CASE NO: 2017-0121
DATE REC'D: 11/07/2016
SPECIALIST:
RELATED CASE:

From: DeSalvo, Andrew
To: FOIA Resource
Subject: [External_Sender] Freedom of Information Act Request; Turkey Point Uprate Monitoring topographic (hydrographic) survey of the cooling canals
Date: Saturday, November 05, 2016 3:54:02 PM

Andrew DeSalvo
(b) (6)

November 5, 2016

Freedom of Information, Privacy & Information Collections Branch
Customer Service Division, Office of the Chief Information Officer
Mail Stop: T-5F09
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555-0001
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SUBJECT: Freedom of Information Act Request; Turkey Point Uprate Monitoring topographic (hydrographic) survey of the cooling canals

To whom it may concern:

I am seeking access to records under the Freedom of Information Act (or under the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act, as described above). For the quickest possible handling, mark both your letter and the envelope "Freedom of Information Act Request."

My name, address, and daytime telephone number (in case you need to contact me to discuss your request) as follows:

Andrew DeSalvo
(b) (6)

I describe the requested records (or information) as specifically as possible, including individual and company names (where applicable), as well as the relevant dates, places, events, subjects, and other details.

DESCRIPTION OF THE REQUESTED RECORDS

"Uprate Monitoring . . . topographic (hydrographic) survey of the cooling canals . . .".

CITE
2011/02/24 Turkey Point COL Hearing - questions about the groundwater model ML110960843 04/08/2011 09:03 AM EDT 02/24/2011 88.78 Kb

REFERENCE
"From: Sarah_Bellmund@nps.gov Sent: Thursday, February 24, 2011 6:20 PM To: Kugler, Andrew Cc: grossc@miamidade.gov; pamela.sweeney@dep.state fl.us; skrupa@sfwmd.gov Subject: questions about the groundwater model. Sarah Bellmund Ecologist Biscayne National Park 9700 SW 328th St. Homestead, FL 33033

The Uprate Monitoring required a topographic (hydrographic) survey of the cooling canals and interceptor ditch. This data is not included in the current model. The new data shows that the grand canal and at least one other canal shows that they are deep enough to intersect the upper flow zone and are significantly different from the conceptual model that they show. So your question was very good. The answer is that they do not have the current data nor

have they included it."

Please respond with an estimate of the applicable fees, if any, associated with processing your FOIA request.

Please make your response via electronic mail in digital form; and,

NEED TO KNOW if the requested records are available via NRC Public Document Room (PDR) or NRC ADAMS.

Yours sincerely,

ANDREW DeSALVO

attachment

enclosure

CITE

Commission Memorandum and Order (CLI-15-25). ML15351A340 12/17/2015 01:54 PM EST 12/17/2015
179.85 Kb
REFERENCE

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I. BACKGROUND
The license amendment application at issue here involves an increase to the ultimate heat sink temperature limit reflected in the Technical Specifications for both Turkey Point units from 100°F to 104°F. To provide context for the issues raised in this proceeding, we first provide a short description of the cooling canal system at Turkey Point and recent plant licensing history relevant to this proceeding.
Turkey Point Units 3 and 4 are pressurized water reactors located approximately 25 miles (40 km) south of Miami and bordering Biscayne Bay. The two nuclear units are cooled by a 6,100-acre (2,500-ha) "closed-loop" cooling canal system.3 Heated water from the plants discharges into the system at one end, flows through the canals where it cools, and is withdrawn from the other end for reuse as plant cooling water.4 The cooling canal system serves as the ultimate heat sink for the safety-related intake cooling water system.5
At Turkey Point, the water in the cooling canal system is hypersaline; in 2014, salinity levels in the canals ranged from approximately 60 to 90 parts per thousand (ppt)—compared to approximately 34 ppt in nearby Biscayne Bay.6 The cooling canal system includes 168 miles (270 km) of earthen canals with an average depth of 2.8 feet (0.8 m) and contains

3 Florida Power & Light Company; Turkey Point Nuclear Generating Unit Nos. 3 and 4; Environmental Assessment and Final Finding of No Significant Impact, 79 Fed. Reg. 44,464, 44,465 (July 31, 2014) (Environmental Assessment).
4 See "Generic Environmental Impact Statement for License Renewal of Nuclear Plants: Regarding Turkey Point Units 3 and 4—Final Report." NUREG-1437, supp. 5 (Jan. 2002), at 1-8 (ADAMS accession no. ML020280236) (Turkey Point License Renewal SEIS).
5 Environmental Assessment, 79 Fed. Reg. at 44,465.
6 Id. at 44,468; FPL's Answer to Citizens Allied for Safe Energy, Inc.'s Petition to Intervene and Request for a Hearing (Nov. 10, 2014) (FPL Answer), Ex. 1, South Florida Water Management District Emergency Final Order Issued to Florida Power and Light for the Purpose of Authorizing Temporary Pump Installation and Water Withdrawal Along and from the L-31 E Canal System; Miami-Dade County, Florida (Aug. 28, 2014), at 9 (August 2014 Emergency Final Order).
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approximately 4 billion gallons (15 billion l) of water.7 Water in the system travels 13.2 miles (21.2 km) from plant discharge back to plant intake.8 Rainfall, stormwater runoff, and groundwater exchange naturally replenish evaporative losses.9
In 2012, the NRC granted FPL's request for an extended power uprate of both units; the

uprate increased the maximum allowable power level from 2,300 megawatts thermal (MWt) to 2,644 MWt for each unit.10 The NRC did not identify any significant environmental impacts associated with the extended power uprate.11

During the summer of 2014, the ultimate heat sink temperature approached the limit provided in the plant's Technical Specifications at the time—100°F. In response, FPL submitted the license amendment request at issue here to increase the ultimate heat sink temperature limit in Technical Specification 3.7.4 from 100°F to 104°F, to add a surveillance requirement to monitor the ultimate heat sink water temperature once per hour whenever the temperature exceeds 100°F, and to increase the frequency of a component-cooling-water heat-exchanger performance test.16 FPL later asked for the license amendment request to be processed on an emergency basis to avoid a dual unit shutdown that would affect grid reliability.17

http://www.nrc.gov/docs/ML1535/ML15351A340.pdf