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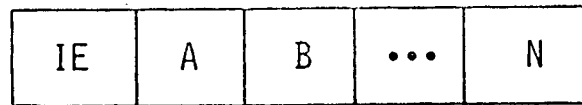
ZION/INDIAN POINT
PROBABILISTIC RISK ASSESSMENT
STUDY REVIEW BOARD MEETING

Prepared for
COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY
Chicago, Illinois
June 23, 1980

PICKARD, LOWE AND GARRICK, INC.
CONSULTANTS - NUCLEAR POWER
IRVINE, CALIFORNIA WASHINGTON, D.C.

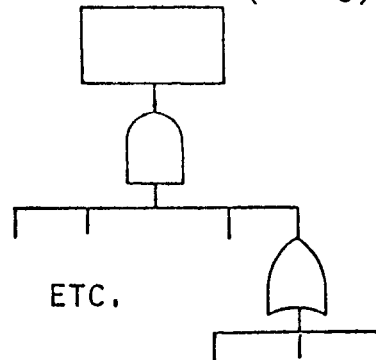
EARTHQUAKE METHODOLOGY
(SIMILAR FOR OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSE)

1. PLANT MODEL: $\{L, S, L_P\}$

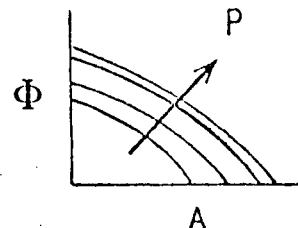


2. SYSTEM MODELS:

SYSTEM (OR IE) = $\{C, L_S\}$,



3. SEISMICITY:

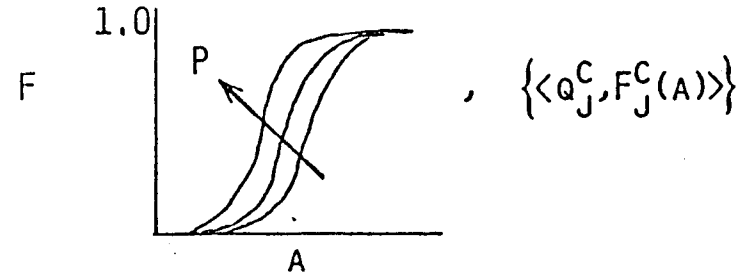


, $\{ \langle P_I, \Phi_I(A) \rangle \}$

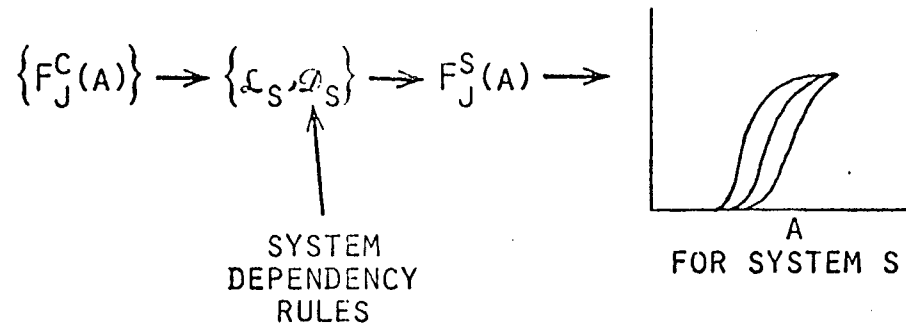
EARTHQUAKE METHODOLOGY (CONTINUED)

4. FRAGILITY:

(FOR COMPONENT C)



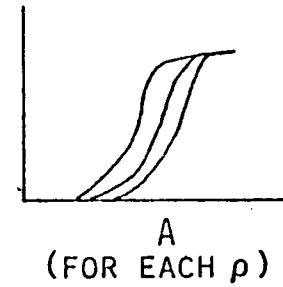
5. SYSTEM (OR IE) FRAGILITY:



EARTHQUAKE METHODOLOGY (CONTINUED)

6. PLANT FRAGILITY:

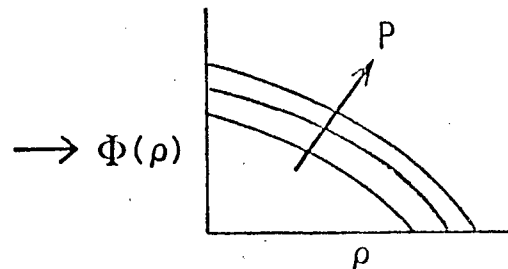
$$\{F_J^S(A)\} \rightarrow \{L_P, Q_P\} \rightarrow F_J^P(A) \rightarrow F_J^P$$



7. FREQUENCY OF RELEASE ρ

$$\phi_{IJ}(\rho) = \sum_A \phi_I(A) F_J^P(A)$$

$$\Rightarrow \{ \langle P_{IQ_J}, \phi_{IJ}(\rho) \rangle \}$$



HANDLING DATA

DESIRE

$\lambda_m(a)$ FAILURE RATE FOR SPECIFIC MACHINE AT AGE a

INFORMATION:

(1) PAST HISTORY OF MACHINE m



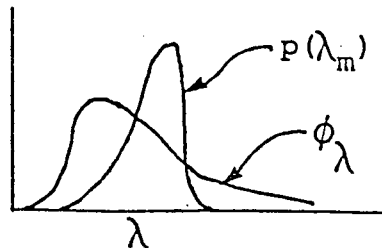
(2) PAST HISTORY OF SIMILAR MACHINES

DATA TREATMENT

MODEL I: UNIFORM POPULATION/NO AGING



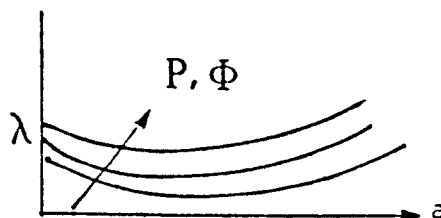
MODEL II: VARIABLE POPULATION/NO AGING



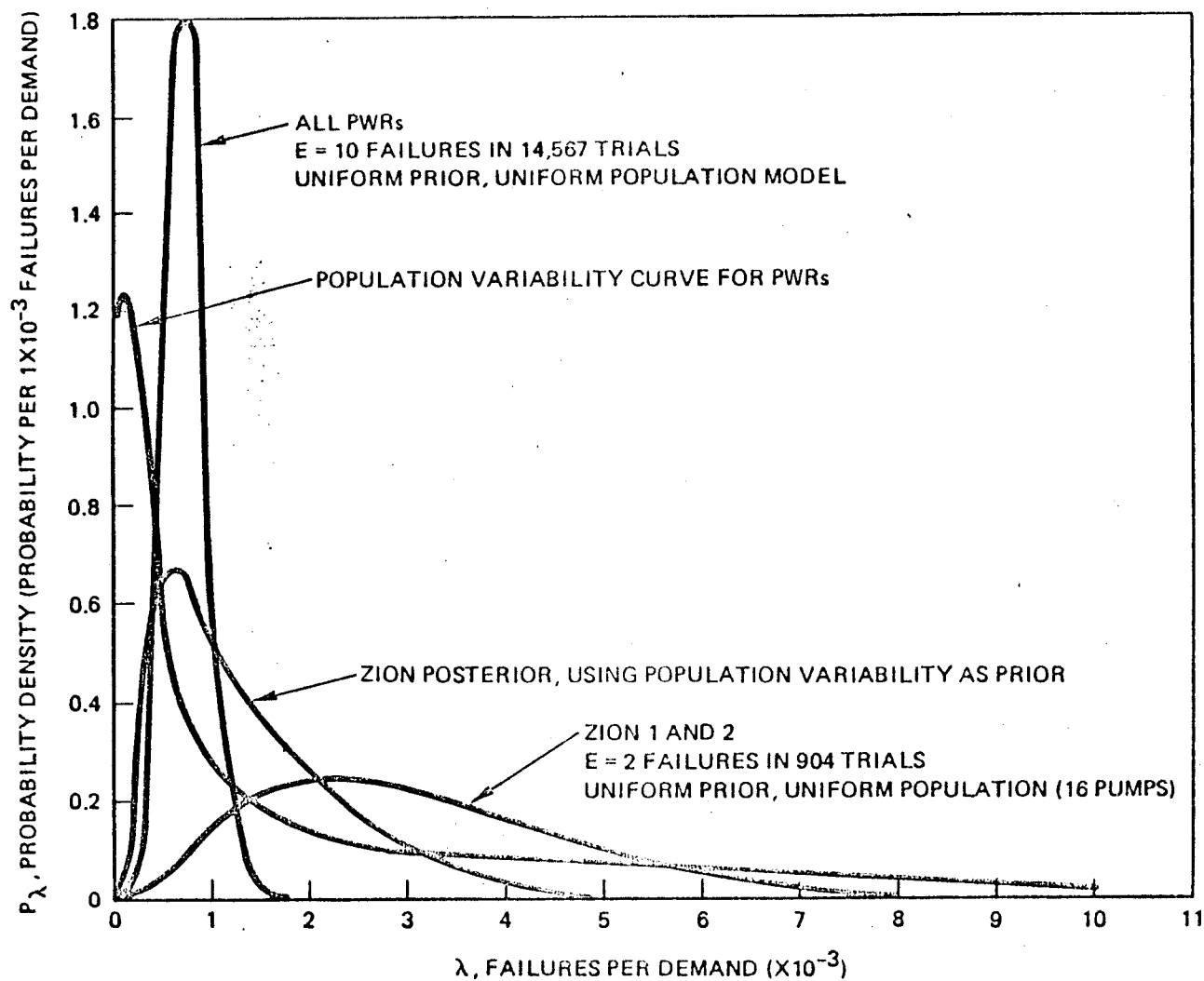
IIA: ϕ_λ BY WASH-1400 OR EQUIVALENT.

IIB: ϕ_λ BY EXPLICIT TREATMENT OF EVIDENCE (BAYES)

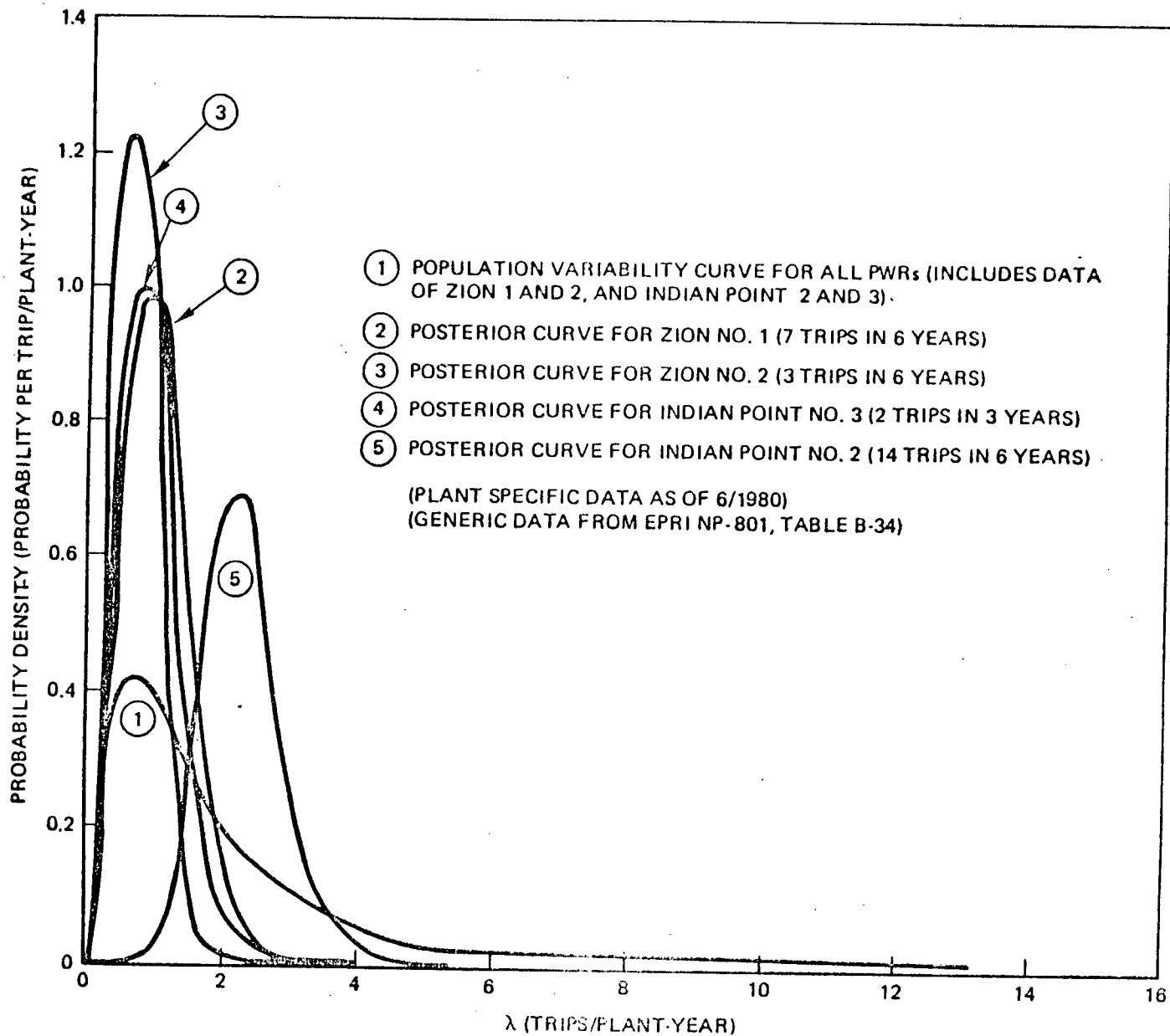
MODEL III: VARIABLE POPULATION WITH AGING



STATE OF KNOWLEDGE CURVES FOR STANDBY PUMPS MOTOR DRIVEN, FAILS TO START



FREQUENCY OF TURBINE TRIPS



OBJECTIVES OF THE CONSEQUENCES
MODELLING EFFORT

- THE CRAC PROGRAM
- CRACIT - THE MODIFIED CRAC PROGRAM FOR SITE SPECIFIC CALCULATIONS
- SITE CHARACTERISTICS
 - METEOROLOGY
 - POPULATION
 - EVACUATION ROUTES AND TIMES
- SPECIAL EFFECTS
 - TERRAIN INDUCED FLOW PATTERNS
 - LAKE EFFECTS
- APPLICATION TO EMERGENCY PLANNING
 - UNDERSTAND PLUME BEHAVIOR IN EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONES
 - POSSIBLE INCORPORATION OF MODEL RESULTS INTO EMERGENCY PLANS

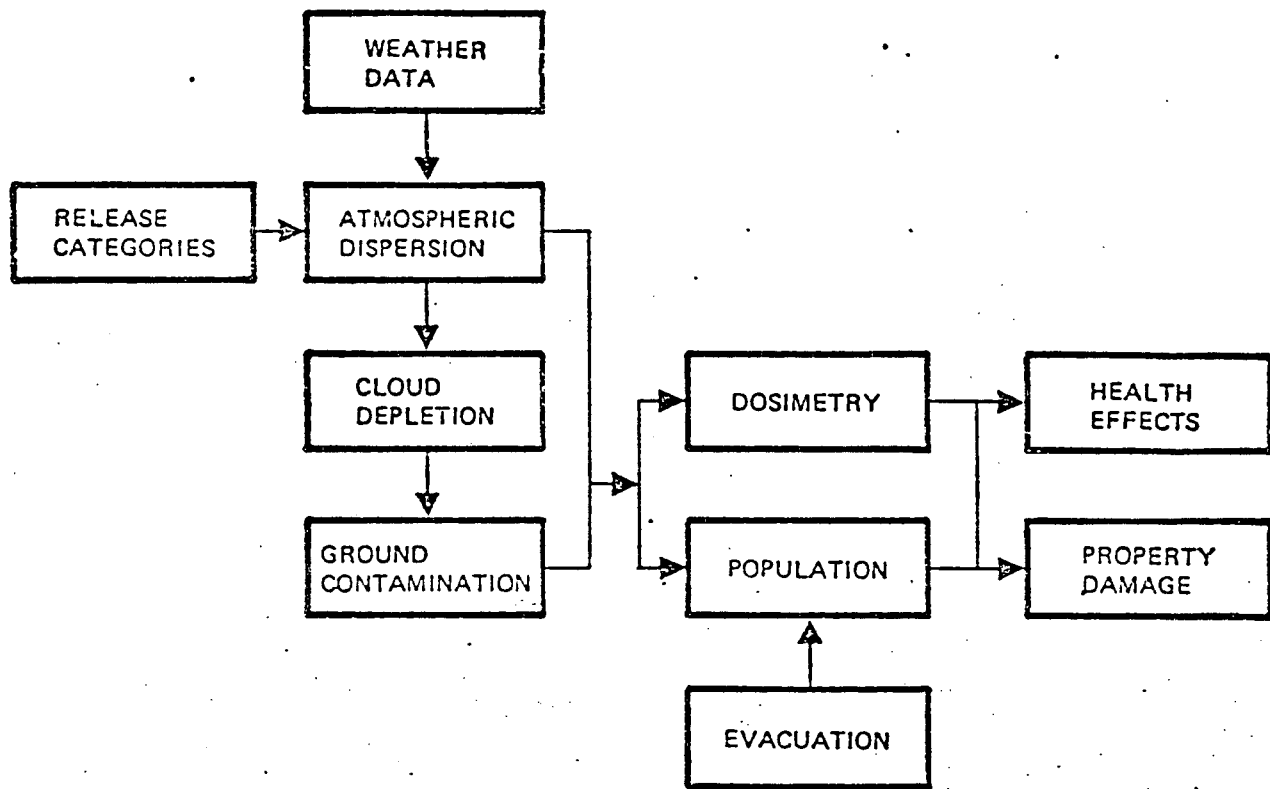


FIGURE 6-1. SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF CONSEQUENCE PROGRAM

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CRAC AND CRACIT

- STRAIGHT-LINE VERSUS TRAJECTORY
- EVACUATION MODEL - VARIABLE
- MORE THAN ONE MET SITE
- LID HEIGHT DETERMINATION USING UPPER AIR DATA EACH HOUR; NOT SEASONAL AVERAGE
- UPPER TOWER LEVEL MET DATA FOR RELEASE CATEGORY 1
- POPULATION GRID IS CHANGED TO A FINER MESH
- NUMBER OF METEOROLOGICAL SEQUENCES WAS INCREASED
- THERE IS NO WIND ROSE AVERAGING IN CRACIT
- SITE SPECIFIC POPULATION DISTRIBUTION, VARIES WITH SEASON
- SITE SPECIFIC METEOROLOGY
- DELETE CROPS OVER WATER
- LATENT EFFECTS USING BEIR REPORT (LINEAR HYPOTHESIS) VERSUS CONCAVE CURVE OF NRC

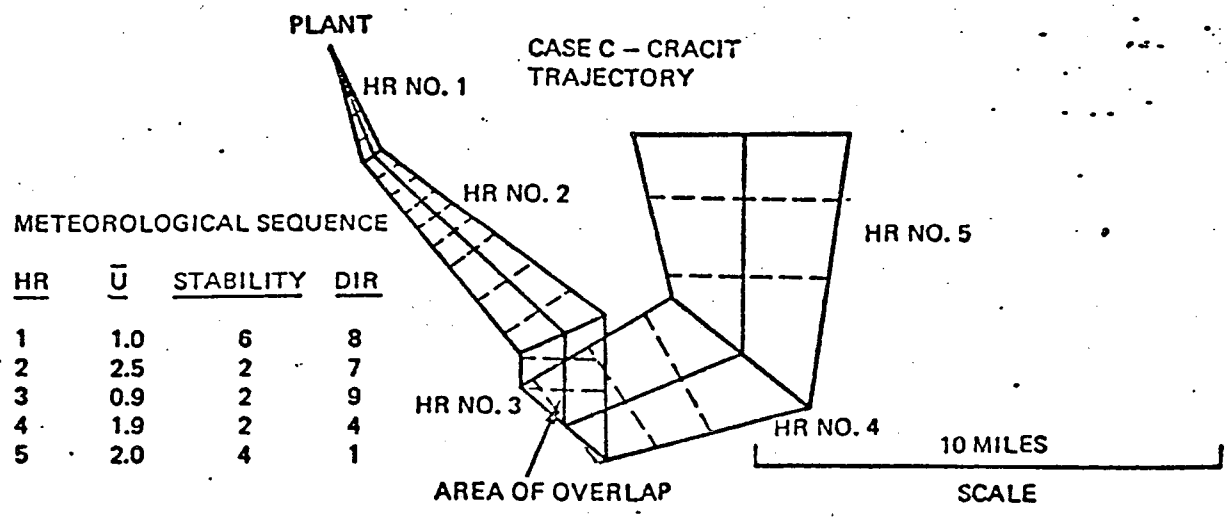
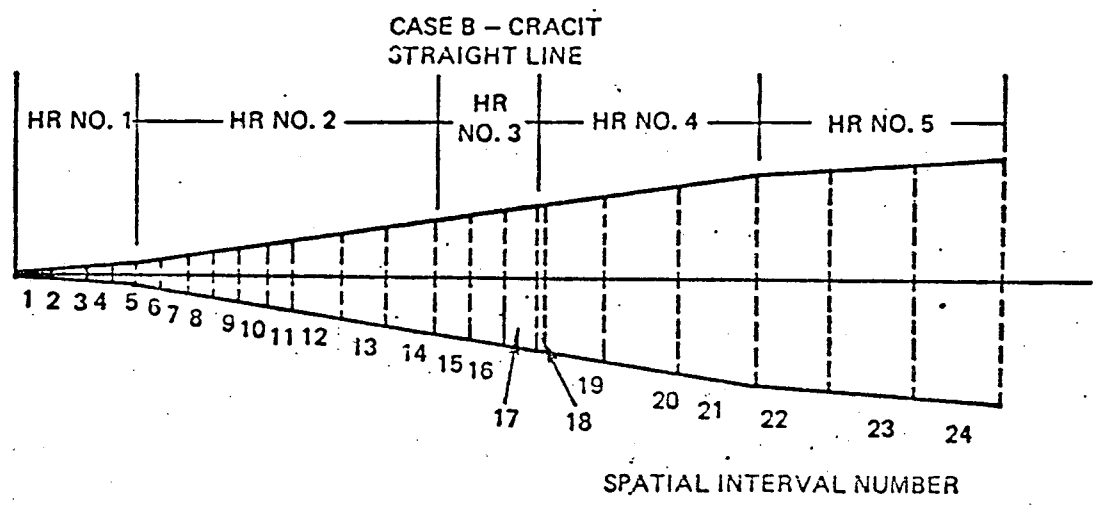
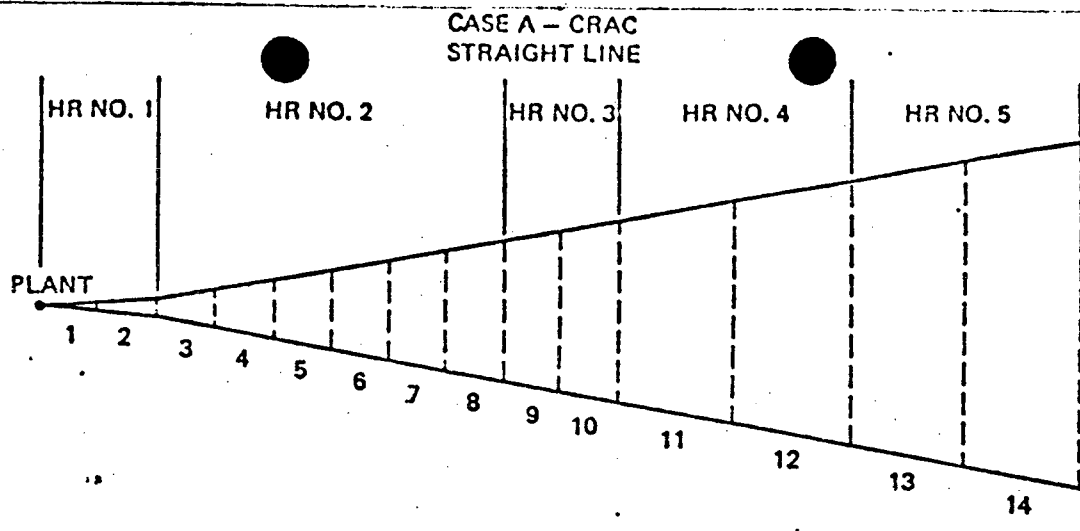
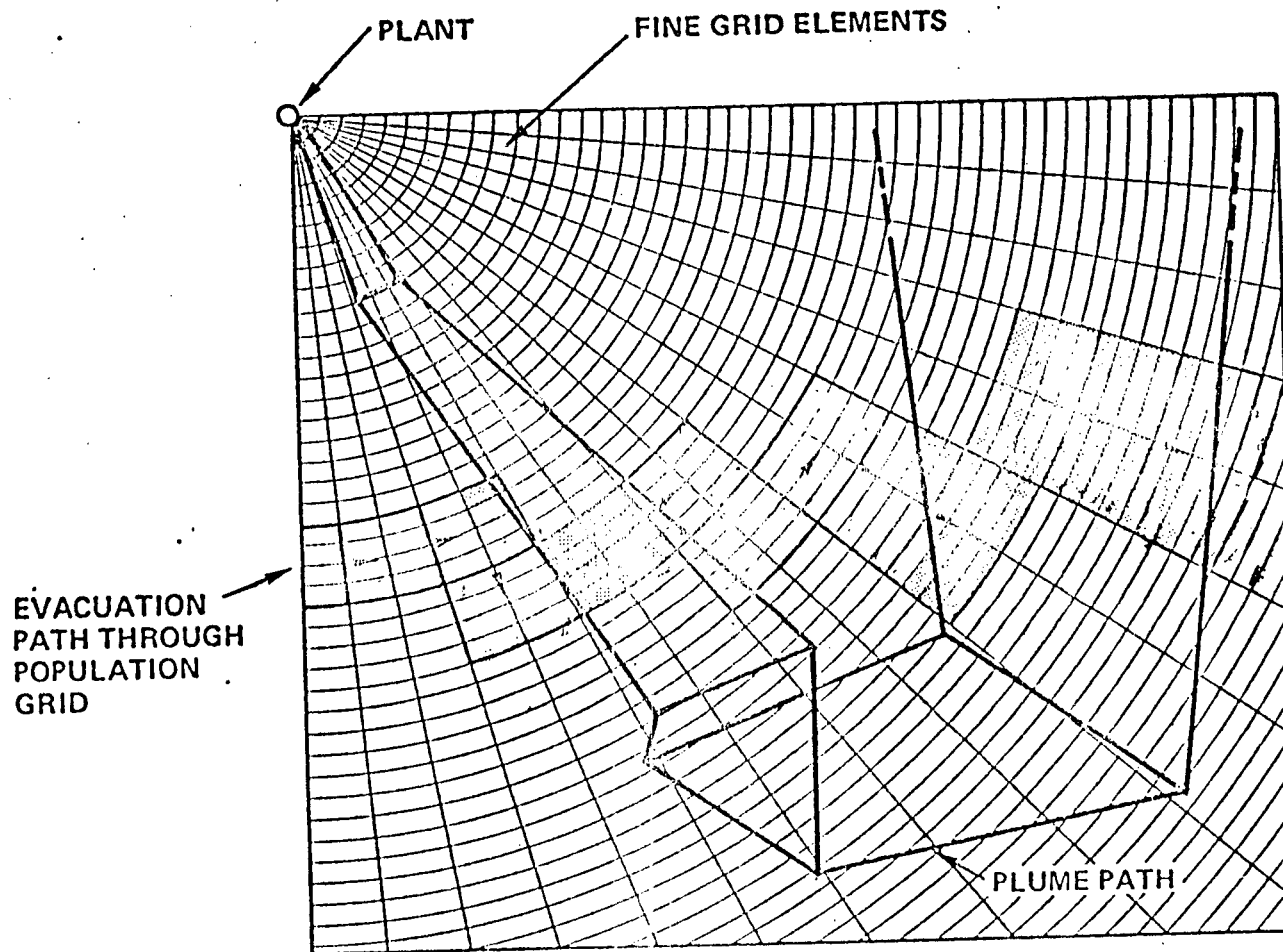


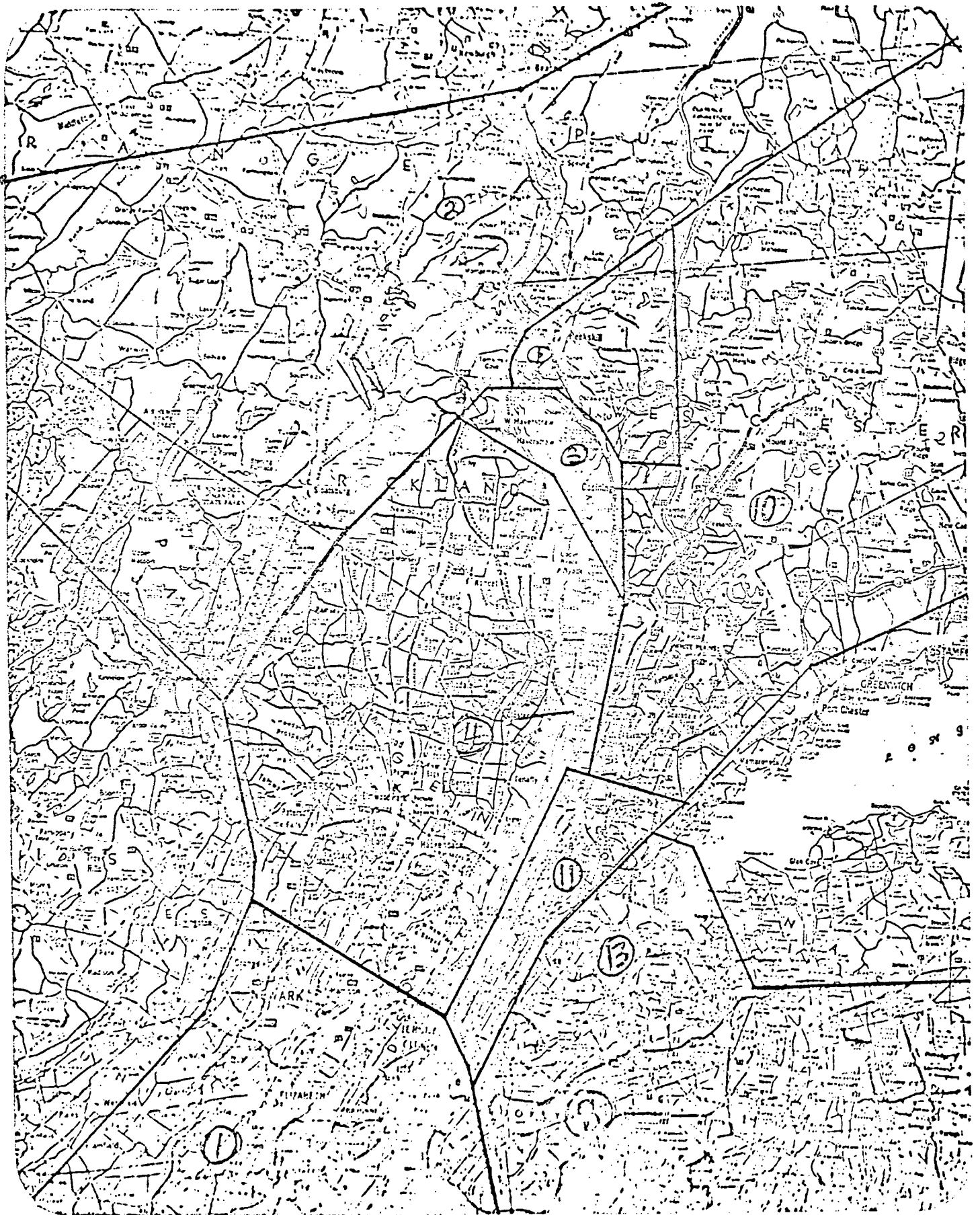
FIGURE 6-6. EXAMPLE OF SPATIAL INTERVAL DISTANCES FOR TYPICAL WEATHER SEQUENCE

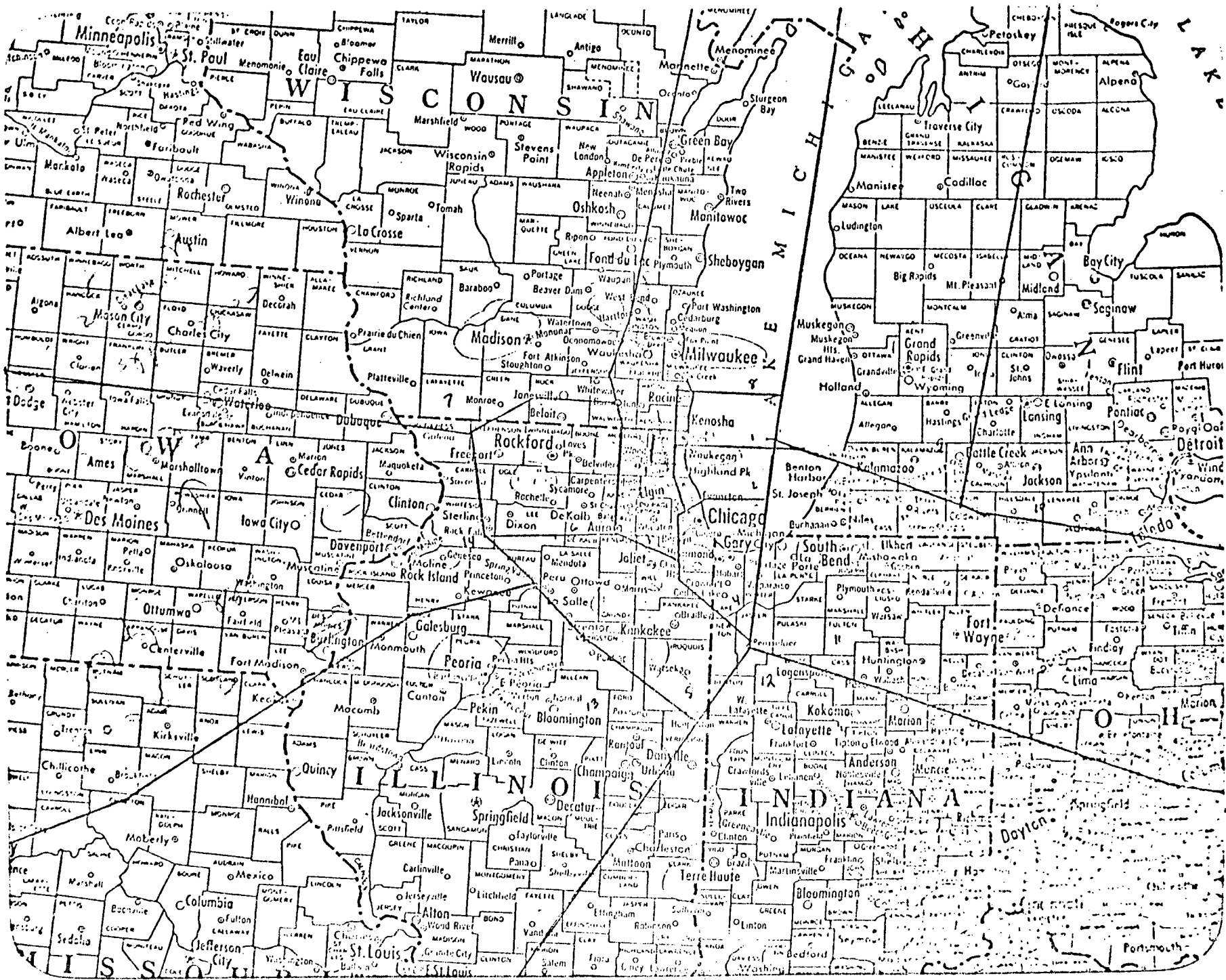


*WEATHER SEQUENCE IS SAME AS RIGHT COLUMNS OF TABLE 6-4

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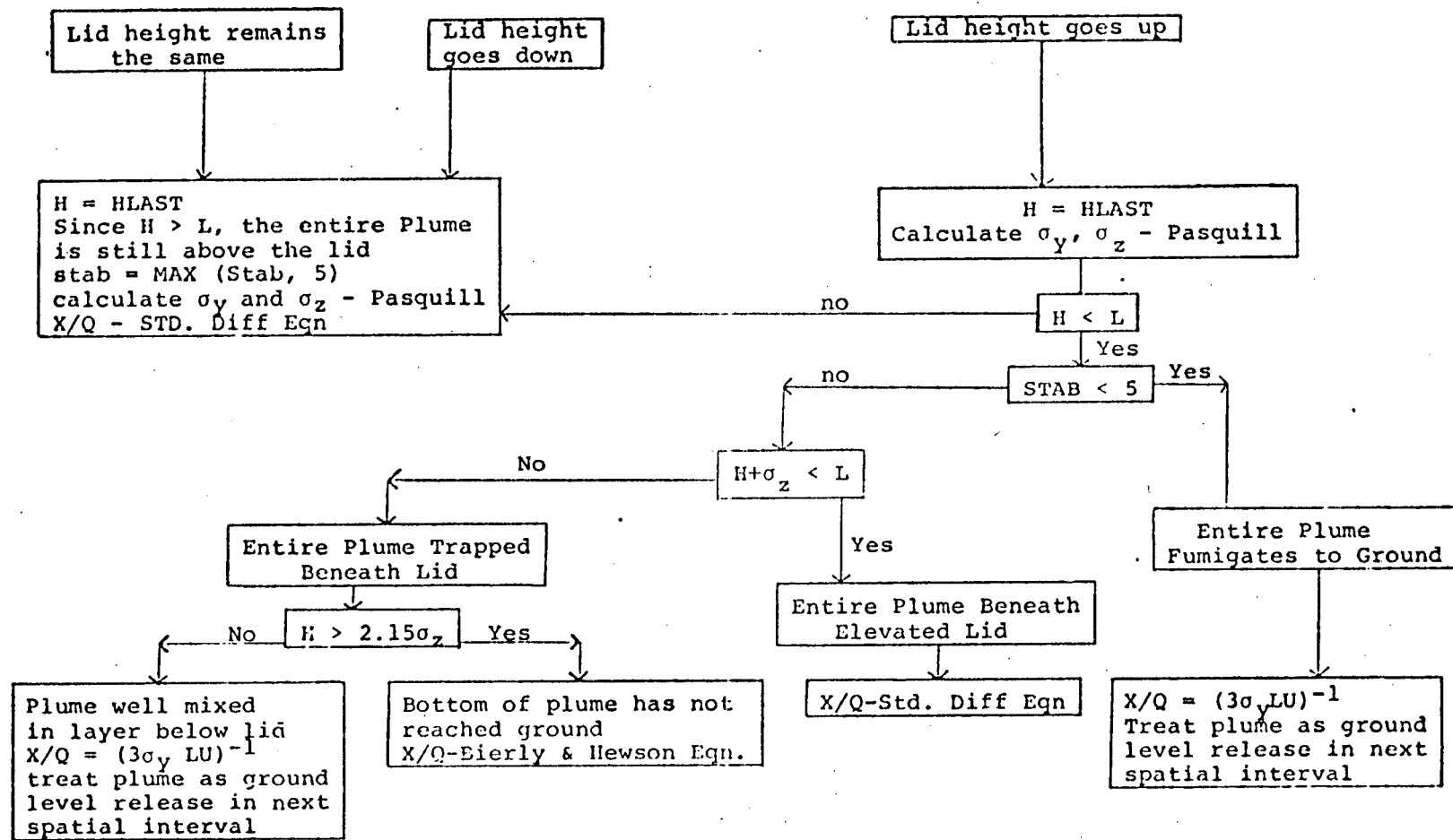
FIGURE 6-11. ILLUSTRATION OF PLUME AND EVACUATION PATHS
 ON FINE GRID*
 (Dose Calculations Made in Shaded Fine Grid Areas)



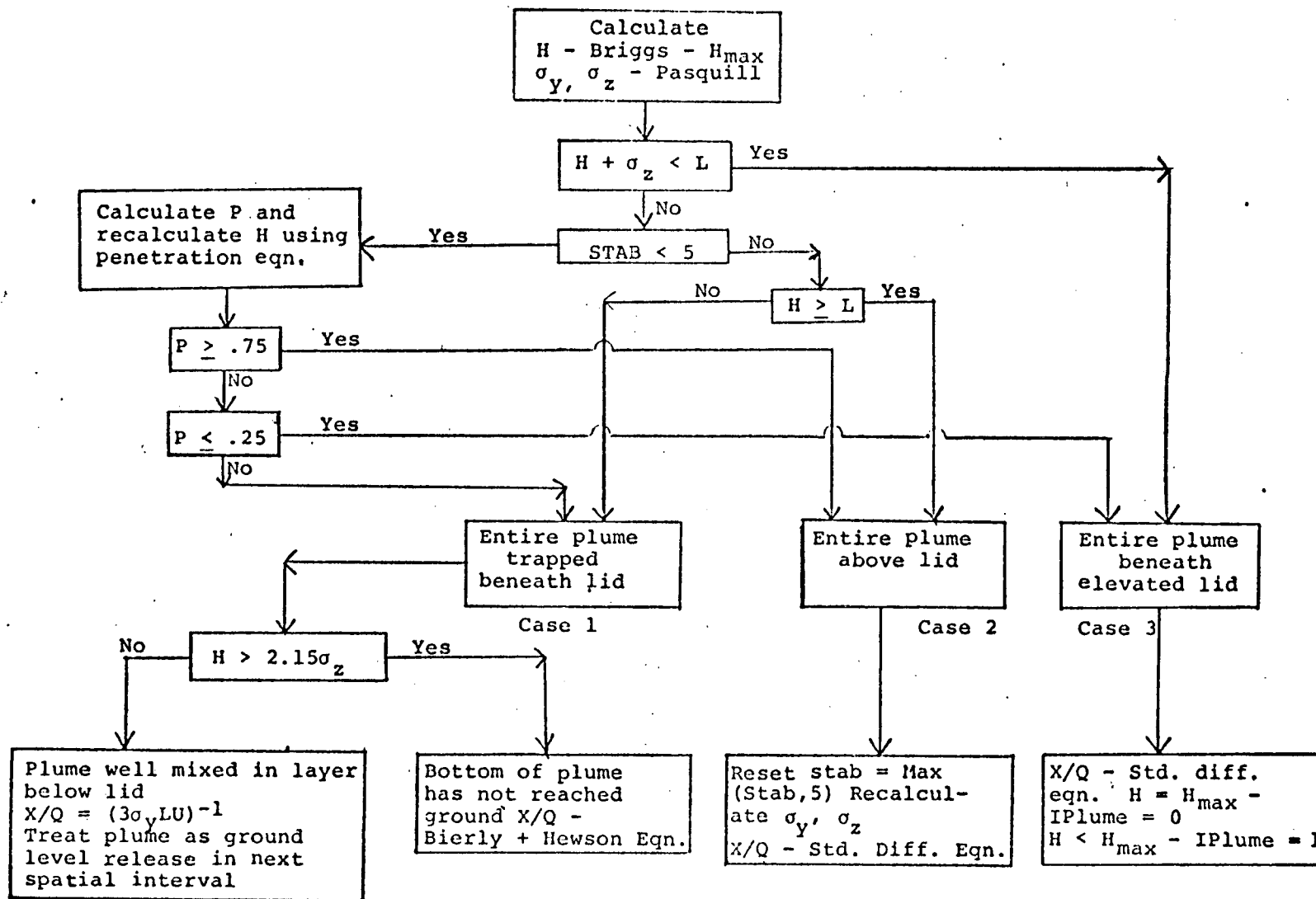


SITE SPECIFIC ATMOSPHERIC TRANSPORT MODELS

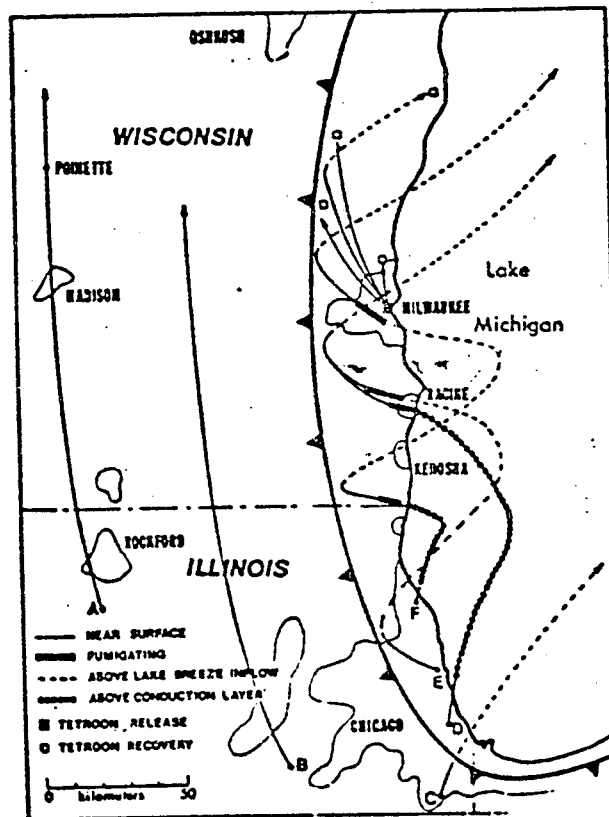
- GAUSSIAN PLUME MODEL
 - TERRAIN CORRECTION FOR ELEVATED RELEASES
 - LID PENETRATION AND TRAPPING
 - PLUME RISE
 - SPEED ADJUSTMENT WITH HEIGHT
 - DRY DEPOSITION
 - WET DEPOSITION (RAIN-RATE)
- MODIFIED POTENTIAL FLOW-NUMERICAL MODEL
 - USED FOR TERRAIN SITUATIONS THAT SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT PLUME TRAJECTORIES AND DISPERSION
- LAKE EFFECT MODELS
 - FUMIGATION CAUSED BY BOUNDARY LAYER (TIBL) PLUME INTERACTION
- EXPERT JUDGEMENT - PLUME EDIT MODELS
 - CHANGE PLUME TRAJECTORIES
 - CHANGE DISPERSION CHARACTERISTICS
 - CHANGE PLUME GEOMETRIES



LOGIC FOR SUBSEQUENT SPATIAL INTERVAL. (EXAMPLE GIVEN IS FOR CASE 1
WHERE ENTIRE PLUME WAS ABOVE THE LID IN THE PREVIOUS SPATIAL INTERVAL)



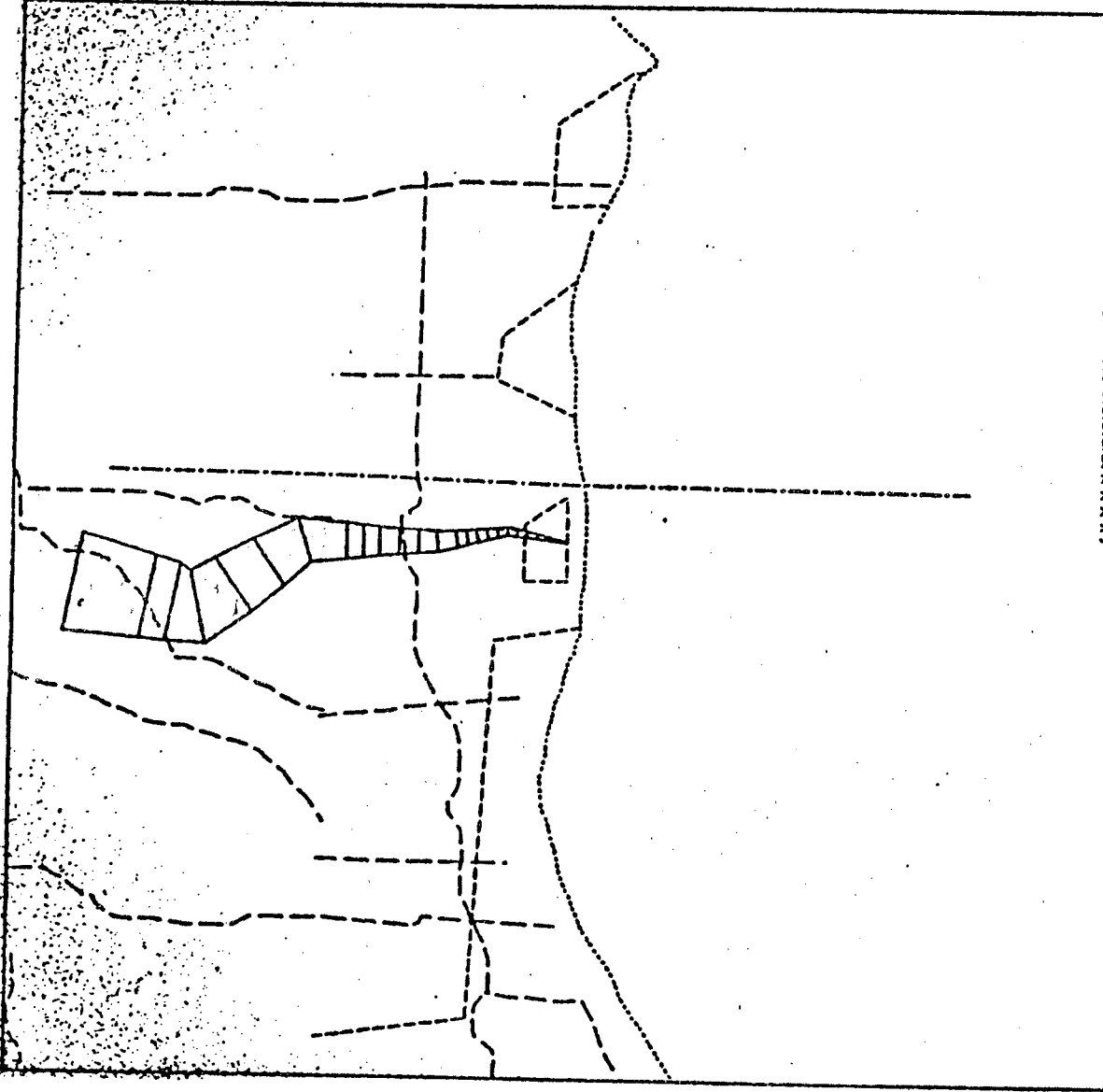
LOGIC FOR FIRST SPATIAL INTERVAL



Hypothetical trajectories of air parcels along western shore of Lake Michigan. See text for further details.

CROSS SECTION

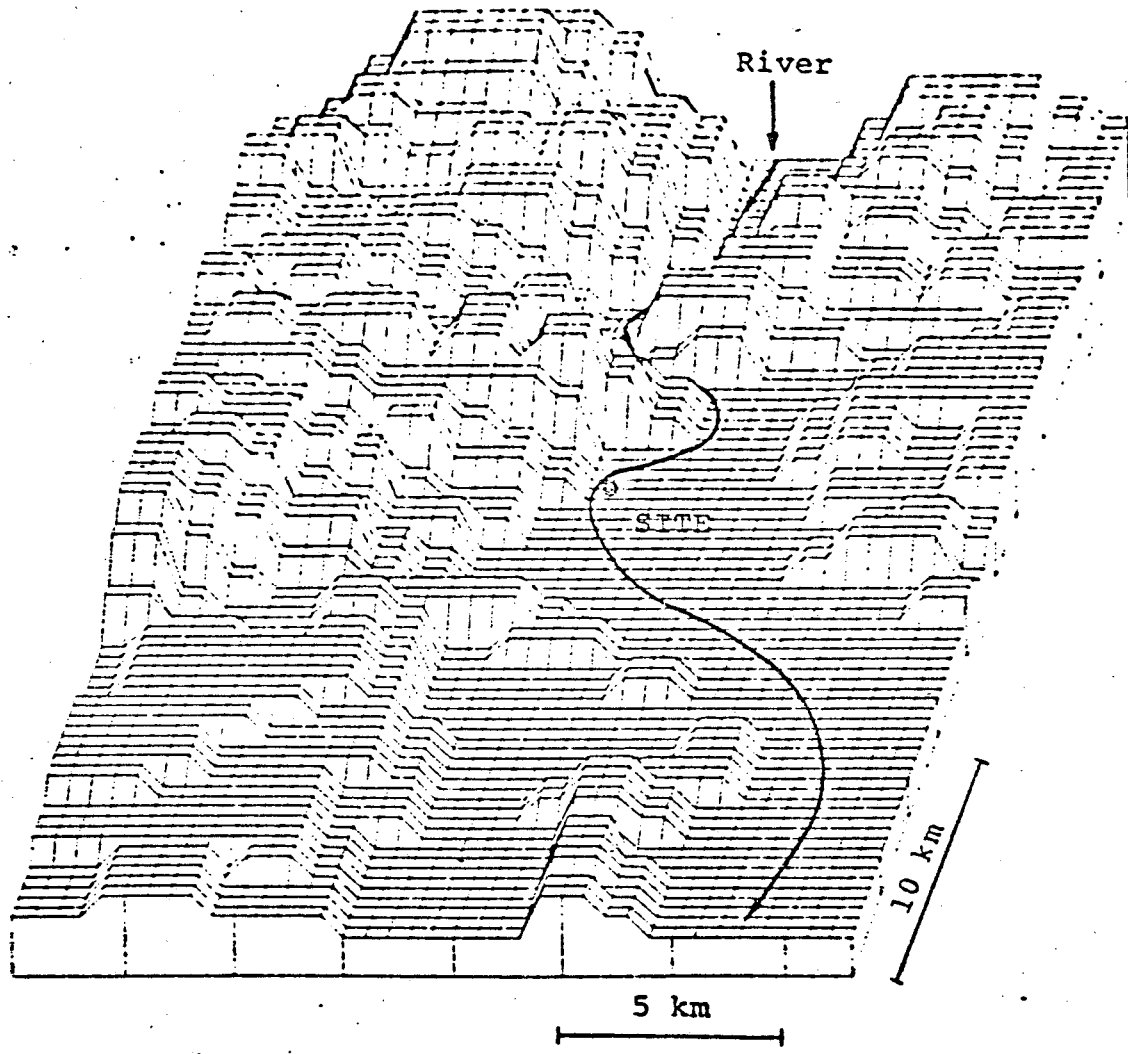
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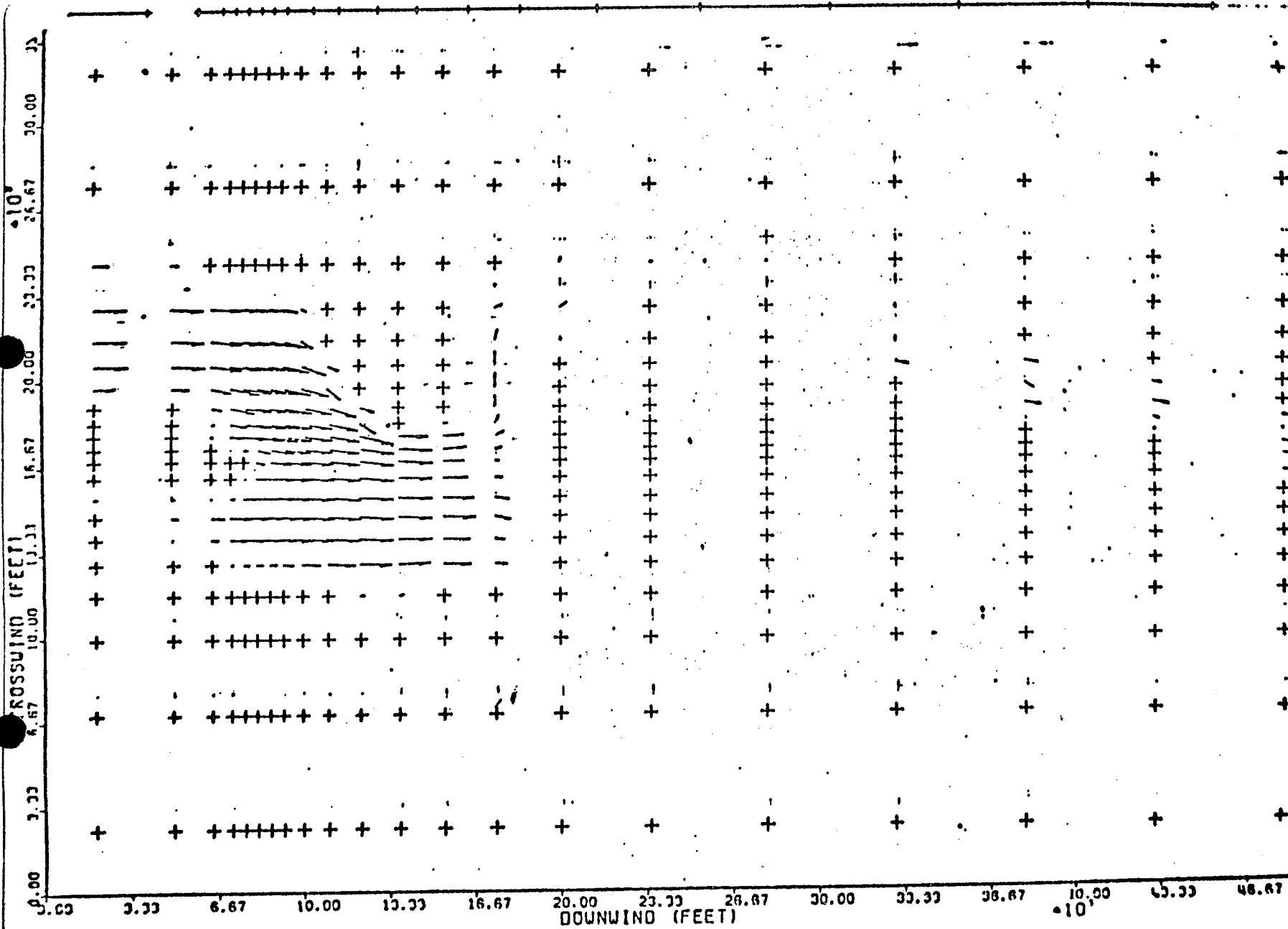


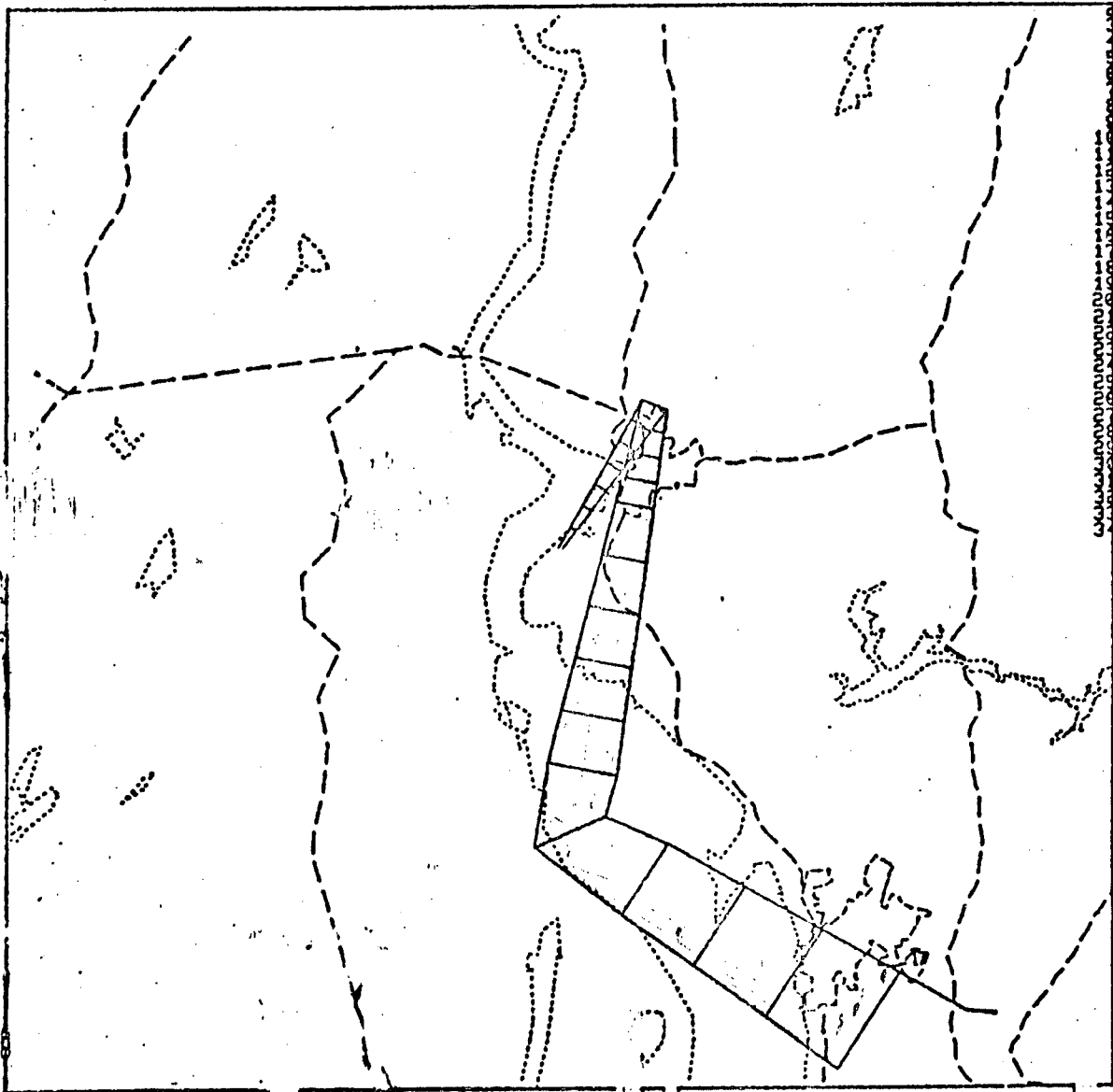
FIGURE 25 WIND DIRECTION - S, STABILITY - D, ELEVATION - 50 FEET, INDIAN POINT

CRACIT TMI

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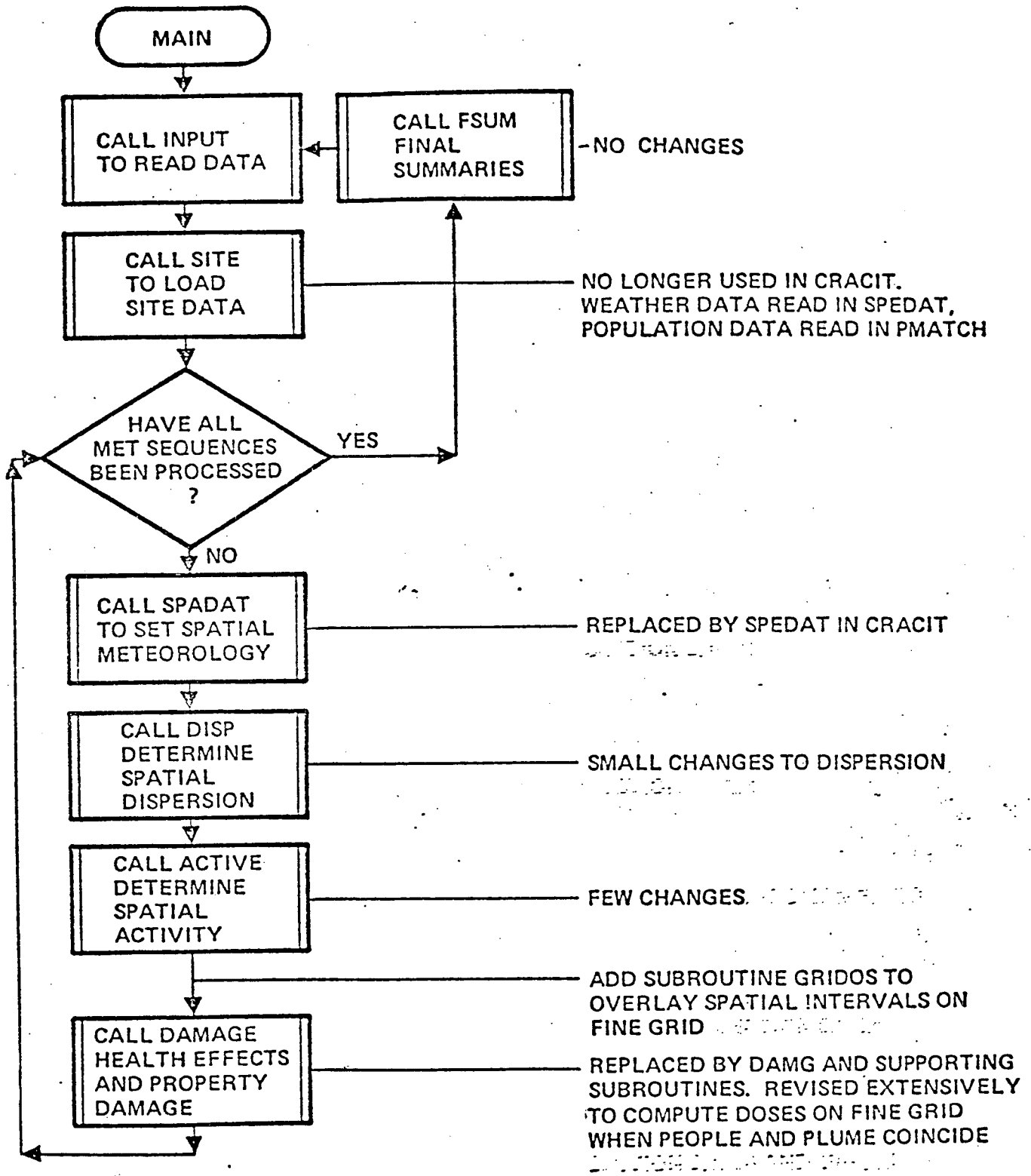


FIGURE 6-5. FLOW OF THE MAIN ROUTINE IN THE CONSEQUENCE MODEL (CRACIT)

A Comparison of April Through September 6-Hour
Classifications with the Random Start Time Classifications

<u>Classification</u>	<u>6-Hour</u>		<u>Random</u>	
	<u>Count</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>%</u>
Onshore Flow with Precipitation	45	6.2	10	6.8
Precipitation	78	10.6	13	8.8
Offshore Flow - Land Breeze	15	2.1	10	6.8
Onshore Flow - Lake Breeze	75	10.3	18	12.2
Onshore Flow - Fumigation	60	8.2	13	8.8
Onshore Flow - Plume Trapping	27	3.7	11	7.4
Channel Flow	17	2.3	6	4.1
Offshore Flow - synoptic, stable	214	29.2	34	23.0
No Lake Effect	<u>201</u>	<u>27.4</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>17.6</u>
TOTAL	732	100.0	148	100.0