

The Light company

Houston Lighting & Power P.O. Box 1700 Houston, Texas 77001 (713) 228-9211

DL
Action

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2/16

Docket

August 14, 1984
ST-HL-AE-1119
File Number: G25

Mr. Harold R. Denton
Director, Office of Nuclear
Reactor Regulation
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555

Dear Mr. Denton:

South Texas Project
Units 1 & 2
Docket Nos. STN 50-498, STN 50-499
Pollution Control Bond In Furtherance Certificate
Matagorda County Navigation District Number 1
Pollution Control Revenue Bonds, Series 1984

Houston Lighting & Power Company as managing partner and on behalf of the owners of undivided interests, as listed in the attached draft Certificate, intends to issue pollution control revenue bonds in order to help finance certain facilities which are in furtherance of the purpose of abating or controlling atmospheric pollutants or contaminants, water pollutants, solid and sanitary waste. Paragraphs 1 through 4 and paragraph 10 of Exhibit A (General Description of Facilities) to the attached draft Certificate are included since the NRC is the agency under which nuclear plant licensing jurisdiction resides. These paragraphs describe largely required features under the jurisdiction of other agencies; however, NRC as licensing agency ensures that these features have the appropriate agency approval prior to license issuance.

In order to meet requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, relating to the issuance of such tax-exempt pollution control revenue bonds, Houston Lighting & Power Company respectfully requests that the Commission review the attached draft "In Furtherance" Certificate, make any necessary modifications and return a signed Certificate to this office by September 15, 1984. This matter has been discussed with Mr. B. K. Singh of your staff.

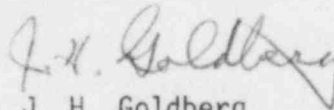
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Your assistance in this matter is greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,



J. H. Goldberg
Vice President
Nuclear Engineering and Construction

LJK/mg

Attachment A Draft Certificate, South Texas Project Electric Generating Station, Units 1 and 2, Pollution Control Facilities

Attachment B Exhibit A, General Description of the Facilities

cc:

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DRAFT
CERTIFICATE
SOUTH TEXAS PROJECT ELECTRIC GENERATING STATION
UNITS 1 AND 2

POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITIES

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the NRC) hereby certifies as follows:

(a) that it has examined Exhibit A attached hereto which is entitled "General Description of the Facilities" and which describes certain facilities which have been constructed, are under construction or are to be constructed at the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station - Units 1 and 2, a nuclear electric power generating plant located in Matagorda County, Texas, undivided interests in which plant are owned by Houston Lighting & Power Company, Central Power and Light Company, the City of Austin, Texas and the City of San Antonio, Texas, acting by and through the City Public Service Board of San Antonio, Texas.

(b) that facilities described in paragraphs 1 through 8 of Exhibit A, as designed, are in furtherance of the purpose of abating or controlling atmospheric pollutants or contaminants or water pollutants; facilities described in paragraph 9 of Exhibit A, as designed, are in furtherance of the purpose of abating or controlling solid waste; and the facility described in paragraph 10 of Exhibit A, as designed, is in furtherance of the purpose of abating or controlling sanitary waste resulting from the generation of electricity at the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station - Units 1 and 2.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Dated at Washington, D. C.

this day of

EXHIBIT A

General Description of the Facilities

The facilities consist of the following systems at the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station - Units 1 and 2 (the "Project") and, in each case, include functionally related and subordinate machinery and equipment.

1. CHEMICAL WASTE SYSTEM. The chemical waste system collects nonradioactive chemical wastes from various areas of the plant which are treated in an equalization basin and/or neutralization basins. The system includes collection piping, sumps, storage tanks for acid and caustic, pumps, controls and related mechanical and electrical equipment.
2. METAL CLEANING WASTE SYSTEM. The metal cleaning waste water system collects nonradioactive waste water from start-up flushes, chemical cleaning, backwashes and blowdown. The waste water is retained in organic, inorganic and neutralization basins. The system includes equipment to feed chemicals and coagulate, precipitate, clarify, thicken, filter and dewater the waste and sludge. The system also includes collection piping, sumps, storage tanks for lime, acid and polymer, pumps, controls and other related mechanical and electrical equipment.
3. OILY WASTE SYSTEM. The oily waste system collects for processing and offsite disposal, nonradioactive waste oil from nonradioactive areas where oil may be present. The system includes drains, sumps, collection piping, oil/water separators, storage tanks, chemical feed equipment and related mechanical and electrical equipment.
4. COOLING WATER RESERVOIR SYSTEM. The cooling water reservoir includes a 7,000 acre closed cycle reservoir to dissipate waste heat to the atmosphere. The system includes a river make-up water facility, pipelines to the reservoir, the reservoir, blowdown pipeline to the river and a spillway blowdown structure. The system also includes related mechanical and electrical equipment.
5. GASEOUS WASTE PROCESSING SYSTEMS. The gaseous waste processing systems provide collection, processing and control of the release of potentially radioactive gases generated within each unit so that offsite exposure is kept as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA). High activity gases containing primarily krypton and xenon are contained in hydrogen, nitrogen and hydrogen/nitrogen vent gases from various sources. The gases are cooled and passed through a moisture separator, charcoal delay tank and a particulate air filter before being released. The systems also include related monitoring, mechanical and electrical equipment.

6. REACTOR HEAD DEGASSING SYSTEMS. The reactor head degassing systems remove radioactive gases, released into each reactor coolant system free space from the primary coolant, prior to reactor head removal during refueling operations. The purged gases pass through a moisture separator prior to being compressed and stored for six months to allow for decay of short-lived isotopes. The stored gases may then be passed through the gaseous waste processing system. The reactor head degassing systems include separators, compressors, monitors, piping and related mechanical, electrical equipment and instrumentation.

7. LIQUID RADWASTE PROCESSING SYSTEMS. The liquid radwaste processing systems of each unit will collect low level radioactive liquid waste from various floor and equipment drains, liquid discharged from the boron recycle system and radioactive liquid wastes from the regeneration of condensate polishing demineralizer resins. The liquid waste is passed through filters, demineralizers and evaporators before being transferred to other systems for further processing. The systems include feed and monitor tanks, sampling and monitoring equipment, collection piping and related mechanical and electrical equipment.

8. BORON RECYCLE SYSTEMS. The boron recycle system of each unit treats radioactive boron from the reactor coolant systems. The processed liquid is then either returned to the reactor make-up water storage tanks or processed further in the liquid radwaste processing system for disposal. Each units' boron recycle system contains pumps, tanks, filters, demineralizers, evaporators, drains, piping and related mechanical and electrical equipment.

9. SOLID WASTE PROCESSING SYSTEMS. The solid waste processing system of each unit provides for the solidification and packaging of radioactive waste generated by many sources including spent demineralizer resins, evaporator concentrates, exhausted liquid and air filter elements, miscellaneous dry wastes and various sludges and slurries. The waste is mixed with cement and fed into steel containers or drums. The systems include collection, treatment, storage, mixing, transfer and container filling equipment as well as equipment for the mechanical handling of the filled containers. The system will also include related controls, instruments and mechanical and electrical equipment.

10. SANITARY WASTE SYSTEM. The sanitary waste system provides for the collection and treatment of sanitary waste. The sewage waste water undergoes extended aeration, clarification, and chlorination. The sanitary waste system consists of collection piping, pump, sumps, activated sludge sewage treatment unit and related mechanical and electrical equipment.