

QUESTIONS AND RESPONSES
FOR THE OCONEE NUCLEAR STATION
INDEPENDENT SPENT FUEL STORAGE INSTALLATION
ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

Question 1: Table 2.1-1 in the ER is based on 1970 census data. Table II-I in the Oconee FEIS is also based on the 1970 census. However, comparison of these two tables, showing population distribution in the 16 sectors around the Oconee site reveals marked discrepancies in the number of persons shown residing in each sector. Please clarify.

Response: The FEIS (Table II-I) and the ISFSI ER (Table 2.1-1) both utilized the 1970 census for developing the population distributions around Oconee Nuclear Station for the various sectors. The discrepancies between the two documents are attributable to the approximation methods used to allocate populations to the various sectors and mile radial increments. The population distribution estimates for the ISFSI ER Table 2.1-1 are consistently higher than those presented in FEIS Table II-I except for the radial increment 1-2 miles. In this case the difference is 61 persons. The ISFSI ER Table 2.1-1 would, therefore, represent a worst case situation in overestimating the population at risk.

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Question 2: Table 2.1-2 in the ER lists the projected number of residents within a 50-mile radius of the Oconee site for the year 2020. This table is based on the 1980 census and indicates there are no residences within one mile of the plant site in any sector. Inspection of the USGS 7-1/2 minute map of the area which surrounds the Oconee Plant site reveals the presence of some 17 structures within one mile of the plant site, at least some of which could be residences. Please resolve these apparent discrepancies and provide up-to-date information for Tables 2.1-1 and 2.1-2 of the ER. An aerial photograph of the site would be most beneficial.

Response: There are no residences within a one-mile radius of the plant, based on ground surveys and aerial photographs. The most recent topographic maps are photo revised and may not have been fully confirmed by ground surveys. Some of the structures and roads in the vicinity of the plant indicated on the topographic maps may represent those present on the original 1961 map. Aerial photographs taken in 1988 have been provided.

A revised Table 2.1-1 is included with this response. This revised table provides a population distribution based on the 1980 census, which is the latest available information.

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Table 2.1-1
1980 Population Distribution
0-10 Miles (Revision 1)

<u>Sector</u>	<u>0-10 Mile</u>	<u>1-2 Miles</u>	<u>2-3 Miles</u>	<u>3-4 Miles</u>	<u>4-5 Miles</u>	<u>5-10 Miles</u>	<u>Total</u>
N	0	0	0	17	0	108	125
NNE	0	0	28	45	36	215	318
NE	0	22	53	188	235	1,387	1,860
ENE	0	8	78	154	300	1,348	1,863
E	0	20	59	162	333	1,433	2,026
ESE	0	50	28	59	202	2,366	2,736
SE	0	73	8	34	213	6,636	6,984
SSE	0	20	0	0	106	11,811	11,945
S	0	33	0	0	459	2,600	3,092
SSW	0	3	0	0	6	9,631	9,640
SW	0	33	0	97	122	2,113	2,365
WSW	0	0	8	356	83	2,419	2,866
W	0	3	72	100	83	3,257	3,515
WNW	0	14	19	36	70	803	942
NW	0	0	181	14	28	1,044	1,267
NNW	0	3	31	3	14	1,080	1,131
Total		282	587	1,265	2,290	48,251	52,675

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Question 3: Population statistics provided in the ER should include the transient population associated with nearby universities. Please confirm that these are represented or correct the data to include this part of the transient population for both current and future projections.

Response: The only university within a ten-mile radius of Oconee Nuclear Station is Clemson University. It is located approximately 9 miles south-southeast of the plant. The student population is not included in the ER because the 1980 census does not include transient populations. In the event of an emergency, however, the evacuation of students and visitors at Clemson University is discussed in the study entitled, "Evacuation Time Estimate" conducted by PRC Voorhees, 1981. This report discusses the student population in the ten-mile Evacuation Zone for Oconee Nuclear Station and procedures for evacuation. A copy of the report is provided as Appendix A.

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Question 5: The absence of any scale, particularly for ER Figure 2.1-3, detracts from its use. If the ISFSI is located, as stated, 100 feet west of the intake structure, then the dimensions of the ISFSI are roughly 130 by 230-feet and it therefore occupies a little over one-half acre. Why then, will 3-4 acres be required for construction of the ISFSI? Will the 88 modules, in fact, fit into the roughly estimated 230-foot length of the ISFSI? Are the short and long routes (SAR Fig. 4.1-1) from the cask handling area to the ISFSI about 1,200 and 2,200 feet in length, respectively? Why then, does it take an hour (SAR Table 7.4-1) to traverse even the longer route, which is less than one-half mile?

Response: The eastern edge of the ISFSI site is located approximately 210 feet west of the intake structure. The east-to-west dimension of the ISFSI site is approximately 253 feet and it measures 510 feet north-to-south (reference ER Figure 2.5-1). The approximately 3-acre ISFSI site includes a 20 feet wide controlled access area for security purposes around its perimeter. Concrete HSMs are spaced approximately 8'8" on centers and have a front-to-back depth of 20 feet. The 88 module Oconee ISFSI will be constructed in two back-to-back rows with 44 HSMs in each row. Therefore, the total depth of the 88 HSM array will be 40 feet, and its total length about 400 feet. The ISFSI yard is sized to accommodate the docking maneuvers of the tractor pulling the transfer cask mounted on its trailer. The short and long transfer routes from the Oconee cask handling area to the ISFSI are about 2,500 feet and 4,800 feet in length, respectively (reference SAR Figure 4.1-1). The primary purpose of SAR Table 7.4-1 is to permit the calculation of total dose received by a canister transfer. NUTECH's Topical Report (Reference 3.1) states that the transfer operation may take as long as one day. Durations required to traverse the transfer routes are yet to be determined and will vary according to conditions prevalent at the time of transfer.

Revised versions of the following figures are included:

Figure 2.1-3
Figure 2.5-1
Figure 2.5-2
Figure 6.1-3
Figure 10.1-1

