CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AT THE DAVIS-BESSE
NUCLEAR POWER STATION - APRIL 24, 1972

Set forth below are descriptions of the construction status and ongoing construction activities at the Davis-Besse site and the on-site construction activities expected to be undertaken by the licensee during the period June-December, 1972. These descriptions are based upon telecons, Supplemental Environmental Report and site visit on April 24, 1972.

Marsh Areas and Dikes:

The dike system around the marsh area (wild life refuge) is complete and there is controlled access by automobile and by foot. Water in the marsh is being controlled by a gravity system into the drainage ditch. According to the licensee positive pumping stations will be added at a later date per agreement with the Ohio Fish and Wildlife Management Bureau.

Wild life is abundant in the marsh. There are many species of duck, heron, gulls and other water birds as well as land species. The only fish observed were carp which are spawning. Many of these carp had apparently worked their way up channels through holes in the dike system which have never been repaired and some have been locked in water too shallow to to successfully navigate and have become natural prey for birds and other predators. The carp range in size from 10 to 20 inches and thousands of them can be observed from the dike roadway. The dikes have been repaired recently.

The only land mammals observed were wood chucks and there were a number of sightings of these. According to the licensees, deer and fox inhabit the area also and a number of muskrat nests were spotted. Control of the water level in the marsh appears to have stimulated vegetation growth which provides cover and nesting facilities for the birds. Some of the marsh area has been isolated by dikes and designated as an experimental area for wild life studies.

The dike system does isolate the marsh area from the construction area. A piping and gating system does connect the marsh area with the drainage ditch and can be used to transfer water from one to the other.

The refuge area is virtually silent of construction noise.

Intake Canal and Beach Front

The beach front provides a high ridge or natural dike on the lake side of the marsh area. The roadway along the beach is being raised to some minimum elevation to maintain isolation of the marsh.

Although the water in the lake is brownish in color, the beach is sandy and clean. There are no signs of scum, or unnatural deposits on the shore. The shore is littered with shells and normal drift material. Along part of the roadway and on the beach side large bolders have been placed to protect the roadway from wave erosion. The lake is at its ten year cycle high and the water appears to be right up to the natural high water shore line.

The intake canal is completed and dry except for run off and aquifer water. It is divided by a dike and roadway at the grouting curtain and is dry on the side which is inside the curtain and has some water on the other side (northeast side). The banks have been seeded but growth is very poor. The licensee plans to begin and complete cutting a 650 ft.-long channel from the intake canal out into the lake for the reactor vessel barge. The barge is expected to draw less than five feet and so the dredging will be shallow. The vessel is scheduled for delivery in the fall and after delivery the channel will be filled in before winter. The dredging for the intake pipe and discharge pipe will be much deeper since they will be completely submerged systems extending about 3000 ft. and 1300 ft. respectively out into the lake. This work will not take place during this calender year (1972).

The licensee now plans to pile the dredgings along the channel rather than depositing them temporarily in the borrow pits.

Along the northern boundary of the licensee's property is a private hunt club and along the shore north of the site are private summer homes. A wire fence has been erected along its property line from the beach in order to discourage trespassing but the fence only extends a few feet into the water so that a person could easily wade around it and of course it will not keep out boats.

Bird life along the shore and northern boundary of the TECO property is abundant. All species observed in the marsh appear to be present but of course there is an increase in the number of gulls because of the proximity to the lake.

Settling Pond and Drainage Ditch:

Water pumped from the construction area excavations within the grouting curtain has a relatively high concentration of solids (>1500 ppm as opposed to the lake's 200 ppm) and is rich in hydrogen sulfide. This aquifer water is not suitable for human consumption. It is first pumped to a settling pond and from there drains into a narrow channel drainage ditch which eventually widens to what appears to be over a hundred feet. The construction site terrain is packed very hard even in areas where it has been disturbed and is probably impervious to water. Rain water runoff is piped to the drainage ditch downstream of the settling pond.

The drainage ditch is about 7000 feet long and has a flapper gate at the end before entering the Toussaint River. According to the licensee the flow in the river depends heavily on the lake conditions because it is more like a bay than a river although basically it feeds water to the lake from small streams, thus the flow from the drainage ditch can wash both ways in the Toussaint. The licensee has purchased the land between the drainage ditch and the Toussaint to discourage summer home development along the river.

According to the licensees sampling of water at the outlet of the drainage ditch has established that the settling of solids and removal of hydrogen sulfide is effective. Hydrogen sulfide is negligible and solids are down to lake concentrations or below.

The drainage ditch is also infested with spawning carp as is the marsh. According to the licensee pumping from the aquifer will terminate as soon as construction is completed on the intake structure to the plant in July of this year. This pumping has affected the water table off-site to about 2000 ft. west of Rt. 2 and the licensees have purchased some water for the residents. However, the well water is not used for human consumption and drinking water is generally trucked into the surrounding area as a commercial business.

Eventually the ditch will be used only for surface runoff and control of the marsh water level.

Borrow Pits and Quarry:

The borrow pits and quarry on site were viewed from a distance and are typical of a construction site. One pit is being used as dump site for construction solid waste materials. There is a substantial pile of crushed rock along the Route 2 boundary of the site but will probably be depleted before the end of construction.

Transmission Lines and RR Spur:

The transmission lines and the rail spur were only viewed from the site location. According to the liscensees the rail spur is completed. The transmission towers to the Bay Shore substation are all erected but are awaiting for conductors. The right-of-way to Limogne substation is not all purchased.

Some clearing of trees but no displacement of people will be required to complete this line. Bases for the towers are under construction on the Limogne right-of-way.

Cooling Tower and Underground Piping:

The cooling tower is complete up to and slightly beyond the base ring. Progress appears to be good and height should be added rapidly. The tower feed pipes from the condensers are in and buried and only the cooling tower ends project above the ground. The water return channel (open channel) has not been dug. The tower is 40 feet or more above ground elevation but has not yet become prominent as a land mark. It will not be long before it does dominate the landscape, however.

Reactor Building and Other Structures:

The reactor building concrete is up to the dome level but the dome is not on. The pressure barrier steel inside the concrete shield is up to just above the polar crane level (near dome level). This containment employs the double containment concept of a 3 feet annular region between the pressure barrier and the shield wall. The polar crane rail is being installed at this time.

Other below grade construction is nearly completed and some equipment such as waste gas holdup tanks are in-place. The intake structure is the final below grade structural work to be completed before allowing the aquifer water table to rise to its normal height in the construction area.

The turbine building and office building steel is nearly all erected and it appears that it will be completed during the review period.

At the present time the roadways on site are very dusty with a gray silt and concrete trucks and other vehicles moving on these roads create clouds of dust on site. It is doubtful, however, that these clouds carry offsite although the truck traffic must track some of the composition out onto Route 2.

Attachment A

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