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U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Attention: Document Control Desk
Washington, D.C. 20555

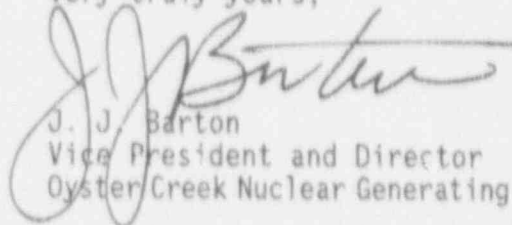
Dear Sir:

Subject: Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station (OCNGS)
Docket No. 50-219
Annual Environmental Operating Report

Enclosed are two (2) copies of the 1991 Annual Environmental Operating Report (AEOR) for the OCNGS. The AEOR is submitted in accordance with Section 3.5.1(A) of the Oyster Creek Environmental Technical Specifications (OCETS).

If you have any questions concerning this submittal, please contact Mr. Joseph D. Lachenmayer of our Environmental Licensing staff at (201) 316-7971.

Very truly yours,



J. J. Barton
Vice President and Director
Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station

JJB/JDL/amk

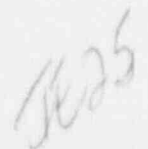
Enclosure

cc: W. Russel (NRC)
NRC Resident Inspector, OC
A. Dromerick, Jr. (NRC)
R. Stern (NJDEPE)

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1991

ANNUAL ENVIRONMENTAL OPERATING REPORT
OYSTER CREEK NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION

LICENSE NO. DPR-16

DOCKET NO. 50-209

PREPARED BY:

GPU NUCLEAR CORPORATION

FEBRUARY, 1992

1.0 Introduction

This document is the Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station (OCNGS) Annual Environmental Operating Report (AEOR) for 1991. This report is required by Oyster Creek Environmental Technical Specification (OCETS) Section 3.5.1(A).

The OCNGS is a single cycle, forced circulation, boiling water reactor of 620 MWs maximum (summer) dependable net capacity, owned by Jersey Central Power & Light Company and operated by GPU Nuclear Corporation. The OCNGS is located in Lacey Township, Ocean County, New Jersey. The plant is subject to Operating License No. DPR-16. The date of initial reactor criticality was May 3, 1969 and the commercial generation of power began on December 23, 1969.

This AEOR covers the period from January 1, 1991 through December 31, 1991. The report is organized in the following format:

- Section 1.0 - Introduction
- Section 2.0 - Environmental Monitoring
- Section 3.0 - Special Monitoring and Study Activities
- Section 4.0 - Additional Information

2.0 Environmental Monitoring

The Fishkill Monitoring Program was initiated in accordance with Section 1.1 of the OCETS, as a result of a planned February 15, 1991 plant shutdown. In order to document the effects of the station shutdown on the fishes in Oyster Creek, an intensive sampling program was conducted. The results of the monitoring effort indicated that an estimated 1,151 fish died due to temperature stress resulting from the station shutdown. Bluefish accounted for 97 percent of the mortalities. A purposefully slow rate of power reduction and concomitant gradual temperature decay appears to have limited cold shock stress and mortality to the species least tolerant of cold shock. It is likely that the majority of the bluefish died within the discharge canal and did not move into Barnegat Bay before dying. Four other fish species that had been involved in previous fishkills, including the Atlantic menhaden, were collected in Oyster Creek during pre-shutdown sampling but were unaffected by the February 15 shutdown. A copy of the Fishkill Monitoring Program Report submitted to the NRC on March 16, 1991 is provided as Attachment I.

3.0 Special Monitoring and Study Activities

This section is intended to present the results of any special monitoring and study activities required by Section 2.0 of the OCETS.

Section 2.0 of the OCETS did not require the performance of any special monitoring or study activities during this report period.

4.0 Additional Information

This section reports any additional information that is required by Section 3.5.1 of the OCETS which includes a summary of:

- a) All OCETS Non-Routine Environmental Operating Reports (NEOR) and the corrective action taken to remedy them.
- b) Changes made to State and Federal Permits and certificates which pertain to the requirements of the OCETS.
- c) Changes in station design which could involve an environmental impact.
- d) Changes to the OCETS.

4.1 Summary of OCETS NEOR

A NEOR was filed with the NRC on March 16, 1991 concerning a fishkill event described in Section 2.0 of this report. As indicated previously, a copy of the Fishkill Monitoring Program Report is provided as Attachment 1.

Although not required by the OCETS, GPUN is including (Attachment II) copies of the non-compliance reports submitted to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy during this reporting period for non-compliances with NJPDES Permit No. NJ 0005550. These permit non-compliances were minor in nature and did not result in an impact to public health or the environment.

Summary of Changes Made to Federal and State Permits and Certificates which Pertain to the Requirements of OCETS

There were no changes to Federal and State permits and/or certificates pertaining to the OCETS during the reporting period.

Summary of Changes in Station Design Which Could Involve an Environmental Impact

There were no changes in, or modifications of, station design during the reporting period which could involve an environmental impact.

4.2 Summary of Changes to the OCETS

There were no changes to the OCETS during the reporting period.

ATTACHMENT 1

FISHKILL MONITORING PROGRAM REPORT

WINTER OUTAGE FISH SAMPLING PROGRAM
REPORT FOR THE PERIOD FEBRUARY 1991

GPU Nuclear Corporation
Oyster Creek Environmental Controls
March 1991

Executive Summary

In order to document the effects of the February 15, 1991 shutdown of the Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station on the fishes in Oyster Creek, an intensive sampling program was conducted by SPU Nuclear Corporation. The results of that monitoring effort indicated that an estimated 1,151 fish died due to temperature stress resulting from the station shutdown. Bluefish accounted for 97 percent of the mortalities. A purposefully slow rate of power reduction and concomitant gradual temperature decay appears to have limited cold shock stress and mortality to the species least tolerant of cold shock. It is likely that the majority of the bluefish died within the discharge canal and did not move into Barnegat Bay before dying. Four other fish species that had been involved in previous fishkills, including the Atlantic menhaden, were collected in Oyster Creek during pre-shutdown sampling but were unaffected by the February 15 shutdown.

Introduction

This report documents the effects of the February 15-16, 1991 shutdown of the Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station on the fishes in Oyster Creek, based upon sampling conducted by GPU Nuclear Corporation. The major objectives of the sampling program were:

- 1) To determine the species composition, relative abundance and distribution of fishes in Oyster Creek prior to Station shutdown.
- 2) To quantify the extent of any shutdown-induced mortalities.

Data collection began on February 2 and continued through February 17, 1991. Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station (OCNGS), which had operated continuously since July 4, 1990, began the shutdown process at noon on February 15, 1991. By approximately 0845 hours on February 16, the discharge canal temperature had been reduced from a pre-shutdown temperature of 62°F to ambient temperature of 39°F.

Materials and Methods

Pre-Shutdown Surveys

Gill net and bottom trawl samples were collected, at the stations indicated in Figure 1, on February 2-3, 5-6, 9-10, and 13-14, 1991. All sampling was conducted after dark.

Bottom trawl samples were collected at five locations in the discharge canal east of the Route 9 bridge, including the length of two of the residential lagoons. Trawling was done with a 4.8 m semiballoon trawl with a 3.9 cm stretch mesh body, a 3.2 cm stretch mesh cod end and a 1.3 cm stretch mesh liner. One five minute trawl sample was taken at stations T1, T4 and T5 during each sampling period. At stations T2 and T3, the trawl was dragged the length of the residential lagoons (Fig. 1).

At gill net stations G1, G2, G3 and G4 (Fig. 1), samples were collected with a 60 x 2.4 m monofilament net consisting of two 30 m panels of 3.9 and 8.5 cm stretch mesh.

All fish captured were identified and enumerated; the length range of specimens for each fish species was determined.

Surface and bottom temperature and salinity measurements were measured with a Beckman salinometer concurrent with each trawl and gill net sample.

Hook and line sampling was the most successful method of capturing the most abundant species, the bluefish, as well as certain other species resident near the condenser discharge prior to shutdown. Hook and line sampling was also used to identify the species of fish observed schooling near the 30" discharge pipe prior to the shutdown.

During and Post-Shutdown Surveys

Post-Shutdown Trawling -

One five-minute bottom trawl was conducted with the trawl described above at trawl stations T1, T2, T3, T4 and T5 between 1050 and 1230 hours on February 16 and again on February 17 from 1100 to 1230 hours.

Additionally, ten-minute bottom trawl samples were conducted between 0925 and 1015 hours on February 17 at trawl stations T6, T7 and T8, which were located in Barnegat Bay immediately east, south and north of the mouth of Oyster Creek, respectively. All fish captured were identified and enumerated; length ranges were obtained.

Dipnetting -

Dead and stressed fish were collected with dipnets along the banks of the discharge canal, from the condenser discharge to the mouth of Oyster Creek. All fish were identified to species and enumerated; length ranges were obtained.

Post-Shutdown Diver Survey

A "hardhat" diver survey was conducted following station shutdown to determine the species composition and abundance of fish which sank to the bottom of the discharge canal after death. A total of 19 transects were conducted between the OCNGS discharges and the mouth of Oyster Creek, including two transects within residential lagoons (Figs. 2 and 3). Transects D7 through D19 were sampled between 0830 and 1600 hours on February 16. Transects D1 through D6 were sampled between 0800 and 1205 hours on February 17. All fish within an arm's length of the diver were identified and enumerated. For the only species found in abundance, bluefish, the number of individuals per square foot along each transect was determined. These densities were used to estimate the number of bluefish on the entire canal bottom from the OCNGS discharges to the mouth of Oyster Creek.

Results and Discussion

Pre-Shutdown Trawling and Gill Netting

The initial survey of the fish fauna of Oyster Creek on February 2-3 yielded a total of 1,537 fish comprising 20 species. The species of interest with respect to a possible fishkill based upon previous cold-shock experience included bluefish, Atlantic menhaden, white perch, black sea bass and Atlantic herring. Their abundance and size range as well as that of other species captured at the various stations are indicated in Tables 1 and 2.

Water temperature in the discharge canal during the February 2-3 sampling event ranged from 44.9 to 60.2°F (7.2-10.1°C), while salinities within the canal ranged from 21.0 to 21.9 ppt. (Table 3).

The second survey of the fish fauna of Oyster Creek was conducted on February 5-6, 1991. The sampling effort yielded 296 fish comprising 18 species (Tables 2 and 4). The species of interest with respect to a possible fish kill included bluefish, menhaden and striped bass.

Water temperature in the discharge canal during the sampling period ranged from 50.4 to 52.7°F (10.2-11.5°C), while salinities ranged from 22.1 to 23.7 ppt.

Bluefish appeared to be concentrating in the warmest water, in the eastern-most portion of the condenser discharge. Twelve large bluefish were captured at gill net station G3 during the February 6 sampling effort (Table 2) and an additional 23 bluefish were taken by hook and line at the condenser discharge (Table 3). Bluefish were swimming deeply in the eastern-most condenser discharge, and were not observed near the surface.

The third pre-outage fish survey was conducted on February 9-10, 1991. The sampling effort yielded 1,063 fish comprising 22 species (Tables 6 and 7). The species of interest with respect to a possible fishkill included bluefish, menhaden, speckled seatrout, striped bass and northern kingfish.

Water temperature in the discharge canal during the third sampling period ranged from 50.7 to 52.3°F (10.4-11.3°C), while salinities ranged from 22.1 to 22.7 ppt.

The fourth and final fish survey before the plant shutdown was conducted on February 13-14, 1991. The sampling effort yielded 374 fish comprising 20 species. The species of interest with respect to a fishkill included bluefish, menhaden, speckled seatrout and striped bass (Tables 7 and 8). Water temperatures in the discharge canal during the February

13-14 sampling period ranged from 47 to 49°F (8.1-9.2°C), while salinities ranged from 21.5 to 22.1 ppt.

Based upon the results of these pre-shutdown sampling efforts, our observations of fish in the discharge canal, and our historical data base on fishkills, it was concluded that there were three fish species at risk of cold-shock that were present in relatively large numbers: 1) several hundred bluefish, 2) several hundred to a few thousand striped bass, and 3) a few thousand Atlantic menhaden.

During and Post-Shutdown Surveys

Station shutdown commenced at approximately 1200 hours on February 15, 1991 when ambient water temperature (condenser intake) was approximately 41°F. Condenser discharge temperature at that time was approximately 52°F and the Route 9 bridge temperature, 52°F. In order to minimize the impact of station shutdown on the fishes in the discharge canal, GPUN developed a power reduction plan which controlled the effluent temperature reduction at the main condenser discharge at a rate of approximately 1°F per hour. This rate of temperature change is approximately one fifth the rate which is typically utilized to acclimate fish to laboratory conditions and represents a power reduction scenario lasting approximately twice as long as normal station shutdown. The plan also called for shutting the dilution pumps off early in the shutdown process in order to further minimize the rate of temperature decay in the discharge canal. The relatively slow and uniform reduction in power brought OCNGS condenser discharge temperature down to ambient levels over a period of approximately 20 hours. As a result of the two operating dilution pumps being taken out of service sequentially at 1149 and 1417 hours, the canal temperature, as measured at the Route 9 bridge, increased stepwise twice

between 1200 and 1700 hours and then slowly decreased (Fig. 4). Water temperature in the condenser discharge area, unaffected by dilution pump activity, continued to decline during that period. At approximately 0900 hours on February 16, the entire discharge canal had reached ambient temperature of about 39°F.

During the early hours of the shutdown process on the afternoon of February 15, hook and line sampling indicated that bluefish were still tightly concentrated in the eastern condenser discharge bay, swimming close to the bottom. As the shutdown process progressed through the late afternoon and evening hours of February 15, there was no visible evidence of stressed fish in the condenser discharge or anywhere else in the discharge canal.

Large numbers of bluefish were observed swimming closer to the surface of the eastern-most condenser discharge bay during the early morning hours of February 16. A total of 93 bluefish were collected from this area between 2200 to 0500 hours by dipnet or hook and line. By 0500 hours, the condenser discharge temperature had decreased to 43°F and the apparently stressed bluefish began to disperse and move away from the eastern portion of the condenser discharge. The bluefish continued moving further westward and downstream, with many being observed at 0630 hours near the eastern side of the peninsula between the condenser and dilution discharge structures.

Between 0630 and 0800 hours, water temperatures were observed to be approximately 1.5°F higher near the dilution discharge structure than at the condenser discharge and the bluefish appeared to have been attracted by this pocket of warmer water. These fish were severely stressed and 300 were dipnetted from this area during this 1.5 hour period.

Further downstream, several local fishermen dipnetted a total of 47 bluefish from the discharge canal at the Route 9 bridge between 0630 and 1000

hours. GPUN workers in a small boat dipnetted 52 bluefish between 0630 and 0800 hours, plus an additional 91 bluefish between 0800 and 1000 hours, from the discharge canal west of Route 9. An additional 22 dead bluefish were collected from the discharge canal banks and areas east of Route 9 between 0800 and 1700 hours.

Stressed and dead fish were also collected by GPUN personnel walking along the banks of Oyster Creek, out to Barnegat Bay, between 0800 and 1700 hours on February 16. Three bluefish were collected from the 30" discharge pipe area and the south bank of the discharge canal, and 10 were taken along the north canal bank. An additional 5 bluefish were collected at the mouth of Oyster Creek along the north shore beach. Four bluefish were also dipnetted by the consultant conducting the trawl surveys between Route 9 and the mouth of Oyster Creek. Thus, it was apparent that the vast majority of the stressed and dead fish were collected near the plant with gradually decreasing numbers observed in areas further downstream. In addition to the bluefish, small numbers of dead or stressed spot (20 individuals), speckled seatrout (11), smooth dogfish (3), weakfish (1), northern kingfish (1), and Atlantic herring (1) were found along the banks, primarily west of the Route 9 bridge.

The dead and stressed bluefish collected ranged from 250 to 875 mm (9.75 to 34.5 inches) in length.

Post-Shutdown Trawl Surveys

Post-shutdown trawl surveys were conducted on February 16 and 17 at the same five stations along the discharge canal at which pre-shutdown trawls had been conducted. Three additional post-shutdown trawls were also collected February 17 in Barnegat Bay immediately outside the mouth of Oyster Creek (Figure 1). Only one additional stressed bluefish was

collected (at station T2) during the post-shutdown trawling, confirming that few stressed or dead fish had moved east of Route 9. The Atlantic menhaden, a species which has been susceptible to cold shock during previous winter shutdown events, did not appear to be affected by the February 15 shutdown and were collected alive in small numbers during the post-shutdown trawling. Likewise, the 14 other species collected during post-shutdown trawling showed no apparent signs of cold shock (Tables 9, 10 and 11).

Post-Shutdown Diver Surveys

A total of 19 diver transects were conducted between the discharge structures and the mouth of Oyster Creek. The diver survey began at 0830 hours February 16 and the last transect was completed at 1220 hours on February 17. All but five of the 34 total fish observed by the diver were bluefish, corroborating that bluefish was the predominant species involved in this fishkill (Table 12). Only one of the dead bluefish observed during the diver transects was located east of Route 9, with the majority of cold shock deaths occurring between the discharge structures and the trestle bridge.

In addition to the bluefish observed by the diver, one speckled seatrout (Cynoscion nebulosus) was collected slightly upstream of the trestle bridge. The other four dead fish observed were single specimens of winter flounder, American eel, silverside and menhaden. Because the latter four specimens were all collected immediately downstream of the screenwash discharge pipe near the dilution discharge, they are thought to have been discharged from the screenwash pipe following impingement on the traveling screens rather than being victims of cold shock following OCNGS shutdown.

For the only species found in abundance, bluefish, the number of individuals per square foot along each transect was determined. These densities were used to estimate the number of bluefish on the entire discharge canal bottom from the OCNCS discharge structures to the mouth of Oyster Creek. A total of 509 dead bluefish were calculated to have fallen to the bottom of the discharge canal (Table 13).

During their diving activity on February 16, the divers observed fish including striped bass swimming in the vicinity of the 30 inch discharge pipe, just downstream of the condenser discharge. These fish scattered as the diver approached indicating that they were not adversely affected by the station shutdown.

Conclusions

Pre-shutdown surveys of Oyster Creek indicated the presence of a wide variety of fish species including six species that have been involved in past shutdown-related fish kills (i.e., bluefish, blueback herring, Atlantic menhaden, northern kingfish, white perch and bay anchovy). These surveys, conducted over the two week period immediately prior to the station shutdown, revealed that the number of species and abundance of most species in the discharge canal remained relatively uniform. Large numbers of bluefish, and lesser numbers of speckled sea trout and striped bass were noted during this period near the station discharges. Further downstream in the discharge canal, blueback herring was the species found in the greatest abundance during pre-shutdown surveys.

The station shutdown sequence resulted in a gradual reduction of condenser discharge temperature at a rate of about 1°F per hour. This relatively slow and uniform decrease in the temperature of the OCNCS heated effluent to which

the fish were exposed was apparently beneficial in limiting the extent of the fishkill to those species most susceptible to cold shock.

Most bluefish did not appear to be severely stressed until several hours after initiation of station shutdown when the condenser discharge temperature had been reduced from 62°F to about 45°F. They then began to die rapidly, especially near the dilution discharge, after a pocket of relatively warm and calm water to which they were attracted had cooled significantly. Based upon the diver survey, an estimated 509 bluefish died and sank to the bottom of the discharge canal. An additional 605 individuals of this species were dipnetted, resulting in a total of 1,114 bluefish. A total of 37 dead or stressed individuals of 6 additional species were found following the shutdown.

Striped bass, Atlantic menhaden, blueback herring, white perch and bay anchovy were not adversely affected by the February 15-16 station shutdown even though all but the striped bass have been involved in previous cold-shock related fishkills.

In summary, the number of fish involved in the fishkill of February 15-16, by species, was as follows:

bluefish	1,114 (actual count & estimate from diver surveys)
spot	20 (actual count)
speckled seatrout	11 (actual count)
smooth dogfish	3 (actual count)
weakfish	1 (actual count)
northern kingfish	1 (actual count)
Atlantic herring	1 (actual count)

TOTAL	1,181

Table 1. Numbers of fish caught in pre-outage trawl samples in Oyster Creek on February 2, 1991; range of lengths in millimeters in parentheses.

SPECIES	STATION				
	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Pseudopleuronectes americanus</i>	9 (79-228)	1 (102)	1 (160)	7 (98-242)	56 (95-200)
<i>Iautoge onitis</i>	1 (85)	0	0	1 (115)	0
<i>Alosa aestivalis</i>	47 (75-91)	1,147 (77-143)	133 (78-96)	2 (80-90)	0
<i>Alosa pseudoharengus</i>	0	3 (105-115)	2 (106-120)	0	0
<i>Apeltes quadracus</i>	4 (46-54)	5 (41-50)	6 (37-50)	0	0
<i>Anchoa mitchilli</i>	1 (46)	0	0	0	0
<i>Etropus microstomus</i>	3 (47-110)	0	0	0	9 (43-102)
<i>Paralichthys dentatus</i>	1 (145)	1 (214)	0	0	3 (200-220)
<i>Conger oceanicus</i>	2 (260-370)	0	0	0	0
<i>Prionotus carolinus</i>	0	0	0	0	1 (103)
<i>Morone americana</i>	0	3 (112-134)	12 (121-132)	0	0
<i>Brevoortia tyrannus</i>	0	3 (60-121)	33 (108-146)	0	0
<i>Menidia menidia</i>	0	1 (98)	7 (52-94)	0	0
<i>Ophidion marginata</i>	0	0	0	0	6 (164-220)
<i>Fundulus heteroclitus</i>	0	0	1 (121)	0	0
<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>	0	0	1 (200)	0	0
<i>Urophycis regia</i>	0	0	0	0	2 (93-102)
<i>Syngnathus fuscus</i>	0	0	1 (110)	0	0
<i>Sphaeroides maculatus</i>	0	0	0	1 (152)	0

Table 2. Numbers of fish caught in pre-outage gill net samples in Oyster Creek on February 2 and February 6, 1991; range of lengths in millimeters in parentheses.

February 2, 1991

SPECIES	STATION			
	G1	G2	G3	G4
<i>Brevoortia tyrannus</i>	229 (125-158)	24 (122-290)	NET LOST	0
<i>Pseudopleuronectes americanus</i>	1 (95)	0	AFTER	0
<i>Alosa pseudoharengus</i>	0	1 (146)	LINE PARTED	0
<i>Clupea harengus</i>	0	0		1 (NOT MEASURED)

February 6, 1991

SPECIES	STATION			
	G1	G2	G3	G4
<i>Brevoortia tyrannus</i>	23 (110-170)	16 (123-292)	0	1 (156)
<i>Alosa aestivalis</i>	1 (105)	0	0	0
<i>Morone americana</i>	4 (123-142)	0	0	0
<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>	0	0	12 (369-443)	1 (480)

Table 3. Oyster Creek discharge canal surface and bottom temperature (°F) and salinity (parts per thousand) during pre-shutdown and post-shutdown surveys, February 1991.

STATION	DATE											
	FEB. 2-3		FEB. 5-6		FEB. 9-10		FEB. 13-14		FEB. 16		FEB. 17	
	TEMP. (°f)	SALINITY (ppt)	TEMP. (°f)	SALINITY (ppt)	TEMP. (°f)	SALINITY (ppt)	TEMP. (°f)	SALINITY (ppt)	TEMP. (°f)	SALINITY (ppt)	TEMP. (°f)	SALINITY (ppt)
SURFACE	48.8	21.4	49.6	22.7	51.8	22.2	48.2	21.3	38.8	22.1	34.3	20.5
BOTTOM	49.1	21.3	50.5	23.7	51.8	22.5	48.4	21.7	38.8	22.9	35.4	22.9
SURFACE	47.1	21.1	50.4	22.2	50.7	22.1	46.6	21.7	41.9	23.6	35.1	20.9
BOTTOM	44.9	21.0	50.4	22.6	51.6	22.6	46.6	21.7	41.9	23.6	38.3	22.7
SURFACE	48.2	21.0	51.6	22.2	51.1	22.4	47.8	21.6	41.9	23.5	34.9	20.5
BOTTOM	48.4	21.0	51.4	22.4	51.4	22.7	47.8	22.0	41.9	23.3	37.8	22.0
SURFACE	50.0	21.0	52.0	22.1	52.0	22.4	48.4	21.9	37.0	23.5	35.1	21.1
BOTTOM	49.6	21.0	52.7	22.3	52.3	22.2	48.6	22.0	36.5	23.0	34.9	21.8
SURFACE	50.0	21.8	52.0	22.4	51.8	22.3	48.0	22.0	35.1	22.0	33.4	20.3
BOTTOM	50.2	21.9	53.0	22.5	52.0	22.2	48.0	21.9	34.7	24.1	33.3	22.2
SURFACE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.4	22.9
BOTTOM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.2	24.1
SURFACE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.4	23.5
BOTTOM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.4	23.7
SURFACE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.7	23.1
BOTTOM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.7	23.8
SURFACE	49.3	21.0	51.4	22.2	51.6	22.3	48.4	21.7	-	-	-	-
BOTTOM	48.9	20.9	51.4	22.3	51.6	22.2	48.4	22.2	-	-	-	-
SURFACE	49.6	21.3	51.8	22.2	51.8	22.1	48.4	22.0	-	-	-	-
BOTTOM	49.8	21.2	51.4	22.2	52.2	22.2	48.4	22.1	-	-	-	-
SURFACE	59.2	-	63.9	23.1	63.7	22.6	60.4	21.7	-	-	-	-
BOTTOM	-	-	63.9	23.1	63.7	22.6	60.4	21.7	-	-	-	-
SURFACE	59.2	-	63.9	23.1	63.7	22.6	60.4	21.7	-	-	-	-
BOTTOM	-	-	63.9	23.1	63.7	22.6	60.4	21.7	-	-	-	-

Table 4. Numbers of fish caught in pre-outrage trawl samples in Oyster Creek on February 5, 1991; range of lengths in millimeters in parentheses.

SPECIES	STATION				
	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Pseudopleuronectes americanus</i>	7 (96-115)	0	0	6 (112-121)	47 (101-200)
<i>Alosa pestivittis</i>	0	94 (72-103)	18 (76-86)	0	0
<i>Alosa pseudoharengus</i>	0	1 (116)	9	0	0
<i>Aplettes quadracus</i>	0	0	2 (41-44)	2 (52-67)	0
<i>Etruscus microstictus</i>	1 (92)	0	0	0	6 (46-100)
<i>Paralichthys dentatus</i>	0	0	0	0	3 (125-215)
<i>Morone americana</i>	2 (140-158)	2 (115-119)	0	6 (122-180)	0
<i>Brevortia tyrannus</i>	0	3 (105-118)	0	0	0
<i>Gobidius marginatus</i>	0	0	0	0	4 (185-210)
<i>Urophycis regia</i>	1 (95)	0	0	0	1 (152)
<i>Syngnathus fuscus</i>	1 (275)	0	0	0	0
<i>Scorpaenopsis apusoides</i>	1 (288)	0	0	0	0
<i>Gobiosoma boscii</i>	0	0	1 (42)	0	0
<i>Trinectes maculatus</i>	0	0	0	1 (136)	0
<i>Opsanus beta</i>	0	0	0	1 (120)	0
<i>Symphurus plagiatus</i>	0	0	0	0	1 (100)

Table 1. Number of fish caught by hook and line in the condenser discharge of the Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station on February 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11, 1991; range of lengths in millimeters in parentheses.

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>February 3</u>	<u>February 5</u>	<u>February 7</u>	<u>February 9</u>	<u>February 11</u>
<u>Pomatomus saltatrix</u>	20 (350-910)	23 (374-748)	18 (220-370)	5 (445-920)	15 (270-635)
<u>Merone saxatilis</u>	0	3 (402-518)	28 (350-450)	39 (355-558)	5 (405-560)
<u>Merone americanus</u>	0	0	2 (268-279)	6	0
<u>Paralichthys dentatus</u>	0	0	9 (278-282)	0	0
<u>Menticirrhus saxatilis</u>	0	0	1 (300)	0	0
<u>Cynoscion nebulosus</u>	0	0	0	5 (480-525)	2 (425-530)

Table 6. Numbers of fish caught in pre-outrage trawl samples in Oyster Creek on February 9, 1993; range of lengths in millimeters in parentheses.

SPECIES	STATION				
	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Paralichthys americanus</i>	7 (95-125)	2 (116-125)	0	35 (97-178)	34 (97-135)
<i>Troutogobius</i>	0	0	0	1 (125)	0
<i>Aloa bairdii</i>	0	437 (76-90)	156 (75-102)	0	0
<i>Aloa pseudoharengus</i>	2 (92-102)	0	0	0	0
<i>Apletes quadracus</i>	1 (45)	10 (40-52)	13 (36-55)	3 (42-58)	1 (48)
<i>Eutropus microporosus</i>	0	0	0	0	3 (97-110)
<i>Paralichthys dentatus</i>	0	0	0	1 (190)	0
<i>Prionotus carolinus</i>	1 (70)	0	0	0	0
<i>Morone americana</i>	3 (105-115)	0	0	2 (135-161)	0
<i>Brevortia tyrannus</i>	2 (42-305)	0	3 (83-122)	0	0
<i>Menidia menidia</i>	1 (112)	4 (72-97)	7 (70-130)	0	0
<i>Ophiodon marginata</i>	1 (150)	0	0	0	1 (160)
<i>Urophycis regia</i>	2 (82-155)	0	0	2 (140-170)	3 (92-128)
<i>Symphodus fuscus</i>	0	0	0	3 (138-169)	0
<i>Gobiosoma boscii</i>	1 (56)	0	1 (45)	0	0
<i>Furculus majalis</i>	0	0	1 (140)	0	0
<i>Urophycis chuss</i>	0	0	0	1 (161)	0
<i>Scopelogobius apertus</i>	0	0	0	0	1 (220)

Table 7. Numbers of fish caught in pre-outage gill net samples in Oyster Creek on February 9-10 and February 13-14, 1991; range of lengths in millimeters in parentheses.

February 9-10, 1991

STATION

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>G1</u>	<u>G2</u>	<u>G3</u>	<u>G4</u>
<u>Brevoortia tyrannus</u>	9 (123-140)	255 (123-144)	0	0
<u>Pseudopleuronectes americanus</u>	0	1 (96)	0	0
<u>Morone americana</u>	2 (161-181)	1 (161)	0	0
<u>Menticirrhus saxatilis</u>	0	1 (7)	0	0

February 13-14, 1991

STATION

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>G1</u>	<u>G2</u>	<u>G3</u>	<u>G4</u>
<u>Brevoortia tyrannus</u>	3 (118-136)	95 (121-316)	0	1 (155)
<u>Alosa sapidissima</u>	6	0	0	1 (170)
<u>Morone americana</u>	0	0	3 (261-280)	0
<u>Pomatomus saltatrix</u>	0	0	2 (340-505)	2 (405-430)
<u>Fundulus majalis</u>	1 (143)	0	0	0
<u>Ictaloga onitis</u>	0	0	1 (340)	0

Table 6. Numbers of fish caught in pre-outrage trawl samples in Oyster Creek on February 13, 1991; range of lengths in millimeters in parentheses.

SPECIES	STATION				
	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Pseudopleuronectes americanus</i>	7 (63-283)	1 (100)	0	3 (106-174)	23 (82-299)
<i>Astroscopus guttatus</i>	0	0	0	0	1 (123)
<i>Alosa sapidissima</i>	1 (195)	0	0	0	0
<i>Alosa pseudoharengus</i>	0	75 (71-96)	84 (82-97)	4 (74-85)	0
<i>Aplites quadracus</i>	0	2 (44-60)	1 (57)	0	0
<i>Etopus microstomus</i>	3 (76-102)	0	0	0	5 (42-100)
<i>Paralichthys dentatus</i>	0	0	0	0	2 (195-230)
<i>Morone americana</i>	0	0	0	1 (163)	0
<i>Brevoortia tyrannus</i>	0	0	2 (44-53)	0	0
<i>Menidia menidia</i>	0	2 (72-100)	10 (81-112)	1 (92)	0
<i>Gobion marginatus</i>	0	0	0	0	2 (155-230)
<i>Urophycis chuss</i>	1 (190)	0	0	0	0
<i>Urophycis regia</i>	0	0	0	0	3 (129-138)
<i>Syngnathus fuscus</i>	0	0	0	0	1 (175)
<i>Menidia beryllina</i>	0	0	10 (52-63)	0	0

Table 9. Numbers of fish caught in post-outage trawl samples in Oyster Creek on February 16, 1951; range of lengths in millimeters in parentheses.

SPECIES	STATION				
	11	12	13	14	15
<u>Pomatomus saltatrix</u>	0	1 (485)	0	0	0
<u>Psixdopleuronectes americanus</u>	0	1 (93)	1 (136)	1 (344)	0
<u>Alosaestivalis</u>	0	61 (77-88)	5 (80-88)	1 (79)	0
<u>Alosa pseudoharengus</u>	0	0	7 (99-124)	0	0
<u>Apettes quadracus</u>	0	0	2 (42-52)	2 (45-51)	1 (52)
<u>Anchoa mitchilli</u>	0	1 (85)	0	0	0
<u>Brevoortia tyrannus</u>	0	1 (54)	0	0	0
<u>Menidia menidia</u>	0	99 (70-143)	2 (90-92)	0	0
<u>Menidia beryllina</u>	0	0	7 (48-61)	0	0
<u>Gasterosteus aculeatus</u>	1 (66)	0	0	0	0
<u>Cyprinodon variegatus</u>	0	2 (33-45)	0	0	0

Table 10. Numbers of fish caught in post-outage trawl samples in Oyster Creek on February 17, 1991; range of lengths in millimeters in parentheses.

SPECIES	STATION				
	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Pseudopleuronectes americanus</i>	1 (106)	0	1 (162)	1 (320)	0
<i>Iautoda onitis</i>	1 (93)	0	0	0	0
<i>Alosaestivalis</i>	573 (80-190)	365 (87-93)	89 (86-100)	9 (70-202)	0
<i>Alosa pseudoharengus</i>	10 (98-123)	5 (104-120)	0	2 (94-112)	0
<i>Aplites quadracus</i>	1 (4)	0	0	0	0
<i>Dorosoma cepedianum</i>	0	0	0	1 (151)	0
<i>Brevoortia tyrannus</i>	53 (88-175)	53 (112-143)	26 (79-130)	5 (90-117)	0
<i>Menidia menidia</i>	37 (67-117)	37 (64-147)	52 (66-99)	62 (78-138)	0
<i>Scopthalmus aquosus</i>	1 (274)	0	0	0	0
<i>Alosa sapidissima</i>	29 (92-163)	1 (96)	0	17 (98-153)	0
<i>Anodites americanus</i>	1 (121)	0	0	0	0

Table 11. Numbers of fish caught in post-outrage trawl samples in Barnegat Bay near the mouth of Oyster Creek on February 17, 1991; range of lengths in millimeters in parentheses.

SPECIES	STATION		
	16	17	18
<u>Alosa</u> <u>pepidissima</u>	0	0	1 (126)
<u>Alosa</u> <u>pestivella</u>	0	1 (91)	0
<u>Apettes</u> <u>quadracus</u>	0	1 (48)	0
<u>Menidia</u> <u>menidia</u>	1 (64)	1 (93)	0

Table 12. Numbers of dead fish observed in post-outage diver transects across OCMES discharge canal, February 16-17, 1991.

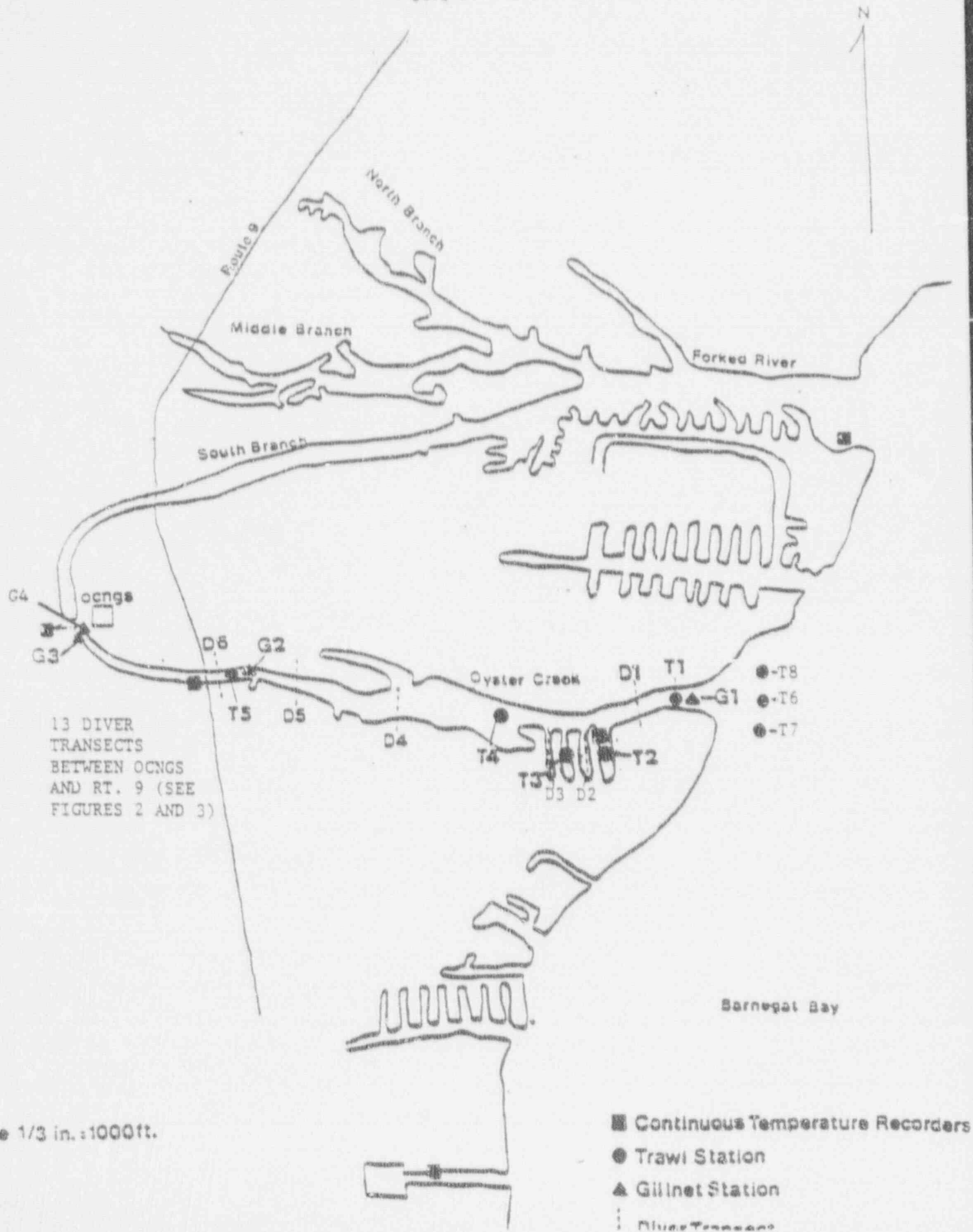
DIVER TRANSECT	SPECIES						
	Bluefish (<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>)	Speckled seatrout (<i>Cynoscion nebulosus</i>)	Winter flounder (<i>Pseudopleuronectes americanus</i>)	American eel (<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>)	silverside (<i>Menidia menidia</i>)	Atlantic menhaden (<i>Brevoortia tyrannus</i>)	
D1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D4	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
D5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
D10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
D11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
D12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
D13	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
D14	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
D15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
D16	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
D17	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
D18	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
D19	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
30		1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 13. Estimated number of dead bluefish in OCNGS discharge canal following February 15, 1991 shutdown based on diver transects.

<u>CANAL SECTION</u>	<u>BLUEFISH MORTALITY ESTIMATE</u>
1 (condenser discharge area)	3
2 (dilution discharge area)	7
3 (0 to 150 feet downstream of discharge structure)	29
4 (between 30 inch discharge pipe and trestle bridge)	49
5 (between trestle bridge and Rt. 9)	135
6 (East of Rt. 9)	286

TOTAL =	509

Figure 1



13 DIVER
TRANSECTS
BETWEEN OCNGS
AND RT. 9 (SEE
FIGURES 2 AND 3)

scale 1/3 in. = 1000ft.

- Continuous Temperature Recorders
- Trawl Station
- ▲ Gill Net Station
- ⋮ River Transect

FIGURE 2

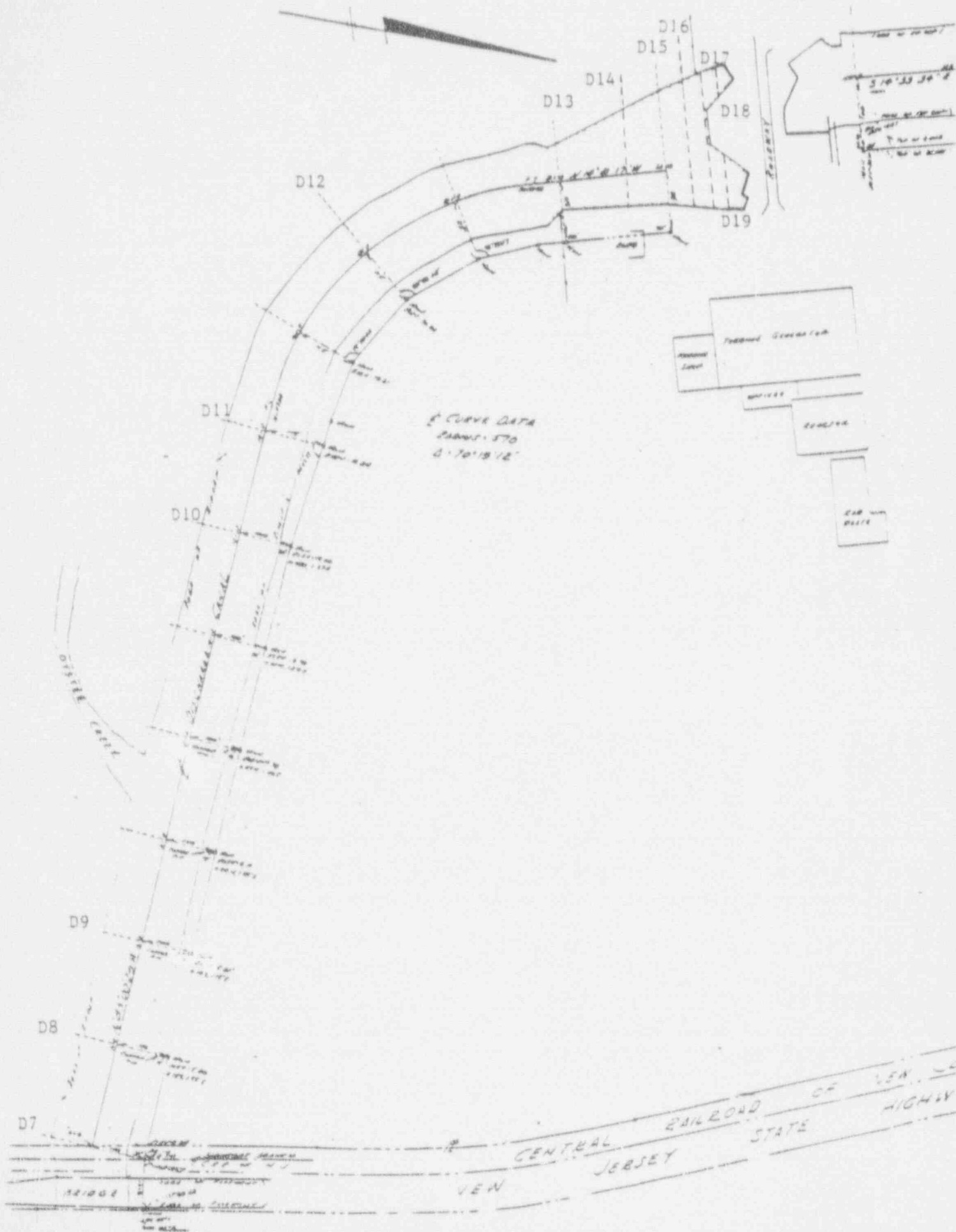
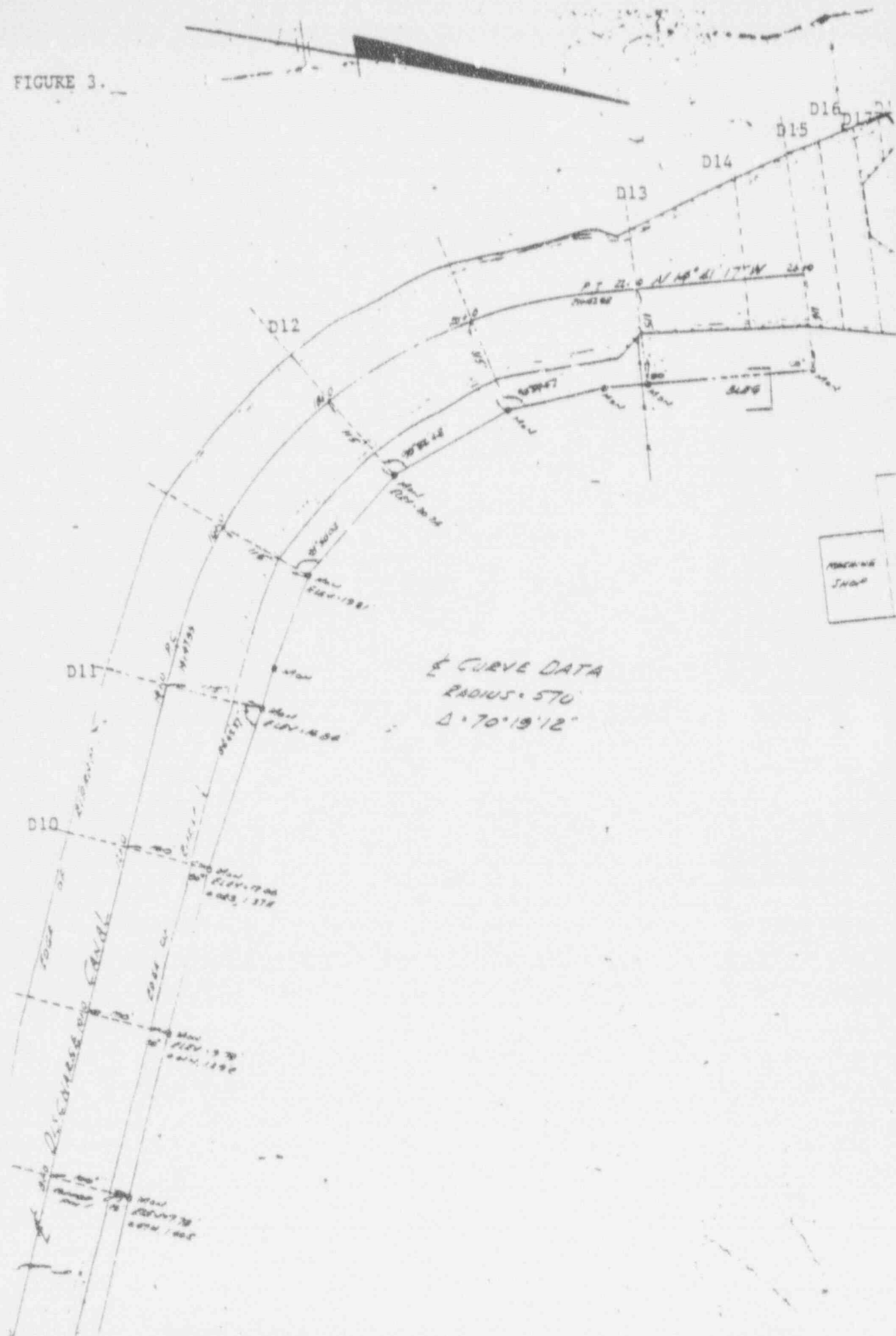
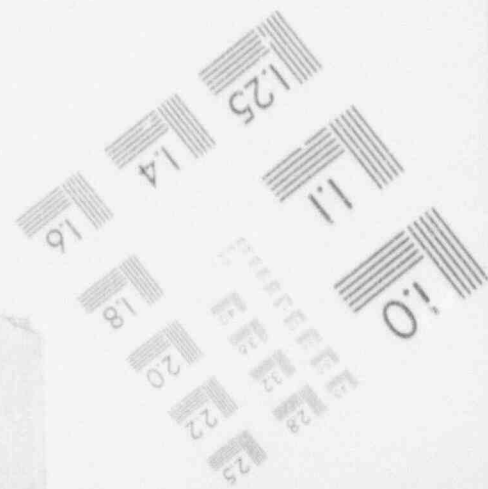
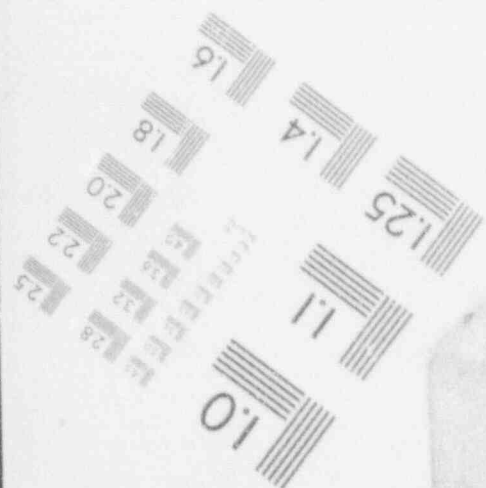
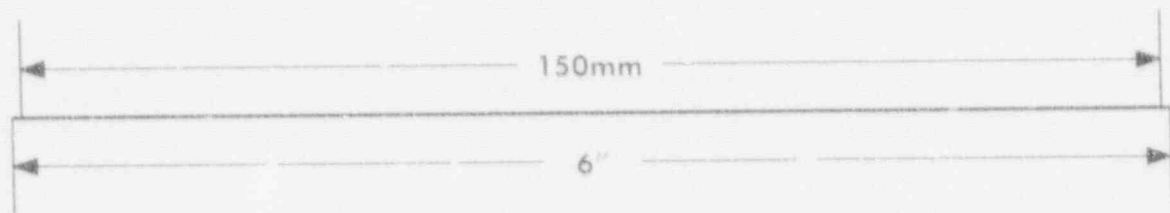
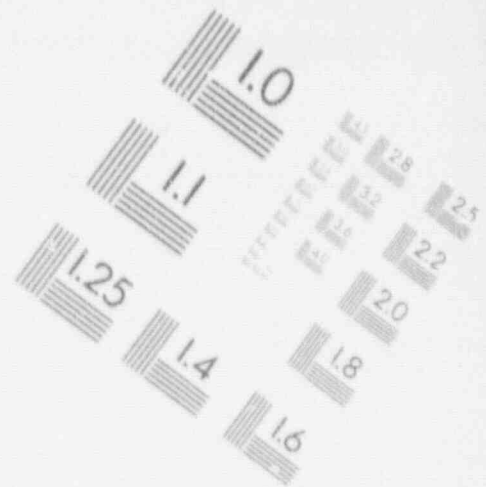
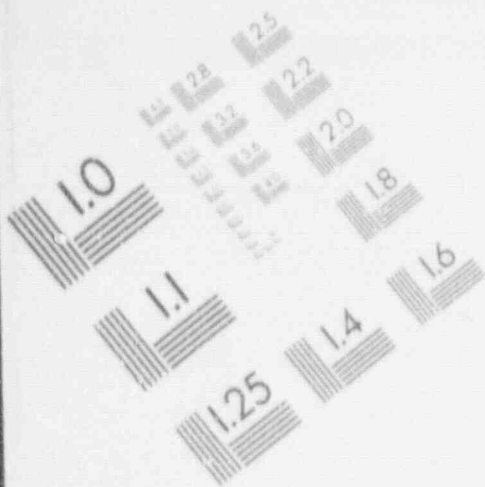


FIGURE 3.



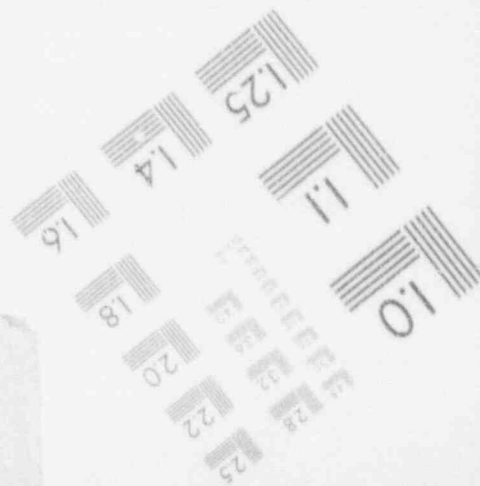
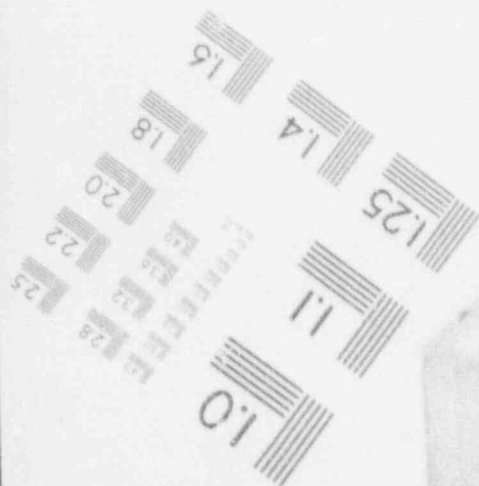
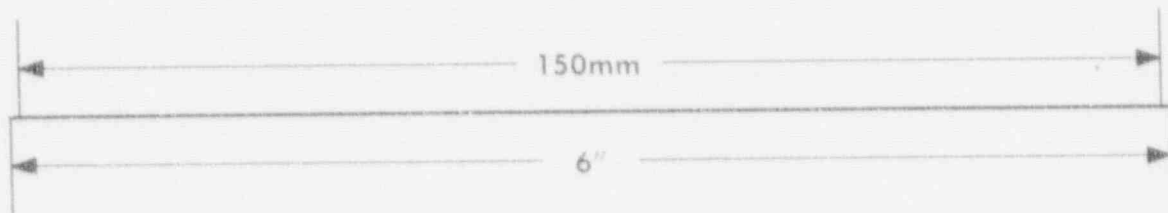
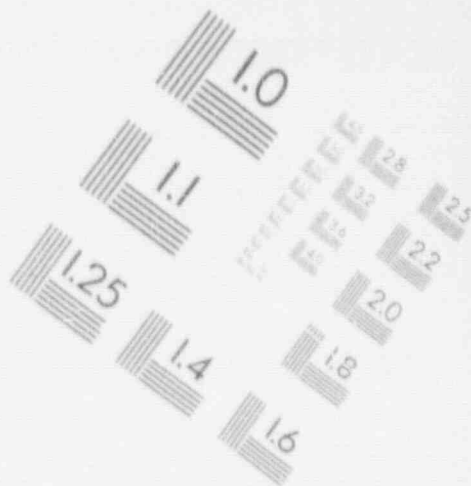
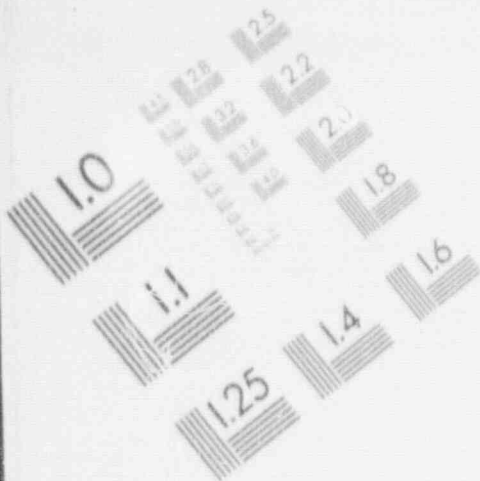
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IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



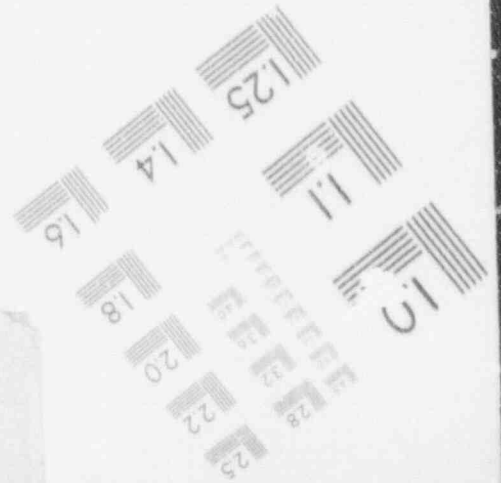
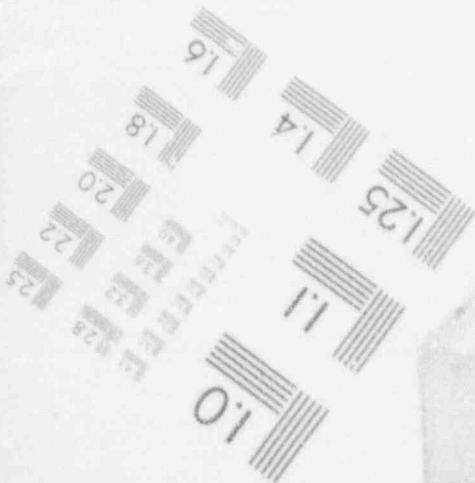
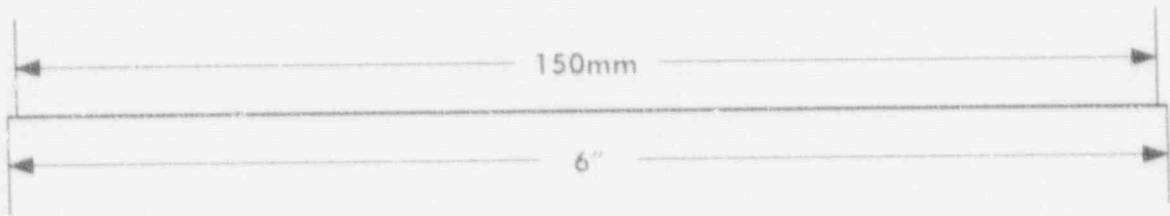
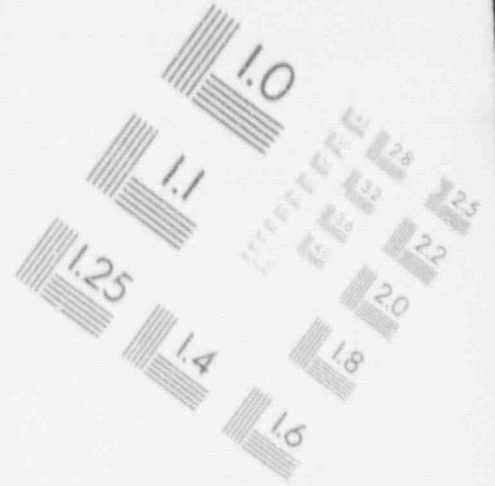
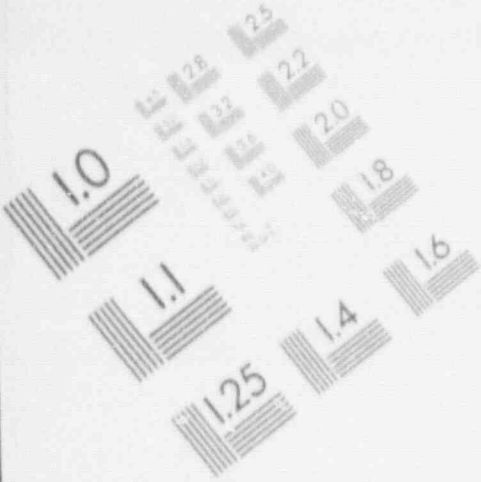
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IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



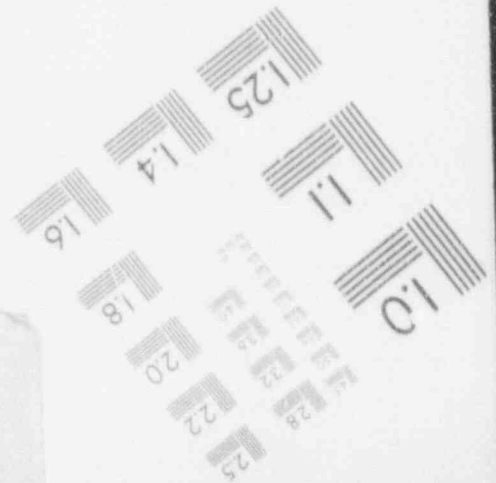
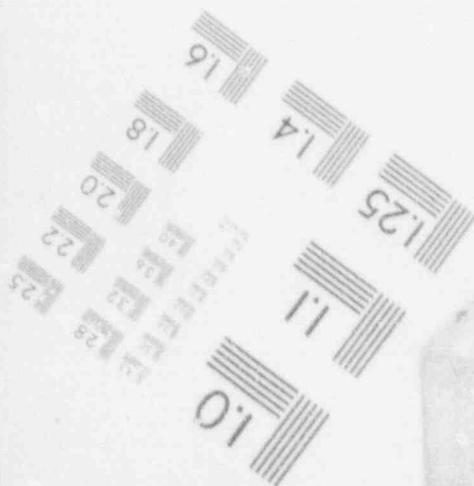
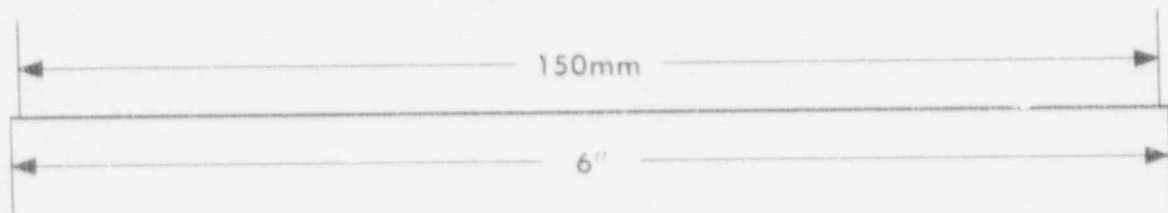
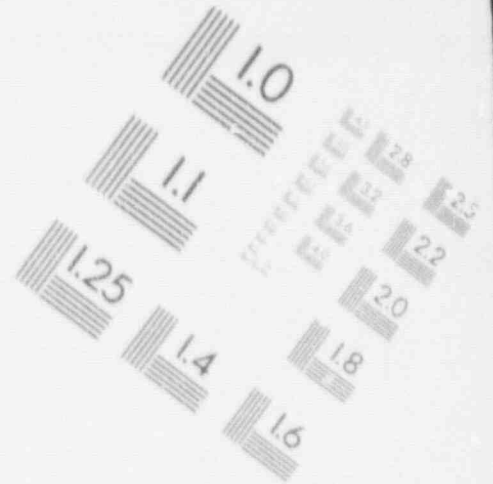
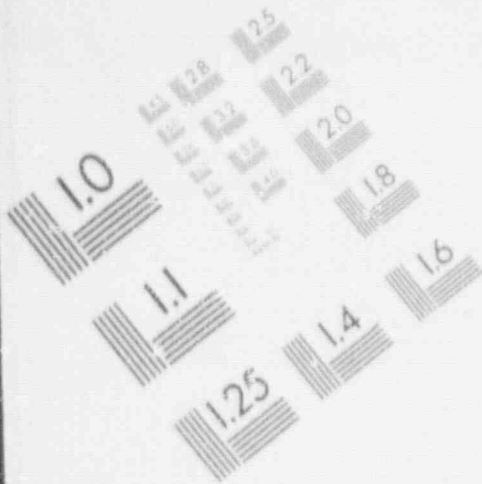
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IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



1

IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



TEMPERATURE PROFILE AT OCNGS

FEBRUARY 15-16, 1991

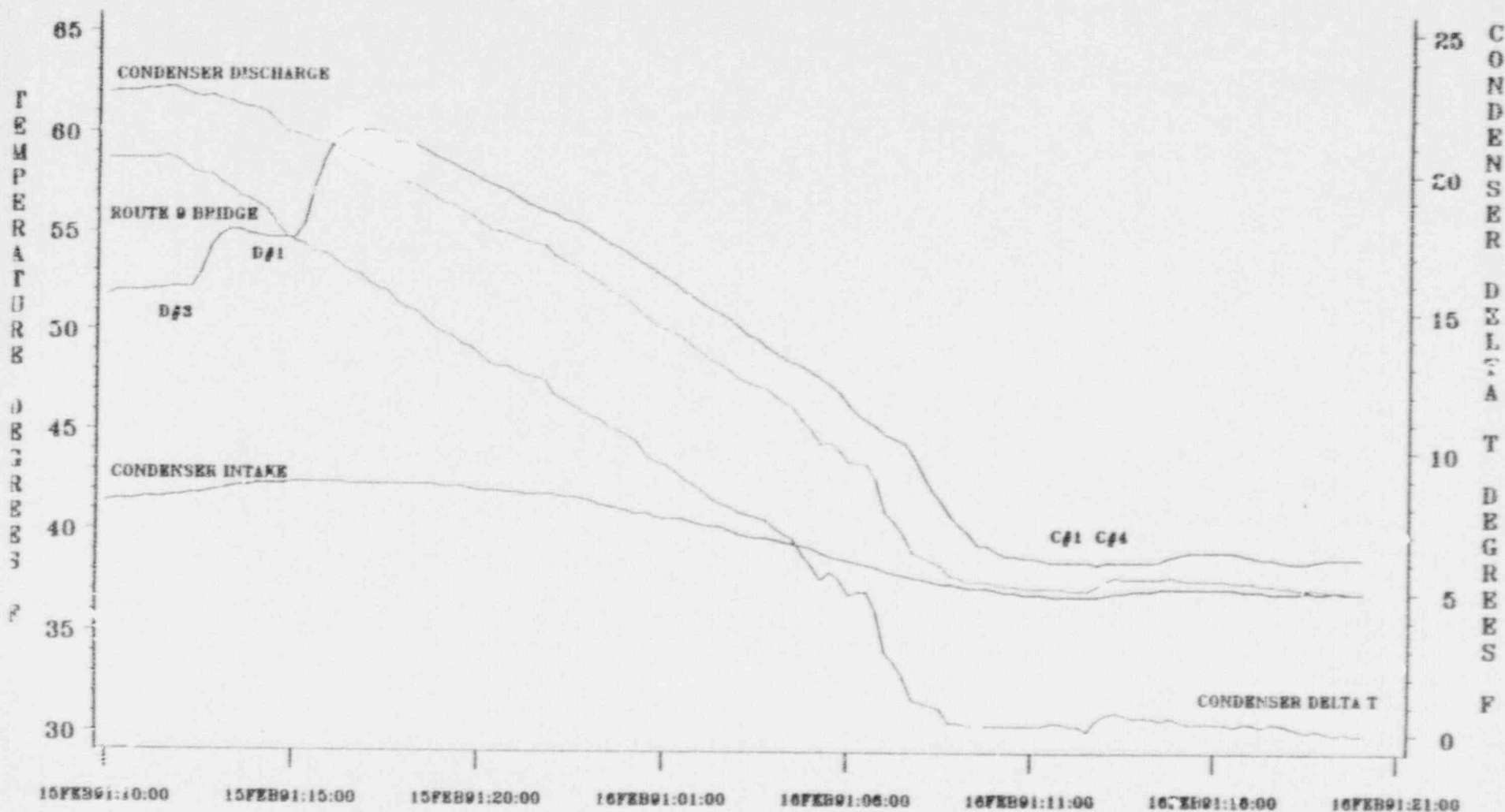


FIGURE 4. TEMPERATURE DECAY IN OCNGS DISCHARGE CANAL, FEBRUARY 15-16, 1991.

ATTACHMENT II

NJPDES PERMIT No. 0005550

NONCOMPLIANCE REPORTS

Initial Telephone
Report Date: January 26, 1991

Date of
Occurrence: January 26, 1991

REPORT OF NONCOMPLIANCE WITH CONDITIONS OF NJPDES
PERMIT NO. NJ 000 5550 DGW
REPORT NUMBER 000 5550/91/01

IDENTIFICATION OF OCCURRENCE:

Noncompliance with Part II, Page 3(D) of the permit (Dilution Pump Operations).

CAUSE OF NONCOMPLIANCE:

At 1330 hours on January 26, 1991, dilution pumps #1 and #3 tripped off as a result of low seal water and cooling water pressure caused by the failure of a valve. The piping to a relief valve downstream of the fire water pressure reducing valve failed resulting in low seal/lube water pressure to the dilution plant.

DESCRIPTION OF NONCOMPLIANCE DISCHARGE:

Failure to have two dilution pumps operating for more than a 40 minute period when the intake water temperature is less than 60°F.

DURATION OF NONCOMPLIANCE:

One hour and 13 minutes (1410 to 1523).

CORRECTIVE ACTION TO REDUCE NON-COMPLYING DISCHARGE:

Dilution Pumps #1 and #3 were returned to service at 1523 after the valve was replaced.

CORRECTIVE ACTION TO PREVENT RECURRENCE:

The Maintenance Department installed a new valve and lowered the pressure regulator setpoint.

Prepared By: Patricia Chizmadia

Date: February 14, 1991

(B&O-C3302050)

Initial Telephone
Report Date: February 1, 1991

Date of
Occurrence: January 31, 1991

REPORT OF NONCOMPLIANCE WITH CONDITIONS OF NJPDES
PERMIT NO. NJ 000 5550 DGW
REPORT NUMBER 000 5550/91/02

IDENTIFICATION OF OCCURRENCE:

Noncompliance with Part III - B/C, Page 1 of the permit (Main Condenser Cooling Delta T Limits).

CAUSE OF NONCOMPLIANCE:

Control Room operators noted increasing main condenser delta T and alerted electricians to prepare valve alignment for backwash. Before the necessary alignments were completed, the delta T reached 23.7°F at 2307 hrs. Backwashing of the main condenser began at 2324 hrs. and load was decreased 1% to reduce the non-complying condition.

DESCRIPTION OF NONCOMPLIANCE DISCHARGE:

The discharge/intake temperature difference of the main condenser cooling water exceeded the permit limit of 23°F with four circulating water pumps operating.

DURATION OF NONCOMPLIANCE:

Seventeen minutes (2307 to 2324).

CORRECTIVE ACTION TO REDUCE NON-COMPLYING DISCHARGE:

Load was reduced 1% for 1.5 hours and the main condenser was backwashed twice to reduce the delta T.

CORRECTIVE ACTION TO PREVENT RECURRENCE:

During the upcoming 13R refueling outage, valves are scheduled to be replaced to eliminate the need for electrician support. This will permit the operator to react promptly to this condition should it occur in the future.

Prepared By: Patricia Chizmadia/Barry Durham

Date: February 15, 1991

GPU NUCLEAR CORPORATION
COMMENTS FOR OYSTER CREEK January 1991

1. The Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station was in operation during the period January 1-31.
2. Circulating water pump 1-1 was operated during the period January 1-31.
Circulating water pump 1-2 was operated during the period January 1-31.
Circulating water pump 1-3 was operated during the period January 1-31.
Circulating water pump 1-4 was operated during the period January 1-31.
3. Dilution pump 1-1 was operated during the period January 1-31.
Dilution pump 1-2 was not operated during this period.
Dilution pump 1-3 was operated during the period January 1-31.
4. The main condenser was not chlorinated during this period.
5. DSN 004
 - * Flow estimated
 - ** Estimated based on flow.
6. The Oyster Creek Station utilizes certified GPU Nuclear Laboratories located at the Oyster Creek Station and at GPU Nuclear offices in Reading, Pa.

Initial Telephone
Report Date: July 9, 1991

Date of
Occurrence: July 9, 1991

Report of Non-Compliance of NJPDES
Permit No. NJ 000 5550
Report Number 000 5550/91/03

Identification of Occurrence:

Non-compliance with Part 11, Page 3(D) of the permit (Dilution pump operations).

Cause of Non-Compliance:

On July 9, 1991 dilution pumps #1 and #3 were operating when pump #1 had to be removed from service to repair the intake trash grate at 1056 hours. Attempts to start pump #2 (reserve pump) at 1057 hours failed and pump #3 tripped off line as a result of low seal cooling water flow. The #3 pump was restarted at 1102 hours and the #1 pump was returned to service at 1114 hours.

Description of Non-Compliance:

Failure to have two dilution pumps operating for more than 15-minutes when the temperature exceeds 87°F in Oyster Creek at the U.S. Route 9 bridge.

Duration of Non-Compliance:

Three minutes (1111 to 1114).

Corrective Action to Reduce Non-Complying Discharge:

Dilution Pump #1 was restarted at 1114. Dilution pump #3 had been restarted at 1102.

Corrective Action to Prevent Recurrence:

A modification has been engineered to replace the existing pressure regulating valve and upgrade piping to a 2-inch diameter. This will increase waterflows which will eliminate the need to isolate and revalve pump prior to starting the reserve pump. This modification is scheduled for installation during the Fall of 1991.

Prepared By: Patricia Chizmadia/Barry Durham

Date: August 8, 1991.

NJPDES PERMIT 000 5550
GPU NUCLEAR CORPORATION
COMMENTS FOR OYSTER CREEK July 1991

1. The Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station was operated during the period July 1-22.
2. Circulating water pump 1-1 was operated during the periods July 1-24, 31.
Circulating water pump 1-2 was operated during the periods July 1-31.
Circulating water pump 1-3 was operated during the periods July 1-23, 26-31.
Circulating water pump 1-4 was operated during the periods July 1-26, 28-29, 31.
3. Dilution pump 1-1 was operated during the periods July 1-23, 25-27, 29-31.
Dilution pump 1-2 was operated during the period July 9-10.
Dilution pump 1-3 was operated during the periods July 1-23, 27-31.
4. The main condenser was chlorinated during the period July 1-21.
5. DSN 004
* Flow estimated
** Estimated based on flow.
6. The Oyster Creek Station utilizes certified GPU Nuclear Laboratories located at the Oyster Creek Station and at GPU Nuclear offices in Reading, Pa. .
7. GPU Nuclear disposed of approximately 30 cubic yards of intake screenings at the Ocean County Landfill in Manchester during this reporting period.

Initial Telephone
Report Date: August 7, 1991
Operator No. 22

Date of
Occurrence: August 7, 1991

Report of Non-Compliance of NJPDES
Permit No. NJ 000 5550
Report Number 000 5550/91/04

Identification of Occurrence:

Non-compliance with Part II, Page 3(D) of the permit (Dilution pump operations).

Cause of Non-Compliance:

On August 7, 1991 dilution pumps #1 and #3 were operating when pump #1 was taken out of service at 1131 hours for preventive maintenance. While valving seal water flow to dilution pump #2 (reserve pump), seal water flow decreased causing the #3 pump to trip off line at 1132 hours. Pump #3 was restarted at 1136 hours. Seal water was valved back to dilution pump #1 and was restarted at 1148 hours. A seal water leak prohibited the start up of dilution pump #2.

Description of Non-Compliance:

Failure to have two dilution pumps operating for more than 15-minutes when the temperature exceeds 87°F in the Oyster Creek discharge canal at the U.S. Route 9 bridge.

Duration of Non-Compliance:

Two minutes (1146 to 1148).

Corrective Action to Reduce Non-Complying Discharge:

Dilution Pump #1 was restarted at 1148 hours. Dilution pump #3 had been restarted at 1136 hours.

Corrective Action to Prevent Recurrence:

A modification has been engineered to replace the existing pressure regulating valve and upgrade piping to a 2-inch diameter. This will increase water flows which will eliminate the need to isolate and revalve pump prior to starting the reserve pump. This modification is scheduled for installation during the Fall of 1991.

Prepared By: Patricia Chizmadia/Barry Durham
Date: September 24, 1991

NJPDES PERMIT 000 5550
GPU NUCLEAR CORPORATION
COMMENTS FOR OYSTER CREEK August 1991

1. The Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station was operated during the periods August 1-22 and 25-31.

2. Circulating water pump 1-1 was operated during the period August 1-31.
Circulating water pump 1-2 was operated during the periods August 1-22, 24-31.
Circulating water pump 1-3 was operated during the periods August 1-22, 24-31.
Circulating water pump 1-4 was operated during the period August 1-31.

3. Dilution pump 1-1 was operated during the periods August 1-7, 9-31.
Dilution pump 1-2 was operated during the periods August 7-13, 27-29.
Dilution pump 1-3 was operated during the periods August 1-9, 13-27, 29-31.

4. The main condenser was chlorinated during the period August 2-31.

5. DSN 004
* Flow estimated
** Estimated based on flow.

6. The Oyster Creek Station utilizes certified GPU Nuclear Laboratories located at the Oyster Creek Station and at GPU Nuclear offices in Reading, Pa.

7. GPU Nuclear disposed of approximately 30 cubic yards of intake screenings at the Ocean County Landfill in Manchester during this reporting period.

Initial Telephone
Report Date: September 10, 1991
Operator No. 5

Date of
Occurrence: September 10, 1991

Report of Non-Compliance of NJPDES
Permit No. NJ 000 5550
Report Number 000 5550/91/05

Identification of Occurrence:

Non-compliance with Part II, Page 3(D) of the permit (Dilution pump operations).

Cause of Non-Compliance:

On September 10, 1991 dilution pumps #2 and #3 were operating with pump #1 out of service for maintenance. At 0534 hours, dilution pump #2 was taken out of service to allow post-maintenance testing of pump #1. Attempts to start pump #1 were unsuccessful because of inadequate flow of cooling water resulting from a failure of the interlock on the flow switch. Dilution pump #2 was returned to service at 0557 hours.

Description of Non-Compliance:

Failure to have two dilution pumps operating for more than 15-minutes when the temperature exceeds 87°F in the Oyster Creek discharge canal at the U.S. Route 9 bridge.

Duration of Non-Compliance:

Eight minutes (0549 to 0557).

Corrective Action to Reduce Non-Complying Discharge:

Dilution Pump #2 was restarted at 0557 hours.

Corrective Action to Prevent Recurrence:

A modification has been engineered to replace the existing pressure regulating valve and upgrade piping to a 2-inch diameter. This will increase water flows which will eliminate the need to isolate and revalve pump prior to starting the reserve pump. This modification is scheduled for completion during October, 1991.

Prepared By: Patricia Chizmadia/Barry Durham
Date: October 24, 1991

NJPDES PERMIT 000 5550
GPU NUCLEAR CORPORATION
COMMENTS FOR OYSTER CREEK September 1991

1. The Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station was operated during the period September 1-30.

2. Circulating water pump 1-1 was operated during the period September 1-30.
Circulating water pump 1-2 was operated during the period September 1-30.
Circulating water pump 1-3 was operated during the period September 1-30.
Circulating water pump 1-4 was operated during the period September 1-30.

3. Dilution pump 1-1 was operated during the periods September 1-9, 12-16, 25, 28-30.
Dilution pump 1-2 was operated during the periods September 9-12, 16-21.
Dilution pump 1-3 was operated during the period September 1-28.

4. The main condenser was chlorinated during the periods September 1-4, 12-16, 19-30.

5. DSN 004
* Flow estimated
** Estimated based on flow.

6. The Oyster Creek Station utilizes certified GPU Nuclear Laboratories located at the Oyster Creek Station and at GPU Nuclear offices in Reading, Pa.

1991
ANNUAL ENVIRONMENTAL OPERATING REPORT
OYSTER CREEK NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION
LICENSE NO. DPR-16
DOCKET NO. 50-219

PREPARED BY:
GPU NUCLEAR CORPORATION
FEBRUARY, 1992

920331079/

1.0 Introduction

This document is the Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station (OCNGS) Annual Environmental Operating Report (AEOR) for 1991. This report is required by Oyster Creek Environmental Technical Specification (OCETS) Section 3.5.1(A).

The OCNGS is a single cycle, forced circulation, boiling water reactor of 620 MWs maximum (summer) dependable net capacity, owned by Jersey Central Power & Light Company and operated by GPU Nuclear Corporation. The OCNGS is located in Lacey Township, Ocean County, New Jersey. The plant is subject to Operating License No. DPR-16. The date of initial reactor criticality was May 3, 1969 and the commercial generation of power began on December 23, 1969.

This AEOR covers the period from January 1, 1991 through December 31, 1991. The report is organized in the following format:

- Section 1.0 - Introduction
- Section 2.0 - Environmental Monitoring
- Section 3.0 - Special Monitoring and Study Activities
- Section 4.0 - Additional Information

2.0 Environmental Monitoring

The Fishkill Monitoring Program was initiated in accordance with Section 1.1 of the OCETS, as a result of a planned February 15, 1991 plant shutdown. In order to document the effects of the station shutdown on the fishes in Oyster Creek, an intensive sampling program was conducted. The results of the monitoring effort indicated that an estimated 1,151 fish died due to temperature stress resulting from the station shutdown. Bluefish accounted for 97 percent of the mortalities. A purposefully slow rate of power reduction and concomitant gradual temperature decay appears to have limited cold shock stress and mortality to the species least tolerant of cold shock. It is likely that the majority of the bluefish died within the discharge canal and did not move into Barnegat Bay before dying. Four other fish species that had been involved in previous fishkills, including the Atlantic menhaden, were collected in Oyster Creek during pre-shutdown sampling but were unaffected by the February 15 shutdown. A copy of the Fishkill Monitoring Program Report submitted to the NRC on March 16, 1991 is provided as Attachment I.

3.0 Special Monitoring and Study Activities

This section is intended to present the results of any special monitoring and study activities required by Section 2.0 of the OCETS.

Section 2.0 of the OCETS did not require the performance of any special monitoring or study activities during this report period.

4.0 Additional Information

This section reports any additional information that is required by Section 3.5.1 of the OCETS which includes a summary of:

- a) All OCETS Non-Routine Environmental Operating Reports (NEOR) and the corrective action taken to remedy them.
- b) Changes made to State and Federal Permits and certificates which pertain to the requirements of the OCETS.
- c) Changes in station design which could involve an environmental impact.
- d) Changes to the OCETS.

4.1 Summary of OCETS NEOR

A NEOR was filed with the NRC on March 16, 1991 concerning a fishkill event described in Section 2.0 of this report. As indicated previously, a copy of the Fishkill Monitoring Program Report is provided as Attachment 1.

Although not required by the OCETS, GPUN is including (Attachment II) copies of the non-compliance reports submitted to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and Energy during this reporting period for non-compliances with NJPDES Permit No. NJ 0005550. These permit non-compliances were minor in nature and did not result in an impact to public health or the environment.

Summary of Changes Made to Federal and State Permits and Certificates which Pertain to the Requirements of OCETS

There were no changes to Federal and State permits and/or certificates pertaining to the OCETS during the reporting period.

Summary of Changes in Station Design which Could Involve an Environmental Impact

There were no changes in, or modifications of, station design during the reporting period which could involve an environmental impact.

4.2 Summary of Changes to the OCETS

There were no changes to the OCETS during the reporting period.

ATTACHMENT I

FISHKILL MONITORING PROGRAM REPORT

WINTER OUTAGE FISH SAMPLING PROGRAM
REPORT FOR THE PERIOD FEBRUARY 1991

GPU Nuclear Corporation
Oyster Creek Environmental Controls
March 1991

Executive Summary

In order to document the effects of the February 15, 1991 shutdown of the Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station on the fishes in Oyster Creek, an intensive sampling program was conducted by GPU Nuclear Corporation. The results of that monitoring effort indicated that an estimated 1,151 fish died due to temperature stress resulting from the station shutdown. Bluefish accounted for 97 percent of the mortalities. A purposefully slow rate of power reduction and concomitant gradual temperature decay appears to have limited cold shock stress and mortality to the species least tolerant of cold shock. It is likely that the majority of the bluefish died within the discharge canal and did not move into Barnegat Bay before dying. Four other fish species that had been involved in previous fishkills, including the Atlantic menhaden, were collected in Oyster Creek during pre-shutdown sampling but were unaffected by the February 15 shutdown.

Introduction

This report documents the effects of the February 15-16, 1991 shutdown of the Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station on the fishes in Oyster Creek, based upon sampling conducted by GPU Nuclear Corporation. The major objectives of the sampling program were:

- 1) To determine the species composition, relative abundance and distribution of fishes in Oyster Creek prior to Station shutdown.
- 2) To quantify the extent of any shutdown-induced mortalities.

Data collection began on February 2 and continued through February 17, 1991. Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station (OCNGS), which had operated continuously since July 4, 1990, began the shutdown process at noon on February 15, 1991. By approximately 0845 hours on February 16, the discharge canal temperature had been reduced from a pre-shutdown temperature of 41°F to ambient temperature of 39°F.

Materials and Methods

Pre-Shutdown Surveys

Gill net and bottom trawl samples were collected, at the stations indicated in Figure 1, on February 2-3, 5-6, 9-10, and 13-14, 1991. All sampling was conducted after dark.

Bottom trawl samples were collected at five locations in the discharge canal east of the Route 9 bridge, including the length of two of the residential lagoons. Trawling was done with a 4.8 m semiballoon trawl with a 3.9 cm stretch mesh body, a 3.2 cm stretch mesh cod end and a 1.3 cm stretch mesh liner. One five minute trawl sample was taken at stations T1, T4 and T5 during each sampling period. At stations T2 and T3, the trawl was dragged the length of the residential lagoons (Fig. 1).

At gill net stations G1, G2, G3 and G4 (Fig. 1), samples were collected with a 60 x 2.4 m monofilament net consisting of two 30 m panels of 3.9 and 8.5 cm stretch mesh.

All fish captured were identified and enumerated; the length range of specimens of each fish species was determined.

Surface and bottom temperature and salinity measurements were measured with a Beckman salinometer concurrent with each trawl and gill net sample.

Hook and line sampling was the most successful method of capturing the most abundant species, the bluefish, as well as certain other species resident near the condenser discharge prior to shutdown. Hook and line sampling was also used to identify the species of fish observed schooling near the 30" discharge pipe prior to the shutdown.

During and Post-Shutdown Surveys

Post-Shutdown Trawling -

One five-minute bottom trawl was conducted with the trawl described above at trawl stations T1, T2, T3, T4 and T5 between 1050 and 1230 hours on February 16 and again on February 17 from 1100 to 1230 hours. Additionally, ten-minute bottom trawl samples were conducted between 0925 and 1015 hours on February 17 at trawl stations T6, T7 and T8, which were located in Barnegat Bay immediately east, south and north of the mouth of Oyster Creek, respectively. All fish captured were identified and enumerated; length ranges were obtained.

Dipnetting -

Dead and stressed fish were collected with dipnets along the banks of the discharge canal, from the condenser discharge to the mouth of Oyster Creek. All fish were identified to species and enumerated; length ranges were obtained.

Post-Shutdown Diver Survey

A "hardhat" diver survey was conducted following station shutdown to determine the species composition and abundance of fish which sank to the bottom of the discharge canal after death. A total of 19 transects were conducted between the OCNGS discharges and the mouth of Oyster Creek, including two transects within residential lagoons (Figs. 2 and 3). Transects D7 through D19 were sampled between 0830 and 1600 hours on February 16. Transects D1 through D6 were sampled between 0800 and 1205 hours on February 17. All fish within an arm's length of the diver were identified and enumerated. For the only species found in abundance, bluefish, the number of individuals per square foot along each transect was determined. These densities were used to estimate the number of bluefish on the entire canal bottom from the OCNGS discharges to the mouth of Oyster Creek.

Results and Discussion

Pre-Shutdown Trawling and Gill Netting

The initial survey of the fish fauna of Oyster Creek on February 2-3 yielded a total of 1,537 fish comprising 20 species. The species of interest with respect to a possible fishkill based upon previous cold-shock experience included bluefish, Atlantic menhaden, white perch, black sea bass and Atlantic herring. Their abundance and size range as well as that of other species captured at the various stations are indicated in Tables 1 and 2.

Water temperature in the discharge canal during the February 2-3 sampling event ranged from 44.9 to 50.2°F (7.2-10.1°C), while salinities within the canal ranged from 21.0 to 21.9 ppt. (Table 3).

The second survey of the fish fauna of Oyster Creek was conducted on February 5-6, 1991. The sampling effort yielded 296 fish comprising 18 species (Tables 2 and 3). The species of interest with respect to a possible fish kill included bluefish, menhaden and striped bass.

Water temperature in the discharge canal during the sampling period ranged from 50.4 to 52.7°F (10.2-11.5°C), while salinities ranged from 22.1 to 23.7 ppt.

Bluefish appeared to be concentrating in the warmest water, in the eastern-most portion of the condenser discharge. Twelve large bluefish were captured at gill net station G3 during the February 6 sampling effort (Table 2) and an additional 23 bluefish were taken by hook and line at the condenser discharge (Table 5). Bluefish were swimming deeply in the eastern-most condenser discharge, and were not observed near the surface.

The third pre-outage fish survey was conducted on February 9-10, 1991. The sampling effort yielded 1,063 fish comprising 22 species (Tables 6 and 7). The species of interest with respect to a possible fishkill included bluefish, menhaden, speckled seatrout, striped bass, and northern kingfish.

Water temperature in the discharge canal during the third sampling period ranged from 50.7 to 51.3°F (10.4-11.3°C), while salinities ranged from 22.1 to 22.7 ppt.

The fourth and final fish survey before the plant shutdown was conducted on February 13-14, 1991. The sampling effort yielded 374 fish comprising 20 species. The species of interest with respect to a fishkill included bluefish, menhaden, speckled seatrout and striped bass (Tables 7 and 8). Water temperatures in the discharge canal during the February

13-14 sampling period ranged from 47 to 49°F (8.1-9.2°C), while salinities ranged from 21.5 to 22.1 ppt.

Based upon the results of these pre-shutdown sampling efforts, our observations of fish in the discharge canal, and our historical data base on fishkills, it was concluded that there were three fish species at risk of cold-shock that were present in relatively large numbers: 1) several hundred bluefish, 2) several hundred to a few thousand striped bass, and 3) a few thousand Atlantic menhaden.

During and Post-Shutdown Surveys

Station shutdown commenced at approximately 1200 hours on February 15, 1991 when ambient water temperature (condenser intake) was approximately 41°F. Condenser discharge temperature at that time was approximately 62°F and the Route 9 bridge temperature, 52°F. In order to minimize the impact of station shutdown on the fishes in the discharge canal, GPUN developed a power reduction plan which controlled the effluent temperature reduction at the main condenser discharge at a rate of approximately 1°F per hour. This rate of temperature change is approximately one fifth the rate which is typically utilized to acclimate fish to laboratory conditions and represents a power reduction scenario lasting approximately twice as long as normal station shutdown. The plan also called for shutting the dilution pumps off early in the shutdown process in order to further minimize the rate of temperature decay in the discharge canal. The relatively slow and uniform reduction in power brought OCNGS condenser discharge temperature down to ambient levels over a period of approximately 20 hours. As a result of the two operating dilution pumps being taken out of service sequentially at 1149 and 1417 hours, the canal temperature, as measured at the Route 9 bridge, increased stepwise twice

between 1200 and 1700 hours and then slowly decreased (Fig. 4). Water temperature in the condenser discharge area, unaffected by dilution pump activity, continued to decline during that period. At approximately 0900 hours on February 16, the entire discharge canal had reached ambient temperature of about 39°F.

During the early hours of the shutdown process on the afternoon of February 15, hook and line sampling indicated that bluefish were still tightly concentrated in the eastern condenser discharge bay, swimming close to the bottom. As the shutdown process progressed through the late afternoon and evening hours of February 15, there was no visible evidence of stressed fish in the condenser discharge or anywhere else in the discharge canal.

Large numbers of bluefish were observed swimming closer to the surface of the eastern-most condenser discharge bay during the early morning hours of February 16. A total of 93 bluefish were collected from this area between 2200 to 0500 hours by dipnet or hook and line. By 0500 hours, the condenser discharge temperature had decreased to 43°F and the apparently stressed bluefish began to disperse and move away from the eastern portion of the condenser discharge. The bluefish continued moving further westward and downstream, with many being observed at 0630 hours near the eastern side of the peninsula between the condenser and dilution discharge structures.

Between 0630 and 0800 hours, water temperatures were observed to be approximately 1.5°F higher near the dilution discharge structure than at the condenser discharge and the bluefish appeared to have been attracted by this pocket of warmer water. These fish were severely stressed and 300 were dipnetted from this area during this 1.5 hour period.

Further downstream, several local fishermen dipnetted a total of 47 bluefish from the discharge canal at the Route 9 bridge between 0630 and 1000

hours. GPUN workers in a small boat dipnetted 52 bluefish between 0630 and 0800 hours, plus an additional 91 bluefish between 0800 and 1000 hours, from the discharge canal west of Route 9. An additional 22 dead bluefish were collected from the discharge canal banks and areas east of Route 9 between 0800 and 1700 hours.

Stressed and dead fish were also collected by GPUN personnel walking along the banks of Oyster Creek, out to Barnegat Bay, between 0800 and 1700 hours on February 16. Three bluefish were collected from the 30" discharge pipe area and the south bank of the discharge canal, and 10 were taken along the north canal bank. An additional 5 bluefish were collected at the mouth of Oyster Creek along the north shore beach. Four bluefish were also dipnetted by the consultant conducting the trawl surveys between Route 9 and the mouth of Oyster Creek. Thus, it was apparent that the vast majority of the stressed and dead fish were collected near the plant with gradually decreasing numbers observed in areas further downstream. In addition to the bluefish, small numbers of dead or stressed spot (20 individuals), speckled seatrout (11), smooth dogfish (3), weakfish (1), northern kingfish (1), and Atlantic herring (1) were found along the banks, primarily west of the Route 9 bridge.

The dead and stressed bluefish collected ranged from 250 to 875 mm (9.75 to 34.5 inches) in length.

Post-Shutdown Trawl Surveys

Post-shutdown trawl surveys were conducted on February 16 and 17 at the same five stations along the discharge canal at which pre-shutdown trawls had been conducted. Three additional post-shutdown trawls were also collected February 17 in Barnegat Bay immediately outside the mouth of Oyster Creek (Figure 1). Only one additional stressed bluefish was

collected (at station T2) during the post-shutdown trawling, confirming that few stressed or dead fish had moved east of Route 9. The Atlantic menhaden, a species which has been susceptible to cold shock during previous winter shutdown events, did not appear to be affected by the February 15 shutdown and were collected alive in small numbers during the post-shutdown trawling. Likewise, the 14 other species collected during post-shutdown trawling showed no apparent signs of cold shock (Tables 9, 10 and 11).

Post-Shutdown Diver Surveys

A total of 19 diver transects were conducted between the discharge structures and the mouth of Oyster Creek. The diver survey began at 0830 hours February 16 and the last transect was completed at 1220 hours on February 17. All but five of the 34 total fish observed by the diver were bluefish, corroborating that bluefish was the predominant species involved in this fishkill (Table 12). Only one of the dead bluefish observed during the diver transects was located east of Route 9, with the majority of cold shock deaths occurring between the discharge structures and the trestle bridge.

In addition to the bluefish observed by the diver, one speckled seatrout (Cynoscion nebulosus) was collected slightly upstream of the trestle bridge. The other four dead fish observed were single specimens of winter flounder, American eel, silverside and menhaden. Because the latter four specimens were all collected immediately downstream of the screenwash discharge pipe near the dilution discharge, they are thought to have been discharged from the screenwash pipe following impingement on the traveling screens rather than being victims of cold shock following OCNCS shutdown.

For the only species found in abundance, bluefish, the number of individuals per square foot along each transect was determined. These densities were used to estimate the number of bluefish on the entire discharge canal bottom from the OCNGS discharge structures to the mouth of Oyster Creek. A total of 509 dead bluefish were calculated to have fallen to the bottom of the discharge canal (Table 13).

During their diving activity on February 16, the divers observed fish including striped bass swimming in the vicinity of the 30 inch discharge pipe, just downstream of the condenser discharge. These fish scattered as the diver approached indicating that they were not adversely affected by the station shutdown.

Conclusions

Pre-shutdown surveys of Oyster Creek indicated the presence of a wide variety of fish species including six species that have been involved in past shutdown-related fishkills (i.e., bluefish, blueback herring, Atlantic menhaden, northern kingfish, white perch and bay anchovy). These surveys, conducted over the two week period immediately prior to the station shutdown, revealed that the number of species and abundance of most species in the discharge canal remained relatively uniform. Large numbers of bluefish, and lesser numbers of speckled seatrout and striped bass were noted during this period near the station discharges. Further downstream in the discharge canal, blueback herring was the species found in the greatest abundance during pre-shutdown surveys.

The station shutdown sequence resulted in a gradual reduction of condenser discharge temperature at a rate of about 1°F per hour. This relatively slow and uniform decrease in the temperature of the OCNGS heated effluent to which

the fish were exposed was apparently beneficial in limiting the extent of the fishkill to those species most susceptible to cold shock.

Most bluefish did not appear to be severely stressed until several hours after initiation of station shutdown when the condenser discharge temperature had been reduced from 62°F to about 45°F. They then began to die rapidly, especially near the dilution discharge, after a pocket of relatively warm and calm water to which they were attracted had cooled significantly. Based upon the diver survey, an estimated 509 bluefish died and sank to the bottom of the discharge canal. An additional 605 individuals of this species were dipnetted, resulting in a total of 1,114 bluefish. A total of 37 dead or stressed individuals of 6 additional species were found following the shutdown.

Striped bass, Atlantic menhaden, blueback herring, white perch and bay anchovy were not adversely affected by the February 15-16 station shutdown even though all but the striped bass have been involved in previous cold-shock related fishkills.

In summary, the number of fish involved in the fishkill of February 15-16, by species, was as follows:

bluefish	1,114 (actual count & estimate from diver surveys)
spot	20 (actual count)
speckled seatrout	11 (actual count)
smooth dogfish	3 (actual count)
weakfish	1 (actual count)
northern kingfish	1 (actual count)
Atlantic herring	1 (actual count)
	—
TOTAL	1,151

Table 1. Numbers of fish caught in pre-outrage trawl samples in Oyster Creek on February 2, 1991; range of lengths in millimeters in parentheses.

SPECIES	STATION				
	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Paralichthys americanus</i>	9 (79-228)	1 (102)	1 (166)	7 (98-242)	56 (95-260)
<i>Leiostomus xanthurus</i>	1 (85)	0	0	1 (115)	0
<i>Alosaestivalis</i>	47 (75-91)	1,147 (77-143)	133 (78-96)	2 (80-90)	0
<i>Alosa pseudoharengus</i>	0	3 (105-115)	2 (106-120)	0	0
<i>Apletes quadracus</i>	4 (46-54)	5 (41-50)	6 (37-50)	0	0
<i>Anchoa mitchilli</i>	1 (46)	0	0	0	0
<i>Eutrigus militaris</i>	3 (47-110)	0	0	0	9 (43-102)
<i>Paralichthys dentatus</i>	1 (145)	1 (214)	0	0	3 (200-220)
<i>Comber oceanicus</i>	2 (260-370)	0	0	0	0
<i>Prionotus carolinus</i>	0	0	0	0	1 (103)
<i>Morone americana</i>	0	3 (112-134)	12 (121-132)	0	0
<i>Brevoortia tyrannus</i>	0	3 (60-121)	33 (108-146)	0	0
<i>Menidia menidia</i>	0	1 (98)	7 (52-94)	0	0
<i>Gadidion marginata</i>	0	0	0	0	6 (164-220)
<i>Fundulus heteroclitus</i>	0	0	1 (121)	0	0
<i>Amblyeleotris</i>	0	0	1 (200)	0	0
<i>Urophycis regia</i>	0	0	0	0	2 (93-102)
<i>Syngnathus fuscus</i>	0	0	1 (110)	0	0
<i>Syngnathus maculatus</i>	0	0	0	1 (152)	0

Table 2. Numbers of fish caught in gill-net outage with net samples in Oyster Creek on February 6 and February 6, 1991; range of lengths in millimeters in parentheses.

SPECIES	February 2, 1991			
	61	62	63	64
<i>Brevortia tyrannus</i>	229 (125-138)	24 (122-200)	NET LOST	0
<i>Pseudopleuronectes americanus</i>	1 (95)	0	AFTER	0
<i>Alosa pseudoharengus</i>	0	1 (140)	LIME PARTED	0
<i>Clupea harengus</i>	0	0		1 (NOT MEASURED)

SPECIES	February 6, 1991			
	61	62	63	64
<i>Brevortia tyrannus</i>	25 (110-170)	16 (123-252)	0	1 (156)
<i>Alosa aestivalis</i>	1 (105)	0	0	0
<i>Morone americana</i>	4 (128-142)	0	0	0
<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>	0	0	12 (309-443)	1 (480)

Figure 3. Oyster Creek discharge canal surface and bottom temperature ($^{\circ}\text{F}$) and salinity (parts per thousand) during pre-shutdown and post-shutdown surveys, February 1991.

STATION	DATE											
	FEB. 2-3		FEB. 5-6		FEB. 9-10		FEB. 13-14		FEB. 16		FEB. 17	
	TEMP. ($^{\circ}\text{f}$)	SALINITY (ppt)	TEMP. ($^{\circ}\text{f}$)	SALINITY (ppt)	TEMP. ($^{\circ}\text{f}$)	SALINITY (ppt)	TEMP. ($^{\circ}\text{f}$)	SALINITY (ppt)	TEMP. ($^{\circ}\text{f}$)	SALINITY (ppt)	TEMP. ($^{\circ}\text{f}$)	SALINITY (ppt)
SURFACE	48.8	21.4	49.6	22.7	51.8	22.2	48.2	21.3	38.8	22.1	34.3	20.5
BOTTOM	49.1	21.3	50.5	23.7	51.8	22.5	48.4	21.7	38.8	22.9	35.4	22.9
SURFACE	47.1	21.1	50.4	22.2	50.7	22.1	46.6	21.7	41.9	23.6	35.1	20.9
BOTTOM	44.9	21.0	50.4	22.6	51.6	22.6	46.6	21.7	41.9	23.6	38.3	22.7
SURFACE	48.2	21.0	51.6	22.2	51.1	22.4	47.8	21.6	41.9	23.5	34.9	20.5
BOTTOM	48.4	21.0	51.4	22.4	51.4	22.7	47.8	22.0	41.9	23.3	37.8	22.6
SURFACE	50.0	21.0	52.0	22.1	52.0	22.4	48.4	21.9	37.0	23.5	35.1	21.1
BOTTOM	49.6	21.0	52.7	22.3	52.3	22.2	48.6	22.0	36.5	23.1	34.9	21.8
SURFACE	50.0	21.8	52.0	22.4	51.8	22.3	48.0	22.0	35.1	22.0	33.4	20.3
BOTTOM	50.2	21.9	52.0	22.5	52.0	22.2	48.0	21.9	34.7	24.1	33.3	22.2
SURFACE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.4	22.9
BOTTOM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.2	24.1
SURFACE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.4	23.5
BOTTOM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.4	23.7
SURFACE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.7	23.1
BOTTOM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.7	23.8
SURFACE	49.3	21.0	51.4	22.2	51.6	22.3	48.4	21.7	-	-	-	-
BOTTOM	48.9	20.9	51.4	22.3	51.6	22.2	48.4	22.2	-	-	-	-
SURFACE	49.6	21.3	51.8	22.2	51.8	22.1	48.4	22.0	-	-	-	-
BOTTOM	49.8	21.2	51.4	22.2	52.2	22.2	48.4	22.1	-	-	-	-
SURFACE	59.2	-	63.9	23.1	63.7	22.6	60.4	21.7	-	-	-	-
BOTTOM	-	-	63.9	23.1	63.7	22.6	60.4	21.7	-	-	-	-
SURFACE	59.2	-	63.9	23.1	63.7	22.6	60.4	21.7	-	-	-	-
BOTTOM	-	-	63.9	23.1	63.7	22.6	60.4	21.7	-	-	-	-

Table 4. Numbers of fish caught in pre-outrage trawl samples in Oyster Creek on February 5, 1991; range of lengths in millimeters in parentheses.

SPECIES	STATION					
	11	12	13	14	15	
<i>Parachanna obscura americana</i>	7 (96-115)	0	0	6 (112-121)	47 (101-200)	
<i>Alosaestivalis</i>	0	94 (72-103)	10 (76-86)	0	0	
<i>Alosa pseudoharengus</i>	0	1 (116)	0	0	0	
<i>Amblyeleotris</i>	0	0	2 (41-44)	2 (52-67)	0	
<i>Eutrigus bicoloratus</i>	1 (92)	0	0	0	6 (46-100)	
<i>Paralichthys dentatus</i>	0	0	0	0	3 (125-215)	
<i>Morone americana</i>	2 (140-158)	2 (115-119)	0	6 (122-180)	0	
<i>Brevoortia tyrannus</i>	0	3 (105-118)	0	0	0	
<i>Chirocentrus dorsalis</i>	0	0	0	0	4 (185-210)	
<i>Urophycis regia</i>	1 (95)	0	0	0	1 (152)	
<i>Syngnathus fuscus</i>	1 (275)	0	0	0	0	
<i>Scopelogadus oregonus</i>	1 (280)	0	0	0	0	
<i>Gobiogobius boscii</i>	0	0	1 (42)	0	0	
<i>Trinectes maculatus</i>	0	0	0	1 (136)	0	
<i>Opsanus beta</i>	0	0	0	1 (120)	0	
<i>Symphurus plagiatus</i>	0	0	0	0	1 (100)	

Table 5. Number of fish caught by hook and line in the condenser discharge of the Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station on February 3, 5, 7, 9 and 13, 1991; range of lengths in millimeters in parentheses.

SPECIES	February 3	February 5	February 7	February 9	February 13
<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>	20 (350-910)	23 (374-748)	18 (220-370)	5 (445-920)	15 (270-635)
<i>Morone saxatilis</i>	0	3 (482-516)	28 (350-450)	34 (355-558)	5 (405-560)
<i>Morone americana</i>	0	0	2 (268-279)	0	0
<i>Paralichthys dentatus</i>	0	0	9 (279-282)	0	0
<i>Menticirrhus saxatilis</i>	0	0	1 (300)	0	0
<i>Cynoscion nebulosus</i>	0	0	0	5 (480-525)	2 (525-530)

Table 6. Numbers of fish caught in pre-outrage trawl samples in Oyster Creek on February 9, 1993; range of lengths in millimeters in parentheses.

TABLE 6

SPECIES	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Pseudopleuronectes americanus</i>	7 (95-125)	2 (116-125)	0	35 (97-178)	54 (97-135)
<i>Tautoga onitis</i>	0	0	0	1 (125)	0
<i>Alosaestivalis</i>	0	437 (76-90)	156 (75-102)	0	0
<i>Alosa pseudoharengus</i>	2 (92-102)	0	0	0	0
<i>Astiles quadricus</i>	1 (65)	10 (40-52)	13 (36-55)	3 (42-58)	1 (48)
<i>Eiropus microstomus</i>	0	0	0	0	3 (97-110)
<i>Paralichthys dentatus</i>	0	0	0	1 (190)	0
<i>Prionotus carolinus</i>	1 (70)	0	0	0	0
<i>Morone americana</i>	3 (105-115)	0	0	2 (135-161)	0
<i>Brevoortia tyrannus</i>	2 (42-305)	0	3 (83-122)	0	9
<i>Menidia menidia</i>	1 (112)	4 (72-97)	7 (70-130)	0	0
<i>Ophidion marginale</i>	1 (150)	0	0	0	1 (160)
<i>Urophycis regia</i>	2 (82-135)	0	0	2 (140-170)	3 (92-128)
<i>Syngnathus fuscus</i>	0	0	0	3 (138-169)	0
<i>Gobiosoma boscii</i>	1 (56)	0	1 (45)	0	0
<i>Furculus majalis</i>	0	0	1 (140)	0	0
<i>Urophycis chuss</i>	0	0	0	1 (161)	0
<i>Scopelogobius vagans</i>	0	0	0	0	1 (220)

Table 7. Numbers of fish caught in pre-outage gill net samples in Oyster Creek on February 9-10 and February 13-14, 1991; range of lengths in millimeters in parentheses.

February 9-10, 1991

SPECIES	STATION			
	G1	G2	G3	G4
<i>Brevoortia tyrannus</i>	9 (123-140)	255 (123-144)	0	0
<i>Pseudopleuronectes americanus</i>	0	1 (96)	0	0
<i>Morone americana</i>	2 (161-181)	1 (161)	0	0
<i>Menticirrhus saxatilis</i>	0	1 (7)	0	0

February 13-14, 1991

SPECIES	STATION			
	G1	G2	G3	G4
<i>Brevoortia tyrannus</i>	3 (118-136)	95 (121-316)	0	1 (155)
<i>Alosa sapidissima</i>	0	0	0	1 (170)
<i>Morone americana</i>	0	0	3 (261-280)	0
<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>	0	0	2 (340-505)	2 (405-430)
<i>Fundulus majalis</i>	1 (143)	0	0	0
<i>Lautoga onitis</i>	0	0	1 (340)	0

Table 8. Numbers of fish caught in pre-outage trawl samples in Oyster Creek on February 13, 1991; range of lengths in millimeters in parentheses.

SPECIES	STATION				
	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Pseudopleuronectes americanus</i>	7 (63-263)	1 (100)	0	3 (100-174)	23 (82-299)
<i>Astroscoptes guttatus</i>	0	0	0	0	1 (123)
<i>Alopias sagittifera</i>	1 (195)	0	0	0	0
<i>Alopias bestialis</i>	0	73 (71-96)	84 (82-97)	4 (74-85)	0
<i>Aplites quadracus</i>	0	2 (44-60)	1 (57)	0	0
<i>Etmopterus microstomus</i>	3 (76-102)	0	0	0	5 (42-100)
<i>Paralichthys dentatus</i>	0	0	0	0	2 (195-230)
<i>Morone americana</i>	0	0	0	1 (163)	0
<i>Brevoortia tyrannus</i>	0	0	2 (44-93)	0	0
<i>Menidia menidia</i>	0	2 (72-100)	10 (81-112)	1 (92)	0
<i>Ophiodon marginata</i>	0	0	0	0	2 (155-230)
<i>Urophycis chuss</i>	1 (190)	0	0	0	0
<i>Urophycis regia</i>	0	0	0	0	3 (129-138)
<i>Syngnathus fuscus</i>	0	0	0	0	1 (175)
<i>Menidia beryllina</i>	0	0	10 (52-63)	0	0

Table 9. Numbers of fish caught in post-outage trawl samples in Oyster Creek on February 16, 1991; range of lengths in millimeters in parentheses.

SPECIES	STATION				
	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>	0	1 (485)	0	0	0
<i>Pseudopleuronectes americanus</i>	0	1 (93)	1 (138)	1 (344)	0
<i>Alosaestivalis</i>	0	81 (77-88)	5 (80-88)	1 (79)	0
<i>Alosa pseudoharengus</i>	0	0	7 (99-124)	0	0
<i>Apettes quadratus</i>	0	0	2 (42-52)	2 (45-51)	1 (52)
<i>Anchoa mitchilli</i>	0	1 (85)	0	0	0
<i>Brevoortia tyrannus</i>	0	1 (54)	0	0	0
<i>Menidia menidia</i>	0	99 (70-143)	2 (90-92)	0	0
<i>Menidia beryllina</i>	0	0	7 (48-61)	0	0
<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i>	1 (66)	0	0	0	0
<i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i>	0	2 (33-45)	0	0	0

Table 10. Numbers of fish caught in post-outrage trawl samples in Oyster Creek on February 17, 1991; range of lengths in millimeters in parentheses.

SPECIES	STATION				
	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Pseudopleuronectes americanus</i>	1 (100)	0	1 (162)	1 (320)	0
<i>Ictalops nebulosus</i>	1 (95)	0	0	0	0
<i>Alosa pseudoharengus</i>	573 (80-190)	365 (87-93)	69 (88-100)	9 (70-202)	0
<i>Alosa pseudoharengus</i>	10 (98-123)	5 (104-120)	0	2 (94-112)	0
<i>Aplites quadracus</i>	1 (41)	0	0	0	0
<i>Dorosoma cepedianum</i>	0	0	0	1 (151)	0
<i>Brevoortia tyrannus</i>	53 (88)	53 (112-143)	26 (79-130)	5 (90-117)	0
<i>Menidia menidia</i>	37 (67-117)	37 (64-147)	532 (66-99)	62 (78-138)	0
<i>Scopelogadus agassizii</i>	1 (274)	0	0	0	0
<i>Alosa sapidissima</i>	29 (92-163)	1 (96)	0	17 (98-153)	0
<i>Anchoa mitchilli</i>	1 (121)	0	0	0	0

Table 11. Numbers of fish caught in post-outage trawl samples in Barnegat Bay near the mouth of Oyster Creek on February 17, 1991; range of lengths in millimeters in parentheses.

SPECIES	STATION		
	16	17	18
<i>Alosa sapidissima</i>	0	0	1 (126)
<i>Alosaestivalis</i>	0	1 (91)	0
<i>Apeltes quadracus</i>	0	1 (48)	0
<i>Menidia menidia</i>	1 (64)	1 (93)	0

Table 12. Numbers of dead fish observed in post-outage diver transects across OWS discharge canal, February 16-17, 1991.

DIVER TRANSECT	SPECIES						
	Bluefish (<i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i>)	Speckled seatrout (<i>Cynoscion nebulosus</i>)	Winter flounder (<i>Pseudopleuronectes americanus</i>)	American eel (<i>Anguilla rostrata</i>)	silverside (<i>Menidia menidia</i>)	Atlantic menhaden (<i>Brevoortia tyrannus</i>)	
01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
010	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
011	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
012	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
013	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
014	4	0	0	5	0	0	0
015	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
016	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
017	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
018	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
019	1	0	1	1	1	1	1
	30	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 13. Estimated number of dead bluefish in OCNGS discharge canal following February 15, 1991 shutdown based on diver transects.

<u>CANAL SECTION</u>	<u>BLUEFISH MORTALITY ESTIMATE</u>
1 (condenser discharge area)	3
2 (dilution discharge area)	7
3 (0 to 150 feet downstream of discharge structure)	29
4 (between 30 inch discharge pipe and trestle bridge)	49
5 (between trestle bridge and Rt. 9)	135
6 (East of Rt. 9)	286

	TOTAL = 509

Figure 1

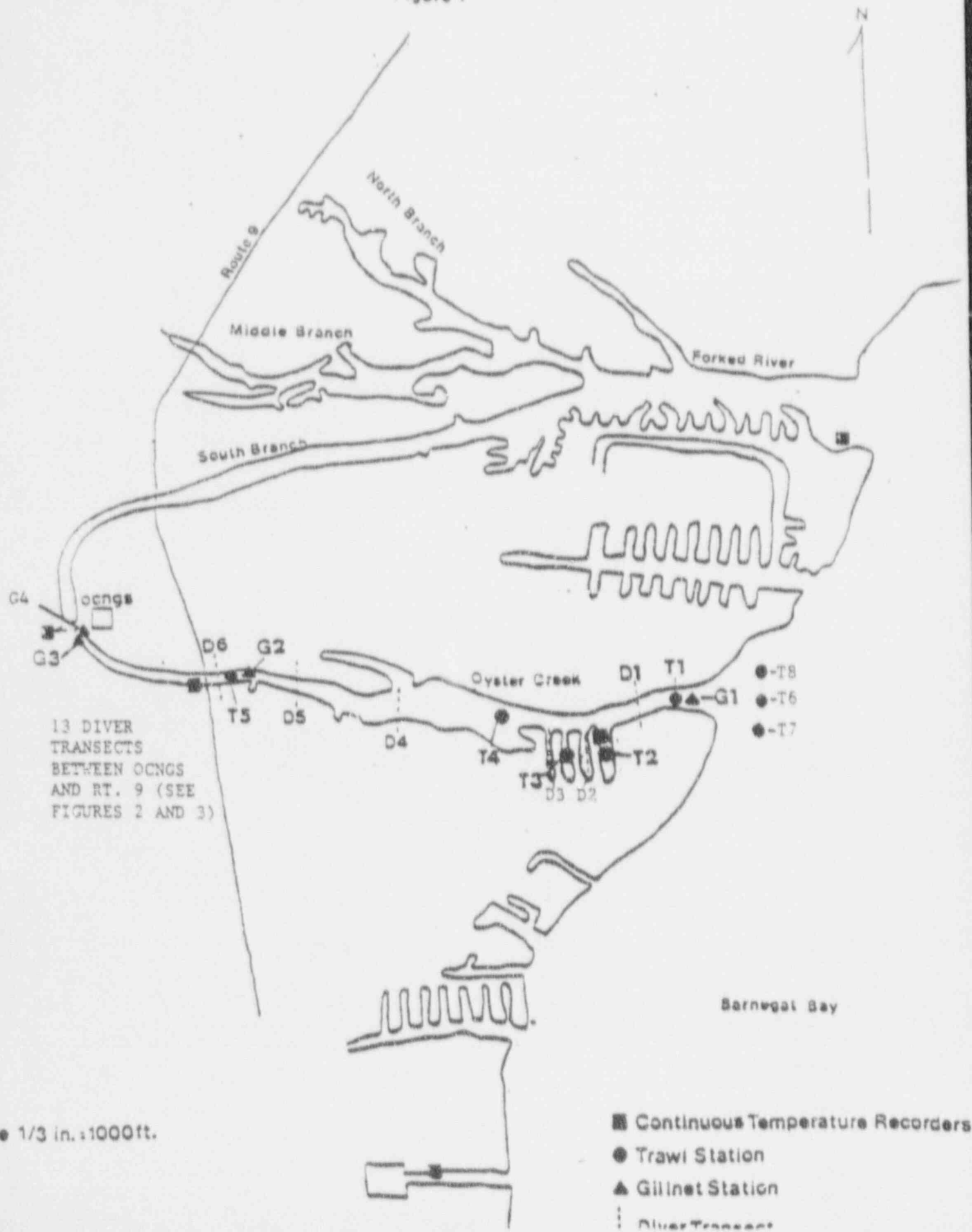
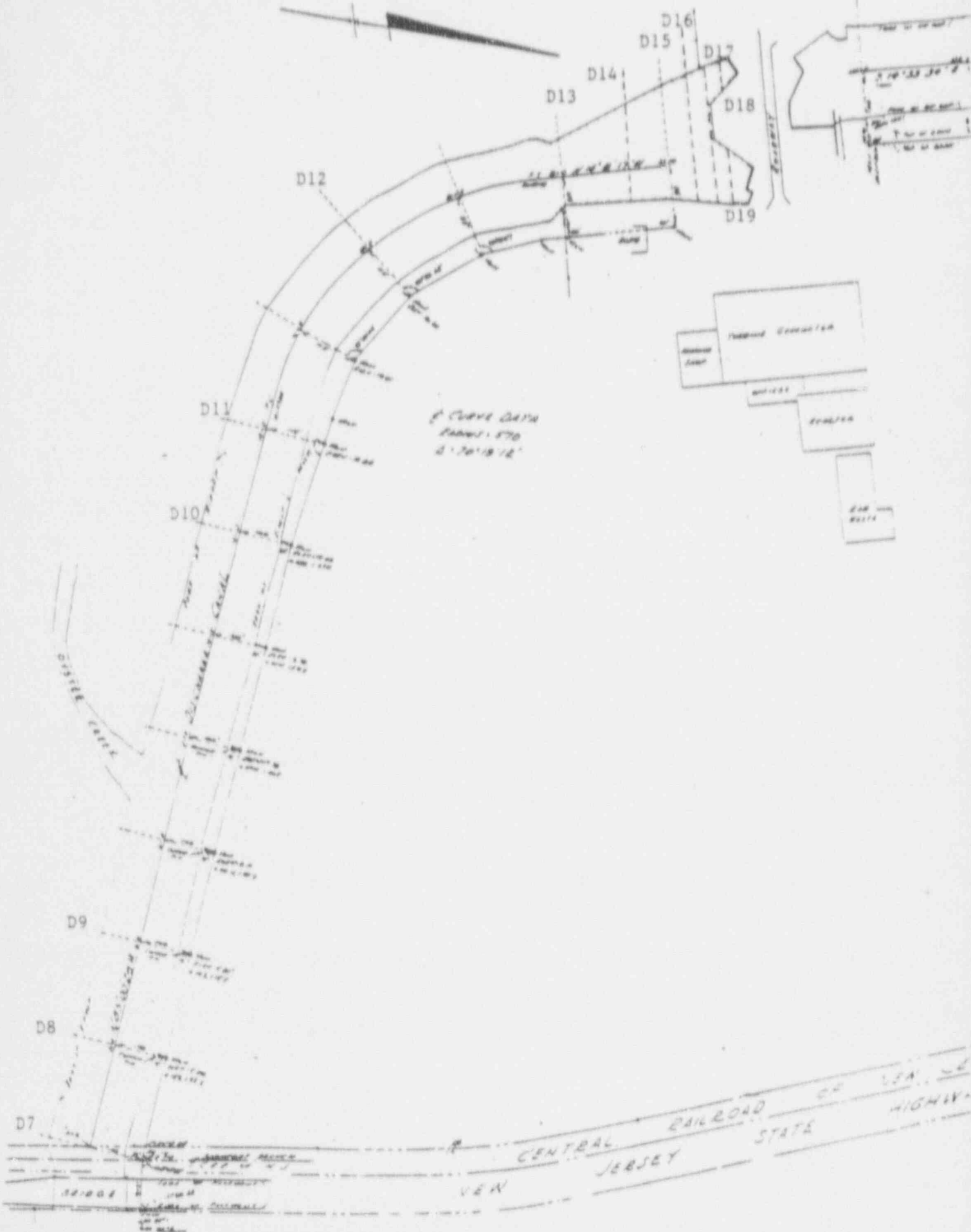


FIGURE 2



TEMPERATURE PROFILE AT OCNGS

FEBRUARY 15-16, 1991

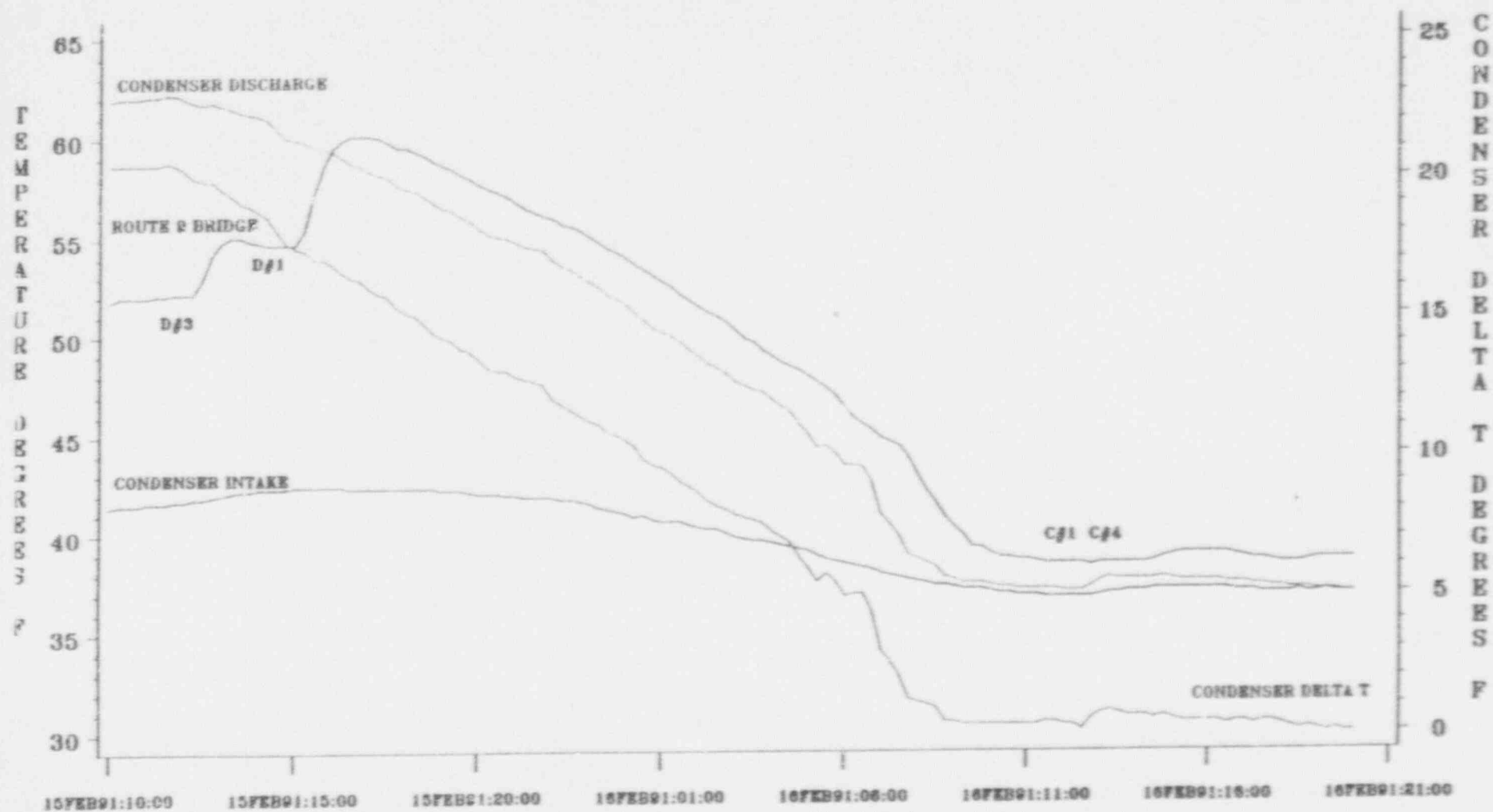


FIGURE 4. TEMPERATURE DECAY AT OCNGS DISCHARGE CANAL, FEBRUARY 15-16, 1991.

(NOTE: DILUTION PUMPS #3 & #1 WERE TAKEN OUT OF SERVICE ON 2/15/91 AT 1149 & 1117 RESPECTIVELY. CONDENSER DELTA T WAS TAKEN DURING 11:00

ATTACHMENT II

NJPDES PERMIT No. 0005550

NONCOMPLIANCE REPORTS

Initial Telephone
Report Date: January 26, 1991

Date of
Occurrence: JANUARY 26, 1991

REPORT OF NONCOMPLIANCE WITH CONDITIONS OF NJPDES
PERMIT NO. NJ 000 5550 DGW
REPORT NUMBER 000 5550/91/01

IDENTIFICATION OF OCCURRENCE:

Noncompliance with Part II, Page 3(D) of the permit (Dilution Pump Operations).

CAUSE OF NONCOMPLIANCE:

At 1330 hours on January 26, 1991, dilution pumps #1 and #3 tripped off as a result of low seal water and cooling water pressure caused by the failure of a valve. The piping to a relief valve downstream of the fire water pressure reducing valve failed resulting in low seal/lube water pressure to the dilution plant.

DESCRIPTION OF NONCOMPLIANCE DISCHARGE:

Failure to have two dilution pumps operating for more than a 40 minute period when the intake water temperature is less than 60°F.

DURATION OF NONCOMPLIANCE:

One hour and 13 minutes (1410 to 1523).

CORRECTIVE ACTION TO REDUCE NON-COMPLYING DISCHARGE:

Dilution Pumps #1 and #3 were returned to service at 1523 after the valve was replaced.

CORRECTIVE ACTION TO PREVENT RECURRENCE:

The Maintenance Department installed a new valve and lowered the pressure regulator setpoint.

Prepared By: Patricia Chizmadia

Date: February 14, 1991

(BWO-C3302050)

Initial Telephone

Report Date: February 1, 1991

Date of

Occurrence: January 31, 1991

REPORT OF NONCOMPLIANCE WITH CONDITIONS OF NJPDES
PERMIT NO. NJ 000 5550 DGW
REPORT NUMBER 000 5550/91/02

IDENTIFICATION OF OCCURRENCE:

Noncompliance with Part III - B/C, Page 1 of the permit (Main Condenser Cooling Delta T Limits).

CAUSE OF NONCOMPLIANCE:

Control Room operators noted increasing main condenser delta T and alerted electricians to prepare valve alignment for backwash. Before the necessary alignments were completed, the delta T reached 23.7°F at 2307 hrs. Backwashing of the main condenser began at 2324 hrs. and load was decreased 1% to reduce the non-complying condition.

DESCRIPTION OF NONCOMPLIANCE DISCHARGE:

The discharge/intake temperature difference of the main condenser cooling water exceeded the permit limit of 23°F with four circulating water pumps operating.

DURATION OF NONCOMPLIANCE:

Seventeen minutes (2307 to 2324).

CORRECTIVE ACTION TO REMOVE NON-COMPLYING DISCHARGE:

Load was reduced 1% for 1.5 hours and the main condenser was backwashed twice to reduce the delta T.

CORRECTIVE ACTION TO PREVENT RECURRENCE:

During the upcoming 13R refueling outage, valves are scheduled to be replaced to eliminate the need for electrician support. This will permit the operators to react promptly to this condition should it occur in the future.

Prepared By: Patricia Chismadia/Barry Durham

Date: February 15, 1991

(BWD-C3302050)

GPU NUCLEAR CORPORATION
COMMENTS FOR OYSTER CREEK January 1991

1. The Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station was in operation during the period January 1-31.
2. Circulating water pump 1-1 was operated during the period January 1-31.
Circulating water pump 1-2 was operated during the period January 1-31.
Circulating water pump 1-3 was operated during the period January 1-31.
Circulating water pump 1-4 was operated during the period January 1-31.
3. Dilution pump 1-1 was operated during the period January 1-31.
Dilution pump 1-2 was not operated during this period.
Dilution pump 1-3 was operated during the period January 1-31.
4. The main condenser was not chlorinated during this period.
5. DSN 004
 - * Flow estimated
 - ** Estimated based on flow.
6. The Oyster Creek Station utilizes certified GPU Nuclear Laboratories located at the Oyster Creek Station and at GPU Nuclear offices in Reading, Pa.

Initial Telephone
Report Date: July 9, 1991

Date of
Occurrence: July 9, 1991

Report of Non-Compliance of NJPDES
Permit No. NJ 000 5550
Report Number 000 5550/91/03

Identification of Occurrence:

Non-compliance with Part II, Page 3(D) of the permit (Dilution pump operations).

Cause of Non-Compliance:

On July 9, 1991 dilution pumps #1 and #3 were operating when pump #1 had to be removed from service to repair the intake trash grate at 1056 hours. Attempts to start pump #2 (reserve pump) at 1057 hours failed and pump #3 tripped off line as a result of low seal cooling water flow. The #3 pump was restarted at 1102 hours and the #1 pump was returned to service at 1114 hours.

Description of Non-Compliance:

Failure to have two dilution pumps operating for more than 15-minutes when the temperature exceeds 87°F in Oyster Creek at the U.S. Route 9 bridge.

Duration of Non-Compliance:

Three minutes (1111 to 1114).

Corrective Action to Reduce Non-Complying Discharge:

Dilution Pump #1 was restarted at 1114. Dilution pump #3 had been restarted at 1102.

Corrective Action to Prevent Recurrence:

A modification has been engineered to replace the existing pressure regulating valve and upgrade piping to a 2-inch diameter. This will increase waterflows which will eliminate the need to isolate and revalve pump prior to starting the reserve pump. This modification is scheduled for installation during the Fall of 1991.

Prepared By: Patricia Chizmadia/Barry Durham

Date: August 8, 1991.

NJPDES PERMIT 000 5550
GPU NUCLEAR CORPORATION
COMMENTS FOR OYSTER CREEK July 1991

1. The Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station was operated during the period July 1-22.
2. Circulating water pump 1-1 was operated during the periods July 1-24, 31.
Circulating water pump 1-2 was operated during the periods July 1-31.
Circulating water pump 1-3 was operated during the periods July 1-23, 26-31.
Circulating water pump 1-4 was operated during the periods July 1-26, 28-29, 31.
3. Dilution pump 1-1 was operated during the periods July 1-23, 25-27, 29-31.
Dilution pump 1-2 was operated during the period July 9-10.
Dilution pump 1-3 was operated during the periods July 1-23, 27-31.
4. The main condenser was chlorinated during the period July 1-21.
5. DSN 004
 - * Flow estimated
 - ** Estimated based on flow.
6. The Oyster Creek Station utilizes certified GPU Nuclear Laboratories located at the Oyster Creek Station and at GPU Nuclear offices in Reading, Pa. .
7. GPU Nuclear disposed of approximately 30 cubic yards of intake screenings at the Ocean County Landfill in Manchester during this reporting period.

Initial Telephone
Report Date: August 7, 1991
Operator No. 22

Date of
Occurrence: August 7, 1991

Report of Non-Compliance of NJPDES
Permit No. NJ 000 5550
Report Number 000 5550/91/04

Identification of Occurrence:

Non-compliance with Part II, Page 3(D) of the permit (Dilution pump operations).

Cause of Non-Compliance:

On August 7, 1991 dilution pumps #1 and #3 were operating when pump #1 was taken out of service at 1131 hours for preventive maintenance. While valving seal water flow to dilution pump #2 (reserve pump), seal water flow decreased causing the #3 pump to trip off line at 1132 hours. Pump #3 was restarted at 1136 hours. Seal water was valved back to dilution pump #1 and was restarted at 1148 hours. A seal water leak prohibited the start up of dilution pump #2.

Description of Non-Compliance:

Failure to have two dilution pumps operating for more than 15-minutes when the temperature exceeds 87°F in the Oyster Creek discharge canal at the U.S. Route 9 bridge.

Duration of Non-Compliance:

Two minutes (1146 to 1148).

Corrective Action to Reduce Non-Complying Discharge:

Dilution Pump #1 was restarted at 1148 hours. Dilution pump #3 had been restarted at 1136 hours.

Corrective Action to Prevent Recurrence:

A modification has been engineered to replace the existing pressure regulating valve and upgrade piping to a 2-inch diameter. This will increase water flows which will eliminate the need to isolate and revalve pump prior to starting the reserve pump. This modification is scheduled for installation during the Fall of 1991.

Prepared By: Patricia Chizmadia/Barry Durham
Date: September 24, 1991

NJPDES PERMIT 000 5550
GPU NUCLEAR CORPORATION
COMMENTS FOR OYSTER CREEK August 1991

1. The Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station was operated during the periods August 1-22 and 25-31.
2. Circulating water pump 1-1 was operated during the period August 1-31.
Circulating water pump 1-2 was operated during the periods August 1-22, 24-31.
Circulating water pump 1-3 was operated during the periods August 1-22, 24-31.
Circulating water pump 1-4 was operated during the period August 1-31.
3. Dilution pump 1-1 was operated during the periods August 1-7, 9-31.
Dilution pump 1-2 was operated during the periods August 7-13, 27-29.
Dilution pump 1-3 was operated during the periods August 1-9, 13-27, 29-31.
4. The main condenser was chlorinated during the period August 2-31.
5. DSN 004
* Flow estimated
** Estimated based on flow.
6. The Oyster Creek Station utilizes certified GPU Nuclear Laboratories located at the Oyster Creek Station and at GPU Nuclear offices in Reading, Pa.
7. GPU Nuclear disposed of approximately 20 cubic yards of intake screenings at the Ocean County Landfill in Manchester during this reporting period.

Initial Telephone
Report Date: September 10, 1991
Operator No. 5

Date of
Occurrence: September 10, 1991

Report of Non-Compliance of NJPDES
Permit No. NJ 000 5550
Report Number 000 5550/91/05

Identification of Occurrence.

Non-compliance with Part II, Page 3(D) of the permit (Dilution pump operations).

Cause of Non-Compliance:

On September 10, 1991 dilution pumps #2 and #3 were operating with pump #1 out of service for maintenance. At 0534 hours, dilution pump #2 was taken out of service to allow post-maintenance testing of pump #1. Attempts to start pump #1 were unsuccessful because of inadequate flow of cooling water resulting from a failure of the interlock on the flow switch. Dilution pump #2 was returned to service at 0557 hours.

Description of Non-Compliance:

Failure to have two dilution pumps operating for more than 15-minutes when the temperature exceeds 87°F in the Oyster Creek discharge canal at the U.S. Route 9 bridge.

Duration of Non-Compliance:

Eight minutes (0549 to 0557).

Corrective Action to Reduce Non-Complying Discharge:

Dilution Pump #2 was restarted at 0557 hours.

Corrective Action to Prevent Recurrence:

A modification has been engineered to replace the existing pressure regulating valve and upgrade piping to a 2-inch diameter. This will increase water flows which will eliminate the need to isolate and revalve pump prior to starting the reserve pump. This modification is scheduled for completion during October, 1991.

Prepared By: Patricia Chizmadia/Barry Durham
Date: October 24, 1991

NJPDES PERMIT 000 5550
GPU NUCLEAR CORPORATION
COMMENTS FOR OYSTER CREEK September 1991

1. The Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station was operated during the period September 1-30.
2. Circulating water pump 1-1 was operated during the period September 1-30.
Circulating water pump 1-2 was operated during the period September 1-30.
Circulating water pump 1-3 was operated during the period September 1-30.
Circulating water pump 1-4 was operated during the period September 1-30.
3. Dilution pump 1-1 was operated during the periods September 1-9, 12-16, 25, 28-30.
Dilution pump 1-2 was operated during the periods September 9-12, 16-21.
Dilution pump 1-3 was operated during the period September 1-28.
4. The main condenser was chlorinated during the periods September 1-4, 12-16, 19-30.
5. DSN 004
* Flow estimated
** Estimated based on flow.
6. The Oyster Creek Station utilizes certified GPU Nuclear Laboratories located at the Oyster Creek Station and at GPU Nuclear offices in Reading, Pa.