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

— JUL 13 1983

Docket No. 50-410

MEMORANDUM FOR: A. Schwencer, Chief
Licensing Branch No. 2
Division of Licensing

FROM: Mary Haughey, Project Manager
Licensing Branch No. 2, DL

SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL SITE VISIT - NINE MILE POINT NUCLEAR STATION, UNIT NO. 2

DATE & TIME: August 2, 1983
8:00 AM - 4:00 PM (Tours)
7:00 PM - 10:00 PM (Public Meeting)

August 3, 1983
8:00 AM - 12:00 PM (Discussion)

LOCATION: August 2, 1983
Tours: Nine Mile Point-2 Plant Site
Public Meeting: Holiday Harbor Hotel
80 E. First Street
Oswego, New York 13126

August 3, 1983
Nine Mile Point-2 Site
(Large East Conference Room)

PURPOSE: August 2, 1983 - The tours are intended to provide the NRC staff the opportunity to observe items of interest at selected locations. The public meeting allows the public to participate in the proceedings and make the NRC aware of any environmental concerns that may be of particular interest.

August 3, 1983 - The NRC staff will meet with the applicant to discuss site visit results. The public is invited to attend as observers.

PARTICIPANTS*:

NRC	NMPC
T. Novak	N. Rademacher, et al.
A. Schwencer	
M. Haughey	
C. Hickey	
R. Samworth	
G. LaRoche	
R. Wescott	
A. Brauner	
M. Kaltman	
M. Wangler	
J. Hawxhurst	

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Mary Haughey, Project Manager
Licensing Branch No. 2
Division of Licensing

Attachment: Agenda

cc w/attachment:
See next page

*The meetings between NMPC and the NRC staff on the 2nd and 3rd of August 1983, are open for interested members of the public, petitioners, intervenors or other parties to attend as observers pursuant to "Open Meeting and Statement of NRC Staff Policy", 43 Federal Register 28058, June 28, 1978. Anyone wishing to attend these meetings should contact the NRC Project Manager, Mary Haughey, at (301) 492-7897 by July 26, 1983.

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NINE MILE POINT 2

ENVIRONMENTAL SITE VISIT

AGENDA

Tuesday, August 2, 1983

8:00 AM - 9:00 AM	Introduction of NRC staff and NMPC staff and consultants. NRC staff will give brief description of the scope of the site visit.
9:00 AM - 10:00 AM	NRC staff, NMPC staff and consultants will participate in a "site overview tour." This tour will cover site features of general interest.
10:00 AM - 4:00 PM	Individual site tours encompassing the actual site and the surrounding areas will be made with the applicant and consultants. The NRC review groups have expressed specific areas to be highlighted during the tour as follows:

ENVIRONMENTAL AND HYDROLOGIC ENGINEERING

A. Aquatic Resources

1. The Nine Mile Point 2 site in general
2. Lake Ontario shoreline of the site
3. Existing wetlands on the site
4. Sewage treatment plant
5. Revetment-ditch system
6. Fish diversion/return system
7. Condenser cooling water pumphouse
8. Time permitting, fish impingement sampling at Nine Mile Point 2

B. Terrestrial Resources

1. Infrared and true color aerial photographs taken in August 1979
2. "Environmental Management and Construction Plan" for the transmission corridors as well as NMPC's Article VII Application to the New York State Public Service Commission
3. Representative areas of each plant community or site, the area of maximum predicted drift deposition on land and the plant and animal sampling areas for Unit 2
4. Flight over the site and the transmission corridor

C. Hydrologic Engineering

1. Revetment and ditch on Lake Shore
2. Flood control berms on east side of Unit 2 and west side of Unit 1
3. Bridge (or culvert) under access road going from Lake Road to parking lot south of Unit 1 (shown in Figure 2.4-1)
4. Drainage culverts underneath Lake Road
5. Groundwater dewatering system

RADIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

1. Locations of the nearest residence, garden, milk animal (cow and goat), and meat animal in each of the 16 sectors
2. Locations of air monitoring stations within 10 miles of the plant
3. Locations of the site boundary in each of the 16 sections around the plant
4. Recreational areas along Lake Ontario within 10 miles of the plant
5. Location of the liquid effluent discharge into Lake Ontario
6. Location of release points for routine releases of gaseous effluents
7. Irrigation areas within 10 miles of the plant using Lake Ontario water or other water potentially containing radioactive effluents from the plant

SITE ANALYSIS

1. Certain features in and around the site such as the rail line and spur, intake structure, Alcan Aluminum Corporation and the area in proximity to Lake Ontario and the Oswego River
2. Observations of lake traffic and land traffic near the plant site
3. Map of underground non-plant pipelines that may penetrate site boundaries

METEOROLOGY AND EFFLUENTS TREATMENT

1. Meeting with person(s) in charge of instrument maintenance and calibration for the meteorological monitoring system
2. Discussion and review of maintenance and calibration procedures/records
3. Observation of meteorological parameter recording devices
4. Primary and secondary meteorological tower location
5. Walk through control room
6. Natural draft cooling tower/survey local terrain to identify/verify prominent features

7. Visit to Fitzpatrick and Nine Mile Point 1 sites
8. Discuss with a meteorologist the atmospheric transport and diffusion modeling in support of emergency dose calculations and projections

Wednesday, August 3, 1983

The NRC staff will meet with the applicant to discuss any items of environmental concern that need further. This meeting is open to public attendance as observers only.

UNITED STATES
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THE LICENSING PROCESS

Obtaining an NRC construction permit — or a limited work authorization, pending a decision on issuance of a construction permit — is the first objective of a utility or other company seeking to operate a nuclear power reactor or other nuclear facility under NRC license. The process is set in motion with the filing and acceptance of the application, generally comprising ten or more large volumes of material covering both safety and environmental factors, in accordance with NRC requirements and guidance. The second phase consists of safety, environmental, safeguards and antitrust reviews undertaken by the NRC staff. Third, a safety review is conducted by the independent Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards (ACRS); this review is required by law. Fourth, a mandatory public hearing is conducted by a three-member Atomic Safety and Licensing Board (ASLB), which then makes an initial decision as to whether the permit should be granted. This decision is subject to appeal to an Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Board (ASLAB) and could ultimately go to the Commissioners for final NRC decision. The law provides for appeal beyond the Commission in the Federal courts.

As soon as an initial application is accepted, or "docketed," by the NRC, a notice of that fact is published in the *Federal Register*, and copies of the application are furnished to appropriate State and local authorities and to a local public document room (LPDR) established in the vicinity of the proposed site, as well as to the NRC-PDR in Washington, D.C. At the same time, a notice of a public hearing is published in the *Federal Register* (and local newspapers) which provides 30 days for members of the public to petition to intervene in the proceeding. Such petitions are entertained and adjudicated by the ASLB appointed to the case, with rights of appeal by the petitioner to the ASLAB.

The NRC staff's safety, safeguards, environmental and antitrust reviews proceed in parallel. With the guidance of the Standard Format (Regulatory Guide 1.70), the applicant for a construction permit lays out the proposed nuclear plant design in a Preliminary Safety Analysis Report (PSAR). If and when this report has been made sufficiently complete to warrant review, the application is docketed and NRC staff evaluations begin. Even prior to submission of the report, NRC staff conducts a substantive review and inspection of the applicant's quality assurance program covering design and procurement. The safety review is performed by NRC staff in accordance with the Standard Review Plan for Light-Water-Cooled Reactors, initially published in September 1975 and updated periodically. This plan states the acceptance criteria used in evaluating the various systems, components and structures important to safety and in assessing the proposed site, and it describes the procedures used in performing the safety review.

The NRC staff examines the applicant's PSAR to determine whether the plant design is safe and consistent with NRC rules and regulations; whether valid methods of calculation were employed and accurately carried out; whether the applicant has conducted his analysis and evaluation in sufficient depth and breadth to support staff approval with respect to safety. When the staff is satisfied that the acceptance criteria of the Standard Review Plan have been met by the applicant's preliminary report, a Safety Evaluation Report is prepared by the staff summarizing the results of their review regarding the anticipated effects of the proposed facility on the public health and safety.

Following publication of the staff Safety Evaluation Report, the ACRS completes its review and meets with staff and applicant. The ACRS then prepares a letter report to the Chairman of the NRC presenting the results of its independent evaluation and recommending whether or not a construction permit should be issued. The staff issues a supplement to the Safety Evaluation Report incorporating any changes or actions adopted as a result of ACRS recommendations. A public hearing can then be held, generally in a community near the proposed site, on safety aspects of the licensing decision.

In appropriate cases, NRC may grant a Limited Work Authorization to an applicant in advance of the final decision on the construction permit in order to allow certain work to begin at the site, saving as much as seven months time. The authorization will not be given, however, until NRC staff has completed environmental impact and site suitability reviews and the appointed ASLB has conducted a public hearing on environmental impact and site suitability with a favorable finding. To realize the desired saving of time, the applicant must submit the environmental portion of the application early.

The environmental review begins with a review of the applicant's Environmental Report (ER) for acceptability. Assuming the ER is sufficiently complete to warrant review, it is docketed and an analysis of the consequences to the environment of the construction and operation of the proposed facility at the proposed site is begun. Upon completion of this analysis, a Draft Environmental Statement is published and distributed with specific requests for review and comment by Federal, State and local agencies, other interested parties and members of the public. All of their comments are then taken into account in the preparation of a Final Environmental Statement. Both the draft and the final statements are made available to the public at the time of respective publication. During this same time period NRC is conducting an analysis and preparing a report on site suitability aspects of the proposed licensing action. Upon completion of these activities, a public hearing, with the appointed ASLB presiding, may be conducted on environmental and site suitability aspects of the proposed licensing action (or a single hearing on both safety and environmental matters may be held, if that is indicated).

The antitrust reviews of license applications are carried out by the NRC and the Attorney General in advance of, or concurrently with, other licensing reviews. If an antitrust hearing is required, it is held separately from those on safety and environmental aspects.

About two or three years before construction of the plant is scheduled to be complete, the applicant files an application for an operating license. A process similar to that for the construction permit is followed. The application is filed, NRC staff and the ACRS review it, a Safety Evaluation Report and an updated Environmental Statement are issued. A public hearing is not mandatory at this stage, but one may be held if requested by affected members of the public or at the initiative of the Commission. Each license for operation of a nuclear reactor contains technical specifications which set forth the particular safety and environmental protection measures to be imposed upon the facility and the conditions that must be met for the facility to operate.

Once licensed, a nuclear facility remains under NRC surveillance and undergoes periodic inspections throughout its operating life. In cases where the NRC finds that substantial, additional protection is necessary for the public health and safety or the common defense and security, the NRC may require "backfitting" of a licensed plant, that is, the addition, elimination or modification of structures, systems or components of the plant.