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SUBJECT: Forwards replacement page for environ operating rept for 1992.

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July 29, 1993

L-93-187
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U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Attn: Document Control Desk
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RE: St. Lucie Unit 2
Docket No. 50-389
Environmental Operating Report Page Correction

By letter L-93-113 dated April 26, 1993, FPL submitted the Annual Environmental Operating Report for 1992. Subsequently, a typographical error was identified on page 29. Attached is a replacement page 29.

Please contact us if there are any questions about this submittal.

Very truly yours,

D. A. Sager
Vice President
St. Lucie Plant

DAS/CDW/kw

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

DAS/PSL #960-93

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1983, an average of 4.6 adult females (± 3.2 ; range = 1-10) were entrapped each year, whereas since then, an average of 24.4 females per year were captured (± 6.9 ; range = 16-35). This increase corresponds to a general rise in loggerhead nesting activity near the plant (Figure 16). Increased nearshore movement associated with nesting increases the probability of a turtle detecting one of the intake structures and hence the probability of entrainment. The decline in adult loggerhead captures during 1991 and 1992 may be related to velocity cap repairs. Construction activities and/or the lack of biological fouling on the new caps may have reduced the attractiveness of the intake structures as a resting or staging area between successive nesting forays. Reduced association with the structures would decrease the likelihood of entrainment.

Since September 1982, 435 individual juvenile and sub-adult loggerhead turtles (SLCL ≤ 70.0 cm) captured in the canal were sexed by Texas A & M University researchers using a bioimmunoassay technique for blood serum testosterone. Females significantly (χ^2 ; $P \leq 0.05$) outnumbered males by a ratio of 2.2:1.0. This female bias is consistent with findings of Wibbels et al. (1987) for other coastal loggerhead populations in the southeastern United States.

Of the 10 adult green turtles captured since monitoring began, six were males and four were females. Fourteen immature green turtles have been sexed through blood work: 12 females and 2 males. Of the six adult leatherback turtles for which sex was recorded, three were females and three were males. The two adult hawksbills and one Kemp's ridley were all females. No sex information exists for juveniles of any of these species.



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