OCT 0 3 1984

Docket Nos: 50-424
and 50-425

APPLICANT: Georgia Power Company

FACILITY: Vogtle, Units 1 and 2

SUBJECT: SUMMARY OF SITE VISIT TO VOGTLE TO DISCUSS CORBICULA

On May 30, 1984, the NRC staff and its consultant visited the Vogtle plant to tour the site and discuss Corbicula control. Additionally, the NRC representatives visited the Savannah River Plant, a Department of Energy facility located directly across the river from Vogtle, to discuss Corbicula. The NRC consultant, Dr. Clement Counts, III of the University of Delaware has provided input to the summary which is enclosed.

Melanie A. Miller, Project Manager
Licensing Branch No. 4
Division of Licensing

Enclosure:
As stated

DESIGNATED ORIGINAL

Certified By Angela Hatton

DL:LB #4
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10/3 /84

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SUMMARY OF MEETINGS AT THE VOGTLE PLANT AND THE SAVANNAH RIVER PLANT REGARDING *CORBICULA*

On May 30, 1984, a site visit was made to the Vogtle Electric Generating Plant, under construction by the Georgia Power Company in Burke County, Georgia. Also, a visit was made on the same day to the Savannah River Plant (SRP) located near Aiken, South Carolina. Representing the NRC in both visits were Mr. Ronald Ballard, Chief of the Environmental and Hydrologic Engineering Branch at the NRC, and Dr. Clement Counts, III of the University of Delaware, contractor to the NRC on licensing reviews of *Corbicula* distributions at nuclear facilities. S. D. Holder, G. N. Guill and J. Sills of Georgia Power Company conducted the site tour at the Vogtle Plant and R. Harvey of DuPont hosted the visit at the SRP. Discussions were held with the Georgia Power Company representatives concerning several aspects of *Corbicula fluminea* biology in the Savannah River, possible invasion by these bivalves into the water systems of the plant and plans for control and eradication.

Representatives of Vogtle indicated that *Corbicula fluminea* was collected at their sampling stations. Although no quantitative data were available, biologists for the Vogtle Plant indicated that the spawning season for Savannah River populations of *C. fluminea* at the plant site is continuous for 6 to 8 months every year. Therefore, it would be necessary to chlorinate continuously during this period.

The information concerning continuous spawning of *C. fluminea* in the Savannah River was reiterated by Ray Harvey of the Savannah River Plant. Mr. Harvey, in discussions held at Savannah River Plant during the site visit, noted that *C. fluminea*, through the production of large amounts of pseudofeces that bind sand with mucus, produce sediments where none existed before infestation. Mr. Harvey also noted that all *C. fluminea* removed from the reactor cooling water basins are placed into a canal that drains into Steel Creek which empties into the Savannah River just downstream of the Vogtle site.

Observation of the intake canal of the Vogtle Plant revealed the structure to be essentially completed. It was noted that Vogtle plans to chlorinate water at the intake before pumping it into the plant.

A visit was made to the parabolic natural draft cooling towers which are under construction. Representatives of Vogtle noted that water temperatures within the cooling tower will range between 89°F and 122°F. These temperatures, in combination with chlorination are expected to be effective in preventing the survival of populations of *Corbicula fluminea* within the circulating water system.

A visit was also made to the nuclear service cooling water system. The system is comprised of four on-site wells equipped with cooling towers. Water from these wells will also be used for the fire protection system, water treatment plant, potable and sanitary water systems, and utility water system.

MEETING SUMMARY DISTRIBUTION

Docket No(s): 50-424 & 50-425
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