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APR 29 2002

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
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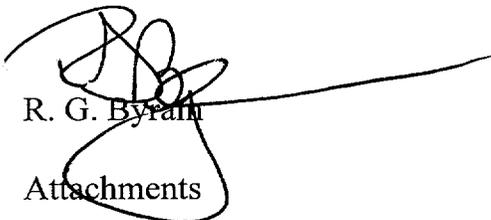
**SUSQUEHANNA STEAM ELECTRIC STATION
ANNUAL ENVIRONMENTAL OPERATING
REPORT (NON-RADIOLOGICAL)
PLA-5459**

**Docket Nos. 50-387
and 50-388**

The Susquehanna SES Annual Environmental Operating Report (Non-radiological) is hereby submitted for the calendar year 2001 in accordance with the Environmental Protection Plan.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Robert D. Kichline at (610) 774-7705.

Sincerely,


R. G. Byram
Attachments

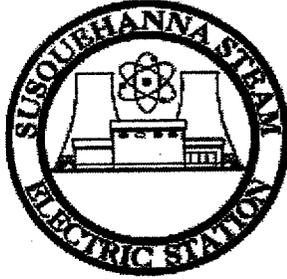
Copy: NRC Region I
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Mr. T. G. Colburn, NRC Sr. Project Manager

JE25

APR 29 2002

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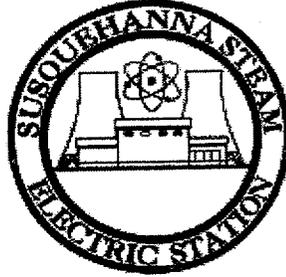


**Susquehanna Steam Electric Station
Units 1 & 2**

**2001
ANNUAL ENVIRONMENTAL OPERATING REPORT
(NONRADIOLOGICAL)**



**PPL Susquehanna, LLC
Berwick, PA
April 2002**



**Susquehanna Steam Electric Station
Units 1 & 2**

**2001
ANNUAL ENVIRONMENTAL OPERATING REPORT
(NONRADIOLOGICAL)**

**Facility Operating License Nos. NPF-14 & NPF-22
Docket Nos. 50-387 & 50-388**

**prepared by
Environmental Services
Operations Technology
PPL Susquehanna, LLC
Berwick, PA
April 2002**

SUSQUEHANNA STEAM ELECTRIC STATION
ANNUAL ENVIRONMENTAL OPERATING REPORT
(NONRADIOLOGICAL)

2001

Prepared by: Jerome S. Fields Date: 4/3/02
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Reviewed by: Curtis H. Saxton Date: 4/3/02
Curtis H. Saxton
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Approved by: Michael B. Detamore Date: 4/5/02
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Supervisor - Environmental Services - Nuclear

FOREWORD

The Susquehanna Steam Electric Station (Susquehanna SES) consists of two boiling water reactors, each with a net electrical generating capacity of 1,100 megawatts for Unit 1 and 1,120 Unit 2. The site consists of approximately 3,300 acres, of which 1,700 acres are located in Salem Township, Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, approximately five miles northeast of Berwick, Pennsylvania. An additional 1,600 acres of recreational land on the east side of the Susquehanna River are located in Conyngham and Hollenback Townships. Under terms of an agreement finalized in January 1978, 90% of the Susquehanna SES is owned by PPL Susquehanna, LLC (Licensee) and 10% by the Allegheny Electric Cooperative, Inc.

This report discusses environmental commitments and impacts from January 1, 2001 through December 31, 2001.

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Exhibit 1

American Shad Impingement Letter

Table 2.1-1 2001

Shad Impingement Monitoring Program

Figure 5.1-1

Auditing Organization Chart

1.0 OBJECTIVE

The Licensee has developed procedures and guidelines to ensure that operation of Susquehanna SES does not adversely affect the environment in the vicinity of the station. Also, these procedures allocate responsibilities and interfaces necessary to monitor environmental impacts. They include coordination of U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) requirements and consistency with other federal, state, and local requirements for environmental protection.

The objective of this 2001 Annual Environmental Operating Report (Nonradiological) is to provide a summary of both environmental programs and procedures as required in the Final Environmental Statement (FES) related to the operation of the Susquehanna SES, Unit 1 and 2, NUREG-0564, June 1981, and Appendix B - Environmental Protection Plan (EPP) to Operating Licenses, No. NPF-14 and No. NPF-22. The 2001 report is the 20th Annual Environmental Operating Report (Nonradiological) submitted to meet EPP requirements.

The Licensee submitted an Environmental Report-Operating License Stage for Susquehanna SES to the NRC in May 1978. This report reviewed the results of the preoperational environmental programs and described the preoperational and proposed operational environmental monitoring programs. The NRC and other agencies reviewed this report and made recommendations for operational environmental monitoring programs which were listed in the FES.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

2.1 Aquatic Issues

The aquatic monitoring program for operation of the Susquehanna SES is divided into two parts. Part 1 includes effluent monitoring required by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PaDEP). Monthly discharge monitoring reports are submitted to the PaDEP as part of the permitting requirements. The station's operational NPDES permit No. PA-0047325 was reissued on July 7, 2000, and is to expire on July 6, 2005.

The PaDEP is responsible for regulating the water quality permit for the Susquehanna SES. The NPDES permit deals with discharge parameters for the Susquehanna SES Sewage Treatment Plant, Cooling Tower blowdown, and miscellaneous low volume waste discharges. The Cooling Tower blowdown also includes in-plant process streams which discharge to the Susquehanna River. Various low volume waste sumps discharge to the storm sewers which flow into Lake Took-a-while, and eventually into the Susquehanna River. NPDES permit limits were included in the 2000 Annual Report.

Part 2 of the aquatic monitoring program deals with programs listed in the FES or recommended by the PaDEP or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

American Shad

The Susquehanna Anadromous Fish Restoration Committee continued to administer programs to restore American Shad (*Alosa sapadissima*) to the Susquehanna River in 2001. The restoration program is a continuing commitment to return shad and other migratory fishes to historic spawning and nursery waters above the four major dams in the Susquehanna River.

This spring was characterized by relatively low river flows and a record number of 193,574 American shad were captured at the Conowingo Dam (Ref. 2.1-1). Lifts at Holtwood and Safe Harbor also passed record numbers of shad and from 3 May through 8 June, 16,200 shad migrated upriver through the fourth fishway at York Haven which was well over a three-fold increase at York Haven compared to 2000.

The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (PFBC) continued to operate the shad culture facility along the Juniata River at the Van Dyke Research Station, at Thompsettown, Pennsylvania. Throughout May,

21.13 million (M) shad eggs were delivered to the hatchery from the Delaware River (6.35 M) and the Hudson River (3.92 M), Conowingo Dam (5.81 M), and US Fish and Wildlife Service – Lamar (5.05 M). These eggs yielded 6.525 M fry, 80% of which were stocked in the Susquehanna River. The stocking nearest the Susquehanna SES was a release of 677,000 fry about 50 miles upriver near Tunkhannock, Pennsylvania, in mid-June.

Adult shad probably did not spawn near the Susquehanna SES in 2001 because their upriver migration was blocked by the Sunbury Fabri-dam, which was inflated earlier than normal in mid-May because of low river flows. However, juvenile shad from the fry stocked at Tunkhannock in mid-June were expected to pass by the Susquehanna SES Intake in August-September.

The Susquehanna SES intake screens were monitored daily for impinged juvenile American shad from 11 September through 16 October 2001, at the request of Mr. Richard St. Pierre, Susquehanna River Coordinator for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (see Exhibit 1). Although no shad were taken, 18 other fish of 4 species were captured (Table 2.1-1). Monitoring is scheduled to begin in August of 2002 now that scaffolding and related safety features have been installed at the intake wash structure adjacent to the Susquehanna SES river water intake.

Biofouling Mollusk Monitoring

The biofouling mollusks monitoring program was continued at the Susquehanna SES in 2001. The monitoring program currently involves a biweekly schedule of artificial substrate sampling in the river near the Susquehanna SES from May through November. Artificial substrates are also maintained in side-stream samplers located in the Intake Structure and on the plant site. In addition, periodic inspections of natural substrates were performed in the Susquehanna River near Susquehanna SES and in the Emergency Service Water Spray Pond. Finally, natural river substrates are examined at locations 40 miles above and below the power plant during the fall.

In past years, Zebra mussels (*Dreissena polymorpha*) were found in samples near Johnson City, New York, about 150 miles upriver. To date, no Zebra mussels have been observed in the vicinity of Susquehanna SES.

The same, however, cannot be said for Asiatic clams (*Corbicula fluminea*). Previous to 2001, Asiatic clams had been present 40 miles downriver at Northumberland, Pennsylvania. This fall, live clams were observed for the first time in the North Branch, near Bloomsburg,

approximately 18 miles downriver from Susquehanna SES. Additionally, a live clam was collected from the Susquehanna SES's Unit 1 B High Pressure Coolant Injection System Room cooler in December. Additional monitoring and evaluation of control strategies have been initiated.

2.2 Terrestrial Issues

2.2.1 Studies Previously Completed

Terrestrial environmental studies completed prior to 1989 included Cooling Tower bird impaction and sound level surveys.

2.2.2 Sound Level Survey

An increase in station power generation of 5% was completed during spring 1995. A power uprate sound level survey was conducted in June 1995.

2.2.3 Maintenance of Transmission Line Corridors

Transmission line corridor vegetation maintenance and inspection records are maintained by the Asset Management Group of PPL Electric Utilities and are available upon request. There were no adverse environmental impacts to transmission corridors reported in 2001. Records will be maintained for five years.

2.3 Cultural Resources Issues

Environmental Protection Plan actions required to satisfy Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations Part 800, relating to archeological sites, were completed in 1987. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), in accordance with 36 CFR 800.6 (a)(1), approved the NRC's determination of "no adverse effect" for archeological sites SES-3, SES-6, SES-8, and SES-11 located on the Licensee's property (NRC letter dated October 28, 1987, to ACHP).

As part of the determination of effect process, the Licensee committed to and is taking appropriate measures to mitigate impacts from plant maintenance and operation to sites SES-3, SES-6, SES-8 and SES-11. There was no impact to these sites from plant maintenance and operation in 2001.

REFERENCES

- 2.1-1 Restoration of American Shad to the Susquehanna River, Annual Progress Report-2001, Susquehanna River Anadromous Fish Restoration Committee, February 2002.

3.0 CONSISTENCY REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Plant Design and Operation

In accordance with the Environmental Protection Plan (EPP), the Licensee shall prepare and record an environmental evaluation of proposed changes in plant design, operation, or performance of any test or experiment which may significantly affect the environment. Before initiating such activities, the Licensee shall provide a written evaluation and obtain prior approval from the Director, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation. Criteria for the need to perform an environmental evaluation include: (1) a significant increase in any adverse environmental impact previously evaluated by the NRC or Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, (2) a significant change in effluent or power level, or (3) a matter not previously evaluated which may have a significant adverse environmental impact.

The EPP requires that if an activity meets any of the criteria to perform an environmental evaluation, the NRC will be notified. If the change, test, or experiment does not meet any of these criteria, the Licensee will document the evaluation and allow the activity to occur.

During operation of the Susquehanna SES in 2001, there were three proposed activities that the Licensee reviewed as part of the unreviewed environmental question program. None of these three activities was determined to be an unreviewed environmental question or required NRC notification. These activities were:

1. There was a planned adjustment of Circulating Water System (CWS) pump seals to minimize river water leaks into the Circulating Water Pump House sump. This was needed to decrease the potential for exceeding the NPDES permit monthly average Total Suspended Solids (TSS) limit of 30 mg/l based on the first monthly sample. Repairs were made to stop the pump seals from leaking. Additional samples were collected and the final monthly average was less than 30 mg/l, TSS limit. Therefore, there were no noncompliances or reporting requirements.
2. A request to place stones (riprap) on 1,200 feet of Lake Took-a-while shoreline was evaluated. PPL received a GP-3 Bank Rehabilitation permit from the PaDEP and US Army Corps of Engineers (COE). The purpose of this activity was to minimize shoreline erosion.
3. There was a planned Neutralization Basin discharge containing some foam and a minimal amount of oil and grease to the station's

Sewage Treatment Plant for treatment, after consultation with the PaDEP. One liter of Betz Foamtrol 355 was used to minimize foam coming from soap used by operators in an office sink in the Circulating Water Pump House.

3.2 Reporting Related to NPDES Permits and State Certifications

There were no NPDES permit noncompliant sampling events in 2001. Pennsylvania is an NPDES Permitting Agreement State with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, therefore, state certification pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act is not required.

3.3 Changes Required for Compliance with Other Environmental Regulations

Three air quality control permits were renewed. Also, a joint permit was obtained from the PaDEP and COE to place riprap along the shoreline of Lake Took-a-while. They were:

<u>PERMIT</u>	<u>NO.</u>
Air Blasting Operation	40-399-024
"E" Emergency Diesel Generator	40-306-004
"A-D" Emergency Diesel Generators	40-306-005
GP-3 Bank Rehabilitation	GPO34001404/WL4001404

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

4.1 Unusual or Important Environmental Events

During 2001, 10 operating occurrences were reviewed as part of the significant environmental event evaluation program. There were no significant or adverse environmental effects caused by these occurrences. There were no EPP noncompliances.

The 10 operating occurrences are as follows:

1. A Cooling Tower discharge sample for Free Available Chlorine (FAC) was not taken after Unit 1 biocide treatment prior to opening blowdown. A sample collected in the Circulating Water System after biocide injection was <0.05 mg/l FAC. This result indicated that FAC was less than detectable in the system, and, therefore, less than detectable in the blowdown. No NPDES permit limits were exceeded.
2. A 12-volt vehicle battery dropped and broke on the Dry Fuel Storage concrete pad spilling approximately one gallon of sulfuric acid. This spill was contained and cleaned up on the concrete and none reached soil surrounding the pad. The quantity spilled was well below the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) reportable quantity (RQ) of 65 gallons.
3. Less than one gallon of sodium hypochlorite leaked from a cracked fitting on to the floor in the Well Water Pump House. The spill was cleaned up without discharging into the environment. The amount spilled was well below the CERCLA RQ of 79 gallons.
4. There was an overflow of clarified water from the Reactivator to the Clarifier Holdup sump. This sump was then discharged to the Neutralization Basin, NPDES Outfall 371. There was a concern that Outfall 371 Total Suspended Solids (TSS) limits of 30 mg/l monthly average and/or 100 mg/l maximum could be exceeded. This was not the case; the TSS monthly average and maximum were well below permit limits, and no noncompliance or special reporting other than the monthly Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) was required.
5. River water leaked from the Unit 1 Cooling Tower valve pit into the environment. Water discharged through site drains to the Peach Stand Pond, NPDES Outfall 075. Miscellaneous leaks of river

water were described in the NPDES permit no. PA 0047325 application (December 6, 1999). There were no station or regulatory reporting requirements for this event.

6. Hydraulic oil leaked from a crane being used near a spare auxiliary transformer. Less than five gallons of oil spilled on to the macadam in the vicinity of the transformers. The spill was contained and cleaned up prior to entering storm drains and no RQ requirements were exceeded.
7. Failure of the 'D' emergency diesel generator underground storage tank (UST) high level alarm occurred during transfer of fuel oil from the 'E' UST. During this process less than 20 gallons of fuel spilled. The spill was cleaned up from the pit surrounding the 'D' diesel generator UST. None of the fuel oil reached a waterway. Three drums of gravel and oil were collected for disposal offsite. This incident was not reportable.
8. Two to four ounces of sulfuric acid leaked from a flange on a portable acid tank during injection to the Unit 1 Cooling Tower basin. The flange was tightened and the acid injection was secured avoiding any additional leaks. The amount released did not exceed any RQ requirements.
9. An oil sheen appeared at a stormwater outlet near the North Gate House parking lot. The sheen was attributed to parking lot runoff from rains after an extended dry period and not from a spill. Absorbent pads were placed on the stormwater outlet to absorb the sheen. A review of station procedures and spill regulations indicated that this was not a reportable event.
10. Maintenance activities identified an Asiatic clam (*Corbicula fluminea*) in the Unit 1 B High Pressure Coolant Injection System room cooler. The clam did not affect station operation or increase impact to the environment. Additional evaluation and monitoring of Emergency Service Water and other systems as appropriate are being undertaken to determine extent of clams at the station and necessary treatment.

4.2 Environmental Monitoring

4.2.1 General Monitoring

With the exception of aquatic monitoring discussed in Section 2.1 of this report, all other monitoring of station operational impacts on aquatic and terrestrial biota listed in the FES and Appendix B of the operating license has been completed.

4.2.2 Maintenance of Transmission Line Corridors

In 2001, the Asset Management group of PPL Electric Utilities maintained transmission line vegetation maintenance and inspection records.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PLAN REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Review and Audit

The Licensee has established procedures for an independent group to review and audit compliance with the EPP. Audits of EPP compliance are conducted by Nuclear Assurance. The General Manager-Nuclear Assurance with support, as needed, from the Manager-Environmental Management Division is responsible for verifying compliance with the EPP. The Manager-Nuclear Technology is responsible for off-site environmental monitoring and for providing any related support concerning licensing. The Supervisor – Operations Technology manages day-to-day offsite monitoring through the Environmental Services group. The General Manager - SSES is responsible for on-site environmental matters. The Auditing Chart (Fig. 5.1-1) lists the groups utilized in environmental reviewing and auditing of the Susquehanna SES environmental monitoring programs as well as those responsible for managing these programs.

There are periodic audits of the EPP program. An audit of the EPP (NAS/SRC Audit 2001-001) was conducted in 2001. There were no findings or recommendations reported.

5.2 Records Retention

Records and logs relative to environmental aspects of plant operation and audit activities are retained in the Nuclear Records System. This system provides for a convenient review and inspection of environmental documents which are available to the NRC upon request.

All records concerning modifications of plant structures, systems and components which are determined to potentially affect the continued protection of the environment, are retained for the life of the plant. All other records, data, and logs relating to the environmental programs and monitoring are retained for at least five years or, where applicable, in accordance with the requirements of other agencies.

5.3 Changes in Environmental Protection Plan

No changes were made to the EPP during 2001.

5.4 Plant Reporting Requirements

5.4.1 Routine Reports

This Annual Environmental Operating Report (Nonradiological) was prepared to meet routine reporting requirements of the EPP for 2001. It provides summaries and analyses of environmental protection activities required in Subsection 4.2 of the EPP for the reporting period.

5.4.2 Nonroutine Reports

There were no Unusual or Important Environmental Events as identified in the Environmental Protection Plan that required reporting in 2001.

6.0 ATTACHMENTS

Exhibit 1

American Shad Impingement Letter

Table 2.1-1

Shad Impingement Monitoring Program

Figure 5.1-1

Auditing Organization Chart



EXHIBIT 1

United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Susquehanna River Coordinator
1721 North Front Street, Room 105
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17102

July 5, 2001

MEMORANDUM



TO: Jerome Fields, PP&L, Allentown, PA
FROM: Dick St. Pierre, Susquehanna River Coordinator, USFWS, Harrisburg, PA
SUBJECT: Juvenile Shad Monitoring at Susquehanna SES

In spring 2001 the adult American shad return to the Susquehanna River passing Conowingo Dam through the East lift was a record 193,574 fish. Holtwood and Safe Harbor lifts also passed record numbers of shad. York Haven's fishway operated every day from May 3 through June 8 and passed 16,200 shad upstream.

With unusually low river flows this spring, the inflatable dam at Sunbury was erected over a several day period in mid-May. We did collect several dozen American shad below the Sunbury Dam using electrofishing in May and June and, as was the case last year, we heard of anglers catching and releasing shad below the dam at Sunbury. The Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission stocked 677,000 larval shad into the North Branch Susquehanna at Tunkhannock from their Van Dyke hatchery in mid-June.

Because of the fabridam inflation schedule and the travel time and distance between York Haven and Sunbury it is unlikely that very many adult shad (i.e. spawners) successfully passed the Sunbury dam site in spring 2001. However, we learned last year that shad larvae stocked at Tunkhannock survived and grew well, comprising over 14% of all hatchery juvenile recoveries at downstream collection sites. These fish appeared at York Haven forebay in mid- to late October; Holtwood forebay in late October through November; and at Peach Bottom and Conowingo in late November and early December. Relative to total numbers of larvae stocked throughout the system, shad stocked in the North Branch survived better than at all other locations.

All hatchery produced shad stocked at Tunkhannock are expected to pass the cooling water intake site at Susquehanna SES during August-September at a size of about 3-4 inches. Therefore, I request that you initiate screen-wash sampling and record keeping for juvenile American shad, at least on a weekly basis during that two month period.

Please call if you have any questions or concerns.

cc: Ted Jacobsen

Dick St. Pierre

TABLE 2.1-1

2001 SHAD IMPINGEMENT MONITORING PROGRAM

Date		Time		Items Found on Trash Bar/Traveling Screen			
		Shad	Fish	Crayfish	Other		
11 Sep	1330	0	0	0	Leaves and debris		
12 Sep	1345	0	1 channel catfish, 1 rock bass	0	Leaves and debris		
13 Sep	1350	0	0	0	Leaves and debris		
14 Sep	1415	0	1 rock bass	1	Leaves and debris		
15 Sep	1530	0	0	0	Leaves and debris		
16 Sep	1725	0	2 channel catfish	1	Leaves and debris		
17 Sep	1430	0	1 channel catfish	3	Leaves and debris		
18 Sep	1440	0	1 channel catfish	1	Leaves and debris		
19 Sep	1430	0	0	1	Leaves and debris		
20 Sep	1300	0	1 channel catfish	0	Leaves and debris		
21 Sep	1400	0	0	0	Leaves and debris		
22 Sep	1300	0	0	0	Leaves and debris		
24 Sep	0745	0	0	0	Leaves and debris		
25 Sep	1330	0	0	0	Leaves and debris		
26 Sep	1400	0	0	0	Leaves and debris		
27 Sep	1345	0	1 channel catfish, 1 bluegill	0	Leaves and debris		
28 Sep	1315	0	3 bluegill, 1 smallmouth bass	0	Leaves and debris		
29 Sep	1330	0	0	0	Leaves and debris		
30 Sep	1400	0	0	0	Leaves and debris		
1 Oct	1345	0	1 rock bass	1	Leaves and debris		
2 Oct	1330	0	0	0	Leaves and debris		
3 Oct	1300	0	0	0	Leaves and debris		
4 Oct	1300	0	0	1	Leaves and debris		
5 Oct	1400	0	0	0	Leaves and debris		
5 Oct	1415	0	1 rock bass	0	Leaves and debris		
6 Oct	1530	0	1 bluegill	0	Leaves and debris		
7 Oct	1015	0	0	0	Leaves and debris		
8 Oct	1430	0	0	0	Leaves and debris		
10 Oct	0800	0	0	0	Leaves and debris		
11 Oct	0900	0	1 rock bass	0	Leaves and debris		
12 Oct	0900	0	0	0	Leaves and debris		
13 Oct	1300	0	0	1	Leaves and debris		
14 Oct	1400	0	0	0	Leaves and debris		
15 Oct	1345	0	0	0	Leaves and debris		
16 Oct	1345	0	0	0	Leaves and debris		
TOTAL		0	7 channel catfish, 5 rock bass, 1 smallmouth bass, 5 bluegill	9			

FIGURE 5.1-1 AUDITING CHART (2001)

