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ZIEMANN,D.L. Operating Reactors Branch 2

SUBJECT: Submits info in response to NRC 790529 draft evaluation of SEP Topic III-2.R,onsite meteorological measurements program.Forwards "Upper Air Meteorological Study."
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LEON D. WHITE, JR.
VICE PRESIDENT

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April 11, 1980

Director of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
Attention: Mr. D. L. Ziemann, Chief
Operating Reactor Branch #2
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

Subject: SEP Topic III-2.B Onsite Meterological Measurements Program
Docket No. 50-244 Ginna Nuclear Power Plant

Dear Mr. Ziemann:

The following information is being provided in response to the May 29, 1979 NRC draft evaluation of SEP Topic III-2.B (Ginna Onsite Meteorological Measurements Program).

Based upon our review of several site-specific factors, and regional meteorological data, we conclude that appropriate estimates of atmospheric dispersion are obtainable without relocating the existing Ginna tower, or establishing a second tower farther inland. Our rationale is provided below:

1. Elevated release conditions

A plant effluent plume would behave as an elevated release only under conditions where wind speeds were very low and the plume from vents near the containment fascade escaped the building wakes. Low winds (below three m.p.h.) occur less than 5% of the time from directions that would carry the plume over land.

Upper level measurements from the present tower would properly estimate wind speed direction and turbulence since the level is near any point of release and above the turbulent internal boundary layer (TIBL) that would exist. We would propose to use an appropriate dispersion model incorporating TIBL effects to predict ground level concentrations downwind based on knowledge of lake and air temperature, time of day, and wind speed. No other data from another inland tower would significantly enhance the accuracy of such calculations.