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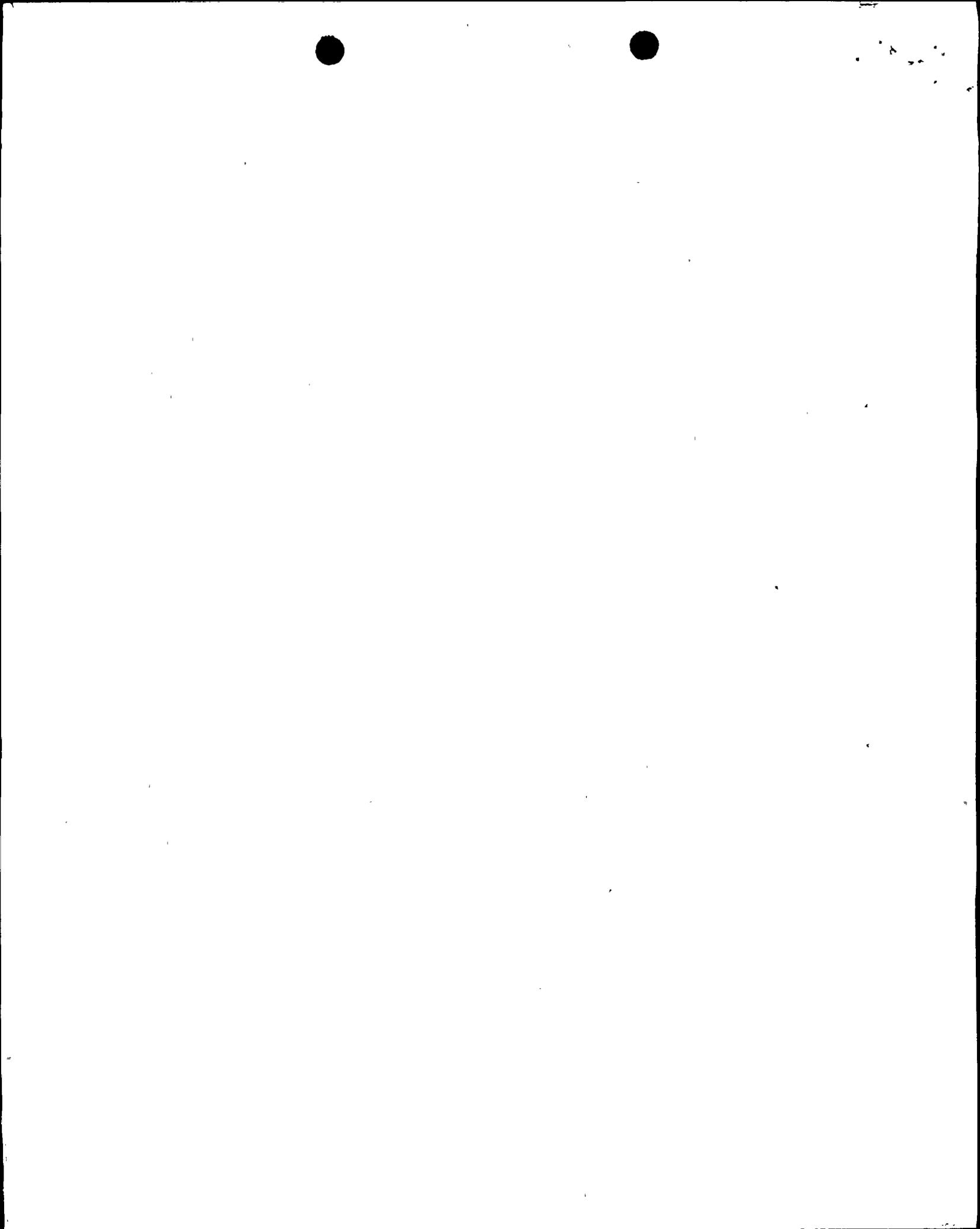
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Pacific Gas and Electric Company

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April 28, 1995

PG&E Letter DCL-95-098



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Docket No. 50-275, OL-DPR-80  
Docket No. 50-323, OL-DPR-82  
Diablo Canyon Units 1 and 2  
1994 Annual Nonradiological Environmental Operating Report

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is the 1994 Annual Nonradiological Environmental Operating Report for Diablo Canyon Units 1 and 2, submitted in accordance with Subsection 5.4.1 of the Environmental Protection Plan, Appendix B to Facility Operating Licenses DPR-80 and DPR-82.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading 'Warren H. Fujimoto'. The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the word 'Sincerely,'.

Warren H. Fujimoto

cc: Roger W. Briggs, CCRWQCB  
L. J. Callan  
Jerry Le Moine, SLO-EH  
Melanie A. Miller  
Kenneth e. Perkins (w/o enc.)  
Michael D. Tschiltz  
Diablo Distribution

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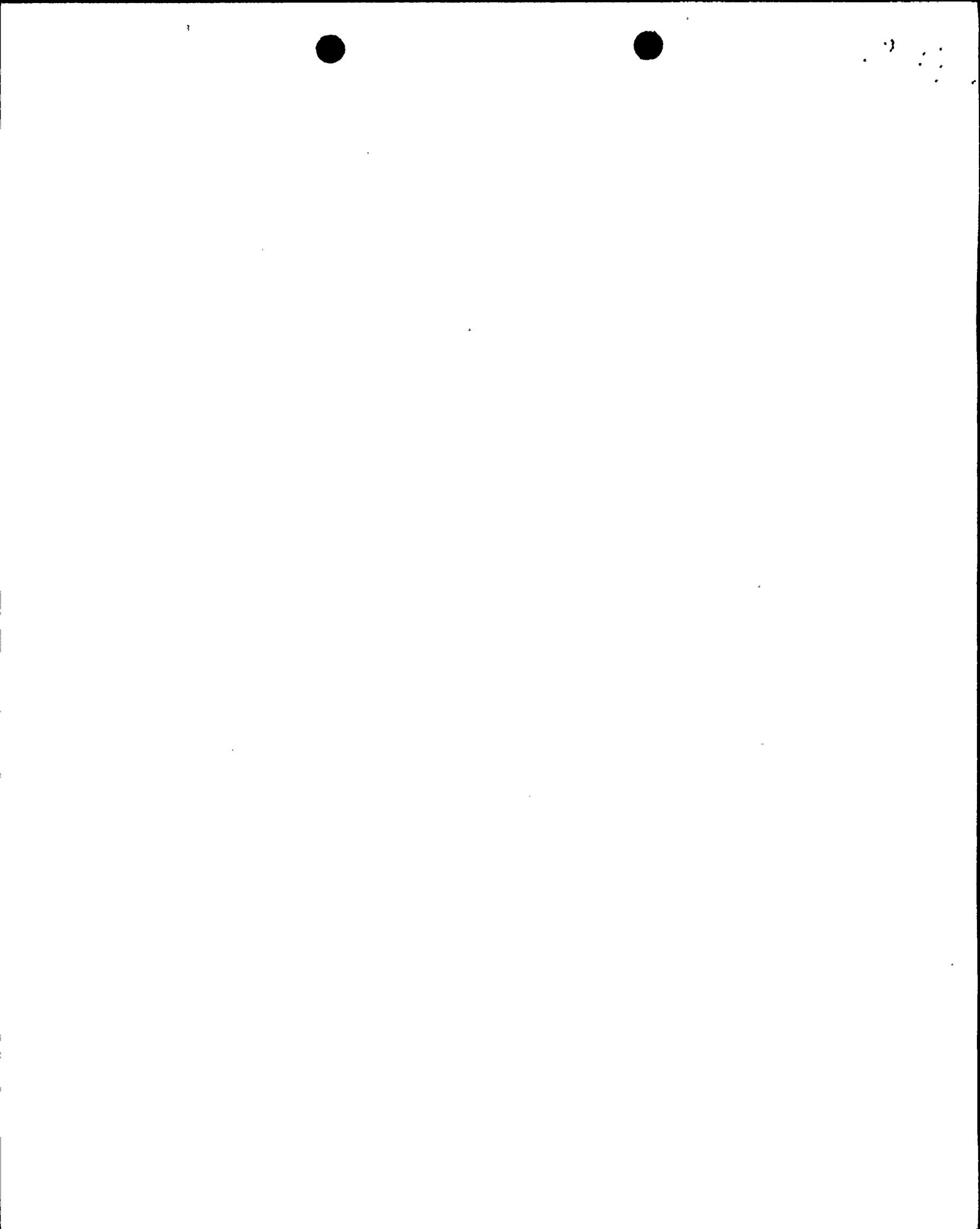
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ENCLOSURE

**ANNUAL NONRADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL  
OPERATING REPORT  
DIABLO CANYON POWER PLANT**

**Pacific Gas and Electric Company  
April 1995**



PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY  
DIABLO CANYON POWER PLANT

1994 ANNUAL NONRADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL OPERATING REPORT

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The 1994 Annual Nonradiological Environmental Operating Report is submitted in accordance with the requirements of the Environmental Protection Plan (EPP), Appendix B of Facility Operating Licenses DPR-80 and DPR-82 for Diablo Canyon Units 1 and 2. The report describes implementation of the EPP and demonstrates that the plant is operating in an environmentally acceptable manner. PG&E remains committed to minimizing the environmental impact of operating the Diablo Canyon Power Plant (DCPP).

## 2. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

### 2.1 AQUATIC ISSUES

Aquatic issues are addressed by the effluent limitations, receiving water studies and monitoring data, and reporting requirements contained in the DCPP National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The NPDES permit includes applicable requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board's Ocean Plan and Thermal Plan.

#### 2.1.1 Routine Monitoring

Quarterly NPDES reports containing routine influent, effluent, and receiving water monitoring data and permit compliance summaries were submitted to the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Coast (CCRWQCB) by the 20th day of the month following the end of the respective quarter. An annual NPDES report was also submitted to the CCRWQCB on March 3, 1995. This report contained both tabular and graphical summaries of the monitoring data obtained during 1994. A summary of permit compliance for 1994, including corrective actions for deviations from requirements, was also contained in this report. NPDES quarterly and annual reports were submitted concurrently to the NRC.

No enforcement actions were taken by the CCRWQCB under the NPDES permit during 1994.

#### 2.1.2 Thermal Effects Monitoring Program

During 1994, the NPDES ecological studies program, as required by the CCRWQCB, continued as the Thermal Effects Monitoring Program (TEMP). TEMP studies have recorded biological changes in the discharge area since power plant start-up, many of which have not been observed in areas beyond the influence of the thermal plume. The program monitored intertidal and subtidal communities of invertebrates, algae and fish in the discharge cove and at stations north and south of DCPP. Sampling was conducted four times annually for most subtasks. The 1994 TEMP Report was submitted to the CCRWQCB on March 31, 1995. This report described biological studies of the near-shore marine environment as related to the DCPP thermal discharge during the tenth year of commercial operation.



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During 1994, the DCPD receiving water community continued to change from the pre-operational community and from reference communities monitored beyond the influence of the power plant discharge. Abundance of some species, usually warmer water species, have increased, while others, typically cold water species, have declined. Natural fluctuations in biological communities were also observed. The continuing change observed in the TEMP studies can be attributed to the constantly varying sets of environmental conditions. The response dynamics of the receiving water community can be expected to continue changing due to continuous variations in ambient oceanographic and thermal plume temperature regimes.

#### A. Physical Studies

Physical measurements continue to document the extent and location of the thermal plume. As in past years of plant operation, the warmest water temperatures were recorded in Diablo Cove, but warming caused by the thermal plume was detected at some stations outside the cove. During 1994, there were two scheduled refueling outages for Units 1 and 2. The Unit 1 refueling and maintenance outage commenced on March 12, and the reactor began power ascension on May 8, but did not reach full power until May 27 due to the loss of an offsite power source when the Unit 1 main transformer bank was declared inoperable. The Unit 2 refueling and maintenance outage commenced on September 24, and the reactor began power ascension on October 28. Two short unscheduled outages for Unit 2 occurred in March and December. One short unscheduled outage for Unit 1 occurred in December. During these outages, water temperatures in Diablo Cove and vicinity were closer to ambient than during other periods of the year.

#### B. Intertidal Studies

Since power plant startup, station comparisons show algal cover decreasing at Diablo Cove stations. Reference stations have not generally shown similar algal cover decreases. Data from 1994 studies continued this trend. In some areas, where declines in pre-operationally abundant species have occurred, other short-lived species have increased. Shifts in the tidal elevation distribution of certain algal species have accompanied the changes in composition and abundance. Overall, the changes have resulted in large differences in species composition and abundance between Diablo Cove and reference communities. Over the past several years, an expanding sea urchin population has severely overgrazed almost all non-crustose algae in large areas of the intertidal zone in north Diablo Cove. This condition became more apparent in 1994.

Many of the most abundant and conspicuous intertidal invertebrates in Diablo Cove are also common to other rocky shore habitats in central California. However, the abundance of some species has increased over pre-operational and reference station levels. Such species include grazing limpets, ochre stars, purple shore crabs, and purple sea urchins. During 1994 several species, which had increased since plant startup, declined in abundance. These included acorn barnacles, the aggregating anemone, and the black turban snail.



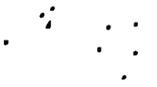
Black abalone densities remained low with decreases from their 1993 levels at most stations inside Diablo Cove. Smaller abalone abundance decreases were also seen at several reference stations during 1994. The atrophied foot (AF) disease, which began to affect population densities in Diablo Cove in 1988, is suspected as the cause of the continuing declines in 1994. The summer recruitment trend for black abalone continued this year with the strongest recruitment event in Diablo Cove to date. These annual recruitment events, indicate that Diablo Cove provides a favorable habitat for abalone larvae settlement, and that a healthy adult population could develop once the AF disease subsides.

### C. Subtidal Studies

Subtidal algae communities continue to change from pre-operational conditions. The annual bull kelp continues to repopulate Diablo Cove early in the season. However, exposure to the warm discharge continues to cause premature senescence, which has occurred each year since power plant operation. The giant kelp population that had repopulated large areas of Diablo Cove in 1992 continued to expand in 1994 to cover much of south and north Diablo Cove. Subsurface kelp populations of *Pterygophora* and *Laminaria* remain at low levels. Understory algal communities did not show annual abundance peaks and species composition shifted significantly in 1994, presumably due to growth-inhibiting shading effects by the surface canopy of giant kelp.

Invertebrate population differences between Diablo Cove and reference stations were less apparent. However, there is an apparent shift towards a community more typical of southern California. Species abundance and diversity have declined at Diablo Cove stations. Red abalone populations in Diablo Cove declined 50 percent over 1993 levels. This continues the declining trend observed each year since 1990-91. Red abalone were absent from shallow areas of Diablo Cove where they were most abundant before 1990. Although red abalone with AF disease were not found in Diablo Cove during 1994, they have been observed in previous years of DCPD operation. The disease is suspected as an important factor affecting populations of red abalone at depths less than 20 feet in Diablo Cove.

As in previous years of power plant operation, fish species composition in north and south Diablo Cove remained distinctly different from one another, due mainly to differences in water temperature regimes and available habitat types. Bat rays, white seabass, leopard sharks and other warm-tolerant species continued to be prevalent in the thermal plume and other areas in Diablo Cove. Stands of giant kelp provided habitat in Diablo Cove for several fish species, including young-of-the-year rockfish and kelp surfperch. The reference area unaffected by the thermal plume supported fish assemblages typical of other nearby rocky coastal areas.



### 2.1.3 Onsite Toxicity Studies

Acute and chronic bioassay toxicity studies were conducted quarterly on DCPD effluent at the onsite Biological Laboratory. Toxicity was found only in the third quarter chronic test and the fourth quarter acute test. Measured chronic toxicity (1.79) was below the 1990 California Ocean Plan calculated effluent limit (5.11). The calculated 6-month median acute toxicity value (0.155) was below DCPD's NPDES discharge permit limit (0.26). All other tests indicated no toxicity.

### 2.1.4 State Mussel Watch Program

The California Department of Fish and Game (CDF&G) maintains an in situ mussel assay at several stations in the vicinity of DCPD. Results are reported directly to the CCRWQCB by CDF&G.

### 2.1.5 Oceanographic Studies

Physical and chemical oceanographic studies were conducted by PG&E in the vicinity of DCPD during February, June, and October 1994. Temperature, dissolved oxygen and pH were monitored at six stations in the vicinity of the discharge plume. The values of these parameters were reported in quarterly NPDES reports. All values were within expected levels.

Nearshore wave conditions were monitored offshore of DCPD. Significant wave heights and peak periods for each six-hour period and joint frequency distribution of wave height and period were calculated and recorded in the daily onsite weather records.

## 2.2 TERRESTRIAL ISSUES

The Diablo Canyon Land Stewardship Program continued to evaluate and improve biodiversity in 1994 on the land that surrounds Diablo Canyon Power Plant.

Work in 1994 included the continuation of the Native Perennial Grass Study, with plantings, planting data evaluation, and plot monitoring being the main activities conducted. Observational and informational data were recorded in an interim monitoring report, reflecting germination rates of 14 native species measured on two seeding plots, weed growth and type, and the impact of mowing practices. A cost effectiveness comparison of the 14 grass species was also calculated and presented in this interim report.

The Native Perennial Grass Study will continue and conclude in 1995.

### 2.2.1 Herbicide Application and Fire Control

During 1994, fire control was accomplished by three different means. In addition to the use of herbicides, a herd of goats was used where practical to reduce brush and other foliage, and some limited areas were cleared by hand.



Herbicide application within the plant site vicinity was performed by The Weed Works. The following areas were treated during 1994:

Date	Location	Product*	Total Applied
6/11/94	Roadsides	Round-up	1 gal.
6/14/94	Roadsides, parking lot, warehouse	Round-up	1 gal.
6/17/94	North ranch	Round-up	1 gal.
6/25/94	North ranch	Round-up	1 gal.
10/19/94	Roadsides, storage by kennels	Simazine 80 W Karmex	15 lbs. 9 lbs.
10/20/94	Roadsides	Simazine 80 W Karmex Oust	15 lbs. 12 lbs. 8 oz.
10/21/94	Roadsides	Simazine 80 W Karmex Oust	20 lbs. 12 lbs. 8 oz.
10/22/94	Roadsides, storage by ponds, storage by Maintenance	Simazine 80 W Karmex Oust	20 lbs. 16 lbs. 8 oz.
10/23/94	Gun range, roadsides	Simazine 80 W Karmex	10 lbs. 8 lbs.
10/24/94	230 kV yard	Simazine 80 W Karmex	10 lbs. 8 lbs.
10/26/94	Roadsides up to and around guard stations	Simazine 80 W Karmex Oust	10 lbs. 8 lbs. 4 oz.
10/27/94	Outside gun range, warehouse, small kV paint shed	Simazine 80 W Karmex Oust	10 lbs. 8 lbs. 4 oz.
10/28/94	500 kV yard	Simazine 80 W Karmex	50 lbs. 24 lbs.
10/29/94	500 kV parking lot, paint shed area	Simazine 80 W Karmex	20 lbs. 12 lbs.
10/30/94	Containment area, sewage plant area	Simazine 80 W Karmex Oust	25 lbs. 16 lbs. 16 oz.
10/31/94	Finish ponds, hillside beneath 500 kV lines	Simazine 80 W Karmex DF Weedar 64	15 lbs. 12 lbs. 2 gals

<u>* Herbicide</u>	<u>Mfg.</u>	<u>EPA#</u>	<u>Rate of Application</u>
Simazine 80 W	Drexel	19713-46	As specified on label
Karmex DF	DuPont	352-247	2 1/2 lb/acre
Oust	DuPont	352-401	3 1/2 oz/acre
Round-up	Monsanto	524-445	As specified on label
Weedar 64	Rhone-Poulenc	264-2AA	As specified on label



A goat herder was contracted to use a goat herd to reduce vegetation in and along the transmission line right-of-way east of DCPD and some hillside areas on the plant site. The goats were very effective in reducing the vegetation.

Limited hand clearing of brush on some hillside areas was conducted on the plant site and transmission corridors. The brush was cut, piled, allowed to dry, and burned.

## 2.2.2 Preservation of Archaeological Resources

### A. CA-SLO-2 Site Management

#### Archaeological Resources Management Plan (ARMP):

Photo-monitoring of the 23 SLO-2 photo monitoring stations was conducted on September 29, 1994, by the PG&E archaeologist. The photo monitoring was conducted in accordance with the Building and Land Services Department's "Cultural Resources Management Procedures for Archaeological Site CA-SLO-2," which implements policies of the ARMP. In general, no new areas of erosion or impacts to SLO-2 were noted.

An area along a cut bank of the access road through SLO-2, noted during the photo-monitoring in 1993, had eroded further. Small areas of previously eroded soils, mid-slope, were noted to be experiencing modest amounts of continuing erosion. Because it appeared that erosion would most likely continue, a draft stabilization plan drafted in 1993 was revised and finalized. The plan called for small terraces to be developed and native plants to be utilized to stabilize the site. Any disturbance from this plan was to occur below the cultural deposit, thus stabilizing the entire slope without disturbing the cultural deposit. The plan was completed in early November 1994.

### B. Chumash Indian Visits and Correspondence

#### Native American Field Visits to Diablo Canyon Power Plant and Correspondence\Telephone Calls:

Two field trips to the SLO-2 site by local Northern Chumash Indians occurred during 1994. The primary purpose of the two field visits was to examine the areas of Diablo Creek that border the SLO-2 site impacted by the inadvertent release of oil into the creek on November 15, 1994.

On September 1, 1994, PG&E attempted to contact a Northern Chumash representative. PG&E left a message indicating that continued erosion at the roadcut within SLO-2 had prompted PG&E to prepare a stabilization plan that would be implemented during early November 1994. PG&E indicated that native plants would be used to stabilize the site and that no disturbance to the actual archaeological deposit would occur. PG&E requested the representative to return the call.



On September 5, 1994, PG&E attempted to contact the same Northern Chumash representative. PG&E left a message identical to the September 1, 1994 message. PG&E requested that the representative leave a message or write PG&E, should there be any concerns about the proposed stabilization.

On September 16, 1994, PG&E attempted to contact the same Northern Chumash representative. PG&E requested that the representative call and leave either another phone number to call or a mailing address.

On November 17, 1994, a Northern Chumash representative called DCPD personnel about the oil discharge into Diablo Creek. The representative indicated that the Northern Chumash were concerned about not being notified by PG&E or the County, and that they had to find out about the incident via the media. The representative indicated that she would like to see the areas adjacent to the SLO-2 site that were affected by the oil release. At this time, PG&E informed the Chumash representative that it is the responsibility of San Luis Obispo County to notify the Chumash Indians of significant events involving the SLO-2 site

On November 17, 1994, four Northern Chumash Indian representatives toured the area of Diablo Creek where oil had been discharged from the 500 kV switchyard. The Chumash representatives expressed concern that the archaeological site area was not "respectfully" treated. The representatives expressed concern with the notification methodology that PG&E uses for events that disrupt the site. The representatives claim that they found out about the spill via the news media and had not been notified by PG&E regarding the event and the cleanup operations. Again, PG&E informed the Chumash representative that it is the responsibility of San Luis Obispo County to notify the Chumash Indians of significant events involving the SLO-2 site.

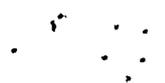
On December 5, 1994, a Northern Chumash representative was notified and a follow-up visit to inspect the area adjacent to SLO-2 affected by the oil discharge was arranged. A field visit was scheduled for December 14, 1994.

On December 14, 1994, when the Northern Chumash representative did not appear for the pre-arranged field meeting, PG&E called the representative and rescheduled another field visit for December 21, 1994.

On December 21, 1994, a Northern Chumash Indian representative met with PG&E archaeologist to visit areas of Diablo Creek impacted by the 500 kV yard oil release and to examine PG&E's clean-up efforts. The Diablo Creek drainage adjacent to SLO-2 was inspected. Again, the representative expressed concern about the notification process and the fact that PG&E did not notify the Chumash of the oil release event. The representative was then shown the area of SLO-2 which was stabilized.

### 3. UNUSUAL OR IMPORTANT ENVIRONMENTAL EVENTS (EPP 4.1)

No unusual or important event that would indicate or could result in a significant environmental impact causally related to station operations occurred in 1994.



Environmental studies have been performed at DCPD since 1966. Results of these monitoring studies are tracked to identify unusual or important environmental events and are reported annually in a report entitled "Summary of Environmental Investigations at Diablo Canyon." Copies of these reports are available upon request.

Monitoring of endangered or threatened species conducted during 1994 is summarized in the following sections. There is no indication that plant operation adversely affected any of the endangered or threatened species studied.

### 3.1 PEREGRINE FALCON

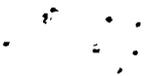
During the 1994 nesting season, the Santa Cruz Predatory Bird Research Group conducted peregrine falcon observations at DCPD. Nest manipulations were not conducted in 1994 since the five-year manipulation project at the DCPD nest site was completed in 1992. The nesting pair of peregrine falcons on Diablo Rock were incubating eggs by mid-March and produced at least two eggs during the 1994 season. Both fledglings were spotted with the adult female on June 6, 1994. These two fledglings represent the first successful unaided fledging at Diablo Canyon since 1982.

### 3.2 SOUTHERN SEA OTTER

Sea otters in the vicinity of Diablo Canyon property were observed two times per month from January through December. The core population remains stable at about 60 individuals. Females and pups continue to dominate, representing about 95 percent of the resident population. Peak pup populations appear in the Spring. Although no additional haulout sites were observed, both the number of individuals and frequency of hauling out continues to increase. Purple sea urchin densities in the Pecho Rock area decreased from 9 per 100 square meters to 5 per 100 square meters. Red sea urchins also decreased from 1 per 100 square meters to 1 per 300 square meters in this area. These densities are significantly less than those found in equivalent depths in Diablo Cove. Purple sea urchin densities are 13 times greater and red sea urchin densities are 400 times greater than those found at Pecho Rock. It is suggested that these greater densities are due to differences in substrate rather than sea otter feeding differences. Abalone and sea urchins remain at reduced levels due to sea otter predation.

### 3.4 CALIFORNIA GRAY WHALE

The California gray whale was monitored three times a week during the migration period. A total of 280 whales were observed in the DCPD study area. The first southerly migrating whale was sighted January 3, 1994 and the last northerly migrating whale was observed May 6, 1994. The 1993/94 gray whale migration was similar in abundance and migration patterns to the previous season.



### 3.5 BROWN PELICAN

Weekly brown pelican counts were conducted between May and November 1994. The average number of brown pelicans observed was 50.8 birds per hour, with a minimum of 0 and a maximum of 154 birds per hour. Monthly averages ranged from 2.7 birds per hour in May to 77.0 pelicans per hour in September. The brown pelican abundance was higher than levels observed in previous years.

### 3.6 ELEPHANT SEALS

No elephant seals were observed in the DCPD Intake Cove haulout site during 1994. In addition, no ancillary observations of elephant seals were reported in the vicinity of DCPD. Elephant seals began using the Intake Cove haulout site in 1986. The absence of seals from the end of 1992 through 1994 is unrelated to plant operations.

### 3.7 GREEN SEA TURTLE

On April 27, 1994, a green sea turtle was discovered in the Diablo Intake Cove. The turtle was found floating on the surface between the concrete curtain wall and the bar rack in forebay 2-3. The turtle appeared unable to free itself from the forebay. The turtle was removed, measured, and released 1/2 mile from shore. The turtle appeared healthy.

## 4. PLANT CONSISTENCY REQUIREMENTS

### 4.1 DESIGN CHANGES

No design changes, tests, or procedures involved an unreviewed environmental question in 1994 as determined by the Plant Staff Review Committee. Six design changes were considered to have the potential to affect the environment. A summary of the environmental evaluations for each of the Design Change Packages (DCPs) is presented below:

**DCP-P-47733:** This DCP provided for the modification of the diesel fuel oil transfer piping to upgrade and replace corroded pipe supports. The transfer piping extends from the diesel storage tanks to the emergency diesel generators. No environmental hazards were added by these changes.

**DCP-N-47944/48944:** These DCPs provided for the modification of the acid and caustic day tanks in the west buttress area. Modifications to these tanks included improved level indication instrumentation and separation of secondary containment berms. These modifications will provide additional assurance that the tanks are not overfilled. Environmental protection was enhanced by these design changes.

**DCP-N-49047:** This DCP provides for the use of a different amine for pH control in the secondary system. The use of ammonia was discontinued and replaced with the ethanolamine. Ethanolamine is less toxic and volatile than ammonia. No environmental hazards were added by this change.



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DCP-M-49119: This DCP provides for the removal of eight lube oil storage tanks from the Solid Radwaste Storage Facility, Bay 5. These tanks were originally installed as a holding station for radioactively contaminated oil. The tanks were not being used for the storage of radioactive waste. The design change was implemented so that Bay 5 can be used for the possible storage of mixed waste containers. DCPM has requested a Hazardous Waste Facility Permit revision from the California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substance Control to allow storage of mixed waste in Bay 5. Since the design change only allows the removal of the tanks, no environmental hazards were added by this change.

DCP-M-49122: This DCP provides for the closure of diesel fuel oil storage tanks, O-1 and O-2, which were used with the package boiler and the auxiliary boiler. The package boiler has been abandoned-in-place and the auxiliary boiler has been placed in dry lay-up. If the auxiliary boiler is needed in the future, a tank truck will be used as the fuel source. No environmental hazards were added by this change.

## 5. PLANT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

### 5.1 EPP NONCOMPLIANCE

There were no EPP noncompliances during 1994.

### 5.2 CHANGES IN STATION DESIGN

None of the changes in plant design or performance of tests or experiments involved an unreviewed environmental issue or a change to the EPP as determined by the Plant Staff Review Committee.

### 5.3 NONROUTINE REPORTS

There were no nonroutine reports of significant environmental events during 1994.

DCPP experienced four discharges during 1994 prohibited by the DCPP NPDES permit. The discharges prohibited by the NPDES permit consisted of:

1. A small amount of lubricating oil (less than one gallon) was released into the Pacific Ocean through the intake screen wash discharge pathway. The oil originated from the intake traveling screen oil reservoir and reached the discharge pathway through a vent line from the reservoir.
2. Approximately 20,000 gallons of wastewater containing a small concentration of acetone (approximately 20 ppb) was released to the plants' discharge from the wastewater holding and treatment tank system discharge pathway. This was a planned discharge; however, acetone is not an identified waste constituent from this pathway. The Regional Water Quality Control Board,



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Central Coast Region was notified and approved of the discharge prior to actual discharge.

3. During one manual Circulating Water conduit chlorination evolution, the chlorination injection time exceeded the permitted limit of 2 hours by less than 5 minutes. The discharge concentration limits for chlorine were not exceeded.
4. After a contractor applied 2,000 gallons of petroleum hydrocarbon prime coat sealant to the surface of the 500 kV transmission yard, a large amount of rainfall occurred that washed approximately 500 gallons of the prime coat oil sealant into the switchyard's yard drain and subsequently into Diablo Creek. Residual oil contamination has been cleaned-up. The cause of this event was an error in judgment by the PG&E maintenance organization responsible for the maintenance of the 500 kV yard; they believed that adequate time existed for the prime coat oil sealant to setup prior to the rains. To prevent recurrence, DCPD has issued a memorandum to the responsible maintenance organization requesting that they notify plant personnel when hazardous materials are being transported onsite for a job.

All prohibited discharges were reported in accordance with the NPDES permit.

#### 6. EPP AUDIT.

The PG&E Nuclear Quality Services Department performs an audit of the implementation of the EPP each year. The audit of the EPP implementing activities performed in 1993 was conducted during the period February 25 - April 5, 1994. This audit was conducted in accordance with Section 5.1 of the EPP. The results of the audit indicated that the plant is meeting the requirements of the EPP and its associated documents. Results of the audit are available for inspection.

The audit of the EPP implementing activities performed in 1994 was conducted during the period March 14 - 29, 1995. The results of this audit will be available for review when the report is issued



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