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ARTHUR E. LUNDVALL, JR.
VICE PRESIDENT
SUPPLY

Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555

April 6, 1982

Attention: Mr. Robert A. Clark, Chief
Operating Reactors Branch #3
Division of Licensing

Subject: Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant
Units 1 & 2, Dockets Nos. 50-318 & 50-318
Fire Protection Licensing 50-317

References: (a) Letter from A. E. Lundvall, Jr. to Robert A. Clark dated
February 18, 1982.
(b) Telephone conversation of March 19, 1982, P. Katz and
R. Hunt (BG&E) and D. Jaffe and R. Eberly (NRC)

Gentlemen:

This letter confirms statements made during a recent telephone conference (reference (b)) concerning details of the acceptability of using water curtains or dedicated sprinklers at certain designated doorways in lieu of standard fire doors at CCNPP.

Reference (a) transmitted the report entitled "Fire Evaluation of Doors and a Water Curtain," Project No. 01-6763-201 dated February 1982, prepared by Southwest Research Institute. This report documented full scale fire tests of water curtain assembly consisting of two dedicated automatic sprinklers, one installed on each side of the doorway. The procedure required that water flow to the automatic sprinklers was to be supplied at 100 psi throughout the duration of the test. Water pressure was continuously monitored and adjusted to 100 psi during the test. That pressure was selected as being representative of the actual pressure experienced at Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant.

The enclosed hydraulic calculation demonstrates that the Calvert Cliffs Power Plant water supplies are adequate to meet the test volumes and specifically the 100 psi water pressure criteria. The calculation was performed to identify the most remote sprinkler system required to supply a dedicated sprinkler head at a protected doorway.

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Mr. Robert A. Clark

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April 6, 1982

The calculation shows that sufficient pressure is available to certain sprinkler systems with dedicated heads (identified in a listing of those doorways in Unit No. 1 fire barriers which are to be protected by water curtains). This listing was also an enclosure to reference (a).

With reference to the attached hydraulic calculations, we offer the following for clarification and to demonstrate the conservatism of the calculation:

- 1) Within the time constraint allowed, a simplistic hydraulic calculation was performed which demonstrates the adequacy of the water supply to meet the demand.
- 2) The water supplies at Calvert Cliffs consist of two full sized standard fire pumps, a jockey pump, a make-up pump and a 15,000 gallon pressurized water tank. Credit was taken for only one fire pump rated 2500 GPM at 125 PSI.
- 3) No credit was taken for head pressure gain from the fire pump suction tanks.
- 4) No attempt was made to utilize the plant grid system which provides a multiple loop piping configuration which in turn would substantially reduce pipe friction losses to the various designated systems.
- 5) The calculations assume that all sprinkler heads, including dedicated heads serving as water curtains, are simultaneously flowing. This is conservative as it contemplates that in some cases more than 30 sprinklers would be flowing. Fire experience shows that most fires are extinguished by less than five sprinklers in industrial occupancies.

The enclosed information substantiates the applicability of the Southwest Research Institute report to Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Power Plant with regard to the use of water curtains. Furthermore, this report documents the acceptability of watertight and bullet proof doors as installed at Calvert Cliffs as alternatives to labeled fire doors. This completes our commitment relative to SER Item 3.1.20 and Appendix R separation criteria.

Very truly yours,

A. E. Lundvall, Jr.

cc: J. A. Biddison, Esquire
G. F. Trowbridge, Esquire
Mr. D. H. Jaffee - NRC

Mr. Robert A. Clark

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April 6, 1982

bcc: R. P. Hunt
P. E. Katz
C. H. Cruse
G. W. Powell
W. H. Allen
A. R. Thornton
R. C. L. Olson
M. D. Patterson
R. F. Ash/File

CALCULATION TO DETERMINE RATE AVAILABILITY
OF WATER SUPPLY PRESSURE TO MOST REMOTE
WATER CISTERN (ie DEDICATED SPRINKLERS)
SPRINKLER SYSTEMS. VERIFY THAT AT LEAST
100 PSI IS AVAILABLE.

ASSUMPTIONS

- ① Most remote Dedicated Sprinkler is at doorway to Charging Room Room 115 from Corridor 100 at Elevation (-)10'-0 or the doorway to Room 228 from Corridor 200.
- ② Water Supply consists of 1-2500 GPM at 125 PSI RATED HEAD FIRE PUMP located in the Pump House at Elevation 45'-0"
- ③ Total flow is conservatively assumed to be thru only one loop from Pump House to west side of the Auxiliary Building for conservatism.
- ④ Hazen & Williams Formula $\frac{P}{C} = 120$

$$P = \frac{4.5C \times Q^{1.85}}{C^{1.85} \times d^{4.87}}$$

$$K = \frac{4.5C}{C^{1.85} \times d^{4.87}}$$

$$P = K \times Q^{1.85}$$

- ⑤ The dedicated sprinkler head is supplied from hydraulically designed sprinkler piping systems. It is conservative to anticipate all system sprinkler heads flowing simultaneously and one dedicated sprinkler head at the doorway in the room of fire origin. Realistically, five sprinklers are sufficient to contain the majority of fires.

References

- ① NFPA Codes : STD 13 - SPRINKLERS
STD 14 - STANDPIPE & HOSE
- ② CONPD Mass : 61-523 & 61-527-E (UNDERGROUND)
60-3474 ICNS (Aux. Dens)
- ③ ASCOA Contractor Mass - F.P.F & 12-2601 SM-3
AND HYDRAULIC CALC FOR SYSTEM NO
115 (IE 451.6 GPM AT 92.7 PSI) & SYSTEM NO 100
(IE 726.9 GPM AT 87.7 PSI) & SYSTEM NO 200 (IE 1050 AT 119.1)
- ④ BECHTEL CALC. NO 80-12 - FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEM
- ⑤ Z64E CALCULATIONS - 79-1049 DATED 7/16/61
PREPARED BY D.C. MARTINI.
- ⑥ VIKING HYDRAULIC TABLES, TABLE 1, PRESSURE
LOSS (PSI/FT) OR $\Delta P = L \times K \text{ FACTOR} \times Q^{1.85}$

Pipe Size Factor

$$\begin{aligned}K_4 &= 7.30 \times 10^{-7} \\K_6 &= 9.91 \times 10^{-8} \\K_8 &= 2.46 \times 10^{-8} \\K_{12} &= 3.45 \times 10^{-7}\end{aligned}$$

- ⑦ CONPD FIRE PUMP PERFORMANCE CURVES
Pump No 54783 - Diesel Eng. Driven
Pump No 54782 - Electric Motor Driven
- ⑧ GRINNELL PROTECTOSPRAY NOZZLE CUT SHEETS
 - a) DATA SHEET
 - b) DISCHARGE CURVES
 - c) DISCHARGE vs PRESSURE INSULATION
- ⑨ Southwest Research Institute REPORT No 01-6763-

Project - CONPII - Fire Protection

Est. No.

Eng'r RPA Date 3/31

CALCULATION - ELEVATION (-) 10'-0"Piping Summary - See Ref (4), Sheet 2
LENGTH OF PIPE:

FROM PUMPS TO UNIT 1/2 SPLIT

786' OF 12" CJCL

50' OF 8" CJCL

420' OF 8" CS

FROM SPLIT TO HS (-) 15-21 SPRINKLER SYSTEM 100
(EAST RISER)

335.5' OF 6" CS

249' OF 4" CS

+ 233' OF 4" CS FROM HS(-) 15-21 TO #100

FROM SPLIT TO HS (-) 10-22 SPRINKLER SYSTEM 100
(WEST RISER)

53' OF 6" CS

135' OF 4" CS

+ 51' OF 4" CS FROM HS(-) 10-22 TO #100

FROM REFERENCE (3) $Q = 726.9 \text{ GPM}$ AT 87.7 psi

FOR ALL HEADS FLOWING IN SYSTEM #100.

ADD TO THAT 55 GPM FOR ONE DEDICATED
SPRINKLER - SEE REFERENCE (8). TOTAL FLOW

WILL BE 781.9 GPM. THE CORRELATING

PRESSURE REQUIREMENT EQUALS $\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} \sqrt{P_2}$

$$\therefore \left[\frac{781.9}{726.9} \sqrt{87.7} \right]^2 = 101.5$$

From REFERENCE (7), THE PUMP CURVE
SHOWS WITH 781.9 GPM FLOWING, THE
PUMP DISCHARGE PRESSURE IS 146 PSI.LOSSES TO THE RESPECTIVE AUTOMATIC
SPRINKLER SYSTEMS ARE CALCULATED
USING REFERENCE (6) TO DETERMINE
 ΔP_{TOTAL} FROM PUMPS HOUSE TO SYSTEM.

To supply system #100 assume flow
5,215 GPM between East & West Risers -

Losses for East Riser - equiv. Pipe

$$2.8 \times 3355 \text{ FT } 4\frac{1}{2}'' \phi = 939.4 \text{ FT or } 4'' \phi$$

$$+ 482. \quad \therefore 23\%$$

$$\frac{1421}{1421}$$

vs Losses for West Riser - equiv pipe

$$2.8 \times 53 \text{ FT or } 6'' \phi = 148$$

$$+ 186$$

$$\frac{334}{334} \therefore 77\%$$

$$Q_{\text{TOTAL}} = 781.9 \text{ or Round off } = 780 \text{ GPM}$$

$$Q_{\text{WEST}} = 77\% \times 780 = 585 \text{ GPM - West Riser}$$

$$Q_{\text{EAST}} = 23\% \times 780 = 195 \text{ GPM - East Riser}$$

$$Q_{\text{WEST}}^{1.85} = 131,600$$

$$Q_{\text{EAST}}^{1.85} = 17,240$$

$$Q_{\text{TOTAL}}^{1.85} = 224,050$$

$$\Delta P = L \times K \times Q^{1.85}$$

$$\Delta P = \Delta P_{12} + \Delta P_8 + \Delta P_6 + \Delta P_4$$

West Riser Pressure Losses

$$\Delta P_{12} = 780 (3.45 \times 10^{-9}) (224050) = 0.61 \text{ psi}$$

$$\Delta P_8 = 470 (2.46 \times 10^{-8}) (224050) = 2.59 \text{ psi}$$

$$\Delta P_6 = 53 (9.91 \times 10^{-8}) (17240) = 0.69$$

$$\Delta P_4 = 186 (7.30 \times 10^{-7}) (17240) = 17.86$$

$$21.75 \text{ psi}$$

East Riser Pressure Losses

$$\Delta P_{12} = 0.61 \text{ psi}$$

$$\Delta P_8 = 2.59$$

$$\Delta P_6 = 335.5 (9.91 \times 10^{-8}) (17240) = 5.73$$

$$\Delta P_4 = 482 (7.30 \times 10^{-7}) (17240) = 6.06$$

$$14.99$$

$$\text{East/West } \Delta P = 6.75$$

REVISE FLOW SPLIT TO REDUCE ΔP

$$Q_T = 780$$

$$Q_{WEST} = 70\% \times 780 = 545$$

$$Q_{EAST} = 30\% \times 780 = 235$$

$$Q_{WEST}^{1.85} = 115,440$$

$$Q_{EAST}^{1.85} = 24,350$$

WEST RISER

$$\Delta P_{12} = 786 (3.45 \times 10^{-7}) (224,050) = 0.61 \text{ ps}$$

$$\Delta P_8 = 470 (2.46 \times 10^{-8}) (224,050) = 2.59$$

$$\Delta P_L = 53 (9.91 \times 10^{-8}) (115,440) = 0.61$$

$$\Delta P_4 = 186 (7.30 \times 10^{-7}) (115,440) = 15.67$$

$$\underline{19.48 \text{ ps}}$$

EAST RISER

$$\Delta P_{12} = (\text{above}) = 0.61$$

$$\Delta P_8 = (\text{above}) = 2.59$$

$$\Delta P_L = 335.5 (9.91 \times 10^{-8}) (24,350) = 8.10$$

$$\Delta P_4 = 482 (7.30 \times 10^{-7}) (24,350) = 8.57$$

$$\underline{19.87}$$

$$\text{EAST/WEST } \Delta P = 19.87 - 19.48 = 0.39 \text{ ps}$$

which is acceptable

Now VERIFY THAT SYSTEM 100 IS MOST REMOTE HYDRAULICALLY VS System 115.

From REFERENCE (3) Flow to System 115 is 451.6 at 92.71 psf + 55 cpm for the DEDICATED HEAD AT THE JOURNEY GIVES A FLOW REQUIREMENT OF 506.6 cpm AT A CORRECTED PRESSURE EQUAL TO $\frac{P_1}{P_2}$

$$\therefore \left[\frac{506.6}{451.6} \sqrt{92.71} \right]^2 = P_1 = 116.67 \text{ psi}$$

PIPING SUMMARY - SEE SHEET 3 OF THIS CALCULATION.

TO SUPPLY SYSTEM 115, IT IS NECESSARY
TO ADD APPROXIMATELY 138' OF 4" Ø CS
TO CALCULATION SHOWN ON SHEET 3 OR 11

\therefore FOR CALCULATION OF SYSTEM 115:

$$\text{WEST RISER } \Delta P_4 = 186 + 138 = 324 \text{ FT}$$

$$\text{EAST RISER } \Delta P_4 = 482 + 138 = 620 \text{ FT}$$

$$Q_{\text{TOTAL}} = 506.6$$

$$Q_{\text{WEST}} = 70\% \times 506.6 = 355$$

$$Q_{\text{EAST}} = 30\% \times 506.6 = 152$$

$$Q_{\text{WEST}}^{1.85} = 52,230$$

$$Q_{\text{EAST}}^{1.85} = 10,874$$

$$Q_{\text{TOTAL}}^{1.85} = 100,220$$

$$\Delta P = L \times K \times \bar{D}^{1.85}$$

$$\Delta P_r = \Delta P_{r2} + \Delta P_8 + \Delta P_6 + \Delta P_4$$

West Riser

$$\Delta P_{r2} = 286(3.45 \times 10^{-9})(100,220) = 0.27$$

$$\Delta P_8 = 470(2.46 \times 10^{-8})(100,220) = 1.16$$

$$\Delta P_6 = 53(9.91 \times 10^{-8})(52,230) = 0.27$$

$$\Delta P_4 = 324(7.3 \times 10^{-7})(52,230) = \underline{\underline{12.35}}$$

14.08

EAST RISER

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta P_{12} &= (\text{above}) & = 0.27 \\ \Delta P_8 &= (\text{above}) & = 1.16 \\ \Delta P_c &= 335.5 (9.91 \times 10^{-8}) (10,874) & = 3.61 \\ \Delta P_4 &= 620 (7.70 \times 10^{-7}) (10,874) & = 4.92 \\ && \hline && 9.96\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{east/west } \Delta P = 4.09 \text{ ps.}$$

REVISE FLOW SPLIT TO REDUCE ΔP

$$\text{TEST: } Q_{\text{EAST}}^{1.85} 10,874 \times \frac{12}{10} = 13,048 \text{ or } 168 \text{ ps.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}Q_{\text{TOTAL}} &= 500.6 \therefore Q_T^{1.85} = 100,220 \\ Q_{\text{WEST}} &= 336 \qquad Q_{\text{WEST}}^{1.85} = 47,177 \\ Q_{\text{EAST}} &\approx 170 \qquad Q_{\text{EAST}}^{1.85} = 13,370\end{aligned}$$

West Riser

$$\Delta P_{12} + \Delta P_8 = 1.43 \text{ ps.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta P_c &= 53 (9.91 \times 10^{-8}) (47,177) & = 0.25 \\ \Delta P_4 &= 324 (7.70 \times 10^{-7}) (47,177) & = 11.16 \\ && \hline && 12.84\end{aligned}$$

EAST RISER

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta P_{12} + \Delta P_8 &= 1.43 \text{ ps.} \\ \Delta P_6 &= 335.5 (9.91 \times 10^{-8}) (13,370) & = 4.55 \\ \Delta P_4 &= 620 (7.70 \times 10^{-7}) (13,370) & = 6.05 \\ && \hline && 12.03\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{East/West } \Delta P = 0.81 \text{ ps.}$$

WHICH IS ACCEPTABLE. NO FURTHER CORRECTION IS REQUIRED.

THE FIRE PUMPS ARE LOCATED AT ELEVATION 45'-0" WHILE SYSTEMS 100 AND 115 ARE LOCATED AT ELEVATION(-)10'-0". THE DIFFERENCE IN ELEVATION WILL REDUCE (PIPE FRICTION) LOSSES BY $55 \text{ FT} \times 0.433 \text{ PSI/FT} = 23.81 \text{ PSI}$.

THE NET PRESSURE AVAILABLE AT SYSTEM 100 ALARM CHECK VALVE, WITH ALL SPRINKLER HEADS FLOWING INCLUDING THE DEDICATED HEAD AT THE DOORWAY, EQUALS THE NET DISCHARGE PRESSURE OF THE FIRE PUMP = 146 PSI, PLUS THE NET PRESSURE GAIN FOR DIFFERENCE IN ELEVATION = 23.81 PSI, LESS FRICTION LOSSES IN PIPING FROM THE PUMP DISCHARGE TO SYSTEM 100 = 19.87 PSI

$$\text{OR } 146 + 23.81 - 19.87 = 149.94 \text{ PSI}$$

SIMILARLY, THE NET PRESSURE AVAILABLE TO SYSTEM 115 ALARM CHECK VALVE IS:

$$\text{OR } 147 + 23.81 - 12.84 = 157.97$$

SYSTEM 100 REQUIRES 101.5 PSI TO AVAILABLE HEAD PRESSURE 149.94 PSI

SYSTEM 115 REQUIRES 116.67 TO AVAILABLE HEAD PRESSURE 157.97

At ELEVATION (-)10'-0" HEAD PRESSURES EXCEED 100 PSI TO MOST REMOTE SPRINKLER HEADS AT DOORWAYS. (SEE SUBSEQUENT CALCULATIONS FOR ELEVATION 5'-0" SYSTEMS.)

Project

CCNPP - FIRE PROTECTION Est. No.

CALCULATIONS - ELEVATION 5'-0" Eng't RPA Date 2/51

VERIFY THAT SYSTEMS AT ELEVATION 5'-0" ARE
NOT MORE HYDRAULICALLY REMOTE THAN ELEV(-)10'-0"PIPING SUMMARY - COMPILED FROM 60-367-E
TAKE-OFFS FOR SYSTEMS 200 & 228.NORTH HEADER - SUPPLY FROM WEST SIDE OF
AUXILIARY BUILDING (IE SINGLE LOOP)
FROM AUX HEADER SPLIT TO SYSTEM 228

338 FT OF 6" ØCS

$$Q_{228} = 107 \text{ GPM} @ 93 \text{ PSI}$$

SOUTH HEADER - SUPPLY FROM WEST SIDE OF
AUXILIARY BUILDING ONLY.

FROM AUX HEADER SPLIT TO SYSTEM 200

149 FT OF 6" ØCS

62 FT OF 4" ØCS

$$Q_{200} = 1054 \text{ GPM} @ 119.1 \text{ PSI}$$

From REFERENCES (3), SHEET 2, SYSTEM 200
IS MOST REMOTE HYDRAULICALLY:SYSTEM 200 $Q = 1054 \text{ GPM} @ 119.1 \text{ PSI}$ WITH
ALL HEADS FLOWING. ADD 55 GPM FOR DEDICATED
HEADS AT DOORWAY $\rightarrow Q_{\text{TOTAL}} = 1054 + 55 = 1109 \text{ GPM}$

$$\frac{Q_1}{Q_2} = \frac{\Delta P_1}{\Delta P_2} \quad \therefore \left(\frac{1109}{1054} \right)^2 \cdot P = 131.85'$$

VERIFY ONE SUPPLY LOOP IS APPROPRIATE.

$$Q = 1109 \text{ GPM} \quad Q^{1.85} = 361400$$

$$\Delta P_{12} = 786 (3.45 \times 10^{-4}) (361400) = 0.98$$

$$\Delta P_8 = 470 (2.46 \times 10^{-4}) (361400) = 4.18$$

$$\Delta P_6 = 149 (9.91 \times 10^{-4}) (361400) = 5.34$$

$$\Delta P_4 = 62 (7.3 \times 10^{-4}) (361400) = 16.36$$

$$26,860 \text{ PSI}$$

DIFFERENCES IN ELEVATION WITH FIRE 160 FT
AT ELEV 45'-0" VS CORRIDOR #200 AT ELEV
5'-0" REDUCE HEAD LOSS $40 \text{ FT} \times .433 \text{ FT} = 0.21732$

Project-

CENOP - Fire Protection

Est. No.

Eng'r RPH Date 2/81

FRONT PUMP CURVE RESISTANCE (7)
SHEET 2, DISCHARGE PRESSURE IS 145 psi
WITH 1109 GPM FLOWING.

145 psi AT PUMP, ELEV 45'-0
LESS 28.86 psi FRICTION LOSSES IN PIPING
ADD 17.32 psi HEAD GAIN WITH SYSTEM 200
AT ELEV 5'-0

∴ 133.46 psi IS AVAILABLE VS 131.85 psi
REQUIRED BY SYSTEM[#] 200

NOTE: NO CREDIT IS TAKEN FOR SYSTEM
GRID. FRICTION LOSSES WOULD BE
REDUCED OVER 50% IF MULTIPLE
FLOW PATHS ARE CALCULATED.

The Grinnell ProtectoSpray nozzles
utilized as dedicated sprinkler
heads at doorways are solid
cone pattern, 4/6 approved
waterspray nozzles type EA-1, 95°
discharge pattern, 175°F rated with
1/2" orifice. The vendor description
and discharge curve are attached.
For "Volume vs. Pressure" relationship
use K Factor = 5.56

∴ System[#] 200 appears to be the
most hydraulically demanding
system shown on the water
curtains listing submitted by
letter dated February 18, 1982 from
A.E. Lounsbury, Jr. to Robert A. Clark

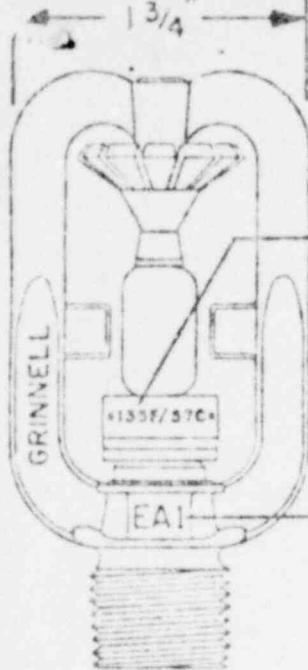
As shown by Reference (9), throughout the duration of the fire test of the dedicated sprinkler at doorway water curtain, inlet pressure was maintained at 100 PSI. The fire endurance test demonstrated water curtains can provide acceptable 3 hour fire resistance at doorways.

CONCLUSIONS

More than 100 PSI is available to supply the most remote dedicated sprinkler head at a doorway water curtain.

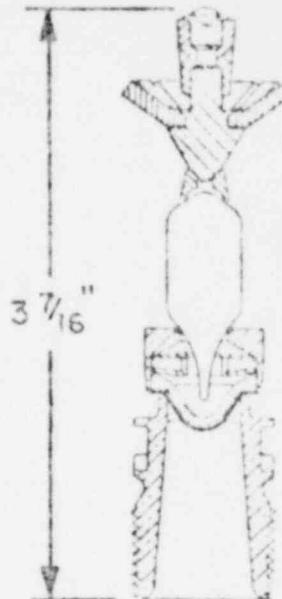
ATTACHMENTS

- 1) CCNPP Fire Pump Performance Curves
(Reference (7))
- 2) Grinnell Protectospray Nozzle Cut Sheets
(Reference (8))



TEMPERATURE RATING.

SIZE STAMPED ON REVERSE SIDE
OF $\frac{3}{8}$ " & $\frac{1}{4}$ " ORIFICE NOZZLES.



TEMPERATURE RATING & COLOR CODE:

135° - PLAIN	325° - RED
400° - GREEN	
250° - BLUE	500° - ORANGE

INCLUDED ANGLE OF DISCHARGE PATTERN:

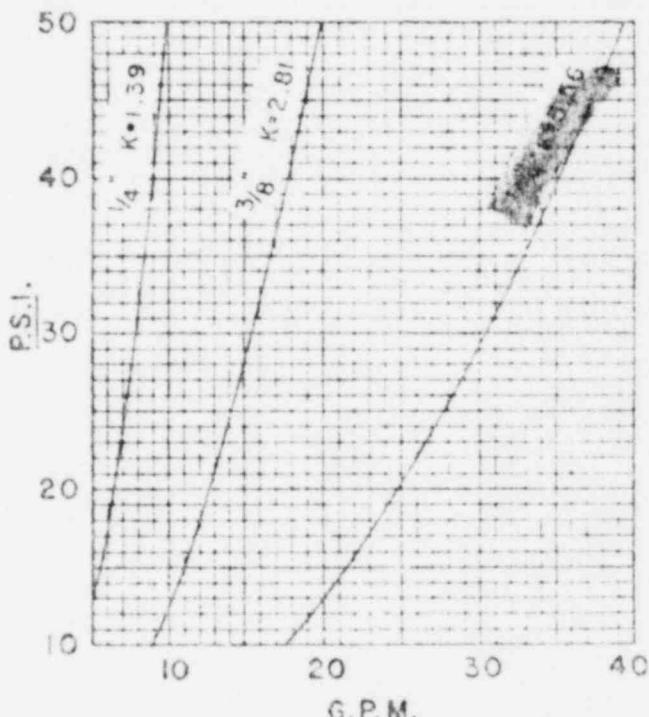
65°	80°	110°
125°	140°	160°

160°	180°
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ORIFICE SIZE: $\frac{3}{8}$ " OR $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

PIPE THREAD CONNECTION: $\frac{1}{2}$ " N.P.T.

MATERIAL & FINISH: BRASS - PLAIN,
LEAD COATED OR CHROME PLATED.
FURNISHED WITH PLAIN FINISH UNLESS
OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

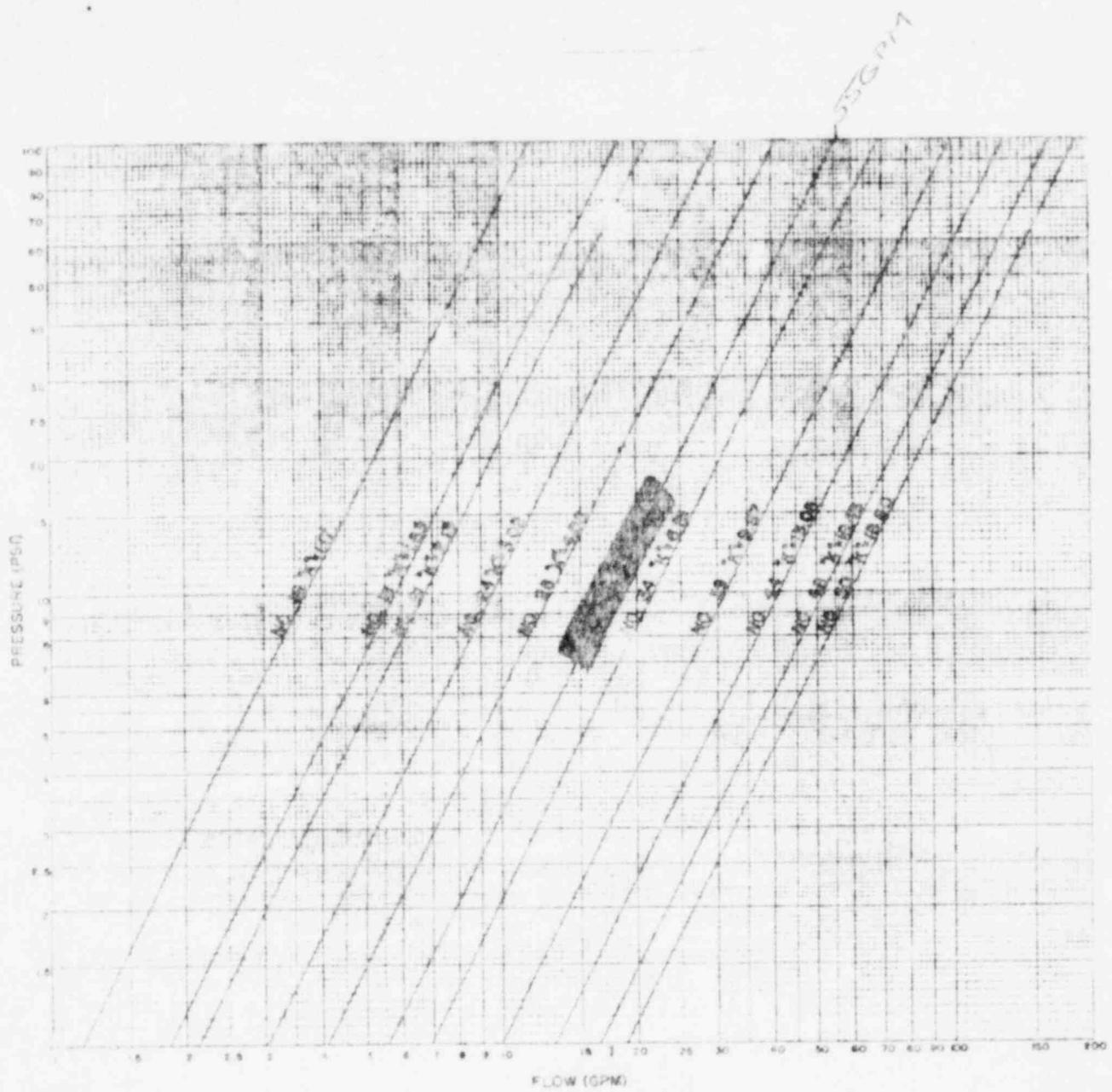


DISCHARGE CURVE

TO ORDER SPECIFY:

GRINNELL (ORIFICE SIZE) (TEMPERATURE RATING) (SPECIFY FINISH IF OTHER THAN PLAIN BRASS IS REQUIRED) PROTECTOSPRAY NOZZLE, TYPE EA-1 (ANGLE OF DISCHARGE PATTERN). ----- (QUANTITY)

GRINNELL
PROTECTOSPRAY NOZZLE
TYPE EA-1



NOTE:
 $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, & $\frac{1}{2}$ " EA-1 PROTECTOSPRAY NOZZLES
 HAVE THE SAME DISCHARGE AS SPRINKLERS

GRINNELL PROTECTOSPRAY NOZZLES DISCHARGE CURVES

675-0-dn-53-R-No.55
Crown Curtis New Water Pump
10502 1125 Bond

PUMP NO. NCP-051183 STAGES 1
TESTED JULY 27 1967 REFERENCE NY
PLOTTED JUN 6-30-67 DRIVER T MTR 220
TOTAL SUCTION 6 FT MAXIMUM ON TEST

SIZE FIGURE 5" - 624E
IMPELLER 0.014 IN.
IMP DIA 180"
R.P.M. 1150



Concurrent Current Report

CERTIFIED PUMP PERFORMANCE CURVE

B. B. Baker

ENGR.

DATE

