


United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission Official Hearing Exhibit	
Progress Energy Florida, Inc. (Levy County Nuclear Power Plant, Units 1 and 2)	
In the Matter of:	Identified: 10/31/2012 Withdrawn: Stricken:
	ASLBP #: 09-879-04-COL-BD01 Docket #: 05200029 05200030 Exhibit #: PEF206-00-BD01 Admitted: 10/31/2012 Rejected: Other:

**Levy Nuclear Plant Units 1 and 2
COL Application
Part 2, Final Safety Analysis Report**

separating the Upper Floridan aquifer within the Avon Park Formation from the Lower Floridan aquifer within the Oldsmar Limestone.

The LNP site stratigraphy and surface morphology are consistent with expected characteristics of a developed, older (paleo) karst landscape mantled by several meters of sand (i.e., a mantled epikarst subsurface). Although there are no recognized sinkholes in the State of Florida sinkhole database or the SDII Global Corporation’s much larger, private database ([Reference 2.5.1-328](#)) within 2 km (1.28 mi.) of the LNP site and no sinkholes at the land surface were observed during site investigations and reconnaissance within the LNP site, the presence of a few voids at depths identified in some borings suggests that paleo sinks such as those developed on the barren mature epikarst surface are locally present at the site.

Based on the review and updating of the geological, seismological, geophysical, and geotechnical data for the LNP site, nothing was identified that would preclude the safe operation of the facilities. The only geologic hazard identified in the LNP site area is potential surface deformation related to carbonate dissolution and slow cover subsidence related to the occurrence of karst. Karst features encountered below the nuclear islands at the LNP site are determined to be associated with near-vertical to vertical fractures and subhorizontal bedding planes, and vary in size from a few centimeters to approximately 1.5 m (5 ft.). Karst-related solution zones and/or infilled zones that exist in the subsurface beneath the LNP foundation will be addressed through appropriate design considerations in the LNP foundation conceptual design, as described in [FSAR Subsection 2.5.4](#).

2.5.0.2 Vibratory Ground Motion

The selected starting point for developing the site-specific ground motion assessments for the LNP site was the Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis (PSHA) conducted by the EPRI-SOG in the 1980s. Following guidance in the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Regulatory Guides 1.165 and 1.208, the adequacy of the EPRI-SOG hazard results was evaluated in light of new data and interpretations and evolving knowledge pertaining to seismic hazard evaluation in the central and eastern United States (CEUS). PSHA sensitivity analyses were conducted to test the effect of the new information on the seismic hazard. Using these results, an updated PSHA analysis was performed; the results of that analysis have been used to develop uniform hazard response spectra (UHRs) and the identification of the controlling earthquakes.

2.5.0.2.1 Seismicity

For this study, an updated earthquake catalog was created that includes additional historical and instrumental events through December 2006. Only 15 earthquakes larger than body-wave magnitude (m_b) 3.0 have occurred within the LNP site region. The largest event, an m_b 4.3 earthquake, occurred at a distance of 76.6 km (47.6 mi.) from the LNP site and is the only event within 80 km (50 mi.) of the site.