

Docket No. 50-305

MAR 20 1975

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Wisconsin Public Service Corporation
 ATTN: Mr. E. W. James
 Senior Vice President
 P. O. Box 1200
 Green Bay, Wisconsin 54305

Gentlemen:

In response to your request dated October 3, 1974, we have issued Amendment No. 3 to Facility Operating License No. DPR-43 for the Kewaunee Nuclear Power Plant. This amendment includes Change No. 5 to the Technical Specifications for the plant.

This amendment permits you to increase the amount of demineralizer regenerant solids from 125 to 325 tons and the amount of ammonium hydroxide up to 300 pounds to be discharged annually into Lake Michigan. The increases result from conversion of coordinated phosphate control to all volatile treatment of the secondary water in the steam generators for the purpose of reducing tube wastage in the generators. This conversion eliminates the discharge of phosphates into Lake Michigan.

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

Sincerely,

CP

5/
 Robert A. Purple, Chief
 Operating Reactors Branch No. 1
 Division of Reactor Licensing

Enclosures:

1. Amendment No. 3 to DPR-43
2. Negative Declaration
3. Environmental Appraisal
4. Federal Register Notice

bcc: JRBuchanan, HNL
 TBAbernathy, DTIE
 Arosenthal, ASLAB
 NHGoodrich, ASLBP
 HJMcAlduff, ORO

cc w/Enclosures: See next page

RL:OR

NOTE:

Concurrences on ltr indicates concurrence for entire package

LMcDonough
3/18/75

OFFICE →	RL:EP-1	RL:EP-1	RL:AD/EP	OELD	RL:AD/OR	RL:OR
SURNAME →	MJOestmann:sh	GWknighton	DRMuller	<i>PSaltzman 3/10/75</i>	KRGoller	RPurple
DATE →	2/19/75	2/24/75	2/25/75	2/1/75	3/18/75	2/14/75

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Mr. Donald E. Quistorff
Chairman, Kewaunee County Board
Kewaunee County Courthouse
Kewaunee, Wisconsin 54216

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SURNAME >						
DATE >						

WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION

WISCONSIN POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY

MADISON GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET NO. 50-305

KEWAUNEE NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

AMENDMENT TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE

Amendment No. 3
License No. DPR-43

1. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has found that:
 - A. The application for amendment by Wisconsin Public Service Corporation, Wisconsin Power and Light Company, and Madison Gas and Electric Company for the Kewaunee Nuclear Power Plant, dated October 3, 1974, 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 license, 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.

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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-43 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(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. 5."

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

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

S/
Karl R. Goller, Assistant Director
for Operating Reactors
Division of Reactor Licensing

Attachment:
Change No. 5 to the Technical
Specifications

Date of Issuance: MAR 20 1975

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

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT APPRAISAL BY THE DIVISION OF REACTOR LICENSING

SUPPORTING AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO DPR-43

CHANGE NO. 5 TO TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

WISCONSIN POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY

MADISON GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

KEWAUNEE NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

DOCKET NO. 50-305

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

By letter dated October 3, 1974, Wisconsin Public Service Corporation requested a proposed Change No. 5 to the Technical Specifications, Appendix B, appended to Facility Operating License No. DPR-43 for the Kewaunee Nuclear Power Plant. The proposed change was requested to provide for conversion from a coordinated phosphate treatment to an all-volatile treatment (AVT) of the secondary coolant system which is designed to reduce tube wastage in the steam generators. The change involves the following:

- a. an increase in the pH range to 6-9 of the solution released from the neutralizing tank used in the regeneration process, before dilution in the circulating water discharge system;
- b. an elimination of the use of phosphate and morpholine as chemical conditioners for the secondary coolant in the steam generators;
- c. a substitution of ammonium hydroxide which will be used with hydrazine as chemical conditioners for the secondary coolant resulting from the conversion to the new AVT of the steam generators;
- d. an increase in the blowdown rate from 10 to 20 gallons per minute (gpm) up to 50 gpm from the steam generators;
- e. an increase from 125 to 325 tons of the solids, primarily nontoxic sodium sulfate, released annually to Lake Michigan resulting from the increased frequency of regeneration of the cation, anion, and mixed bed demineralizers to prepare for an increase in makeup water for the secondary coolant;



- f. use of phosphate only in the heating boiler to fluidize scale and sludge-forming deposits during plant shutdown when this boiler is used for heating purposes.

Item (a) was requested in order that the pH range for all acidic and basic discharges from the neutralizing tank used in the regeneration of demineralizers would be consistent with the effluent limitations of the Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) permit (WI 0001571).

Item (b) was requested in order to eliminate the use of phosphate for the secondary coolant chemistry requirements to reduce tube wastage in the steam generators and to avoid eutrophication of lake water.

Item (c) includes the use of ammonium hydroxide along with hydrazine which are the chemical conditioners for the AVT process. As a result, about 300 pounds of ammonium hydroxide will be released annually in the circulating water discharge, the pH of which will be controlled between the 6 to 9 range. This range is within the Wisconsin water quality standards.

Item (d) was requested as a requirement for flushing out the secondary coolant system in the AVT process. During startup, hot stand-by and hot shutdown conditions, blowdown from the steam generator may be increased to ensure solids buildup would be small on the tube sheets to reduce tube wastage.

Item (e) on increased solids discharged was requested as a consequence of increased need for makeup water because of the higher blowdown rate of 50 gpm, thereby requiring an increased frequency of regeneration of the twin cation and anion demineralizers to a daily basis and regeneration of the mixed bed demineralizers three times a month rather than a regeneration frequency of once every two days and twice a month, respectively for the two types of demineralizers.

Item (f) clarifies the use of phosphate only for the heating boiler which is only used during plant shutdown, particularly during the wintertime.

The licensee is presently licensed to operate the Kewaunee Nuclear Power Plant at power levels up to 1650 MWt. The proposed change does not result in an increase in power levels.

2. A SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE PROBABLE IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTION ON THE ENVIRONMENT

By conversion to the all-volatile treatment (AVT) of the secondary coolant system, the release of a ton of phosphates each year into Lake Michigan will be eliminated. In the original secondary coolant system, as described on page III-34 of the Final Environmental Statement (FES), three chemicals--hydrazine, morpholine, and phosphate--acted as conditioners to control the dissolved oxygen and pH of the secondary coolant water. Since hydrazine decomposes into a gas at elevated temperatures, only morpholine and phosphate have been discharged into the circulating water canal. Morpholine discharges have been minimal.

Originally the phosphate concentration at 5 ppm in the secondary coolant water was further diluted by 413,000 gpm (summer) of circulating cooling water to give an incremental increase of 6×10^{-4} ppm phosphate concentration in the effluent at time of blowdown. This increase was above that (0.032-0.22 ppm) normally present in Lake Michigan.

In the AVT process, no phosphate will be used in the secondary coolant. Only small amounts of phosphate will be discharged intermittently in the blowdown from the heating boiler used during plant shutdown primarily during the wintertime. The discharges will be less than 6×10^{-4} ppm of phosphate.

Potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed action are: (1) those which might be ascribed to the increase from 125 tons to 325 tons of solids discharged each year in the circulating cooling water, and (2) those which might be associated with discharge of up to 300 pounds of ammonium hydroxide used with hydrazine as the chemical conditioners for the AVT process. The FES, p. III-32, described the plant makeup water system, which is designed to ensure that the product water is high quality water capable of meeting the secondary chemistry requirements. The system includes twin cation, anion and mixed bed demineralizers. They are regenerated using sulfuric acid and sodium hydroxide. The present Environmental Technical Specifications require a limit of a total annual release of 125 tons of total solids discharged from the neutralizing tank used in the regeneration process.

Conversion from the coordinated phosphate treatment to the AVT process requires an increase in the steam generator blowdown rate during normal operation from approximately 10 to 20 gpm to about 50 gpm for the two generators. This increase will result in increasing the makeup water requirements, thereby increasing the frequency of regeneration of demineralizers. The primary cation and anion demineralizers will need to be regenerated once daily rather than every other day. This will entail

daily discharges of 22,000 gallons of primarily sodium sulfate waste solution from the neutralizing tank. In addition, 3,600 gallons of neutralized waste from the mixed bed regenerations will be discharged three times a month rather than twice a month. On any given day, it is possible that the chemical discharges from the neutralizing tank may contain wastes from both the primary cation and anion units and mixed bed units. The pH of the waste solution released from the neutralizing tank will be within the range of 6 to 9 before dilution in the circulating cooling water system. This range is consistent with the effluent limitations of the Wisconsin Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (WPDES) permit (WI 0001571). This conversion also means that about 325 tons of solids will be discharged through the regeneration process. However, the concentration of these solids discharged will be less than 2.0 ppm which is negligible compared with the natural concentration of total solids of 153 ppm in Lake Michigan. See p. II-23 in the FES.

Since the secondary coolant will contain hydrazine and ammonium hydroxide, the heat will decompose the hydrazine and volatilize the ammonium hydroxide and nitrogen oxides produced. The purpose of the ammonium hydroxide is to maintain pH for corrosion control of secondary coolant system. The maximum concentration of the ammonium hydroxide discharged into Lake Michigan could be about 0.00017 ppm which is a small fraction of <0.04 ppm of ammonia (as N) found naturally in Lake Michigan (See p. II-23, FES for Kewaunee Nuclear Power Plant).

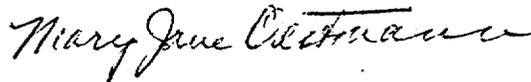
Present studies being carried out by the licensee of the discharges from the plant have indicated no deleterious effect of the chemicals discharged at 2.0 ppm on the aquatic and animal life in the sampling area of Lake Michigan as shown on Figure ES 4.1-1 of the Environmental Technical Specifications. The present studies, as required by Section 4.0, Environmental Surveillance and Special Studies of the Environmental Technical Specifications, will be used to confirm this effect of the increased discharge of total solids. The results will be evaluated on a monthly basis, and will be reported in future semi-annual operating reports.

We have reviewed the licensee's request and find that the increase in solids, primarily nontoxic sodium sulfate, from the regeneration process due to the conversion to the AVT system should have a minimal impact on the water quality of Lake Michigan. The maximum concentration of solids discharged from the neutralizing tank will remain the same. The additional blowdown rate up to 50 gpm will aid in diluting the added salts discharged to the circulating cooling water system, thereby minimizing the impact on water quality. In addition, the major advantage is the elimination of release of phosphates to the lake. Although there will be a significant increase in the effluents of nontoxic solids to Lake Michigan, overall no significant impacts to the quality of the environment should result.

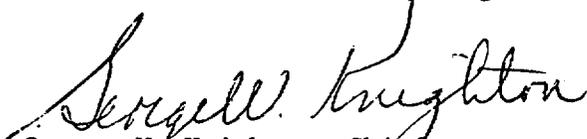
For the above operating conditions, no environmental impact other than that presented above and described in the Final Environmental Statement for the Kewaunee Nuclear Power Plant, Docket No. 50-305, dated December 1972, can be predicted for the proposed action.

3. CONCLUSION AND BASIS FOR NEGATIVE DECLARATION

On the basis of the foregoing analysis and discussion, we have concluded that there will be no significant environmental impacts attributable to the proposed action other than that already predicted and described herein and in the Commission's FES for the Kewaunee Nuclear Power Plant. Pursuant to the Council of Environmental Quality Guidelines, 40 CFR 1500.6, this is therefore not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. We have further concluded that no environmental impact statement for the proposed action, pursuant to 10 CFR 51.51(b) of the Commission's regulations, need be prepared, and that a negative declaration to that effect is appropriate. We have also concluded that there are no significant hazards consideration in this proposed action and that there is reasonable assurance (1) that the activities authorized by this amendment can be conducted without endangering the health and safety of the public, and (2) that 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.



Mary Jane Oestmann, Project Manager
Environmental Projects Branch No. 1
Division of Reactor Licensing



George W. Knighton, Chief
Environmental Projects Branch No. 1
Division of Reactor Licensing

MAR 20 1975

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Docket No. 50-305

Docketing and Service Section
 Office of the Secretary

FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF LICENSE AMENDMENT FOR THE
 KEWAUNEE NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

Two signed originals of each of the Federal Register Notices identified
 as follows are enclosed for transmittal to the Office of the Federal
 Register for filing and publication.

KEWAUNEE NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
DOCKET NO. 50-305
WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION
WISCONSIN POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY
MADISON GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
NOTICE OF ISSUANCE OF LICENSE AMENDMENT

NEGATIVE DECLARATION REGARDING OPERATING LICENSE
NO. DPR-43 FOR THE KEWAUNEE NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
DOCKET NO. 50-305

Twelve additional conformed copies for each of the notices are enclosed
 for your use. These notices should be published concurrently.

S/
 Robert A. Purple, Chief
 Operating Reactors Branch No. 1
 Division of Reactor Licensing

Enclosure:
 As stated

OFFICE →	RL:EP-1	RL:EP-1	OELD	RL:OR		
SURNAME →	<i>MJO</i> MJOestmann:sh	<i>GWK</i> GWKnighton	<i>P. Saffar</i>	RAPurple		
DATE →	2/20/75	2/24/75	3/10/75	2/ /75		

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

NEGATIVE DECLARATION

REGARDING

OPERATING LICENSE NO. DPR-43

FOR THE

KEWAUNEE NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

DOCKET NO. 50-305

The U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has considered the issuance of a change to the Environmental Technical Specifications, Appendix B, of Facility Operating License No. DPR-43. This change would authorize the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation, Wisconsin Power and Light Company and Madison Gas and Electric Company (licensee) to operate the Kewaunee Nuclear Power Plant using a new all-volatile treatment (AVT) of the secondary coolant water in the steam generators which will result in an increase in the annual release from 125 to 325 tons of total solids consisting primarily of nontoxic sodium sulfate, and up to 300 pounds of ammonium hydroxide, the pH of which will be controlled within 6 to 9. The conversion from the original coordinated phosphate control process to the AVT process eliminates the discharge into Lake Michigan of a ton of phosphate each year, which causes eutrophication of lakes and fresh water bodies. No change in the concentration of the total solids discharged will occur.

The Commission's Division of Reactor Licensing has prepared an environmental impact appraisal for the proposed changes to the Environmental Technical Specifications, Appendix B, appended to Facility Operating License No. DPR-43, for the Kewaunee Nuclear Power Plant described



above. On the basis of this appraisal presented in this document, we have concluded that an environmental impact statement for this particular action is not warranted because, pursuant to the Commission's regulations in 10 CFR 51 and the Council of Environmental Quality's Guidelines, 40 CFR 1500.6, the Commission has determined that this change in Technical Specifications is not a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. The environmental impact appraisal, is available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, 1717 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20555 and at the Kewaunee Public Library, 314 Milwaukee Street, Kewaunee, Wisconsin 54216.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this *20th* day of *March* 1975.

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

George W. Knighton
George W. Knighton, Chief
Environmental Projects Branch No. 1
Division of Reactor Licensing

UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

DOCKET NO. 50-305

KEWAUNEE NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION

WISCONSIN POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY

MADISON GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

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. 3 to Facility Operating License No. DPR-43, issued to Wisconsin Public Service Corporation, Wisconsin Power and Light Company, and Madison Gas and Electric Company, which revised Technical Specifications for operation of the Kewaunee Nuclear Power Plant, located in Kewaunee County, Wisconsin. The amendment is effective as of its date of issuance.

The amendment permits the licensee to increase the amount of demineralizer regenerant solids, primarily nontoxic sodium sulfate, from 125 to 325 tons discharged annually into Lake Michigan. The increase results from conversion from a coordinated phosphate control to all-volatile treatment of the secondary water in the steam generators for the purpose of reducing tube wastage in the generators. The upper limit on the average incremental increase in the concentration of total solids in the circulating water will remain the same at 2.0 parts per million (ppm). In addition, up to 300 pounds of ammonium hydroxide will be discharged annually in the blowdown from the steam generators. The concentration of this base will be controlled within a pH range of 6 to 9. About a ton of phosphates will be eliminated from being released annually into Lake Michigan. Present studies being conducted

by the licensee of the discharges from the plant have indicated no deleterious effect on the aquatic life in the sampling area in the vicinity of the plant discharge. The results of present studies will be used to confirm this effect of the increase discharge of total solids.

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.

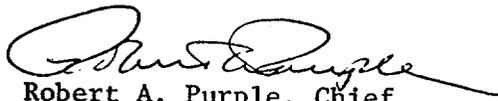
For further details with respect to this action, see: (1) the application for the amendment dated October 3, 1974, (2) Amendment No. 3 to License No. DPR-43 with Change No. 5, and (3) the Commission's Negative Declaration with the supporting Environmental Impact Appraisal.

All of the above items are available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, 1717 H Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20555 and at the Kewaunee Public Library, Kewaunee, Wisconsin 54216.

A copy of items (2) and (3) may be obtained upon request addressed to the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D. C. 20555, Attention: Director, Division of Reactor Licensing.

Dated at Bethesda, Maryland, this *20th* day of *March* 1975.

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION


Robert A. Purple, Chief
Operating Reactors Branch No. 1
Division of Reactor Licensing

UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

DOCKET NO. 50-305

KEWAUNEE NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

WISCONSIN PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION

WISCONSIN POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY

MADISON GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

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The amendment permits the licensee to increase the amount of demineralizer regenerant solids, primarily nontoxic sodium sulfate, from 125 to 325 tons discharged annually into Lake Michigan. The increase results from conversion from a coordinated phosphate control to all-volatile treatment of the secondary water in the steam generators for the purpose of reducing tube wastage in the generators. The upper limit on the average incremental increase in the concentration of total solids in the circulating water will remain the same at 2.0 parts per million (ppm). In addition, up to 300 pounds of ammonium hydroxide will be discharged annually in the blowdown from the steam generators. The concentration of this base will be controlled within a pH range of 6 to 9. About a ton of phosphates will be eliminated from

being released annually into Lake Michigan. Present studies being conducted

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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.

For further details with respect to this action, see: (1) the application for the amendment dated October 3, 1974, (2) Amendment No. 3 to License No. DPR-43 with Change No. 5, and (3) the Commission's Negative Declaration with the supporting Environmental Impact Appraisal.

All of the above items are available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, 1717 H Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20555 and at the Kewaunee Public Library, Kewaunee, Wisconsin 54216.

A copy of items (2) and (3) may be obtained upon request addressed to the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D. C. 20555, Attention: Director, Division of Reactor Licensing.

Dated at Bethesda, Maryland, this *20th* day of *March* 1975.

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

SA
Robert A. Purple, Chief
Operating Reactors Branch No. 1
Division of Reactor Licensing

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SURNAME ➤					
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