

TECHNICAL REPORT 83-3

SEISMIC ACTIVITY NEAR THE V.C. SUMMER NUCLEAR STATION

**For the Period
July - September 1983**

by
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Contract No. N301315

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INTRODUCTION

This report presents a summary of seismic activity near the V. C. Summer Nuclear Power Station in South Carolina for a three-month period from July 1 through September 30, 1983. During this period a total of 26 locatable events were recorded of which only one was of magnitude greater than 1.0 (September 14, $M_L = 1.09$). The remaining events were of magnitudes less than 1.0.

SEISMIC NETWORK

The report is based on the data recorded by a four-station network operated by S.C.E. and G. In addition, data from a permanent station (JSC) of the South Carolina seismographic network are also used. Location of all these stations is shown in Figure 1, and their coordinates are listed in Appendix I.

DATA ANALYSIS

Location of the events is determined using HYP071 program (Lee and Lahr, 1972) and the velocity model given in Appendix II. The event magnitude (M_L) is determined from signal duration at station JSC, using the following relation:

$$M_L = -1.83 + 2.04 \log D$$

where D is the signal duration (seconds).

An estimate of daily energy release is determined using a simplified magnitude (M_L) energy (E) relation by Gutenberg and Richter, 1956.

$$\log_{10} E = 11.8 + 1.5 M_L$$

RESULTS

The 26 events located during this reporting period are listed in Appendix III. The largest event was of magnitude 1.09 on September 14, 1983.

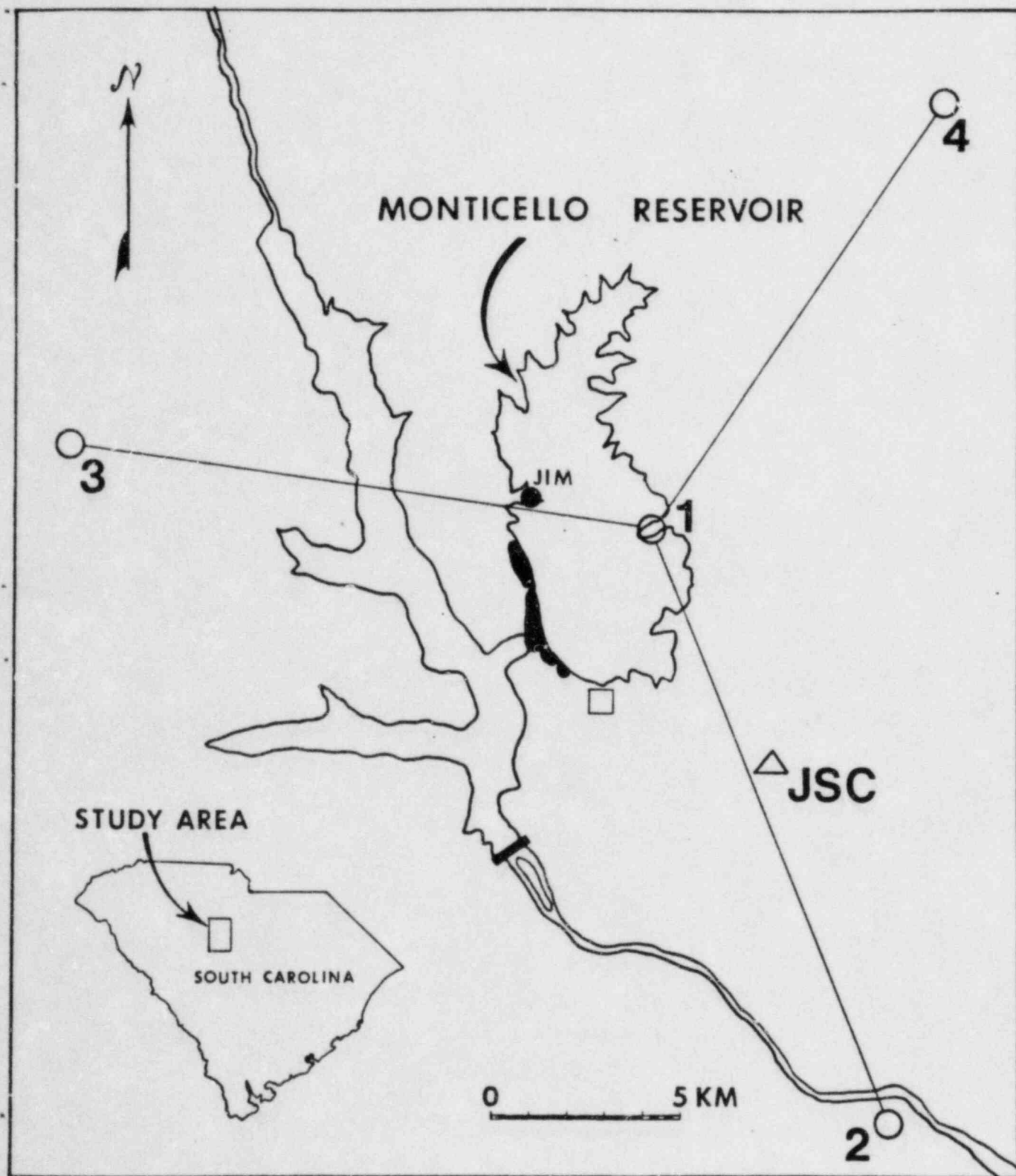


Figure 1

The remaining events were small ($M_L < 1.0$). Depth estimates for the seismic activity indicate that approximately 73% occurred within 2.0 km of the surface, 19% between 2.0 and 3.0 km depth, and 8% at depths greater than 3.0 km. Depth comparisons of A and B quality events for the previous five years and for the first nine months of 1983 are given in 0.5 km increments in Figure 2. The trend continues whereby more events fall into the 1.5 to 2.0 km increment than any other grouping and a significant percentage occurs at depths greater than 3.0 km.

A cumulative plot of epicenters of events located around Monticello Reservoir during this period is shown in Figure 3, and a monthly breakdown of epicentral locations in Figures 4-6.

RESERVOIR WATER LEVEL AND ITS COMPARISON WITH SEISMICITY

Monticello Reservoir is a pumped storage facility. Any decrease in reservoir level associated with power generation is recovered when water is pumped back into the reservoir. There can be variations up to about five feet per day between the maximum and minimum water level. We have been monitoring this water level to see if there is any correlation between the daily or seasonal changes in the reservoir level and the local seismicity. Figure 7 shows the comparison of water level to seismicity. The top two graphs show the water level and the change of water level per day. The number of events per day and log of energy released per day are shown on the lower two graphs. The histograms showing events per day and log of energy release include the unlocated events around the reservoir.

PERCENT

DEPTH (km)

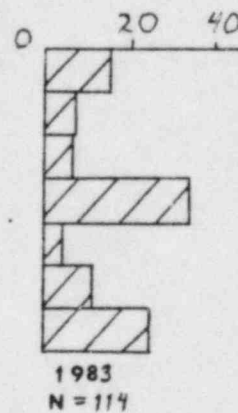
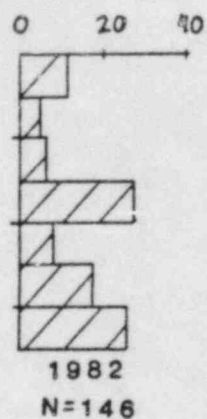
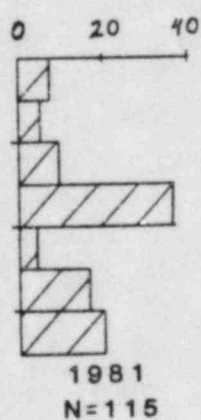
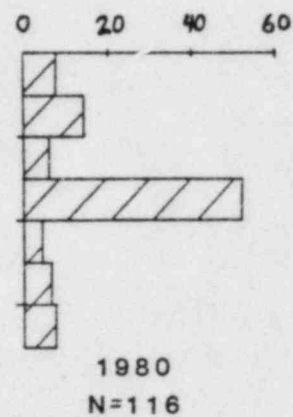
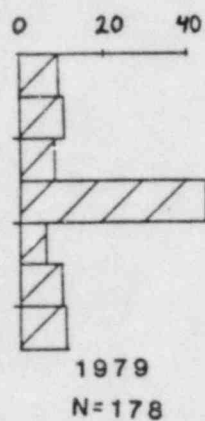
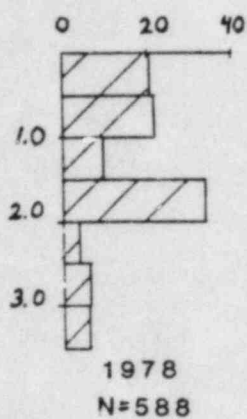


Figure 2

MONTICELLO EARTHQUAKES JULY - SEPTEMBER 1983

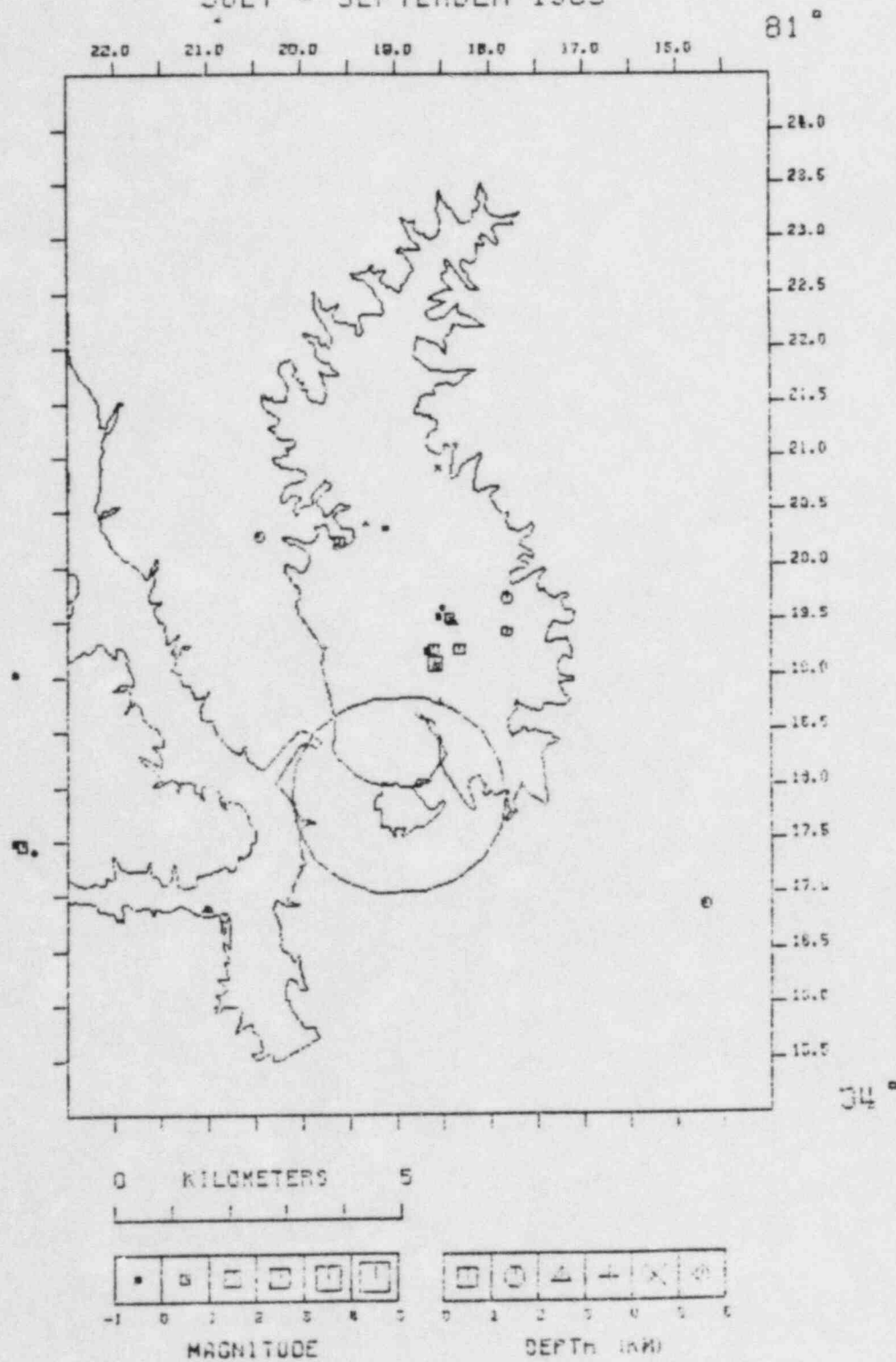


Figure 3

MONTICELLO EARTHQUAKES JULY, 1983

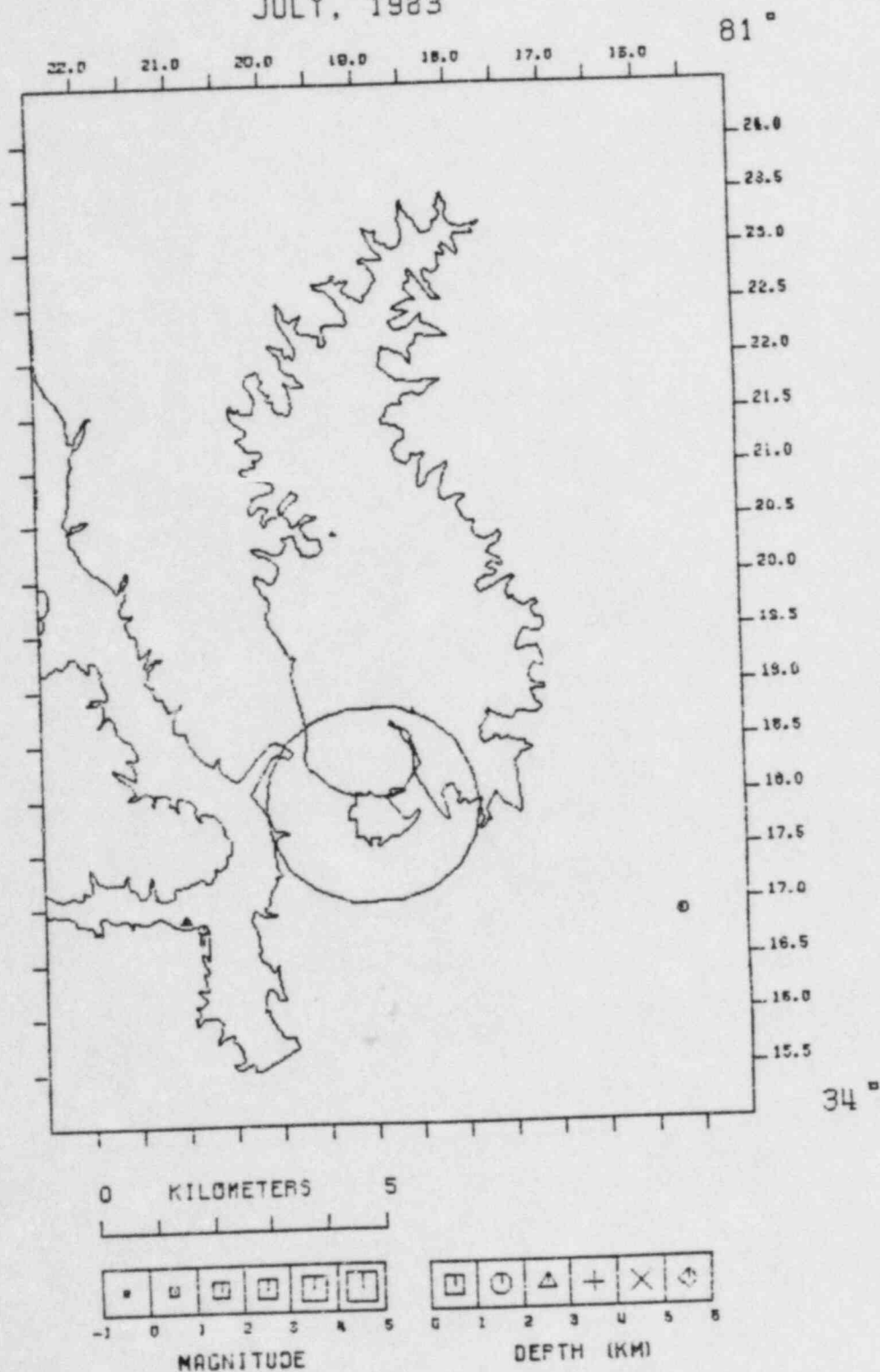


Figure 4

MONTICELLO EARTHQUAKES AUGUST, 1983

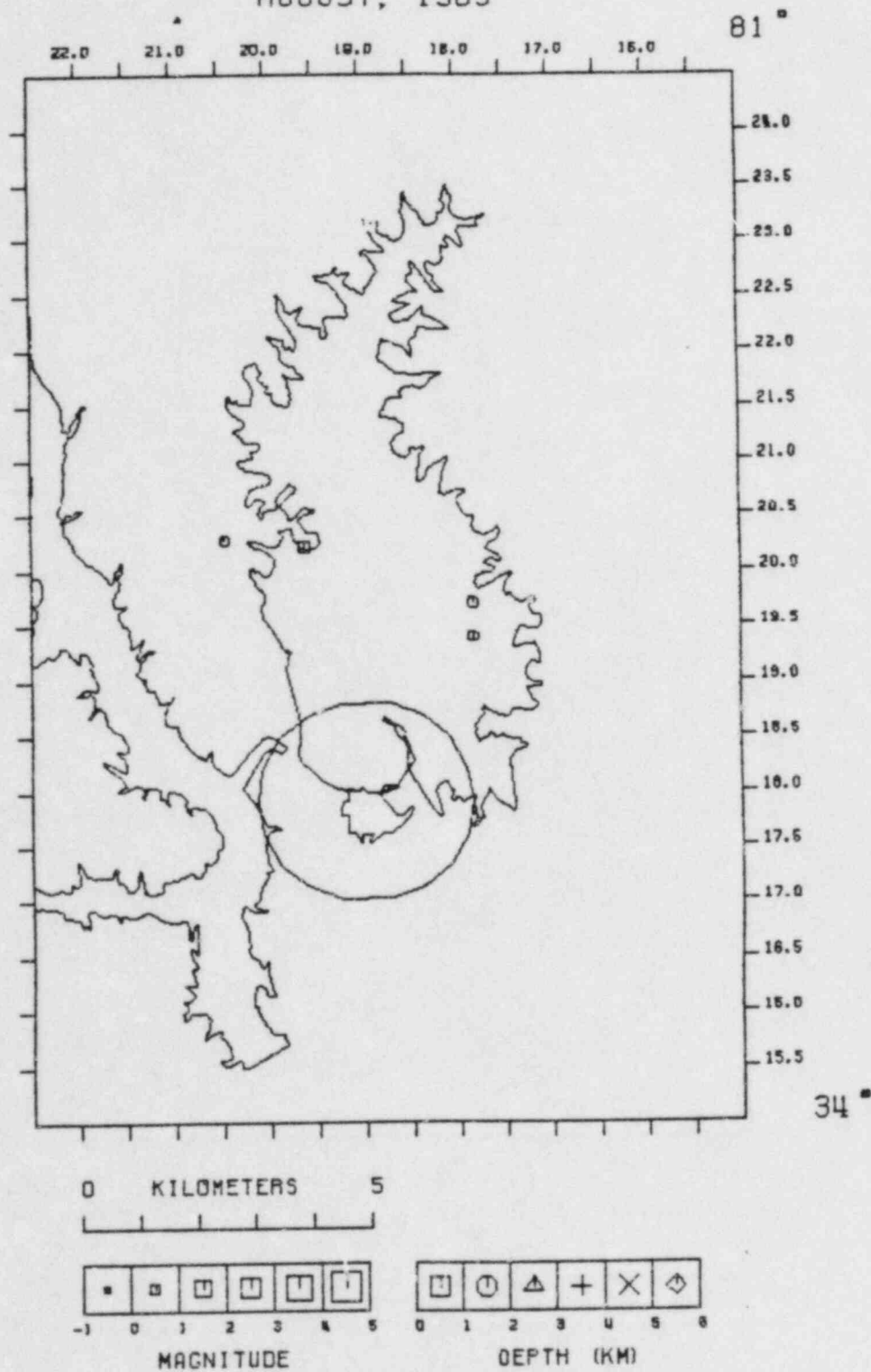


Figure 5

MONTICELLO EARTHQUAKES SEPTEMBER, 1983

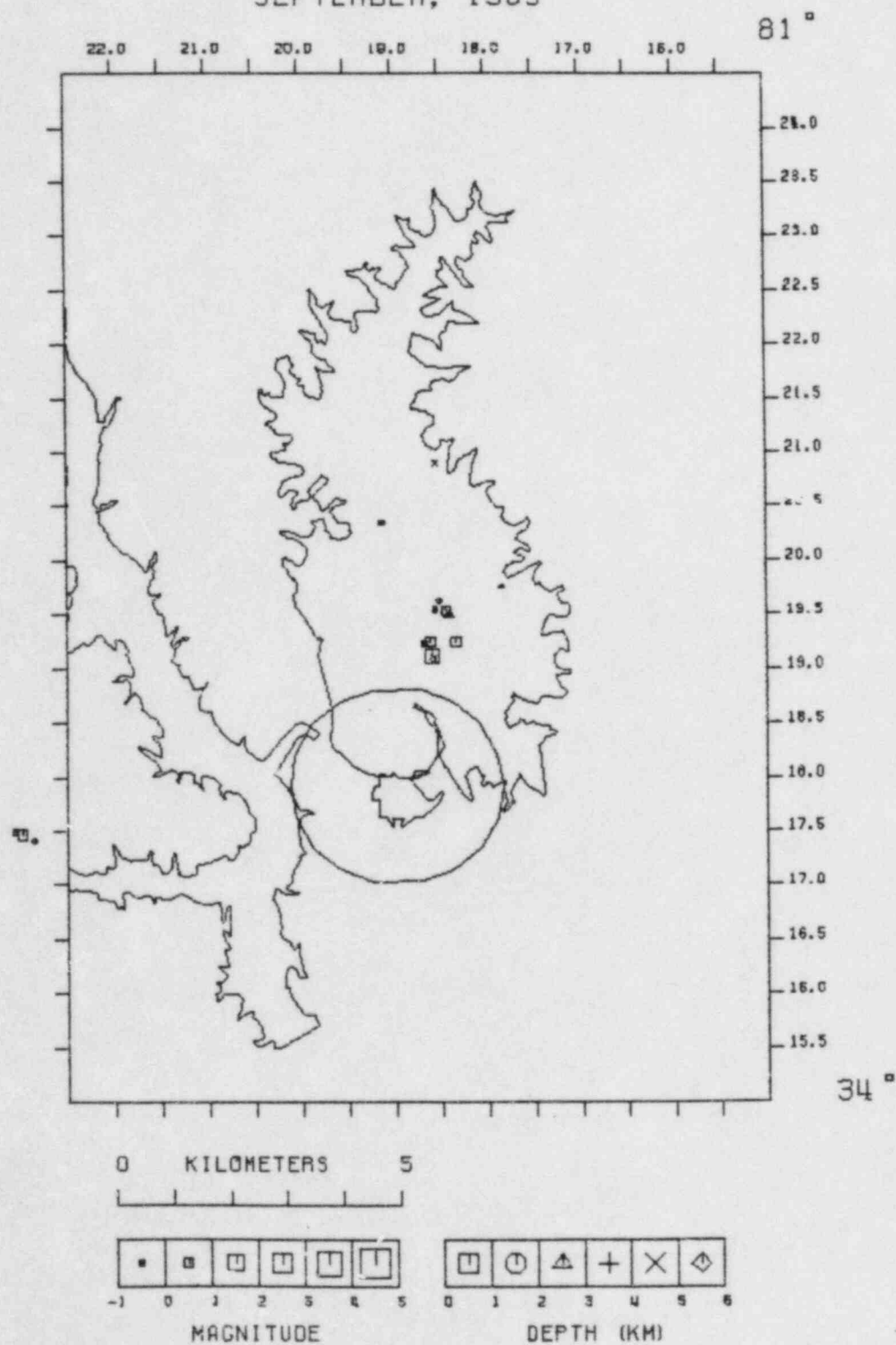


Figure 6

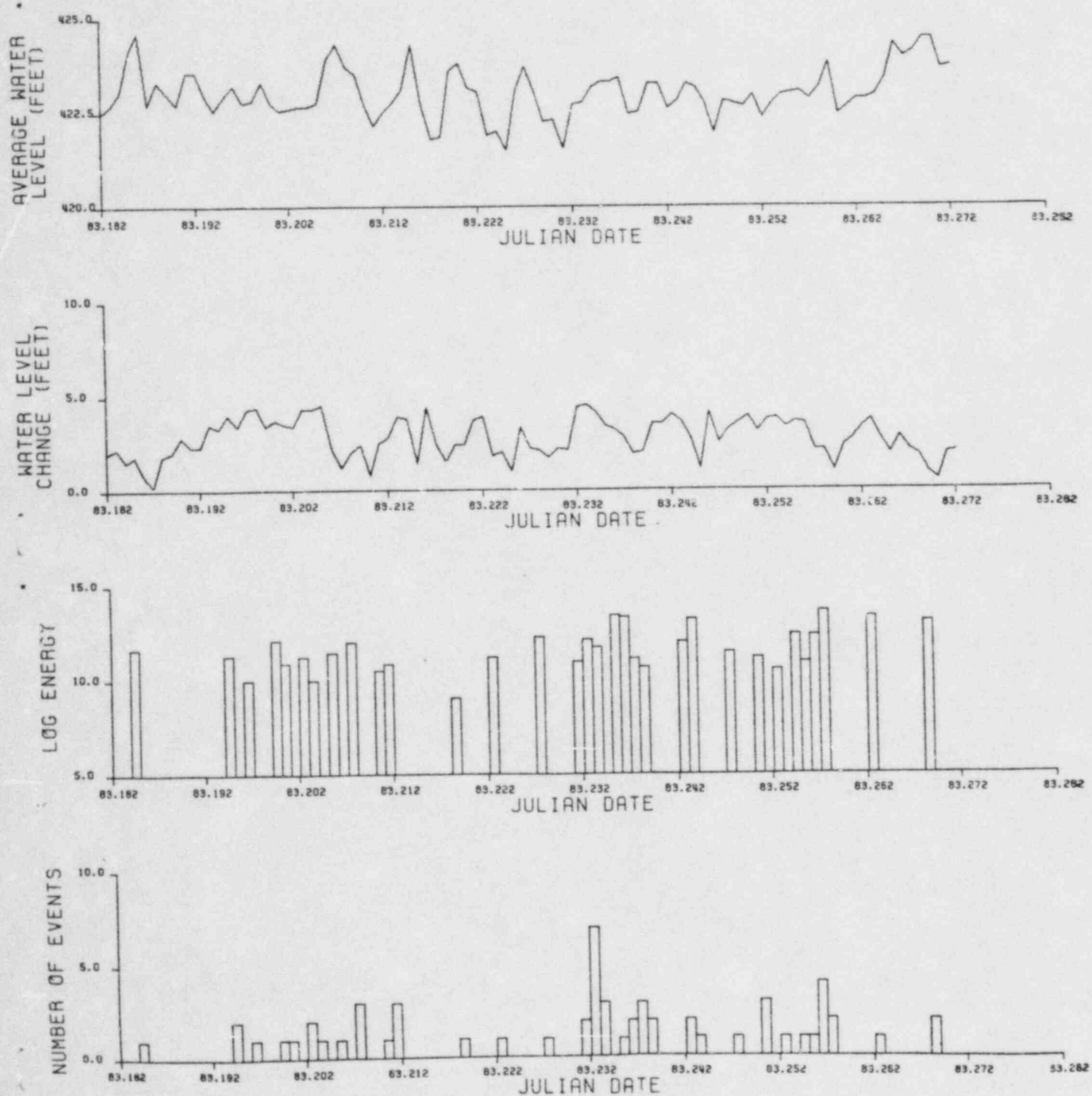


Figure 7

CONCLUSIONS

Seismic activity in the Monticello Reservoir area generally occurs in a long-term trend of discrete swarms separated by relatively quiet periods. Figure 8 is a histogram of the number of events per month from December, 1977, through September, 1983. The swarm occurring in early 1983 is not as discrete nor as high a peak as in previous years, suggesting a tapering off of activity. The low level of seismicity during the July through September, 1983, reporting period reinforces the observation of decreasing activity. The 1.5 to 2.0 km increment continues to be the predominating depth range and a small percentage continues to occur at depths greater than 3.0 km.

REFERENCES

- Gutenberg, B. and Richter, C. F. (1956). Magnitude and energy of earthquakes, Ann. Geof. 9, p. 1-15.
- Lee, W. H. K. and Lahr, J. C. (1972). A computer program for determining hypocenter, magnitude and first motion pattern of local earthquakes, Revisions of HYP071, U.S.G.S. Open-File Report, 100 pp.

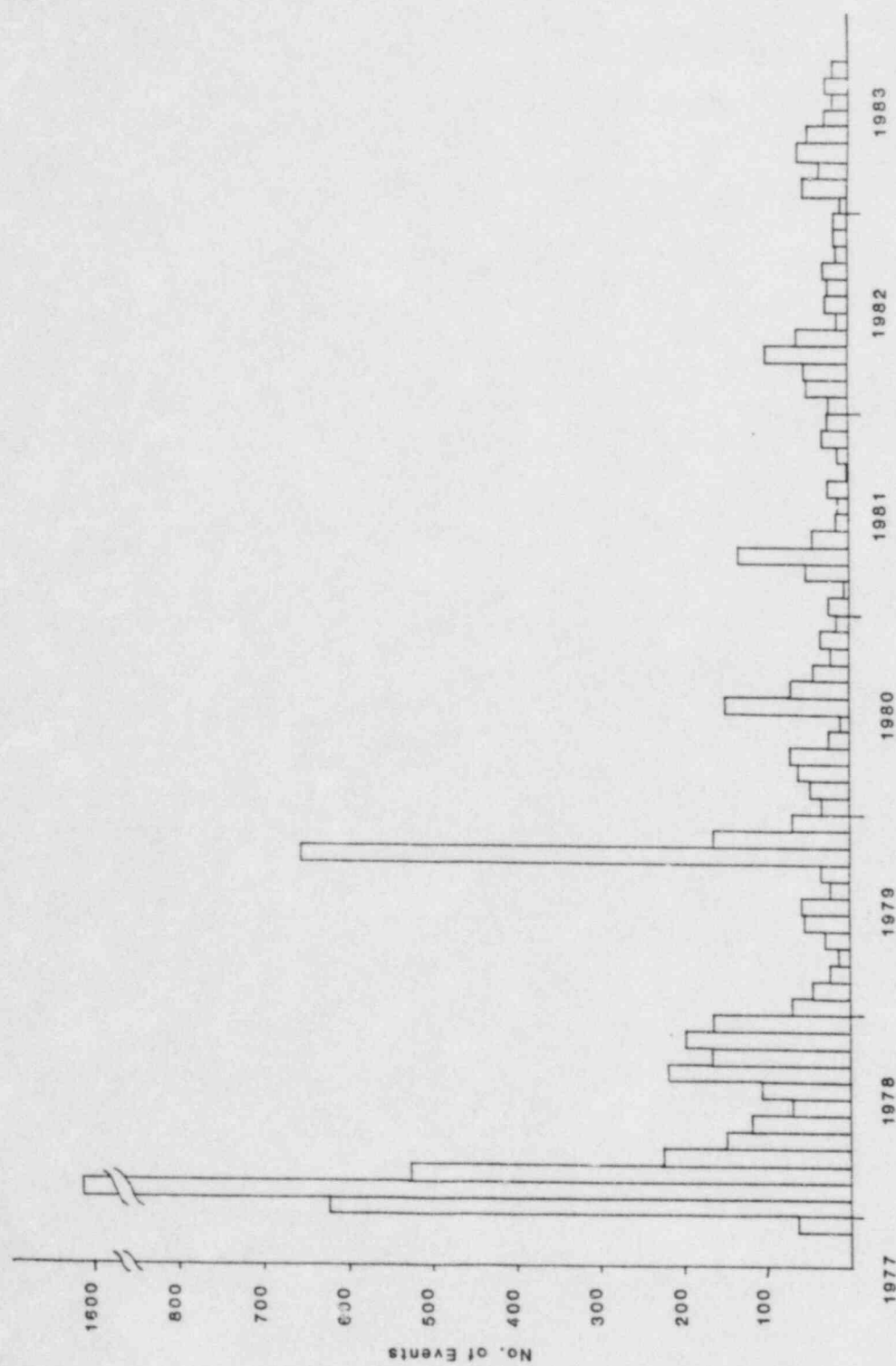


Figure 8

A P P E N D I C E S

APPENDIX I

STATION LOCATION

<u>NO.</u>	<u>STN.</u>	<u>LAT. N.</u>	<u>LONG. W.</u>
1	001	34°19.91'	81°17.74'
2	002	34°11.58'	81°13.81'
3	003	34°21.09'	81°27.41'
4	004	34°25.72'	81°12.99'
5	JSC	34°16.80'	81°15.60'
6	008	34°24.53'	81°24.55'

APPENDIX II

MONTICELLO RESERVOIR

VELOCITY MODEL

Velocity km/sec	Depth km
1.00	0.00
5.40	0.03
5.90	0.18
6.10	0.46
6.30	0.82
8.10	30.00

APPENDIX III

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