

Jersey Central Power & Light Co.
Attention: Mr. R. H. Sims,
Vice President
Madison Avenue at Punch Bowl Road
Morristown, New Jersey 07960

Docket No. 50-219

Gentlemen:

The attached RO Inquiry Report is forwarded to you for your information. This report was previously cleared verbally for proprietary information by your Station Superintendent. Distribution is being made by this office to the Public Document Room and to the Local Public Document Room.

Sincerely,

Robert T. Carlson, Chief
Facility Operations Branch

Enclosure:

RO Inquiry Report No. 50-219/73-01Q

cc: Mr. T. J. McCluskey, Station Superintendent

B/347

OFFICE ▶	RO					
SURNAME ▶	Cantrell: smg	Capiton	Carlson			
DATE ▶	1/12/73					



GPU SERVICE CORPORATION

(a subsidiary of General Public Utilities Corporation)

260 Cherry Hill Road

Parsippany, New Jersey 07054/201-539-6111

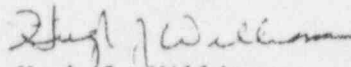
January 11, 1973

Mr. John W. Reintjes
Fishery Biologist
Atlantic Estuarine Fisheries Center
Beaufort, North Carolina 28516

Dear Mr. Reintjes:

Attached for your information is a copy of the report by
Dr. C. B. Wurtz for his field investigation work on December 27-29,
1972.

Yours very truly,


Hugh J. Williams

HJW/ah
Attachment, Report

B/348

4 January 1972

Mr. H. J. Williams
 GPU Service Corporation
 260 Cherry Hill Road
 Parsippany, New Jersey 07054

Dear Mr. Williams:

This letter is the fifth progress report on the menhaden investigations being done in the interests of the Oyster Creek Plant. The field work for this report was done December 27-29, 1972.

During this field period we added another type of fish collecting gear to our procedures; gill nets. Therefore, we are now using three fishing techniques. These are: 1) an otter trawl (referred to in earlier progress reports as a bottom trawl or "standard" trawl), which fishes on the bottom, 2) a modified beam trawl towed between two boats which fishes at the surface, and, 3) monofilament gill nets. The latter, not previously described, consist of four 100-foot lengths of net six feet deep. The nets each have a different mesh size (square measurement), increasing in quarter-inch increments from 3/4 inch to 1 1/2 inch.

Collections this time did not produce any of the blue crabs which were common in the fall. The results from our five stations, identified in the first progress report, are tabulated below.

FISH COLLECTED WITH OTTER TRAWL
 December 27-28, 1972

	Stations					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Bay anchovy	2		2			4
Fourspine stickleback			52			52
Winter flounder			1			1

FISH COLLECTED WITH BEAM TRAWL
 December 27-28, 1972

	Stations					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Twospine stickleback					3	3
Fourspine stickleback			1			1
Atlantic silversides	56	94	36	6	24	216
Atlantic menhaden		2				2

CHARLES B. WURTZ, Ph.D., *Consulting Biologist*

FISH COLLECTED IN GILL NETS
December 29, 1972

	1	3	5	Total
White perch	2			2
Spot	3			3
Atlantic menhaden	205			205

The gill nets were not set at Stations 2 and 4, and they did not capture any fish at Stations 3 and 5.

Water temperatures recorded at the time of sampling are presented below. Time is expressed on a 24-hour basis.

FIELD TEMPERATURES (°F)

Station	Date	Time	Measurements
1	27 Dec	1540	Surface 59, Bottom 61
2	27 Dec	1640	Surface 56, Bottom 60
3	28 Dec	0905	Surface 44, Bottom 44
4	28 Dec	1010	Surface 44, Bottom 45
5	27 Dec	1025	Surface 43, Bottom 44
1*	29 Dec*	1624*	Surface 45, Bottom 44

*Plant went down at 0600.

A total of 205 menhaden were taken in the gill nets at Station 1 as presented above. At the time of capture (beginning at 0900 on December 29th) these fish were alive and appeared healthy in all respects. The size-range of these net-caught menhaden varied from four inches to 15 inches in total length. (Smaller menhaden were also seen.) The average length for the total catch was 6.6 inches. We were much surprised to find this size range present, and particularly surprised to find adult fish present. You will recall that in January 1972 the size of the menhaden killed in Oyster Creek was estimated to approximate four to five inches in total length with little deviation from this estimate. Certainly no large menhaden were seen by me or my assistant and no reports of larger specimens have come to my attention.

The data presented by Reintjes (p. 10) in his Final Report indicate that a population of menhaden larvae acclimated at 15°C (59°F) will suffer 50 percent mortality in 82.8 hours when subjected to 7°C (44.6°F). These temperature conditions closely approximate those recorded in Oyster Creek at Station 1 on December 29th; the plant having been taken down at 0600 on that date.