

50-269/270/287

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Mr. E. G. Case

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Duke Power Company
Charlotte, North Carolina
William O. Parker

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PLANT NAME: Oconee 1-2-3 (1-P)

Dist PER S. SHEPPARD 9/9/77

ENCLOSURE

Consists of information furnished in response to NRC staff questions concerning applicant's Appendix I submitted on June 4, 1976 re the Turbine Building Exhaust System..... with attached drawings.....

see drawings

(10-P)
RJL 9/9/77 **1 ENCL.**

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DUKE POWER COMPANY

POWER BUILDING

422 SOUTH CHURCH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28242

WILLIAM O. PARKER, JR.
VICE PRESIDENT
STEAM PRODUCTION

TELEPHONE: AREA 704
373-4083

September 2, 1977

Regulatory

File Cys

Mr. E. G. Case, Acting Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555



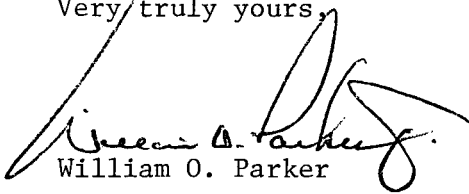
Attention: Mr. A. Schwencer, Chief
Operating Reactors Branch # 1

Re: Oconee Nuclear Station
Docket Nos. 50-269,-270,-287

Dear Sir:

The attached information is in response to questions from your staff concerning the Oconee Nuclear Station Appendix I submitted on June 4, 1976.

Very truly yours,


William O. Parker

RLG/mlr
Attachment

772520023

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1977 SEP 6 AM 11 10

RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON 10CFR50 APPENDIX I

1. Question - Provide the description of the Turbine Building Exhaust System, including flow rate, velocity, height above grade, height above and relative location to adjacent structures, relative temperature difference between exhaust effluent and ambient air, and size and shape of the flow orifice.

Response - Details of the Turbine Building Exhaust System fans for each unit are as follows:

Unit - 1

1.
 - a) Height of Fans 1A through 1D above grade = 91 ft - 6 inches.
 - b) Height of Fans 1F through 1I above grade = 60 ft - 9 inches.
 - c) Height of Fan 1E above grade = 43 ft - 6 inches.
2. Expected average temperature difference between gaseous effluent and ambient air = $(115^{\circ} - 95^{\circ}) = 20^{\circ}\text{F}$, (all fans).
3.
 - a) Flow Rate, Fans 1A through 1D = 69,000 CFM Each
 - b) Flow Rate, Fans 1E through 1I = 58,000 CFM Each
4.
 - a) Exit Velocity, Fans 1A through 1D = 1940 FPM
 - b) Exit Velocity, Fans 1E through 1I = 2440 FPM
5. Size and Shape of Flow Orifice:
 - a) Fans 1A through 1D - 80 3/4" diameter, round.
 - b) Fans 1E through 1I - 66" diameter, round.
6. Height above and location relative to adjacent structures (all fans):

Note: All fans are arranged "in-line," running North - South. All locations given are from the center of this line; i. e., center of Turbine Building, Unit 1, North - South dimension. See attached drawings for additional details.

 - a) 4' East of Unit 1 & 2 Auxiliary Building and 30 feet above it.
 - b) 45' East of Unit-1 Reactor Building and 99 ft below it.
 - c) 225' NE of Unit-2 Reactor Building and 99 ft below it.
 - d) 450' NNE of Unit-3 Reactor Building and 99 ft below it.
 - e) 225' SE of Administration Building and 64 ft above it.
 - f) 185' SW of Service Building and 62 ft above it.

Unit - 2

1.
 - a) Height of Fans 2A through 2D above grade = 91 ft - 6 inches.
 - b) Height of Fans 2E through 2I above grade = 60 ft - 9 inches.
 - c) Height of Fans 2J and 2K above grade = 43 ft - 6 inches.

2. Expected average temperature difference between gaseous effluent and ambient air = $(115^{\circ} - 95^{\circ}) = 20^{\circ} \text{F}$, (all fans).

3.
 - a) Flow Rate, Fans 2A through 2D = 69,000 CFM Each
 - b) Flow Rate, Fans 2E through 2K = 58,000 CFM Each

4.
 - a) Exit Velocity, Fans 2A through 2D = 1940 FPM
 - b) Exit Velocity, Fans 2E through 2K = 2440 FPM

5. Size and Shape of Flow Orifice:
 - a) Fans 2A through 2D - 80 3/4" diameter, round.
 - b) Fans 2E through 2K - 66" diameter, round.

6. Height above and location relative to adjacent structures (all fans):
Note: All fans are arranged "in-line," running north - south. All locations given are from the center of this line; i.e., center of Turbine Building, Unit 2, North-South dimension. See attached drawing for additional details.
 - a) 4' East of Unit 1 and 2, Auxiliary Building and 30 ft. above it.
 - b) 225' and SE of Unit 1, Reactor Building and 99 ft below it.
 - c) 45' East of Unit 2, Reactor Building and 99 ft below it.
 - d) 225' NE of Unit 3, Reactor Building and 99 ft below it.
 - e) 470' SE of Administration Building and 64 ft above it.
 - f) 435' SW of Service Building and 62 ft above it.

Unit - 3

1.
 - a) Height of Fans 3A through 3D above grade = 91 ft - 6 inches.
 - b) Height of Fans 3E through 3I above grade = 60 ft - 9 inches.
 - c) Height of Fan 3J above grade = 43 ft - 6 inches.

2. Expected average temperature difference between gaseous effluent and ambient air = $(115^{\circ} - 95^{\circ})$ F, (all fans).

3.
 - a) Flow Rate, Fans 3A through 3D = 69,000 CFM Each
 - b) Flow Rate, Fans 3E through 3J = 58,000 CFM Each

4.
 - a) Exit Velocity, Fans 3A through 3D = 1940 FPM
 - b) Exit Velocity, Fans 3E through 3J = 2440 FPM

5. Size and Shape of Flow Orifice:
 - a) Fans 3A through 3D - 80 3/4" diameter, round.
 - b) Fans 3E through 3J - 66" diameter, round.

6. Height above and location relative to adjacent structures (all fans):
Note: All fans are arranged "in-line," running North-South. All locations given are from the center of this line; i.e., center of Turbine Building, Unit 3, North-South dimension. See attached drawing for additional details.
 - a) 4' East of Unit 3, Auxiliary Building and 30 ft above it.
 - b) 45' East of Unit 3, Reactor Building and 99 ft below it.
 - c) 225' SE of Unit 2, Reactor Building and 99 ft below it.
 - d) 450' SSE of Unit 1, Reactor Building and 99 ft below it.
 - e) 720' SSE of Administration Building and 64 ft above it.
 - f) 685' SSW of Service Building and 62 ft above it.

2. Question - Indicate if each effluent release point is equipped with diffusers or spreaders.

Response - There are no spreaders or diffusers installed at the effluent release points.

- 3.a Question - The onsite meteorological measurements program does not meet the recommendations of Regulatory Guide 1.23 with respect to elevations and exposure of sensors. Wind speed and direction are not measured at the 10 meter level "because of inadequate exposure near the ground" presumably caused by "20 meter trees near the tower base." The lower temperature sensor used for the measurement of vertical temperature gradient is located only 1.5 meters above the ground, which would bias the resultant atmospheric stability distribution towards extremely unstable and extremely stable conditions. The effect of this bias on estimates of atmospheric diffusion and deposition from partially elevated releases is not clear. The measurement of vertical temperature gradient would also be affected by "20 meter trees near the tower base." The present location of the meteorological tower may not provide representative data for an assessment of atmospheric transport and diffusion characteristics at and near the plant site.

To allow us to proceed with our Appendix 1 evaluation:

- a) Discuss the rationale for the present location of onsite meteorological tower with respect to the representation of atmospheric transport and diffusion characteristics (wind speed, wind direction, and vertical temperature gradient) at and near the site.

Response - The tower location for the measurement of wind direction, speed and vertical temperature gradient does not conform to present NRC guidelines in some respects. Specifically, guidelines suggest that 1) tower elevation be the same as plant grade; 2) upper sensors be the same elevation as release height; and 3) "care should be taken to locate the stations at positions where the measurements will accurately represent the overall site meteorology ..." (Safety Guide 1.23). With regard to points 1) and 2), the higher elevation of tower base, 20 meters above grade, coupled with a lower tower height of 46 meters against a vent height of 60 meters, have a compensating effect, suggesting an appropriate estimate of wind direction and speed for vent releases. Inasmuch as low

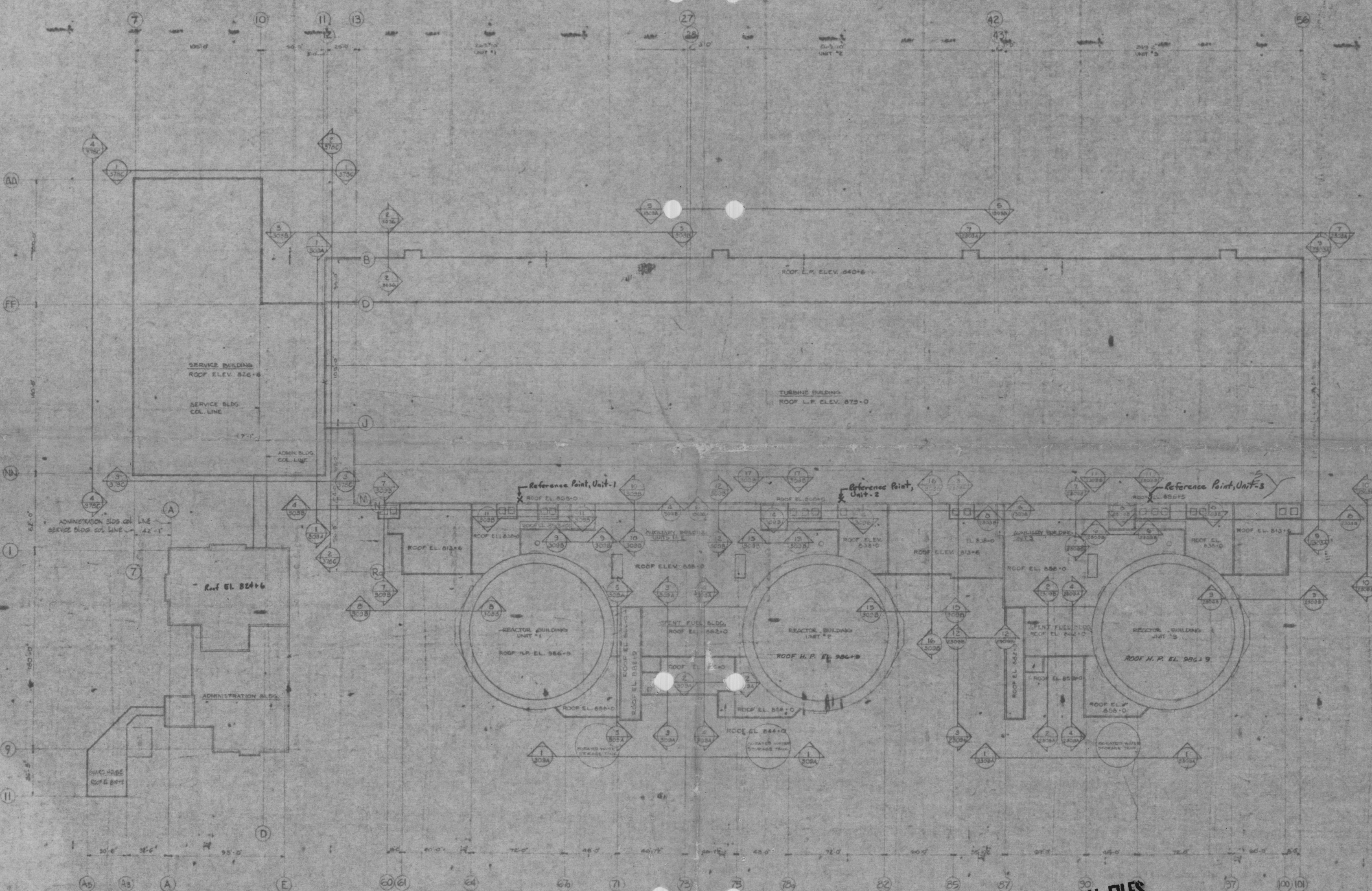
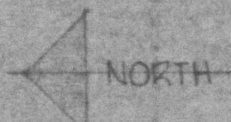
level flow direction cannot be adequately represented by a 10 meter sensor during general gravity flow conditions, all low level input is derived from sensors atop the tower. Wind speed is adjusted by a power law relationship in accordance with evaluation in Oconee SER, Units 2 and 3. Addressing point 3), on the basis of undulating terrain surrounding the plant this location is taken as reasonably representative of topography in the vicinity of the plant with respect to wind direction and vertical temperature gradient. See Oconee FSAR, Figure 2.2. Thus, in all respects, the present tower location is representative of site meteorology.

3.5 Question - Assess the impact of using the 1.5 meter level for the lower sensor for measuring vertical temperature gradient on estimates of atmospheric diffusion and deposition, particularly from partially elevated releases. Also, identify the surface characteristics immediately below the 1.5 meter temperature sensor.

Response - The surface immediately below the 1.5 meter temperature sensor can be characterized as a grassy area. The effect on vertical temperature gradient from the positioning at 1.5 meters is to introduce some uncertainty where partially elevated releases are concerned. Consequently, this level is being moved to 10 meters above the ground (this action was taken independently of the present discussion). With respect to the limits in uncertainty in delta temperature from the present arrangement, we offer the following: The bias toward more very unstable lapses during the day is seen in the occurrence of intense lapse conditions in the existing data. We suspect, however, in view of the observation of Class A rates much of the day at other lake sites in the Duke Power service area, that the total number of Class A conditions will not change appreciably with lower sensor at 10 meters. The effect of the 20 meter trees on unstable lapse rates should not be significant. These trees are not sufficiently dense to constitute a canopy and their effect can be disregarded during well-mixed conditions. The bias toward more stable profiles at night does not readily appear in the strength of inversions typical at the Oconee site. This condition is not unexpected as the 20 meter trees to some extent should provide radiative exchange tending to hold temperatures up near the ground. Assuming the effect of the trees is to alter the temperature profile below 20 meters toward a less stable rate, the measured gradient with 1.5 meter sensor could be slightly less stable or slightly more stable than a gradient measured with a 10 meter sensor. At any rate, no pronounced bias toward anomalously stable conditions is expected in the existing data.

3.c Question - Discuss the effect of "20 meter trees near the tower base" on the measurement of vertical temperature gradient.

Please see paragraph 3b above.



KEY PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

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Docket # 50-269
Control # 7725-20023
Date 9/2/79 of Document:
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REFERENCE DWGS.

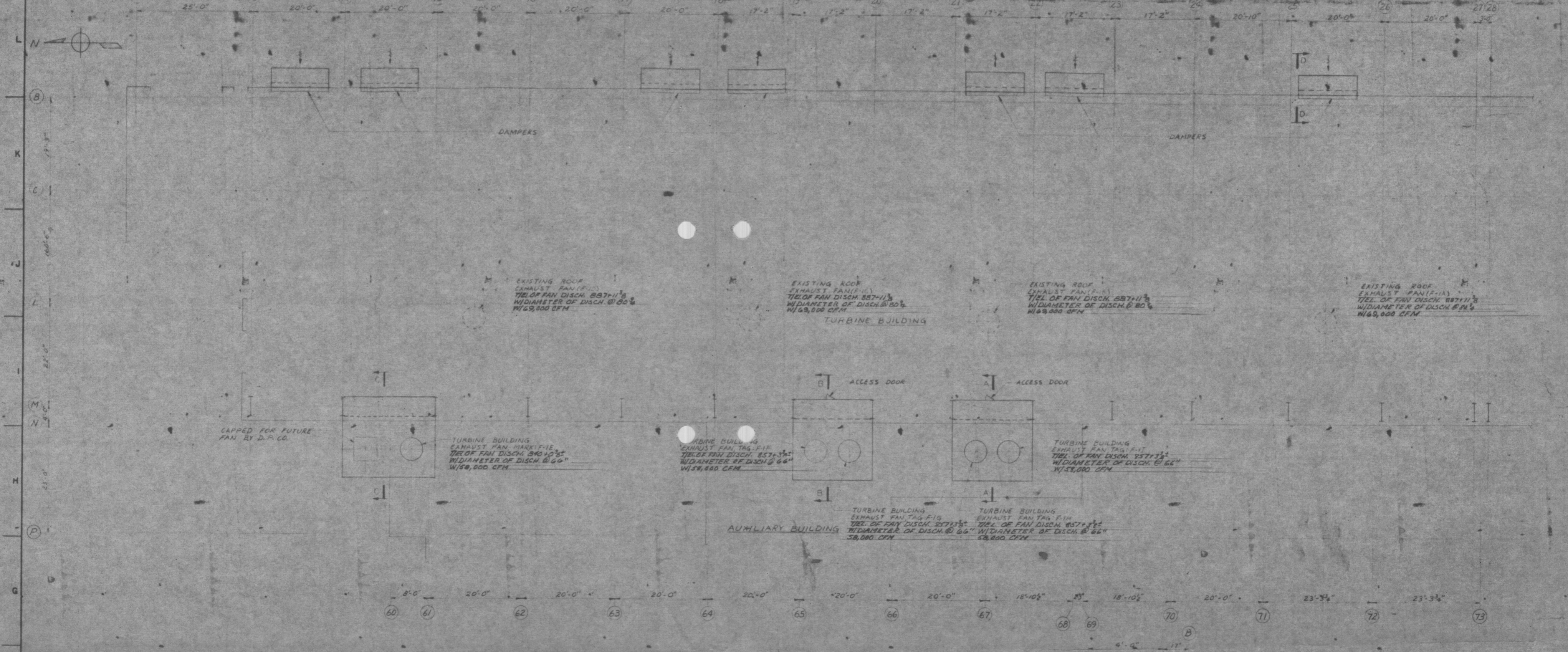
REACTOR BLDG.	
PLAN	0-101A
ELEVATIONS	0-101B
TURBINE BLDG.	
COL. LINES BLDG. UNIT 1	0-102A
COL. LINES BLDG. UNIT 2	0-102B
COL. LINES BLDG. UNIT 3	0-102C
AUXILIARY BLDG.	
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS UNIT 1	0-103A
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS UNIT 2	0-103B
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS UNIT 3	0-103C
SERVICE BLDG.	
FIRST FLOOR PLAN	0-104
SECOND FLOOR PLAN	0-105
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS	0-106
INTERIOR ELEVATIONS	0-107
INTERIOR ELEVATIONS - SECTIONAL DETAILS	0-108
WALL SECTIONS & DETAILS	0-109
ADMINISTRATION BLDG.	
FIRST FLOOR PLAN	0-105A
SECOND FLOOR PLAN	0-105B
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS	0-106C
INTERIOR ELEVATIONS	0-107C
CORRIDOR FLOOR PLAN, SECTIONS & DETAILS	0-108H
NET PLAN	
SCHEMATIC	0-109A
ELEVATION LOOKING SOUTH	0-109B

DUKE POWER COMPANY
OCONEE NUCLEAR STATION UNITS 1, 2 & 3

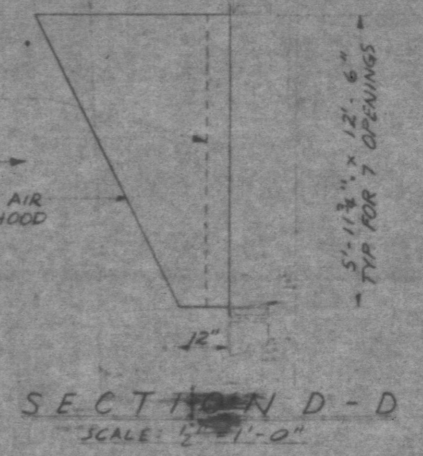
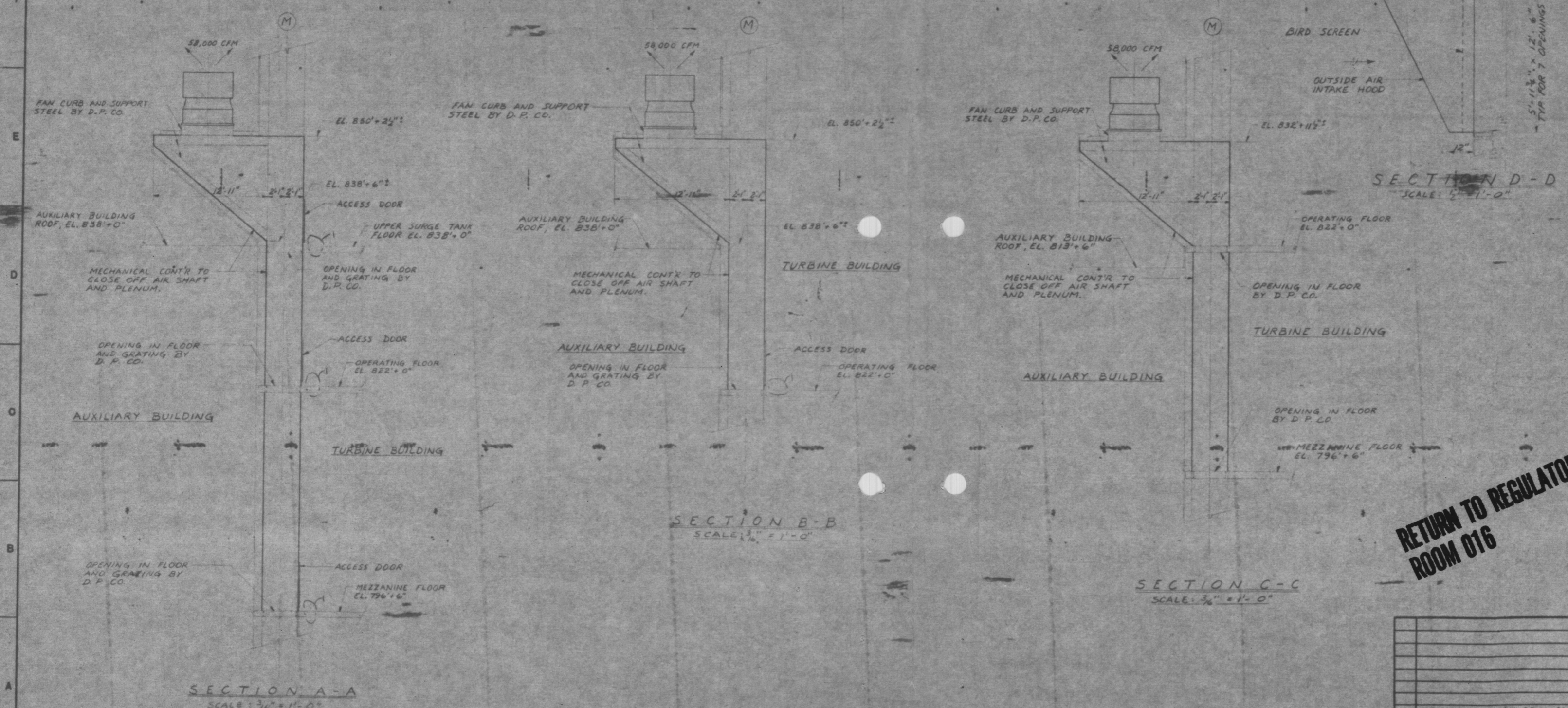
KEY PLAN
ARCHITECTURAL

SECTION MARK
DWG. ON EACH
SECTION A-EARS

5	100% FOR REVIEW
4	100% FOR APPROVAL
3	100% FOR CONSTRUCTION
2	100% FOR CONSTRUCTION
1	100% FOR CONSTRUCTION



PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



- NOTES**
1. FANS TO BE CRYSTAL-AIR MODEL 5-UBB-6016 TO UNCLAMP VENTILATORS W/ GRAVITY DAMPERS, 58000 CFM @ 1/2" S.P., 460/3/60 15 HP MOTOR.
 2. FANS TO BE FURNISHED BY MECHANICAL CONTRACTOR. FANS TO BE SET BY D.P.CO. UNDER SUPERVISION OF MECHANICAL CONTRACTOR.
 3. MECHANICAL CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE AN EASEMENT AROUND ALL CABLE THAT PENETRATE AIR SHAFT WALLS. EASEMENT TO BE OPEN AT BOTH ENDS.
 4. MECHANICAL CONTRACTOR TO SEAL AIR TIGHT AROUND ALL PIPES PENETRATING AIR SHAFT WALLS. METHOD OF SEALING MUST ALLOW FOR NORMAL MOVEMENT OF PIPE.
 5. AIR SHAFTS TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LATEST EDITION OF SMACNA HIGH VELOCITY DUCT CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS.
 6. MECHANICAL CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE ACCESS DOORS AS INDICATED. DOORS TO BE 24" x 60" SINGLE LEAF DESIGN, CONSTRUCTED OF 16-GAUGE GALV. STEEL. DOORS SHALL BE HINGED AND GASKETED. HANDLES TO BE 2-WAY TYPE HEAVY DUTY, 260 MENTLON OR EQUAL.
 7. MECHANICAL CONTRACTOR TO DISCONNECT MOTOR OPERATORS FROM INTAKE DAMPERS IN WALL AT B-LINE OF TURBINE BUILDING AND REPLACE WITH MANUAL OPERATOR WITH LOCK OPEN AND LOCK CLOSE POSITIONS.
 8. OUTSIDE AIR INTAKE HOODS TO BE CONSTRUCTED OF 16-GAUGE GALV. STEEL IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST EDITION OF SMACNA HIGH VELOCITY DUCT CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS. MECHANICAL CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY OPENING DIMENSIONS IN FIELD.
 9. REFERENCE DRAWINGS: ARCHITECTURAL - 0-2303C STEEL - 0-1187A & 0-1248
 10. MECHANICAL CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL ACCESS DOORS AS DIRECTED BY D.P.CO. CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER.
 11. D.P.CO. INSTRUCTION TO PROVIDE GRATING AS REQUIRED FOR ACCESS.

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Docket # 58-269
Control # 77257023
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DUKE POWER COMPANY									
CONNEE NUCLEAR STATION UNIT NO. 1									
HEATING-VENTILATION-AIR CONDITIONING									
TURBINE BUILDING VENTILATION									
PLAN-SECTIONS-DETAILS									
1. ADDED NOTES TO #11. REMOVED									
DATE TO DET. OF ALL 855 DOORS									
CHECKED FOR CONSTRUCTION 3/12/00									
NO.	REVISIONS	CHD	APPR	DATE	CIVIL	MECH.	INSPECTED	SCALE	DWG. NO.
									0-517

