

Dockets

AUG 13 1975

Docket Nos.: ~~50~~-259
and 50-260

Tennessee Valley Authority
ATTN: Mr. J. E. Gilleland
Assistant to Manager of
Power
818 Power Building
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37401

Gentlemen:

The Commission has issued the enclosed Amendment No. 12 to Facility License No. DPR-33 and Amendment No. 9 to Facility License No. DPR-52. These amendments include Change No. 12 to the respective Technical Specifications and are in response to your request dated May 30, 1975, and subsequent discussions with the licensee.

These amendments incorporate technical and administrative changes to the Appendix B Technical Specifications as follows:

Technical changes

- (a) Reduce concentration of total chlorine residual resulting from continuous chlorination of the auxiliary raw cooling water system;
- (b) To remove the limit on the duration of chlorine addition;
- (c) Modify monitoring requirements to ensure that analytical procedures comply with methods recognized by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency; and
- (d) Incorporate the requirement for a special study of chlorine residual during chlorination in order to demonstrate adequacy of weekly sampling of chlorine residual.

Administrative change

Change organizational designation to NRC.

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Copies of the related Negative Declaration, the Environmental Impact Appraisal and the Federal Register Notice are also enclosed.

Sincerely,

15/ Thomas V. Wambach for

Robert A. Purple, Chief
Operating Reactors Branch 1
Division of Reactor Licensing

Enclosures:

1. Amendment Nos. 12 and 9 to Licenses DPR-33 and DPR-52
2. Revised pages to Appendix B
3. Negative Declaration
4. Federal Register Notice
5. Environmental Impact Appraisal

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DIST:
DOCKET FILES (ENVIRON)
NRR Reading
EP-2 Reading
AU
PKreutzer
GDicker
DMuller
ELD
RPurple
TWombach
SSheppard

I&E (3)
NRC-PDR
Local-PDR
BJones (w 4 en
NDube
RVollmer
SKari (w/o tec
specs.)
SVarga
BScharf (15 te
specs.

Mr. Neill Thomasson
Office of Radiation Programs
Environmental Protection Agency
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401 M Street, S. W.
Washington, D. C. 20460

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SURNAME >	MAu	GDicker	DMuller	TWombach	Seibert	RPurple
DATE >	7/28/75	7/29/75	7/29/75	7/31/75	8/18/75	8/13/75

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

DOCKET NO. 50-259

BROWNS FERRY NUCLEAR PLANT UNIT 1

AMENDMENT TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE

Identical for 260

" for 2

Amendment No. 12 - 9
License No. DPR-33 - also 52

1. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has found that:
 - a. The application for amendment by Tennessee Valley Authority (the licensee) dated March 21, 1975, complies 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.(2) of Facility License No. DPR-33 is hereby amended to read as follows: *also 52*

"(2) Technical Specifications

The Technical Specifications contained in Appendices A and B, as revised, are hereby incorporated in the license. The licensee shall operate the facility in accordance with the Technical Specifications, as revised by issued changes thereto through Change No. 12.

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

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

15/Thomas V. Wambach for
Robert A. Purple, Chief
Operating Reactors Branch 1
Division of Reactor Licensing

Attachment:
Change No. 12 to Technical Specifications

Date of Issuance: AUG 13 1975

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- Revise Appendix B as follows:
1. Remove pages 5, 6, 19, 20, 23, and 24.
 2. Insert revised pages 5, 6, 19, 19a, 20, 23, and 24.

ATTACHMENT TO LICENSE AMENDMENT NO. 12 - 9

CHANGE NO. 12 TO THE TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS - 52

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

BROWNS FERRY NUCLEAR PLANT UNIT NO. 1 - 2

DOCKET NO. 50-259 - 50-260

2.2 CHEMICAL (continued)

2.2.2 Makeup Water Treatment Plant
Spent Demineralizer Regenerants

Monitoring Requirement

Objective

Treatment of makeup water treatment plant demineralizer waste (spent regenerant solutions) is provided to assure that the pH of the waste stream is within limits to protect the quality of the receiving stream and within applicable regulations.

The pH of spent demineralizer wastes shall be monitored in a waste collection sump or settling pond and shall be adjusted to within the range of 6.0 to 8.5 before offsite release.

Revised

All measurements will be performed by plant personnel using standard instrumentation and operating instructions. Surveillance instructions and records will be kept on file at the plant.

Specification

Revised [The pH of the spent demineralizer regenerants shall be adjusted to within the range of 6.0 to 8.5 before release offsite.

Bases

Regeneration of makeup water treatment plant demineralizers requires the use of sulfuric acid and sodium hydroxide, which results in releases of SO_4^{--} and Na^+ and excess sulfuric acid and sodium hydroxide used in the regeneration cycle. Treatment of these wastes will consist of pumping the acid and caustic wastes into a settling pond to allow for dilution and neutralization. The wastes will be held in the pond as long as is practicable. Normally, natural losses such as evaporation will reduce the pond level. When offsite releases of waste water from a pond become mandatory, pH will be monitored and adjusted to within the range of 6.0 to 8.5.

Revised

Should circumstances force the direct offsite release of regenerative wastes from the makeup plant, the pH of the waste will be monitored, recorded and adjusted to within the range of 6.0 to 8.5 before discharging.

Revised November 1973

2.2 CHEMICAL (continued)

2.2.3 Chlorine

Monitoring Requirement

Objective

Control of the use of the chlorine as a biocide in the auxiliary raw cooling water system is exercised to assure that discharge to the receiving stream is below levels which could be harmful to aquatic biota.

The residual chlorine in the auxiliary raw cooling water system shall be sampled weekly during periods when the raw cooling water systems are being chlorinated except as noted in section 4.1.3. Concentration in the main condenser cooling water discharge will be computed using measured concentration and condenser cooling water and auxiliary raw cooling water flows.

Specification

12 A total chlorine residual of 0.05 mg/l shall not be exceeded at the discharge of the main condenser cooling water to the river due to chlorination of the auxiliary raw cooling water system. If a total chlorine residual of 0.05 mg/l is exceeded at the discharge of the main condenser cooling water to the river due to chlorination of the auxiliary raw cooling water system, the chlorine feed shall be immediately discontinued and not resumed until the feed rate has been reduced and the calibration of the feed equipment checked.

As an alternate, the concentration in the condenser circulating water may be determined directly on a weekly basis, eliminating the need for raw cooling water sampling or condenser cooling water flow determination.

All analyses will be performed by plant personnel using standard analytical procedures for the determination of residual chlorine. The procedure used shall be one which has been approved by the Environmental Protection Agency for this purpose. Surveillance instructions and records will be kept on file in the plant.

Bases

Chlorine is to be used as a biocide for the control of Asiatic clams in the auxiliary raw cooling water system. It is expected that the use of chlorine for this purpose will be required only during the early and late stages of the spawning periods of Asiatic clams. The raw cooling water to be treated will be discharged to the main condenser cooling water system. Operating experience has shown that the reservoir water has a chlorine demand of about 0.5 mg/l. Due to the relative flow of the condenser cooling water and the auxiliary raw cooling water systems (approximately 20:1) and the chlorine demand of the diluted stream, it is expected that the chlorine residual will react sufficiently such that only chlorides will be discharged. The flow in the main condenser cooling water system will be determined from the design characteristics of the main condenser circulating water pumps operating during chlorination periods.

Monitoring will be performed by the Division of Forestry, Fisheries, and Wildlife Development using standard accepted sampling procedures on file in this division's office, Norris, Tennessee.

Reporting Requirement

The results will be summarized annually in one of the semiannual reports of the non-radiological monitoring programs.

Bases

A significant proportion of the river flow will be routed through the plant for cooling purposes, and during periods when larval fishes are abundant there is the potential for entrainment of large numbers of fishes. The specified study will determine the numbers of fish eggs and larvae entrained in the cooling water system resulting from plant operation and identify the need for possible corrective action.

(f) Fish Impingement on Intake Screens

Objective

To detect and quantify fish impingement upon the intake screens.

Specification

Fish impinged on intake screens shall be estimated three times per week with no longer than three days elapsing between observations. Those fish impinged on one selected screen which has been in operation over the preceding 24 hours shall be collected during screen washing and classified as: 1) shad and herring, 2) catfish, 3) bass (largemouth, smallmouth and spotted bass), 4) crappie, 5) sunfish, 6) drum and 7) other species. Total daily impingement will be estimated for all screens in operation by applying an appropriate "weighting factor" to the data from the selected screen.

The screen selection and "weighting factor" shall be evaluated bimonthly; the evaluation program shall consist of counting the impinged fish on each of the twelve screens for two days and differentiation by species and by 25mm length-class intervals. The two day evaluation may be substituted for the regular weekly monitoring.

Reporting Requirements

Five copies of a monthly report to be prepared by TVA's Division of Power Production in coordination with the Division of Power Resource Planning shall be submitted to the USNRC Division of Reactor Licensing within 15 days following the end of each calendar month. The report shall include tabulated impingement data, bimonthly evaluation of screen "weighting factor" when applicable, and summary of any specific studies or investigations which TVA is conducting to evaluate the significance of impingement losses or techniques for reducing significant losses. A copy will be sent to TVA's Division of Forestry, Fisheries, and Wildlife Development for review and assessment. Results of FFWD's review and assessment will be sent to the Division of Environmental Planning for inclusion in the semiannual operating report.]12

Bases

Quantification of impinged fish upon the intake screens will provide an assessment of fish losses from normal plant operation and identify the need for possible corrective action.]12

Revised AUG 13 1975

4.1.3 Special Studies

Objective

To demonstrate the adequacy of weekly sampling of chlorine residual during chlorination of the auxiliary raw cooling water systems by demonstrating that chlorine residual in auxiliary raw cooling water (RCW) systems remains relatively constant during chlorination.

Specification

TVA will perform special studies during the first two periods (including a spring and a fall period) of chlorination of the RCW systems after September 1975, which are of at least 3-weeks' duration. During the special studies period when the RCW systems are being chlorinated, samples will be taken daily from the RCW systems and analyzed for chlorine residual. Records of the daily sampling and analyses will be maintained and submitted to the NRC staff for their review following the end of the special study period. Chlorine feed rate and equivalent TCW concentration will be reported for the special studies period.

Sampling during the special study period will be considered to satisfy the monitoring requirements of section 2.2.3 of the environmental technical specification.

4.2 Radiological Environmental Monitoring

Details of Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant radiological environmental monitoring is given in "Technical Specification and Bases for Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2."

5.0 ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

Objective

This section describes the administrative and management controls established to provide continuing protection to the environment and to implement the environmental technical specifications. Measures to be specified in this section include the assignment of responsibilities, organizational structure, operating procedures, review and audit functions, and reporting requirements.

Specifications

5.1 Responsibility

- 5.1.1 The power plant superintendent has responsibility for operating the plant within the limiting conditions for operation (LCO).
- 5.1.2 The Director, Division of Environmental Planning, is responsible for the environmental monitoring program outside the plant.

5.2 Organization

- 5.2.1 The organization of TVA management which directly relates to operation of the plant is shown on Figure 5.2-1.
- 5.2.2 The principal divisions within TVA which are concerned with environmental matters related to nuclear power plant operation are the Division of Power Production (DPP), Division of Forestry, Fisheries, and Wildlife Development (FFWD), Division of Power Resource Planning (DPRP), and the Division of Environmental Planning (DEP). The DPP and DPRP are in the Office of Power. The Office of Power, DEP, and FFWD report to the General Manager. This is depicted in Figure 5.2-2.

5.3 Review and Audit

- 5.3.1 The Director, DEP, is responsible for review of plant operation related to LCO to insure that plant operation is being conducted within the limits defined in Section 2 of this document.
- 5.3.2 The DPRP shall conduct a periodic audit of the nonradiological environmental monitoring program as conducted by DEP and DPP at least once per year.
- 5.3.3 The DPRP and DEP shall review, audit and contribute to the following items:
 - a. Preparation of the proposed environmental technical specifications.
 - b. Coordination of environmental technical specification development with the safety technical specifications to avoid conflicts and maintain consistency.
 - c. Proposed changes to the environmental technical specifications and the evaluated impact of the change.

2. Changes or additions to permits and certificates required for the protection of the environment shall be reported. When the required changes are submitted to the concerned agency for approval, they shall also be submitted to the Director, Division of Reactor Licensing, USNRC, for information.]12
3. Requests for changes in environmental technical specifications shall be submitted to the Director, Division of Reactor Licensing, USNRC, for prior review and authorization.]12

5.7 Environmental Records

5.7.1 Operational information concerning the in plant portion of the Environmental Technical Specifications shall be kept by DPP in a manner convenient for review. This includes plant records and/or logs as indicated below:

- a. Related plant operations.
- b. Related maintenance activities.
- c. LCO violation.
- d. Updated, corrected, and as-built drawings of the plant.

Items (a) through (c) above shall be retained for a period of at least six years and item (d) shall be retained for the life of the plant.

5.7.2 Records and/or logs shall be maintained by DEP in a manner convenient for review. This information concerning the environmental monitoring program is indicated below:

- a. Checks, inspections, tests, and calibration of components and systems.
- b. Principal maintenance activities associated with environmental monitoring equipment and systems.
- c. Results of environmental monitoring surveys related to BFNP as performed by DEP personnel.

Items (a) and (b) shall be retained for a period of at least six years and item (c) shall be retained for the life of the plant.

Sources of Added Chemicals and
Resulting End Product Chemicals

System	Chemical Added Source Chemical	Maximum ^a Annual Use lbs	Waste End Product Chemical	Maximum Resulting ^a End Product	
				Annual lbs	Mean Daily lbs
Makeup Water Treatment Plant	Alum $Al_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 18 H_2O$	15,800	$Al(OH)_3^b$	3,700	~10
			SO_4^{--}	6,800	~21
			Suspended solids ^{b,c}	13,500	~37
	Soda Ash $Na_2 CO_3$ (100%)	7,900	Na^+	3,400	~10
	Sodium Hypochlorite $NaOCl$ (21% Solution)	3,950	Na^+ OCl^-	260 570	~ 1 ~ 2
	Coagulation Aid	590	Coag. Aid ^b	590	~ 2
	Makeup water Treatment Plant Demineralizer Regeneration	Sulfuric Acid 98%	270,000	SO_4^{--}	259,000
	Sodium Hydroxide (50%)	205,000	Na^+	59,000	~160
Auxiliary Steam Generator	Ammonia	Variable ^d	NH_3	6	~0.02
Blowdown	Hydrazine	Variable ^e	NH_3	0.4	~0.001
Raw cooling water System	Chlorine	Variable	OCl^- and Cl^-	Variable	1,620] 12

- a. Based on 24-hour operation 365 days/year at demonstrated maximum capacity of equipment.
- b. Suspended materials that will make up the water treatment plant sludge, on a dry weight basis.
- c. Estimates from suspended solids data observed at TRM 300.3.
- d. Ammonia will be added as needed to keep pH of system at 9.0.
- e. Hydrazine will be added as needed as a DO scavenger.

NEGATIVE DECLARATION
REGARDING PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS OF LICENSE NOS. DPR-33 AND DPR-52
BROWNS FERRY NUCLEAR PLANT UNITS 1 AND 2
DOCKET NOS. 50-259 AND 50-260

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has considered the issuance of changes to the Technical Specifications Appendix B of Facility Operating License Nos. DPR-33 and DPR-52. These changes would authorize the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) (the licensee) to operate the Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant Units 1 and 2 with an extended period of release of total chlorine residual resulting from chlorination of the auxiliary raw cooling water system.

The U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Division of Reactor Licensing, has prepared an environmental impact appraisal for the proposed changes to the Technical Specifications Appendix B, of License Nos. DPR-33 and DPR-52, Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant, described above. On the basis of this appraisal, the Commission has concluded that an environmental impact statement for this particular action is not warranted because there will be no environmental impact attributable to the proposed action other than that which has already been predicted and described in the Tennessee Valley Authority's Environmental Statement for Browns Ferry Units 1, 2, and 3 published September 1, 1972. The environmental impact appraisal is available for public inspection at the Commission's Public

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Document Room, 1717 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and at the
Athens Public Library, South and Forrest, Athens, Alabama.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this *29th* day of *July* 1975

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Original signed by
Gordon K. Dicker

Gordon K. Dicker, Chief
Environmental Projects Branch 2
Division of Reactor Licensing

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT APPRAISAL BY DIVISION OF REACTOR LICENSING

SUPPORTING AMENDMENT NOS. 12 AND 9 TO DPR-33 AND DPR-52

CHANGE NO. 12 TO THE TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

BROWNS FERRY NUCLEAR PLANT UNITS 1 AND 2

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT APPRAISAL

1. Description of Proposed Action

By letter dated May 30, 1975, Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) submitted proposed changes to the Technical Specifications Appendix B to License Nos. DPR-33 and DPR-52. The proposed changes were requested as follows:

a. To reduce concentration of total chlorine residual resulting from continuous chlorination of the auxiliary raw cooling water system.

b. To remove the limit on the duration of chlorine addition.

c. To modify monitoring requirement to ensure that analytical procedures comply with methods recognized by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency.

d. To incorporate requirement for a special study of chlorine residual during chlorination in order to demonstrate adequacy of weekly sampling of chlorine residual.

These changes are required because the procedures in the existing technical specification for chlorination to control Asitic clam in the auxiliary raw cooling water system were found to be ineffective.

Chlorination has been found to be effective as a biocide on claims only over an extended duration. The existing specification limits this duration to two weeks but allows a concentration of 0.2 mg/l. The continuous chlorine release at the concentration existing in the specification for a large once through cooling system is likely to result in an unacceptable environmental impact on the aquatic ecology of the river.

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The licensee has proposed extending the duration of chlorine addition but at a concentration below the toxicity level that would be harmful to the aquatic life in the discharge water body.

The licensee is presently licensed to possess and operate the Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant Units 1 and 2 located in Limestone County, Alabama at power levels up to 3293 MW(t) each. The proposed changes do not result in an increase or decrease in power levels.

2. Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Action

Potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed action are those conditions which might be ascribed to any condenser cooling water system in a once-through mode of operation.

The Environmental Statement evaluated the impact of the proposed method of chlorination for control of Asiatic clams and release to the river. Chlorine was to be added continuously for a period not to exceed two weeks per year. The Commission review resulted in a recommended limit of 0.2 mg/l on the discharge concentration. The licensee has determined the program to be ineffective and has proposed extending the period of chlorine addition. For a prolonged period of continuous chlorination, a total residual chlorine concentration of 0.05 mg/l at the discharge is necessary for protection of the aquatic life in the river. When diluted in the river by the diffuser discharge and with the further reduction by substances in the dilution water, concentration should be reduced to the range of values recommended for the protection of aquatic life. Based on the experience gained during the first year the licensee found chlorine can be controlled to this level. The Commission is requiring a special study to demonstrate adequacy of weekly chlorine residual sampling intervals in order to ensure that the concentration limit is not exceeded during chlorination at the start of spring spawning and at the end of fall spawning periods for the control of Asiatic clams.

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On the basis of the foregoing analysis and evaluation, it is concluded that there will be no environmental impact attributable to the proposed action other than has already been predicted and described in the EIS for Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant Units 1, 2, and 3.

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 the effect is appropriate.

2. Conclusion and Basis for Negative Declaration

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UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

DOCKET NOS. 50-259, 50-260

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF AMENDMENTS TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSES

Notice is hereby given that the U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has issued Amendment Nos. 12 and 9 to Facility Operating License Nos. DPR-33 and DPR-52 issued to the Tennessee Valley Authority which revised Technical Specifications for operation of the Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant Units 1 and 2, located in Limestone County, Alabama. The amendments are effective as of the date of issuance.

The amendments incorporate changes to the Appendix B Technical Specifications to reduce concentration of total chlorine residual resulting from continuous chlorination of the auxiliary raw cooling water system, to remove the limit on the duration of chlorine addition, to modify monitoring requirements to ensure that analytical procedures comply with methods recognized by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, and to incorporate the requirement for a special study of chlorine residual during chlorination in order to demonstrate adequacy of weekly sampling of chlorine residual.

The application for the amendments 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 amendments. Prior public notice of these amendments is not required since the amendments do not involve a significant hazards consideration. The

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Commission has determined that the action being taken does not require preparation of an environmental impact statement.

For further details with respect to this action, see (1) the application for amendment dated May 30, 1975, (2) Amendment Nos. 12 and 9 to License Nos. DPR-33 and DPR-52, with Change Nos. 12 and 12, (3) the Commission's related Negative Declaration published concurrently with this notice, and (4) the 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 Athens Public Library, South and Forrest, Athens, Alabama, 35611.

A copy of Items (2) and (4) may be obtain 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 13th day of August 1975

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

/s/
Thomas V. Wambach, Acting Chief
Operating Reactors Branch 1
Division of Reactor Licensing