

JUL 9 0 1975

Docket No. 50-321

Georgia Power Company & Oglethorpe Electric Membership Corporation
ATTN: I. S. Mitchell, III
Vice President & Secretary
Georgia Power Company
Atlanta, Georgia 30302

Gentlemen:

The Commission has issued Amendment No. 11 to Facility Operating License No. DPR-57 for the Edwin I. Hatch Nuclear Plant Unit 1. The amendment also includes Change No. 11 to the Technical Specifications in accordance with your requests of November 29, 1974, May 23, and June 26, 1975.

The amendment permits modification of the Technical Specifications to revise the routine reporting requirements.

Copies of the related Safety Evaluation and the Federal Register Notice are also enclosed.

Sincerely,

George Lear, Chief
Operating Reactors Branch #3
Division of Reactor Licensing

Enclosures:

1. Amendment No. 11
2. Safety Evaluation
3. Federal Register Notice

cc: See next page

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Georgia Power Company &
Oglethorpe Electric Membership Corporation

JUL 30 1975

cc: w/enclosures

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

GEORGIA POWER COMPANY
OGLETHORPE ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION

DOCKET NO. 50-321

EDWIN I. HATCH NUCLEAR PLANT UNIT 1

AMENDMENT TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE

Amendment No. 11
License No. DPR-57

1. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has found that:
 - A. The applications for amendments by Georgia Power Company and Oglethorpe Electric Membership Corporation (the licensees) dated November 29, 1974, May 23, 1975 and June 26, 1975, 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; and
 - 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.



2. Accordingly, the license is amended by a change to the Technical Specifications as indicated in the attachment to this license amendment and Paragraph 2.C.(1) of Facility License No. DPR-57 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(1) Technical Specifications

The Technical Specifications contained in Appendices A and B, as revised, are hereby incorporated in the license. The licensees shall operate the facility in accordance with the Technical Specifications, as revised by issued changes thereto through Change No. 14"

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

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION



George Lear, Chief
Operating Reactors Branch #3
Division of Reactor Licensing

Attachment:
Change No. 1
Technical Specifications

Date of Issuance: JUL 30 1975

ATTACHMENT TO LICENSE AMENDMENT NO. 11
CHANGE NO. 11 TO THE TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS
FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. DPR-57
DOCKET NO. 50-321

APPENDIX A

Replace pages 3.6-5 and 6.0-17 thru 6.0-20 with the attached revised pages.

APPENDIX B

Replace pages 3-2, 3-3, 3-5 thru 3-7, 4-1, 4-3, 5-2, 5-3 and 5-6 with the attached revised pages.

APPENDIX A

3 consecutive samples shall be taken in all cases. An isotopic analysis shall be performed for each sample, and quantitative measurements made to determine the dose equivalent I-131 concentration. If the total iodine activity of the sample is below 0.1 $\mu\text{Ci/gm}$, an isotopic analysis to determine equivalent I-131 is not required.

All data obtained from normal and any additional samples shall be included in the annual report. If the limits of the specification are exceeded, a report shall be made to the Directorate of Licensing within 30 days.

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6.0.H Reporting Requirements

In addition to the applicable reporting requirements of Title 10, Code of Federal Regulation, Chapter I, the following identified reports shall be submitted to the Director of Inspection and Enforcement Regional Office II, Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

1. Routine Reports

- a. Startup Report. A summary report of plant startup and power escalation testing shall be submitted following (1) receipt of an operating license, (2) amendment to the license involving a planned increase in power level, (3) installation of fuel that has a different design or has been manufactured by a different fuel supplier, and (4) modifications that may have significantly altered the nuclear, thermal, or hydraulic performance of the plant. The report shall address each of the tests identified in the FSAR and shall in general include a description of the measured values of the operating conditions or characteristics obtained during the test program and a comparison of these values with design predictions and specifications. Any corrective actions that were required to obtain satisfactory operation shall also be described. Any additional specific details required in license conditions based on other commitments shall be included in this report.

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Startup reports shall be submitted within (1) 90 days following completion of the startup test program, (2) 90 days following resumption or commencement of commercial power operation, or (3) 9 months following initial criticality, whichever is earliest. If the Startup Report does not cover all three events (i.e., initial criticality, completion of startup test program, and resumption or commencement of commercial power operation), supplementary reports shall be submitted at least every three months until all three events have been completed.

- b. Annual Operating Report. Routine operating reports covering the operation of the unit during the previous calendar year should be submitted prior to March 1 of each year. The initial report shall be submitted prior to March 1 of the year following initial criticality. The annual report shall provide a comprehensive summary of the operating experience gained during the year, even though some repetition of previously reported information may be involved. References in the annual operating report to previously submitted reports shall be clear.

Each annual operating report shall include:

- (1) A narrative summary of operating experience during the report period relating to safe operation of the facility, including safety-related maintenance not covered in item 1.b.(2)(e) below.

- (2) For each outage or forced reduction in power^{1/} of over 20% of design power level where the reduction extends for greater than four hours:
- (a) the proximate cause and the system and major component involved (if the outage or forced reduction in power involved equipment malfunction);
 - (b) a brief discussion of (or reference to reports of) any abnormal occurrences pertaining to the outage or power reduction;
 - (c) corrective action taken to reduce the probability of recurrence, if appropriate;
 - (d) operating time lost as a result of the outage or power reduction (for scheduled or forced outages,^{2/} use the generator off-line hours; for forced reduction in power, use the approximate duration of operation at reduced power);
 - (e) a description of major safety-related corrective maintenance performed during the outage or power reduction, including the system and component involved and identification of the critical path activity dictating the length of the outage or power reduction; and
 - (f) a report of any single release of radioactivity or radiation exposure specifically associated with the outage which accounts for more than 10% of the allowable annual values.
- (3) A tabulation (supplementing the requirements of Section 20.407 of 10 CFR Part 20) on an annual basis of the number of station, utility and other personnel (including contractors) receiving exposures greater than 100 mrem/yr

1/ The term "forced reduction in power" is normally defined in the electric power industry as the occurrence of a component failure or other condition which requires that the load on the unit be reduced for corrective action immediately or up to and including the very next weekend. Note that routine preventive maintenance, surveillance and calibration activities requiring power reductions are not covered by this action.

2/ The term "forced outage" is normally defined in the electric power industry as the occurrence of a component failure or other condition which requires that the unit be removed from service for corrective action immediately or up to and including the very next weekend.

and their associated man rem exposure according to work and job function, e.g., reactor operations and surveillance, inservice inspection, routine maintenance, special maintenance (describe maintenance), waste processing, and refueling. The dose assignment to various duty functions may be estimates based on pocket dosimeter, TLD, or film badge measurements. Small exposures totalling less than 20% of the individual total dose need not be accounted for. In the aggregate, at least 80% of the total whole body dose received from external sources shall be assigned to specific major work functions.

(4) A report of fuel performance, as follows:

(a) Reporting requirements as specified in 4.6.F.1.

(b) All findings from failed fuel examinations, including results of eddy current tests, ultrasonic tests, or visual examinations completed during the report period.

c. Monthly Operating Report. Routine reports of operating statistics and shutdown experience should be submitted on a monthly basis. The completed reports should be sent to the Director, Office of Inspection and Enforcement, U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D. C. 20555, with a copy to the Regional Office II, Office of Inspection and Enforcement no later than the tenth of each month following the calendar month covered by the report.

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APPENDIX B

for impinged species will provide data on expected fish losses from normal plant operation. Data will not be taken on impinged "spent" adult American shad as these fish will be in the process of being removed from the viable population by natural mortality and will be dead or dying when impinged. It is expected that these fish will not be able to avoid even the lowest velocity intake flow. High flood plain larval forms such as bowfin and pygmy sunfishes (Elassoma) which are occasionally carried into channel flows by receding flood waters will not be counted as impinged losses as they would already be lost from their natural population.

Reporting Requirement

If the total number of all fish other than flood plain forms exceeds 20,000/day, report to the AEC as per Section 5. Otherwise, an annual report will be filed.

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3.1.2 Entrainment

Objective

The objective of monitoring entrainment in the intake water is to determine the number of fish eggs and larval fish entrained.

Specification

Following initiation of power operation, entrainment of fish eggs and larvae will be monitored weekly in front of the trash racks during the major spawning period (February through May) if the river level is below elevation 78. This study will be performed for two successive spawning periods. A #00 mesh drift net with a one meter diameter opening will be used and a sample will be of fifteen minutes' duration. Samples will also be taken above the intake structure and below the discharge structure if river level is less than elevation 78. When river levels are above elevation 78, sampling will be discontinued because it is not safe to operate drift collection equipment.

Bases

Collection of organisms by drift net in the mouth of the intake structure will assure an accurate estimate of the number and kinds of organisms which are entrained as a result of normal plant operation.

Reporting Requirement

An annual report will be submitted. | 11

3.1.3 PeriphytonObjective

The objective of monitoring periphyton is to determine if there is a significant long term change in periphytic algae populations as a result of HNP operation.

Specification

A set of artificial substrates (8 glass slides each) will be held in floating diatometers at stations on each side of the Altamaha River above the intake and below the discharge, giving a total of 4 diatometers. The downstream stations will be located at the end of a state-approved mixing zone, and the upstream station will be in a location with physical characteristics similar to the downstream station. The artificial substrates will be placed in the river at quarterly intervals and exposed for a constant period of time necessary for measurable biomass to accumulate (approximately 3 weeks). Relative productivity at each station will be based on ashfree dry weight of the sample. The program will be conducted for one year prior to power operation and during the first year of power operation. Experience has shown that some substrates will be lost due to high water and vandalism. When this happens, a complete analysis cannot be made for the quarter in question. The collection and analysis procedures which are described in the FWQA manual Methods of Collection and Analysis of Plankton and Periphyton Samples in the Water Pollution Surveillance System(1) will be used as a guide.

Bases

Since periphyton is a sessile community which reflects extremes rather than means in environmental conditions, the community is very useful in assessing the stability of rivers.

Report Requirement

An annual report will be submitted. | 11

(1) Weber, C. I., 1970. FWQA, Division of Water Quality Research, Analytical Quality Control Laboratory, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HNP-ETS

HBAR is a measure of the species distribution of the individuals of a community, and RED is a measure of the dominance of one or more species. H_{max} is the theoretical maximum diversity and H_{min} is the minimum diversity. Thus, the most diverse community possible (i.e., a large HBAR) would have a certain number of species, each with the same number of individuals.

Redundancy is highest (1.0) with a large number of individuals in one species and lowest (0.00) with one individual per species. In general, as HBAR increases, RED decreases. With sufficient pre-operational studies these indices can be used to indicate changes in the communities that may occur after plant operation begins.

Bases

Benthic macroinvertebrates are useful in assessing water quality over the long term. Their sessile nature makes them excellent indicators of extreme conditions since they cannot avoid adverse conditions. Since the distribution and abundance of benthic organisms is dependant on bottom types, the substrates at each station will be characterized, and through the use of transects and selective sampling, a variety of bottom types will be sampled at each station.

Reporting Requirement

An annual report will be submitted.

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3.1.5 General Terrestrial Survey

Objective

To establish non-radiological effects of HNP operation on the immediate terrestrial environment.

Specification

A vegetation map of the area will be developed, using annual color and infrared aerial photography and field observations. Visual inspections of four permanent vegetation transects within the boundaries of HNP will be made in late spring and early fall.

If an abnormal trend or damage is observed in the field or by use of photography, additional study will be required to determine its cause and possible effect. The study will be discontinued if no effect is seen after 4 years.

Bases

Since the terrestrial flora is a nonmobile population, it will provide a constant monitor of the effect of HNP operation on the near site area. The semiannual inspection program (late spring and early fall) will provide the optimum mixture of vegetation types necessary to describe the terrestrial plant community.

Report Requirement

An annual report will be submitted.

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3.2 Radiological Environmental Monitoring

3.2.1 General

A radiological environmental monitoring program shall be conducted as described below. An annual report of the program will be prepared in accordance with Specification 5.6.1. 11

Variations from the frequencies and locations of sampling are to be permitted if seasonal or other conditions make the scheduled samples unavailable.

The radiological environmental monitoring program is outlined in Table 3.2-1. The samples collected and analyzed are sufficient to evaluate all significant pathways by which plant-produced radioactive materials may reach man. These samples include airborne dust and iodine, precipitation, external radiation, milk, and terrestrial vegetation for discharges to the atmosphere; water, benthos, fish and sediment from the river and oysters from the estuary for discharge to the river; ground water for discharge to the ground.

Table 3.2-1 indicates that the radiological monitoring program utilizes two types of sampling stations. One type, the indicator stations, are placed where long-term, maximum concentrations of plant-produced radioactive materials are expected to occur. The second type, the background stations, are placed where plant-produced radioactivity is a small fraction of what it is at the indicator stations. Concurrent sampling at indicator and background stations permits plant-produced radiation and radioactivity to be distinguished from those originating elsewhere.

Table 3.2-1 also indicates that the radiological monitoring program is conceived to be flexible. The most intensive sampling, regime III, will be conducted through the first full fuel cycle. At this time, the data generated by the radiological monitoring program will be analyzed statistically and compared to the predictions made from (1) the quantities of radioactive material discharged by the plant to air, water and the ground, (2) the expected dilutions in air and water, and (3) the expected reconcentrations in biological organisms. If this comparison shows that the environmental data verify the predictions and that these data confirm that the radiological effects of the plant operation are of no significance to the health of people or the environment, the applicant will request authorization to reduce the intensity of the environmental program to that of regime II in Table 3.2-1

The program will be operated in regime II until either of two circumstances occurs:

- a. The discharge rate of radioactive material to air, water or ground is 5 times or more greater than the rate during which regime III had been previously operated. In this event, the

4.0 SPECIAL SURVEILLANCE AND STUDY ACTIVITIES

4.1 General

The purpose of this program is to supplement the Environmental Surveillance program in the area of migratory behavior of important fish species.

Specification

Reproduction of American shad will be described within an area from two miles upstream to two miles downstream of HNP. This study will utilize the available literature and observation. Juvenile shad populations will be sampled monthly for the period of April through September above and below the site using appropriate techniques. One season (April through September) of operational data will be compared with pre-operational data. Collections of adult fish will be made seasonally (i.e. 4 times per year) when river conditions permit, although not on specific dates in a quarterly schedule. Species composition, total length, and wet weight will be determined for all fish collected. Collecting stations will be established upstream and downstream of the HNP site in areas where greatest densities of fish are expected. Comparisons will be made of fish data collected above and below HNP as well as during the pre-operational and operational stages. The principal methods of collection will be electrofishing and gill nets which will be employed when river levels are below 73'. When river levels are greater than 73' (flood condition), the river is not safe for operating the type of equipment which is used. In addition, fish are scattered across the flood plain and cannot be collected.

Bases

Collection of adult and juvenile American shad above and below HNP will reveal whether or not fish populations present during the operational phase are similar to those present before operation began.

Report Requirement

Annual reports will be filed.

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In addition, an Aquatemp continuous temperature recorder will be mounted on a piling in the river for the same period of time as the rafts. The piling is located approximately 500 feet downstream from the discharge and 200 feet from the south bank of the river which is within the mixing zone requested from the State of Georgia.

4.2.2 Method of Data Analysis

Since the length, location and time required to make each transect are known, temperatures at specific points on each transect can be determined. These temperatures will be plotted in their proper position on a map of the river. The one-foot, three-foot, and five-foot data will be plotted on separate maps. Then the isotherms will be drawn and compared to the theoretical thermal plume.

4.3 Residual Chlorine

4.3.1 General

The purpose of this study is to determine the minimum concentration of free residual chlorine required to maintain cooling tower cleanliness and to minimize the total chlorine residual discharge to the river.

4.3.2 Methods

Chlorine dosage at the condenser as well as frequency and duration will be varied (within the limits of specification 2.3) during a one-year study period to determine the minimum free residual chlorine concentration required to maintain cooling system cleanliness. Sufficient grab samples to be analyzed for free and total chlorine residuals will be collected at intervals during and after the various chlorination cycles at the condenser inlet (the point of blowdown from the circulating water system), the condenser outlet, and at the dilution structure before entering the discharge pipe. This sampling and analysis program shall determine the relationship between:

1. Use of free chlorine;
2. Formation of combined chlorine in the cooling system;
3. Cooling tower cleanliness; and
4. Free and total residual chlorine discharge to the river.

Sampling frequency shall be at least monthly during September through May and weekly during June through August. The analysis of the grab samples will be made using a Wallace & Tiernan Ampermetric Titrator or an equivalent alternative.

4.3.3 Report Requirement

A progress report of the results of the study will be provided to the NRC in the annual Operating Report and a final report with recommendations 60 days after completion of the study.

- 5.3.4 Proposed changes to these specifications will be reviewed and approved by the Manager of Environmental Affairs. Prior to this approval, an evaluation of the impact anticipated from the proposed change will be made. Proposed changes to the Section 2.0 of these specifications will be reviewed in the same manner as proposed changes to the safety technical specifications to avoid conflicts and maintain consistency between the safety and environmental aspects of plant operation.
- 5.3.5 Proposed changes or modifications to plant systems or equipment will be reviewed by the Plant Review Board (PRB) which will determine if proposed change would result in a potential adverse environmental impact. If the PRB determines that there is a potential adverse environmental impact, the proposed change will be referred to the Manager of Environmental Affairs who will evaluate the potential impact of the proposed change.
- 5.3.6 Procedures for the plant activities and proposed changes thereto shall be reviewed and approved by the Plant Review Board. Temporary changes to procedures which do not change the intent of the original procedure may be made, provided that such changes are documented and approved by at least two of the following plant personnel:

Superintendent
 Assistant Superintendent
 Operations Supervisor
 Assistant Operations Supervisor
 Shift Supervisor

Procedures for the environmental surveillance and special study activities and proposed changes thereto shall be reviewed and approved by the Manager of Environmental Affairs.

- 5.3.7 The Safety Review Board (SRB) shall review the following:
- a. Proposed changes to the environmental technical specifications.
 - b. Results of the environmental monitoring program prior to their submittal in each annual Environmental Monitoring Report. | 11
 - c. Violation of environmental technical specifications to determine if adequate corrective action is being taken to prevent recurrence.

5.4 Action to be Taken if a Limiting Condition for Operation is Exceeded

- 5.4.1 Remedial action as permitted by the technical specifications shall be taken until the condition can be met.
- 5.4.2 Violation of a limiting condition for operation will be reported immediately to the Plant Superintendent.
- 5.4.3 A separate report of each violation shall be prepared by the Plant Superintendent. Copies of such reports will be submitted to the Manager of Production and the Chairman of the SRB for review and approval of corrective actions as specified in Paragraph 5.3.7c of these specifications.
- 5.4.4 The Plant Superintendent will report such violations to the AEC as specified in Paragraph 5.6.2.

5.5 Procedures

- 5.5.1 Detailed written procedures, including applicable check lists and instructions, shall be prepared and followed for all activities involved in carrying out the environmental technical specifications. Procedures shall include sampling, data recording and storage, instrument calibration, measurements and analyses, and actions to be taken when limits are approached or exceeded. Testing frequency of any alarms shall be included. These frequencies shall be determined from experience with similar instruments in similar environments and from manufacturers' technical manuals.
- 5.5.2 Plant standard operating procedures shall include provisions in addition to the procedures specified in Section 5.5.1, to ensure that all plant systems and components are operated in compliance with the limiting conditions for operations established as part of the environmental technical specifications.

5.6 Plant Reporting Requirements

5.6.1 Routine Reports

A report on environmental surveillance programs for the previous 12 months of operation shall be submitted as part of the annual Operating Report within 60 days after January 1 of each year. The period of the first report shall begin with the date of initial criticality. The report shall be a summary and interpretation of the results of the environmental activities for the 12 month period, including a comparison with preoperational studies, and an assessment of the observed impacts

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5.8 Special Requirements

5.8.1 Transmission Line Herbicide, Erosion Control and Landscaping

Aerial patrols will be made along the rights-of-way from HNP-1 to the first connection points (Vidalia, Offerman, Tifton, Bonaire, Eastman, Douglas) to determine if significant erosion damage to the rights-of-way has occurred.

When areas of significant erosion damage or areas subject to potential significant erosion damage are located by the surveys, maintenance crews equipped to repair the damage by planting and/or replanting or regrading and planting as necessary will restore the damaged area to a stable condition.

The measures described above will assure that maintenance of transmission line rights-of-way will be carried out so as to minimize disruption of vegetation, wildlife, and use of recreational lands and so as to minimize visual effect due to erosion conditions on the rights-of-way.

Semiannual aerial patrols will continue for a period of two years or until stabilization of soil and vegetation of the right-of-way is reached.

Approximately every six years transmission line rights-of-way will be sprayed with herbicide to control broad leaf, brushy species. Spraying will be done from a helicopter using a microfoil boom. No spraying will be done at wind speeds greater than 1.5 mph. Care will be taken to avoid spraying around sensitive areas such as cotton, tobacco, tomato fields, waterways and recreational areas. A company forester follows the contractor from the ground and observes the spraying operation. No spraying will be done by hand.

The herbicide to be used will be either 2-4-5T or 2-4-5TP or 2-4D. The dioxane content of these herbicides is guaranteed by the manufacturer to be less than 0.1 ppm. One and one-half gallons of herbicide will be mixed with six and one-half gallons of water and one gallon of diesel fuel (or water) to give nine gallons of total mixture to be applied per acre of right-of-way.

After a right-of-way is sprayed, the line is normally flown to inspect for off right-of-way spraying.

An annual report will be submitted.

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

SAFETY EVALUATION BY THE OFFICE OF NUCLEAR REACTOR REGULATION
SUPPORTING AMENDMENT NO. 15 TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. DPR-57
(CHANGE NO. 15 TO TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS)

GEORGIA POWER COMPANY & OGLETHORPE ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION

EDWIN I. HATCH NUCLEAR PLANT UNIT 1

DOCKET NO. 50-321

Introduction

By letters dated November 29, 1974 and June 26, 1975, Georgia Power Company (the licensee) requested a change to the Technical Specifications, Appendix A to Facility Operating License No. DPR-57 for the Edwin I. Hatch Nuclear Plant Unit 1. Selected modifications in the wording of the proposed change were made with mutual concurrence between the licensee and NRC staff. The proposed change would revise routine reporting requirements associated with Appendix A Technical Specifications. In addition, by letter dated May 23, 1975, the licensee requested a change to the Technical Specifications, Appendix B, which would revise reporting requirements associated with Appendix B Technical Specifications.

Discussion

The proposed changes would assure that the technical specification requirements for routine reporting are consistent with the current Regulatory guidance (Regulatory Guide 1.16, Revision 3, "Reporting of Operating Information, Appendix A Technical Specifications" and Regulatory Guide 10.1, "Compilation of Reporting Requirements for Persons Subject to AEC Regulations"). Specifically, the proposed changes would revise reporting requirements such that the Operating Report and the Environmental Surveillance Report would be submitted on an annual, rather than on a semiannual, basis.

Evaluation

We have reviewed the proposed reporting program and conclude that it conforms with the guidance provided in Regulatory Guide 1.16, Revision 3 and Regulatory Guide 10.1. Consequently, we find the proposed changes to the Technical Specifications to be acceptable.



Conclusions

We have concluded, based on the consideration discussed above, that: (1) because the change does not involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of accidents previously considered and does not involve a significant decrease in a safety margin, the change does not involve a significant hazards consideration, (2) there is reasonable assurance that the health and safety of the public will not be endangered by operation in the proposed manner, and (3) such activities will be conducted in compliance with the Commission's regulations and the issuance of this amendment will not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public.

The Commission has further concluded pursuant to 10 CFR § 51.5(d)(4) that an environmental statement, negative declaration or environmental impact appraisal need not be prepared in connection with the issuance of this proposed amendment.

Dated: JUL 30 1975

UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

DOCKET NO. 50-321

GEORGIA POWER COMPANY
OGLETHORPE ELECTRIC MEMBERSHIP CORPORATION

NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF AMENDMENT TO FACILITY
OPERATING LICENSE

Notice is hereby given that the U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has issued Amendment No. 11 to Facility Operating License No. DPR-57 issued to Georgia Power Company and Oglethorpe Electric Membership Corporation which revised Technical Specifications for operation of the Edwin I. Hatch Nuclear Plant Unit 1, located in Appling County, Georgia. The amendment is effective as of its date of issuance.

The amendment permits modification of the Technical Specifications to revise the routine reporting requirements.

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 rules and regulations. The Commission has made appropriate findings as required by the Act and the Commission's rules and regulations in 10 CFR Chapter I, which are set forth in the license amendment. Prior public notice of this amendment is not required since the amendment does not involve a significant hazards consideration. The Commission has further concluded pursuant to 10 CFR §51.5(d)(4) that an environmental statement, negative declaration or environmental impact appraisal need not be prepared in connection with the issuance of this proposed amendment.

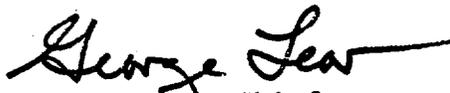
For further details with respect to this action, see (1) the applications for amendments dated November 29, 1974, May 23, 1975, and June 26, 1975, (2) Amendment No. 11 to License No. DPR-57, with Change No. 11 and (3) the Commission's related Safety Evaluation.

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 Appling County Public Library, Parker Street, Baxley, Georgia 31513.

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 Reactor Licensing.

Dated at Bethesda, Maryland, this JUL 30 1975

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION



George Lear, Chief
Operating Reactors Branch #3
Division of Reactor Licensing