



50-209
UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

June 22, 1970

To Files

THRU: Charles G. Long, Chief, PWR Project Branch 2 *del*
Division of Reactor Licensing

PHONE CALL FROM DUKE POWER COMPANY ON OCONEE NUCLEAR STATION, DOCKETS 7
50-269, 50-270 AND 50-287, DATE OF CALL JUNE 2, 1970

Matters Discussed

1. The joint frequency wind speed and wind direction meteorological data for selected delta T conditions will be delayed due to a computer breakdown.
2. Bill Lee stated that Duke is not in a position to perform a dynamic analysis to rigorously prove that their static analysis of their hydro structures is as conservative as a dynamic analysis. The analysis that was performed is considered by Duke to be conventional for such structures. Duke is unaware of any one treating such structures dynamically. In addition, while not expecting a dynamic analysis to find fault with their static analysis, Bill Lee estimated that it would require 4 to 6 months for several engineers to perform a dynamic analysis of all these structures and that Duke could not get started on this until sometime in 1971. He further said that the design of these structures has been reviewed by a three-man consultant board and the Federal Power Commission and considered acceptable. The FPC also was said to have inspected this facility during construction.
3. Duke will supply drawings of the emergency breaker fault as requested.
4. In regard to earthquake generated waves on Lake Keowee, Duke does not expect any significant land slides into the lake from an earthquake due to the nature of the soils, rocks and topography upstream of the Oconee Station.
5. With regard to the seismic design of the Jocassee Dam and the consequences of its failure on the Oconee Nuclear Station, Mr. Lee stated that he personally recalls telling the staff and the ACRS in May and July of 1967 during the CP review that Oconee can withstand

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the unlikely loss of the seismically designed Jocassee Dam and still have the core remain coolable. He noted that emergency water would be available from the pond created by a weir in the intake canal for just this contingency. He also noted that the 100 kV emergency power substation and transmission lines are located on high ground.



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