

NOV 28 1973

50-220

Harold R. Denton, Assistant Director for Site Safety, L
THRU: William P. Gammill, Chief, Site Analysis Branch, L

SITE VISIT TO NUCLEAR PLANTS ALONG SOUTH SHORE OF LAKE ONTARIO

On the morning of October 18, 1973 I traveled to Rochester, New York to inspect meteorological installations at Niagara-Mohawk Power Corporation's Nine Mile Point and Ginna plants, the Sterling, New York site, and J. A. Fitzpatrick plant of the Rochester Gas and Electric Company.

From Rochester airport, I drove to the Nine Mile Point and J. A. Fitzpatrick sites near Oswego, New York. These two adjacent sites share a common meteorological program. Mr. M. R. Silliman of Niagara-Mohawk accompanied me on a tour of the site. The original 200-foot tower, although moved to a different location because of construction, is presently being used to collect onsite data. This system does not meet the recommendation of Regulatory Guide 1.23 since there is no provision for monitoring meteorological conditions in the control rooms. A new 200-foot tower has been erected onsite, but will not be instrumented and operational until the end of 1973. This tower is in an acceptable location, with no nearby tall trees or buildings. As proposed by the applicant, the new meteorological system (with measurements at the 10 meter, 100-foot, and 200-foot levels), will meet the recommendations of Regulatory Guide 1.23 including provisions for control room monitoring of wind speed, direction, and delta-T atmospheric stability.

The following morning I met Mr. K. Woodard of Pickard and Lowe Associates (meteorological consultants to the Rochester Gas and Electric Company) in Rochester and drove with him to the SNUPPS proposed site near Sterling, New York. A 340-foot high tower has been erected onsite and is operational. The tower is acceptably located (about 300-ft from the nearest treeline) in an area of low, smoothly rounded hills (drumlins) of glacial origin. Instruments are located at the 10 meter, 150 foot and 340 foot levels. Data is recorded on analog charts onsite and on magnetic tape, via a mini computer system which also transmits data automatically to Pickard and Lowe's Rockville, Maryland office for processing. The meteorological system meets the recommendations of Regulatory Guide 1.23.

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Before returning to Rochester, Mr. Woodard and I inspected the meteorological facilities at the R. E. Ginna plant at Sodus, New York. The anemometers on the 250-foot tower, which is adequately sited, have starting speeds higher than that recommended in Regulatory Guide 1.23 and the lowest level of instrumentation (50-ft) does not meet the recommended level of 10 meters (33-ft). Wind speed, direction, temperature and temperature differences between levels are monitored in the control room and turbine buildings.

I departed Rochester on the evening of October 19, 1973.

Robert A. Kornasiewicz, Meteorologist
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