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Elinor G. Adensam, Chief
Licensing Branch No. 4
Division of Licensing
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Ms. Adensam:

Thank you for your letter of August 16, 1982, transmitting copies of the draft environmental statement for the Catawba Nuclear Station, Units 1 and 2, York County, South Carolina. Our comments are presented according to the format of the statement or by subject.

Historic and Archeologic Impacts

We are concerned that the Catawba-Ripp 230 kV line passes within a half mile of the Kings Mountain National Military Park as noted on page 4-17. Though the statement asserts on page 5-12 that this will have no adverse effect on the park, we would like additional information concerning the exact location of this proposed line so that we may make a determination of impacts from its construction and operation.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission should coordinate this issue with Mr. Robert Baker, Regional Director, Southeast Region, National Park Service, 75 Spring Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303, Telephone: 404-221-5185; FTS 242-5185.

Water Quality

This section indicates that under worst-case and average conditions, certain areas would not be in compliance with water quality standards. Further, the NPDES permit issued for the Catawba Nuclear Station does not limit either the station discharge temperature during operation or the resulting area of Lake Wylie subject to temperatures higher than those specified by State water quality standards.

This lack of a specific permit limitation, however, does not invalidate the temperature standard nor relieve the applicant of its responsibility to maintain that standard. The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control indicates that no discharger may violate a State water quality standard, whether that particular standard is addressed in the NPDES permit or not. Thus, it appears that operation of the proposed Catawba Nuclear Station will be in violation of State water quality standards and the Clean Water Act (P.L. 92-500) under which those standards were developed.

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The projected annual loss of 27,000 gizzard shad due to impingement may be insignificant when considered alone. However, these losses may not be insignificant when considered in conjunction with losses at the existing Allen Steam Plant, other intakes on Lake Wylie, and natural mortality including cold-induced mortality. We believe the possibility that "many of these individuals" might be lost as a result of natural, cold-induced mortality is not a valid reason for determining that impingement losses will not impact the lake fishery. Only by monitoring impingement impacts after operation is begun can a determination be made regarding the significance of impingement losses. Also, an accurate accounting of actual losses is needed in order to determine cumulative impacts associated with present and future use of Lake Wylie and to adequately manage the lake's aquatic resources. We recommend an appropriate monitoring program be developed and presented in the final statement.

Entrainment

The determination that phytoplankton and zooplankton mortality as a result of entrainment is not expected to be significant seems premature, especially in light of the fact that 82,000 to 170,000 gpm of Lake Wylie's flow will pass through the station. Even if this alone were not significant, cumulative effects of all intakes on the lake must be considered. Actual impacts from the Catawba station can only be determined after operation begins—post-operational monitoring of entrainment is vital to maintenance of the aquatic resources of Lake Wylie. A detailed monitoring program to document entrainment losses should be included in the final statement.

Thermal Discharge

The statement indicates the thermal plume would cover about 105 acres in Lake Wylie under certain conditions. Although 105 acres is a small percentage of Lake Wylie, it represents considerable aquatic habitat which will become unavailable for fish and other aquatic species. The potential for fish kills is much enhanced when water temperatures exceed 90°F, as is the loss of eggs and larvae, incidences of diseases, and reduction in forage foods. Even though the overall fish population of Lake Wylie may not be threatened by the Catawba station's thermal discharge, a 105-acre area may become devoid of indigenous species. A program to monitor thermal effects of the Catawba Nuclear Station should be implemented following plant start-up.

Post-Operational Monitoring

The draft statement concludes that entrainment and impingement of aquatic organisms resulting from operation of the Catawba Nuclear Station will not detrimentally affect any species inhabiting Lake Wylie. Likewise, it concludes that the thermal plume for the station's operation will not detrimentally affect any species inhabiting Lake Wylie. Consequently, neither the applicant nor the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission proposed post-operational monitoring programs of entrainment/impingement or thermal effects. While the above conclusions may prove accurate, post-operational monitoring to document actual impacts on aquatic organisms is necessary to ensure adequate protection of aquatic resources. Monitoring of operational impacts is particularly

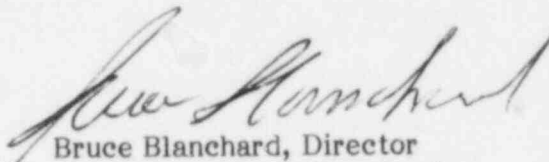
Elinor G. Adensam, Chief

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important due to the volume of water that will be required by the Catawba Nuclear Station (from 82,000 to 170,000 gallons per minute); and the area of water that may exceed water quality standards for temperature.

We hope these comments will be helpful to you.

Sincerely,



Bruce Blanchard, Director
Environmental Project Review