

Docket Nos.: STN 50-498/499

OCT 11 1984

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Docket File STN 50-498/499
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Mr. G. W. Oprea, Jr.
Executive Vice President
Houston Lighting and Power Company
P. O. Box 1700
Houston, Texas 77001

In the Matter of
Houston Lighting and Power Company
(South Texas Project Units 1 and 2) et al.
Docket Nos. STN 50-498/499

Dear Mr. Oprea:

By letters dated August 14, 1984 and October 1, 1984, your Mr. J. H. Goldberg requested on behalf of the Houston Lighting and Power Company, Central Power and Light Company, the City of Austin, Texas, and the City of San Antonio, Texas, that our office issue a Certification of Pollution Control Facilities for the South Texas Project, Units 1 and 2 for certain facilities which are described in Exhibit A to the request.

The staff has reviewed the request. Based on the review, we are satisfied that the portions of South Texas Project for which NRC certification was requested are "pollution control facilities." Accordingly, the enclosed certificate has been executed.

Copies of the request and this response will be available for inspection at the Local Public Document Room (Bay City Library, 1900 5th Street, Bay City, Texas 77414) and at the Commission's Public Document Room at 1717 H Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Sincerely,

E. Case for

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Enclosure:
As stated

cc: See next page
*See previous concurrence.

DL:LB#3*
GWKnighton
10/05/84

NRR
ED:SA
10/11/84
NRR:DIR
HDenton
10/11/84

DL:LB#3	DL:LB#3	EHEB*	OELD*	DL:AD/L*	DL:DIR*	NRR:DIR
JLee/ch	VNerses	RSamworth		TMNovak	DGEisenhut	HDenton
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South Texas

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Mr. Lanny Sinkin
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UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

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, 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 ("the Owners").

(b) that except as noted under (c) below, facilities described in Exhibit A, as designed, are in furtherance of the purpose of abating or controlling atmospheric pollutants or contaminants or water pollution resulting from the generation of electricity at the South Texas Project Electric Generating Station - Units 1 and 2.

(c) that with respect to the Cooling Water Reservoir System and the Boron Recycle Systems in Exhibit A, it has been represented to the NRC by the Owners that the part of the total cost of these two systems attributable to controlling atmospheric or water pollutants will be determined in accordance with methods approved by the Internal Revenue Service in establishing the cost to be financed through pollution control revenue bonds.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Dated at Bethesda, Maryland,
this 17th day of October, 1984.

Attachment:
Exhibit A

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.

CERTIFICATE
SOUTH TEXAS PROJECT ELECTRIC GENERATING STATION
UNITS 1 AND 2

POLLUTION CONTROL FACILITIES

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For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Dated at Bethesda, Maryland,
this day of October, 1984.

Attachment:
Exhibit A

*See previous concurrence.

EHEB*
RBallard
10/5/84

DL:LB#3	DL:LR#3	OELD*	DL:LB#3*	DL:AD/L*	DL:DIR*	NRB	NRB
JLee/yt	VNerses	Jackel	GWKnighton	TMNovak	DGEisenhut	ECase	HRDenton
10/ /84	10/ /84	10/5/84	10/5/84	10/9/84	10/9/84	10/11/84	10/11/84

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