed for radioactivity are shown in Figure 3.2-1. Each box in the diagram contains the name of an environmental medium which is sampled and analyzed.

A detailed description of the sample points, their locations and distances from the plant is provided in Table 3.2-2 and on Figures 3.2-2, 3.2-3, and 3.2-4. Normal minimum detectable concentrations are listed on Table 3.2-3.

TABLE 3.2-1

OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING PROGRAM FOR THE BEAVER VALLEY POWER STATION

Type of Sample	Sample Points	Sample Point Description	Sampling Frequency	Sample Preparation	Analysis Frequency	Analyses
Surface Water	2	Station discharge (BVPS)	Intermittent	Monthly Composite of Weekly Sample (b)		γ - scan
	3	Shippingport station discharge		Quarterly Composite (b)		H-3, Sr-89, Sr-90
	5	East Liverpool water plant (raw water)				
	49[a]	Upstream side of Montgomery Dam				
Drinking	4	Midland water plant (treated water)	Intermittent	Weekly Composite of Daily Sample (b)		I-131 (Midland Wtr. Plt. Only) γ - scan
	5	East Liverpool water plant (treated water)		Quarterly Composite (b)		H-3, Sr-89, Sr-90,
Fish	2	Station Discharge (BVPS)	Semiannual	Composite of edible parts by species [d]		γ - scan
	49[a]	Upstream side of Montgomery Dam				
Sediment and Benthic Organisms	2	Station discharge	Semiannual	--		γ - scan Sr-89, Sr-90
	49 [a]	Upstream side of Montgomery Dam				
	50	Upstream side of New Cumberland Dam				
Groundwater	11	Shippingport, PA	Quarterly	—		γ - scan H-3
	13	Meyers farm				
	14	Hookstown, PA				
	15	Georgetown, PA				

TABLE 3.2-1

OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING PROGRAM FOR THE BEAVER VALLEY POWER STATION
(Cont'd.)

Type of Sample	Sample Points	Sample Point Description	Sampling Frequency	Sample Preparation	Analysis Frequency	Analyses
Soil	13	Meyers farm	Every three years	-		γ - scan Sr-90
	22	South of Site				
	29A	Nichols Dairy farm				
	30	Shippingport				
	32	Midland, Pa.				
	46	Industry, Pa.				
	47	East Liverpool, Ohio				
	48[a]	Weirton, W. Va.				
	51	Aliquippa, Pa.				
Milk			Monthly	-		γ -scan Sr-89, Sr-90, I-131
	25	Searight Dairy		When animals are on pasture		
	27	Brunton Dairy				
	29[a]	Nichols Dairy				
Air (Particulate & Gaseous)	13	Meyers farm	Continuous	Weekly Composite[b]		Gross B,[c] I-131
	28	Sherman Dairy farm		Monthly Composite[b]		γ - scan
	29B	Beaver Cty Hospital		Quarterly Composite[b]		Sr-89, Sr-90
	30	Shippingport				
	32	Midland, Pa.				
	46	Industry, Pa.				
	47	East Liverpool, Ohio				
	48[a]	Weirton, W. Va.				
	51	Aliquippa, Pa.				

TABLE 3.2-1

OPERATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING PROGRAM FOR THE BEAVER VALLEY POWER STATION
(Continued)

Type of Sample	Sample Points	Sample Point Description	Sampling Frequency	Sample Preparation	Analysis Frequency	Analyses
Direct Radiation	10	Shippingport, PA	Continuous (TLD)	Quarterly		γ - Dose
	13	Meyers farm				
	14	Hookstown, PA				
	15	Georgetown, PA				
	28	Sherman Dairy farm				
	29B	Beaver County Hospital				
	32	Midland, PA				
	45	Mt. Pleasant Church				
	46	Industry, PA				
	47	East Liverpool, OH				
	48[a]	Weirton, WV				
	51	Aliquippa, PA				
Feedstuff and Summer Forage	25	Searight's Dairy farm	Monthly	Monthly		γ - scan
				Quarterly Composite[b]		Sr-90
Food Crops	-	Fruit and Vegetables grown within 5 miles of site	Annual at harvest if available	Composite of edible parts		γ - scan I-131 on green leafy vegetables

(a) Control sample station: These are stations which are presumed to be outside the influence of plant effluents.

(b) Composite samples: In cases in which the sampling frequency is periodic, a composite sample is a grab sample taken from the well-mixed total of the equal-sized periodic samples. For instance a quarterly composite sample of month samples will be a portion of the mixture of three, equal-sized monthly samples.

(c) In these cases a γ - isotopic analysis will be done if the gross β value is higher than the high 95 percentile value determined from previous values and as shown in Table 3.2-4.

(d) The fish samples will contain whatever species are available. If the available sample size permits, then the sample will be separated according to species and compositing will provide one sample of each species. If the available size is too small to make separation by species practical, then edible parts of all fish in the sample will be mixed to give one sample.

TABLE 3.2-2

SAMPLING LOCATIONS[a]

Location and Sample Point		Distance and Direction from Plant (miles)[b]	
Beaver Valley Discharge	# 2	35.0[c]	
Shippingport Station Discharge	# 3	34.8[c]	
Midland Water Plant	# 4	36.3[c]	
East Liverpool Water Plant	# 5	41.2[c]	
In Shippingport, Pa. (U.S. Post Office)	#10	1.3	ENE
In Shippingport, Pa. (A residence)	#11	0.8	NE
Meyer's Farm	#13	1.4	SW
Hookstown, Pa.	#14	2.6	SW
Georgetown, Pa.	#15	3.0	WNW
South of plant site on trail leading to micro-wave tower	#22	0.3	SE
Searight Dairy	#25	2.2	SW
Brunton's Dairy	#27	6.1	SE
Sherman Dairy	#28	9.4	N
Nichols Dairy	#29 A	8	NE
Beaver County Hospital	#29 B	7.9	NE
Shippingport	#30	0.3	ESE
Midland Pa.	#32	0.9	NNW
Mt. Pleasant Church	#45	2.2	E
Industry, Pa.	#46	2.0	NE
East Liverpool, Ohio	#47	7	W
Weirton, West Va.[d]	#48	20	SSW
Upstream side,[d] Montgomery Dam	#49	31.0[c]	

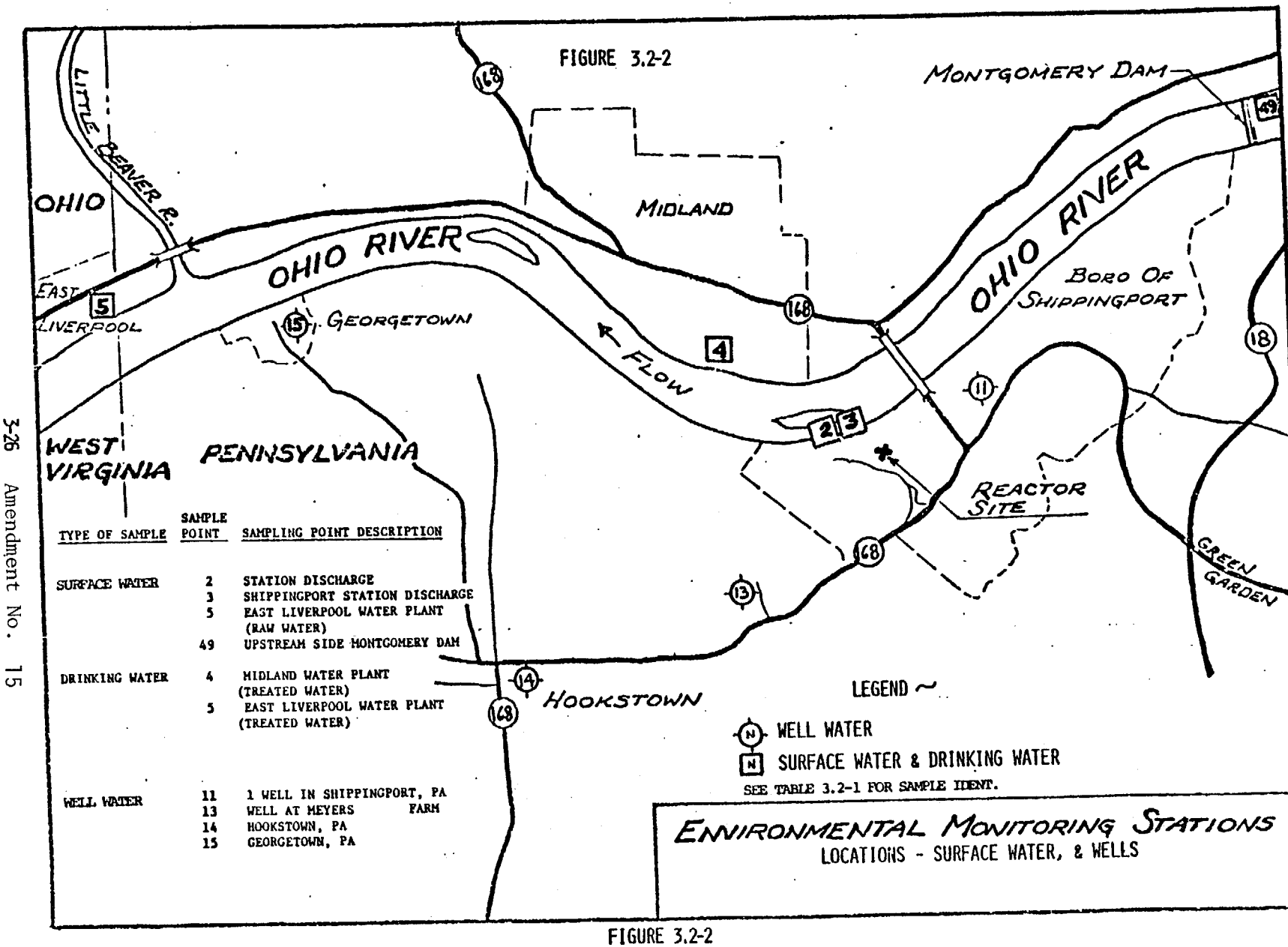
TABLE 3.2-2

SAMPLING LOCATIONS[a] (Cont'd.)

Location and Sample Point		Distance and Direction from Plant (miles)[b]	
Upstream Side, New Cumberland, Dam	#50	54.0[c]	SW
Aliquippa, Pa.	#51	9.0	ESE

Note:

(a) Sampling Locations are shown in Figures 3.2-2 through 3.2-8.
(b) Distance measured from Containment Structure Unit 1.
(c) Ohio River sampling points are given in river miles downstream of the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers.
(d) Control point location.



TYPE OF SAMPLE	SAMPLE POINT	SAMPLING POINT DESCRIPTION
SURFACE WATER	2	STATION DISCHARGE
	3	SHIPPINGPORT STATION DISCHARGE
	5	EAST LIVERPOOL WATER PLANT (RAW WATER)
	49	UPSTREAM SIDE MONTGOMERY DAM
DRINKING WATER	4	MIDLAND WATER PLANT (TREATED WATER)
	5	EAST LIVERPOOL WATER PLANT (TREATED WATER)
WELL WATER	11	1 WELL IN SHIPPINGPORT, PA
	13	WELL AT MEYERS FARM
	14	HOOKSTOWN, PA
	15	GEORGETOWN, PA

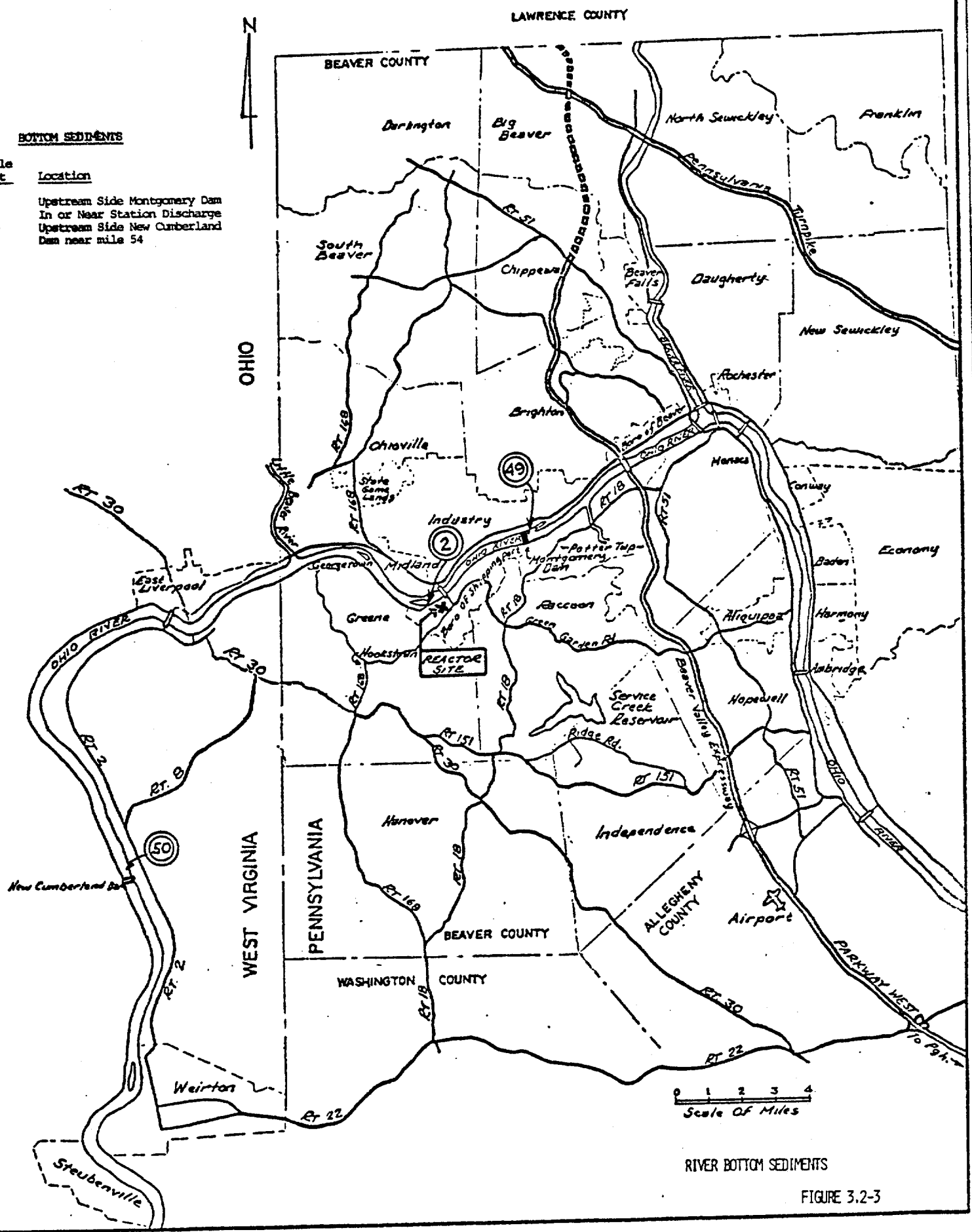
FIGURE 3.2-2

LOCATIONS - SURFACE WATER & WELLS

FIGURE 3.2-2

FIGURE 3.2-3

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING LOCATIONS - RIVER BOTTOM SEDIMENTS

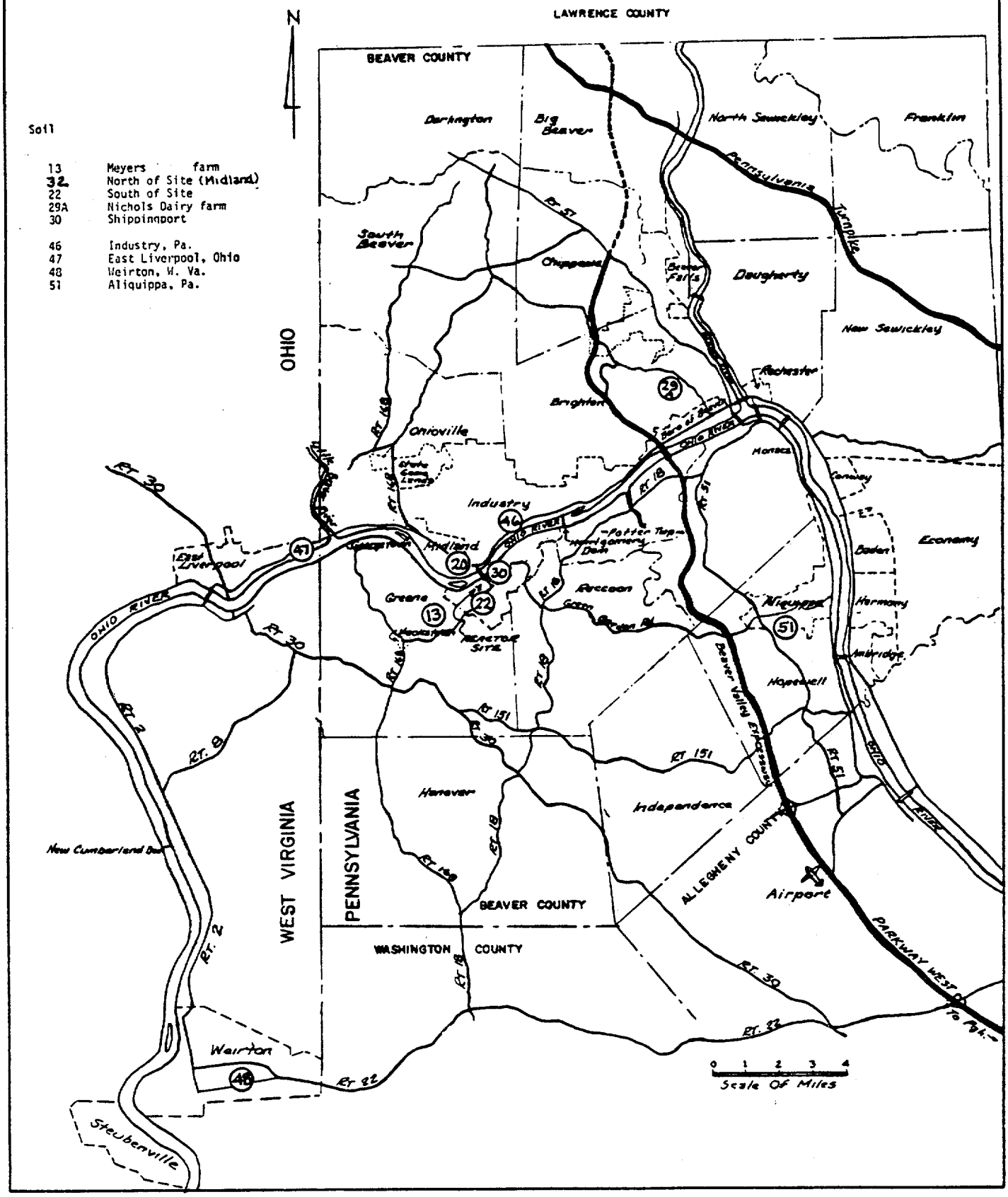


RIVER BOTTOM SEDIMENTS

FIGURE 3.2-3

FIGURE 3.2-4

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING LOCATIONS— SOIL



Amendment No. 15

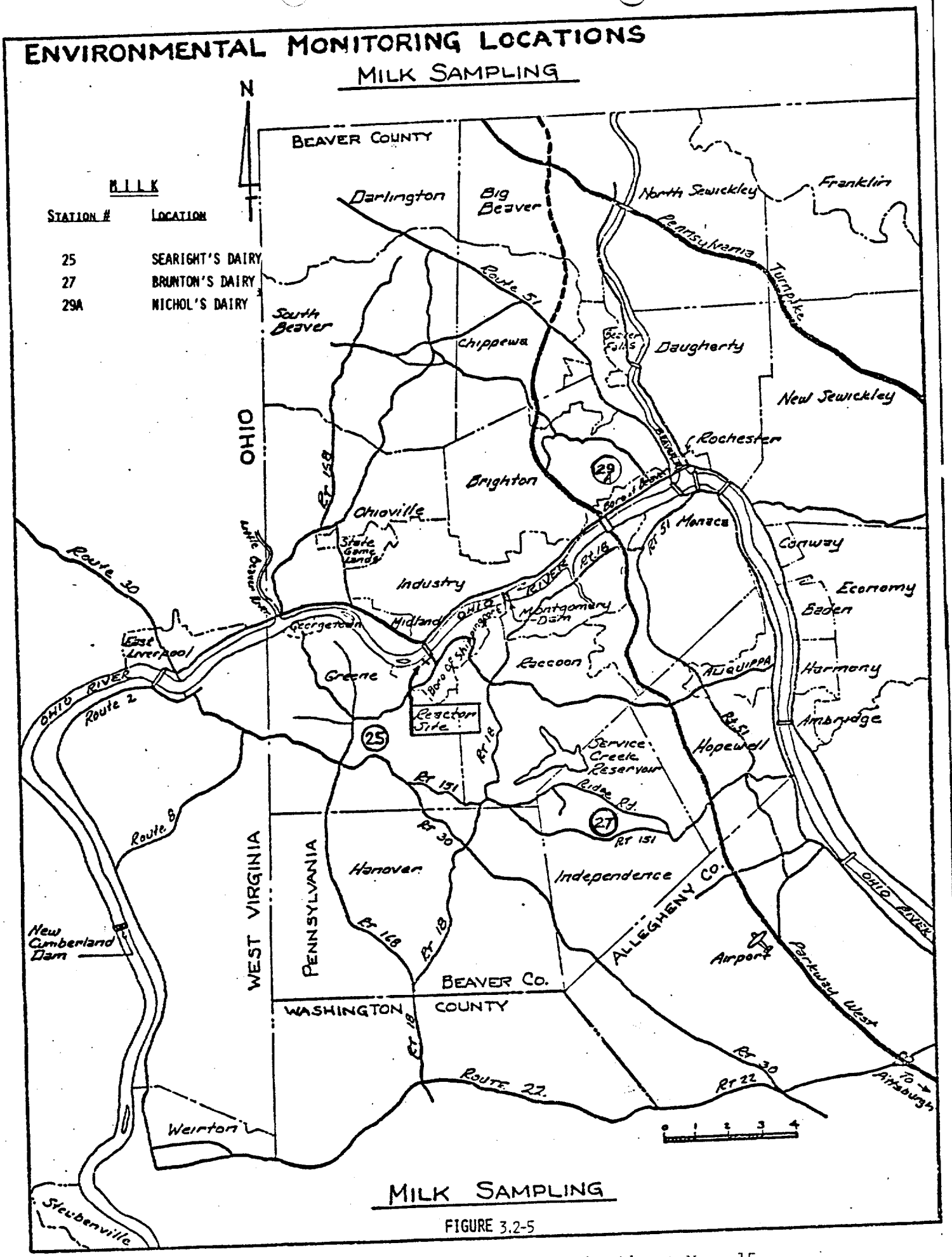
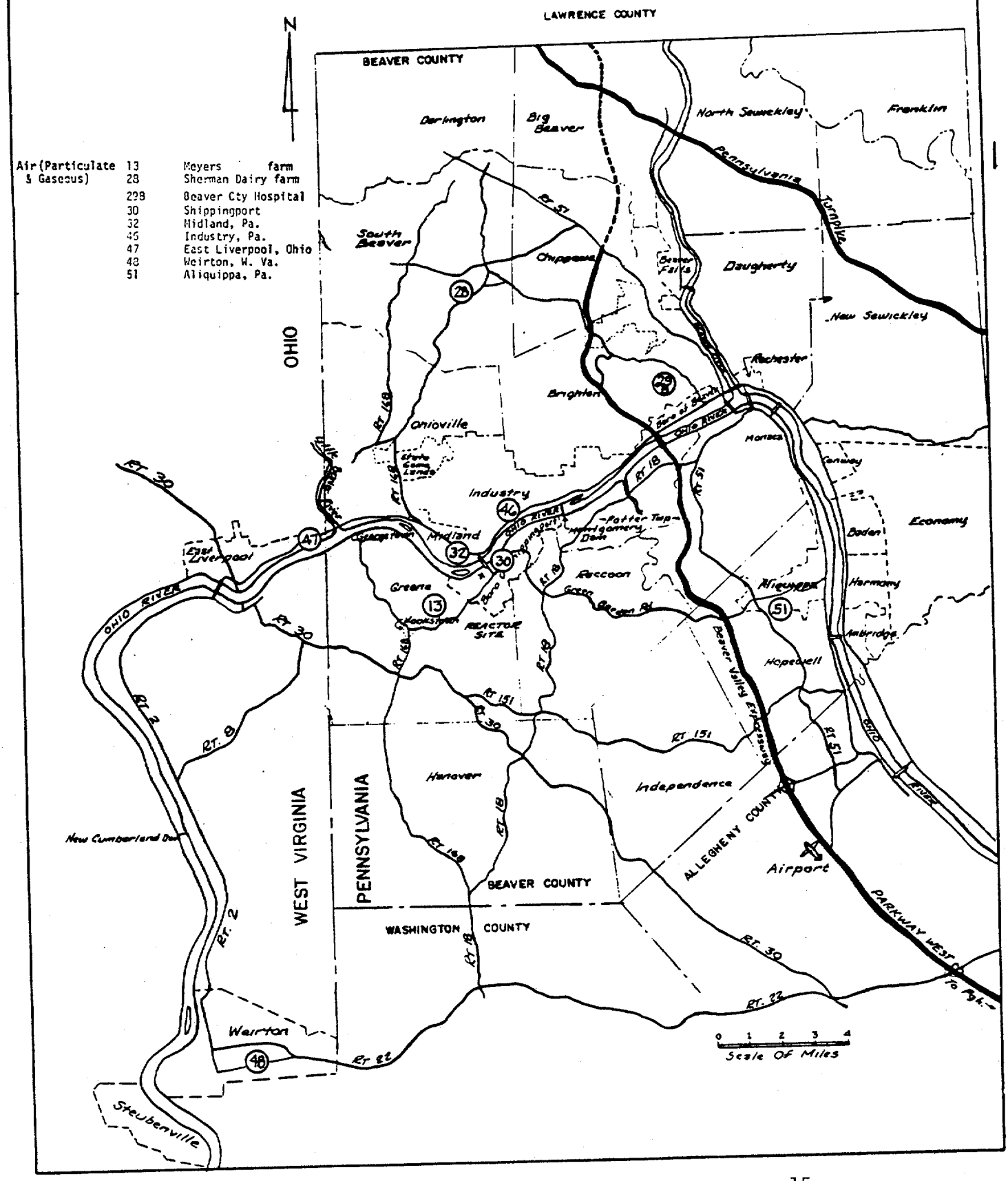

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING LOCATIONS
MILK SAMPLING
N
MILK
STATION # LOCATION
25 SEARIGHT'S DAIRY
27 BRUNTON'S DAIRY
29A NICHOL'S DAIRY
BEAVER COUNTY
Darlington
Big Beaver
North Sewickley
Franklin
Pennsylvania Turnpike
Route 51
South Beaver
Chippewa
Beaver Falls
Daugherty
New Sewickley
OHIO
Rochester
Brighton
Ohioville
State Game Lands
Route 30
Industry
Conway
Economy
Baden
Georgetown
Midland
Montgomery Dam
East Liverpool
Raccoon
Aliquippa
Harmony
OHIO RIVER
Route 2
Greene
Reactor Site
Ambridge
Hopewell
Service Creek Reservoir
Ridge Rd.
Route 8
Hanover
Independence
ALLEGHENY CO.
WEST VIRGINIA
PENNSYLVANIA
New Cumberland Dam
Airport
Parkway West
BEAVER CO.
WASHINGTON COUNTY
Route 22
To Pittsburgh
Weirton
Steubenville
MILK SAMPLING

FIGURE 3.2-5

FIGURE 3.2-6

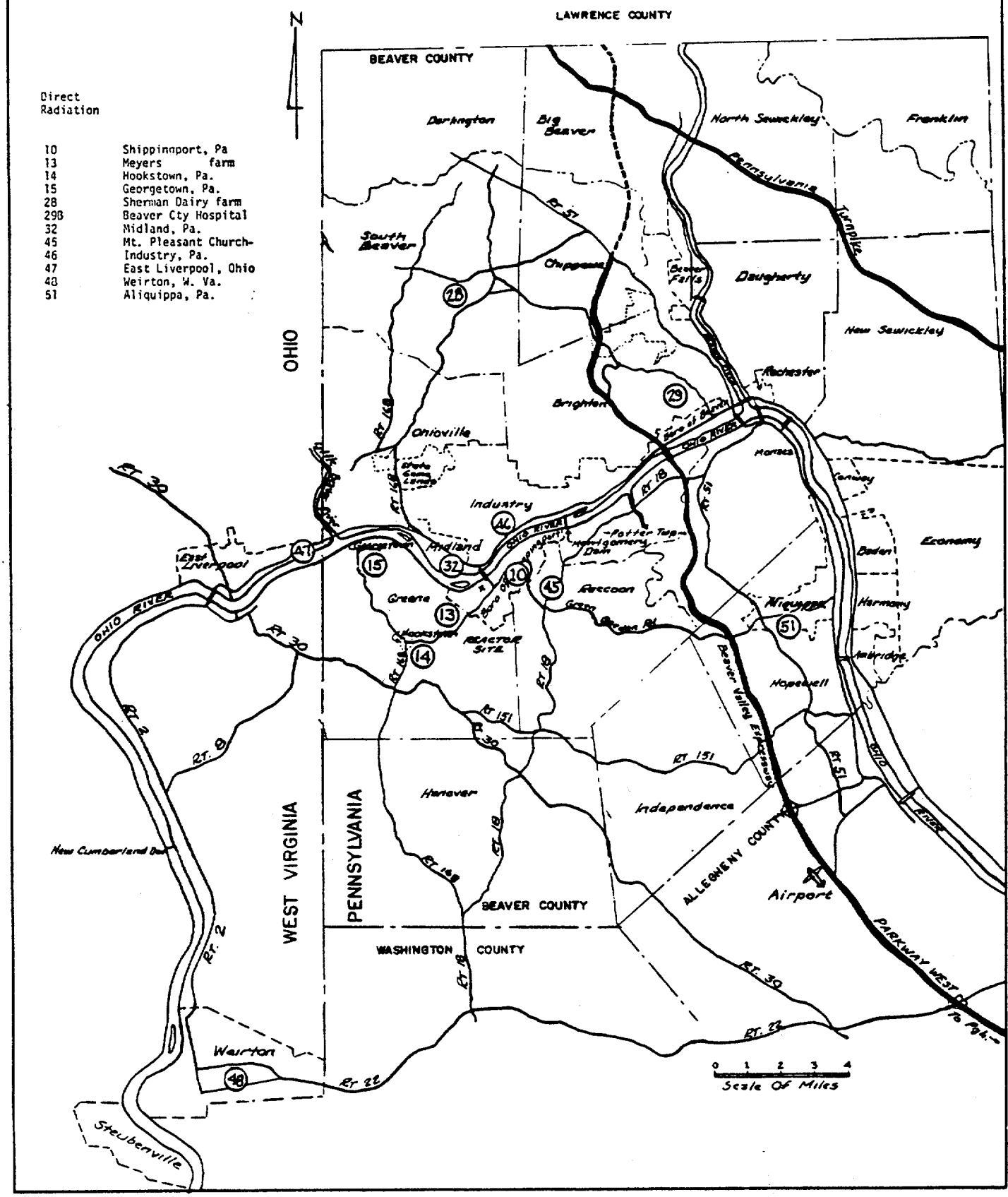
ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING LOCATIONS—AIR



Air (Particulate & Gaseous)	13	Meyers farm
	28	Sherman Dairy farm
	28B	Beaver Cty Hospital
	30	Shippingport
	32	Midland, Pa.
	46	Industry, Pa.
	47	East Liverpool, Ohio
	48	Weirton, W. Va.
	51	Aliquippa, Pa.

FIGURE 3.2-7

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING LOCATIONS— TLDs



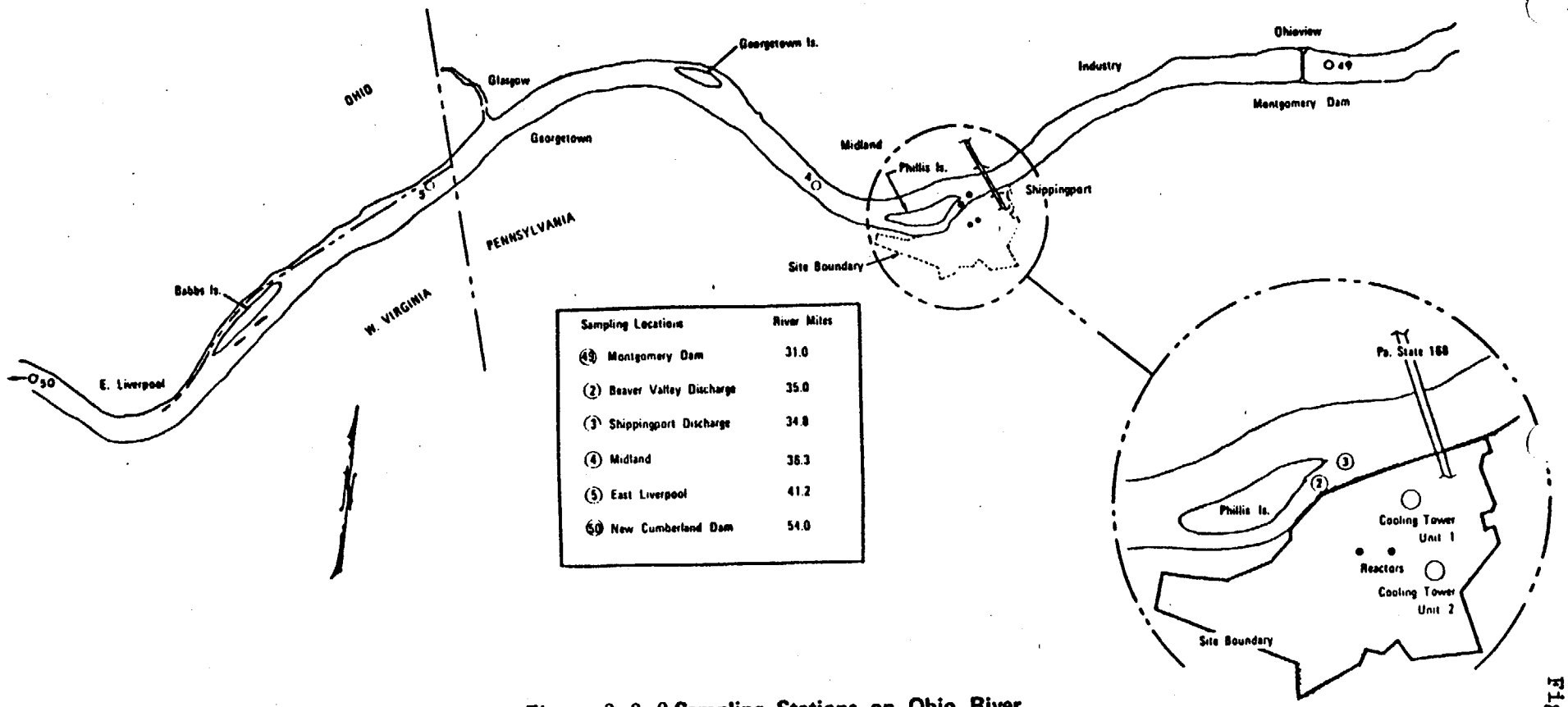


Figure 3.2-8 Sampling Stations on Ohio River
Beaver Valley Monitoring Program

Figure 3.2-8

Specification

A. Environmental samples shall be collected and analyzed according to Table 3.2-1 at the location shown in Figures 3.2-2 through 3.2-8 and listed in Table 3.2-2.

B. Analytical techniques used shall be such that the detection capabilities in Table 3.2-3 are achieved.

C. During the seasons that animals producing milk for human consumption are on pasture, samples of fresh milk will be obtained from these animals at locations and frequencies* shown in Table 3.2-1, and analyzed for their radioiodine content, calculated as iodine-131. Analysis will be carried out within eight days (one I-131 half-life) of sampling. Suitable analytical procedures will be used to determine the radioiodine concentration to a sensitivity of 0.5 picocuries per liter of milk at the time of sampling. For activity levels at or above 0.5 Picocuries per liter the overall error (one sigma confidence level) of the analysis will be within ±25%.** Results will be reported, with associated calculated error, as picocuries of I-131 per liter of milk at the time of sampling.

D. A census of milch animals shall be conducted at the middle of the grazing season to determine their location and number with respect to the site. The census shall be conducted under the following conditions:

1. Within a 1 mile radius from the plant site or the 15 mrem/yr isodose line*** whichever is larger: A door to door or equivalent counting technique shall be utilized.

2. Within a 5 mile radius for cows and a 15 mile radius for goats: Enumeration by using referenced information from sources such as county agricultural agents or other reliable sources.

If it is learned from this census that milch animals are present at a location which yields a calculated infant thyroid dose greater than from previously sampled animals, the new location shall be added to the surveillance program

*Frequency shall be weekly when the calculated dose (see below) is greater than 15 mrem/yr and monthly when the calculated dose is greater than 1 mrem/yr but less than or equal to 15 mrem/yr. (All dairies currently appearing in Table 3.2-1 are less than 15 mrem/yr.)

**See Table 3.2-3 for method of calculations.

***Dose to be calculated using models and assumptions presented in AEC Regulatory Guide 1.42.

5.8 SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

5.8.1 Solids in the water treatment clarifier underflow and in the sand filter backwash shall be collected in a sedimentation basin and periodically pumped to a tank truck for offsite disposal at a state certified site.

5.8.2 Debris collected from the intake trash rack and washings from the traveling screens shall be removed from the site by a licensed contract hauler.

5.8.3 No biocides will be used at the intake.

5.8.4 When right-of-way is cleared, the logs will be left for the land owners use and small branches and brush will be shredded and spread along the right-of-way. After initial cutting and clearing, the licensee will comply with all federal and state regulations governing the use of herbicides for transmission line right-of-way control. The application of herbicides along transmission line rights-of-way will be confined to areas removed from human habitation. The licensee will insure that no contamination of water or pasture lands results and will avoid spraying wild edible fruits and berries.

The annual report in accordance with Subsection 5.6.1A(1) shall include a statement as to whether herbicides were used. If herbicides were used, the licensee shall report results containing information encompassing but not limited to: type(s); concentration of active material; rates of application; method and frequency of application; location; wind conditions (estimated in miles per hour) if aerially applied; and the date of application. The report shall also confirm that areas specifically designated for protection and restriction from herbicide application have not been sprayed, and that accidents such as spills have been documented and cleaned up to the extent practicable.

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT APPRAISAL

BY THE OFFICE OF NUCLEAR REACTOR REGULATION

SUPPORTING AMENDMENT NO. 15 TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. DPR-66

DUQUESNE LIGHT COMPANY
OHIO EDISON COMPANY
PENNSYLVANIA POWER COMPANY

BEAVER VALLEY POWER STATION, UNIT NO. 1

DOCKET NO. 50-334

INTRODUCTION

By letters dated June 30, 1977 and November 23, 1977, Duquesne Light Company (DLC) proposed changes to the Appendix B Environmental Technical Specifications for Beaver Valley Power Station (BVPS) Unit No. 1. The proposals included the following:

1. Modifications to the Chemical Releases (Section 3.1.2) to update and simplify the specification requirements and to increase the amount of the estimated yearly release of boric acid to the Ohio river.

2. Deletion of the dissolved oxygen monitoring program (Section 3.1.3.2).

3. Reduction of the frequency of soil sampling (Sections 3.1.3.10) from twice a year on alternate years to twice a year every five years.

4. Deletion of the surveillance of Migratory Birds (Sections 3.1.3.1 and 3.1.3.11) at the cooling tower.

5. Modifications to the Special Requirements relating to vegetation control (Sections 5.8.4 and 5.8.5) by deleting reference to a specific herbicide spray and by adding a reporting requirement to allow future impact evaluation.

6. Modifications to the Aquatic Biological Surveillance Program relating to plankton sampling and entrainment (Sections 3.1.3.4 and 3.1.3.8) by making minor editorial changes.

7. Modifications to the Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program (Section 3.2) by deleting a dairy which no longer exists and making other minor editorial changes.

8. Deletion of specific procedures which are detailed in the BVPS Environmental Procedures Manual.

9. Reduction in the Aquatic and Terrestrial Ecological Program based on five years of study.

Discussion and Evaluation

We have reviewed the information contained in the DLC proposals and have made changes where necessary to meet our requirements. These changes were discussed with and agreed upon by the DLC staff. The changes proposed by DLC in items 8 and 9 above will be covered in a separate licensing action. Our discussion and evaluation of the requested changes in items 1 through 7 above are as follows:

1. Chemical Releases (Section 3.1.2)

By letter dated June 30, 1977, DLC proposed a change in the allowable yearly quantity of boric acid released to the environment. The proposed change would allow up to 9070 kg/yr (20,000 lbs/yr) of boric acid to be released instead of the currently allowed 70.5 kg/yr (155 lbs/yr). We have reviewed this proposed change to determine its environmental impact.

The basis for the current ETS limit for discharge of boric acid from the plant was the capability of the boron recovery system to treat liquid wastes resulting from maintenance of reactor coolant chemistry. We included the original estimate of boric acid release, 70.5 kg/yr (155 lbs/yr) (12.3 kg/yr or 27 lbs/yr as boron), in the assessment of environmental impacts from plant operation in the BVPS Final Environmental Statement (FES), Sections 3.6.1 and 5.6.2. We concluded that the estimated release of boric acid was acceptable and would not result in adverse environmental impact.

In its June 30, 1977 application, DLC cited plant operating experience that shows that "...the evaporator in the liquid

waste processing path to the environment is not capable of handling the normal flow of waste liquids which contain borated waters and, therefore, the station cannot meet the boric acid release value noted in [ETS] Table 3.1-1." DLC has indicated that a more realistic estimate of the amount of boric acid to be released to the environment is 9070 kg/yr (20,000 lbs/yr).

The June 30, 1977 DLC letter provided an impact assessment (Attachment No. 4) which indicates that the maximum concentration of boron in the reactor coolant loop at BVPS is approximately 1200 mg/l and that the maximum historical concentration in the low level radiation wastes discharged to the environment has been 1117 mg/l. The maximum batch that can be discharged is 126.2 m^3 (33,300 gal). The maximum pump-out rate for this system is approximately 0.003 m^3/sec (50 gpm), requiring approximately 11 hours to drain a full radwaste tank. Prior to reaching the Ohio River, this waste is mixed with a minimum cooling water discharge flow of 0.95 m^3/sec (15,000 gpm). Therefore, the boron concentration in the BVPS discharge entering the river is not expected to exceed 4 mg/l due to this source alone.

Preoperational data on boron concentration in the receiving waters near the BVPS site are not available. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has noted in its report entitled, "Proposed Water Quality Information Volume II," of October 1973, that boron concentration in the Ohio River basin water averaged 0.067 mg/l for the period 1962 through 1967. Using this figure and the concentration factor of 1.8 for the cooling system of BVPS given in the FES, the plant discharge concentration of boron would not be expected to exceed approximately 4.2 mg/l.

The June 30, 1977 DLC letter included a literature survey that summarizes the available information on boron toxicity. This information consists of the results of acute exposure effects, the lowest of which is a 283 hour LC_{50} of sodium metaborate for freshwater coho trout alevins of 113 mg/l as boron. We would expect that even the undiluted plant discharge would not have adverse effects on receiving water biota. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency notes in its report entitled, "Quality Criteria for Water," EPA 440/9-76-023, July 1976, that naturally occurring concentrations of boron of up to 5.0 mg/l were found in samples of river and lake waters from various parts of the United States. It was concluded that these levels should have no effects on aquatic life.

Examination of water quality standards indicates that concern over boron is centered on the use of boron containing water for irrigation of sensitive crops. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has established a water quality standard (in EPA 440/9-76-023 noted above) for boron in fresh waters of 0.75 mg/l for "long term" irrigation on sensitive crops. Formerly, the National Technical Advisory Committee and the U.S. Public Health Service established a recommended limit on boron concentration in public water supplies of 1 mg/l in consideration of the domestic use of water for home gardening. (Refer to U.S. Department of Interior, National Technical Advisory Committee, "Water Quality Criteria," April 1968.) BVPS FES Section 2.6.4 indicates that there are no water withdrawals from the Ohio River in the vicinity of the BVPS site for irrigation purposes. The DLC letter of June 30, 1977 indicates that this is still the case. We have examined the possible boric acid releases from BVPS to determine if those releases would likely preclude this use of Ohio River waters in the future. Using the maximum anticipated discharge concentration and the worst case low flow of the Ohio River (141.6 m^3/sec or 5,000 cfs), a dilution factor of approximately six would be required to fully mix the plant effluent during boric acid discharge. This would result in an overall increase in river boron concentration of approximately 0.03 mg/l. This increase would not affect the use of Ohio River water for downstream users. Withdrawal of water downstream in close proximity to the BVPS during a boric acid discharge would, if withdrawn from the surface layer (i.e., less than 1.6 m (5 ft) depth), result in somewhat higher concentration of boron, as evidenced by the thermal plume analysis presented in the FES. Under these worst case conditions, concentrations could reach 1-2 mg/l. However, we do not believe that this would preclude any use of the river water because of the intermittent plant discharges and the likelihood of much greater river flow enhancing mixing within the mixing zone.

The only nearby withdrawal of river water for domestic purposes is 1.3 miles downstream on the opposite side of the river from the plant discharge. The combination of noncontinuous boron releases from the plant and adequate mixing of plant discharges with the river waters to lower the boron concentration to innocuous levels will result in no adverse environmental effects.

We have rewritten Specification 3.1.2, Chemical Releases, entirely. We relocated an action requirement from the Bases section to the Environmental Monitoring Requirements as action 1.b for clarity. Table 3.1-1, Estimated Release of Chemicals to the Ohio River, was deleted since the FES which is referenced contains similar estimated release valves. Therefore, the table is not needed in Appendix B as rewritten.

We find that the environmental impact of the proposed specification revision will not be greater than the level concluded in the FES. The change will not significantly affect the quality of the human environment. Therefore, we conclude that a negative declaration is appropriate.

2. Dissolved Oxygen (Section 3.1.3.2)

By letter dated June 30, 1977, DLC requested that the requirement to monitor dissolved oxygen (DO) monthly at three transects on the Ohio River near Beaver Valley be deleted. DLC also proposed to delete the reporting requirement to the NRC when DO concentrations below 4.0 mg/l are recorded, if attributable to plant operation. Change No. 1 of the June 30, 1977 submittal deletes reference to the DO monitoring from the description of the General Aquatic Ecological Survey Program Elements (Section 3.1.3.1). Change No. 4 deletes Specification 3.1.3.2 which specifies the DO monitoring program and the reporting requirement. We have reviewed the environmental impacts expected as a result of deleting the monthly monitoring for DO and the reporting requirement when DO levels are below 4.0 mg/l and are due to plant operation. The study program was only required for one year originally.

Evaluation of Potential Impacts

Our review of two years of operating data, collected since Beaver Valley was licensed, indicates that the lowest DO concentrations recorded by the monitoring program were well above the reported level of 4.0 mg/l. The Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO) maintains a continuous recording water quality monitor five miles downstream from the plant which recorded DO levels similar to those collected in the Beaver Valley study area on the same dates. No other chemical water quality parameter is monitored in the Ohio River to complement the aquatic biological monitoring program. The FES does not predict adverse impacts on DO concentrations due to plant operation.

For the following reasons, we conclude that DLC's request to delete the DO monitoring program and its associated reporting requirement is acceptable:

1. DO levels recorded since the plant was licensed have been well above report levels, verifying the FES predictions of no unacceptable impact.

2. Continuous DO monitoring conducted by ORSANCO at a nearby location, where DO levels have been demonstrated to be comparable, is also available.

3. The DO monitoring is not part of a comprehensive water quality monitoring program designed to complement biological monitoring data.

On the basis of the foregoing, we conclude that there will be no environmental impact attributable to the proposed action. The changes assessed above are changes to the environmental monitoring programs and do not involve any change in plant design or operation or involve an increase in effluent types or quantities. The impact of the overall plant has already been predicted and described in the Commission's FES for Beaver Valley Nuclear Power Station, Unit 1.

3. Soil Sampling (Section 3.1.3.10)

By letter dated June 30, 1977, DLC requested changing the soil sampling frequency from twice a year (summer and winter) during alternate years to twice a year (summer and winter) every five years. Further, DLC proposed to reduce the number of soil samples from ten to five. During the period from December 1974 to December 1976, the results of six soil analyses show only normal variation, with no clear indication of a trend toward lower pH values or higher conductivity. The data do not show evidence of adverse effects of cooling tower drift on soils. If any changes in soil properties are occurring, they are doing so at a rate sufficiently slow that increasing the interval between samples from two to five years would not affect the monitoring program's ability to detect an adverse trend in soil pH and conductivity, should such a trend occur. We therefore find that the proposed increase in intervals between samples is acceptable.

The proposal to reduce the number of soil samples from ten to five is presently unacceptable. The sampling program was originally designed to have two sampling locations on each of five soil types onsite. The data collected to date show variation between matched pairs, emphasizing the variability of the soil pH data. Eliminating one sample of each soil type would reduce the confidence we could have in interpreting the results of future sampling. This problem would be particularly acute in light of the reduced sampling schedule discussed above.

4. Migratory Bird Surveillance (Section 3.1.3.11)

By letter dated June 30, 1977, DLC requested that the surveillance program to assess the effect of the cooling tower structure on migratory birds be deleted. Technical Specification 3.1.3.1 requires that the program continue for at least one year after commercial operation of the plant. BVPS began commercial operation on October 1, 1976.

Evaluation of Potential Impacts

From the fall of 1974 to June 1977, only 22 birds of 7 species are known to have struck the cooling towers. The loss of this extremely small number of birds does not pose a threat to any species population. Experience has shown that losses of birds of this magnitude due to impaction on cooling towers are not unusual. The existing record is adequate to demonstrate that the cooling towers are not causing an adverse impact on bird populations. We conclude that deletion of bird surveillance in the vicinity of the cooling towers is acceptable, based on this experience.

5. Vegetation Control (Section 5.8.4)

By letter dated June 30, 1977, DLC requested that the requirement to use one particular method of vegetation control involving use of a specific herbicide spray be deleted. Our current practice is to accept use of a range of herbicides which have received EPA approval and registration, providing they are used as directed by EPA and State authorities. It is not necessary to restrict a licensee to the use of one particular herbicide for use on transmission line rights-of-way.

The existing specification requires cutting and shredding of all woody growth over 12 feet in height, a practice which DLC also proposed to terminate. If the rights-of-way are properly maintained, few, if any, woody plants would grow over 12 feet in height. We conclud that cutting and shredding is no longer necessary. An occasional tree that may be cut and not shredded would not be a detrimental impact and is also acceptable.

Also, with the licensee's agreement, we have combined Specifications 5.8.4 and 5.8.5 and have added a reporting requirement in order to facilitate the evaluation of impacts that do occur and to verify compliance.

6. Aquatic Ecological Surveillance Program (Section 3.1.3)

By letter dated November 23, 1977, DLC proposed (in Attachment No. 3) changes which are primarily editorial in nature. Change Nos. 0, 1, 2 and 3 affect the Aquatic Biological Environmental Monitoring Program (Specifications 3.1.3.4 and 3.1.3.8). These changes are editorial in nature or concern very minor technical matters and do not affect the intent of the Environmental Technical Specifications (ETS) or the monitoring program's ability to detect plant-induced changes in the aquatic environment. The changes are evaluated as follows:

Change No. 0 deletes the requirement to collect plankton samples only in a three-gallon carboy with a submersible pump. This is too restrictive. The new wording, intended to allow more flexibility in the method of obtaining samples, is acceptable.

Change No. 1 corrects a typographical error in magnification of diatoms for identification under oil immersion and permits an acceptably greater flexibility by allowing usage of more than one type of settling chamber.

Change No. 2 proposes that filtration be done with either a smaller-pore membrane filter or a glass fiber filter to allow greater flexibility in analysis. Either method is acceptable.

Change No. 3 would no longer require stationary plankton net collections because under low flow river conditions the net may not open. Therefore, this change acceptably corrects an oversight by allowing a slight tow if required to open the net to assure collecting a representative sample.

7. Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program (Section 3.2)

The other changes proposed by DLC in Attachment No. 3 to its November 23, 1977 letter were evaluated as follows:

Changes 4 and 7A proposed to remove reference to Meyers Dairy, which is no longer in the dairy business. This editorial change is acceptable since Specification 3.2.D allows the deletion of farms no longer producing milk.

Proposed change No. 9 and parts of proposed changes 4 and 7A would delete specific reference to two dairy farms (Nichols and Bruntons) as sampling locations for milk. DLC proposed substituting two non-predesignated sample locations which would be selectable before sampling to yield the highest calculated dose. These changes are not approved. Specific predesignated sampling locations were required in the Technical Specifications to assure adequate control of the milk sampling program. Also, specific locations provide the regulatory enforcement bases for determining compliance with the Technical Specifications and assure adequate monitoring of the environment for plant-related radioactivity.

Proposed changes 5, 6, 8, the remainder of 7, and the part of No. 9 addressing Specification A are editorial. These changes correct the numbering of sample locations and the numbering of Figures 3.2-5 through 3.7-8. These changes are acceptable.

Proposed change No. 10 reduces the required milk animal survey from twice a year to once a year. This change, which meets the current NRC guidelines (Radiological Assessment Branch Position on Radiological Environmental Monitoring), is acceptable.

Environmental Conclusion and Basis for Negative Declaration

On the basis of the foregoing analysis, it is concluded that there would be no significant environmental impact attributable to the proposed action. Having made this conclusion, the Commission has further concluded that no environmental impact statement for the proposed action need be prepared and that a negative declaration to this effect is appropriate.

Safety Conclusion

The amendment applies only to nonradiological Environmental Technical Specifications. It does not involve significant new safety information of a type not considered by a previous Commission safety review for the facility.

The amendment does not involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident, does not involve a significant decrease in a safety margin, and, therefore, does not involve a significant hazards consideration. We have also concluded that there is reasonable assurance that the health and safety of the public will not be endangered by this action and such action will not be inimical to the common defense and security.

Date: September 12, 1978

UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

DOCKET NO. 50-334

DUQUESNE LIGHT COMPANY
OHIO EDISON COMPANY
PENNSYLVANIA POWER COMPANY

NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF AMENDMENT TO FACILITY

OPERATING LICENSE

AND NEGATIVE DECLARATION

The U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has issued Amendment No. 15 to Facility Operating License No. DPR-66, issued to Duquesne Light Company, Ohio Edison Company, and Pennsylvania Power Company (the licensees), which revise the Environmental Technical Specifications for operation of the Beaver Valley Power Station Unit No. 1 (the facility) located in Beaver County, Pennsylvania. The amendment becomes effective as of its date of issuance.

The amendment includes changes in the environmental monitoring program relating to boric acid releases, dissolved oxygen, and migratory birds and a minor change to vegetation control and other minor editorial changes of no environmental significance.

The application for the amendment complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and the Commission's regulations. The Commission has made appropriate findings as required by the Act and the Commission's regulations in

10 CFR Chapter I, which are set forth in the license amendment. Prior public notice of this amendment was not required since the amendment does not involve a significant hazards consideration.

The Commission has prepared an environmental impact appraisal for the revised Environmental Technical Specifications and has concluded that an environmental impact statement for this particular action is not warranted because there will be no environmental impact attributable to the action other than that which has already been predicted and described in the Commission's Final Environmental Statement for the facility dated June 1972.

For further details with respect to this action, see (1) the application for amendment dated June 30 and November 23, 1977, (2) Amendment No.15 to License No. DPR-66, and (3) the Commission's related Environmental Impact Appraisal. All of these items are available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, 1717 H Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. and at the B. F. Jones Memorial Library, 663 Franklin Avenue, Aliquippa, Pennsylvania. A copy of items (2) and (3) may be obtained upon request addressed to the U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D. C. 20555, Attention: Director, Division of Operating Reactors.

Dated at Bethesda, Maryland, this 12th day of September, 1978.

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

A. Schwencer

A. Schwencer, Chief
Operating Reactors Branch No. 1
Division of Operating Reactors