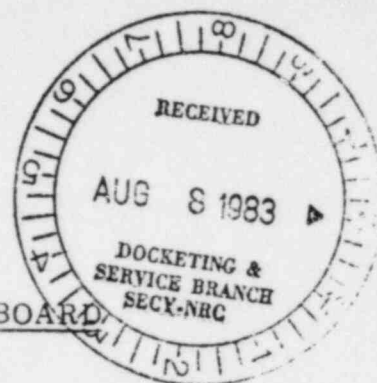


UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD



In the Matter of)

CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY)
AND NORTH CAROLINA EASTERN)
MUNICIPAL POWER AGENCY)

) Docket Nos. 50-400 OL
) 50-401 OL
)

(Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant,
Units 1 & 2))

APPLICANTS' RESPONSE TO WELLS EDDLEMAN'S
REQUEST FOR PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS
(CONTENTIONS 75 and 83/84)

Pursuant to 10 C.F.R. §2.741(d), Applicants hereby respond to Wells Eddleman's Request for Production of Documents as contained in Wells Eddleman's General Interrogatories and Interrogatories on Contentions 75 and 83/84 to Applicants Carolina Power & Light et al. (Third Set) by stating that the documents identified in Applicants' Answers to Wells Eddleman's General Interrogatories and Interrogatories on Contentions 75 and 83/84 to Applicants (Third Set) will be made available to Mr. Eddleman for inspection and copying in the following manner:

The requested documents will be made available at the corporate offices of Carolina Power & Light Company, 411 Fayetteville Street Mall, Raleigh, North Carolina, 27602. The documents will be made available during Carolina Power & Light Company business hours (or such other mutually agreeable time). Appointments to inspect the documents may be arranged by telephoning Hill Carrow at 836-6839, at least 24 hours before the requested inspection. Applicants will maintain the requested documents assembled in Carolina Power & Light Company offices available for inspection by Mr. Eddleman, for a reasonable time (i.e., through September 5, 1983), after which they will be returned to their place of origin.

Inspected documents which Mr. Eddleman wishes to have copied will be reproduced by Carolina Power & Light Company on a schedule compatible with other demands for duplicating equipment. A Carolina Power & Light Company employee will be available during the inspection in order to receive any requests for copying. Copies of such documents will then be furnished to Mr. Eddleman upon payment of 7 cents per page, to meet Carolina Power & Light Company's cost of reproduction.

Hill Carrow

Hill Carrow
CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
Post Office Box 1551
Raleigh, North Carolina 27602
(919) 836-6839

Attorneys For Applicants:

Thomas A. Baxter
John H. O'Neill, Jr.
SHAW, PITTMAN, POTTS & TROWBRIDGE
1800 M Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036
(202) 822-1148

Richard E. Jones
Samantha Francis Flynn
CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
Post Office Box 1551
Raleigh, North Carolina 27602
(919) 836-6517

Dated: August 5, 1983

BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

Dated: August 5, 1983

SERVICE LIST

James L. Kelley, Esquire
Atomic Safety and Licensing Board
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555

Mr. Glenn O. Bright
Atomic Safety and Licensing Board
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555

Dr. James H. Carpenter
Atomic Safety and Licensing Board
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555

Charles A. Barth, Esquire
Myron Karman, Esquire
Office of Executive Legal Director
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555

Docketing and Service Section
Office of the Secretary
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555

Mr. Daniel F. Read, President
Chapel Hill Anti-Nuclear
Group Effort
Post Office Box 524
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

Dr. Linda Little
Governor's Waste Management Board
513 Albemarle Building
325 Salisbury Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27611

Ruthanne G. Miller, Esquire
Atomic Safety and Licensing
Board Panel
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555

John D. Runkle, Esquire
Conservation Council of North Carolina
307 Granville Road
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

M. Travis Payne, Esquire
Edelstein and Payne
Post Office Box 12643
Raleigh, North Carolina 27605

Dr. Richard D. Wilson
729 Hunter Street
Apex, North Carolina 27502

Mr. Wells Eddleman
718-A Iredell Street
Durham, North Carolina 27705

Thomas A. Baxter, Esquire
John H. O'Neill, Jr., Esquire
Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge
1800 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dr. Phyllis Lotchin
108 Bridle Run
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

Bradley W. Jones, Esquire
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Region II
101 Marietta Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

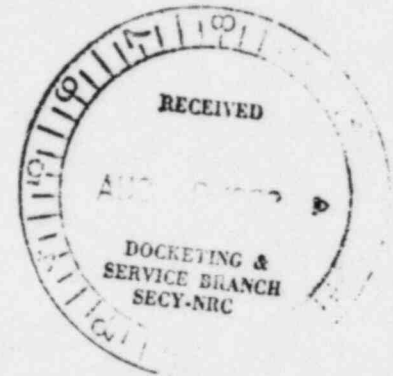
Karen E. Long, Esquire
Staff Attorney
Public Staff
North Carolina Utilities Commission
Post Office Box 991
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601



Carolina Power & Light Company

July 10, 1981

Mr. J. P. O'Reilly
Region II
United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
101 Marietta Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303



SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
UNIT NOS. 1, 2, 3, AND 4
DOCKET NOS. 50-400, 50-401, 50-402, AND 50-403
IE BULLETIN 81-03

Dear Mr. O'Reilly:

As requested by IE Bulletin 81-03, "Flow Blockage of Cooling Water to Safety System Components by Corbicula sp. (Asiatic Clam) and Mytilus sp. (Mussel)," Carolina Power & Light Company has evaluated the problem and its applicability to the Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant (SHNPP). It has been determined that the potential for biofouling exists since the Asiatic clam is present in the vicinity of the station. The results of seven consecutive years of field biological monitoring programs indicate Corbicula fluminea is present in the Cape Fear River. Corbicula fluminea has also invaded portions of Buckhorn Creek, which is the primary water source for the main reservoir. At present, field observations indicate that these clams inhabit areas of Buckhorn Creek downstream of the main dam. There is no indication that the clams are present in any area of the main reservoir nor are they present in any inflowing headwater streams.

The mussel (Mytilus sp.) does not inhabit any local environments and is probably restricted to coastal habitats which begin many river-miles downstream from the SHNPP.

Corbicula fluminea is expected to eventually be introduced into the Shearon Harris Reservoir; however, any introduction of clams should be detected by the ongoing benthic macroinvertebrate monitoring program. Once a clam population is detected in the reservoir, macroinvertebrate monitoring efforts will be increased in the area of plant intake structures. This monitoring will determine clam population dynamics including spawning periods and organism densities. These studies will give a clear indication of potential biofouling problems due to high clam densities near plant intake structures. At that time, power plant personnel will be informed that the potential for biofouling exists.

Since at present SHNPP is still in the construction phase and there is no indication that the clams inhabit the reservoir, a control program other than environmental monitoring has not yet been finalized. Several control measures are being evaluated and upon detection of Corbicula fluminea in the reservoir, any protective actions deemed to be necessary will be acted upon.

If you have any further questions on this subject, please contact our staff.

Yours very truly,



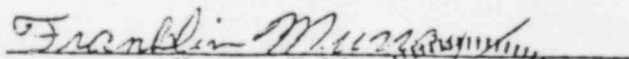
E. E. Utley
Executive Vice President
Power Supply and
Engineering & Construction

ONH/jc (N#64)

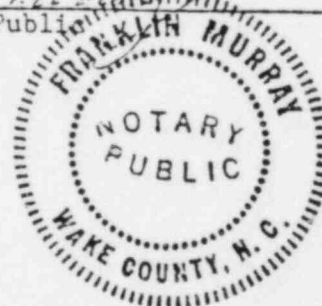
cc: Director
Office of Inspection and Enforcement
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555

Mr. E. Licitra (NRC)

E. E. Utley, having been first duly sworn, did depose and say that the information contained herein is true and correct to his own personal knowledge or based upon information and belief.


Notary Public

My commission expires: October 4, 1981



COPY

CP&L

Carolina Power & Light Company

MAR 25 1983

SERIAL: LAP-83-86

Mr. James P. O'Reilly, Regional Administrator
United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Region II
101 Marietta Street, NW, Suite 3100
Atlanta, GA 30303



SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
UNIT NOS. 1 AND 2
DOCKET NOS. 50-400 AND 50-401
IE BULLETIN NO. 81-03

Dear Mr. O'Reilly:

As requested by IE Bulletin No. 81-03, "Flow Blockage of Cooling Water to Safety Components by Corbicula sp. (Asiatic Clam) and Mytilus sp. (Mussel)," dated December 10, 1982, and in accordance with the schedule set forth in our February 8, 1983 letter, Carolina Power & Light Company hereby submits, in the attachment to this letter, responses to the requested additional information for the closing of the issue.

If you have any further questions on this subject, please advise.

Yours very truly,

Original Signed By
WALTER J. HURFORD
W. J. Hurford
Manager
Technical Services

PS/mag (6436PSA)
Attachment

cc: Mr. N. Prasad Kadambi (NRC)
Mr. G. F. Maxwell (NRC-SHNPP)
Mr. J. P. O'Reilly (NRC-RII)

bcc: Mr. H. R. Banks
Mr. D. L. Bensinger
Mr. C. S. Bohanan
Mr. J. R. Bohannon
Mr. C. Carmichael (2)
Mr. N. J. Chiangi
Mr. A. B. Cutter
Dr. T. S. Elleman
Mr. G. L. Forehand
Mr. J. F. Garibaldi (Ebasco)
Dr. W. T. Hogarth
Dr. J. D. E. Jeffries
Mr. I. A. Johnson

Mr. L. I. Loflin
Mr. R. L. Mayton, Jr.
Mr. S. McManus
Mr. C. H. Moseley, Jr.
Mr. R. M. Parsons
Mr. J. J. Sheppard
Mr. Sheldon D. Smith
Mr. M. A. Weaver (Westinghouse)
Mr. J. L. Willis
Mr. R. C. Yates
Mr. T. A. Baxter (Shaw, Pittman,
Potts & Trowbridge)

File: HI/A-2D

File: H-X-0550

REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

IE BULLETIN NO. 81-03

- 1.(4A) No discussion of intrusion potential if and when Corbicula sp. becomes established in reservoir. Please assess and respond.

If and when Corbicula sp. becomes established in the Harris main and/or auxiliary reservoirs, the potential will exist for adults, larvae, and shells to be entrained into the service water and fire protection systems of the SHNPP. However, various design and operating conditions are expected to reduce the probability of flow reduction or blockage to safety system components by Corbicula sp.

No flow reduction or blockage problems are expected to result in the normal Service Water System (SWS). This system is designed to withdraw service water from the closed-loop Circulating Water System (CWS) at the cooling towers. Because the physical and chemical climate of the cooling towers will be unfavorable to Corbicula sp. habitation; and because the service water is designed to be chlorinated to maintain a 0.5 ppm residual chlorine concentration at the heat exchanger outlet, Corbicula sp. intrusion of the SWS is not probable.

The Emergency Service Water System (ESWS) will withdraw water from the auxiliary reservoir or, if that source is unavailable, from the main reservoir. From either source, the emergency service water will be pumped to the normal SWS. Because the ESWS pumps will be operated monthly, no accumulation of silt or Corbicula sp. will occur in the ESWS pipelines from the intake structure to the junction with the normal SWS. Corbicula sp. does not attach, so any young adults that grow from larvae that settle there will be flushed through the system before growing large enough to reduce or block service water flow.

The greatest potential for flow reduction or blockage in the SWS will result from the accumulation of silt and Corbicula adults and/or shells in the ESWS pump suction bays behind the travelling screens. The travelling screens with a mesh size of 3/8" will prevent other adults or shells from entering the ESWS intake bays. If significant buildups occur, the adults or shells would be picked up by the ESWS pumps suction; however, 1/16" self cleaning strainers are located at the discharge of the ESWS pumps to preclude passage into the ESWS. Two factors which may reduce the likelihood of high Corbicula sp. densities in the intake bays are the water depth and the monthly operation of the service water pumps. At normal water level, the depth at the ESWS intakes on the auxiliary reservoir and main reservoir will be 60 feet and 30 feet, respectively. Low oxygen levels at these depths during summer months should inhibit occurrence and growth of Corbicula sp. The monthly operation of the ESWS pumps should minimize the buildup of silt in the intake bays thus minimize favorable substrate for Corbicula larvae to settle and grow into adults.

The potential intrusion by Corbicula sp. into the Fire Protection System (FPS) may be possible by makeup of water containing larvae. The larvae could settle in low points of the system where they may grow into adults. Also, as described for the ESWS, Corbicula adults and/or shells would be entrained from possible accumulations behind

travelling screens at the intake bays on the auxiliary reservoir. Any adults or shells that enter or develop in the FPS could then reduce or block flow through small pipes, valves, or sprinklers. Because the FPS pumps will be operated weekly for testing and because portions of the system will be flushed as often as quarterly; Corbicula larvae, and possibly adults and shells, would be entrained.

- 1.(4b) No information provided regarding planned control or detection methods. Please respond and describe inspection procedures and control technology under consideration.

Because the potential for Corbicula sp. intrusion of the SWS, ESWS, and FPS exists, the following inspection procedures and control measures will be planned:

SWS and ESWS

- a. During normal refueling outages, selected service water heat exchangers will be inspected for the presence of Corbicula sp.
- b. The SWS will be chlorinated as described in 1.(4a) above if Corbicula sp. or other biofouling is suspected or found in the SWS.
- c. Once Corbicula sp. are found in the reservoir during regular environmental monitoring of the benthic macroinvertebrate populations, periodic sampling of the intake bays behind the travelling screens will be initiated.
- d. If significant densities of adults or accumulation of shells are found in the intake bays, periodic treatment of the bays with oxygen scavenging chemicals [e.g., sodium-metabisulfate ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_5$)] will be initiated as required to control the Corbicula sp.

FPS

- a. Low-point blowdown drains will be used to periodically inspect the FPS for evidence of Corbicula sp.
- b. Once Corbicula sp. are known to inhabit the auxiliary reservoir, chlorination units will be installed at the intake pumps. Chlorine would be injected consistent with pump operation.
- c. When Corbicula sp. are found in the auxiliary reservoir, the FPS intake bay behind the travelling screens will be inspected and treated as described for the ESWS intakes in (c) and (d) above.

- 2.(4b) No information provided regarding status of construction. Please respond and, if any systems have been filled, describe inspection procedures and results.

All fire protection systems have been filled and pressurized as needed to protect equipment already installed. With the exception of fire protection, no piping associated with those systems of interest

are presently filled at SHNPP. These systems may be filled for hydrostatic testing as early as May of 1983, and subsequently be flushed, drained, and thoroughly inspected no earlier than January 1984.

3.a Provide last sampling date and results.

Quarterly sampling of the benthic community developing in the Harris Reservoir was conducted during February, May, August, and November 1982. No Corbicula sp. were found in any of the samples collected indicating that the clams are not in the main reservoir.

Sampling planned for 1983 will include two new stations. One will be in the main reservoir near the mouth of the cooling tower makeup intake channel, and the other will be in the auxiliary reservoir near the mouth of the emergency service water intake channel.

3.e See 1.(4b) above for planned corrective and preventive actions.