Florida Power
CORPORATION
Crystal River Unit 3
Docket No. 50-302
Operating License No. DPR-72

August 30, 1999
3F0899-22

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Attention: Document Control Desk
Washington, DC 20555-0001

Subject: Report Required by Environmental Protection Plan

Dear Sir:

The Crystal River Unit 3 (CR-3) Environmental Protection Plan (EPP), Appendix B of the CR-3 Operating License, establishes reporting requirements related to the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit. The EPP, Section 3.2, Item 1, requires that violations of the NPDES permit be reported to the NRC by submittal of copies of the reports provided to the permitting agency (State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection.)

An exceedence of the thermal effluent discharge limit occurred on July 14, 1999. A copy of the addendum to the NPDES Monthly Discharge Report describing the exceedence is attached.

There are no new regulatory commitments made in this submittal.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Mr. Sid Powell, Manager, Nuclear Licensing at (352) 563-4883.

Sincerely,

SL Bernhoft

S. L. Bernhoft
Director, Nuclear Regulatory Affairs

SLB/smg

Attachment

cc: Regional Administrator, Region II
Senior Resident Inspector
NRR Project Manager

IE23

ADDENDUM 1
Crystal River Units 1, 2 & 3
NPDES Permit FL0000159-001-IW1S
July 1999

The thermal effluent discharge data recorded for outfalls D-011, D-012 and D-013 (once-through cooling outfalls for units 1, 2 & 3) indicated an exceedance of the three-hour rolling average temperature limit of 96.5 °F. The temperature recorded was 99.0°F. This exceedance was a result of the accidental loss of the Helper Cooling Towers, which is explained in greater detail below.

At approximately 11:30 AM on July 14, 1999, the transformer providing power to the cooling tower pumps failed. This failure caused the cooling towers to trip off-line. Crystal River personnel immediately began corrective actions to return the facility to within temperature limits. These actions included reducing load on Units 1 and 2 concurrent with beginning the repairs to the electrical system providing power to the cooling tower pumps. The load reductions caused the temperature measured at the Point of Discharge (POD) to begin trending downward. At approximately 4:00 PM the first cooling tower was returned to service. The second tower was also returned to service within 30 minutes of the first tower. With the combination of load reduction and two cooling towers operating, the POD temperature returned to within permit limits at approximately 5:30 PM. No further malfunctions have occurred to date.