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Project Title/Work Order Evaluation of Structural Issues Related to Isolation of the 105 KE and 105 KW Discharge/Pickup Chute		EDT No. XXXXXX 140087 ECN No. N/A

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Page 1 of 3

1. EDT 140087

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1		QA A. K. Sharma			H5-60				
1		Safety J. C. Hamrick			H3-80				
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RELEASE AUTHORIZATION

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Document Title: EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL ISSUES RELATED TO ISOLATION OF THE 100 KE AND 100 KW DISCHARGE ~~PICKUP~~ CHUTES

Release Date: 3/6/95

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7. Abstract The issue of excessive post-seismic leakage in the discharge chute of the K East and K West fuel storage basins was resolved by designing isolation barriers to maintain basin water levels if the discharge chute should drain. This report addresses the structural issues associated with isolation of the discharge chute. The report demonstrates the structural adequacy of the components associated with chute isolation for normal and seismic loading. Associated issues, such as hardware drop accidents and seismic slosh heights are also addressed.		
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EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL ISSUES

RELATED TO ISOLATION OF THE 105 KE/105 KW DISCHARGE/PICKUP CHUTES

Issued by

ICF KAISER HANFORD COMPANY

FEBRUARY 1995

for the

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
RICHLAND OPERATIONS OFFICE
RICHLAND, WASHINGTON

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INDEPENDENT REVIEW CHECKLIST

Document Reviewed WHC-SD-SNF-DA-005, Evaluation of Structural Issues Related to Isolation of the 105-KE and 105-KW Discharge Chutes

Author B. V. Winkel and L. L. Hyde

<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>	
(✓)	()	()	Problem completely defined.
(✓)	()	()	Necessary assumptions explicitly stated and supported.
(✓)	()	()	Are computer analysis applications documented in the report per EP 2.1? (code, version, hardware, input, output files)
(✓)	()	()	Is the software verification documentation either referenced or included in the report?
(✓)	()	()	Computer code error reports reviewed for impact if any.
(✓)	()	()	Data used in calculations explicitly stated in document.
(✓)	()	()	Data checked for consistency with original source information as applicable.
(✓)	()	()	Mathematical derivations checked, including dimensional consistency of results.
(✓)	()	()	Models appropriate and used within range of validity or use outside range of established validity justified.
(✓)	()	()	Hand calculations checked for errors.
(✓)	()	()	Computer code run streams correct and consistent with analysis documentation.
(✓)	()	()	Computer code output consistent with input and with results reported in analysis documentation.
(✓)	()	()	Acceptability limits on analytical results applicable and supported. Limits checked against sources.
(✓)	()	()	Safety margins consistent with good engineering practices.
(✓)	()	()	Conclusions consistent with analytical results and applicable limits.
(✓)	()	()	Results and conclusions address all points required in the problem statement.

Reviewer

Date

Note: Any calculations, notes, or summaries generated as part of this review should be signed, dated, and attached to this checklist. Material should be labeled and recorded so that it is intelligible to a technically qualified third party.

SOFTWARE APPLICATION REPORT

SOFTWARE APPLICATION

ANSYS 5.0A
WHC-SD-SQA-CSWD-30014, Rev. 0 (Design verification report)

HARDWARE CONFIGURATION

MODEL: SGI3, Building ETC2

EDT/DOCUMENT NO.

EDT 140087
WHC-SD-SNF-DA-005

DISCUSSION:

Element types used: SHELL63, MASS21, LINK8, BEAM4

Note: The ANSYS analysis performed on the K Basin center island is not critical, since the structural adequacy was established from the hand/Mathcad calculations. The ANSYS calculations provided confirmation and backup for the hand calculations.

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METRIC CONVERSION CHART		
1 inch	=	2.54 centimeters
1 foot	=	30.48 centimeters
1 lb-force	=	4.45 Newtons
1 ft-lb-force	=	1.36 Joules
1 lb/in ²	=	6894.8 Pascals
$1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F} = (9/5)\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} + 32$		

EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL ISSUES RELATED TO ISOLATION OF THE 105 KE/105 KW DISCHARGE/PICKUP CHUTES

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 STRUCTURAL COMPONENT DESCRIPTIONS

The 105 KE and 105 KW discharge/pickup chutes lie between the north wall of the reactor building and fuel storage basins. When the K reactors were operating, fuel was discharged from the reactors into the discharge/pickup chute. As shown in Figures 1-1 through 1-3, a thick wall, commonly referred to as the center island, separates the discharge/pickup chutes from the fuel storage basins. At the ends of the center island, relatively narrow gateways exist, which allowed for underwater transfers of fuel and equipment from the discharge/pickup chute to the basin.

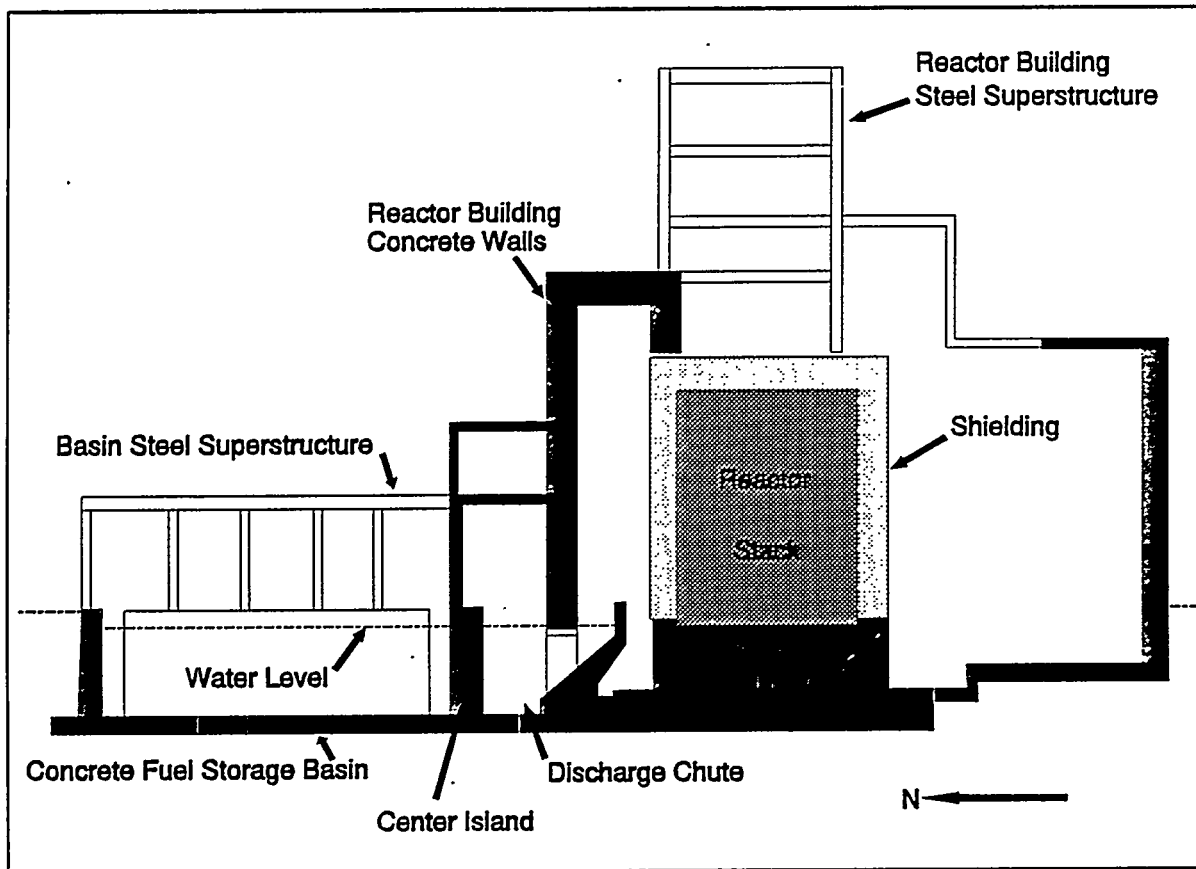


Figure 1-1. North/South Cross Section of the Reactor Building and Basin.

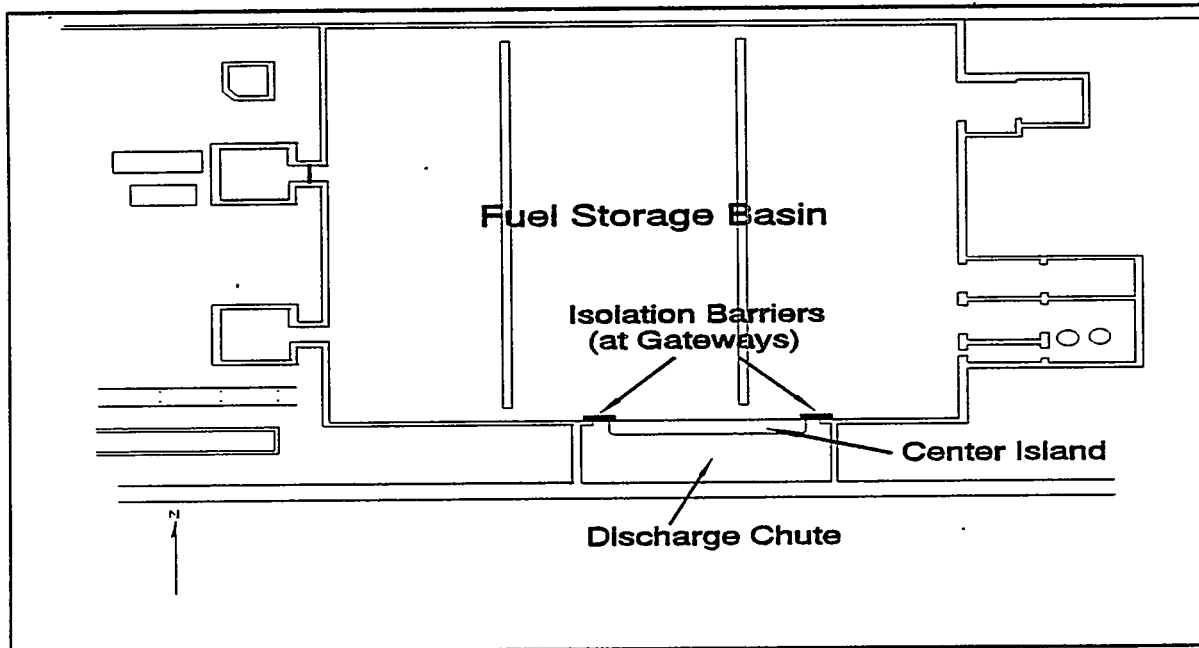


Figure 1-2. Overview Sketch of the Basin Showing the Location of Isolation Barriers.

The interface between the reactor building and the discharge/pickup chute involves non-reinforced construction joints, which were initially sealed with cast-in-place rubber water stops. Because of the seismic vulnerability of these construction joints, the decision has been made to place "isolation barriers" over the narrow gateways, as shown in Figures 1-2 and 1-3. If a significant leak through the construction joint is induced by a seismic event, the isolation barriers would limit the water loss to the discharge/pickup chute region.

In the event of a discharge/pickup chute drainage, the center island and isolation barriers must be capable of carrying the static pressure head from the basin water. If the discharge/pickup chute drainage was induced by a seismic event, seismic aftershocks could occur after the discharge/pickup chute has drained. The aftershock loading would add to the static pressure loading.

Note in Figure 1-3 that a seismic support exists in 105 KE which connects the center island to one of the basin divider walls. Removable seismic supports were also installed in 105 KW, connecting the center island to the north wall of the reactor building. This 105 KW seismic support design concept has been criticized because of the potential for center island damage from reactor building deformations transferred to the center island through the seismic supports.

The purpose of this report is to address the structural concerns associated with the isolation of the discharge/pickup chute. Structural adequacy of the center island, center island seismic supports, isolation barriers, and isolation barrier support walls is addressed. Structural concerns related to chute isolation are also addressed, including hardware handling/drop safety issues, basin hardware relocation concerns, and the issue

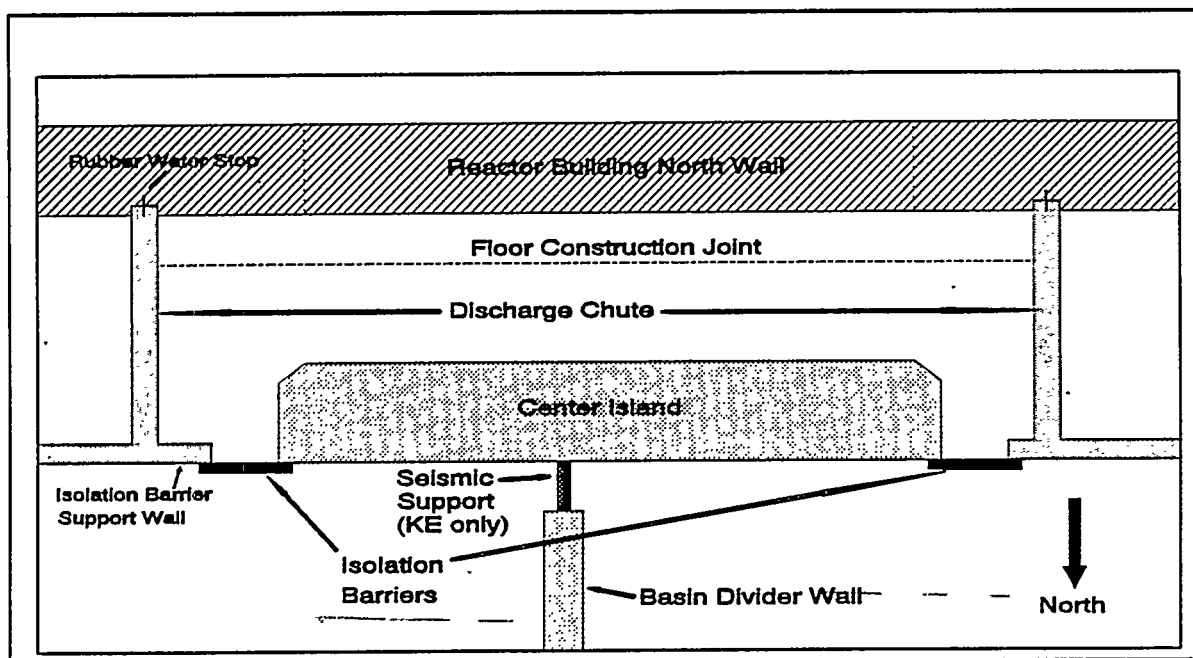


Figure 1-3. Plan View of Discharge Chute Region.

of raising the basin water height for exposure reduction.

A list of the structural components evaluated, and the associated drawings are provided in Table 1-1. A drawing error was discovered which is worthy of note. Drawings H-1-21054, H-1-21057 and H-1-21071 show an eight

Table 1-1. List of Structural Components and Drawings.

Component	Drawing Number	Drawing Title	Rev. No.
Center Island and Adjacent Concrete Structures	H-1-21054	Structural Concrete, Foundation Plan, Storage and Transfer Area	6
	H-1-21057	Structural Concrete, Floor Plan & Sections at Elev. 0'-0", Storage & Transfer Area	4
	H-1-21071	Structural Concrete, Sections & Details Below Elev. 0'-0", Storage & Transfer Area	7
105 KE Seismic Support	H-1-34900	Structural Brace	1
105 KW Seismic Supports.	H-1-34853	Structural Storage Area Conc Wall Hinged Brace	1
Isolation Barriers	H-1-80104	Basin Discharge/Pickup Chute Isolation Barriers	1

inch corner recess in the various basin gateways. As discovered by visual inspections, these corner recesses do not exist. Although limited, this type of problem has been encountered elsewhere within the basins and inspections of plant configuration were routinely performed to support the analyses.

1.2 DISCHARGE/PICKUP CHUTE ISOLATION STRUCTURAL ISSUES

Section 1.1 introduced the structural issues associated with isolation of the discharge/pickup chute, which are expanded upon in this section. The primary issue associated with chute isolation is the transfer of the water retention boundary to the center island. Under normal operations, the resultant lateral load on the center island is zero because there is water on all sides. If a sudden chute drainage resulted from a seismic event, the north boundary of the discharge/pickup chute (center island, isolation barriers, and adjacent stub walls) must carry the basin water pressure head. If a post-drain seismic event occurs, e.g. from an aftershock, then this boundary must support the static and dynamic water pressures as well as the seismic inertia loading.

— The center island wall is very thick, with a 69-in. base dimension. However, the amount of reinforcing steel is minimal; specifically, 3/4-in. rebar spaced at 18 in. To provide additional center island structural support, an 18-in. deep beam was added to 105 KE in 1983, which anchors the center island to the adjacent basin divider wall, as shown in Figure 1-3. Because no formal structural documentation was found for this seismic support hardware, it is addressed in this report.

In 1981, "hinged braces" were designed for the 105 KW center island under Project H-508. The hinged design was selected to allow operations to pivot the braces to the side when the braces interfered with hardware movement within the discharge/pickup chute. These braces are anchored to the north wall of the reactor building. Because the reactor building is relatively tall, building rocking will occur during a seismic event, which may impose unacceptable deformations on the center island. Because the center island has such a broad base, there is little concern for center island tipping. However, reactor-building-induced deformations could open up the construction joint at the base of the center island, which could result in unacceptable leakage. Because of this concern, an evaluation of the 105 KW center island was performed both with and without the structural braces in place.

The 105 KE fuel storage basin has a significant contaminated "bathtub ring" which results in high exposures to personnel working above the basin. Due, in part, to the chute isolation activities, one of the options being considered for reducing radiation exposures is to raise the water level about 18 in. To prevent a center island overload, due to excessive water heights on the basin side, weirs in isolation barrier doors have been introduced to prevent basin side water heights from exceeding 16 ft 3 in., when the chute is drained. However, the increased water height on both sides of the center island increases the dynamic water pressures during a seismic event. This increase in the dynamic water pressures is addressed in Section 5.1.1.

Considerable hardware handling was anticipated during installation of the isolation barriers. If hardware is dropped from a significant height, there is a concern that the dropped hardware could punch through the basin floor and drain the basin. This hardware drop issue was addressed in a

generic way, to cover both current and future hardware handling concerns. The issue evaluation is documented in Appendix C and summarized in Section 9.0.

Another safety issue associated with discharge/pickup chute isolation is the potential for seismic-induced sliding of hardware which could impact the isolation doors and reduce their post-seismic effectiveness. Therefore, an evaluation of this hardware sliding concern was performed and is documented in Section 7.0.

Safety concerns associated with seismic-induced sloshing were also raised during the chute isolation activities. Although slosh height predictions had been previously performed, they had not been documented. Thus, slosh height calculations are provided in Appendix C and discussed in Section 8.0.

The final structural issue addressed is the structural design adequacy of the isolation barrier hardware. Although there was an existing isolation barrier design dating back to 1979 (Drawing No. H-1-42659), significant modifications to the design were made. The calculations supporting the current design configuration (Drawing No. H-1-80104) are provided in Appendix A.

1.3 STRUCTURAL ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

The basic design criteria document for Hanford site structures is SDC-4.1 (DOE 1993). The specific guidelines, codes, and standards to be applied to Hanford structures are specified in Section 2.2 of SDC-4.1. For reinforced concrete structures both ACI-318 (ACI 1989) and ACI-349 (ACI 1990) are listed. For steel structures, both the AISC Manual (AISC 1989) and the ANSI/AISC N690 code (ANSI/AISC 1984) are listed. For seismic and other natural phenomena hazard loading, SDC-4.1 specifies UCRL-15910 (Kennedy et al. 1990). Supplemental guideline documents such as ASCE 1980a and BNL 1993 were also utilized.

A listing of the various components/issues evaluated and the corresponding criteria documents is provided in Table 1-2. These issues are addressed, in the order shown, in the Sections 4.0 through 9.0.

Table 1-2. Criteria Documents Utilized in Chute Isolation Issue Resolutions.

Issue	Criteria Document	Reference
Isolation Barrier Design Adequacy	Steel Construction Manual	AISC 1989
Center Island Structural Adequacy	Code Requirements for Nuclear Safety Related Concrete Structures, ACI 349	ACI 1990
Center Island Support Brace Structural Adequacy	Nuclear Facilities, Steel Safety Related Structures for Design Fabrication and Erection, N690-1984	AISC 1984
Isolation Barrier, Concrete Support Wall Structural Adequacy	Code Requirements for Nuclear Safety Related Concrete Structures, ACI 349	ACI 1990
Seismic-Induced Sliding of Discharge/Pickup Chute Hardware	Sliding Response of Rigid Bodies to Earthquake Motions	Aslam et al. 1975
Seismic-Induced Sloshing	Seismic Design and Evaluation Guidelines for The Department of Energy High-Level Waste Storage Tanks and Appurtenances, Section 4.7	BNL 1993
Basin Floor Damage Due to Hardware Handling Accident	Structural Analysis and Design of Nuclear Plant Facilities, ASCE Manuals and Reports on Engineering Practice- No. 58	ASCE 1980b

2.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The details of the structural issue resolutions addressed in this report are provided in the appendices. Individual summaries of the evaluations are contained in Sections 4.0 through 9.0. The individual summaries were condensed into a single summary which is provided in this section.

A tabular summary of the results is provided in Table 2-1. Table 2-1 was developed by selecting the critical item for each individual component or issue. Note that positive safety margins are reported for all components. A discussion of Table 2-1 items needing additional explanation follows below.

Note the second item in Table 2-1 is associated with a seismic event occurring with water on both sides of the center island: The bounding water depth for this event is 17.5 ft, as discussed in Section 3.1. The safety margin shown is for both K East and K West with no credit being taken for the seismic supports. Thus, even with the K West Basin seismic supports removed, the center island is structurally adequate if the water height is increased to the 17.5 ft level.

Explanations are in order for the safety margins shown for the empty discharge/pickup chute cases. The safety margins for the 105 KE and 105 KW basins are different because the 105 KE center island has a permanent seismic support on the north side of the center island, which doesn't exist for 105 KW. The 105 KW center island has removable seismic supports which anchor to the reactor building. Anchorage to the reactor building results in a potentially inadequate "rattle space" between the reactor building and center island. As discussed in Section 5.2.2, various center island seismic support options have been considered for 105 KW. The simplest and recommended option is to remove the 105 KW seismic supports because of the potential for seismic-induced-deformation damage to the center island. However, as demonstrated in Section 5.2.2, there is an adequate margin against collapse without the seismic supports.

Although all safety margins are shown as positive, there is one potential loading which is not included in the current evaluation. As discussed in Section 3.3 of this report, it may be possible for the fuel racks to move against the center islands and add to the seismic loading. Although the fuel weight is relatively high, the low profile of the fuel racks results in a relatively low moment addition. Further, there are a number of factors mitigating the load transmission to the center island, such as friction. However, since the center island seismic safety margin is small, a negative safety margin is possible. This fuel rack loading issue was not resolved at the time this report was written.

It is recommended that the fuel rack loading issue be reviewed when the fuel rack analysis is completed. If the review indicates that the additional loading results in negative safety margins with no center island seismic support, then a designed solution may be necessary. As examples, seismic supports in both basins or rack modifications which reduce the effective rack moment arm from 17" above the basin floor to the basin floor may be necessary in order to resolve the issue.

Table 2-1. Discharge/Pickup Chute Isolation Issues, Evaluation Results Summary.

Component/Issue	Critical Category	Critical Value	Allowable	Margin of Safety ¹
105 KE/105 KW Isolation Barriers	Support Bracket, Tie Rod Normal Condition Loading	0.68	1.00	+0.46
105 KE/105 KW Center Islands, Full Discharge/Pickup Chute, 17.5 ft Water Depth, No Seismic Support	Seismic Bending Moment at Base	71,000 ft-lbf/ft	81,000 ft-lbf/ft	+0.14
105 KE Center Island, Empty Discharge/Pickup Chute, W/ Seismic Support	Seismic Bending Moment at Base	87,260 ft-lbf/ft	96,930 ft-lbf/ft	+0.10
105 KW Center Island, Empty Discharge/Pickup Chute, No Seismic Support	Seismic Bending Moment at Base	99,800 ft-lbf/ft	100,600 ft-lbf/ft	+0.01 ¹
Isolation Barrier Support Wall	Empty Chute Normal Conditions Bending Moment	13,690 ft-lbf/ft	16,100 ft-lbf/ft	+0.18
Isolation Barrier Support Brackets	Seismic-Induced Hardware Sliding Damage	2 ft	4 ft	+1.00
105 KE/105 KW Basins	Seismic-Induced Sloshing Above Freeboard	19 in.	39 in.	+1.05
105 KE/105 KW Basins	Allow. Hardware Handling Height (Drop Accident)	$2/3(h_p)$	h_p : Height to Avoid Floor Penetration	+0.50

Margin of Safety = Allowable Value ÷ Predicted Value - 1.0. A positive margin indicates that the structural allowable has been met. A negative safety margin does not generally imply that a structural failure is predicted. In general, the structural allowable includes a minimum factor of 1.5 against failure.

moment arm from 17" above the basin floor to the basin floor may be necessary in order to resolve the issue.

3.0 LOAD DESCRIPTIONS

3.1 WATER DEPTH

The loading magnitude associated with discharge/pickup chute isolation is very sensitive to basin water depth. Currently, the normal operating water depth is 16 ft $\pm$ 8 in. (WHC 1993) with normal operations maintaining water levels slightly below 16 ft. As discussed above, a seismic event could result in a rapid drain of the discharge/pickup chute. With the introduction of the isolation barriers, basin drainage would be prevented. The maximum water level in the basins, with the chute drained, is 16 ft 3 in. This basin-side-only water depth is controlled by the placement of drain weirs in the isolation barriers located 16 ft 3 in. above the basin floor. Thus, all load cases involving a drained discharge/pickup chute, assumed a water depth of 16 ft 3 in. The one exception to this design depth was the isolation barrier design calculations which conservatively assumed a maximum water level corresponding to the top of the isolation barrier.

As this report was being prepared, there was an ongoing study evaluating options for reducing the radiation exposures to personnel working in the 105-KE basin area. One of the dose reduction options being considered involves raising the basin water level to 17 ft 6 in. This increased water depth was addressed for the full-chute load case. If this increased water depth is adopted in future operations, it would not affect the empty-chute basin water level because of the drain weirs, discussed above, placed at the 16 ft 3 in. level.

3.2 SEISMIC LOAD DESCRIPTION

The Hanford Site Design Basis Earthquake (DBE) is defined in SDC-4.1 (DOE 1993). For Safety Class 1 non-reactor structures, including the fuel storage basins, the DBE definition is specified in Section 3.1.2.1 of SDC-4.1, which refers to the Figure 3 response spectra. The peak horizontal ground acceleration, per the SDC-4.1 definition, is 0.2 g. The peak vertical ground acceleration is specified as 2/3 of the peak horizontal value, or 0.13 g.

For the discharge/pickup chute isolation structural issues, the critical load case is associated with a seismic event occurring when there is no water in the discharge/pickup chute. Because a chute drainage is assumed to be seismic induced, an empty chute/seismic event combination would be due to a seismic aftershock. By definition (Bolt 1988), an aftershock should be "smaller" than the DBE. However, there does not appear to be a quantitative definition of a design basis aftershock. Therefore, the aftershock loading considered herein, was conservatively assumed to be equal in magnitude to a DBE.

3.3 LOAD LISTING

The loading considered in addressing discharge/pickup chute isolation issues are all associated with either normal operations or seismically related. A listing of the loads considered is provided in Table 3-1. Additional loading details can be found in the component calculations.

Table 3-1. Discharge/Pickup Chute Isolation Loadings Considered.

Event	Load Description	Comments
Normal	Maximum basin water depth of 17 ft 6 in.	Discharge/Pickup Chute water depth same as basin
	Dead weight -	Gravity loading on the center island
	Equipment handling and installation in the discharge/pickup chute & basin	Maximum equipment height handling criteria established as a function of equipment weight
Seismic	Maximum basin water depth of 17 ft 6 in.	Initial shock water depth on both sides of the center island
	Maximum basin water depth of 16 ft 3 in.	Aftershock basin water depth with discharge/pickup chute drained
	Seismic inertial load of 0.2 g horizontal and 0.13 g vertical	Design Basis Earthquake used for both initial shock and aftershock
	Dynamic water pressure	Dynamic load effects associated with the basin water (sloshing and impulsive loads)
	Hardware sliding	Maximum sliding distances estimated for unanchored equipment resting in the discharge/pickup chute
	Reactor building rocking	Reactor building north wall rocking deformations imposed on 105 KW center island if seismic braces in place

During the preparation of this report, a seismic analysis of the basin fuel racks was initiated. The fuel canisters rest on the basin floor with the racks serving as spacers for the canisters. If fuel canister and rack movement occurs during a seismic event, it is possible for the fuel racks to press against the center island, thus contributing to the overall loading of the center island.

The magnitude of the potential fuel rack loading to the center island is difficult to accurately predict and at the time of this report writing, was being evaluated. The fuel weight for the full width of the basin is about 30,000 lb/ft. The center island/fuel rack contact point would be about 17 in. above the floor, which is the centerline of the fuel rack channel beams. Assuming a 0.2g horizontal acceleration, results in a fuel-generated center island base moment of about 8,000 ft-lbf/ft, which is about 8% of the current maximum value predicted for the center island.

It is expected that further analysis may demonstrate fuel rack loading to the center island to be minimal, and possibly negligible. Factors which are expected to mitigate the above concern include:

- Canister friction with the basin floor will substantially reduce the loads the center island will see. Since canisters are either steel with a nominal static coefficient of friction with concrete on the order of 0.4, or aluminum with a higher static coefficient, a steady side force of 0.2g would not move the canisters. Even taking the weight reduction which results from a vertical acceleration of 0.13g as the basin floor moves downward, movement would not result.

Practically, however, the canisters can be expected to move as a result of two factors: uneven friction of the rough concrete against the smooth steel or aluminum canister bottom, and impulse loading resulting from shifting of fuel elements within the canisters. Uneven friction will allow the canisters to pivot (commonly described as walking) about different points as the direction of the force changes. Any shifting of the fuel (likely to be highly variable because of mixes of fuel size, damage, etc.) may exacerbate the effect for individual canisters by impact loading the canister as the elements within shift. Once moving, the dynamic coefficient of friction is enough lower that continued motion could be expected until the particular acceleration cycle drops again (most of the force will be required to continue the motion).

Both uneven surface friction and impact loading from fuel shifting will be variable and are highly unlikely to be isotropic. Hence, the behavior of the elements is likely to be a series of random walks with limited net loading to any individual rack, and limited transmission of forces from multiple racks in the direction necessary to load the center island.

- The mass (30,000 lb/ft) of fuel, canisters and racks assumes nominal maximum loading. The actual loading for these locations are substantially less. Nominal is based on heaviest N-Reactor fuel while the single pass reactor fuel and much of the N-Reactor fuel has a lower mass. Further, a number of fuel storage spaces in the racks (particularly in KE) are empty.
- The loading assumption neglects bridging (load distribution) effects resulting from interference between adjacent racks. These effects would be hard to predict, but can be expected if the racks "walk" during a quake. Bridging will transmit portions of the load to other structures, such as the divider wall.

4.0 ISOLATION BARRIER EVALUATION

A significant part of the isolation of the discharge/pickup chutes involves the placing of isolation barriers in the entry channels (gateways) to the discharge/pickup chutes. These isolation barriers are designed to survive an earthquake and aftershocks (assumed to be of equal magnitude to the initial earthquake) while providing a leak barrier for the basin. The isolation barriers are assumed to be in place at the beginning of the seismic event with a nominal 16 ft of water on both sides. It is anticipated that a DBE will produce significant damage to the discharge/pickup chute construction joints, resulting in drainage of the chute. The isolation barriers will then be left with water pressure on the basin side only with the potential for additional loading from seismic aftershocks. This condition provides the maximum loading on the barrier.

4.1 ISOLATION BARRIER DESCRIPTION

The detailed configuration of the isolation barriers is shown in drawing H-1-80104. The barrier consists of an 18-ft high 0.5-in. thick carbon steel plate that is stiffened by a frame of 3.5- by 3.5-in. structural tubing. As measured in the field, the gross weight of a single barrier is 2475 lb. The barrier has an edge seal that is drawn up tightly against the concrete surfaces of the basin wall and the center island divider wall, using support brackets as illustrated in Figure 4-1. Pressure across the sealing surface is accomplished by the use of threaded tie rods attached to the chute side of the barrier. The tie rods pass through a bracket assembly and provide seal preload by means of torque nuts. The tie rod material is stainless steel.

4.2 ANALYSIS CRITERIA

The isolation barriers are categorized as Safety Class 1. Natural phenomena (seismic) loading for the structure was obtained from Hanford Plant Standard SDC-4.1 (DOE 1993). Acceptance criteria (allowable stresses) for the analysis results are based on the AISC Manual of Steel Construction (AISC 1989).

4.3 LOADING CONDITIONS

Loading conditions for the isolation barriers consisted of normal loading and seismic loading. The critical loading condition is that of complete drainage on the discharge/pickup chute side which subjects the isolation barriers to the full hydrostatic/hydrodynamic pressure developed on the basin side.

Normal loading consists of deadweight, seal clamp forces, tie rod tightening forces and hydrostatic pressure. Of these the hydrostatic pressure is by far the most significant for the barrier. Although the normal water level is approximately 16 ft, a water depth equal to the full height of the barriers (18 ft) was conservatively used for design purposes. The use of this value results in a maximum static pressure of 7.8 lbf/in² at the base of the

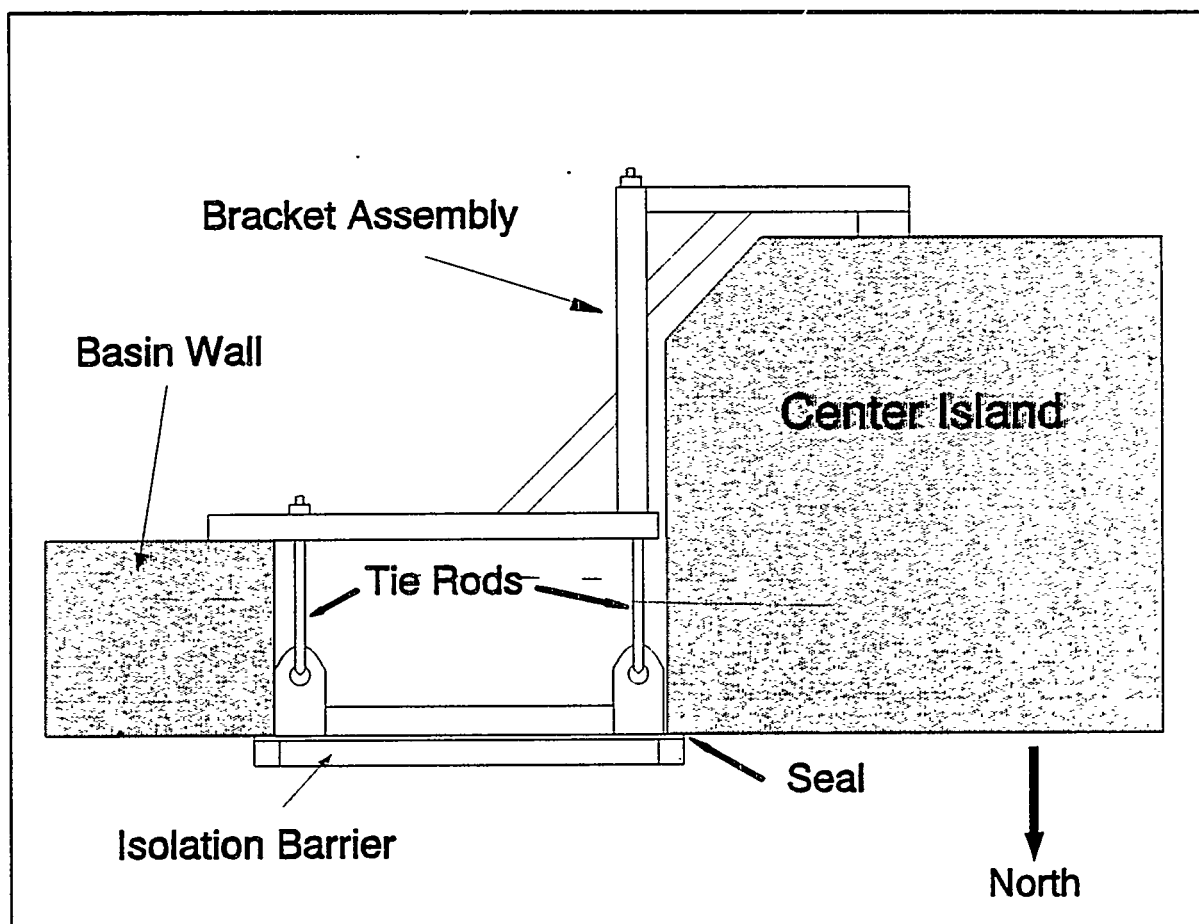


Figure 4-1. Plan View of Isolation Barrier Door and Support Bracket.

barriers. The tie rod, its supporting brackets and attachment to the barrier are critical for the tie rod installation forces.

Inertial and hydrodynamic loading were considered for seismic loading. Inertial loading of the barriers resulted in an effective pressure of 0.23 lbf/in^2 . As shown in Appendix A, the peak hydrodynamic pressure on the barriers from the basin water was calculated to be 1.71 lbf/in^2 . The total pressure increase due to seismic effects was therefore 1.94 lbf/in^2 . In addition, a lateral seismic load was applied to the barrier.

4.4 ANALYSIS

The initial analysis of the barriers is documented in Appendix A, Part 1. It was performed on the design shown on the original barrier drawings H-1-42659. All major load-carrying components of the barriers were evaluated, mainly by conservative hand calculations using standard beam and plate equations. Simple finite-element models were developed to evaluate the tie rod support brackets and the bottom deadweight support. The results of this analysis showed that some items of the barrier required modification in order to meet the acceptance criteria (AISC 1989).

An additional analysis of the barriers is documented in Appendix A, Part 2. It was performed on the design shown on barrier drawings H-1-80104, which incorporated the modifications mentioned above. It addresses the effects of increased tie rod installation loads which were necessary to accommodate revised edge seal compression requirements.

The analysis in Appendix A, Part 3, documents the rework to two items on the chute side of the barrier. Rework was undertaken to ensure clearance with concrete sides of the basin to chute opening.

4.5 CONCLUSION

The isolation barriers shown on drawing H-1-80104 are structurally adequate as defined by the structural acceptance criteria (AISC 1989). The tables given with each of the Appendix A analyses show positive margins of safety for all loading conditions. The minimum margin of safety for the isolation doors was calculated to be +0.46 and is associated with the support brackets which are loaded by the tie rods. See Appendix A, Part 2.

5.0 CENTER ISLAND/SUPPORT BRACE EVALUATIONS

The 105 KE and 105 KW center island configurations are slightly different. The 105 KE center island has an 18-in. I beam connecting the center island to a basin divider wall with anchor bolts. The 105 KW center island has three removable support braces which span between the center island and the reactor building north wall. Because of this support brace design difference, separate evaluations were required as described in Sections 5.1 and 5.2 for 105 KE and 105 KW facilities, respectively.

5.1 105 KE CENTER ISLAND EVALUATION

As discussed in Sections 1.0 and 3.0, the normal operating condition for the basins is to have equal water depths in both the basin and discharge/pickup chute. The maximum water depth considered in this report is 17.5 ft. If a seismic event should induce a chute drain, isolation barrier weirs will prevent a basin water depth in excess of 16 ft 3 in. These two load case situations, i.e. undrained and drained discharge/pickup chutes, are addressed separately in the sections which follow.

5.1.1 Undrained Discharge/Pickup Chute

The load condition of 17.5 ft of water on both sides of the center island is discussed in Section 3.1 and the associated calculation details are provided in Part 1 of Appendix B. Because the increased water depth is being considered only for 105 KE, it technically does not apply to the 105 KW basin. However, the 105 KW basin is also covered by the Appendix B full (undrained) chute evaluation because the increased water depth is conservative for the 105 KW basin.

With water on both sides of the center island, it was anticipated that the drained-chute case would bound the undrained chute, increased water depth case. As shown in Part 1 of the Appendix B calculations, the seismic demand moment for the undrained chute case is approximately 71,000 ft-lbf/ft. This compares to an ACI 349 Code (ACI 1990) capacity of 81,000 ft-lbf/ft. This demand/capacity comparison is conservative in that it takes no credit for the 105 KE support brace. Therefore, the 105-KW full, undrained-chute case is also covered for the case of the support braces removed.

5.1.2 Drained Discharge/Pickup Chute

If a seismic-induced drainage of the discharge/pickup chute should occur, the center island must carry the additional load of the basin water pressure head (16 ft 3 in. maximum water depth for drained chute). This combined pressure, dead weight, and seismic loading case was addressed in Appendix B. Both two-dimensional calculations using MathCad¹ (MathSoft 1993)

¹Mathcad is a registered trademark of MathSoft, Inc.

and a three-dimensional finite element analysis using ANSYS² (Swanson 1993) were utilized.

Demonstration of 105 KE center island structural adequacy is dependent on taking credit for the existing structural brace (drawing no. H-1-34900). The structural brace consists of an .18-in. deep I beam located between the basin divider wall and center island, as shown in Figure 5-1. The beam is

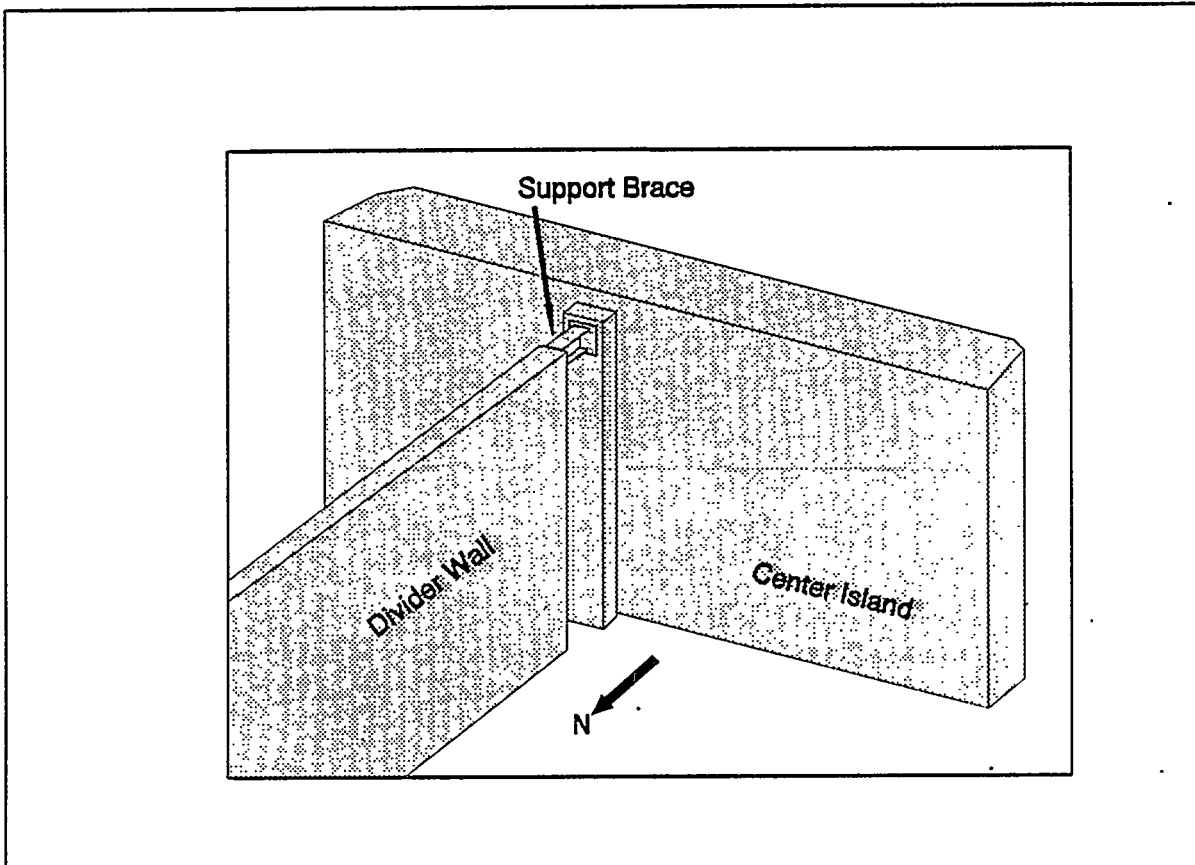


Figure 5-1. 105-KE Center Island Support Brace.

welded to end plates which are anchored to the concrete with twelve anchor bolts. Load capacity calculations for the structural brace design are included in the Appendix B calculations. As demonstrated in the Appendix B calculations, the critical event is the seismic aftershock load case. Therefore, only the seismic load combination is addressed in the discussion below.

5.1.2.1 Analysis Procedure. The initial structural evaluation of the 105 KE center island involved a two-dimensional beam analysis, which is described in Part 2 of Appendix B. Although the beam analysis was a reasonable first approximation of the center island seismic response, it does not account for variations over the length of the center island. For example, the seismic

² ANSYS is a registered trade mark of Swanson Analysis Systems, Inc.

support is not continuous over the length of the center island, but is located at a single point, 2.5 ft east of the center island midpoint. Other three-dimensional effects not addressed by the beam analysis were the isolation barrier support loading and the extra rebar at the ends of the center island.

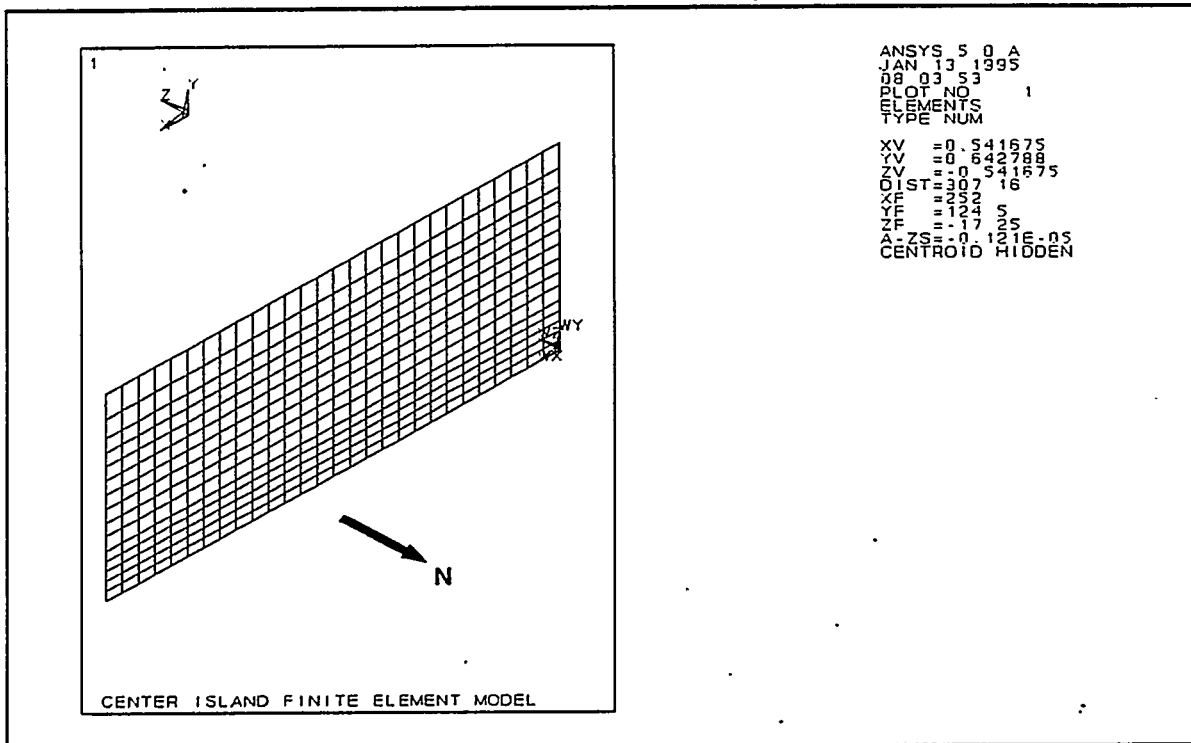


Figure 5-2. Center Island ANSYS Finite Element Model.

The ANSYS (Swanson 1993) model developed for the center island analysis is shown in Figure 5-2. The model is comprised of three-dimensional shell elements (SHELL63). The percentage of the load carried by the support brace is a function of the relative stiffness of the brace and the center island base. The initial analysis was performed assuming that the base was fixed. A more precise model of the base stiffness was developed which accounted for rebar bond slip at the base construction joint is shown in Figure 5-3. Model details are provided in Part 2 of Appendix B.

The capacity of the support brace was evaluated using the ANSI/AISC N690 Code (ANSI/AISC 1984). As shown in Part 3 of Appendix B, the brace capacity is limited by the anchor bolt allowable loading, which yielded an allowable brace capacity of about 29,000 lbf. This load resisting contribution of 29,000 lbf was applied to the center island finite element model at the support brace location in the north direction. All other loads, including static water pressure, hydrodynamic loading, seismic inertial loading, and isolation barrier support loading were applied in the south direction.

5.1.2.2 Analysis Results. The details of the analysis results are presented in Part 2 of Appendix B. A summary of the results is provided in Table 5-1. Note that positive safety margins are reported in all categories. The small safety margin of +0.01 for the base moment is misleading. The maximum moment

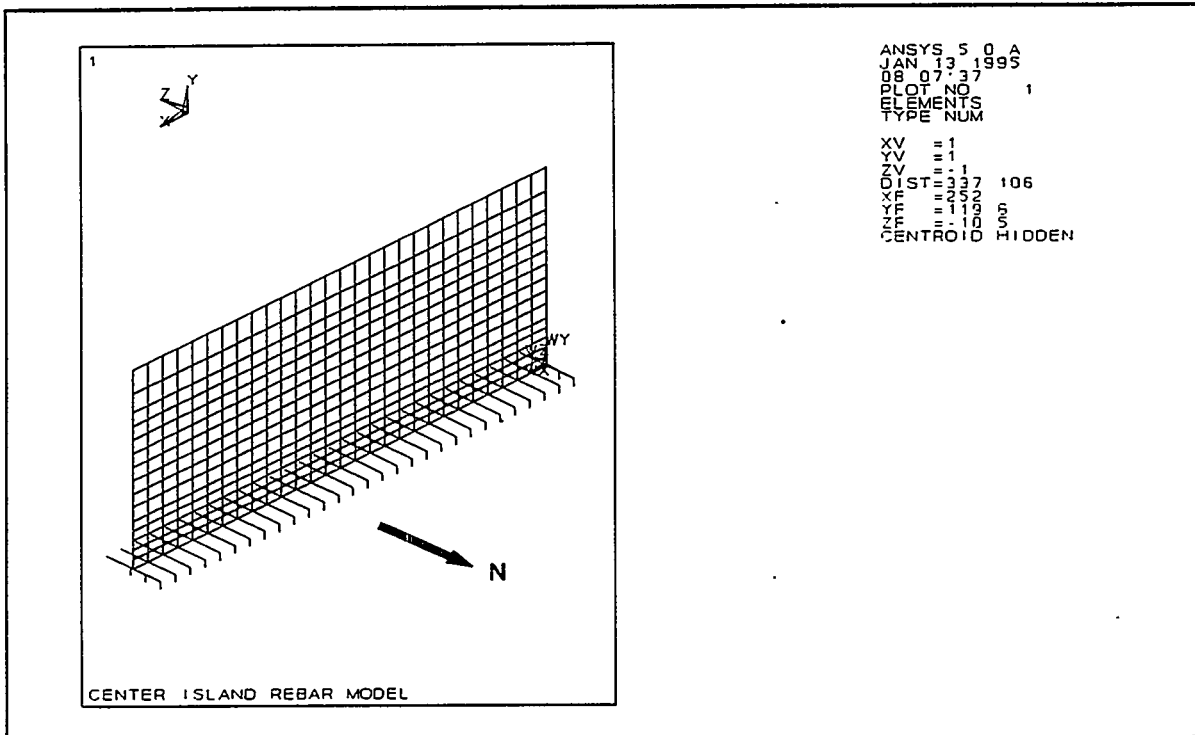


Figure 5-3. ANSYS Model Including Base Rebar Modeling.

Table 5-1. Center Island Analysis Results Summary, Drained Discharge/Pickup Chute.

Model	Category	Max. Value	Allowable	Margin of Safety
Beam	Factored Normal Base Shear	11,720 lbf/ft	32,600 lbf/ft	+1.78
	Seismic Base Shear	17,710 lbf/ft	32,600 lbf/ft	+0.84
	Factored Normal Base Moment	55,640 ft-lbf/ft	100,300 ft-lbf/ft	+0.80
	Seismic Base Moment	87,570 ft-lbf/ft	100,300 ft-lbf/ft	+0.15
3D ANSYS Shell	Moment About Vertical Axis	19,000 ft-lbf/ft	58,400 ft-lbf/ft	+2.07
	Moment About Horizontal Axis	96,000 ft-lbf/ft	100,300 ft-lbf/ft	+0.04
	Individual Rebar Stress	31,070 lbf/in ²	36,000 lbf/in ²	+0.16

occurs at the west end of the center island. The ends of the center island have extra reinforcing bars. By modeling in the extra rebar at the ends, an indication of the bending moment adequacy could be assessed for the full

length of the center island. As indicated, by examining the maximum rebar stress, a significant increase in the safety margin is obtained.

5.1.2.3 105 KE Support Brace Evaluation. The 105 KE support brace anchors the center island to one of the basin interior divider walls, as shown in Figure 1-3. The support brace design details are found in drawing no. H-1-34900. The structural evaluation calculations are provided in Part 3 of Appendix B, which also provides a description of the support brace geometry. The primary component of the support brace assembly consists of an A36, 18W50 beam. The beam is constructed of two segments bolted together with 3/8-in. plate segments and 7/8-in. diameter bolts. The ends of the composite beam are each welded to a one-inch thick base plate. The base plates are each anchored to the concrete with twelve one-inch diameter anchor bolts.

Using ANSI/AISC N690 (ANSI/AISC 1984), the capacity of each of the support brace components was evaluated. A summary of the results of this evaluation is provided in Table 5-2. Note that the capacity of the support brace is limited by the anchor bolts. As shown in the Appendix B calculations, the anchor bolt allowable loading is significantly reduced by the "reduction factors" such as spacing and edge distance. The reduction factors are applied to the nominal allowable, which typically is one-fourth of the ultimate capacity.

Table 5-2. 105 KE Center Island Support Brace Capacity Calculation Results.

Component	Material	Capacity, lbf
Anchor Bolts	HILTI KWIK Bolt, Type HVA Heavy Duty	29,000
18W50 Beam	A36	540,000
Splice Bolts	A325	101,000
Splice Plates	A36	110,000
Anchor Plates	A36	61,600
Fillet Welds	Per AWS D1.1	287,000

The actual load incurred by the support brace for both hydrostatic pressure and seismic loading is very sensitive to the stiffness of the support brace configuration. On the basis of a review of force/deflection testing of anchor bolts, it is difficult to precisely predict the stiffness of the support brace. Initial attempts to model the stiffness of the support brace in the ANSYS 3D model described in Appendix B, resulted in support brace loading in excess of its allowable load. In the event of a support brace overload, yielding and/or slippage of the support brace assembly would result in a load redistribution to the center island base. To assure that the center island structural connection to the floor is adequate for the seismic event

loading, no credit was taken for the support brace in excess of its allowable loading.

5.2 105 KW FACILITY

The 105 KW facility center island differs from the 105 KE center island in its support design. As discussed in Section 1.1, there are three 105 KW supports which are on the south side of the center island and are anchored to the north wall of the reactor building. The 105 KW seismic supports are pinned to support brackets and are easily removed. The design concept of anchorage to the reactor building has been criticized because it is difficult to prove that north-wall seismic displacements, imposed on the center island, will not damage the center island. The center island base is 69 in. wide, which provides considerable tipping stability. However, the seismic-induced displacements could yield the base rebar, which could result in significant leakage from the basin through the base construction joint if discharge/pickup chute drainage occurred.

5.2.1 Seismic Support Options

The simplest and least costly option for center island support is to remove the existing supports and demonstrate seismic adequacy with no support. This approach requires a non-conventional analysis and acceptance criteria, which is provided below. Structural calculations were performed for the existing braces, as options were being considered. The 105 KE seismic support calculations are provided in Appendix B, Part 4.

Other center island support options considered for 105 KW included (1) adding a support brace to 105 KW similar to the 105 KE support, (2) use the existing braces by assuming that the existing play in the brace pin connections provide an adequate "rattle space" to avoid damaging the center island construction joint, (3) increase the play in the support brace pin connections to provide a larger "rattle space", (4) moving the existing supports to the side and reconnecting after a seismic event, if discharge/pickup chute drainage should occur, and (5) designing a completely new support.

5.2.2 Center Island Evaluation with no Seismic Support

The initial evaluation of the center island with no seismic support was addressed in Appendix B with a simple cantilever beam analysis. Because of the marginal results, a more in-depth evaluation was performed using the three-dimensional shell model shown in Figure 5-2. The calculation details are provided in Appendix B, Parts 2 and 5. A summary of the results is shown in Table 5-3.

Table 5-3. Results of Evaluation of K West Center Island with No Support.

Analysis Approach	Demand	Capacity	Margin of Safety
Beam Analysis with no Credit for End Rebar	99,800 ft-lbf/ft (Base Moment)	96,800 ft-lbf/ft	-0.03
Beam Analysis with Credit for End Rebar	99,800 ft-lbf/ft	100,600 ft-lbf/ft	+0.01
Beam Analysis with Credit for Rebar Strain Hardening	99,800 ft-lbf/ft	167,000 ft-lbf/ft	+0.67
3D-Shell Inelastic Analysis	42 kip/in ² Rebar Stress	70 kip/in ²	+0.67

From Table 5-3, note that a negative safety margin is indicated if no credit is taken for the extra reinforcing which exists at each end of the center island. Justification for taking credit for the extra end reinforcing comes from ACI 349, Paragraph 14.2.4, which states that the effective wall length for a concentrated load is four times the wall thickness. This implies that the local effect of the end reinforcing can be averaged over a distance of four times 5.75-ft wall thickness or 23 ft, which is over half of the length of the center island.

Because of the marginal results indicated by the approximate beam analysis, an additional evaluation was performed using the ANSYS shell model described above. For low probability loads, Appendix F of Section III of the ASME Code (ASME 1992) permits taking credit for material strain hardening if a "plastic instability" analysis is performed. Structural adequacy is demonstrated if it can be shown that 70% of the plastic instability load is not exceeded. As indicated in Table 5-3, this criteria is amply met. Details of the inelastic analysis approach are provided in Appendix B, Part 5.

Note in the third line of Table 5-3, that a beam capacity strain hardening analysis is indicated. This capacity value is based on a detailed cross-section analysis including strain hardening of the rebar, which is included in the Appendix C, Part 4 analysis. In this case, capacity is defined as the initiation of crushing. Note that the capacity is well above the 40% margin (1/0.7) required by Appendix F of the ASME Code.

The above demand/capacity comparisons are for bending mode failures, which is the critical failure mode. Other failure modes, including shear and bond failure, are discussed in Appendix B.

5.2.3 Conclusion

Based upon the evaluation described above, it was concluded that the most reasonable option for the 105 KW center island is to provide no seismic support. The rationale for this conclusion is the following: (1) Using nuclear industry criteria available in ASME Section III, an adequate collapse margin can be demonstrated with no support, as indicated below. (2) The assumption of a full DBE occurring after chute drainage, as an aftershock, is conservative. Seismic aftershocks, are generally significantly less than the initial earthquake. (3) The probability of a full DBE, followed by a chute drainage, is extremely low for the short remaining life of the basins. If a significant seismic event should occur, it is likely that the chute leak rate would be low enough to be controlled, and complete chute drainage would not occur.

6.0 ISOLATION BARRIER SUPPORT WALL EVALUATION

As shown in Figure 1-1, the isolation barrier doors span between the center island and a cantilevered segment of the basin walls. Note that the cantilever length is greater on the east end of the center island than the west end. Hence, the east cantilever support was evaluated for the isolation barrier support loading.

The edge support loading is dominated by the hydrostatic head pressure loading. This pressure loading increases with depth. At the point of maximum pressure (bottom of the door), the loading is shared by the side support wall and a short wall cantilevered from the floor. This floor support was conservatively ignored in the support wall evaluation.

Support wall calculations are provided in Appendix C, Part 1. As indicated in the calculations, the minimum safety margin is associated with the normal operating condition bending moment. The minimum safety margin was predicted to +0.18. Thus, the support wall is structurally adequate for the isolation door loading.

7.0 SEISMIC-INDUCED SLIDING ISSUE RESOLUTION

The 105 KE storage basin has several hardware components stored in the discharge/pickup chute. In the preparations for the installation of the isolation barriers, concerns were raised relative to hardware sliding during a seismic event. If sliding hardware impacted the isolation door support brackets, it is difficult to guarantee that the door seal could be maintained. An evaluation of this sliding concern was addressed earlier and documented in an internal memo. A copy of the memo is provided in Appendix C, Part 1. The evaluation results are summarized in the next paragraph.

Two types of seismic-induced sliding were considered. The first sliding considered is associated with floor motion and the second was due to fluid sloshing. The floor-motion-induced sliding predictions were based on empirically-based methods presented in Aslam et al. 1975. The sloshing-induced sliding predictions were based on fluid sloshing predictions discussed in Weiner 1992. Conservative hardware movement predictions of less than two feet were obtained. To cover analysis uncertainties, this predicted sliding maximum was conservatively doubled, resulting in the establishment of a four-foot "hardware-free" zone surrounding the isolation barrier support brackets. For relatively tall components (height/width ratios > 1.0) anchorage is required.

8.0 SEISMIC SLOSH HEIGHT PREDICTIONS

During recent K Basin readiness reviews, safety issues were raised relative to seismic sloshing. Because there was no apparent documentation of K Basin slosh height predictions, a memo was written to address the issues. A copy of the memo is included in Appendix C. A brief summary of the results of the evaluation follows.

The normal operating freeboard of the basins is 4 ft 9 in. If, for dose reduction purposes, the water height is increased to 17 ft 6 in., the freeboard reduces to 3 ft 3 in. In the past, this freeboard was considered to have an ample margin against excessive sloshing during a seismic event. Recent slosh height predictions in Part 3 of Appendix C have confirmed this adequacy. Using slosh height prediction methodology contained in BNL 1993, a maximum slosh height of about 19 in. was predicted, which is well below the freeboard. It is recommended that this 19-in. maximum slosh height be used in addressing future K Basin safety issues associated with seismic sloshing.

9.0 HARDWARE HANDLING DROP EVALUATIONS

Recent increases in hardware handling within the K basins has raised concerns relative to the consequences of a drop accident. The specific concern addressed in this section is the potential for basin floor damage resulting in an unacceptable leakage of the basin water. This concern was addressed in an internal memo released in November, 1994. A copy of the memo is provided in Appendix C, Part 4. A summary of the evaluation follows below.

9.1 DISCUSSION

Predicting impact damage to the reinforced concrete basin floor, resulting from a hardware drop, is complex. The magnitude of floor damage can be highly dependent on the hardware orientation at the time of impact. Consider, for example, a drop accident involving an isolation barrier door. A corner impact, with the door center of gravity directly above the point of impact, is much more likely to result in a punch-through than a flat impact.

Most of the data available on concrete slab penetrations involves relatively high velocity impacting of cylindrical missiles. The maximum impact velocity considered for the K basin study was 44 ft/s (30 ft drop), whereas the minimum velocity found in the empirical data was 80 ft/s. Thus, a data extrapolation was necessary to utilize the industry missile penetration data.

Concrete slab missile damage is generally grouped into three categories: "penetration", "scabbing", and "perforation". These terms are illustrated in Figure 9-1. If the surface impact damage and backface scabbing are deep enough, then missile perforation may occur. Various empirical formulas are available for making quantitative estimates of the missile damage. In the Appendix B, Part 4 memo, a penetration formula from (ASCE 1980b) was selected for the K basin application. The basis of the selection was a combination of data appropriateness and relative conservatism found in the K basin penetration predictions. This formula was used to develop handling height limits described in the next section.

9.2 K BASIN EQUIPMENT HANDLING HEIGHT LIMITS

By conservatively assuming a small impact area of 2 in² to cover corner drops, an allowable handling height limit versus equipment weight was developed (Figure 9-2). The upper curve is an approximate penetration prediction, based on conservative assumptions. The lower curve is the recommended handling height limit curve for equipment weights up to 150,000 lbf (75 tons). Handling heights up to 30 ft were considered. Note, for example, for equipment weights less than 1,200 lbf, the maximum height of 30 ft would apply. If it is necessary to exceed this height restriction, then the equipment handling would require extra precautions (special handling, additional analysis, etc).

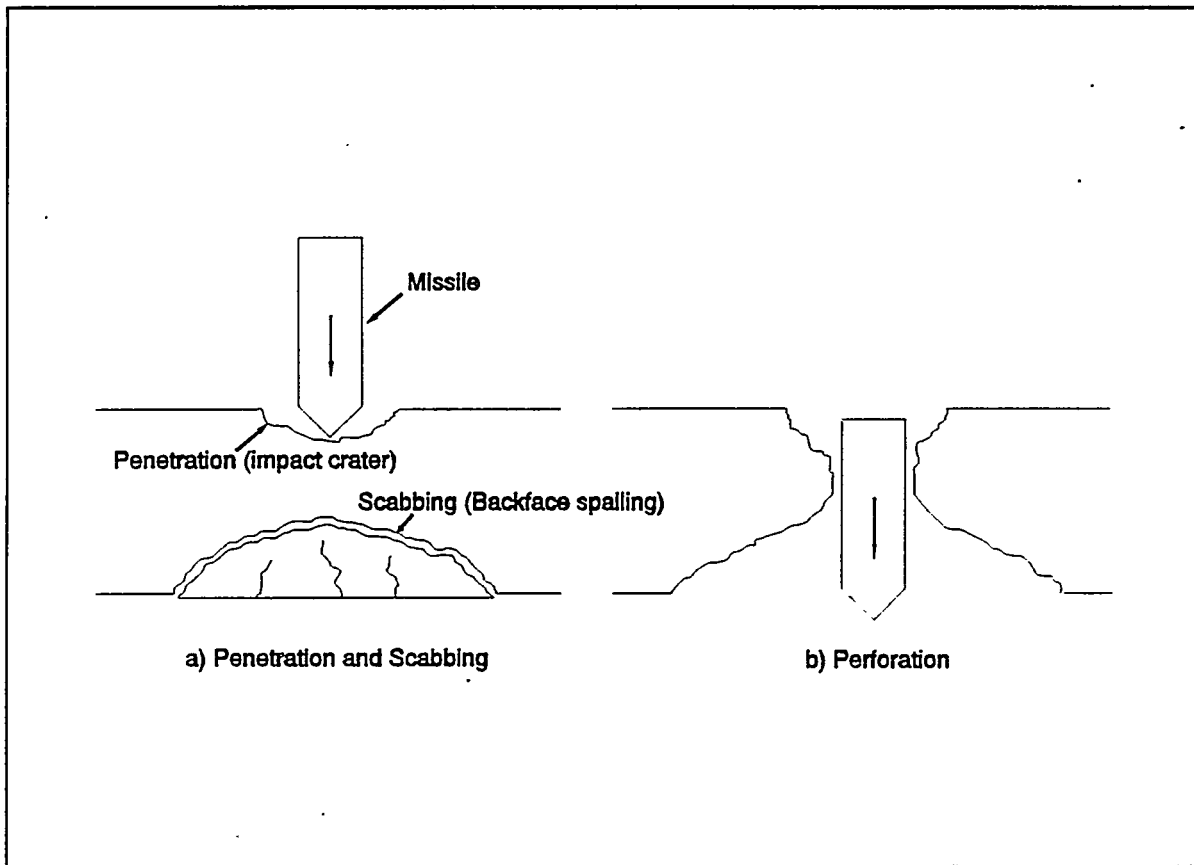


Figure 9-1. Concrete Slab Missile Impact Damage Term Definitions.

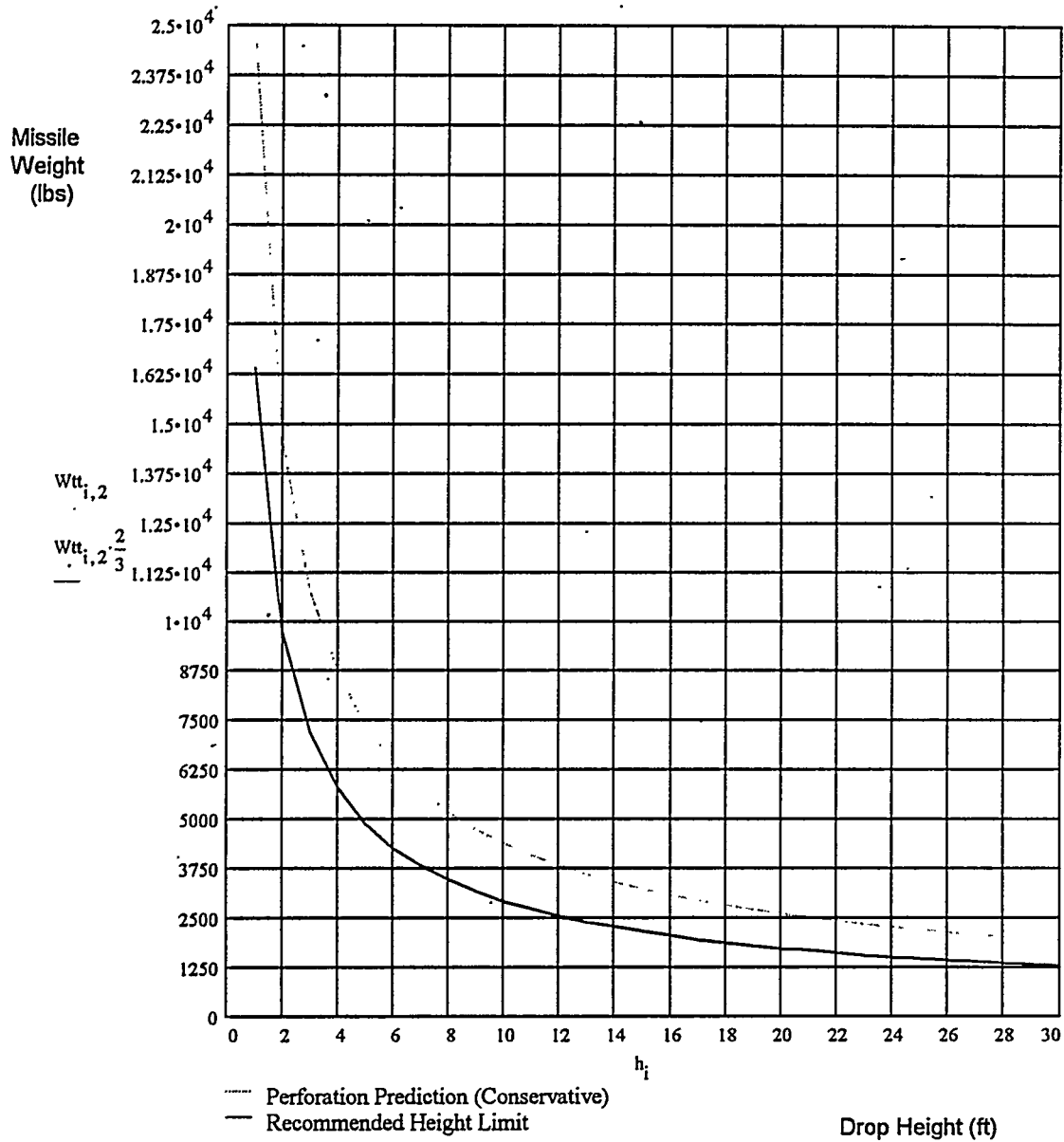


Figure 9-2. Missile Perforation Predictions and Recommended Hardware Handling Height Limitations.

10.0 REFERENCES

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- Kennedy, R. P., et al., 1990, *Design and Evaluation Guidelines for Department of Energy Facilities Subjected to Natural Phenomena Hazards*, UCRL-15910, Lawrence Livermore National laboratory, Livermore, California.

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- Swanson, 1993, *ANSYS User's Manual for Revision 5.0*, Swanson Analysis Systems, Inc., Houston, Pennsylvania.
- Weiner, E. O., 1992, Internal Memo to J. P. Strehlow, "Tank Slosh Displacements," Westinghouse Hanford Company, Richland, Washington (see attachment to Appendix C3).
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APPENDIX A

ISOLATION BARRIER STRUCTURAL CALCULATIONS

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A1. STRUCTURAL CALCULATIONS FOR K BASIN ISOLATION DOORS	A-2
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APPENDIX A1

STRUCTURAL CALCULATIONS FOR K BASIN ISOLATION DOORS

Westinghouse
Hanford Company

Internal
Memo

From: Facility Stress Analysis
Phone: 376-3496 H5-57
Date: June 23, 1994
Subject: STRUCTURAL CALCULATION FOR K BASIN ISOLATION DOORS

8D420-MRL-94-005

To: J. C. Wiborg B3-55

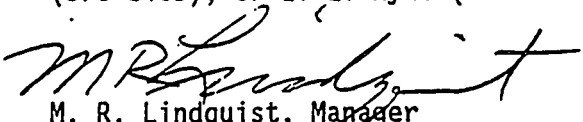
cc: L. W. Bartholf	H5-53*	M. J. Langevin	X3-76
W. F. Brehm	H5-67*	L. A. Rodgers	H5-53
R. A. Cox	R3-56*	J. P. Schmidt	X3-73*
G. M. Davis	X1-80*	D. A. Smith	G3-20*
J. I. Dearing	N1-32	G. C. Sorensen	K8-28
J. C. Hamrick	X0-22*	W. W. Wassberg	R3-82*
L. L. Hyde	H5-57	MRL File/LB	
R. J. Kuhta	X3-76*	* w/o report appendices	

Reference: WHC, 1979, *Basin Discharge Chute Isolation Cofferdams*,
Drawing H-1-42659, Rev. 1, Westinghouse Hanford Company,
Richland, Washington.

Transmitted herewith is a letter report containing calculations that provide structural qualification for the K Basin Isolation Doors as described in the reference drawing. All components described in the drawing are qualified with the exception of the tie rod hook; mid lifting pad, lower lifting pad, and top lifting ring. These require design changes as discussed in the report. In addition, corrosion of the door assembly must be prevented by a combination of an anti-corrosion coating and seal welding.

The analysis is performed for Safety Class 1 criteria, with water loading consistent with the full height of the doors (18 ft).

Questions may be referred to the undersigned (376-3496), L. A. Rodgers (376-8469), or L. L. Hyde (376-5047).


M. R. Lindquist, Manager
Facility Stress Analysis

rw

Attachment

STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS
K BASIN ISOLATION DOORS
DRAWING H-1-42659

June 1994

Prepared by: *L. A. Rodgers*
L. A. Rodgers, Senior Engineer
Equipment Stress Analysis

Date 6/13/94

Reviewed by: *L. L. Hyde*
L. L. Hyde, Principal Engineer
Facility Stress Analysis

Date 6/13/94

Approved by: *M. R. Lindquist*
M. R. Lindquist, Manager
Facility Stress Analysis

Date 6/13/94

Approved by: *GM Davis*
Quality Assurance *GM Davis*
Principal Engineer
SNFRQA

Date 6/16/94

Approved by: *Ken Mah*
Safety Assurance
Fellow Engineer

Date 6-28-94

Westinghouse Hanford Company
Hanford Operations and Engineering Contractor
for the
U. S. Department of Energy
Richland, Washington

ENGINEERING ANALYSIS SOFTWARE REPORT FORM

SOFTWARE APPLICATION Images-3DSOFTWARE LOG # 94-21ANALYSTS LL Hyde

EDT # _____

ANALYST MANAGER MR LindquistDOCUMENT # 8 D420-MRL-94-005DATE PERFORMED 5-26-94DESCRIPTION OF ANALYSIS:

Beam elements are used to model a simple structure of tube steel. Loading is by two point forces. Output forces, and moments, and stress, are used to evaluate the stress in the members.

SIGNATURE OF ANALYST

L. HydeDATE 6/16/94

SEND TO:

PAT DAVIS
H5-55~~iii~~

A-5

ENGINEERING ANALYSIS SOFTWARE REPORT FORM

SOFTWARE APPLICATION Images-3DSOFTWARE LOG # 94-20ANALYSTS LL Hyde

EDT # _____

ANALYST MANAGER MR LindquistDOCUMENT # 8D420-MRL-94-005DATE PERFORMED 6-7-94DESCRIPTION OF ANALYSIS:

Beam elements are used to model a tube steel and welds. Loading is by a point force. Output forces, moments and stress are used to evaluate the welds.

SIGNATURE OF ANALYST

L. Hyde

DATE

6/10/94

SEND TO:

PAT DAVIS
H5-55

IT

A-6

TYPICAL CHECKLIST FOR INDEPENDENT REVIEW

Document Reviewed Lab. 80420-MRL-94-005Author L. HYDE

Yes No N/A

- ☒ [] [] Problem completely defined.
- ☒ [] [] Necessary assumptions explicitly stated and supported.
- ☒ [] [] Computer codes and data files documented.
- ☒ [] [] Data used in calculations explicitly stated in document.
- ☒ [] [] Data checked for consistency with original source information as applicable.
- ☒ [] [] Mathematical derivations checked including dimensional consistency of results.
- ☒ [] [] Models appropriate and used within range of validity or use outside range of established validity justified.
- ☒ [] [] Hand calculations checked for errors.
- ☒ [] [] Code run streams correct and consistent with analysis documentation.
- ☒ [] [] Code output consistent with input and with results reported in analysis documentation.
- ☒ [] [] Acceptability limits on analytical results applicable and supported. Limits checked against sources.
- ☒ [] [] Safety margins consistent with good engineering practices.
- ☒ [] [] Conclusions consistent with analytical results and applicable limits.
- ☒ [] [] Results and conclusions address all points required in the problem statement.

MANDATORY

Software QA Log Number 94-020 & 94-021Reviewer: L. A. Bridges Date: 6/10/94

09/22/93

TYPICAL CHECKLIST FOR INDEPENDENT REVIEW

Document Reviewed Ld. 80420-MRL-94-005Author L. ROGERS

Yes No N/A

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| ☒ | ☐ | ☐ | Problem completely defined. |
| ☒ | ☐ | ☐ | Necessary assumptions explicitly stated and supported. |
| ☐ | ☐ | ☒ | Computer codes and data files documented. |
| ☒ | ☐ | ☐ | Data used in calculations explicitly stated in document. |
| ☒ | ☐ | ☐ | Data checked for consistency with original source information as applicable. |
| ☒ | ☐ | ☐ | Mathematical derivations checked including dimensional consistency of results. |
| ☐ | ☐ | ☒ | Models appropriate and used within range of validity or use outside range of established validity justified. |
| ☒ | ☐ | ☐ | Hand calculations checked for errors. |
| ☐ | ☐ | ☒ | Code run streams correct and consistent with analysis documentation. |
| ☐ | ☐ | ☒ | Code output consistent with input and with results reported in analysis documentation. |
| ☒ | ☐ | ☐ | Acceptability limits on analytical results applicable and supported. Limits checked against sources. |
| ☒ | ☐ | ☐ | Safety margins consistent with good engineering practices. |
| ☒ | ☐ | ☐ | Conclusions consistent with analytical results and applicable limits. |
| ☒ | ☐ | ☐ | Results and conclusions address all points required in the problem statement. |

MANDATORY

Software QA Log Number N/AReviewer: L. Rogers Date: 6/10/94

09/22/93

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4.0 ANALYSIS CRITERIA	1
5.0 LOADING CONDITIONS.	1
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APPENDICES

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

A part of the 1994 unresolved safety question (USQ) resolution plan for the K Basins involves placing of isolation doors in the entry channels to the discharge chutes. These isolation doors are designed to survive an earthquake and after-shocks (assumed to be of equal magnitude to the initial earthquake) while providing a leak barrier for the basin. The isolation doors will be in place at the beginning of the seismic event with a nominal 16 ft of water on both sides. Following the earthquake, if the construction joint in the discharge chute opens, water will drain through this opened joint. The doors will then be left with water pressure only on the basin side with the potential for seismic after-shocks in this configuration. This condition provides maximum loading on the door.

2.0 SUMMARY

Structural analyses have been performed on the isolation doors described in drawing H-1-42659 (WHC 1979). All members are structurally adequate provided that modifications are made to the tie rod hook, mid lifting pad, lower lifting pad, and top lifting ring, as discussed below. It should also be noted that the maximum load in the tie rods that were assessed was 1,526 lb. Table 1 summarizes the results of the analysis.

3.0 ISOLATION DOOR DESCRIPTION

The detailed configuration of the isolation doors is shown in drawing H-1-42659 (WHC 1979). The door consists of an 18-ft high, 1/2-in.-thick carbon steel plate that is stiffened by a frame of 3 1/2- by 3 1/2 in. structural tubing. The door has a gasketed surface that is drawn up tightly against the concrete surfaces of the basin wall and the center island divider wall. Even pressure across the sealing surface is accomplished by the use of threaded tie rods attached to the back of the door; the tie rods pass through a bracket assembly and are threaded to allow gasket preload to be achieved by means of torque nuts. Material for the isolation door components is carbon steel, with the exception of the tie rods. The tie rod material is stainless steel.

4.0 ANALYSIS CRITERIA

The isolation doors are considered to be Safety Class 1. Natural phenomena (seismic) loading for the structure was obtained from Hanford Plant Standard SDC-4.1 (DOE-RL 1993). Acceptance criteria (allowable stresses) for the analysis results were those of AISC 1989.

5.0 LOADING CONDITIONS

Loading conditions for the isolation doors, discussed in Appendix B, are summarized below. The critical loading condition is that of complete drainage on the discharge chute side of the isolation doors, i.e., full hydrostatic pressure developed on the basin side of the doors.

1

Normal Loading

Normal loading consists of deadweight, seal clamp, and hydrostatic loads. Of these, only the hydrostatic pressure is significant. Although the normal water level is approximately 16 ft, a water depth equal to the full height of the doors (18 ft) was chosen for design purposes. The use of these values results in a maximum static pressure of 7.8 lbf/in^2 at the base of the doors.

Seismic Loading

Inertial and hydrodynamic loading were considered for seismic loading (Appendix B). The maximum effective pressure on the doors from the impulsive mass of the water was calculated to be 1.39 lbf/in^2 , with the maximum effective pressure from the convective mass calculated as 0.32 lbf/in^2 . The inertial loading for the doors was calculated as 0.23 lbf/in^2 . Total load increase from seismic effects is therefore 1.94 lbf/in^2 .

A $0.24 g$ lateral seismic load was also applied to the door assembly. It was assumed that this load was reacted by the top and bottom pad eyes bearing on the concrete sides of the opening.

6.0 ANALYSIS

Analyses were performed on each of the major load-carrying components of the isolation door structure. The analyses, attached as Appendix A, consist mainly of hand calculations using standard simple beam and plate equations. Simple finite element models were developed for the rear bracket frame structure and the bottom deadweight support.

The allowable stress criterion of AISC 1989 permits an increase of one-third in the allowable stress limits in assessment of an earthquake loading condition. The loading calculations of Appendix B show that the normal loading condition with its allowable stresses is more critical than the seismic loading condition with an increase of one-third in allowable stress.

Because the assembly is to be painted with a corrosion-resistant paint, no corrosion allowance is taken in the analysis (Carlos 1994). Where painting cannot be used, the structural components are to be seal welded.

The preliminary analysis of the door components indicated that some areas were overstressed when the component configurations from the drawing were used (WHC 1979). Modifications have been developed as follows:

Tie rod hook The tension load for the tie rods was chosen as 1,526 lb on the basis of seal-compression requirements. The load path for the original tie rod design created high bending stresses in the hook body. The design was modified by the addition of a 1-in. stiffening plate in the hook region. Material for the stiffening plate is stainless steel (see Appendix C).

Lifting pads The original design of the lifting pads resulted in high bending stresses in the pad. The design was modified by changing the pad to a 1-in. thick plate, 8-in. wide. Side gusset plates 0.5-in. thick also were added to the mid lifting pad (see Appendix C).

Top lifting ring The original design of the lifting ring resulted in high bending stresses in the ring. The design was modified in the same fashion as the mid lifting pad.

A calculation has been made to determine the differential displacement between the vertical sealing surface on the center island divider wall and the vertical sealing surface on the adjacent basin wall. If relative displacements were large, the door plate structure might twist, with possible leakage through the seal. The calculations in Appendix B indicate that the displacements are small. The displacement from seismic loading at the top of the divider wall is calculated as 0.013 in. Appendix A calculations show the door is structurally capable of withstanding this displacement.

Table 1 summarizes the critical components of the isolation door assembly. Shown in the table is the component allowable stress, actual stress, and the resulting margin of safety. Even though the seismic loading condition permits an increase in allowable stress, margins of safety are shown, for reference, for seismic loading using normal allowable stresses.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The isolation doors described in drawing H-1-42659 (WHC 1979) are structurally adequate for their intended purpose provided that corrosion of the door assembly is prevented by a combination of an anti-corrosion coating and seal welding and that the tie rod hook, lifting pads, and top lifting ring are modified as discussed above.

8.0 REFERENCES

- AISC, 1989, *Manual of Steel Construction*, Ninth Edition, American Institute of Steel Construction, New York, New York.
- Carlos, W. C., 1994, *KE Basin Discharge Chute Cofferdam Corrosion Allowance and Coating Recommendations*, (internal letter 8D330/WCC:kjs:94-3, to C. P. Janett, May 24) Westinghouse Hanford Company, Richland, Washington.
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- WHC, 1979, *Basin Discharge Chute Isolation Cofferdams*, July 1979, drawing H-1-42659, Rev. 1, Westinghouse Hanford Company, Richland, Washington.

STRUCTURAL MARGIN OF SAFETY K BASIN ISOLATION DOORS

COMPONENTS (No corrosion allowance)					
Drawing H-1-42659, Rev. 1 Component	Allowable Stress, (kip/in ²)	Actual Stress, (kip/in ²)	Margin of Safety		Comments
			(1)	(2)	
Door Assembly (Item 3) - 1/2 in. Plate	27.0	8.7	>2.0	1.48	Center of plate near horizontal frame member
Door Assembly (Item 3) - Tube Steel Frame	30.4	17.3	0.76	0.41	Pressure plus pad eye loads
Bracket Assembly (Items 4 thru 11)	30.4	10.3	1.95	-	
Pad Eye (Item 42)	14.4	1.0	>2.0	-	
Tie Rod (Items 44 thru 62) - (Reinforced)	15.0	13.5	0.11	-	(3)
Mid-Lifting Pad Eye (Item 42) - (Redesigned) and Lifting Eye (Item 43) - (Redesigned)	11.6	10.5	0.09	-	(4)
Bottom Deadweight Support (Item 13)	34.5	7.4	>2.0	>2.0	
WELDS (No corrosion allowance)					
Stitch Weld Around Door Assembly Plate	21.0	4.3	>2.0	>2.0	
Door Assembly Tube Steel Connections	21.0	7.6	1.76	1.38	
Lifting Pad Eye Weld (Redesigned)	21.0	16.4	0.28	-	
Bracket Assembly Welds	21.0	14.0	0.50	-	
Deadweight Support Weld	21.0	10.7	0.96	0.72	

Margin of Safety = (Allowable stress/Actual stress) - 1

(1) Normal loading

(2) Seismic loading using allowable stresses for normal loading (except for deadweight support weld). Seismic loading (hydrodynamic pressure) is applicable to door assembly only. Seismic loads for bracket assembly are negligible.

(3) Hook region reinforced with 1-in. plate.

(4) All three lifting locations use a 1- by 8-in. plate design. In addition, the mid lifting pad and the top lifting eye include 0.5-in. plate gussets.

APPENDIX A
STRESS ANALYSIS CALCULATIONS

DESIGN CALCULATION

WHC-SD-SNF-DA-005, Rev. 02

(1) Drawing H-1-42659 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 2 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator W. J. JAMES Date 5/16/94
 (9) Checker L. Hyatt Date 6/9/94

(10) THE DESIGN TO BE ANALYZED IS PER
 H-1-42659 Rev. 1 SHEETS 1&2.

LOAD CONDITIONS

STATIC HEAD DUE TO MAX WATER OF 18'

$$62.428 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} (18') \frac{1 \text{ ft}^2}{144 \text{ in}^2} = 7.8 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

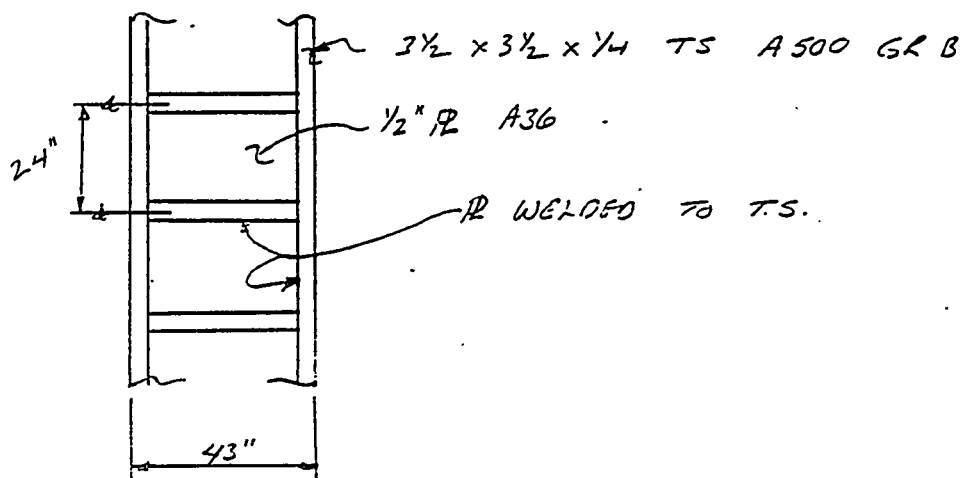
PER APPENDIX B THE COMBINED IMPULSIVE
 AND CONVECTIVE PRESSURES DUE TO SEISMIC IS:

$$1.7 \text{ PSI}$$

AND CONSIDERING THE DAMS AS PART OF THE
 K-BASIN STRUCTURE, THE DAMS SELF SEISMIC
 LOAD IS

$$0.23 \text{ PSI}$$

THE ISOLATION DAMS ARE DESIGNED AS
 A TUBE STEEL FRAME COVERED WITH A
 STEEL PLATE. THE STEEL FRAME IS DESIGNED
 SUCH THAT IT'S DIVIDED INTO SECTIONS
 ONE SUCH SECTION WILL BE USED FOR
 DESIGN ANALYSIS.



A-15

DESIGN CALCULATION

WHC-SD-SNF-DA-005, Rev. 0

(1) Drawing H-1-42659 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 1 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator L. Pollock Date 6/3/94
 (9) Checker L. Hyatt Date 6/8/94

(10)

K-BASIN INTENDS TO ^{USE} ISOLATION COFFER DAMS TO SEAL OFF A SECTION OF THE EXISTING BASIN. METAL COFFER DAMS WERE DESIGNED AND USED SEVERAL YEARS AGO. THESE SAME COFFER DAMS ARE TO BE USED AND ADDITIONAL ONES CONSTRUCTED.

THE PRESENT TASK FOR THESE DAMS IS TO SEAL OFF PART OF THE K-BASIN. THE BASIS FOR DESIGN IS THAT AFTER A FIRST SEISMIC EVENT THE WATER WILL DRAIN FOR ONE SIDE OF K-BASIN. A SECOND EVENT HAPPENS, THIS IS THE WORST CASE LOAD CONDITION, WITH WATER ON ONE SIDE ONLY.

PER FIELD INSTRUCTION THIS IS A SAFETY CLASS ONE STRUCTURE.

THIS EVALUATION IS TO ANALYZE THE EXISTING DESIGN AND MODIFICATIONS AS REQUIRED.

DRAWINGS H-1-42659, Rev. 1, SHT. 1+2

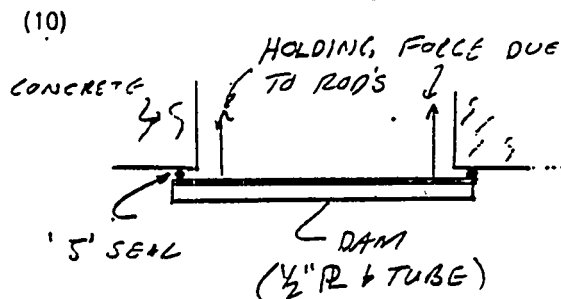
6 ECNS 194345, 197611 PLUS FIELD INFO IS USED FOR ANALYSIS

THE DESIGN INFO ON DRAWINGS IS INSUFFICIENT TO DETERMINE ALL THE DETAIL REQUIRED TO DO THE ANALYSIS, ∴ FIELD VERIFICATION WILL BE REQUIRED. ALSO THE OLDER DAMS MAY NOT HAVE HAD ALL THE QC & QA NEGD FOR SAFETY CLASS ONE.

DESIGN CALCULATION

3

(1) Drawing H-1-42655 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 3 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator L. H. H. H. Date 5/16/94
 (9) Checker L. H. H. H. Date 6/8/94



THE DAMS ARE SUPPORTED ON THREE SIDES BY THE K-BASIN CONCRETE WALLS. THERE IS TO BE A 'J'-TYPE SEAL ON EDGES BETWEEN THE GATE AND CONCRETE.

THE GATE FRAME WILL BE CONSIDERED SIMPLY SUPPORTED ON THE EDGES BY THE SEAL. THE RATE BETWEEN THE FRAMING IS MORE FIXED THAN SIMPLY SUPPORTED. THE TUBE STEEL ($3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ TS) HAS MUCH GREATER STRUCTURAL STIFFNESS THAN THE RATE AND WILL THEREFORE RESTRAIN THE RATE EDGES FROM ROTATING. THE RESTRAINED EDGES WILL THEREFORE DEVELOPE FIXED MOMENTS AND STRESSES.

PER AISC MANUAL OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION
ALLOWABLE STRESS DESIGN 9th ED. (AISC ASD)

$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ TS $I = 5.29 \text{ in}^4$ P 1-96

$S = 3.02 \text{ in}^3$

ROUND $\sim \frac{1}{2}$ "
P 1-91 2L

$A = 3.09 \text{ in}^2$

$J = 8.82 \text{ in}^4$

NOMINAL SECTION: P 20R

$W = 10.51 \text{ in}^4$

DESIGN CALCULATION

WHC-SD-SNF-DA-005, Rev. 0

4

(1) Drawing H-1-42659 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 4 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator A. H. ... Date 5/17/94
 (9) Checker L. Hyde Date 6/8/94

(10) FOR THE ANALYSIS CORROSION COULD BE CONSIDERED AT A RATE OF 2 MILS A YEAR FOR THE DESIGN LIFE OF 15 YEARS, BUT WITH THE PAINT PER (CARLOS 1994) NO CORROSION ALLOWANCE IS REQUIRED.

FOR SINGLE SIDED CORROSION

MAX. MAT. LOSS $15 (0.002 \text{ in}) = 0.030 \text{ in}$ PAINTED OR SEALED ONE SIDED ONLY

AND FOR DOUBLE SIDED CORROSION

MAX. MAT. LOSS $2 (0.030 \text{ in}) = 0.060 \text{ in}$ NO PAINT OR NOT SEALED

FOR T.S. $\frac{1}{4}'' - 0.06 \text{ in} = 0.19 \text{ in}$

THIS IS CLOSE TO 0.1875 in OR $\frac{3}{16}''$

$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{16}$ TS SECTIONAL PROPERTIES WILL BE USED.

$$I = 4.29 \text{ in}^4$$

$$S = 2.45 \text{ in}^3$$

$$A = 2.39 \text{ in}^2$$

$$J = 6.99 \text{ in}^4$$

$$W = 8.15 \text{ lb/ft}$$

FOR R's

$$t = \frac{1}{2}'' - 0.06 \text{ in} = 0.44''$$

THESE CORRODED THICKNESSES ARE USED FOR STRESS EVALUATION ONLY, WEIGHT WILL BE CALCULATED ON FULL THICKNESS.

(1) Drawing H-1-42659 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 5 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator A. P. ... Date 5/16/94
 (9) Checker L. Hyde Date 6/8/94

(10) A 36 $F_y = 36 \text{ KSI}$ $F_u = 58 \text{ KSI}$ P 1-7

A 500 GR. B $F_y = 46 \text{ KSI}$ $F_u = 58 \text{ KSI}$ P 1-92

ALLOWABLE STRESS

R + ϕ $F_b = 0.75 F_y$ F2-1 P 5-48
~~TS~~ $F_v = 0.40 F_y$ F4-1 P 5-49

TS $F_b = 0.66 F_y$ F3-1 P 5-48
 $F_v = 0.40 F_y$ F4-1 P 5-49

FOR TENSION

$F_t = 0.60 F_u$ 0.1 P 5-40

DESIGN CALCULATION

WHC-SD-SNF-DA-005, Rev. 0

(1) Drawing H-1-42659 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 6 of _____
 (4) Building K-BRIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator L. H. Hyatt Date 5/19/94
 (9) Checker L. Hyatt Date 6/8/94

(10)

LOAD COMBINATIONS

PER AISC ASD 9th EDITION SECTION A5.2 P.5-30

LOAD CASES WITH SEISMIC INCLUDED ARE COMPARED TO ALLOWABLE STRESS INCREASED BY $\frac{1}{3}$.

AS THE COMBINED SEISMIC IS LESS THAN

$\frac{1}{3}$ OF STATIC PRESSURE AND PRE-LOAD, DUE TO RODS, THE NORMAL LOAD CONDITION IS CONTROLLING.

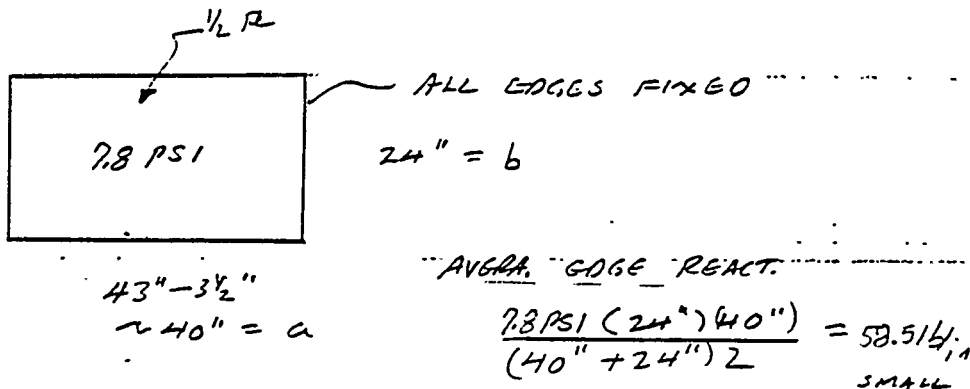
$$\frac{1}{3} \cdot (7.8 \text{ PSI}) = 2.6 \text{ PSI} > (1.7 \text{ PSI} + 0.23781 = 1.93 \text{ PSI})$$

SEE APPENDIX B

DESIGN CALCULATION

(1) Drawing H-1-42659 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 7 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator L. H. Hyde Date 5/16/94
 (9) Checker L. H. Hyde Date 6/8/94

(10) PLATE ANALYSIS



PER DESIGN OF WELDMENTS
 BY O. W. BLODGETT 8th PRINTING
 P 416 - 4 CASE 4B

$$\alpha = \frac{b}{a} = \frac{24''}{40''} = 0.60$$



@ CENTER

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_a &= - \frac{0.054 p b^2 (1 + 2\alpha^2 - \alpha^4)}{t^2} \quad \frac{lb}{in^2} \frac{in^2}{in^2} = \frac{lb}{in^2} \\ &= - \frac{0.054 (7.8 PSI) (24'')^2 (1 + 2(0.60)^2 - (0.60)^4)}{(0.44'')^2} \\ &= -1793 \text{ PSI} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_b &= - \frac{0.75 p b^2}{t^2 (3 + 4\alpha^4)} \quad \frac{lb}{in^2} \frac{in^2}{in^2} = \text{PSI} \\ &= - \frac{0.75 (7.8 PSI) (24'')^2}{(0.44'')^2 (3 + 4(0.60)^4)} = -4947 \text{ PSI} \end{aligned}$$

DESIGN CALCULATION

WHC-SD-SNF-DA-005, Rev. 0

(1) Drawing H-1-42559 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 8 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAM
 (8) Originator L. H. H. H. Date 5/16/94
 (9) Checker L. H. H. H. Date 6/8/94

(10)

MAX BENDING STRESS, VECTOR SUM

$$f_b = [(-1993 \text{ PSI})^2 + (-4947 \text{ PSI})^2]^{1/2}$$

$$f_b = \underline{\underline{5333 \text{ PSI}}}$$

$$F_b = 0.75 F_y = 0.75(36 \text{ KSI})$$

$$= 27 \text{ KSI}$$

$$\therefore F_b > f_b$$

SHEAR STRESS SMALL AND NOT CAL.

STRESS @ EDGES MIDPOINTS

ALONG 'a'

$$\tau_{bc} = \frac{0.5 p b^2}{t^2 (1 + 0.623 \alpha^6)}$$

$$= \frac{0.5 (7.8 \text{ PSI}) (24")^2}{(0.44")^2 (1 + 0.623 (0.60)^6)}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{11276 \text{ PSI}}} \quad \triangleright$$

ALONG 'b'

$$\tau_{ac} = \frac{0.25 p b^2}{t^2}$$

$$= \frac{0.25 (7.8 \text{ PSI}) (24")^2}{(0.44")^2}$$

$$= \underline{\underline{5802 \text{ PSI}}}$$

$$F_b > \sigma_{bc}, \text{ O.K.}$$

$\triangleright$ WITHOUT CORROSION ALLOWANCE, $\sigma_{br} = 11276 \left(\frac{.44}{.50}\right)^2 = 8732 \text{ psi}$

(1) Drawing H-1-42659 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 9 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator L. R. L. L. Date 5/16/94
 (9) Checker L. Hyde Date 6/9/94

- (10) STRESS $\bar{\sigma}_{be}$ & $\bar{\sigma}_{ge}$ ARE WORST CASE STRESS @ THE MIDPOINT. THE MOMENT AT THIS POINT WILL BE USED FOR WELD AND T.S. EVALUATIONS. THIS QUICK & VERY CONSERVATIVE.

$$\text{FOR A R} = \frac{M}{S} = \frac{M}{\frac{tb}{6}} \quad \text{FIND MOMENT PER UNIT LENGTH } b = 1 \text{ UNIT}$$

$$11276 \text{ PSI} = \frac{M \times 6}{(0.44")^2} \Rightarrow M = 364 \text{ lb-in per length}$$

WELD IS:

$$\frac{1}{4"} \quad | \quad 1-6$$

$$\frac{1}{4"} \quad | \quad 1-6$$

$$364 \text{ lb-in} \left(\frac{6 \text{ in}}{1 \text{ in}} \right) = 2184 \text{ lb-in}$$

$$\frac{3 \frac{1}{2} \text{ in} - \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}}{\approx 3 \frac{1}{2} \text{ in}}$$

PER DESIGN OF WELDED STRUCTURES
 BY O. W. BLODGETT 7th printing
 P 7.4-7

$$S_w = bd = 3 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in} (1 \text{ in}) = 3 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}^2$$

$$f_b = \frac{M}{S_w} = \frac{2184 \text{ lb-in}}{3 \frac{1}{4} \text{ in}^2} = 672 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$E70XX \text{ ROD } 0.3 (70 \text{ KSI}) = 21 \text{ KSI}$$

$$0.6 (36 \text{ KSI}) = 21.6 \text{ KSI}$$

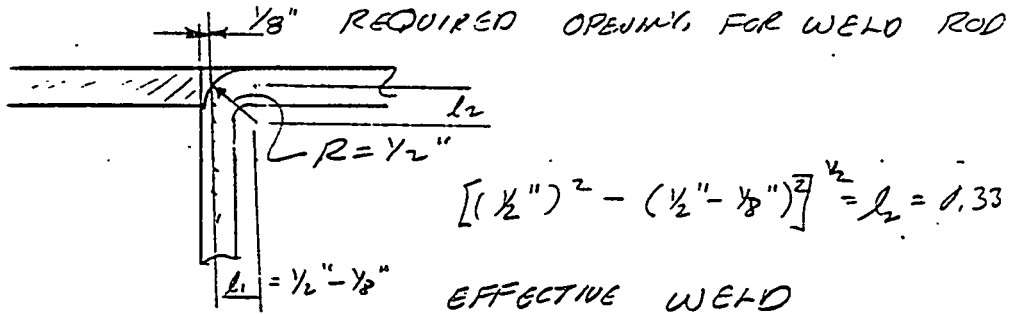
ALSC ASD 9th Ed.
 P-5-70
 PART. TENT.
 + FILLET WELD

$$\frac{f_b}{f_{all}} = \frac{672 \text{ lb/in}^2}{(21 \text{ KSI})} = 0.032 \text{ in}, t_{\text{WELD REQUIRED}}$$

DESIGN CALCULATION

(1) Drawing H-1-42659 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 10 of _____
(4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
(7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
(8) Originator J.A. Prohaska Date 5/16/94
(9) Checker L. Hyde Date 6/8/94

(10)



UNDER SIDE OF TS. CORROSION
R CAN NOT BE SINGLE SIDE
PAINTED $(0.17in - 0.03in) > 0.032in$

THE REACTION FORCE ALONG EDGE WILL ADD
TO WELD STRESS BUT DUE TO VERY LOW STRESS
IT'S NOT INCLUDED
∴ WELD ACCEPTABLE.

PER AISC ASD P 5-66

FLARE BEVEL THROAT

SINGLE SIDED CORROSION, CAN'T
PAINT BETWEEN R & TS

$5/16 R = 5/16 (1/2") = 0.156in$

$(0.156in - 0.03in) > 0.032in$, O.K.

WITHOUT CORROSION ALLOWANCE, $f_{TENS} = \frac{672}{0.156} = 4307 psi$

PER AISC ASD 9th EDITION SECT. 32. P 5-65 & 70

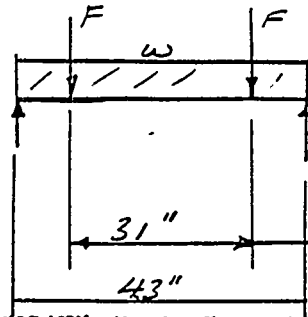
MIN EFFECTIVE THROAT

$1/8" \leq (0.156in - 0.03in) = 0.126in$ ✓

DESIGN CALCULATION

(1) Drawing H-1-42659 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 11 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator L.A. Rodgers Date 5/16/94
 (9) Checker L. Hyde Date 6/8/94

(10) FRAME SECTION WITH ROD PRE-LOADS



$$w = 7.8 \text{ PSI } (24 \text{ in}) = 187 \text{ lb/in}$$

$$F = 1526 \text{ lb}$$

CONSERVATIVE, SINCE WATER PRESSURE
WILL COMPRESS SEALS FURTHER AND TEND
TO INCREASE ROD PRE-LOAD

PER AISC ASD 9th ed.

@ CENTER $M = \frac{wl^2}{8} + Pa$

$$= \frac{187 \text{ lb/in } (43 \text{ in})^2}{8} + (1526 \text{ lb}) 6 \text{ in}$$

$$= 52376 \text{ lb-in}$$

@ WELD $x = 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ in}$

$$M = \frac{wx}{2} (l-x) + P \cdot x$$

$$= \frac{(187 \text{ lb/in}) (3\frac{1}{2} \text{ in}) (43 \text{ in} - 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ in})}{2} + (1526 \text{ lb}) 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ in}$$

$$= 18267 \text{ lb-in}$$

SEAL WELD GO
NO CORROSION

$$f_b = \frac{M}{S} = \frac{52376 \text{ lb-in}}{3.02 \text{ in}^3} = 17343 \text{ PSI}$$

$$F_b = 0.66 F_y = 0.66 (46 \text{ KSI}) = 30.4 \text{ KSI}$$

$$f_b < F_b$$

∴ ACCEPTABLE

DESIGN CALCULATION

(1) Drawing H-1-42659 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 12 of _____
 (4) Building K-RASIA (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator J.A. Anderson Date 5/20/94
 (9) Checker L. Hydi Date 6/4/94

(10) WELDS



PER DESIGN OF WELDED
STRUCTURES

BY O.W. BLONGETT

7th printing

P 7.4-7

$$S_w = bd + \frac{d^2}{3} = (3\frac{1}{2} \text{ in})^2 + \frac{(3\frac{1}{2} \text{ in})^2}{3} = 16.3 \text{ in}^2$$

$$A_w = (b + d) \cdot d = (3\frac{1}{2} \text{ in} + 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ in}) \cdot 2 = 14 \text{ in}$$

SHEAR @ END $R_1 = F + \frac{w \cdot l}{2} = 15631 \text{ lb} + \frac{(1871 \text{ lb})(43 \text{ in})}{2}$

$$= 55841 \text{ lb}$$

$$f_s = \frac{P}{A_w} = \frac{55841 \text{ lb}}{14 \text{ in}} = 3991 \text{ lb/in}$$

$$f_b = \frac{M}{S_w} = \frac{182671 \text{ lb-in}}{16.3 \text{ in}^2} = 11211 \text{ lb/in}$$

$$f_r = [f_s^2 + f_b^2]^{1/2} = [(3991 \text{ lb/in})^2 + (11211 \text{ lb/in})^2]^{1/2}$$

$$= 11901 \text{ lb/in}$$

FILLET WELD

$$w = \frac{f_r}{f_{all}} = \frac{11901 \text{ lb/in}}{(0.707)(0.3)(70 \text{ ksi})}$$

L E70XX ROD

SINGLE SIDE
CORROSION ASSUMED
NO PAINT BETWEEN
R & T.S.

$$= 0.08 \text{ in REQUIRED}$$

$$(\frac{1}{4} \text{ in Less } 0.03 \text{ in}) > 0.08 \text{ in} \therefore \text{ACCEPTABLE}$$

DESIGN CALCULATION

WHC-SD-SNF-DA-005, Rev. 0

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(1) Drawing H-1-42659 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 13 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator L.P. R... Date 5/20/94
 (9) Checker L. H. H... Date 6/4/94

(10)

FLAIR BEVEL

AISC ASD SECT. D1 P 5-16

$$5/16 R = 5/16 (2t) = 5/16 (2 \times 1/4") = 0.156 \text{ in}$$

$$w = (0.08 \text{ in.}) (0.707) = 0.06 \text{ in req.}$$

LELLET
FACTOL

$$(0.156 \text{ in} - 0.03 = 0.126") > 1/8" \text{ MIN.} > 0.06 \text{ in}$$

SINGLE SIDE CORROSION.
 ASSUMED. NO PAINT
 BETWEEN R & T.S.

WELD ACCEPTABLE

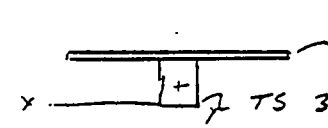
$$\text{WITHOUT CORROSION ALLOWANCE, } f_{weld} = \frac{1190}{0.156} = 7628 \text{ psi}$$

DESIGN CALCULATION

(1) Drawing H-1-42/59 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 14 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator J. P. Rogers Date 5/16/94
 (9) Checker L. Hyatt Date 6/8/94

(10)

DEFLECTION OF T.S. & PLATE AS A BEAM

 $R \frac{1}{2} \times 24$ $A = 24"(.44") = 10.56 \text{ in}^2$
 $T.S. 3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ $I = \frac{bd^3}{12} = \frac{(24")(.44")^3}{12} = 0.17 \text{ in}^4$

	Y (in)	A in ²	M = AY (in ³)	I _y = $\frac{Ad^3}{12}$ (in ⁴)	I _{xy}
R	3 3/4	10.56	39.6	148.5	0.17
T.S.	1.75	2.39	4.18	7.32	4.29
		12.95	43.78	155.82	4.46
					TOTAL

$$n = \frac{M}{A} = \frac{43.78 \text{ in}^3}{12.95 \text{ in}^2} = 3.33"$$

$$I = I_{xx} + I_{yy} - \frac{M^2}{A} = 155.82 \text{ in}^4 + 4.46 \text{ in}^4 - \frac{(43.78 \text{ in}^3)^2}{12.95 \text{ in}^2}$$

$$= 12.3 \text{ in}^4$$

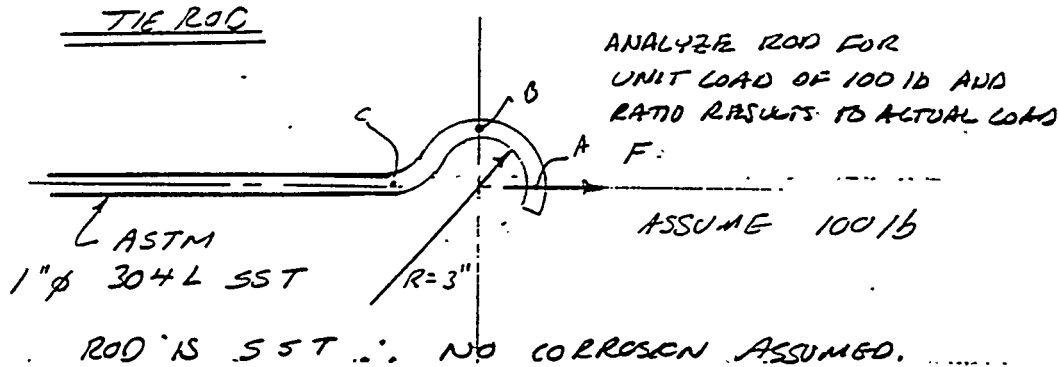
$$\Delta = \frac{5WL^4}{384EI} = \frac{5(18.71 \text{ k/in})(43")^4}{384(30 \text{ E6})(12.3 \text{ in}^4)}$$

= 0.023 in DEFLECTION SMALL, T.S. WILL PROVIDE ROTATIONAL STIFFNESS FOR THE R EDGES.

STRESS NOT REVIEWED AS THEY WOULD BE LESS THAN SHOWN ON INDIVIDUAL ELEMENTS.

(1) Drawing H-1-42659 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 15 of _____
 (4) Building K-BEIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator T. F. R. Jones Date 5/19/94
 (9) Checker L. Hyde Date 6/8/94

(10)



@ A $M = 0$ $T = 0$ $SHEAR = F = 100 \text{ lb}$

@ B $M = F(R + \frac{1}{2}) = 100 \text{ lb}(3" + \frac{1}{2}) = 350 \text{ lb-in}$
 $TEN = F = 100 \text{ lb}$ $S = 0$

@ C $M = 0$ $TEN = F = 100 \text{ lb}$ $S = 0$

PER ASME SECTION III 1983 SUBSECTION
 NCA TABLE I-2.2 & BAR

$S_y = F_y = 25 \text{ KSI}$ FOR 304L MIN
 TAB I-3.2 BAR
 $S_u = F_u = 70 \text{ KSI}$

$S = \frac{I}{C} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} R^4 \frac{1}{R}}{\frac{\pi}{4} R^3} = \frac{\pi}{4} R^3 = \frac{\pi}{4} (\frac{1}{2})^3$
 $= 0.0982 \text{ in}^3$

$A = \pi R^2 = \pi (\frac{1}{2})^2 = 0.785 \text{ in}^2$

$f_b = \frac{M}{S} = \frac{350 \text{ lb-in}}{0.0982 \text{ in}^3} = 3564 \text{ PSI}$

(1) Drawing H-1-42659 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 16 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator J. H. ... Date 5/19/94
 (9) Checker L. Hyde Date 6/9/94

(10)

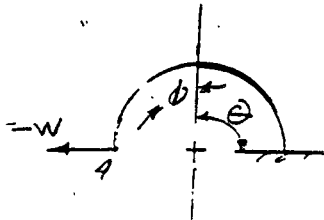
$$f_t = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{10016}{0.785 \text{ in}^2} = 127 \text{ PSI}$$

THESE WILL BE FACTORED
 WITH THE TIE-ROD TENSION
 LOAD WHEN PROVIDED.

DEFLECTION

PER FORMULAS FOR STRESS & STRAIN
 6th ed. by W.C. YOUNG

TABLE 18 CASE 12 LOAD CONDITION 5C



$$\theta = 90^\circ \quad \phi = 90^\circ$$

THE MAX ARC IS 135°

$$\delta_{HA} = \frac{-R^3}{EI} L F_H$$

$$R = 3" + \frac{1}{2}" = 3\frac{1}{2}"$$

$$E = 30 \times 10^6 \text{ PSI}$$

$$I = \frac{\pi}{4} r^4$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^4$$

$$= 0.0491 \text{ in}^4$$

LOAD CASE TABLE 18 CASE 5C

let $\phi = 90^\circ \quad \theta = 90^\circ$

DESIGN CALCULATION

(1) Drawing H-1-42659 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 17 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIC (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION ADMS
 (8) Originator J.H.P. Date 5/19/94
 (9) Checker L. Huddle Date 6/8/94

(10)

$$L F_H = W \left[\frac{K_1}{2} (\theta_n + \phi n - s c n - s^2 c) + k_2 (c - c) \right]$$

$$\phi = \theta = 90^\circ = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$n = \sin \phi = \sin 90^\circ = 1.0$$

$$s = \sin \theta = \sin 90^\circ = 1.0$$

$$c = \cos \theta = \cos 90^\circ = 0.0$$

$$e = \cos \phi = \cos 90^\circ = 0.0$$

$$K_1 = 1 - \alpha + \beta \quad \& \quad K_2 = 1 - \alpha$$

$$\alpha = \frac{I}{A R^2} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} (1.4)^4}{A R^2} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} (0.5 \text{ in})^4}{(0.785 \text{ in}^2) (3 \frac{1}{2} \text{ in})^2} = 0.0051$$

$$\beta = \frac{F E I}{G A R^2}$$

$$G = \text{SHEAR MODULUS} = \frac{E}{2(1+\mu)}$$

$$\mu = 0.3 \text{ FOR STEEL}$$

$$G = \frac{30 \text{ E6 PSI}}{2(1+0.3)} = 11,538 \text{ PSI}$$

$$F = \frac{10}{9} \quad \text{SECT. 7.10 } \phi \text{ BAR}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\frac{10}{9} (30 \text{ E6 PSI}) (\frac{\pi}{4} (0.5 \text{ in})^4)}{(11,538 \text{ PSI}) (0.785 \text{ in}^2) (3 \frac{1}{2} \text{ in})^2} = 0.0148$$

$$K_1 = 1 - 0.0051 + 0.0148 = 1.01$$

$$K_2 = 1 - 0.0051 = 0.995$$

DESIGN CALCULATION

(1) Drawing H-1-42655 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 18 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAM
 (8) Originator J. A. Kinn Date 5/15/94
 (9) Checker L. H. H. H. Date 6/8/94

(10)

$$LF_H = 10016 \left[\frac{1.01}{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{4}(1.0) + \frac{\pi}{4}(1.0) - 1.0(0.0)1.0 - (1.0)^2(0.0) \right) + 0.992(1.0(0.0) + 0.0(1.0)) \right]$$

$$= 10016 \left[\frac{1.01}{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) 2 + 0.0 \right] = 79.33$$

$$LF_V = W \left[\frac{K_1}{2} (\theta_c' + \phi_c' + s c c' + c^2 n') + K_2 (s + n - 2 s c c' - 2 c^2 n') \right]$$

$$= 10016 [0.995(1.0 + 1.0)] = 199$$

$$LF_W = W [K_2(1 + s n - c^2)] = 10016 [0.995(1.0 + (1.0)(1.0))] = 199$$

$$\delta_{HA} = \frac{-R^3}{EI} LF_H = \frac{-(3\frac{1}{2} \text{ in})^3}{(3066 \text{ PSI}) \left(\frac{\pi}{4} (0.5 \text{ in})^4 \right)} 79.33$$

$$= -0.0023 \text{ in}$$

$$\delta_{VA} = \frac{-R^3}{EI} LF_V = \frac{-(3\frac{1}{2} \text{ in})^3}{(3066 \text{ PSI}) \left(\frac{\pi}{4} (0.5 \text{ in})^4 \right)} 199$$

$$= -0.0058 \text{ in}$$

$$\psi_A = \frac{-R^2}{EI} LF_W = \frac{-(3\frac{1}{2} \text{ in})^2}{(3066 \text{ PSI}) \left(\frac{\pi}{4} (0.5 \text{ in})^4 \right)} 199 = -0.0017 \text{ RAD}$$

$$(-0.0017 \text{ RAD}) (57.3 \text{ DEG/RAD}) = -0.097^\circ$$

DESIGN CALCULATION

(1) Drawing H-1-43659 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 19 of _____
 (4) Building K-CAR 1 (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ROTATION DATA
 (8) Originator J. J. J. Date 5/21/44
 (9) Checker L. Hyde Date 6/9/44

(10) THE TIE-ROD LOAD HAS BEEN CALCULATED TO BE 1526 LB SEE ATTACH. A. RATIO

$$f_b = 3564 \text{ PSI} \left(\frac{1526 \text{ LB}}{100 \text{ LB}} \right) = 54387 \text{ PSI}$$

$$F_b = 0.75 F_y = 0.75 (25 \text{ KSI}) = 18.75 \text{ KSI}$$

$$f_b > F_b$$

∴ UNACCEPTABLE.
SEE NEXT PAGE

END ROTATION/DEFLECTION

$$\epsilon_{HA} = 0.0023 \text{ in} \left(\frac{1526 \text{ LB}}{100 \text{ LB}} \right) = 0.035 \text{ in}$$

$$\epsilon_{YA} = 0.0058 \text{ in} \left(\frac{1526 \text{ LB}}{100 \text{ LB}} \right) = 0.089 \text{ in}$$

$$\psi_A = 0.097^\circ \left(\frac{1526 \text{ LB}}{100 \text{ LB}} \right) = 1.48^\circ$$

THE ABOVE APPROXIMATIONS OF THE TIE-ROD ROTATION/DEFLECTION SHOW THAT THE HOOKED END WILL REMAIN IN PLACE UPON LOADING, IF MATERIAL IS BELOW YIELDING.

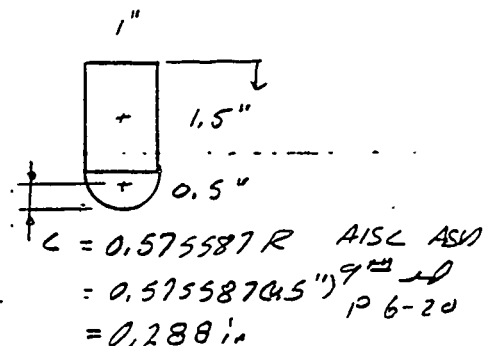
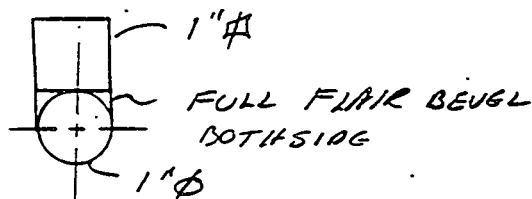
(1) Drawing H-1-12057 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 20 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator L. Hyde Date 6/3/94
 (9) Checker L. Hyde Date 6/5/94

(10)

TIE - RODSItem 44 to 62MODIFICATION

ASSUME A Φ OR Π BAR ADDED TO
 CURVED TIE-ROD

FLAT Φ AT CRITICAL POINT A MIN.
 BAR Φ OF 1" x 1" MATERIAL. MIN
 SECTION PROP.



$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{2} (1.5") = 0.75 in$$

$$\bar{y} = 1.5" + (0.5" - 0.288") = 1.712 in$$

$$A_D = b d = 1" \times 1\frac{1}{2}" = 1.5 in^2$$

$$A_D = \frac{\pi}{2} r^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} (0.5")^2 = 0.393 in^2$$

$$I_{gD} = \frac{b d^3}{12} = \frac{1(1\frac{1}{2})^3}{12} = 0.281 in^4$$

$$I_{gD} = 0.109757 in^4 = 0.109757 (0.5")^4 = 0.007 in^4$$

AISC ASD 9th ed PG-20

EFFECT OF CURVATURE ON STRESS, ASSUME A 1" x 2" SECT.
 PER ROARK 3rd ed. TABLE III Item 1

$$\frac{R}{\rho} = \frac{3" + 1"}{1"} = 4 \Rightarrow k_1 = 1.20 \quad \sqrt{e} = k_1 \sqrt{r} = k_1 \frac{M}{I}$$

(1) Drawing H-1-42659 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 21 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject RESOLUTION DAMS
 (8) Originator A. P. ... Date 6/3/94
 (9) Checker L. Hyde Date 6/9/94

(10)

	ΣA	$\bar{Y}$	$A\bar{Y} (M)$	$A\bar{Y}^2 (I_y)$	I_x
$\square$	1.5 in^2	0.75 in	1.125 in^3	0.844 in^4	0.281 in^4
$\cap$	0.393 in^2	1.712 in	0.673 in^3	1.152 in^4	0.007 in^4
Σ	1.893 in^2		1.798 in^3	1.996 in^4	0.288 in^4

$$\bar{y} = \frac{M}{A} = \frac{1.798 \text{ in}^3}{1.893 \text{ in}^2} = 0.950 \text{ in}$$

$$\bar{I} = I_x + I_y - \frac{M^2}{A} = 1.996 \text{ in}^4 + 0.288 \text{ in}^4 - \frac{(1.798 \text{ in}^3)^2}{1.893 \text{ in}^2}$$

$$= 0.578 \text{ in}^4$$

MOMENT AT CRITICAL POINT

$$M = PL = 1526 \text{ lb} (3" + 2" - 0.950 \text{ in})$$

$$= 6180 \text{ lb-in}$$

MAX STRESS (ON CONCAVE SIDE)

$$f_b = \frac{M c}{I} = \frac{(6180 \text{ lb-in})(2" - 0.950")}{0.578 \text{ in}^4} (1.20)$$

$$= 13472 \text{ PSI} < F_b = 0.6(25 \text{ KSI}) = 15 \text{ KSI}$$

 $\therefore$ ACCEPTABLEWELD STRESS

$$f = \frac{V_{ay}}{I_n}$$

$$V = 1526 \text{ lb}$$

$$t = 1 \text{ in}$$

$$I = 0.578 \text{ in}^4$$

$$A = 1.0 \text{ in}$$

PER DESIGN OF WELD
 STRUCTURES BY D. W.
 BLOOMER, 7th ed.
 p. 7.4-13

$$y = 0.95 \text{ in} - \frac{1 \text{ in}}{2} = 0.45 \text{ in}$$

$$n = 2$$

A-35

(1) Drawing H-1-42659 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 22 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator LAPOINTE Date 6/3/94
 (9) Checker L. Hoff Date 6/8/94

(10)

THIS IS HORIZONTAL SHEAR @ WELD

$$f_v = \frac{(152616)(1.0in)(0.45in)}{(0.578in^4)(2)} = 59416/in$$

PER AISC ASD 9th ed P 5-70

$$F_v = 0.4(25 KSI) = 10.0 KSI$$

$$w = \frac{f_v}{F_v} = \frac{59416/in}{10.0 KSI} = 0.0594in \text{ req}$$

PER AISC ASD 9th ed P 5-66

$$w_{eff} = 5/16 R = 5/16(0.5in) = 0.156in$$

$$0.156in > 0.0594in \therefore \text{ACCEPTABLE}$$

WELD STRESS

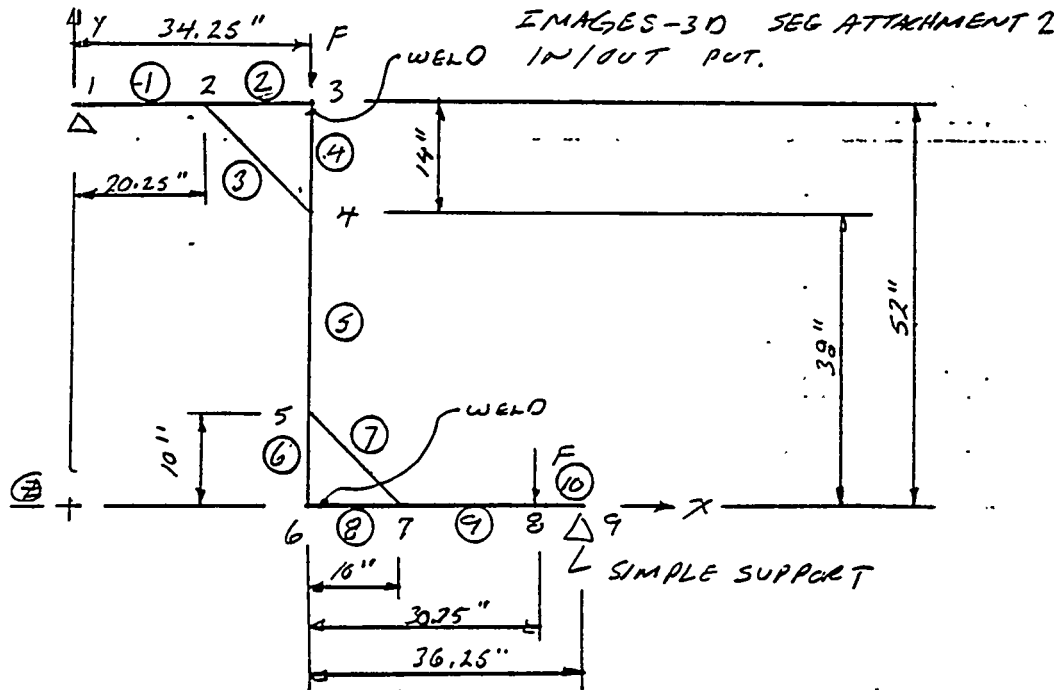
$$f = \frac{59416/in}{0.156in} = 3.8 KSI < 10.0 KSI$$

DESIGN CALCULATION

WHC-SD-SNF-DA-005, Rev. 0 23

(1) Drawing H-1-42659 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 23 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator J. Palmer Date 5/26/94
 (9) Checker L. Hyde Date 6/8/94

- (10) THE BRACKET ASSEMBLY IS MODEL
 BY THE WORST CASE WITH TWO TIE-RODS
 EACH ROD IS ASSUMED TO HAVE 1526 LB OF
 FORCE.



ALL MEMBER/ELEMENT MODELED TS $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$
 WITH A CORROSION OF 0.06 in SO TS $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{16}$
 ARE USED

THE MAX MOMENT AND STRESS ARE IN
 ELEMENT 5

$$M = 31.21 \text{ K-in}$$

$$f_b = 12.7 \text{ KSI} < F_b = 0.66 F_y = 30.4 \text{ KSI}$$

$$f_t = 0.26 \text{ KSI} \quad \text{VERY LOW}$$

WITHOUT CORROSION ALLOWANCE, $f_b = 12.7 \left(\frac{2.45}{2.02} \right) = 10.3 \text{ KSI}$
 A-37

(10) WELDS MAIN FRAME ARE AT

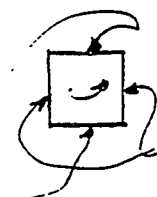
ELEM 4 NOOE 3 6 ELEM 8 NOOE 6

WITH ELEM 4 HAVING WORST CASE

$$F_x = 1894 \text{ lb} \quad \text{AXIAL} \quad F_z = 0 = M_x = M_y$$

$F_y = -302416$ SHEAR

...M₂ = 6504 lb-in . . .



FLAIR BEVEL $5/16 R = 5/16 (\frac{1}{2} ") = 0.156 "$
AISC ASD 9th ed.

FILED $\frac{1}{4}$ " L&L

PER DESIGN OF WELD STRUCTURES BY D.W. BLODGETT

7th printing P 7.4-7

$$s_w = bd + d^2/3 = (3\frac{1}{2}'')^2 + \frac{(3\frac{1}{2}'')^2}{3} = 16.3 \text{ in}^2$$

$$A_7 = (b+d)z = (2, 3\frac{1}{2}'') \cdot 2 = 14 \text{ in}$$

$$F_t = \frac{P}{A_{ws}} = \frac{1894 \text{ lb}}{14 \text{ in}} = 135 \text{ lb/in}$$

$$f_s = \frac{P}{A_w} = \frac{3024 \text{ lb}}{14 \text{ in}} = 216 \text{ lb/in}$$

$$f_b = \frac{M}{S_x} = \frac{6504 \text{ lb-in}}{16.3 \text{ in}^3} = 399 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$f_r = [(f_L + f_b)^2 + f_s^2]^{1/2} = [(135/16_{in} + 399/16_{in})^2 + (216/16_{in})^2]^{1/2}$$

$$= 576 \text{ } 16_{in}$$

$$\omega = \frac{f_r}{f_{all}} = \frac{5.7614 \text{ in}}{0.3(70000 \text{ PSI}) 0.707} = 0.039 \text{ in}$$

AISC ASD $\frac{1}{2}$ L EDOXY $\frac{1}{2}$ FILLET
RED.

VERY SMALL WELD ACCEPTABLE

DESIGN CALCULATION

(1) Drawing H-1-42639 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 25 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAVIS
 (8) Originator HAPOLES Date 5/26/94
 (9) Checker L. Hyde Date 6/9/94

(10)

WELD OF BRACE'S

GLEM. 3 & 7 W/ GLEM 3 HAVING THE HIGHEST
 BENDING STRESS, AND 1/2 WELD CHECK IS AT
 GLEM 7 NODE 5

$$F_x = 262116$$

$$F_{S_2} = M_{B_2} - M_7 = 0$$

$$F_{S_1} = 298916$$

$$M_0 = 1101016\text{-in}$$

FLAIR BEAM $3/16R = 3/16(\frac{1}{2}) = 0.156\text{in}$
 3/2" ~ FILLET @ 45° EFFECT THROAT: 0"
 $L(3\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2})/\cos 45^\circ = 4.2\text{in}$

$$S_w = \frac{d^2}{3} = \frac{(4.2\text{in})^2}{3} = 5.88\text{in}^2$$

$$A_w = 2d = 2(4.2\text{in}) = 8.4\text{in}$$

$$f_e = \frac{P}{A_w} = \frac{262116}{8.4\text{in}} = 31216/\text{in}$$

$$f_s = \frac{P}{A_w} = \frac{298916}{8.4\text{in}} = 35616/\text{in} \text{ SMALL}$$

$$f_b = \frac{M}{S} = \frac{1101016\text{-in}}{5.88\text{in}^2} = 187216/\text{in}$$

$$T_{en} = f_b + f_e = 31216/\text{in} + 187216/\text{in} = 218416/\text{in}$$

$$w = \frac{f_e}{f_{en}} = \frac{218416/\text{in}}{0.30(70000\text{PSI})} = 0.104\text{in}$$

E70XX R08

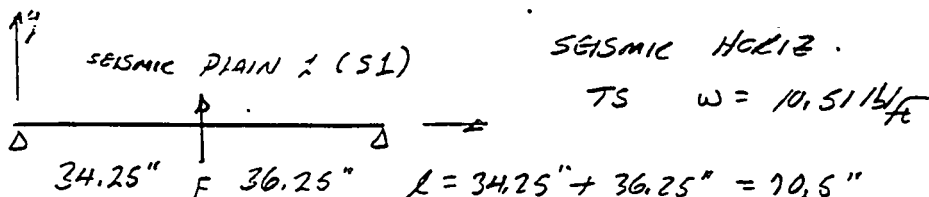
$$0.104\text{in} < 0.156\text{in} \therefore \text{ACCEPTABLE}$$

$$f_{\text{STRESS}} = \frac{218416/\text{in}}{0.156\text{in}} = 14\text{KSI} < 0.3(70\text{KSI}) = 21\text{KSI}$$

(1) Drawing H-1-42659 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 26 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator L. H. G. L. Date 5/26/94
 (9) Checker L. H. G. L. Date 6/9/94

(10)

ADDITIONAL SEISMIC STRESS DUE TO
STRUCTURE SELF WEIGHT.



WEIGHT OF TUBE STEEL $F = \left[52" + \frac{(10" + 14")}{\cos 45^\circ} \right] \frac{\text{ft}}{12 \text{ in}} 10.51 \text{ lb/ft} = 75 \text{ lb}$

$$M_{\max} = \frac{Fb}{L} + \frac{wL^2}{8} \quad 2 \text{ MAX MOMENTS}$$

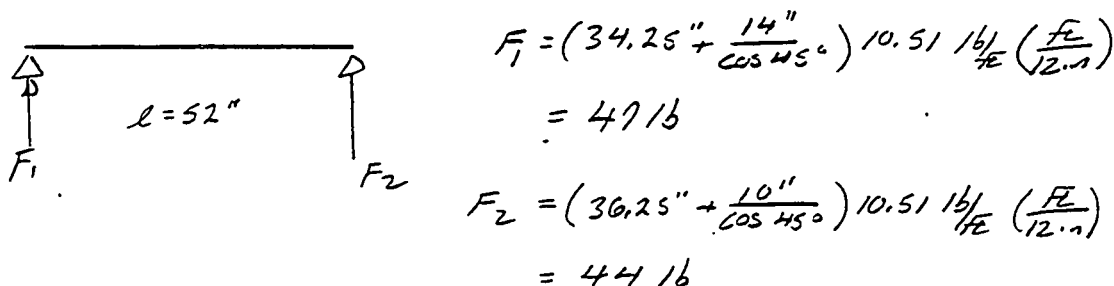
$$= \frac{(75 \text{ lb})(34.25")}{70.5"} + \frac{(10.51 \text{ lb/ft})(70.5")^2}{8} \left(\frac{\text{ft}}{12 \text{ in}} \right)$$

$$= 1865 \text{ lb-in}$$

$$R_{\max} = \frac{Fb}{L} + \frac{wL}{2} = \frac{75 \text{ lb}(36.25")}{(70.5")} + \frac{(10.51 \text{ lb/ft})(70.5 \text{ ft})}{2} \left(\frac{\text{ft}}{12 \text{ in}} \right)$$

$$= 69 \text{ lb}$$

SEISMIC PLAIN 2 (S2)



$$R_{\max} = F_1 + \frac{wL}{2} = 47 \text{ lb} + \frac{(10.51 \text{ lb/ft})(52")}{2} \left(\frac{\text{ft}}{12 \text{ in}} \right)$$

$$= 70 \text{ lb}$$

(1) Drawing H-1-42659 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 27 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator L.H. Polgen Date 5/27/94
 (9) Checker L. Hyde Date 6/9/94

(10)

$$M = \frac{W L^2}{8} = \frac{(10.51 \text{ lb/ft})(52'')^2}{8} \frac{F_L}{12 \text{ in}} = 296 \text{ lb-in}$$

VERTICAL DEAD WEIGHT / SEISMIC

$$L = 34.25' + 52' + 36.25' = 122.5'$$

$$(LW) = \left(L + \frac{14' + 10'}{\cos 5} \right) 10.51 \text{ lb/ft} \frac{F_L}{12 \text{ in}} = 137 \text{ lb}$$

$$R = \frac{WL}{2} = \frac{137 \text{ lb}}{2} = 69 \text{ lb}$$

$$M = \frac{WL^2}{8} = \frac{(137 \text{ lb})(122.5')^2}{8} = 2098 \text{ lb-in}$$

PER UCRL-15910 JUNE 1990 P 4-31

THE SUMMATION OF SEISMIC FORCES

PER APPENDIX B THE SEISMIC HORIZONTAL
IS 0.24g.

PER UCRL-15910 JUNE 1990 P 4-31

SEISMIC COMPONENTS ARE

HORIZ. 100% + 80% VERTICAL 60%

+ SEISMIC SUMMATION IS BY

100% , 40% & 40%

DEADWEIGHT PLUS LIVE LOAD

$$M_z = 31.21 \text{ K-in}$$

$$F_b = 12.7 \text{ KSI}$$

$$F_t = 0.26 \text{ KSI}$$

LIVE LOAD
GLEM. 5
ZMAGE RUN
ATTACH. 2

$$M_x = 2098 \text{ lb-in}$$

$$f_b = \frac{M}{S} = \frac{2098 \text{ lb-in}}{3.02 \text{ in}} = 0.7 \text{ KSI}$$

A-41

(1) Drawing H-1-42459 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 28 of _____
 (4) Building K-RASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator J. H. Jones Date 6/2/94
 (9) Checker L. Hyde Date 6/8/94

(10)

ABC ASD 7th and P 5-54 & 55

Exp H1-3 ~ H2-1 AS f_a IS VERY SMALL

$$\frac{f_a}{F_{t, \text{allow}}} + \frac{f_{bx}}{F_{bx}} + \frac{f_{by}}{F_{by}} \leq 1.0$$

AS f_a IS SMALL USE $F_t = 0.6F_y = 0.6(46 \text{ KSI})$
 $= 27.6 \text{ KSI}$

$$\frac{0.26 \text{ KSI}}{27.6 \text{ KSI}} + \frac{12.7 \text{ KSI}}{30.4 \text{ KSI}} + \frac{0.7 \text{ KSI}}{30.4 \text{ KSI}} = 0.45 \leq 1.0$$

SEISMIC

$$M_z = [(186516 \text{ lb-in}) 1.0(1.0) + (29616 \text{ lb-in}) 0.8(0.4)] 0.24g$$

SECOND HORIZ
SEIS. E

$$M_z = 470 \text{ lb-in}$$

$$M_y = 0$$

$$M_x = (209816 \text{ lb-in}) 0.6(0.4) 0.24g = 121 \text{ lb-in}$$

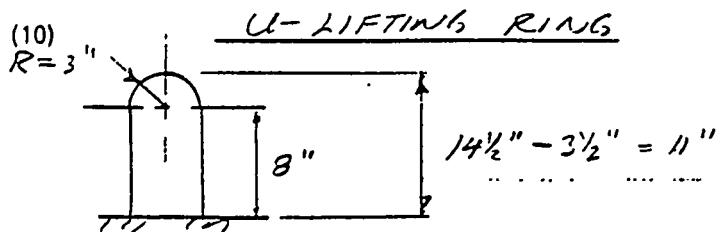
VERT.
SEIS. E

$$f_{bz} = \frac{M}{S} = \frac{470 \text{ lb-in}}{3.02 \text{ in}^3} = 0.16 \text{ KSI}$$

$$f_{bx} = \frac{M}{S} = \frac{121 \text{ lb-in}}{3.02 \text{ in}^3} = 0.04 \text{ KSI}$$

THESE ARE INSIGNIFICANT STRESS LEVEL
 AND WILL NOT CHANGE THE ABOVE INTERACTION.

(1) Drawing H-1-42659 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 29 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator ATF/... Date 5/19/94
 (9) Checker L. Hyde Date 6/8/94



1" ϕ ROD A36

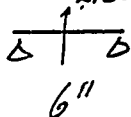
IF USED FOR VERTICAL PICK LOAD WILL BEND SO THAT CABLE POINT AND MASS CENTROID ARE IN STRAIGHT LINE. THIS MAY YIELD 1" ϕ ROD HOWEVER IT'S A SELF LIMITING LOAD AND ACCEPTABLE.

IF BENDING DUE TO ANY OTHER HORIZONTAL LOADS OR PICK POINTS ARE CONSIDERED THIS ITEM WILL FAIL CODE CHECK, AND MAY BREAK.

CHECK STRESS

USE A VERY SIMPLE MODEL

2100 lb FIELD INFO



$$M = \frac{P \cdot L}{4} = \frac{2100 \text{ lb} (6")}{4} = 3150 \text{ lb-in}$$

$$\sigma_b = \frac{M}{S} = \frac{3150 \text{ lb-in}}{\frac{\pi}{4} (1.5)^3} = 32086 \text{ PSI}$$

HOISTING & RIGGING REQUIRES 5 LOAD FACTOR

A36 $F_u = 58 \text{ KSI}$

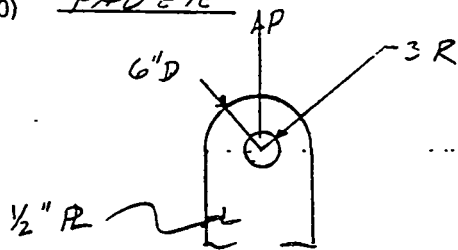
$$F_{all} = \frac{1}{5} F_u = \frac{1}{5} (58 \text{ KSI}) = 11.6 \text{ KSI}$$

U-LIFTING RING $\therefore$ UNACCEPTABLE
 SEE FOLLOWING PAGES

A-43

DESIGN CALCULATION

(1) Drawing H-1-4265 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 30 of _____
 (4) Building K-PASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator A. Poter... Date 5/19/94
 (9) Checker L. Hyde Date 6/8/94

(10) PAD EYE

PAD EYE

$$P = 152616$$

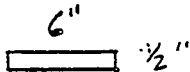
AS THE HOLE DIA. IS LARGE AND
 LOAD AREA MAY BE SMALL USE
 ONLY ONE AREA FOR SHEAR TEAROUT

$$\tau = \frac{P}{t \cdot d} = \frac{152616}{(0.5 \div 0.06) \cdot 3}$$

DOUBLE CORROSION

$$= 1156 \text{ PSI} < F_u = 0.4 F_u = 14.4 \text{ KSI}$$

$$d = 6 - 3 = 3$$

WELD $\frac{1}{4}$ " ALL-AROUND

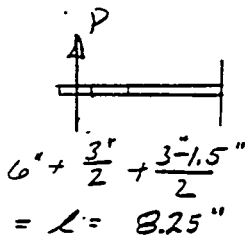
PER DESIGN OF WELDED STRUCTURES
 BY O.W. BLODGETT, P 7.4-7

$$A_w = b \cdot 2 = 6 \text{ in} \cdot 2 = 12 \text{ in}$$

$$\frac{f_t}{t} = \frac{P}{A_w} = \frac{152616}{12} = 12714 \text{ in} \quad \text{VERY SMALL}$$

PAD EYE ACCEPTABLE FOR TIE DOWN LOAD

ASSUME PAD EYE IN BENDING, DUE TO PICK
 LOADING



P = DAMS WEIGHT

$$P = \left(\frac{1}{2} \times 18' \times 43' \right) \cdot 455 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} \left(\frac{\pi}{12 \text{ in}} \right)^2$$

$$= 123616$$

$$T.S. = \left(18' \times 2 + 10(36'') \right) \frac{\pi}{12 \text{ in}} + \left(17' \frac{\pi}{12 \text{ in}} \right) \cdot 455 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$$

$$= 70916$$

$$P = 194516$$

A-44

(1) Drawing H-1-42659 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 31 of _____
 (4) Building K-PAKIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator J. H. ... Date 5/19/94
 (9) Checker L. Hyde Date 6/9/94

(10) $M = PL = 210016 (8.25 \text{ in}) = 1732516 \text{ in-lb}$

$S = \frac{bd^2}{6} = \frac{6 (\frac{1}{2})^2}{6} = 0.25 \text{ in}^3$

$f_b = \frac{M}{S} = \frac{1732516 \text{ in-lb}}{0.25 \text{ in}^3} = 17325 \text{ PSI}$

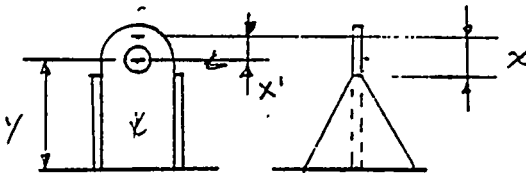
$F_{all} = F_u / 5 = 58000 \text{ PSI} / 5 = 11.6 \text{ KSI}$

FOR HOISTING AND RIGGING, LOAD FACTOR 5

THE EXISTING PAD EYE'S IS OVER STRESSED, BY HORIZONTAL LOADING WHEN USED TO PICK-UP DAMS

REDESIGN OF U-LIFTING RING & LIFTING PAD-EYES

SEE APPENDIX C



NEW PAD EYE 1"x8" PL WITH GUSSETS AS-REQUIRED

$X' = 3\frac{1}{2} + \frac{3 - 1.5}{2} = 2.25"$

Y = 6" PAD EYE

Y = 7" REPLACEMENT LIFTING RING

CHECK STRESS @ HOLE

$M = PL = 210016 (2.25") = 472516 \text{ in-lb}$

$S = \frac{bd^2}{6} = \frac{2 (2\frac{1}{2}) (1")^2}{6} = 0.833 \text{ in}^3$

(1) Drawing H-1-42659 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 32 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject FLotation DAMS
 (8) Originator W.P. Higgins Date 6/3/94
 (9) Checker L. Hyde Date 6/8/94

(10)

$$f_b = \frac{M}{S} = \frac{472516 \text{ in}}{0.833 \text{ in}^3} = 5.67 \text{ KSI} < 11.6 \text{ KSI}$$

∴ ACCEPTABLE

@ BASE (w/o GUSSET)

$$L = 7" + \frac{3"}{2} + \frac{4" - 1.5"}{2} = 9.75"$$

$$M = PL = 210016 (9.75") = 2047516 \text{ in}$$

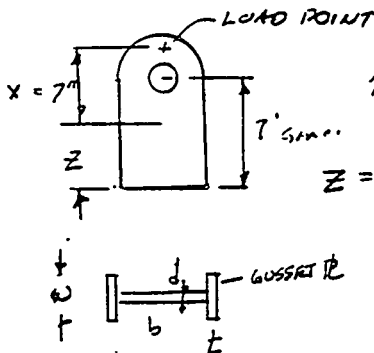
$$S = \frac{bd^2}{6} = \frac{8"(1")^2}{6} = 1.33 \text{ in}^3$$

$$f_b = \frac{M}{S} = \frac{2047516 \text{ in}}{1.33 \text{ in}^3} = 15.4 \text{ KSI} > 11.6 \text{ KSI}$$

FIND 'X' TOP OF GUSSET

$$f_b = \frac{M}{S} = \frac{(210016)(X)}{1.33 \text{ in}^3} = 11.6 \text{ KSI}$$

$$\Rightarrow X = 7.35 \text{ in USE } 7"$$



$$7" - \left(\frac{3"}{2} + \frac{4" - 1.5"}{2} \right) = 4.25$$

$$Z = Y - 4.25 = 2.75"$$

$$I = \frac{bd^3}{12} + 2 \frac{tw^3}{12}$$

$$S = \frac{I}{Z} = \frac{\frac{(8)(1")^3}{12} + 2 \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\omega)^3}{12}}{(7/2)} = \frac{8 + \omega^3}{6\omega}$$

$$f_b = \frac{M}{S} < f_{ALL}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2047516 \text{ in}}{\left(\frac{8 + \omega^3}{6\omega} \right)} \geq 11.6 \text{ KSI}$$

$$\omega^3 - \frac{6(2047516 \text{ in})}{(11600 \text{ PSI})} + 8 \geq 0$$

$$\omega \geq 2.78" \text{ USE } 3"$$

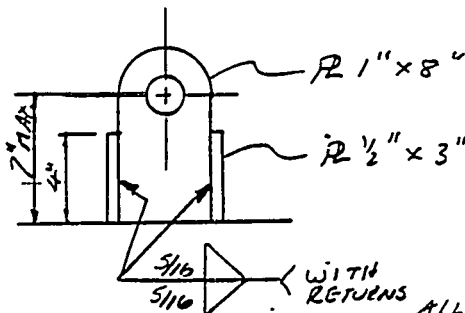
(1) Drawing H-1-42659 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 33 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator T. H. Adams Date 6/3/94
 (9) Checker L. H. G. M. Date 6/5/94

(10) STRESS

$$S = \frac{8 + w^3}{6w} = \frac{8 + (3\text{ in})^3}{6(3\text{ in})} = 1.94 \text{ in}^3$$

$$f_b = \frac{M}{S} = \frac{20475 \text{ lb-in}}{1.94 \text{ in}^3} = 10,6 \text{ KSI} < 11.6 \text{ KSI}$$

∴ ACCEPTABLE



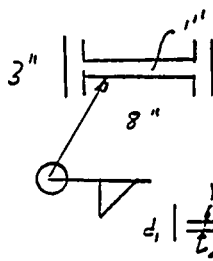
WELD GUSSETS & PAD P ARE CLOSE TO NEUTRAL AXIS ∴ STRESSES LOW

5/16" FILLET MIN PER AISC ASD P. 5-67

ALLOW. AISC ASD 9# 0.3 (70000 PSI) = 21000 PSI

RIGGING 1/5 (70000 PSI) = 14000 PSI * CONTINUOUS

BASE WELDS



1/4" FILLET MIN PER AISC ASD P. 5-67 THINNESS PART

PER DESIGN OF WELDED STRUCTURES P 7.4-7

$$S_w = \frac{I}{C} = \frac{2b(\frac{d}{2})^2 + 2\frac{d^3}{12}}{(d/2)} = \frac{bd^2}{2} + \frac{d^3}{6} = \frac{8(1\text{ in})^2}{2} + \frac{(3\text{ in})^3}{6} = 5.67$$

$$A_w = 2(b + d) = 2(8\text{ in} + 3\text{ in}) = 22\text{ in}$$

$$Tension f_b = \frac{M}{S_w} = \frac{20475 \text{ lb-in}}{5.67 \text{ in}^2} = 3611 \text{ lb/in}$$

$$Shear f_s = \frac{P}{A_w} = \frac{2100 \text{ lb}}{22\text{ in}} = 95 \text{ lb/in}$$

$$0.30 (70 \text{ KSI}) = 21 \text{ KSI}$$

LE 70 x Rod

$$f_r = [f_b^2 + f_s^2]^{1/2} = [(3611 \text{ lb/in})^2 + (95 \text{ lb/in})^2]^{1/2} = 3612 \text{ lb/in}$$

DESIGN CALCULATION

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 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator L. Hyatt Date 6/3/94
 (9) Checker L. Hyatt Date 6/9/94

(10)

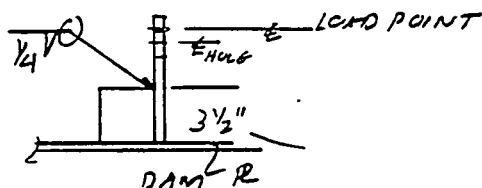
ALSO A-D TYP 0.3 (70000 PSI)
$$w = \frac{f_i}{f_{ar}} = \frac{361216.7}{0.707 (21000 \text{ PSI})} = 0.243 \text{ in REQ.}$$

USE $5/16"$ FILLET ALL AROUND
 SEE APPENDIX C

WEBB STRESS
$$\frac{361216.7}{0.707 (5/16 \text{ in})} = 16.4 \text{ KSI} < 21 \text{ KSI}$$

LOWER LIFTING PAD EYE

TIE LOWER PAD EYE IS WELDED TO
 TS $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} \times 24"$ L

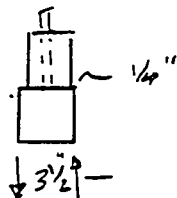


ASSUME R WELDED TO T.S.

EXIST R $\frac{1}{2}"$ IS OVER STRESSED $2\frac{1}{2}" \times 8"$ R
 REQUIRED.

GUSSETS ARE NOT REQUIRED AS T.S.
 WILL PERFORM SAME FUNCTION.

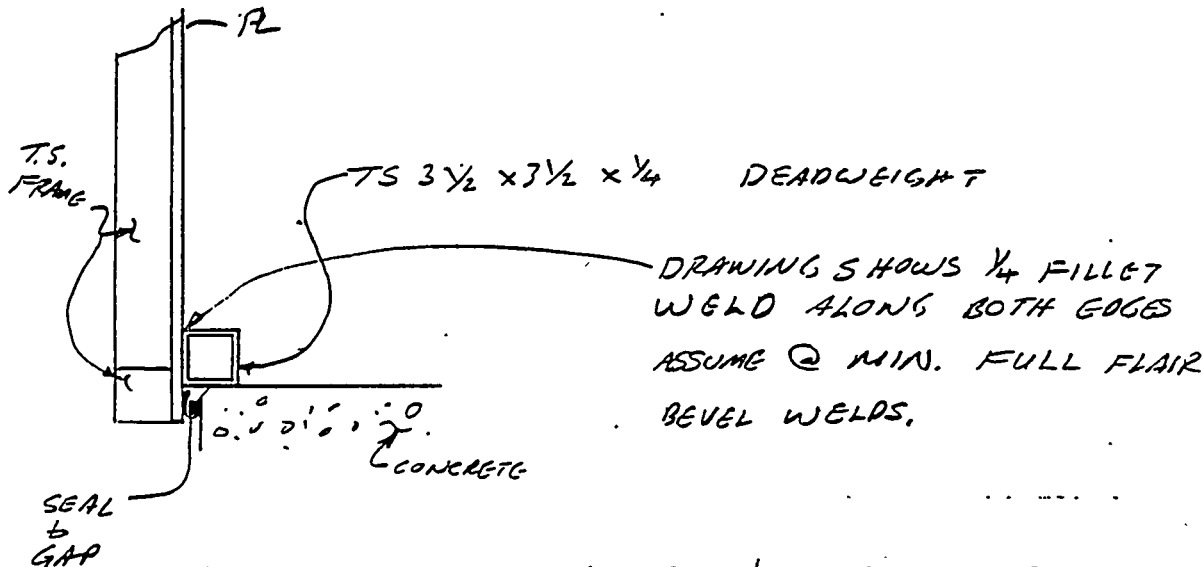
WITH GUSSETS RATES LOCAL STRESS IN T.S.
 ARE SMALL AND ACCEPTABLE.



WELDS ARE LONGER AND ACCEPTABLE
 BY COMPARISON.

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 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAM
 (8) Originator L.H. [Signature] Date 6/9/94
 (9) Checker L.H. [Signature] Date 6/10/94

(10) Item 13 DEAD WEIGHT SUPPORT
 PER DRAWING H-1-42659



THE TUBE STEEL MEMBER $\frac{1}{2}$ WELD USED IN THIS CONFIGURATION ACTS AS A RIGID FRAME. THE PARTIAL PENETRATION WELDS, FLAIR BEVELS ALSO ACT AS FLEXIBLE ELEMENTS OF THE DEAD WEIGHT SUPPORT.

AN IMAGES-3D MODEL WITH BEAM ELEMENTS WAS DEVELOPED TO EVALUATE STRESS IN THE TUBE STEEL AS BEAM ELEMENTS. THE WELDS ACT AS FLEXIBLE ELEMENTS IN THIS MODEL TO ALLOW FOR ROTATION. SEE ATTACHMENT 3

MAX STRESS IN T.S. BEAM ELEMENTS.
 ELE. 2 DRW 5 & 7

EL. 2 $f_b = 7,350 \text{ PSI}$ $f_t = 132 \text{ PSI}$ $f_c = 195 \text{ PSI}$
 NODE 2

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 (8) Originator J. H. P. Jones Date 6/9/94
 (9) Checker L. H. Jones Date 6/10/94

(10)

$$F_b = 0.75 F_y = 0.75 (46 \text{ KSI}) = 34.5 \text{ KSI}$$

$$f_b \ll F_b$$

STRESS VERY LOW
 $\therefore$ ACCEPTABLE

WITH SEISMIC PER UCRL-15710 JUNE 1990
 P 4-31

$$0.24g(0.6) = 0.14g \quad \text{THE VERTICAL SEIS. FACT. IS } 0.6 \times \text{HORIZ } g$$

$$f_b = 7350 \text{ PSI} (1.14) = 8379 \text{ PSI} \ll 34.5 \text{ KSI}$$

$\therefore$ ACCEPT.

WELD ELG. 1 & 6

$$\text{ELE. 1 NODE 1} \quad f_b = 10320 \text{ PSI} \quad f_t = 369 \text{ PSI}$$

$$f_s = 233 \text{ PSI}$$

$$\text{TOT. } f_{tT} = f_b + f_t = 10320 \text{ PSI} + 369 \text{ PSI} = 10689 \text{ PSI}$$

$$F_{ALL} = 0.6 F_y = 0.6 (36 \text{ KSI}) = 21.6 \text{ KSI}$$

$\angle$ 2 MIN BASE MAT.

$$F_{ALL} = 0.3 F_u = 0.3 (70 \text{ KSI}) = 21 \text{ KSI} \quad \text{CONTROLS}$$

$\angle$ 570 KSI

$$10.7 \text{ KSI} < 21 \text{ KSI} \quad \therefore \text{ACCEPTABLE}$$

W/SGIS.

$$10.7 \text{ KSI} (1.14) = 12.2 \text{ KSI} < 21 \text{ KSI}$$

END R'S

IF END R $\frac{3}{8}$ " WERE ADDED TO DEAD WEIGHT
 T.S. DESIGN AND ONE CARRIED ALL THE LOAD

$$S = \frac{bd^2}{6} = \frac{(\frac{3}{8}) (3)^2}{6} = 0.563 \text{ in}^3$$

$$M = PL = 2100 \text{ lb} (3\frac{1}{2} \text{ in}) = 7350 \text{ lb-in} \quad \text{A36}$$

$$f_b = \frac{M}{S} = \frac{7350 \text{ lb-in}}{0.563 \text{ in}^3} = 13.1 \text{ KSI} < F_b = 0.6 F_y = 21.6 \text{ KSI}$$

$$13.1 \text{ KSI} (1.14) = 14.9 \text{ KSI} < 21.6 \text{ KSI}$$

$$\text{WELD} \quad S_w = \frac{d^2}{6} = \frac{(3\frac{1}{2})^2}{6} = 2.04 \text{ in}^2$$

$$A_w = 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ in}$$

$$f_r = [f_b^2 + f_s^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left[\left(\frac{7350 \text{ lb-in}}{2.04 \text{ in}^2} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{2100 \text{ lb}}{3\frac{1}{2} \text{ in}} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= 3653 \text{ lb/in}^2$$

$$\omega = \frac{f_r}{F_{ALL}} = \frac{3653 \text{ lb/in}^2}{0.707 (1.3) (70 \text{ KSI})} = 0.246 \therefore \text{USE } 5/16 \text{ MIN.}$$

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 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator J. A. B. [unclear] Date 5/20/94
 (9) Checker L. Hyde Date 6/9/94

(10) J SEAL

WITH WATER ON ONLY ONE SIDE THE J-SEAL
 WILL SEE ALL THE WATER'S HYDROSTATIC LOADING
 FOR ONE 24" LENGTH OF SEAL AND ONE TIE-ROD
 TRIB. AREA.

$$7.816 \text{ lb/in} \left(\frac{43}{2} \times 24 \right) = 4025 \text{ lb} / 24" \text{ SEAL} + 1 \text{ TIE-ROD}$$

PER GIVEN SEAL DATA 'SEE ATTACHMENT. 1'

$$\frac{15 \text{ lb/in}}{0.125 \text{ in}} (0.53 \text{ in}) 24 \text{ in} = 1526 \text{ lb} / 24" \text{ SEAL} + 1 \text{ TIE-ROD}$$

AS $1526 \text{ lb} < 4025 \text{ lb}$ THE TIE-RODS WILL BE
 UNLOADED.

ASSUMING J-SEAL IS TOTAL ELASTIC HOW FAR
 WILL IT BE COMPRESSED.

$$\frac{15 \text{ lb/in}}{1.125 \text{ in}} (C) 24 \text{ in} = 4025 \text{ lb}$$

$$C = 1.398"$$

AS THE TOTAL HEIGHT IS ONLY 1.75"
 CAN THE J-SEAL TAKE THIS LOAD. THE LOAD
 IS OFF THE PROVIDED CHART.

THE VENDOR OF SEAL NEEDS TO BE
 CONSULTED. CALCULATION ABOVE IS FOR
 INFO ONLY AS NO CRITERIA FOR
 ACCEPTANCE IS AVAILABLE.

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 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator J. J. J. J. Date 6/3/94
 (9) Checker L. H. H. Date 6/8/94

(10) SUMMARY
 ITEM ALLOW/DESIGNED CAL./REQ SEIS. COMP. M.S.
 USGO FOR ALL
 NOR. & SEIS. CAL - 171.0
 CASES.

(WORST CASE)
 R SEGMENT
 Item 14 $F_b = 27 \text{ KSI}$ $f_b = 11.3 \text{ KSI}$ PER ATT. 2
 R $\frac{1}{2}$ " SEIS. INCREASE NOR.
 (P. 8) 1.93 PSI 1.39
 $7.8 + 1.93 = 9.73 \text{ PSI}$
 $\frac{9.73}{7.8} (11.3 \text{ KSI})$ w/SEIS.
 $= 14.1 \text{ KSI}$ 0.91

WELD R
 to T.S. $F_w = 21 \text{ KSI}$ $F_w = \frac{672 \text{ lb/in}}{0.126 \text{ in}} = 5.3 \text{ KSI}$ NOR
 FLAIR BEVEL (0.126 in) THROATS (0.032 in) $\frac{9.73}{7.8} (5.3 \text{ KSI})$ 2.96
 (SEE RECOMMENDATIONS) $= 6.6 \text{ KSI}$ w/SEIS.
 (P. 9 & 10) 2.18

CROSSING
 T.S. $F_b = 30.4 \text{ KSI}$ $f_b = 17.3 \text{ KSI}$ $\frac{9.73}{7.8} (17.3 \text{ KSI})$ NOR
 Item 16 $= 21.6 \text{ KSI}$ w/SEIS.
 (P. 11) 0.41

WELD CROSSING
 T.S. to VERTICAL $F_w = 21 \text{ KSI}$ $f_w = \frac{(190 \text{ lb/in})}{(0.207 \text{ in} \times 0.03 \text{ in})}$ NOR
 T.S. (FILLET) $= 8.1 \text{ KSI}$ $\frac{9.73}{7.8} (8.1 \text{ KSI})$ 1.59
 (P. 12) (0.22 in) (0.08 in) $= 10.1 \text{ KSI}$ w/SEIS.
 1.08

TIG-ROD
 Item 44 to 62 $F = 18.75 \text{ KSI}$ $f = 54.4 \text{ KSI}$ ← FAILS →
 AS DESIGNED SEE RECOMMENDATIONS
 (P. 19)

AS REDESIGNED $F = 15 \text{ KSI}$ $F = 13.5 \text{ KSI}$ ~ SAME 0.11
 1" THICKER
 (P. 21)

WELD BETWEEN
 TIE ROD & STIFF. $F = 10.0 \text{ KSI}$ $f = 38 \text{ KSI}$ ~ SAME 1.63
 FULL FLAIR BEVEL
 (P. 22)

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 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator J. H. Bridges Date 6/3/94
 (9) Checker L. H. Glick Date 6/9/94

SUMMARY CONT.

(10)

Item ALLOW/DESIGNING CAL/REQ + SEIS: M.S.

BRACKET ASS.

Items 17, 25

T.S. SUPPORT $F_b = 30.4 \text{ KSI}$ $f_t = 12.7 \text{ KSI}$ ~ SAME $\frac{1.0}{0.42} = 1$
 FRAMES
 (P 23 & 28) I Interaction $\frac{12.7}{30.4} =$
 $\sim 0.42 < 1.0$

WELDS WORST

CASE BASE

MEMBERS $F = 21 \text{ KSI}$ $f = 14 \text{ KSI}$ ~ SAME 0.6
 (P 25) (0.156 in) (0.104 in)

U-LIFTING

RING

Item 43
 (P 29)

$F = 11.6 \text{ KSI}$ $f = 32.1 \text{ KSI}$ FAILS $\rightarrow$
 SEE RECOMMENDATIONS

PAD-EYES

FOR USE WITH

TIG-RODS
 (P 30)

$F = 11.4 \text{ KSI}$ $f = 1.16 \text{ KSI}$ ~ SAME 11.4

AS LIFTING

LUGS

(P 31)

$F = 11.6 \text{ KSI}$ $f = 47.3 \text{ KSI}$ FAILS $\rightarrow$
 SEE RECOMMENDATIONS

PAD-EYES LIFTING

U-LIFTING RING,

REDESIGN.

(P 33)

$F = 11.6 \text{ KSI}$ $f = 10.6 \text{ KSI}$ N/A 0.10

WELD

REDESIGN

(P 34)

$F = 21 \text{ KSI}$ $F = 10.4 \text{ KSI}$ N/A 0.28
 (0.3125 in) (0.243 in)

DEAD WEIGHT.

SUPPORT

(P 35 & 36)

$F_b = 34.5 \text{ KSI}$ $f_t = 7.4 \text{ KSI}$ $f_b = 8.4 \text{ KSI} \rightarrow 3.1$

WELD

$F_t = 21 \text{ KSI}$ $f_t = 10.7 \text{ KSI}$ $f_t = 12.2 \text{ KSI} \rightarrow 0.96$

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 (7) Subject COFFER DAMS
 (8) Originator L. Hyde Date 6/7/94
 (9) Checker [Signature] Date 6/8/94

(10)

EVALUATE THE EFFECTS ON THE DAM OF THE RELATIVE HORIZONTAL MOTION BETWEEN THE ISLAND AND WALL SUPPORTS DURING A SEISMIC EVENT.

THE APPENDIX B CALCULATIONS SHOW THIS MOTION TO BE APPROXIMATELY 0.013 INCHES

Worst structural case is top tube steel treated as a cantilever -

3 1/2" sq. T.S.

DEFLECTION

$$\delta = 0.013" = \frac{F L^3}{2EI}$$

STRESS,

$$f_b = \frac{Mc}{I} = \frac{(FL)c}{I}$$

$$= \frac{\left(\frac{2EI(0.013)}{L^2}\right)c}{I} = \frac{2E(0.013)c}{L^2}$$

$$= \frac{2(30 \times 10^6)(0.013)(3.5/2)}{(43)^2} = 738 \text{ psi}$$

AISC - 404 ED.

$$F_b = 0.66 F_y = 0.66(46,000) = 30,360 \text{ psi}$$

$$f_b < F_b, \text{ O.K.}$$

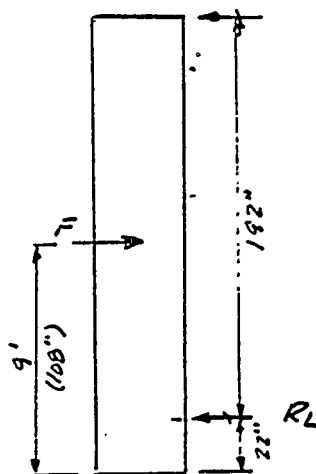
THE RESULTING STRESS LEVELS ARE VERY LOW SO THIS WARPING WILL NOT DAMAGE THE DAM

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 (7) Subject COFFER DAMS
 (8) Originator L. Hyde Date 6/7/94
 (9) Checker St. Rodgers Date 6/8/94

(10)

EVALUATE THE EFFECTS ON THE DAM OF A HORIZONTAL SEISMIC EVENT IN THE PLANE OF THE DAM

THE APPENDIX B CALCULATIONS SHOW THIS ACCELERATION IS 0.24g. SINCE THE DAM IS RECESSED 8" NO HYDRODYNAMIC FORCES IN THIS PLANE ARE PREDICTED.



THIS MOTION IS RESTRAINED BY THE PAD EYES BEARING ON THE CONCRETE FOR THE TOP AND BOTTOM PAD EYES REACTING ALL THE LOAD -

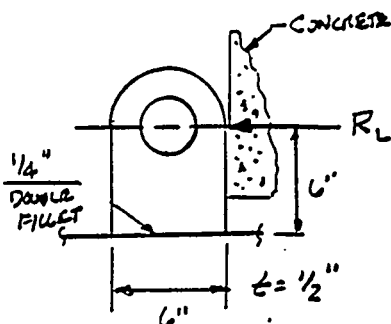
$$F = (\text{DAM WT.}) 0.24g$$

$$= 2100 \times 0.24 = 504 \text{ LB.}$$

$$R_L = F \times \frac{106}{192} = 504 \times \frac{106}{192} = 278 \text{ LB.}$$

WORST CASE, $R_L = F = 504 \text{ LB.}$

WORST CASE LOADING OF PAD EYE AT ITS TANGENT POINT -



PAD EYE
(ITEM 42)

WELD STRESS WILL BE MOST CRITICAL PER O. W. BLOOMER PG. 7.1-7

$$S' = \frac{d^2}{3} = \frac{(6)^2}{3} = 12 \text{ IN}^2$$

$$A' = 2d = 2(6) = 12 \text{ IN}^2$$

$$M = 6 R_L = 6 (504) = 3024 \text{ IN-LB}$$

$$f'_b = \frac{M}{S'} = \frac{3024}{12} = 252 \text{ LB/IN}$$

$$f'_s = \frac{R_L}{A'} = \frac{504}{12} = 42 \text{ LB/IN}$$

$$f'_{\text{TOTAL}} = (252^2 + 42^2)^{1/2} = 256 \text{ LB/IN}$$

$$\text{WELD STRESS} = \frac{f'_{\text{TOTAL}}}{t} = \frac{256}{0.707 \times 1/4} = 1448 \text{ PSI}$$

$$\text{ALLOWABLE STRESS} = 0.3 \times 70000 = 21,000 \text{ PSI, O.K.}$$

(1) Drawing H-1-42659 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 42 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject COFFER DAMS
 (8) Originator L. Hyatt Date 6/7/94
 (9) Checker AT [Signature] Date 6/8/94

(10)

BEARING ON CONCRETE

REF. ACI 318, SECTION 10.15

$$\text{CONCRETE BEARING STRENGTH} = \phi (0.85 f'_c A_1 \left(\frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)^{1/2})$$

$$\phi = 0.70$$

$$f'_c = 3000 \text{ PSI}$$

$$A_1 = (\text{PAD THICKNESS})(\text{LENGTH OF CONTACT WITH CONCRETE})$$

$$= (1/2)(l_c)$$

$$\text{CONSERVATIVELY ASSUME } \left(\frac{A_2}{A_1} \right)^{1/2} = 1.0$$

$$\text{REQUIRED BRL STR. IS } R_L = 504 \text{ LB.}$$

$$504 = (0.7)(0.85)(3000) \left(\frac{1}{2} \times l_c \right)$$

$$l_c = 0.6 \text{ INCHES (MIN. CONTACT LENGTH)}$$

THE AVAILABLE CONTACT LENGTH WITH THE CONCRETE IS 6" MINUS THE COMPRESSED HEIGHT OF THE SEAL WHICH IS MUCH GREATER THAN THE MIN. l_c CALCULATED. IT CAN BE REASONABLY CONCLUDED THE CONCRETE BEARING STRENGTH IS ADEQUATE

(1) Drawing H-1-4255 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 43 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator J. Rodgers Date 6/3/94
 (9) Checker L. Hill Date 6/9/94

RECOMMENDATIONS.

(10)

- 1) WELD BETWEEN TS & R. SHOWN AS ALL AROUND (3/16") FLARE BEVEL 1-6 INTERMITTENT WELD. THE 1" WELD LENGTH ON A PENETRATION WELD IS TOO SMALL TO BE CONSIDERED A STRUCTURAL WELD. FOR FILLET 1 1/2" IS MIN LENGTH BECAUSE THE ENDS OF WELD DON'T HAVE FULL STRENGTH AND HEAT ABSORPTION OF WELDED STEEL. AT MIN. THIS WELD SHOULD BE 1 1/2", ALSO SEAL WELD R TO T.S. TO STOP CORROSION IS RECOMMENDED.
- 2.) THE U-LIFTING RING, ITEM 43 & THE TWO PAD EYES USED FOR LIFTING, NEED TO BE REVISED AS SHOWN ON P. 33 & 34. (USE R 1" X 8" AND GUSSETS R 1/2" X 3" X 4") 
- 3.) THE TIE-RODS REQUIRE A STIFF-BACK ADDED FOR THE FULL CURVE. (SEE, P. 20) 

 SEE APPENDIX C

(1) Drawing H-1-42657 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 44 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOLATION DAMS
 (8) Originator J. H. Rogers Date 6/3/94
 (9) Checker L. H. Galt Date 6/9/94

(10) SUPPORT FRAMES / BRACKET ASSEMBLYS
 REACTIONS AT SUPPORT POINTS
 PER ATTACH. 3

NODE 1

911.3 lb

NODE 9

2141 lb

S1
(P26)

$$(6916 \text{ MAX}) (1.0) (1.0) (0.245) = 1716$$

S2
(P26)

$$(7016 \text{ MAX}) (0.80) (0.40) (0.245) = 516$$

S3
P27
(VERT)

$$(6916 \text{ MAX}) (0.60) (0.40) (0.245) = 416$$

DEAD WEIGHT ~ 7016

MAX HORIZ FORCE ON FRICTION CONNECTION

$$[(7016 + 416)^2 + (1716)^2]^{1/2} = 7616$$

REQUIRED FRICTION FACTOR

$$\frac{7616}{911.3 \text{ lb}} = 0.08 = \mu$$

ASSUME FULL PRETENSION ON TIE RODS
 NO KNOWN REF. USES FRICTION FOR SEISMIC
 CONDITIONS $\therefore$ UNKNOWN IF μ IS REASONABLE

ACRL-15710 JUNE 1990 REQUIRES POSITIVE
 ANCHORAGE THIS DESIGN DOES NOT HAVE IT,
 (SEE P.4-35)

(1) Drawing H-1-42657 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 45 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject COFFER DAM
 (8) Originator L. Hyde Date 6/9/94
 (9) Checker [Signature] Date 6/10/94

(10)

EVALUATE EFFECT OF DIFFERENTIAL DISPLACEMENT BETWEEN THE STEEL DAM AND THE CONCRETE SUPPORTS DUE TO TEMPERATURE OF THE BASIN WATER.

- ASSUME THE MAXIMUM INCREASE IN BASIN WATER TEMPERATURE FROM THE TEMPERATURE DURING INSTALLATION OF THE DAM IS 50°F
- ASSUME THE COEFFICIENT OF THERMAL EXPANSION OF THE "HANFORD" CONCRETE IS 3.2×10^{-6} TO 4.2×10^{-6} IN/IN/°F OF REFERENCE ID# 13W-23430-94-002, "MULTI-FUNCTION WASTE TANK FACILITY CONCRETE PRELIMINARY CHARACTERIZATION REPORT, FINAL DRAFT", B.V. WINKEL TO J.M. LAHT, (1/17/94)
- THE COEFFICIENT OF THERMAL EXPANSION OF A-36 STEEL IS 6.5×10^{-6} PER AISC, 9TH EDITION, PG. 6-4

DIFFERENTIAL DISPLACEMENT BETWEEN STEEL DAM AND CONCRETE SUPPORT IS,

$$\Delta \delta = (\Delta \alpha)(\Delta T) \text{ IN/IN}$$

WORST CASE IS

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta \delta &= (\alpha_s - \alpha_c)(\Delta T) \\ &= (6.5 \times 10^{-6} - 3.2 \times 10^{-6})(50) = 0.000165 \text{ IN/IN} \end{aligned}$$

IF THE DAM WAS RIGIDLY ATTACHED TO THE CONCRETE THIS RESTRAINT OF THIS DISPLACEMENT WOULD INDUCE COMPRESSIVE STRESSES IN THE DAM AND TENSILE STRESSES IN THE CONCRETE. BUT THEY ARE ISOLATED FROM EACH OTHER BY THE J-SEAL. IT IS THE J-SEAL WHICH WILL PROVIDE THE FLEXIBILITY TO ACCOMMODATE THIS DISPLACEMENT. THE WORST CASE IS THE SEAL MUST ACCOMMODATE THE DISPLACEMENT OF ENTIRE 18 FOOT HEIGHT OF THE DAM AT ONE LOCATION -

$$\text{VERTICAL DISPLACEMENT} = (18 \times 12)(0.000165) = 0.0356 \text{ IN.}$$

$$\text{LATERAL DISPLACEMENT} = (43/2)(0.000165) = 0.0036 \text{ IN.}$$

IT IS JUDGED THE 1 3/4" J-SEAL CAN EASILY ACCOMMODATE THESE MINOR DISPLACEMENTS

(1) Drawing _____ (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 1 of 1
 (4) Building _____ (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject K-BASIN POOL GATE
 (8) Originator E. RUFF Date MAY 19, 1994
 (9) Checker _____ Date _____

(10) REF. PRESRAY GRAPH.
 PR 15415 J-SEAL

$$\frac{0.125''}{15 \text{ LB}} \iff \frac{0.53''}{X}$$

$$X = 63.60 \text{ LBF} / 0.53'' \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{PER} \\ \text{INCH} \\ \text{OF} \\ \text{SEAL} \end{array} \right)$$

DEFLECTION

1.75" SEAL DIA

x .30 (% COMPRESSION)

0.53" SEAL DISPLACEMENT
 DURING COMPRESSION.

REF. DR. FREDRICK COLLINS -
 ELASTOMERS EXHIBIT LINEAR
 BEHAVIOR UP TO $\approx 150\%$ DEFORMATION.
 30% IS WELL WITHIN LINEAR
 RANGE.

$$\text{TOTAL FORCE} = \left(63.6 \frac{\text{LB}}{\text{IN}} \right) (40 \text{ FT}) \left(12 \frac{\text{IN}}{\text{FT}} \right) = 30,528 \text{ LB}$$

$$\frac{\text{FORCE}}{\text{HOOK}} = \left(\frac{30,528}{20} \right) = 1,526 \frac{\text{LB}}{\text{HOOK}}$$

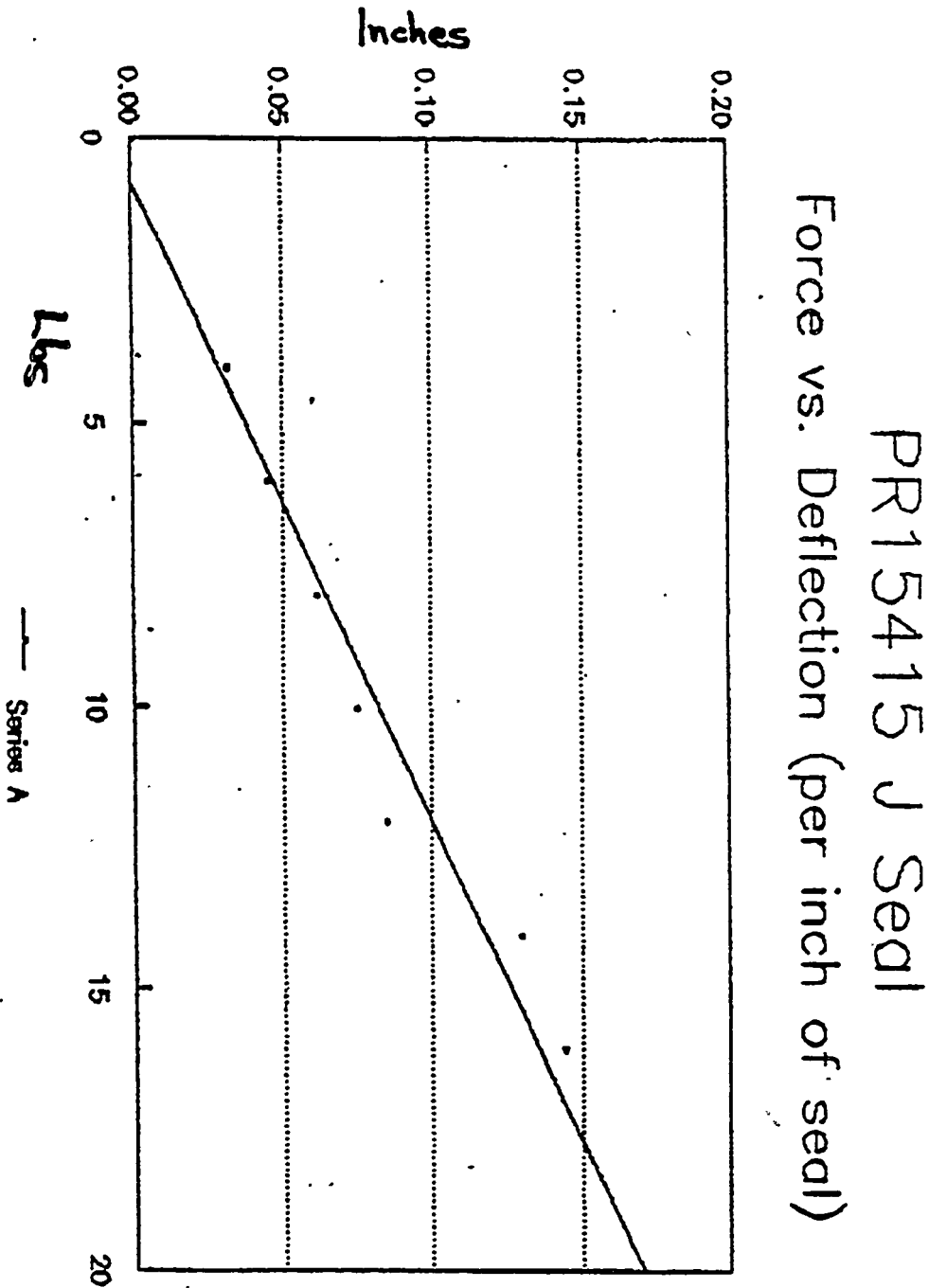
A-60

MAY-18-94 WED 8:13

ATTN: ED RUFF, W. HANFORD (376-1943)
FAX - 7382

P. 02

D. Gibbons 5/18/94



ATTACHMENT 2

I M A G E S - 3 D

5-26-1994

Run ID=BI94363

15:08:45

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===== I M A G E S - 3 D =====
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BBB88888  IIIIII  999999  44  44  333333  666666  333333  !
BBB88888  IIIIII  999999  44  44  333333  666666  333333  !
BB  BB  II  99  99  44  44  33  33  66  33  33  !
BB  BB  II  99  99  44  44  33  33  66  33  33  !
BB  BB  II  99  99  44  44  33  33  66  33  33  !
BB  BB  II  99  99  44  44  33  33  66  33  33  !
BBB88888  II  99999999  4444444444  33  66666666  33  !
BBB88888  II  99999999  4444444444  33  66666666  33  !
BB  BB  II  99  44  33  66  66  33  !
BB  BB  II  99  44  33  66  66  33  !
BB  BB  II  99  44  33  66  66  33  !
BB  BB  II  99  44  33  66  66  33  !
BBB88888  IIIIII  999999  44  333333  666666  333333  !
BBB88888  IIIIII  999999  44  333333  666666  333333  !
=====

```

WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY S/N:801657

J o b I n f o r m a t i o n

Project : K-BASIN
 Client : COFFEE DAM
 Job Name : H-1-42659, REV.1
 Remarks : _____

 Engineer : LeHyde / 5/26/94
 Chk'd by : L.P. Jones / 6/7/94
 Appr'd by : _____
 Comments : _____

=====

IMAGES - 3 D

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Interactive Microcomputer Analysis & Graphics of Engineering Systems

IMAGES-3D Version 2.0 07/01/90

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CHECK GEOMETRY Version 2.0 07/01/90

KBASIN DAM SUPPORT FRAME

MATERIAL PROPERTIES

Material No	Modulus of Elasticity	Weight Density	Coeff of Thermal Exp.	Poisson's Ratio	Shear Web Modulus
1	3.00000E+07	2.83000E-01	6.33000E-06	3.00E-01	0.00000E+00

NODE COORDINATES

Node	X-Coord.	Y-Coord.	Z-Coord.
1	0.00000E+00	5.20000E+01	0.00000E+00
2	2.02500E+01	5.20000E+01	0.00000E+00
3	3.42500E+01	5.20000E+01	0.00000E+00
4	3.42500E+01	3.80000E+01	0.00000E+00
5	3.42500E+01	1.00000E+01	0.00000E+00
6	3.42500E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
7	4.42500E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
8	6.50000E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
9	7.07500E+01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00

BEAM PROPERTIES

Multiplier = 1 (For AISC database properties only)

Prop No	X-Section Area	Moment of Inertia Iy / Iz	Torsional Const.- J
1	2.390E+00	4.290E+00 4.290E+00	6.990E+00

Prop No	Max. Fiber Cy	Fiber Dist / Cz	Shear SSFy	Shape Fact / SSFz	Ctors	Shear Stress Factor SSTRFy / SSTRFz
1	1.75E+00	1.75E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00 1.00E+00

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 PAGE 2 RUN ID=8I94363

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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 2.0 07/01/90

KBASIN DAM SUPPORT FRAME

BEAM CONNECTIVITY

Beam No	Nodes			Prop No	Mat No	pincodes		Rigid End Offset		Length	Beam Type
	From/	To /	Ref			I /	J	I /	J		
1	1	2	9	1	1			0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.20E+02	Beam
2	2	3	9	1	1			0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.14E+02	Beam
3	2	4	9	1	1			0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.20E+02	Beam
4	3	4	9	1	1			0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.14E+02	Beam
5	4	5	9	1	1			0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.28E+02	Beam
6	5	6	9	1	1			0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.10E+02	Beam
7	5	7	9	1	1			0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.14E+02	Beam
8	6	7	1	1	1			0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.10E+02	Beam
9	7	8	1	1	1			0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.21E+02	Beam
10	8	9	1	1	1			0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.58E+01	Beam

RESTRAINTS

Node No	Global/Local	Restraint Directions				
1	GLOBAL	-	Y	Z	-	-
2	GLOBAL	-	-	Z	-	-
3	GLOBAL	-	-	Z	-	-
4	GLOBAL	-	-	Z	-	-
5	GLOBAL	-	-	Z	-	-
6	GLOBAL	-	-	Z	-	-
7	GLOBAL	-	-	Z	-	-
8	GLOBAL	-	-	Z	-	-
9	GLOBAL	X	Y	Z	-	-

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SOLVE DISPLACEMENTS Version 2.0 07/01/90

KBASIN DAM SUPPORT FRAME

LOAD CASE 1
 1526 LB INSTALLATION LOADING

DISPLACEMENTS

Node	T r a n s l a t i o n s			/	R o t a t i o n s		
	X	Y	Z		X	Y	Z
1	.4732E-01	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	/	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.6586E-02
2	.4732E-01	-.1236E+00	.0000E+00	/	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.5134E-02
3	.4695E-01	-.1897E+00	.0000E+00	/	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.4701E-02
4	-.1708E-01	-.1891E+00	.0000E+00	/	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.3966E-02
5	-.3307E-01	-.1889E+00	.0000E+00	/	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.2824E-02
6	-.3655E-03	-.1892E+00	.0000E+00	/	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.3376E-02
7	.5016E-16	-.1547E+00	.0000E+00	/	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.3832E-02
8	.1088E-16	-.4041E-01	.0000E+00	/	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.6845E-02
9	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	/	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.7120E-02

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SOLVE BEAM LOADS/STRESSES Version 2.0 07/01/90

KBASIN DAM SUPPORT FRAME

Load Case 1:1526 LB INSTALLATION LOADING

BEAM LOADS AND/OR STRESSES

GLoads	Node	Fx	Fy	Fz	Mx	My	Mz
LLoads	Node	Axial	Y-Shear	Z-Shear	Torsion	Y-Bending	Z-Bending
Stress	Node	Axial	Y-Shear	Z-Shear	Torsion	Y-Bending	Z-Bending
Stress	Node	Maximum	Minimum	Cmb. Shear			
BEAM NO. 1							
GLoads	1	.2066E-10	.9113E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.4277E-11
GLoads	2	-.2066E-10	-.9113E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.1845E+05
LLoads	1	.2066E-10	-.9113E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.4277E-11
LLoads	2	-.2066E-10	.9113E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.1845E+05
Stress	1	-.8645E-11	-.3813E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.1745E-11
Stress	1	-.6901E-11	-.1039E-10	.5195E-11			
Stress	2	-.8645E-11	-.3813E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.7528E+04
Stress	2	.7528E+04	-.7528E+04	.3764E+04			
BEAM NO. 2							
oads	2	.1894E+04	-.1498E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.1447E+05
GLoads	3	-.1894E+04	.1498E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.6504E+04
LLoads	2	.1894E+04	.1498E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.1447E+05
LLoads	3	-.1894E+04	-.1498E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.6504E+04
Stress	2	-.7924E+03	.6269E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.5903E+04
Stress	2	.5111E+04	-.6696E+04	.3348E+04			
Stress	3	-.7924E+03	.6269E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.2653E+04
Stress	3	.1861E+04	-.3446E+04	.1723E+04			
BEAM NO. 3							
GLoads	2	-.1894E+04	.2410E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.3983E+04
GLoads	4	.1894E+04	-.2410E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.1120E+05
LLoads	2	-.3043E+04	-.3646E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.3983E+04
LLoads	4	.3043E+04	.3646E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.1120E+05
Stress	2	.1273E+04	-.1526E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.1625E+04
Stress	2	.2898E+04	-.3514E+03	.1449E+04			
Stress	4	.1273E+04	-.1526E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.4569E+04
Stress	4	.5843E+04	-.3296E+04	.2921E+04			
BEAM NO. 4							
GLoads	3	.1894E+04	-.3024E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.6504E+04
GLoads	4	-.1894E+04	.3024E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.2001E+05
LLoads	3	.3024E+04	.1894E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.6504E+04
LLoads	4	-.3024E+04	-.1894E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.2001E+05
Stress	3	-.1265E+04	.7924E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.2653E+04
Stress	3	.1388E+04	-.3919E+04	.1959E+04			
Stress	4	-.1265E+04	.7924E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.8163E+04
ress	4	.6897E+04	-.9428E+04	.4714E+04			

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SOLVE BEAM LOADS/STRESSES Version 2.0 07/01/90

KBASIN DAM SUPPORT FRAME

Load Case 1:1526 LB INSTALLATION LOADING

GLoads	Node	Fx	Fy	Fz	Mx	My	Mz
LLoads	Node	Axial	Y-Shear	Z-Shear	Torsion	Y-Bending	Z-Bending
Stress	Node	Axial	Y-Shear	Z-Shear	Torsion	Y-Bending	Z-Bending
Stress	Node	Maximum	Minimum	Cmb. Shear			
BEAM NO. 5							
GLoads	4	.1150E-09	-.6147E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.3121E+05
GLoads	5	-.1150E-09	.6147E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.3121E+05
LLoads	4	.6147E+03	.1150E-09	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.3121E+05
LLoads	5	-.6147E+03	-.1150E-09	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.3121E+05
Stress	4	-.2572E+03	.4811E-10	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.1273E+05
Stress	4	.1247E+05	-.1299E+05	.6495E+04			
Stress	5	-.2572E+03	.4811E-10	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.1273E+05
Stress	5	.1247E+05	-.1299E+05	.6495E+04			
BEAM NO. 6							
GLoads	5	-.2621E+04	.2374E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.2020E+05
GLoads	6	.2621E+04	-.2374E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.6004E+04
oads	5	-.2374E+04	-.2621E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.2020E+05
LLoads	6	.2374E+04	.2621E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.6004E+04
Stress	5	.9933E+03	-.1097E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.8242E+04
Stress	5	.9235E+04	-.7248E+04	.4618E+04			
Stress	6	.9933E+03	-.1097E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.2449E+04
Stress	6	.3443E+04	-.1456E+04	.1721E+04			
BEAM NO. 7							
GLoads	5	.2621E+04	-.2989E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.1101E+05
GLoads	7	-.2621E+04	.2989E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.7329E+04
LLoads	5	.3967E+04	-.2601E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.1101E+05
LLoads	7	-.3967E+04	.2601E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.7329E+04
Stress	5	-.1660E+04	-.1088E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.4490E+04
Stress	5	.2831E+04	-.6150E+04	.3075E+04			
Stress	7	-.1660E+04	-.1088E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.2990E+04
Stress	7	.1330E+04	-.4649E+04	.2325E+04			
BEAM NO. 8							
GLoads	6	-.2621E+04	.2374E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.6004E+04
GLoads	7	.2621E+04	-.2374E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.1774E+05
LLoads	6	-.2621E+04	.2374E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.6004E+04
LLoads	7	.2621E+04	-.2374E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.1774E+05
Stress	6	.1097E+04	.9933E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.2449E+04
Stress	6	.3546E+04	-.1353E+04	.1773E+04			
Stress	7	.1097E+04	.9933E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.7235E+04
Stress	7	.8331E+04	-.6138E+04	.4166E+04			
BEAM NO. 9							
oads	7	.1357E-09	-.6147E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.2506E+05

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SOLVE BEAM LOADS/STRESSES Version 2.0 07/01/90

KBASIN DAM SUPPORT FRAME

Load Case 1:1526 LB INSTALLATION LOADING

GLoads	Node	Fx	Fy	Fz	Mx	My	Mz
LLoads	Node	Axial	Y-Shear	Z-Shear	Torsion	Y-Bending	Z-Bending
Stress	Node	Axial	Y-Shear	Z-Shear	Torsion	Y-Bending	Z-Bending
Stress	Node	Maximum	Minimum	Cmb. Shear			
GLoads	8	-.1357E-09	.6147E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.1231E+05
LLoads	7	.1357E-09	-.6147E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.2506E+05
LLoads	8	-.1357E-09	.6147E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.1231E+05
Stress	7	-.5679E-10	-.2572E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.1022E+05
Stress	7	.1022E+05	-.1022E+05	.5112E+04			
Stress	8	-.5679E-10	-.2572E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.5021E+04
Stress	8	.5021E+04	-.5021E+04	.2511E+04			
BEAM NO. 10							
GLoads	8	.1357E-09	-.2141E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.1231E+05
GLoads	9	-.1357E-09	.2141E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.1115E-09
LLoads	8	.1357E-09	-.2141E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.1231E+05
LLoads	9	-.1357E-09	.2141E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.1115E-09
ress	8	-.5679E-10	-.8957E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.5021E+04
Stress	8	.5021E+04	-.5021E+04	.2511E+04			
Stress	9	-.5679E-10	-.8957E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.4547E-10
Stress	9	-.1132E-10	-.1023E-09	.5113E-10			

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SOLVE BEAM LOADS/STRESSES Version 2.0 07/01/90

KBASIN DAM SUPPORT FRAME

Load Case 1:1526 LB INSTALLATION LOADING

MAXIMUM STRESS SUMMARY FOR BEAMS/TRUSSES
 WITHIN SPECIFIED RANGE 1- 10

Maximum (absolute) Stress = .1299E+05 at BEAM 5

Beam	Axial	Y-Shear	Z-Shear	Torsion	Y-Bending	Z-Bending
5	-.2572E+03	.4811E-10	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.1273E+05
	Maximum	Minimum	Cmb. Shear			
	.1247E+05	-.1299E+05	.6495E+04			

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 15:11:07

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SOLVE REACTIONS

Version 2.0 07/01/90

KBASIN DAM SUPPORT FRAME

Load Case 1:1526 LB INSTALLATION LOADING

REACTIONS

Node	Fx	Fy	Fz	Mx	My	Mz
1	.0000E+00	.9113E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00
2	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00
3	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00
4	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00
5	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00
6	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00
7	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00
8	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00
9	-.1357E-09	.2141E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00

ATTACHMENT 3

I M A G E S - 3 D

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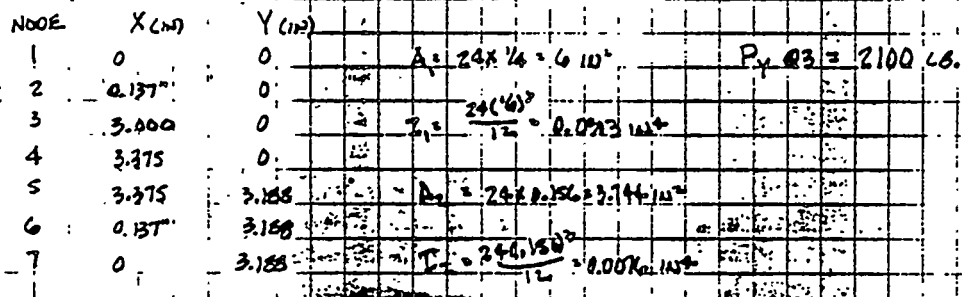
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WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY S/N:801657

Job Information

Project : K-BASIN
 Client : COFFER DAM
 Job Name : H-1-42659, REV.1
 Remarks : _____

 Engineer : L. Hyde / 6/9/94
 Chk'd by : [Signature] / 6/9/94
 Appr'd by : _____
 Comments : _____



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CHECK GEOMETRY

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K-BASIN COFFER DAM DW SUPPORT

MATERIAL PROPERTIES

Material No	Modulus of Elasticity	Weight Density	Coeff of Thermal Exp.	Poisson's Ratio	Shear Web Modulus
1	3.00000E+07	2.83000E-01	6.33000E-06	3.00E-01	0.00000E+00

NODE COORDINATES

Node	X-Coord.	Y-Coord.	Z-Coord.
1	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
2	1.37000E-01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
3	3.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
4	3.37500E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
5	3.37500E+00	3.18800E+00	0.00000E+00
6	1.37000E-01	3.18800E+00	0.00000E+00
7	0.00000E+00	3.18800E+00	0.00000E+00

BEAM PROPERTIES

Multiplier = 1 (For AISC database properties only).

Prop No	X-Section Area	Moment of Inertia Iy / Iz	Torsional Const.- J
1	6.000E+00	1.000E+00 3.130E-02	1.000E+00
2	3.744E+00	1.000E+00 7.600E-03	1.000E+00

Prop No	Max. Fiber Dist Cy / Cz	Shear Shape Fact SSFy / SSFz	Ctors	Shear Stress Factor SSTRFy / SSTRFz
1	1.25E-01 1.25E-01	0.00E+00 0.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00 1.00E+00
2	7.80E-02 7.80E-02	0.00E+00 0.00E+00	1.00E+00	1.00E+00 1.00E+00

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 PAGE 2 RUN ID=JE97421

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 12:57:55

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CHECK GEOMETRY

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K-BASIN COFFER DAM DW SUPPORT

BEAM CONNECTIVITY

Beam No	Nodes From/ To / Ref	Prop No	Mat No	pincodes I / J	Rigid End Offset I / J	Length	Beam Type
1	1 2 7	2	1		0.00E+00 0.00E+00	0.14E+00	Beam
2	2 3 7	1	1		0.00E+00 0.00E+00	0.29E+01	Beam
3	3 4 7	1	1		0.00E+00 0.00E+00	0.38E+00	Beam
4	4 5 7	1	1		0.00E+00 0.00E+00	0.32E+01	Beam
5	5 6 1	1	1		0.00E+00 0.00E+00	0.32E+01	Beam
6	6 7 1	2	1		0.00E+00 0.00E+00	0.14E+00	Beam
7	2 6 7	1	1		0.00E+00 0.00E+00	0.32E+01	Beam

RESTRAINTS

Node No	Global/Local	Restraint Directions
1	GLOBAL	X Y Z RX RY RZ
2	GLOBAL	- - Z - - -
3	GLOBAL	- - Z - - -
4	GLOBAL	- - Z - - -
5	GLOBAL	- - Z - - -
6	GLOBAL	- - Z - - -
7	GLOBAL	X Y Z RX RY RZ

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SOLVE DISPLACEMENTS

Version 2.0 07/01/90

K-BASIN COFFER DAM DW SUPPORT

L O A D C A S E 1

2100 LB DEADWEIGHT

DISPLACEMENTS

Node	T r a n s l a t i o n s			/	R o t a t i o n s		
	X	Y	Z		X	Y	Z
1	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	/	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00
2	.1684E-05	.3975E-04	.0000E+00	/	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.5683E-03
3	.1436E-04	.4827E-02	.0000E+00	/	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.1074E-02
4	.1602E-04	.5125E-02	.0000E+00	/	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.5411E-03
5	-.1602E-04	.5109E-02	.0000E+00	/	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.9169E-03
6	-.1684E-05	.3446E-04	.0000E+00	/	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.4863E-03
7	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	/	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00

WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY S/N:801657
PAGE 4 Run ID=JE97421

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12:58:58

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SOLVE BEAM LOADS/STRESSES Version 2.0 07/01/90

K-BASIN COFFER DAM DW SUPPORT

Load Case 1:2100 LB DEADWEIGHT

BEAM LOADS AND/OR STRESSES

GLoads	Node	Fx	Fy	Fz	Mx	My	Mz
LLoads	Node	Axial	Y-Shear	Z-Shear	Torsion	Y-Bending	Z-Bending
Stress	Node	Axial	Y-Shear	Z-Shear	Torsion	Y-Bending	Z-Bending
Stress	Node	Maximum	Minimum	Cmb. Shear			
BEAM NO. 1							
GLoads	1	-.1381E+04	-.8713E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.1006E+04
GLoads	2	.1381E+04	.8713E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.8862E+03
Stress	1	.3687E+03	-.2327E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.1032E+05
Stress	1	.1069E+05	-.9951E+04	.5344E+04			
Stress	2	.3687E+03	-.2327E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.9095E+04
Stress	2	.9463E+04	-.8726E+04	.4732E+04			
BEAM NO. 2							
GLoads	2	-.7971E+03	-.1170E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.1840E+04
GLoads	3	.7971E+03	.1170E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.1509E+04
Stress	2	.1328E+03	-.1950E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.7350E+04
Stress	2	.7482E+04	-.7217E+04	.3741E+04			
Stress	3	.1328E+03	-.1950E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.6025E+04
Stress	3	.6158E+04	-.5892E+04	.3079E+04			
BEAM NO. 3							
GLoads	3	-.7971E+03	.9302E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.1509E+04
GLoads	4	.7971E+03	-.9302E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.1160E+04
Stress	3	.1328E+03	.1550E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.6025E+04
Stress	3	.6158E+04	-.5892E+04	.3079E+04			
Stress	4	.1328E+03	.1550E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.4632E+04
Stress	4	.4765E+04	-.4499E+04	.2382E+04			
BEAM NO. 4							
GLoads	4	-.7971E+03	.9302E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.1160E+04
GLoads	5	.7971E+03	-.9302E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.1381E+04
Stress	4	-.1550E+03	.1328E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.4632E+04
Stress	4	.4477E+04	-.4787E+04	.2393E+04			
Stress	5	-.1550E+03	.1328E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.5516E+04
Stress	5	.5361E+04	-.5671E+04	.2836E+04			
BEAM NO. 5							
GLoads	5	-.7971E+03	.9302E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.1381E+04
GLoads	6	.7971E+03	-.9302E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.1631E+04
Stress	5	-.1328E+03	-.1550E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.5516E+04
Stress	5	.5383E+04	-.5649E+04	.2824E+04			
Stress	6	-.1328E+03	-.1550E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.6513E+04
Stress	6	.6380E+04	-.6646E+04	.3323E+04			
BEAM NO. 6							
GLoads	6	-.1381E+04	.1229E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.7251E+03

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06/09/94

PAGE 5 Run ID=JE97421

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SOLVE BEAM LOADS/STRESSES Version 2.0 07/01/90

K-BASIN COFFER DAM DW SUPPORT

Load Case 1:2100 LB DEADWEIGHT

GLoads	Node	Fx	Fy	Fz	Mx	My	Mz
LLoads	Node	Axial	Y-Shear	Z-Shear	Torsion	Y-Bending	Z-Bending
Stress	Node	Axial	Y-Shear	Z-Shear	Torsion	Y-Bending	Z-Bending
Stress	Node	Maximum	Minimum	Cmb. Shear			
GLoads	7	.1381E+04	-.1229E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.8934E+03
Stress	6	-.3687E+03	-.3282E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.7442E+04
Stress	6	.7073E+04	-.7811E+04	.3905E+04			
Stress	7	-.3687E+03	-.3282E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.9169E+04
Stress	7	.8801E+04	-.9538E+04	.4769E+04			
BEAM NO. 7							
GLoads	2	-.5834E+03	.2984E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.9542E+03
GLoads	6	.5834E+03	-.2984E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.9058E+03
Stress	2	-.4974E+02	.9724E+02	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.3811E+04
Stress	2	.3761E+04	-.3860E+04	.1930E+04			
Stress	6	-.4974E+02	.9724E+02	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.3618E+04
Stress	6	.3568E+04	-.3667E+04	.1834E+04			

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06/09/94

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SOLVE BEAM LOADS/STRESSES Version 2.0 07/01/90

K-BASIN COFFER DAM DW SUPPORT

Load Case 1:2100 LB DEADWEIGHT

MAXIMUM STRESS SUMMARY FOR BEAMS/TRUSSES
 WITHIN SPECIFIED RANGE 1- 7

Maximum (absolute) Stress = .1069E+05 at BEAM 1

Beam	Axial	Y-Shear	Z-Shear	Torsion	Y-Bending	Z-Bending
1	.3687E+03	-.2327E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.1032E+05
	Maximum	Minimum	Cmb. Shear			
	.1069E+05	-.9951E+04	.5344E+04			

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 PAGE 7 Run ID=JE97421 12:59:16
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SOLVE REACTIONS

Version 2.0 07/01/90

K-BASIN COFFER DAM DW SUPPORT

Load Case 1:2100 LB DEADWEIGHT

REACTIONS

Node	Fx	Fy	Fz	Mx	My	Mz
1	-.1381E+04	-.8713E+03	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.1006E+04
2	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00
3	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00
4	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00
5	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00
6	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00
7	.1381E+04	-.1229E+04	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	-.8934E+03

APPENDIX B
LOAD CALCULATIONS

DON'T SAY IT --- Write It!

DATE: 5/18/94

TO: L. A. Rodgers

H5-53

FROM: B. V. Winkel

H5-57

Telephone: 376-5736

cc: M. R. Lindquist H5-57

SUBJECT: KBASIN CLOSURE GATE DESIGN LOADING

The design loading for the K Basin closure gates was generated as requested. The design load definitions and basis follow below. As indicated, both normal and seismic loadings are addressed. Normal loading is expected to control design, since AISC allows a 1/3 increase in allowables for seismic loading. Correspondingly, if ANSI/AISC N690 is used, a stress limit coefficient of 1.6 is allowed for an "extreme" load combination involving Ess.

Normal Loading

Other than dead weight and seal clamp loading, the only significant normal condition loading is hydrostatic pressure. Although the normal water level is near 16 ft., for design purposes, a water depth equal to the full height of the closure doors (18 ft.) was assumed. This results in a maximum pressure, at the base, of $62.4 \times 18 = 1123$ psf or 7.8 psi.

Seismic Loading

For a seismic event, two categories of loadings were considered, inertial and hydrodynamic pressures. Based upon an ANSYS model of the divider wall, including the impulsive hydrodynamic water mass, the fundamental frequency of the divider wall is 23.5 hz. From Figure 3 of SDC-4.1, Rev. 12, at 23 hz, 7% damping, a spectral value is 0.24 g's was obtained, which is the seismic inertial design load.

Using the ASCE Manual No. 58, Structural Analysis and Design of Nuclear Plant Facilities, Table 5.5, an impulsive mass of 11,640 lbs/ft was calculated for a water depth of 18 ft. The effective height of the mass is $0.4 \times 18 = 7.2$ ft. As recommended in ASCE 4-86, the weight of the impulsive mass should be spread over twice the effective height, when "local stresses are of interest". This results in a pressure of $(11,640 \times 0.24)/14.4 = 194$ psf or 1.35 psi. An alternative impulsive pressure can be obtained from the base pressure equation on p. 265 of Guidelines for the Seismic Design of Oil and Gas Pipeline Systems:

$$p_i = 0.742 \rho_i H a = 0.742 \times 62.4 \times 18 \times 0.24 = 200.0 \text{ psf} = 1.39 \text{ psi.}$$

The convective pressure component can be estimated by spreading the convective mass over "twice the distance from the top of the fluid to the center of the sloshing fluid mass" (ASCE 4-86):

$$p_c = 26,260 \times 0.03 / 17 = 46.3 \text{ psf} = 0.32 \text{ psi.}$$

Thus, the combined impulsive and convective pressures are about 1.7 psi. The 0.24g inertial loading for a half-inch plate is equivalent to about 0.23 psi. One-third of the normal pressure is $7.8/3 = 2.6$ psi, which is greater than $1.7 + 0.23 = 1.93$ psi. Therefore, the normal operating condition loading controls.

Other Potential Off-Normal Loading Conditions

Table Q1.5.7.1 lists several different types of off-normal loadings and load combinations to be considered for nuclear facilities. The only potential loading brought to mind, by a review of this table, was the possibility of an impact load due to handling of fuel canisters, etc. Since canister/equipment handling is performed under water and is carefully controlled, these loads should be relatively small. Since the allowables for such an off-normal event is higher than for the normal operating condition, the normal condition would again be expected to control.

Wall Deformations

Questions have arisen relative to potential detrimental effects associated with deformations in the concrete walls at the closure gate seal locations. At the outside seals, away from the divider walls, the deformations would be negligible, since the wall segments are very short and attach to the chute side walls, which act as shear walls. The divider wall deformation predictions from an ANSYS analysis are attached. The attached deformation predictions are due to static water pressure plus seismic inertia. Seismic-induced sloshing loads are not included, but, since the sloshing frequency is very low, deformations due to sloshing are low. Note that the maximum deformation in the divider wall occurs at the top, and is equal to 0.013 inches ($< 1/64$ inch). The majority of this deformation is due to seismic inertial loading. I would be very surprised if this small deformation could significantly affect the closure walls. Depending on the seal flexibility, there may be a small possibility that some seal leakage could occur during an aftershock.

ANSYS 5.0 A

MAY 26 1994

13:05:18

DISPLACEMENT

STEP=1

SUB =1

TIME=1

RSYS=0

DMX =0.013245

SEPC=2.699

DSCA=2035

XV =-0.262003

YV =0.642788

ZV =0.719846

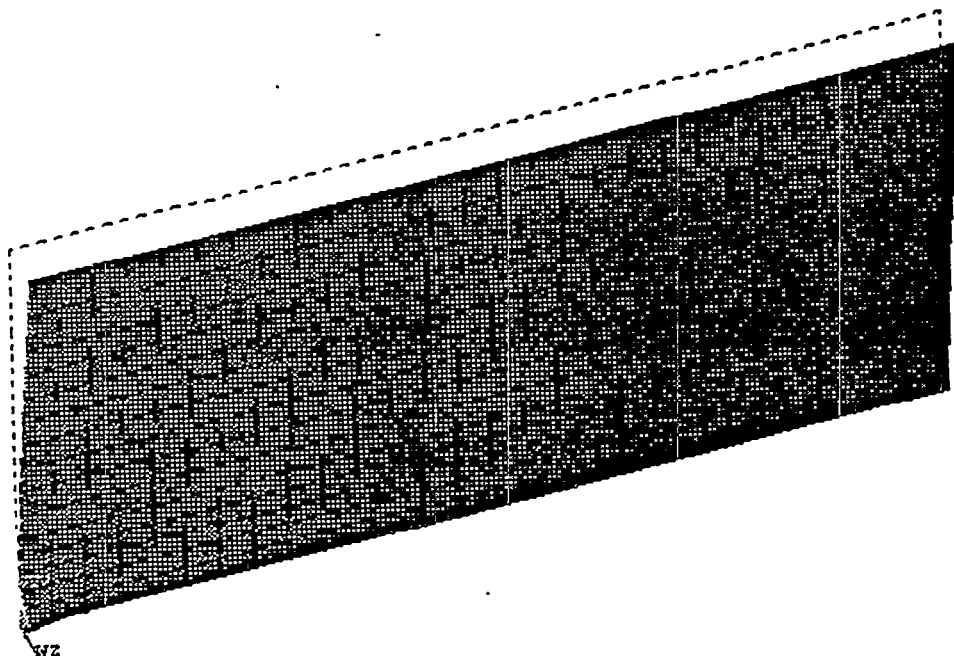
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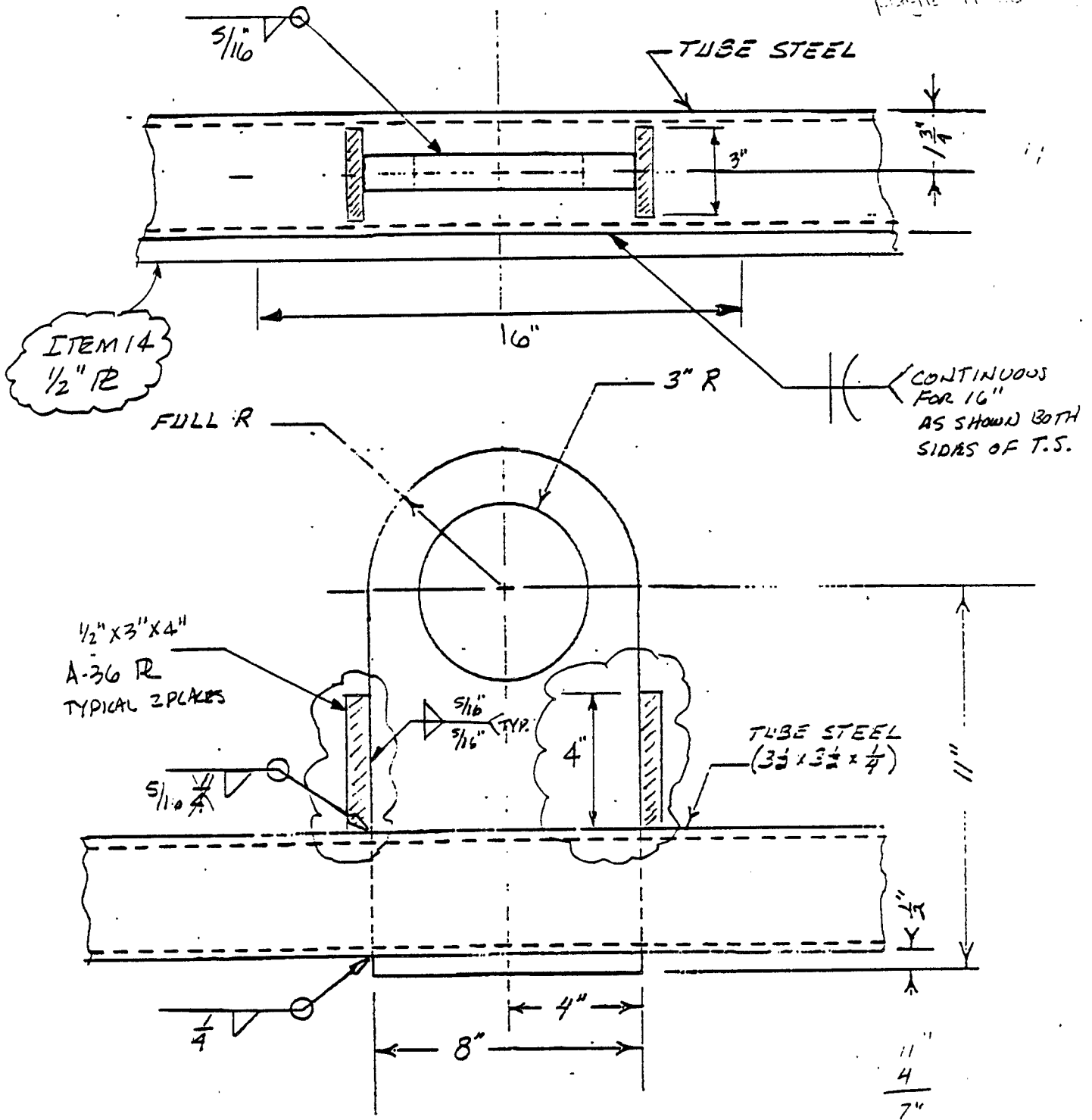
CENTROID HIDDEN



DIVIDER WALL, LOADS: STAT. PRES., SEISMIC (NOT SLOSHING)

APPENDIX C
DESIGN MODIFICATIONS

APPENDIX C
FIGURE A-13

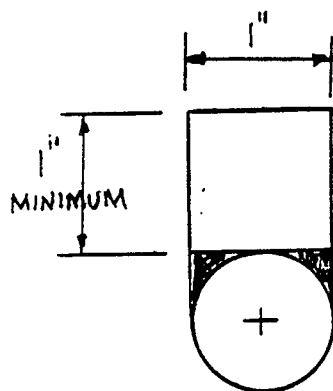
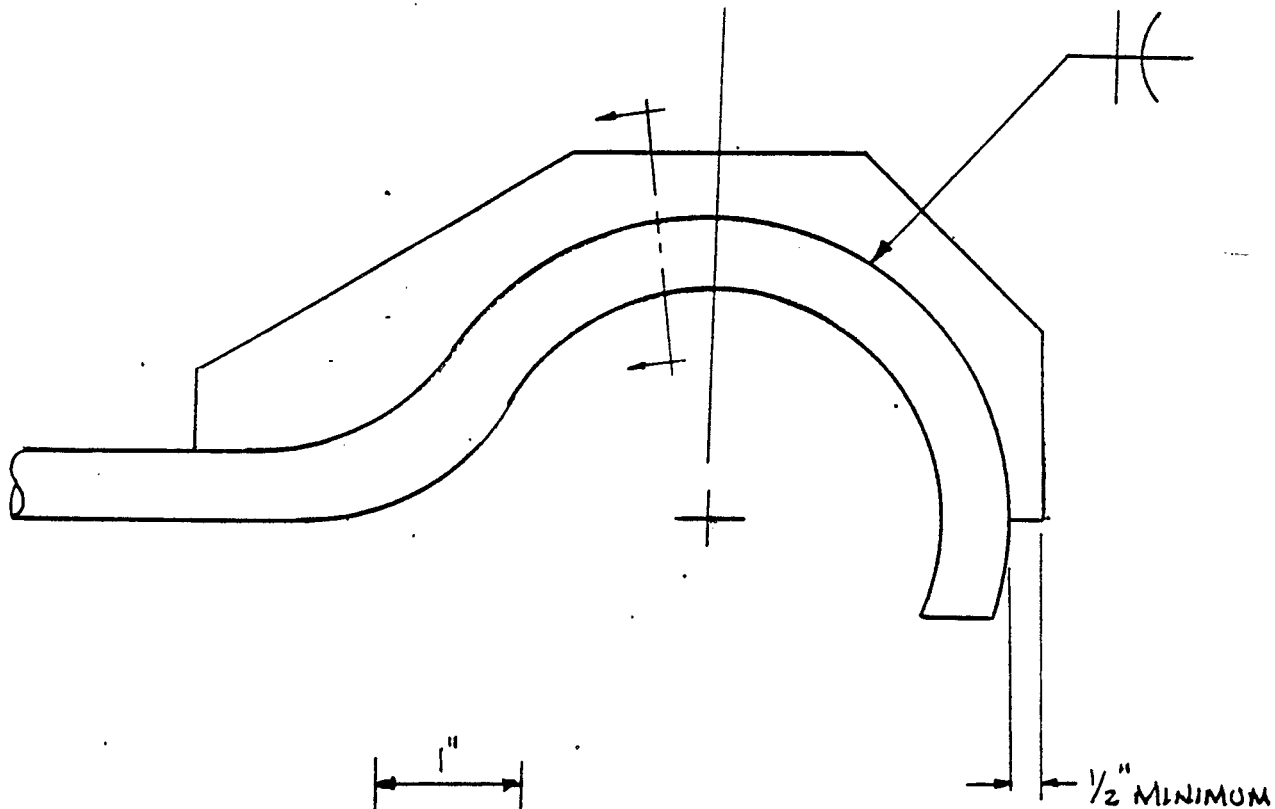


LIFTING EYE (REVISED DESIGN) 1" STOCK

NOTE: THIS INSTALLATION APPLIES TO THE LIFTING EYE AND TO THE UPPER LIFTING PAD EYE. THE LOWER LIFTING PAD EYE INSTALLATION IS O.K. EXCEPT USE THIS 1" X 8" EYE.

TIE ROD (ITEMS 44 THRU 62) REINFORCEMENT

DWG. H-1-42659

REINFORCEMENT MAT'L SAME
AS RODTYPICAL
SECTION

APPENDIX A2

STRUCTURAL CALCULATIONS FOR K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIERS

Westinghouse
Hanford CompanyInternal
Memo

From: Facility Stress Analysis LLH-8D420-94-001
 Phone: 376-5047 H5-57
 Date: November 11, 1994
 Subject: STRUCTURAL CALCULATION FOR K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIERS

To: J. C. Wiborg B3-55

cc: W. F. Brehm H5-67* M. J. Langevin X3-76
 T. J. Conrads H5-55* D. C. Marburger H4-63
 R. A. Cox R3-56* J. P. Schmidt X3-73*
 G. M. Davis X1-80* D. A. Smith G3-20*
 J. I. Dearing N1-32 G. C. Sorensen K8-28
 J. C. Hamrick X0-22* W. W. Wassberg R3-82*
 R. J. Kuhta X3-76* LLH File/LB
 M. R. Lindquist H5-57 MRK * w/o att.

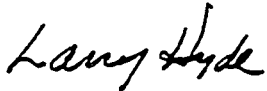
- References:
1. Internal Memo, M. R. Lindquist to J. C. Wiborg, *Structural Calculation for K Basin Isolation Doors*, dated June 23, 1994.
 2. WHC, 1994, *Basin Discharge Chute Isolation Barriers*, Drawing H-1-80104, Rev. X, Westinghouse Hanford Company, Richland, Washington.
 3. DSI, Ed Ruff to Distribution, "DSI, Tie Rod Data - to 100 FT-LB, K-Basin Isolation Barrier Door," dated September 1, 1994.

Transmitted herewith are supplemental calculations to the Reference 1 letter report. These calculations address the increased tie-rod loads necessary to accommodate revised J-Seal compression requirements. Only those components shown on the Reference 2 drawing which are affected by this loading change are included. The analysis for other components remains unchanged and is shown in Reference 1.

J. C. Wiborg
Page 2
November 11, 1994

LLH-8D420-94-001

Currently the installation torque for the tie-rod nuts is less than 100 ft-lbf ($\pm 15\%$). Reference 3 establishes the relationship between tie-rod nut torque and preload experimentally. Based upon the data, the analysis included here was conservatively performed using a tie-rod torque of 115 ft-lbf and an upper-bound preload of 3,000 lbf.



L. L. Hyde, Principal Engineer
Facility Stress Analysis

rw — — —

Attachments (3)

J. C. Wiborg
Page 3
November 11, 1994

LLH-8D420-94-001

ATTACHMENT 1

STRUCTURAL MARGIN OF SAFETY K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIERS

Margins of Safety given below are for those components of the Barriers which are affected by the change in J-Seal compression load addressed in these calculations. Margins of Safety for other components of the Barriers are as previously given in Reference 1.

COMPONENTS (No corrosion allowance)				
Component Drawing H-1-80104	Material	Allowable Stress (kip/in ²)	Actual Stress (kip/in ²)	Margin of Safety Normal Loading
Door Assembly (Item 4) - Tube Steel Frame	Carbon Steel A500, GR. B	30.4	20.3	0.50
Bracket Assembly (Items 5 thru 14)	Carbon Steel A500, GR. B	*	*	0.46
Pad Eye (Item 60)	Carbon Steel A36	14.4	2.9	>2.0
Tie-Rod (Items 69 thru 87)	Stainless Steel 304L or 316L	*	*	0.68
WELDS (No corrosion allowance)				
Door Assembly Tube Steel Connections	-----	21.0	9.8	1.14
Bracket Assembly Welds	-----	21.0	12.6	0.66

MARGIN OF SAFETY = (Allowable Stress/Actual Stress) - 1

* MARGIN OF SAFETY BASED ON THE INTERACTION OF AXIAL LOAD AND BENDING
MOMENT OR COMBINED BENDING

DESIGN CALCULATION

(1) Drawing H-1-30104 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 4 of _____
 (4) Building K BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject BASIN ISOLATION BARRIERS
 (8) Originator L. Hyck Date 9/1/94
 (9) Checker B. Fly Date 9/2/94

(10) The revised installation for the K-Basin Isolation Barriers (Doors) provides a stop to which the J-seals are compressed. The tie-rod load required to compress the seal to this stop has been calculated, by others, to be 2520 lbs. This is substantially above the original tie-rod load of 1526 lbs used for the analysis of the components and documented by Memo 8D420-MRL-94-005 "Structural Calculation for K Basin Isolation Doors" M.R. Lindquist to J.C. Wiborg (7/23/94). It is the intent of the calculations provided here to revise these original calculations as necessary to reflect the higher tie-rod loading.

In order to determine the component most critical for the tie-rod load, the stresses from the analysis in Memo 8D420-MRL-94-005 were ratioed to their allowable. The pages referenced herein are from that analysis. The tie-rod hook was marginal for the original 1526 lb load so it was redesigned. Tests were conducted on the tie-rods to determine the torque/preload relationship. The results are given in the attached DSI. Based on these tests and the installation procedure torque, the tie-rod load used for this analysis was 3000 lbs.

Frame Section with Rod Pre-Loads (PG. 11)

$$M_{allow} = 52376 \left(\frac{32.4 \text{ in}}{17.3 \text{ in}} \right) = 91,808 \text{ in-lb. @ CENTER}$$

$$M = \frac{187 \text{ lb} (42 \text{ in})^2}{8} + F_{rod} (6 \text{ in}) < 91,808 \text{ in-lb}$$

FOR $P_{rod} = 3000 \text{ lb}$

$$F_{rod} = 8098 \text{ lb} \quad M = 61220 \text{ in-lb} \quad f = 20,270 \text{ psi}$$

$$MS = \frac{30,400}{20,270} - 1 = +0.50$$

WELDS (DES. 12 & 13)

$$f_r = 1190 \text{ psi}$$

for $\frac{1}{4}$ " fillet

$$\text{throat} \Rightarrow f = \frac{1190}{.707(\frac{1}{4})} = 6732 \text{ psi}$$

$$\text{vs. } F_{allow} = .3 \times 70,000 = 21,000 \text{ psi}$$

$$\text{base metal} \Rightarrow f = \frac{1190}{\frac{1}{4}} = 4760 \text{ psi}$$

$$\text{vs. } F_{allow} = .4 \times 36,000 = 14,400 \text{ psi}$$

$$\text{for filar bevel} \Rightarrow f = \frac{1190}{.156} = 7628 \text{ psi}$$

$$\text{vs. } F_{allow} = .3 \times 70,000 = 21,000 \text{ psi}$$

(1) Drawing H-1-80104 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 2 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject BASIN ISOLATION BARRIERS
 (8) Originator L. Hyde Date 9/1/94
 (9) Checker Erin Fley Date 9/1/94

(10) FRAME SECTION (CONT'D)

Moment contributed most to weld Load

Approx.

$$M_{allow} = 18267 \times \frac{21,000}{7628} = 50289 \text{ in-lb}$$

$$50289 - \frac{187(3\frac{1}{2})(43-3\frac{1}{2})}{2} = P_{allow} (3\frac{1}{2})$$

$$P_{allow} = 10675 \text{ lb} > \text{than } P_{rocl} \text{ at center}$$

$$\text{FOR } P_{rocl} = 3000 \text{ LB } M = 23,426 \text{ in-LB } f = 9782 \text{ PSI}$$

$$MS = \frac{21000}{9782} - 1 = 1.14$$

Z-BRACKET (PL. 23)

ELEMENT 5

$$\text{FOR } P_{rocl} = 1526 \text{ LB}$$

$$P_c = -615 \text{ LB}$$

$$M = 31,210 \text{ in-LB}$$

$$3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} \text{ T.S. } A = 3.09 \text{ in}^2, S = 3.02 \text{ in}^3$$

$$f_a = -615/3.09 = 199 \text{ psi}, f_b = 31,210/3.02 = 10,334 \text{ psi}$$

$$KL/r = 1.0 \times 25/1.31 = 21.4$$

$$C_c = \left(\frac{2\pi^2 E}{F_y} \right)^{1/2} = \left(\frac{2\pi^2 \times 29 \times 10^6}{42,000} \right)^{1/2} = 111.55$$

$$X = \frac{KL/r}{C_c} = 0.192$$

$$F_a = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}X^2}{\frac{5}{3} + \frac{3}{8}X - \frac{1}{8}X^3} F_y = \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2}(0.192)^2}{\frac{5}{3} + \frac{3}{8}(0.192) - \frac{1}{8}(0.192)^3} (46000)$$

$$F_a = 25,984 \text{ psi}$$

$$F_b = 0.66 F_y = 0.66 (46000) = 30,360 \text{ psi}$$

$$\frac{f_a}{F_a} + \frac{f_b}{F_b} < 1.0; \left(\frac{199}{25984} + \frac{10334}{30360} \right) \frac{P_{rocl}}{1526} \leq 1.0$$

A-95

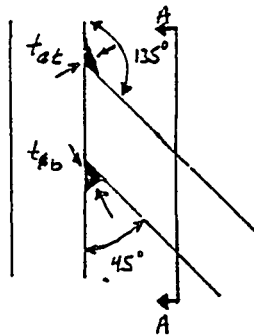
$$P_{rocl} = 4385 \text{ LBS.}$$

FOR $P_{rocl} = 3000 \text{ LB}$

$$MS = \frac{4385}{3000} - 1 = 1.46$$

(1) Drawing H-1-80104 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 3 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject BASIN ISOLATION BALKIES
 (8) Originator L. Hinkle Date 9/1/94
 (9) Checker B. Fly Date 9/1/94

(10) Z-BRACKET (PG. 23) (CONT'D.)



REANALYZE WELD AT NODE S

$\frac{1}{4}$ " fillet

effective throat

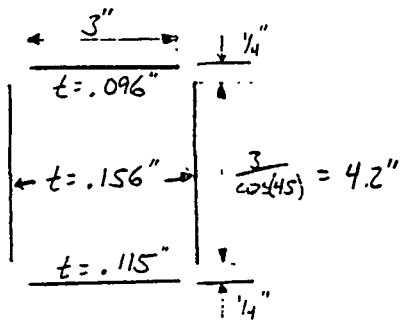
top - 135°

$$t_{e_t} = \frac{1}{4} \left(\cos \frac{135}{2} \right) = .096 \text{ in}$$

$$t_{e_b} = \frac{1}{8} \left(\cos \frac{45}{2} \right) = .115 \text{ in}$$

ASSUME $\frac{1}{8}$ " lack of fusion
IN GROOVE

View H-H



fair bevel welds

$$t_e = \frac{5}{16} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right) = .156 \text{ in.}$$

$A \text{ in}^2$	$\bar{y} \text{ in}$	$A\bar{y} \text{ in}^3$	$A\bar{y}^2 \text{ in}^4$	$I_o \text{ in}^4$
$3(.096) = .288$	—	—	—	—
$2 \times 4.2(.156) = 1.310$	2.302	3.017	6.944	1.926
$3(.115) = .345$	4.595	1.585	7.283	—
Total 1.943		4.602	14.227	1.926

(1) Drawing H-1-80104 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 4 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject Basin Isolation Barriers
 (8) Originator L. Hyatt Date 9/1/94
 (9) Checker B. J. [Signature] Date 9/1/94

(10) Z-BRACKET WELD, CONT'D.

$$\bar{y} = \frac{4.602}{1.943} = 2.368 \text{ in}$$

$$I = 1.926 + 14.227 - \frac{(4.602)^2}{1.943} = 5.253 \text{ in}^4$$

$$S = \frac{5.253}{2.416} = 2.174 \text{ in}^3$$

$$f_t = \frac{2621}{1.926} + \frac{11010}{2.176} = 6425 \text{ psi}$$

$$F_{all} = .3(70,000 \text{ psi}) = 21,000 \text{ psi}$$

$$P_{R_{00}} = 1526 \times \frac{21,000}{6425} = 4988 \text{ LBS}$$

ALLOW

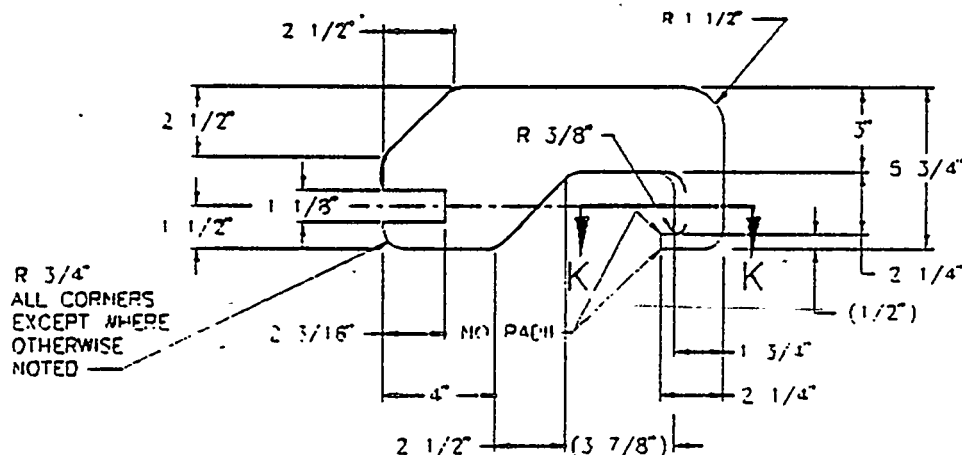
$$\text{FOR } P_{R_{00}} = 3000 \#, \text{ M.S.} = \frac{21000}{6425 \times \frac{3000}{1526}} - 1 = +0.66$$

THE "MINIMUM" CALCULATED ROD ALLOWABLE LOAD IS 4988 LBS. BASED ON THE Z-BRACKET MEMBER STRESS.

(1) Drawing H-1-30104 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 5 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject BASIN ISOLATION BARRIERS
 (8) Originator L. Hyde Date 9/1/94
 (9) Checker [Signature] Date 9/1/94

(10) TIE ROD HOOK (ITEM 65)

304L - A276
 $F_y = 25,000 \text{ psi.}$



PROPOSED INSTALLATION TORQUE = 100 FT-LB ($\pm 15\%$)

THIS RESULTS IN A TIE-ROD LOAD OF:

Ave. ROD LOAD @ 100'-# = 2657 LB

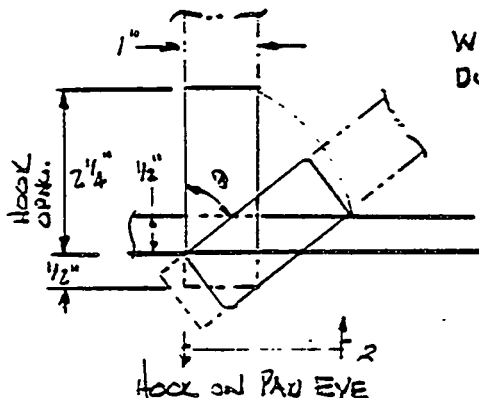
" " " " 85'-# = 2428 LB

LOAD @ 115'-# = 2657 + (2657 - 2428) * 2390 #

REF. ATTACHED
 DS1

CHECK FOR 115 FT-LBS TORQUE AND 3000 LB.

CONSERVATIVELY ASSUME NO FRICTIONAL LOSS IN TIE-ROD
 SYSTEM SO ALL TORQUE REACTED BY HOOK.



WORST CASE ROTATION OF HOOK IN PAD EYE
 DUE TO TORQUING OF TIE-ROD

$$\theta = 90^\circ \sin^{-1} \frac{0.5}{(2\frac{1}{4} + 1)^{1/2}} - \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2\frac{1}{4}} = 54.3^\circ$$

OR FOR 1" THK. PAD EYE
 $\theta = 42.1^\circ$

$$\text{FOR 1" PAD EYE } R = \frac{T}{L} = \frac{115212}{(2\frac{1}{4} + 1)^{1/2}} = 340 \text{ LB.}$$

THE BOTTOM 2" OF HOOK REACTS THIS

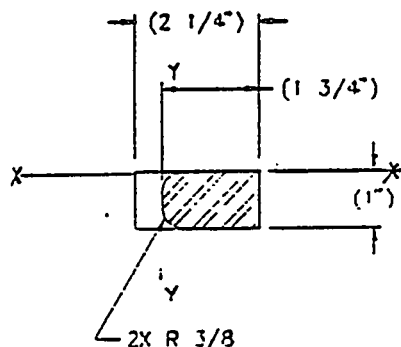
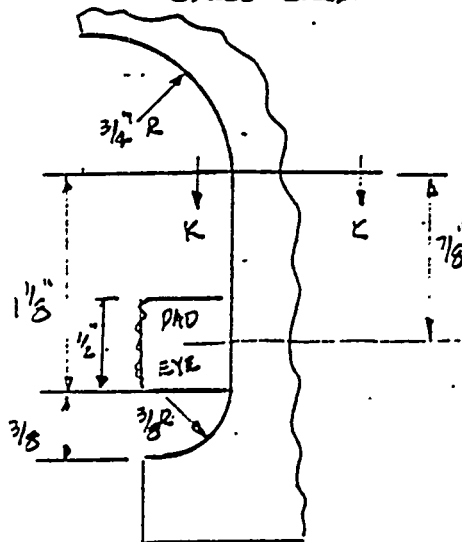
$$\text{LOAD } f_s = \frac{R}{A} = \frac{340}{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}} = 1360 \text{ psi} < 0.4 F_y$$

(1) Drawing H-1-30104 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 6 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject BASIN ISOLATION BARRIERS
 (8) Originator L. Hyde Date 9/1/94
 (9) Checker B. F. L. Date 9/1/94

(10) TIE ROD HOOK (CONT'D.)

COMBINE BENDING DUE TO TORQUE WITH THAT DUE TO
 ROD AXIAL LOAD -

CROSS-SECTION AT BOTTOM OF $\frac{3}{4}$ " RADII



SECTION K-K

NEGLECT CORNER RADII

$$f_{bx} = \frac{T}{S_x} = \frac{6(115 \times 12)}{1.75(1)^2} = 4731 \text{ PSI}$$

$$F_{bx} = 0.75 F_y = 0.75(25000) = 18750 \text{ PSI}$$

$$f_{by} = \frac{M}{S_y} = \frac{6(3000 \times 7/8)}{1(1.75)^2} = 5143 \text{ PSI}$$

$$F_{by} = 0.6 F_y = 0.6(25,000) = 15000 \text{ PSI}$$

$$\frac{f_{bx}}{F_{bx}} + \frac{f_{by}}{F_{by}} = \frac{4731}{18750} + \frac{5143}{15000} = 0.60 < 1.0, \text{ O.K.}$$

$$M.S. = \frac{1}{0.6} - 1 = +0.63$$

THIS IS THE CRITICAL SECTION SINCE THE SECTION
 MODULUS INCREASES FASTER THAN THE MOMENT THROUGH
 THE $\frac{3}{4}$ " RADII.

DESIGN CALCULATION

(1) Drawing H-1-80104 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 7 of _____
 (4) Building K BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject BASIN ISOLATION BARRIERS
 (8) Originator L. Hyde Date 9/1/94
 (9) Checker E. J. Flinn Date 9/2/94

(10) TIE ROD HOOK (CONT'D)

COMBINED STRESS IN TOP OF HOOK

$$D = 3000 \text{ LB.}$$

$$M = 3000(5\frac{3}{4} - 3) = 8250 \text{ IN-LB.}$$

$$f_A = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{3000}{3 \times 1} = 1000 \text{ PSI}$$

$$f_b = \frac{M}{S} = \frac{6(8250)}{1(3)^2} = 5500 \text{ PSI}$$

$$F_A = F_b = 0.6 F_y = 0.6(25,000) = 15,000 \text{ PSI.}$$

$$M.S. = \frac{F}{f_A + f_b} - 1 = \frac{15000}{1000 + 5500} - 1 = 1.31$$

SHEAR DUE TO TORQUE IS LOW

WELD TO TIE-ROD

4-FLARE BEVEL WELDS - 2 IN LONG



$$t = 5/16(R) = 5/16(1/2) = 0.156 \text{ IN.}$$

$$A_w = 4(2 \times 0.156) = 1.25 \text{ IN}^2$$

$$f = \left[\left(\frac{P}{A_w} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{T}{2A_w} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2}$$

$$L = 1" \sin 45^\circ = 0.707 \text{ IN.}$$

$$f = \left[\left(\frac{3000}{1.25} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{115 \times 12}{0.707(1.25)} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} = 2863 \text{ PSI}$$

$$F = 0.4 \times 25000 = 10000 \text{ PSI}$$

$$M.S. = \frac{10000}{2863} - 1 = 2.5$$

(1) Drawing H-1-80104 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 8 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject Basin ISOLATION BARRIERS
 (8) Originator L. Hyde Date 9/1/94
 (9) Checker ES Date 9/1/94

(10) PAD EYE (ITEM 60)

FOR HOOK LOADS OF 3000 LB. AXIAL AND
 115 FT-LB TORQUE

PAD IS 6" X 1/2" A36

TORSION -

REF. 3RD EDITION ROARK

$$K = ab^3 \left[\frac{16}{3} - 3.36 \frac{b}{a} \left(1 - \frac{b^4}{12a^4} \right) \right]$$

$$a = 6/2, \quad b = 1/2$$

$$K = 3 \left(\frac{1}{4} \right)^3 \left[\frac{16}{3} - 3.36 \frac{1/4}{3} \left(1 - \frac{(1/4)^4}{12(3)^4} \right) \right] = 0.24$$

ROTATION -

$$\theta = \frac{Tl}{Kl} = \frac{(115 \times 12)(7.5)}{0.24(12 \times 10^6)} = 0.00359 \text{ RAD} \\ (0.2^\circ) \text{ NOT CRITICAL}$$

$$f_s = \frac{T(3a + 1.8b)}{8a^2b^2} = \frac{(115 \times 12)(3 \times 3 + 1.8 \times 1/4)}{8(3)^2(1/4)^2} = 2900 \text{ PSI}$$

$$F_s = 0.4F_y = 0.4(36,000) = 14,400 \text{ PSI}$$

$$M.S. = \frac{14,400}{2900} - 1 = \text{LARGE}$$

WELD - 1/4" FILLET ALL AROUND

$$J_w = \frac{(2a + 2b)^3}{6} = \frac{(6 + 1/2)^3}{6} = 45.77 \text{ IN}^3$$

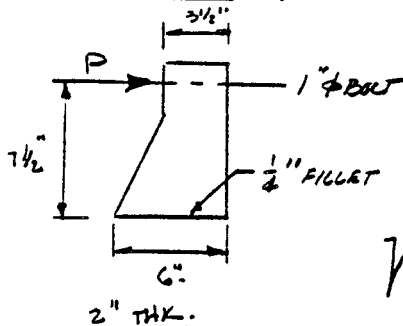
$$A_w = 2(6 + 1/2) = 13 \text{ IN.}$$

$$q = \frac{P}{A_w} + \frac{T(2a)}{J_w} = \left[\left(\frac{3000}{13} \right) + \left(\frac{(115 \times 12)(6)}{45.77} \right) \right]^{1/2} =$$

$$= 293 \text{ LB/IN}$$

$$f_s = \frac{293}{0.707(1/4)} = 1659 \text{ PSI} < 0.3F_w = 0.3(70,000) = 21,000 \text{ PSI}$$

(1) Drawing H-1-30104 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 9 of _____
 (4) Building K-BASIN (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject BASIN ISOLATION BARRIERS
 (8) Originator L. Hyde Date 9/1/94
 (9) Checker B. Filer Date 9/1/94

(10) SIDE STOP (ITEM 67)

CAPABILITY OF WELD

$$A' = 2(6+2) = 16 \text{ IN}$$

$$S' = 2 \times 6 + \frac{6^2}{3} = 24 \text{ IN}^2$$

$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{P}{A'}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{M}{S'}\right)^2} \leq 0.3 F_w t_e$$

STAINLESS TO C.S. WELD

USE $F_w = F_y = 25,000 \text{ PSI}$

OF 304L

$$\left(\frac{P}{16}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{7.5P}{24}\right)^2 \leq \left[(0.3 \times 25,000) \left(\frac{1}{4} \times .707\right)\right]^2$$

$$P \leq 4,160 \text{ LB. AXIAL}$$

DOOR LATERAL SEISMIC FORCE = 504 LBS (Pg. 41)

BEARING STRENGTH OF CONCRETE = $\phi (0.85 f'_c A_1 \left(\frac{A_2}{A_1}\right)^{1/4})$ (Pg. 42)LEVELING PADS ARE $3 \frac{1}{2}$ " DIA.ASSUME $A_2/A_1 = 1.0$ (CONSERVATIVE), $f'_c = 3000 \text{ PSI}$, $\phi = 0.7$

$$\text{ALLOW. BRG.} = 0.7(0.85 \times 3000) \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \times 3.5^2\right) = 17,173 \text{ LB.}$$

ADJUSTING BOLT EXTENDS NOMINALLY 3" TO BASIN WALL

MAX. DRAG FORCE ON BOLT IS - V

$$1\text{"-BOLT} \quad A_{\text{TENSION}} = 0.606 \text{ IN}^2 \quad D_T = \left(\frac{4}{\pi(0.606)}\right)^{1/2} = 0.878 \text{ IN.}$$

$$\frac{32(3 \times V)}{\pi(D_T)^3} \leq 0.75 F_y$$

$$V \leq \frac{0.75(25,000) \pi(0.878)^3}{32(3)} = 417 \text{ LB.}$$

MUST INSTALL DOOR WITH ADJUSTING SCREENS BACKED-OUT
 THEN BRING UP TO WALL SNUG TIGHT ONLY

ATTACHMENT 3

DON'T SAY IT --- Write It!

DATE: September 1, 1994

TO: Distribution

FROM: Ed Ruff *ER* 45-67

Telephone: 376-1943

cc: Bob Kuhta, Mike Langevin, Dave Cooley, Bill Brehm, Dick Cox,
Jim Wiborg, Larry Hyde, Duane Koehler, Steve Jordan, Bill Monroe

45-58
SUBJECT: TIE ROD DATA - TO 100 FT-LB, K-BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER DOOR

Attached find the results of a tie rod torque/tensioning test performed on August 29th, 1994 in the 305 Equipment Testing Lab. Test personnel were: Steve Jordan, and Ed Ruff. The test was performed using a conventional "unplated" Flex-Loc nut, and a carbon steel flat washer. Tie rod and nut threads were lubricated with nickel anti seize compound.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF RESULTS:

Based on test data, it will take 90 (average) to 95 (max.) ft-lbf of torque to obtain 2,500 lbf of clamping force (equivalent to 50% seal compression based on Presray data).

This test was conducted up to 2,600 lbs actual applied load.

No thread galling was observed.

An unexpected finding: the nut/washer interface is the critical lubrication area. Incipient galling of the nut/washer surface was observed when examined at 15x magnification.

BRIEF CONCLUSIONS

Don't over torque the tie rods. Too much torque WILL gall the nut/washer surface.

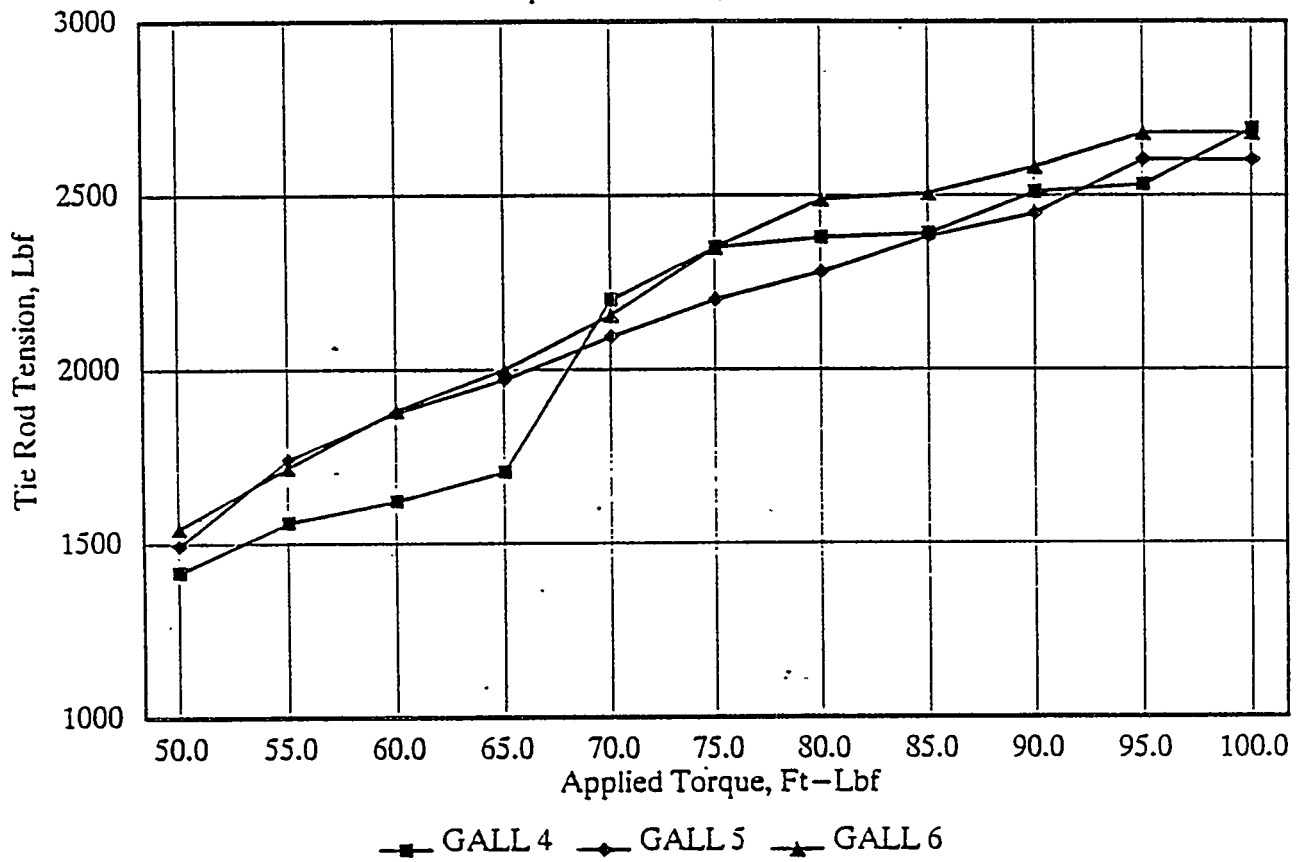
Tension tests should be performed using the actual stainless steel washers that were procured for the installation. Stainless steel washers will be more susceptible to galling, therefore, tests must be done to verify performance of the nut/washer interface.

Consider using flanged nuts to increase the bearing surface area of the nuts.

Inspect the bearing surface of all nuts and washers to be used on the tie rods. Use fine emery paper to remove sharp edges and asperities.

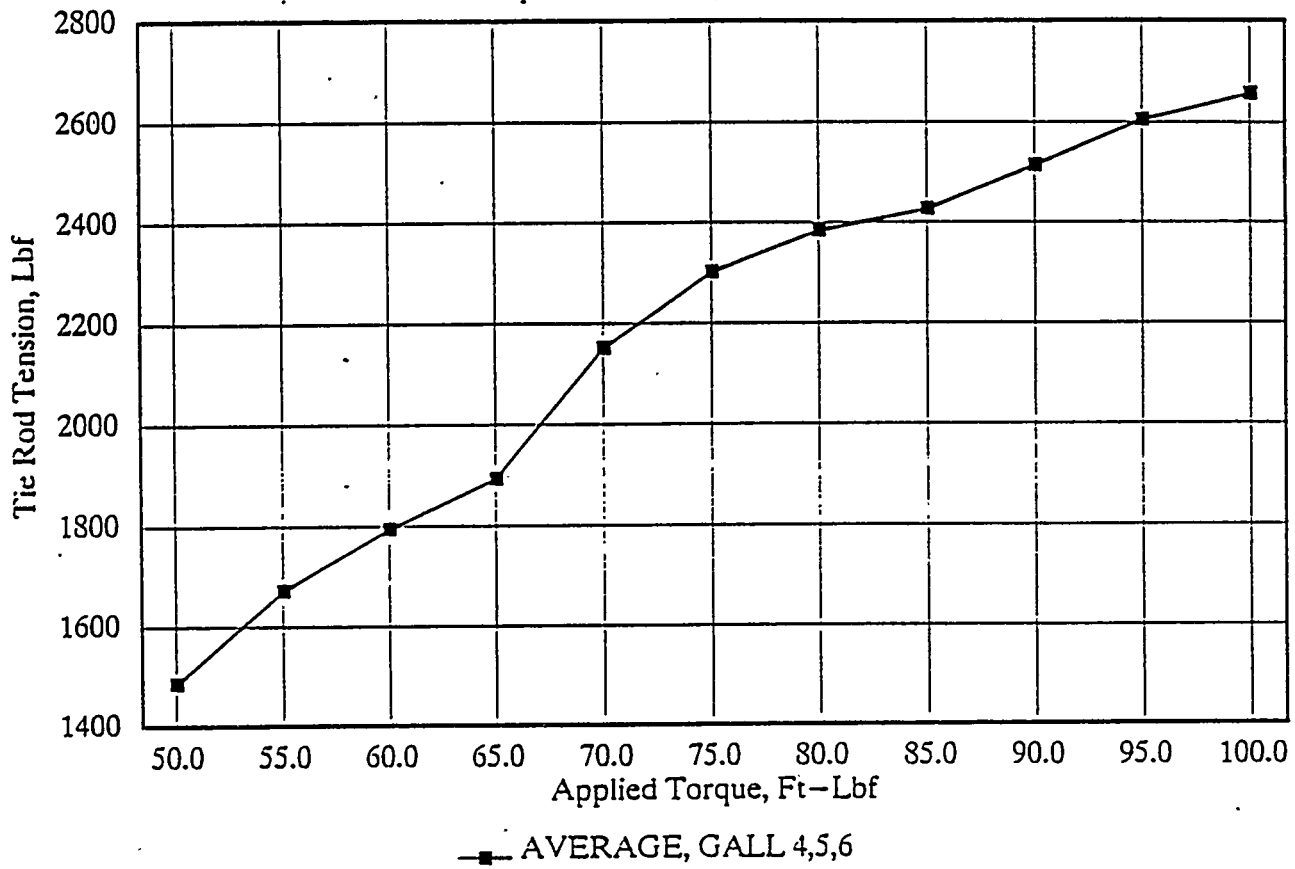
K-Basin Tie Rod 1"-8UNC

Torque vs. Tension, Nickel Anti Seize



K-Basin Tie Rod 1"-8UNC

Torque vs. Tension, Nickel Anti Seize



DATE: AUG 29, 1994
 GALL TESTING OF K-BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER TIE RODS

GALL TEST 4

TORQUE MEASUREMENT WITH MANUAL 3 FT. TORQUE WRENCH. "CLICK DETENT"
 STANDARDS LAB # 750-88-01-004 HEDL # ERG00508
 CALIBRATED AUG. 16, 1994 EXPIRES: AUG. 16, 1995

LUBRICATION: CHESTERSON NICKEL BASED ANTI SEIZE COMPOUND
 304L STAINLESS STEEL THREADED ROD 1" DIA.- 8 UNC THREAD
 304L STAINLESS STEEL FLEX-LOC NUT, UNPLATED

NUT BEARING SURFACE O.D. 1.541 INCHES
 NUT BEARING SURFACE I.D. 1.062 INCHES
 NUT BEARING AREA 0.979 SQUARE INCHES

APPLIED TORQUE FT-LBF	GALL 4 TIE ROD TENSION LBF	DIAMETER OF BOLT INCHES	FRICITION FACTOR	NUT BEARING K PRESSURE PSI
DATA	DATA	DATA	CALCULATE	CALCULATE
50.0	1418	1.00	0.42	1448
55.0	1561	1.00	0.42	1594
60.0	1623	1.00	0.44	1657
65.0	1706	1.00	0.46	1742
70.0	2202	1.00	0.38	2249
75.0	2352	1.00	0.38	2402
80.0	2381	1.00	0.40	2431
85.0	2393	1.00	0.43	2444
90.0	2512	1.00	0.43	2565
95.0	2532	1.00	0.45	2586
100.0	2693	1.00	0.45	2750

DATE: AUG 29, 1994
 GALL TESTING OF K-BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER TIE RODS

GALL TEST 5

TORQUE MEASUREMENT WITH MANUAL 3 FT. TORQUE WRENCH. "CLICK DETENT"
 STANDARDS LAB # 750-88-01-004 HEDL # ERG00508
 CALIBRATED AUG. 16, 1994 EXPIRES: AUG: 16, 1995

LUBRICATION: CHESTERSON NICKEL BASED ANTI SEIZE COMPOUND
 304L STAINLESS STEEL THREADED ROD 1" DIA.- 8 UNC THREAD
 304L STAINLESS STEEL FLEX-LOC NUT, UNPLATED

NUT BEARING SURFACE O.D. 1.541 INCHES
 NUT BEARING SURFACE I.D. 1.062 INCHES
 NUT BEARING AREA 0.979 SQUARE INCHES

APPLIED TORQUE FT-LBF	GALL 5 DIAMETER TIE ROD TENSION LBF	OF BOLT INCHES	FRICITION FACTOR	NUT BEARING K PRESSURE PSI
DATA	DATA	DATA	CALCULATE	CALCULATE
50.0	1495	1.00	0.40	1527
55.0	1742	1.00	0.38	1779
60.0	1878	1.00	0.38	1918
65.0	1971	1.00	0.40	2013
70.0	2096	1.00	0.40	2140
75.0	2203	1.00	0.41	2250
80.0	2281	1.00	0.42	2329
85.0	2383	1.00	0.43	2433
90.0	2451	1.00	0.44	2503
95.0	2603	1.00	0.44	2658
100.0	2602	1.00	0.46	2657

DATE: AUG 29, 1994
 GALL TESTING OF K-BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER TIE RODS

GALL TEST 6

TORQUE MEASUREMENT WITH MANUAL 3 FT. TORQUE WRENCH. "CLICK DETENT"
 STANDARDS LAB # 750-88-01-004 HEDL # ERG00508
 CALIBRATED AUG. 16, 1994 EXPIRES: AUG. 16, 1995

LUBRICATION: CHESTERSON NICKEL BASED ANTI SEIZE COMPOUND
 304L STAINLESS STEEL THREADED ROD 1" DIA.- 8 UNC THREAD
 304L STAINLESS STEEL FLEX-LOC NUT, UNPLATED

NUT BEARING SURFACE O.D. 1.541 INCHES
 NUT BEARING SURFACE I.D. 1.062 INCHES
 NUT BEARING AREA 0.979 SQUARE INCHES

APPLIED TORQUE FT-LBF	GALL 6 DIAMETER TIE ROD TENSION LBF	FRICITION OF BOLT INCHES	NUT BEARING FACTOR K	BEARING PRESSURE PSI
DATA	DATA	DATA	CALCULATE	CALCULATE
50.0	1545	1.00	0.39	1578
55.0	1718	1.00	0.38	1754
60.0	1885	1.00	0.38	1925
65.0	2002	1.00	0.39	2044
70.0	2158	1.00	0.39	2204
75.0	2353	1.00	0.38	2403
80.0	2490	1.00	0.39	2543
85.0	2508	1.00	0.41	2561
90.0	2583	1.00	0.42	2638
95.0	2681	1.00	0.43	2738

DATE: AUG 29, 1994
 GALL TESTING OF K-BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER TIE RODS

AVERAGES OF GALL TESTS 4, 5, AND 6

TORQUE MEASUREMENT WITH MANUAL 3 FT. TORQUE WRENCH. "CLICK DETENT"
 STANDARDS LAB # 750-88-01-004 HEDL # ERG00508
 CALIBRATED AUG. 16, 1994 EXPIRES: AUG. 16, 1995

LUBRICATION: CHESTERSON NICKEL BASED ANTI SEIZE COMPOUND
 304L STAINLESS STEEL THREADED ROD 1" DIA.- 8 UNC THREAD
 304L STAINLESS STEEL FLEX-LOC NUT, UNPLATED

NUT BEARING SURFACE O.D. 1.541 INCHES
 NUT BEARING SURFACE I.D. 1.062 INCHES
 NUT BEARING AREA 0.979 SQUARE INCHES

APPLIED TORQUE FT-LBF	GALL 4 TIE ROD TENSION LBF DATA	GALL 5 TIE ROD TENSION LBF DATA	GALL 6 TIE ROD TENSION LBF DATA	AVERAGE TIE ROD TENSION LBF DATA	DIAMETER OF BOLT INCHES DATA
50.0	1418	1495	1545	1486	1.00
55.0	1561	1742	1718	1674	1.00
60.0	1623	1878	1885	1795	1.00
65.0	1706	1971	2002	1893	1.00
70.0	2202	2096	2158	2152	1.00
75.0	2352	2203	2353	2303	1.00
80.0	2381	2281	2490	2384	1.00
85.0	2393	2383	2508	2428	1.00
90.0	2512	2451	2583	2515	1.00
95.0	2532	2603	2681	2605	1.00
100.0	2693	2602	2681	2659	1.00

DATE: AUG 31, 1994

K-BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER TIE RODS
CALCULATION OF HYPOTHETICAL NUT BEARING PRESSURES
ASSUMING THAT FLANGE NUTS ARE USED.

LUBRICATION: CHESTERSON NICKEL BASED ANTI SEIZE COMPOUND
304L STAINLESS STEEL THREADED ROD 1" DIA.- 8 UNC THREAD
304L STAINLESS STEEL FLEX-LOC NUT, UNPLATED

NUT BEARING SURFACE O.D.	2.25 INCHES	FLANGE NUT
NUT BEARING SURFACE I.D.	1.062 INCHES	
NUT BEARING AREA	3.090 SQUARE INCHES	

APPLIED TORQUE	USING	DIAMETER	FRICTION	HYPOTHETICAL
FT-LBF	GALL 6	OF BOLT	FACTOR	NUT
	TIE ROD	INCHES	K	BEARING
	TENSION			PRESSURE
	LBF			PSI
DATA	DATA	DATA	CALCULATE	CALCULATE
50.0	1545	1.00	0.39	500
55.0	1718	1.00	0.38	556
60.0	1885	1.00	0.38	610
65.0	2002	1.00	0.39	648
70.0	2158	1.00	0.39	698
75.0	2353	1.00	0.38	761
80.0	2490	1.00	0.39	806
85.0	2508	1.00	0.41	812
90.0	2583	1.00	0.42	836
95.0	2681	1.00	0.43	868

APPENDIX A3

STRUCTURAL EVALUATION OF ISOLATION BARRIER MODIFICATIONS



ICF Kaiser Hanford Company
P.O. Box 888
Richland, WA 99352

SNF-W-95-757

January 26, 1995

James C. Wiborg
Westinghouse Hanford Company
P. O. Box 1970
Richland, Washington 99352

Dear Mr. Wiborg:

STRUCTURAL EVALUATION OF ISOLATION BARRIER MODIFICATIONS (ECN 607290)

- References:
- (1) Drawing Number H-1-80104, Rev. X, Basin Discharge Chute Isolation Barriers
 - (2) Westinghouse Hanford Company Internal Memo 8D420-MRL-94-005, M. R. Lindquist to J. C. Wiborg, Structural Calculation for K Basin Isolation Doors, dated June 23, 1994.
 - (3) Westinghouse Hanford Company Internal Memo LLH-8D420-94-001, L. L. Hyde to J. C. Wiborg, Structural Calculation for K Basin Isolation Barriers, dated November 11, 1994.

Per your request of January 21, 1995, we have performed a structural evaluation of the proposed modifications to the Isolation Barrier padeyes and side-stops outlined in Engineering Change Notice 607290. These parts are identified as Items 60 and 67, respectively, on the Reference (1) drawing. In order to expedite the required rework we faxed our concurrence to you on January 23, 1995. This letter documents our findings.

References (2) and (3) transmitted our initial structural evaluations of the Isolation Barriers, including the two items now being modified. To comply with your request, additional in-depth, but very conservative, analyses were performed for the modified padeyes. These analyses, which were subjected to peer review, are attached.

In summary, the results of the analyses show both items are structurally adequate when modified per ECN 607290. The minimum margin of safety for the modified padeyes is +0.17. The very minor modification of the side-stops will not effect their structural capability, which was reported in Reference (3).

James C. Wiborg
January 25, 1995
Page 2, SNF-W-95-757

Questions concerning this evaluation may be referred to the undersigned (373-4289) or to L. L. Hyde (376-5047).

Sincerely,



John I. Dearing, Manager/Engineering
Spent Nuclear Fuel Project Engineering and Construction

JID:tmb

Enclosure

cc:	D. L. Cooley	X3-76 - WHC	
	G. M. Davis	X1-80 - WHC	(w/o encl.)
	J. C. Hamrick	X0-22 - WHC	(w/o encl.)
	L. L. Hyde	H5-58	
	R. J. Kuhta	X3-76 - WHC	
	M. J. Langevin	X3-76 - WHC	(w/o encl.)
	D. C. Marburger	H4-63 - WEC	
	J. P. Schmidt	X3-73 - WHC	(w/o encl.)
	D. A. Smith	G3-20 - WHC	(w/o encl.)
	G. C. Sorensen	K8-28 - PNL	
	R. E. Tiller	E6-61	(w/o encl.)
	W. W. Wassberg	R3-82 - MACTC	(w/o encl.)

James C. Wiborg
January 25, 1995
Page 2, SNF-W-95-757

bcc: B. L. Evans G7-15 (w/o encl.)
 KATS E6-61 (w/o encl.)
 JID/LB

DESIGN CALCULATION

(1) Drawing H-1-42659/H-1-80104 (2) Doc. No. ECN 607290 (3) Page _____ of _____
 (4) Building 105KE/105KW (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject Basin Discharge Chute Isolation Barriers
 (8) Originator L. Hyde Date 1/23/95
 (9) Checker [Signature] Date 1/23/95

(10)

PADEYE AND SIDE-STOP MODIFICATION

(Padeye: Dwg. H-1-42659, Item 42 and Dwg. H-1-80104, Item 60)
 (Side-Stop: Dwg. H-1-80104, Item 67)

During preparation of the K Basin Chute for installation of the Isolation Barriers it was found that interference of the padeyes and/or the side-stops might occur with the Chute opening. To provide a margin of clearance it was proposed to trim 1/2" from the outside edge of each padeye and to grind 1/8" from the lower shoulder of each side-stop. This analysis addresses these proposed modifications.

The padeyes are spaced about 24" apart along each vertical edge of the Barrier plate. Each is constructed from a 6"x 9"x 1/2" carbon steel plate with a 3" diameter hole located 3" on center from one end. They are welded perpendicular to the Barrier plate, on the Chute side, with a 1/4" fillet. The hole accepts the tie-rod hook, permitting the padeye to transmit tie-rod installation forces to the Barrier plate.

The Tie-Rod Tightening Procedure specifies an initial nominal tie-rod installation force of 2300 lbf. WHC Internal Memo LLH-8D420-94-001 (L. Hyde to J. Wiborg, November 11, 1994) established the upper limit of the tie-rod force at 4385 lbf based on the structural capability of the bracket assembly. For conservatism, the padeye modification addressed here was analyzed for a tie-rod force of 5000 lbf. Additionally, to account for potential misalignment of the tie-rod, forces of 500 lbf (10%) acting normal to the tie-rod, in-plane and out-of-plane, were included.

A linear finite-element model of the modified padeye was generated using the IMAGES computer code. The model, which utilized plate elements, was statically loaded along the edge of a 1" segment of the hole since this is the width of the tie-rod hook. The model included fixed boundary conditions at its attachment to the Barrier plate.

The results of this very conservative analysis show the modified padeye meets code stress allowables with a minimum margin of safety of +0.17. The critical stress occurs at the edge of the hole adjacent to the padeye edge which is being trimmed. The weld attaching the padeye to the Barrier plate has a minimum margin of safety of +0.70 for this same conservative loading.

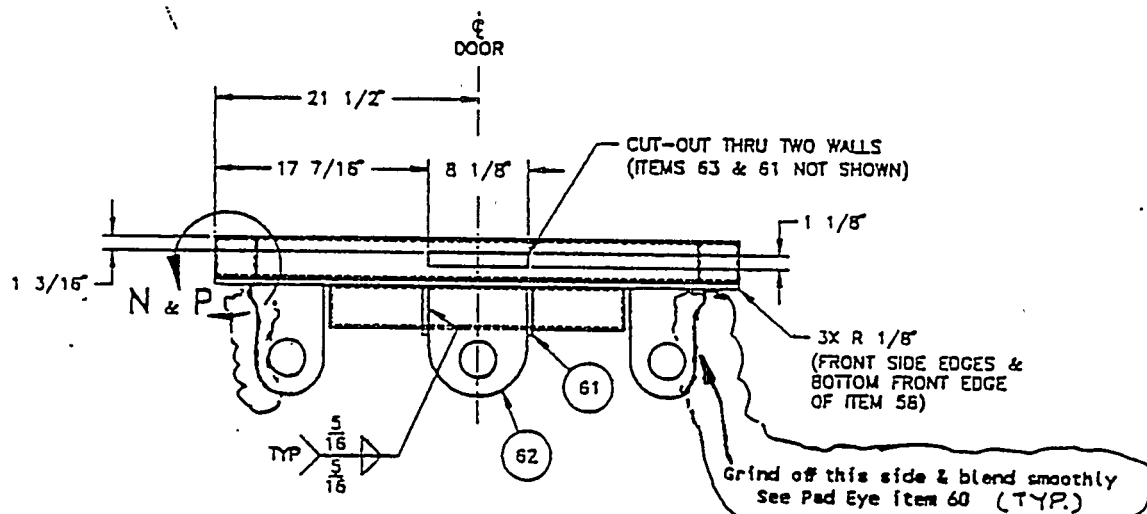
The side-stop is constructed of 2" stainless steel plate. It was analyzed for resistance to lateral seismic forces in WHC Internal Memo LLH-8D420-94-001 and shown to have a large margin of safety. The very minor proposed modification will have no effect on its structural capability.

ENGINEERING CHANGE NOTICE CONTINUATION SHEET

Page of

1. ECM

607290



VIEW E-E

FOR CLARITY ITEMS 18, 67, 88 & 89
(SIDE STOPS) NOT SHOWN

SCALE 1:8

(REF. DRAWING. H-1-80104 SHT. 3)

A-116

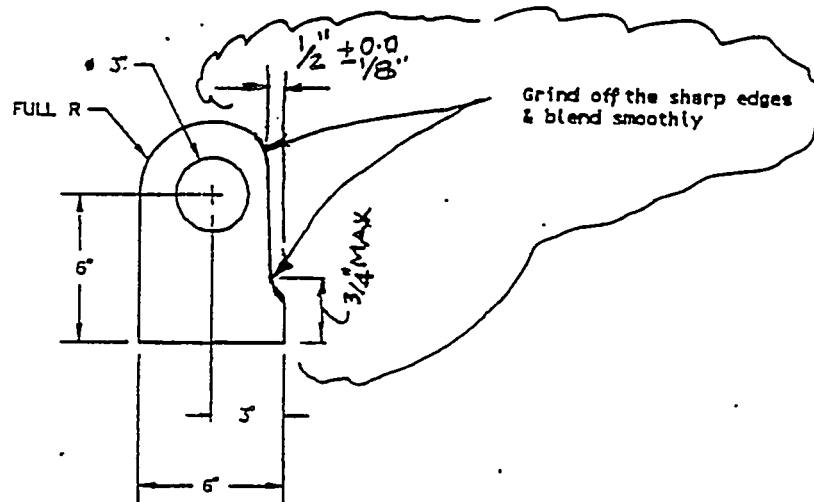
SKETCH # SK-1

ENGINEERING CHANGE NOTICE CONTINUATION SHEET

Page of

1. ECM

607290



60 PAD EYE
SCALE 1:4

(REF. DRAWING H-1-80104 SH7.4

A-117

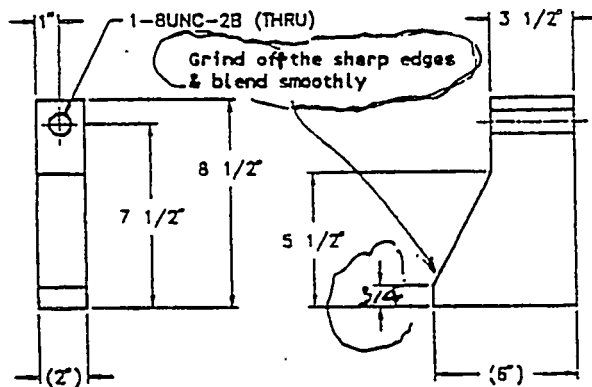
SKETCH # SK-2

ENGINEERING CHANGE NOTICE CONTINUATION SHEET

Page of

1. ECM

607290



67

MOUNTING BLOCK (SIDE STOP)

DIMENSIONAL TOLERANCE $\pm 1/16$

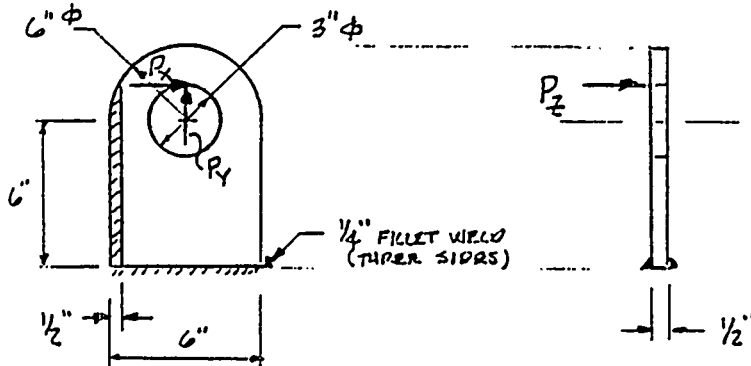
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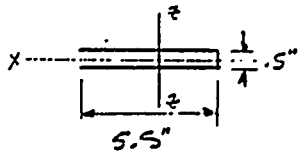
DESIGN CALCULATION

(1) Drawing H-1-42659/H-1-80104 (2) Doc. No. ECN 607290 (3) Page of
 (4) Building 105 KE/105 KW (5) Rev. (6) Job No.
 (7) Subject BASIN DISCHARGE CHUTE ISOLATION BARRIERS
 (8) Originator L. Hyde Date 1/23/95
 (9) Checker T. P. Adams Date 1/23/95

(10) PAD EYE MODIFICATION (ITEM 42, H-1-42659)
TRIMMED 1/2" AS SHOWN (ITEM 40, H-1-80104)



CHECK PADEYE WELD FOR A POTENTIAL
 MAXIMUM TIE-RING LOAD (P_y) OF 5000 LBS.
 ADDITIONALLY INCLUDE POTENTIAL MISALIGNMENT
 LOADS (P_x & P_z) OF 500 LBS (10%).



$$\text{WELD: } A' = 2(5.5) + 0.5 = 11.5 \text{ IN.}$$

$$S'_x = 0.5(5.5) + 0.5^2/6 = 2.79 \text{ IN}^2$$

$$S'_z = \frac{5.5^2(2 \times 0.5 + 5.5)}{3(0.5 + 5.5)} = 10.92 \text{ IN}^2$$

$$f_{ty} = \frac{P_y}{A'} + \frac{M_x}{S'_x} + \frac{M_z}{S'_z}$$

$$= \frac{5000}{11.5} + \frac{500 \times 7.5}{2.79} + \frac{500 \times 7.5}{10.92} = 2121 \text{ LB/IN}$$

$$f_{sx} = f_{sz} = \frac{500}{11.5} = 43.5 \text{ LB/IN}$$

$$f_T = (2121^2 + 43.5^2 + 43.5^2)^{1/2} = 2122 \text{ LB/IN}$$

$$\text{STRESS ON LEG OF FILLET, } \sigma_s = 2122/0.25 = 8488 \text{ PSI} \quad \left[\text{MS.} = \frac{14400}{8488} - 1 = +0.70 \right]$$

$$F_{\text{allow}} = 0.4 F_y = 0.4(36000) = 14400 \text{ PSI}$$

$$\text{STRESS IN FILLET THroat, } \sigma_s = 2122/.707 \times 0.25 = 12004 \text{ PSI}$$

$$F_{\text{allow}} = 0.3 F_u = 0.3(70000) = 21,000 \text{ PSI}$$

I M A G E S - 3 D

01-22-1995

Filename=PADEYE

Run ID=ET00018

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WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY S/N:802406

J o b I n f o r m a t i o n

Project : K BASIN

Client : J. WIBORG

Job Name : PADEYE MODIFICATION

Remarks : ECN 607290DWG. H-1-80104Engineer : Larry Hyde 1/22/95
LARRY HYDEChk'd by : Alt. Engineer 1/23/95

Appr'd by : _____/_____

Comments : _____

I M A G E S - 3 D

===== I M A G E S - 3 D =====
= Copyright (c) 1984-1993. RLCA/Celestial Software =
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Interactive Microcomputer Analysis & Graphics of Engineering Systems

IMAGES-3D Version 3.0 12/31/93

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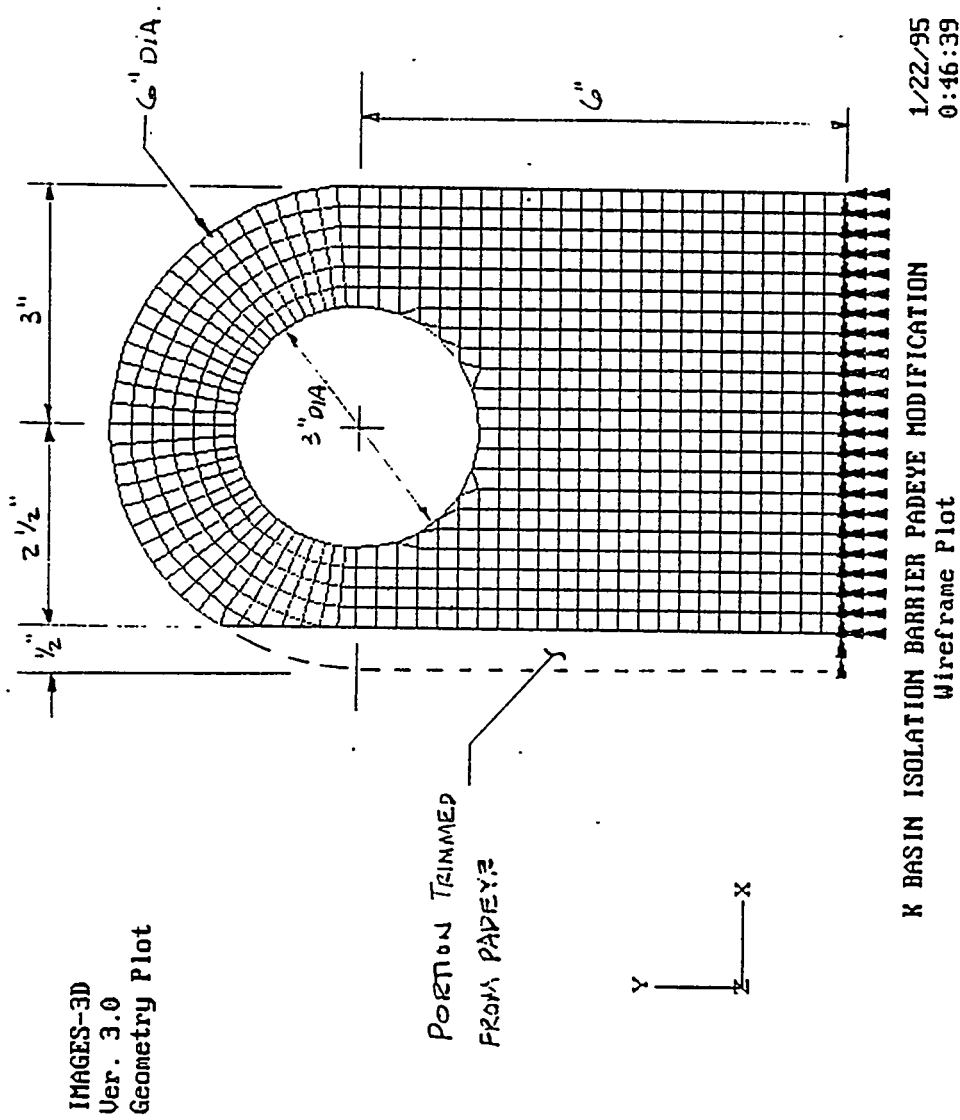
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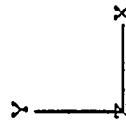
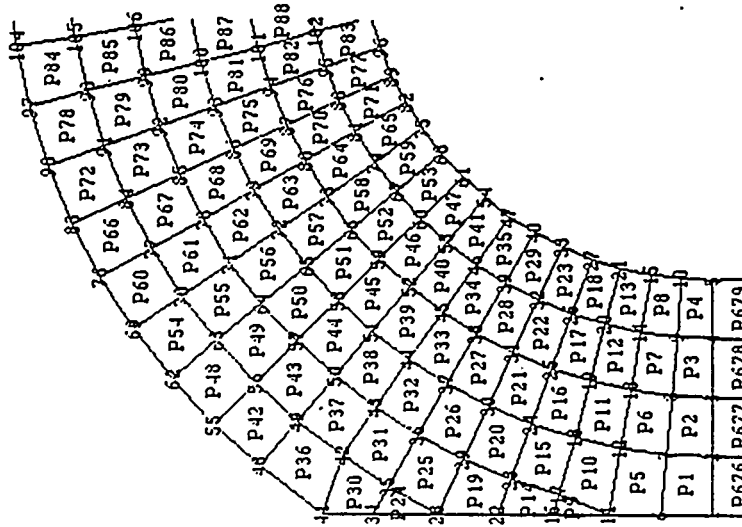
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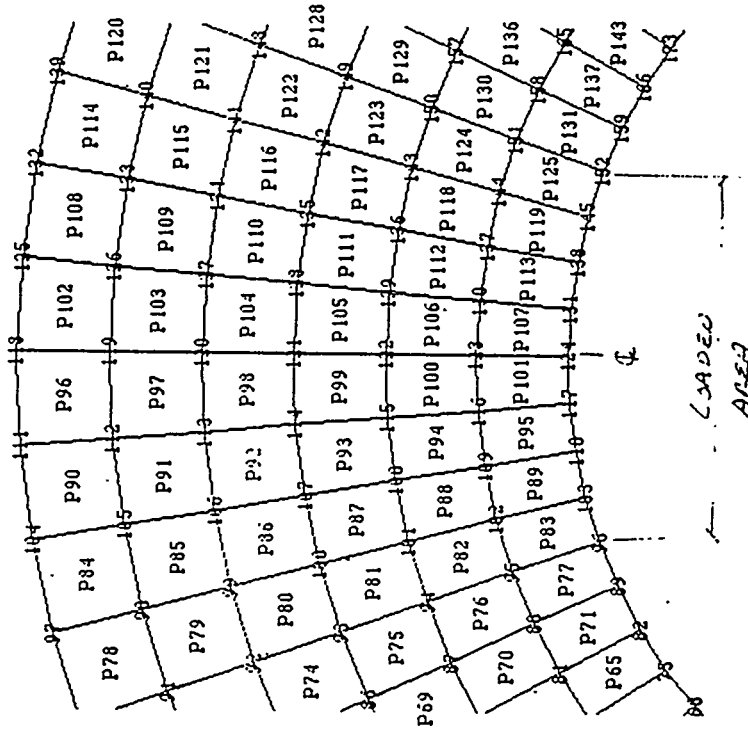
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K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION
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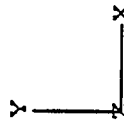
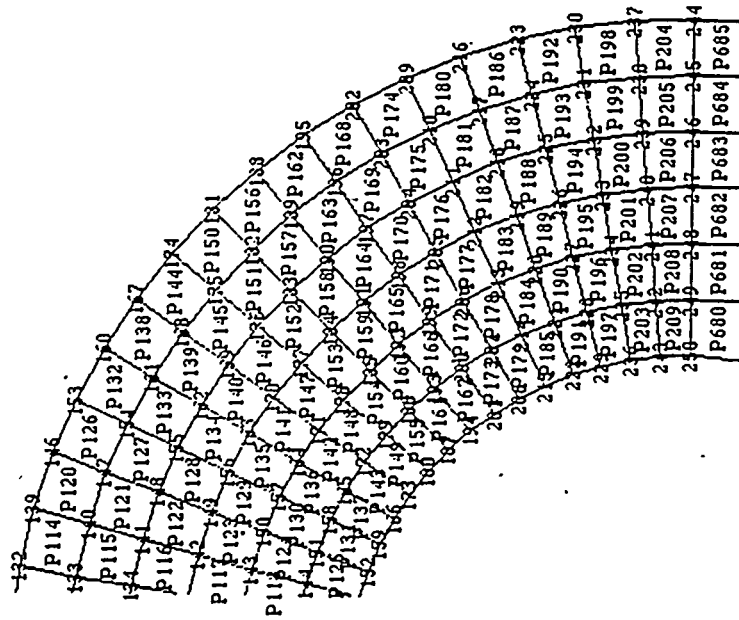
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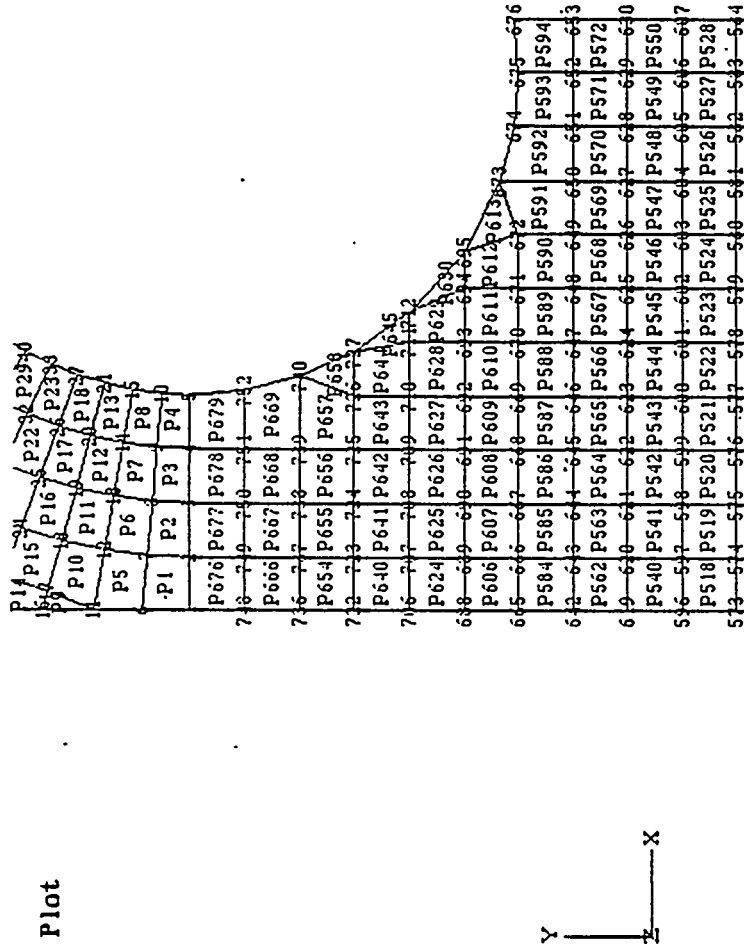


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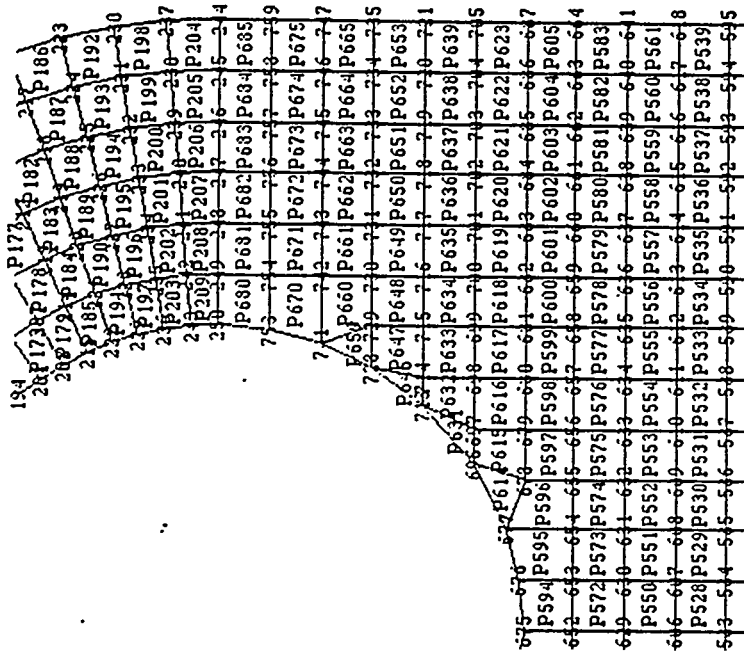
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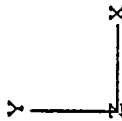


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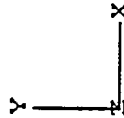
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K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION
Wireframe Plot
1/22/95
1: 1:20

IMAGES-3D
Ver. 3.0
Geometry Plot

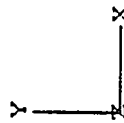
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 P440P441P442P443P444P445P446P447P448P449P450P451
 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63
 P418P419P420P421P422P423P424P425P426P427P428P429
 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62
 P396P397P398P399P400P401P402P403P404P405P406P407
 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67
 P374P375P376P377P378P379P380P381P382P383P384P385
 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64
 P352P353P354P355P356P357P358P359P360P361P362P363
 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61
 P330P331P332P333P334P335P336P337P338P339P340P341
 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58
 P308P309P310P311P312P313P314P315P316P317P318P319
 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55
 P286P287P288P289P290P291P292P293P294P295P296P297
 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52
 P264P265P266P267P268P269P270P271P272P273P274P275
 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59
 P242P243P244P245P246P247P248P249P250P251P252P253
 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46
 P220P221P222P223P224P225P226P227P228P229P230P231
 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43



K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION
Wireframe Plot

1/22/95
1: 4:15

IMAGES-3D
Ver. 3.0



Load Case
1

TIE ROD LOAD OF 5000 LBS SPREAD OVER 1"
Wireframe Plot

1/21/95
23:22:44

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Filename=PADEYE

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Acceleration of Gravity = 3.864E+02

Force Multiplier	Length Multiplier	Temp. Multiplier
1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00	1.0000E+00

(For database properties only)

MATERIAL PROPERTIES

Mat No. N a m e

1 STEEL

Mat No	Ex Gxy	Ey Gyz	Ez Gzx	nxy axy	nyz ayz	nxz azx	Density
1	2.900E+07	2.900E+07	2.900E+07	3.000E-01	3.000E-01	3.000E-01	2.830E-01
	1.120E+07	1.120E+07	1.120E+07	6.500E-06	6.500E-06	6.500E-06	

PLATE THICKNESS SETS

Layer No	Mat No	Thickness	Angle
1	1	5.000E-01	0.000E+00

NODE COORDINATES

Node	X-Coord.	Y-Coord.	Z-Coord.
1	-2.50000E+00	6.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
2	-2.25000E+00	6.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
3	-2.00000E+00	6.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
4	-1.75000E+00	6.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
5	-1.50000E+00	6.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
6	-2.50000E+00	6.21870E+00	0.00000E+00
7	-2.24144E+00	6.19610E+00	0.00000E+00
8	-1.99239E+00	6.17431E+00	0.00000E+00
9	-1.74334E+00	6.15252E+00	0.00000E+00
10	-1.49429E+00	6.13073E+00	0.00000E+00
11	-2.50000E+00	6.44080E+00	0.00000E+00
12	-2.21582E+00	6.39071E+00	0.00000E+00
13	-1.96962E+00	6.34730E+00	0.00000E+00
14	-1.72341E+00	6.30388E+00	0.00000E+00

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PAGE 2

RUN ID=ET00018

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CHECK GEOMETRY

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Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Node	X-Coord.	Y-Coord.	Z-Coord.
15	-1.47721E+00	6.26047E+00	0.00000E+00
16	-2.50000E+00	6.66990E+00	0.00000E+00
17	-2.41481E+00	6.64705E+00	0.00000E+00
18	-2.17333E+00	6.58234E+00	0.00000E+00
19	-1.93185E+00	6.51764E+00	0.00000E+00
20	-1.69037E+00	6.45293E+00	0.00000E+00
21	-1.44889E+00	6.38823E+00	0.00000E+00
22	-2.50000E+00	6.90990E+00	0.00000E+00
23	-2.34923E+00	6.85505E+00	0.00000E+00
24	-2.11431E+00	6.76955E+00	0.00000E+00
25	-1.87938E+00	6.68404E+00	0.00000E+00
26	-1.64446E+00	6.59854E+00	0.00000E+00
27	-1.40954E+00	6.51303E+00	0.00000E+00
28	-2.50000E+00	7.16580E+00	0.00000E+00
29	-2.26577E+00	7.05654E+00	0.00000E+00
30	-2.03919E+00	6.95089E+00	0.00000E+00
31	-1.81262E+00	6.84524E+00	0.00000E+00
32	-1.58604E+00	6.73958E+00	0.00000E+00
33	-1.35946E+00	6.63393E+00	0.00000E+00
34	-2.50000E+00	7.44340E+00	0.00000E+00
35	-2.38157E+00	7.37500E+00	0.00000E+00
36	-2.16506E+00	7.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
37	-1.94856E+00	7.12500E+00	0.00000E+00
38	-1.73205E+00	7.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
39	-1.51555E+00	6.87500E+00	0.00000E+00
40	-1.29904E+00	6.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
41	-2.50000E+00	7.65830E+00	0.00000E+00
42	-2.25267E+00	7.57734E+00	0.00000E+00
43	-2.04788E+00	7.43394E+00	0.00000E+00
44	-1.84309E+00	7.29055E+00	0.00000E+00
45	-1.63830E+00	7.14715E+00	0.00000E+00
46	-1.43352E+00	7.00376E+00	0.00000E+00
47	-1.22873E+00	6.86036E+00	0.00000E+00
48	-2.29813E+00	7.92836E+00	0.00000E+00
49	-2.10662E+00	7.76767E+00	0.00000E+00
50	-1.91511E+00	7.60697E+00	0.00000E+00
51	-1.72360E+00	7.44627E+00	0.00000E+00
52	-1.53209E+00	7.28558E+00	0.00000E+00
53	-1.34058E+00	7.12488E+00	0.00000E+00
54	-1.14907E+00	6.96418E+00	0.00000E+00
55	-2.12132E+00	8.12132E+00	0.00000E+00
56	-1.94454E+00	7.94454E+00	0.00000E+00

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RUN ID=ET00018

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CHECK GEOMETRY

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Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Node	X-Coord.	Y-Coord.	Z-Coord.
57	-1.76777E+00	7.76777E+00	0.00000E+00
58	-1.59099E+00	7.59099E+00	0.00000E+00
59	-1.41421E+00	7.41422E+00	0.00000E+00
60	-1.23744E+00	7.23744E+00	0.00000E+00
61	-1.06066E+00	7.06066E+00	0.00000E+00
62	-1.92836E+00	8.29813E+00	0.00000E+00
63	-1.76767E+00	8.10662E+00	0.00000E+00
64	-1.60697E+00	7.91511E+00	0.00000E+00
65	-1.44627E+00	7.72360E+00	0.00000E+00
66	-1.28558E+00	7.53209E+00	0.00000E+00
67	-1.12488E+00	7.34058E+00	0.00000E+00
68	-9.64182E-01	7.14907E+00	0.00000E+00
69	-1.72073E+00	8.45746E+00	0.00000E+00
70	-1.57734E+00	8.25267E+00	0.00000E+00
71	-1.43394E+00	8.04788E+00	0.00000E+00
72	-1.29055E+00	7.84309E+00	0.00000E+00
73	-1.14715E+00	7.63831E+00	0.00000E+00
74	-1.00376E+00	7.43352E+00	0.00000E+00
75	-8.60365E-01	7.22873E+00	0.00000E+00
76	-1.50000E+00	8.59808E+00	0.00000E+00
77	-1.37500E+00	8.38157E+00	0.00000E+00
78	-1.25000E+00	8.16506E+00	0.00000E+00
79	-1.12500E+00	7.94856E+00	0.00000E+00
80	-1.00000E+00	7.73205E+00	0.00000E+00
81	-8.75001E-01	7.51554E+00	0.00000E+00
82	-7.50000E-01	7.29904E+00	0.00000E+00
83	-1.26786E+00	8.71893E+00	0.00000E+00
84	-1.16220E+00	8.49235E+00	0.00000E+00
85	-1.05655E+00	8.26577E+00	0.00000E+00
86	-9.50892E-01	8.03919E+00	0.00000E+00
87	-8.45236E-01	7.81262E+00	0.00000E+00
88	-7.39583E-01	7.58604E+00	0.00000E+00
89	-6.33928E-01	7.35946E+00	0.00000E+00
90	-1.02606E+00	8.81908E+00	0.00000E+00
91	-9.40556E-01	8.58416E+00	0.00000E+00
92	-8.55051E-01	8.34923E+00	0.00000E+00
93	-7.69546E-01	8.11431E+00	0.00000E+00
94	-6.84040E-01	7.87939E+00	0.00000E+00
95	-5.98536E-01	7.64446E+00	0.00000E+00
96	-5.13030E-01	7.40954E+00	0.00000E+00
97	-7.76457E-01	8.89778E+00	0.00000E+00
98	-7.11753E-01	8.65630E+00	0.00000E+00

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Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Node	X-Coord.	Y-Coord.	Z-Coord.
99	-6.47048E-01	8.41481E+00	0.00000E+00
100	-5.82343E-01	8.17333E+00	0.00000E+00
101	-5.17638E-01	7.93185E+00	0.00000E+00
102	-4.52934E-01	7.69037E+00	0.00000E+00
103	-3.88229E-01	7.44889E+00	0.00000E+00
104	-5.20945E-01	8.95442E+00	0.00000E+00
105	-4.77533E-01	8.70822E+00	0.00000E+00
106	-4.34121E-01	8.46202E+00	0.00000E+00
107	-3.90709E-01	8.21582E+00	0.00000E+00
108	-3.47296E-01	7.96962E+00	0.00000E+00
109	-3.03885E-01	7.72341E+00	0.00000E+00
110	-2.60472E-01	7.47721E+00	0.00000E+00
111	-2.61467E-01	8.98859E+00	0.00000E+00
112	-2.39678E-01	8.73954E+00	0.00000E+00
113	-2.17890E-01	8.49049E+00	0.00000E+00
114	-1.96101E-01	8.24144E+00	0.00000E+00
115	-1.74311E-01	7.99239E+00	0.00000E+00
116	-1.52523E-01	7.74334E+00	0.00000E+00
117	-1.30734E-01	7.49429E+00	0.00000E+00
118	0.00000E+00	9.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
119	0.00000E+00	8.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
120	0.00000E+00	8.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
121	0.00000E+00	8.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
122	0.00000E+00	8.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
123	0.00000E+00	7.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
124	0.00000E+00	7.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
125	2.61467E-01	8.98859E+00	0.00000E+00
126	2.39678E-01	8.73954E+00	0.00000E+00
127	2.17889E-01	8.49049E+00	0.00000E+00
128	1.96101E-01	8.24144E+00	0.00000E+00
129	1.74312E-01	7.99239E+00	0.00000E+00
130	1.52523E-01	7.74334E+00	0.00000E+00
131	1.30734E-01	7.49429E+00	0.00000E+00
132	5.20945E-01	8.95443E+00	0.00000E+00
133	4.77533E-01	8.70822E+00	0.00000E+00
134	4.34120E-01	8.46202E+00	0.00000E+00
135	3.90709E-01	8.21582E+00	0.00000E+00
136	3.47297E-01	7.96962E+00	0.00000E+00
137	3.03884E-01	7.72341E+00	0.00000E+00
138	2.60472E-01	7.47721E+00	0.00000E+00
139	7.76458E-01	8.89778E+00	0.00000E+00
140	7.11753E-01	8.65630E+00	0.00000E+00

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Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Node	X-Coord.	Y-Coord.	Z-Coord.
141	6.47048E-01	8.41481E+00	0.00000E+00
142	5.82343E-01	8.17333E+00	0.00000E+00
143	5.17638E-01	7.93185E+00	0.00000E+00
144	4.52933E-01	7.69037E+00	0.00000E+00
145	3.88229E-01	7.44889E+00	0.00000E+00
146	1.02606E+00	8.81908E+00	0.00000E+00
147	9.40556E-01	8.58416E+00	0.00000E+00
148	8.55050E-01	8.34923E+00	0.00000E+00
149	7.69546E-01	8.11431E+00	0.00000E+00
150	6.84041E-01	7.87939E+00	0.00000E+00
151	5.98535E-01	7.64446E+00	0.00000E+00
152	5.13031E-01	7.40954E+00	0.00000E+00
153	1.26786E+00	8.71893E+00	0.00000E+00
154	1.16220E+00	8.49235E+00	0.00000E+00
155	1.05655E+00	8.26577E+00	0.00000E+00
156	9.50891E-01	8.03919E+00	0.00000E+00
157	8.45237E-01	7.81262E+00	0.00000E+00
158	7.39582E-01	7.58604E+00	0.00000E+00
159	6.33928E-01	7.35946E+00	0.00000E+00
160	1.50000E+00	8.59808E+00	0.00000E+00
161	1.37500E+00	8.38157E+00	0.00000E+00
162	1.25000E+00	8.16506E+00	0.00000E+00
163	1.12500E+00	7.94856E+00	0.00000E+00
164	1.00000E+00	7.73205E+00	0.00000E+00
165	8.75000E-01	7.51554E+00	0.00000E+00
166	7.50000E-01	7.29904E+00	0.00000E+00
167	1.72073E+00	8.45746E+00	0.00000E+00
168	1.57734E+00	8.25267E+00	0.00000E+00
169	1.43394E+00	8.04788E+00	0.00000E+00
170	1.29055E+00	7.84309E+00	0.00000E+00
171	1.14715E+00	7.63831E+00	0.00000E+00
172	1.00376E+00	7.43352E+00	0.00000E+00
173	8.60365E-01	7.22873E+00	0.00000E+00
174	1.92836E+00	8.29814E+00	0.00000E+00
175	1.76767E+00	8.10662E+00	0.00000E+00
176	1.60697E+00	7.91511E+00	0.00000E+00
177	1.44627E+00	7.72360E+00	0.00000E+00
178	1.28558E+00	7.53209E+00	0.00000E+00
179	1.12488E+00	7.34058E+00	0.00000E+00
180	9.64182E-01	7.14907E+00	0.00000E+00
181	2.12132E+00	8.12132E+00	0.00000E+00
182	1.94455E+00	7.94454E+00	0.00000E+00

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 PAGE 6 RUN ID=ET00018

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CHECK GEOMETRY

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Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Node	X-Coord.	Y-Coord.	Z-Coord.
183	1.76777E+00	7.76777E+00	0.00000E+00
184	1.59099E+00	7.59099E+00	0.00000E+00
185	1.41421E+00	7.41422E+00	0.00000E+00
186	1.23744E+00	7.23744E+00	0.00000E+00
187	1.06066E+00	7.06066E+00	0.00000E+00
188	2.29814E+00	7.92837E+00	0.00000E+00
189	2.10662E+00	7.76767E+00	0.00000E+00
190	1.91511E+00	7.60697E+00	0.00000E+00
191	1.72360E+00	7.44627E+00	0.00000E+00
192	1.53209E+00	7.28558E+00	0.00000E+00
193	1.34058E+00	7.12488E+00	0.00000E+00
194	1.14907E+00	6.96418E+00	0.00000E+00
195	2.45746E+00	7.72073E+00	0.00000E+00
196	2.25267E+00	7.57734E+00	0.00000E+00
197	2.04788E+00	7.43394E+00	0.00000E+00
198	1.84309E+00	7.29055E+00	0.00000E+00
199	1.63830E+00	7.14715E+00	0.00000E+00
200	1.43352E+00	7.00376E+00	0.00000E+00
201	1.22873E+00	6.86036E+00	0.00000E+00
202	2.59808E+00	7.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
203	2.38157E+00	7.37500E+00	0.00000E+00
204	2.16506E+00	7.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
205	1.94856E+00	7.12500E+00	0.00000E+00
206	1.73205E+00	7.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
207	1.51555E+00	6.87500E+00	0.00000E+00
208	1.29904E+00	6.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
209	2.71893E+00	7.26786E+00	0.00000E+00
210	2.49235E+00	7.16220E+00	0.00000E+00
211	2.26577E+00	7.05655E+00	0.00000E+00
212	2.03919E+00	6.95089E+00	0.00000E+00
213	1.81262E+00	6.84524E+00	0.00000E+00
214	1.58604E+00	6.73958E+00	0.00000E+00
215	1.35946E+00	6.63393E+00	0.00000E+00
216	2.81908E+00	7.02606E+00	0.00000E+00
217	2.58416E+00	6.94056E+00	0.00000E+00
218	2.34923E+00	6.85505E+00	0.00000E+00
219	2.11431E+00	6.76955E+00	0.00000E+00
220	1.87939E+00	6.68404E+00	0.00000E+00
221	1.64446E+00	6.59854E+00	0.00000E+00
222	1.40954E+00	6.51303E+00	0.00000E+00
223	2.89778E+00	6.77646E+00	0.00000E+00
224	2.65630E+00	6.71175E+00	0.00000E+00

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RUN ID=ET00018

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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Node	X-Coord.	Y-Coord.	Z-Coord.
225	2.41481E+00	6.64705E+00	0.00000E+00
226	2.17333E+00	6.58234E+00	0.00000E+00
227	1.93185E+00	6.51764E+00	0.00000E+00
228	1.69037E+00	6.45293E+00	0.00000E+00
229	1.44889E+00	6.38823E+00	0.00000E+00
230	2.95443E+00	6.52095E+00	0.00000E+00
231	2.70822E+00	6.47753E+00	0.00000E+00
232	2.46202E+00	6.43412E+00	0.00000E+00
233	2.21582E+00	6.39071E+00	0.00000E+00
234	1.96962E+00	6.34730E+00	0.00000E+00
235	1.72342E+00	6.30388E+00	0.00000E+00
236	1.47721E+00	6.26047E+00	0.00000E+00
237	2.98859E+00	6.26147E+00	0.00000E+00
238	2.73954E+00	6.23968E+00	0.00000E+00
239	2.49049E+00	6.21789E+00	0.00000E+00
240	2.24144E+00	6.19610E+00	0.00000E+00
241	1.99239E+00	6.17431E+00	0.00000E+00
242	1.74334E+00	6.15252E+00	0.00000E+00
243	1.49429E+00	6.13073E+00	0.00000E+00
244	3.00000E+00	6.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
245	2.75000E+00	6.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
246	2.50000E+00	6.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
247	2.25000E+00	6.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
248	2.00000E+00	6.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
249	1.75000E+00	6.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
250	1.50000E+00	6.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
251	-2.50000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
252	-2.25000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
253	-2.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
254	-1.75000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
255	-1.50000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
256	-1.25000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
257	-1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
258	-7.50000E-01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
259	-5.00000E-01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
260	-2.50000E-01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
261	-3.27825E-07	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
262	2.50000E-01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
263	5.00000E-01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
264	7.50000E-01	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
265	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
266	1.25000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00

WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY S/N:802406
 PAGE 8 RUN ID=ET00018

01/22/95
 00:18:50

===== I M A G E S - 3 D =====
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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Node	X-Coord.	Y-Coord.	Z-Coord.
267	1.50000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
268	1.75000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
269	2.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
270	2.25000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
271	2.50000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
272	2.75000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
273	3.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
274	-2.50000E+00	2.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
275	-2.25000E+00	2.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
276	-2.00000E+00	2.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
277	-1.75000E+00	2.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
278	-1.50000E+00	2.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
279	-1.25000E+00	2.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
280	-1.00000E+00	2.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
281	-7.50000E-01	2.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
282	-5.00000E-01	2.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
283	-2.50000E-01	2.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
284	-2.81259E-07	2.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
285	2.50000E-01	2.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
286	5.00000E-01	2.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
287	7.50000E-01	2.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
288	1.00000E+00	2.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
289	1.25000E+00	2.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
290	1.50000E+00	2.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
291	1.75000E+00	2.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
292	2.00000E+00	2.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
293	2.25000E+00	2.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
294	2.50000E+00	2.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
295	2.75000E+00	2.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
296	3.00000E+00	2.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
297	-2.50000E+00	5.00000E-01	0.00000E+00
298	-2.25000E+00	5.00000E-01	0.00000E+00
299	-2.00000E+00	5.00000E-01	0.00000E+00
300	-1.75000E+00	5.00000E-01	0.00000E+00
301	-1.50000E+00	5.00000E-01	0.00000E+00
302	-1.25000E+00	5.00000E-01	0.00000E+00
303	-1.00000E+00	5.00000E-01	0.00000E+00
304	-7.50000E-01	5.00000E-01	0.00000E+00
305	-5.00000E-01	5.00000E-01	0.00000E+00
306	-2.50000E-01	5.00000E-01	0.00000E+00
307	-3.24100E-07	5.00000E-01	0.00000E+00
308	2.50000E-01	5.00000E-01	0.00000E+00

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RUN ID=ET00018

01/22/95

00:18:57

===== I M A G E S - 3 D =====
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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Node	X-Coord.	Y-Coord.	Z-Coord.
309	5.00000E-01	5.00000E-01	0.00000E+00
310	7.50000E-01	5.00000E-01	0.00000E+00
311	1.00000E+00	5.00000E-01	0.00000E+00
312	1.25000E+00	5.00000E-01	0.00000E+00
313	1.50000E+00	5.00000E-01	0.00000E+00
314	1.75000E+00	5.00000E-01	0.00000E+00
315	2.00000E+00	5.00000E-01	0.00000E+00
316	2.25000E+00	5.00000E-01	0.00000E+00
317	2.50000E+00	5.00000E-01	0.00000E+00
318	2.75000E+00	5.00000E-01	0.00000E+00
319	3.00000E+00	5.00000E-01	0.00000E+00
320	-2.50000E+00	7.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
321	-2.25000E+00	7.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
322	-2.00000E+00	7.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
323	-1.75000E+00	7.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
324	-1.50000E+00	7.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
325	-1.25000E+00	7.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
326	-1.00000E+00	7.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
327	-7.50000E-01	7.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
328	-5.00000E-01	7.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
329	-2.50000E-01	7.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
330	-3.65078E-07	7.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
331	2.50000E-01	7.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
332	5.00000E-01	7.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
333	7.50000E-01	7.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
334	1.00000E+00	7.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
335	1.25000E+00	7.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
336	1.50000E+00	7.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
337	1.75000E+00	7.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
338	2.00000E+00	7.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
339	2.25000E+00	7.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
340	2.50000E+00	7.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
341	2.75000E+00	7.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
342	3.00000E+00	7.50000E-01	0.00000E+00
343	-2.50000E+00	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
344	-2.25000E+00	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
345	-2.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
346	-1.75000E+00	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
347	-1.50000E+00	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
348	-1.25000E+00	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
349	-1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
350	-7.50000E-01	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00

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01/22/95
 00:19:04

===== I M A G E S - 3 D =====
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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Node	X-Coord.	Y-Coord.	Z-Coord.
351	-5.00000E-01	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
352	-2.50000E-01	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
353	-3.20375E-07	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
354	2.50000E-01	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
355	5.00000E-01	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
356	7.50000E-01	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
357	1.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
358	1.25000E+00	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
359	1.50000E+00	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
360	1.75000E+00	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
361	2.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
362	2.25000E+00	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
363	2.50000E+00	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
364	2.75000E+00	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
365	3.00000E+00	1.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
366	-2.50000E+00	1.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
367	-2.25000E+00	1.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
368	-2.00000E+00	1.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
369	-1.75000E+00	1.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
370	-1.50000E+00	1.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
371	-1.25000E+00	1.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
372	-1.00000E+00	1.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
373	-7.50000E-01	1.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
374	-5.00000E-01	1.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
375	-2.50000E-01	1.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
376	-2.68221E-07	1.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
377	2.50000E-01	1.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
378	5.00000E-01	1.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
379	7.50000E-01	1.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
380	1.00000E+00	1.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
381	1.25000E+00	1.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
382	1.50000E+00	1.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
383	1.75000E+00	1.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
384	2.00000E+00	1.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
385	2.25000E+00	1.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
386	2.50000E+00	1.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
387	2.75000E+00	1.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
388	3.00000E+00	1.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
389	-2.50000E+00	1.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
390	-2.25000E+00	1.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
391	-2.00000E+00	1.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
392	-1.75000E+00	1.50000E+00	0.00000E+00

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 PAGE 11 RUN ID=ET00018

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 00:19:10

===== I M A G E S - 3 D =====
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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Node	X-Coord.	Y-Coord.	Z-Coord.
393	-1.50000E+00	1.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
394	-1.25000E+00	1.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
395	-1.00000E+00	1.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
396	-7.50000E-01	1.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
397	-5.00000E-01	1.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
398	-2.50000E-01	1.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
399	-3.12924E-07	1.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
400	2.50000E-01	1.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
401	5.00000E-01	1.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
402	7.50000E-01	1.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
403	1.00000E+00	1.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
404	1.25000E+00	1.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
405	1.50000E+00	1.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
406	1.75000E+00	1.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
407	2.00000E+00	1.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
408	2.25000E+00	1.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
409	2.50000E+00	1.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
410	2.75000E+00	1.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
411	3.00000E+00	1.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
412	-2.50000E+00	1.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
413	-2.25000E+00	1.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
414	-2.00000E+00	1.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
415	-1.75000E+00	1.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
416	-1.50000E+00	1.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
417	-1.25000E+00	1.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
418	-1.00000E+00	1.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
419	-7.50000E-01	1.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
420	-5.00000E-01	1.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
421	-2.50000E-01	1.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
422	-2.23517E-07	1.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
423	2.50000E-01	1.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
424	5.00000E-01	1.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
425	7.50000E-01	1.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
426	1.00000E+00	1.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
427	1.25000E+00	1.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
428	1.50000E+00	1.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
429	1.75000E+00	1.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
430	2.00000E+00	1.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
431	2.25000E+00	1.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
432	2.50000E+00	1.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
433	2.75000E+00	1.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
434	3.00000E+00	1.75000E+00	0.00000E+00

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RUN ID=ET00018

01/22/95

00:19:17

===== I M A G E S - 3 D =====
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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Node	X-Coord.	Y-Coord.	Z-Coord.
435	-2.50000E+00	2.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
436	-2.25000E+00	2.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
437	-2.00000E+00	2.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
438	-1.75000E+00	2.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
439	-1.50000E+00	2.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
440	-1.25000E+00	2.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
441	-1.00000E+00	2.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
442	-7.50000E-01	2.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
443	-5.00000E-01	2.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
444	-2.50000E-01	2.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
445	-2.98023E-07	2.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
446	2.50000E-01	2.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
447	5.00000E-01	2.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
448	7.50000E-01	2.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
449	1.00000E+00	2.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
450	1.25000E+00	2.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
451	1.50000E+00	2.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
452	1.75000E+00	2.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
453	2.00000E+00	2.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
454	2.25000E+00	2.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
455	2.50000E+00	2.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
456	2.75000E+00	2.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
457	3.00000E+00	2.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
458	-2.50000E+00	2.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
459	-2.25000E+00	2.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
460	-2.00000E+00	2.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
461	-1.75000E+00	2.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
462	-1.50000E+00	2.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
463	-1.25000E+00	2.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
464	-1.00000E+00	2.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
465	-7.50000E-01	2.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
466	-5.00000E-01	2.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
467	-2.50000E-01	2.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
468	-2.53320E-07	2.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
469	2.50000E-01	2.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
470	5.00000E-01	2.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
471	7.50000E-01	2.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
472	1.00000E+00	2.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
473	1.25000E+00	2.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
474	1.50000E+00	2.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
475	1.75000E+00	2.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
476	2.00000E+00	2.25000E+00	0.00000E+00

WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY S/N:802406

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RUN ID=ET00018

01/22/95

00:19:24

===== I M A G E S - 3 D =====
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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Node	X-Coord.	Y-Coord.	Z-Coord.
477	2.25000E+00	2.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
478	2.50000E+00	2.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
479	2.75000E+00	2.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
480	3.00000E+00	2.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
481	-2.50000E+00	2.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
482	-2.25000E+00	2.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
483	-2.00000E+00	2.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
484	-1.75000E+00	2.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
485	-1.50000E+00	2.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
486	-1.25000E+00	2.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
487	-1.00000E+00	2.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
488	-7.50000E-01	2.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
489	-5.00000E-01	2.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
490	-2.50000E-01	2.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
491	-2.68221E-07	2.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
492	2.50000E-01	2.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
493	5.00000E-01	2.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
494	7.50000E-01	2.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
495	1.00000E+00	2.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
496	1.25000E+00	2.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
497	1.50000E+00	2.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
498	1.75000E+00	2.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
499	2.00000E+00	2.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
500	2.25000E+00	2.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
501	2.50000E+00	2.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
502	2.75000E+00	2.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
503	3.00000E+00	2.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
504	-2.50000E+00	2.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
505	-2.25000E+00	2.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
506	-2.00000E+00	2.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
507	-1.75000E+00	2.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
508	-1.50000E+00	2.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
509	-1.25000E+00	2.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
510	-1.00000E+00	2.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
511	-7.50000E-01	2.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
512	-5.00000E-01	2.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
513	-2.50000E-01	2.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
514	-3.12924E-07	2.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
515	2.50000E-01	2.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
516	5.00000E-01	2.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
517	7.50000E-01	2.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
518	1.00000E+00	2.75000E+00	0.00000E+00

WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY S/N:802406
 PAGE 14 RUN ID=ET00018

01/22/95
 00:19:31

===== I M A G E S - 3 D =====
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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Node	X-Coord.	Y-Coord.	Z-Coord.
519	1.25000E+00	2.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
520	1.50000E+00	2.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
521	1.75000E+00	2.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
522	2.00000E+00	2.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
523	2.25000E+00	2.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
524	2.50000E+00	2.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
525	2.75000E+00	2.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
526	3.00000E+00	2.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
527	-2.50000E+00	3.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
528	-2.25000E+00	3.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
529	-2.00000E+00	3.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
530	-1.75000E+00	3.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
531	-1.50000E+00	3.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
532	-1.25000E+00	3.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
533	-1.00000E+00	3.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
534	-7.50000E-01	3.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
535	-5.00000E-01	3.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
536	-2.50000E-01	3.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
537	-2.38419E-07	3.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
538	2.50000E-01	3.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
539	5.00000E-01	3.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
540	7.50000E-01	3.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
541	1.00000E+00	3.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
542	1.25000E+00	3.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
543	1.50000E+00	3.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
544	1.75000E+00	3.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
545	2.00000E+00	3.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
546	2.25000E+00	3.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
547	2.50000E+00	3.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
548	2.75000E+00	3.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
549	3.00000E+00	3.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
550	-2.50000E+00	3.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
551	-2.25000E+00	3.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
552	-2.00000E+00	3.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
553	-1.75000E+00	3.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
554	-1.50000E+00	3.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
555	-1.25000E+00	3.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
556	-1.00000E+00	3.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
557	-7.50000E-01	3.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
558	-5.00000E-01	3.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
559	-2.50000E-01	3.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
560	-2.68221E-07	3.25000E+00	0.00000E+00

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RUN ID=ET00018

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Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Node	X-Coord.	Y-Coord.	Z-Coord.
561	2.50000E-01	3.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
562	5.00000E-01	3.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
563	7.50000E-01	3.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
564	1.00000E+00	3.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
565	1.25000E+00	3.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
566	1.50000E+00	3.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
567	1.75000E+00	3.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
568	2.00000E+00	3.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
569	2.25000E+00	3.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
570	2.50000E+00	3.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
571	2.75000E+00	3.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
572	3.00000E+00	3.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
573	-2.50000E+00	3.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
574	-2.25000E+00	3.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
575	-2.00000E+00	3.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
576	-1.75000E+00	3.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
577	-1.50000E+00	3.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
578	-1.25000E+00	3.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
579	-1.00000E+00	3.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
580	-7.50000E-01	3.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
581	-5.00000E-01	3.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
582	-2.50000E-01	3.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
583	-2.98023E-07	3.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
584	2.50000E-01	3.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
585	5.00000E-01	3.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
586	7.50000E-01	3.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
587	1.00000E+00	3.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
588	1.25000E+00	3.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
589	1.50000E+00	3.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
590	1.75000E+00	3.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
591	2.00000E+00	3.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
592	2.25000E+00	3.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
593	2.50000E+00	3.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
594	2.75000E+00	3.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
595	3.00000E+00	3.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
596	-2.50000E+00	3.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
597	-2.25000E+00	3.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
598	-2.00000E+00	3.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
599	-1.75000E+00	3.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
600	-1.50000E+00	3.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
601	-1.25000E+00	3.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
602	-1.00000E+00	3.75000E+00	0.00000E+00

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RUN ID=ET00018

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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Node	X-Coord.	Y-Coord.	Z-Coord.
603	-7.50000E-01	3.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
604	-5.00000E-01	3.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
605	-2.50000E-01	3.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
606	-3.27825E-07	3.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
607	2.50000E-01	3.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
608	5.00000E-01	3.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
609	7.50000E-01	3.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
610	1.00000E+00	3.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
611	1.25000E+00	3.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
612	1.50000E+00	3.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
613	1.75000E+00	3.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
614	2.00000E+00	3.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
615	2.25000E+00	3.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
616	2.50000E+00	3.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
617	2.75000E+00	3.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
618	3.00000E+00	3.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
619	-2.50000E+00	4.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
620	-2.25000E+00	4.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
621	-2.00000E+00	4.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
622	-1.75000E+00	4.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
623	-1.50000E+00	4.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
624	-1.25000E+00	4.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
625	-1.00000E+00	4.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
626	-7.50000E-01	4.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
627	-5.00000E-01	4.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
628	-2.50000E-01	4.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
629	-2.68221E-07	4.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
630	2.50000E-01	4.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
631	5.00000E-01	4.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
632	7.50000E-01	4.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
633	1.00000E+00	4.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
634	1.25000E+00	4.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
635	1.50000E+00	4.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
636	1.75000E+00	4.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
637	2.00000E+00	4.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
638	2.25000E+00	4.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
639	2.50000E+00	4.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
640	2.75000E+00	4.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
641	3.00000E+00	4.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
642	-2.50000E+00	4.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
643	-2.25000E+00	4.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
644	-2.00000E+00	4.25000E+00	0.00000E+00

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 PAGE 17 RUN ID=ET00018

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 00:19:51

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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Node	X-Coord.	Y-Coord.	Z-Coord.
645	-1.75000E+00	4.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
646	-1.50000E+00	4.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
647	-1.25000E+00	4.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
648	-1.00000E+00	4.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
649	-7.50000E-01	4.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
650	-5.00000E-01	4.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
651	-2.50000E-01	4.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
652	-2.98023E-07	4.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
653	2.50000E-01	4.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
654	5.00000E-01	4.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
655	7.50000E-01	4.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
656	1.00000E+00	4.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
657	1.25000E+00	4.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
658	1.50000E+00	4.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
659	1.75000E+00	4.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
660	2.00000E+00	4.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
661	2.25000E+00	4.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
662	2.50000E+00	4.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
663	2.75000E+00	4.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
664	3.00000E+00	4.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
665	-2.50000E+00	4.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
666	-2.25000E+00	4.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
667	-2.00000E+00	4.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
668	-1.75000E+00	4.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
669	-1.50000E+00	4.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
670	-1.25000E+00	4.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
671	-1.00000E+00	4.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
672	-7.50000E-01	4.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
673	-5.00000E-01	4.58580E+00	0.00000E+00
674	-2.50000E-01	4.52100E+00	0.00000E+00
675	-2.98023E-07	4.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
676	2.50000E-01	4.52100E+00	0.00000E+00
677	5.00000E-01	4.58580E+00	0.00000E+00
678	7.50000E-01	4.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
679	1.00000E+00	4.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
680	1.25000E+00	4.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
681	1.50000E+00	4.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
682	1.75000E+00	4.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
683	2.00000E+00	4.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
684	2.25000E+00	4.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
685	2.50000E+00	4.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
686	2.75000E+00	4.50000E+00	0.00000E+00

WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY

WHC-SD-SNF-DA-005, Rev. 0

WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY S/N:802406

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RUN ID=ET00018

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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Node	X-Coord.	Y-Coord.	Z-Coord.
687	3.00000E+00	4.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
688	-2.50000E+00	4.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
689	-2.25000E+00	4.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
690	-2.00000E+00	4.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
691	-1.75000E+00	4.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
692	-1.50000E+00	4.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
693	-1.25000E+00	4.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
694	-1.00000E+00	4.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
695	-8.28200E-01	4.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
696	8.29200E-01	4.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
697	1.00000E+00	4.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
698	1.25000E+00	4.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
699	1.50000E+00	4.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
700	1.75000E+00	4.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
701	2.00000E+00	4.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
702	2.25000E+00	4.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
703	2.50000E+00	4.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
704	2.75000E+00	4.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
705	3.00000E+00	4.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
706	-2.50000E+00	5.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
707	-2.25000E+00	5.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
708	-2.00000E+00	5.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
709	-1.75000E+00	5.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
710	-1.50000E+00	5.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
711	-1.25000E+00	5.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
712	-1.11800E+00	5.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
713	1.11800E+00	5.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
714	1.25000E+00	5.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
715	1.50000E+00	5.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
716	1.75000E+00	5.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
717	2.00000E+00	5.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
718	2.25000E+00	5.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
719	2.50000E+00	5.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
720	2.75000E+00	5.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
721	3.00000E+00	5.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
722	-2.50000E+00	5.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
723	-2.25000E+00	5.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
724	-2.00000E+00	5.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
725	-1.75000E+00	5.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
726	-1.50000E+00	5.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
727	-1.29900E+00	5.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
728	1.29900E+00	5.25000E+00	0.00000E+00

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RUN ID=ET00018

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00:20:04

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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Node	X-Coord.	Y-Coord.	Z-Coord.
729	1.50000E+00	5.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
730	1.75000E+00	5.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
731	2.00000E+00	5.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
732	2.25000E+00	5.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
733	2.50000E+00	5.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
734	2.75000E+00	5.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
735	3.00000E+00	5.25000E+00	0.00000E+00
736	-2.50000E+00	5.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
737	-2.25000E+00	5.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
738	-2.00000E+00	5.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
739	-1.75000E+00	5.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
740	-1.41420E+00	5.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
741	1.41420E+00	5.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
742	1.75000E+00	5.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
743	2.00000E+00	5.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
744	2.25000E+00	5.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
745	2.50000E+00	5.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
746	2.75000E+00	5.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
747	3.00000E+00	5.50000E+00	0.00000E+00
748	-2.50000E+00	5.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
749	-2.25000E+00	5.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
750	-2.00000E+00	5.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
751	-1.75000E+00	5.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
752	-1.47900E+00	5.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
753	1.47900E+00	5.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
754	1.75000E+00	5.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
755	2.00000E+00	5.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
756	2.25000E+00	5.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
757	2.50000E+00	5.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
758	2.75000E+00	5.75000E+00	0.00000E+00
759	3.00000E+00	5.75000E+00	0.00000E+00

PLATE ELEMENT CONNECTIVITY

Plate No	Nodes			Thk		Thickness	Area	Aspect Ratio	Plate Type
	I	J	K	L	Set Dir				
1	1	2	7	6	1 1	5.000E-01	5.279E-02	1.227E+00	QUAD Plate
2	2	3	8	7	1 1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD Plate
3	3	4	9	8	1 1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD Plate

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 PAGE 20 RUN ID=ET00018

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 00:20:12

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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Plate No	Nodes			Thk		Dir	Thickness	Area	Aspect Ratio	Plate Type	
	I	J	K	L	Set						
4	4	5	10	9	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
5	6	7	12	11	1	1	5.000E-01	5.701E-02	1.312E+00	QUAD	Plate
6	7	8	13	12	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
7	8	9	14	13	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate
8	9	10	15	14	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
9	11	17	16		1	1	5.000E-01	9.758E-03	1.678E+00	TRI	Plate
10	11	12	18	17	1	1	5.000E-01	5.595E-02	1.288E+00	QUAD	Plate
11	12	13	19	18	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
12	13	14	20	19	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate
13	14	15	21	20	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
14	16	17	23	22	1	1	5.000E-01	2.770E-02	5.487E-01	QUAD	Plate
15	17	18	24	23	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD	Plate
16	18	19	25	24	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
17	19	20	26	25	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate
18	20	21	27	26	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
19	22	23	29	28	1	1	5.000E-01	4.745E-02	9.001E-01	QUAD	Plate
20	23	24	30	29	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD	Plate
21	24	25	31	30	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
22	25	26	32	31	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate
23	26	27	33	32	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
24	28	35	34		1	1	5.000E-01	1.644E-02	1.315E+00	TRI	Plate
25	28	29	36	35	1	1	5.000E-01	5.821E-02	1.108E+00	QUAD	Plate
26	29	30	37	36	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD	Plate
27	30	31	38	37	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
28	31	32	39	38	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate
29	32	33	40	39	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
30	34	35	42	41	1	1	5.000E-01	4.297E-02	9.047E-01	QUAD	Plate
31	35	36	43	42	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD	Plate
32	36	37	44	43	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD	Plate
33	37	38	45	44	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
34	38	39	46	45	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate
35	39	40	47	46	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
36	41	42	49	48	1	1	5.000E-01	7.153E-02	8.682E-01	QUAD	Plate
37	42	43	50	49	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD	Plate
38	43	44	51	50	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD	Plate
39	44	45	52	51	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
40	45	46	53	52	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate
41	46	47	54	53	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
42	48	49	56	55	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD	Plate
43	49	50	57	56	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD	Plate
44	50	51	58	57	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD	Plate

WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY S/N:802406
 PAGE 21 RUN ID=ET00018

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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Plate No	N o d e s			Thk		Dir	Thickness	Area	Aspect Ratio	Plate Type
	I	J	K	L	Set					
45	51	52	59	58	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD Plate
46	52	53	60	59	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD Plate
47	53	54	61	60	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD Plate
48	55	56	63	62	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD Plate
49	56	57	64	63	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD Plate
50	57	58	65	64	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD Plate
51	58	59	66	65	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD Plate
52	59	60	67	66	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD Plate
53	60	61	68	67	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD Plate
54	62	63	70	69	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD Plate
55	63	64	71	70	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD Plate
56	64	65	72	71	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD Plate
57	65	66	73	72	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD Plate
58	66	67	74	73	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD Plate
59	67	68	75	74	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD Plate
60	69	70	77	76	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD Plate
61	70	71	78	77	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD Plate
62	71	72	79	78	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD Plate
63	72	73	80	79	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD Plate
64	73	74	81	80	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD Plate
65	74	75	82	81	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD Plate
66	76	77	84	83	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD Plate
67	77	78	85	84	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD Plate
68	78	79	86	85	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD Plate
69	79	80	87	86	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD Plate
70	80	81	88	87	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD Plate
71	81	82	89	88	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD Plate
72	83	84	91	90	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD Plate
73	84	85	92	91	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD Plate
74	85	86	93	92	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD Plate
75	86	87	94	93	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD Plate
76	87	88	95	94	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD Plate
77	88	89	96	95	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD Plate
78	90	91	98	97	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD Plate
79	91	92	99	98	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD Plate
80	92	93	100	99	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD Plate
81	93	94	101	100	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD Plate
82	94	95	102	101	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD Plate
83	95	96	103	102	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD Plate
84	97	98	105	104	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD Plate
85	98	99	106	105	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD Plate

WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY S/N:802406
 PAGE 22 RUN ID=ET00018

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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Plate No	Nodes				Thk	Dir	Thickness	Area	Aspect Ratio	Plate Type	
	I	J	K	L	Set						
86	99	100	107	106	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD	Plate
87	100	101	108	107	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
88	101	102	109	108	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate
89	102	103	110	109	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
90	104	105	112	111	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD	Plate
91	105	106	113	112	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD	Plate
92	106	107	114	113	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD	Plate
93	107	108	115	114	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
94	108	109	116	115	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate
95	109	110	117	116	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
96	111	112	119	118	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD	Plate
97	112	113	120	119	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD	Plate
98	113	114	121	120	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD	Plate
99	114	115	122	121	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
100	115	116	123	122	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate
101	116	117	124	123	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
102	118	119	126	125	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD	Plate
103	119	120	127	126	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD	Plate
104	120	121	128	127	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD	Plate
105	121	122	129	128	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
106	122	123	130	129	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate
107	123	124	131	130	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
108	125	126	133	132	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD	Plate
109	126	127	134	133	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD	Plate
110	127	128	135	134	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD	Plate
111	128	129	136	135	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
112	129	130	137	136	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate
113	130	131	138	137	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
114	132	133	140	139	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD	Plate
115	133	134	141	140	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD	Plate
116	134	135	142	141	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD	Plate
117	135	136	143	142	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
118	136	137	144	143	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate
119	137	138	145	144	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
120	139	140	147	146	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD	Plate
121	140	141	148	147	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD	Plate
122	141	142	149	148	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD	Plate
123	142	143	150	149	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
124	143	144	151	150	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate
125	144	145	152	151	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
126	146	147	154	153	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD	Plate

WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY S/N:802406
 PAGE 23 RUN ID=ET00018

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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Plate No	N o d e s			Thk		Dir	Thickness	Area	Aspect Ratio	Plate Type	
	I	J	K	L	Set						
127	147	148	155	154	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD	Plate
128	148	149	156	155	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD	Plate
129	149	150	157	156	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
130	150	151	158	157	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate
131	151	152	159	158	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
132	153	154	161	160	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD	Plate
133	154	155	162	161	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD	Plate
134	155	156	163	162	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD	Plate
135	156	157	164	163	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
136	157	158	165	164	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate
137	158	159	166	165	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
138	160	161	168	167	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD	Plate
139	161	162	169	168	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD	Plate
140	162	163	170	169	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD	Plate
141	163	164	171	170	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
142	164	165	172	171	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate
143	165	166	173	172	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
144	167	168	175	174	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD	Plate
145	168	169	176	175	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD	Plate
146	169	170	177	176	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD	Plate
147	170	171	178	177	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
148	171	172	179	178	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate
149	172	173	180	179	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
150	174	175	182	181	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD	Plate
151	175	176	183	182	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD	Plate
152	176	177	184	183	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD	Plate
153	177	178	185	184	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
154	178	179	186	185	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate
155	179	180	187	186	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
156	181	182	189	188	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD	Plate
157	182	183	190	189	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD	Plate
158	183	184	191	190	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD	Plate
159	184	185	192	191	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
160	185	186	193	192	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate
161	186	187	194	193	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
162	188	189	196	195	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD	Plate
163	189	190	197	196	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD	Plate
164	190	191	198	197	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD	Plate
165	191	192	199	198	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
166	192	193	200	199	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate
167	193	194	201	200	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate

WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY S/N:802406
 PAGE 24 RUN ID=ET00018

01/22/95
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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Plate No	Nodes			Thk		Dir	Thickness	Area	Aspect Ratio	Plate Type	
	I	J	K	L	Set						
168	195	196	203	202	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD	Plate
169	196	197	204	203	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD	Plate
170	197	198	205	204	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD	Plate
171	198	199	206	205	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
172	199	200	207	206	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate
173	200	201	208	207	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
174	202	203	210	209	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD	Plate
175	203	204	211	210	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD	Plate
176	204	205	212	211	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD	Plate
177	205	206	213	212	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
178	206	207	214	213	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate
179	207	208	215	214	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
180	209	210	217	216	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD	Plate
181	210	211	218	217	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD	Plate
182	211	212	219	218	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD	Plate
183	212	213	220	219	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
184	213	214	221	220	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate
185	214	215	222	221	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
186	216	217	224	223	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD	Plate
187	217	218	225	224	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD	Plate
188	218	219	226	225	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD	Plate
189	219	220	227	226	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
190	220	221	228	227	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate
191	221	222	229	228	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
192	223	224	231	230	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD	Plate
193	224	225	232	231	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD	Plate
194	225	226	233	232	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD	Plate
195	226	227	234	233	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
196	227	228	235	234	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate
197	228	229	236	235	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
198	230	231	238	237	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD	Plate
199	231	232	239	238	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD	Plate
200	232	233	240	239	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD	Plate
201	233	234	241	240	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
202	234	235	242	241	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate
203	235	236	243	242	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
204	237	238	245	244	1	1	5.000E-01	6.264E-02	9.958E-01	QUAD	Plate
205	238	239	246	245	1	1	5.000E-01	5.720E-02	1.091E+00	QUAD	Plate
206	239	240	247	246	1	1	5.000E-01	5.175E-02	1.205E+00	QUAD	Plate
207	240	241	248	247	1	1	5.000E-01	4.630E-02	1.347E+00	QUAD	Plate
208	241	242	249	248	1	1	5.000E-01	4.085E-02	1.527E+00	QUAD	Plate

WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY S/N:802406

PAGE 25

RUN ID=ET00018

01/22/95

00:20:45

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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Plate No	N o d e s				Thk		Thickness	Area	Aspect Ratio	Plate Type	
	I	J	K	L	Set	Dir					
209	242	243	250	249	1	1	5.000E-01	3.541E-02	1.762E+00	QUAD	Plate
210	251	252	275	274	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
211	252	253	276	275	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
212	253	254	277	276	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
213	254	255	278	277	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
214	255	256	279	278	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
215	256	257	280	279	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
216	257	258	281	280	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
217	258	259	282	281	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
218	259	260	283	282	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
219	260	261	284	283	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
220	261	262	285	284	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
221	262	263	286	285	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
222	263	264	287	286	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
223	264	265	288	287	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
224	265	266	289	288	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
225	266	267	290	289	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
226	267	268	291	290	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
227	268	269	292	291	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
228	269	270	293	292	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
229	270	271	294	293	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
230	271	272	295	294	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
231	272	273	296	295	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
232	274	275	298	297	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
233	275	276	299	298	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
234	276	277	300	299	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
235	277	278	301	300	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
236	278	279	302	301	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
237	279	280	303	302	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
238	280	281	304	303	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
239	281	282	305	304	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
240	282	283	306	305	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
241	283	284	307	306	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
242	284	285	308	307	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
243	285	286	309	308	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
244	286	287	310	309	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
245	287	288	311	310	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
246	288	289	312	311	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
247	289	290	313	312	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
248	290	291	314	313	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
249	291	292	315	314	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate

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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Plate No	Nodes			Thk		Dir	Thickness	Area	Aspect Ratio	Plate Type	
	I	J	K	L	Set						
250	292	293	316	315	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
251	293	294	317	316	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
252	294	295	318	317	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
253	295	296	319	318	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
254	297	298	321	320	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
255	298	299	322	321	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
256	299	300	323	322	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
257	300	301	324	323	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
258	301	302	325	324	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
259	302	303	326	325	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
260	303	304	327	326	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
261	304	305	328	327	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
262	305	306	329	328	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
263	306	307	330	329	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
264	307	308	331	330	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
265	308	309	332	331	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
266	309	310	333	332	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
267	310	311	334	333	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
268	311	312	335	334	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
269	312	313	336	335	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
270	313	314	337	336	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
271	314	315	338	337	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
272	315	316	339	338	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
273	316	317	340	339	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
274	317	318	341	340	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
275	318	319	342	341	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
276	320	321	344	343	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
277	321	322	345	344	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
278	322	323	346	345	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
279	323	324	347	346	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
280	324	325	348	347	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
281	325	326	349	348	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
282	326	327	350	349	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
283	327	328	351	350	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
284	328	329	352	351	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
285	329	330	353	352	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
286	330	331	354	353	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
287	331	332	355	354	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
288	332	333	356	355	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
289	333	334	357	356	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
290	334	335	358	357	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate

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 PAGE 27 RUN ID=ET00018

01/22/95

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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Plate No	N o d e s				Thk		Thickness	Area	Aspect Ratio	Plate Type	
	I	J	K	L	Set	Dir					
291	335	336	359	358	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
292	336	337	360	359	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
293	337	338	361	360	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
294	338	339	362	361	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
295	339	340	363	362	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
296	340	341	364	363	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
297	341	342	365	364	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
298	343	344	367	366	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
299	344	345	368	367	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
300	345	346	369	368	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
301	346	347	370	369	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
302	347	348	371	370	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
303	348	349	372	371	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
304	349	350	373	372	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
305	350	351	374	373	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
306	351	352	375	374	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
307	352	353	376	375	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
308	353	354	377	376	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
309	354	355	378	377	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
310	355	356	379	378	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
311	356	357	380	379	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
312	357	358	381	380	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
313	358	359	382	381	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
314	359	360	383	382	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
315	360	361	384	383	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
316	361	362	385	384	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
317	362	363	386	385	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
318	363	364	387	386	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
319	364	365	388	387	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
320	366	367	390	389	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
321	367	368	391	390	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
322	368	369	392	391	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
323	369	370	393	392	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
324	370	371	394	393	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
325	371	372	395	394	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
326	372	373	396	395	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
327	373	374	397	396	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
328	374	375	398	397	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
329	375	376	399	398	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
330	376	377	400	399	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
331	377	378	401	400	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate

WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY S/N:802406
 PAGE 28 RUN ID=ET00018

01/22/95
 00:21:05

===== I M A G E S - 3 D =====
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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Plate No	N o d e s				Thk		Thickness	Area	Aspect Ratio	Plate Type	
	I	J	K	L	Set	Dir					
332	378	379	402	401	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
333	379	380	403	402	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
334	380	381	404	403	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
335	381	382	405	404	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
336	382	383	406	405	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
337	383	384	407	406	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
338	384	385	408	407	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
339	385	386	409	408	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
340	386	387	410	409	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
341	387	388	411	410	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
342	389	390	413	412	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
343	390	391	414	413	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
344	391	392	415	414	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
345	392	393	416	415	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
346	393	394	417	416	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
347	394	395	418	417	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
348	395	396	419	418	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
349	396	397	420	419	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
350	397	398	421	420	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
351	398	399	422	421	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
352	399	400	423	422	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
353	400	401	424	423	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
354	401	402	425	424	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
355	402	403	426	425	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
356	403	404	427	426	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
357	404	405	428	427	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
358	405	406	429	428	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
359	406	407	430	429	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
360	407	408	431	430	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
361	408	409	432	431	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
362	409	410	433	432	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
363	410	411	434	433	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
364	412	413	436	435	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
365	413	414	437	436	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
366	414	415	438	437	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
367	415	416	439	438	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
368	416	417	440	439	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
369	417	418	441	440	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
370	418	419	442	441	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
371	419	420	443	442	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
372	420	421	444	443	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate

WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY S/N:802406
 PAGE 29 RUN ID=ET00018

01/22/95

00:21:12

===== I M A G E S - 3 D =====
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 =====

CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Plate No	N o d e s				Thk Set	Dir	Thickness	Area	Aspect Ratio	Plate Type	
	I	J	K	L							
373	421	422	445	444	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
374	422	423	446	445	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
375	423	424	447	446	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
376	424	425	448	447	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
377	425	426	449	448	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
378	426	427	450	449	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
379	427	428	451	450	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
380	428	429	452	451	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
381	429	430	453	452	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
382	430	431	454	453	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
383	431	432	455	454	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
384	432	433	456	455	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
385	433	434	457	456	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
386	435	436	459	458	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
387	436	437	460	459	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
388	437	438	461	460	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
389	438	439	462	461	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
390	439	440	463	462	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
391	440	441	464	463	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
392	441	442	465	464	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
393	442	443	466	465	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
394	443	444	467	466	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
395	444	445	468	467	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
396	445	446	469	468	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
397	446	447	470	469	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
398	447	448	471	470	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
399	448	449	472	471	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
400	449	450	473	472	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
401	450	451	474	473	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
402	451	452	475	474	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
403	452	453	476	475	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
404	453	454	477	476	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
405	454	455	478	477	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
406	455	456	479	478	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
407	456	457	480	479	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
408	458	459	482	481	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
409	459	460	483	482	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
410	460	461	484	483	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
411	461	462	485	484	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
412	462	463	486	485	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
413	463	464	487	486	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate

WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY S/N:802406
 PAGE 30 RUN ID=ET00018

01/22/95
 00:21:19

===== I M A G E S - 3 D =====
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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Plate No	N o d e s				Thk		Thickness	Area	Aspect Ratio	Plate Type	
	I	J	K	L	Set	Dir					
414	464	465	488	487	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
415	465	466	489	488	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
416	466	467	490	489	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
417	467	468	491	490	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
418	468	469	492	491	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
419	469	470	493	492	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
420	470	471	494	493	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
421	471	472	495	494	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
422	472	473	496	495	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
423	473	474	497	496	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
424	474	475	498	497	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
425	475	476	499	498	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
426	476	477	500	499	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
427	477	478	501	500	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
428	478	479	502	501	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
429	479	480	503	502	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
430	481	482	505	504	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
431	482	483	506	505	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
432	483	484	507	506	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
433	484	485	508	507	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
434	485	486	509	508	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
435	486	487	510	509	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
436	487	488	511	510	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
437	488	489	512	511	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
438	489	490	513	512	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
439	490	491	514	513	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
440	491	492	515	514	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
441	492	493	516	515	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
442	493	494	517	516	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
443	494	495	518	517	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
444	495	496	519	518	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
445	496	497	520	519	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
446	497	498	521	520	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
447	498	499	522	521	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
448	499	500	523	522	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
449	500	501	524	523	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
450	501	502	525	524	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
451	502	503	526	525	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
452	504	505	528	527	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
453	505	506	529	528	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
454	506	507	530	529	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate

01/22/95
 00:21:26

===== I M A G E S - 3 D =====
 = Copyright (c) 1984-1993. RLCA/Celestial Software =
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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Plate No	N o d e s				Thk Set	Dir	Thickness	Area	Aspect Ratio	Plate Type	
	I	J	K	L							
455	507	508	531	530	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
456	508	509	532	531	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
457	509	510	533	532	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
458	510	511	534	533	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
459	511	512	535	534	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
460	512	513	536	535	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
461	513	514	537	536	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
462	514	515	538	537	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
463	515	516	539	538	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
464	516	517	540	539	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
465	517	518	541	540	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
466	518	519	542	541	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
467	519	520	543	542	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
468	520	521	544	543	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
469	521	522	545	544	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
470	522	523	546	545	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
471	523	524	547	546	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
472	524	525	548	547	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
473	525	526	549	548	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
474	527	528	551	550	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
475	528	529	552	551	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
476	529	530	553	552	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
477	530	531	554	553	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
478	531	532	555	554	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
479	532	533	556	555	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
480	533	534	557	556	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
481	534	535	558	557	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
482	535	536	559	558	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
483	536	537	560	559	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
484	537	538	561	560	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
485	538	539	562	561	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
486	539	540	563	562	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
487	540	541	564	563	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
488	541	542	565	564	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
489	542	543	566	565	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
490	543	544	567	566	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
491	544	545	568	567	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
492	545	546	569	568	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
493	546	547	570	569	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
494	547	548	571	570	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
495	548	549	572	571	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate

WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY

S/N:802406

01/22/95

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RUN ID=ET00018

00:21:32

===== I M A G E S - 3 D =====
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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Node No	Nodes				Thk Set	Dir	Thickness	Area	Aspect Ratio	Plate Type	
	I	J	K	L							
496	550	551	574	573	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
497	551	552	575	574	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
498	552	553	576	575	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
499	553	554	577	576	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
500	554	555	578	577	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
501	555	556	579	578	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
502	556	557	580	579	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
503	557	558	581	580	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
504	558	559	582	581	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
505	559	560	583	582	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
506	560	561	584	583	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
507	561	562	585	584	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
508	562	563	586	585	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
509	563	564	587	586	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
510	564	565	588	587	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
511	565	566	589	588	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
512	566	567	590	589	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
513	567	568	591	590	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
514	568	569	592	591	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
515	569	570	593	592	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
516	570	571	594	593	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
517	571	572	595	594	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
518	573	574	597	596	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
519	574	575	598	597	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
520	575	576	599	598	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
521	576	577	600	599	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
522	577	578	601	600	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
523	578	579	602	601	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
524	579	580	603	602	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
525	580	581	604	603	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
526	581	582	605	604	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
527	582	583	606	605	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
528	583	584	607	606	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
529	584	585	608	607	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
530	585	586	609	608	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
531	586	587	610	609	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
532	587	588	611	610	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
533	588	589	612	611	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
534	589	590	613	612	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
535	590	591	614	613	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
536	591	592	615	614	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate

WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY S/N:802406

PAGE 33

RUN ID=ET00018

01/22/95

00:21:39

===== I M A G E S - 3 D =====
 = Copyright (c) 1984-1993. RLCA/Celestial Software =
 =====

CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Plate No	N o d e s				Thk	Dir		Thickness	Area	Aspect Ratio	Plate Type
	I	J	K	L	Set	Dir					
537	592	593	616	615	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
538	593	594	617	616	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
539	594	595	618	617	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
540	596	597	620	619	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
541	597	598	621	620	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
542	598	599	622	621	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
543	599	600	623	622	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
544	600	601	624	623	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
545	601	602	625	624	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
546	602	603	626	625	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
547	603	604	627	626	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
548	604	605	628	627	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
549	605	606	629	628	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
550	606	607	630	629	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
551	607	608	631	630	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
552	608	609	632	631	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
553	609	610	633	632	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
554	610	611	634	633	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
555	611	612	635	634	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
556	612	613	636	635	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
557	613	614	637	636	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
558	614	615	638	637	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
559	615	616	639	638	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
560	616	617	640	639	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
561	617	618	641	640	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
562	619	620	643	642	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
563	620	621	644	643	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
564	621	622	645	644	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
565	622	623	646	645	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
566	623	624	647	646	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
567	624	625	648	647	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
568	625	626	649	648	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
569	626	627	650	649	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
570	627	628	651	650	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
571	628	629	652	651	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
572	629	630	653	652	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
573	630	631	654	653	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
574	631	632	655	654	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
575	632	633	656	655	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
576	633	634	657	656	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate
577	634	635	658	657	1	1		5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD Plate

WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY S/N:802406

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RUN ID=ET00018

01/22/95

00:21:46

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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Plate No	Nodes				Thk		Thickness	Area	Aspect Ratio	Plate Type	
	I	J	K	L	Set	Dir					
578	635	636	659	658	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
579	636	637	660	659	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
580	637	638	661	660	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
581	638	639	662	661	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
582	639	640	663	662	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
583	640	641	664	663	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
584	642	643	666	665	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
585	643	644	667	666	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
586	644	645	668	667	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
587	645	646	669	668	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
588	646	647	670	669	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
589	647	648	671	670	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
590	648	649	672	671	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
591	649	650	673	672	1	1	5.000E-01	7.323E-02	8.660E-01	QUAD	Plate
592	650	651	674	673	1	1	5.000E-01	7.585E-02	8.309E-01	QUAD	Plate
593	651	652	675	674	1	1	5.000E-01	6.512E-02	9.605E-01	QUAD	Plate
594	652	653	676	675	1	1	5.000E-01	6.513E-02	9.605E-01	QUAD	Plate
595	653	654	677	676	1	1	5.000E-01	7.585E-02	8.309E-01	QUAD	Plate
596	654	655	678	677	1	1	5.000E-01	7.323E-02	8.660E-01	QUAD	Plate
597	655	656	679	678	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
598	656	657	680	679	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
599	657	658	681	680	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
600	658	659	682	681	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
601	659	660	683	682	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
602	660	661	684	683	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
603	661	662	685	684	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
604	662	663	686	685	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
605	663	664	687	686	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
606	665	666	689	688	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
607	666	667	690	689	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
608	667	668	691	690	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
609	668	669	692	691	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
610	669	670	693	692	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
611	670	671	694	693	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
612	671	672	695	694	1	1	5.000E-01	5.272E-02	8.335E-01	QUAD	Plate
613	672	673	695		1	1	5.000E-01	3.460E-02	9.110E-01	TRI	Plate
614	677	678	696		1	1	5.000E-01	3.465E-02	9.088E-01	TRI	Plate
615	678	679	697	696	1	1	5.000E-01	5.260E-02	8.312E-01	QUAD	Plate
616	679	680	698	697	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
617	680	681	699	698	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
618	681	682	700	699	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate

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01/22/95
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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Plate No	N o d e s				Thk Set	Dir	Thickness	Area	Aspect Ratio	Plate Type	
	I	J	K	L							
619	682	683	701	700	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
620	683	684	702	701	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
621	684	685	703	702	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
622	685	686	704	703	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
623	686	687	705	704	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
624	688	689	707	706	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
625	689	690	708	707	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
626	690	691	709	708	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
627	691	692	710	709	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
628	692	693	711	710	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
629	693	694	712	711	1	1	5.000E-01	4.775E-02	7.436E-01	QUAD	Plate
630	694	695	712		1	1	5.000E-01	2.148E-02	5.325E-01	TRI	Plate
631	696	697	713		1	1	5.000E-01	2.135E-02	5.300E-01	TRI	Plate
632	697	698	714	713	1	1	5.000E-01	4.775E-02	7.436E-01	QUAD	Plate
633	698	699	715	714	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
634	699	700	716	715	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
635	700	701	717	716	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
636	701	702	718	717	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
637	702	703	719	718	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
638	703	704	720	719	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
639	704	705	721	720	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
640	706	707	723	722	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
641	707	708	724	723	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
642	708	709	725	724	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
643	709	710	726	725	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
644	710	711	727	726	1	1	5.000E-01	5.637E-02	8.977E-01	QUAD	Plate
645	711	712	727		1	1	5.000E-01	1.650E-02	4.797E-01	TRI	Plate
646	713	714	728		1	1	5.000E-01	1.650E-02	4.797E-01	TRI	Plate
647	714	715	729	728	1	1	5.000E-01	5.637E-02	8.977E-01	QUAD	Plate
648	715	716	730	729	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
649	716	717	731	730	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
650	717	718	732	731	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
651	718	719	733	732	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
652	719	720	734	733	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
653	720	721	735	734	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
654	722	723	737	736	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
655	723	724	738	737	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
656	724	725	739	738	1	1	5.000E-01	6.250E-02	1.000E+00	QUAD	Plate
657	725	726	740	739	1	1	5.000E-01	7.323E-02	1.155E+00	QUAD	Plate
658	726	727	740		1	1	5.000E-01	2.512E-02	8.026E-01	TRI	Plate
659	728	729	741		1	1	5.000E-01	2.512E-02	8.026E-01	TRI	Plate

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01/22/95
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CHECK GEOMETRY

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Node No	Global/Local	Restraint Directions
259	GLOBAL	X Y Z RX RY RZ
260	GLOBAL	X Y Z RX RY RZ
261	GLOBAL	X Y Z RX RY RZ
262	GLOBAL	X Y Z RX RY RZ
263	GLOBAL	X Y Z RX RY RZ
264	GLOBAL	X Y Z RX RY RZ
265	GLOBAL	X Y Z RX RY RZ
266	GLOBAL	X Y Z RX RY RZ
267	GLOBAL	X Y Z RX RY RZ
268	GLOBAL	X Y Z RX RY RZ
269	GLOBAL	X Y Z RX RY RZ
270	GLOBAL	X Y Z RX RY RZ
271	GLOBAL	X Y Z RX RY RZ
272	GLOBAL	X Y Z RX RY RZ
273	GLOBAL	X Y Z RX RY RZ

WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY S/N:802406
 PAGE 38 Run ID=ET00018

01/22/95
 00:24:40

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SOLVE DISPLACEMENTS

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

LOAD CASE 1
 5000 # IN-PLANE WITH 500 # NORMAL IN-PLANE & OUT-OF-PLANE

GRAVITY LOADING

X	Y	Z
.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00

REFERENCE TEMPERATURE = .0000E+00

PLATE SIDE LOADS/UNIT OF LENGTH

Plate	Side	Dir.	Load1	Load2
83	2	2	.4775E+04	.4775E+04
83	2	1	.4775E+03	.4775E+03
83	2	3	.4775E+03	.4775E+03
89	2	2	.4775E+04	.4775E+04
89	2	1	.4775E+03	.4775E+03
89	2	3	.4775E+03	.4775E+03
95	2	2	.4775E+04	.4775E+04
95	2	1	.4775E+03	.4775E+03
95	2	3	.4775E+03	.4775E+03
101	2	2	.4775E+04	.4775E+04
101	2	1	.4775E+03	.4775E+03
101	2	3	.4775E+03	.4775E+03
107	2	2	.4775E+04	.4775E+04
107	2	1	.4775E+03	.4775E+03
107	2	3	.4775E+03	.4775E+03
113	2	2	.4775E+04	.4775E+04
113	2	1	.4775E+03	.4775E+03
113	2	3	.4775E+03	.4775E+03
119	2	2	.4775E+04	.4775E+04
119	2	1	.4775E+03	.4775E+03
119	2	3	.4775E+03	.4775E+03
125	2	2	.4775E+04	.4775E+04
125	2	1	.4775E+03	.4775E+03
125	2	3	.4775E+03	.4775E+03

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 PAGE 39 Run ID=ET00018

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SOLVE DISPLACEMENTS

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

L O A D C A S E 1

5000 # IN-PLANE WITH 500 # NORMAL IN-PLANE & OUT-OF-PLANE
 APPLIED LOAD VECTOR

Node	Fx	Fy	Fz	Mx	My	Mz
96	.3124E+02	.3124E+03	.3124E+02	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00
103	.6248E+02	.6248E+03	.6248E+02	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00
110	.6248E+02	.6248E+03	.6248E+02	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00
117	.6248E+02	.6248E+03	.6248E+02	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00
124	.6248E+02	.6248E+03	.6248E+02	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00
131	.6248E+02	.6248E+03	.6248E+02	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00
138	.6248E+02	.6248E+03	.6248E+02	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00
145	.6248E+02	.6248E+03	.6248E+02	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00
152	.3124E+02	.3124E+03	.3124E+02	.0000E+00	.0000E+00	.0000E+00

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 PAGE 40 Run ID=ET00018

01/22/95
 00:27:47

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SOLVE PLATE LOADS/STRESSES Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Load Case 1:5000 # IN-PLANE WITH 500 # NORMAL IN-PLANE & OUT-OF-PLANE

MAXIMUM STRESS SUMMARY FOR PLATES
 WITHIN SPECIFIED RANGE 1- 685

Element	Type	Stress Type	Value
13	PLATE	Local Membrane	.1302E+05
219	PLATE	Local Bending	-.1803E+05
630	PLATE	Local Trns. Shear	-.4152E+04
4	PLATE	Max. Princ. Strs.	.2036E+05
107	PLATE	Min. Princ. Strs.	-.2012E+05
4	PLATE	Von Mises	.2002E+05

← f_s

$$F_s = 0.4 F_y = 0.4 (36,000) = 14,400 \text{ PSI}$$

$$MS = \frac{14400}{4152} - 1 > 2.0$$

WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY S/N:802406 01/22/95
 PAGE 42 Run ID=ET00018 00:29:29
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 =====

SOLVE PLATE LOADS/STRESSES Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE
 Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Load Case 1:5000 # IN-PLANE WITH 500 # NORMAL IN-PLANE & OUT-OF-PLANE

PLATE LOADS AND/OR STRESSES

Stress	Surf	Sigma X Sigma Z	Sigma Y Von Mises	Tau XY Tau XZ	Sigma 1 Tau YZ	Sigma 2	Angle
PLATE NO. 13							
Stress	TOP	.9523E+03	.7542E+04 .7556E+04	.1471E+04	.7855E+04	.6390E+03	77.97
Stress	MID	.1512E+04	.1302E+05 .1335E+05	.2947E+04 .1524E+03	.1373E+05 .1480E+04	.8010E+03	76.44
Stress	BOT	.2071E+04	.1851E+05 .1916E+05	.4424E+04	.1962E+05	.9560E+03	75.85

$$f_a = 13,020 \text{ psi}$$

$$f_b = 13,510 - 13,020 = 5490 \text{ psi}$$

$$\frac{f_a}{F_a} + \frac{f_b}{F_b} = \frac{13020}{21,600} + \frac{5490}{27000} = 0.81 < 1.0$$

$$M.S. = \frac{1}{0.81} - 1 = +0.24$$

$$F_A = 0.6 F_Y = 0.6 (36,000) = 21,600 \text{ psi}$$

$$F_B = 0.75 F_Y = 0.75 (36,000) = 27,000 \text{ psi}$$

WESTINGHOUSE HANFORD COMPANY S/N:802406
 PAGE 43 Run ID=ET00018

01/22/95
 00:30:08

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SOLVE PLATE LOADS/STRESSES Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Load Case 1:5000 # IN-PLANE WITH 500 # NORMAL IN-PLANE & OUT-OF-PLANE

PLATE LOADS AND/OR STRESSES

Stress	Surf	Sigma X Sigma Z	Sigma Y Von Mises	Tau XY Tau XZ	Sigma 1 Tau YZ	Sigma 2	Angle
PLATE NO. 219							
Stress	TOP	-.4839E+04	-.1633E+05	.8148E+02	-.4838E+04	-.1633E+05	.41
			.1453E+05				
Stress	MID	.5376E+03	.1702E+04	.8707E+02	.1709E+04	.5311E+03	85.75
			.1515E+04	-.8603E+01	.6956E+03		
Stress	BOT	.5914E+04	.1973E+05	.9265E+02	.1973E+05	.5913E+04	89.62
			.1754E+05				

$$f_a = 1702 \text{ psi}$$

$$f_b = 19,730 - 1702 = 18,028 \text{ psi}$$

$$\frac{f_a}{F_A} + \frac{f_b}{F_B} = \frac{1702}{21600} + \frac{18028}{27000} = 0.75 < 1.0$$

$$M.S. = \frac{1}{0.75} - 1 = +0.33$$

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PAGE 44 Run ID=ET00018

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===== I M A G E S - 3 D =====
 = Copyright (c) 1984-1993. RLCA/Celestial Software =
 =====

SOLVE PLATE LOADS/STRESSES

Version 3.0 12/31/93

Filename=PADEYE

Title =K BASIN ISOLATION BARRIER PADEYE MODIFICATION

Load Case 1:5000 # IN-PLANE WITH 500 # NORMAL IN-PLANE & OUT-OF-PLANE

PLATE LOADS AND/OR STRESSES

Stress	Surf	Sigma	X	Sigma	Tau	Sigma	Sigma	Angle
Stress		Sigma	Z	Von Mises	Tau XZ	Tau YZ		
PLATE NO. 4								
Stress	TOP	.6228E+03		.4324E+04	.4666E+03	.4382E+04	.5649E+03	82.92
				.4129E+04				
Stress	MID	.8532E+03		.1215E+05	.1582E+04	.1237E+05	.6358E+03	82.18
				.1206E+05	-.1350E+03	.1808E+04		
Stress	BOT	.1084E+04		.1998E+05	.2698E+04	.2036E+05	.7059E+03	82.03
				<u>.2002E+05</u>				

$$f_a = 12150 \text{ PSI}$$

$$f_b = 14980 - 12150 = 2830 \text{ PSI}$$

$$\frac{f_a}{F_A} + \frac{f_b}{F_B} = \frac{12150}{21600} + \frac{2830}{27000} = 0.85 < 1.0$$

$$M.S. = \frac{1}{0.85} - 1 = +0.17$$

APPENDIX B

CENTER ISLAND CALCULATIONS

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APPENDIX B1

FULL CHUTE, 17.5 FT WATER DEPTH

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 (9) Checker S. K. Kanjilal SK Kanjilal SW Date 2/21/95

K-EAST BASIN CENTER ISLAND SEISMIC CALCULATIONS INCREASED WATER DEPTH

(MathCad Calculations)

CALCULATION OBJECTIVE:

Evaluate the structural adequacy of the K-East Basin center island for a water height of 17.5 feet. Assume that a seismic event occurs with this water depth on both sides of the center island. The 17.5 ft water height on one side of the basin cannot exist for a drained discharge chute, due to the positioning of a drain weir in the isolation doors.

DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM PARAMETERS:

Note: See Kanjilal, S. K., 1990, *Seismic Evaluation of 5.5 Ft. Thick Concrete Divider Wall in Pickup Chute Area, 100 K Fuel Storage Basin, WHC-SD-NR-DA-013*, for geometry details. A listing of pertinent geometry parameters, used in the calculations, follows below:

$h := 17.5 \cdot \text{ft}$	Maximum water height
$a = 0.2$	DBE peak ground accel. magnitude
$lc := 9.25 \cdot \text{ft}$	Chute north/south width
$lb := 68.5 \cdot \text{ft}$	Basin north/south interior width
$hw := 20.75 \cdot \text{ft}$	Height of center island
$twt := 5.5 \cdot \text{ft}$	Center island thickness for top 15 ft, 9 in.
$twb := 5.75 \cdot \text{ft}$	Center island thickness for bottom 5 ft.
$fy := 40000 \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{in}^2}$	Rebar yield strength (Ref.: Spec. HW-4739)
$fc := 3000 \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{in}^2}$	Concrete nominal design strength (Spec. HW-4740)
$As = 0.293 \cdot \text{in}^2$	Rebar area per foot (#6 @ 18" , Dwg.: H-1-21071)
$\gamma_c := 150 \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}^3}$	Concrete unit weight
$\gamma_w := 62.4 \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}^3}$	Water unit weight

DESIGN CALCULATION

WHC-SD-SNF-DA-005, Rev. 0

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CENTER ISLAND NATURAL FREQUENCY CALCULATIONS

An initial estimate of the center island fundamental frequency can be obtained by considering a one foot wide, 20.75 ft. long cantilever beam of constant thickness (66 in.):

$$E = 150^{1.5} \cdot 33 \cdot \sqrt{3000} \quad E = 3.321 \cdot 10^6 \quad \text{Concrete Elas. Mod., psi}$$

$$I = \frac{12 \cdot 66^3}{12} \quad I = 2.875 \cdot 10^5 \quad l = 12 \cdot 20.75$$

$$w = 5.5 \cdot \frac{150}{12} \quad w = 68.75$$

$$f_n = 0.56 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{386.4 \cdot E \cdot I}{w \cdot l^4}}$$

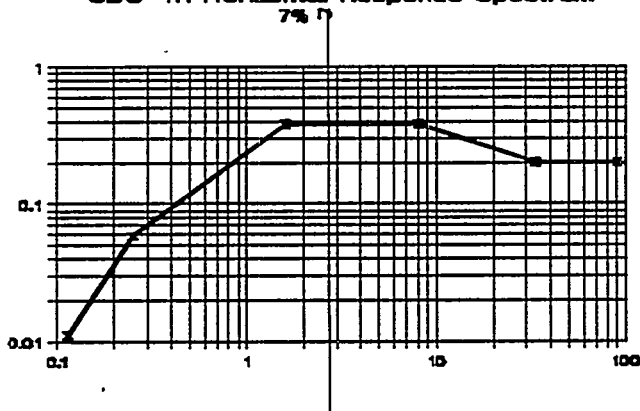
Ref.: Standard Handbook for Mech. Engrs., 7th Ed., p.5-101, Eq. (38)

$$f_n = 20.922$$

Fund. frequency, hz (no added mass from water)

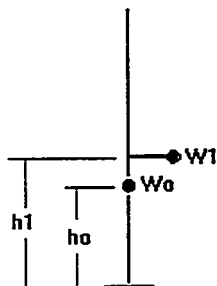
This natural frequency calculation ignores the support from the structural brace (conservative), and the added mass of the water (unconservative). A more precise ANSYS model of the center island (empty chute calcs.) indicated that the structural brace increased the frequency more than the decrease caused by the water added mass. Therefore, the above frequency is conservative. From the SDC-4.1, 0.2g seismic spectra shown below, the corresponding acceleration is 0.24 g's.

SDC-4.1 Horizontal Response Spectrum



as = 0.24

Hydrodynamic Forces:



The impulsive and convective weight magnitudes (W_o and W_1) and effective heights (h_o and h_1), shown on the sketch on the left, are calculated below for both the chute and basin regions (north/south cross-section, unit width).

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$$W_b = \frac{\gamma_w \cdot l_b \cdot h}{2}$$

$$W_c = \frac{\gamma_w \cdot l_c \cdot h}{2}$$

Half of weight of the basin and chute water in lbs. per foot. Half of the water weight is applied to the divider wall per Fig. 5.9(c) of ASCE Manual No. 58, "Structural Analysis and Design of Nuclear Plant Facilities".

$$W_b = 3.74 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}}$$

$$W_c = 5.051 \cdot 10^3 \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}}$$

Impulsive Component:

$$L_b = \frac{l_b}{2}$$

$$L_b = 34.25 \cdot \text{ft}$$

$$L_c = \frac{l_c}{2}$$

$$L_c = 4.625 \cdot \text{ft}$$

$$W_{ob} = \frac{\tanh \left[\sqrt{3} \cdot \left(\frac{L_b}{h} \right) \right]}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \left(\frac{L_b}{h} \right)} \cdot W_b$$

$$W_{oc} = \frac{\tanh \left[\sqrt{3} \cdot \left(\frac{L_c}{h} \right) \right]}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \left(\frac{L_c}{h} \right)} \cdot W_c$$

$$W_{ob} = 1.101 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}}$$

$$W_{oc} = 4.725 \cdot 10^3 \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}}$$

Impulsive water weights for the basin and chute, respectively

$$h_o = (0.4) \cdot h$$

$$h_o = 7 \cdot \text{ft}$$

Effective ht. = 0.4h, Ref.: ASCE, "Guidelines for the Seismic Design of Oil and Gas Pipeline Systems, Table 7.1.

$$M_{bo} = (W_{ob} + W_{oc}) \cdot h_o \cdot a_s$$

$$M_{bo} = 2.643 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{\text{lbf} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{ft}}$$

Base moment due to impulsive pressure

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Convective Component:

$$W_{lb} = 0.527 \cdot \frac{L_b}{h} \cdot \tanh\left(1.58 \cdot \frac{h}{L_b}\right) \cdot W_b \quad W_{lc} = 0.527 \cdot \frac{L_c}{h} \cdot \tanh\left(1.58 \cdot \frac{h}{L_c}\right) \cdot W_c$$

$$W_{lb} = 2.577 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}} \quad W_{lc} = 703.417 \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}} \quad \text{Convective weights, basin \& chute, respectively}$$

$$h_{lb} = \left[1 - \frac{\cosh\left(1.58 \cdot \frac{h}{L_b}\right) - 1}{1.58 \cdot \frac{h}{L_b} \cdot \sinh\left(1.58 \cdot \frac{h}{L_b}\right)} \right] \cdot h \quad h_{lc} = \left[1 - \frac{\cosh\left(1.58 \cdot \frac{h}{L_c}\right) - 1}{1.58 \cdot \frac{h}{L_c} \cdot \sinh\left(1.58 \cdot \frac{h}{L_c}\right)} \right] \cdot h$$

$$\omega_b = \sqrt{1.58 \cdot \frac{32.2 \cdot \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{sec}^2}}{L_b} \cdot \tanh\left(1.58 \cdot \frac{h}{L_b}\right)} \quad \omega_c = \sqrt{1.58 \cdot \frac{32.2 \cdot \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{sec}^2}}{L_c} \cdot \tanh\left(1.58 \cdot \frac{h}{L_c}\right)}$$

$$h_{lb} = 9.196 \cdot \text{ft} \quad h_{lc} = 14.588 \cdot \text{ft} \quad \text{Convective mass heights, basin \& chute}$$

$$T_b = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{\omega_b} \quad T_c = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{\omega_c}$$

$$T_b = 6.307 \cdot \text{sec} \quad T_c = 1.894 \cdot \text{sec} \quad \text{Convective mass nat. periods, basin \& chute}$$

$$a_b = .037 \quad a_c = .21 \quad \text{From SDC-4.1, 0.5\% damping. (spectra plots on following page)}$$

$$M_{bl} = \left[(W_{lb} \cdot h_{lb} \cdot a_b)^2 + (W_{lc} \cdot h_{lc} \cdot a_c)^2 \right]^{.5} \quad \text{Root sum square combination to account for phase differences}$$

$$M_{bl} = 9.03 \cdot 10^3 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}} \quad \text{Convective mass base moment}$$

BASE MOMENT DUE TO CENTER ISLAND WALL SEISMIC INERTIA:

$$W = t \cdot w \cdot y_c \cdot h_w \quad W = 1.712 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}}$$

$$M_b = W \cdot \frac{h_w}{2} \cdot a_s \quad M_b = 4.263 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}}$$

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DEVELOPMENT OF 0.5% RESPONSE SPECTRA CURVE AT DBE ZPA

Horizontal Response Spectra Control Points - Median Centered
 Newmark-Hall (SDC-4.1 1989, Rev. 11, Table 3 or Figure 3)

ZPA = 0.2

DOE, 1984, *Natural Phenomena Hazards Modeling Project: Seismic Hazard Models for Department of Energy Sites, UCRL-53582, Rev. 1, D. W. Coats and R. C. Murry, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore, California, for U.S. Department of Energy.*

ZPA = 0.2

kk = 0..7

$$A(\beta) = 3.21 - 0.68 \ln(\beta) \quad V(\beta) = 2.31 - 0.41 \ln(\beta) \quad D(\beta) = 1.82 - 0.27 \ln(\beta)$$

$$a_g = ZPA (g) \quad v_g = 48 \cdot a_g \left(\frac{\text{in}}{\text{s}} \right) \quad d_g = 36 \cdot a_g (\text{in})$$

$$g_c = \frac{g}{\left(\frac{\text{in}}{\text{sec}^2} \right)}$$

$$a_{\max}(\beta) = a_g \cdot A(\beta) \quad v_{\max}(\beta) = v_g \cdot V(\beta) \quad d_{\max}(\beta) = d_g \cdot D(\beta)$$

$$f_E(\beta) = 0.1$$

$$S_{aE}(\beta) = \frac{0.395}{g_c} \cdot d_{\max}(\beta)$$

Damping (%)

 $\beta_{kk} =$

	$A(\beta_{kk})$	$V(\beta_{kk})$	$D(\beta_{kk})$
0.5	3.68	2.59	2.01
1	3.21	2.31	1.82
2	2.74	2.03	1.63
3	2.46	1.86	1.52
5	2.12	1.65	1.39
7	1.89	1.51	1.29
10	1.64	1.37	1.2
20	1.17	1.08	1.01

$$f_D(\beta) = \frac{v_{\max}(\beta)}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot d_{\max}(\beta)}$$

$$S_{aD}(\beta) = \frac{v_{\max}(\beta)^2}{g_c \cdot d_{\max}(\beta)}$$

$$f_C(\beta) = \frac{g_c \cdot a_{\max}(\beta)}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot v_{\max}(\beta)}$$

$$S_{aC}(\beta) = a_{\max}(\beta)$$

$$f_B(\beta) = 8$$

$$S_{aB}(\beta) = a_{\max}(\beta)$$

$$f_A(\beta) = 33$$

$$S_{aA}(\beta) = a_g$$

$$f_{A'}(\beta) = 100$$

$$S_{aA'}(\beta) = a_g$$

kk = 0..5

$$f_{ZPA2\%_{kk}} = S_{aZPA2\%_{kk}}$$

$$f_{ZPA0.5\%_{kk}} = S_{aZPA0.5\%_{kk}}$$

$f_E(2)$	$S_{aE}(2)$
$f_D(2)$	$S_{aD}(2)$
$f_C(2)$	$S_{aC}(2)$
$f_B(2)$	$S_{aB}(2)$
$f_A(2)$	$S_{aA}(2)$
$f_{A'}(2)$	$S_{aA'}(2)$

$f_{ZPA2\%_{kk}}$	$S_{aZPA2\%_{kk}}$
0.1	0.012
0.26	0.083
1.73	0.548
8	0.548
33	0.2
100	0.2

$f_E(0.5)$	$S_{aE}(0.5)$
$f_D(0.5)$	$S_{aD}(0.5)$
$f_C(0.5)$	$S_{aC}(0.5)$
$f_B(0.5)$	$S_{aB}(0.5)$
$f_A(0.5)$	$S_{aA}(0.5)$
$f_{A'}(0.5)$	$S_{aA'}(0.5)$

$f_{ZPA0.5\%_{kk}}$	$S_{aZPA0.5\%_{kk}}$
0.1	0.015
0.27	0.111
1.82	0.736
8	0.736
33	0.2
100	0.2

$$\log f_{ZPA2\%} = \log(f_{ZPA2\%})$$

$$\log f_{ZPA0.5\%} = \log(f_{ZPA0.5\%})$$

$$\log S_{aZPA2\%} = \log(S_{aZPA2\%})$$

$$\log S_{aZPA0.5\%} = \log(S_{aZPA0.5\%})$$

$$vS_{aZPA2\%}(f) = 10^{\text{interp}(\log f_{ZPA2\%}, \log S_{aZPA2\%}, \log(f))}$$

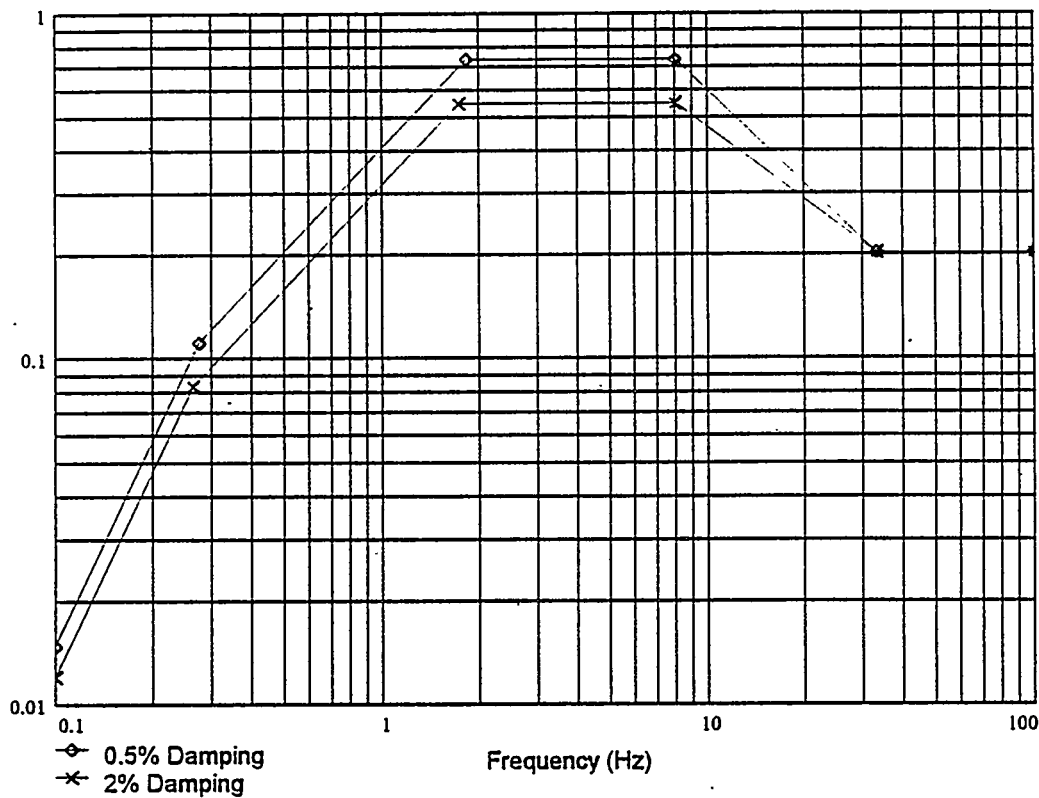
$$vS_{aZPA2\%}(f) = 0.19$$

$$vS_{aZPA0.5\%}(f) = 10^{\text{interp}(\log f_{ZPA0.5\%}, \log S_{aZPA0.5\%}, \log(f))}$$

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Horizontal Response Spectra Control Points
 - Median Centered Newmark-Hall

Spectral
 Acceleration (g)



$$vS_{aZPA0.5\%}\left(\frac{1}{6.307}\right) = 0.0372$$

$$vS_{aZPA0.5\%}\left(\frac{1}{1.894}\right) = 0.214$$

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CENTER ISLAND COMBINED BASE MOMENT:

To account for phase differences between the convective and impulsive modes, a root-sum-square combination was utilized:

$$M_t = M_b + \sqrt{(M_{b1})^2 + (M_{b0})^2}$$

$$M_t = 7.056 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}}$$

Note that during normal operations the divider wall is subjected to deadweight column loads which would reduce the base moment. However, during a seismic event, the column reactions are not predicted to maintain a downward reaction on the divider wall, and were not included.

CENTER ISLAND BASE MOMENT CAPACITY:

Due to the massive proportions of the center island wall, the wall dead weight significantly contributes to the base moment capacity. Using ACI 349 criteria, the capacity calculations follow:

$$\phi = 0.9$$

$$a = \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{0.85 \cdot f_c \cdot 12 \cdot \text{in}} \quad a = 0.383 \cdot \text{in}$$

$$d = (69 - 2 - .375) \cdot \text{in} \quad d = 66.625 \cdot \text{in}$$

$$M_c = A_s \cdot f_y \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{12 \cdot \text{in}} \quad M_c = 6.488 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}}$$

Contribution from dead weight load (Bouyancy & 0.13g vertical seismic uplift included):

$$M_{dw} = 5.5 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot (\gamma_c - \gamma_w) \cdot 20.75 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \frac{5.75}{2} \cdot \text{ft} \cdot .87$$

$$M_{dw} = 2.501 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}}$$

Combining and adding the strength reduction factor,

$$M_{ct} = \phi \cdot (M_c + M_{dw}) \quad M_{ct} = 8.09 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}}$$

Center Island Mom. Cap.
 (Note: A more precise cap.
 calculation was performed for
 the empty chute evaluation)

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Comparing the demand and capacity, a positive safety margin is indicated. However, the center island must also support the static and dynamic pressures applied to the isolation barrier doors. This additional loading is addressed below.

CONTRIBUTION FROM ISOLATION BARRIER DOORS:

The door openings are 3 ft., 2 in. in width. Assuming half of the static and dynamic loading imposed on the 2475 lb, 18 foot high gates are carried by the center island, the additional moment contribution is

$$M_g = 3.17 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \left[\sqrt{(M_{bl})^2 + (M_{bo})^2} \right] + 2475 \cdot \text{lb} \cdot \text{ft} \cdot 9 \cdot \text{ft}$$

$$M_g = 9.389 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}$$

If each isolation door loading is spread over half of the center island wall (effective width = 4 times wall thickness per ACI 349, Para. 14.2.4), the additional base moment per foot, dMg, is calculated and added to the total demand:

$$dM_g = \frac{M_g}{42.17 \cdot \text{ft}} \quad dM_g = 2.226 \cdot 10^3 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{ft}}$$

$$M_t = M_t + dM_g \quad M_t = 7.278 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{ft}}$$

Since M_t is below the capacity ($M_{ct} = 80,900$), the case of increased water depth on both sides of the center island is acceptable. Although there are some approximations in the calculation approach, no credit is taken for the structural brace and the above calculations appear to be sufficient to demonstrate structural adequacy.

APPENDIX B2

EMPTY CHUTE, 16.25 FT WATER DEPTH

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K-EAST BASIN CHUTE CENTER ISLAND SEISMIC CALCULATIONS

CALCULATION OBJECTIVE:

Evaluate the structural adequacy of the K-East Basin center island for the existing structural brace support. Assume that the chute has drained, due to seismic damage, and that an aftershock equal to the full design basis earthquake (DBE) occurs (.2g DBE, Ref.: SDC-4.1, Rev. 12). The evaluation begins with a simple cantilever beam scoping calculation and concludes with a more detailed 3D calculation, using the ANSYS computer code.

DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM PARAMETERS:

Note: See WHC-SD-NR-DA-013 for geometry details. A listing of pertinent geometry parameters, used in the calculations, follows below:

$h = 16.25\text{-ft}$	Maximum water height, 16 ft - 3 in.
$a = 0.2$	DBE peak ground accel. magnitude
$l_b = 68.5\text{-ft}$	Basin north/south interior width
$h_w = 20.75\text{-ft}$	Height of center island
$t_{wt} = 5.5\text{-ft}$	Center island thickness for top 15 ft, 9 in.
$t_{wb} = 5.75\text{-ft}$	Center island thickness for bottom 5 ft.
$f_y = 40000 \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2}$	Rebar yield strength (Ref.: Spec. HW-4739)
$f_c = 3000 \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2}$	Concrete nominal design strength (Spec. HW-4740)
$A_s = 0.293 \cdot \text{in}^2$	Rebar area per foot (#6 @ 18")
$\gamma_c = 150 \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$	Concrete unit weight
$\gamma_w = 62.4 \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$	Water unit weight

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CENTER ISLAND FUNDAMENTAL FREQUENCY CALCULATIONS

An initial estimate of the center island fundamental frequency can be obtained by considering a one foot wide, 20.75 ft. long cantilever beam of constant thickness (66 in.):

$$E = 150^{1.5} \cdot 33 \cdot \sqrt{3000}$$

ACI, Para. 8.5.1

$$I = \frac{12 \cdot 66^3}{12}$$

$$I = 2.875 \cdot 10^5$$

$$l = 12 \cdot 20.75$$

$$w = 5.5 \cdot \frac{150}{12}$$

$$w = 68.75$$

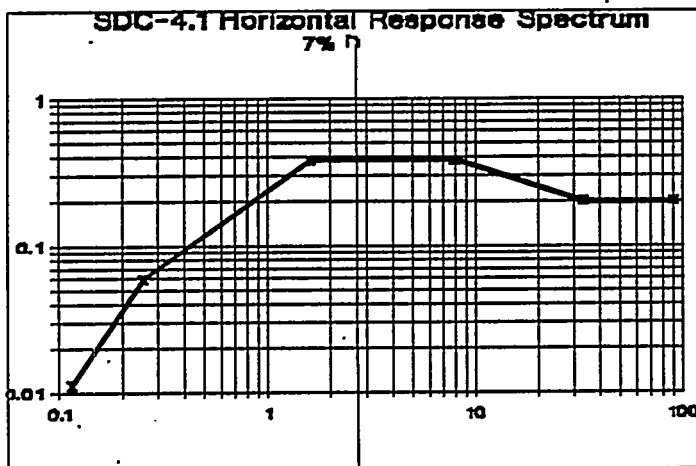
$$f_n = 0.56 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{386.4 \cdot E \cdot I}{w \cdot l^4}}$$

Ref.: Standard Handbook for Mech. Engrs., 7th Ed.,
p.5-101, Eq. (38)

$$f_n = 20.922$$

Fund. frequency, hz (no added mass from water)

A more precise calculation including the impulsive water mass and the existing seismic support, using an ANSYS model described later, predicted a fundamental frequency of 30 hz. From Fig. 3 of SDC-4.1, Rev. 12 (shown below), 7% damping, an amplification of 5% over the peak ground acceleration was obtained for a frequency of 30 hz.

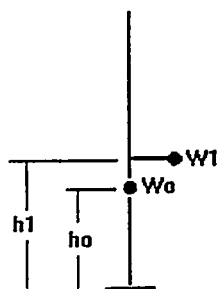


Note: Shown ground surface response spectra is conservative relative to basin floor spectra predicted in Winkel & Kanjilal, 1991, 105-KE/105-KW Irradiated Fuel Storage Basins Seismic Qualification, Westinghouse Hanford Co., Richland, WA.

$$a_s = 1.05 \cdot a$$

$$a_s = 0.21$$

Hydrodynamic Forces:



The impulsive and convective weight magnitudes (W_0 and W_1) and effective heights (h_0 and h_1), shown on the sketch on the left, are calculated below.

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$$W_b = \frac{\gamma_w \cdot lb \cdot h}{2}$$

$$W_b = 3.473 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{lb}{ft}$$

Half of weight of the basin water in lbs. per foot. Half of the water weight is applied to the divider wall per Fig. 5.9(c) of ASCE Manual No. 58, "Structural Analysis and Design of Nuclear Plant Facilities".

Impulsive Component:

$$L = \frac{lb}{2} \quad L = 34.25 \cdot ft$$

$$W_o = \frac{\tanh \left[\sqrt{3} \cdot \left(\frac{L}{h} \right) \right]}{\sqrt{3} \cdot \left(\frac{L}{h} \right)} \cdot W_b$$

$$W_o = 9.5 \cdot 10^3 \cdot \frac{lb}{ft}$$

Impulsive weight applied to divider wall

$$h_o = (0.4) \cdot h \quad h_o = 6.5 \cdot ft$$

Effective ht. = 0.4h, Ref.: ASCE, "Guidelines for the Seismic Design of Oil and Gas Pipeline Systems, Table 7.1.

$$M_{bo} = W_o \cdot h_o \cdot a_s$$

$$M_{bo} = 1.297 \cdot 10^4 \cdot lb \cdot \frac{ft}{ft}$$

Base moment due to impulsive pressure

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Convective Component:

$$W1 = 0.527 \cdot \frac{L}{h} \cdot \tanh\left(1.58 \cdot \frac{h}{L}\right) \cdot Wb$$

$$W1 = 2.449 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}}$$

Convective weight

$$h1 = \left[1 - \frac{\cosh\left(1.58 \cdot \frac{h}{L}\right) - 1}{1.58 \cdot \frac{h}{L} \cdot \sinh\left(1.58 \cdot \frac{h}{L}\right)} \right] \cdot h$$

$$h1 = 8.485 \cdot \text{ft}$$

$$\omega = \sqrt{1.58 \cdot \frac{32.2 \cdot \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{sec}^2}}{L} \cdot \tanh\left(1.58 \cdot \frac{h}{L}\right)}$$

$$\omega = 0.971 \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$$

$$T = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{\omega}$$

$$T = 6.47 \cdot \text{sec}$$

$$f = \frac{\omega}{2 \cdot \pi}$$

$$f = 0.155 \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$$

Convective mass nat. frequency

$$ac = .038$$

From SDC-4.1, 0.5% damping. See Appendix B1, p. 6

$$Mbl = W1 \cdot h1 \cdot ac$$

$$Mbl = 7.898 \cdot 10^3 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}}$$

Convective mass base moment

BASE MOMENT DUE TO WALL SEISMIC INERTIA:

$$W = twt \cdot \gamma_c \cdot hw \quad W = 1.712 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}}$$

$$Mbi = W \cdot \frac{hw}{2} \cdot as$$

$$Mbi = 3.73 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}}$$

B-15

DESIGN CALCULATION

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BASE MOMENT DUE TO WALL PRESSURE:

$$M_{bp} = \gamma_w \cdot \frac{(h)^3}{6} \quad M_{bp} = 4.463 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}}$$

LOAD CONTRIBUTION FROM ISOLATION DOORS:

The isolation door openings are 3 ft., 2 in. in width. Assuming half of the static and dynamic loading imposed on the 2475 lb (Ref. field measurement), 18 foot high isolation doors are carried by the center island, the additional moment contribution is

$$M_{bd} = 3.17 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \left[M_{bp} + \sqrt{(M_{b1})^2 + (M_{b0})^2} \right] + 2475 \cdot \text{lbf} \cdot \text{as} \cdot 9 \cdot \text{ft}$$

$$M_{bd} = 1.943 \cdot 10^5 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}$$

Assuming the isolation door edge loads are carried by the entire divider wall (see ACI 349, Para. 14.2.4), the additional base moment per foot, dMg, is calculated:

$$dM_{bd} = \frac{M_{bd}}{42.17 \cdot \text{ft}} \quad dM_{bd} = 4.607 \cdot 10^3 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}}$$

COMBINED SEISMIC BASE MOMENT:

The total seismic base moment consists of the hydrodynamic base moments, the inertial base moment, the static pressure moment, and the isolation door loading. To account for phase differences between the convective and impulsive/inertia modes, a root-sum-square combination was utilized:

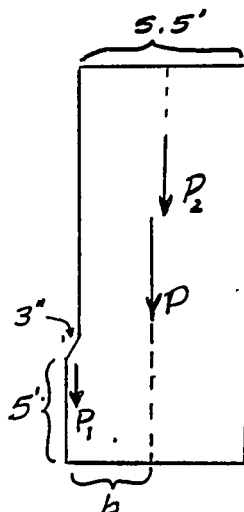
$$M_t = \sqrt{(M_{b1})^2 + (M_{b0} + M_{bi})^2} + M_{bp} + dM_{bd}$$

$$M_t = 1.001 \cdot 10^5 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}}$$

Note that during normal operations the center island is subjected to deadweight column loads which would reduce the base moment. However, during a seismic event, the column reactions are not predicted to maintain a downward reaction on the divider wall, and were not included.

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Dead Weight Load (Per foot, including 0.13g seismic uplift):



$$a_v = 0.13$$

$$P_1 = \frac{3}{12} \cdot \text{ft} \cdot 5 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot 1 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \gamma_c \cdot (1 - a_v) \quad P_1 = 163.125 \cdot \text{lbft}$$

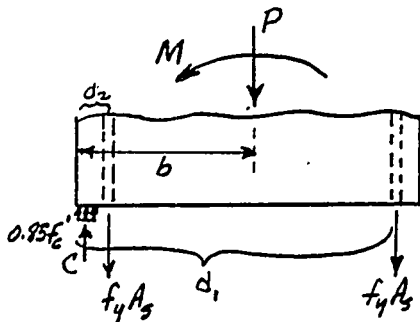
$$P_2 = 5.5 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot 20.75 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot 1 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \gamma_c \cdot (1 - a_v) \quad P_2 = 1.489 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \text{lb}$$

$$P = P_1 + P_2 \qquad P = 1.506 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \text{lbf}$$

$$b = \frac{P_1 \cdot 1.5 \cdot \text{in} + P_2 \cdot 36 \cdot \text{in}}{P} \quad b = 35.626 \cdot \text{in}$$

Ref. Dwg. H-1-21071

Moment Capacity Calculation:

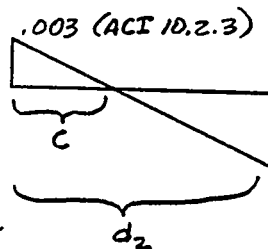


$$d_1 = 69 \cdot \text{in} - \frac{0.75 \cdot \text{in}}{2} - 2.75 \cdot \text{in} \quad d_1 = 65.875 \cdot \text{in}$$

$$d_2 = 5.75 \cdot \text{in} + \frac{0.75 \cdot \text{in}}{2} \quad d_2 = 6.125 \cdot \text{in}$$

$$a = \frac{2 \cdot f_y \cdot A_s + P}{0.85 \cdot f_c \cdot 12 \cdot \text{in}} \quad a = 1.258 \cdot \text{in}$$

Strain:



Verify compression side steel yields in tension:

$\beta_1 = 0.85$ ACI, Para. 10.2.7.3

$$c = \frac{a}{\beta_1} \quad c = 1.48 \cdot \text{in} \quad \text{ACI, Para. 10.2.7.1}$$

$$\epsilon_{s2} = 0.003 \cdot \left(\frac{d_{2-c}}{c} \right) \quad \epsilon_{s2} = 0.009 \cdot \frac{\text{in}}{\text{in}}$$

$$\epsilon_y = \frac{40000}{29 \cdot 10^6}, \quad \epsilon_y = 0.001 \cdot \frac{\text{in}}{\text{in}} \quad \text{Rebar } \epsilon > \epsilon_y \text{ (yields)}$$

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Taking moments about the center of concrete compression zone:

$$M_n = 1.13 \cdot 10^5 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}$$

$$\phi = 0.888$$

Demand/capacity discussion follows shear calculations

$$\phi V_c = 7.512 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{ft}}$$

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Shear-Friction strength of base construction joint per ACI-349, Section 11.7:

$$\phi = 0.85$$

Shear strength reduction factor

$$\mu = 1.0$$

Friction coef., surface "rough" per Dwg. # H-1-21071

$$dw = \gamma_c \cdot 20.75 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot (5.5 \cdot \text{ft}) \cdot 0.87$$

Dead wt./ft, less seismic uplift of 0.13g (net compression load, increased thickness near base conservatively ignored)

$$dw = 1.489 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}}$$

$$A_{vf} = \frac{12}{18} \cdot 0.44 \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\text{in}^2}{\text{ft}}$$

Compression plus tension steel. See ACI, para. 11.7.7 commentary

$$V_n = (A_{vf} f_y + dw) \cdot \mu \cdot \phi$$

$$V_n = 3.261 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}}$$

Shear-Friction capacity (controls shear capacity of center island)

Center Island Factored Loads:

Base Shear:

$$V_{un} = \left(1.4 \cdot \gamma_w \cdot \frac{h^2}{2} \right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{3.17}{42} \right)$$

Factored base shear, normal cond., including isol. door edge load (distributed over length of center island)

$$V_{un} = 1.24 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}}$$

$$V_{us} = \left[\sqrt{(W_o \cdot as)^2 + (W_l \cdot as)^2} + \gamma_w \cdot \frac{h^2}{2} \right] \cdot \left(1 + \frac{3.17}{42} \right) + W \cdot as + \frac{2475 \cdot \text{lb}}{42 \cdot \text{ft}} \cdot as$$

$$V_{us} = 1.84 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}}$$

Seismic base shear demand controls over normal cond., $V_{us} < V_n = 32,600 \text{ lb/ft}$
 - OK

Base Moment:

$$M_n = 1.4 \cdot M_{bp} \cdot \left(1 + \frac{3.17}{42} \right)$$

$$M_n = 6.719 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}}$$

Factored Normal Cond. base moment, including isol. door contribution

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$$M_s = M_t$$

$$M_s = 1.001 \cdot 10^5 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}}$$

Seismic demand (controls over normal condition loading)

Since M_s is close to the capacity ($M_{ct} = 100,300$), the contribution from the structural brace (see dwg. # H-1-34900) was evaluated. The structural brace has a tensile capacity of 29,000 lb (Appendix B3), which results in the following resisting moment (elevation 18.25 ft):

$$M_{bs} = \frac{29000 \cdot \text{lb} \cdot 18.25 \cdot \text{ft}}{42.17 \cdot \text{ft}} \quad M_{bs} = 1.255 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}}$$

At capacity, the structural brace reduces the seismic demand to:

$$V_{un} = V_{un} - \frac{29000 \cdot \text{lb}}{42.17 \cdot \text{ft}} \quad V_{un} = 1.172 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}} \quad \text{Normal Base Shear}$$

$$V_{us} = V_{us} - \frac{29000 \cdot \text{lb}}{42.17 \cdot \text{ft}} \quad V_{us} = 1.771 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}} \quad \text{Seismic Base Shear}$$

$$M_n = M_n - M_{bs} \quad M_n = 5.464 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}} \quad \text{Normal Base Moment}$$

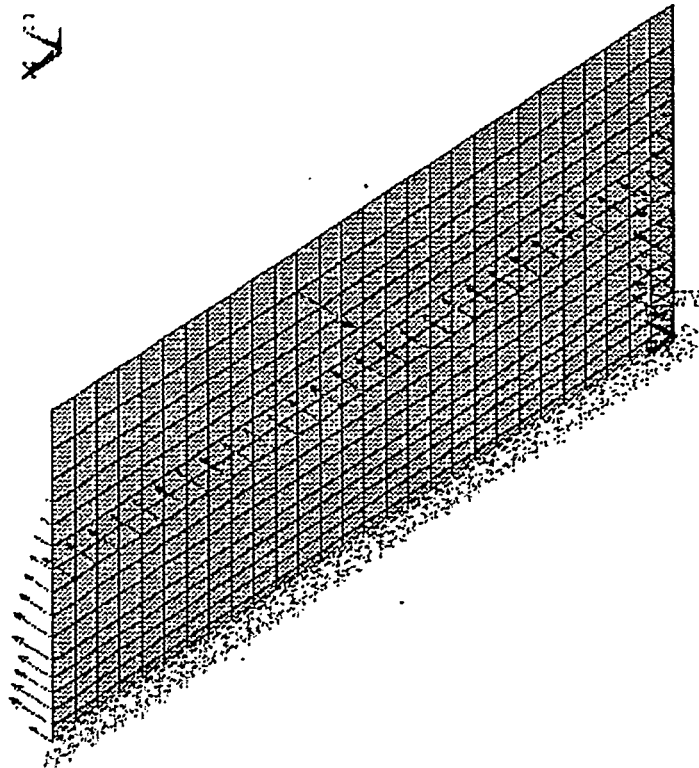
$$M_s = M_s - M_{bs} \quad M_s = 8.757 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}} \quad \text{Seismic Base Moment}$$

Thus, the shear capacity (32,600) and the moment capacity (100,300) are not exceeded. Although, ACI 349, Para. 14.2.4, does provide some rationale for ignoring variations along the length of the center island, a more detailed analysis was performed as a check on the beam calculations and provide a better understanding of the center island response. A 3D finite element shell model was constructed as described below.

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ANSYS MODEL DESCRIPTION/RESULTS

Using SHELL63 elements from ANSYS 5.0A, a finite element model of the divider wall was developed as shown below.



CENTER ISLAND FINITE ELEMENT MODEL

ANSYS 5.0 A
 NOV 23 1994
 15:14:09
 ELEMENTS
 TYPE NUM
 F
 F
 XV =0.541675
 YV =0.642788
 ZV =-0.541675
 DIST=240.402
 XF =252
 YF =124.5
 ZF =-19
 A-ZS=-0.121E-05
 CENTROID HIDDEN

Note the fixed boundary conditions along the bottom of the model. Also shown are the convective fluid dynamic forces, the isolation door edge forces, and the support brace force. The large arrow on the coordinate axes indicates the direction (acceleration in opposite direction) of the lateral inertia loading. Not shown is the static water pressure loading and the impulsive masses.

DESIGN CALCULATION

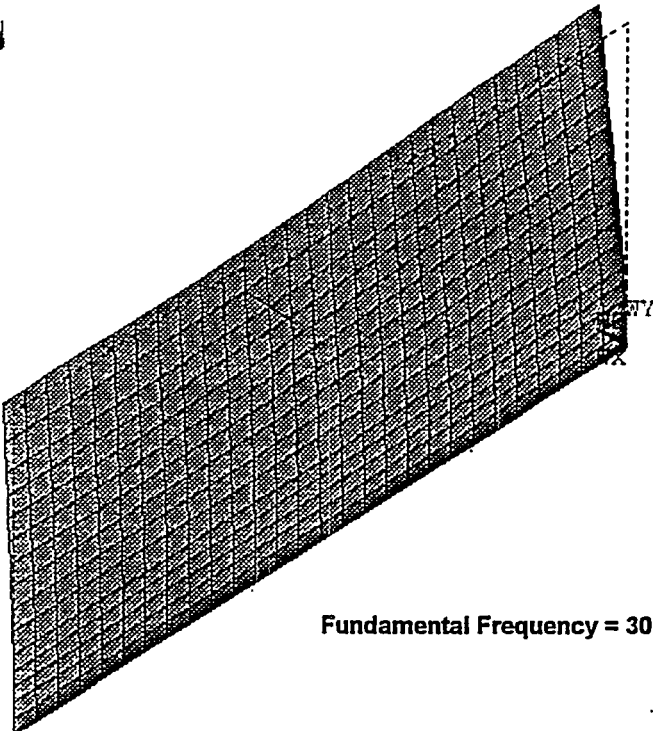
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ANSYS Model Loading

- Pressure loading: 0 psi @ 195", 7.042 psi @ base
- Seismic inertia loading of 0.21g (applied as ACEL loading to C. Island & impulsive masses)
- Impulsive mass weight of 9500 lb/ft at a height of 6.5 ft (78 in.)
- Convective force of $24,490 \times 0.03 = 735$ lb/ft @ ht. = 8.49' (102", conserv. applied @ 111").
Conservatively assumed to be in phase with center island & impulsive mass inertia loading
- Overturning resisting force of 29,000 lb (anchor bolt allowable pullout load) - *Ref 13-3*
- Edge loading from isolation door: —
- Isolation door inertia loading: $(2200/2) \times 0.23 = 253$ lb @ 9 ft on each end (conserv. applied @ 111 in.)
- Half of isolation door static pressure loading applied along edge of center island model
- Half of isolation door hydrodynamic loading (Impulsive mass: $9500 \times 1.6 = 15,200$ lb mass @ height of 6.5 ft. Convective force of $735 \times 1.6 = 1176$ lb @ 8.49 ft)

Modal Analysis Results (Truss element support @ structural brace location):



Fundamental Frequency = 30.5 Hz

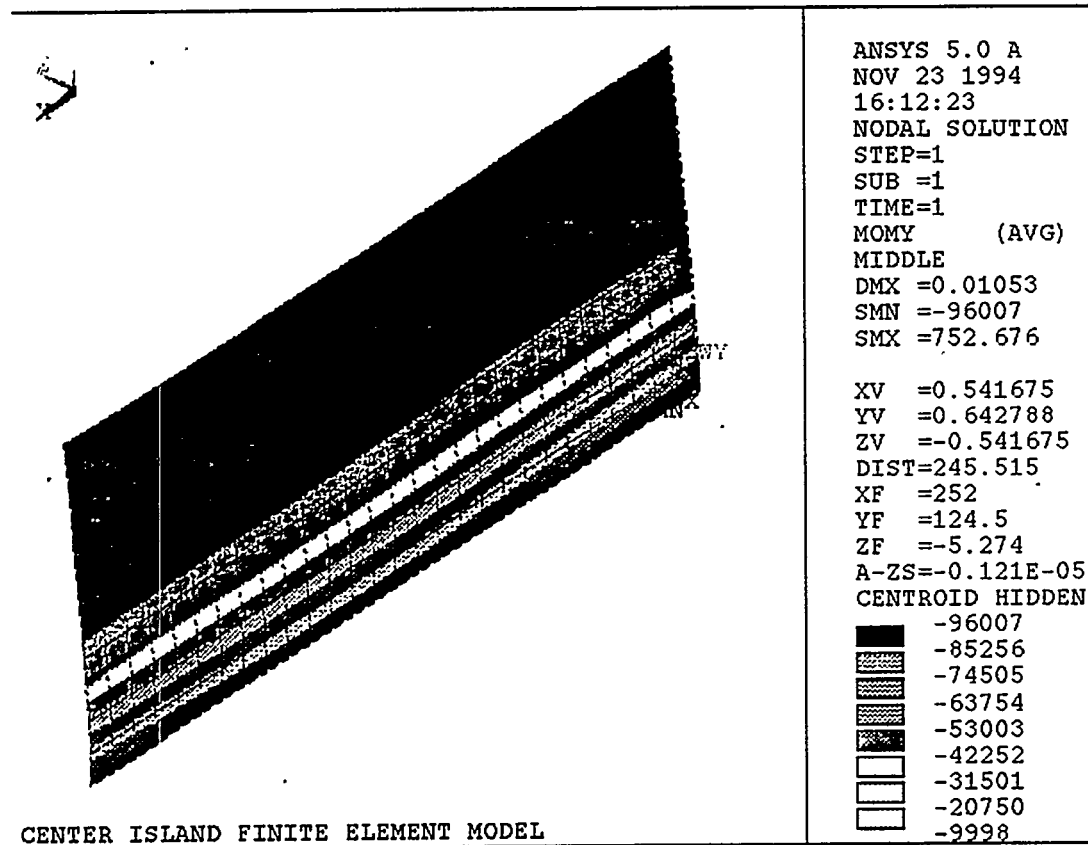
ANSYS 5.0 A
 JAN 30 1995
 16:12:22
 DISPLACEMENT
 STEP=1
 SUB =1
 FREQ=30.487 ←
 RSYS=0
 DMX =0.070981

 DSCA=337.454
 XV =0.541675
 YV =0.642788
 ZV =-0.541675
 DIST=245.515
 XF =252
 YF =124.5
 ZF =-5.274
 A-ZS=-0.121E-05
 CENTROID HIDDEN

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ANSYS Results

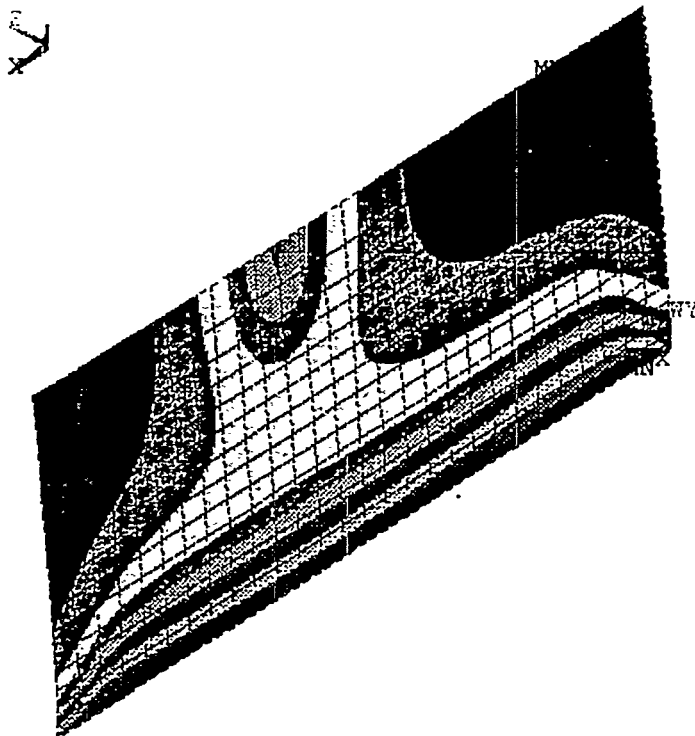
Y Moment Results (moment about a horizontal axis)



Note that a maximum moment of 96,000 ft-lbs/ft was predicted at the west end of the center island. This local moment is very close to the capacity of 100,300. However, there is extra rebar at the ends of the center island, resulting in an increased capacity near the ends. This additional capacity is addressed below.

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X Moment Results (moment about a vertical axis):



CENTER ISLAND FINITE ELEMENT MODEL

ANSYS 5.0 A
 NOV 23 1994
 16:09:22
 NODAL SOLUTION
 STEP=1
 SUB =1
 TIME=1
 MOMX. (AVG)
 MIDDLE
 DMX =0.01053
 SMN =-19062
 SMX =1611

XV =0.541675
 YV =0.642788
 ZV =-0.541675
 DIST=245.515
 XF =252
 YF =124.5
 ZF =-5.274
 A-ZS=-0.121E-05
 CENTROID HIDDEN
 -19062
 -16765
 -14468
 -12171
 -9874
 -7577
 -5280
 -2983
 -686.26

Note that a maximum x moment of about 19,000 ft-lbs/ft is predicted. As shown below, there is adequate horizontal rebar for this seismic demand.

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HORIZONTAL STEEL MOMENT CAPACITY

The 105-KE seismic support reaction introduces moments about a vertical axis. Per dwg. H1-21071, #6 horizontal rebar @ 18 in. was placed on both faces of the center island. The capacity is similar to the vertical steel capacity with no dead weight loading. Ignoring the compression steel:

$$A_s = 0.293 \cdot \text{in}^2 \quad f_y = 4 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2}$$

$$d = 69 \cdot \text{in} - 2.75 \cdot \text{in} - \frac{0.75 \cdot \text{in}}{2} \quad d = 65.875 \cdot \text{in}$$

$$a = \frac{f_y \cdot A_s}{0.85 \cdot f_c \cdot 12 \cdot \text{in}}$$

$$a = 0.383 \cdot \text{in}$$

$$M_n = f_y \cdot A_s \cdot \left(d - \frac{a}{2} \right)$$

$$M_n = 6.415 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \text{lb} \quad \text{Nominal bending strength per ft}$$

$$\phi = 0.9$$

$$M_{\text{cap}} = \phi \cdot M_n$$

$$M_{\text{cap}} = 5.774 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \text{lb}$$

Thus, the horizontal rebar moment capacity exceeds the predicted maximum of 19,000 ft-lb/ft shown on the previous page.

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Since the horizontal and vertical rebar are the same (#6 @ 18 in.), the moments about a horizontal axis are critical (Y Moment @ base). As indicated above, a peak demand of 96,000 ft-lbs/ft occurs at the west end of the base of the center island. For a capacity of 100,300, the resulting safety margin is

$$MS = \frac{100300}{96000} - 1$$

$$MS = 0.045$$

This near zero safety margin can be increased by accounting for the extra rebar near the ends of the center island. From Dwg. # H-1-21054, there is rebar on the ends of the center island at approximately the same spacing as the north and south faces. The additional moment capacity from this end rebar is addressed below. It is also noted that from ACI 349, Para. 14.2.4, that an effective horizontal length of four times the wall thickness could be used, which would significantly reduce the peak moment.

$$As1 = 0.44 \cdot \text{in}^2 \quad d1 = d - 18 \cdot \text{in} \quad d1 = 48.625 \cdot \text{in}$$

$$As2 = 0.44 \cdot \text{in}^2 \quad d2 = d1 - 18 \cdot \text{in} \quad d2 = 30.625 \cdot \text{in}$$

$$As = As1 + As2$$

$$\phi = 0.9$$

$$a = \frac{As \cdot fy}{0.85 \cdot fc \cdot 12 \cdot \text{in}} \quad a = 1.15 \cdot \text{in}$$

$$dMc = \left[As1 \cdot fy \cdot \left(d1 - \frac{a}{2} \right) + As2 \cdot fy \cdot \left(d2 - \frac{a}{2} \right) \right] \cdot \frac{\phi}{12 \cdot \text{in}}$$

$$dMc = 1.031 \cdot 10^5 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}} \quad Mct = 9.693 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}}$$

Spreading this additional end capacity over the full width of the wall:

$$Mct = 100300 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}} + dMc \cdot \frac{1.5}{42.17}$$

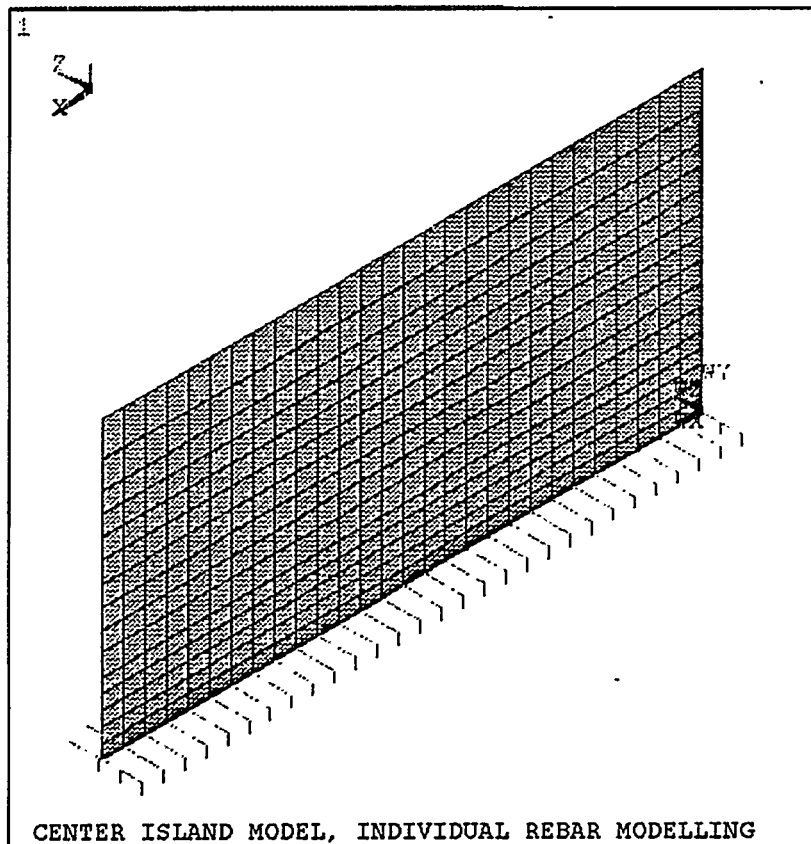
$$Mct = 1.04 \cdot 10^5 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}}$$

Note from p. 8, that by taking credit for the end rebar, the capacity, Mct, exceeds the demand, Ms, without the seismic brace. This finding was utilized in evaluating the K West brace options. A more detailed evaluation of the local effects of the end rebar for K East follows.

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 (9) Checker S. K. Kanjilal *SK Kanjilal* Date 2-21-95

CENTER ISLAND REBAR MODEL

To more accurately determine the influence of the extra rebar at the ends of the center island, the ANSYS center island model was modified to include the rebar as shown below.



Note that each rebar on the tensile side is modelled (every 18 inches), including the first two rebar on the ends. Rigid links (beam elements) are used to connect the rebar (LINK 8, 3D spar) to the center island shell elements. One of the more difficult modelling details, is the selection of an "effective length" for the rebar. When rebar, at a joint, is loaded in tension, its effective length increases with load, due to bond slip, which begins at the joint. The effective length increases until the rebar reaches its yield strength. This effective length concept is illustrated on the following page. This concept was utilized in a B Plant analysis (Rpt. No. WHC-SD-WM-SA-005). At yield, the effective length can be expressed as l_d :

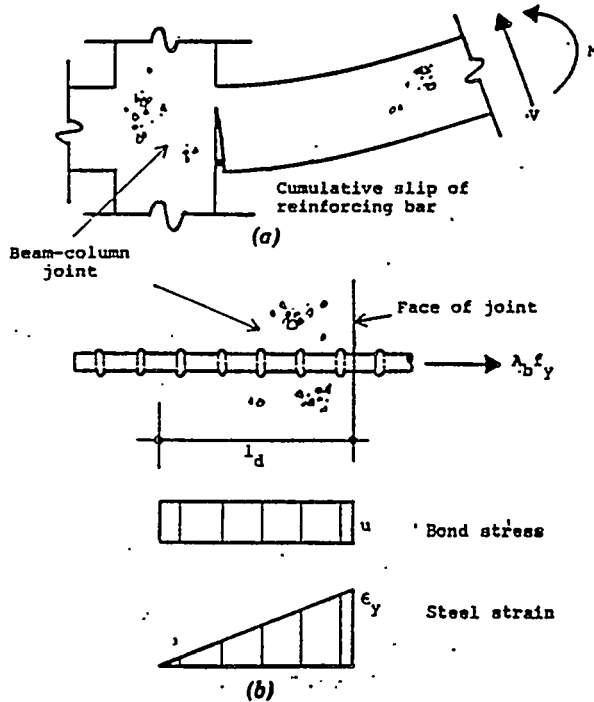
$$A_s := 0.44 \cdot \text{in}^{(2)} \quad f_y := 40000 \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2} \quad c_s := \pi \cdot 0.75 \cdot \text{in} \quad u := 14 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\text{lb}}}{\text{in}} \cdot \sqrt{f_c}$$

$$l_d := \frac{A_s \cdot f_y}{c_s \cdot u} \quad l_d = 9.741 \cdot \text{in}$$

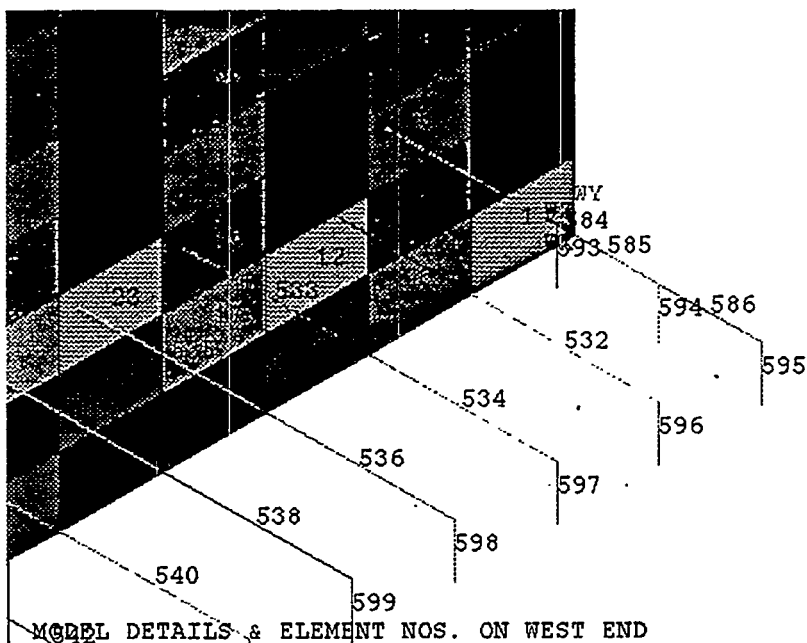
Effective length, #6 rebar, at yield (used for ANSYS model, as approximate effective length)

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 (9) Checker S. K. Kanjilal *S. Kanjilal* Date 2-21-95

Joint Stiffness Due to Rebar Bond Slip:



This center island/rebar model was subjected to the normal plus seismic loading described above. The maximum rebar stresses occurred in the rebar near the west end:



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The ANSYS center island/rebar model rebar stress and strain results are listed below:

591	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
592	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00	0.00000E+00
593	13388.	0.46167E-03	0.00000E+00
594	21453.	0.73975E-03	0.00000E+00
595	29492.	0.10170E-02	0.00000E+00
596	30703.	0.10587E-02	0.00000E+00
597	30927.	0.10665E-02	0.00000E+00
598	31035.	0.10702E-02	0.00000E+00
599	31068.	0.10713E-02	0.00000E+00
600	31064.	0.10712E-02	0.00000E+00
601	31036.	0.10702E-02	0.00000E+00
602	30994.	0.10688E-02	0.00000E+00

***** POST1 ELEMENT TABLE LISTING *****

STAT	CURRENT	CURRENT	CURRENT
ELEM	RSTRS	RSTRN	RPSTRN
603	30942.	0.10670E-02	0.00000E+00
604	30884.	0.10650E-02	0.00000E+00
605	30884.	0.10650E-02	0.00000E+00

Note that a maximum rebar stress of 31,068 psi occurred in Ele. 599. Using 90% of the minimum yield as the allowable rebar stress for a seismic event (ACI strength reduction factor of 0.9), the allowable stress is 36,000 psi. The corresponding margin of safety is

$$MS := \frac{36000}{31068} - 1$$

$$MS = 0.159$$

Thus, there is sufficient rebar to carry the center island loading with water on one side during a design basis earthquake.

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As a final check on the adequacy of the center island rebar, consider development length requirements and primary tension steel requirements for bracket/corbel designs (combined moment and shear).

ACI Para. 12.2.2 development length:

$$l_{db} = \frac{0.04 \cdot A_s \cdot f_y}{\sqrt{f_c \cdot l_{bf}}}$$

$$l_{db} = 12.853 \cdot \text{in}$$

Dwg. No. H-1-21071 does not specify the actual length of the center island base dowels, but the dowels appear to extend down to the level of the bottom rebar of the floor. Thus, the actual development length should be at least 20 in., which is well above the required 12.85 in.

In addition to meeting the flexural steel requirement, Para. 11.9.3.5 requires that at least 2/3 of the required shear-friction steel be on the tensile side. From above,

$$A_{vf} = 0.587 \cdot \frac{(\text{in})^2}{\text{ft}} \quad \text{Available rebar steel area}$$

$$V_n = 3.261 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}} \quad \text{Shear-friction capacity}$$

$$V_{us} = 1.841 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}} \quad \text{Seismic shear demand}$$

Required A_{vf} : $A_{vf} = \frac{18410}{32610} \cdot A_{vf}$

$$A_{vf} = 0.331 \cdot \frac{\text{in}^2}{\text{ft}}$$

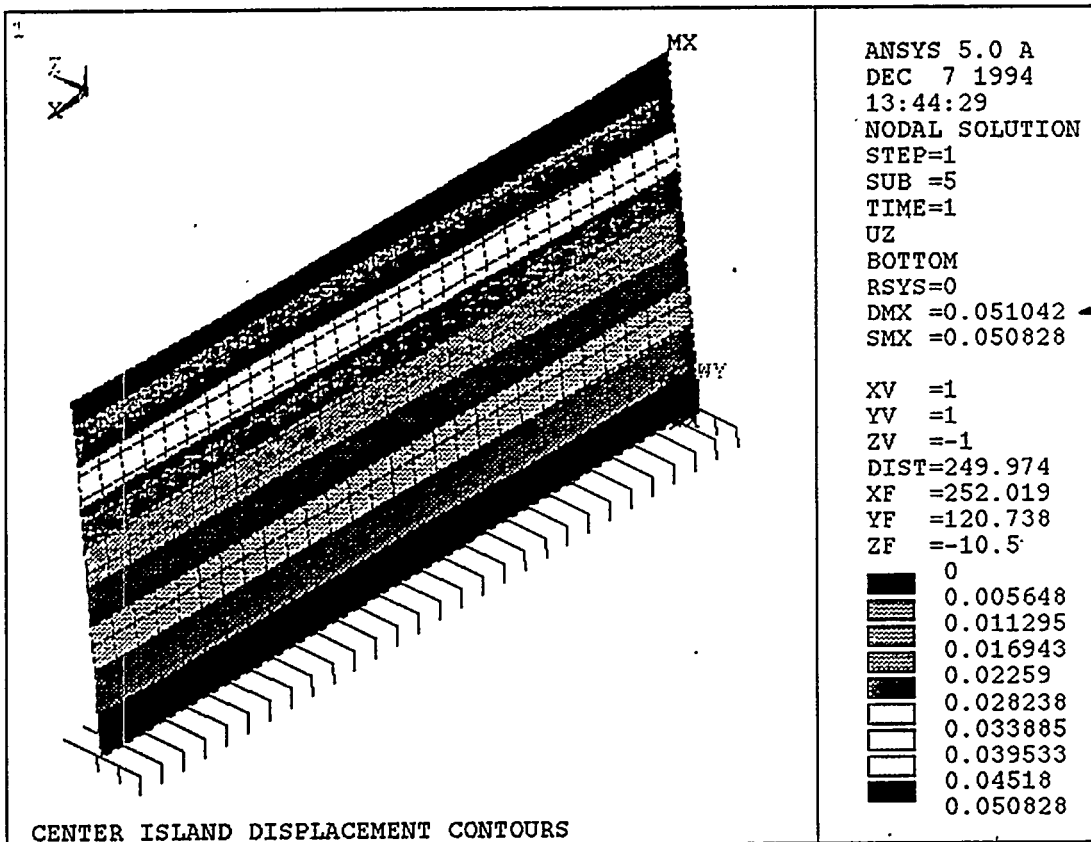
$$\frac{2}{3} \cdot A_{vf} = 0.221 \cdot \frac{\text{in}^2}{\text{ft}}$$

The available primary tensile steel is $(12/18) \times 0.44 = 0.29 \text{ sq. in./ft}$, which exceeds the required value of 0.221 (requirement met).

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ANCHOR BOLT PULLOUT CONCERN

The above calculations show that the center island has sufficient capacity for a design basis earthquake event with the anchor bolts loaded to their allowable level. The peak load actually picked up by the anchor bolts is very sensitive to the actual stiffness (force/deflection) properties of the support bracket. If there is no play in the bolted joints and anchor bolts, the support bracket allowable load could be exceeded before the cantilevered wall picks up its share of the load. The above center island/rebar ANSYS model provides a feel for the amount of deformation required for the cantilever wall to pick up the load. The predicted displacement contours are shown below:



Note that a maximum displacement of 0.051 in. was predicted for the very stiff center island. Tests on 3/4-in. anchor bolts (Ref.: NUREG/CR-2999) indicate that displacements ranging from 0.25 in. to over 1.0 in. were achieved before reaching the anchor bolt capacities. Ignoring any displacements in the support bracket bolted joint, a displacement of at least 0.50 in. (0.25 in. on each end) would be necessary before exceeding the anchor bolt capacity. Therefore, it would require an order of magnitude increase in the predicted center island displacement for the anchor bolts to fail.

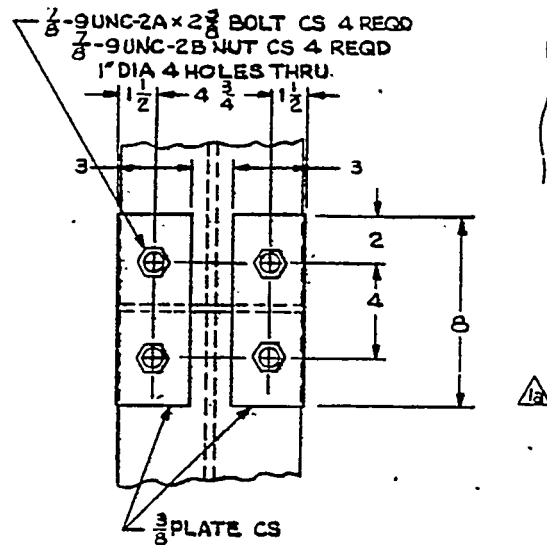
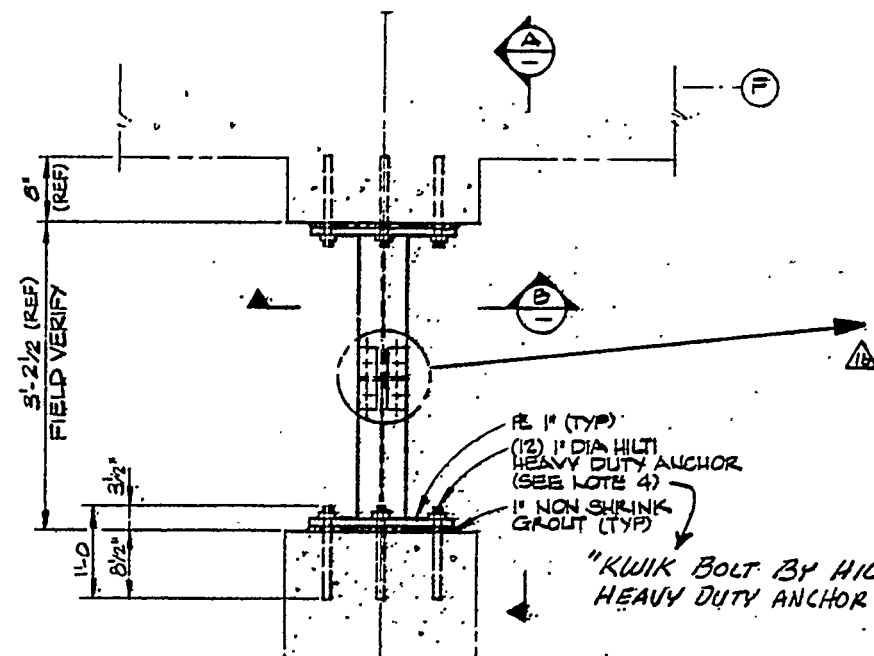
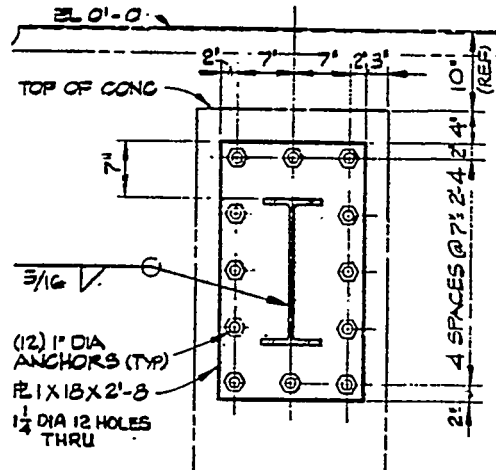
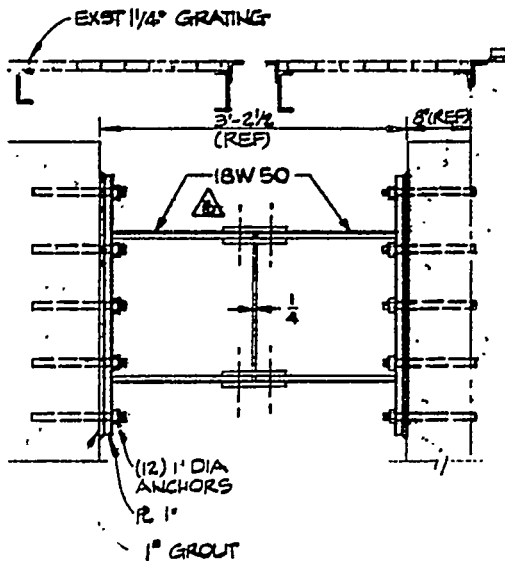
APPENDIX B3

105-KE SUPPORT BRACE

(1) Drawing H-1-21054 & H-1-34900 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 1 of 1
 (4) Building 105-KE, 105-KW (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject 105-KE Struct. Brace Cap. (8) Originator B. V. Winkel Date 2/14/95
 (9) Checker L. J. Tully Date 2/15/95

105-KE SUPPORT BRACE CALCULATIONS

Geometry (Dwg.: H-1-34900)



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 (4) Building 105-KE, 105-KW (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
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 (9) Checker L. J. JULY Date 2/15/95

ICBO Report on HILTI HVA Type Anchors:

International Conference of Building Officials

EVALUATION REPORT

Report No. 4016

September, 1984

Filing Category: FASTENERS—Concrete and Masonry Anchors

HILTI HVA ADHESIVE CONCRETE ANCHORS
 HILTI FASTENING SYSTEMS, INC.
 POST OFFICE BOX 45400
 TULSA, OKLAHOMA 74145

I. Subject: Hilti HVA Adhesive Concrete Anchors.

II. Description: The Hilti concrete anchors are stud-type adhesive anchors for use in regular-weight concrete having a minimum compressive strength of 2000 psi or structural lightweight concrete having a minimum compressive strength of 3000 psi. The anchors consist of a threaded rod of zinc-plated SAE 1018 steel, a nut, washer and sealed glass tube containing an unsaturated polyester resin. Inside the tube of resin there is a smaller tube containing quartz sand which has been coated with a hardening agent. The threaded rod is identified as "HAS" and the tube of resin as "HBP." The anchor is available in 3/8-, 1/2-, 5/8-, 3/4-, 7/8- and 1-inch threaded rod sizes.

values are tabulated in Table No. III. Allowable load values are influenced by the environment in which the anchor is used. The allowable values given in Tables Nos. III and IV must be adjusted in accordance with Figure No. 1 when the anchors are installed in locations where the concrete temperature may exceed 68°F.

Identification: The anchors are identified in the field by labels on the packaging indicating the manufacturer's name, product name and the anchor size. The HBP cartridges are marked individually as to size and the threaded rod has an "H" stamped on top.

III. Evidence Submitted: Descriptive data, results of tension and shear tests and results of dynamic tests.

TABLE NO. III
 ALLOWABLE TENSION AND SHEAR VALUES IN STONE AGGREGATE CONCRETE^{1 2 4 5 7} (Pounds)

ANCHOR DESIGNATION	MINIMUM EMBEDMENT (Inches)	$f'_c = 2000 \text{ psi}$		$f'_c = 3500 \text{ psi}$	
		Tension ³	Shear	Tension ³	Shear
HVA 3/8	3 1/2	1130	1000	1210	1000
HVA 1/2	4 1/4	2065	1945	2460	1945
HVA 5/8	5	2865	2810	3900	2810
HVA 3/4	6 3/4	4335	3925	5110	3925
HVA 7/8	6 3/4	4335	5770	6760	5770
HVA 1	8 1/4	6775	6800	8400	6800

¹The tabulated tensile and shear values are for anchors installed in stone aggregate concrete having the minimum designated ultimate compressive strength at time of installation.

²The HVA anchor experiences a reduction in tensile and shear capacity with increased concrete temperature. The load factors noted in Figure No. 1 must be applied to the values noted in the above table when the anchors are installed in locations where the concrete temperature may exceed 68°F.

³The allowable tension capacities shown reflect the higher short-term test values obtained reduced by 25 percent to account for the long-term load-carrying capabilities characteristic of adhesive anchors, therefore, the allowable values noted above do not have to be reduced for long-term loading conditions.

⁴The allowable load values may be increased 33 1/3 percent for duration of loading, such as seismic or wind.

⁵Spacing of the HVA anchors shall be in accordance with the requirements noted in Table No. II.

⁶The anchors cannot be used to resist tension forces in overhead or wall installations, since the anchor values for this loading condition are affected by elevated temperature conditions.

⁷Special inspection in accordance with Section 306 (a) 12 of the code must be provided for all anchor installations.

From Table No. III, Short Duration Loading (Seismic), 4000 psi concrete, ICBO Allow. Tension:

$$P_{\text{nom}} = \frac{4}{3} \frac{4000}{3500} \cdot 8400 \cdot \text{lb}f$$

$$P_{\text{nom}} = 1.28 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \text{lb}f$$

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 (4) Building 105-KE, 105-KW (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
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 (9) Checker L. J. Jolyk Date 2/15/95

Allowable Working Load Per HILTI Quality and Service Manual:

HVA Adhesive Anchor System

Specification Table

Description	Hole Diameter (in.)	Min. Hole Depth (in.)	Max. thickness of object fastened (in.)	Drill Bit	Allowable Working Loads ¹ 4000 psi concrete		Maximum Tightening Torque (ft*lbs)	Wrench Size ¹ (in.)
HAS 38-518	15/32	3 1/2	1	TE-C 15/32-6	1,500	1,000	18	3/16
HAS 12-612	9/16	4 1/4	1 1/2	TE-C 9/16-6	2,800	2,000	35	3/4
HAS 58-758	1 1/16	5	1 3/4	TE-C 1 1/16-12	4,500	3,000	80	1 5/16
HAS 34-958	7/8	6 3/8	2	TE-C 7/8-10	6,600	4,800	160	1 1/8
HAS 78-10 HDG	1	6 3/8	2 1/4	TE-F 1-13	8,500	6,300	200	1 7/16
HAS 1-12	1 1/8	8 1/4	2 1/2	TE-F 1 1/8-17	12,100	7,600	330	1 1/2
HAS 114-16	1 1/2	12	2 3/4	TE-G 1 1/2-17	19,300	13,000	550	1 7/8

1. Based on standard rod material.

Also stocked: High strength steel rods, stainless steel (304) rods. Available thru special order; stainless steel (316) rods, HFA internally threaded anchors.

Note that for a 1-in. bolt, the "allowable working load", in tension, for a 4000 psi concrete is 8500 lb. Since this value is less than the ICBO value of 12,800 lb, it was conservatively used for the anchor bolt capacity calculations which follow.

DESIGN CALCULATION

(1) Drawing H-1-21054 & H-1-34900 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 4 of 7
 (4) Building 105-KE, 105-KW (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
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Anchor Bolt Capacity

Ref.: "Guidelines for Assessing the Seismic Adequacy of Safety Class 3 and 4 Equipment at the Hanford Site", WHC-SE-GN-DGS-30006, Section 8.0 (Note: Section 8.0 applies to SC 1/2 anchors).
 The pullout capacity is defined as

$$P_{all} = P_{nom} \cdot R_{Tp} \cdot R_{Lp} \cdot R_{Sp} \cdot R_{Ep} \cdot R_{Rp} \cdot R_{Cp}$$

where,

P_{all} = allowable pullout capacity
 P_{nom} = nominal pullout capacity
 R_{Cp} = reduction factor for concrete cracking
 R_{Tp} = reduction factor for anchor bolt type
 R_{Lp} = reduction factor for embedment length
 R_{Sp} = reduction factor for closely spaced anchors
 R_{Ep} = reduction factor for near edge anchors
 R_{Rp} = reduction factor for securing anchors with essential relays

Per Dwg. H-1-34900, there are 12, 1" bolts, HILTI heavy duty type HVA with 8" embedment.

$S = 7.0$	Anchor bolt spacing, in.
$D = 1.0$	Bolt diameter, in.
$E = 5.0$	Edge distance, in.
$f_c = 3000$	Concrete 28-day strength, psi
$P_{nom} = 8500$	Allow. working load per HILTI manual, 4000 psi concr.
$R_{Cp} = 1.0$	No visible cracking per visual inspection
$R_{Tp} = 1.0$	Anchor Bolt type known: HILTI
$R_{Lp} = 1.0$	HILTI manual reqd. embedment = 6.5" < 8.0"
$R_{Sp} = \frac{S}{10 \cdot D}$	
$R_{Ep} = \frac{E}{10 \cdot D}$	
$R_{Rp} = \frac{f_c}{4000}$	
$R_{Rp} = 1.0$	No reduction (no essential relays)

$$P_{all} = P_{nom} \cdot R_{Tp} \cdot R_{Lp} \cdot R_{Sp} \cdot R_{Ep} \cdot R_{Rp} \cdot R_{Cp}$$

$P_{all} = 2.231 \cdot 10^3$ Allow. pullout load per bolt (side bolts only, top & bottom bolts have larger edge distances)

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 (4) Building 105-KE Basin (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject Cen. Island Structural Brace (8) Originator B. V. Winkel Date 2/14/95
 (9) Checker L. J. Jolyk Date 2/15/95

Top Bolt:

$$E = 6$$

$$RE_p = \frac{E}{10 \cdot D}$$

$$P_{all} = P_{nom} \cdot RT_p \cdot RL_p \cdot RS_p \cdot RE_p \cdot RF_p \cdot RR_p \cdot RC_p$$

$$P_{all} = 2.678 \cdot 10^3$$

Side bolt allowable pullout load, lb

Bottom Bolt:

$$E = 12$$

Since $E > 10D$, the reduction factor is one:

$$RE_p = 1.0$$

$$P_{all} = P_{nom} \cdot RT_p \cdot RL_p \cdot RS_p \cdot RE_p \cdot RF_p \cdot RR_p \cdot RC_p$$

$$P_{all} = 4.463 \cdot 10^3$$

Side bolt allowable pullout load, lb

Anchor Bolt Total Capacity

$$P_{total} = 10 \cdot 2231 + 2678 + 4463$$

$$P_{total} = 2.945 \cdot 10^4$$

Total anchorage allowable load, lbs.

DESIGN CALCULATION

WHC-SD-SNF-DA-005, Rev. 0

(1) Drawing H-1-21054 & H-1-21071 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 6 of 7
 (4) Building 105-KE Basin (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
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 (9) Checker L. J. Joly Date 2/15/95

Beam Capacity

Beam size: 18W50, material: A36, DBE allow. stress = $0.6 \times S_y \times 1.7 = 36,700$ psi per AISC N690

$$A_b = 14.7 \cdot \text{in}^2$$

$$P_{\text{allow}} = A_b \cdot 36700 \cdot \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{f}}{\text{in}^2}$$

$$P_{\text{allow}} = 5.395 \cdot 10^5 \cdot \text{lb} \cdot \text{f} \quad \text{Beam allow. load}$$

Splice Bolts Capacity

Bolt size: 7/8", hole size: 1" (oversize, $> d + 1/16$), material: A325 (from marking observed during visual inspection)

$$A = .6013 \cdot \text{in}^2$$

$$F_v = 15000 \cdot 1.4 \cdot \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{f}}{\text{in}^2} \quad \text{Allow. shear stress per AISC N-690}$$

$$F_b = F_v \cdot A \cdot 2$$

$$F_b = 2.525 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \text{lb} \cdot \text{f} \quad \text{Allowable force/bolt (double shear)}$$

$$F_{\text{btot}} = 4 \cdot F_b$$

$$F_{\text{btot}} = 1.01 \cdot 10^5 \cdot \text{lb} \cdot \text{f} \quad \text{Bolt connection capacity, lb}$$

Splice Plate Capacity

Plate size: 8"x3"x3/8", A36 steel

$$A_p = 3 \cdot \frac{3}{8} - 1 \cdot \frac{3}{8} \quad \text{Single plate tensile area, sq. in.}$$

$$F_t = 0.6 \cdot 36000 \cdot 1.7 \quad \text{Allow. tensile stress per AISC N690}$$

(1) Drawing H-1-21054 & H-1-21071 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 1 of 7
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$$F_p = A_p \cdot F_t$$

$$F_p = 2.754 \cdot 10^4 \quad \text{Allow. load per plate, lb}$$

$$F_{ptot} = 4 \cdot F_p$$

$$F_{ptot} = 1.102 \cdot 10^5 \quad \text{Splice plate capacity, lb}$$

Anchor Plate Capacity

Use approximate, simply supported beam analysis, ignoring contribution of top and bottom center bolts. Assume 14" (distance between vertical bolt lines) simply supported beam with load at center. Plate dimensions: 18"x32"x1", material: A36.

$$I = \frac{32 \cdot 1^3}{12}$$

$$F_{ballow} = 0.66 \cdot 36000 \cdot 1.7 \quad \text{Allow. bending stress per AISC N690}$$

$$F_{cap} = F_{ballow} \cdot \frac{I}{0.5} \cdot \frac{2}{7}$$

$$F_{cap} = 6.155 \cdot 10^4 \quad \text{Plate capacity, lb}$$

Fillet Weld Capacity (5/16 weld, full beam circumference)

$$l = 2 \cdot 18 + 4 \cdot 7.125 \quad \text{Weld length, in}$$

$$F_{allow} = 0.4 \cdot 36000 \cdot 1.4 \quad \text{Allow. shear stress per AISC N690}$$

$$F_{cap} = F_{allow} \cdot l \cdot \frac{5}{16} \cdot .707$$

$$F_{cap} = 2.873 \cdot 10^5 \quad \text{Capacity of fillet weld, lb}$$

Note that the capacity of the center island structural brace is limited by the anchor bolts, resulting in a structural brace allowable load of 29,000 lbs.

APPENDIX B4

105-KW SUPPORT BRACE

(1) Drawing H-1-21071 & H-1-34853 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 1 of 3
 (4) Building 105-KW (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject KW-Basin Center Island Seismic Evaluation, Water on Basin Side Only
 (8) Originator B. V. Winkel *BW* Date 2/14/95
 (9) Checker L. J. Jolyk *LJ* Date 2/15/95

K-WEST CENTER ISLAND SUPPORT BRACE CALCULATIONSInput Parameters:

$$A = 3.09 \cdot \text{in}^2$$

$$E = 29 \cdot 10^6 \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2}$$

$$F_y = 36000 \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2}$$

$$l = 84 \cdot \text{in}$$

$$r = 0.529 \cdot \text{in}$$

Note: For simplicity, determine support capacity by ignoring the angle bracing between the channels. Also, conservatively assume ends are pinned for both rotational axes. Allowables per AISC N-690 for "abnormal extreme" load category (per 105-KE analysis, seismic event controls)

C6x10.5 channel (dwg. H-1-34853) weak axis

$$K = 1.0$$

Pinned ends (conservative)

$$\frac{K \cdot l}{r} = 158.79$$

$$C_c = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot E}{F_y}}$$

$$C_c = 126.099$$

$Kl/r > C_c$, Eq. (Q1.5-2) controls

$$F_a = \frac{12 \cdot \pi^2 \cdot E}{23 \cdot \left(\frac{K \cdot l}{r} \right)^2}$$

$$F_a = 5.922 \cdot 10^3 \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2}$$

Check tensile allowable:

$$F_{t \text{ allow}} = 0.6 \cdot F_y \quad F_{t \text{ allow}} = 2.16 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2}$$

Compression controls

$$P_{\text{allow}} = F_a \cdot A \cdot 2 \cdot 1.7$$

Stress limit coef. = 1.7 (per AISC N-690, seismic loading)

$$P_{\text{allow}} = 6.222 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \text{lb}$$

Channel beams allowable load

DESIGN CALCULATION

WHC-SD-SNF-DA-005, Rev. 0

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 (4) Building 105-KW (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
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 (9) Checker L. J. Tulye Date 2/15/95



Note that channel beams are not parallel to the axial load. The reduction in Pallow due to this deviation follows.

$$\alpha = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{3.5}{83.5}\right)$$

Slope is 3.5" over 83.5"

$$\alpha = 0.042$$

$$\cos(\alpha) = 0.999$$

Thus, the effect of the deviation from parallel is negligible.

Anchor Bolts

Per Dwg. H-1-34853, 1" diameter HILTI Super Kwik bolts with 8-1/2" embedment were specified for the support brace anchorage (9 bolts each end). Per Table No. II of the "HILTI Architects and Engineers Anchor and Fastener Design Manual", the allowable load in tension for 3000 psi concrete is 4265 lb if no "special inspection" was performed. Since the drawing did not specify a special inspection, the 4265 lb allowable was used. Applies only to tensile loading. When chute is empty (critical case), loading is compression.

$$P_{allow} = 9 \cdot 4265 \cdot \text{lb}$$

No knockdown factors (spacing & edge distance > 10D)

$$P_{allow} = 3.839 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \text{lb}$$

Anchor bolts allowable (tension loading, non-critical load case)

End Pin Bolts

From Appendix B2, the center island base moment due to pressure (empty chute) is approximately equal to the total seismic base moment. Thus, the critical support brace loading is compressive and shear pullout at a bolt hole is not a feasible failure mode. Only the bolt shear failure mode is considered. Either A307 or A36, 1-3/4" eye bolts are specified for the smaller end of the braces (A307 also specified for larger end). Using the lower allowable (A307), the allowable shear stress is 10 ksi. The allowable shear load for double shear is

$$P_{allow} = \frac{2 \cdot 10000 \cdot \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2} \cdot \pi \cdot (1.75 \cdot \text{in})^2}{4} \cdot 1.4$$

Stress lim. coef. = 1.4 for shear (N690, Table Q1.5.7.1, footnote g)

$$P_{allow} = 6.735 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \text{lb}$$

End pin allowable

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Beam-to-Tube Connector Plate

Connector plate on smaller end is smaller (7"x3/4" cross-section, A36 steel)

$$P_{\text{allow}} = 7 \cdot \text{in} \cdot 0.75 \cdot \text{in} \cdot 0.6 \cdot 36000 \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{in}^2} \cdot 1.7$$

$$P_{\text{allow}} = 1.928 \cdot 10^5 \cdot \text{lbf}$$

End Tubes

North end tube shorter (t = 0.375", A563 steel, grade not specified, assume grades MT 1010 to 1020 per ASTM spec. para. 6.1, min. yield = 25 ksi) Applies to tensile loading.

$$P_{\text{allow}} = 2 \cdot 7 \cdot \text{in} \cdot 0.375 \cdot \text{in} \cdot 0.6 \cdot 25000 \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{in}^2} \cdot 1.7$$

$$P_{\text{allow}} = 1.339 \cdot 10^5 \cdot \text{lbf}$$

Welds

Critical welds are the two 6-1/4"x5/16" fillet welds connecting the side plates to the end plate on the smaller end:

$$P_{\text{allow}} = 2 \cdot 6.25 \cdot \text{in} \cdot \frac{5}{16} \cdot \text{in} \cdot 0.707 \cdot 0.4 \cdot 36000 \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{in}^2} \cdot 1.4$$

$$P_{\text{allow}} = 5.568 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \text{lbf}$$

Conclusion

Note that the side-plate-to-end-plate fillet welds are the limiting components that determine the capacity of the support braces. Since there are three braces supporting the center island, the total support capacity is $3 \times 55,700 = 167,100$ lb. In the 105-KE evaluation, a support of 29,000 lb was found to be sufficient for the center island. Therefore, the existing 105-KW support braces are adequate in their current configuration for a full 0.2g aftershock. However, since there is some concern that the braces may be damaged due to reactor building rocking during a DBE, the case of an empty drain chute aftershock, with no center island support, was also evaluated. See Section 5.2.2 of report text.

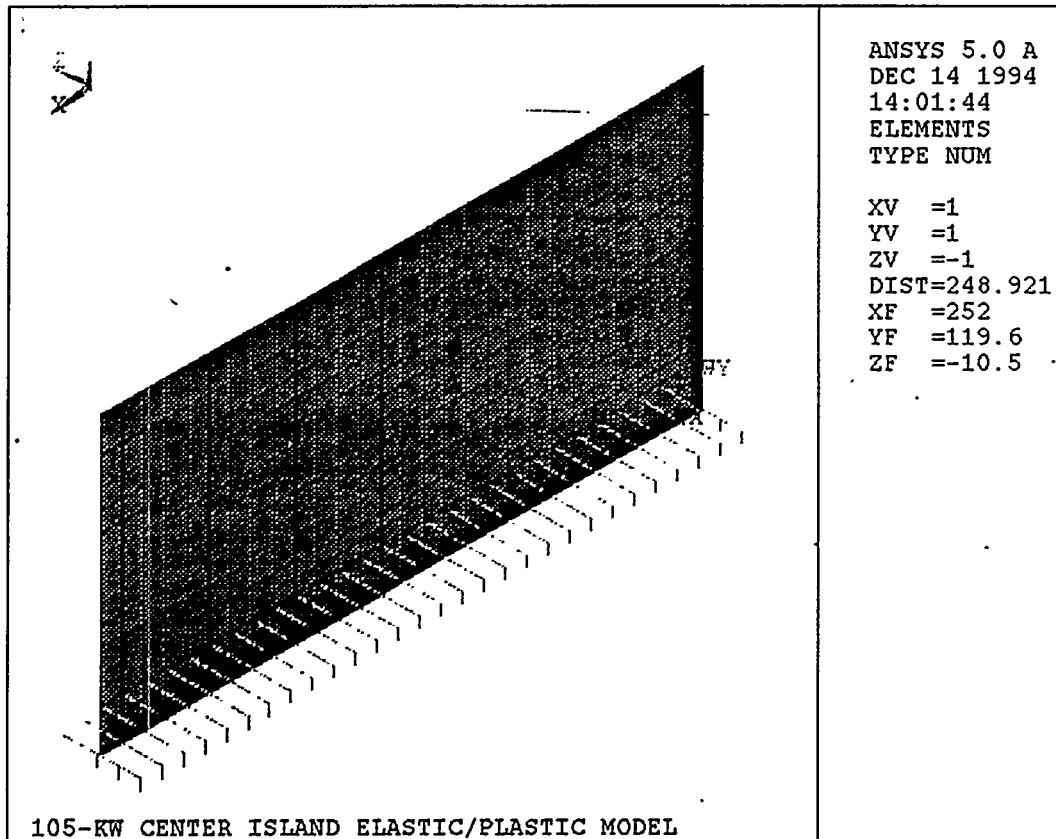
APPENDIX B5

INELASTIC ANALYSIS OF CENTER ISLAND

(1) Drawing H-1-21071 & H-1-34853 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 1 of 2
(4) Building 105-KW (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
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(9) Checker L. J. Jolyk Date 3/15/95

INELASTIC ANALYSIS OF CENTER ISLAND

For a low probability event, such as a Design Basis Earthquake (DBE), Section III of the ASME Code, Appendix F, allows a "plastic instability" analysis. Per Para. F-1324.4, the allowable loading is 70% of the plastic instability load. Using the center island/rebar model used in the 105-KE analysis, shown below, an inelastic analysis was performed.

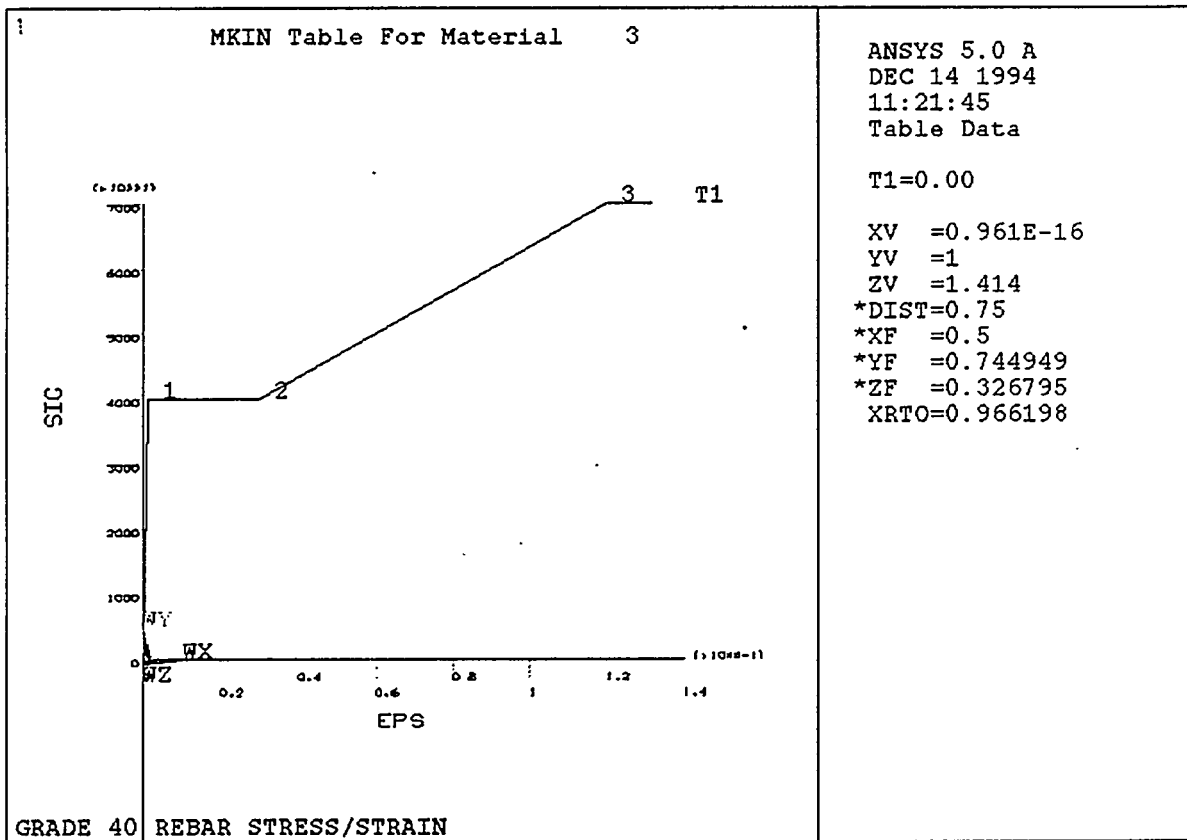


DESIGN CALCULATION

WHC-SD-SNF-DA-005, Rev. 0

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 (9) Checker L. J. Tulyk Date 2/15/95

Each rebar on the tensile side (north side) of the center island was modelled using the ANSYS LINK8 element, which has plasticity capability. The Grade 40 rebar was assumed to have a yield strength of the minimum value of 40 ksi, as shown below. Also note that a 3% plateau was assumed beyond yield, which is typical of the Grade 40 rebar. Ultimate stress/strain values of 70 ksi and 12%, respectively were assumed (Ref.: Park, R. and Paulay, T., Reinforced Concrete Structures, Chapter 2, "Stress-Strain Relationships for Concrete and Steel", Wiley and Sons, New York, 1975).



To demonstrate that the center island does not exceed 70% of the plastic instability load, the DBE load case was increased by a factor of 1.4, i.e. $1/0.7$, and the elastic/plastic response was obtained. The results of the inelastic analysis follow below.

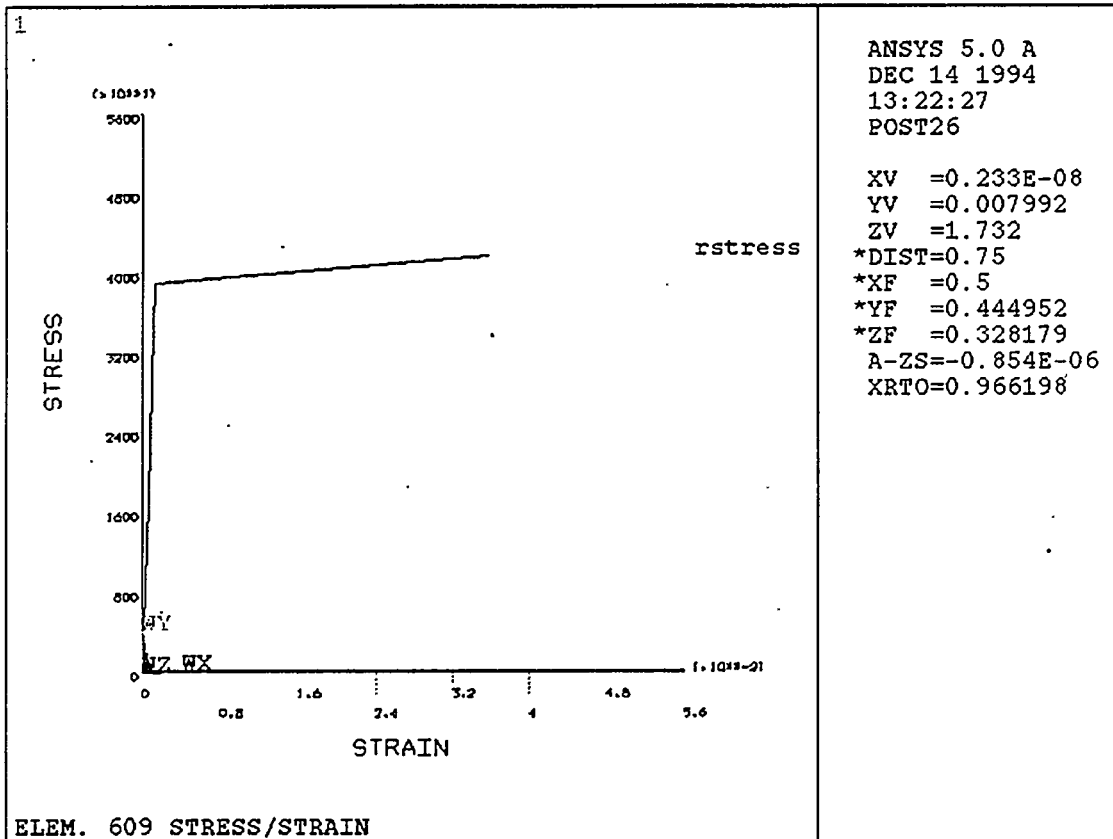
(1) Drawing H-1-21071 & H-1-34853 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 3 of 7
 (4) Building 105-KW (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
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The end-of-loading stress/strain results for the 140% loading are listed below for the more highly strained rebar elements. Note that elements 608 through 610 have the highest stress/strain values. These elements are in the middle of the north face. Note also that a maximum strain of 3.6% was predicted.

STAT ELEM	CURRENT RSTRESS	CURRENT STRAIN
603	41953.	0.35772E-01
604	41954.	0.35774E-01
605	41954.	0.35775E-01
606	41955.	0.35776E-01
607	41955.	0.35776E-01
608	41955.	0.35777E-01
609	41955.	0.35777E-01
610	41955.	0.35777E-01
611	41955.	0.35776E-01
612	41955.	0.35776E-01
613	41954.	0.35775E-01
614	41954.	0.35774E-01
615	41953.	0.35772E-01
616	41953.	0.35770E-01
617	41952.	0.35767E-01
618	41951.	0.35764E-01
619	41949.	0.35759E-01
620	41946.	0.35751E-01
621	41943.	0.35740E-01
622	41937.	0.35722E-01
623	40025.	0.16200E-01
624	40029.	0.25922E-01
625	41910.	0.35643E-01

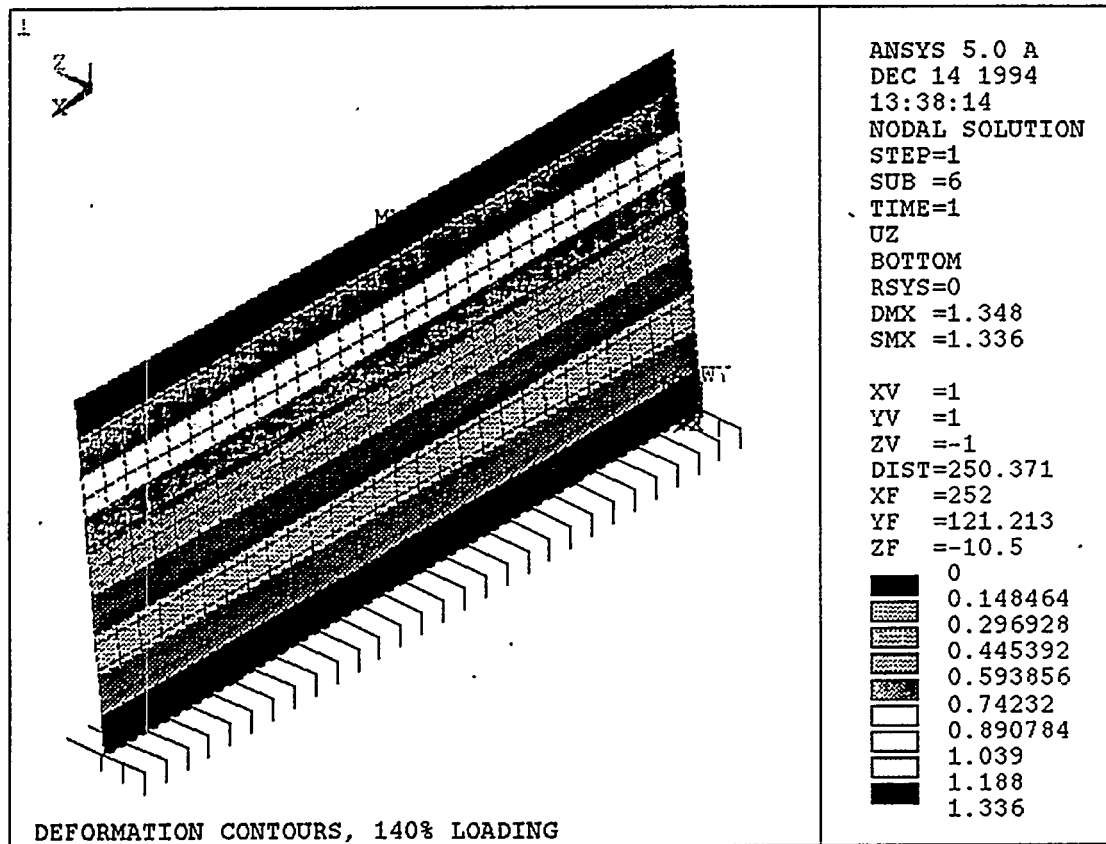
(1) Drawing H-1-21071 & H-1-34853 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 4 of 7
 (4) Building 105-KW (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
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 (9) Checker L. J. Jolyk Date 2/5/95

The element 609 stress/strain response is shown below. The maximum stress and strain values of 42 ksi and 3.6% are well below the plastic instability values of 70 ksi and 12%. Therefore, the DBE load case does not exceed the ASME requirement of 0.7 times the plastic instability loading.



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The displacement contours are illustrated below. Note that a maximum displacement of 1.3 in. was predicted for the 140% load case.



As shown in the load history below, most of the plasticity occurs in the last 10% of the 1.4 load case. At 0.7 of this 1.4 load case, the deflection is small (about .05 in.). Thus, even though the DBE load case, without support braces, exceeds ACI 349 allowables, the predicted DBE deformations are small.

TIME	288 UZ u288
0.10000	0.691030E-02
0.20000	0.138206E-01
0.40000	0.276412E-01
0.80000	0.552824E-01
0.90000	0.621927E-01
1.0000	1.33617

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 (9) Checker L. J. Jolye Date 2/15/95

Check shear failure instability:

Since tensile steel has yielded, assume only compressive steel is available for shear capacity.

$$f_y = 40000 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{in}^2}$$

Rebar yield strength

$$dw = 1.489 \cdot 10^4 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}}$$

Dead wt./ft of the center island

$$\mu = 1.0$$

Friction coef.

$$A_{vf} = \frac{12}{18} \cdot 0.44 \frac{\text{in}^2}{\text{ft}}$$

Compression steel area/ft

$$V_n = (A_{vf} f_y + dw) \cdot \mu$$

Shear capacity

$$V_n = 2.662 \cdot 10^4 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}}$$

$$0.7 \cdot V_n = 1.864 \cdot 10^4 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}}$$

0.7 of shear capacity

$$V_{us} = 1.841 \cdot 10^4 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}}$$

Shear demand, DBE load condition does not exceed 70% of capacity. Thus, shear instability not predicted.

Note: Shear safety margin could be increased by taking credit for the compressive component of the base moment ($> A_{vf} \times f_y$):

$$V_n = (2 \cdot A_{vf} f_y + dw) \cdot \mu$$

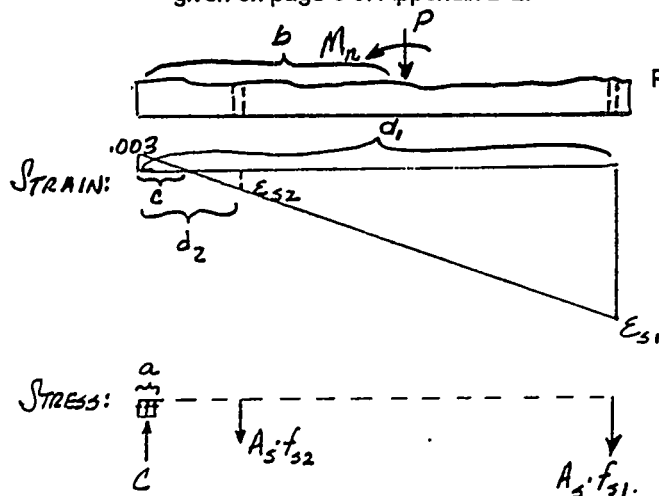
$$V_n = 3.836 \cdot 10^4 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}}$$

$$MS = \frac{V_n}{V_{us}} - 1$$

$$MS = 1.083$$

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 (9) Checker L. J. Julyk Date 2/15/95

The above inelastic analysis assumes that the center island ultimate failure mode is bending about the base. Considering rebar stresses beyond the yield stress, increases the possibility of a shear/friction failure. Once the concrete reaches ultimate strain, the associated powder/rubble at the location of the crushing concrete will reduce the friction coefficient, and a shear/friction failure may occur. Thus, a reasonable ultimate capacity of the center island can be obtained by accounting for strain hardening in the rebar steel, but not allowing the concrete strains to exceed the ACI code ultimate of 0.003 in/in. An estimate of the crush initiation moment can be obtained by extending the capacity calculations given on page 6 of Appendix B-2.



Parameters from p. 6 of Appendix B-2:

$$\begin{aligned}
 P &= 1.506 \cdot 10^4 \cdot \text{lbf} & A_s &= 0.293 \cdot \text{in}^2 \\
 b &= 35.626 \cdot \text{in} & f_y &= 40000 \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{in}^2} \\
 d_1 &= 65.875 \cdot \text{in} \\
 d_2 &= 6.125 \cdot \text{in} \\
 c &= 1.48 \cdot \text{in} \\
 a &= 1.258 \cdot \text{in} \\
 \epsilon_{s2} &= .009 \cdot \frac{\text{in}}{\text{in}}
 \end{aligned}$$

Solving for the strain in the tensile-side rebar:

$$\epsilon_{s1} = \frac{d_1 - c}{c} \cdot 0.003 \quad \epsilon_{s1} = 0.131 \cdot \frac{\text{in}}{\text{in}}$$

From p. 2 of this appendix, a rebar strain of 0.13 results in a stress of about 70 ksi (minimum ultimate stress). For the compression-side steel, the strain is 0.009 in/in, which from p. 2, gives a stress of about 40 ksi (min. yield stress). Thus the moment associated with crush initiation can be conservatively calculated as:

$$M_n = f_y \cdot A_s \cdot \left(d_2 - \frac{a}{2} \right) + 70000 \cdot \frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{in}^2} \cdot A_s \cdot \left(d_1 - \frac{a}{2} \right) + P \cdot \left(b - \frac{a}{2} \right)$$

$$M_n = 1.608 \cdot 10^5 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf} \quad 0.7 \cdot M_n = 1.126 \cdot 10^5 \cdot \text{ft} \cdot \text{lbf}$$

From p. 9 of Appendix B-2, the seismic demand is 100,100 ft-lbf, which is less than the 0.7 ultimate capacity calculated above. Thus, using beam calculations and defining the "plastic instability" load as the onset of concrete crushing, the ASME III, Appendix F criterion is met.

APPENDIX B6

ANSYS MODEL LISTING

Software Application Report

SOFTWARE APPLICATION

ANSYS 5.0A
WHC-SD-SQA-CSWD-30014, Rev. 0 (Design verification report)

HARDWARE CONFIGURATION

MODEL: SGI3, Building ETC2

EDT/DOCUMENT NO.

EDT 140087
WHC-SD-SNF-DA-005

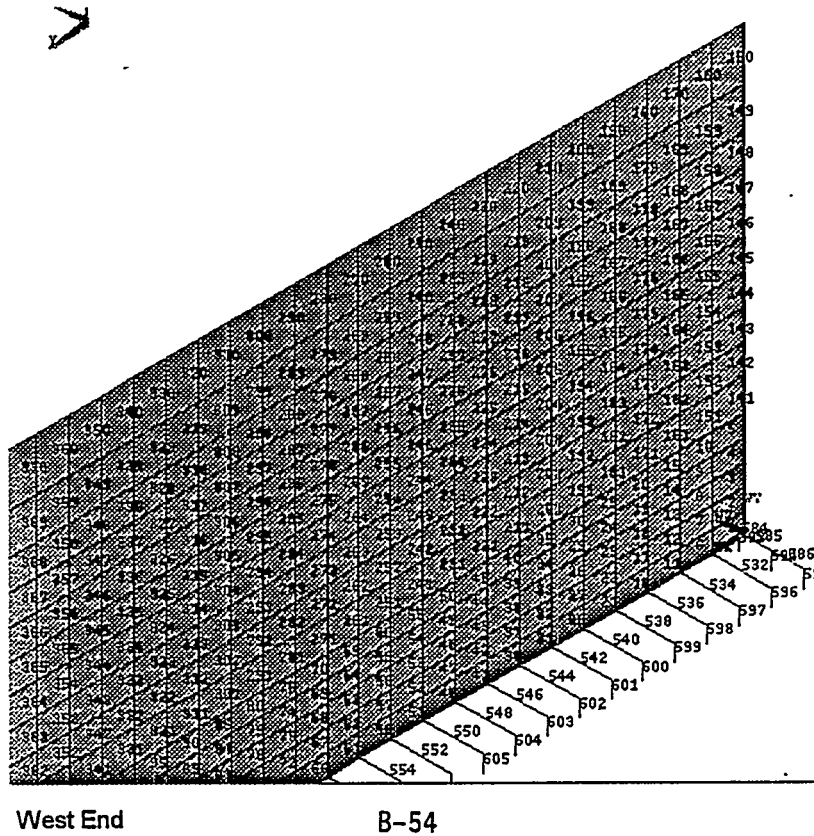
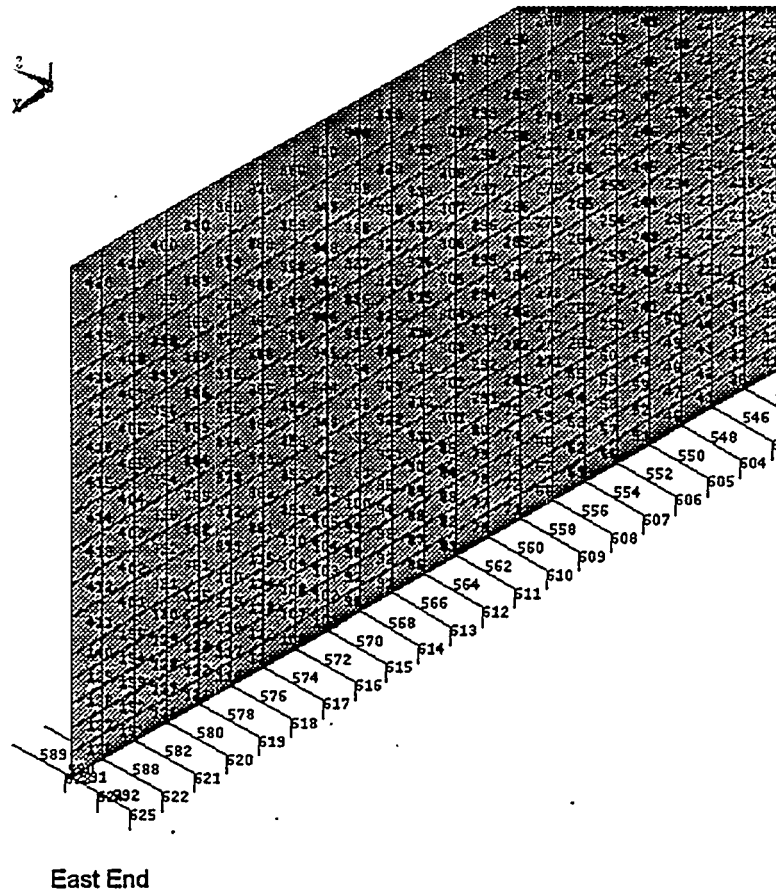
DISCUSSION:

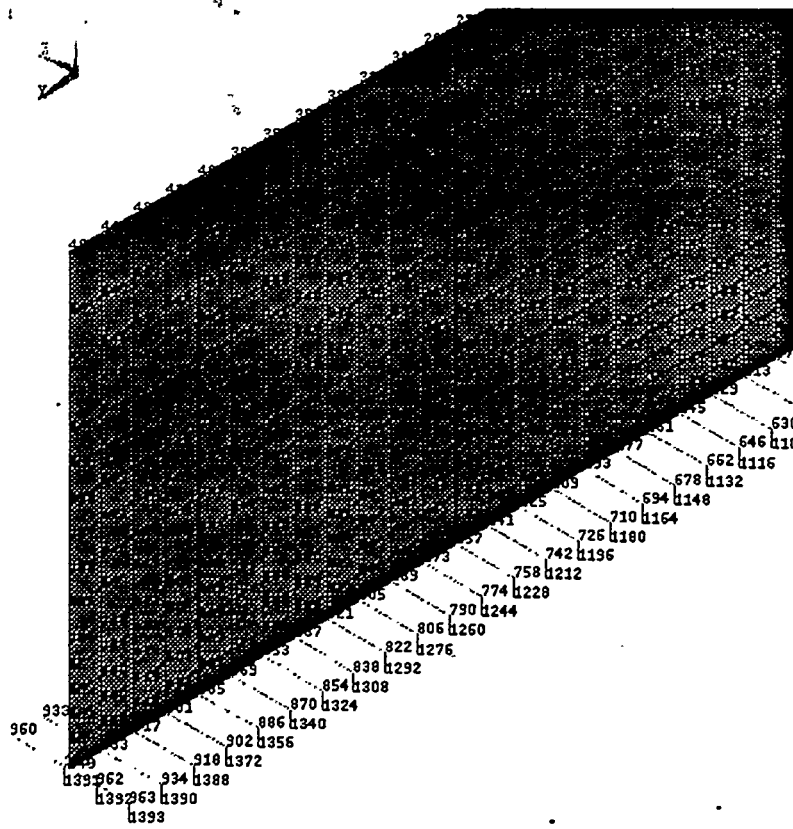
Element types used: SHELL63, MASS21, LINK8, BEAM4

The ANSYS analysis performed on the K Basin center island is not critical, since the structural adequacy was established from the hand/Mathcad calculations. The ANSYS calculations confirmed/strengthened the hand calculations.

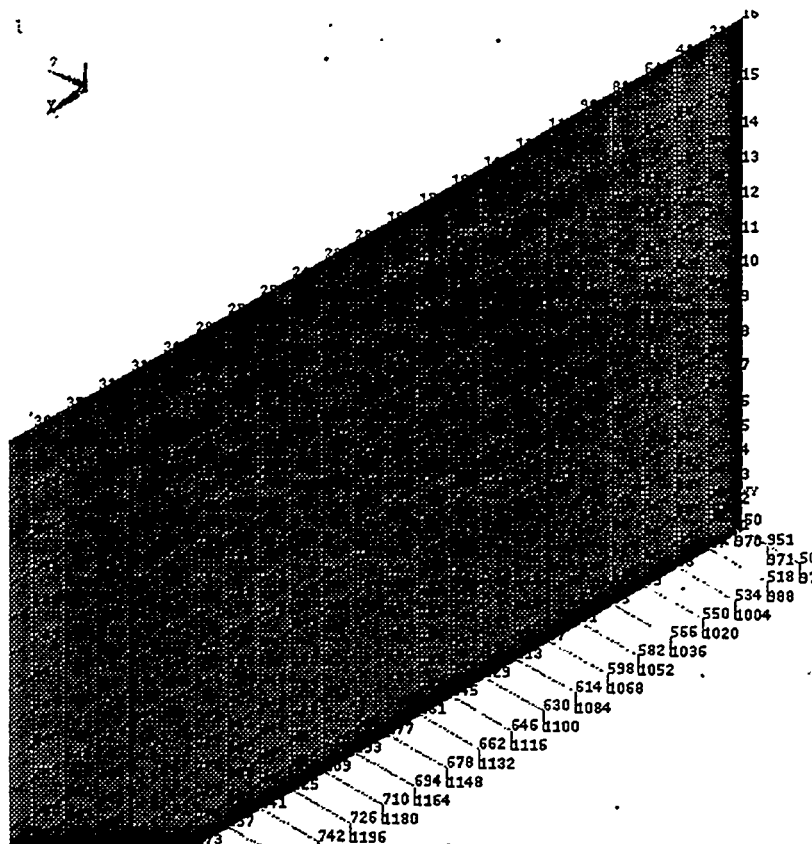
Element Numbers:

WHC-SD-SNF-DA-005, Rev. 0





East End of Center Island



West End of Center Island

ANSYS MODEL LISTING USING CDBWRITE OPTION (INELASTIC MODEL)

/COM,ANSYS REVISION 3.0A 13.19.56 01/21/1993

/TITLE,CENTER ISLAND REBAR MODEL

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ET, 1, 63

ET, 2, 21

KEYOPT, 2, 3, 2

ET, 3, 8

ET, 4, 4

ET, 5, 39

KEYOPT, 5, 3, 2

ET, 6, 39

KEYOPT, 6, 3, 3

DORLUX,UY,UZ,ROTZ,ROTZ,ROTZ

REAL, 2

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[illegible]

[illegible]

EN R3 0 NODE	340	356	371	341	0	4	1	1	2	143	0	59	71	76	60	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	110	0	8	24	25	9	1	2	60	71	76	60	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	341	357	358	342	0	9	25	26	10	1	2	60	71	76	60	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	111	0	10	26	27	11	1	2	61	72	77	61	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	353	369	370	354	0	11	27	28	12	1	2	61	72	77	61	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	112	0	12	28	29	13	1	2	62	73	78	62	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	354	370	371	355	0	13	29	30	14	1	2	62	73	78	62	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	113	0	14	30	31	15	1	2	63	74	79	63	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	355	371	372	356	0	15	31	32	16	1	2	63	74	79	63	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	114	0	16	32	33	17	1	2	64	75	80	64	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	356	372	373	357	0	17	33	34	18	1	2	64	75	80	64	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	115	0	18	34	35	19	1	2	65	76	81	65	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	357	373	374	358	0	19	35	36	20	1	2	65	76	81	65	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	116	0	20	36	37	21	1	2	66	77	82	66	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	358	374	375	359	0	21	37	38	22	1	2	66	77	82	66	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	117	0	22	38	39	23	1	2	67	78	83	67	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	359	375	376	360	0	23	39	40	24	1	2	67	78	83	67	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	118	0	24	40	41	25	1	2	68	79	84	68	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	360	376	377	361	0	25	41	42	26	1	2	68	79	84	68	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	119	0	26	42	43	27	1	2	69	80	85	69	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	361	377	378	362	0	27	43	44	28	1	2	69	80	85	69	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	120	0	28	44	45	29	1	2	70	81	86	70	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	362	378	379	363	0	29	45	46	30	1	2	70	81	86	70	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	121	0	30	46	47	31	1	2	71	82	87	71	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	363	379	380	364	0	31	47	48	32	1	2	71	82	87	71	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	122	0	32	48	49	33	1	2	72	83	88	72	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	364	380	381	365	0	33	49	50	34	1	2	72	83	88	72	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	123	0	34	50	51	35	1	2	73	84	89	73	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	365	381	382	366	0	35	51	52	36	1	2	73	84	89	73	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	124	0	36	52	53	37	1	2	74	85	90	74	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	366	382	383	367	0	37	53	54	38	1	2	74	85	90	74	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	125	0	38	54	55	39	1	2	75	86	91	75	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	367	383	384	368	0	39	55	56	40	1	2	75	86	91	75	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	126	0	40	56	57	41	1	2	76	87	92	76	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	368	384	385	369	0	41	57	58	42	1	2	76	87	92	76	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	127	0	42	58	59	43	1	2	77	88	93	77	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	369	385	386	370	0	43	59	60	44	1	2	77	88	93	77	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	128	0	44	60	61	45	1	2	78	89	94	78	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	370	386	387	371	0	45	61	62	46	1	2	78	89	94	78	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	129	0	46	62	63	47	1	2	79	90	95	79	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	371	387	388	372	0	47	63	64	48	1	2	79	90	95	79	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	130	0	48	64	65	49	1	2	80	91	96	80	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	372	388	389	373	0	49	65	66	50	1	2	80	91	96	80	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	131	0	50	66	67	51	1	2	81	92	97	81	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	373	389	390	374	0	51	67	68	52	1	2	81	92	97	81	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	132	0	52	68	69	53	1	2	82	93	98	82	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	374	390	391	375	0	53	69	70	54	1	2	82	93	98	82	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	133	0	54	70	71	55	1	2	83	94	99	83	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	375	391	392	376	0	55	71	72	56	1	2	83	94	99	83	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	134	0	56	72	73	57	1	2	84	95	100	84	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	376	392	393	377	0	57	73	74	58	1	2	84	95	100	84	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	135	0	58	74	75	59	1	2	85	96	101	85	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	377	393	394	378	0	59	75	76	60	1	2	85	96	101	85	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	136	0	60	76	77	61	1	2	86	97	102	86	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	378	394	395	379	0	61	77	78	62	1	2	86	97	102	86	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	137	0	62	78	79	63	1	2	87	98	103	87	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	379	395	396	380	0	63	79	80	64	1	2	87	98	103	87	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	138	0	64	80	81	65	1	2	88	99	104	88	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	380	396	397	381	0	65	81	82	66	1	2	88	99	104	88	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	139	0	66	82	83	67	1	2	89	100	105	89	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	381	397	398	382	0	67	83	84	68	1	2	89	100	105	89	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	140	0	68	84	85	69	1	2	90	101	106	90	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	382	398	399	383	0	69	85	86	70	1	2	90	101	106	90	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	141	0	70	86	87	71	1	2	91	102	107	91	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	383	399	400	384	0	71	87	88	72	1	2	91	102	107	91	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	142	0	72	88	89	73	1	2	92	103	108	92	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	384	400	401	385	0	73	89	90	74	1	2	92	103	108	92	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	143	0	74	90	91	75	1	2	93	104	109	93	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	385	401	402	386	0	75	91	92	76	1	2	93	104	109	93	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	144	0	76	92	93	77	1	2	94	105	110	94	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	386	402	403	387	0	77	93	94	78	1	2	94	105	110	94	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	145	0	78	94	95	79	1	2	95	106	111	95	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	387	403	404	388	0	79	95	96	80	1	2	95	106	111	95	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	146	0	80	96	97	81	1	2	96	107	112	96	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	388	404	405	389	0	81	97	98	82	1	2	96	107	112	96	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	147	0	82	98	99	83	1	2	97	108	113	97	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	389	405	406	390	0	83	99	100	84	1	2	97	108	113	97	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	148	0	84	100	101	85	1	2	98	109	114	98	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	390	406	407	391	0	85	101	102	86	1	2	98	109	114	98	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	149	0	86	102	103	87	1	2	99	110	115	99	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	391	407	408	392	0	87	103	104	88	1	2	99	110	115	99	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	150	0	88	104	105	89	1	2	100	111	116	100	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	392	408	409	393	0	89	105	106	90	1	2	100	111	116	100	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	151	0	90	106	107	91	1	2	101	112	117	101	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	393	409	410	394	0	91	107	108	92	1	2	101	112	117	101	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	152	0	92	108	109	93	1	2	102	113	118	102	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	394	410	411	395	0	93	109	110	94	1	2	102	113	118	102	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	153	0	94	110	111	95	1	2	103	114	119	103	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	395	411	412	396	0	95	111	112	96	1	2	103	114	119	103	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	154	0	96	112	113	97	1	2	104	115	120	104	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	396	412	413	397	0	97	113	114	98	1	2	104	115	120	104	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	155	0	98	114	115	99	1	2	105	116	121	105	EN R3 0 ATTR
EN R3 0 NODE	397	413	414	398	0	99	115	116	100	1	2	105	116	121	105	EN R3 0 NODE
EN R3 0 ATTR	4	1	1	156	0	100	116	117	101							

EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	210	0	168	184	183	169	0	1	1	2	271	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	111	127	128	112	0	0	169	185	170	0	0	1	1	2	272	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	211	0	170	186	171	0	0	1	1	2	273	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	118	134	135	119	0	0	171	187	172	0	0	1	1	2	274	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	212	0	172	188	173	0	0	1	1	2	275	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	119	135	136	120	0	0	173	189	174	0	0	1	1	2	276	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	213	0	174	190	175	0	0	1	1	2	277	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	120	136	137	121	0	0	175	191	176	0	0	1	1	2	278	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	214	0	176	192	177	0	0	1	1	2	279	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	121	137	138	122	0	0	177	193	178	0	0	1	1	2	280	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	215	0	178	194	179	0	0	1	1	2	281	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	122	138	139	123	0	0	179	195	180	0	0	1	1	2	282	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	216	0	180	196	181	0	0	1	1	2	283	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	123	139	140	124	0	0	181	197	182	0	0	1	1	2	284	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	217	0	182	198	183	0	0	1	1	2	285	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	124	140	141	125	0	0	183	199	184	0	0	1	1	2	286	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	218	0	184	200	185	0	0	1	1	2	287	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	125	141	142	126	0	0	185	201	186	0	0	1	1	2	288	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	219	0	186	202	187	0	0	1	1	2	289	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	126	142	143	127	0	0	187	203	188	0	0	1	1	2	290	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	220	0	188	204	189	0	0	1	1	2	291	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	127	143	144	128	0	0	189	205	190	0	0	1	1	2	292	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	221	0	190	206	191	0	0	1	1	2	293	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	128	144	145	129	0	0	191	207	192	0	0	1	1	2	294	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	222	0	192	208	193	0	0	1	1	2	295	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	129	145	146	130	0	0	193	209	194	0	0	1	1	2	296	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	223	0	194	210	195	0	0	1	1	2	297	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	130	146	147	131	0	0	195	211	196	0	0	1	1	2	298	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	224	0	196	212	197	0	0	1	1	2	299	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	131	147	148	132	0	0	197	213	198	0	0	1	1	2	300	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	225	0	198	214	199	0	0	1	1	2	301	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	132	148	149	133	0	0	199	215	200	0	0	1	1	2	302	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	226	0	200	216	201	0	0	1	1	2	303	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	133	149	150	134	0	0	201	217	202	0	0	1	1	2	304	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	227	0	202	218	203	0	0	1	1	2	305	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	134	150	151	135	0	0	203	219	204	0	0	1	1	2	306	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	228	0	204	220	205	0	0	1	1	2	307	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	135	151	152	136	0	0	205	221	206	0	0	1	1	2	308	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	229	0	206	222	207	0	0	1	1	2	309	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	136	152	153	137	0	0	207	223	208	0	0	1	1	2	310	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	230	0	208	224	209	0	0	1	1	2	311	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	137	153	154	138	0	0	209	225	210	0	0	1	1	2	312	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	231	0	210	226	211	0	0	1	1	2	313	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	138	154	155	139	0	0	211	227	212	0	0	1	1	2	314	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	232	0	212	228	213	0	0	1	1	2	315	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	139	155	156	140	0	0	213	229	214	0	0	1	1	2	316	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	233	0	214	230	215	0	0	1	1	2	317	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	140	156	157	141	0	0	215	231	216	0	0	1	1	2	318	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	234	0	216	232	217	0	0	1	1	2	319	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	141	157	158	142	0	0	217	233	218	0	0	1	1	2	320	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	235	0	218	234	219	0	0	1	1	2	321	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	142	158	159	143	0	0	219	235	220	0	0	1	1	2	322	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	236	0	220	236	221	0	0	1	1	2	323	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	143	159	160	144	0	0	221	237	222	0	0	1	1	2	324	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	237	0	222	238	223	0	0	1	1	2	325	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	144	160	161	145	0	0	223	239	224	0	0	1	1	2	326	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	238	0	224	240	225	0	0	1	1	2	327	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	145	161	162	146	0	0	225	241	226	0	0	1	1	2	328	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	239	0	226	242	227	0	0	1	1	2	329	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	146	162	163	147	0	0	227	243	228	0	0	1	1	2	330	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	240	0	228	244	229	0	0	1	1	2	331	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	147	163	164	148	0	0	229	245	230	0	0	1	1	2	332	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	241	0	230	246	231	0	0	1	1	2	333	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	148	164	165	149	0	0	231	247	232	0	0	1	1	2	334	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	242	0	232	248	233	0	0	1	1	2	335	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	149	165	166	150	0	0	233	249	234	0	0	1	1	2	336	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	243	0	234	250	235	0	0	1	1	2	337	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	150	166	167	151	0	0	235	251	236	0	0	1	1	2	338	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	244	0	236	252	237	0	0	1	1	2	339	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	151	167	168	152	0	0	237	253	238	0	0	1	1	2	340	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	245	0	238	254	239	0	0	1	1	2	341	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	152	168	169	153	0	0	239	255	240	0	0	1	1	2	342	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	246	0	240	256	241	0	0	1	1	2	343	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	153	169	170	154	0	0	241	257	242	0	0	1	1	2	344	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	247	0	242	258	243	0	0	1	1	2	345	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	154	170	171	155	0	0	243	259	244	0	0	1	1	2	346	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	248	0	244	260	245	0	0	1	1	2	347	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	155	171	172	156	0	0	245	261	246	0	0	1	1	2	348	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	249	0	246	262	247	0	0	1	1	2	349	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	156	172	173	157	0	0	247	263	248	0	0	1	1	2	350	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	250	0	248	264	249	0	0	1	1	2	351	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	157	173	174	158	0	0	249	265	250	0	0	1	1	2	352	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	251	0	250	266	251	0	0	1	1	2	353	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	158	174	175	159	0	0	251	267	252	0	0	1	1	2	354	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	252	0	252	268	253	0	0	1	1	2	355	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	159	175	176	160	0	0	253	269	254	0	0	1	1	2	356	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	253	0	254	270	255	0	0	1	1	2	357	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	160	176	177	161	0	0	255	271	256	0	0	1	1	2	358	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	254	0	256	272	257	0	0	1	1	2	359	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	161	177	178	162	0	0	257	273	258	0	0	1	1	2	360	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	255	0	258	274	259	0	0	1	1	2	361	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	162	178	179	163	0	0	259	275	260	0	0	1	1	2	362	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	256	0	260	276	261	0	0	1	1	2	363	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	163	179	180	164	0	0	261	277	262	0	0	1	1	2	364	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	257	0	262	278	263	0	0	1	1	2	365	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	164	180	181	165	0	0	263	279	264	0	0	1	1	2	366	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	258	0	264	280	265	0	0	1	1	2	367	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	165	181	182	166	0	0	265	281	266	0	0	1	1	2	368	0
EN.B3																

EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	411	0	191	694	0	6	515	0	2	2	4	6	588	0	
EN.B3.0.NODE	418	434	435	439			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	515	0	2	2	4	6	588	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	412	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	209	709	0	6	516	0	2	2	4	6	589	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	439	455	456	440			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	516	0	2	2	4	6	590	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	413	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	209	710	0	6	517	0	2	2	4	6	591	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	440	456	457	441			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	518	0	2	2	4	6	592	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	414	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	213	715	0	6	519	0	2	2	4	6	593	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	441	457	458	442			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	520	0	2	2	4	6	594	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	415	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	213	716	0	6	521	0	2	2	4	6	595	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	442	458	459	443			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	522	0	2	2	4	6	596	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	416	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	241	741	0	6	523	0	2	2	4	6	597	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	443	459	460	444			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	524	0	2	2	4	6	598	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	417	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	241	742	0	6	525	0	2	2	4	6	599	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	444	460	461	445			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	526	0	2	2	4	6	600	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	418	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	237	737	0	6	527	0	2	2	4	6	601	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	445	461	462	446			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	528	0	2	2	4	6	602	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	419	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	237	738	0	6	529	0	2	2	4	6	603	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	446	462	463	447			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	530	0	2	2	4	6	604	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	420	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	273	773	0	6	531	0	2	2	4	6	605	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	447	463	464	448			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	532	0	2	2	4	6	606	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	421	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	273	774	0	6	533	0	2	2	4	6	607	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	448	464	465	449			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	534	0	2	2	4	6	608	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	422	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	280	780	0	6	535	0	2	2	4	6	609	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	449	465	466	450			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	536	0	2	2	4	6	610	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	423	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	280	781	0	6	537	0	2	2	4	6	611	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	450	466	467	451			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	538	0	2	2	4	6	612	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	424	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	303	803	0	6	539	0	2	2	4	6	613	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	451	467	468	452			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	540	0	2	2	4	6	614	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	425	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	303	804	0	6	541	0	2	2	4	6	615	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	452	468	469	453			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	542	0	2	2	4	6	616	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	426	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	331	831	0	6	543	0	2	2	4	6	617	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	453	469	470	454			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	544	0	2	2	4	6	618	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	427	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	331	832	0	6	545	0	2	2	4	6	619	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	454	470	471	455			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	546	0	2	2	4	6	620	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	428	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	331	833	0	6	547	0	2	2	4	6	621	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	455	471	472	456			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	548	0	2	2	4	6	622	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	429	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	331	834	0	6	549	0	2	2	4	6	623	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	456	472	473	457			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	550	0	2	2	4	6	624	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	430	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	331	835	0	6	551	0	2	2	4	6	625	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	457	473	474	458			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	552	0	2	2	4	6	626	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	431	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	331	836	0	6	553	0	2	2	4	6	627	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	458	474	475	459			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	554	0	2	2	4	6	628	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	432	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	331	837	0	6	555	0	2	2	4	6	629	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	459	475	476	460			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	556	0	2	2	4	6	630	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	433	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	331	838	0	6	557	0	2	2	4	6	631	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	460	476	477	461			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	558	0	2	2	4	6	632	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	434	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	331	839	0	6	559	0	2	2	4	6	633	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	461	477	478	462			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	560	0	2	2	4	6	634	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	435	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	331	840	0	6	561	0	2	2	4	6	635	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	462	478	479	463			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	562	0	2	2	4	6	636	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	436	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	331	841	0	6	563	0	2	2	4	6	637	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	463	479	480	464			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	564	0	2	2	4	6	638	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	437	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	331	842	0	6	565	0	2	2	4	6	639	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	464	480	481	465			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	566	0	2	2	4	6	640	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	438	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	331	843	0	6	567	0	2	2	4	6	641	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	465	481	482	466			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	568	0	2	2	4	6	642	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	439	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	331	844	0	6	569	0	2	2	4	6	643	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	466	482	483	467			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	570	0	2	2	4	6	644	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	440	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	331	845	0	6	571	0	2	2	4	6	645	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	467	483	484	468			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	572	0	2	2	4	6	646	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	441	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	331	846	0	6	573	0	2	2	4	6	647	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	468	484	485	469			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	574	0	2	2	4	6	648	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	442	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	331	847	0	6	575	0	2	2	4	6	649	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	469	485	486	470			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	576	0	2	2	4	6	650	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	443	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	331	848	0	6	577	0	2	2	4	6	651	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	470	486	487	471			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	578	0	2	2	4	6	652	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	444	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	331	849	0	6	579	0	2	2	4	6	653	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	471	487	488	472			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	580	0	2	2	4	6	654	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	445	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	331	850	0	6	581	0	2	2	4	6	655	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	472	488	489	473			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	582	0	2	2	4	6	656	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	446	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	331	851	0	6	583	0	2	2	4	6	657	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	473	489	490	474			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	584	0	2	2	4	6	658	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	447	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	331	852	0	6	585	0	2	2	4	6	659	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	474	490	491	475			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	586	0	2	2	4	6	660	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	448	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	331	853	0	6	587	0	2	2	4	6	661	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	475	491	492	476			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	588	0	2	2	4	6	662	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	449	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	331	854	0	6	589	0	2	2	4	6	663	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	476	492	493	477			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	590	0	2	2	4	6	664	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	450	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	331	855	0	6	591	0	2	2	4	6	665	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	477	493	494	478			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	592	0	2	2	4	6	666	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	451	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	331	856	0	6	593	0	2	2	4	6	667	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	478	494	495	479			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	594	0	2	2	4	6	668	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	452	0	EN.B3.0.NODE	331	857	0	6	595	0	2	2	4	6	669	0
EN.B3.0.NODE	479	495	496	480			EN.B3.0.ATTR.	2	2	4	6	596	0	2	2	4	6	670	0
EN.B3.0.ATTR.	4	1	1	2	453	0	EN.B												

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

APPENDIX C

**MISCELLANEOUS
STRUCTURAL CALCULATIONS**

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C1. ISOLATION BARRIER SUPPORT WALL CALCULATIONS	C-2
C2. SEISMIC-INDUCED SLIDING EVALUATIONS	C-8
C3. SEISMIC SLOSH HEIGHT PREDICTIONS	C-34
C4. HARDWARE DROP CALCULATIONS	C-40

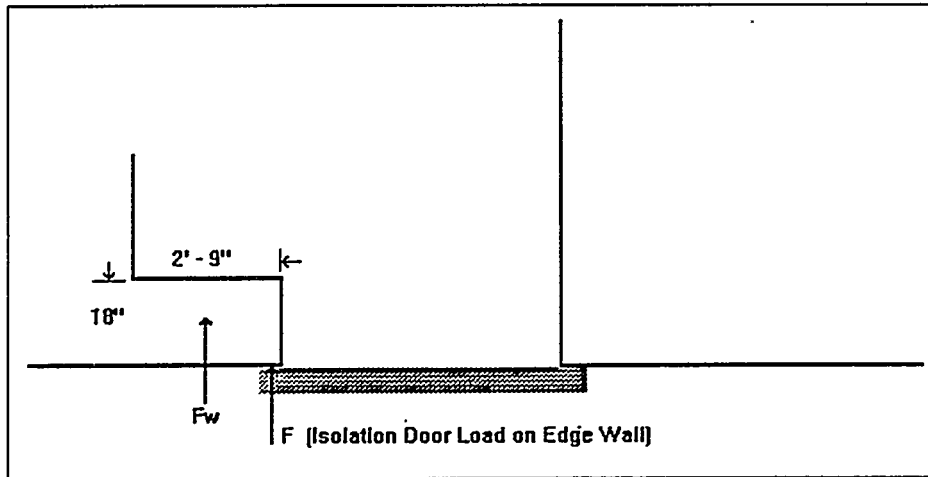
APPENDIX C1

ISOLATION BARRIER SUPPORT WALL CALCULATIONS

(1) Drawing H-1-21054 & H-1-21071 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 1 of 5
(4) Building 105-KE, 105-KW (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
(7) Subject ISOL. DOOR EDGE WALL Originator B. V. Winkel BSW Date 2/14/95
(9) Checker L. J. Juby LJ Date 2/15/95

OBJECTIVE: Evaluate structural adequacy of the isolation door support walls. Since the east support wall is longer (2' - 9" vs 1' - 3"), only the east wall is addressed.

GEOMETRY:



Input Parameters:

$h = 18.0$	Conservatively assume water depth to top of door (18 ft)
$w = 2.75$	Support wall width, ft
$t = 1.5$	Wall thickness, ft
$\gamma = 62.4$	Water unit weight, pcf
$a = 0.24$	Inertia load for center island, 0.2g DBE response spectra
$w = 3.58$	Door width, ft
$W_t = 2475$	Closure door weight, lb (field measurement)

Edge Load Magnitude

(1) Normal Condition

max. water pressure load on bottom, water on basin side only

$$F_s := \gamma \cdot h \cdot \frac{w}{2}$$

Half of total load to edge wall

$F_s = 2.011 \cdot 10^3$ Max. static force (edge load from door, lb/ft)

(1) Drawing H-1-21054 & H-1-21071 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 2 of 5
 (4) Building 105-KE, 105-KW (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOL. DOOR EDGE WALL Originator B. V. Winkel Date 2/14/95
 (9) Checker L. J. Jolyk Date 2/15/95

$$F_w = \gamma \cdot h \cdot w$$

$$F_w = 4.021 \cdot 10^3$$

Max. static pressure force at bottom of wall, lb/ft (per foot height)

Using a dead load factor of 1.4 (liquid lateral pressure, ACI 349, Para. 9.2), the factored shear & moment values in the wall are determined:

$$V = 1.4 \cdot (F_s + F_w)$$

$$V = 8.444 \cdot 10^3$$

Normal cond. shear demand, lb/ft

$$M = 1.4 \cdot \left(F_s \cdot 2.75 + F_w \cdot \frac{w}{2} \right)$$

$$M = 1.782 \cdot 10^4$$

Normal cond. moment demand, lb-ft/ft

From WHC-SD-NR-SA-024, Table 9-2, the wall moment and shear capacities are 13,600 lb-ft/ft and 16,100 lb/ft, respectively (18" wall, hor. rebar: #5@ 12", including strength reduction factors). Thus, positive safety margins exist for both shear and moment. The min. safety margin is associated with the wall moment:

$$MS = \frac{16100}{M} - 1$$

$$MS = -0.096$$

(2) Normal Plus Seismic Loading

Seismic loading includes hydrodynamic pressure loading (basin side only) and the door inertial loading. From the attached DSI, the combined impulsive and convective hydrodynamic pressure is 246 psf. Thus the total edge load on the wall at the base of the door is:

$$F_d = 246 \cdot \frac{w}{2} + a \cdot \frac{Wt}{2 \cdot 18}$$

$$F_d = 456.84$$

Dynamic seismic force at bottom of door, lb/ft

$$F_t = F_s + F_d$$

$$\frac{F_t}{(F_s)} = 1.227$$

$$F_t = 2.467 \cdot 10^3$$

Static plus dynamic edge load (lb/ft) on the wall at bottom of door

(1) Drawing H-1-21054 & H-1-21071 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 3 of 5
 (4) Building 105-KE, 105-KW (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject ISOL. DOOR EDGE WALL Originator B. V. Winkel Date 2/14/95
 (9) Checker L. J. Joly Date 2/15/95

The dynamic wall load includes the inertial loading plus the dynamic pressure:

$$Fw_d = 246 \cdot 1 + 150 \cdot 1 \cdot 0.2 \quad (150 \text{ lb/cu. ft concrete, rigid wall accel.} = 0.2g)$$

$$Fw_d = 759 \quad \text{Dynamic wall load, lb/ft}$$

$$Fw_t = Fw_d + Fw$$

$$Fw_t = 3.848 \cdot 10^3$$

The seismic shear and moment demand values (Load Factors = 1.0 per ACI 349, Sec. 9.2):

$$V = F_t + Fw_t$$

$$V = 6.315 \cdot 10^3$$

$$M = (F_t) \cdot 2.75 + (Fw_t) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

$$M = 1.208 \cdot 10^4$$

$$MS = \frac{16100}{M} - 1$$

$$MS = 0.333$$

Since the seismic condition margin of safety is greater than the normal condition margin, the normal loading condition controls and the minimum safety margin is +0.18, as calculated above. It is emphasized that the above calculations conservatively ignore the fact that the bottom of the wall cantilevers from the floor, as well as the adjacent wall, that is the stub wall is supported on the bottom as well as the one side. The contribution of this floor support was ignored for simplicity. Another conservatism is the fact that the lateral hydrostatic pressure decreases linearly with distance from the bottom of the wall to the liquid surface.

DON'T SAY IT --- Write It!

DATE: 5/18/94

TO: L. A. Rodgers

H5-53

FROM: B. V. Winkel

H5-57

Telephone: 376-5736

cc: M. R. Lindquist H5-57

SUBJECT: KBASIN CLOSURE GATE DESIGN LOADING

The design loading for the K Basin closure gates was generated as requested. The design load definitions and basis follow below. As indicated, both normal and seismic loadings are addressed. Normal loading is expected to control design, since AISC allows a 1/3 increase in allowables for seismic loading. Correspondingly, if ANSI/AISC N690 is used, a stress limit coefficient of 1.6 is allowed for an "extreme" load combination involving Ess.

Normal Loading

Other than dead weight and seal clamp loading, the only significant normal condition loading is hydrostatic pressure. Although the normal water level is near 16 ft., for design purposes, a water depth equal to the full height of the closure doors (18 ft.) was assumed. This results in a maximum pressure, at the base, of $62.4 \times 18 = 1123$ psf or 7.8 psi.

Seismic Loading

For a seismic event, two categories of loadings were considered, inertial and hydrodynamic pressures. Based upon an ANSYS model of the divider wall, including the impulsive hydrodynamic water mass, the fundamental frequency of the divider wall is 23.5 hz. From Figure 3 of SDC-4.1, Rev. 12, at 23 hz, 7% damping, a spectral value is 0.24 g's was obtained, which is the seismic inertial design load.

Using the ASCE Manual No. 58, Structural Analysis and Design of Nuclear Plant Facilities, Table 5.5, an impulsive mass of 11,640 lbs/ft was calculated for a water depth of 18 ft. The effective height of the mass is $0.4 \times 18 = 7.2$ ft. As recommended in ASCE 4-86, the weight of the impulsive mass should be spread over twice the effective height, when "local stresses are of interest". This results in a pressure of $(11,640 \times 0.24)/14.4 = 194$ psf or 1.35 psi. An alternative impulsive pressure can be obtained from the base pressure equation on p. 265 of Guidelines for the Seismic Design of Oil and Gas Pipeline Systems:

$$p_i = 0.742 \rho_i H a = 0.742 \times 62.4 \times 18 \times 0.24 = 200.0 \text{ psf} = 1.39 \text{ psi.}$$

The convective pressure component can be estimated by spreading the convective mass over "twice the distance from the top of the fluid to the center of the sloshing fluid mass" (ASCE 4-86):

$$p_c = 26,260 \times 0.03/17 = 46.3 \text{ psf} = 0.32 \text{ psi.}$$

Thus, the combined impulsive and convective pressures are about 1.7 psi. The 0.24g inertial loading for a half-inch plate is equivalent to about 0.23 psi. One-third of the normal pressure is $7.8/3 = 2.6$ psi, which is greater than $1.7 + 0.23 = 1.93$ psi. Therefore, the normal operating condition loading controls.

Other Potential Off-Normal Loading Conditions

Table Q1.5.7.1 lists several different types of off-normal loadings and load combinations to be considered for nuclear facilities. The only potential loading brought to mind, by a review of this table, was the possibility of an impact load due to handling of fuel canisters, etc. Since canister/equipment handling is performed under water and is carefully controlled, these loads should be relatively small. Since the allowables for such an off-normal event is higher than for the normal operating condition, the normal condition would again be expected to control.

Wall Deformations

Questions have arisen relative to potential detrimental effects associated with deformations in the concrete walls at the closure gate seal locations. At the outside seals, away from the divider walls, the deformations would be negligible, since the wall segments are very short and attach to the chute side walls, which act as shear walls. The divider wall deformation predictions from an ANSYS analysis are attached. The attached deformation predictions are due to static water pressure plus seismic inertia. Seismic-induced sloshing loads are not included, but, since the sloshing frequency is very low, deformations due to sloshing are low. Note that the maximum deformation in the divider wall occurs at the top, and is equal to 0.013 inches ($< 1/64$ inch). The majority of this deformation is due to seismic inertial loading. I would be very surprised if this small deformation could significantly affect the closure walls. Depending on the seal flexibility, there may be a small possibility that some seal leakage could occur during an aftershock.

APPENDIX C2

SEISMIC-INDUCED SLIDING EVALUATIONS

Westinghouse
Hanford Company

From: Facility Stress Analysis
Phone: 376-5736 H5-57
Date: November 21, 1994
Subject: CONCERN FOR DISCHARGE CHUTE HARDWARE SLIDING DURING AN EARTHQUAKE

8D420-BVW-94-009

To: T. R. Hull X3-76

cc: G. E. Conatore X3-75
T. J. Conrads H5-55
N. D. Ha H5-57
R. J. Kuhta X3-76
M. R. Lindquist H5-57 *MRL*
J. C. Wiborg 83-55
BVW File/LB

- References: 1. Aslam, M., et al, 1975, *Sliding Response of Rigid Bodies to Earthquake Motions*, LBL-3868, UC-11, Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, California.
2. Internal Memo, E. O. Weiner, to J. P. Strehlow, *Tank Slosh Displacements*, dated May 28, 1992. (*Attached*)

INTRODUCTION

This memo addresses the concern for earthquake-induced hardware movement in the discharge chute of the 105-KE Basin. The hardware of concern includes various equipment resting on the chute floor and the old isolation doors which are stored at the ends of the discharge chute. If hardware stored in the discharge chute moves during an earthquake, there is a potential for impact damage to the isolation door support bracket. A sketch of the discharge chute and current hardware locations is shown in Figure 1.

GENERAL DISCUSSION

The results of an analytical/experimental investigation of the issue of movement of unanchored equipment movements induced by earthquake motion is reported in (Aslam et al 1975). The Aslam report compares block sliding response predictions with actual responses from shake table data using several strong motion earthquake records, including the San Fernando Earthquake of 1971. Sliding displacements of 5 to 30 in. for friction coefficients of 0.30 to 0.10 were reported for the San Fernando earthquake motion (1.25 g maximum acceleration). A maximum sliding displacement of less than 2.0 in. was reported for a lesser earthquake (El Centro quake, maximum acceleration of 0.32 g, friction coefficient of 0.10).

T. R. Hull
Page 2
November 21, 1994

8D420-BVW-94-009

Since the Hanford Site design basis earthquake has a maximum ground acceleration of 0.20 g's, the 2.0 in. sliding associated with the El Centro earthquake should be conservative. For the underwater discharge chute location, the sliding could be enhanced due to hydraulic buoyancy and reduced friction coefficient. This sliding enhancement can be approximately accounted for by doubling the sliding prediction to 4.0 in.

Underwater sliding can also be increased by earthquake-induced horizontal movement of the water (sloshing). Horizontal sloshing magnitude is addressed in (Weiner 1992). As shown in the attached calculations, a maximum horizontal water movement of 16.7 in. was predicted (east/west direction). This maximum displacement occurs at the water surface and would be much less near the floor where most of the hardware is located. Sloshing-induced hardware movement should be essentially limited by the maximum water movement because the motion reverses with each half cycle. Combining the floor-movement-induced sliding with the sloshing-induced sliding gives a total displacement estimate of under two ft.

The above discussion assumes that equipment movement will be limited to sliding, i.e., no rocking or tipping. As discussed in (Aslam et al 1975), sliding is expected when the height/base-width ratio is less than the friction coefficient. Since none of the existing equipment height exceeds its width, a friction factor in excess of one would be required, which is not reasonable, especially in water. There are exceptions to this conclusion discussed in the specific hardware discussions below.

SPECIFIC HARDWARE DISCUSSION

One exception to the height/width < 1.0 for the chute hardware is the old isolation doors parked at the ends of the chute as shown in Figure 1. However, tipping of the doors is prevented by cable stays which connect to the lifting eyes at the tops of doors. As shown in the attached calculations, the cable stays and lifting eyes are structurally adequate for the design basis earthquake loading. The only way the old isolation doors could damage the support brackets is to "pendulum out" a distance of over four ft. This unlikely pendulum action, should not exceed the maximum sliding prediction of two ft.

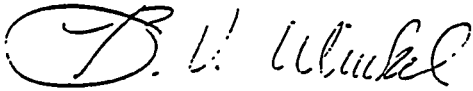
The closest hardware to the isolation door support brackets is the dump table, which is about 30 in. to the nearest point of the bracket. However, the two-ft high "stub wall" is between the dump table and the brackets and would prevent sliding in the direction of the brackets. Tipping of the dump table could occur, if the dump table center of gravity is well above the top of the stub wall. This will not occur, since the dump table center of gravity is less than two-ft high. The Fuel Segregation Canister Table is taller than its minimum width (32 in. high by 24 in. wide), but the center of gravity is below the top of the stub wall which will prevent tipping toward the support brackets.

T. R. Hull
Page 3
November 21, 1994

8D420-BVW-94-009

RECOMMENDATIONS

To prevent earthquake-induced damage to the isolation door support brackets, it is recommended that a hardware-free zone be established using a distance of four ft. This distance is well above the two ft maximum sliding predictions and allows for analysis uncertainties. For hardware, with height-to-width ratios greater than 1.0, the potential for tipping must be addressed to assure that the hardware cannot fall on the support brackets. If tipping is possible, adequate anchorage must be provided to prevent falling if the hardware height is greater than the distance to the isolation door support bracket. This criteria is met for the existing hardware shown in Figure 1.



B. V. Winkel, Fellow Engineer
Facility Stress Analysis

RW

Attachment

PLAN VIEW: KE BASIN DISCHARGE CHUTE AFTER EQUIPMENT RELOCATION

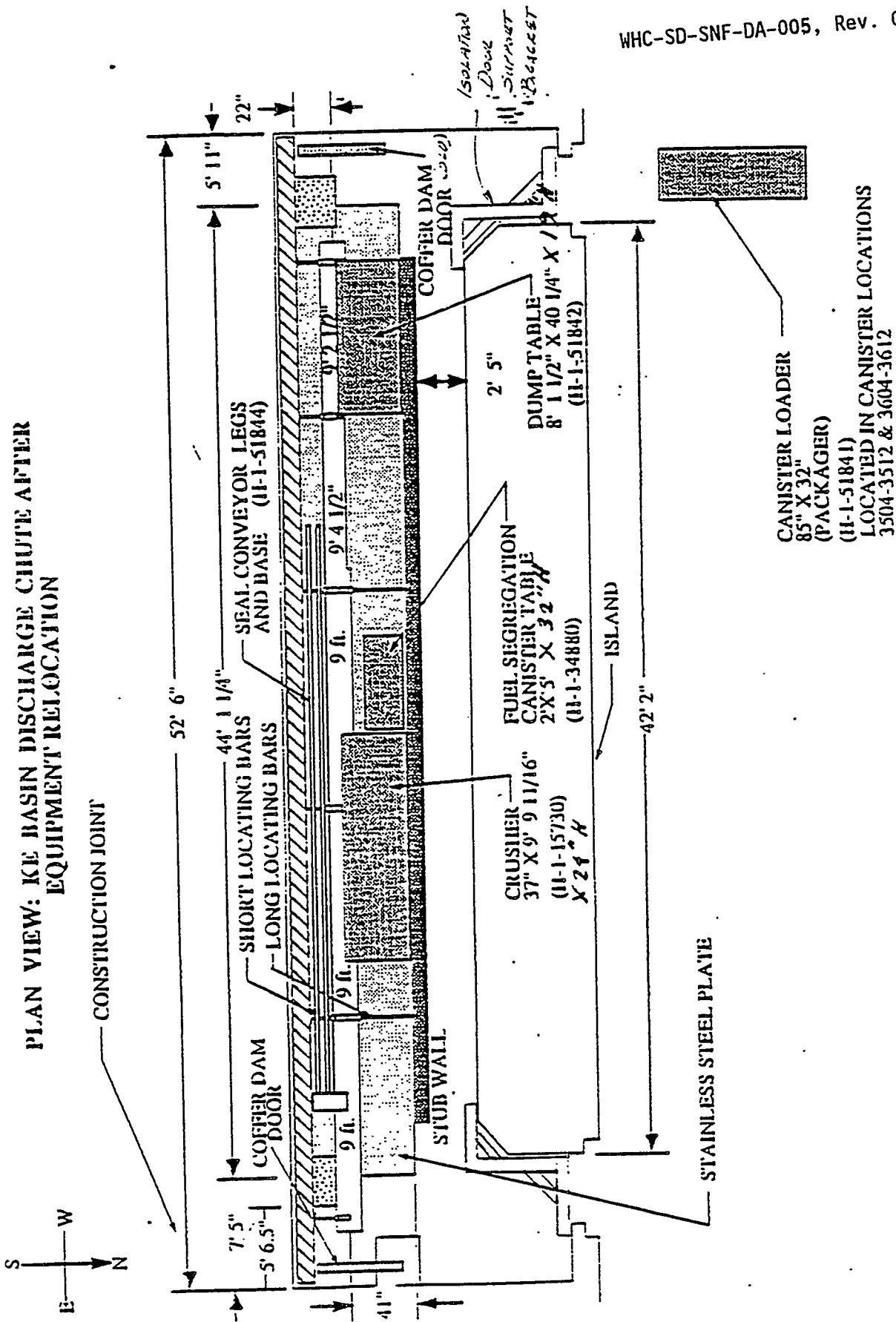


Figure 1. Discharge Chute Equipment Locations

ATTACHMENT

SUPPORTING CALCULATIONS

DESIGN CALCULATION

WHC-SD-SNF-DA-005, Rev. 0

(1) Drawing H-1-21054 & H-1-21071 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 4 of 4
 (4) Building 105-KE, 105-KW (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject Chute Seismic Sloshing (8) Originator B. V. Winkler Date 11-21-94
 (9) Checker J. J. [Signature] Date 11/21/94

Reference: Structural Analysis and Design of Nuclear Plant Facilities, Section 5.4.6, ASCE Manual No. 58.

Input Parameters

$h = 16$ Water depth (KE & KW), ft.

$l = 26.25$ Half of water width in E/W direction, ft.

$g = 32.2$ Accel. of gravity, fps

$$\omega = \sqrt{\frac{1.58 \cdot g}{l} \cdot \tanh\left(1.58 \cdot \frac{h}{l}\right)} \quad f = \frac{\omega}{2 \cdot \pi}$$

$\omega = 1.202$ $f = 0.191$ Chute sloshing frequency (cps)

$A_1 = 1.0$ Displacement Amplitude, ft., from SDC-4.1 Response Spectra

$$\theta = 1.58 \cdot \frac{A_1}{l} \cdot \tanh\left(1.58 \cdot \frac{h}{l}\right)$$

$$d_{\max} = \frac{.527 \cdot l \cdot \coth\left(1.58 \cdot \frac{h}{l}\right)}{\left[\frac{g}{(\omega)^2 \cdot \theta \cdot l}\right] - 1}$$

$d_{\max} = 1.036$ East/West slosh height, ft. (12.4 in.)

As shown in (Weiner 1992), the maximum horizontal displacement is of the same order of magnitude as the vertical displacement (slosh height). Following (Weiner 1992), the horizontal displacement is estimated on the next page.

(1) Drawing H-1-21054 & H-1-21071 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 2 of 4
 (4) Building 105-KE, 105-KW (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject Chute Seismic Sloshing (8) Originator B. V. Winkler Date 11-21-94
 (9) Checker JS Date 11-21-94

Parameters from Weiner analysis:

$$kR = 1.34$$

1st mode, round tank (approximate for rect. tank)

$$J1 = 0.582$$

$$R = 1$$

Assume radius equals half of the chute width

$$hvratio = \frac{\frac{kR}{R}}{2 \cdot \omega^2 \cdot J1}$$

See p. 7 of Weiner calcs.

$$hvratio = 1.342$$

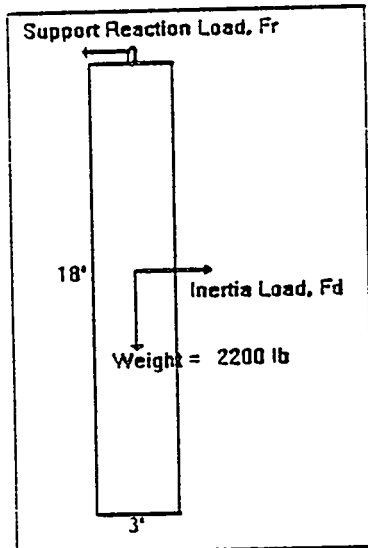
Ratio of hor.-to-vertical max. displacement

$$\delta h_{max} = hvratio \cdot d_{max}$$

$$\delta h_{max} = 1.39$$

Maximum hor. displ. in feet (16.7 in)

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 (4) Building 105-KE, 105-KW (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject Iso. Door Anchorage (8) Originator B. V. Winker Date 11-21-74
 (9) Checker UHL Date 11-21-74

Old Isolation Door GeometryNorth/South Direction Sliding:

Conservatively using the SDC-4.1 spectral peak of 0.42 g's (Safety Class 1 DBE, 5% damping):

$$W = 2200$$

Door Weight, lb, per L. Hyde,
WHC (Old doors)

$$F_d = 0.42 \cdot W$$

$$F_d = 924$$

Conservatively assuming zero friction,

$$F_r = F_d \quad \text{Max. cable stay reaction} = 924 \text{ lb.}$$

Note: A precise reaction load, which accounts for nonlinear rattling, fluid dynamics, etc., is very difficult to derive, but the above estimate is judged to be reasonably conservative.

The cable stay is anchored with four 3/4 in anchor bolts, which have an allowable pullout capacity of about 12,000 lb (3000 lb per bolt), which is well above the 924 lb max. reaction load. The cable is 3/8 in, which has a breaking strength in excess of 10,000 lb (Ref.: Wire Rope Eng. Handbook). Thus the cables and anchor bolts are structurally adequate to carry the DBE loading. The double 2X2 angles used in the anchor support are obviously also adequate for the 924 lb loading.

The lifting eye, at the top of the old isolation door, is constructed from A36, 1-in rod and has a max. inside height of 10 in. (Ref.: Dwg. H-1-42659). The eye is connected to the door by projecting through the top tubing and welded to the tube (seal weld at the bottom, and combined bevel and fillet weld at the top). Using the conservative reaction load of 924 lb, the bending stress in the weakest direction (east/west) is:

$$M = \frac{F_r \cdot l_0}{2}$$

Moment per rod, in-lb

$$I = \frac{\pi \cdot 5^4}{4}$$

$$c = 0.5$$

$$\sigma = M \cdot \frac{c}{I}$$

$$\sigma = 4.706 \cdot 10^4$$

Lifting eye bending stress, psi

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 (9) Checker [Signature] Date 11-21-91

Since the minimum yield strength of A36 steel is 36,000 psi, yielding is predicted. Since A36 steel is very ductile, loads in excess of the yield stress can occur without function failure. Paragraph F-1323.2 of ASME Section III permits low probability loads (e.g. earthquake) up to 90% of the collapse/limit load. The plastic hinge shape factor for a rod is 1.7 which gives a lower bound limit load of 1.7 times the yield load:

$$P_L = \frac{1.7 \cdot 36000 \cdot I}{10 \cdot c}$$

$$P_L = 600.83$$

Lower bound collapse load per rod, lb

$$P_{allow} = 0.9 \cdot 2 \cdot P_L$$

$$P_{allow} = 1.081 \cdot 10^3$$

Allowable lifting eye load for seismic event, lb

Since the allowable load exceeds the estimated max. load of 924 lb., the margin of safety for the lifting eye is positive and the lifting eye is adequate for the design basis earthquake:

$$MS = \frac{P_{allow}}{924} - 1$$

$$MS = 0.17$$

Westinghouse
Hanford Company

Internal
Memo

From: Engineering Analysis
Phone: 6-3824 H5-53
Date: May 28, 1992
Subject: TANK SLOSH DISPLACEMENTS

To: J. P. Strehlow H5-56

cc: D. J. Green H5-53
L. J. Julyk H5-56
E. W. Pianka H5-56
J. B. Truitt H5-56
EOW File/LB

You requested that I firm up SY-101 horizontal fluid displacements in an SSE event for purposes of establishing loads the test chamber and pump designs. Previous displacements given to you (from the FY 91 SY-101 SSI analysis) were found to be too low, and the problem was associated with using too few master degrees-of-freedom in the fluid-structure model. Everyone please note that the existing SSI analysis is not affected, because slosh modes were shown to be non-contributing.

Analysis under separate cover gives an equivalent horizontal 9.8 in. fluid amplitude for the following conditions:

- The slosh frequency is 0.194 Hz
- The fluid amplitude is to be considered uniform from the primary liner springline to the bottom of the tank, and fluid forces are proportional to the square of the fluid velocity
- The cantilever is built in 5 ft above the soil surface. Equivalence is in terms of the bending moment at the built in end, i.e., the same bending moment is produced by the actual 18.6 in. surface amplitude which decays to 6.4 in. at the bottom of the tank.

The above applies for a probe location at the center of the tank and conservatively at any other location. The displacement amplitude can be reduced somewhat to 8.8 in. for a location halfway from the center to the wall.

J. P. Strehlow
Page 2
May 28, 1992

The solution method turns out to be rather simple: the slosh mode shape derived from the Blevins text are scaled by the sloth height provided by standard ASCE STD 4-86 formulas. The results were checked with ANSYS. I feel that this would have been an excellent technical task for a young engineer.



E. O. Weiner, Fellow Engineer
Engineering Analysis

ggb

INDEPENDENT REVIEW

Document Reviewed Tank Slosh DisplacementsAuthor Evan Weiner Report No. Memo to JPS 5/2/92 EDT No.

The subject document has been reviewed by the undersigned. The reviewer reviewed and verified the following items as applicable [EP.4.1, Rev. 3].

- NA • Engineering Specification
- ✓ • Design Input
- ✓ • Basic Assumption
- ✓ • Approach/Design Methodology
- ✓ • Related Information
- ✓ • Conclusion/Result Interpretation

David D. Guller
Reviewer

5-27-92
Date

CHECKLIST FOR CHECKING OF ANALYSIS/CALCULATIONS

Document Checked Tank Slop Displacements
 Author EO Weiner Report No. WHS-70-92 EDT No.

Yes No N/A

- [✓] [] [] Problem adequately defined.
- [✓] [] [] Necessary assumptions stated and supported.
- [✓] [] [] Computer codes and data files documented.
- [✓] [] [] Data used in calculations stated in document.
- [✓] [] [] Data checked for consistency with original source information as applicable.
- [✓] [] [] Mathematical derivations checked including dimensional consistency of results.
- [✓] [] [] Models appropriate and used within range of validity or use outside range of established validity justified.
- [✓] [] [] Hand calculations checked for errors.
- [✓] [] [✓] Computer code run streams correct and consistent with analysis documentation.
Computer code used only as a check of Mode shapes
- [✓] [] [✓] Computer code output consistent with input and with results reported in analysis documentation.
Perhaps more numerical comparison on p. 4
- [] [] [✓] Acceptability limits on analytical results applicable and supported. Limits checked against sources.
- [] [] [✓] Safety margins consistent with good engineering practices.
- [✓] [] [] Conclusions consistent with analytical results and applicable limits.
- [✓] [] [] Results and conclusions address all points required in the problem statement.

I have checked the analysis/calculation and its complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Donald Cullen
 Checker

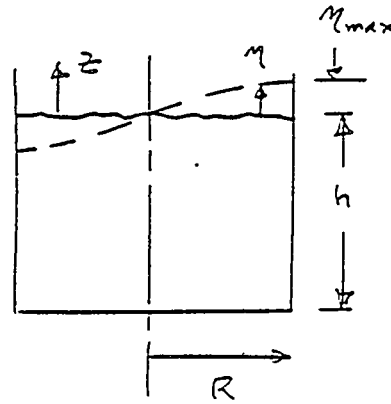
5-27-92
 Date

Note: Any calculations, notes, or summaries generated as part of this review should be signed, dated, and attached to this checklist. Material should be labeled and recorded so that it is intelligible to a technically qualified third party.

(1) Drawing _____ (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 1 of 12
 (4) Building _____ (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
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 (8) Originator EO Weiner Date 5/19/92
 (9) Checker DA Wallace Date 5-28-92

(10)

Analysis is provided to determine slosh mode displacements in a circular tank during an SSE. The procedure is as follows



1. Use standard analysis (Harcun, ASO) for the slosh height η_{max} from the response spectrum
2. Determine the slosh mode (Glevins, 1979, section 13.5) for cos θ modes
3. Determine an equivalent displacement, assumed uniform wrt depth, that produces the same bending moment on a rigid cantilever suspended in the fluid from above.

Following Glevins, the slosh mode is described by a potential

$$\bar{\Phi} = \frac{Ag}{\omega} \frac{\cosh k(h+z)}{\cosh kh} \tilde{\Phi} \sin(\omega t + \psi) \quad (1)$$

$$\tilde{\Phi} = J_1(kr) \cos \theta \quad (2)$$

where

$A = \text{constant}$

Blevins, Table 13b

$$Rk = R\omega/C = 1.841, 5.731, 8.536; \quad J_1'(kR) = 0$$

$g = \text{accel. gravity.}$

ω = circular natural frequency

c = wave speed

t = time .

J_1 = Bessels function, first kind

Notiz:

$$\omega^2 = gk \tanh kh \quad (3)$$

$$\eta = - \frac{\partial \bar{\Phi}}{\partial \bar{t}} \quad (4)$$

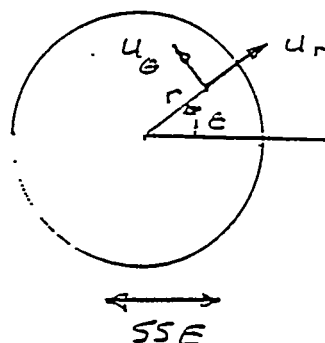
$$u_r = - \partial \bar{\phi} / \partial r \quad u_\theta = -\frac{1}{r} \partial \bar{\phi} / \partial \theta \quad (5)$$

where u_r and u_θ are the radial and tangential velocity components.

Dropping the factors $\therefore$

 $\sin(\omega t + \phi)$ and

$$f(z) \equiv \frac{\cosh k(h+z)}{\cosh kh}$$



the three displacement amplitude components are

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \eta &= -\frac{1}{g} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \sim A J_1(kr) \cos \theta \\ f_r &= \frac{u_r}{\omega} = \frac{Ag}{\omega^2} k J_1'(kr) \cos \theta \\ &= \frac{Ag}{\omega^2} k \left(J_0(kr) - \frac{J_1(kr)}{kr} \right) \cos \theta \\ f_\theta &= \frac{u_\theta}{\omega} = \frac{Ag}{\omega^2 r} J_1(kr) \sin \theta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (6)$$

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 (9) Checker D A Wallace Date 5-28-92

(10)

For the first slash mode, (Haroun, 1980) gives

$$\eta_{\max} = 0.837 R S_a / g \quad (7)$$

where S_a is the spectral acceleration at the natural frequency. Eqs (3), (6) & (7) provide enough information to determine the slash mode, amplitude and frequency. Also, (Veletsos, 1992) shows higher mode constants for eq (7):

$$C_{c1}(1) = 0.837 \quad C_{c2}(1) = 0.073 \quad C_{c3}(1) = 0.028$$

The above formulation was checked with (ANSYS, 1989), using the 2% Newmark-Hall.

response spectrum in (SOG 4.1, 1989)

Run 5/15/92 08:55 a. This run

was carried out with all

possible master degrees of

freedom, because it was

noticed that reduced masters

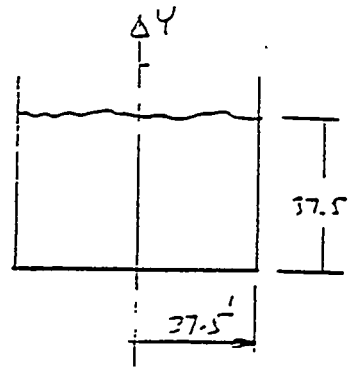
gave low horizontal displacements.

Otherwise, the model follows the test model reported in (Giller, 1992, vol 2, p A39).

The first mode results: $f = .1948 \text{ Hz}$

$$\eta_R = 17.78" = \eta_{\max} \quad \text{Vertical displ; } r=R, z=0$$

$$\delta_{r0} = 16.23" \quad r\text{-displ, } \theta=0, r=0, z=0$$



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$$\delta_{\theta R} = 9.93'' \quad \theta\text{-displ}, \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad r=R, \quad z=0$$

$$\delta_{rb} = 5.08'' \quad r\text{-displ}, \quad \theta=0, \quad r=0, \quad z=0$$

From eqs (3-7),

$$k' = \frac{R}{1.841} = \frac{37.5'}{1.841} = 20.37'$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{32.17^{1/5^2}}{20.37'} \tanh\left(\frac{37.5'}{20.37'}\right)$$

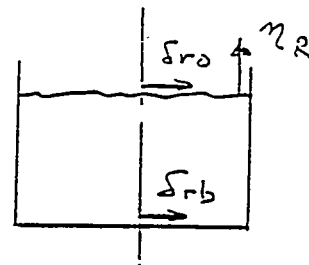
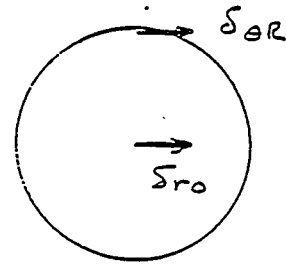
$$= 1.502 \text{ s}^{-2} \quad \omega = 1.225 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$f = .1950 \text{ Hz}$$

$$S_a = 0.0460 g \quad (\text{SDC4.1})$$

$$\eta_{max} = 0.837 \times 37.5' \times 0.0460 \times \frac{12'}{\text{ft}}$$

$$= 17.33''$$



Using $J_1(x) \approx x/2$ for $x \ll 1$, form ratios for other components in eq (6):

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\delta_{ro}}{\eta_R} &= \frac{gk}{2\omega^2 J_1(kR)} = \frac{32.17^{1/5^2}/20.37'}{2 \times 1.502 \text{ s}^{-2} \times .582} = .903 \\ \frac{\delta_{\theta R}}{\delta_{ro}} &= \frac{J_1(kR)}{kR/2} = \frac{.582}{1.841/2} = .632 \\ \frac{\delta_{rb}}{\delta_{ro}} &= \frac{1}{\cosh kh} = \frac{1}{\cosh(37.5/20.37)} = .310 \end{aligned} \right\} (7)$$

This compares with the ANSYS solution:

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(10)

$$M_R = 17.78''$$

$$\frac{\delta_{r3}}{\delta_R} = \frac{16.23''}{17.78''} = 0.913$$

$$\frac{\delta_{OR}}{\delta_{r3}} = \frac{9.93''}{16.23''} = .612$$

$$\frac{\delta_{rb}}{\delta_{r3}} = \frac{5.08}{16.23} = .310$$

The agreement is satisfactory.

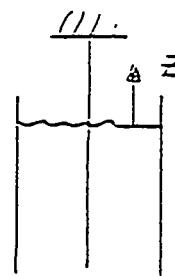
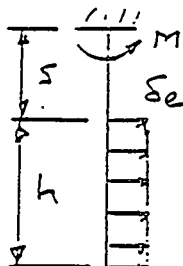
The remaining task provides an

equivalent displacement δ_e so that

a V^2 -dept drag force, uniform wrt z ,

produces the same

bending moment as δ_o which is dept on



$$f(z) = \frac{\cosh k(h+z)}{\cosh kh} \quad (8)$$

Thus,

$$h \delta_e^2 (s + h/2) = \delta_o^2 \int_{-h}^0 (s-z) f^2(z) dz \quad (9)$$

For SY-101, take the fluid level at the primary liner springline and the built-in end 5' above the soil surface (see dwg H-2-37772).

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$$h = 31.8' + 3.4' = 35.2'$$

$$S = \underbrace{6.5'}_{\text{soil}} + \underbrace{1.3'}_{\text{concr.}} + \underbrace{15'}_{\text{minor axis}} - 3.4' + 5 = 24.4'$$

$$R = 37.5'$$

$$k_h = kR \frac{h}{R} = 1.841 \frac{35.2}{37.5} = 1.727$$

Also, use 0.5% damping for the slosh mode per (DOE, 1992). The response is not available from SDC 4.1, so use 50 percentile displacement scaling of the 2% value in Table 29.1 of (Harris, 1976):

$$\frac{S_d|_{.5\%}}{S_d|_{2\%}} = \frac{1.97}{1.68} = 1.17$$

Then eqs (3-7) give

$$\omega^2 = \frac{1.84 \times 32.2}{37.5} \tanh\left(\frac{1.5 \times 35.2}{37.5}\right) = 1.485 \text{ s}^{-2}$$

$$\omega = 1.218 \text{ s}^{-1} \quad f = .1938 \text{ Hz}$$

$$\text{SDC 4.1: } S_d|_{2\%} = .046 g$$

$$S_d|_{.5\%} = 1.17 \times .046 g = .0538 g$$

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{\max} &= .837 R S_d/g = .837 \times 37.5' \times \frac{12''}{ft} \times .0538 \\ &\quad \text{H.2} \\ &= 20.3'' \end{aligned}$$

The hrztl displacement at the tank center is

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$$\frac{\delta_o}{\eta_{max}} = \frac{gk}{2\omega^2 J_1(kR)} = \frac{32.2^{1/5^2} \times 1.94 / 37.5^{1/14.2}}{2 \times 1.4835^2 \times .582} = \frac{1.35}{.915}$$

$$\delta_o = .915 \eta_{max} = \frac{1.35}{.915} \times \frac{14.2}{20.3} = \frac{19.1}{18.6}''$$

For eq (9)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{h} \int f^2(z) dz &= \frac{1}{h} \int_{-h}^0 \frac{\cosh^2 k(h+z)}{\cosh^2 kh} dz \\ &= \frac{1}{kh \cosh^2 kh} \int_0^{kh} \cosh^2 x dx = \frac{[\sinh 2x + 2x]_0^{kh}}{4kh \cosh^2 kh} \\ &= \frac{2kh + \sinh 2kh}{4kh \cosh^2 kh} = \frac{2 \times 1.727 + \sinh(2 \times 1.727)}{4 \times 1.727 \cosh^2(1.727)} \\ &= .331 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{h^2} \int_{-h}^0 z f^2(z) dz = \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^{kh} \left(\frac{x}{k} - h \right) \frac{\cosh^2 x}{\cosh^2 kh} \frac{dx}{k}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int x \cosh^2 x dx &= \int \frac{x}{2} (1 + \cosh 2x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[x^2 + x \sinh 2x - \frac{1}{2} \cosh 2x \right]_0^{kh} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left[k^2 h^2 + kh \sinh 2kh - \frac{1}{2} (\cosh 2kh - 1) \right] \\ &= 5.713 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{h^2} \int_{-h}^0 z f^2(z) dz = \frac{5.713}{1.727^2 \cosh^2 1.727} - .331 = -.103$$

§ eq (9) is evaluated.

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(10)

$$\frac{\delta_e^2}{\delta_0^2} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{s}{h}} \int_{-h}^0 \left(\frac{s}{h} - \frac{z}{h} \right) f^2(z) dz \quad (9)$$

$$= \frac{1}{.5 + \frac{24.4}{35.2}} \left(\frac{24.4}{35.2} \times .331 + .103 \right) = .279$$

$$\delta_e = \sqrt{.279} \delta_0 = \sqrt{.279} \times 18.6'' = 9.8''$$

Check this result by integrating eq (9) numerically:

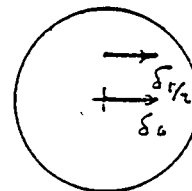
$-z/h$	$f(z)$	$s/h - z/h$
0	1	.693
.2	.730	.893
.4	.547	1.093
.6	.430	1.293
.8	.347	1.493
1.0	.345	1.693

with the trapezoidal rule: $\frac{1}{h} \int_{-h}^0 \left(\frac{s}{h} - \frac{z}{h} \right) f^2(z) dz = .334$

$$\therefore \frac{\delta_e^2}{\delta_0^2} = \frac{.334}{.5 + .693} = .280 \quad \underline{OK}$$

Some small decrease can be obtained for off-center locations; halfway at $r = R/2$ the δ_0 for $\theta = \pi/2$ gives

$$\frac{\delta_{1/2}}{\delta_0} = \frac{J_1(kr)/r}{\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} (J_1(kr)/r)} = \frac{2 J_1(kr)}{kr}$$



DESIGN CALCULATION

WHC-SD-SNF-DA-005, Rev. 0 .4

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 (9) Checker David Wallace Date 5-28-92

(10)

$$\frac{\delta_{1/2}}{\delta_0} = \frac{2 J_1 (1.84/2)}{1.84/2} = \frac{2 \times .413}{.92} = .898$$

so the equivalent (uniform z-load) displacement

$$\delta_{e1/2} = 9.8" \times .898 = 8.8"$$

DESIGN CALCULATION

WHC-SD-SNF-DA-005, Rev. 0 10

(1) Drawing _____ (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 10 of 10
 (4) Building _____ (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject Stork model
 (8) Originator EO Weiner Date 5/20/92
 (9) Checker DA Callahan Date 5-28-92

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DESIGN CALCULATION

WHC-SD-SNF-DA-005, Rev. 0 11

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 (9) Checker _____ Date _____

ANSYS INPUT - FOR CHECKING MODE SHAPES

```
/prep7
/title, Housner-Haroun Comparison, 37.5' x 37.5', full masters
kan,2
kay,1,0      * reduced
kay,2,400    * expand all modes
et,1,81
et,2,61
ex,1,.3e6    * bulk modulus
dens,1,93.5e-6 * lbf sec^2 / in^4, sp gr = 1
gxy,1,386    * g for k-slosh. See stif81
ex,2,30e6    * shell
nuxy,2,.3
dens,2,725e-6
r,1,.45      * shell thicknesses
n,1          * c/l nodes, origin at bottom
h=37.5       * ft input
n,10,,h
fill
dr=(37.5)/5.
ngen,6,10,1,10,1,dr * remaining fluid nodes
ngen,2,10,51,60,1,0 * shell nodes, on top of last col fluid nodes
nscale,0,all,,,12,12,12 * ft to in
nlist,all
type,1 $ mat,1      * fluid elmts
e,1,11,12,2
egen,9,1,-1
egen,5,10,-9
type,2 $ mat,2 $ real,1 * shell elmts
e,61,62
egen,9,1,-1
elist,all
cp,1,ux,52,62      * fluid-struct coupling - radial only
rp9,1,,1,1
cplist,all
ce,1,0,1,uz,1,1,ux,1 * uz = -ux on centerline
rp10,1,,1,,1
m,all,all          * all masters
mdele,1,uz,10      * remove eliminated dofs from masters
mdele,62,ux,70
mdele,61,rotz,70   * remove shell rotations
mdele,61,uy,69     * leave one axial shell master
iter
mode,1,1
freq, 0.10, 0.16, 0.26, 0.40, 0.60, 1.10, 1.73, 8.00, 12.00
freq, 20.00, 33.00, 100.00
sv, .02, 0.012, 0.031, 0.084, 0.129, 0.192, 0.351, 0.550, 0.550, 0.412
sv, .02, 0.286, 0.200, 0.200 * SDC 4.1 Rev 11 0.2g 2% damping
```

DESIGN CALCULATION

(1) Drawing _____ (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 12 of 12
 (4) Building _____ (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject Slosh Mode
 (8) Originator ED Werner Date 5/20/92
 (9) Checker _____ Date _____

```
svtyp, 2, 386      * scale Sa, units = in/sec**2
sed, 1, 0, -1      * excitation direction, see 2.25.4
d, 1, uy, , , 10   * no vertical fluid motion on centerline
d, 1, uy, , , 51, 10 * or tank bottom
d, 61, ux, , , , uy, uz * shell bottom contact - no displ
d, 51, ux          * cannot couple to ground
dlist
cgomga, 1e-6
wsort, y, -1
stat
afwrite
finish
/input, 27
finish
/post1
stress, sdmi, 61, 11 * stress - direct, meridional, at i-node
, sdti, 61, 12      * direct tangential
, sbmi, 61, 13      * bending
, sbti, 61, 14
, txzi, 61, 35      * shear force/len
, prs, 81, 1        * fluid pressure
*create, mac        * see 3.0.8.3
set, 1, arg1        * modes 1-n are iters 1-n, screen out cir modes
*get, sdti, sdti, 50 * test signif hoop membrane stress - impulse mode
stst=abs(sdti)
*if, stst, gt, 100, :doit
*get, txzi, txzi, 46 * test signif base shear - impulse mode
ttst=abs(txzi)
*if, ttst, gt, 30, :doit
*get, uy, uy, 30    * test signif vert fluid displ - slosh mode
utst=abs(uy)
*if, utst, gt, .3, :doit
*go, :dont
:doit
nrse1, node, 10, 60, 10 * fluid surface
nase1, node, 61, 70    * shell
nase1, node, 1, 10    * c/l
prdisp
prrrfor
ersel, type, 2        * shell elmts
easel, elem, 37, 45   * fluid elmts by wall
prstrs, sdmi, sdti, sbmi, sbti, txzi, prs
:dont
*end
*use, mac, 1
rpl50, , 1            * look at all modes expanded
finish
```

APPENDIX C3

SEISMIC SLOSH HEIGHT PREDICTIONS

**Westinghouse
Hanford Company****Internal
Memo**

From: Facility Stress Analysis
Phone: 376-5736 H5-57
Date: December 7, 1994
Subject: K BASIN SLOSH HEIGHT PREDICTIONS

BVW-8D420-94-010

To: J. C. Wiborg 83-55

cc: W. A. Frier X3-74
L. L. Hyde H5-57
R. J. Kuhta X3-76
M. R. Lindquist H5-57 *MR*
BVW File/LB

- References:
1. BNL, 1993, K. Bandyopadhyay et al., *Seismic Design and Evaluation Guidelines for The Department of Energy High-Level Waste Storage Tanks and Appurtenances*, BNL 52361, U.S. Department of Energy, Brookhaven National Laboratories, Associated Universities, Inc., Upton, New York, New York.
 2. ASCE 1980, *Structural Analysis and Design of Nuclear Plant Facilities*, ASCE Manual No. 58, American Society of Civil Engineers, New York, New York.
 3. Veletsos, A. S., Private Communication (telephone) Between B. V. Winkel, Westinghouse Hanford Company, and A. S. Veletsos, Rice University, Houston, Texas, December 1, 1994.

INTRODUCTION

The K Basin normal operating water level is 4 ft, 9 in. below the top of the basin retaining walls. Due to this large freeboard, the concern for seismic-induced slosh heights exceeding this freeboard has not been considered to be a significant issue. This judgement had been confirmed by slosh height predictions which had not been formally documented. Since the issue of excessive sloshing was recently raised by K Basin readiness reviews, it became prudent to take a second look at the slosh height calculations. This memo documents the original calculations and also adds a second calculation, based upon more recent guidelines given in BNL 1993.

DISCUSSION

Slosh height predictions were originally made in 1991, using standard techniques common to the nuclear industry (ASCE 1980). This 1991 calculation is documented in page one of the attached calculations. As indicated, slosh heights of 10.2 in. in the north/south direction and

J. C. Wiborg
Page 3
December 7, 1994

BVW-8D420-94-010

14.7 in. in the east/west direction were predicted. Page two of the calculations provides a second independent calculation, using methodology from the more recent BNL 1993 document. The second independent calculation predicted slosh heights of 15.1 in. (north/south) and 19.3 in. (east/west).

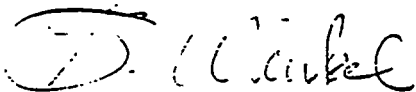
The adequacy of the BNL 1993 methodology for the K Basin application was discussed with the author of the hydrodynamics section of the BNL 1993 report (Veletsos 1994). The specifics discussed included (1) the effect of surface waves (Rayleigh and Love) on the slosh height calculations, (2) the adequacy of the Hanford site Design Basis Earthquake response spectra for slosh predictions, and (3) the reasonableness of the magnitude of the K Basin slosh height predictions.

Veletsos stated that the seismic response spectra should be independent of the type of waves which generated the empirical ground motion data used in developing the spectra. However, since the site response spectra was developed primarily for evaluating structures, the accuracy of the spectra at the relatively low sloshing frequencies may be not as good as at frequencies more typical of nuclear-safety structures. I described the low frequency portion of our site spectra to him, and the values appeared to be reasonable to him. When I described the amount of freeboard at the K Basins, he expressed the opinion that the low frequency inaccuracies would not likely be large enough to increase the slosh heights to the level of the 4.75-ft freeboard.

It is noted that the slosh height predictions, discussed above, are for the basin proper, i.e. the pits and chute are not addressed. Since the slosh/freeboard margin for the basin is large, individual calculations for all of the pits and chute was judged to be unnecessary.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the slosh height predictions given by the BNL 1993 procedures (15.1-in. north/south, 19.3-in. east/west) be treated as our current best estimate of the K Basin slosh response. If slosh height input to design/operation decisions is needed, these predictions could be doubled to cover uncertainties.



B. V. Winkel, Fellow Engineer
Facility Stress Analysis

rw

Attachment

J. C. Wiborg
Page 3
December 7, 1994

BVW-8D420-94-010

ATTACHMENT

MATHCAD CALCULATIONS

(1) Drawing H-1-21054 & H-1-21071 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 1 of 2
 (4) Building 105-KE, 105-KW (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject K-Basin Seismic Sloshing (8) Originator B. V. Winkler Date 12-5-94
 (9) Checker L. L. Hyde Date 12-6-94

Reference: Structural Analysis and Design of Nuclear Plant Facilities, Section 5.4.6, ASCE Manual No. 58. (Originally used in 1991 slosh height estimates.)

Input Parameters

$i = 1, 2$ $i = 1$ is N/S direction, $i = 2$ is E/W direction

$h = 16$ Water depth (KE & KW), ft.

$l_1 = 34.21$ Half of water width in N/S direction, ft.

$l_2 = 20.15$ Half of water width in E/W direction, ft.

$g = 32.2$ Accel. of gravity, fps

$$\omega_i = \frac{1.58 \cdot g}{l_i} \tanh \left(1.58 \cdot \frac{h}{l_i} \right) \quad \xi_i = \frac{\omega_i}{2 \cdot \pi}$$

Sloshing frequency

$$\omega_i$$

0.967
1.463

$$\xi_i$$

0.154
0.233

N/S and E/W, respectively,
sloshing natural frequencies

$A1 = 1.0$

Displacement Amplitude, ft., from SDC-4.1 Response Spectra, 0.5% damping

$$\theta_i = 1.58 \cdot \frac{A1}{l_i} \tanh \left(1.58 \cdot \frac{h}{l_i} \right)$$

$$dmax_i = \frac{.527 \cdot l_i \cdot \coth \left(1.58 \cdot \frac{h}{l_i} \right)}{\left[\frac{g}{\omega_i^2 \cdot \theta_i \cdot l_i} \right] - 1}$$

$dmax_1 = 0.851$ North/South slosh height, ft. (10.2 in.)

$dmax_2 = 1.227$ East/West slosh height, ft. (14.7 in.)

DESIGN CALCULATION

WHC-SD-SNF-DA-005, Rev. 0

(1) Drawing H-1-21054 & H-1-21071 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 2 of 3
 (4) Building 105-KE, 105-KW (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject K-Basin Seismic Sloshing (8) Originator B. V. Winkel Date 12-5-74
 (9) Checker L. L. Hyde Date 12-6-74

Slosh height predictions using Eq. 4.51 from the TSEP Guidelines document (memo, Ref. 1):

$$R_i = \frac{1.34}{1.58} l_i$$

Cylindrical to rectangular tank conversion per ASCE Man. 58

$$j = 1..3$$

$$\lambda_1 = 1.841$$

$$\lambda_2 = 5.331$$

$$\lambda_3 = 8.536$$

Eq. (4.5)

$$f_{c,i,j} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\lambda_j \frac{g}{R_i} \tanh\left(\lambda_j \frac{h}{R_i}\right)}$$

$f_{c1,j}$
0.154
0.326
0.418

$f_{c2,j}$
0.233
0.43
0.545

First three modes of N/S and E/W sloshing frequencies

$$SA_{1,1} = .035$$

$$SA_{2,1} = .080$$

Accelerations (g's) from Figure 7-7 of ECN 191290 (current K Basin foundation spectra, 0.5% damping)

$$SA_{1,2} = 0.15$$

$$SA_{2,2} = 0.18$$

$$SA_{1,3} = 0.18$$

$$SA_{2,3} = 0.21$$

$$hs_i = \sqrt{(0.837 \cdot SA_{i,1})^2 + (0.073 \cdot SA_{i,2})^2 + (0.028 \cdot SA_{i,3})^2} \cdot R_i$$

Eq. (4.51), Note that SA values are already in g units resulting in removal of g from the demoninator of the eq.

hs_i
1.262
1.607

N/S (0.884 ft = 15.1 in.) and E/W (1.504 ft = 19.3 in.) slosh height predictions using Eq. (4.51) of the TSEP document

APPENDIX C4

HARDWARE DROP CALCULATIONS

Westinghouse
Hanford Company

Internal
Memo

From: Facility Stress Analysis
Phone: 376-5736 H5-57
Date: November 10, 1994
Subject: K BASIN HARDWARE DROP CONCERNS

BVW-8D420-94-008

To: J. C. Wiborg 83-55

cc: W. W. Chen H5-57
W. A. Frier X3-74
R. J. Kuhta X3-76
M. R. Lindquist H5-57 *MR*
BVW File/LB

- References:
1. ASCE, 1980a, *Civil Engineering and Nuclear Power*, Vol. V: Report of the ASCE Committee on Impactive and Impulsive Loads, Second ASCE Conference on Civil Engineering and Nuclear Power, Knoxville, Tennessee.
 2. ASCE, 1980b, *Structural Analysis and Design of Nuclear Plant Facilities*, ASCE Manual No. 58, American Society of Civil Engineers, New York, New York.
 3. Bechtel, 1974, *Topical Report, Design of Structures for Impact*, BC-TOP-9A, Bechtel Corporation, San Francisco, California.
 4. Winkel, B. V., 1994, *Isolation Door Drop Concern*, Internal Memo No. BVW-8D420-94-007 to J. C. Wiborg, Westinghouse Hanford Company, Richland, Washington.

INTRODUCTION

Increased activities in hardware handling within and above the 105-KE and 105-KW Basins have raised concerns for a drop accident which could result in accidentally-dropped hardware punching through the basin floor producing an unacceptable leak rate. The purpose of this memo is to establish maximum allowable hardware handling heights in order to avoid an unacceptable hardware drop in the basins.

Accidental dropping of a basin isolation door was recently addressed in (Winkel 1994). The (Bechtel 1974), (ASCE 1980b), and (ASCE 1980a) references used in (Winkel 1994) were reviewed relative to the current more general drop concern. The (ASCE 1980b) and (ASCE 1980a) references are more current and comprehensive and were selected as the more appropriate guidelines for the current evaluation. The current methodology for predicting concrete slab damage due to missile impact utilizes empirical equations developed from relatively small missiles projected at high

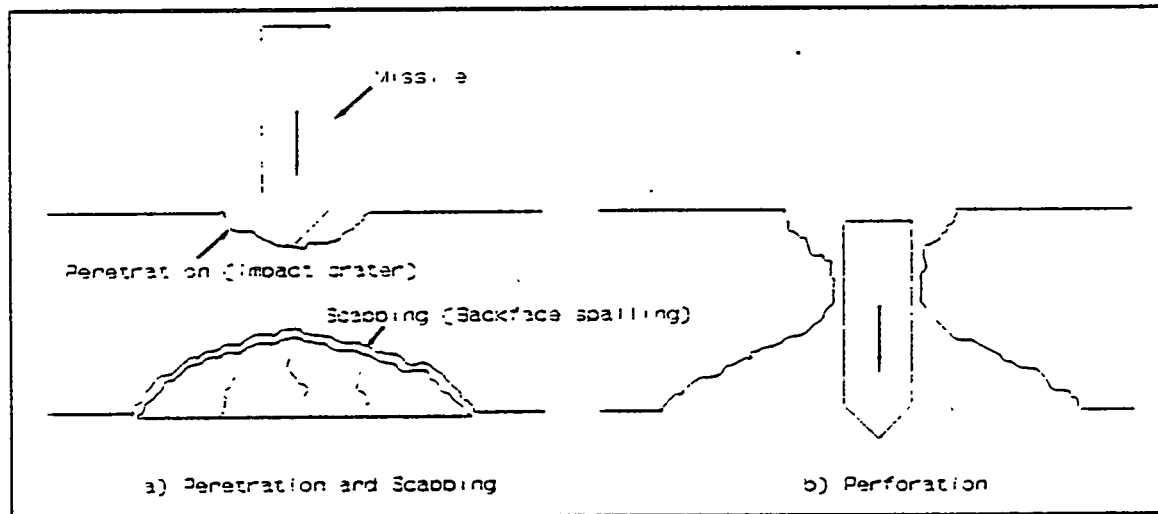
J. C. Wiborg
 Page 2
 November 10, 1994

8VW-8D420-94-008

velocities. The (ASCE 1980b) reference does include some limited low velocity test data (80 to 470 ft/sec). However, the maximum impact velocity considered in the current K Basin study is 44 ft/sec (30 foot drop height in air). Therefore, the attached impact damage calculations should be treated as approximate.

DISCUSSION

Concrete slab missile impact damage is generally grouped into three categories: "penetration", "scabbing", and "perforation". These terms are illustrated in Figure 1. If the impact surface penetration and backface scabbing are deep enough, full penetration or perforation will occur. Using the (ASCE 1980b) equations for predicting perforation thicknesses, the associated drop heights for a range of missile weights were determined.



The perforation equations are based upon cylindrically-shaped steel missiles with an impact direction normal to the cylinder axis. The impact area specified in the impact equations corresponds to the cylinder cross-sectional area. Establishing an equivalent area for a general missile shape is difficult, especially when considering the possibility of corner and edge drops. For simplicity and conservatism, a small impact area of 2.0 sq. in. was assumed for establishing the maximum allowable drop heights discussed below.

Perforation predictions for a range of missile weights and drop heights are shown in the Figure 2 solid curve. These predictions include the following conservatisms: (1) No velocity reduction due to drag forces or missile buoyancy were considered. (2) The missile impact surface was assumed to have a sharp nose. (3) No credit was taken for the soil support on the backface. (4) A 20% perforation thickness increase was conservatively included, as recommended by (ASCE 1980b). (5) A conservatively small impact

J. C. Wiborg
Page 3
November 10, 1994

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area of 2.0 sq in was assumed. (6) Concrete floor penetration was based upon data for solid steel missiles.

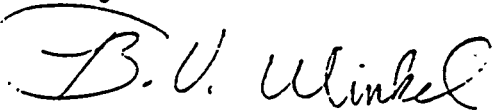
To illustrate the application of the Figure 2 perforation curve, consider a missile weight of 5000 lbs. From the Figure 2 solid curve, a drop height in excess of 8.5 feet could result in a perforation/penetration of the basin floor.

It is noted that the above perforation predictions assume a local-type failure. For relatively large missiles, a general-type failure is possible. For the K Basin floor, a general-type failure would likely consist of cracks penetrating through the floor and radiating out from the point of impact. General-type floor failures are more difficult to predict and are location sensitive, i.e. dependent on where the drop occurs. Due to the relatively heavy reinforcing in the basin floor, such cracks are likely to be tight with an associated slow leak rate. The cracks should also be repairable. Thus, it was assumed that a general-type failure should not control the equipment height limits.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Note in Figure 2, that a "recommended drop height limit" curve is shown (dotted line curve). This curve represents a factor of one and one-half margin of safety on missile weight, to account for uncertainties in the penetration predictions for the K Basin low velocity ranges. It should provide an adequate margin for establishing safe operating limits when handling hardware above the basin floor. Following up on the above example, note that for a 5,000 lb missile, the drop height limit curve yields a height limit of 5.0 ft.

It is recommended that the drop height limit curve (dotted curve) shown in Figure 2 be used to establish administrative controls for hardware movement within the K Basins. That is, for a specific hardware weight, elevations above the drop height limit should be avoided. If for a specific hardware application this limit curve is found to be too restrictive, some relaxation may be possible by conservatively factoring in hydraulic resistance, by justifying a larger impact area, and/or by justifying a lesser safety factor. Impact areas in excess of the two square inches considered in Figure 2 are addressed in the attached calculations.



B. V. Winkel, Fellow Engineer
Facility Stress Analysis

rw

Attachment

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November 10, 1994

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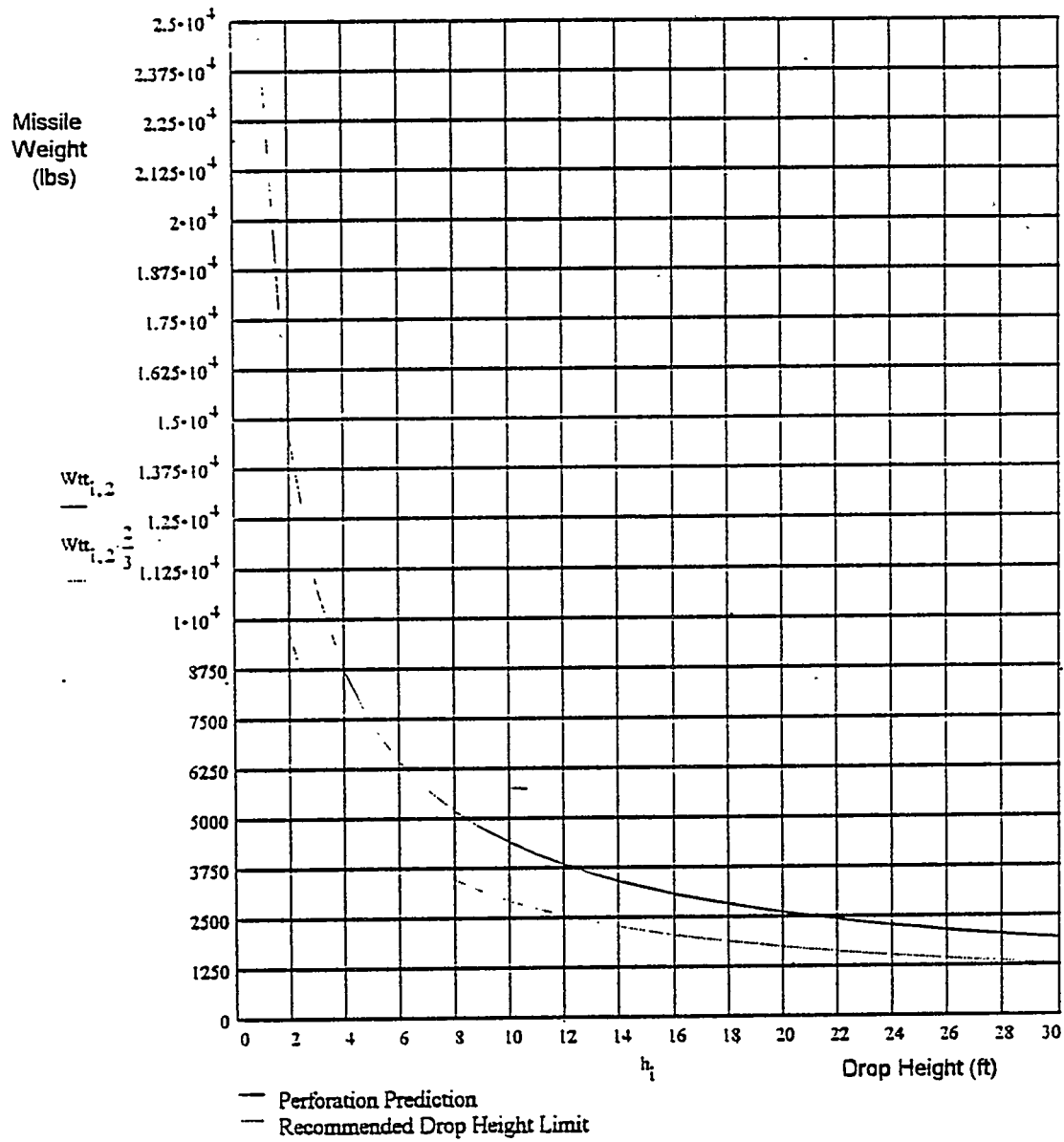


Figure 2 Missile perforation predictions and recommended drop height limits.

J. C. Wiborg
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BVW-8D420-94-008

ATTACHMENT

MATHCAD CALCULATIONS

(1) Drawing H-1-21054 & H-1-21071 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page of
 (4) Building 105-KE, 105-KW (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject Drop Accident Limits Originator B. V. Winkel Date 11/9/94
 (9) Checker B. V. Winkel Date 11/10/94

References: (1) ASCE 1980, *Structural Analysis and Design of Nuclear Plant Facilities*, American Society of Civil Engineers, New York, New York. (2) ASCE 1980a, *Civil Engineering and Nuclear Power*, Vol. V: Report of the ASCE Committee on Impactive and Impulsive Loads, American Society of Civil Engineers, New York, New York.

Two "perforation" prediction equations were used, the NDRC equa. from Ref. 1 and the CEA-EDF formula from Ref. 2. Ref. 2 states that the CEA-EDF equa. is more accurate. Calcs. below check for conservatism comparison of the two, for the K Basin application.

Input Parameters:

$g = 32.2$ Accel. of gravity, ft/sec/sec
 $f_c = 3000$ Concrete Strength, psi (conservative 28-day minimum)
 $v(h) = \sqrt{2 \cdot g \cdot h}$ Conservative Impact Velocity, fps (Ignores hydraulic effects)
 $N = 1.14$ Conservatively assume "sharp nose" missile
 $K = \frac{180}{\sqrt{f_c}}$ Definition of K per Ref. 1

NDRC equation approach, Ref. 1:

$$x_a(W, A, h) = \left[K \cdot N \cdot W \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4 \cdot A}}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2 \cdot g \cdot h}}{1000 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4 \cdot A}}{\pi}} \right]^{1.3}$$

Eq. 6.33a, Ref. 1, for $x/d < 2.0$, using definition of d ($d = \sqrt{4A/\pi}$) as given on p. 335 of reference, where A is the "contact surface area" of the projectile.

$$x_b(W, A, h) = K \cdot N \cdot W \cdot \left[\frac{\sqrt{2 \cdot g \cdot h}}{1000 \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{4 \cdot A}}{\pi} \right)} \right]^{1.3} - \frac{\sqrt{4 \cdot A}}{\pi}$$

Eq. 6.33b, for $x/d > 2.0$

$$d(A) = \frac{\sqrt{4 \cdot A}}{\pi}$$

Effective projectile diameter, as recommended by Ref. 1

Select penetration, x , depending on x/d condition, as indicated above:

$$x(W, A, h) = \text{if} \left(\frac{x_a(W, A, h)}{d(A)} > 2.0, x_b(W, A, h), x_a(W, A, h) \right)$$

(1) Drawing H-1-21054 & H-1-21071 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page _____ of _____
 (4) Building 105-KE, 105-KW (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject Drop Accident Limits Originator B. V. Winkel Date 11/2/92
 (9) Checker 12/3/92 Date 11/10/92

Substituting the penetration, x , into Equa. 6.36, Ref. 1, and solving for the perforation, e :

$$e(W, A, h) = 1.32 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{W \cdot A}{\pi}} + 1.24 \cdot x(W, A, h)$$

$W = 10000$

Initial seed to iterative solution to explicitly solve for W as a function of drop height, h , and Area, A .

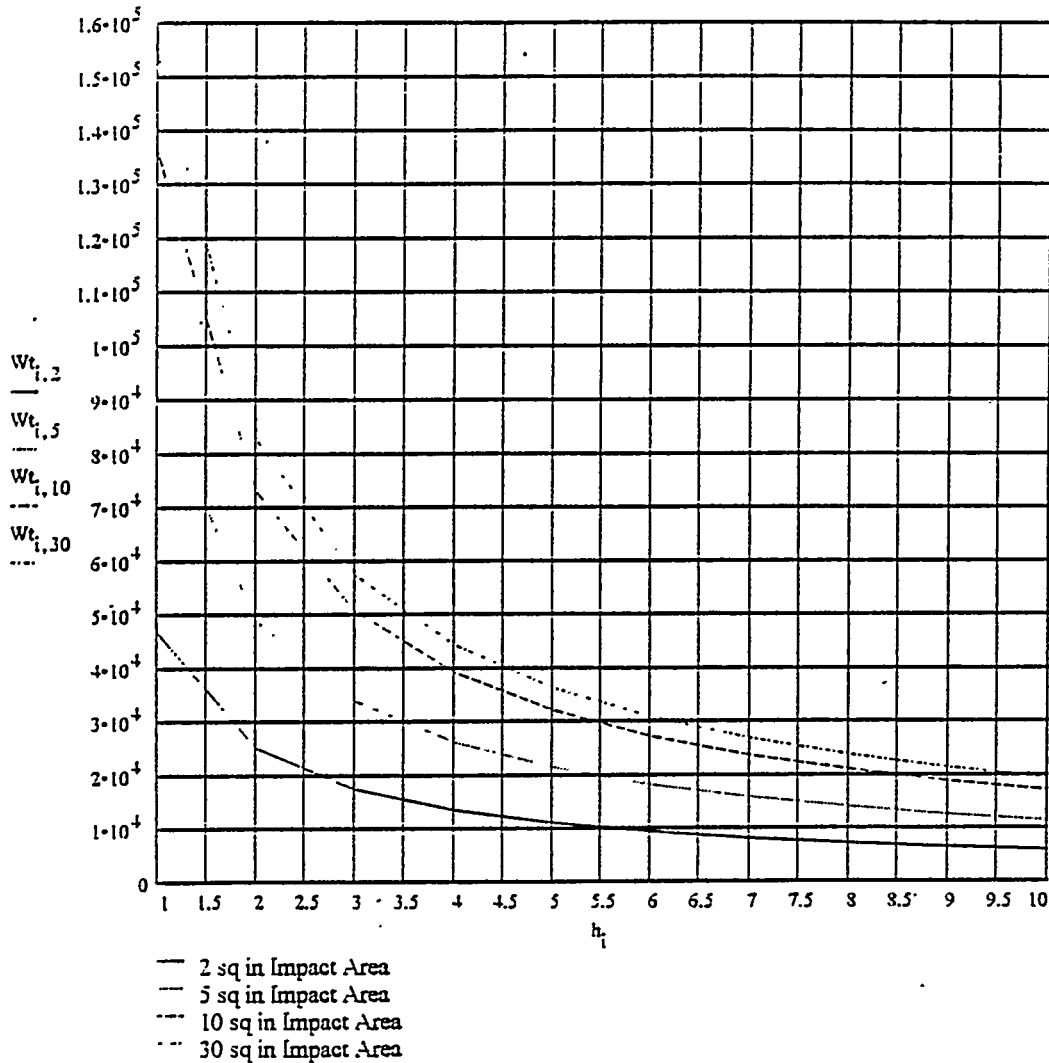
$i = 1..10$ $j = 1..30$

Drop heights: 1' - 10', Areas: 1 - 30 sq. in.

$h_i = i$ $A_j = j$

$W_{t,i,j} = \text{root}(e(W, A_j, h_i) - 20, W)$

Solving for zero roots of $e - 20$. A penetration of 20 in was used to provide a 20% thickness margin ($1.2 \times 20 = 24$ in) as recommended by Ref. 1.



(1) Drawing H-1-21054 & H-1-21071 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page ____ of ____
 (4) Building 105-KE, 105-KW (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject Drop Accident Limits Originator B. V. Winkel Date 11/9/84
 (9) Checker W. T. C. Lin Date 11/10/82

$i = 10 \dots 30$

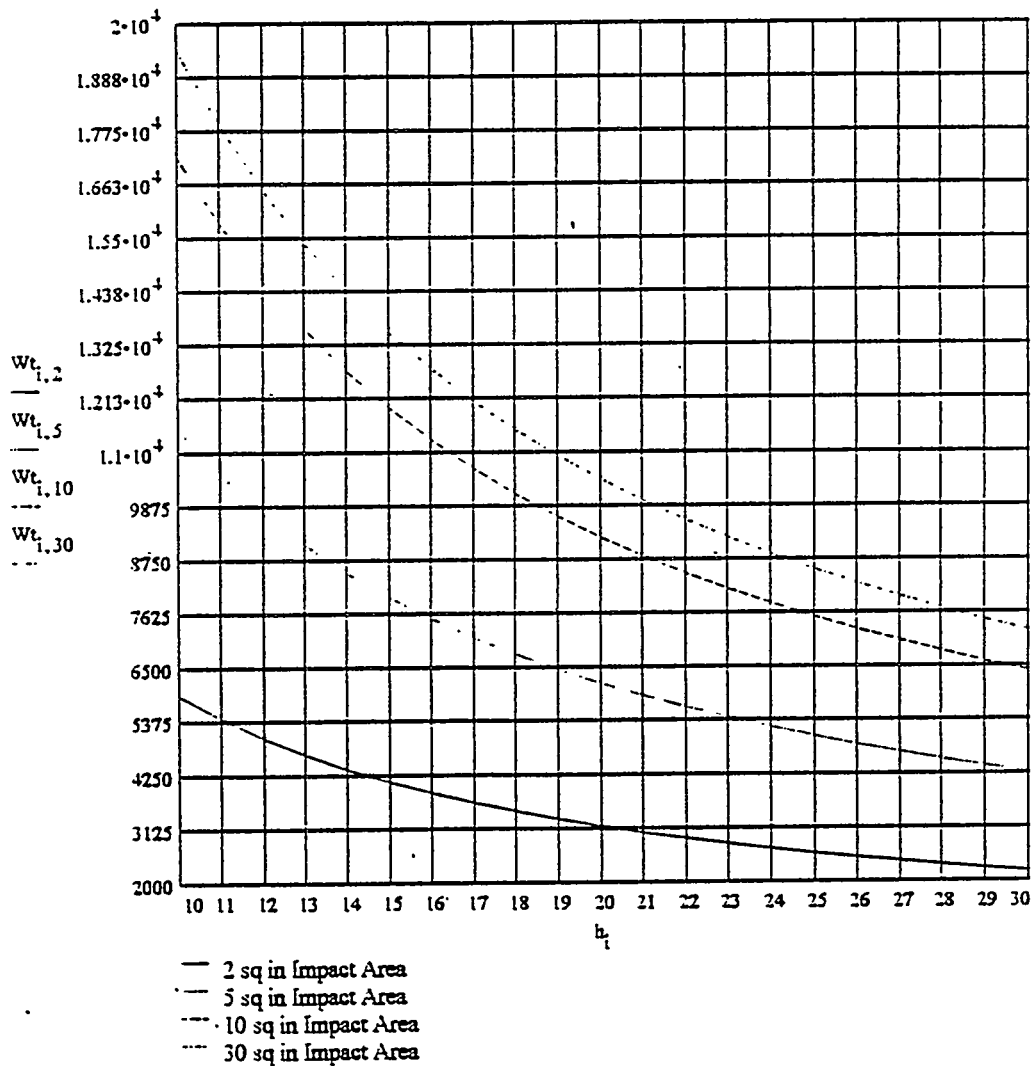
$j = 1 \dots 30$

Drop Height: 10' - 30', Area: 1 - 30 sq. in.

$h_i = i$

$A_j = j$

$$W_{t,i,j} = \text{root}(e(W, A_j, h_i) - 20., W)$$



DESIGN CALCULATION

WHC-SD-SNF-DA-005, Rev. 0

(1) Drawing H-1-21054 & H-1-21071 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page of
 (4) Building 105-KE, 105-KW (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject Drop Accident Limits Originator B. V. Winkel Date 11/9/97
 (9) Checker 11/17/97 Date 11/10/97

CEA-EDF Formula (Reference 2)

$$i = 1..30$$

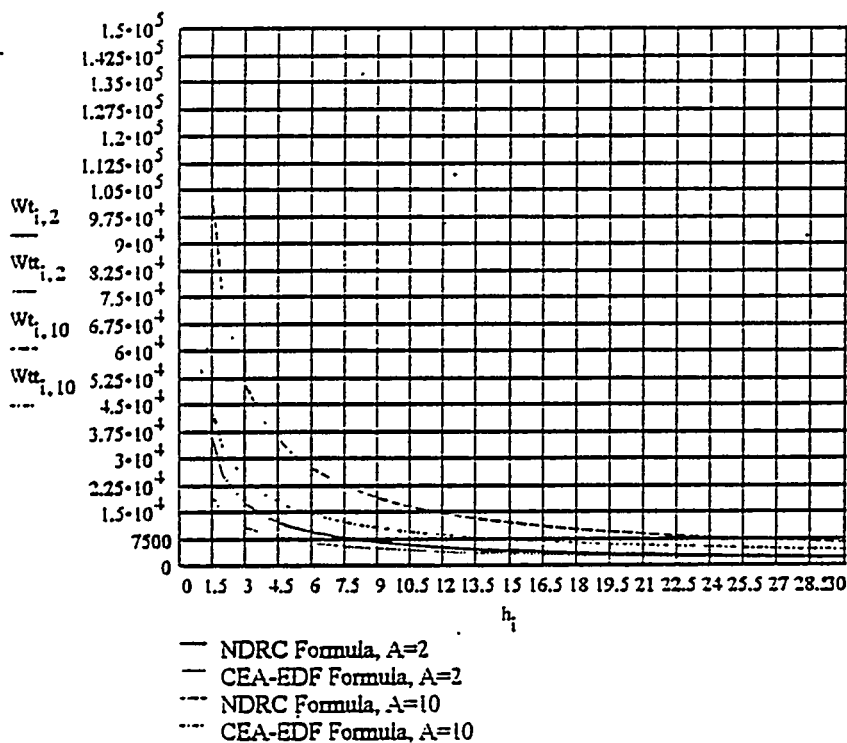
$$tp(W, A, h) = 0.765 \cdot fc^{.375} \cdot \left(\frac{W}{A} \right)^{.5} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2 \cdot g \cdot h} \right)^{.75}$$

$$W = 10000$$

$$h_i = i$$

$$Wt_{i,j} = \text{root}(tp(W, A_j, h_i) - 22.5, W)$$

22.5" thickness allows for 10% spread of data per Ref. 2



Note that the CEA-EDF Formula gives more conservative results for the range of parameters considered above.

(1) Drawing H-1-21054 & H-1-21071 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page of
 (4) Building 105-KE, 105-KW (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject Drop Accident Limits Originator B. V. Winkel Date 11/9/94
 (9) Checker 1.267.4 Date 11/10/94

Matrix of permissible weights as a function of height, i, and impact area, j:

$$W_{tt,i,j} = W_{tt,i,j} \cdot \frac{2}{3}$$

i = 1..5

$W_{tt,i,2}$	$W_{tt,i,5}$	$W_{tt,i,10}$	$W_{tt,i,30}$
$1.641 \cdot 10^4$	$2.594 \cdot 10^4$	$3.669 \cdot 10^4$	$6.355 \cdot 10^4$
$9.757 \cdot 10^3$	$1.543 \cdot 10^4$	$2.182 \cdot 10^4$	$3.779 \cdot 10^4$
$7.199 \cdot 10^3$	$1.138 \cdot 10^4$	$1.61 \cdot 10^4$	$2.788 \cdot 10^4$
$5.802 \cdot 10^3$	$9.173 \cdot 10^3$	$1.297 \cdot 10^4$	$2.247 \cdot 10^4$
$4.908 \cdot 10^3$	$7.76 \cdot 10^3$	$1.097 \cdot 10^4$	$1.901 \cdot 10^4$

i = 10, 15, 30

$W_{tt,i,2}$	$W_{tt,i,5}$	$W_{tt,i,10}$	$W_{tt,i,30}$
$2.918 \cdot 10^3$	$4.614 \cdot 10^3$	$6.525 \cdot 10^3$	$1.13 \cdot 10^4$
$2.153 \cdot 10^3$	$3.404 \cdot 10^3$	$4.814 \cdot 10^3$	$8.338 \cdot 10^3$
$1.735 \cdot 10^3$	$2.743 \cdot 10^3$	$3.88 \cdot 10^3$	$6.72 \cdot 10^3$
$1.468 \cdot 10^3 - 0.004i$	$2.321 \cdot 10^3$	$3.282 \cdot 10^3$	$5.684 \cdot 10^3$
$1.28 \cdot 10^3 - 0.03i$	$2.024 \cdot 10^3$	$2.862 \cdot 10^3$	$4.958 \cdot 10^3$

**Westinghouse
Hanford Company****Internal
Memo**

From: Facility Stress Analysis
Phone: 376-5736 H5-57
Date: October 17, 1994
Subject: ISOLATION DOOR DROP CONCERN

BVW-8D420-94-007

To: J. C. Wiborg 83-55

cc: W. W. Chen H5-57
M. R. Lindquist H5-57 *ML*
BVW File/LB

- References: 1. Bechtel 1974, *Topical Report, Design of Structures for Impact*, BC-TOP-9A, Bechtel Corporation, San Francisco, California.
2. ASCE 1980, *Structural Analysis and Design of Nuclear Plant Facilities*, ASCE Manual No. 58, American Society of Civil Engineers, New York, New York.

INTRODUCTION

This memo addresses the consequences of a 2-ft drop of an isolation barrier door. The primary concern is that an isolation door could punch through the basin floor resulting in an unacceptable water leak through the opening.

The above references provide empirical equations for predicting missile penetrations through concrete slabs. The data base for the equations results from tests of cylindrical steel missiles with velocities up to 500 ft/sec. No lower bound velocities are stated, but it is likely that the minimum velocities are higher than the 11 ft/sec velocities associated with a 2-ft drop. Therefore, the results should be treated as approximate.

DISCUSSION

To account for the irregular geometry of the isolation door, an attempt was made to bound the problem by assuming a minimum contact area of 4 in² (edge/corner drop) and a maximum contact area of 182 in² (flat bottom drop). Calculations are attached. The results are summarized below.

A maximum crater depth of 2.4-in. was predicted for the worst-case contact area of 4 in², which is well below the 2-ft floor thickness. For the flat bottom drop, a maximum penetration of 1.1-in. was predicted.

In addition to penetrating the top surface, there is a potential for "scabbing" or "spalling" to occur on the underneath surface. Reference 1

J. C. Wiborg
Page 2
October 17, 1994

BVW-8D420-94-007

estimates that scabbing will not occur for slab thicknesses greater than 22.6-in. However, in Reference 2, scabbing depths as great as 18.3-in. are predicted for a 2,426 lb missile (closure door weight) with a 4.0 in² footprint.

It is emphasized that the above worst case predictions are conservative, with the primary conservatism being the minimum size of the contact area of the isolation door missile. For very small penetrations, a small contact area is feasible for an edge/corner drop, but as the penetration magnitude increases, a corresponding increase in contact area would occur for the door missile. Also, the scabbing prediction is based upon tests involving concrete slabs with no soil on the back side. The soil backing should reduce the magnitude of the scabbing.

CONCLUSION

Ignoring these conservatisms, and using the worst case predictions, the worst combined penetration and scabbing is $2.4 + 18.3 = 20.7$ in., which is less than the floor slab thickness of 24 in. Thus, it is concluded that a significant floor leak due to a 2-ft high isolation door drop is highly unlikely. It should be emphasized that the above predictions do not address floor cracking. However, if floor cracks should occur, the leakage rate should be small, and the cracks should be repairable.



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Facility Stress Analysis

rw

Attachment

(1) Drawing H-1-21054 & H-1-21071 (2) Doc. No. _____ (3) Page 1 of 3
 (4) Building 105-KE, 105-KW (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
 (7) Subject Isolation Door Drop Originator B. V. Winkel Date 10/15/94
 (9) Checker WVZL Date 10/13/94

References: (1) Structural Analysis and Design of Nuclear Plant Facilities, Section 6.4.1.2, ASCE Manual No. 58. (2) Topical Report, Design of Structures for Impact, BC-TOP-9A, Bechtel Corp.

Input Parameters

$i = 1..2$ $i=1$ is upper bound solution, $i=2$ is lower bound solution

$W = 2426$ Closure door weight, lbs.

$h = 2$ Max. drop height, ft.

$g = 32.2$ Accel. of gravity, ft/sec²

$A_1 = 4.0$ Assumed min. footprint area, sq. in.

$A_2 = 182$ Assumed max. footprint area, sq. in.

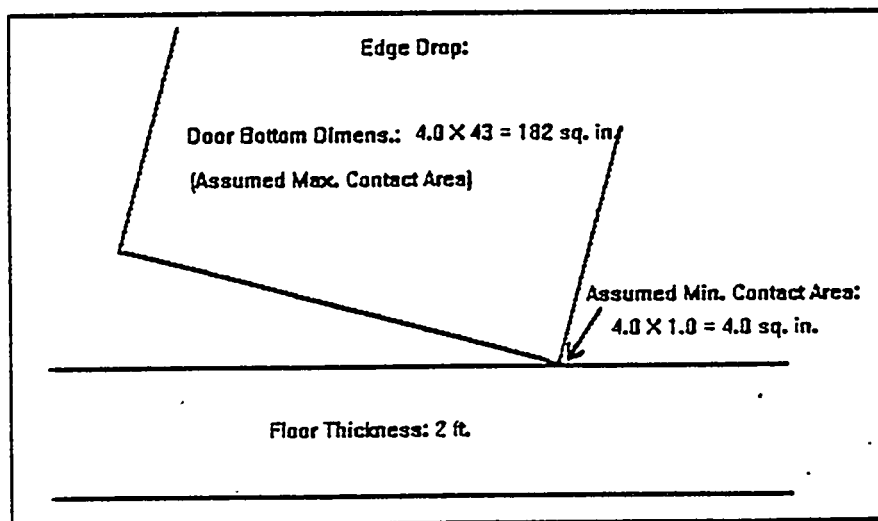
$D_i = \sqrt{\frac{4 \cdot A_i}{\pi}}$ Effective projectile diameter, in inches, for non-cylindrically shaped missiles per Ref. (1)

$f_c = 3000$ Concrete design strength, psi

$t = 24$ Concrete floor thickness, in.

$v = \sqrt{2 \cdot g \cdot h}$

$v = 11.349$ Impact velocity, ft/sec



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 (4) Building 105-KE, 105-KW (5) Rev. _____ (6) Job No. _____
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 (9) Checker Winkel Date 10/18/94

Penetration Calculations

Note: "Penetration defined as "depth of crater formed at zone of impact" per Ref. (1).

Ref. (2), Section 2.1.1:

$$K_p = 0.0035$$

$$A_{p_i} = \frac{W}{\left(\frac{A_i}{144}\right)}$$

Missile weight divided by frontal area, psf

$$X_i = 12 \cdot K_p \cdot A_{p_i} \cdot \log \left(1 + \frac{v^2}{215000} \right) \quad \text{Eq. (2-1), Ref. (2)}$$

$$X_{l_i} = \left[1 - e^{-\left(\frac{t}{X_i} - 2\right)} \right] \cdot X_i \quad \text{Eq. (2-2), Ref. (2)}$$

$$X_I = \begin{pmatrix} 0.954 \\ 0.021 \end{pmatrix}$$

Upper and lower bound penetration predictions, in. per Ref. (2)

Ref. (1) penetration predictions:

$$N = 1.14$$

Conservatively assume "sharp nose" missile

$$K = \frac{130}{\sqrt{f_c}}$$

$$x_i = \sqrt[4]{4 \cdot K \cdot N \cdot W \cdot D_i \cdot \left(\frac{v}{1000 \cdot D_i}\right)^{1.8}}$$

Eq. 6.33a, Ref. 1, for $x/D < 2.0$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} 2.445 \\ 1.14 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ref. (1) penetration predictions, in.

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Perforation:

"Perforation" defined as "the thickness of a concrete element that will just be perforated by a missile" of weight, W, and diameter, D, per Ref. (2).

$$T_i = \frac{427}{\sqrt{f_c}} \frac{W}{(D_i)^{1.3}} \left(\frac{v}{1000} \right)^{1.33} \quad \text{Eq. (2-3), Ref. 2}$$

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 11.313 \\ 0.364 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Upper and lower bound perforation thickness predictions}$$

Scabbing:

"Scabbing" definition: "the peeling off (ejection) of material from the back face of the target". Ref. (2) states that scabbing is not initiated as long as the slab thickness is greater than twice the perforation thickness, T. Since twice the max. perforation ($2 \times 11.3 = 22.6$ in.) is less than the floor thickness of 24 in., scabbing should not occur. However, Ref. (1) does not specify a threshold thickness for scabbing initiation. Therefore, the following scabbing predictions were made.

$$s1_i = \frac{15.5}{\sqrt{f_c}} \left[\frac{W^4 \cdot v^5}{(D_i)^2} \right] \quad \text{Eq. 6.40, Ref. 1, for solid steel missile}$$

$$s2_i = \frac{5.42}{\sqrt{f_c}} \left[\frac{W^4 \cdot v^{6.5}}{(D_i)^2} \right] \quad \text{Eq. 6.41, Ref. 1, for steel pipe missile}$$

$$s1 = \begin{pmatrix} 18.302 \\ 12.494 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Solid steel missile scabbing predictions, in.}$$

$$s2 = \begin{pmatrix} 9.213 \\ 6.29 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{Steel pipe missile scabbing predictions, in.}$$