

3. Mountain Coal Company, L.L.C.

[Docket No. M-2002-073-C]

Mountain Coal Company, L.L.C., 5174 Highway 133, P.O. Box 591, Somerset, Colorado 81434 has filed a petition to modify the application of 30 CFR 75.352 (Return air courses) to its West Elk Mine (I.D. No. 05-03672) located in Gunnison County, Colorado. The petitioner proposes to temporarily use a portion of the #4 belt entry as a return air course. The petitioner has listed specific stipulations that would be used to achieve an equivalent level of safety when its proposed alternative method is implemented. The petitioner asserts that the proposed alternative method would provide at least the same measure of protection as the existing standard.

Request for Comments

Persons interested in these petitions are encouraged to submit comments via e-mail to comments@msha.gov, or on a computer disk along with an original hard copy to the Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances, Mine Safety and Health Administration, 1100 Wilson Boulevard, Room 2352, Arlington, Virginia 22209. All comments must be postmarked or received in that office on or before October 21, 2002. Copies of these petitions are available for inspection at that address.

Dated at Arlington, Virginia, this 16th day of September, 2002.

Marvin W. Nichols, Jr.,

Director, Office of Standards, Regulations, and Variances.

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket No. 50-254]

Exelon Generation Company, LLC; Quad Cities Nuclear Power Station, Unit 1; Exemption

1.0 Background

The Exelon Generation Company, LLC (the licensee) is the holder of Facility Operating License No. DPR-29, which authorizes operation of the Quad Cities Nuclear Power Station (Quad Cities), Unit 1. The license provides, among other things, that the facility is subject to all rules, regulations, and orders of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC, the Commission) now or hereafter in effect.

The facility consists of a boiling-water reactor located in Rock Island County, Illinois.

2.0 Request/Action

Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR), part 50, section 50.55a, "Codes and standards," paragraph (g)(4) requires that American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) *Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code* (Code) Class 1, 2, and 3 components, including supports, shall meet the requirements, except the design and access provisions and the preservice examination requirements, as stated in the ASME Code, Section XI, "Rules for Inservice Inspection of Nuclear Power Plant Components," to the extent practical within the limitations of design, geometry, and materials construction of the components. 10 CFR 50.55a(g)(4)(ii) requires that inservice examination of components and system pressure tests conducted during the first 10-year interval and subsequent intervals comply with the requirements in the latest edition and addenda of ASME Code, Section XI, incorporated by reference in 10 CFR 50.55a(b) twelve months prior to the start of the 120-month interval, subject to limitations and modifications listed therein. The 1989 Edition of the ASME Code is the code of record for the third 10-year interval for Quad Cities, Unit 1. Therefore, inservice inspection of the ASME Code Class 1, 2, and 3 components is to be performed in accordance with ASME Code, 1989 Edition, Section XI, Table IWB-2500, Examination Category B-D, Item Nos. B3.90 and B3.100.

The licensee's application dated July 10, 2002, requests a schedular extension for Quad Cities, Unit 1, from implementation of inservice examinations of certain reactor pressure vessel (RPV) nozzle-to-vessel welds and nozzle inside radius sections, per ASME Code, Section XI, Table IWB-2500, Examination Category B-D, Item Nos. B3.90 and B3.100, by the end of the current 120-month inspection interval, as required by 10 CFR 50.55a(g)(4)(ii). The current interval ends on February 17, 2003, for Quad Cities Unit 1. The proposed exemption would grant an extension for the performance of the third interval inspections until the completion of the Unit 1 refueling outage in January 2005.

The proposed action is needed to provide temporary relief from the regulation and to prevent unnecessary radiation worker exposure. Quad Cities, Unit 1, was designed and fabricated before the examination requirements of ASME Section XI were formalized and published. The plant was not specifically designed or constructed to permit easy access to the RPV nozzle-to-

vessel welds and nozzle inside radius sections for inservice inspection, from the inside or outside surface. The biological shield, lead bricks, and insulation around the nozzles do not permit ready access by personnel for inservice examination from the outside surface. The inside surface is totally inaccessible due to the inherent design of the reactor vessel. The task to access a nozzle for inservice examination employs several work groups and a significant number of man-hours with the attendant large radiation exposure accumulation. The estimated radiation dose avoided by exempting the nine nozzles until the fourth inspection interval is a minimum of 60 man-rem.

Plans to mitigate the radiation exposure accumulation by means of chemical decontamination of the reactor recirculation system piping were evaluated by the licensee for the November 2002 refueling outage. However, chemical decontamination would result in the removal of the noble metals chemical application (NMCA) coating on the piping. Re-application of NMCA to the reactor recirculation system piping during, or immediately after, the November 2002 outage is not desirable due to the potential effects of double exposure of fuel to the NMCA process. Without a planned re-application of NMCA until the January 2005 refueling outage, the affected piping would be more susceptible to intergranular stress corrosion cracking and potential crack creation and growth in the affected piping. Cracks would necessitate additional repair activities in a high radiation field. Given these potentially deleterious effects, the optimum time for source term reduction would be during the January 2005 outage concurrent with the next application of NMCA, permitting inspection activities to be performed in a lower dose environment.

10 CFR 50.12 permits the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to grant exemptions which are authorized by law, will not present undue risk to the health and safety of the public, and are consistent with the common defense and security, provided that special circumstances are present. Pursuant to 10 CFR 50.12(a)(2), the Commission believes that special circumstances exist in that the requested schedular exemption would provide only temporary relief from the applicable regulation and the licensee has made good faith efforts to comply with the regulation. The licensee states that all nine nozzles have received a minimum of three ultrasonic examinations in previous outages and each has received a baseline examination along with the

two previous inservice examinations during the first and second 120-month inspection intervals. Implementation of inspection requirements industry-wide, to date, for RPV nozzle-to-vessel welds and nozzle inside radius sections of Class I systems, have not resulted in any findings in any of the identified nozzles with the exception of boiling-water reactor feedwater and control rod drive return line nozzles (NUREG-0619, November 1980). Given that both plant and industry experience shows no evidence of service-induced flaws, the increased risk of extending the inspection interval is minimal. Therefore, an extension of the completion date from the third 120-month inspection interval refueling outage of November 2002 until the fourth 120-month inspection interval refueling outage of January 2005 to achieve the inservice examinations and reduce excessive radiation dose is beneficial. In addition, the requested exemption will only provide temporary relief from the applicable regulation and does not jeopardize the health and safety of the public. The delayed examinations performed during the fourth 10-year interval will be credited to the third 10-year interval. These examinations will be repeated during the fourth 10-year interval in accordance with the fourth 10-year interval inservice inspection program.

3.0 Discussion

Pursuant to 10 CFR 50.12, the Commission may, upon application by any interested person or upon its own initiative, grant exemptions from the requirements of 10 CFR part 50 when (1) the exemptions are authorized by law, will not present an undue risk to public health or safety, and are consistent with the common defense and security; and (2) when special circumstances are present. These circumstances include the special circumstances that the exemption would provide only temporary relief from the applicable regulation and the licensee or applicant has made good faith efforts to comply with the regulation.

The underlying purpose of the regulation is to ensure the structural integrity of the reactor pressure vessel.

The staff examined the licensee's rationale to support the exemption request and concluded that granting it would meet the underlying purpose of 10 CFR part 50. Public health and safety will not be jeopardized by the granting of the delay because the components listed in the licensee's July 10, 2002, exemption request are not the limiting components for RPV embrittlement. Additionally, previous examinations of

the RPV nozzle-to-vessel welds and nozzle inside radius sections have not detected service-induced flaws. The proposed delay of examinations of the components results in no reduction in the number, type, or coverage of the examinations. Finally, the requested exemption is consistent with the common defense and security.

The licensee asserts that under 10 CFR 50.12(a)(2)(iii), the requested scheduler exemption "will avoid undue hardship or costs." However, 10 CFR 50.12(a)(2)(iii) requires for special circumstances that compliance would result in hardship or other costs that are significantly in excess of those contemplated or that the requirements are significantly in excess of those incurred by others similarly situated. The staff finds that there are no excessive hardships or costs.

10 CFR 50.12(a)(2)(v) requires that the exemption would offer only temporary relief from the applicable regulation and the licensee has made good faith efforts to comply with the regulation. All nine nozzles have received a minimum of three ultrasonic examinations in previous outages and each has received a baseline examination along with the two previous inservice examinations during the first and second 120-month inspection intervals. Coordinating the next inservice inspection with chemical decontamination and re-application of NMCA would be advantageous from the perspective of reducing both worker radiation exposure and vulnerability of the affected piping to intergranular stress corrosion cracking. The alternate inservice inspection schedule delays the planned inspections for a maximum of 26 months and results in a significant reduction in radiation exposure of a minimum of 60 person-rem. The staff finds that the licensee merits the required special circumstances under 10 CFR 50.12(a)(2)(v).

Based on a consideration that the exemption would offer only temporary relief from the regulation and result in a significant reduction in worker radiation exposure, the staff concludes that an extension of the completion date from the third 120-month inspection interval refueling outage of November 2002 until the fourth 120-month inspection interval refueling outage of January 2005 to achieve the inservice examinations is beneficial.

4.0 Conclusion

Accordingly, the Commission has determined that, pursuant to 10 CFR 50.12(a), the exemption is authorized by law, will not present an undue risk to the public health and safety, and is consistent with the common defense

and security. Also, special circumstances are present. Therefore, the Commission hereby grants Exelon Generation Company, LLC an exemption for Quad Cities, Unit 1, from the requirements of 10 CFR 50.55a(g)(4)(ii) for implementation of inservice examinations of certain reactor pressure vessel (RPV) nozzle-to-vessel welds and nozzle inside radius sections, as listed in the licensee's July 10, 2002, application, per ASME Code, Section XI, Table IWB-2500, Examination Category B-D, Item Nos. B3.90 and B3.100, by the end of the current 120-month inspection interval.

Pursuant to 10 CFR 51.32, the Commission has determined that the granting of this exemption will not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment (67 FR 56860).

This exemption is effective upon issuance.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 16th day of September, 2002.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

John A. Zwolinski,

Director, Division of Licensing Project Management, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. 50-338, 50-339, 50-280, 50-281, 72-16 and 72-2]

North Anna Power Station, Units 1 and 2 and Surry Power Station, Units 1 and 2; North Anna and Surry Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installations; Exemption

1.0 Background

The Virginia Electric and Power Company (the licensee) is the holder of Facility Operating License Nos. NPF-4, NPF-7, DPR-32, and DPR-37, which authorize operation of the North Anna and Surry Power Stations, Units 1 and 2, respectively. In addition, the licensee is the holder of Special Nuclear Material License Nos. SNM-2507 and SNM-2501 for the Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installations (ISFSIs) at the North Anna and Surry Power Stations, respectively. These licenses provide, among other things, that the facilities are subject to all rules, regulations, and orders of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC, the Commission) now or hereafter in effect.

North Anna Power Station consists of two pressurized-water reactors and an ISFSI located in Louisa County in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Surry