4/14/81

LIST OF HOLDERS OF NUCLEAR POWER REACTOR OPERATING LICENSES AND CONSTRUCTION PERMITS RECEIVING IE CIRCULAR NO. 81-06

Baltimore Gas and Electric Company — Docket Nos. 50-317, 50-318
ATTN: Mr. A. E. Lundvall, Jr.
Vice President, Supply
P. O. Box 1475
Baltimore, Maryland 21203

Boston Edison Company M/C Nuclear — Docket No. 50-293
ATTN: Mr. A. V. Morisi
Nuclear Operations Support Manager
800 Boylston Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02199

Connecticut Yankee Atomic Power Company — Docket No. 50-213
ATTN: Mr. W. G. Counsil
Vice President - Nuclear
Engineering and Operations
P. O. Box 270
Hartford, Connecticut 06101

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc. — Docket Nos. 50-03, 50-247
ATTN: Mr. John D. O'Toole
Assistant Vice President - Nuclear
Affairs and Quality Assurance
4 Irving Place
New York, New York 10003

Duquesne Light Company — Docket No. 50-334
ATTN: Mr. C. N. Dunn
Vice President
Operations Division
435 Sixth Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219

Jersey Central Power and Light Company — Docket No. 50-219
ATTN: Mr. Ivan R. Finfrock, Jr.
Vice President
Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station
P. O. Box 388
Forked River, New Jersey 08731

Maine Yankee Atomic Power Company
ATTN: Mr. Robert H. Groce
Senior Engineer-Licensing
1671 Worcester Road
Framingham, Massachusetts 01701

Docket No. 50-309

Metropolitan Edison Company
ATTN: Mr. H. D. Hukill
Vice President and Director of TMI-1
P. O. Box 480
Middletown, Pennsylvania 17057

Docket No. 50-289

Metropolitan Edison Company
ATTN: Mr. G. K. Hovey
Vice President and Director of TMI-2
P. O. Box 480
Middletown, Pennsylvania 17057

Docket No. 50-320

Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation
ATTN: Mr. T. E. Lempges
Vice President
Nuclear Generation
300 Erie Boulevard West
Syracuse, New York 13202

Docket No. 50-220

Northeast Nuclear Energy Company
ATTN: Mr. W. G. Counsil
Senior Vice President - Nuclear
Engineering and Operations
P. O. Box 270
Hartford, Connecticut 06101

Docket Nos. 50-336
50-245
50-423

Philadelphia Electric Company
ATTN: Mr. S. L. Daltroff
Vice President
Electric Production
2301 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101

Docket Nos. 50-277
50-278

Power Authority of the State of New York
Indian Point 3 Nuclear Power Plant
ATTN: Mr. S. S. Zulla
Resident Manager
P. O. Box 215
Buchanan, New York 10511

Docket No. 50-286

Power Authority of the State of New York
James A. FitzPatrick Nuclear Power Plant
ATTN: Mr. R. J. Pasternak
Resident Manager
P. O. Box 41
Lycoming, New York 13093

Docket No. 50-333

Public Service Electric and Gas Company
ATTN: Mr. F. W. Schneider
Vice President - Production
80 Park Plaza
Newark, New Jersey 07101

Docket Nos. 50-272
50-311

Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation
ATTN: Mr. John E. Maier
Vice President
Electric and Steam Production
89 East Avenue
Rochester, New York 14649

Docket No. 50-244

Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corporation
ATTN: Mr. Robert L. Smith
Licensing Engineer
1671 Worcester Road
Framingham, Massachusetts 01701

Docket No. 50-271

Yankee Atomic Electric Company
ATTN: Mr. James A. Kay
Senior Engineer-Licensing
1671 Worcester Road
Framingham, Massachusetts 01701

Docket No. 50-29

Duquesne Light Company
ATTN: Mr. E. J. Woolever
Vice President
435 Sixth Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15219

Docket No. 50-412

Jersey Central Power & Light Company
ATTN: Mr. I. R. Finfrock, Jr.
Vice President
260 Cherry Hill Road
Parsippany, New Jersey 07054

Docket No. 50-363

Long Island Lighting Company
ATTN: Mr. M. S. Pollock
Vice President - Nuclear
175 East Old Country Road
Hicksville, New York 11801

Docket No. 50-322

Long Island Lighting Company
ATTN: Mr. Charles P. Davis
Senior Vice President
250 Old Country Road
Mineola, New York 11501

Docket Nos. 50-516
50-517

Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation
ATTN: Mr. Gerald K. Rhode
Vice President
System Project Management
c/o Miss Catherine R. Seibert
300 Erie Boulevard, West
Syracuse, NY 13202

Docket No. 50-410

Pennsylvania Power & Light Company
ATTN: Mr. Norman W. Curtis
Vice President
Engineering and Construction - Nuclear
2 North Ninth Street
Allentown, Pennsylvania 18101

Docket Nos. 50-387
50-388

Philadelphia Electric Company
ATTN: Mr. John S. Kemper
Vice President
Engineering and Research
2301 Market Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101

Docket Nos. 50-352
50-353

Public Service Electric & Gas Company
ATTN: Mr. T. J. Martin
Vice President
Engineering and Construction
80 Park Plaza - 17C
Newark, New Jersey 07101

Docket Nos. 50-354
50-355

Public Service Company of New Hampshire
ATTN: Mr. W. C. Tallman
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
1000 Elm Street
Manchester, New Hampshire 03105

Docket Nos. 50-443
50-444

Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation
ATTN: Mr. J. E. Arthur
Chief Engineer
89 East Avenue
Rochester, New York 14649

Docket No. 50-485

SSINS No.: 6820
Accessession No.
8011040288
IEC 81-06

UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
OFFICE OF INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555

April 14, 1981

IE Circular 81-06: POTENTIAL DEFICIENCY AFFECTING CERTAIN FOXBORO 10 to 50 MILLIAMPERE TRANSMITTERS

Description of Circumstances:

NRC has been recently advised of two deficiencies in certain E-10 Series Foxboro transmitters which could adversely affect their operation during accident conditions. The deficiencies involve the improper use of Teflon wire insulation and an unsuitable capacitor in the amplifier section of these transmitters. The transmitters in question have been identified as Foxboro Models N-E11, N-E13, and E-11, E-13 with suffix Codes /MCA, /MCA/RRW, and /MCA/RR. These transmitters operate at an output signal level of 10 to 50 milliamperes (mA). Similar model number units operating in the range of 4 to 20 mA are not a concern in these matters.

Briefly, the information on the deficiencies was brought to the attention of the NRC Staff during a recent meeting with several licensees of a "Utility Transmitter Qualification (UTQ) Group." This group has been formed to develop and implement an acceptable environmental qualification test program for safety-related electrical equipment in use or planned for use in nuclear power plants.

According to Foxboro, the Teflon insulation material in question has demonstrated a tendency to embrittle and deteriorate when subjected to an integrated radiation dose of 200 megarads. A total integrated dose (TID) of 200 megarads was called for in the qualification test sponsored by the UTQ Group that led to the discovery of the Teflon insulation and capacitor problems.

With respect to the capacitor problem, the manufacturer determined that the capacitor was not hermetically sealed as specified. Unsealed capacitors can leak and malfunction under adverse conditions, especially those of heat and time. Foxboro determined that the capacitor failed after being subjected to high temperatures resulting from gamma heating during the above-mentioned qualification test.

Subsequent to the investigation into the discussed problems, Foxboro issued a technical letter dated March 12 1981 to all licensees, NSSS vendors, architect-engineers, and others who have purchased the Foxboro 10 to 50 mA transmitters in question. This technical letter further describes the Teflon and capacitor deficiencies and provides recommendations to identify and correct the problems. Foxboro has also provided a copy of master instruction (MI) booklet, MI-20-145, dated September 1976, on the Foxboro 10 to 50 mA transmitters, to recipients of the technical letter. The MI document has been specifically marked on pages 5 and 6 to identify the parts of the amplifier in question.

Enclosed are copies of the technical letter and the master instruction document for your use and appropriate action.

For holders of Licenses of operating facilities including NTOL and SEP plants, it should be noted that reporting requirements are specified in the NRR/OL safety evaluation report (SER) relating to environmental qualification of safety related electrical equipment. These instructions, "We request that you provide --- within 90 days," are stated in both the SER and the transmittal letter to each utility.

Recommended Actions to be Taken by All Nuclear Power Facilities Holding an Operating Licensee or a Construction Permit:

1. Determine if your facility has installed or plans to install Foxboro 10 to 50 mA transmitters that have model numbers the same as those identified above in safety-related systems located in areas subject to a harsh environment, including those areas where long-term LOCA coolant piping is routed.

2. Where Foxboro 10 to 50 mA transmitters are identified, it is recommended that you replace the suspect amplifiers in accordance with the recommendations and instructions provided in the enclosed letter and instruction manual. However, if it is determined that a transmitter is installed in an area where the TID is less than 10 megarads, the licensee should assure that the affected transmitter will function as intended under the expected TID resulting from the postulated accident conditions.

3. We remind you that the equipment qualification SER identified above requires that licensees of operating facilities (including NTOL and SEP plants) develop plans and programs including schedules for corrective action and the basis supporting continued operation regarding items 1 and 2 above. This information should be incorporated in your submittal to the SER on equipment qualification.

4. For Holders of Construction Permits, resolution of these matters should be available for review through normal follow-up inspections by the NRC Regional Offices. This information will also be considered during the operating license review.

No written response to this circular is required. If you need additional information with regard to this subject, please contact the Director of the appropriate NRC Regional Office.

Attachments:
1. Foxboro Technical Letter
   dated March 12, 1981
2. Foxboro Master Instruction
   MI 20-145 dated September 1976
3. Recently issued IE Circulars

The Foxboro Company

Foxboro, MA 02035 U.S.A.
(617) 543-8750

12 March 1981

Subject: Potential Deficiency Affecting Foxboro Transmitters, Model Numbers N-E11, N-E13 or E11, E13 with suffix Codes /MCA, /MCA/RRW, or /MCA/RR

Gentlemen:

Our records indicate that you have received one or more of the Foxboro model numbered transmitters listed above. This letter is to notify you that two deficiencies have been discovered in some of these transmitters which may exist in the units shipped to you. The transmitters in question operate at a signal level of 10-50mA. Similar model numbered units operating at 4-20mA are not affected.

The first issue involves the possible use of incorrect insulating sleeving on transistor and zener diode lead wires in the amplifier. The second issue involves the use of a specific vendor's capacitor which is not hermetically sealed (although claimed to be so). As a result, the capacitor electrolyte can leak under adverse service conditions, specifically heat and time. The failure mode is a decrease in resistance across the capacitor resulting in electrical leakage. The transmitter operation can be affected by limiting the output to something less than full value which, in time, can degrade to no output at all.

Insulating Sleeving - Radiation resistant sleeving consisting of a silicone coated glass fiber braid has been substituted by a teflon sleeving in some transmitters. Tests have shown that teflon will become brittle and deteriorate with a substantial integrated radiation dose. Foxboro testing has demonstrated that the teflon sleeving used in these devices will withstand an integrated dose of 10 megarads with no noticeable deterioration. Tests to 200 megarads produce the brittle conditions which can result in the teflon flaking from the wires. Based on these tests, operating plants not expected to exceed an integrated dose of 10 megarads have no potential problem and no action is required.

Where the integrated dose rate could exceed 10 megarads, then units in service should be inspected to determine if the proper insulating material has been used. This can be accomplished by opening the transmitter in accordance with Foxboro Master Instruction MI 20-145. The amplifier cover must be removed exposing the amplifier assembly. At one end of the assembly, a transistor and a zener diode are mounted in the base casting which serves as a heat sink. The insulating material in question is a sleeving slipped over the lead wires from these two components. The proper material is white and heavy looking. Positive

Subject:

identification can be made by inspecting one end of the material to establish that the outer material covers an inner braid. Teflon, if used, will be a single layer material and could be either clear or white.

If improper insulation is present, then the corrective action is to replace the amplifier (Foxboro P/N N0148PW). Replacement amplifiers can be purchased from your local Foxboro Sales or Service Representatives. If you prefer to have Foxboro Service Personnel inspect the equipment and, if necessary, replace the amplifier, this can be arranged at standard service rates.

Capacitor - The capacitor degradation problem was discovered over time through tracking failure situations. Internal corrective action has been taken to remove the vendor involved from the qualified vendor list and to purge all stock of capacitors from this vendor. Degradation of this capacitor is a function of time and service conditions with heat being a primary contributor. This phenomenon was observed in recent tests of transmitters using these capacitors. The capacitor in question is manufactured by Cornell-Duebilier and can be specifically identified by a type number in the form TX-65-XXXX as well as a monogram in a box followed by a data code, e.g. CDE 0874 . It is assigned Foxboro part number N0141MF.

To determine if this capacitor is present requires a visual inspection of the amplifier which can be accomplished as described above for the insulating sleeving inspection. The recommended corrective action should the above described capacitor be present is to replace the amplifier (Foxboro P/N N0148PW) although is is possible to replace the capacitor with a Foxboro provided substitute. Use of Foxboro Service personnel to perform the inspection and replacement, if necessary, can be arranged at standard service rates as described above.

Due to lack of knowledge of specific application, redundancy, and the like, Foxboro cannot determine if the NRC reporting requirements of 10CFR Part 21 are applicable. This determination is the responsibility of the user and any such reporting would be made by them after completing their evaluation of the situation.

If you have any questions regarding the above, please contact the undersigned directly.

Very truly yours,

THE FOXBORO COMPANY

W. Calder

William Calder, Manager
Corporate Quality Assurance

joy
120381

Enclosure MI 20-145

FOXBORO

parts identification Attachment 2

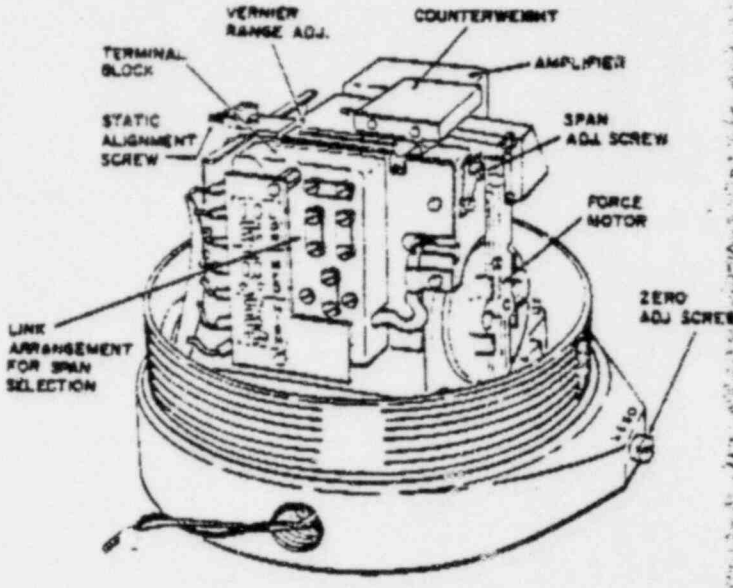
Instruction

MI
20-145
September 1976

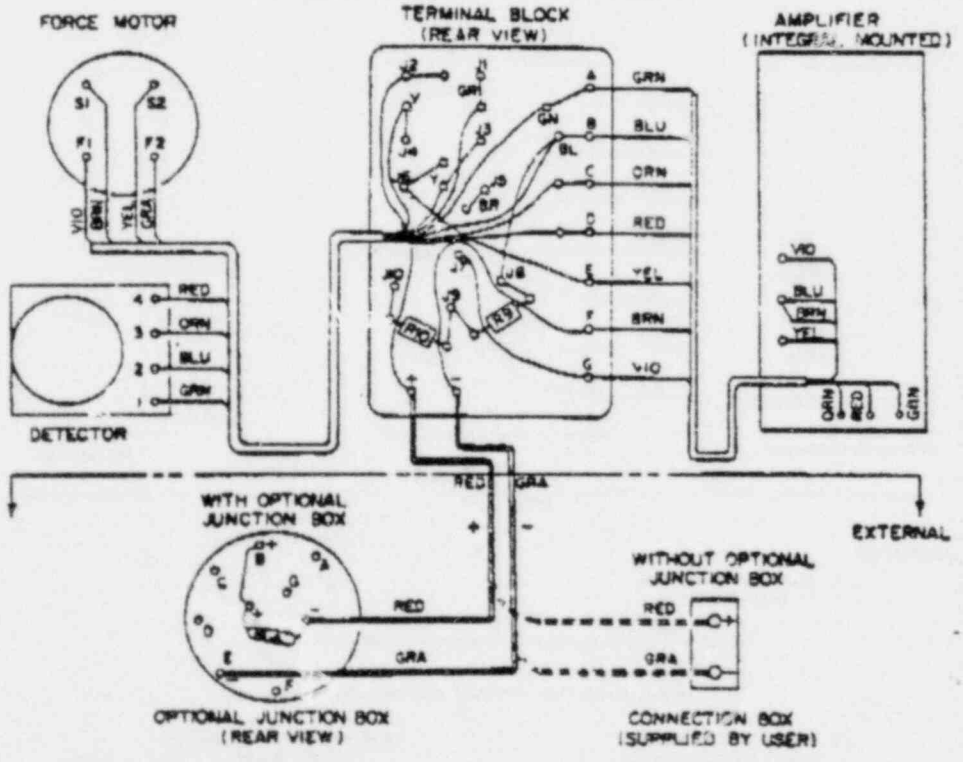
-- ELECTRONIC SERVICING --

Series E10 Force-Balance Transmitters (10 to 50 mA Signal)

The Series E10 Electronic Force-Balance Transmitter top-works shown at right is used with various types of transmitters. The body (not shown) varies according to the type of application involved. The electrical wiring is the same for all transmitter top-works.

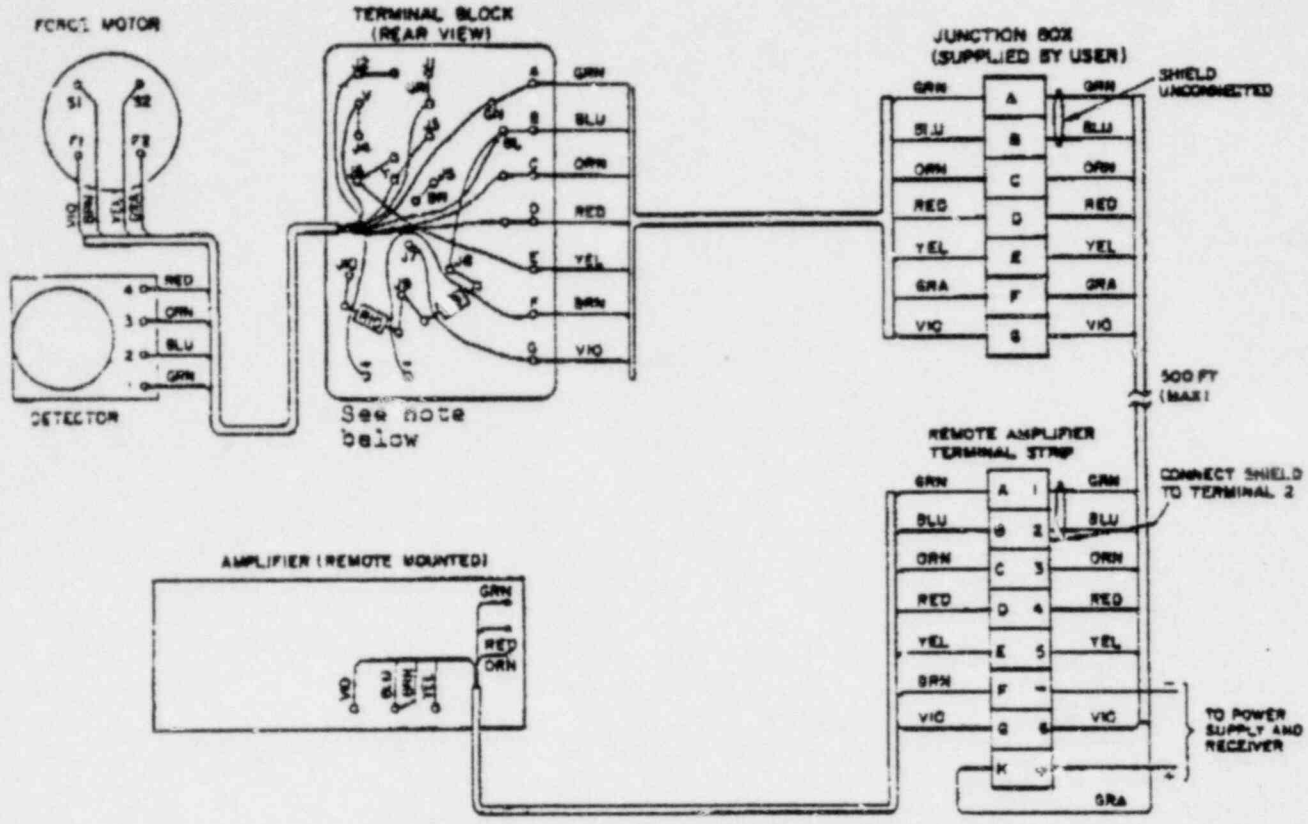


Wiring - Internal Amplifier

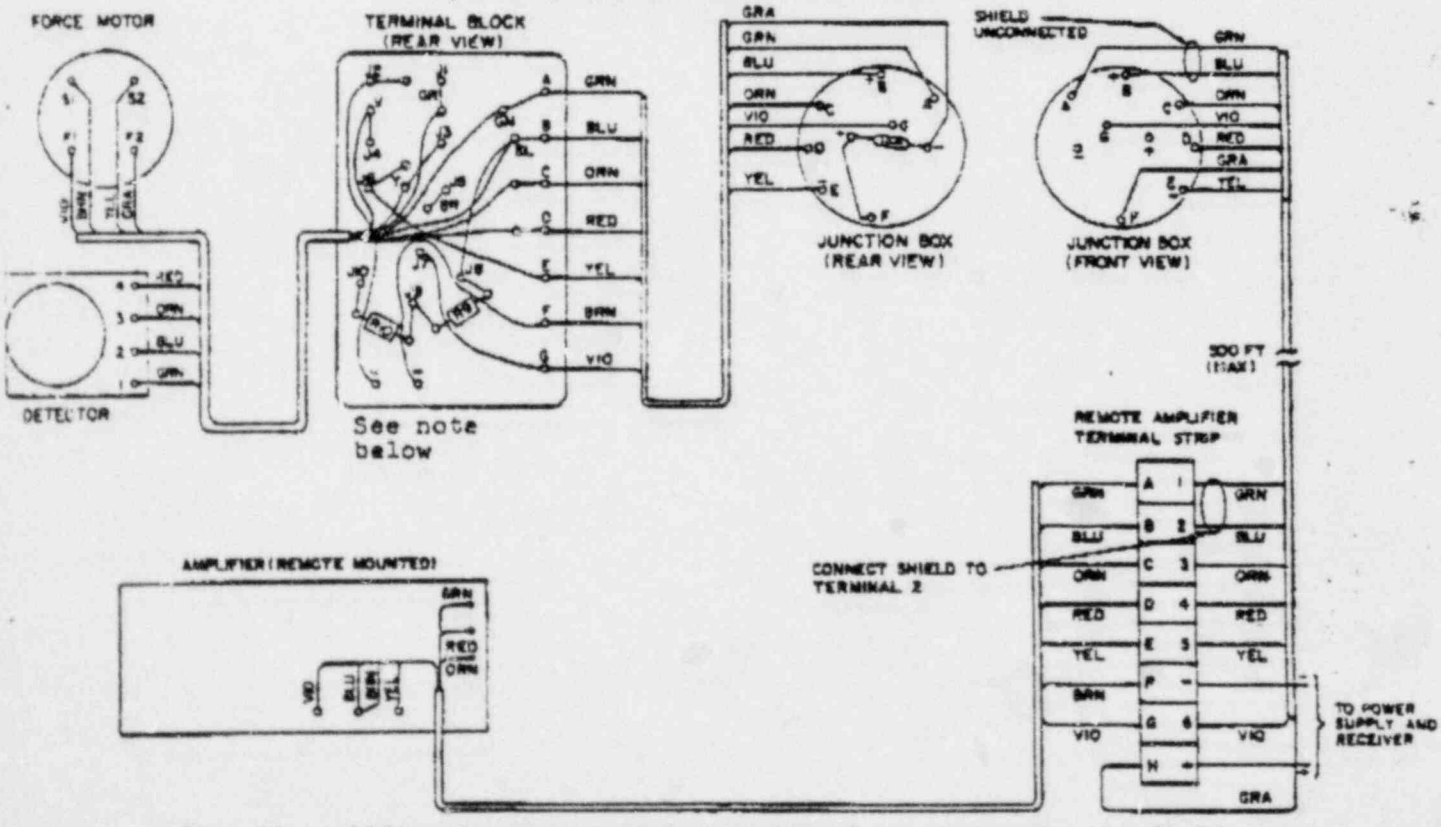


FOXBORO

Wiring - Remote Amplifier
(with Junction Box Supplied by User)



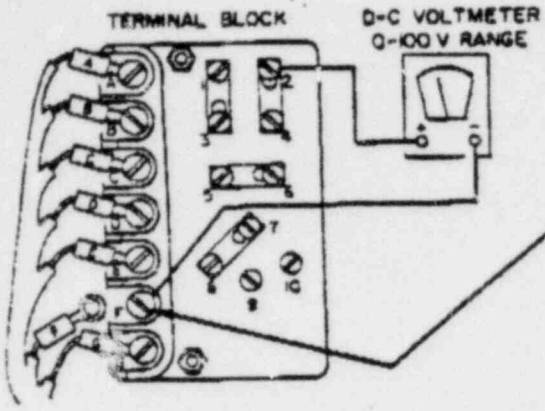
Wiring - Remote Amplifier
(with Optional Foxboro Junction Box)



NOTE: If amplifier is converted from integral to remote in the field, add a jumper between + and - terminals on front of terminal block.

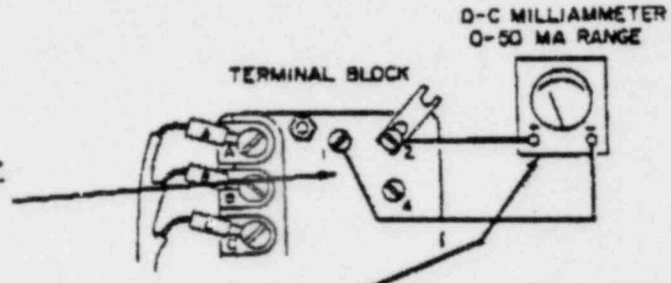
Operational Check

The following procedure is done with the Force-Balance Transmitter connected to the process.

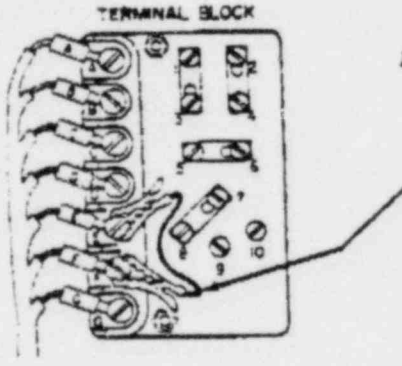


1. Unscrew and remove the top cover on transmitter.

2. Disconnect F lead on terminal block. Check the d-c voltage at terminals 2 (+) and F (-) on terminal block. The voltage should read between 63 and 95 volts d-c. If no voltage or less than 63 volts is present, check the power supply and external load. Reconnect F lead to terminal block.

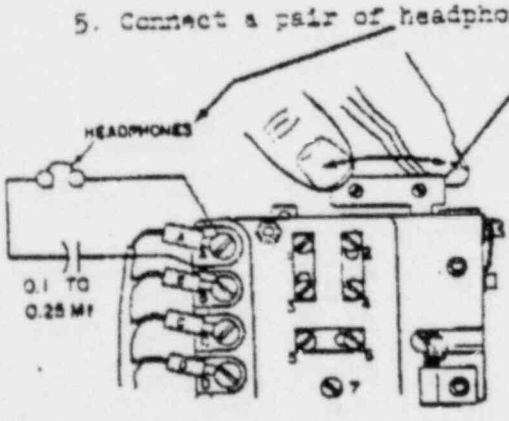


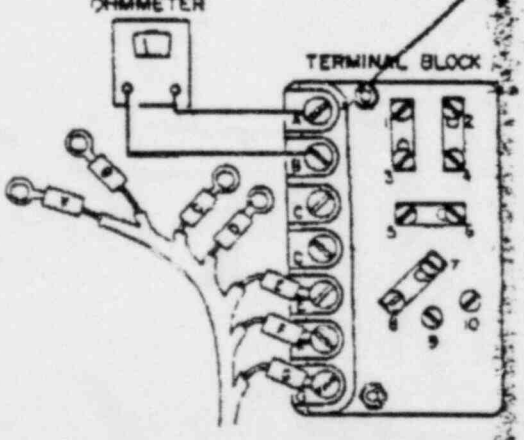
3. Remove link between terminals 2 and 1 or 2 and 4 (as applicable), and substitute a milliammeter to read output current.



4. Read the milliammeter. If the current reading is high (above 50 ma), proceed to Step 5. If the current reading is low (below 10 ma), momentarily short terminals E and F on terminal block. If the current goes upscale, proceed to Step 5. If the current remains low, remove span links 1 through 6 on terminal block to check the force-motor resistance. The force-motor resistance should read 131 ohms between terminals 1 and 3, and 42 ohms between terminals 4 and 5. If readings are correct, reconnect span links on terminal block and proceed to Step 5. If readings are not correct, replace force-motor.

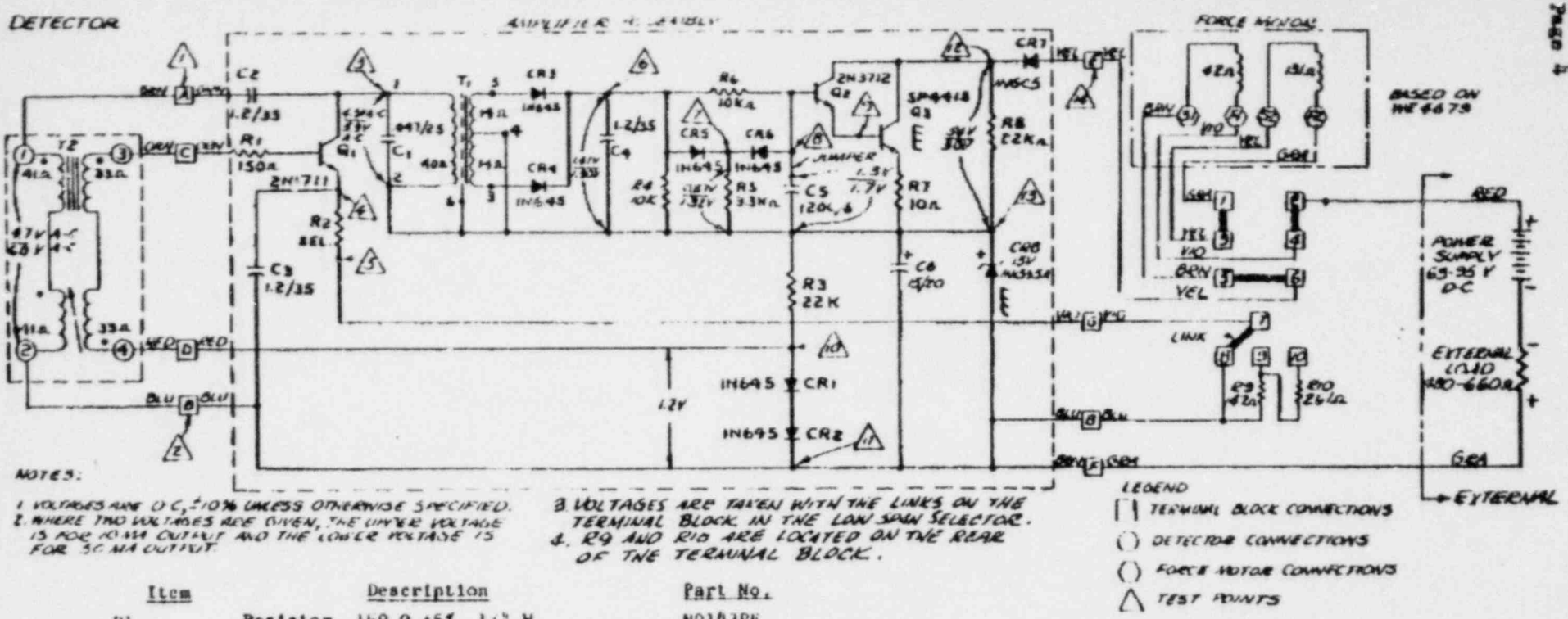
5. Connect a pair of headphones to terminals A and B with capacitor in series. Slowly move the detector from one extreme position to the other by pushing the counterweight as shown at left. At some point a 4000-cycle tone should be heard. If a 4000-cycle tone is heard, proceed to Step 6. If the cycle tone is not heard, disconnect A, B, C, and D on terminal block to check detector resistance. The detector resistance should read 22 ohms between terminals A and B, and 66 ohms between terminals C and D. If readings are correct, reconnect leads on terminal block and proceed to Step 6. If readings are not correct, replace detector.





Note: If a pair of headphones is not available, an a-c voltmeter may be used to check oscillator. When the oscillator is operating, 2 to 10 volts a-c is present. This method, however, is not as sensitive as the headphone method.

6. Replace amplifier if spare is available. If amplifier is not available, then proceed to Amplifier Servicing on Page 5.



NOTES:

1. VOLTAGES ARE D C, ±10% UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
2. WHERE TWO VOLTAGES ARE GIVEN, THE UPPER VOLTAGE IS FOR 20 MA OUTPUT AND THE LOWER VOLTAGE IS FOR 50 MA OUTPUT.
3. VOLTAGES ARE TAKEN WITH THE LINKS ON THE TERMINAL BLOCK IN THE LOW SPAN SELECTOR.
4. R9 AND R10 ARE LOCATED ON THE REAR OF THE TERMINAL BLOCK.

Item	Description	Part No.
R1	Resistor, 150 Ω ±5%, 1/4 W	N0143PE
R2	Resistor, between 562 and 787 Ω	Selected
R3	Resistor, 22 kΩ ±5%, 1/4 W	N0143TX
R4, R6	Resistors, 10 kΩ ±5%, 1/4 W	N128NP
R5	Resistor, 3.3 kΩ ±5%, 1/4 W	N120ZL
R7	Resistor, 10 Ω ±5%, 1/4 W	Q100AE
R8	Resistor, 22 kΩ ±5%, 1/2 W	N110CB
R9	Resistor, 147 Ω ±1%, 1/8 W	E0142LS
R10	Resistor, 261 Ω ±1%, 1/8 W	E0142NB
C1	Capacitor, 0.047 µF, 50 volts	N0143SW
C2, C3, C4	Capacitors, 1.2 µF, 35 volts	N119MB
C5	Capacitor, 1200 µF, 6 volts	N0141MP
C6	Capacitor, 15 µF, 20 volts	N128ER
CR1-CR7	Diodes, Type 1N645	N109EZ
CR8	Diode, Zener, Type 1N29[illegible] (15 V)	N0257EN
Q1	Transistor, Type 2N1711	N131BP
Q2	Transistor, Type 2N3712	N0141MC
Q3	Transistor, Type SP4415	N0148MB
T1	Transformer	N0143PY
T2	Detector Assembly	N0138MX
--	Amplifier Assembly	N0143SY
--	Terminal block Assembly	N0148SL
	Flex Tape (rear of terminal block)	N0148SK
Force Motor Assembly**		
	For E11AH, E11DM, E11GH, E11GN	N0148SM
	For E11AL, E11AM, E13P, E13V, E17	N0148SN
	For E13T (50, 80, & 100 mm; 2, 3, & 4 in sizes)	N0148SN
	For E13T (15, 25 mm; 1/2, 1 in sizes)	N0148PY

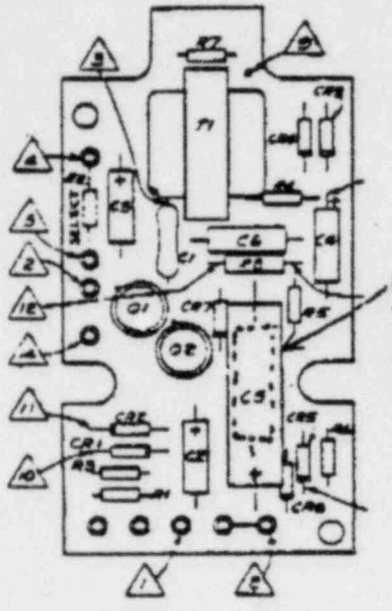
TABLE I

SPAN* SELECTION	LINK ARRANGEMENT (on terminal block)			
HIGH	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-10
MEDIUM	1-2	3-5	4-6	7-9
LOW	1-3	2-4	5-6	7-8

* To determine the range of the Span Selection, refer to the specific instruction for the instrument involved.

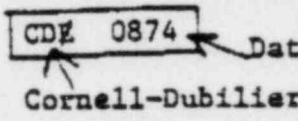
** Force Motor Assembly includes Detector Assembly and Terminal Block Assembly.

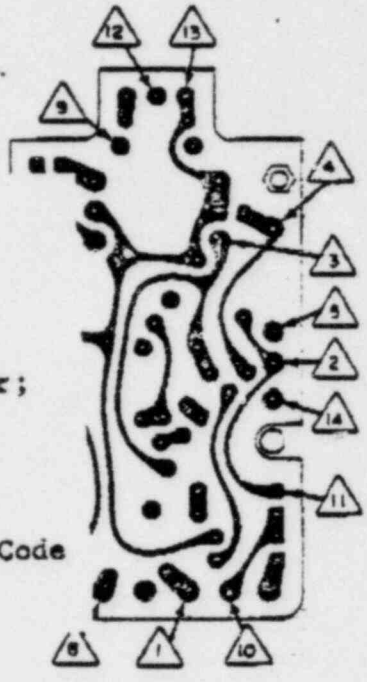
Amplifier Servicing



Amplifier Assembly

Capacitor
Look for Cornell-Dubilier; smaller than component shown. Identified by code in form TX-65-XXXX, or





Amplifier Circuit Board

Note: The schematic on Page 4, the component assembly and the circuit board (shown above) are to be used in conjunction with the following procedure.

1. Remove amplifier cover. The amplifier should still be connected to transmitter with power applied.

2. Measure the d-c voltage between test points 12 (-) and 13 (+) on amplifier circuit board as shown above. This voltage should be approximately 15 volts d-c and should be essentially constant regardless of output current variations.

If this voltage is not correct, check components C2, C6, R3, R8, and CR7. If these components are found to be operable, replace Zener diode CR8.

3. Check output current by manually moving the counterweight as shown in Step 5 of Page 3. If current is not correct, check the 4000-cycle tone with headphones, as shown in Step 5 of Page 3. If 4000-cycle tone is present, proceed to Step 4.

If 4000-cycle tone is not present, check the voltage between test points 12 (+) and 11 (-). If this voltage is not correct, check diodes CR1 and CR2 and capacitor C3 to determine if defective. Check continuity of transistor Q1 emitter circuit between test points 4 and 10. (Note that emitter circuit goes to terminal block before returning to test point 10.)

If all the above components are functioning, check the primary of T1. If primary is not shorted or open, replace Q1.

Note: If Q1 is replaced, it is necessary to reselect the value of R2. See Page 6. Check again for the 4000-cycle tone.

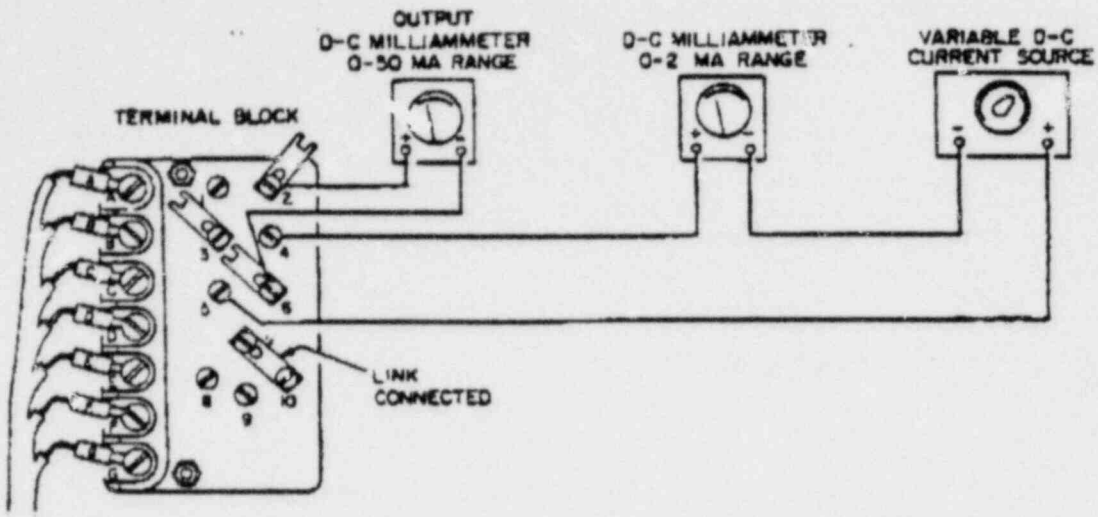
4. Check the voltages between test points 5 (+), 7 (+), and 6 (+) with respect to 13 (-). If voltages are correct, proceed to Step 5. If voltages are incorrect, check components C4 and C5. If these components are operable, check CR3, CR4, CR5, CR6, R4, R5, and R6.

5. Check Q2 and Q3 by applying a battery voltage of 1.5 volts at test points 9 (+) and 13 (-). If output does not change, replace Q3. If output changes, replace Q2.

6. If the transmitter still does not function properly, return the amplifier to The Foxboro Company for repairs.

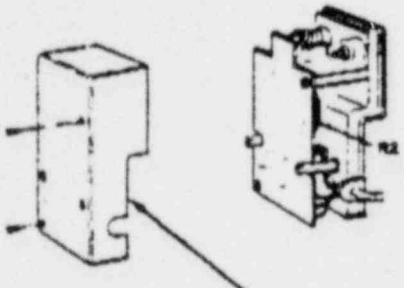
Amplifier Calibration

The following procedure is required when transistor Q1 is replaced or resistor R2 has changed in value.

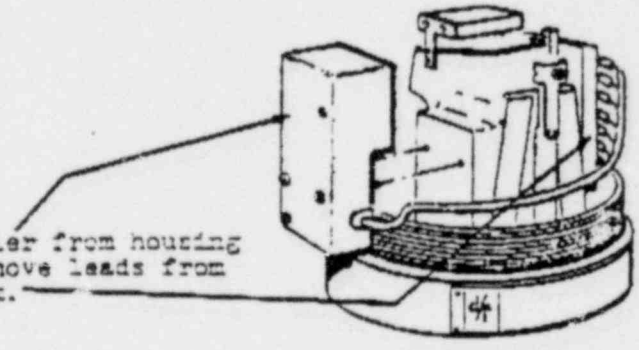


Note: If a Foxboro Current Calibrator is used as the variable d-c current source, set the Function switch for 0.4 to 2.0 ma OUT and add a 2.5K resistor in series with one output lead.

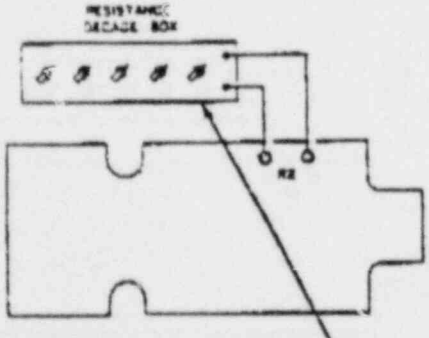
1. Make connections as shown above. The transmitter is connected to its normal power supply and external load.



3. Remove amplifier cover.

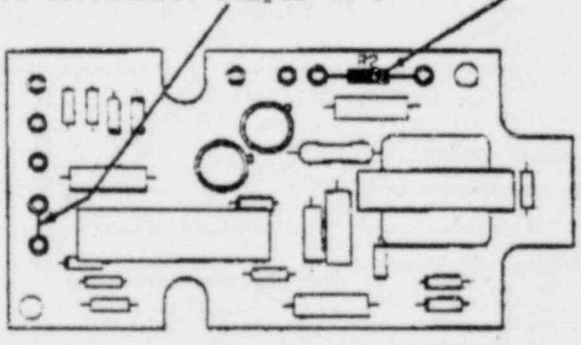


2. Remove amplifier from housing but do not remove leads from terminal block.



5. Connect a resistance decade box in place of R2. Adjust decade box for 600 ohms.

4. Remove from board assembly resistor R2 and disconnect jumper "C".

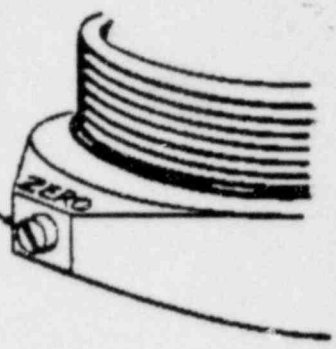


6. Apply power to transmitter.

7. Adjust the variable current source for 0.4 ±0.004 ma.

Amplifier Calibration (continued)

8. Read output milliammeter. Adjust the zero screw on transmitter until meter reads 10 ±0.8 ma.



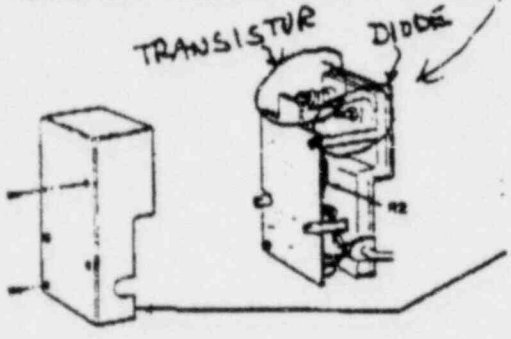
9. Adjust the variable current source for 2 ±0.004 ma

10. Read output milliammeter, It should read 90 ±0.8 ma. If output reads low, decrease the resistance on the decade box; if output reads high, increase the resistance on the decade box.

11. Repeat Steps 7 through 10 until output reads correctly.

12. Remove power to transmitter.

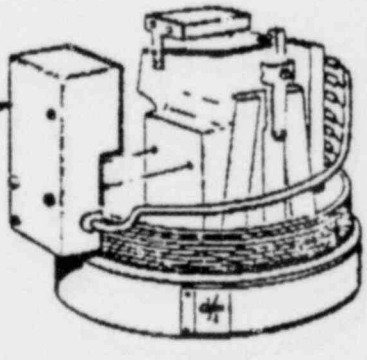
13. Determine the value of resistance fr the decade box. Select a resistor w this value and connect across R2 ter



Transistor and diode check leads for insulation. If color is clear or single layer white, it is teflon and should be replaced.

If white cover over a braid, if it is polysulfone, the correct material.

15. Install amplifier on transmitter housing.



16. Replace links on terminal block to original position.

17. Recalibrate instrument to desired range.

Attachment 3
IE Circular 81-06
April 14, 1981

RECENTLY ISSUED
IE CIRCULARS

Circular No.	Subject	Date of Issue	Issued to
81-04	(Not yet issued)		
81-05	Self Aligning Rod End Bushings for Pipe Supports	3/3/81	All holders of a power reactor OL or CP
81-03	Inoperable Seismic Monitoring Instruments	3/2/81	All holders of a power reactor OL or CP
81-02	Performance of NRC-Licensed Individuals While on Duty	2/9/81	All holders of a power, test, or research reactor OL or CP
81-01	Design Problems Involving Indicating Pushbutton Switches Manufactured by Honeywell, Incorporated	1/23/81	All holders of a power reactor OL or CP
80-25	Case Histories of Radiography Events	12/5/80	All holders of a radiography license
80-24	AECL Teletherapy Unit Malfunctions	12/2/80	All holders of a teletherapy license
80-23	Potential Defects in Beloit Power Systems Emergency Generators	10/31/80	All holders of a power reactor OL or CP
80-22	Confirmation of Employee Qualifications	10/2/80	All holders of a power reactor OL or CP
80-21	Regulation of Refueling Crews	9/10/80	All holders of a power reactor OL or CP
80-20	Changes in Safe-Slab Tank Dimensions	8/21/80	All holders of a Part 50 or Part 70 Fuel Facility License
80-19	Noncompliance with Licensee Requirements	8/26/80	All holders of a medical license