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50-389 St. Lucie Plant, Unit 2, Florida Power & Light Co.      05000389  
AUTH. NAME      AUTHOR AFFILIATION  
SAGER, D.A.      Florida Power & Light Co.  
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SUBJECT: Discusses NPDES Permit modification that was issued by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on 920228.

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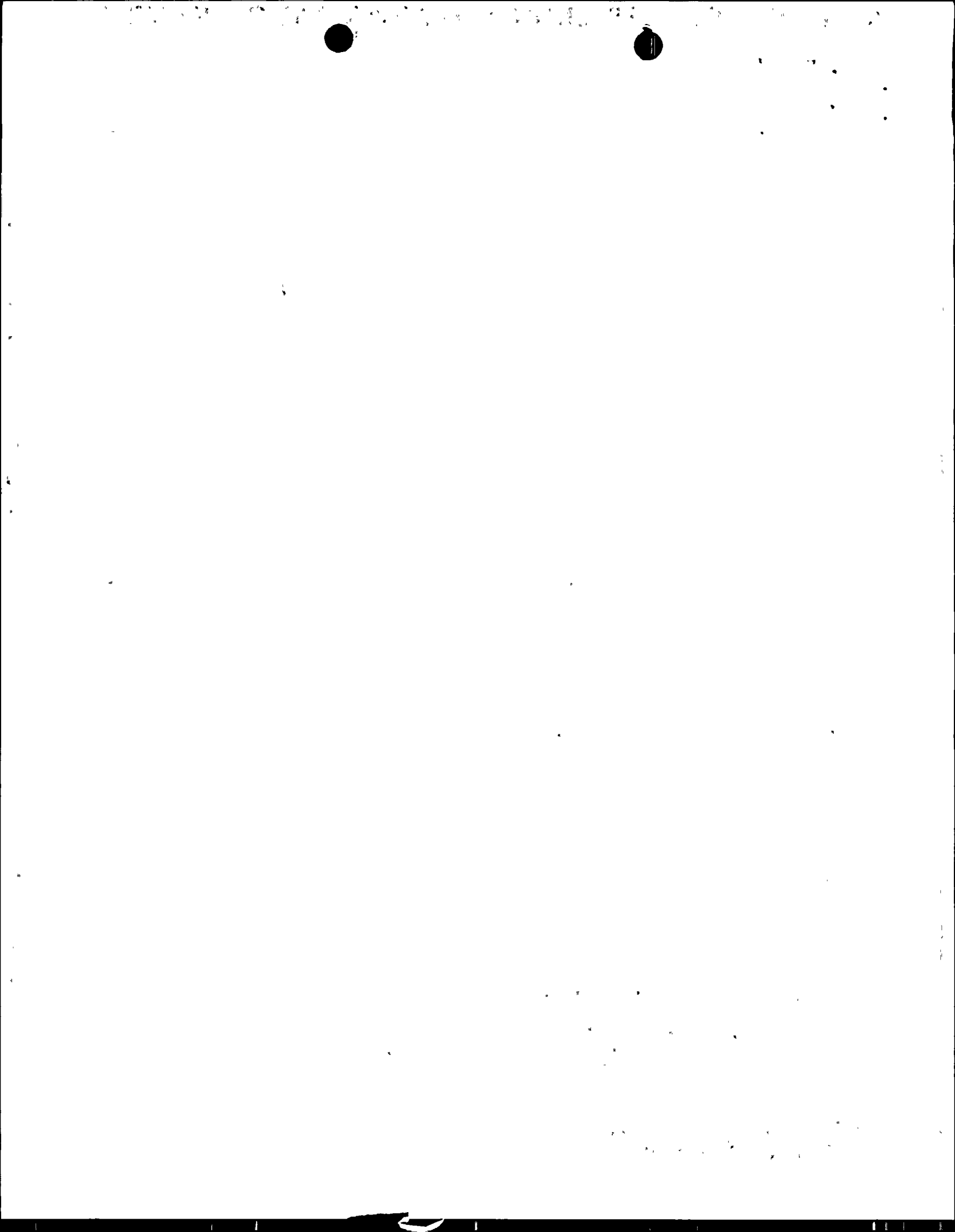
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March 18, 1992

L-92-78  
10 CFR 50.36b  
10 CFR 50.4  
EPP 3.2.3

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Attn: Document Control Desk  
Washington, DC 20555

Gentlemen:

Re: St. Lucie Units 1 and 2  
Docket Nos. 50-335 and 50-389  
NPDES Permit Modification

Attached is an information copy of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit modification, which was issued by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency on February 28, 1992. This document is being sent pursuant to Section 3.2.3 of the St. Lucie Units 1 and 2 Environmental Protection Plan.

Should you have any questions on this information, please contact us.

Very truly yours,

D. A. Sager  
Vice President  
St. Lucie Plant

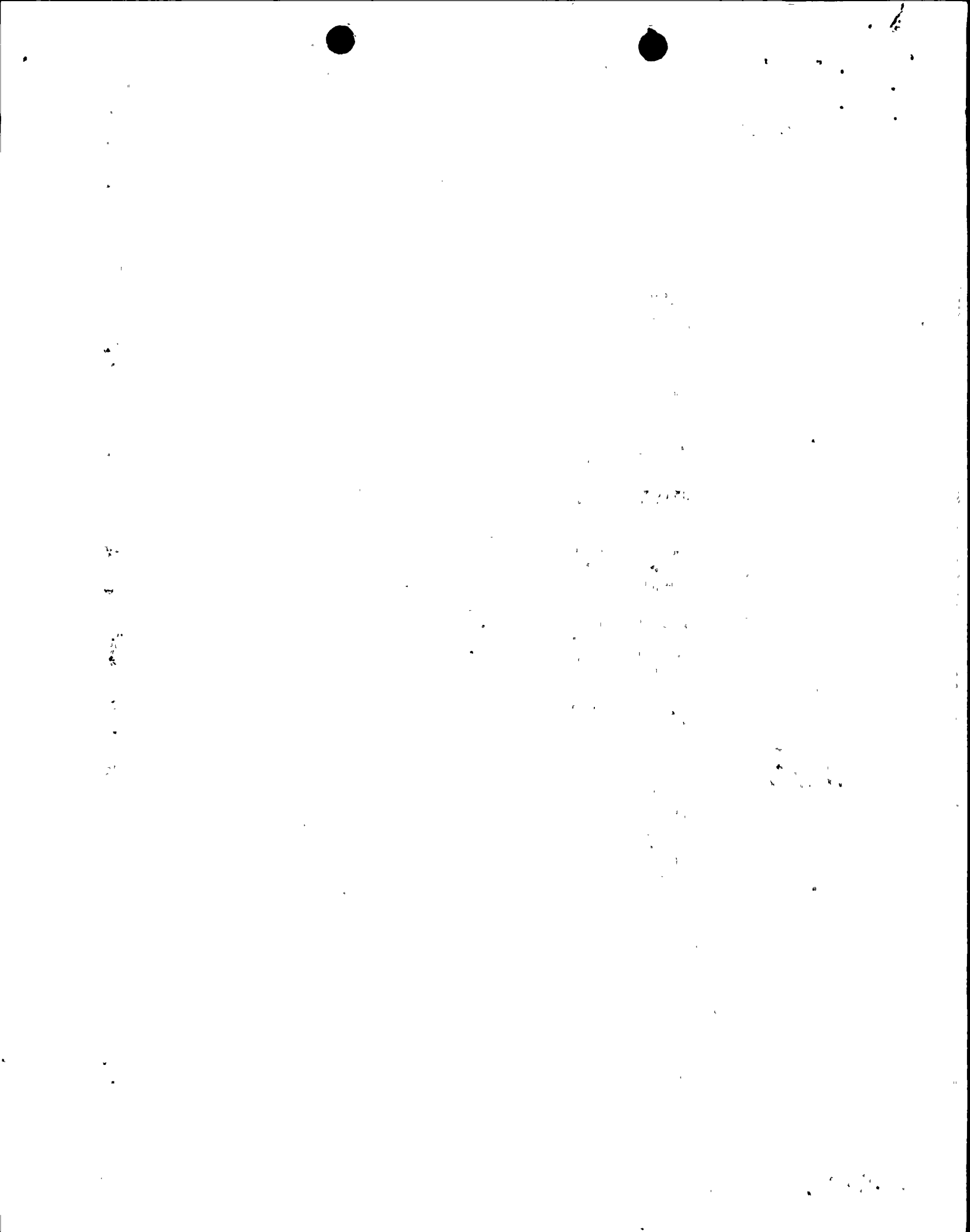
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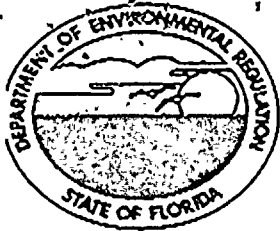
cc: Stewart D. Ebnetter, Regional Administrator, Region II, USNRC  
Senior Resident Inspector, USNRC, St. Lucie Plant

Attachment

DAS/PSL #650-92

COO1, |





# Florida Department of Environmental Regulation

Twin Towers Office Bldg. • 2600 Blair Stone Road • Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400  
Lawton Chiles, Governor Carol M. Browner, Secretary

February 27, 1992

Mr. James H. Scarbrough, Chief  
Water Permits and Enforcement Branch  
United States Environmental  
Protection Agency  
345 Courtland Street, Northeast  
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Re: Waiver of State Certification  
FP&L St. Lucie Power Plant  
FL0002208

Dear Mr. Scarbrough:

On January 21, 1992, the EPA requested state certification of the modified NPDES permit for the Florida Power & Light St. Lucie Nuclear power plant surface water discharge located in St. Lucie County, Florida (FL0002208). This letter provides official notification that the state waives certification of this permit. All effluent limits in the NPDES permit are at least as stringent as those specified in the state's permit for this facility.

If you have any questions regarding this facility, please contact Jan Mandrup-Poulsen at 904/488-4520.

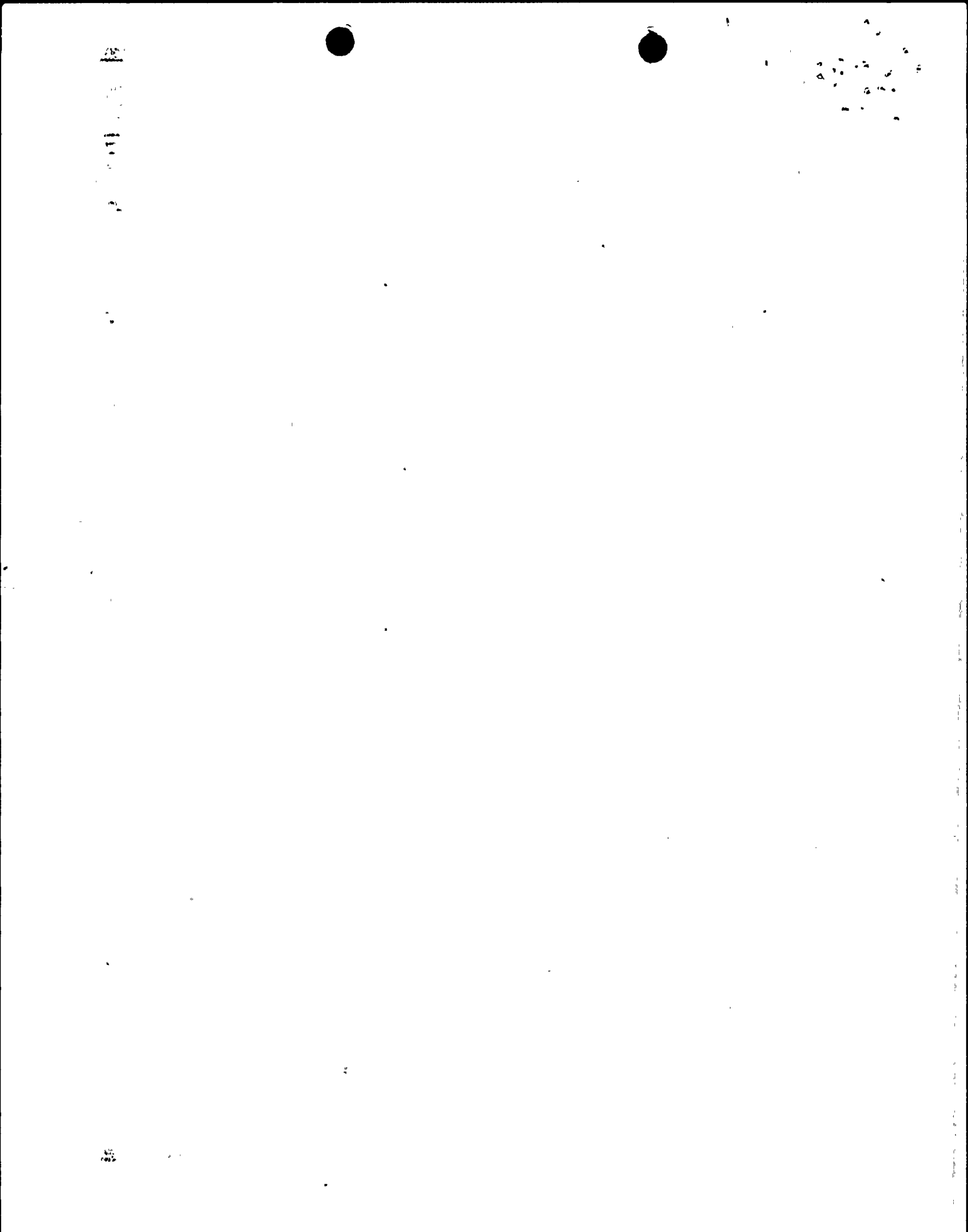
Sincerely,

Robert E. Heilman, P.E., Chief  
Bureau of Water Facilities  
Planning and Regulation

REH/jmp

cc: Tim Powell







UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IV

345 COURTLAND STREET, N.E.  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30365

FEB 28 1992

CERTIFIED MAIL  
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

RECEIVED

MAR 9 1992

REF: 4WM-WPEB

MANAGER  
ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS

Dr. Martin A. Smith, Ph.D  
Manager  
Air and Water Permitting and Programs  
Florida Power & Light Company  
Post Office Box 078768  
West Palm Beach, Florida 33407-0768

RE: Final Modification of NPDES Permit No. FL0002208  
St. Lucie Plant

Dear Dr. Smith:

Enclosed is the final modification of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for the above-referenced facility. This action constitutes the Environmental Protection Agency's final permit decision in accordance with Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) Section 124.15(a). The permit modification will become effective as specified, provided that no timely request for an evidentiary hearing is received by the Agency. Only conditions of the permit which have changed as a result of this modification may be contested.

Any interested person may contest this decision by submitting a timely request for an evidentiary hearing (hearing) pursuant to the procedures at 40 C.F.R. § 124.74. If a request for a hearing is received by the Agency, following review, a determination will be made and the requester advised of the Agency's decision on the request. Until that time, please be advised that any request will render the permit modification ineffective pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 124.15(b). For a new source, a new discharger, or a recommencing discharger, a hearing request renders the facility without an NPDES permit and the facility may not discharge (unless relief is granted by the Presiding Officer under 40 C.F.R. § 124.60(a)):

If the evidentiary hearing request is granted, in whole or part, to an existing source, the effect of the contested provision(s), and any other conditions not severable from those conditions, will be stayed and not subject to judicial review pending final Agency action. In this case, all provisions of the prior permit, as well as, all uncontested provisions of the modified permit shall continue fully enforceable and effective pending final Agency action on the permit appeal. See 40 C.F.R. § 124.60.

To request an evidentiary hearing under 40 C.F.R. § 124.74, you must submit an original and two copies of the request to the Regional Hearing Clerk at the letterhead address within thirty (30) days from service of this notice. A copy of the procedures and requirements for evidentiary hearing requests and appeals to the Administrator is enclosed.

For purposes of judicial review under the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq., final Agency action on a permit does not occur unless and until a party has exhausted its administrative remedies as required by 40 C.F.R. Part 124.

Further information on procedures pertaining to the filing of an evidentiary hearing request or other legal matters may be obtained by contacting Kevin B. Smith, Assistant Regional Counsel, at (404) 347-3777.

Sincerely yours,

*R. G. McShee for*

W. Ray Cunningham, Director  
Water Management Division

Enclosures (3):      Evidentiary Hearing Procedures  
                            Final NPDES Permit  
                            Amendment to Fact Sheet

cc: Florida DER      (with all enclosures, except Evid. Hearing  
                            Procedures)



PERMIT NO. FL0002208  
Major Non-POTW

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
REGION IV

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE  
NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.; the "Act"),

Florida Power & Light Company  
Post Office Box 078768  
West Palm Beach, Florida 33407-0768

is authorized to discharge from a facility located at

St. Lucie Nuclear Power Plant  
Units 1 and 2  
Hutchinson Island  
St. Lucie County, Florida

to receiving waters named the Atlantic Ocean

from discharge points enumerated herein as serial numbers 001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, and 007.

in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein. The permit consists of this cover sheet, Part I 9 pages, Part II 16 pages, Part III 5 pages, Part IV 2 pages, and Part V 4 pages.

This permit became effective on November 1, 1987.

Modification of this permit authorizes the discharge of Betz Clam-Trol CT-1 biocide for use in the St. Lucie plant's once-through cooling water system.

This modification shall become effective on March 2, 1992.

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight, October 31, 1992.

FEB 28 1992

Date Issued

*R. F. McShee for*  
W. Ray Cunningham, Director  
Water Management Division

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Part I

A. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting through expiration, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall serial number 001 - Condenser once - through cooling water an auxiliary equipment cooling water to the Atlantic Ocean from Units 1 and 2.

Such discharges shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

<u>EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTIC</u>	<u>DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS</u>		<u>MONITORING REQUIREMENTS</u>	
	<u>Instantaneous Maximum</u>		<u>Measurement Frequency</u>	<u>Sample Type</u>
Flow, (MGD)	--		Hourly	Pump logs
Discharge Temperature, °C (°F)	45 (113) <u>1/2/</u>		Hourly	Recorders
Temperature Rise, °C (°F)	16.7 (30) <u>1/ 2/</u>		Hourly	Recorders
Total Residual Oxidants - Auxiliary systems, mg/1	0.03 (See Below)		Continuous	Recorder <u>3/</u>
Total Residual Oxidants - Condenser, mg/1	0.10 (See Below)		Continuous	Recorder <u>3/</u>
Condenser Chlorine Addition, minutes/day/unit	120		Daily	Log
Free Available Oxidants, mg/1	See Below		1/Week	Multiple grabs <u>5/</u>
Boron, mg/1	4.0 (net)		<u>4/</u>	Grab
Clam-Trol CT-1 (CT-1), mg/1 (whole product)	0.40		Duration of chemical treatment & discharge <u>6/</u>	Multiple grabs <u>7/</u>
Acute Whole Effluent Toxicity <u>8/</u>				

Free available Oxidants shall not exceed an average concentration of 0.2 mg/1 and maximum instantaneous concentration of 0.5 mg/1 at the outlet corresponding to an individual condenser during any chlorination period. Neither free available oxidants (FAO) nor total residual oxidants (TRO) may be discharged from either unit condensers for more than two hours in any one day and not more than one unit may discharge FAO or TRO from its condensers at any one time. Additionally, TRO shall not exceed a maximum instantaneous concentration of 0.10 mg/1 at any one time as measured in the discharge canal prior to discharge to the Atlantic Ocean.

Part I.A.1 CONTINUED

Auxiliary equipment cooling water systems may be continuously chlorinated; however, TRO shall not exceed a maximum instantaneous concentration of 0.03 mg/l prior to entry into the Atlantic Ocean at times when only these sources and/or the sewage treatment plant are being chlorinated. In the event that TRO levels at the terminus of the discharge canal equal or exceed 0.02 mg/l, the permittee shall implement a minimization study as indicated Part III G.

Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements above shall be taken at the following locations: Intake temperature and flow at plant intakes, free available chlorine at the outlet corresponding to an individual condenser, and all other parameters in the discharge canal prior to discharge to the Atlantic Ocean.

- 1/ At the point of discharge, the heated water temperature from the diffusers shall not exceed 45°C (113°F) or 16.7° (30°F) above ambient at any time except that the maximum discharge temperature shall be limited to 47.2° (117°F) or 17.8°C (32°F) above ambient during condenser and/or circulating water pump maintenance, throttling circulating water pumps to minimize use of chlorine, and/or fouling of circulating water system. This temperature may be measured at a point within the discharge canal. (In determining the temperature differential, the time of travel through the plant may be considered). In the event that discharge temperature exceeds 45°C (113°F) the permittee shall notify the Director of the Water Management Division in 5 days.
- 2/ The ambient ocean surface temperature shall not exceed 36.1°C (97°F) as an instantaneous maximum at any point.
- 3/ During periods of monitor outage of more than 7 days, monitoring for TRO shall be conducted 1/week on not less than three grab samples during daylight hours. Additional grab samples shall be conducted during periods of TRO discharge from condensers.
- 4/ When batch discharges are required from the refueling water storage tank and non-aerated waste hold up tanks (4).
- 5/ Multiple grabs shall consist of grab samples collected at the approximate beginning of FAC/TRC discharge and once every 15 minutes thereafter until the end of FAC/TRC discharge.
- 6/ Each individual conduit treatment is limited to a maximum of 24 hour duration. Only one conduit may be treated in any forty-eight hour period, i.e., forty-eight hours must elapse from the start of treatment for one conduit before start of treatment of the second conduit. For each series of conduits sequentially treated, analytical measurements shall be conducted on multiple grab samples from the first conduit and from the third conduit of each unit treated, provided that no greater quantity of CT-1 is added per conduit than was added to the first conduit. If the dose is increased, analytical measurements shall be conducted of the affected conduit.

Part I.A.1 CONTINUED

- 7/ Multiple Grabs is defined as individual grab samples collected at the start of the discharge containing the CT-1 treatment and at four-hour intervals for the duration of the chemical treatment and discharge.
- 8/ Lethality to more than 50% of any test species in a 100% effluent in a test of 96 hours duration or less, will constitute a violation of FAC (October 30, 1991) Section 17-4.244(3)(a) and the terms of this permit. The testing for this requirement shall consist of 96-hour acute static renewal and/or 96-hour acute flow-through toxicity testing (see Part V, Sections A and/or B, respectively, of this permit). These tests shall be conducted concurrently until use of either test method is approved in accordance with Part III.J of this permit.



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J. Evaluation of Flow-through Versus Static-Renewal of Acute Toxicity Testing

During the application of Betz Clam-Trol CT-1, the permittee shall conduct concurrent 96-hour static-renewal and flow-through acute toxicity tests (as indicated in Part V, Sections A and B, respectively, of this permit). For both tests, a comparison of the LC<sub>50</sub> values shall be conducted, and analytical measurements of product remaining shall be taken at 0, 6, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, 72, and 96 hours and shall be measured values (not nominal values) to determine toxicity persistence. Toxicity testing results and analytical data shall be submitted to EPA in accordance with reporting requirements as contained in Part V of this permit. Based on an evaluation of this information, EPA will make a determination regarding the most appropriate test method and the other method may be discontinued.

K. Environmental Fate Study for Clam-Trol CT-1

Within 30 days of the effective date of this modification, the permittee shall submit a plan of study on the environmental fate of Clam-Trol CT-1 in salt water to EPA for review. Within six months of the EPA approval of the plan of study, the permittee shall conduct and submit to EPA the results from the study: 1) the study shall be conducted using 100% effluent, 2) chemical analysis shall be conducted once every two hours and 3) a die-away curve shall be established depicting the fate of Clam-Trol CT-1.

L. Additional Reopener Clause

Within two years of the effective date of the permit modification, the permit may be modified, or alternatively revoked and reissued, to include other limitations, monitoring and/or other appropriate conditions based on results of the toxicity testing program or other additional applicable data.



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PART V  
Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Program

A. Static Renewal Testing

As required by Part I of this permit, the permittee shall initiate the series of tests described below beginning in March, 1992 to evaluate whole effluent toxicity of the discharge from outfall 001. All test species, procedures and quality assurance criteria used shall be in accordance with Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, EPA/600/4-90/027, or the most current edition. The control water shall consist of receiving water prior to any influence from the facility. A standard reference toxicant quality assurance test shall be conducted concurrently with each species used in the toxicity tests and the results submitted with the discharge monitoring report (DMR). Alternatively, if monthly QA/QC reference toxicant tests are conducted, these results must be submitted with the DMR.

1. a. The permittee shall conduct 96-hour acute static-renewal toxicity tests using the mysid shrimp (Mysidopsis bahia) and inland silverside (Menidia beryllina).
- b. The tests shall be initiated using a grab sample collected at the mid-point of a biocide discharge event. Solution renewals shall be done using a fresh sample collected every 24 hours from the point of discharge. Solution renewal at 48 hours shall be done using a fresh sample collected at the mid-point of the biocide discharge event of the next conduit treated.
- c. If control mortality exceeds 10% for either species in any test, the test(s) for that species (including the control) shall be repeated. A test will be considered valid only if control mortality does not exceed 10% for either species. If, in any separate grab sample test, 100% mortality occurs prior to the end of the test, and control mortality is less than 10% at that time, that test (including the control) shall be terminated with the conclusion that the sample demonstrates unacceptable acute toxicity.



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PART V  
Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Program.

A. Static Renewal Testing - cont'd

2. a. The toxicity tests specified above shall be conducted once every two months or once per application, whichever is less, until 6 valid bimonthly tests have been completed, and once every 6 months thereafter for the duration of the permit, unless notified otherwise by EPA. These tests are referred to as "routine" tests.  
b. Results from "routine" tests shall be reported according to EPA/600/4-90/027, Section 12, Report Preparation (or the most current edition), and shall be submitted as an attachment to the DMR. Such results are to be entered on the DMR in the following manner: if less than 50% survival of a test species occurs in any of the four separate grab sample tests, '<100%' should be entered on the DMR for that species. If 50% or greater survival occurs in all four separate grab sample tests, '>100%' should be entered.
3. a. If unacceptable acute toxicity (greater than 50% lethality of either test species within the specified time) is found in any "routine" test, the permittee shall conduct additional acute toxicity tests on the next application occurring before the next scheduled "routine" test. These toxicity tests shall be conducted using the specie(s) indicating unacceptable toxicity. For each additional test, the sample collection requirements and test acceptability criteria specified in Section 1 above must be met for the test to be considered valid. The additional tests will be used to determine if the toxicity found in the "routine" test is still present.  
b. Results from additional tests, required due to unacceptable acute toxicity in the "routine" tests, shall be submitted in a single report prepared according to EPA/600/4-90/027, Section 17, Report Preparation (or the most current edition) and submitted within 45 days of completion of the third additional, valid test.
4. All tests shall be conducted using the following dilution series: 0% effluent (control), 6.25%, 12.5% effluent, 25% effluent, 50% effluent, and 100% final effluent, collected in the discharge canal.



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PART V  
Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Program

B. Flow-through Toxicity Testing

As required by Part I of this permit, the permittee shall initiate the series of tests described below beginning in March, 1992 to evaluate whole effluent toxicity of the discharge from outfall 001. All test species, procedures and quality assurance criteria used shall be in accordance with Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms, EPA/600/4-90/027, or the most current edition. The control water shall consist of receiving water prior to any influence from the facility. A standard reference toxicant quality assurance test shall be conducted concurrently with each species used in the toxicity tests and the results submitted with the discharge monitoring report (DMR). Alternatively, if monthly QA/QC reference toxicant tests are conducted, these results must be submitted with the DMR.

1. a. The permittee shall conduct 96-hour acute flow-through toxicity tests using the mysid shrimp (Mysidopsis bahia) and inland silverside (Menidia beryllina). All tests shall be conducted using a flow rate of five 90% replacements of water volume in each test chamber every 24 hours. In addition, the dilutor system should be operated 24 hours prior to adding the test organisms during which time adjustments can be made in the temperature, flow rate through the test chambers, and aeration.
  - b. If control mortality exceeds 10% for either species in any test, the test(s) for that species (including the control) shall be repeated. A test will be considered valid only if control mortality does not exceed 10% for either species. If, in any test, 100% mortality occurs prior to the end of the test, and control mortality is less than 10% at that time, that test (including the control) shall be terminated with the conclusion that the sample demonstrates unacceptable acute toxicity.
- 2.a. The toxicity tests specified above shall be conducted once every two months or once per application, whichever is less, until 6 valid bimonthly tests have been completed, and once every 6 months thereafter for the duration of the permit, unless notified otherwise by EPA. These tests are referred to as "routine" tests.
  - b. Results from "routine" tests shall be reported according to EPA/600/4-90/027, Section 12, Report Preparation (or the most



PART V  
Whole Effluent Toxicity Testing Program

B. Flow-through Toxicity Testing - cont'd

current edition), and shall be submitted as an attachment to the DMR. Such results are to be entered on the DMR in the following manner: if less than 50% survival of a test species occurs in any test, '<100%' should be entered on the DMR for that species. If 50% or greater survival occurs in each test, '>100%' should be entered.

3. a. If unacceptable acute toxicity (greater than 50% lethality of either test species within the specified time) is found in any "routine" test, the permittee shall conduct additional acute toxicity tests on the next application occurring before the next scheduled "routine" test. These toxicity tests shall be conducted using the specie(s) indicating unacceptable toxicity. For each additional test, the sample collection requirements and test acceptability criteria specified in Section 1 above must be met for the test to be considered valid. The additional tests will be used to determine if the toxicity found in the "routine" test is still present.
  - b. Results from additional tests, required due to unacceptable acute toxicity in the "routine" tests, shall be submitted in a single report prepared according to EPA/600/4-90/027, Section 12, Report Preparation (or the most current edition) and submitted within 45 days of completion of the second additional, valid test.
4. All tests shall be conducted using the following dilution series: 0% effluent (control), 6.25%, 12.5% effluent, 25% effluent, 50% effluent, and 100% final effluent, collected in the discharge canal.



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION IV

345 COURTLAND STREET, N.E.  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30365

DATE: FEB 28 1992

AMENDMENT TO THE FACT SHEET AT THE TIME OF FINAL MODIFICATION

APPLICATION NO.: FL0002208

NAME OF APPLICANT: Florida Power & Light Co.  
St. Lucie Plant

A. Changes to Permit from Draft Permit to Final Permit Stage:

1. Part III, Page III-1, Item L. The reopener clause is changed from:

"In two years from the effective date of the permit modification..."

to,

"Within two years of the effective date of the permit modification..."

This is to clarify that the permit may be modified, or alternatively revoked and reissued, at any time as data is evaluated during the two year study, to include other limitations, monitoring and/or other conditions as appropriate .

2. Part V, Page V-1, Item 1.b. For the acute static renewal testing, the proposed method for renewing the solution in the test chamber is changed from:

"Solution renewal shall be done at 24 hours with a portion of the original sample that has been kept refrigerated. Solution renewal at 48 hours shall be conducted using a fresh sample collected at the mid-point of the biocide discharge event of the next conduit treated. Solution renewal at 72 hours shall be done with a portion of the sample taken at 48 hours that has been kept refrigerated."

to,

"Solution renewals shall be done using a fresh sample collected every 24 hours from the point of discharge. Solution renewal at 48 hours shall be done using a fresh sample collected at the



mid-point of the biocide discharge event of the next conduit treated."

The purpose of the proposed procedure was to allow the organisms to be continuously exposed to the biocide. Since the biocide is injected on an intermittent basis, it was determined that this procedure would not demonstrate actual environmental conditions. Furthermore, the revised sampling procedure will allow a more accurate comparison between the static renewal and the flow-through tests, since both tests will now reflect actual environmental conditions.

3. Part V, Page V-2, Item 3.a. and Page V-4, Item 3.a. For static renewal and flow-through testing, in the event acute toxicity is demonstrated in a "routine" test, the procedure for conducting additional tests is changed from:

"If unacceptable acute toxicity (greater than 50% lethality of either test species within the specified time) is found in any "routine" test, the permittee shall conduct additional acute toxicity tests on any application occurring before the next scheduled "routine" test."

to,

"If unacceptable acute toxicity (greater than 50% lethality of either test species within the specified time) is found in any "routine" test, the permittee shall conduct additional acute toxicity tests on the next application occurring before the next scheduled "routine" test."

This is to clarify that the permittee shall conduct an additional toxicity test on the very next application available instead of arbitrarily, to determine if toxicity found in the a "routine" test is still present in the discharge.

4. Part V, Page V-2, Item 4 and Page V-4, Item 4. For static renewal and flow-through testing, "6.25%" is added to the dilution series requirements.
6. Part V, Page V-3, Item 1.a. For flow-through testing, the sentence,

"All tests shall be conducted using a flow rate of 90% replacement of water volume in each test chamber every 24 hours."



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is changed to,

"All tests shall be conducted using a flow rate of five 90% replacements of water volume in each test chamber every 24 hours."

This is changed in accordance with the EPA toxicity testing guidance manual referenced on Page V-3 of the permit.

7. Part V, Page V-1, Item A and Page V-3, Item B. For static renewal and flow-through testing, the sentence:

"The control water and effluent used will be adjusted to a salinity of 20 parts per thousand using artificial sea salts as described in EPA/600/4-90/027, or the most current edition."

is changed to,

"The control water shall consist of receiving water prior to any influence from the facility. In addition, feeding shall be done at 48 hours."

The word "effluent" was omitted because the facility's effluent which is once-through cooling water is marine water and meets the salinity requirements of the EPA toxicity testing guidance manual. The control water requirements were revised since the facility will be utilizing water from the plant intake as the control water as allowed by the EPA guidance manual.

B. Public Comment:

None.

C. State Certification:

State certification was requested on January 21, 1992. State Certification was waived by letter, from the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation, dated February 27, 1992.

