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May 22, 1981

Georgia Power

the southern electric company

Power Generation Department

United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Office of Inspection and Enforcement
Region II - Suite 3100
101 Marietta Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30302

REFERENCE:

RII: JPO

50-321/50-366

I&E Bulletin 81-03



ATTENTION: Mr. James P. O'Reilly

Gentlemen:

Georgia Power Company hereby submits the following in response to I&E Bulletin 81-03, "Flow Blockage of Cooling Water To Safety System Components By Corbicula Sp. (Asiatic Clam) and Mytilus Sp. (Mussel)":

Corbicula Sp. (Asiatic clam) has been found previously in the Altamaha River. River water is used at Plant Edwin I. Hatch for service water and circulating water systems. The fire protection system uses water from a deep well and therefore is not susceptible to clam infiltration. The Mytilus Sp. (Mussel) is a salt water species and is not present in the Altamaha River in the Plant Hatch vicinity.

Upon receipt of the bulletin a visual inspection was performed for piping and systems which use service or circulating water. This inspection included the following: "D" Condenser Water Box on Unit 2, all condenser water boxes on Unit 1, Main Turbine Oil Coolers on Unit 1, Main Generator Hydrogen Coolers on Unit 1, Alterex Cooler on Unit 1, Stator Water Coolers on Unit 1, E.H.C. Coolers on Unit 1, RHR Area Room Cooler on Unit 1, HPCI Area Room Cooler on Unit 1, and Drywell Fans Chiller Cooling Coils on Unit 1. This inspection included the various size piping down to the tubes inside the aforementioned components. No signs of clams or clam shells were observed in any of those systems inspected to date. We are still awaiting inspection of a RHR heat exchanger and some service water piping at the intake structure. We do not expect to find any evidence of clams in these systems. In the event that clams are detected, NRC will be notified.

Adult clams, if present, would be stopped by screens at the intake structure. Due to the small size of clam larvae, the potential for intrusion is a constant possibility. Larvae are controlled by chlorination of the service water and circulating water systems. The service water systems usually attain about a 0.3 ppm chlorine residual. Circulating water systems are presently chlorinated up to three times a day for thirty to forty minutes each time and usually attain a maximum residual of 0.2 ppm chlorine.

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Present detection methods are normal maintenance practices, including periodic dismantling and repairs of systems. If any organisms or organic fouling are observed, appropriate actions will be taken. The existing program appears to be effective in detecting any biological fouling and its use will be continued.

The environmental monitoring program, as established under the Environmental Technical Specifications, requires sampling for clams semiannually. The Altamaha River in the vicinity of Plant Hatch was last sampled for clams on December 2, 1980. Clams were found to be present.

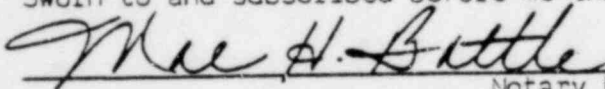
If you have any questions in this regard, please contact my office.

J. T. Beckham Jr. states that he is Vice President of Georgia Power Company and is authorized to execute this oath on behalf of Georgia Power Company, and that to the best of his knowledge and belief the facts set forth in this letter are true.

GEORGIA POWER COMPANY

By: 
J. T. Beckham, Jr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of May, 1981.



Notary Public

Notary Public, Georgia, State at Large
My Commission Expires Sept. 20, 1983

JAE/mb

xc: M. Manry
R. F. Rogers, III
Director, Office of Inspection and Enforcement