AEC DISTRIBUTION FOR PART 50 DOCKET MATERIAL
(TEMPORARY FORM)

CONTROL NO: 3656

FILE

FROM:	DATE OF DOC:	DATE REC'D	LTR	MEMO	RPT	OTHER
Carolina Power & Light Co. Raleigh, N. C. 27602 J. A. Jones	6-4-73	6-4-73	X			

TO:	ORIG	CC	OTHER	
Mr. O'Leary	1 signed			SENT AEC PDR X SENT LOCAL PDR X

CLASS:	INPUT	NO CYS REC'D	DOCKET NO:
(U) /PROP INFO		40	50-261

DESCRIPTION:

Ltr re our 5-7-73 ltr......requesting a 94% Thermal Power Authorization for the H. B. Robinson Unit 2.......

ENCLOSURES:

Do Not Remove

ACKNOWLEDGED

PLANT NAMES: H. B. Robinson Unit 2

FOR ACTION/INFORMATION 6-6-73 AB

BUTLER(L) W/ Copies	SCHWENCER(L) W/ Copies	ZIEMANN(L) W/ Copies	YOUNGBLOOD(E) W/ Copies
CLARK(L) W/ Copies	STOLZ(L) W/ Copies	ROUSE(FM) W/ Copies	REGAN(E) W/ Copies
GOLLER(L) W/ Copies	VASSALLO(L) W/ Copies	DICKER(E) W/ Copies	W/ Copies
KNIEL(L) W/ Copies	✓ SCHEMEL(L) W/9 Copies	KNIGHTON(E) W/ Copies	W/ Copies

INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION

✓ REG FILE	TECH REVIEW	DENTON	F & M	WADE E
✓ AEC PDR	HENDRIE	GRIMES	SMILEY	BROWN E
✓ OGC, ROOM P-506A	SCHROEDER	GAMMILL	NUSSBAUMER	G. WILLIAMS E
MUNTZING/STAFF	MACCARY	KASTNER		SHEPPARD E
CASE	KNIGHT	BALLARD	LIC ASST.	
GIAMBUSSO	PAWLICKI	SPANGLER	SERVICE L	A/T IND
BOYD	SHAO		WILSON L	BRAITMAN
V. MOORE-L(BWR)	STELLO	ENVIRO	GOULBOURNE L	SALTZMAN
DEYOUNG-L(PWR)	HOUSTON	MULLER	SMITH L	
✓ SKOVHOLT-L	NOVAK	DICKER	GEARIN L	PLANS
P. COLLINS	ROSS	KNIGHTON	DIGGS L	MCDONALD
	IPPOLITO	YOUNGBLOOD	TEETS L	DUBE
REG OPR	TEDESCO	REGAN	LEE L	
✓ FILE & REGION(2)	LONG	PROJ LEADER	MAIGRET L	INFO
MORRIS	LAINAS		SHAFER F & M	C. MILES
STEELE	BENAROYA	HARLESS		
	VOLLMER			

EXTERNAL DISTRIBUTION

✓ 1-LOCAL PDR Hartville, S. C.
✓ 1-DTIE(ABERNATHY)
✓ 1-NSIC(BUCHANAN)
1-ASLB-YORE/SAYRE WOODWARD/H ST.
✓ 16-CYS ACRS ~~HOLDING~~ SENT TO LIC ASST, S. Teets on 6-6-73

(1)(2)(9)-NATIONAL LAB'S
1-R. CARROLL-OC, GT-B227
1- R. CATLIN, E-256-GT
1- CONSULTANT'S NEWMARK/BLUME/AGABIAN
1- GERLAD ULRIKSON....ORNL

1-PDR-SAN/LA/NY
1- GERALD LELLOUCHE BROOKHAVEN NAT. LAB
1-AGMED(WALTER KOESTER, RM C-427, GT)
1- RD...MULLER...F-309GT

Regulatory Cy.

DOCKETED USAEC JUN 6 1973 REGULATORY MAIL SECTION DOCKET CLERK

CP&L

Carolina Power & Light Company

50-261

June 4, 1973

RECEIVED JUN 6 1973 U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION Regulatory Mail Section

Mr. John F. O'Leary, Director
Directorate of Reactor Licensing
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D. C. 20545

H. B. ROBINSON UNIT 2
LICENSE DPR-23
REQUEST FOR 94% THERMAL POWER AUTHORIZATION

Dear Mr. O'Leary:

The Commission's letter of May 7, 1973, restricted operation of the H. B. Robinson Plant to 75% of thermal power pending Regulatory Staff review of the fuel densification analysis submitted by Carolina Power & Light Company on April 20, 1973. It is our understanding that the Staff has favorably acted on the densification analysis submitted for the lead plant, Point Beach 1, and that Point Beach 1 has been licensed for 100% power.

As discussed with the Staff on May 31, the power reserves on the CP&L system are less than the 18% that is considered minimum from a power supply reliability standpoint. Weather to date has been mild; however, with the onset of summer, it is expected that system load will increase substantially in the immediate future.

Recognizing the favorable staff determination of fuel performance at Point Beach, and to help ensure continuity of reliable service to the public, it is requested that H. B. Robinson, Unit 2, be authorized to operate at a maximum thermal power of 94% pending final review of our densification report. It is proposed that such operation be in accordance with the Technical Specifications submitted April 20, 1973, with our densification analysis.

Your prompt attention to this matter will be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

J. A. Jones
Executive Vice-President

JAJ:IG

336 Fayetteville Street • P. O. Box 1551 • Raleigh, N. C. 27602

3656

9:35 am
Recv'd 6/5/73
Mr. Woodruff

June 4, 1973

Mr. John F. O'Leary, Director
Directorate of Reactor Licensing
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D. C. 20545

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Yours very truly,

J. A. Jones
Executive Vice-President

JAJ:IG

So-261

5-31-73.

TECHNICAL BACKGROUND ON R. E. ADAMS

Oak Ridge National Laboratory

1956-1958 Researcher: krypton and xenon adsorption by activated carbon; Homogeneous Reactor Project

1958-1960 Researcher: trapping of I_2 by activated carbon and other materials; support for ORNL reactor projects

1960-1965 Researcher: Nuclear Ship SAVANNAH Project; iodine trapping studies, development of in-place testing techniques, application of technique in actual testing of SAVANNAH systems.

Application of activated carbon in power reactor off-gas system

Trapping of methyl iodide by impregnated activated carbons

1965-1970 Group Leader: Directed research on:

Aerosol behavior
Aerosol filtration
Aerosol sampler development
Iodine sampler development
Methyl iodide formation
Methyl iodide trapping in reactor off-gas
Organic iodide trapping in fuel reprocessing plant off-gas
Ignition studies on activated carbon
Aging and weathering of activated carbons
In-place testing technique for carbon systems
Field studies of ORNL reactor off-gas systems

The purpose of my presentation is to trace the history of the application of activated carbon in the nuclear field for the trapping of radioactive iodine from off-gas streams. During the late 1950's it was recognized that, from a hazards standpoint, radioactive I-131 was to be the controlling isotope in gaseous discharges from nuclear plants. Prior to this period in time, periodic releases from fuel reprocessing plants were controlled by application of caustic scrubbers and silver reactors. These systems were not attractive for iodine control applications in nuclear reactor off-gas because of their specific operating characteristics. Consequently, an investigation was initiated by the AEC to evaluate the application of carbon filters for control of iodine releases. Early R&D efforts indicated that, under most conditions, activated carbon has a very high efficiency for trapping elemental iodine. Carbon filters were installed on off-gas systems of many AEC-owned reactors (Savannah River, Hanford, Brookhaven, Oak Ridge) and on off-gas systems of the Puerto Rico Research Reactor and the Nuclear Ship Savannah.

In the mid 1960's, as more investigators entered the iodine trapping field and as lab techniques became more sophisticated, it was discovered that I-131 could, and does, exist both as the element, I_2, and as an organic compound, CH_3I. This organic form of iodine could not be trapped efficiently under high humidity conditions by conventional activated carbon, even though this carbon was highly efficient for trapping elemental iodine under this condition. Further R&D produced the impregnated form of activated carbon which does trap methyl iodide by a mechanism quite different from that by which I_2 is trapped.

SLIDE 1

Elemental iodine tends to form a bond with the carbon surface and is efficiently trapped with little interferrence by operating variables such as humidity, temperature, air velocity, etc. Methyl

iodide is trapped (or maybe a better word, decontaminated) by isotopic exchange where the radioactive I-131 atom of the methyl iodide molecule is exchanged with the I-127 molecule of the impregnant molecule. This trapping mechanism is sensitive to operating variables such as humidity, air velocity, contaminants adsorbed on the carbon surface, etc. I will discuss these effects shortly.

At this point in time, R&D was continuing to evaluate and substantiate the isotopic exchange mechanism while, at the same time, the first generation of large nuclear power reactors was under design and construction. The AEC directed that some of the lab effort be directed to obtain design data rather than additional evaluation of the trapping mechanism. Safety philosophy was concerned with the hazards of large accidents with release of radioactive iodine rather than with small releases during routine power operations. Consequently most of the R&D effort was consumed in looking at the processing of containment contents of PWR's following a DBA where conditions of high temperatures, high humidities, and high pressures would be present. The advent of containment spray technology served to reduce the experimental effort directed toward carbon trapping technology. Then, about 1970, the AEC chose to phase out practically all R&D on iodine trapping by carbon.

Now, I shall turn to the application of laboratory data to the design and operation of full-scale carbon systems for nuclear reactors. We know through lab studies that the trapping of elemental iodine is efficient under most operating conditions, while the trapping of methyl iodide is sensitive to operating conditions. Design is therefore carried out from the standpoint of methyl iodide trapping rather than I_2 trapping. The effect of air velocity can be handled through design; sufficient surface area and depth of carbon are provided to produce the desired residence time of 0.25 seconds. Provisions for controlling the relative humidity have been provided in some installations; for example, the heating coils contained in BWR Standby Gas

Treatment Systems. Generally, no provisions for humidity control are provided and a reduced value for efficiency is selected to compensate for the effects of high humidity operation. No special provisions are made to prevent the surface contamination of carbon by trace organics in the air being processed. This variable is handled by replacing the exposed carbon with new carbon when lab tests show that the methyl iodide efficiency has dropped below a preselected value.

Several types of carbon systems are currently in use; the principal types are:

1. Once-through systems operating continuously; such as those on AEC-owned reactors.
2. Once-through systems on standby for accident operation; such as BWR Standby Offgas Systems.
3. Once-through systems on standby for intermittant operation; such as those on fuel handling buildings and containment purge.
4. Recirculating systems on standby for use in PWR containment under accident conditions.

Design, construction, and operation of some carbon systems were concurrent with lab R&D. Some data exist for each type of application, but it is by no means comprehensive. So, under the circumstances, one is forced to use what data exist and extrapolate to the particular conditions of interest. In the absence of knowledge one tends to introduce safety factors for compensation. As an example, suppose that one is interested in determining the methyl iodide efficiency for a once-through, ambient temperature carbon system at various conditions of relative humidity - a collection of applicable published data from several investigators might look like this:

SLIDE 2

Some difficulty might be encountered in fitting the best line through these data loints. But, to accomplish our objective one is forced to place such a line. With these, and other data,

a carbon system is designed, constructed, and placed into the service for which it is intended. Although the efficiency of the new carbon maybe known through lab tests, attention must be given, and tests applied, to demonstrate that the mechanical construction of the system is up to the applicable standards or specifications; no bypassing of air can be allowed if the integrity of the system is to be maintained. The basic operation of an inplace test is to introduce a test agent upstream of the carbon filter and secure samples both upstream and downstream for analysis; by comparing these quantities one can determine the presence or absence of leakage pathways. Three test agents are used for leak testing of carbon systems:

SLIDE 3

Radioactive iodine is used at ORNL and at Hanford for inplace testing of iodine efficiency. Radioactive methyl iodide is used at ORNL for inplace testing of methyl iodide exchange trapping efficiencies. These test agents do provide somewhat of a quantitative indication of system efficiency. Data from ORNL and from Germany indicate that inplace tests using radioactive test agents tend to give higher results than lab tests on samples of carbon removed from the system. Nonradioactive Freon 112 is used as the test agent at Savannah River and at nuclear power stations. This test agent does not produce an efficiency value for the carbon - the value obtained is a measure of the freedom the system has from leakage pathways. Lab analysis of used carbon with radioactive I_2 or CH_3I is the only way to obtain the true value of trapping efficiency.

It has been determined that impregnated carbons gradually suffer a loss of efficiency for methyl iodide trapping upon continued exposure to flowing air. The primary cause is thought to be the adsorption of trace organics from the flowing air. The efficiency for elemental iodine is also lost, but a much slower rate. Activated carbon maintains a high efficiency for I_2 in continuous flow systems at ORNL and Savannah River for periods of 3 to 4 years.

To illustrate the loss of methyl iodide trapping efficiency I have selected some data from ORNL:

SLIDE 4

Impregnated carbon samples were treated in three ways: (1) simple aging unexposed to the atmosphere, (2) exposed to clean, humid air flow in the laboratory, and (3) exposed to flowing air from the interior of the ORR reactor building. We see, from these data, that simple aging has little noticable effect; clean air flow produces a slight loss of efficiency; "dirty" air flow produces a significant loss of methyl iodide efficiency. These data have been supplemented and confirmed by the behavior of carbon samples exposed to the exhaust air flow from the BSR and HFIR reactors at Oak Ridge.

Therefore, recognizing that our knowledge of the efficiency of carbon for iodine and iodine compounds, under all possible conditions of application and all possible conditions of environment, is incomplete, we utilize conservatism in the choice of design parameters and operating conditions. We test the wisdom of our choices by a surveillance program on the operating system consisting of various lab and field tests. The quality or condition of the carbon is monitored by periodic lab tests on samples removed from the system and inplace tests are applied to monitor any possible mechanical deterioration of carbon cells, welds, gaskets, etc., which could produce bypass air leakage. If the carbon quality falls below a predetermined value, it is replaced with new carbon; if bypass leakage occurs, the source is found, and the pathway closed.

The application of activated carbon in exhaust systems of AEC-owned reactors is only some 10 years old; our experience and knowledge of the behavior of fullscale carbon systems of the various types used in nuclear power stations only covers a very few years. Field experience is now being acquired by the owners and operators of nuclear power stations and I feel that there is

much yet to be learned by all parties concerned with the design, operation, and evaluation of these carbon systems.

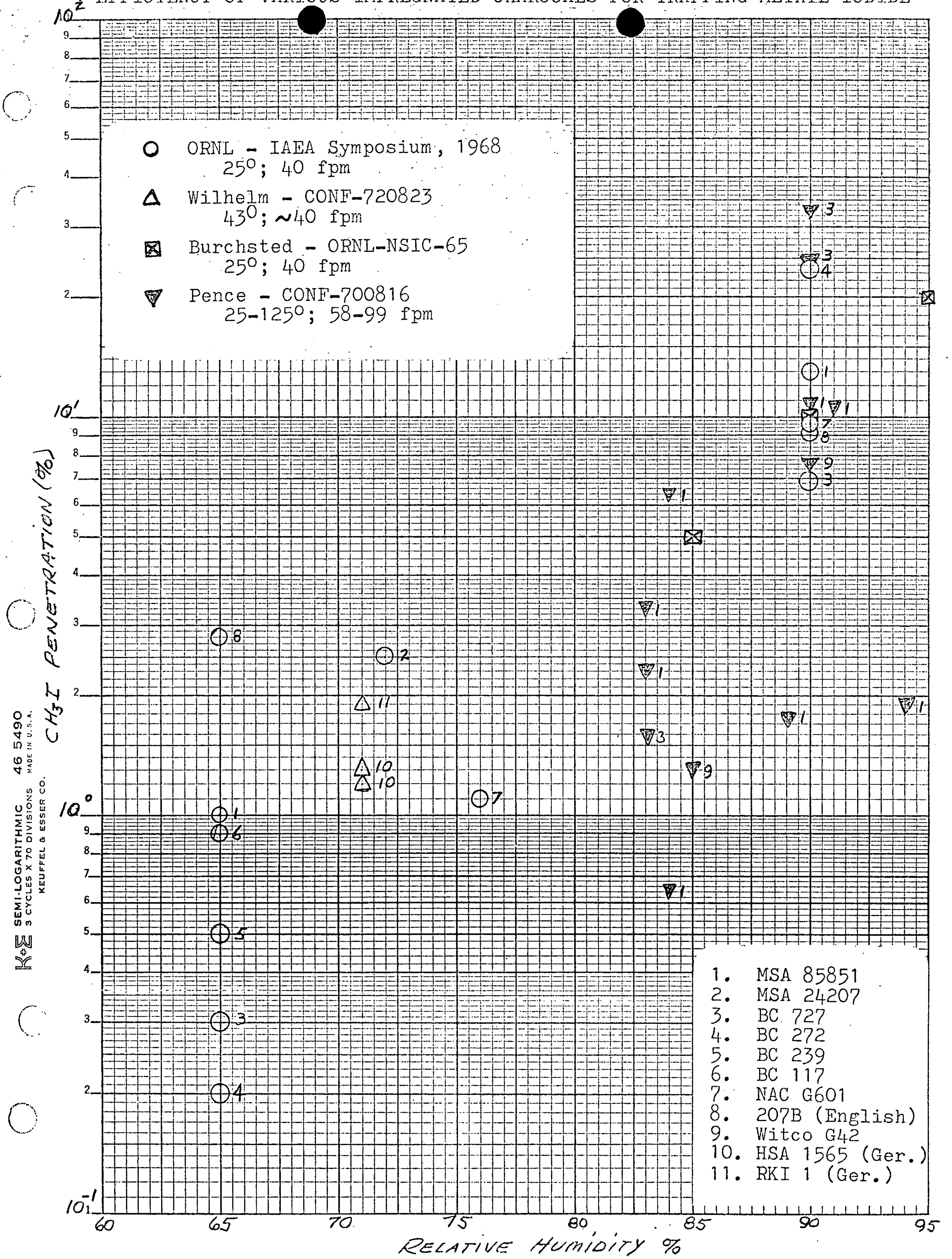
With this presentation as a background, I will now call upon Mr. of CP&L to discuss the application, operation, and testing of carbon systems from an operator's point of view.

TRAPPING MECHANISMS FOR RADIOACTIVE IODINE

$$^{131}I_2 + C \text{ (carbon surface)} \longrightarrow {}^{131}I - C \text{ (carbon surface)}$$

$$CH_3{}^{131}I + {}^{127}I \text{ (impregnant)} \longrightarrow CH_3{}^{127}I + {}^{131}I \text{ (impregnant)}$$

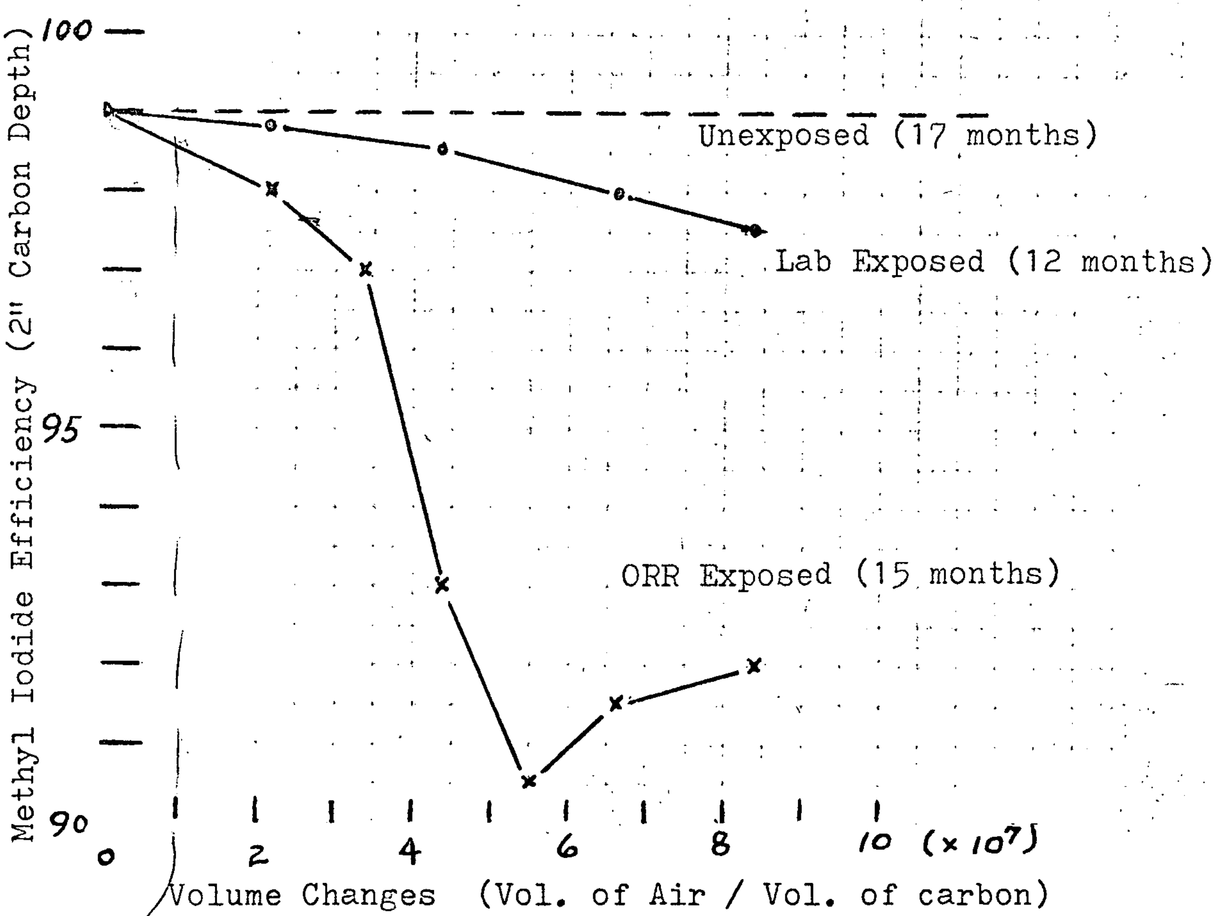
EFFICIENCY OF VARIOUS IMPREGNATED CHARCOALS FOR TRAPPING METHYL IODIDE



INPLACE TEST AGENTS FOR ACTIVATED CARBON SYSTEMS

Agent	Used By	Test Results Define: Efficiency	Leakage
I_2^{131}	ORNL, HANFORD	(YES)	YES
CH_3I^{131}	ORNL	(YES)	YES
FREON 112	SRL, UTILITIES	NO	YES

EFFECT OF EXPOSURE TO CONTINUING AIR FLOW ON METHYL IODIDE EFFICIENCY



(Ref: ORNL-TM-2860)

CPL one month continuous operation.

FORM 850 REV. 11/70

50-261

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

DAILY OPERATING REPORT

ENDING MN ______ DAY ______ DATE | 8:00 AM *Wed.* DAY *May 30 1972* DATE

PLANTS AND TIE LINES	MIDNIGHT MWH	MIDNIGHT DISCH.	MIDNIGHT PRECIP.	8:00 AM ELEV.	BY PASS	BARO.	TEMP-F	PRECIP.	MW
BIG EAST FORK									
CHARLOTTE									
CANTON									
HIGH ROCK				654.91					
NARROWS				540.81					
SALUDA				358.7					
KERR DAM				302.14	CFS				
TILLERY				239.5	14000				82
BLEWETT				142.1	25152				19
WALTERS				2258.6					108

PLANTS	MWH	COAL ON HAND-TONS	WEEKS SUPPLY	(WALTERS DAM)		PRECIP.	MW
MARSHALL							0
CAPE FEAR			9.5				170
WEATHERSPOON			11.6	(GAS)	0		75
LEE			7.6	(GAS)	0		257
SUTTON			C-2.3 O-2.6	(GAS)	0		275
ROBINSON			11.8	(GAS) 22	100		156
ROBINSON NU.							398
ASHEVILLE			8.6				280
ROXBORO			7.6				475
MOREHEAD I.C.		TOT. 1,559539					

	MWH	MAX MW - TIME	L. F.	LAST YR-MWH	GAIN	MW	GAIN	
C P & L CO. GEN.								
FROM FOREIGN CO.								
APP. SYS. TOT.								
TO FOREIGN CO.								
C P & L CO. LOAD	70977	3568 4P	.23	59772	15.7	2957	17.1	2909

PEAK FIRM DEMAND 3572 MW AT 5 30 P M ADDITIONAL CAPACITY AVAILABLE 434 MW

AVG. TEMP. 81 WET BULB 76

LAST YEAR 74 LAST YEAR 70

MWH RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COMPANIES

	TOTAL METERED	TOTAL TRANS-ACTIONS	FIRM	LIMITED TERM	RESERVE	NON-DISPL.	LOSS COMP.		TRANS.	MW 8:00 AM
A P CO.		3275								150 T 50
V E & P CO.										
DUKE POWER CO.		985								20
S C E & G CO.		1736								53
YADKIN, INC.										
TVA										
KERR DAM		405								
MISC.										
OPER. REG.		293								
TOTAL		6694								223

MWH DELIVERED TO FOREIGN COMPANIES

	TOTAL METERED	TOTAL TRANS-ACTIONS	FIRM	LIMITED TERM	RESERVE	NON-DISPL.	LOSS COMP.		TRANS.	MW 8:00 AM
A P CO.		1200								50 T
V E & P CO.		6118								
DUKE POWER CO.		1609								59 T 20
S C E & G CO.		485								
YADKIN										
TVA		225								
KERR DAM										
OPER. REG.		755	(Caused by VEPCo - Carson [illegible] out)							
TOTAL		10392								109

HEP CO. 2325 CFS AT 6 PM AND 1900 CFS AT 3 AM

* ESTIMATED

CAPACITY NOT AVAILABLE AT PEAK

2 Blew #6
1 Mar
99 CF 1,2,3,4
82 Wea 1
195 Rob 2 PC
374 Rox 2A BFP
455 Sut 1 & 3
50 ND to VEP

12 34 P Rox 3A Boiler - Hi furnace press. - cut load to 300 MW - coming back up at 1 35 P.
4 43 P Sut 3 - Relieved - MFT - Hi vib on 3A ID Fan - back 5 40 P.

ADDITIONAL CAPACITY AT PEAK

2 Wal
2 Ashe PC
9 Wea PC
630 Rox 3
2 Weath PC
30 Kerr
52 SC LT

DAILY STATUS REPORT
(At time of estimated daily peak)

10:35AM
Time

Wed. May 30, 1973
Day Date

	CP&L CO.	DUKE	SCE&G CO.	VEPCO
1. TRANSACTIONS	None	None	None	None
2. UNAVAILABLE CAPACITY A. Scheduled - List by unit name and number	Rob. 2 Ref 700 Sutton 1 104 Lee 1 82	Buck 9 IC 31 Riv. 3 Boiler 169 Allen 5 297 Buz R.9 IC 22	None	Mt St 2 533 Chest 3 100 Bremo 3 75 Port 2 175 Possum 1 100 Surry 1 723 Pottsg 1+2 IC 25 Portsmouth 9 IC 25 Roanoke R. 4 25
B. Unscheduled - List by name and unit number	Blewett 6 5 Robt 2 Ref 370	Buz R. 11 IC 18 Misc. Hydro 38 Misc Steam 145	Wat. 1 356 Can. 1+2 Ref 10 Can. 3 Ref 50 Mg 1+2 Ref 12 Burton 2 IC 11 Bldy Pl IC 30	Portsmouth 6+7 IC 45 Pottsg 1+1 IC 25
3. CAP. AVAIL.-OFF LINE Identify by Unit No. except I. C. Turbines	CF 1-2-3-4 99 Wea 1+2 98 IC's 215	Fiber 78 Misc IC 440 Rivers Bk 2, 3 161 Buck 1 33	None	None
4. EST. 60 MIN. PEAK & TIME	3600 6 PM	6200 2 PM	1445 5 PM	4650 4 PM
5. EST. SPINNING RESERVE*	66 1.8	598 9.6	258 17.8	340 7
6. WEATHER	PC 84°	PC 80°	PC 82°	Cl 85°
	13%	20%	17.8	7

Rob 3 - 650 MW

*List only capacity that can be made available as Reserve.

FORM 850 REV. 11/70

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

DAILY OPERATING REPORT

May 3800
June 4300
July 4650
Aug 4766..

ENDING MN ______ DAY ______ DATE ______ 8:00 AM Tues. DAY May 29, 1973 DATE

PLANTS AND TIE LINES	MIDNIGHT MWH	DISCH.	PRECIP.	8:00 AM ELEV.	BY PASS	BARO.	TEMP-F	PRECIP.	MW
BIG EAST FORK									
CHARLOTTE									
CANTON			.56						
HIGH ROCK				654.75					
NARROWS				540.74					
SALUDA				358.6					
KERR DAM				301.82					
TILLERY				237.6	CFS			1.40	80
BLEWETT			1.20	141.1	11,424			.30	21
WALTERS			.75	2258.6					107

	COAL ON HAND-TONS	WEEKS SUPPLY	(WALTERS DAM)		PRECIP.	MW
MARSHALL					.03	6
CAPE FEAR		9.0				265
WEATHERSPOON		11.4	(GAS)			75
LEE		7.7	(GAS)			205
SUTTON	O-84,437	C-2.30-2.2	(GAS)			256
ROBINSON		11.9	(GAS) 24,200			114
ROBINSON NU.						486
ASHEVILLE		8.7				290
ROXBORO		7.3				1156
MOREHEAD I.C.	TOT. 1,542,887	C-7.13 O-0.39				

	MWH	MAX MW - TIME	L.F.	LAST YR-MWH	GAIN	MW	GAIN	
C P & L CO. GEN.								
FROM FOREIGN CO.								
APP. SYS. TOT.								
TO FOREIGN CO.								
C P & L CO. LOAD	69783	3621 6P	.80	54960	26.9	2724	24.8	2976

PEAK FIRM DEMAND 3642 MW AT 415P M ADDITIONAL CAPACITY AVAILABLE 324 MW

AVG. TEMP. 79 WET BULB 73

LAST YEAR 71 LAST YEAR 68

MWH RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COMPANIES

	TOTAL METERED	TOTAL TRANS-ACTIONS	FIRM	LIMITED TERM	RESERVE	NON-DISPL.	LOSS COMP.		TRANS.	MW 8:00 AM
A P CO.		3600								150 T 50
V E & P CO.										
DUKE POWER CO.		1267								
S C E & G CO.		1261								85
YADKIN, INC.										
TVA										
KERR DAM		405								
MISC.										
OPER. REG.		280								
TOTAL		7813								235

MWH DELIVERED TO FOREIGN COMPANIES

	TOTAL METERED	TOTAL TRANS-ACTIONS	FIRM	LIMITED TERM	RESERVE	NON-DISPL.	LOSS COMP.		TRANS.	MW 8:00 AM
A P CO.		1200								50 T
V E & P CO.		2799								215
DUKE POWER CO.		1807								39
S C E & G CO.		1760								10
YADKIN										
TVA										
KERR DAM										
OPER. REG.		204								
TOTAL		7770								314

HEP CO. 4880 CFS AT 6 PM AND 2780 CFS AT 8 AM

* ESTIMATED

CAPACITY NOT AVAILABLE AT PEAK

2 Blew #6
1 Mar
99 CF 1,2,3,4
160 Lee 1&2
285 Rob 2 PC
104 Sut 1
176 Weath 1,2,3

225P Rox 2 E Pul. - Taken out - bad roller.

ADDITIONAL CAPACITY AT PEAK

2 Wal
6 Lee 3 PC
318 Rox 3
15 Sut 3 PC
30 Kerr
52 SCLT

DAILY STATUS REPORT

(At time of estimated daily peak)

10⁰⁰ A.M. — Time

Tue. — Day | May 29, 1973 — Date

Rob. 3 - 550 MW

	CP&L CO.	DUKE	SCE&G CO.	VEPCO
1. TRANSACTIONS	None	None	None	CP&L ND +300 ?
2. UNAVAILABLE CAPACITY A. Scheduled - List by unit name and number	Rob. 2 Red 215 Sutton 1 104 Lee 1 82	Buck 9 I.C. 31 Lee 7 Boiler 11.9 Allen 5 297 Buz. R. 9 I.C. 22 Wat. 2 14	None	Mt St. 2 533 Chest 3 100 Bremo 3 75 Poss. 2 175 Portsm 1 100 Surry 1 723 Possum Pt. 1 I.C. 25 Portsm 9 I.C. 25
B. Unscheduled - List by name and unit number	Blewett 6 5 Rob. 2 Red 370	Misc. Hydro 38 Misc. Steam 95	Wat. 1 356 Can. 1 + 2 Red 16 Can. #3 Red 52 McM. 1 + 2 Red 12 Burton I.C. 11 Bushy Pk. I.C. 30	Surry 2 723 P. Possum 3 110 Portsm [illegible] 5 45 Mt St 1 Red 90
3. CAP. AVAIL.-OFF LINE Identify by Unit No. except I. C. Turbines	CF 1-2-3-4 99 I.C.S 215	Tiger 78 Rvrbd B 1-2-3 [illegible] Buck 1 33 Misc. I.C. 443	None	None
4. EST. 60 MIN. PEAK & TIME	3,775 5 PM	6309 2 PM	1345 5 PM	4850 5 PM
5. EST. SPINNING RESERVE*	298 7.8	500 7.9	258 19.2	0 0
6. WEATHER	PC 85°	Sunny 85°	Cl 84°	Cl 80°

6.4%

*List only capacity that can be made available as Reserve.

MONDAY MORNING REPORT

CP&L CO. LOAD

Week May 26, 1973	427,913	MWH	3,541	MW
Comparable Week	378,180	MWH	2,857	MW
% Gain	13.15		23.94	
% Gain 1972	6.43			
December 31, 1972 to date (Complete weeks)	9,466,261	MWH		
Comparable Period	8,521,044	MWH		
% Gain	11.09			
% Gain 1972	9.82			

Received shipping notices on 1,507 cars of coal during week - Larry Tippett

JEB:jab

5/29/73