

August 28, 2000

Mr. Craig G. Anderson  
Vice President, Operations ANO  
Entergy Operations, Inc.  
1448 S. R. 333  
Russellville, AR 72801

SUBJECT: ARKANSAS NUCLEAR ONE, UNIT NO. 2 - ISSUANCE OF AMENDMENT RE:  
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION CHANGES INVOLVING ACTIONS  
ASSOCIATED WITH INOPERABLE CONTROL ROOM EMERGENCY  
VENTILATION AND COOLING SYSTEMS DURING MOVEMENT OF  
IRRADIATED FUEL (TAC NO. MA8106)

Dear Mr. Anderson:

The Commission has issued the enclosed Amendment No. 219 to Facility Operating License No. NPF-6 for Arkansas Nuclear One, Unit No. 2 (ANO-2). This amendment consists of changes to the Technical Specifications (TSs) in response to your application dated January 27, 2000.

The amendment revises the TSs by providing actions associated with inoperable control room emergency ventilation or cooling systems during movement of irradiated fuel during shutdown modes of operation, when the allowed outage times associated with these systems are not met.

A copy of our related Safety Evaluation is also enclosed. The Notice of Issuance will be included in the Commission's next biweekly *Federal Register* notice.

Sincerely,

/RA by Robert A Gramm for/  
Thomas W. Alexion, Project Manager, Section 1  
Project Directorate IV & Decommissioning  
Division of Licensing Project Management  
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Docket No. 50-368

Enclosures:

1. Amendment No. 219 to NPF-6

2. Safety Evaluation

cc w/encls: See next page

Accession No.:

DISTRIBUTION

PUBLIC

PDIV-1 RF

RidsNrrDripRtsb (WBeckner)

RidsNrrDlpmPdiv (SRichards)

RidsOgcRp

RidsAcrsAcnwMailCenter

G.Hill(2)

RidsNrrDlpmPdivLpdiv1 (RGramm)

\*no substantive change from SE input

RidsNrrPMTAlexion

RidsNrrLADJohnson

H. Walker

RidsRgn4MailCenter (KBrockman)

L.Hurley,RIV

D. Bujol,RIV

OFFICE	PDIV-1/PM	PDIV-1/LA	SPLB/BC	OGC	PDIV-1/SC
NAME	TAlexion	DJohnson	JHannon*	ARH	RGramm
DATE	8/15/00	8/11/00	08/09/00	8/21/00	8/28/00

DOCUMENT NAME: G:\PDIV-1\ANO2\AMDA8106.wpd

OFFICIAL RECORD COPY

Arkansas Nuclear One

cc:

Executive Vice President  
& Chief Operating Officer  
Entergy Operations, Inc.  
P. O. Box 31995  
Jackson, MS 39286-1995

Vice President, Operations Support  
Entergy Operations, Inc.  
P. O. Box 31995  
Jackson, MS 39286-1995

Director, Division of Radiation  
Control and Emergency Management  
Arkansas Department of Health  
4815 West Markham Street, Slot 30  
Little Rock, AR 72205-3867

Wise, Carter, Child & Caraway  
P. O. Box 651  
Jackson, MS 39205

Winston & Strawn  
1400 L Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20005-3502

Manager, Rockville Nuclear Licensing  
Framatone Technologies  
1700 Rockville Pike, Suite 525  
Rockville, MD 20852

Senior Resident Inspector  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
P. O. Box 310  
London, AR 72847

Regional Administrator, Region IV  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
611 Ryan Plaza Drive, Suite 400  
Arlington, TX 76011-8064

County Judge of Pope County  
Pope County Courthouse  
Russellville, AR 72801



UNITED STATES  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

ENTERGY OPERATIONS, INC.

DOCKET NO. 50-368

ARKANSAS NUCLEAR ONE, UNIT NO. 2

AMENDMENT TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE

Amendment No. 219  
License No. NPF-6

1. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has found that:
  - A. The application for amendment by Entergy Operations, Inc. (the licensee), dated January 27, 2000, complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and the Commission's rules and regulations set forth in 10 CFR Chapter I;
  - B. The facility will operate in conformity with the application, the provisions of the Act, and the rules and regulations of the Commission;
  - C. There is reasonable assurance (i) that the activities authorized by this amendment can be conducted without endangering the health and safety of the public, and (ii) that such activities will be conducted in compliance with the Commission's regulations;
  - D. The issuance of this license amendment will not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public; and
  - E. The issuance of this amendment is in accordance with 10 CFR Part 51 of the Commission's regulations and all applicable requirements have been satisfied.

2. Accordingly, the license is amended by changes to the Technical Specifications as indicated in the attachment to this license amendment, and paragraph 2.C.(2) of Facility Operating License No. NPF-6 is hereby amended to read as follows:

2. Technical Specifications

The Technical Specifications contained in Appendix A, as revised through Amendment No. 219 , are hereby incorporated in the license. The licensee shall operate the facility in accordance with the Technical Specifications.

3. The license amendment is effective as of its date of issuance and shall be implemented within 30 days from the date of issuance.

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION



Robert A. Gramm, Chief, Section 1  
Project Directorate IV & Decommissioning  
Division of Licensing Project Management  
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Attachment: Changes to the Technical  
Specifications

Date of Issuance: August 28, 2000

219

ATTACHMENT TO LICENSE AMENDMENT NO.

FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. NPF-6

DOCKET NO. 50-368

Replace the following pages of the Appendix A Technical Specifications with the attached revised pages. The revised pages are identified by amendment number and contain marginal lines indicating the areas of change.

Remove

3/4 7-17  
3/4 7-18  
3/4 7-19  
3/4 7-20  
3/4 7-21  
B 3/4 7-5

Insert

3/4 7-17  
3/4 7-18  
3/4 7-19  
---  
---  
B 3/4 7-5

3/4.7.6 CONTROL ROOM EMERGENCY VENTILATION AND AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

- 3.7.6.1 Two independent control room emergency ventilation and air conditioning systems shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: MODES 1, 2, 3, 4, or during handling of irradiated fuel.

ACTION:

MODES 1, 2, 3, and 4

- a. With one control room emergency air conditioning system inoperable, restore the inoperable system to OPERABLE status within 30 days or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours.
- b. With one control room emergency ventilation system inoperable, restore the inoperable system to OPERABLE status within 7 days or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours.
- c. With one control room emergency air conditioning system and one control room emergency ventilation system inoperable, restore the inoperable control room emergency ventilation system to OPERABLE status within 7 days and restore the inoperable control room emergency air conditioning system to OPERABLE status within 30 days or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours.

During Handling of Irradiated Fuel

- d. With one control room emergency air conditioning system inoperable, restore the inoperable system to OPERABLE status within 30 days or immediately place the OPERABLE system in operation; otherwise, suspend all activities involving the handling of irradiated fuel. The provisions of Specification 3.0.4 are not applicable.
- e. With one control room emergency ventilation system inoperable, restore the inoperable system to OPERABLE status within 7 days or immediately place the control room in the emergency recirc mode of operation; otherwise, suspend all activities involving the handling of irradiated fuel. The provisions of Specification 3.0.4 are not applicable.
- f. With one control room emergency air conditioning system and one control room emergency ventilation system inoperable:
  1. restore the inoperable control room emergency ventilation system to OPERABLE status within 7 days or immediately place the control room in the emergency recirc mode of operation, and
  2. restore the inoperable control room emergency air conditioning system to OPERABLE status within 30 days or immediately place the OPERABLE system in operation;
  3. otherwise, suspend all activities involving the handling of irradiated fuel.
  4. The provisions of Specification 3.0.4 are not applicable.
- g. With both control room emergency air conditioning systems or both control room emergency ventilation systems inoperable, immediately suspend all activities involving the handling of irradiated fuel.

## PLANT SYSTEMS

### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

---

4.7.6.1.1 Each control room emergency air conditioning system shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

- a. At least once per 31 days on a STAGGERED TEST BASIS by:
  - 1. Starting each unit from the control room, and
  - 2. Verifying that each unit operates for at least 1 hour and maintains the control room air temperature  $\leq 84^{\circ}\text{F D.B.}$
- b. At least once per 18 months by verifying a system flow rate of  $9900 \text{ cfm} \pm 10\%$ .

4.7.6.1.2 Each control room emergency air filtration system shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

- a. At least once per 31 days on a STAGGERED TEST BASIS by initiating, from the control room, flow through the HEPA filters and charcoal adsorbers and verifying that the system operates for at least 15 minutes.
- b. At least once per 18 months or (1) after any structural maintenance on the HEPA filter or charcoal adsorber housings, or (2) following painting, fire or chemical release in any ventilation zone communicating with the system by:
  - 1. Verifying that the cleanup system satisfies the in-place testing acceptance criteria and uses the test procedures of Regulatory Positions C.5.a, C.5.c and C.5.d of Regulatory Guide 1.52, Revision 2, March 1978, and the system flow rate is  $2000 \text{ cfm} \pm 10\%$ .
  - 2. Verifying within 31 days after removal that a laboratory analysis of a representative carbon sample obtained in accordance with Regulatory Position C.6.b of Regulatory Guide 1.52, Revision 2, March 1978, meets the laboratory testing criteria of ASTM D3803-1989 when tested at  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  and 95% relative humidity for a methyl iodide penetration of:
    - a.  $\leq 2.5\%$  for 2 inch charcoal adsorber beds, or
    - b.  $\leq 0.5\%$  for 4 inch charcoal adsorber beds.
  - 3. Verifying a system flow rate of  $2000 \text{ cfm} \pm 10\%$  during system operation when tested in accordance with ANSI N510-1975.
- c. After every 720 hours of charcoal adsorber operation by verifying within 31 days after removal that a laboratory analysis of a representative carbon sample obtained in accordance with Regulatory Position C.6.b of Regulatory Guide 1.52, Revision 2, March 1978, meets the laboratory testing criteria of ASTM D3803-1989 when tested at  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$  and 95% relative humidity for a methyl iodide penetration of:
  - 1.  $\leq 2.5\%$  for 2 inch charcoal adsorber beds, or
  - 2.  $\leq 0.5\%$  for 4 inch charcoal adsorber beds.

PLANT SYSTEMS

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (continued)

- d. At least once per 18 months by:
  - 1. Verifying that the pressure drop across the combined HEPA filters and charcoal adsorber banks is  $< 6$  inches Water Gauge while operating the system at a flow rate of 2000 cfm  $\pm 10\%$ .
  - 2. Verifying that on a control room high radiation test signal, the system automatically isolates the control room within 10 seconds and switches into a recirculation mode of operation with flow through the HEPA filters and charcoal adsorber banks.
- e. After each complete or partial replacement of a HEPA filter bank by verifying that the HEPA filter banks remove  $\geq 99.95\%$  of the DOP when they are tested in-place in accordance with ANSI N510-1975 while operating the system at a flow rate of 2000 cfm  $\pm 10\%$ .
- f. After each complete or partial replacement of a charcoal adsorber bank by verifying that the charcoal adsorbers remove  $\geq 99.95\%$  of a halogenated hydrocarbon refrigerant test gas when they are tested in-place in accordance with ANSI N510-1975 while operating the system at a flow rate of 2000 cfm  $\pm 10\%$ .



3/4.7.6 CONTROL ROOM EMERGENCY VENTILATION AND AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM

The OPERABILITY of the control room emergency ventilation and air conditioning system ensures that 1) the ambient air temperature does not exceed the allowable temperature for continuous duty rating for the equipment and instrumentation cooled by this system and 2) the control room will remain habitable for operations personnel during and following all credible accident conditions. The OPERABILITY of this system in conjunction with control room design provisions is based on limiting the radiation exposure to personnel occupying the control room to 5 rem or less whole body, or its equivalent. This limitation is consistent with the requirements of General Design Criteria 19 of Appendix "A", 10 CFR 50.

Unit 1 and Unit 2 control rooms are a single environment for emergency ventilation and air conditioning concerns. Since the control room emergency ventilation and air conditioning equipment is shared between units, the plant status of both units must be considered when determining applicability of the specification.

Due to the unique situation of the shared emergency ventilation and air conditioning equipment, the components may be cross fed from the opposite unit per predetermined contingency actions/procedures. Unit 1 may take credit for operability of these systems when configured to achieve separation and independence regardless of normal power and/or service water configuration. This will be in accordance with pre-determined contingency actions/procedures.

The control room emergency ventilation system consists of two independent filter and fan trains, two independent actuation channels and the Control Room isolation dampers. The control room dampers isolate the control room within 10 seconds of receipt of a high radiation signal.

If the actuation signal can not start the emergency ventilation recirculation fan, operating the affected fan in the manual recirculation mode and isolating the control room isolation dampers provides the required design function of the control room emergency ventilation system to isolate the combined control rooms to ensure that the control rooms will remain habitable for operations personnel during and following accident conditions. This contingency action should be put in place immediately (within 1 hour) to fully satisfy the design functions of the control room emergency ventilation system.

The control room emergency air conditioning system (CREACS) provides temperature control for the control room following isolation of the control room. It is manually started from the Unit 2 Control Room. The CREACS consists of two independent and redundant trains that provide cooling of recirculated control room air. A cooling coil and a water cooled condensing unit are provided for each system to provide suitable temperature conditions in the control room for operating personnel and safety related control equipment.

With both trains of the control room emergency ventilation and/or emergency air conditioning inoperable, the function of the control room emergency air systems have been lost, requiring immediate action to place the unit in a condition where the specification does not apply.

The actions associated with the control room emergency ventilation and air conditioning systems ensure that the remaining train is OPERABLE, that no failures preventing automatic actuation will occur, and that any active failure will be readily detected. Fuel handling is suspended if neither train is OPERABLE or if the actions cannot be applied. Suspending fuel handling activities acts to place the unit in a condition that minimizes the accident risk. This does not preclude the movement of fuel assemblies to a safe position.



UNITED STATES  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

SAFETY EVALUATION BY THE OFFICE OF NUCLEAR REACTOR REGULATION

RELATED TO AMENDMENT NO. 219 TO

FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. NPF-6

ENTERGY OPERATIONS, INC.

ARKANSAS NUCLEAR ONE, UNIT NO. 2

DOCKET NO. 50-368

1.0 INTRODUCTION

By letter dated January 27, 2000, Entergy Operations, Inc. (the licensee), submitted a request for changes to the Arkansas Nuclear One, Unit No. 2 (ANO-2), Technical Specifications (TSs). The requested changes would revise the TSs by providing actions associated with inoperable control room emergency ventilation or cooling systems during movement of irradiated fuel during shutdown modes of operation, when the allowed outage times associated with these systems are not met.

2.0 BACKGROUND

The request will affect ANO-2 TS 3/4.7.6 "Control Room Emergency Ventilation And Air Conditioning System," (CREVACS) and its associated bases. Currently, operations during the handling of irradiated fuel are not consistent with the Revised Standard TSs (RSTS) and are not specifically addressed within the specification. The purpose of this request is to apply the requirements of the RSTS associated with CREVACS to the current ANO-2 TSs during the handling of irradiated fuel.

3.0 DISCUSSION

The control room ventilation system involves shared unit subsystems, one for Arkansas Nuclear One, Unit 1 (ANO-1) and another for ANO-2. Each subsystem includes a CREVACS. Air conditioning for both control rooms under isolated control room conditions is maintained by emergency air handling and condenser units located in the ANO-2 portion of the control room. The ANO-1 and ANO-2 control rooms are located adjacent to each other. The control panels and equipment are physically separated by glass doors to eliminate interaction between the ANO-1 and ANO-2 systems. The glass doors do not extend to the ceiling and are open at the top to allow the ventilation systems to be shared by the two control rooms, comprising a common control room ventilation envelope.

The Control Room Emergency Ventilation System (CREVS) is designed to reduce the potential control room operator dose from a radiological accident to within General Design Criterion (GDC) 19 limits. The CREVS consists of two redundant filter trains, both of which are located

outside the ANO-1 section of the control room. Each filter train includes a centrifugal fan, a roughing filter, a high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter, and a charcoal adsorber. In addition to recirculation and filtration of control room air, filtered outside makeup air is also provided to pressurize the control room in order to minimize unfiltered air in-leakage into the control room under isolated conditions. Dampers are also included, which act to isolate the control room from the normal ventilation system upon receipt of a high radiation or high chlorine signal.

The ANO-2 filter train is located in the ANO-1 Auxiliary Building. The ANO-2 filter train rated flow consists of recirculation air, taken from and returned to the control room envelope, and outside air drawn from the ANO-1 Auxiliary Building and supplied for control room makeup when the ANO-2 CREVS is placed in operation. After mixing, the recirculated air and makeup air flows for ANO-2 are filtered by a roughing filter, HEPA filter, and a 4-inch deep bed charcoal adsorber. The ANO-1 and ANO-2 emergency filter and fan unit trains are not equipped with heaters and are not designed to control the relative humidity of the ventilation flow stream.

The licensee stated that recently approved revisions to the CREVACS TSs for both ANO-1 and ANO-2 added additional applicability for CREVACS operability whenever the handling of irradiated fuel is in progress. However, actions required to be implemented upon CREVACS inoperability were addressed for plant conditions while in Modes 1, 2, 3, and 4. Actions to deal with such inoperability while handling irradiated fuel were not addressed. The licensee further states that, because the CREVACS must be available to protect control room operators from excessive radiation exposure should a fuel handling accident occur, appropriate actions need to be included within the TSs to address such inoperability when handling irradiated fuel.

#### 4.0 EVALUATION

The current TS actions associated with CREVACS inoperability in Modes 1, 2, 3, and 4 are consistent with those of the RSTS. However, the RSTS also require other actions while handling irradiated fuel in any plant mode. These other actions include placing the control room ventilation system in the emergency recirculating mode when the emergency ventilation system is not operable, and starting the remaining operable cooling system for inoperability associated only with the emergency cooling system. The application of these additional actions ensures that the remaining train is operable, that failures preventing automatic actuation will not occur, and that any active failure will be readily detected. For conditions where these actions cannot be applied, handling of irradiated fuel must be suspended. The suspension of handling of irradiated fuel is not intended to prevent the fuel assemblies from being placed in a safe position.

In the submittal dated January 27, 2000, the licensee explains that the actions associated with TS 3.7.6.1 have been divided into two separate categories: those required to be implemented during plant operation in Modes 1, 2, 3, or 4, and those required in any plant mode or condition whenever handling irradiated fuel is in progress. The licensee further indicates that because different allowable restoration periods are provided depending on the portion of the ventilation or cooling system that is operable, the same TS structure was used in the new section associated with handling irradiated fuel. The allowable restoration periods have not been changed. Instead, the actions required at the end of the restoration periods differ from those required in Modes 1, 2, 3, and 4.

The request will affect ANO-2 TS 3/4.7.6 "Control Room Emergency Ventilation And Air Conditioning System" and its associated bases, as follows:

Current 3/4.7.6 (in part)

3/4.7.6 CONTROL ROOM EMERGENCY VENTILATION AND AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

- 3.7.6.1 Two independent control room emergency ventilation and air conditioning systems shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: MODES 1, 2, 3, 4, and during handling of irradiated fuel.

ACTION:

- a. With one control room emergency air conditioning system inoperable, restore the inoperable system to OPERABLE status within 30 days or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours.
- b. With one control room emergency ventilation system inoperable, restore the inoperable system to OPERABLE status within 7 days or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours.
- c. With one control room emergency air conditioning system and one control room emergency ventilation system inoperable, restore the inoperable control room emergency ventilation system to OPERABLE status within 7 days and restore the inoperable control room emergency air conditioning system to OPERABLE status within 30 days or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours.

Proposed 3/4.7.6 (in part)

3/4.7.6 CONTROL ROOM EMERGENCY VENTILATION AND AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

- 3.7.6.1 Two independent control room emergency ventilation and air conditioning systems shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: MODES 1, 2, 3, 4, or during handling of irradiated fuel.

ACTION:

MODES 1, 2, 3, and 4

- a. With one control room emergency air conditioning system inoperable, restore the inoperable system to OPERABLE status within 30 days or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours.

- b. With one control room emergency ventilation system inoperable, restore the inoperable system to OPERABLE status within 7 days or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours.
- c. With one control room emergency air conditioning system and one control room emergency ventilation system inoperable, restore the inoperable control room emergency ventilation system to OPERABLE status within 7 days and restore the inoperable control room emergency air conditioning system to OPERABLE status within 30 days or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours.

During Handling of Irradiated Fuel

- d. With one control room emergency air conditioning system inoperable, restore the inoperable system to OPERABLE status within 30 days or immediately place the OPERABLE system in operation; otherwise, suspend all activities involving the handling of irradiated fuel. The provisions of Specification 3.0.4 are not applicable.
- e. With one control room emergency ventilation system inoperable, restore the inoperable system to OPERABLE status within 7 days or immediately place the control room in the emergency recirc mode of operation; otherwise, suspend all activities involving the handling of irradiated fuel. The provisions of Specification 3.0.4 are not applicable.
- f. With one control room emergency air conditioning system and one control room emergency ventilation system inoperable:
  - 1. restore the inoperable control room emergency ventilation system to OPERABLE status within 7 days or immediately place the control room in the emergency recirc mode of operation, and
  - 2. restore the inoperable control room emergency air conditioning system to OPERABLE status within 30 days or immediately place the OPERABLE system in operation;
  - 3. otherwise, suspend all activities involving the handling of irradiated fuel.
  - 4. the provisions of Specification 3.0.4 are not applicable.
- g. With both control room emergency air conditioning systems or both control room emergency ventilation systems inoperable, immediately suspend all activities involving the handling of irradiated fuel.

In addition to these proposed changes, the Bases of TS 3/4.7.6 "Control Room Emergency Ventilation and Air Conditioning System," will be changed by adding the following statement, "The actions associated with the control room emergency ventilation air conditioning systems ensure that the remaining train is OPERABLE, that no failures preventing automatic actuation will occur, and that any active failure will be readily detected. Fuel handling is suspended if neither train is OPERABLE or if the actions cannot be applied. Suspending fuel handling

activities acts to place the unit in a condition that minimizes the accident risk. This does not preclude the movement of fuel assemblies to a safe position.”

## 5.0 EVALUATION SUMMARY

In the licensee's submittal dated January 27, 2000, the licensee asserts that indefinite operation is possible in Modes 5, 6, or defueled during the handling of irradiated fuel when one train of CREVACS is inoperable. The staff finds that, as a result of the proposed changes, this assertion is correct. The staff also agrees with the licensee's assertion that the application of these changes ensures that failures preventing automatic operation will be prevented, that the remaining train is operable, and that any active failure will be readily detected. The CREVS is designed to reduce the potential control room operator dose from a radiological accident to within the GDC 19 limits. The staff finds that the proposed changes do not have a negative impact on this design and, as a result of its review and assessment the staff also finds that the proposed changes are within regulatory guidelines and are acceptable.

## 6.0 STATE CONSULTATION

In accordance with the Commission's regulations, the Arkansas State official was notified of the proposed issuance of the amendment. The State official had no comments.

## 7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATION

The amendment changes a requirement with respect to installation or use of a facility component located within the restricted area as defined in 10 CFR Part 20. The NRC staff has determined that the amendment involves no significant increase in the amounts, and no significant change in the types, of any effluents that may be released offsite, and that there is no significant increase in individual or cumulative occupational radiation exposure. The Commission has previously issued a proposed finding that the amendment involves no significant hazards consideration, and there has been no public comment on such finding (65 FR 15379, dated March 22, 2000). Accordingly, the amendment meets the eligibility criteria for categorical exclusion set forth in 10 CFR 51.22(c)(9). Pursuant to 10 CFR 51.22(b), no environmental impact statement or environmental assessment need be prepared in connection with the issuance of the amendment.

## 8.0 CONCLUSION

The Commission has concluded, based on the considerations discussed above, that (1) there is reasonable assurance that the health and safety of the public will not be endangered by operation in the proposed manner, (2) such activities will be conducted in compliance with the Commission's regulations, and (3) the issuance of the amendment will not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public.

Principal Contributor: H. Walker

Date: August 28, 2000