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AUTH. NAME	AUTHOR AFFILIATION		
TUCKMAN, M.S.	Duke Power Co.		
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SUBJECT: Rev 39 to "Crisis Mgt Plan for Nuclear Stations." W/910828 ltr.

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Duke Power Company
Nuclear Production Dept.
P.O. Box 1007
Charlotte, N.C. 28201-1007

M.S. TUCKMAN
Vice President
Nuclear Operations
(704)373-3851



DUKE POWER

August 28, 1991

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Document Control Desk
Washington, D.C. 20555

Subject: McGuire Nuclear Station
Docket Nos. 50-369 and 50-370
Catawba Nuclear Station
Docket Nos. 50-413 and 50-414
Oconee Nuclear Station
Docket Nos. 50-269, 50-270 and 50-287
Crisis Management Plan

Gentlemen:

Attached for NRC use and review is Revision 39 of Duke Power Company's Crisis Management Plan. This revision is effective August 15, 1991.

By copy of this letter two revisions are being provided to NRC, Region II, Atlanta.

Very truly yours,

M. S. Tuckman

HAF:haf

Attachment

9109100177 910828
PDR ADOCK 05000269
F PDR

A045
1/1

Please revise your copy of the Crisis Management Plan as follows:

Remove these pages

Cover Sheet ✓

i-1, ✓ i-2, i-3, i-4 ✓

B-3, B-9, B-12, B-24 ✓

H-23 ✓

K-7 ✓

Q-40 thru Q-44 ✓

Q-46 thru 47 ✓

Q-49 ✓

Insert these pages

Cover Sheet ✓

i-1, i-2, i-3, i-4 ✓

B-3, B-9, B-12, B-24 ✓

H-23 ✓

K-7 ✓

Q-40 thru Q-44 ✓

Q-46 thru 47 ✓

Q-49 ✓

DUKE POWER COMPANY
CRISIS MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
NUCLEAR STATIONS

REV M. J. Tuckman

Approved

5/1/91

Date Approved

Revision 38 May 1, 1991

i. Introduction

A. Purpose

The Crisis Management Plan (CMP) has been developed and implemented to provide assistance to the Company's nuclear stations in assuring, maintaining or recovering acceptable levels of safety to the general public and Duke Power employees, following an emergency condition. The overall objective is to provide dose savings for a spectrum of accidents that could produce off-site doses in excess of U.S. EPA Protective Action Guides (PAGs).

B. Scope

This Crisis Management Plan for Duke Power Company is established for the protection of life and property in all emergency and accident situations at the Company's nuclear stations. The plan particularly addresses response to situations where the health and safety of station personnel and the general public may be involved.

Notification from the station that an emergency has developed will be the initiating event for the corporate response described in this plan. The station Emergency Plan and procedures establish the criteria for this initial notification.

Initial notification of local, State and Federal agencies is addressed in the station's Emergency Plan and procedures.

The Crisis Management Plan is a coordinated effort involving: station personnel; station emergency plans; station facilities and equipment; the emergency resources of Duke Power Company corporate organization; emergency services of various local, State, and Federal agencies having appropriate jurisdiction or concern for public health and safety, particularly radiological-emergency and disaster plans of local county civil preparedness agencies; the South Carolina Emergency Preparedness Division and the North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, which are the responsible state agencies in their respective states.

C. Planning Basis

This document is formatted according to NUREG-0654, FEMA-REP-1, Rev. 1.

The planning bases for the Crisis Management Plan are 10 CFR Part 50 requirements and NUREG-0654, Rev. 1.

The emergency plans are related to two predominant exposure pathways. They are:

- a. Plume exposure pathway -- The principal exposure sources from this pathway are: (a) whole body external exposure to gamma radiation from the plume and from deposited material; and (b) inhalation exposure from the passing radioactive plume. The

duration of the release leading to potential exposure could range from one-half hour to days. For the plume exposure pathway, shelter and/or evacuation would likely be the principal immediate protective actions to be recommended for the general public.

- b. Ingestion exposure pathway -- The principal exposure from this pathway would be from ingestion of contaminated water or foods such as milk, fresh vegetables or aquatic foodstuffs.

The duration of potential exposure could range in length from hours to months. For the ingestion exposure pathway, the planning effort involves the identification of major exposure pathways from contaminated food and water and the associated control and interdiction points and methods. The ingestion pathway exposures in general would represent a longer term problem, although some early protective actions to minimize subsequent contamination of milk or other supplies should be initiated (e.g., remove cows from pasture and put them on stored feed).

Emergency Planning Zones

With regard to the area over which planning efforts should be carried out, "Emergency Planning Zones" (EPZs) about each nuclear facility are defined both for the short term "plume exposure pathway" and for the longer term "ingestion exposure pathways." The Emergency Planning Zones are shown in Section J. EPZs are defined as the areas for which planning is needed to assure that prompt and effective actions can be taken to protect the public in the event of an accident. The state response organizations are principally responsible for the planning associated with the ingestion exposure pathway.

The size (about 10 miles radius) of the plume exposure EPZ was based primarily on the following considerations:

- a. projected doses from the traditional design basis accidents would not exceed Protective Action Guide levels outside the zone;
- b. projected doses from most core melt sequences would not exceed Protective Action Guide levels outside the zone;
- c. for the worst core melt sequences, immediate life threatening doses would generally not occur outside the zone;
- d. detailed planning within 10 miles would provide a substantial base for expansion of response efforts in the event that this proved necessary.

The NRC has concluded that it would be unlikely that any protective actions for the plume exposure pathway would be required beyond the plume exposure EPZ. Also, the plume exposure EPZ is of sufficient size for actions within this zone to provide for substantial

reduction in early severe health effects (injuries or deaths) in the event of a worst case core melt accident.

The size of the ingestion exposure EPZ (about 50 miles in radius, which also includes the 10-mile radius plume exposure EPZ) was selected because:

- a. the downwind range within which contamination will generally not exceed the Protective Action Guides is limited to about 50 miles from a power plant because of wind shifts during the release and travel periods;
- b. there may be conversion of atmospheric iodine (i.e., iodine suspended in the atmosphere for long time periods) to chemical forms which do not readily enter the ingestion pathway;
- c. much of any particulate material in a radioactive plume would have been deposited on the ground within about 50 miles from the facility; and
- d. the likelihood of exceeding ingestion pathway protective action guide levels at 50 miles is comparable to the likelihood of exceeding plume exposure pathway protective action guide levels at 10 miles.

Time Factors Associated with Releases

The range of times between the onset of accident conditions and the start of a major release is of the order of one-half hour to several hours. The subsequent time period over which radioactive material may be expected to be released is of the order of one-half hour (short-term release) to a few days (continuous release).

Radiological Characteristics of Releases

For atmospheric releases from nuclear power facilities, three dominant exposure modes have been identified: (a) whole body (bone marrow) exposure from external gamma radiation and from ingestion of radioactive material; (b) thyroid exposure from inhalation or ingestion of radioiodines; and (c) exposure of other organs (e.g., lung) from inhalation or ingestion of radioactive materials. Any of these exposure modes could dominate (i.e., result in the largest exposures) depending upon the relative quantities of various isotopes released.

Radioactive materials produced in the operation of nuclear reactors include fission products, transuranics and activation products generated by neutron exposure of the structural and other materials within and immediately around the reactor core. The fission products consist of a very large number of different kinds of isotopes (nuclides), almost all of which are initially radioactive. The amounts of these fission products and their potential for escape from their normal places of confinement represent the dominant potential for consequences to the public. Radioactive fission

products exist in a variety of physical and chemical forms of varied volatility. Virtually all activation products and transuranics exist as non-volatile solids. The characteristics of these materials show quite clearly that the potential for releases to the environment decreases dramatically in this order: (a) gaseous materials; (b) volatile solids, and (c) non-volatile solids. For this reason, guidance for source terms representing hypothetical fission product activity within a nuclear power plant containment structure emphasizes the development of plans relating to the release of noble gases and/or volatiles such as iodine. Consideration of particulate materials, however, should not be completely neglected. For example, capability to determine the presence or absence of key particulate radionuclides will be needed to identify requirements for additional resources. Table i-1 provides a list of dominant radionuclides for each exposure pathway.

ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS MANAGER

This position is responsible for providing administrative, logistic, communications, and related personnel support for the recovery and emergency operation.

See Section B.7.3 for further definition of this position.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS MANAGER

This position coordinates the activities of the Emergency Communications Group which provides updates to government, management and industry officials and maintains up-to-date data displays in the CMC.

See Section B.7.4 for further definition of this position.

PLANT ASSESSMENT MANAGER

This position advises the Recovery Manager regarding emergency classifications and the need for public protective actions as well as assisting the TSC with accident assessment and mitigation strategies.

See Section B.7.5 for further definition of this position.

RADIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MANAGER

Primary responsibilities are: (1) coordination of radiological and environmental assessments, and (2) advise the Recovery Manager regarding protective action recommendations based on radiological conditions.

See Section B.7.6 for further definition of this position.

NUCLEAR PRODUCTION DUTY ENGINEER

The Nuclear Production Duty Engineer supports the Recovery Manager and Crisis Management Center in several ways. During an Unusual Event condition, the Duty Engineer is contacted by the Shift Supervisor. The information transmitted during this notification (see Figure E-1) is then passed on to the Recovery Manager, his alternates, or Senior Level Duke Management and Corporate Communications. Should Corporate Communications need a "translation" of technical terms, the Duty Engineer will provide this assistance or will contact someone within the Crisis Management Center Organization or Station Staff who can assist. The Duty Engineer position is manned 24 hours per day seven days per week, with a paging system in use during the off normal hours.

B.7.4 Emergency Communications Manager and Staff

The Emergency Communications Manager and staff are shown on Figure B-6. Implementing Plan CMIP-5 describes the workings of this group in more detail. The responsibilities of each position and the designated individuals to fill each position are as follows:

1. EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS MANAGER

This position has the responsibility to ensure that proper communications are made with government, management and industry officials and that up-to-date data displays are maintained.

2. STATE/COUNTY COMMUNICATORS

This position is responsible for the communication of information to states and counties in a timely, accurate and complete manner.

3. DATA COORDINATORS

This position is responsible for obtaining plant data needed by the CMC and ensuring it is distributed to other CMC personnel.

4. DATA COORDINATORS ASSISTANT

This position assists the Data Coordinator in copying and distributing plant data to other CMC personnel.

5. STATUS BOARD COORDINATORS

This position is responsible for maintaining status boards to display current information about the emergency situation.

6. COMPANY OFFICER COMMUNICATOR

This position keeps the Senior Company Officer informed of the emergency situation.

7. INDUSTRY COMMUNICATOR

This position is responsible for updating INPO and transmitting messages via Nuclear Network to other utilities regarding the emergency situation.

B.7.6 Radiological Assessment Manager and Staff

The Radiological Assessment Manager and staff are shown on Figure B-8. Implementing Plan CMIP-7 describes the working of this group in more detail. The responsibilities of each position and the designated individuals to fill each position are as follows:

1. RADIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT MANAGER

This position provides support to the Recovery Manager in matters relating to off-site radiological conditions, on-site health physics, radwaste, and chemistry.

2. OFF-SITE DOSE ASSESSMENT DIRECTOR

This position is responsible for environmental liaison with local, State and Federal agencies, and is responsible for off-site monitoring and dose projections. In addition, this position makes recommendations to the Recovery Manager through the Radiological Assessment Manager concerning the public protection from radiological hazards.

3. TECHNICAL SERVICES DIRECTOR

This position directs and coordinates the efforts of the Health Physics, Chemistry, and Radwaste Sections and provides input to the Radiological Assessment Manager.

4. RESOURCE COORDINATOR

This position assists the Radiological Assessment Group in obtaining resources as needed.

5. HEALTH PHYSICS COORDINATOR

This position directs the technical support and assistance to the station staff concerning radiation protection aspects of recovery operations.

6. RADWASTE COORDINATOR

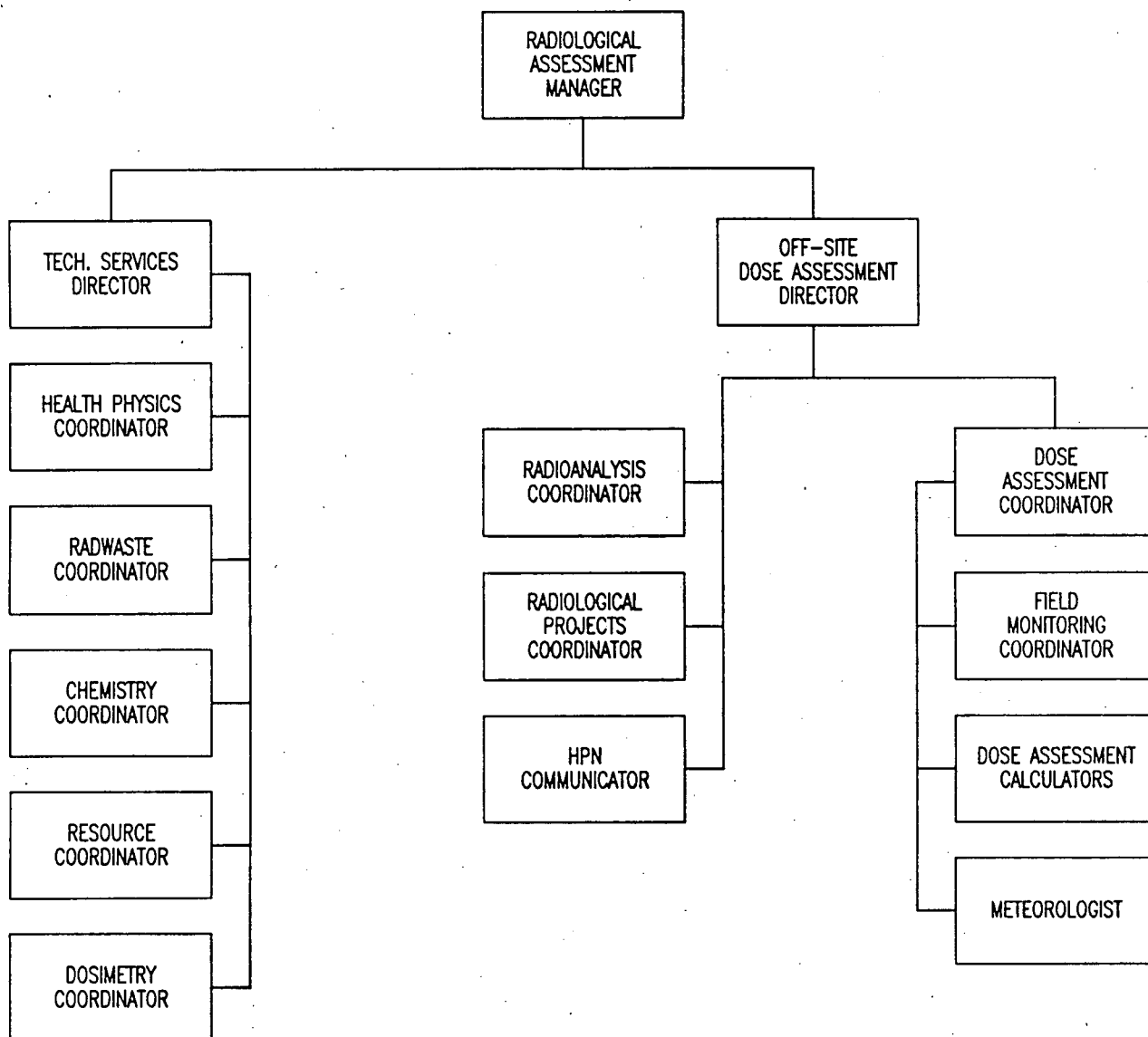
This position develops plans and procedures to quantify off-site effluent releases and to minimize off-site releases through liquid, gaseous, and solid waste processing. It also defines design requirements for modifications and additional equipment necessary to facilitate waste processing in support of the recovery operation.

7. CHEMISTRY COORDINATOR

This position develops plans and procedures to monitor core damage, to determine the fission product and hydrogen levels in the containment and to determine the reactor coolant chemical condition (dissolved gases, boron, pH).

FIGURE B-8

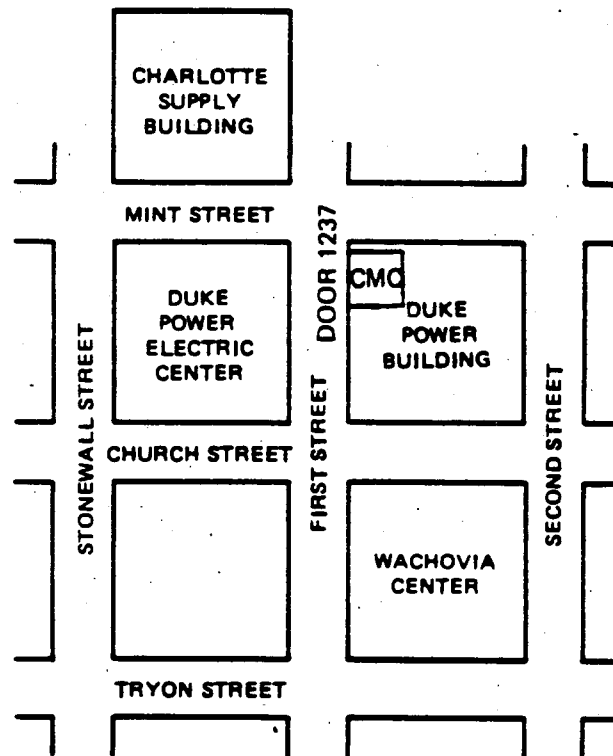
RADIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
MANAGER AND STAFF
CRISIS MANAGEMENT PLAN



**DUKE POWER COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICE RESPONSE FACILITIES**

McGUIRE/CATAWBA CMC

GENERAL OFFICE BUILDING LAYOUT - CHARLOTTE, N. C.



The CMC is on the ground floor of the Power Building. The entrance is at door number 1237 on the First Street side of the building.

The Media Center & News Center are in the Electric Center on the 1st and 2nd floors respectively.

GUIDANCE FOR OFF-SITE PROTECTIVE ACTIONS

NOTES:

1. Whenever possible, consult the CMC meteorologist to determine the potentially affected areas. Otherwise, "downwind" should be assumed 90 degrees wide, except assume all directions to be downwind if wind speed is less than 5 mph. For Oconee after 4:00 p.m. and before 10:00 a.m., assume all directions to be downwind.
2. Promptly relocate the population affected by any ground contamination after plume passage.
3. See the Crisis Management Plan, Section J.8 for evacuation time estimates.
4. If in-place shelter is indicated and a release is expected to continue more than 2 hours, evacuation may result in lower doses. Increasing the distance from the plant and reducing the time of exposure would be more effective than in-place shelter.
5. "Substantial core damage" is defined as release of 20% of the gap activity from the core.
6. Determine from dose projections and/or off-site monitoring data. See Page 3 for protective action guides.
7. Fission product inventory inside containment is greater than gap activity if the containment radiation level exceeds the levels in the table below:

For McGuire or Catawba:

<u>TIME AFTER SHUTDOWN (HOURS)</u>		<u>CONTAINMENT MONITOR READING (R/HR)</u>
	0	2,340
0	- 2	864
2	- 4	624
4	- 8	450
	> 8	265

For Oconee:

<u>TIME AFTER SHUTDOWN (HOURS)</u>	<u>CONTAINMENT MONITOR READING (R/HR)</u>			
	<u>1RIA-57</u>	<u>3RIA-57, 2RIA-58</u>	<u>1RIA-58, 2RIA-57, 3RIA-58</u>	
	0	13,000	9,900	3,900
0	- 2	4,800	3,600	1,800
2	- 4	3,600	2,800	1,400
4	- 8	2,600	2,100	990
	> 8	1,400	1,100	540

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS DIVISION
THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL
CONTROL
AND
DUKE POWER COMPANY

I. PURPOSE

This Memorandum of Understanding establishes an agreement between the South Carolina Emergency Preparedness Division, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, and Duke Power Company pertaining to the Oconee and Catawba Nuclear Stations (ONS & CNS). It establishes the overall responsibilities relating to emergency preparedness planning, training, coordination, notification, hazard assessment and technical support in the event of a radiological incident at Oconee or Catawba Nuclear Stations that might affect the health, safety and property of the citizens of South Carolina and/or give cause for public concern.

II. AUTHORITY

- A. Act 223, 1967 - South Carolina Atomic Energy and Radiation Control Act as amended.
- B. South Carolina Act Number 199, dated July 30, 1979.

III. AGREEMENT

In accordance with Act 223, 1967; Act 199, 1979; and this Memorandum, the three agencies/organizations listed above agree with the following:

- A. Emergency Preparedness Division (EPD) will:
 - 1. Prepare and maintain State Operational Radiological Emergency Response (RER) Plans.
 - 2. Coordinate with DHEC, Duke Power, and local government in the development of RER Plans.
 - 3. Prepare and maintain site specific plans for ONS and CNS.
 - 4. Assist local governments in preparing and maintaining local RER Plans.
 - 5. Establish and direct State Emergency Op-

erations Center (SEOC) and Forward Emergency Operations Center (FEOC) when directed by the Governor.

6. Coordinate off-site support from state, federal, and other support agencies.
 7. Recommend and direct protective actions to include evacuation as well as recovery re-entry operations in coordination with DHEC.
 8. Provide for a 24-hour notification capability with DHEC, other state RER support agencies, affected counties, Duke Power, and the State of North Carolina and insure notification is made as appropriate.
 9. Participate with DHEC, Duke Power, and local government, in the development of Exercise scenarios.
 10. Conduct RER drills and exercises for Duke Power as specified in 10CFR50, Appendix E.
 11. Maintain close liaison with the nuclear industry to assure that State and Duke Power RER procedures are compatible.
 12. Coordinate public meetings for an emergency preparedness exercise when required.
 13. Coordinate and conduct off-site evaluation critiques for each ONS or CNS exercise.
 14. Prepare off-site after-action reports for each ONS or CNS exercise.
 15. Secure and maintain appropriate letters of agreement.
 16. Coordinate all information on the status of Emergency Operations and Radiological Hazards through the News Media Center, if established, or the Governor's Public Information Office, for release to the public.
 17. Coordinate with DHEC and Duke Power for the RER training of state and local government personnel.
- B. Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) will:

1. Provide for 24-hour accident response capability with Duke Power and EPD and insure notification is made.
2. Prepare and maintain State Technical Radiological Emergency Response Plan.
3. Participate with EPD, Duke Power and local government in the development of RER Plans.
4. Maintain a radiological hazard assessment capability and provide radiological technical support, coordination and guidance for the state and local government.
5. Conduct and/or coordinate off-site radiological surveillance and monitoring in coordination with the Duke Power off-site monitoring group.
6. Make recommendations to EPD for protective actions as well as recovery and re-entry guidelines.
7. Provide representatives at the SEOC, FEOC, and Crisis Management Center.
8. Obtain and coordinate radiological assistance resources from the federal government, other states, and the nuclear industry as required.
9. Provide RER training to state agencies and local governments.
10. Participate in training programs given by Duke Power for Radiological Monitoring Teams.
11. Participate with EPD and Duke Power in the development of exercise scenarios.
12. Participate in ONS and CNS exercises and drills.
13. Secure and maintain appropriate letters of agreement.
14. Coordinate all information on the status of emergency operations and radiological hazards through the News Media Center, if established, or the Governor's Public Information Office, for release to the public.
15. Maintain close liaison with the nuclear industry to assure that state and Duke Power

RER procedures are compatible.

C. Duke Power Company will:

1. Prepare and maintain on-site Radiological Emergency Response Plans in accordance with Nuclear Regulatory Commission Rules and Regulations.
2. Maintain the ability for 24-hour communications with the Highway Department Warning Point and/or FEOC/SEOC and with local governments in the 10-Mile EPZ during emergency.
3. Notify the Highway Department Warning Point and affected counties of an accident consistent with approved emergency procedures.
4. Recommend protective actions directly to affected counties when SEOC/FEOC is not operational.
5. Conduct off-site radiological assessment/monitoring capabilities in coordination with DHEC.
6. Provide Media Center facilities and communications.
7. Be prepared to assist DHEC at other fixed nuclear facility accidents upon availability.
8. Provide liaison to the FEOC.
9. Provide RER training for site personnel.
10. Assist with technical response training for off-site response personnel as necessary.
11. Secure and update letters of agreement with local government emergency services that will provide on-site assistance.
12. Provide annual training/information briefing of local news media.
13. Participate with DHEC, EPD, and local government in the development of exercise scenarios.
14. Conduct required ONS and CNS exercises and drills.

15. Prepare and update a public information brochure to be distributed throughout the 10-Mile EPZ on an annual basis.
16. Maintain close liaison with the state and local governments to assure procedures are compatible.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

This agreement will commence with the signing of this Memorandum of Understanding by the South Carolina Emergency Preparedness Division, the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, and Duke Power Company and supersedes all previous agreements, relating to Radiological Incident responsibilities, between the aforementioned agencies/organizations.

It shall be automatically renewed from year to year. It may be amended by mutual consent or terminated by either party upon giving at least thirty (30) days written notice to the other parties.

17 Oct 88
Date

Raymond F. Braun
DIRECTOR
FOR SOUTH CAROLINA EMERGENCY
PREPAREDNESS DIVISION

18 Oct 88
Date

Howard G. Shealy
BUREAU OF RADIOLOGICAL HEALTH,
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH &
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL

26 Oct 88
Date

W. B. Tucker
FOR DUKE POWER COMPANY
VICE-PRESIDENT, NUCLEAR
PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT

Appendix 6

Distribution List - Crisis Management Plan

Recovery Manager and Immediate Staff

1. H. B. Tucker
4. R. E. Harris
6. J. J. Honeycutt
10. Open
13. W. H. Owen
16. M. S. Tuckman
63. J. W. Hampton
70. W. B. McRee
71. W. S. Lee
78. Mark-up copy (c/o R. E. Harris)
83. J. J. Honeycutt (ONS CMC Managers Area)
85. J. J. Honeycutt (Catawba/McGuire CMC Managers Area)
89. D. P. Simpson

Emergency Communications

5. E. M. Geddie
7. G. W. Hallman
22. Open

Administration & Logistics

9. R. F. Smith
69. Open
73. E. D. Morton
74. S. M. Kessler
75. G. L. Allen

News Group

11. R. Bowman
14. M. Dembeck
20. News Center (R. Bowman)
23. R. Bowman

Plant Assessment

15. K. S. Canady
76. Open
77. R. B. Priory

Appendix 6 (Continued)

Radiological Assessment

- 25. W. A. Haller
- 26. R. T. Simril
- 27. J. E. Cole
- 28. Open
- 29. W. P. Deal
- 64. Open
- 80. R. C. Futrell
- 84. F. G. Hudson
- 86-87. Open

Q.A.

- 79. Kathy Adams

B&W

- 31. Jerry G. Brown

Westinghouse

- 32. Linda S. Kish

NRC

- 33. NRC Document Control Desk (transmitted via Helen Froebe)
- 34-35 NRC Regional Administrator (transmitted via Helen Froebe)
- 36. NRC Resident Inspector - Catawba (transmitted via Helen Froebe)
- 37. NRC Resident Inspector - McGuire (transmitted via Helen Froebe)
- 38. NRC Resident Inspector - Oconee (transmitted via Helen Froebe)

North Carolina

- 46. Dayne Brown
- 47. Elaine Wathen
- 48. Tim Miller
- 49. Jack Hughes

South Carolina

- 50. George Schneider
- 51. Heyward Shealy
- 52. Steve Overcash

Appendix 6 (Continued)

Catawba Nuclear Station

- 12. Document Control - TSC (P. N. McNamara)
- 30. OPEN
- 65. Document Control - Mary Wallace
- 72. Document Control - C. L. Hartzell
- 88. Document Control - J. W. Hampton

McGuire Nuclear Station

- 8. Document Control - Jeff Foster
- 17. Document Control - W. F. Byrum
- 18. Document Control - Supt. of Operations
- 19. Document Control - Supt. of Station Services
- 67. Document Control - T. L. McConnell
- 68. Document Control - J. R. Leonard
- 81. Document Control - Master File
- 82. Document Control - Master File

Mt. Holly Training Center

- 2. Director Mt. Holly Training Center

Production Support - Catawba

- 21. David L. Waters