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Document Information

Document #	RPP-24544	Revision	1D
Title	DEMONSTRATION BULK VITRIFICATION SYS INDEPENDENT QUALIFIED REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER (IQRPE & RCRA DESIGN REVIEW PACKAGE		
Date	05/11/2006		
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145579-C-CA-015

CALCULATION COVER SHEETCALC. NO.: 145579-C-CA-015 REV: 2 DATE: 26 March 2006CALC. TITLE: OGTS Steel Stack Foundation (Foundation #10) (Total Pages =113)PROJECT NO.: 145579 PROJECT TITLE: Final DBVS DesignDesign Verification Required: Yes NoCalculation Type: Scoping Preliminary FinalSuperseded by Calculation No.: _____ Voided**ORIGINAL AND REVISED CALCULATIONS/ANALYSIS APPROVAL**

REV.	ORIGINATOR:	DATE:	CHECKED:	DATE:	APPROVED	DATE
0	Paul Meyer	24-Feb-05	Divana Whitley	24-Feb-05	Tony Heim	25-Feb-05
1	Paul Meyer	05-May-05	Divana Whitley	05-May-05	Tony Heim	05-May-05
2	Mike Custer <i>MCC</i>	28 Mar 06	Doug Shenault	3-28-06	Michael R. Custer	3-28-06

AFFECTED DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:	TITLE:	REV. NO.:	DISC. LEAD INITIALS
H-14-106789	Bulk Vitrification Civil Site Improvements Plans	1	<i>MCC</i>
H-14-106796	Bulk Vitrification Off-Gas Area Fdns Plans & Sections	0	<i>MCC</i>

RECORD OF REVISION

REV. NO.	REASON FOR REVISION:
0	Issued for Construction
1	Corrected safety factor in sections 4 and 5. Clarified relevant allowable soil bearing pressure. No changes to any attachments.
2	Revised to delete foundation #19 and update foundation #10 analysis based on vendor data.

ATTACHMENTS

DOCUMENT NUMBER/ID:	TITLE:	TOTAL PAGES
Attachment 1	OGTS Steel Stack Foundation Drawings	5
Attachment 2	RISA 3D Input/ Output and screen views for Foundation #10	14
Attachment 3	Stack vendor calculations	33
Attachment 4	Foundation Information Chart Showing Performance Category	3
Attachment 5	e-mail from Brad Hupy, Senior Geotechnical Engineer, to P. Meyer	2
Attachment 6	Vendor drawings for Stack and Fan/ motor	26
Attachment 7	Technical Data Sheet 145579-V-DS-005.1 Rev. 2	6
Attachment 8	OGTS STACK Foundation Plan and Section Sketch	1



CALCULATION SHEET

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this calculation is to provide the analysis and design for the Off-Gas stack foundation (#10) and to incorporate vendor submittal data and requirements. This revision of the calculation removes the analysis for the Inlet Stack foundation #19, as it is no longer required.

1.2 Scope

The scope of this calculation includes determining the loads that the stack places on the foundation due to wind, gravity and seismic forces. It is assumed that the stack is self-supporting and will be secured rigidly to the foundation. The foundation is sized to ensure that the anchors will have adequate depth and edge distances (min 12") to develop the full shear and tensile capacities of the anchors. Reinforcing bar design is included in this calculation. Foundation details were provided to the stack vendor to allow development of the anchorage design. This calculation verifies that the foundations will not exceed the soil bearing capacity and that adequate reinforcement bars are provided to support the loads and loading combinations, as required by design, the design criteria and codes to satisfy Performance Category 2 (PC-2) requirements.

2 BASIS

2.1 Design Inputs

Technical Data Sheet 145579-V-DS-005.1 Rev 2, prepared by AMEC Trail Mechanical Group, Issued February 02, 2005 (Attachment 7) provided the preliminary dimensions and weight of the Off-Gas Exhaust stack as applied in the design and analysis per revision 1 of the calculation. The stack is listed as 155 feet tall and 24 inches in diameter with a maximum weight of 40,000 pounds. The equipment sizes and anchorage increased beyond the original estimates. The stack height remains at 155 feet, the maximum stack diameter is now 48" and weight of the stack is 45,730 lbs including the access ladder and platform. Revision 2 of the calculation updates this input information, based on the information provided by the stack and equipment vendors. The stack and fan/motor vendor drawings are provided in Attachment 6.

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Drawing F-145579-36-V-0015 Rev A (included in Attachment 1) gives the location and overall dimensions of the stack. Vendor drawings from Busby Marine and Tank, Inc. provide the detailed information for fabrication and assembly of the stack. Robinson Industries, Inc. drawings DA-58RB1806-5-104, Revision 1 and DA-58RB1806-5-105, Revision 1 provide the detailed information for the OGTS fan/motor assemblies located on the stack foundation also included in Attachment 1. Attachment 3 is the design calculation developed for the analysis of the OGTS Stack provided by the vendor.

The Off-Gas Stack foundation is Performance Category PC-2 as provided at the March 11, 2004, biweekly design review meeting. The attached foundations chart (Attachment 4) was included in an e-mail from David Shuford CH2MHill to John Stephens AMEC confirming the Performance Categories of SSCs.

The foundation is a minimum of 48" thick, as required by TFC-ENG-STD-06 listed in Section 3.0 of the calculation. The foundation footprint, as required for the equipment layout provides in excess of the area necessary to adequately support the stack within the allowable capacity of the supporting soil. In addition, the center portion of the foundation extends 82" below the top of the foundation to accommodate the anchorage for the stack. The attributable weight of the concrete has been included in the overturning analysis for the foundation. Finished grade of the compacted granular surface adjacent to the foundation will be approximately 3" below the top of the foundation depending on final grade accuracy.

Frost heaving has been considered in the design and will be negligible as confirmed in an e-mail from the author of the DBVS Site Geotechnical report and is included as Attachment 5.

The RISA 3D computer analysis and associated screen views of the OGTS Stack used in determining the maximum loading on the foundation is provided in Attachment 2.

Design Loads:

Dead load = Self weight of stack and foundation. The stack weight applied in the seismic design is 45,730 lbs, as provided by the stack vendor.

Wind Load = The magnitude and distribution of the wind loading is determined

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using the stack dimensions based on the stack vendor design drawings and the following site specific information:

Wind Load = 3-second gust 85 mph,

Exposure Category "C"

Importance factor 1.15

Seismic load: the seismic forces on the structure have been calculated using Zone 2B per UBC. The soil profile type is "Sc" as confirmed in the Geotechnical Report.

Live load: the main live load on the slab will be foot traffic beside and around the perimeter of supported equipment skids. By inspection, a 48" thick reinforced concrete slab will withstand foot traffic, and this load may safely be ignored. Likewise, dynamic loads imparted by fans on the 48" deep stack foundation are very small compared to the size of the foundations and may safely be ignored. Foundation self-weight is approximately 740,000 pounds, so the effect of the weight of the two fan/motor assemblies of 22,500 pounds is negligible.

Snow load: the ground snow load on the Hanford site is 15 psf. By inspection, a 48" thick reinforced concrete slab will not be affected by a 9" depth of snow, and this load may safely be ignored.

Volcanic ashfall: the ashfall load on the Hanford site is 5 psf for PC-2 SSCs. By inspection, a 48" thick reinforced slab-on-grade will not be affected by such a minor load, and this load may safely be ignored.

Flood: the DBVS site is at elevation 663 feet and is not in any of the flood areas identified in HNF-SD-GN-ER-501. Flood loads may safely be ignored.

Groundwater Pressure: the DBVS site is at elevation 663 feet. The Geotechnical report notes that groundwater levels are approximately 300 feet below the ground surface. Groundwater pressure may safely be ignored.

Thermal: like any exterior concrete slab on grade, the foundations are subjected to normal annual and daily temperature variations. They are not constrained from expanding or contraction by the surrounding soil. The foundations are simple rectangular prisms, and no change in the foundations' geometry occurs due to

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thermal stresses. Thermal stresses will be very small and may safely be ignored.

Concrete creep: the foundations will be cast in place on a firm compacted soil subgrade. Long term creep of a non-suspended slab will be negligible. Concrete creep stresses may safely be ignored.

Lightning: the entire DBVS site will have a grounding grid installed. Pigtails are provided from the grounding grid through foundations for attachment to the supported equipment. Details of the grounding system are not part of the scope of this calculation.

2.2 Assumptions - None

3 REFERENCES

1. *Uniform Building Code*, 1997. International Conference of Building Officials, Whittier, California.
2. *ACI Manual of Concrete Practice*, (5 volume set including all current ACI standards, and in particular ACI-318 and ACI-336) 1997. American Concrete Institute, Farmington Hills, Michigan.
3. TFC-ENG-STD-06 Rev B-1, *Design Loads for Tank Farm Facilities*, Issued October 22, 2003 by CH2M Hill Hanford Group Inc. Hanford, Washington.
4. ASCE 7-02 *Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures*, 2002. American Society of Civil Engineers, Reston, Virginia.
5. *Report of Geotechnical Engineering Services, Bulk Vitrification Process Partial DBVS Richland, Washington*. April 2004. AMEC Earth & Environmental Inc., Portland, Oregon.
6. HNF-SD-GN-ER-501 Rev 1B, *Natural Phenomena Hazards, Hanford Site, Washington*. As revised by ECN 672877, May 15, 2002. Numatec Hanford Company, Richland, Washington.
7. DOE-STD-1020-2002 *Natural Phenomena Hazards Design and Evaluation Criteria for Department of Energy Facilities* January 2002. U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.

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8. MathCAD software, version 12. Published by Mathsoft Engineering & Education Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts.
9. G-LI-001 DBVS Equipment List Revision N, 08-Feb 2005. AMEC.
10. "Design of Reinforced Concrete", by McCormac, 2nd edition.
11. G-LI-001 DBVS Equipment List Revision N, 08-Feb 2005. AMEC.

4 METHODS

Determination of loads, analysis of effects and determination of concrete strength follow the procedures of the *Uniform Building Code* and ASCE 7-98 as applicable. Calculations were performed using MathCAD 12 computer software. Reactions on the concrete foundation due to the stack loads were determine using RISA 3D, version 5.5, verified and validation for use on computer # DMJM 102518.

Calculations determine soil bearing pressures on the leeward and windward sides of the foundations during both wind and seismic loading. For seismic design, "windward" is understood to mean the side an earthquake "pushes" from.

Provided that the calculated bearing pressure on the soil is always compressive (i.e. no uplift) and less than the allowable soil bearing pressure of 3000 pounds per square foot, the foundations are stable against overturning with a safety factor of at least 3.0.

Due to the height of the stacks, we have conservatively not used the 4000 psf allowable soil bearing capacity for short-term loading (wind/seismic) permitted by the Geotechnical Report. This ensures that no permanent soil deformation or stack tilt will occur under either the design wind or seismic loads.

Slab bending strengths on a per-foot basis (as well as minimum reinforcement) have been calculated following the UBC/ACI-318 method and provided in Attachment 2. Overturning due to wind/seismic loads are calculated and compared to the slab moment capacity in both directions. The full slab width is considered to resist bending.

The foundation has been sized as a rectangular prism, based on the dimensions provided by the vendor information. Stack weight applied in the analysis is actual

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weight as provided by the vendor. The weight of the equipment supported on the slab is included in this revision of the calculation, since the total weight of the two fan/motor assemblies total 22,500 lbs, adding significant weight (approximately 50%) increase in the dead weight on the foundation. In addition, the center of gravity of the fan/motor assemblies are located approximately 7'-9" south of the east-west center of the foundation, resulting in an eccentric loading condition.

Based on the actual weights of the structure, gravity, wind and seismic forces on the foundation have been calculated using the Tank Farm Facilities Design Loads and the methods prescribed in the Uniform Building Code (UBC) and ASCE 7-98 Foundation allowable resisting forces and soil bearing pressures have been calculated using the methods in the UBC and ACI-336. This condition is included in the analysis of the foundation.

5 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The concrete foundation will support the stack under the design loads. Soil bearing pressures are always compressive, and are less than 3000 psf with no uplift under either wind or seismic loading. A soil bearing pressure of 0 psf on the windward edge implies a safety factor against overturning of 3.0. As bearing pressures are always positive (compressive) on the windward edge, the safety factor against overturning exceeds 3.0.

Other safety factors are:

Loading condition	FDN#10
Soil bearing capacity without wind or seismic loads	3.5
Friction (sliding) resistance subject to wind load	15.9
Friction (sliding) resistance subject to seismic load	18.1
Passive soil resistance to sliding subject to wind load	17.8
Passive soil resistance to sliding subject to seismic load	19.8

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The maximum factored slab bending moment resistance per foot of width exceeds the maximum factored slab bending moment force per foot of width in the foundation in both directions, and meets the UBC/ACI requirement for strength. The maximum factored slab bending moment per foot of width occurs in the east-west direction (across the narrower 24 foot dimension) under wind load and is equal to 172.0 kip-ft/ft.

The foundation designs have been added to the 3-D computer model of the project. Foundation drawings are attached.

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Rev. No. 2

Calc. Title OGTS Steel Stack
FoundationOriginator: *Michael R. Custer*
M.R. Custer

Date: 03-28-06

Checker: D. Chénault

Date: *D. Chénault 3-28-06***6.0 Calculation / Analysis**

This analysis provides the design of the foundation for the Off-gas Stack. The stack is constructed of 1/2" plate and is a cantilevered structure supported at the base of the stack. The analysis incorporates the vendor dimensions and anchorage requirements into the design reinforced concrete foundation.

Constants Defined

k := kip kft := kip·ft kin := kip·in Units defined.

plf := $\frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{ft}}$ psf := $\frac{1}{144}\text{psi}$ pcf := $\frac{\text{psf}}{\text{ft}}$ psi := $\frac{\text{lbf}}{\text{in}^2}$

klf := 1000plf ksf := 1000psf kcf := 1000pcf

Material Properties for Soil

$q_a := 3000\text{psf}$

ECN 722466, Drawing H-14-106789,
Rev.1

Material Properties for Concrete

$\gamma_c := .150\text{kcf}$

ASCE 7-98 (Reference 6, Table C3-2, page 230), Maximum unit weight, or density, of the reinforced concrete.

$f_c := 4000\text{psi}$

Specified minimum compressive stress of concrete at 28 days.

Material Properties for Reinforcing Steel

$f_{yr} := 60000\text{psi}$

Yield strength of ASTM A-615 reinforcing steel

Material Properties for Anchor Bolts

$F_y := 36\text{ksi}$

Yield strength of ASTM A-36 steel,
AISC Manual, 9TH edition page 1-7.

$E := 29000\text{ksi}$

Modulus of Elasticity of steel, AISC
Manual, 9TH edition page 6-30.

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Michael Custer

Originator: M.R Custer

Date: 03-28-06



DMM technology

Calculation No. 145579-B-CA-015

Rev. No. 2

Calc. Title OGTS Steel Stack
Foundation

Checker: D. Chenault

Date: *D. Chenault 3-28-06*

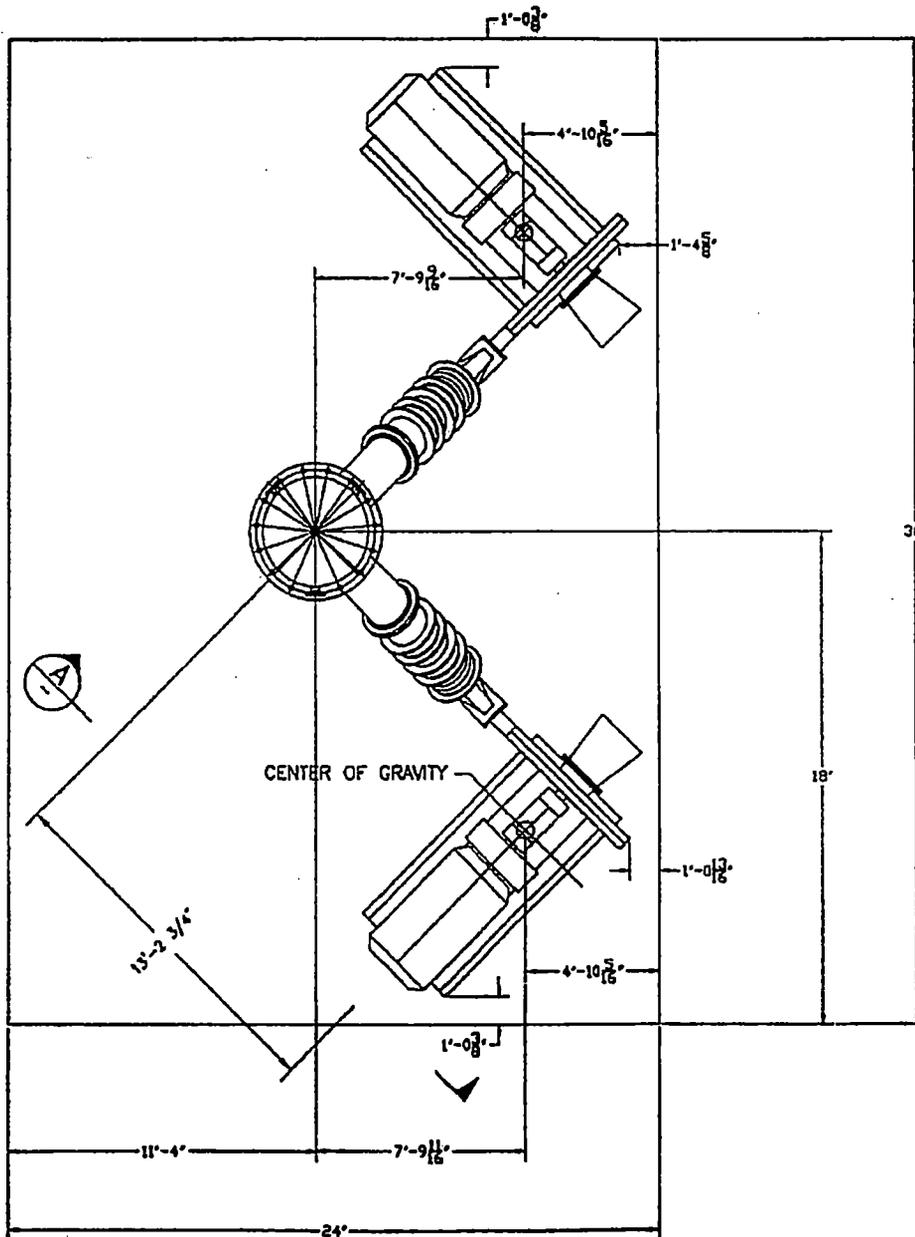


FIGURE 1 - Off-Gas Stack Foundation Plan

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Calc. Title OGTS Steel Stack
Foundation

Originator: M.R Custer

Date: 03-28-06

Checker: D. Chenault

Date: *D. Chenault*
3-28-06DESIGN LOADS:

Dead Load: The dead loads are determined based on the weight of the members consisting of the self-weight of the 2" thick cover plate and the structural framing system, columns and beams.

$$W_s := 45.73k$$

Weight of the Off-Gas Stack, reference Vendor Stack Drawings, Attachment 6 including the weight of the access ladder and platform.

$$W_{fm} := 22.5k$$

Weight of the Fan/ Motor assemblies per Attachment 6.

$$w_c := 24ft$$

Width of the foundation, Attachment 1

$$t_c := 4ft$$

Thickness of the foundation, Attachment 1

$$L_c := 36ft$$

Length of the concrete foundation, Attachment 1

$$A_c := w_c \cdot L_c$$

$$A_c = 864 \text{ ft}^2$$

Area of the foundation

$$S_{cl} := \frac{(L_c) \cdot w_c^2}{6} *$$

$$S_{cl} = 3456 \text{ ft}^3$$

Section Modulus of the concrete about the length dimension of the foundation.

$$S_{cw} := \frac{(w_c) \cdot L_c^2}{6} *$$

$$S_{cw} = 5184 \text{ ft}^3$$

Section Modulus of the concrete about the width dimension of the foundation.

$$W_{c1} := t_c \cdot w_c \cdot L_c \cdot \gamma_c$$

$$W_{c1} = 518400 \text{ lbf}$$

Weight of 48" portion of the concrete foundation

$$d_{max} := 7ft$$

$$L_t := 17.0ft$$

$$L_b := 5.67ft$$

$$A_t := L_t^2$$

$$A_t = 289 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_b := L_b^2$$

$$A_b = 32.15 \text{ ft}^2$$

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DMM technology

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Calc. Title OGTS Steel Stack
Foundation

Originator: *M.R. Custer*
M.R. Custer
Date: 03-28-06

Checker: D. Chenault
Date: *D. Chenault*
3-28-06

$$Wc2 := \frac{d_{\max}}{3} \cdot (A_t + A_b + \sqrt{A_t \cdot A_b}) \gamma_c$$

Weight of center portion of the concrete foundation from a depth of 48" to a depth of 84".

$$Wc2 = 146138.61 \text{ lbf}$$

$$W_t := W_{c1} + W_{c2} + W_s + W_{fm}$$

$$W_t = 732768.61 \text{ lbf}$$

Total dead weight of the stack and concrete foundation.

$$h_{s1} := 102 \text{ ft}$$

Height of the 48" diameter stack

$$h_{s2} := 53 \text{ ft}$$

Height of the 24" diameter stack

$$w_{s1} := 4 \text{ ft}$$

4 ft width of the stack

$$w_{s2} := 2 \text{ ft}$$

2 ft width of the stack

Live Load: A minimum live load of 50 psf is included and considered over the entire area of the elevated platform per ASME STS-1a-2003, Section 4.3.2 for maintenance access.

$W_{ll} = 7000 \text{ lbs}$ (negligible)

Wind Force:

The wind force is determined, based the design procedure of ASCE 7-98 (Reference 6) and the Hanford site specific requirements per TFC-ENG-STD-06 (Reference 2):

Exposure Category, C

TFC-ENG-STD-06, Table 3, page 24

$V_g =$ "Three-second-gust wind velocity

$$V_g := 85 \frac{\text{mi}}{\text{hr}}$$

TFC-ENG-STD-06, Table 3, page 24

Importance Factor, I

$$I := 1.15$$

TFC-ENG-STD-06, Table 3, page 24

$K_z,$ Velocity Pressure Exposure Coefficient,

$$K_z := 1.39$$

ASCE 7-98, Table 6-5, page 60. Height above ground level is 155 feet

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DMJM technology

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Calc. Title OGTS Steel Stack
Foundation

Originator: *Michael Kuster*
M.R Custer
Date: 03-28-06

Checker: D. Chenault
Date: *D. Chenault*
3-28-06

Kzt = Topographic Factor

Kzt := 1.0

ASCE 7-98, Section 6.4.1, page 26

Kd = Wind Directionality Factor

Kd := 0.95

ASCE 7-98, Table 6-6, page 61.
round structure

$$qz := 0.00256 \cdot Kz \cdot Kzt \cdot Kd \cdot Vg^2 \cdot I \cdot \left(\frac{\text{hr}}{\text{mi} \cdot \text{ft}} \right)^2 \cdot \text{lbf} \cdot *$$

ASCE 7-98, Eq. 6-13, page 30

qz = 28.09 psf

Applied wind pressure on the structure

Gf = Gust Factor,

Gf := 0.88

ASCE 7-98, Section 6.5.8, page 29 as
calculated in stack vendor calculation
Attachment 3

Cf = Net Force Coefficient

Cf := 1.2

ASCE 7-98, Table 6-10, page 65

$$Pw1 := qz \cdot Gf \cdot Cf$$

Pw1 = 29.66 psf

Wind pressure per square foot of area ,
ASCE 7-98, Equation 6-20, page 33.

$$Pfw1 := qz \cdot Gf \cdot Cf \cdot ws1 \cdot *$$

Pfw1 = 118.64 plf

Wind pressure applied on the 48"
diameter portion of the stack structure per
ASCE 7-98, Equation 6-20, page 33.

$$Pfw2 := qz \cdot Gf \cdot Cf \cdot ws2 \cdot *$$

Pfw2 = 59.32 plf

Wind pressure applied on the 24"
diameter portion of the stack structure per
ASCE 7-98, Equation 6-20, page 33.

$$Vmaxw := Pfw1 \cdot hs1 + Pfw2 \cdot hs2 \cdot *$$

Vmaxw = 15245.48 lbf

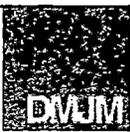
Seismic Force:

The seismic force is determined based on the Uniform Building Code (UBC 1997), as defined by TFC-ENG-STD-06,(Reference 3). The maximum base shear or lateral force was determined using equations in Section 1632.2 and 1634.5 for the analysis.

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Foundation

M. R. Custer
 Originator: M.R Custer
 Date: 03-28-06

Checker: D. Chenault
 Date: *D. Chenault*
 3-28-06

Earthquake loads applied to PC-2 SSCs shall comply with the UBC, Seismic Zone 2B for essential facilities, per TFC-ENG-STD-06 (Reference 2, Section 3.6.5.1).

Seismic Zone = 2B

TFC-ENG-STD-06, Rev. A (Reference 2,
 Section 3.6.5.1). UBC 1997, Figure 16-2,
 page 2-37

Soil Profile = Sc

AMEC Soils Report (Reference 3, page 11)

Seismic Zone Factor, $Z = 0.2$

UBC 1997, Table 16-1, page 2-30

Seismic Coefficient, $C_v := 0.32$

UBC 1997, Table 16-R, page 2-35

Seismic Coefficient, $C_t := 0.020$

UBC 1997, Section 1630.2.2, page 2-14

Importance Factor, $I_e := 1.25$

UBC 1997, Table 16-K, Occupancy
 Category, page 2-30, Essential Facility.

Seismic Coefficient, $C_a := 0.24$

AMEC Soils Report (Reference 3, page 11)
 UBC 1997, Table 16-Q, page 2-34

 $h_{ss} := 155$

Height (feet) to top of the structure,
 Attachment 1.

 $T := C_t \cdot h_{ss}^{.75} \quad T = 0.88$

Structure period, UBC 1997, Equation
 30-8, page 2-14

Determine the Lateral Seismic Force based on UBC 1997, Section 1634.5:

 $V := 0.56 \cdot C_a \cdot I_e \cdot W_s \quad V = 7682.64 \text{ lbf}$

Determine the Lateral Seismic Force based on UBC 1997, Section 1632.2:

 $a_p := 2.5$ $R_p := 3.0$ $I_p := 1.5$ $h_x := 0 \text{ ft}$

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FoundationOriginator: M.R Custer
Date: 03-28-06Checker: D. Chenault
Date: *D. Chenault*

3-28-06

hr := 155ft

$$F_p := \frac{a_p \cdot C_a \cdot I_p}{R_p} \left(1 + 3 \cdot \frac{h_x}{hr} \right) \cdot W_s \quad *$$

Fp = 13719 lbf

Fpmax := 4 · Ca · Ip · Ws * Fpmax = 65851.2 lbf

Fpmin := 0.7 · Ca · Ip · Ws * Fpmin = 11523.96 lbf

Fseismic := 13719lbf

Maximum force on the stack due to
the seismic loadingDESIGN LOAD COMBINATIONS FOR THE SUPPORT STRUCTURE:

The design load combinations used in the analysis of the stack structure are in accordance with UBC 1997, Section 1612, as defined per Reference 2, Section 3.6.12, page 10 for allowable stress design.

FOUNDATION DESIGN FOR THE OGTS STACK STRUCTURE:Overturing Moment

Determine the overturning moment due to the seismic force applied at the center of gravity of the structure.

Location of the Center of Gravity of the OGTS Stack Structure:

Ycg := 63.65ft

Location of the center of gravity of the
OGTS stack in the vertical direction.
Attachment 2.

$$Y_{cgw} := \frac{hs_1 \cdot P_{fw1} \cdot \frac{hs_1}{2} + hs_2 \cdot P_{fw2} \cdot \left(\frac{hs_2}{2} + hs_1 \right)}{P_{fw1} \cdot hs_1 + P_{fw2} \cdot hs_2} \quad *$$

Location of the resultant wind force on OGTS
stack.

Ycgw = 66.98 ft

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Checker: D. Chenault
 Date: *D. Chenault*

3-28-06

Fseismic := 13719lbf

Maximum seismic base shear on the structure applied at the C.G of the structure.

Vmaxw = 15245.48 lbf

Maximum base shear force due to maximum wind force on the structure

Vmaxw = 15245.48 lbs > Fseismic = 13719 lbs

Wind force on the stack governs the design over the maximum seismic load.

Mot := Vmaxw · Ycgw

Mot = 1021.18 kft

Maximum overturning moment due to the wind force on the structure.

Determine the resisting moment due to the dead load of the stack structure, Ws and the foundations, Wc1 and Wc2 and determine the Factor of Safety against overturning. The force is applied at the center of gravity of the the structure parallel to the least dimension of the stack structure foundation.

ws3 := 4.5ft

Diameter at the anchor bolt circle.

$$Mres := Wt \cdot \frac{ws3}{2}$$

Conservative, since the compression portion of the couple is applied over the edge of the plate which adds any additional distance for the lever arm for the moment.

Mres = 1648.73 kft

Safety Factor Overturning, $SFot := \frac{Mres}{Mot}$

SFot = 1.61 > Factor of Safety = 1.5 ... O.K

Determine the Factor of Safety for the Soil;

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 M.R Custer
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 Checker: D. Chenault
 Date: *D. Chenault*
 3-28-06

$$q_{act} := \frac{Wt}{wc \cdot Lc}$$

$$q_{act} = 848.11 \text{ psf}$$

Soil bearing pressure Safety Factor without
wind or seismic loadings.

$$SF_{soil} := \frac{q_a}{q_{act}}$$

$$SF_{soil} = 3.54$$

Determine the Factor of Safety against sliding due to the wind force and dead load of the stack structure and foundation. The resisting force is provided along the perimeter of the foundation for the stack structure.

$$F_{slw} := 15.6k$$

Sliding Force on the stack structure
 V_{maxw} , due to the wind force.

$$\mu := 0.34$$

Friction coefficient for concrete on the soil
Reference 3, AMEC Geotech Report, page 4.

$$F_{rsl} := \mu \cdot Wt$$

Force resisting sliding of the stack

$$F_{rsl} = 249.14 k$$

$$SF_{slw} := F_{rsl} \div F_{slw}$$

$$SF_{slw} = 15.97 > 1.5 \text{ ..O.K}$$

Determine the Factor of Safety against sliding due to the seismic force and dead load of the stack structure and foundation. The resisting force is provided along the perimeter of the foundation for the stack structure.

$$F_{seismic} := 13.7k$$

Sliding Force on the stack structure
 $F_{seismic}$, due to the seismic force.

$$F_{rsl} = 249.14 k$$

$$SF_{sls} := F_{rsl} \div F_{seismic}$$

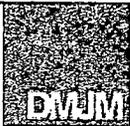
$$SF_{sls} = 18.19 > 1.5 \text{ ..O.K}$$

Determine the Factor of Safety against sliding due to the soil pressure. Dead load of the support

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 Date: *D. Chenault*

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structure, Wt. The resisting force is applied at the bottom of the foundation for the stack structure.

$$\delta_{\text{dry}} := 85 \text{pcf}$$

Dry density of the soil, AMEC Geotech
Report reference, page 4.

$$\phi_i := 28 \text{deg}$$

Angle of internal friction, AMEC Geotech
Report reference, page 4.

$$K_p := \tan\left(45 \text{deg} + \frac{\phi_i}{2}\right)^2 * \quad K_p = 2.77$$

Reference 8, page 277.

$$P_p := \delta_{\text{dry}} \cdot t_c \cdot K_p \quad P_p = 941.74 \text{ psf}$$

Passive soil pressure, reference 8, page 276
modified Eq. 6-19.

$$F_{\text{psoil}} := \left(P_p \cdot \frac{t_c}{2} \cdot L_c\right) 4 \quad F_{\text{psoil}} = 271.22 \text{ k}$$

Lateral Force from the soil on the foundation
Reference 8, page 277, based on the 48"
depth of the foundation.

Wind Force, $V_{\text{maxw}} = 15.25$
kips

Seismic Force, F_{seismic}

$$SF_{\text{sw}} := \frac{F_{\text{psoil}}}{F_{\text{seismic}}} \quad SF_{\text{sw}} = 19.8 \quad > 1.5 \text{ ..O.K}$$

Safety Factor, soil resisting seismic
force

$$SF_{\text{se}} := \frac{F_{\text{psoil}}}{V_{\text{maxw}}} \quad SF_{\text{se}} = 17.79 \quad > 1.5 \text{ ..O.K}$$

Safety Factor, soil resisting wind force

Determine the Maximum Soil Pressure under the Stack Structure Foundation:

The connection points for the stack structure are fixed at the foundations, as established in the RISA 3-D model. The horizontal reaction loads on the foundation are applied at or below the center of the foundation, however an eccentric loading or moment is applied to the foundation due to the off-center location of the stack on the foundation in addition to the eccentricity caused by the overturning moment. This moment is included in determining the maximum soil pressure.

$$P_{\text{axial}} := W_s + W_{\text{fm}} *$$

Weight of the stack.

$$P_{\text{axial}} = 68230 \text{ lbf}$$

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Checker: D. Chenault
Date: *D. Chenault*
3-29-06

$$e := .67\text{ft}$$

Eccentricity due to the layout location of the stack on the foundation.

~~0.00~~

$$efm := 7.75\text{ft}$$

Eccentricity due to the layout location of the fan/ motor assemblies on the foundation.

$$esum := \frac{-e \cdot Ws}{Paxial} + efm \cdot \frac{Wfm}{Paxial} *$$

Net eccentricity on the foundation due to the location of the stack and the Fan/Motor assemblies

$$esum = 2.11 \text{ ft}$$

$$Mec := Ycgw \cdot Vmaxw$$

Maximum moment due to the maximum force (wind) applied on the foundation.

$$Mec = 1021.18 \text{ kft}$$

$$et := \frac{Ycgw \cdot Vmaxw}{Paxial + Wc1 + Wc2}$$

Eccentricity of the vertical forces on the foundation.

$$et = 1.39 \text{ ft}$$

$$ew := \frac{wc}{6} \quad ew = 4 \text{ ft}$$

Middle third of the slab width.

et < ew, use qmax = P/A (+/-) M/S to determine the maximum soil pressure

Reference 10 page 212, Formula (5-7)

Determine the maximum soil pressure:

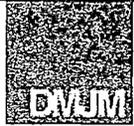
$$qmax := \left(\frac{Wt}{Ac} \right) + \left(\frac{Mec}{Scw} \right)$$

Maximum pressure on the soil.

$$qmax = 1045.1 \text{ psf}$$

$$qmax < qa = 3000 \text{ psf} \dots \text{O.K}$$

Provide a foundation 4.0 ft deep x 24.0 ft wide x 36.0 ft long



EWM technology

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 Date: 03-28-06

Checker: D. Chenault
 Date: *D. Chenault*

3-28-06

with a thickened center area of the foundation at the stack anchorage 5.67 ft square at a depth 6.83 ft.

$$\text{deff} := tc - 3\text{in} - 0.69\text{in} \quad \text{deff} = 44.31\text{ in}$$

Minimum effective depth of the concrete (conservative), the distance from the extreme compressive face of the concrete (at the top of the concrete) to the center of the tensile reinforcement steel. Reference Section B, drawing DBVS-SK-C006, Rev.A.

Determine the Concrete Reinforcement in the Foundation:

$$\phi_f := 0.90$$

Strength reduction factor for ultimate stress design method per UBC 1997, Section 1909.3.2.2.

$$A_{s\text{min}} := \frac{200}{60000} \cdot 12\text{in deff}$$

Minimum reinforcing steel required per UBC 1997, Section 1910.5.1.

$$A_{s\text{min}} = 1.77\text{ in}^2$$

Determine the minimum cross-sectional area of rebar required per foot of width of the foundation, based the applied moment.

M_u is the usable moment capacity of the section, based on the area of reinforcement required for the 48" section depth.

$M_u = M_n / \phi$, M_n is the ultimate moment.

$$M_{\text{reqd}} := 1021.18\text{kft}$$

Required moment capacity by design on the 24 ft width of the foundation. Refer to Attachment 2.

$$M_{\text{reqdft}} := 1.4 \cdot 42.71\text{kft}$$

Required moment capacity by design per foot width of the foundation over the 24 ft width.

$$M_{\text{reqdft}} = 59.79\text{ kft} \quad \text{per foot width of the foundation}$$

The moment capacity, based on Revision 1 updated with the current loads requires #10 bars at 12" on centers. Additional, the core area around the anchor bolt group will require the same reinforcement.

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DWM Technology

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Checker: D. Chenault
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Anchor Bolt Requirement Check based on Mreqd:

Dbc := 54in

Diameter of stack bolt circle as determined
by the stack vendor per Attachment 3.

N := 15

Number of Anchor Bolts defined by the
stack vendor per Attachment 3.

P := 45.73k

Weight of OGTS stack as determined by the
stack vendor per Attachment 3.

$$T_{reqd} := 4 \cdot \frac{M_{reqd}}{N \cdot Dbc} - \frac{P}{N}$$

Required anchorage per ASME STS-1a-2003

Treqd = 57.47 k

Required capacity per anchor bolt per Mreqd.

$$A_t := 3.25 \text{in}^2$$

Tensile area of 2 1/4 Dia. of anchor bolt

Ft := 19.1ksi

As determined by the stack vendor per
Attachment 3.

$$P := Ft \cdot A_t \quad P = 62.08 \text{k}$$

Load Capacity provided by each 2 1/4" dia
anchor.

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 Originator: M.R Custer
 Date: 03-28-06
 Checker: D. Chenault
 Date: *D. Chenault*
 3-28-06

Project: GeoMelt - Final DBVS
 Foundation description:

Reference: 145579-C-CA-015, Rev.2
 Foundation # 10

Re-bar Design For Fdn Pads or Slabs Ref: ACI 318		(inputs in shaded)	
Bars: Top or Bot only =1, Top & Bot =2		2	
fy	psi	60000	60 ksi normal
fc	psi	4000	3-4 ksi normal
β_1		0.9	0.9 normal
Mu	k-ft	59.79	required Mu
b	in	12	unit width or full width
h	in	54	slab thickness
d	in	50.38	depth of steel
A = 0.59 * fy/fc		8.85	
B = -1		-1	
C = Mu / (b*d^2*fy)		0.0004	
$\rho_{Ru} = Mu / b*d^2$		23.6	
ρ_{min}		0.1126	
ρ_{max}		0.00044	
temp		0.00180	0.18% typical
min		0.0033	
Selected for design		0.00044	
Check $\rho < \rho_{max}$		OK	
As req'd per ft (temp)	in ²	0.58	considers top and/or bottom
As req'd (design)	in ²	0.26	
As req'd (1.33 * design)	in ²	0.35	
As req'd (min)	in ²	2.02	applies if 1.33 not used
Select design, 1.33 design or min		0.35	
As required	in ²	0.35	
Bar #		6	(diameter in eighths)
As per Bar		0.442	
Bar Spacing	in	12	
Total As per ft		0.44	
		OK	OK or NG (no good)
Determine ρ_{max} :			
fc		4000	
fy		60000	
$\beta_1 = 0.85 - 0.05 * (fc - 4), \geq 0.65$		0.85	
$\rho_b = 0.85 * \beta_1 * fc * 87000 / (fy * (fy + 87000)) =$		0.0285	
$\rho_{max} = 0.75 * \rho_b =$		0.0214	

Two options if slab depth known:
 Enter Mu required and iterate with bar size and spacing to get "OK" message
 For a given bar size and spacing, iterate M<u until As/ft = As requ'd and message = OK

FIGURE 2

(Minimum reinforcement required, based on latest vendor information)

CALCULATION SHEET



Calculation No. 145579-B-CA-015
 Rev. No. 2
 Calc. Title OGTS Steel Stack
 Foundation

Project Number: 145579

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Originator: *Michael K. Custer*
 M.R Custer
 Date: 03-28-06

Checker: D. Chenault
 Date: *D. Chenault*

3-28-06

Project: GeoMelt - Final DBVS
 Foundation description:

Reference: 145579-C-CA-015, Rev.2
 Foundation # 10

Re-bar Design For Fdn Pads or Slabs Ref: ACI 318		(Inputs in shaded)
Bars: Top or Bot only =1, Top & Bot =2		2
fy	psi	60000
fc	psi	4000
β_1		0.9
Mu	k-ft	172
b	in	12
h	in	48
d	in	44.5
A = 0.59 * fy/fc		8.85
B = -1		-1
C = Mu / (bd ² fy)		0.0016
Ru = Mu /bd ²		86.9
temp		0.1114
min		0.00163
Selected for design		0.00180
Check < max		0.0033
As req'd per ft (temp)		0.00163
As req'd (design)		OK
As req'd (1.33 *design)		0.52
As req'd(min)		0.87
Select design, 1.33design or min		1.16
As required		1.78
Bar #		1.16
As per Bar		10
Bar Spacing		(diameter in eighths)
Total As per ft		1.227
		12
		1.23
		OK
		OK or NG (no good)
Determine max		
fc		4000
fy		60000
$\beta_1 = 0.85 - 0.05 * (fc - 4), \geq 0.65$		0.85
$pb = 0.85 * \beta_1 * fc * 87000 / (fy * (fy + 87000)) =$		0.0285
$pmax = 0.75 * pb =$		0.0214

60 ksi normal
 3-4 ksi normal
 0.9 normal
 required Mu
 unit width or full width
 slab thickness
 depth of steel
 0.18% typical
 considers top and/or bottom
 applies if 1.33 not used
 (diameter in eighths)
 OK or NG (no good)

Two options if slab depth known:
 Enter Mu required and iterate with bar size and spacing to get "OK" message
 For a given bar size and spacing, iterate M<u until As/ft = As req'd and message = OK

FIGURE 3

(Minimum reinforcement required, based on revision 1 design and latest vendor information)

145579-C-CA-015

Attachment 1

OGTS Steel Stack Foundations Drawings

H-14-106789 Rev. 1

Bulk Vitrification Civil Site Improvements Plan

H-14-106798 Rev. 0

Bulk Vitrification Minor Foundations General Arrangement

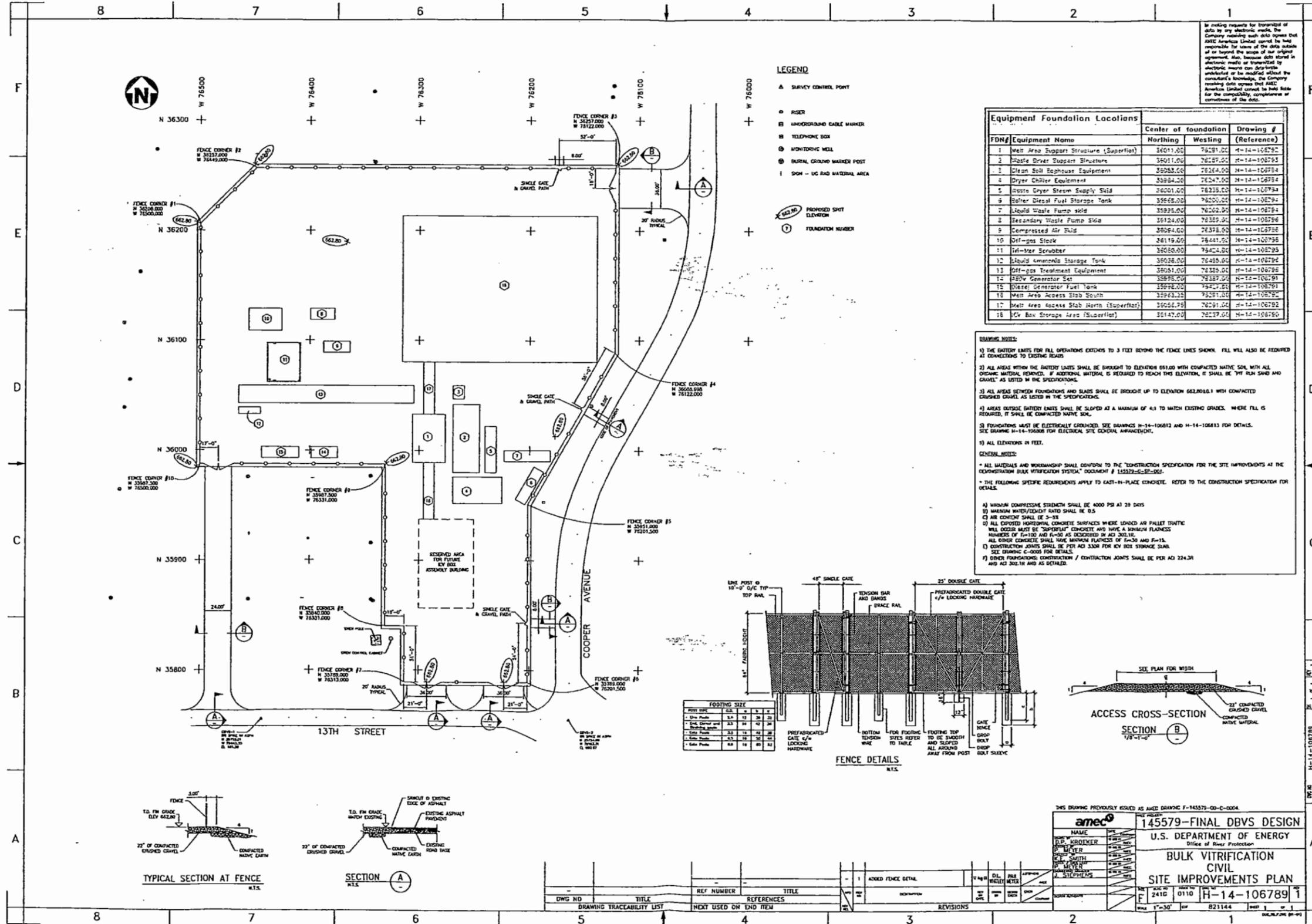
H-14-106796 Rev. 0

Bulk Vitrification Off-Gas Area Fdns - Plans & Sections

F-145579-36-V-0021 Rev. H

Bulk Vitrification Off-Gas Exhaust Stack Details

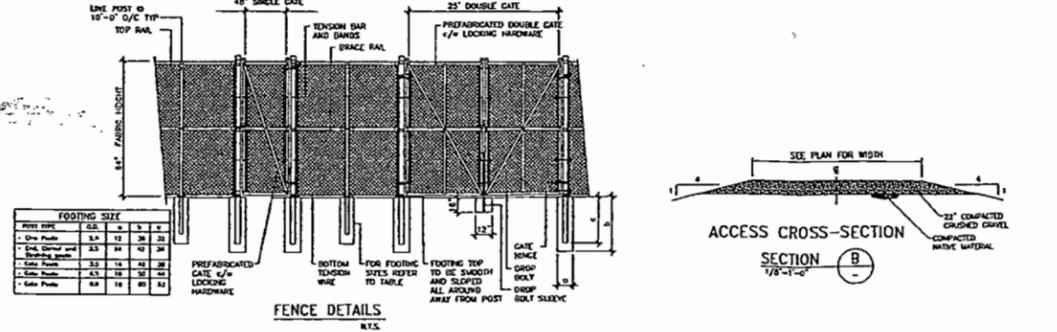
C:\Documents\My Documents\Bulk Vitrification Project\Drawings\Civil and Structural\AutoCAD Drawings\H-14-106789.rvt Site Improvements Plan AMEC FINAL.DWG, 3/28/2006 12:05:04 PM, mtc



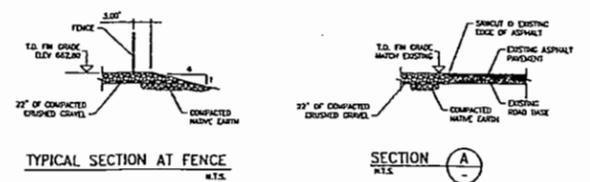
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FDNG #	Equipment Name	Center of foundation	Drawing # (Reference)	
		Northing	Westing	
1	Weld Area Support Structure (Superflite)	36011.00	76291.00	H-14-106782
2	Waste Oxide Support Structure	36011.00	76287.00	H-14-106783
3	Clean Soil Baghouse Equipment	36053.00	76264.00	H-14-106784
4	Dryer Chiller Equipment	36054.00	76247.00	H-14-106784
5	Waste Dryer Steam Supply Suid	36051.00	76235.00	H-14-106784
6	Boiler Diesel Fuel Storage Tank	35968.00	76200.00	H-14-106784
7	Liquid Waste Pump suid	35935.00	76202.00	H-14-106784
8	Secondary Waste Pump Suid	36124.00	76265.00	H-14-106786
9	Compressed Air Suid	36094.00	76378.00	H-14-106786
10	Off-gas Suid	36119.00	76441.00	H-14-106786
11	Tri-Mer Scrubber	36080.00	76424.00	H-14-106786
12	Liquid Ammonia Storage Tank	36026.00	76485.00	H-14-106786
13	Off-gas Treatment Equipment	36051.00	76325.00	H-14-106786
14	220V Generator Set	35995.00	76287.00	H-14-106789
15	Diesel Generator Fuel Tank	35992.00	76277.00	H-14-106789
16	Weld Area Access Slab South (Superflite)	35963.25	76281.00	H-14-106782
17	Weld Area Access Slab North (Superflite)	36056.75	76291.00	H-14-106782
18	CV Box Storage Area (Superflite)	36147.00	76277.00	H-14-106780

- EXAMINE NOTES:**
- THE BATTERY LIMITS FOR FILL OPERATIONS EXTENDS TO 3 FEET BEYOND THE FENCE LINES SHOWN. FILL WILL ALSO BE REQUIRED AT CONNECTIONS TO EXISTING ROADS.
 - ALL AREAS WITHIN THE BATTERY LIMITS SHALL BE BROUGHT TO ELEVATION 662.00 WITH COMPACTED NATIVE SOIL WITH ALL ORGANIC MATERIAL REMOVED. IF ADDITIONAL MATERIAL IS REQUIRED TO REACH THIS ELEVATION, IT SHALL BE "RYM SAND AND GRAVEL" AS LISTED IN THE SPECIFICATIONS.
 - ALL AREAS BETWEEN FOUNDATIONS AND SLABS SHALL BE BROUGHT UP TO ELEVATION 662.00 WITH COMPACTED CRUSHED GRAVEL AS LISTED IN THE SPECIFICATIONS.
 - AREAS OUTSIDE BATTERY LIMITS SHALL BE SLOPED AT A MAXIMUM OF 4:1 TO MATCH EXISTING GRADES. WHERE FILL IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE COMPACTED NATIVE SOIL.
 - FOUNDATIONS MUST BE ELECTRICALLY GROUND. SEE DRAWINGS H-14-106812 AND H-14-106813 FOR DETAILS. SEE DRAWING H-14-106808 FOR ELECTRICAL SITE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT.
 - ALL ELEVATIONS IN FEET.
- GENERAL NOTES:**
- ALL MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP SHALL CONFORM TO THE "CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATION FOR THE SITE IMPROVEMENTS AT THE COOPERATION BULK VITRIFICATION SYSTEM" DOCUMENT # 145579-02-001.
 - THE FOLLOWING SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS APPLY TO CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE. REFER TO THE CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATION FOR DETAILS.
 - MINIMUM COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH SHALL BE 4000 PSI AT 28 DAYS
 - MINIMUM WATER/CEMENT RATIO SHALL BE 0.5
 - AIR CONTENT SHALL BE 3-5%
 - ALL EXPOSED HORIZONTAL CONCRETE SURFACES WHERE LOADED BY PALLET TRAFFIC WILL OCCUR MUST BE "SUPERFLITE" CONCRETE AND HAVE A FINISH FLATNESS NUMBER OF F-102 AND F-105 AS DESCRIBED IN ACI 308.1R.
 - ALL OTHER CONCRETE SHALL HAVE FINISH FLATNESS OF F-30 AND F-15.
 - CONSTRUCTION JOINTS SHALL BE PER ACI 308 FOR KEY BOX STORAGE SLABS. SEE DRAWING C-0005 FOR DETAILS.
 - OTHER FOUNDATIONS, CONSTRUCTION / CONNECTION JOINTS SHALL BE PER ACI 324.3R AND ACI 308.1R AND AS DETAIL.



POST SIZE	6.0	8.0	10.0	12.0
• Gate Posts	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0
• End Posts	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0
• Gate Posts	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0
• End Posts	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0



DWG NO	TITLE	REF NUMBER	TITLE
1	ADDED FENCE DETAIL		

THIS DRAWING PREVIOUSLY ISSUED AS AMEC DRAWING F-145579-02-C-0004

amec

145579-FINAL DBVS DESIGN

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Office of River Protection

**BULK VITRIFICATION
CIVIL
SITE IMPROVEMENTS PLAN**

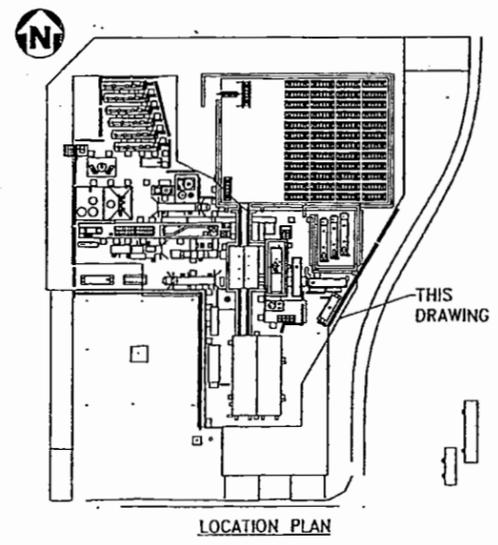
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SCALE: 1"=30'

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NOTES:

1. ALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL CONFORM TO CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATION 145579-G-SP-001.
2. FOUNDATION DETAILS FOR #19, #21 AND #22 ARE SHOWN ON DRAWING H-14-106800. OTHER FOUNDATION DETAILS ARE SHOWN ON DRAWINGS H-14-106799 & H-14-106801.
3. THE FOLLOWING SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS APPLY TO CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE. REFER TO CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATION 145579-G-SP-001 SECTION 03300 FOR DETAILS.
 - a) MINIMUM COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH = 4000psi @ 28 DAYS.
 - b) MAXIMUM WATER/CEMENT RATIO = 0.5.
 - c) AIR CONTENT SHALL BE 5%-8%.
4. ALL DISTURBED TOP LAYER OF COMPACTED CRUSHED GRAVEL SHALL BE REPLACED BETWEEN FOUNDATIONS TO NOMINAL ELEVATION 662.8±0.2 FEET. MECHANICAL COMPACTION OF THE TOP SURFACE OF THE GRANULAR BACKFILL IS NOT REQUIRED FOR SPACES BETWEEN FOUNDATIONS WHERE SPACE IS LESS THAN 12" WIDE. FILL TO ELEVATION 662.8 ±0.1 FEET. ALTERNATIVELY, THE SPACE MAY BE FILLED WITH UNREINFORCED CONCRETE. TOP OF CONCRETE TO BE 663.000 MATCHING ADJACENT FOUNDATIONS. EXISTING SOLID CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS MAY BE USED AS FORMS FOR NEW CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS IF THE SECOND ALTERNATIVE IS CHOSEN; PROVIDE A BOND BREAKER (6 ML POLYETHYLENE SHEET, OR 1/2" THICK FIBERBOARD) BETWEEN NEW AND OLD CONCRETE.
5. COORDINATES ARE BASED ON HANFORD 200 WEST DATUM. CONTROL POINTS ARE RR SPIKES IN ASPHALT ON 13TH ST (DBVS-1 AND DBVS-2) SEE DRAWING H-14-106788 FOR LOCATIONS.
6. COORDINATES SHOWN ARE CENTERLINE REFERENCE POINTS OF EACH FOUNDATION.
7. FOR FOUNDATIONS #1 THROUGH #18 LOCATIONS SEE DRAWING H-14-106789. (INSTALLED UNDER SEPARATE CONTRACT)
8. FOR FOUNDATION #20 (ICV BOX ASSEMBLY BUILDING) LOCATION AND DETAILS SEE DRAWING H-14-106797.
9. SHADED FOUNDATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT OF 1976. (RCRA)
10. EXISTING 4/0 AWG GROUND CONDUCTORS ARE LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 30 INCHES BELOW FINISHED GRADE. REFER TO DRAWING F-145579-00-E-0500 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS. RE-ROUTE AND REPAIR ANY DAMAGE TO EXISTING GROUNDING CONDUCTORS AS DETAILED ON THE ELECTRICAL GROUNDING DRAWINGS AND IN THE CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATION.



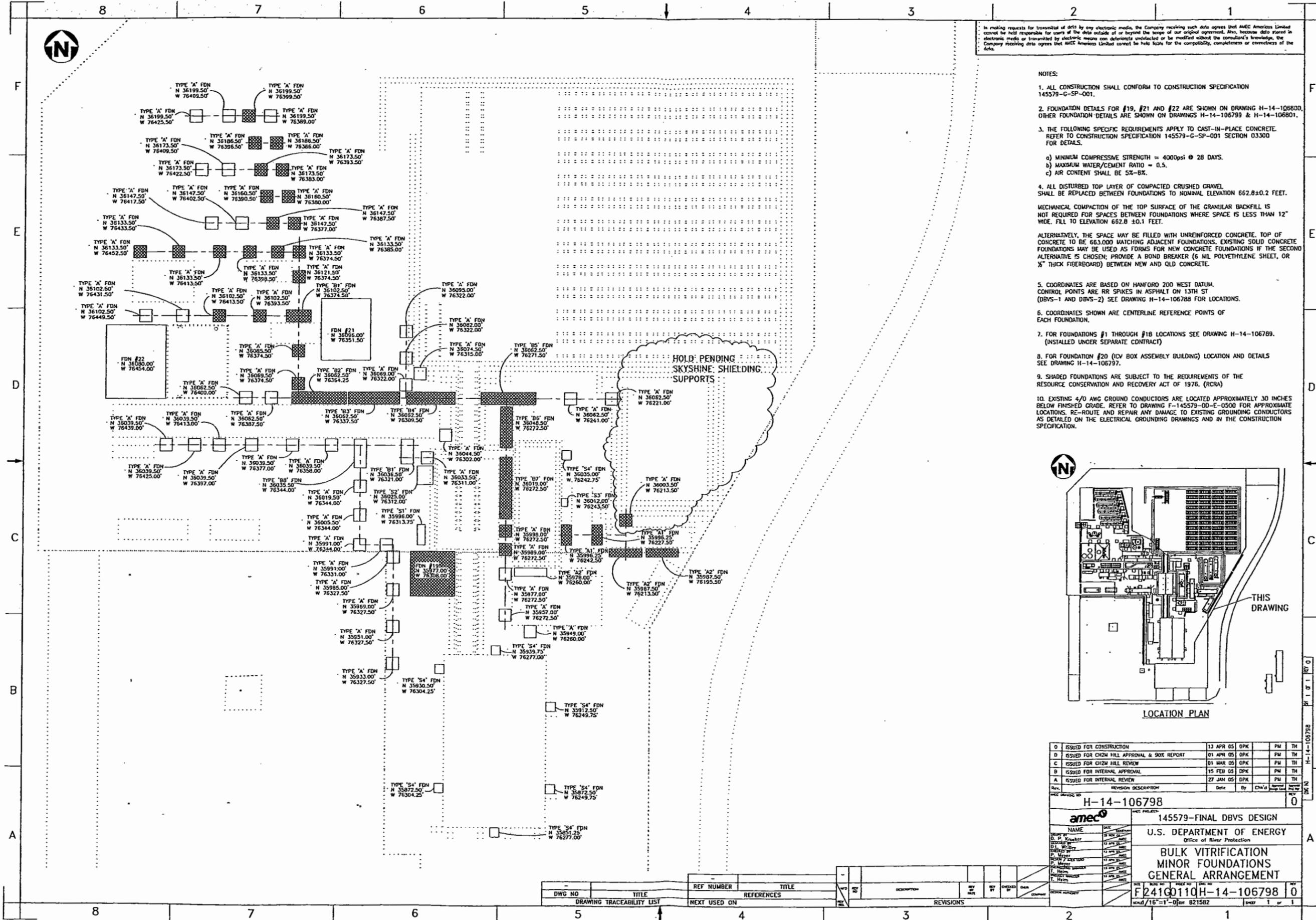
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0	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	13 APR 05	DPK	PM	TH
1	ISSUED FOR CH2M HILL APPROVAL & 90% REPORT	01 APR 05	DPK	PM	TH
2	ISSUED FOR CH2M HILL REVIEW	01 MAR 05	DPK	PM	TH
3	ISSUED FOR INTERNAL APPROVAL	15 FEB 05	DPK	PM	TH
4	ISSUED FOR INTERNAL REVIEW	27 JAN 05	DPK	PM	TH

H-14-106798 amec 145579-FINAL DBVS DESIGN U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY Office of River Protection BULK VITRIFICATION MINOR FOUNDATIONS GENERAL ARRANGEMENT		SHEET NO. F2410011QH-14-106798 TOTAL SHEETS 821582 1 of 1
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DWG NO	TITLE	REF NUMBER	TITLE

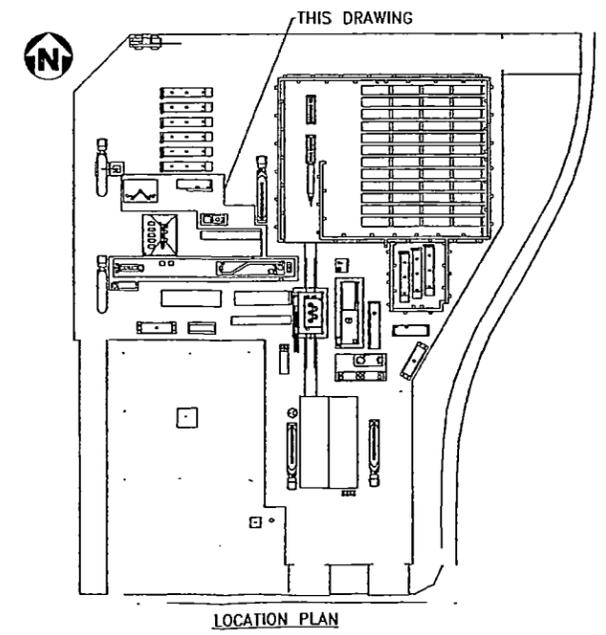
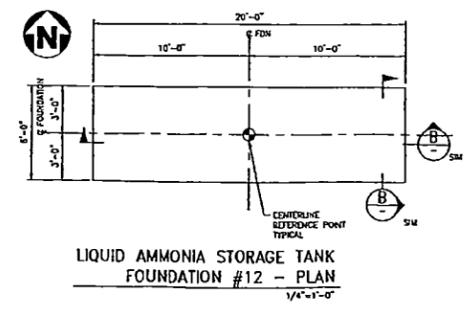
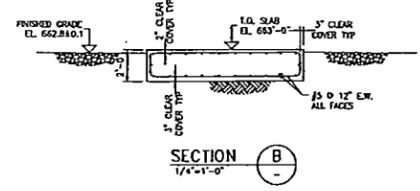
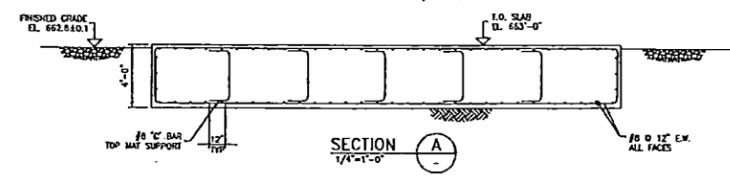
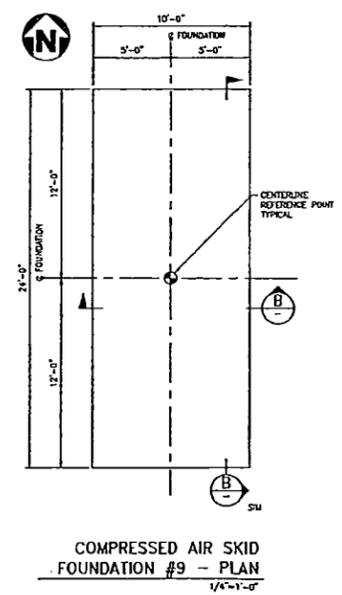
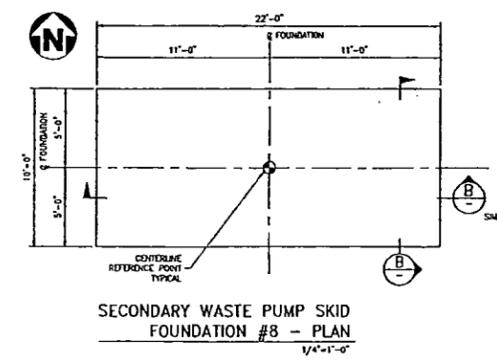
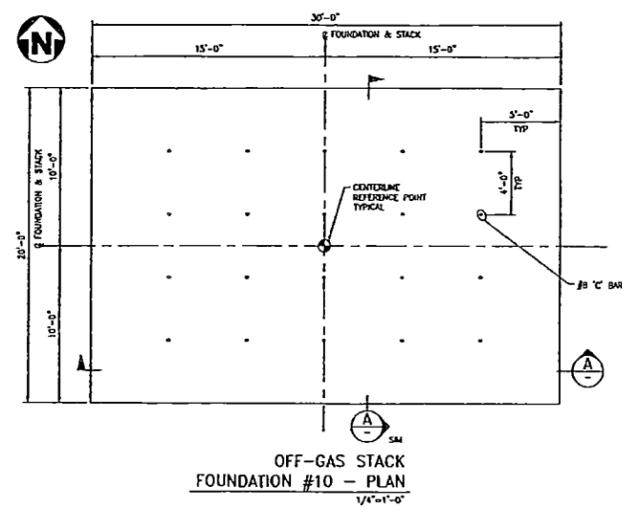
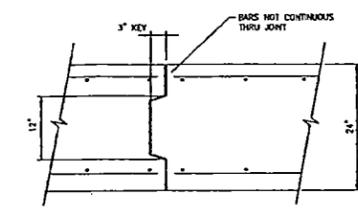
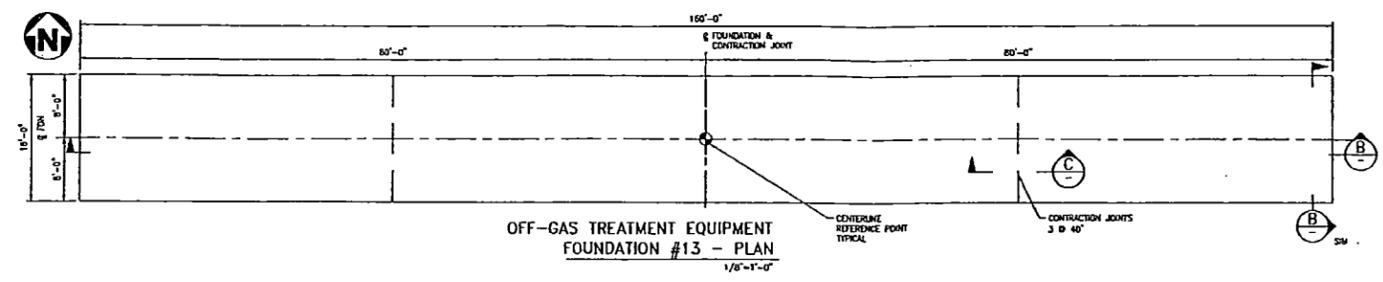
NO.	REVISIONS

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C:\Documents and Settings\custer\My Documents\Bulk Vitrification Project\Drawings\Civil and Structural\AutoCAD Drawings\H-14-106796 Rev.0 Off-Gas Area Fndns.DWG, 3/28/2006 12:06:17 PM, mtc

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NOTES:
FOR GENERAL NOTES, DESIGN CRITERIA, MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS, AND FOUNDATION LOCATIONS REFER TO DRAWING H-14-106789 "BULK VITRIFICATION - CIVIL SITE IMPROVEMENTS"

DWG NO	TITLE	REF NUMBER	TITLE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY	CHK
H-14-106789	BULK VITRIFICATION - CIVIL SITE IMPROVEMENTS						

THIS DRAWING FORMERLY ISSUED AS AMEC DRAWING F-143643-00-C-0011.

amec		145579-FINAL DBVS DESIGN	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY		Office of River Protection	
BULK VITRIFICATION OFF-GAS AREA			
FDNS - PLANS & SECTIONS			
FILE NO	241G	ISSUE NO	0900
PROJECT NO	H-14-106796	DATE	0
SCALE AS SHOWN	FOR	821145	SHEET 1 OF 1

145579-C-CA-015

Attachment 2 (14 pages)

**RISA 3D Input/ Output Files
Stack Foundation (Fdn #10)**

ORIGINATOR: *Michael R. Curtis* DATE: 3-28-06
CHECKER: *Doug Chouault* DATE: 3-28-06

Global

Display Sections for Member Calcs	5
Max Internal Sections for Member Calcs	97
Include Shear Deformation	Yes
Include Warping	Yes
Area Load Mesh (in^2)	144
Merge Tolerance (in)	.12
P-Delta Analysis Tolerance	0.50%
Vertical Axis	Y

Hot Rolled Steel Code	AISC: ASD 9th
Cold Formed Steel Code	AISI 99: ASD
NDS Wood Code	NDS 91: ASD
NDS Temperature	< 100F
Concrete Code	ACI 1999

Number of Shear Regions	4
Region Spacing Increment (in)	4
Biaxial Column Method	PCA Load Contour
Parme Beta Factor (PCA)	.65
Concrete Stress Block	Rectangular
Use Cracked Sections	Yes
Bad Framing Warnings	No
Unused Force Warnings	Yes

Joint Coordinates and Temperatures

	Label	X [ft]	Y [ft]	Z [ft]	Temp [F]	Detach From Diaphragm
1	N1A	0	95	0	0	
2	N1	0	0	0	0	
3	N8612A	0	100	0	0	
4	N8613A	0	155	0	0	
5	N20	0	43	0	0	

Joint Boundary Conditions

	Joint Label	X [k/in]	Y [k/in]	Z [k/in]	X Rot [k-ft/rad]	Y Rot [k-ft/rad]	Z Rot [k-ft/rad]
1	N1	Reaction	Reaction	Reaction	Reaction	Reaction	Reaction
2	N8613A						

Hot Rolled Steel Properties

	Label	E [ksi]	G [ksi]	Nu	Therm (1E5 F)	Density [k/ft^3]	Yield [ksi]
1	A36	29000	11154	.3	.65	.49	36
2	A572Grade50	29000	11154	.3	.65	.49	50
3	A992	29000	11154	.3	.65	.49	50
4	A500 42	29000	11154	.3	.65	.49	42
5	A500 46	29000	11154	.3	.65	.49	46

Hot Rolled Steel Section Sets

	Label	Shape	Design List	Type	Material	Design Rules	A [in2]	Iyy [in4]	Izz [in4]	J [in4]
1	HR1A	W10X17	Wide Flange	Beam	A36	Typical	4.99	3.56	81.9	.16

Member Primary Data

	Label	I Joint	J Joint	K Joint	Rotate (d...	Section/Shape	Design List	Type	Material	Design Rules
1	M46	N1	N1A			Pipe 48 DIA 1/...	Channel	Beam	A36	Typical

Member Primary Data (Continued)

Label	I Joint	J Joint	K Joint	Rotate(d...	Section/Shape	Design List	Type	Material	Design Rules
2	M47	N8612A	N8613A		PIPE 24" Dia 1/...	Channel	Beam	A36	Typical
3	M48	N1A	N8612A		Pipe 48 DIA 1/...	Wide Flange	Beam	A36	- Typical

Basic Load Cases

	BLC Description	Category	X Gravity	Y Gravity	Z Gravity	Joint	Point	Distributed Area (Mem...	Surface (...)
1	DEAD LOAD	DL		-1					
2	LIVE LOAD	EL				1			
3	SEISMIC X	ELZ+X	.17						
4	WIND Z	WLZ						3	

Joint Loads and Enforced Displacements (BLC 2 : LIVE LOAD)

Joint Label	L,D,M	Direction	Magnitude[k,k-ft in.rad k*s^2/ft]	
1	N20	L	Y	-6

Member Distributed Loads (BLC 4 : WIND Z)

Member Label	Direction	Start Magnitude[k/ft,deg]	End Magnitude[k/ft,deg]	Start Location[ft, %]	End Location[ft, %]
1	M47	Z	.059	0	0
2	M48	Z	.119	0	0
3	M46	Z	.119	0	0

Load Combinations

Description	Solve	P	Delta	SRSS	BLC Fact..						
1	DEAD LOAD	Yes	Y		1	1					
2	DEAD LOAD + LIVE LOAD	Yes	Y		1	1	2	1	3	1	
3	DEAD LOAD + LIVE LOAD + ...	Yes	Y		1	1	2	1	4	1	
4	LIVE LOAD	Yes	Y		2	1					

Envelope Joint Reactions

Joint	X [k]	lc	Y [k]	lc	Z [k]	lc	MX [k-ft]	lc	MY [k-ft]	lc	MZ [k-ft]	lc
1	N1	max	0	1	45.235	2	0	1	0	1	431.997	2
2		min	-6.67	2	6	4	-15.105	3	-1024.934	3	0	1
3	Totals:	max	0	1	45.235	2	0	1				
4		min	-6.67	2	6	4	-15.105	3				

Envelope Member Section Forces

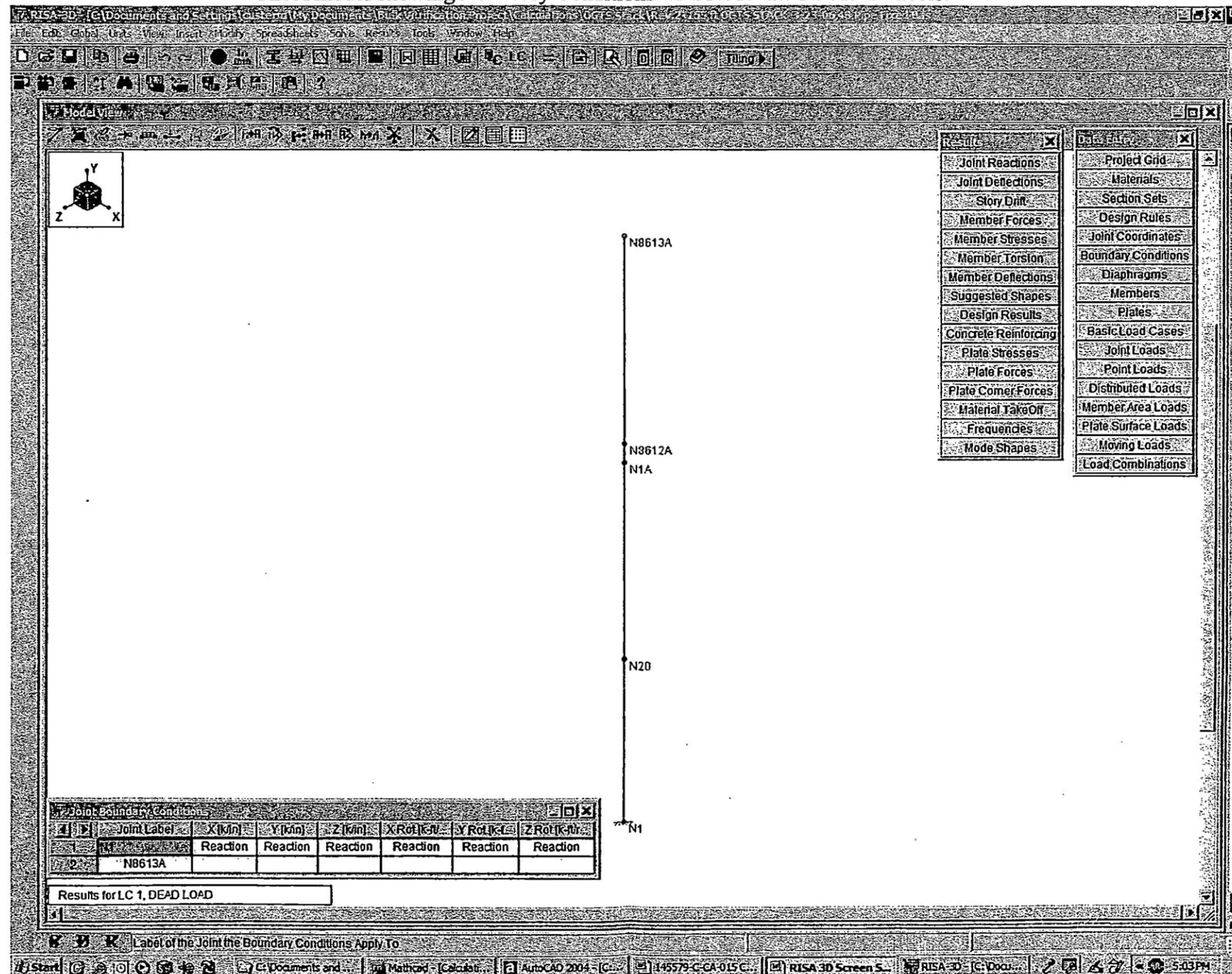
Member	Sec	Axial[k]	lc	y Shear[k]	lc	z Shear[k]	lc	Torque[k-ft]	lc	y-y Moment[k-ft]	lc	z-z Moment[k-ft]	lc
1	M46	1	max	45.235	2	6.737	2	0	1	1024.934	3	431.997	2
2			min	-6	4	0	1	-15.266	3	0	1	0	1
3		2	max	37.557	2	5.432	2	0	1	695.818	3	287.492	2
4			min	-6	4	0	1	-12.449	3	0	1	0	1
5		3	max	23.88	2	4.125	2	0	1	433.606	3	173.991	2
6			min	0	4	0	1	-9.632	3	0	1	0	1
7		4	max	16.202	2	2.82	2	0	1	238.3	3	91.513	2
8			min	0	4	0	1	-6.815	3	0	1	0	1
9		5	max	8.525	2	1.515	2	0	1	109.891	3	40.033	2
10			min	0	4	0	1	-3.998	3	0	1	0	1
11	M47	1	max	6.908	1	1.193	2	0	1	91.768	3	33.305	2
12			min	0	4	0	1	-3.291	3	0	1	0	1
13		2	max	5.181	1	.899	2	0	1	52.094	3	18.923	2
14			min	0	4	0	1	-2.48	3	0	1	0	1

Envelope Member Section Forces (Continued)

Member	Sec		Axial[k]	lc y Shear[k]	lc z Shear[k]	lc Torque[k-ft]	lc y-y Moment[k-ft]	lc z-z Moment[k-ft]	lc
15	3	max	3.454	1 .606	2 0	1 0	1 23.574	3 8.578	2
16		min	0	4 0	1 -1.669	3 0	1 0	1 0	1
17	4	max	1.727	1 .312	2 0	1 0	1 6.21	3 2.271	2
18		min	0	4 0	1 -.857	3 0	1 0	1 0	1
19	5	max	0	1 .018	2 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1
20		min	0	1 0	1 -.046	3 0	1 0	1 0	1
21	M48	1	max	8.525	1 1.483	2 0	1 109.891	3 40.033	2
22		min	0	4 0	1 -3.921	3 0	1 0	1 0	1
23	2	max	8.121	1 1.414	2 0	1 0	1 105.082	3 38.222	2
24		min	0	4 0	1 -3.773	3 0	1 0	1 0	1
25	3	max	7.717	1 1.346	2 0	1 0	1 100.459	3 36.497	2
26		min	0	4 0	1 -3.625	3 0	1 0	1 0	1
27	4	max	7.312	1 1.277	2 0	1 0	1 96.021	3 34.858	2
28		min	0	4 0	1 -3.476	3 0	1 0	1 0	1
29	5	max	6.908	1 1.208	2 0	1 0	1 91.768	3 33.305	2
30		min	0	4 0	1 -3.328	3 0	1 0	1 0	1

ATTACHMENT 2	
Calculation No.: 145579-C-CA-015	
Rev. No.: 2	
Calculation Title: DBVS OGTS Stack	

RISA model showing Boundary Conditions with Node and Member Labels:



ATTACHMENT 2	
Calculation No.: 145579-C-CA-015	
Rev. No.: 2	
Calculation Title: DBVS OGTS Stack	

RISA model showing Material Properties:

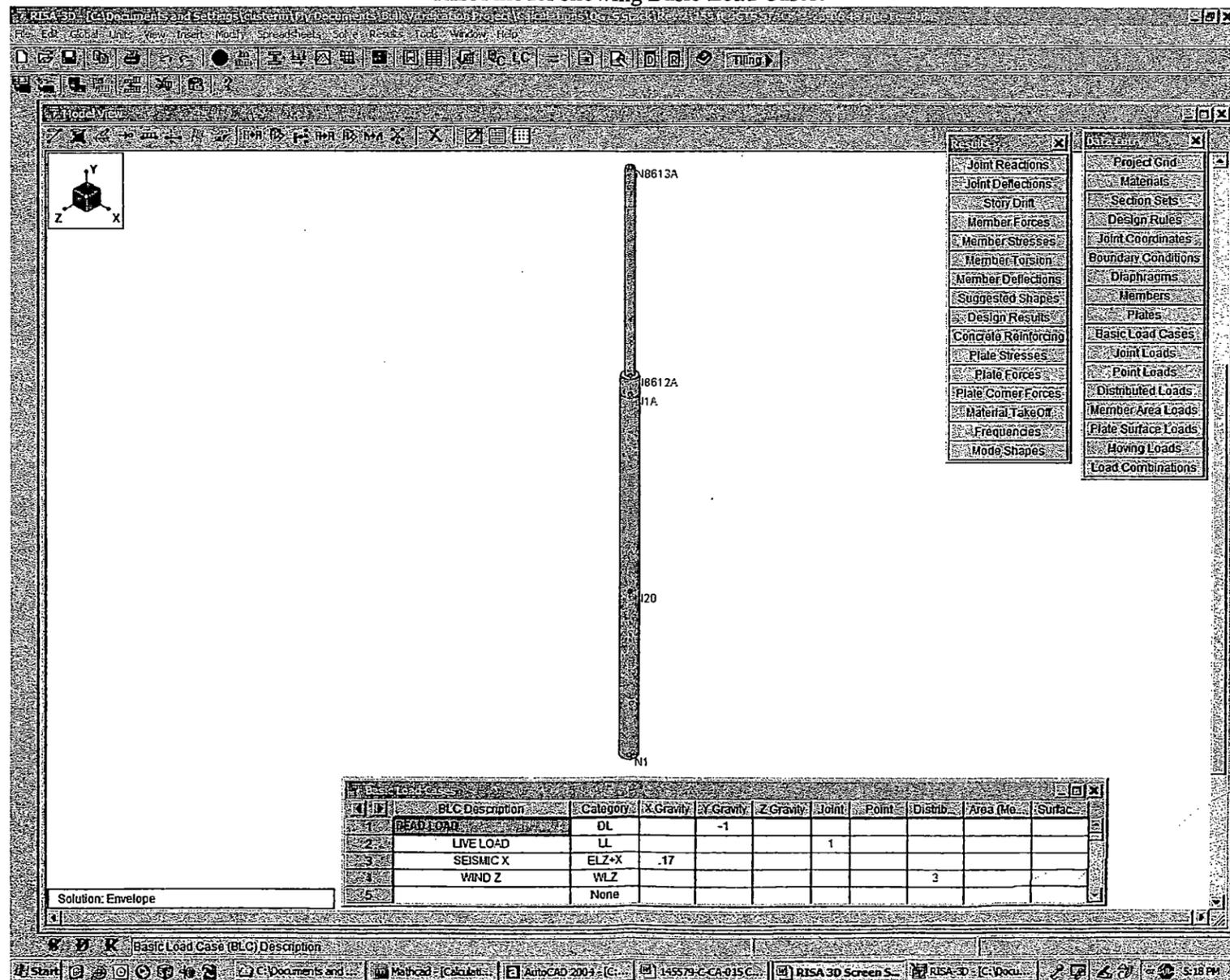
The screenshot displays the RISA 3D software interface. The main window shows a vertical column model with nodes labeled N8613A, M47, N8612A, N1A, M48, M46, N20, and N1. The software includes a menu bar, a toolbar, and a Results/Display panel on the right. A 'Hot Rolled Steel Properties' dialog box is open in the bottom-left corner, showing a table of material properties.

Label	E (ksi)	G (ksi)	Nu	Therm	Density (pcf)	Yield (ksi)
A36	29000	11154	.3	.65	.49	36
A572Grade50	29000	11154	.3	.65	.49	50
A992	29000	11154	.3	.65	.49	50
A500_42	29000	11154	.3	.65	.49	42
A500_46	29000	11154	.3	.65	.49	46

Results for LC 1, DEAD LOAD

ATTACHMENT 2	
Calculation No.: 145579-C-CA-015	
Rev. No.: 2	
Calculation Title: DBVS OGTS Stack	

RISA model showing Basic Load Cases:



The screenshot displays the RISA 3D interface with a vertical column model. The column is labeled with nodes N1 at the base, N20 in the middle, and N8612A and N8613A at the top. A 3D coordinate system (X, Y, Z) is visible in the top left corner. On the right side, there are two panels: 'Results' and 'Data Tables'. The 'Results' panel lists various analysis results like Joint Reactions, Member Forces, etc. The 'Data Tables' panel lists data tables like Project Grid, Materials, etc. At the bottom, a table titled 'Basic Load Case (BLC) Description' is shown, listing five load cases: DEAD LOAD, LIVE LOAD, SEISMIC X, WIND Z, and a None entry.

BLC Description	Category	X Gravity	Y Gravity	Z Gravity	Joint	Point	Distrib	Area (Me)	Surfac
1 DEAD LOAD	DL		-1						
2 LIVE LOAD	LL				1				
3 SEISMIC X	ELZ+X	.17							
4 WIND Z	WLZ						3		
5	None								

ATTACHMENT 2	
Calculation No.: 145579-C-CA-015	
Rev. No.: 2	
Calculation Title: DBVS OGTS Stack	

RISA model showing Basic Load Combinations:

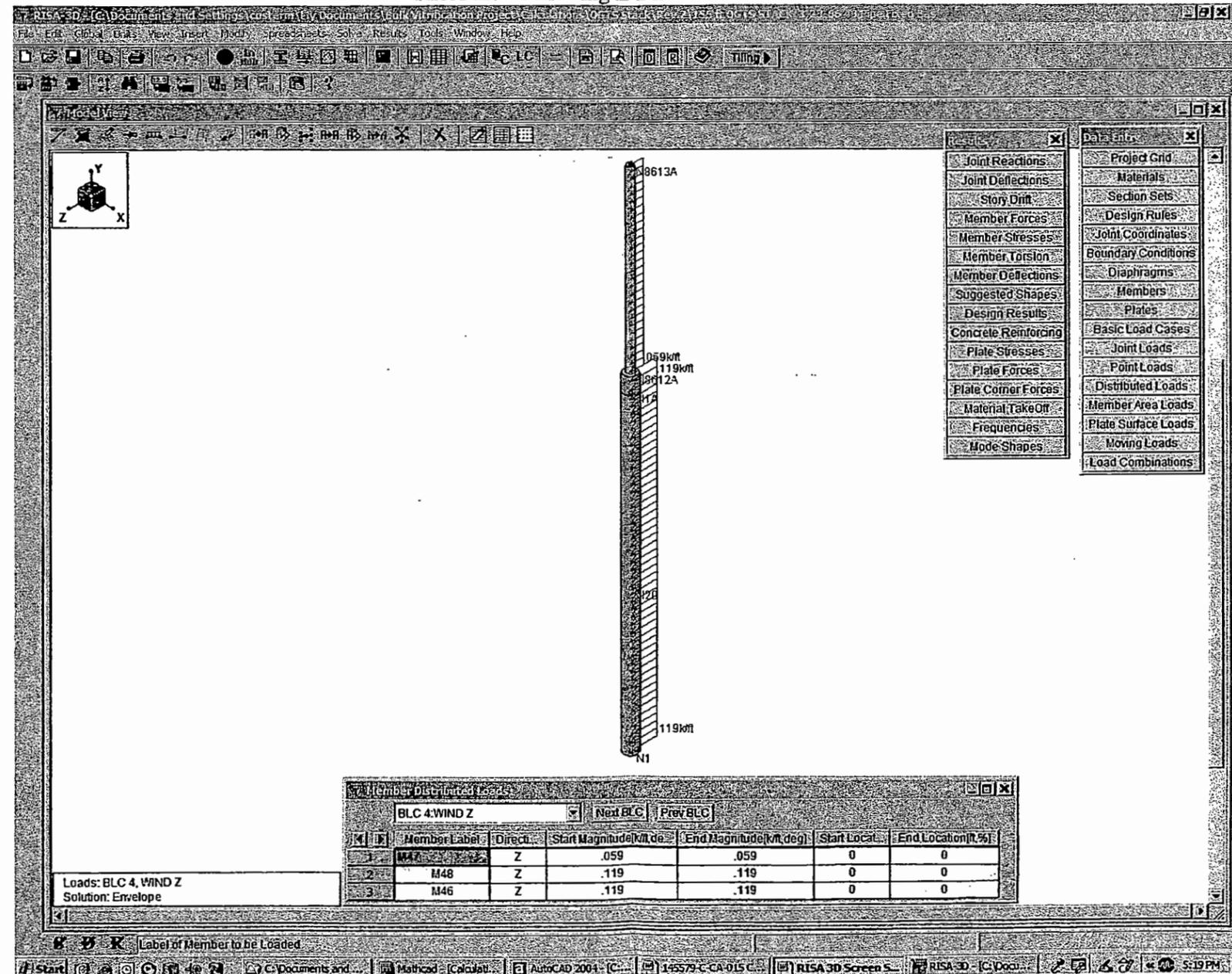
The screenshot displays the RISA 3D software interface. The main window shows a vertical column model with nodes labeled N1, N20, N1A, N8612A, and N8613A. The 'Load Combinations' dialog box is open, showing the following table:

Combinations	Description	Solve	LPDelta	SRSS	BLC	Factor	BLC	Factor	BLC	Factor	BLC
1	DEAD LOAD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Y		1	1					
2	DEAD LOAD + LIVE LOAD + SEISMIC LOAD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Y		1	1	2	1	3	1	
3	DEAD LOAD + LIVE LOAD + WIND LOAD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Y		1	1	2	1	4	1	
4	LIVE LOAD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Y		2	1					

The 'Solution' is set to 'Envelope'. The software title bar indicates the file path: C:\Documents and Settings\... \RISA 3D\145579-C-CA-015.CAD.

ATTACHMENT 2	
Calculation No.: 145579-C-CA-015	
Rev. No.: 2	
Calculation Title: DBVS OGTS Stack	

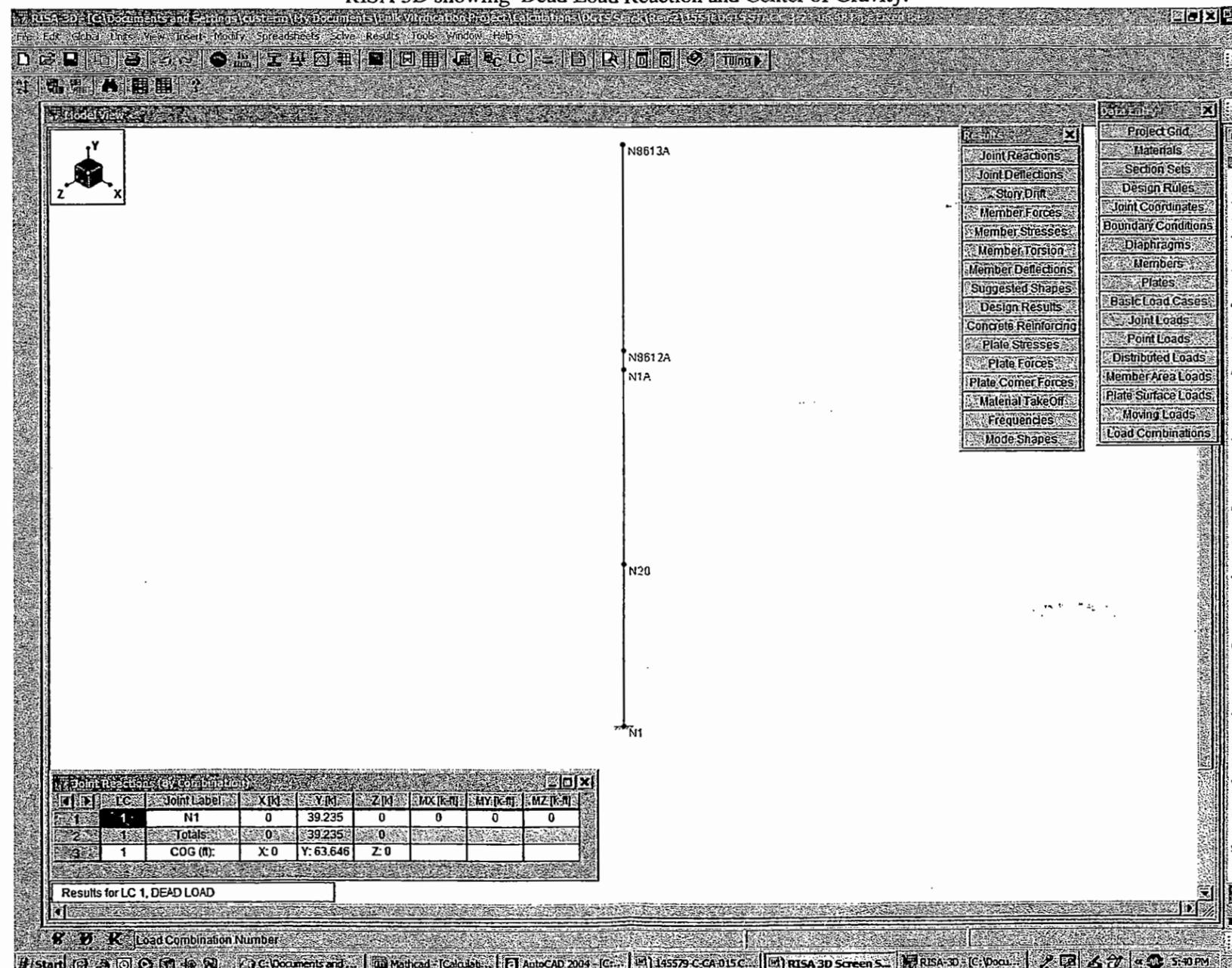
RISA model showing Z-Direction Wind Loads:





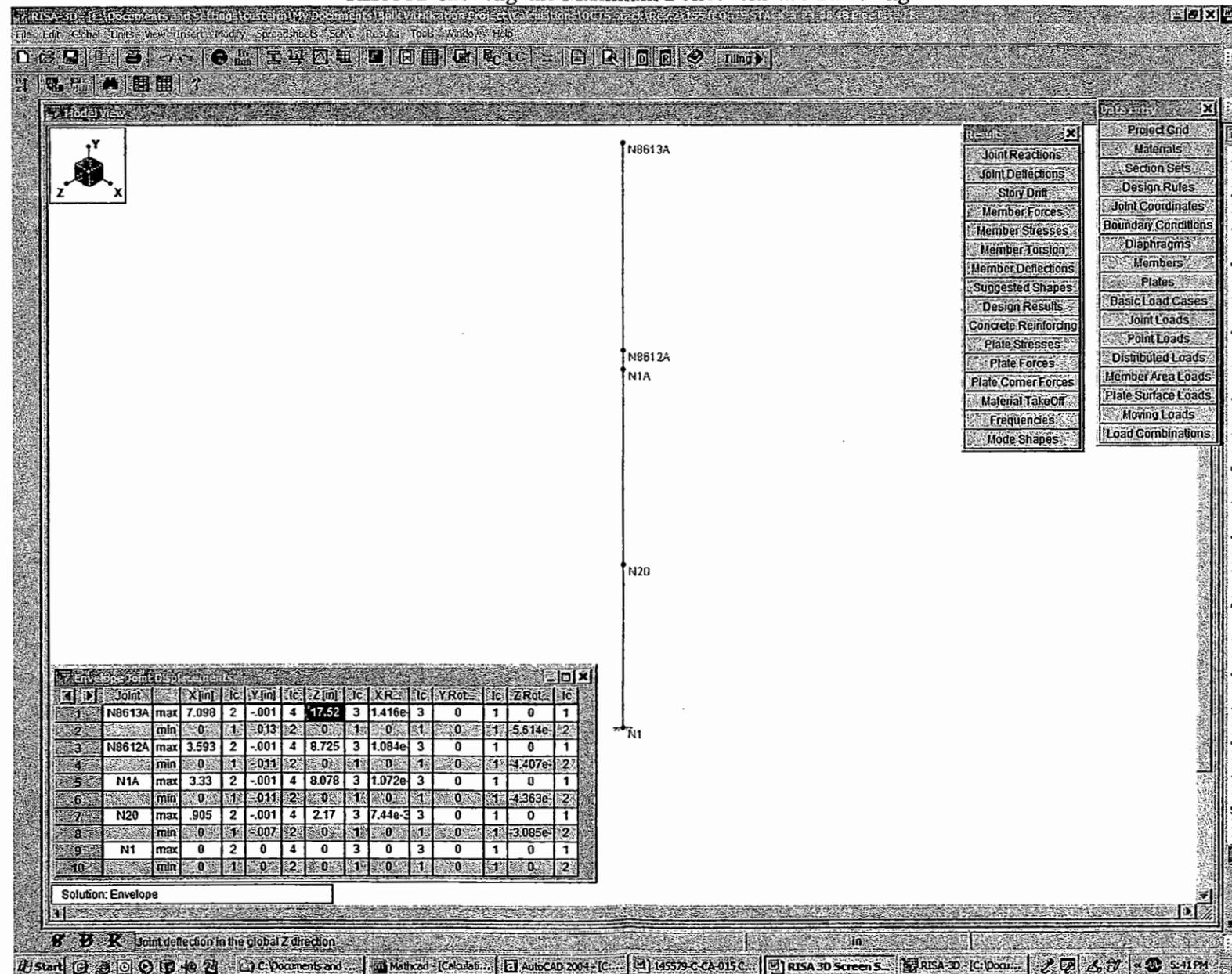
ATTACHMENT 2	
Calculation No.: 145579-C-CA-015	
Rev. No.: 2	
Calculation Title: DBVS OGTS Stack	

RISA 3D showing Dead Load Reaction and Center of Gravity:



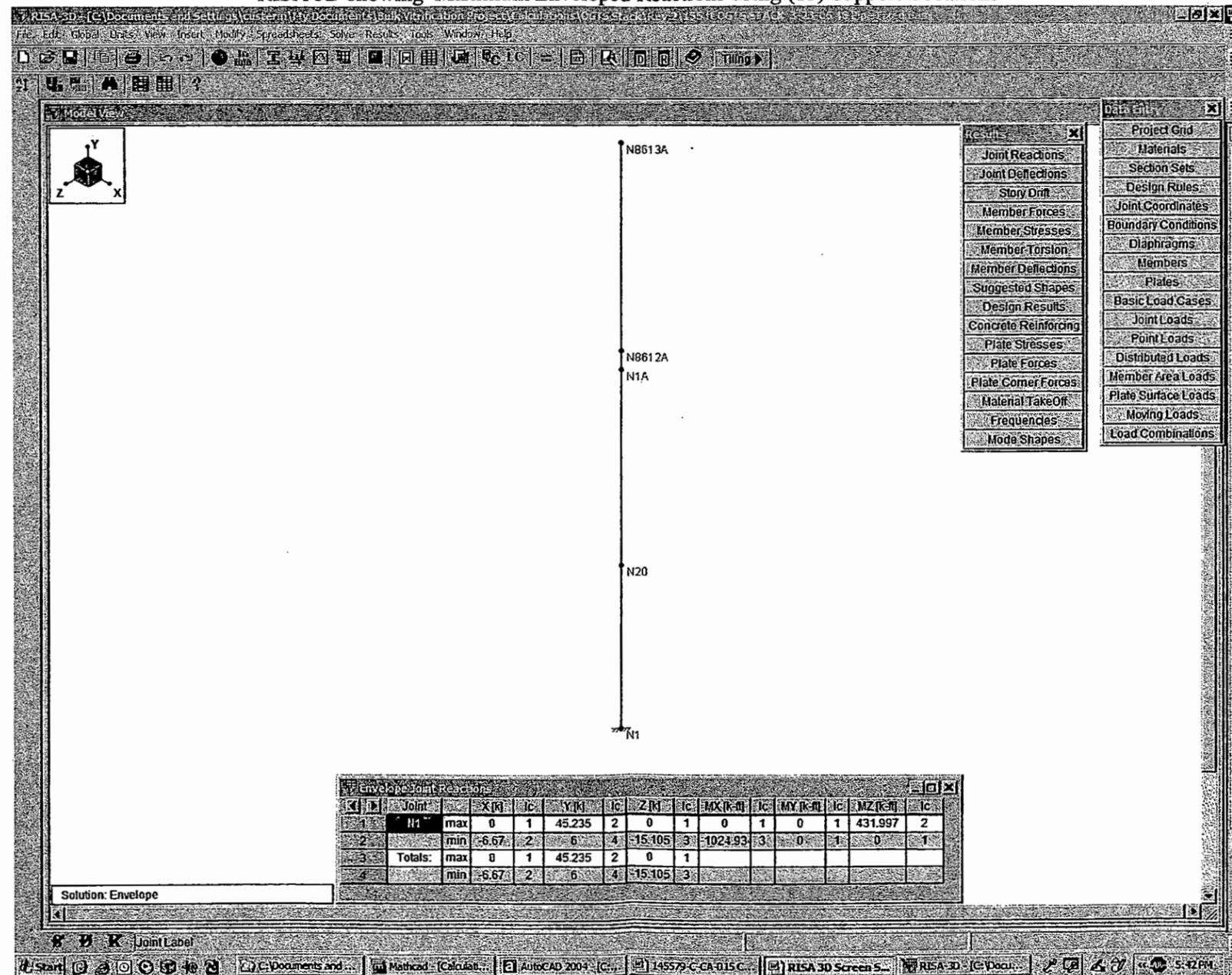
ATTACHMENT 2	
Calculation No.: 145579-C-CA-015	
Rev. No.: 2	
Calculation Title: DBVS OGTS Stack	

RISA 3D showing the Maximum Deflections w/o Stiffening



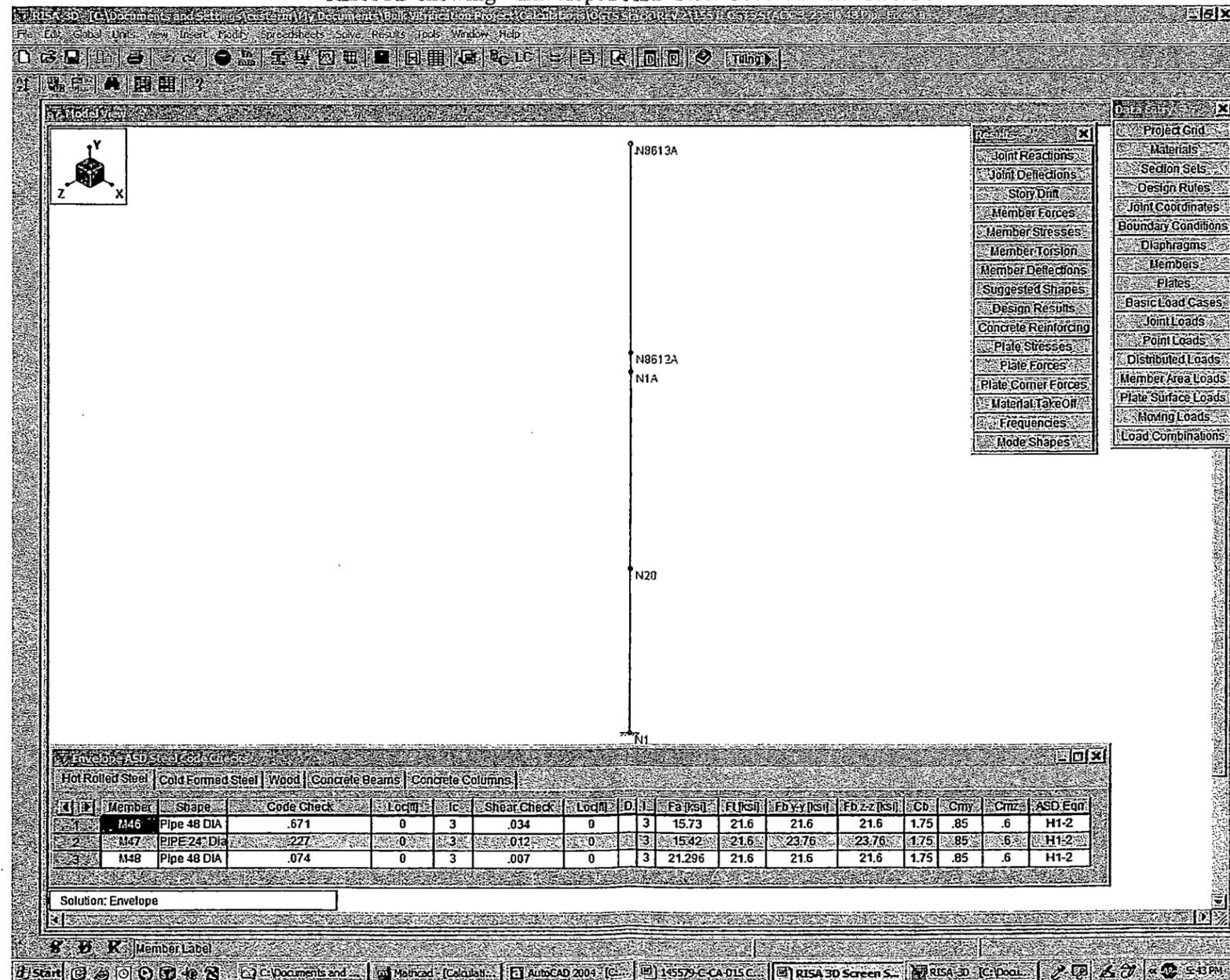
ATTACHMENT 2	
Calculation No.: 145579-C-CA-015	
Rev. No.: 2	
Calculation Title: DBVS OGTS Stack	

RISA 3D showing Maximum Enveloped Reactions using (15) Support Locations



ATTACHMENT 2	
Calculation No.: 145579-C-CA-015	
Rev. No.: 2	
Calculation Title: DBVS OGTS Stack	

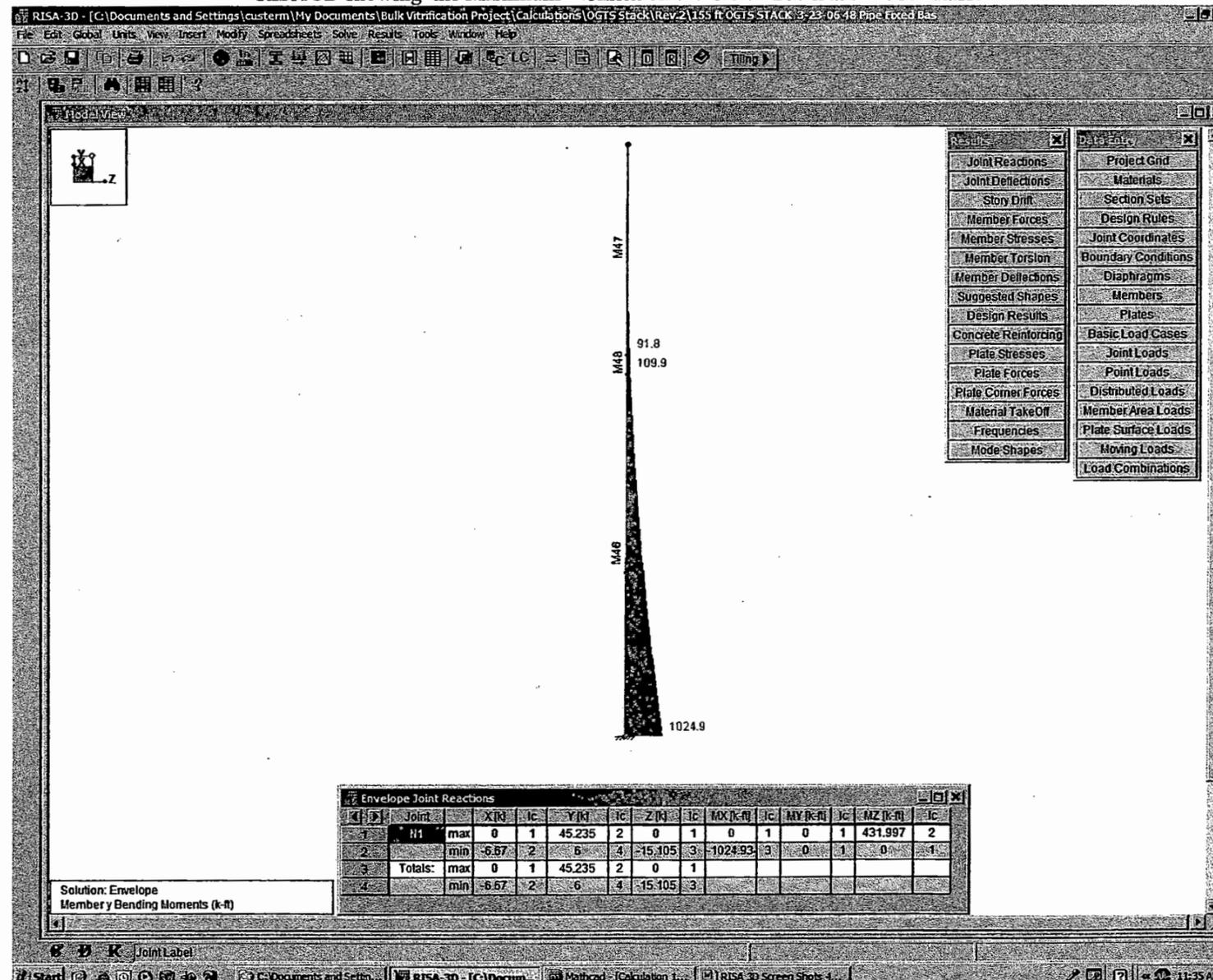
RISA 3D showing "Enveloped ASD Steel Code Checks" Results





ATTACHMENT 2	
Calculation No.: 145579-C-CA-015	
Rev. No.: 2	
Calculation Title: DBVS OGTS Stack	

RISA 3D showing the Maximum Moment on the OGTS Stack at the Foundation



145579-C-CA-015

Attachment 3

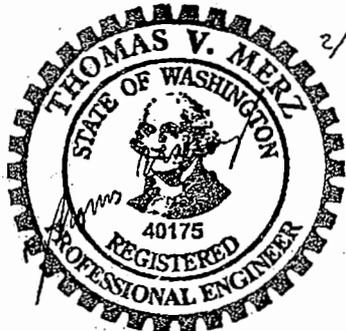
Stack Vendor Calculation (Fdn #10)

Demonstration Bulk Vitrification System, (DBVS), Off-Gas Treatment System, (OGTS), Steel Exhaust Stack

Calculation Number 4697.1

February 28, 2006

*Prepared for
Thompson Mechanical*



2/28/02

PAGES 1-31

EXPIRES: 02-22-08

Prepared by

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Project 4697.1



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Project No. 4697.1

Page: 1 of 31

Date: 2/6/2006

By: TM Checked By: [Signature]

Customer Job Number: 145579

Calculation Number: 4697.1

Customer: THOMPSON MECHANICAL

Job Description: Steel Stack

**STRUCTURAL
CALCULATIONS**
for
STEEL EXHAUST STACK

Calculation Number: 4697.1

Revision Number: 1

Originator: Tom V. Merz, PE

Signed: [Signature]

Checker: Paul M. Giever, SE

Signed: [Signature]

Approved: Steve J. Strecker, PE

Signed: [Signature]



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Project No. 4697.1

Page: 2 of 31

Date: 2/6/06

By: TJ Checked By: [Signature]

Customer Job Number: 145579

Calculation Number: 4697.1

Customer: THOMPSON MECHANICAL

Job Description: Steel Stack

**STRUCTURAL
CALCULATIONS
For
Steel Exhaust Stack**

Index

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1.0 Purpose	3
2.0 Basis	3
3.0 Methods	4
4.0 Calculations and analysis	8-31
5.0 Results and Conclusions	5-6
6.0 References	7



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Project No. 4697.1Page: 3 of 31

Date: 2/6/06

By: TJ Checked By: MMBCustomer Job Number: 145579Calculation Number: 4697.1Customer: THOMPSON MECHANICALJob Description: Steel Stack

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This calculation consists of structural calculations for a 155'-0" tall steel exhaust stack to be placed on the Hanford site, Washington. The stack is part of the demonstration bulk vitrification system project

1.2 Scope

This calculation is limited to the steel stack and the anchors of the stack to a concrete foundation. The concrete foundation and all inlet piping equipment are beyond the scope of this calculation.

2.0 Basis

2.1 Design Inputs

1. Technical Specification 145579, REV. 3, written by AMEC.
2. Drawing No. F-145579-36-V-0021 Rev. H showing 155'-0" tall, 2'-0" minimum diameter steel exhaust stack
3. Exhaust stack technical data sheet

2.2 Criteria

1. Design Loads:

- a. Design Wind Speed, 85 mph, exposure C, $I_w = 1.15$
- b. Snow Loads: use 15 PSF ground snow load
- c. Live Load applied to catwalk: 50 PSF
- d. Seismic Loads per 1997 UBC for zone 2B, and soil type S_E , $I_E = 1.25$
- e. Maximum exhaust stack temperature = 372° F, Minimum temperature = -25° F
- f. Corrosion Allowance = 1/16"



MEIER Enterprises, Inc.
8697 Gage Boulevard Kennewick, WA 99336
phone 509.735.1589 fax 509.783.5075

Project No. 4697.1Page: 8 of 31Date: 2/6/06By: JM Checked By: pmCustomer Job Number: 145579Calculation Number: 4697.1Customer: THOMPSON MECHANICALJob Description: Steel Stack

3.0 Methods

1. Each unique cross-section and / or elevation throughout the height of the exhaust stack shall be analyzed to determine its state of stress utilizing the methods outlined in ASME STS-1. Loads shall be combined as outlined in ASME STS-1. These stress values shall be compared to allowable stress values to confirm that each individual cross-section is not overstressed.
2. The connection between stack sections shall be analyzed to determine the number and arrangement of bolts. Bolts shall be sized per AISC ASD 9th.
3. Special structural checks that are unique to steel stacks shall be checked as outlined in ASME STS-1, such as Ovalling Oscillation and Vortex Shedding induced by wind loads
4. The size, quantity, and embedment depth of the cast-in-place concrete anchors required to connect the stack to the concrete foundation, (by others), shall be designed per ACI 318 Appendix D. The method presented by ASME shall be utilized to determine the maximum anchor bolt tension at the stack base.

4.0 Calculations and Analyses

See attached hand calculations.

Project No. 4697.1Page: 5 of 31

Date: 2/6/06

By: TM Checked By: PKBCustomer Job Number: 145579Calculation Number: 4697.1Customer: THOMPSON MECHANICALJob Description: Steel Stack

5.0 Results and Conclusions

The steel stack shall have the following design characteristics:

1. The stack shall have an overall height of 155'-0", and shall be fabricated in three segments. The top segment shall be 53'-0" long and fabricated from 24" diameter schedule 20 pipe. Pipe material shall conform to ASTM A53 grade B. The middle segment shall be 4'-0" diameter and fabricated from 1/2" thick steel plate and shall be 42'-0' tall. The lower segment shall also be 4'-0" diameter, 1/2" thick, and be 60'-0" tall.
2. The upper segment shall have 1/2" thick 3" wide stiffener rings at 10'-0" C/C. The lower two segments shall have the same stiffener rings at 12'-0" C/C. These stiffeners are placed to negate the effects of ovaling oscillation.
3. The upper segment shall have helical strakes. These strakes are intended to negate the effects of vortex shedding.
4. Both the segments shall be connected together using (12) 7/8" diameter ASTM A325 bolts. The bolts shall bear on a 1" thick 3" wide ring bearing plate. 1/2" thick, 12" long stiffener plates shall be placed on either side of the bolts. The bottom bearing plate shall match the upper plate. See page 45 of the SMACNA stack manual for a similar detail.
5. The connection of the lower segment to the concrete foundation shall be similar to the other connections except the upper bolt bearing plate shall be 1" thick and 6" wide and the bottom plate shall be a solid circular plate 5'-0" in diameter. The lower bearing plate shall be 60" in diameter and 1" thick. The stack shall be anchored using (15) 1 3/4" diameter ASTM A307 rods. 52" below the top concrete surface a 8"x8"x3/4" plate shall be connected to the rods with double nuts.
6. Breeches at 20" diameter pipe penetrations shall utilize a 3" wide, 1/2" thick doubler plates all around the breeches. L4x4x3/8 angles shall be paced vertically adjacent to the doubler plate. These angles shall extend the height of the breech above and below the breech locations. A stiffener ring as described above shall be placed above and below the breech. Other smaller breeches shall utilize similar detailing.
7. The concrete foundation that is to support the stack shall be a minimum 17'-6" square and 58" thick. The concrete foundation shall have a top mat of steel above the anchor bottom plates. The footing shall be proportioned such that the top surface shall not crack at service loads.
8. All steel plate shall conform to ASTM A36. All plate in "end-to-end" contact, such as the plate to used in fabricating the cylindrical stack segments, shall be connected together using full penetration groove welds.
9. All welds shall be special inspected. All welding shall comply with AWS D1.1 and be performed by AWS certified welders using E70XX electrodes.
10. All bolts shall be placed per the "turn of the nut" method as described in AISC LRFD 3rd edition. No special inspection of bolt placement is required.

Project No. 4697.1Page: 6 of 31Date: 2/6/06By: TJ Checked By: PMBCustomer Job Number: 145579Calculation Number: 4697.1Customer: THOMPSON MECHANICALJob Description: Steel Stack

5.0 Results and Conclusions (Continued)

The results of the structural evaluation of the stack are summarized in the below table. The design allowable, and actual stress or capacity are compared.

Description	Applicable Code	Design Allowable	Design Actual	Result
Normal Stress at base of upper section	Both AISC EQ H1-1 and ASME EQ 4.8 or 4.9	Scl = 24 Ksi Fa = 5.83 Ksi Fb = 23.76 Ksi	Normal Stress = 5.75 Ksi Axial Stress = .25 Ksi Bending Stress = 5.5 Ksi Interaction Equation = .28	OK
Normal Stress at base of upper section (With Corrosion and Temperature)	AISC EQ H1-1	Fa = 5.54 Ksi Fb = 19.3 Ksi	Axial Stress = .30 Ksi Bending Stress = 6.55 Ksi Interaction Equation = .41	OK
Normal Stress at tower base	ASME EQ 4.8 or 4.9	Scl = 23.6 Ksi	Normal Stress = 9.22 Ksi	OK
Normal Stress at tower base (With Corrosion and Temperature)	ASME EQ 4.8 or 4.9	Scl = 19.24 Ksi	Normal Stress = 10.5 Ksi	OK
Normal Stress at breech	ASME EQ 4.8 or 4.9	Scl = 23.6 Ksi	Normal Stress = 9.3 Ksi	OK
Normal Stress at breech (With Corrosion and Temperature)	ASME EQ 4.8 or 4.9	Scl = 19.24 Ksi	Normal Stress = 10.1 Ksi	OK
Vortex Shedding	ASME 5.2.2 (a)	Strakes and stiffener rings provided		OK
Ovalling	ASME 5.2.2 (b)	Strakes and stiffener rings provided		OK
Anchor Bolts at base (steel stress)	AISC ASD 9 th	A(Req'd) = 1.52 in ²	A(prov.) = 1.90 in ²	OK
Anchor Bolts at base (Concrete Embedment)	ACI 318 APP. D	$\phi N_{cb} = 57.4$ K	Nu = 55.63 K	OK
Concrete Bearing Stress	ACI 318	$\phi N_{br} = 161.5$ K	Nu = 64 K	OK
Connecting Bolts at upper segment	AISC ASD 9 th	Tmax = 26.5 K	T = 20.9 K	OK
Connecting bolts at lower segment	AISC ASD 9 th	Tmax = 26.5 K	T = 25.0 K	OK



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By: TJ Checked By: [Signature]Customer Job Number: 145579Calculation Number: 4697.1Customer: THOMPSON MECHANICALJob Description: Steel Stack

6.0 References

Documents:

1. Tubular Steel Structures, Lincoln Arc Welding Foundation, (as a design reference)
2. SMACNA steel stack design manual

Design Codes:

1. 1997 Uniform Building Code
2. ASCE 7-02, Minimum Design Loads fopr Buildings or other Structures
3. ASME STS-1-2000
4. ACI 318-05, Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete
5. SMACNA Steel Stack design Manual.
6. AISC ASD 9th
7. AISC LRFD 3rd



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Customer THOMPSON MECHANICAL Job _____ Description STEEL STACK

DETERMINE APPLIED WIND LOAD:

SEE ASCE 7-02, 6.5.13

$$\frac{F}{A_f} = q_z G C_f$$

$$q_z = .00256 K_z K_{zt} K_d V^2 I$$

K_z TABLE 6-3, 6-2

$$z_0 = 900, \alpha = 9.5$$

$$K_z = 2.01 \left(\frac{z}{z_0} \right)^{2/\alpha}$$

$$= 2.01 * \left(\frac{155}{900} \right)^{2/9.5}$$

$$= 1.39$$

DET. CA (FIG. 6-19)

$$h/D = \frac{155}{2} = 77.5$$

USE CA = 1.2 (CO-SF.)

DET. GUST EFFECT FACTOR:

IF STRUCTURE HAS FUNDAMENTAL FREQUENCY ≥ 1 Hz, STRUCTURE IS RIGID.

$n_1 = .668$ Hz PER VISUAL ANALYSIS COMPUTER PROGRAM

\therefore STACK IS FLEXIBLE (6.5.8.2)

$$G_f = 0.925 \left(\frac{1 + 1.7 I_z \sqrt{q_z G^2 + q_n^2 R^2}}{1 + 1.7 q_z I_z} \right)$$

$$q_n = q_z = 3.4$$

$$q_n = \sqrt{2 L_n (3600 n_1)} + \frac{.5 \gg}{\sqrt{2 L_n (3600 n_1)}}$$

$$n_1 = \text{NATURAL FREQUENCY (Hz)} = .668 \text{ Hz}$$

$$q_n = \sqrt{2 L_n (3600 * .668)} + \frac{.5 \gg}{\sqrt{2 L_n (3600 * .668)}}$$

$$4.09$$



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Proposal No. _____ Project No. 46921 Date 2/4/06 By TM Ck. By [Signature]
Job
Customer THOMPSON MECHANICAL Description STEEL STACK

$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + .63 \left(\frac{B+h}{L_{\bar{z}}} \right) \cdot .63}}$$

$$B = 4'$$

$$h = 155$$

$$L_{\bar{z}} = L \left(\frac{\bar{z}}{33} \right)^{\bar{z}}$$

$$\bar{z} = 15.0$$

$$L = 500$$

$$\bar{z} = \text{GREATER OR } z_{\min} \text{ OR } .6h$$

$$z_{\min} = 15'$$

$$.6h = 93' + t$$

$$L_{\bar{z}} = 500 \times \left(\frac{93}{33} \right)^{15.0}$$

$$= 615.1$$

$$Q = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 + .63 \left(\frac{4 + 155}{615.1} \right) \cdot .63}}$$

$$Q = .888$$

$$R = \sqrt[1.3]{R_n R_h R_D (0.53 + 0.4) R_L}$$

$$R_n = \frac{2.4) N_1}{(1 + 10.3 N_1)^{.5}}$$

$$N_1 = \frac{N_1 L_{\bar{z}}}{\sqrt{z}}$$

$$\sqrt{z} = 6 \left(\frac{\bar{z}}{33} \right)^{\bar{z}} \sqrt{\left(\frac{88}{60} \right)}, \bar{z} = 15.5$$

$$= .65 \left(\frac{93}{33} \right)^{15.5} + .85 \times \left(\frac{88}{60} \right)$$

$$\sqrt{z} = 95.0$$

$$N_1 = \frac{.668 \times 615.1}{95.0}$$

$$N_1 = 4.32$$

$$R_n = \frac{2.4) \times 4.32}{(1 + 10.3 \times 4.32)^{.5}} = .056$$



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 Job _____
 Customer THOMPSON TRANSPORT Description STEEL STACK

$$R_L = \frac{1}{\eta} - \frac{1}{2\eta^2} (1 - e^{-2\eta})$$

$R_L:$

$$\eta = 15.4 \text{ m, } L/\sqrt{E}$$

$$= 15.4 * .668 * 4/95$$

$$= .441, R_L = \frac{1}{.441} - \frac{1}{2 * (.441)^2} * (1 - e^{-2 * .441}) = .76$$

USE R = 5%

$R_H:$

$$\eta = 4.6 \text{ m, } \frac{H}{\sqrt{E}}$$

$$= 4.6 * .668 * \frac{155}{95}$$

$$= 5.01$$

$$R_H = \frac{1}{5.01} - \frac{1}{2 * 5.01^2} (1 - e^{-2 * 5.01})$$

$$= .219$$

$$R = \sqrt{\frac{1}{5} * .056 * .219 * .98 * (.53 + .4) * .76}$$

$$= .046$$

$R_B:$

$$\eta = \frac{4.6 \text{ m}}{\sqrt{E}}$$

$$= \frac{4.6 * .668}{95}$$

$$= .032$$

$$R_B = \frac{1}{.032} - \frac{1}{2 * (.032)^2} (1 - e^{-2 * .032})$$

$$= .98$$

$$I_R = C (33/\eta)^{1/6}$$

$$= .2 (32/9.3)^{1/6}$$

$$= .168$$

$$G_A = .925 \left(\frac{1 + 1.2 * .168 * 7 / (3.4^2 * .808^2 + 4.07^2 * .046^2)}{1 + 1.2 * 3.4 * .168} \right)$$

$$= .875$$



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Proposal No. _____ Project No. 4692.1 Date 2/4/06 By TD Ck. By JMB
Job _____

Customer THOMPSON MECHANICAL Description STEEL STACK

$$F/A = 82 \text{ G. CA}$$

$$82^2 \cdot 0.0056 \cdot 1.39 \cdot 1.0$$

$$+ .85 \cdot 85^2 \cdot 1.15$$

$$= 25.13 \text{ PSF}$$

$$F/A = 25.13 \cdot 875 \cdot 1.2$$

$$F/A = 26.4 \text{ PSF}$$



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 Job _____
 Customer THOMPSON MECHANICAL Description STEEL STACK

<p><u>DET. SEISMIC COEFFICIENT:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USE 97 CBC, 1634.1 $T = \frac{1}{\omega} = \frac{1}{.668} = 1.5 \text{ SECS}$ ∴ STACK IS NOT RIGID. $V = .56 C_a I_w$ ↙ CONSERVATIVE $C_a = .34, I = 1.25$ $V = .56 * .34 * 1.25$ $V = .238 \text{ kd}$ 	<p>SELF WT OF LOWER SEGMENT = 3559 ^{15/8} lb</p> <p>$V = .238 * 355.9 = 84.7$ ^{15/8}</p> <p>WIND = 4' * 26.4 PSF = 105.6 PLF</p> <p>∴ WIND CONTROLS DESIGN THROUGHOUT.</p>
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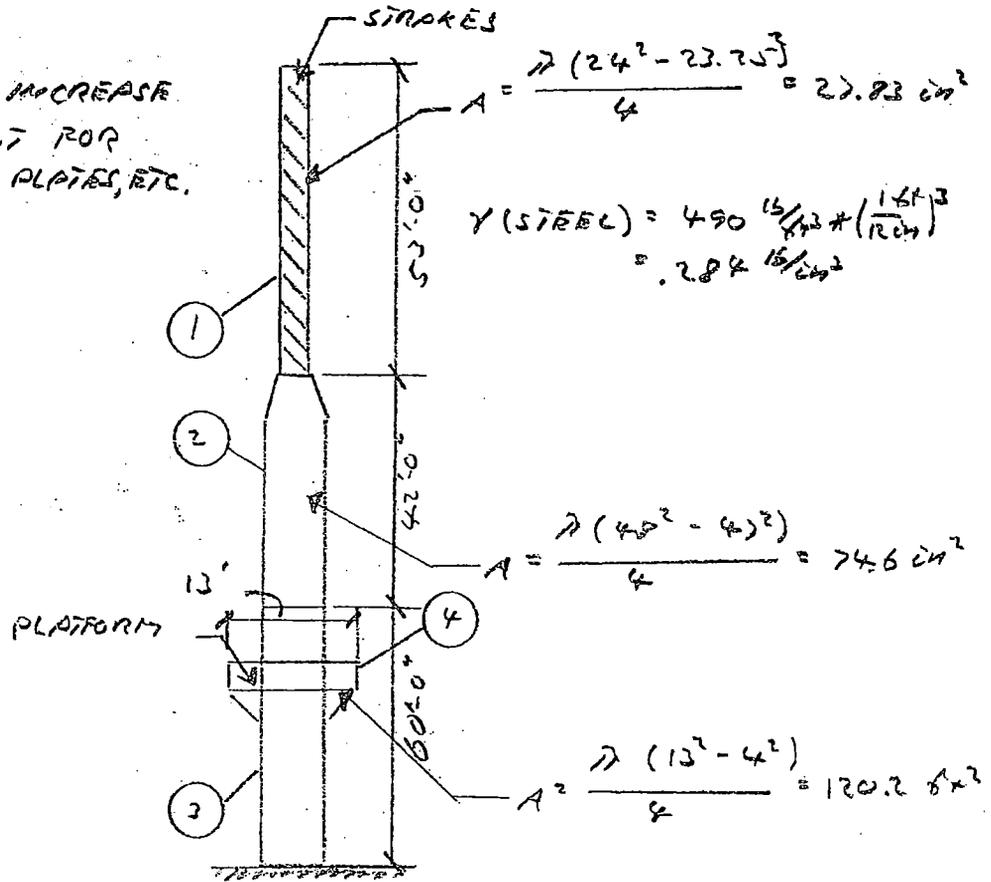
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 Customer THOMPSON MECHANICAL Job _____ Description STEEL STACK

DET. STACK SELF WTS: (ESTIMATE FOR CALC PURPOSES)

USE 40% INCREASE TO ACCOUNT FOR STIFFENER PLATES, ETC.



ITEM	AREA	UNIT SELF WT	INCREASED	LENGTH	TOTAL
①	27.83 in ²	94.8 lb/ft	132.7 lb/ft	53'-0"	7.03 k
②	746 in ²	254.2 lb/ft	355.9 lb/ft	42'-0"	14.95 k
③	746 in ²	254.2 lb/ft	355.9 lb/ft	60'-0"	21.35 k
④	120.2 in ²	USE 20 lb/ft ²	—	—	2.4 k
TOTAL STACK WT =					45.73 k



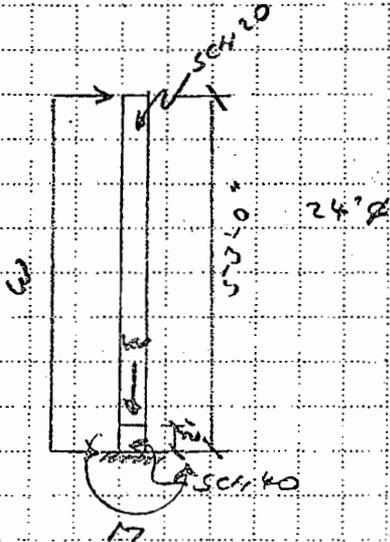
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Proposal No. _____ Project No. 4692.1 Date 2/4/06 By TM Ck. By HTB
 Job _____
 Customer THOMPSON MECHANICAL Description STEEL STACK

CHK TOP SEGMENT:



$WT = 703 \text{ lb}$

24" SCH 20 PIPE:

$A = 27.83 \text{ in}^2$

$I = 1942 \text{ in}^4$

$r = 8.35 \text{ in}$

DEF. ALLOWABLE STRESS:

SEE ASME STS-1, 4.4

STACK TYPE ALLOWABLE,
 APPLICABLE IF:

$$\frac{Z}{D} \leq \frac{10R}{E}$$

$$\frac{Z}{D} = \frac{325}{24} = .016$$

$$\frac{10F_u}{E} = \frac{19736}{29000} = .012$$

NOTE:

CURRENT STEEL PLATE ACTUAL
 WELD STRESS = 50 KSI

$$\frac{50 \times 10}{29000} = .017$$

∴ CHECK UPPER SEGMENT
 BOTH WELDS (AISC & ASME)



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Proposal No. _____ Project No. 4677.1 Date 2/6/06 By TM Ck. By gnd
 Job _____
 Customer TRUDYSON TECHNICAL Description STEEL STACK

DET. SCL:

USE F.S. = 1.50 TYP TRUDYSON

$$\frac{\delta}{D} = \frac{.325}{24} = .016$$

$$\frac{2.8 F_y}{F} = \frac{2.8 * 36}{29000} = .0035$$

$$SCL = \frac{F_y (1 - 0.3k_1)}{(F.S.)}$$

$$L_e = 155 * 2 = 310 \text{ ft} = 3720 \text{ in}$$

$$\frac{L_e}{r} = \frac{3720}{8.35} = 445, \quad \psi = 1.0$$

$$k_1 = \frac{\frac{10 F_y}{E} - \frac{\delta}{D}}{\frac{2.2 F_y}{E}}$$

$$k_1 = \frac{\frac{10 * 36}{29000} - .016}{\frac{2.2 * 36}{29000}}$$

DO BECAUSE $\frac{10 F_y}{E} = \frac{\delta}{D}$

$$SCL = \frac{F_y}{(F.S.)} = \frac{36}{1.5} = 24 \text{ ksi}$$

$$\delta = \frac{P}{A} + \frac{17C}{I}$$

WIND CONTROLS OVER SEISMIC

$$C_u = 2' * (26.4 \text{ PSF}) = 52.8 \text{ PLF}$$

$$17 = \frac{52.8 * 53^2}{2}$$

$$= 74157.6 \text{ lb-ft}$$

$$= 889.9 \text{ k-in}$$

$$\delta = \frac{P}{A} + \frac{17C}{I}$$

$$= \frac{5.03}{22.82} + \frac{889.9 * 12}{1942}$$

$$= 5.25 \text{ ksi} < SCL = 24 \text{ ksi}$$

OK



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Proposal No. _____ Project No. 4692.1 Date 2/6/06 By TTT Ck. By PMB

Customer TIMBERSON MECHANICAL Job _____ Description STEEL STACK

CHK UPPER SEGMENT
USING AISC METHOD:

$k = 2.10$

$n = 8.35 \text{ in}$

$\frac{kR}{n} = \frac{2.10 * 53 * 12}{8.35}$

$= 159.9$

$F_a = 5.83 \text{ ksi AISC 9'' pg 3-16}$

$F_b = .66 F_y$

$= .66 * 36 = 23.76 \text{ ksi}$

$F_c = 5.83 \text{ ksi pg 5-122}$

$\frac{f_a}{F_a} + \frac{f_b}{(1 - \frac{f_a}{F_c}) F_b}$

$\frac{f_a}{F_a} = \frac{203}{2283} = .25 \text{ ksi}$

$\frac{f_b}{F_b} = \frac{8599 * 12}{1942} = 5.5 \text{ ksi}$

$\frac{.25}{5.83} + \frac{5.5}{(1 - \frac{.25}{5.83}) * .66 * 36}$

$= .28 \leq 1.0 \text{ O.K.}$



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Proposal No. _____ Project No. 4697.1 Date 2/9/06 By TJ Ck. By NMB
 Job _____
 Customer THOMPSON MACH. Description STEEL STACK

CHK TOP SEGMENT
WITH CORROSION ALLOWANCE
& HIGH TEMPERATURE:

TEMP	F_y
300°F	30.2 ksi
500°F	22.8 ksi

SEE AISC STEEL-1, TABLE B-1(B)

$T = 372^\circ$

$F_y = 30.2 - \frac{372 - 300}{200} \times (30.2 - 22.8)$

$F_y = 29.3 \text{ ksi}$

$E(t) = E_0 - \Delta E$

$\Delta E = \frac{4000}{700 - 80}$

$= 4.89 \text{ ksi/}^\circ\text{F}$

$E(t=372) = 29000 - 4.89 \times 372$

$= 27180.9 \text{ ksi}$

$t = .375 - \frac{1}{16} = .3125$

$I = \frac{\pi (d_1^4 - d_2^4)}{64}$, $d_1 = 24 - 2 \times .3125 = 23.375$

$= \frac{\pi (24^4 - 23.375^4)}{64}$

$= 1631.3 \text{ in}^4$

$A = \frac{\pi (d_1^2 - d_2^2)}{4}$

$= \frac{\pi (24^2 - 23.375^2)}{4} = 23.3 \text{ in}^2$

$\frac{t}{D} = \frac{.3125}{24} = .013$

$\frac{10F_y}{E} = \frac{10 \times 29.3}{27180.9} = .011 \frac{t}{D}$

\therefore AISC METHOD IS APPLICABLE


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 Proposal No. _____ Project No. 4692.1 Date 2/9/06 By TM Ck. By WJ
 Job _____
 Customer THOMPSON TECH. Description STEEL STACK
TOP SEGMENT (CONT.)

$$n = \sqrt{\frac{1631.3}{23.3}} = 8.4$$

$$\frac{KL}{n} = \frac{2.1 * 53 * 12}{8.4}$$

$$= 159$$

$$C_c = \sqrt{\frac{27^2 E}{F_y}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{27^2 * 27180.9}{29.3}}$$

$$= 125.3$$

$$\frac{KL}{n} > C_c$$

$$\therefore F_a = F_c = \frac{12.17^2 * 27180.9}{23 * 159^2}$$

$$= 5.54 \text{ ksi}$$

$$f_a = \frac{7.03}{23.3} = .302 \text{ ksi}$$

$$f_b = \frac{889.9 * 12}{1631.3} = 6.55 \text{ ksi}$$

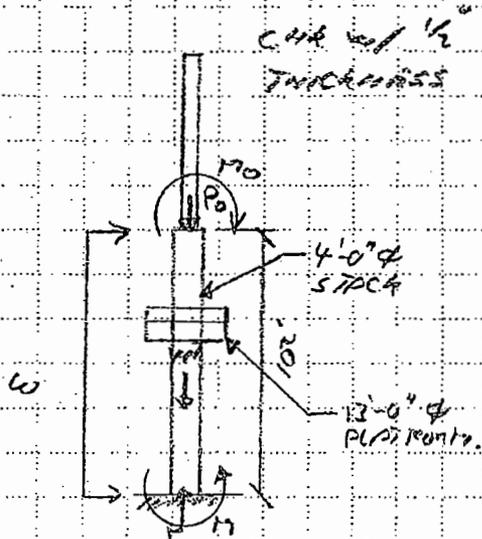
$$\frac{.302}{5.54} + \frac{6.55}{(1 - \frac{.302}{5.54}) * 66 * 29.3}$$

$$= .41 \leq 1.0 \quad \underline{\underline{O.K.}}$$

Proposal No. _____ Project No. 4692.1 Date 2/2/06 By TJZ Ck. By JMB

Customer THOMPSON TOWER Job _____ Description STEEL STACK

CHK LOWER STACK SECTION:



$$W = 4' \times 26.4 \text{ PSF} = 105.6 \text{ PLF}$$

$$M_0 = 74152.6 \text{ LB}\cdot\text{ft}$$

$$P_0 = 7.03 \text{ k}$$

A = AREA OF PLATFORM

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \times 13^2 - \frac{\pi}{4} \times 4^2$$

$$= 120.1 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$P_{PL} = 120.1 \times (50 \text{ PSF})$$

$$= 6.0 \text{ k}$$

• CONSERVATIVELY ADD
 100% OF LIVE + WIND
 LOAD.

$$A (\text{STACK}) = \frac{\pi(d^2 - d_1^2)}{4}$$

$$= \frac{\pi \times (4^2 - 4^2)}{4}$$

$$= 74.6 \text{ in}^2$$

$$I = \frac{\pi(d^4 - d_1^4)}{64}$$

$$= \frac{\pi(4^4 - 4^4)}{64} = 21045.5 \text{ in}^4$$

$$I_0 = I_0 + \frac{W L^2}{2}$$

$$= 74152.6 + \frac{105.6 \times 102^2}{2}$$

$$= 623482.8 \text{ LB}\cdot\text{ft}$$

$$= 7481.8 \text{ K}\cdot\text{in}$$

$$f_b = \frac{M_0}{I} = \frac{7481.8 \times 24}{21045.5}$$

$$= 8.53 \text{ ksi}$$

$$\bar{2} \text{ W} = 45.73 \text{ k}$$



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Proposal No. _____ Project No. 4692.1 Date 2/17/05 By TJ Ck. By NMK
 Job _____
 Customer THOMPSON MECH Description STEEL STACK

$$P = 24.7 + P_{DL} = 45.73 + 6.0$$

$$= 51.73 \text{ k}$$

$$f_a = \frac{51.73}{74.6} = .69 \text{ ksi}$$

DET. ALLOWABLE STRESSES:

$$S_{cc} = \frac{F_y (1 - 0.3 F_y / F_u)}{(F.S.)}$$

$$= \frac{36 (1 - 0.3 * .05) * 1.0}{1.5}$$

$$= 23.6 \text{ ksi}$$

$$f_a + F_b = .69 + 8.53 = 9.22 \text{ ksi} \leq S_{cc}$$

O.K.

$$K_s = \left[\frac{\frac{10 F_y}{E} - \frac{\lambda}{0}}{\frac{2.2 F_y}{E}} \right]^2 \quad (4.4.1)$$

$$K_s = \left[\frac{\frac{10 * 36}{29000} - \frac{1/2}{4.8}}{\frac{2.2 * 36}{29000}} \right]^2$$

= .65



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Proposal No. _____ Project No. 46921 Date 2/9/06 By TM Ck. By PHB
 Job _____
 Customer THOMPSON MACH. Description STEEL STACK

CHK LOWER STACK
 SEGMENT WITH INCREASED
 TEMPERATURE & 1/16" CORROSION
 ALLOWANCE:

$$E = 27180.9 \text{ ksi}$$

$$F_y = 29.3 \text{ ksi}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{16} = \frac{7}{16}''$$

$$d_o = 48 - 2 * \frac{7}{16} = 47.125''$$

$$A = \frac{\pi (d^2 - d_o^2)}{4}$$

$$A = \frac{\pi * (48^2 - 47.125^2)}{4}$$

$$= 65.32 \text{ in}^2$$

$$I = \frac{\pi (48^4 - 47.125^4)}{64}$$

$$I = 18485.1$$

$$K_s = \frac{\frac{10 * 29.3}{27180.9} - \frac{7/16}{48}}{\frac{2.2 * 29.3}{27180.9}}$$

$$= .05$$

$$S_{CL} = \frac{F_y (1 - 0.3 K_s)}{1.5}$$

$$= \frac{29.3 + (1 - 0.3 * .05) * 1.0}{1.5}$$

$$= 19.24 \text{ ksi}$$

$$A = \frac{P}{A} + \frac{M c}{I}$$

$$= \frac{51.23}{65.32} + \frac{7481.8 * 24}{18485.1}$$

$$= 10.5 \text{ ksi} \leq S_{CL} = 19.24 \text{ ksi}$$

O.K.



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Proposal No. _____ Project No. 4692.1 Date 2/2/06 By TJ Ck. By RMB
 Job _____
 Customer THOMPSON MACH. Description STEEL STACK

CHK STACK @ BREACH
LOCATION:

SECTION PROPERTIES
OUTPUT FROM SOLID
WORKS PROGRAM:

now: $A = \frac{P}{A} + \frac{(PE + M) * C}{I}$

$= \frac{51.23}{71.35} + \frac{(51.23 * 0.65 + 7481.8) * 24}{21058.9}$

$= 9.345 \leq S_{cl} = 23.64 \text{ ksi}$

O.K.

Section properties of Sketch1 of Breached with Stiffners2

Area = 71.35 square inches

Centroid relative to sketch origin: (inches)

X = -0.65 ← e
 Y = -0.65

Centroid relative to part origin: (inches)

X = -0.65
 Y = 0.00
 Z = 0.65

Moments of inertia, of an area, at the centroid: (inches ^ 4)

Lxx = 21089.47 Lxy = 0.00
 Lyx = 0.00 Lyy = 42178.93

Polar moment of inertia, of an area, at the centroid = 42178.93 inches ^ 4

Angle between principal axes and sketch axes = 0.00 degrees

Principal moments of inertia, of an area, at the centroid: (inches ^ 4)

Mx = 21058.92 ← I
 My = 21120.01

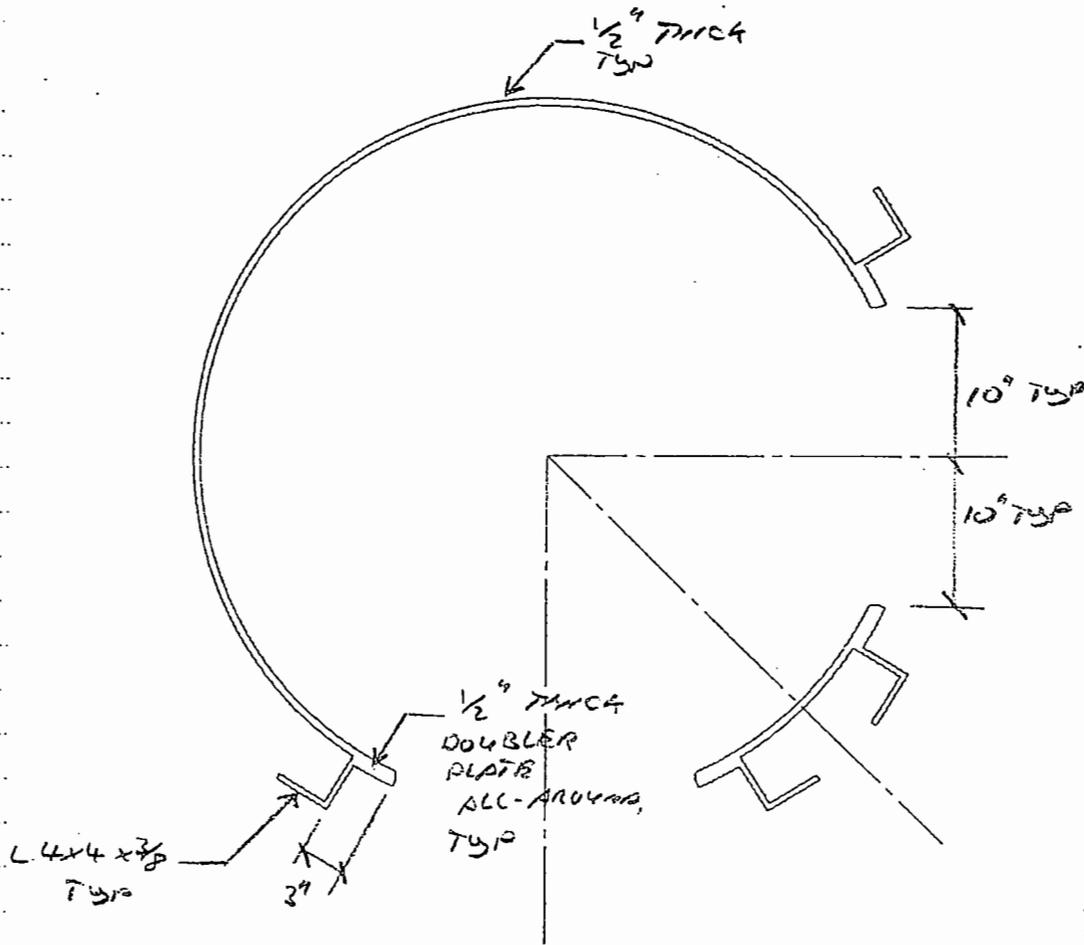


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Proposal No. _____ Project No. 4692.1 Date 2/8/66 By TJ Ck. By Homb
Job _____
Customer THOMPSON MACH. Description STEEL STACK

BREECHED CROSS-SECTION:



SECTION @ ELEVATION 13'0"
SCALE 1" = 1'-0"



Proposal No. _____ Project No. 4692.1 Date 2/9/06 By TM Ck. By PN
 Job _____
 Customer THOMPSON MECH. Description STEEL STACK

CHK BREACHED X-SECTION
 WITH INCREASED TEMP.
 & CORROSION ALLOWANCE:

$$f = \frac{P}{A} + \frac{(Pe + M).c}{I}$$

$$= \frac{51.73}{64.69} + \frac{(51.73 \times .2) + 7481.8}{19267.3} \times 24$$

$$210.1 \text{ ksi} \approx 19.24 \text{ ksi}$$

$E = 27180.9$
 $F_y = 29.3 \text{ ksi}$

0.4.

Section properties of Sketch1 of Breached with Stiffners .4375

Area = 64.69 square inches

Centroid relative to sketch origin: (inches)

X = -0.27
 Y = -0.27

Centroid relative to part origin: (inches)

X = -0.27
 Y = 0.00
 Z = 0.27

Moments of inertia, of an area, at the centroid: (inches ^ 4)

Lxx = 19271.90 Lxy = 0.00
 Lyx = 0.00 Lyy = 38543.81

Polar moment of inertia, of an area, at the centroid = 38543.81 inches ^ 4

Angle between principal axes and sketch axes = 0.00 degrees

Principal moments of inertia, of an area, at the centroid: (inches ^ 4)

Mx = 19267.29
 My = 19276.51



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Proposal No. _____ Project No. 4692.1 Date 2/7/06 By T17 Ck. By N210
 Job _____
 Customer THOMPSON MECH. Description STEEL STACK

CNH VORTEX SHEDDING:

SEE ASME STS-1, S.2.2

$$V_{2ch} = b \left(\frac{z_{ch}}{33} \right)^{0.1} \frac{z_{ch}}{15} V_R$$

= MEAN ANNUAL SPEED

$b = .65$ TABLE I-2

$z_{ch} = 5/6 * 155 = 129.2$

$z = 1/6.5$ TABLE I-2

$V_R = 85 * 1.15 = 97.75$

$$V_{2ch} = .65 + \left(\frac{129.2}{33} \right)^{0.1} * \frac{129.2}{15} * 97.75$$

$V_{2ch} = 107.2$ ft/sec

V_c = CRITICAL MEAN ANNUAL SPEED FOR VORTEX SHEDDING

$$V_c = n_1 \frac{1}{S/D}$$

$n_1 = .668$ Hz

$n_2 = 1.923$ Hz

$n_3 = 5.853$ Hz

BY VISUAL ANALYSIS PROGRAM

$D = 4'$, $S = 0.2$

MODE	V_c
1	13.26 ft/sec
2	38.46 ft/sec
3	117.06 ft/sec

* BECAUSE V_{2ch} & V_c PLACE STRAKES ON CORNER 1/3 OF STACK, SEE ASME STS-1, S.3.1

OVALLING:

* SIMPLY PROVIDE STIFFENERS PER TABLE 4.2, WILL NEGATE THE EFFECTS OF OVALLING



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Proposal No. _____ Project No. 4692.1 Date 2/28/06 By TM Ck. By [Signature]
 Customer THOMPSON MECCA Job _____ Description STEEL STACK

DET REQ'D ANCHOR SIZE
AT BASE:

USE ASME STS-1 (4/17)

$$T(\text{REQ'D}) = \frac{4M_b}{nD_{bc}} - \frac{P}{n}$$

$$M_b = 74818 \text{ k-in}$$

$$D_{bc} = 48 + 3 + 3 = 54 \text{ in}$$

$$P = \frac{45.73}{1.4} = 32.66 \text{ k}$$

"BACK-OUT"

WEIGHT INCREASE
ESTIMATE, CONSERVATIVE.

$$n = 15$$

$$T(\text{REQ'D}) = \frac{4 * 74818}{15 * 54} - \frac{32.66}{15}$$

$$= 3477 \text{ k}$$

$$F_t(\text{A36 ROD}) = 19.1 \text{ ksi}$$

$$F_t = \frac{T}{A}$$

$$A(\text{REQ'D}) = \sqrt{\frac{4}{\pi} * \frac{T}{F_t}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{4}{\pi} * \frac{3477}{19.1}}$$

$$= 1.52 \text{ in}^2$$

USE 1 3/4" Ø A36 ROD

A (PROV.) = 1.90 in² (SEE AISC
ASD 9th PD
4-14)

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Proposal No. _____ Project No. 4697.1 Date 2/28/06 By T17 Ck. By PMB
 Job _____
 Customer THOMPSON MACH Description STEEL STACK

ANCHOR STACK TO CONCRETE FOUNDATION!

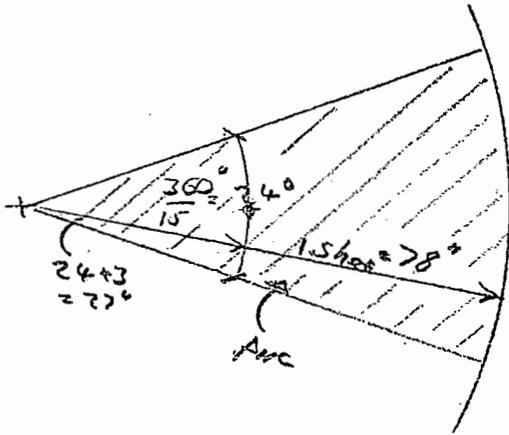
SEE ACI 318-05 APP. D

$$N_u = 1.6 * 3477 = 55.63 \text{ k}$$

TRY $h_{ef} = 52"$

$$A_{nc} = 9 h_{ef}^2 = 9 * 52^2$$

$$= 24336 \text{ in}^2$$



$$A_{nc} = \frac{1}{15} * \pi * r^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{15} * \pi * (27 + 3)^2 = 2309.1 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\phi = 0.85$$

$$\gamma_{ch} = 1.25$$

$$\phi_{ch} = \phi \frac{A_{nc}}{A_{nc0}} \gamma_{ch} N_b$$

$$N_b = k_c \sqrt{f_c} h_{ef}^{1.5}$$

$$= 24 * \sqrt{4000} * 52^{1.5}$$

$$= 569.24$$

$$\phi_{ch} = 0.85 * \frac{2309.1}{24336} * 1.25 * 569.2$$

$$= 57.4 \text{ k} \geq 55.63 \text{ k} = N_u$$

O.K.



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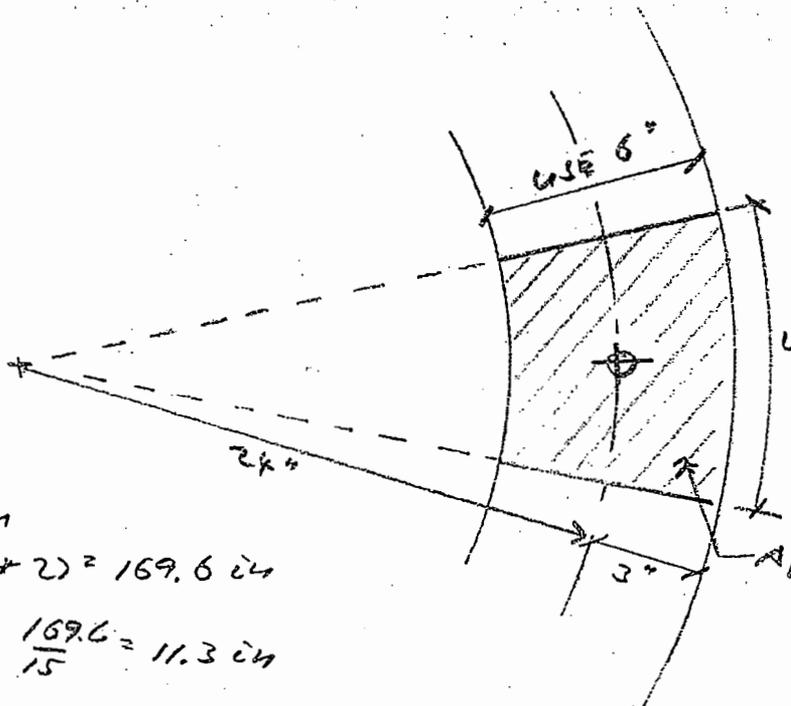
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Proposal No. _____ Project No. 4692.1 Date 2/28/06 By TJ Ck. By PM
 Job Description STEEL STACK
 Customer THOMPSON MECH.

CHK CONCRETE BEARING STRESS:

- CONSERVATIVELY ASSUME N_u FORCE IS TRANSFERRED TO FOUNDATION IN COMPRESSION



$$C = 217 \text{ in}$$

$$= 217 + 2 = 169.6 \text{ in}$$

$$L = \frac{C}{15} = \frac{169.6}{15} = 11.3 \text{ in}$$

$$A_1 = 6 * 11.3 = 67.8 \text{ in}^2$$

$$\phi N_{br} = \phi (.85 f'_c A_1) = .20 * .85 * 4000 * 67.8$$

$$= 161.5 \text{ k}$$

$$N_u = 1.6 * \left[\frac{4 * 7481.8}{15 * 54} + \frac{45.73}{15} \right] = 64 \text{ k}$$

$$\phi N_{br} \geq N_u \quad \underline{\underline{O.K.}}$$

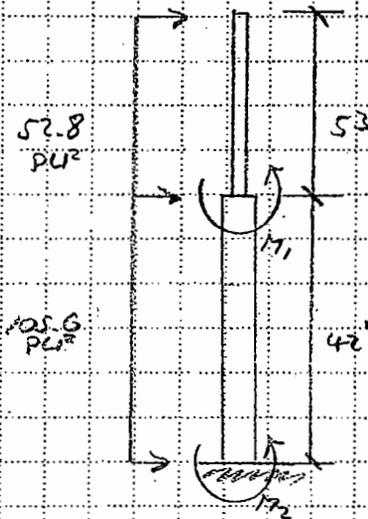


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Proposal No. _____ Project No. 4592.1 Date 2/8/06 By 712 Ck. By [Signature]
 Customer THOMPSON MECH. Job _____ Description STEEL STACK

CONNECTION BETWEEN
 STACK SECTIONS:



$$M_1 = \frac{52.8 \times 53^2}{2} = 74152.6 \text{ lb-ft}$$

$$M_2 = \frac{105.6 \times 42^2}{2} + 74152.6$$

$$= 167296.8 \text{ lb-ft}$$

$$M_1 = 8899 \text{ k-ft}$$

$$M_2 = 2007.6 \text{ k-ft}$$



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Proposal No. _____ Project No. 4692.1 Date 2/8/66 By TIT Ck. By K/4/18
 Job _____
 Customer THOMPSON STEEL Description STEEL JACK

Eqn 1: $T_T = T_1 + T_2 + T_3$

Eqn 2: $\frac{T_T}{d_1} = \frac{T_1}{d_1} + \frac{T_2}{d_2}$

Eqn 3: $\frac{T_T}{d_1} = \frac{T_1}{d_1} + \frac{T_3}{d_3}$

$T_3 = \frac{d_1}{d_3} T_1$

$T_2 = \frac{d_1}{d_2} T_1$

$T_T = \frac{T_T}{18} = \frac{8898}{18} = 49.4k$

$T_T = T_1 + \frac{d_1}{d_2} T_1 + \frac{d_1}{d_3} T_1$

$= (1 + \frac{d_1}{d_2} + \frac{d_1}{d_3}) T_1$

$= (1 + \frac{11.69}{13.5} + \frac{6.25}{13.5}) T_1$

$T_1 = \frac{T_T}{2.36} = \frac{49.4}{2.36} = 20.9k$

USE (12) 7/8" A325 BOLTS.

$T_{MAX} = 26.5k$

• SHORR LOAD SMALL, THEREFORE.

LOWER CONNECTION:

$d_1 = 25\frac{1}{2}"$

$d_2 = (25\frac{1}{2}) * \cos 530^\circ = 22.1"$

$d_3 = (25\frac{1}{2}) * \cos 60^\circ = 12.25"$

$T_T = \frac{2007.6}{2 * 2\frac{1}{2} * 25\frac{1}{2}} = 59.0k$

$T_T = (1 + \frac{22.1}{25.5} + \frac{12.25}{25.5}) T_1$

$T_1 = \frac{T_T}{2.36} = \frac{59.0}{2.36} = 25.0k$

$\leq T_{MAX} = 26.5k$

USE (12) 7/8" A325 BOLTS.



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Proposal No. _____ Project No. 46921 Date 2/28/06 By TJS Ck. By PMG

Customer THOMPSON PAPER Job Description STEEL STACK

CHK INTERIOR CONE WELD:

$CAP = .928 \text{ O.L.}$

- CONSERVATIVELY SPAY RILLET WELD.

$L = \pi D = \pi * 48$
 $= 150.8 \text{ cm}$

$CAP = .928 * 6 * 150.8$

$= 839.64 \gg \text{WT OF ENTIRE STACK}$

O.K.

145579-C-CA-015

Attachment 4

**Foundation Information Chart Showing
Performance Category**

Geotech Structures Systems and Components				Notes from Mar 11 Meeting	
Foundations for site development				Category	Comment
	Length (ft.)	Width (ft.)	Depth (ft.)		
Items with elevated tanks or stacks. 48" deep foundation req'd					
Melt Area Support structure (slab directly under melt is 24" thick)	44	26	4	PC-2	
Waste Dryer structure			4	PC-2	
Off-gas Stack (75' x 2')	16	16	4	PC-2	
Baghouse Stack (40'x1')	8	8	4	PC-2 if a separate stack.	Baghouse could be on top of soil tank and therefore high enough itself. Mech to determine.
Items that are considered "permanent" and require 24" deep foundations					
Tri-Mer scrubber	36	30	2	GS (PC-1)	
Selective Catalytic Reduction Unit				PC-2	
SCR Scrubber				with SCR	
Any Pre-engineered buildings				GS (PC-1)	
Items that are considered temporary, but will be anchored to prevent movement					
60x12 Off-Gas Trailer	64	15	2	GS (PC-2)	Block wheels and provide levellers. Tie downs against wind if req'd.
32x12 elect trailers (2) (13.8 kV and Power Module)	34	14	1	GS (PC-1)	Block wheels and provide levellers. Tie downs against wind if req'd.
32x8 elect trailers (2) (both 480V)	34	10	1	GS (PC-1)	Block wheels and provide levellers. Tie downs against wind if req'd.
40x8 control trailer	42	10	1	GS (PC-1)	Block wheels and provide levellers. Tie downs against wind if req'd.
22x9 Generator set	24	11	2	GS (PC-1)	
10,000 usg Diesel fuel storage tanks (2)	34	10	2	GS (PC-1)	Containment and anchor for wind if req'd.
Baghouse near 40's stack	8	8	2	GS (PC-1)	
Air Compressor package	10	8	2	GS (PC-1)	May not need anchoring
30x8 Liquid Waste Pump skid	32	10	1	PC-2	Anchored
30x8 Effluent pump skid	32	10	1	GS (PC-1)	Anchored
Waste dryer steam supply skid	22	10	2	GS (PC-1)	
Dryer Chilled Water System	22	10	2	GS (PC-1)	
OGTS Chiller	11	6	2	GS (PC-1)	
Ammonia evaporator skid				GS (PC-1)	
Sintered Metal filters				PC-2	
Items that are considered temporary and which may not require anchorage					
ICV hood support stand				GS (PC-1)	
All non-production portable buildings (office/washroom/change/lunch)				GS (PC-1)	Check wind for anchor requirements.
All "Baker" tanks except fuel storage				GS (PC-1)	Check wind for anchor requirements.
Waste Receipt tanks (baker)				PC-2	Check wind for anchor requirements.
Storage and other similar ISO containers				GS (PC-1)	
Other site development concrete or paving				Attachment: <u>4</u>	
ICV Box Storage area concrete pad	to be determined		1	Calc. No.:	145579-C-CA-015
Concrete paved area at box receipt	to be determined		1	Rev. No.:	02 MAR 3-25-06
DBVS North access road		24	0.5	Sheet	1 of 1
DBVS West side road - (is there room for this???)	?		0.5		
Fencing to surround site - gates at truck entry				post depth varies	
Foundation Chart March 11, 2004.xls				Prepared by paul.meyer 01/12/2005	
				Page 1	

145579-C-CA-015

Attachment 5

**E-mail Dec 17, 2004 from Brad Hupy, P.E. (author
of DBVS Geotechnical Report) to P. Meyer**

Paul Meyer (Trail)

From: Brad Hupy
Sent: Friday, December 17, 2004 2:47 PM
To: Paul Meyer (Trail)
Subject: RE: Questions about the soils and report at Hanford

In order to have frost heave three things are needed; water, low temperature, and soil fine for enough for capillary potential to raise the water to the freezing front. Because Hanford is a near desert climate, there is little water near the ground surface. Within a The tabulated capillary rise for fine sand is in the range of 1 to 11 feet and for medium sand in the range of 0.3 to 1.5 feet. Hanford certainly is cold enough in the winter to freeze water.

The little water in the near surface soil does freeze but the associated heave is negligible. The sand will not support capillary rise of several hundred feet that would be required to produce (feed) a growing freezing front and cause damaging heave. In our opinion, there is little risk of frost heave in the soil at the project site.

-----Original Message-----

From: Paul Meyer (Trail)
Sent: Friday, December 17, 2004 1:47 PM
To: Brad Hupy
Subject: RE: Questions about the soils and report at Hanford

Question: is it possible to state that a soil identified as "SP" (i.e. sand with few fines) will not be subject to frost heaving? Especially if it is very deep (e.g. our site at Hanford)

-Paul

-----Original Message-----

From: Brad Hupy
Sent: Tuesday, December 07, 2004 9:09 AM
To: Paul Meyer (Trail)
Cc: Tony Heim
Subject: RE: Questions about the soils and report at Hanford

Attachment: 5
 Calc. No.: 145579-C-CA-015
 Rev. No.: 02 MILE 3-28-04
 Sheet 1 of 2

Paul,

This is really pretty simple. The frost depth cited in our report is from statewide tabulation. If Hanford has determined and published site specific frost depth measurements then they may be used in lieu of the tabulated data. Site specific data is commonly used in this is way. A very good example is seismic ground motions.

-----Original Message-----

From: Paul Meyer (Trail)
Sent: Monday, December 06, 2004 4:33 PM
To: Brad Hupy
Cc: Tony Heim
Subject: Questions about the soils and report at Hanford

We are still awaiting approval from the "Independent Qualified Registered Professional Engineer" (IQRPE) who is checking our foundation designs to ensure they will satisfy all design criteria.

He has raised the following points/questions:

Your report indicates a frost depth of 45 inches for granular soil and recommends a foundation depth of 48 inches for critical structures. This is at odds with Hanford's own measurements (See pages 26 through 28 of the attached Hanford document) which indicate that a temperature of 32 F has never been achieved at depths of only 36 inches. This is causing some problems for us, as the IQRPE wants us to conform to the requirements of the Geotech report in addition to Hanford's own design criteria

For your information, we have three types of foundations on the site. Foundation depths below grade are 45.6, 36.6 and 21.6 inches. Actual concrete thicknesses are 48, 39 and 24 inches, with the top of concrete set at 663.00 feet, while surrounding grade is at 662.8 feet. We removed the native soil to elevation 661.000 and

brought the local grade up to 662.8 with compacted crushed rock.

The four 48" foundations consist of two chimneys, and two large steel structures. These are all "critical structures" to use the phrase from your report. Foundations are uniformly 48" thick, and are 10'x12' and 20'x30' feet for the two chimneys, and 30x44 and 24x62 for the two steel structures. Foundations are not enclosed.

The single 39" foundation is a pre-engineered building, measuring 50 feet wide by 84 feet long by foundation consist of a single 12" thick slab with a thickened (to 39") edge. The building will be heated, and have an overhead crane.

The many (~100) 24" deep foundations support single pieces of freestanding equipment or "utility poles" that are connected by pipes, cable trays and ducts. Foundations are uniformly 24" thick and vary in size from 44x24 to 6x6 feet. Most are the 6x6 ones. Minor seasonal movement of the foundations would not be a problem. Actual gravity loads are quite light, typical values are substantially under 250 psf, yes, that's 250, not 2500. Foundations are not enclosed.

All the foundations will bear on compacted native soil, which was prepared as recommended in your report. As noted, the native soil is basically a gravelly sand, with few fines. I don't believe it is frost-susceptible.

Could you please reply to the following questions, raised by our reviewers?

- 1) Is the frost depth of 45 inches correct? Seems deep compared to other references.
- 2) Is the frost depth of 45 inches still valid, given we have removed some native soil, and the surface is now covered with 1.8 feet (21.6") of compacted crushed rock? Does the crushed rock make a difference?
- 3) Are the depths of foundations shown above for the various types of foundations suitable for the uses described?
- 4) IS frost heave an issue for the foundations as described?

Thanks for your help on this. I'll be traveling to Hanford on Tuesday Dec 07, for a meeting Wednesday, Dec 08. I will have e-mail access while there. I will be traveling back to Trail Thursday, Dec 09 and back in the office Friday, Dec 10. Best way to contact me is via e-mail until Friday, phone after that.

Paul Meyer, P.Eng.
Senior Structural Engineer
AMEC Americas Limited
Energy and Mining Division
1385 Cedar Avenue
Trail BC Canada V1R 4C3
1-250-368-2407, fax 2455
paul.meyer@amec.com

<< File: HNF-SD-GN-ER-501 (Rev. 1).pdf >>

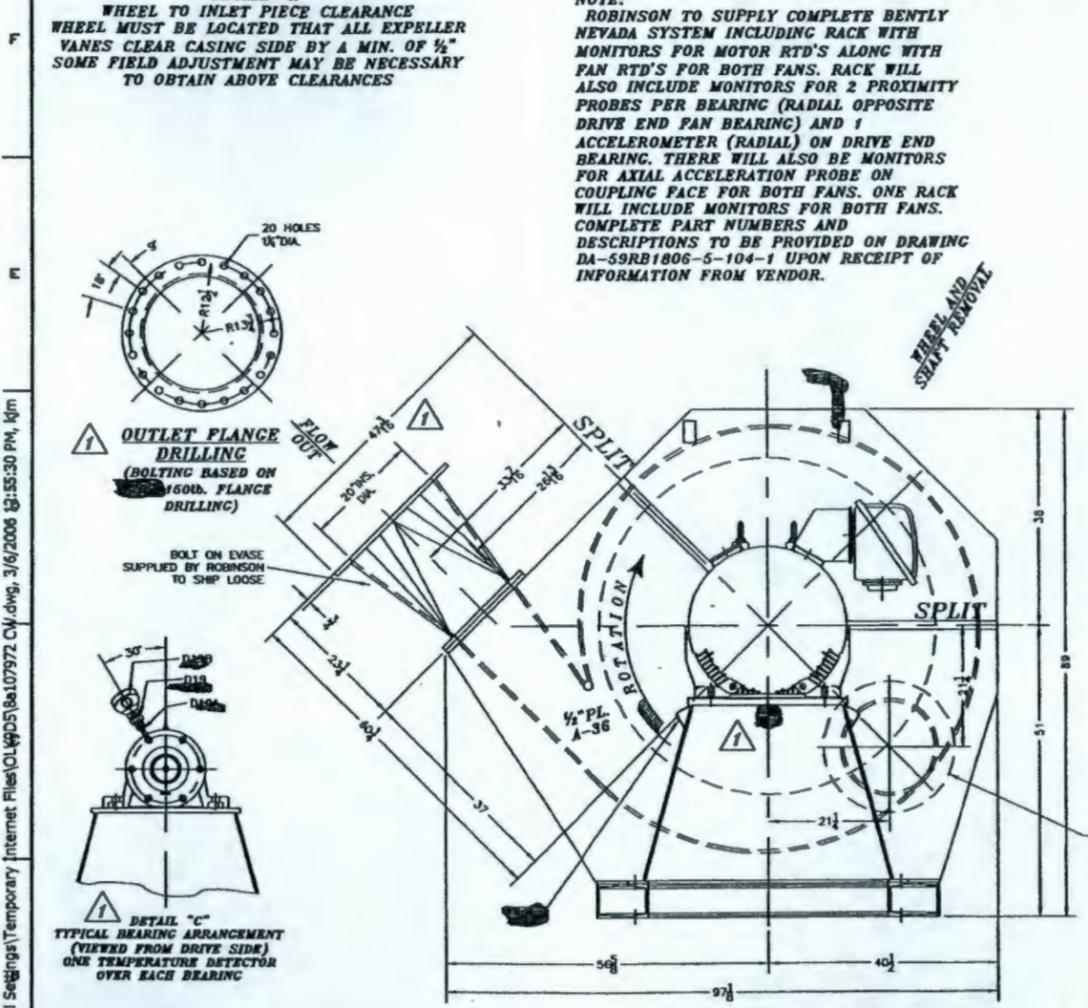
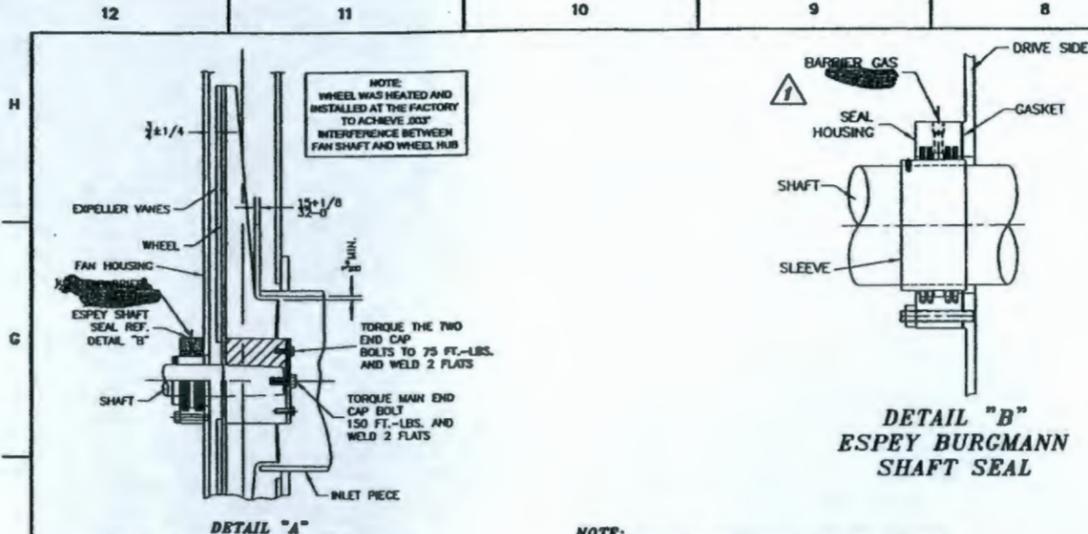
Attachment:	<u>5</u>
Calc. No.:	<u>145579-C-CA-015</u>
Rev. No.:	<u>Ø 2 MRL 3-28-06</u>
Sheet	<u>2</u> of <u>2</u>

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145579-C-CA-015

Attachment 6

Stack and Equipment Vendor Drawings



NO.	REVISION	DATE	BY	MICRO. DATE
1	REVISED PER CUSTOMER REVIEW	3-2-08	TS	
CAD GENERATED DRAWING, DO NOT CHANGE BY HAND				

COMPONENT	SUFFIX #	FOR ROBINSON INDUSTRY INTERNAL USE ONLY
WHEEL	1	
CASING	2	
PEDESTAL		
DAMPER		
HUB	5	
SHAFT	6	

THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF ROBINSON IND., INC. AND IS LOANED UPON CONDITION THAT IT IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR COPIED IN WHOLE OR PART FOR FURNISHING INFORMATION TO OTHERS FOR ANY PURPOSE DETRIMENTAL TO OUR INTERESTS AND WILL BE RETURNED UPON REQUEST.

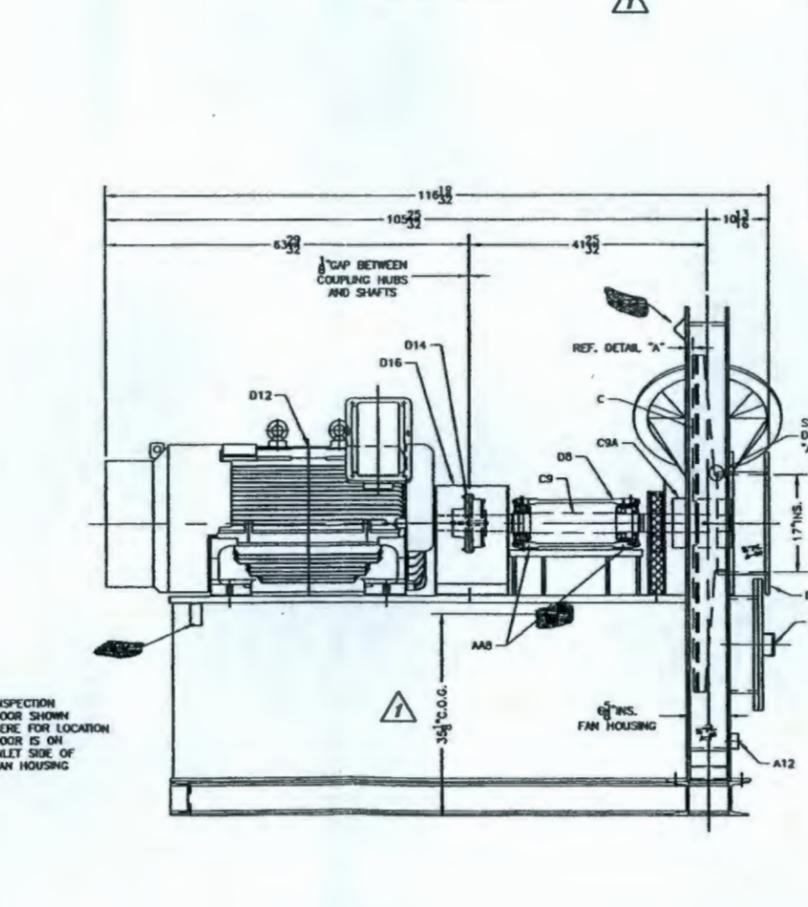
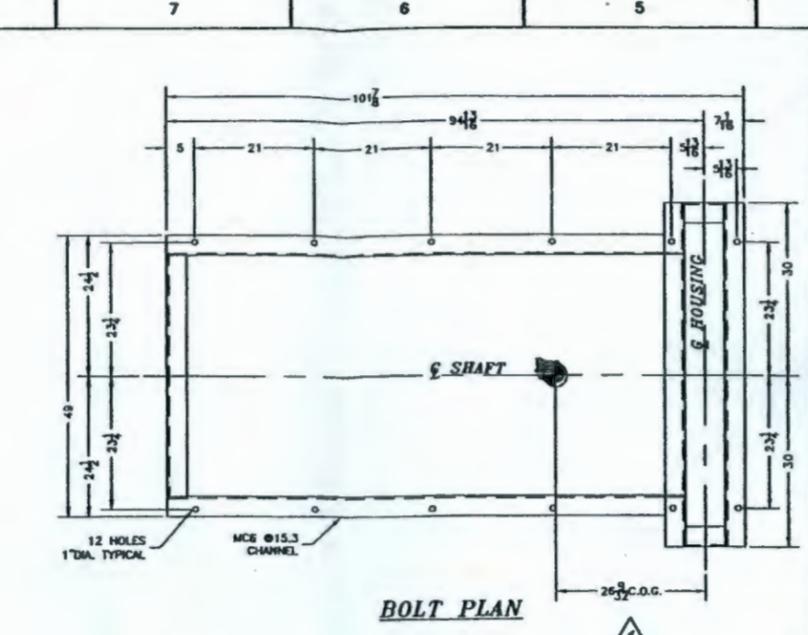
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DO NOT USE SUBSTITUTE LUBRICANTS OR OVER LUBRICATE. WARRANTY WILL BE VOIDED UNLESS ROBINSON LUBRICATION INSTRUCTIONS ARE FOLLOWED.

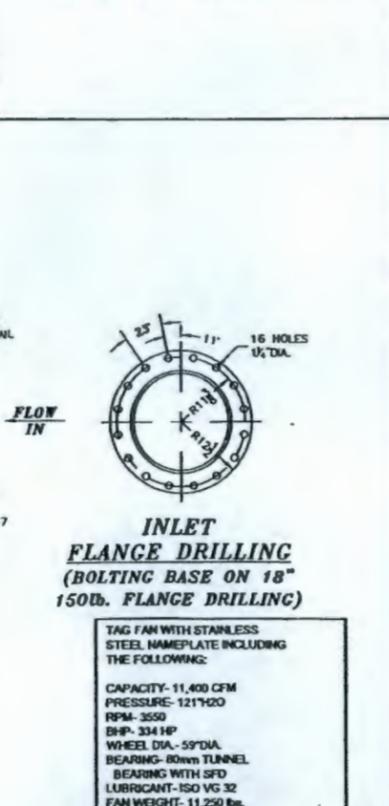
FAN UNIT WILL BE SHIPPED WITH OUTLET TRANSITION TO SHIP LOOSE

ASSEMBLED DISASSEMBLED

FINAL ALIGNMENT OF BEARINGS, COUPLING, V-BELTS, WHEEL & SHAFT ASSEMBLY MUST BE CHECKED BEFORE OPERATION OF THIS EQUIPMENT. NOTE ALL ITEMS ARE TO BE CHECKED FOR PROPER SETTINGS PER INSTRUCTION MANUAL AND CERTIFIED DRAWING



- NOTES CONTINUED:**
- EXPANSION JOINTS IN ALL DUCTWORK AND PIPING TO AND FROM FAN ARE REQUIRED. THESE JOINTS ARE TO BE IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO THE FAN. CUSTOMERS DUCTWORK MUST BE STRUCTURALLY ANCHORED WITHIN APPROXIMATELY 24" OF EXPANSION JOINT.
 - FAN IS TO BE WELDED PER ASTM D14.6 AND D1.1. QUALIFIED WELDERS ARE REQUIRED.
 - FAN HOUSING TO BE DESIGNED FOR 50PSI CONTAINMENT.
 - FAN HOUSING TO BE CONTINUOUSLY WELDED INSIDE AND OUTSIDE. FAN BASE TO BE STITCH WELDED.
 - WELD MAPS TO BE PROVIDED BEFORE FABRICATION IS TO BEGIN.
 - CERTIFIED WELD INSPECTION IS REQUIRED WITH DOCUMENTATION.
 - FAN HOUSING TO RECEIVE A PRESSURE TEST AT 1.25x FAN OPERATING PRESSURE (SOAP BUBBLE TEST).
 - OVERSPEED (10 min.) TEST REQUIRED AT 4083 RPM (115% OF OPERATING).
 - FAN TO HAVE A 1 HOUR MECHANICAL RUN TEST.
 - SOUND TEST REQUIRED TO AMCA 300.
 - COVERS OVER INLET AND OUTLET REQUIRED FOR SHIPPING. DRAIN TO BE PLUGGED.
 - ROBINSON TO SUPPLY LUBE POWER CIRCULATING OIL LUBE UNIT. MODEL NUMBER LI-2x.5[20]/2x.1[90]W-2K -OKW-CS/CS-NEMA 4. 2x.5 GPM, 4000 BTU/HR. HEAT LOAD DISSIPATED ONE LUBE OIL SYSTEM WILL HANDLE BOTH CW AND CCW FANS.



CADD DRAWING #R107972

UNITS PER ORDER		FAN PERFORMANCE	
CERTIFIED FOR	MAXIMUM FAN DESIGN TEMPERATURE 250°F @ 3550 RPM		
YOUR ORDER # 06-685-479670			
OUR JOB NO. 107972			
BY TS DATE 2-6-08			
	3550	11,400	121.0
	RPM	CFM	FSPR
			.0374
			248
			663
			334.0
			BHP

MATERIAL LIST

ITEM	REQ'D	DESCRIPTION
AAB	2	BEARING SHM- MILD STEEL MATERIAL
A12	1	DRAIN- HALF OF A STD. 2" PIPE COUPLING WITH PLUG
A17	1	INSPECTION DOOR-18" DIA. OPENING WITH A PLUG APPROX. WT. OF PLUG= 50lbs.
C	1	WHEEL- A-36 MATERIAL
C9	1	SHAFT- AISI 1018 CRS
C9A	1	SHAFT SEAL- ESPEY-BURGSMANN SHAFT SEAL-TYPE WDKS/20/4ND4, ESPEY-BURGSMANN SHAFT SLEEVE- TYPE WOSB 210/ 4, 4 RINGS-MATERIAL: ANTIMONY IMPREGNATED GRAPHITE WITH 316Ti SS SPRING. SEE DETAIL "B"
D8	1	BEARING- PDNF-318 WITH SQUEEZE FILM DAMPER DRIVE END BEARING (FIXED)- 6316-C3, 80mm BORE, OPPOSITE DRIVE END BEARING (FLOAT)- NU216CM/C3, 80mm BORE. TO BE LUBRICATED WITH CIRCULATING OIL SYSTEM. SEE NOTE #9 AND NOTE #21
D12	1	MOTOR- 400HP, 3600RPM, 460V, 3PH, 60HZ, 1.15SF, CLASS F, INSUL. INVERTER DUTY, BEARING RTD'S, STATOR WINDING RTD'S, EPOXY PAINT, DRAINS, TACHOMETER, FRAME NUMBER 5009A
D14	1	COUPLING- RENOLD FW-3 FAN HALF BORE- 2.873 +.0010 -.0000 K'WAY- 3/4"x3/4" MOTOR HALF BORE- 2.823 +.0010 -.0000 K'WAY- 3/4"x3/4"
D16	1	COUPLING GUARD- A-36 MATERIAL
D19	2	T-TEC #1060-A-12-S-A, PLATINUM, 100ohms @ 0c, SINGLE ELEMENT
D19A	2	T-TEC #1060-33 SPRING LOADED FITTING C/W O-RING.
D19B	2	T-TEC #1060-34 WEATHER PROOF HEAD, C/W #1060-29 TERMINAL BLOCK.
E6	1	INLET PIECE- A-36 MATERIAL

- NOTES:**
- FAN TO BE FABRICATED FROM A-36 STEEL MATERIAL, WITH WHEEL AND SHAFT TO BE AS NOTED ABOVE. CERTIFIED MATERIAL REPORTS REQ'D FOR ALL MATERIAL AND FASTENERS.
 - ALL MILD STEEL TO BE CLEANED PER SSPC-SP10 AND PAINTED WITH ONE PRIME COAT OF CARBOZINC 11 WITH A TOP COAT OF CARBOLINE CARBOGUARD 888. FINAL COLOR TO BE GRAY (0700). LIFT LUGS ON FAN TO BE PAINTED SAFETY YELLOW (0600)
 - FAN HOUSING TO BE SPLIT FOR WHEEL AND SHAFT REMOVAL.
 - GASKET MATERIAL TO BE ZETEX TAPE.
 - TOTAL APPROX. WHEEL AND SHAFT WEIGHT= 390 lbs.
 - TOTAL APPROX. FAN WEIGHT INCLUDING MOTOR AND BASE= 11250 lbs.
 - ROBINSON RECOMMENDS A CONCRETE MASS UNDER THE FAN OF 56250 lbs.
 - MAXIMUM DYNAMIC LOAD ON FIXED BEARING BASED ON .25 IN/S. VIBRATION AT 3550 RPM=54 LBS. MAXIMUM DYNAMIC LOAD ON FLOAT BEARING BASED ON .25 IN/S. VIBRATION AT 3550 RPM=175.8 LBS.
 - BEARINGS ITEMS D8 AND D9 ARE TO BE CIRCULATING OIL LUBRICATED. USE ISO-VG-32 OIL.

WHEEL & SHAFT WT = 701 lbs. 5"

ROBINSON
INDUSTRIES, INC.
ZELIENOPLE, PENNSYLVANIA 16063

TYPE 68"x1-1/16" RB1806-S, CW DUTY, 401F MCH, 1.15 SF, 3550 RPM

FOR AMEC EARTH & ENVIRONMENTAL INC.
RICHARD, WA

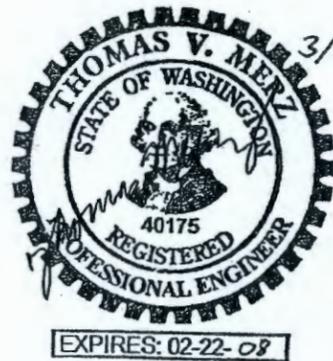
BY TS DATE 2-6-08

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES

DA-58RB1806-5-104 1 REV

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UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:
NOTE:

- ALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 2003 EDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE (IBC), LOCAL RULES AND STANDARDS OF GOVERNING AGENCIES HAVING JURISDICTION.
- DESIGN LOADS: PER AMEC SPECIFICATION 145579-V-005, REV. 3, ASCE 7-02, ASME STS-1-2000, AND 1997 UBC. (FOR SEISMIC LOADS)
LIVE LOADS: PLATFORM = 50 PSF
SNOW: PLATFORM = 25 PSF; IS = 1.1
WIND: SPEED = 85 MPH; EXPOSURE = C; IW = 1.15
SEISMIC: ZONE = 2B; IE = 1.25; SOIL TYPE = SE
THERMAL: MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE = 372 DEG F
CORROSION: ALLOWANCE = 1/16"
- STEEL STACK FOUNDATION DESIGN SHALL BE BY OTHERS. FOUNDATION SHALL BE MINIMUM 17'6" IN PLAN DIMENSION AND 60" DEEP. FOUNDATION CONCRETE SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH OF 4000 PSI AT 28 DAYS. FOUNDATION SHALL BE PROPORTIONED SUCH THAT CRACKING DOES NOT OCCUR AT SERVICE LOADS.
- GROUT SHALL BE A NONMETALLIC TYPE SUCH AS MASTER BUILDERS MASTERFLOW 928, DAYTON SUPERIOR 1107, EUCLID NX GROUT, OR ENGINEER APPROVED EQUAL. ENSURE ANCHOR BOLT PIPE SLEEVES ARE FULLY GROUTED.
- ALL STEEL PLATE AND ANGLE SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM A36 / ASME SA36. ALL STEEL "W" SECTIONS SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM A992. ALL STEEL TUBE SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM A500 GRADE B. ALL STEEL PIPE SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM A53 GRADE B / ASME SA53 GRADE B.
- ALL BOLTS USED FOR THE CONNECTION OF PRIMARY STEEL STACK SEGMENTS TO OTHER PRIMARY STEEL STACK SEGMENTS SHALL BE HIGH STRENGTH BOLTS CONFORMING TO ASTM A325 OR ASTM A449. NUTS FOR HIGH STRENGTH BOLTS SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM A563. WASHERS FOR HIGH STRENGTH BOLTS SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM F436.

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:
NOTE CONTINUED:

- ALL BOLTS USED TO CONNECT PLATFORM MEMBERS SHALL BE CARBON STEEL BOLTS CONFORMING TO ASTM A307. CONCRETE ANCHOR BOLTS SHALL BE THREADED ROD CONFORMING TO ASTM A36. NUTS FOR CARBON STEEL BOLTS SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM A563. WASHERS FOR CARBON STEEL BOLTS SHALL CONFORM TO ANSI B18.22.1
- BOLT HOLES SHALL BE BOLT DIAMETER +1/8" UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. BOLT END AND EDGE DISTANCES AND BOLT LENGTHS SHALL BE PER AISC, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE
- ALL WELDING SHALL BE DONE BY AWS CERTIFIED WELDERS AND SHALL CONFORM TO AWS D-1.1. ELECTRODES SHALL BE E70 MINIMUM. ALL WELDING SHALL BE SPECIAL INSPECTED PER IBC 1704.3.1.
- BOLTED CONNECTIONS SHALL BE "SNUG TIGHT" WITH NO SPECIAL INSPECTION REQUIRED.
- PAINT ALL FERROUS METALS FOR EXTERIOR EXPOSURE.
- ALL CONNECTING PIPING HARDWARE (NOZZLES) SHALL BE RAISED-FACE, SLIP ON 150#
- N2 GLASS & GASKET COVER TO BE SUPPLIED AND INSTALLED BY CUSTOMER
- SAMPLE LINES TO BE SUPPLIED AND INSTALLED BY CUSTOMER
- MOBILE MANBASKET TO BE SUPPLIED BY CUSTOMER
- STYLE LOCATION AND SIZE OF NOZZLES TO BE CONFIRMED BY THOMPSON (ANALYZER VENDOR)
- NOZZLE ELEVATIONS TO BE CONFIRMED BY THOMPSON
- SAMPLE LINE NOZZLE LOCATIONS SHALL BE LOCATED A MINIMUM OF 8 STACK DIAMETERS (48"X) DOWN STREAM OF FLOW DISTURBANCE TRANSITIONS OR CONNECTIONS PER 40 CFR 60 METHOD 1 SECTION 11.0
- THERMAL PROTECTION COMPLYING WITH ASME STS-1 SECTION 6.6 SHALL BE PROVIDED BY OTHERS.
- WEIGHT OF STACK IS 45,730 LBS, TOP SECTION=7,030 MIDDLE SECTION=14,950 LBS, BOTTOM SECTION=21,350 LADDER AND PLATFORM=2,400 LBS

DRAWING INDEX:

SHEET	REV	DESCRIPTION
1	4	TITLE - CUSTOMER AUTHORIZATION
2	4	EXHAUST STACK - BILL OF MATERIAL
3	4	EXHAUST STACK ASSEMBLY
4	4	STACK BOTTOM SECTION ASSEMBLY
5	4	HOLDDOWN ASSEMBLY
6	4	NOZZLE 1 ASSEMBLY
7	4	NOZZLE 2, 3 AND 4 ASSEMBLY
8	4	NOZZLE 5 AND 6 ASSEMBLY
9	4	NOZZLE 8 ASSEMBLY
10	4	NOZZLE 9 AND 10 ASSEMBLY
11	4	NOZZLE 9 AND 10 ASSEMBLY
12	4	STACK MIDDLE SECTION ASSEMBLY
13	4	NOZZLE 7 ASSEMBLY
14	4	CONNECTION PLATE - BOTTOM/MIDDLE - ASSEMBLY
15	4	CONNECTION PLATE - MIDDLE/TOP - ASSEMBLY
16	4	STACK TOP SECTION ASSEMBLY
17	4	TOP STACK SECTION DETAILS
18	4	LADDER - DETAILS
19	4	LADDER - PLATFORM - DETAILS
20	4	PLATFORM HANDRAIL - DETAILS
21	4	PLATFORM GRATING - DETAILS
22	4	PLATFORM SUPPORTS - DETAILS
23	4	PLATFORM SUPPORTS - DETAILS
24	4	SPREADER BAR - DETAILS

REV	DESCRIPTION	APP	DATE
4	CUSTOMER REDESIGNED STACK PER CN 001	TM	2-10-06
3	ADD SHEET 1A AND CHNG 1 TO 1B ALSO ADDED ORIENTATION AND ELEVATIONS TO NOZZLE CHART & ADD ORIENTATION DEG TO DWG TITLES & DETAILS & ADD WELD MAP DWGS	GN	12-12-05
2	CHANGE STACK DESIGN	GN	6-7-05
1	1ST SUBMITTAL	GN	5-4-05

DESIGN CHANGES

Customer requested design changes after the design has been completed will incur additional costs and may affect delivery date. No design changes are allowed after production has begun.

NOTICE:

Exhaust Stack will be invoiced 30 days after its completion or upon delivery if sooner. Storage fees will also start to accrue 30 days after scheduled delivery. If stack was not completed on time storage fees will not start accruing until 60 days after completion (For details see our stonddrd terms and conditions)

CUSTOMER:	THOMPSON MECHANICAL
CUSTOMER STACK No.	145579
PURCHASE ORDER No.	-
JOB ID No.	298701
ENGG No.	5E008

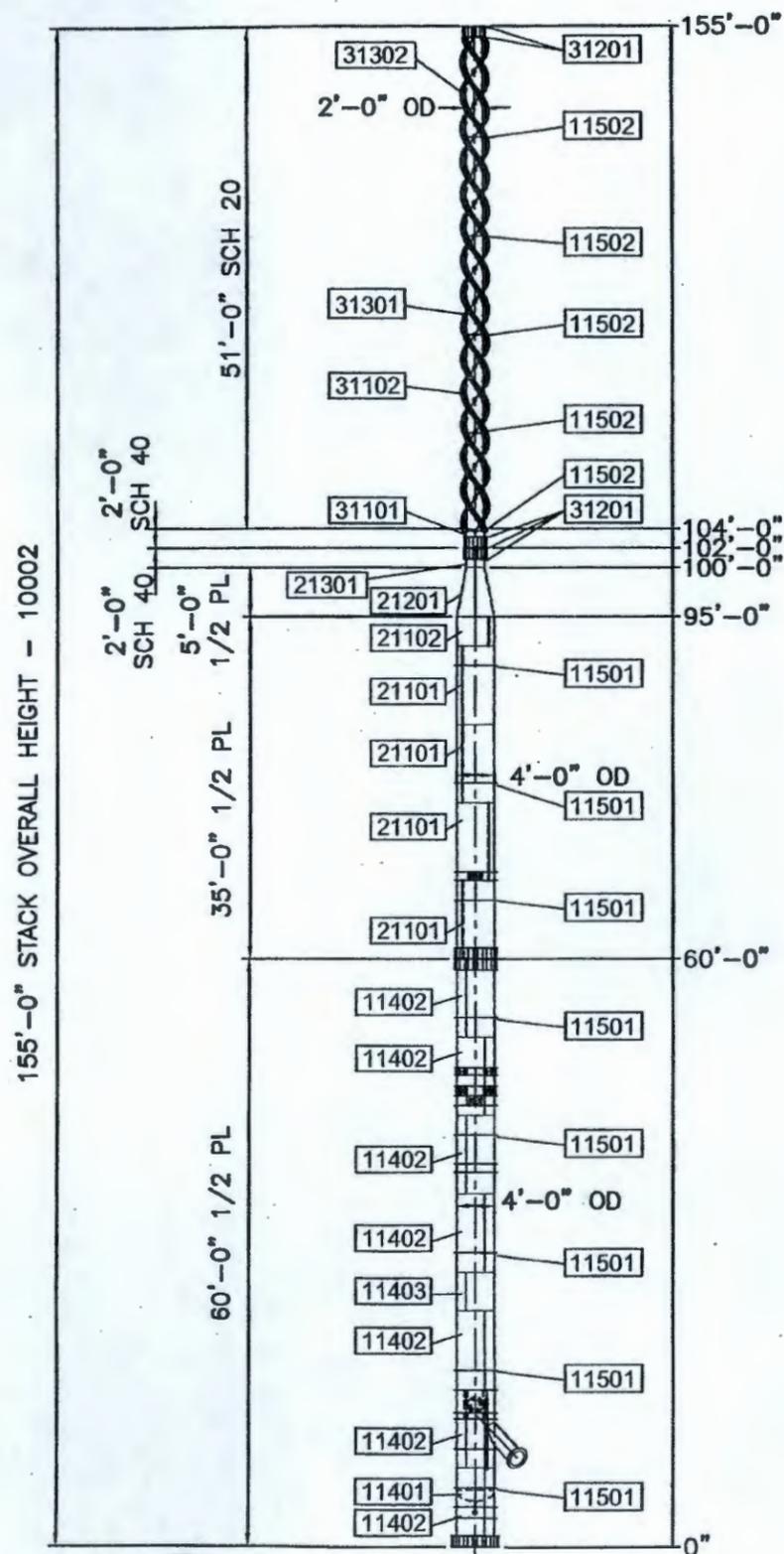
BUSBY
MARINE
AND
TANK, INC.

TACOMA (253) 383-5000
FAX (253) 593-3742

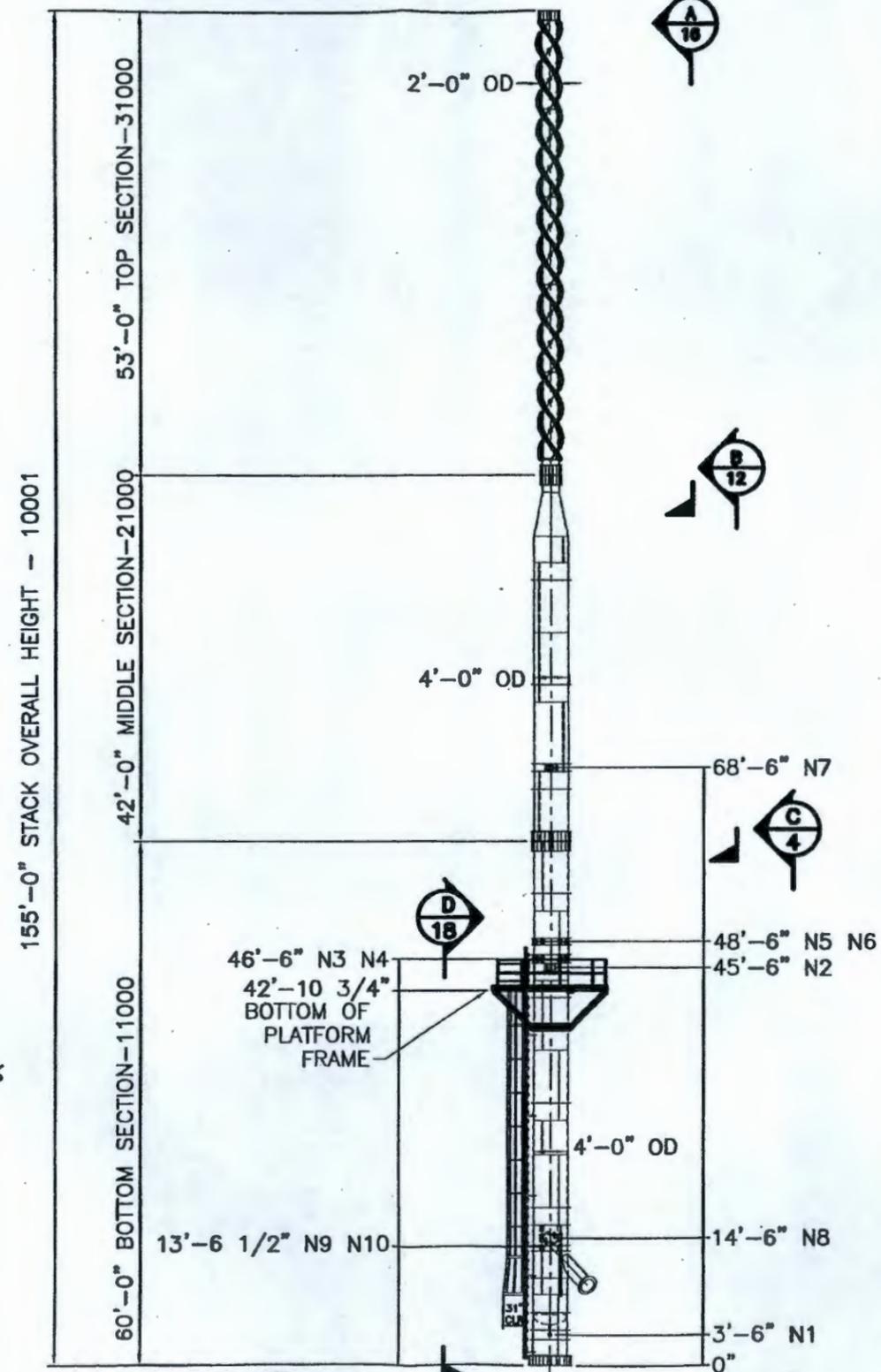
BUSBY MARINE & TANK INC.
1840 MARINE VIEW DRIVE
TACOMA, WA 98422

COPYRIGHT 2003 BUSBY MARINE & TANK INC.			
DRAWN: DJB	DATE: 02-27-06	BUSBY DRAWING No.	
CHECKED: KO	DATE: 02-27-06	BMASMESTACK	
CHECKED: RA	DATE: 02-27-06		
ENG: TOM MERZ	DATE: 02-27-06		
APPROVED: MM	DATE: 02-27-06	QTY: 1	REV: 4 SHEET 1 OF -

AUTHORIZED CUSTOMER SIGNATURE TITLE DATE



NOTE:
 THE TOTAL WEIGHT OF THE STACK IS 45,730 LBS
 THE WEIGHT OF THE BOTTOM SECTION IS 21,350 LBS
 THE WEIGHT OF THE MIDDLE SECTION IS 14,950 LBS
 THE WEIGHT OF THE TOP SECTION IS 7,030 LBS
 THE WEIGHT OF THE LADDER AND PLATFORM IS 2,400 LBS

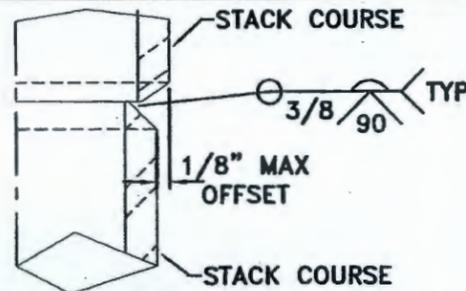


10002 STACK - ELEVATION VIEW AT 270°

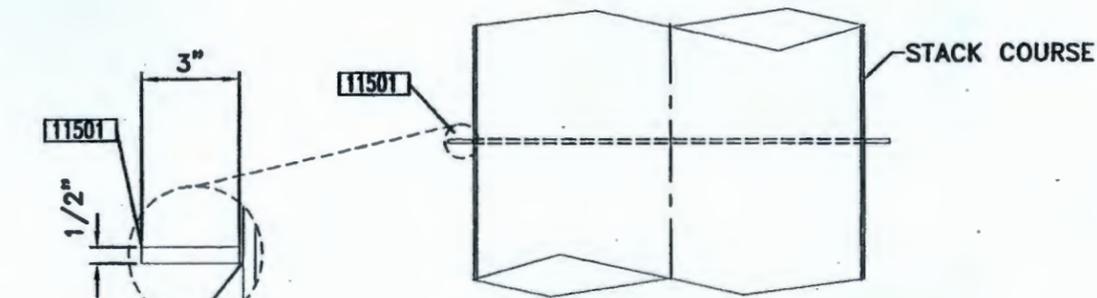
10001 STACK - ELEVATION VIEW AT 270°

NO.	REVISION	BY	APP	DATE	NO.	REVISION	BY	APP	DATE	253-363-6000 COPYRIGHT 2003	TOLERANCE	PROPRIETARY	SCALE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	NAME	SHEET		
3	ADD SHEET 1A AND CHNG 1 TO 1B ORIENTATION & ELEV TO NOZZLE CHART	DJB	GN	12-12-05	-	-	-	-	-	 M ARNE T ANK, INC.	SEE SHEET 2	THE DESIGN, REPAIR, AND INFORMATION IN THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF BUSBY TANK & TANK, INC. NO REPRODUCTION OR TRANSMISSION OF THIS DRAWING OR ANY PART THEREOF IS PERMITTED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF BUSBY TANK & TANK, INC.	4-200	02-27-06	EXHAUST STACK ASSEMBLY	BUSBY	3		
4	CUSTOMER CHNG DESIGN	DJB	GN	02-02-06	-	-	-	-	EXHAUST STACK ASSEMBLY - 10001 10002 AND 11002		5E008		-						

NOTE:
THE TOTAL WEIGHT OF THE BOTTOM
STACK SECTION IS 21,350 LBS

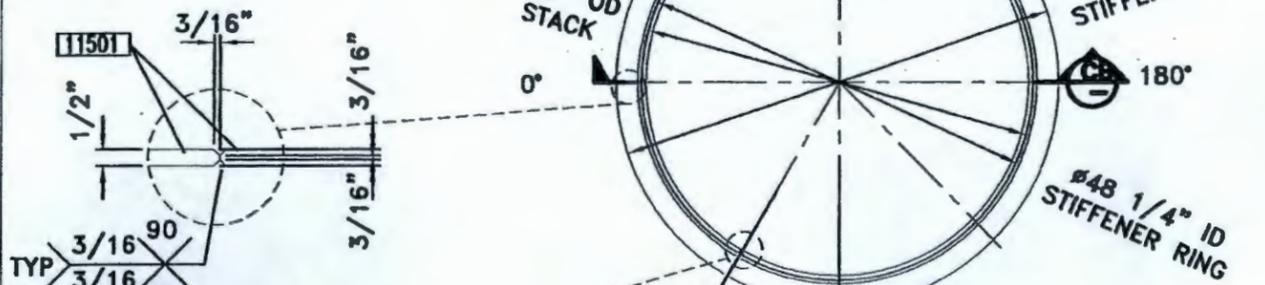


③ TYP COURSE WELD DTL
SCALE: NTS



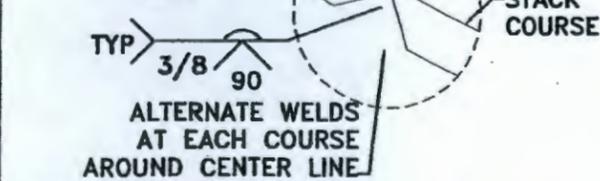
④ TYP COURSE WELD DTL
SCALE: 1/20

⑤ STIFFENER DTL
SCALE: 4/5

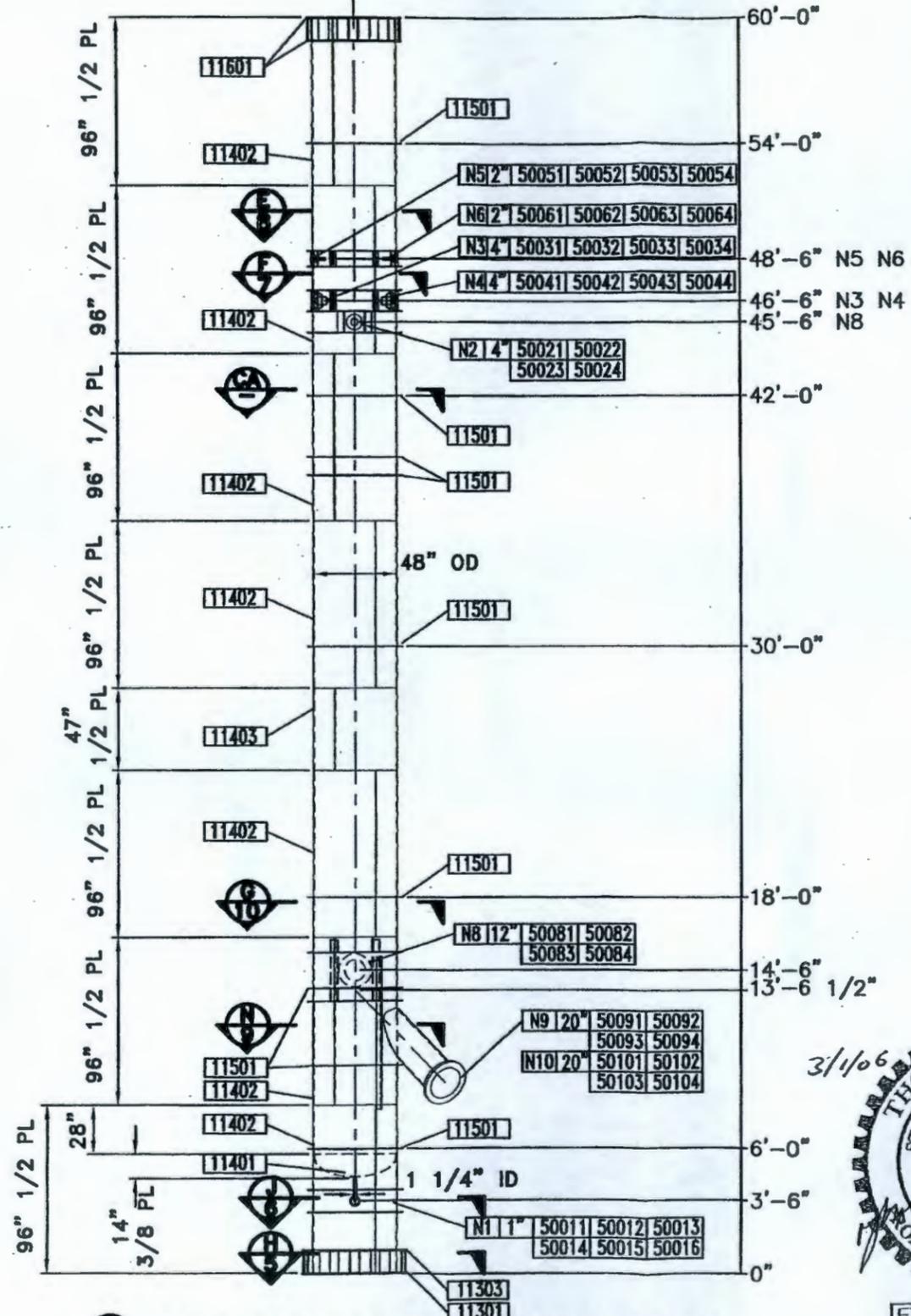


⑥ TYP COURSE DTL
SCALE: 1/20

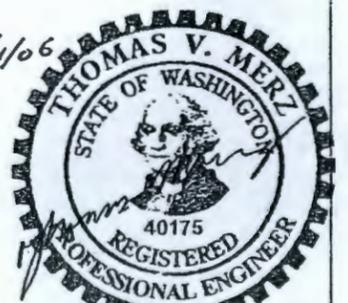
② STIFFENER DTL
SCALE: 1/5



④ TYP COURSE WELD DTL
SCALE: NTS



⑦ BOTTOM SECTION (ELEVATION AT 270°)



EXPIRES: 02-22-08

NO.	REVISION	BY	APP.	DATE	NO.	REVISION	BY	APP.	DATE
1	1ST SUBMITTAL	DJB	GN	-					
2	CHNG STACK DESIGN	DJB	GN	5-20-05					
3	ADD ORIENT DEG TO DWG TITLES & DTL	DJB	GN	12-12-05					
4	CUSTOMER CHNG DESIGN	DJB	GN	02-02-06					

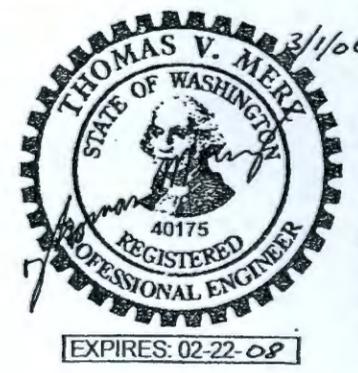
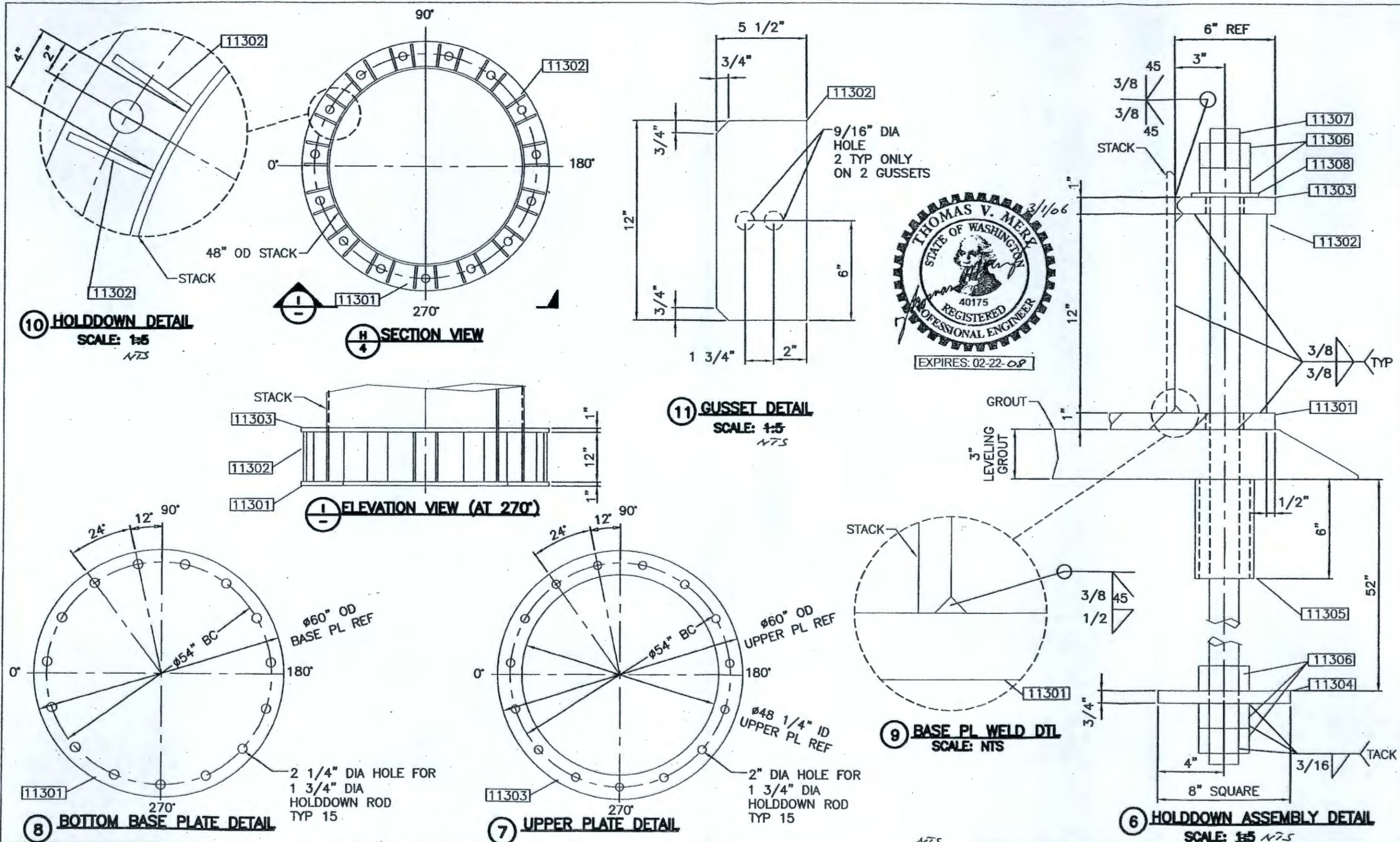


TOLERANCE
SEE SHEET 2

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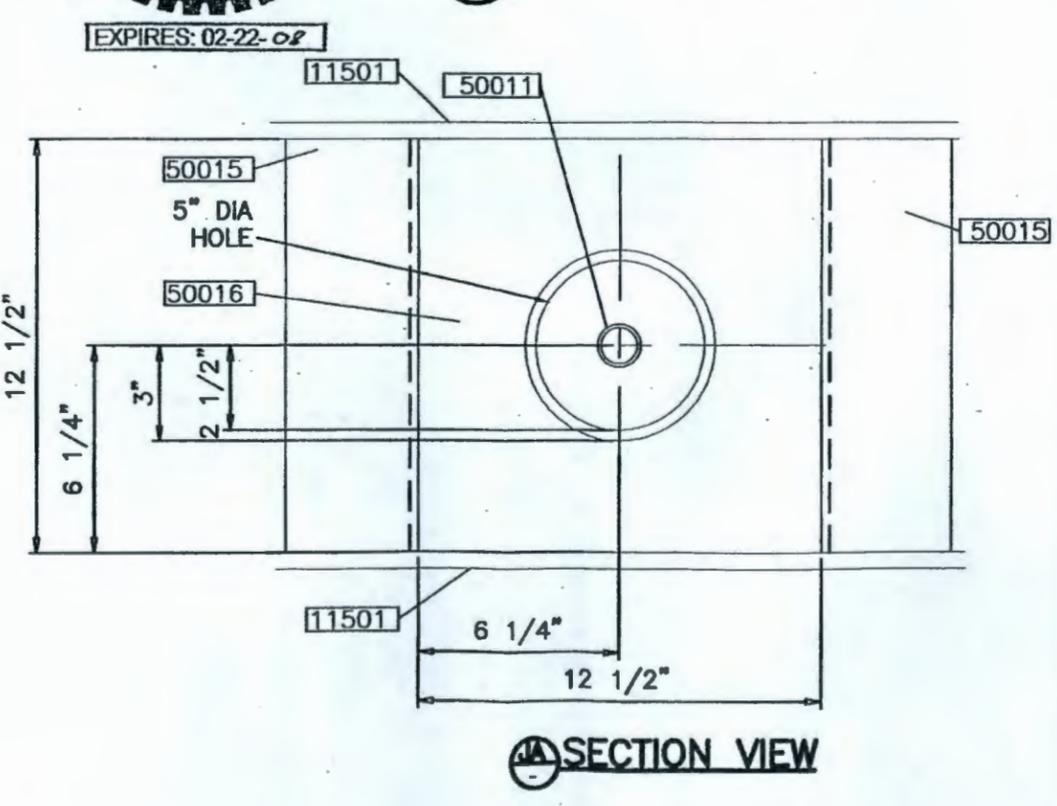
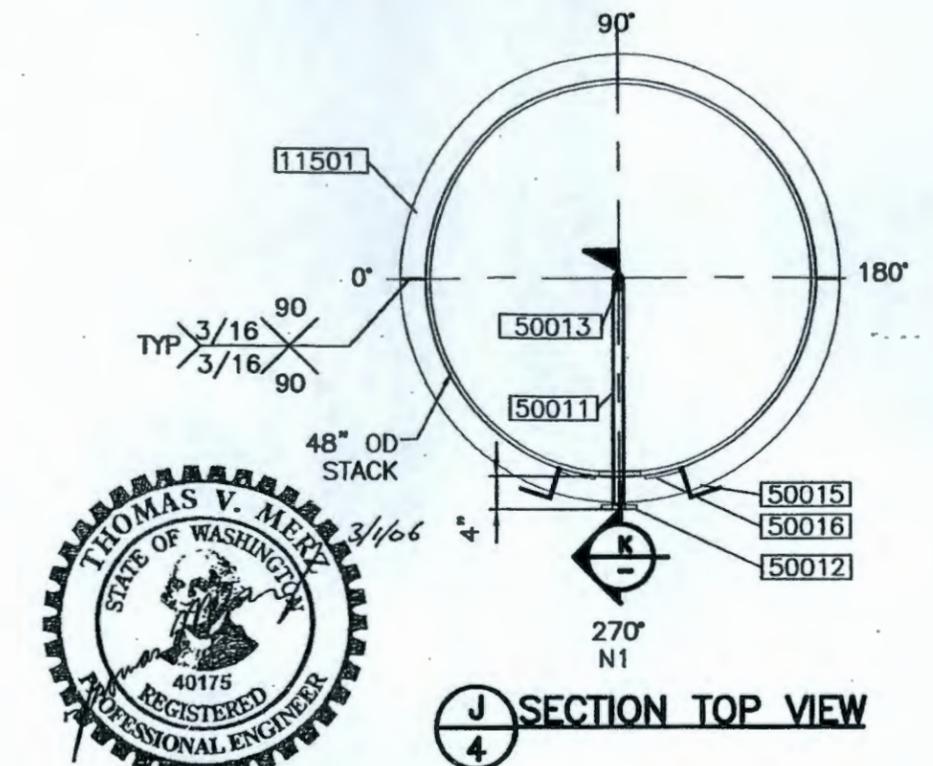
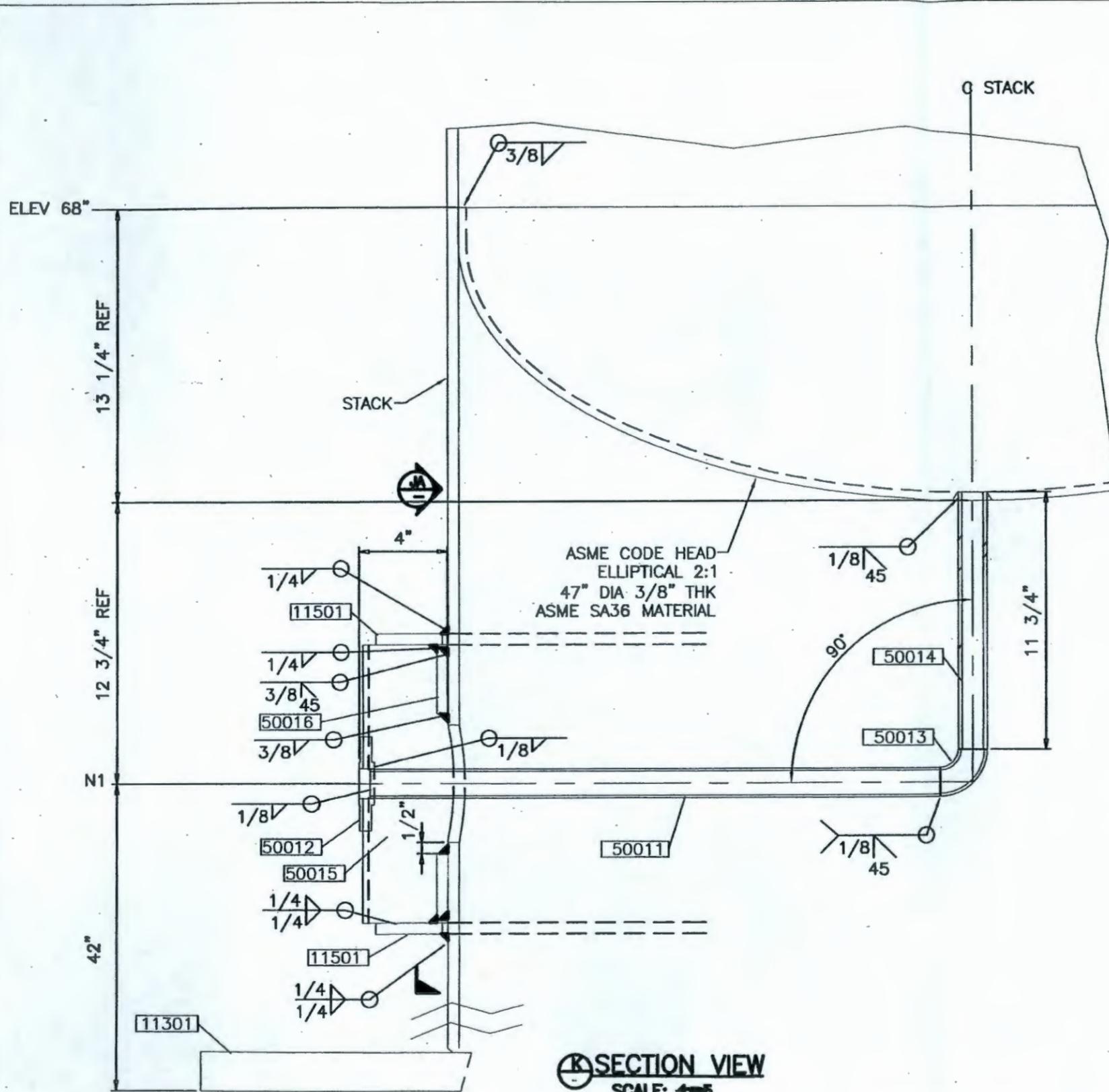
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1/20	02-27-06	DJB	KO	MM	02-27-06		STACK BOTTOM SECTION ASSEMBLY	BMASMESTACK

DRWING NO.	REV
5E008	4
298701	-
04-BOTTOM	4



NO.	REVISION	BY	APP.	DATE	NO.	REVISION	BY	APP.	DATE
3	ADD ORIENTATION DEG TO DWG TITLES & DTL	DJB	GN	12-12-05	-	-	-	-	-
4	CUSTOMER CHNG DESIGN	DJB	GN	02-02-06	-	-	-	-	-

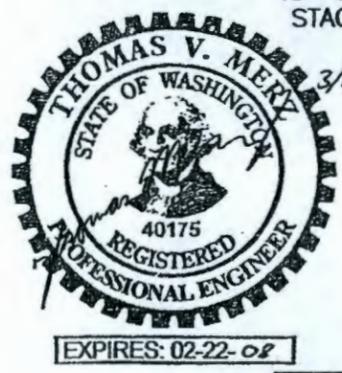
253-933-6300 COPYRIGHT 2003	TOLERANCE	PROPRIETARY	SCALE	DATE	TRANSMISSION	NAME	SHEET
BUSBY	SEE SHEET 2	THE DESIGN DETAIL AND INFORMATION IN THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF BUSBY M & T, INC. AND IS LOANED SUBJECT TO RETURN UPON DEMAND UNDER THE EXPRESS CONDITION THAT IT BE NOT REPRODUCED, COPIED OR USED IN ANY MANNER WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION AND CREDIT TO BUSBY M & T, INC.	1:5	02-27-06	HOLDDOWN ASSEMBLY	BUSBY	5
M ARNE TANK, INC.			CHECKED	02-27-06	ASSEMBLY	ENG NO.	5E008
			CHECKED		PRODUCT	NO.	298701
			APPROVED			ENG NO.	05-HOLDDOWN
						REV	4



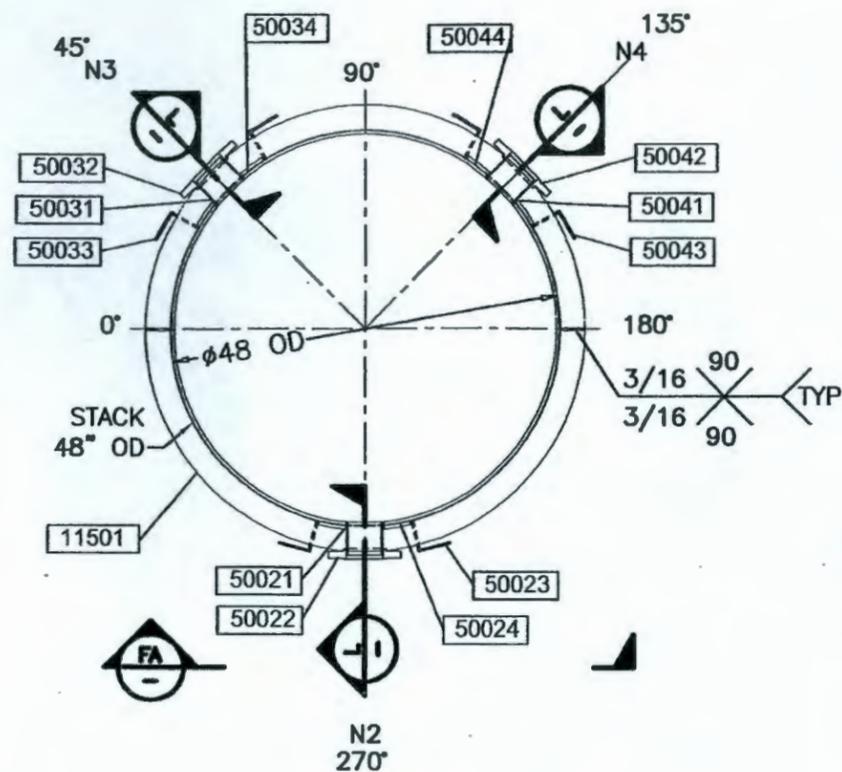
K SECTION VIEW
SCALE: 1/5
NTS

J SECTION TOP VIEW
4

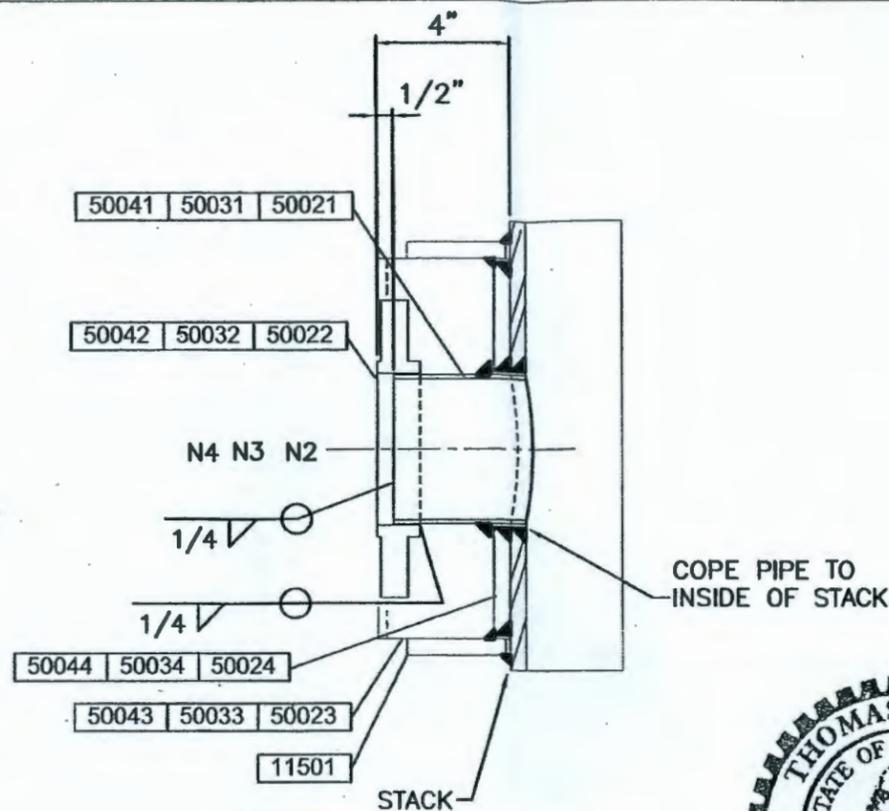
A SECTION VIEW



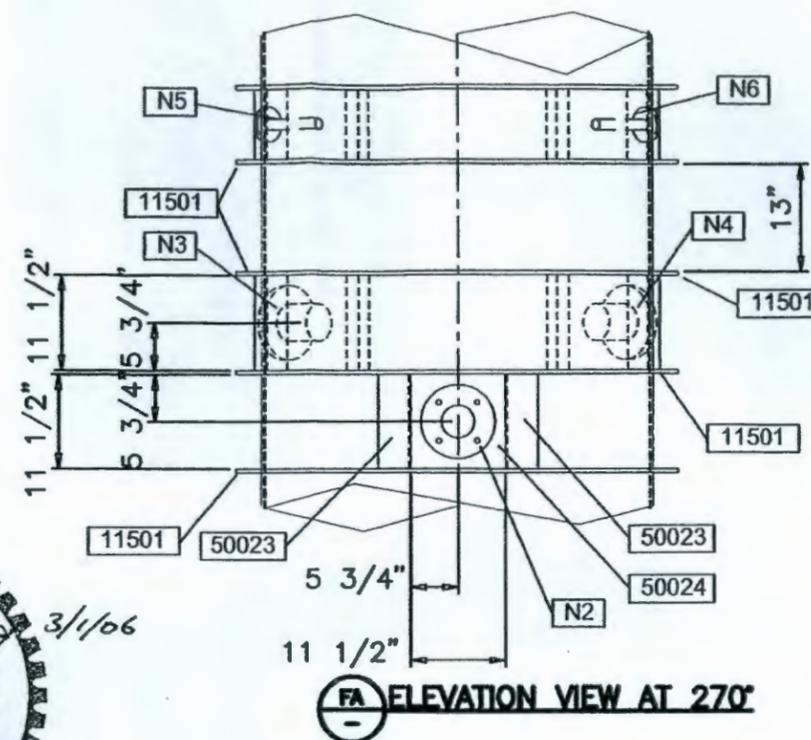
REV	REVISION	BY	APP	DATE	NO	REVISION	BY	APP	DATE	253-383-5000 COPYRIGHT 2003	TOLERANCE	PROPRIETARY	SCALE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED	REV
4	CUSTOMER CHNG DESIGN	DJB	GN	02-02-06	-					BUSBY MARINE TANK, INC.	SEE SHEET 2	THIS DESIGN DETAIL AND INFORMATION IS THE PROPERTY OF BUSBY MARINE & TANK, INC. AND IS LOANED SUBJECT TO RETURN (SPOOFER) UNDER THE EXPRESS CONDITION THAT IT MUST NOT BE REPRODUCED, DISCLOSED OR USED IN WHOLE OR IN PART EXCEPT BY PERMISSION AUTHORIZED BY WRITING	1:20	02-27-06	NOZZLE 1 ASSEMBLY BOTTOM SECTION ASSEMBLY - 11000 BMASMESTACK	BUSBY	6
																5E008	
																298701	
																06-N-01	4



F SECTION TOP VIEW
NTS

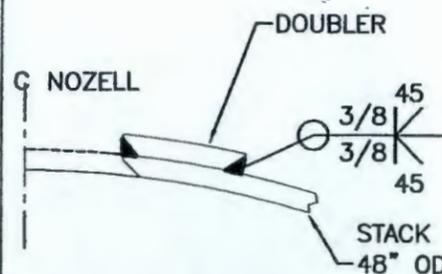
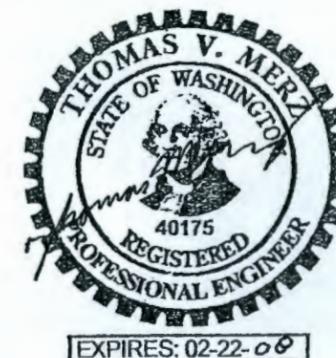


L SECTION VIEW
SCALE: 4:5
NTS



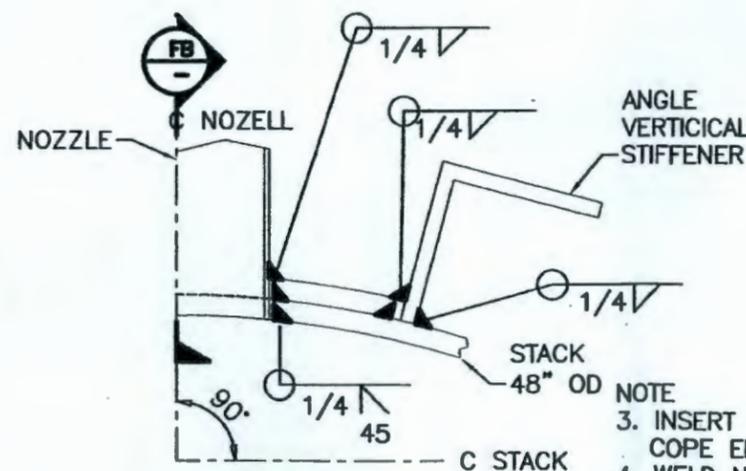
FA ELEVATION VIEW AT 270
NTS

NOTE:
5 3/4" AND 11 1/2" DIM SPACING TYPICAL FOR N2, N3 AND N4
4 1/4" AND 8 1/2" DIM SPACING TYPICAL FOR N5 AND N6



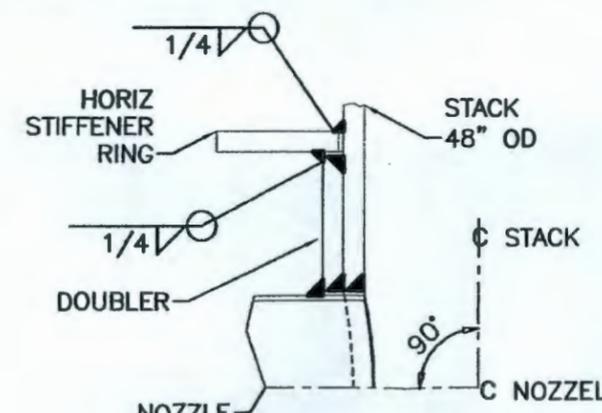
56 TOP VIEW WELD DETAIL
NTS

NOTE
1. CUT OUT HOLE IN STACK 1/8" LARGER THAN NOZZLE
2. WELD DOUBLER TO STACK



57 TOP VIEW WELD DETAIL
NTS

NOTE
3. INSERT NOZZLE INTO HOLE COPE END TO STACK ID
4. WELD NOZZLE TO STACK WALL
5. WELD NOZZLE TO DOUBLER
6. WELD ANGLE VERTICAL STIFFENER TO DOUBLER
7. WELD ANGLE VERTICAL STIFFENER TO STACK



FB ELEVATION VIEW SECTION VIEW
NTS

NOTE
8. WELD HORIZ STIFFENER RING TO STACK
9. WELD HORIZ STIFFENER RING TO DOUBLER

REV	REVISION	BY	APP	DATE	NO	REV	REVISION	BY	APP	DATE	NO	REV	REVISION	BY	APP	DATE	NO	REV	REVISION	BY	APP	DATE	NO	
4	CUSTOMER CHNG DESIGN	DJB	GN	02-02-06	-																			



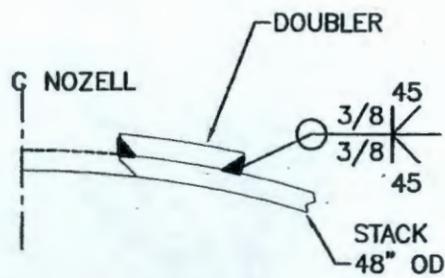
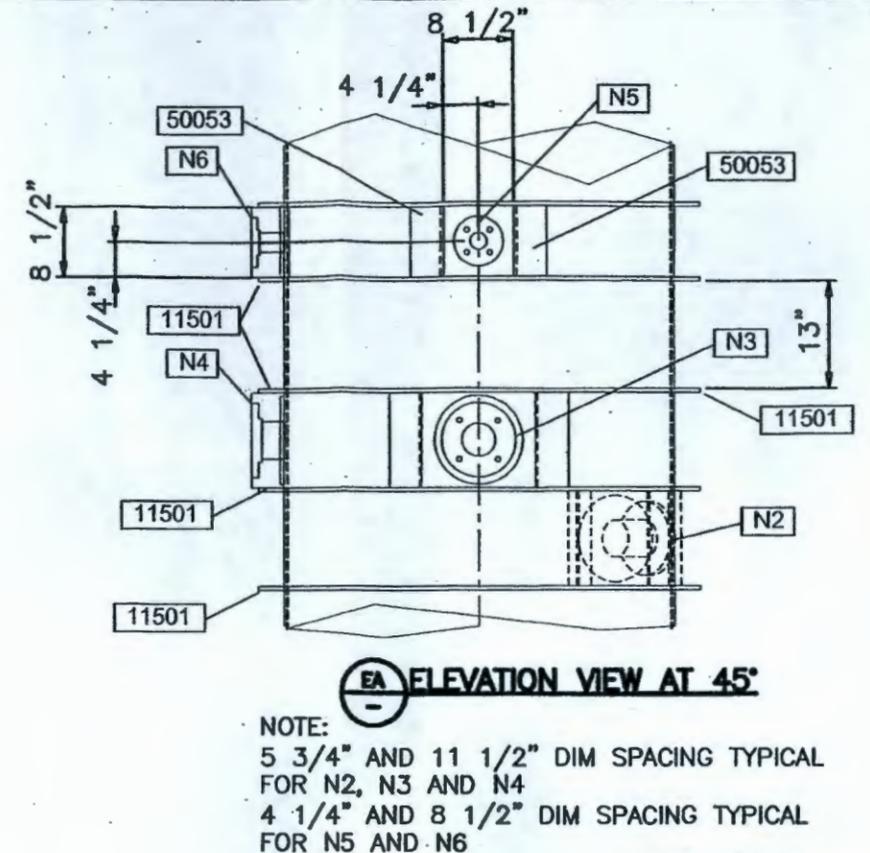
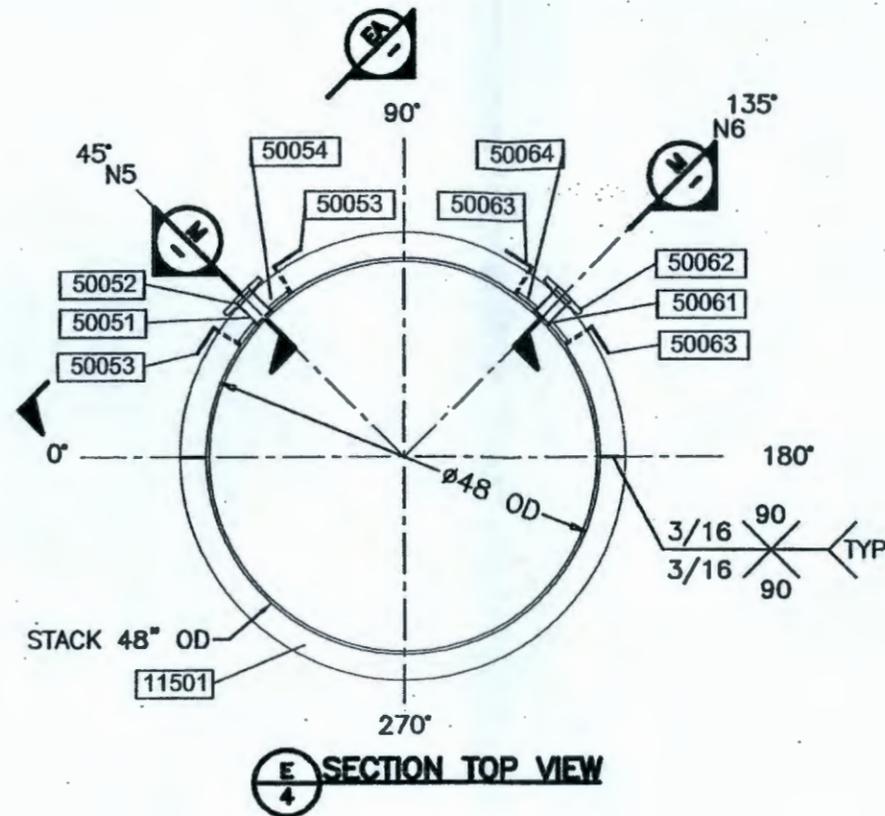
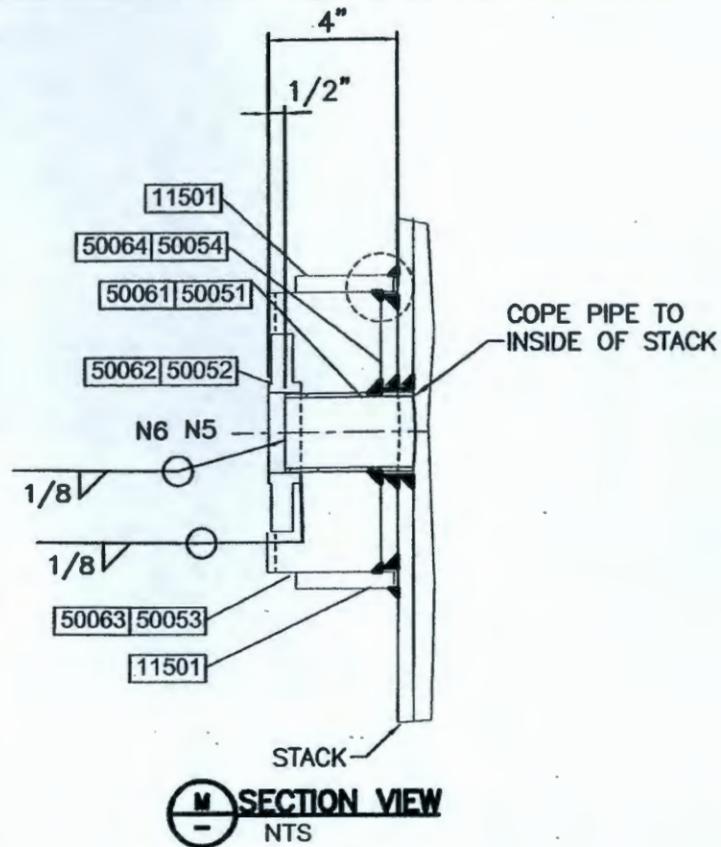
TOLERANCE
SEE SHEET 2

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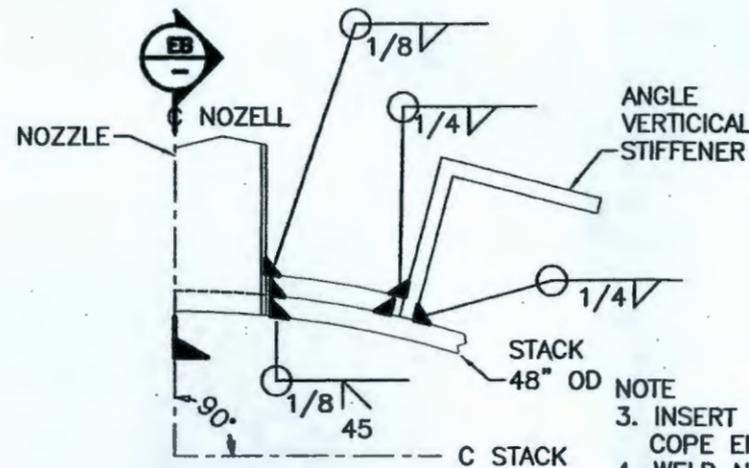
SCALE: 1:10
DRAWN: DJB 02-27-06
CHECKED: KO
CHECKED: RA
ENCL: TM 02-27-06
APPROVED: MM

NOZZLE 2, 3 AND 4 ASSEMBLY
BOTTOM SECTION ASSEMBLY - 11000
PRODUCT: BMASMESTACK

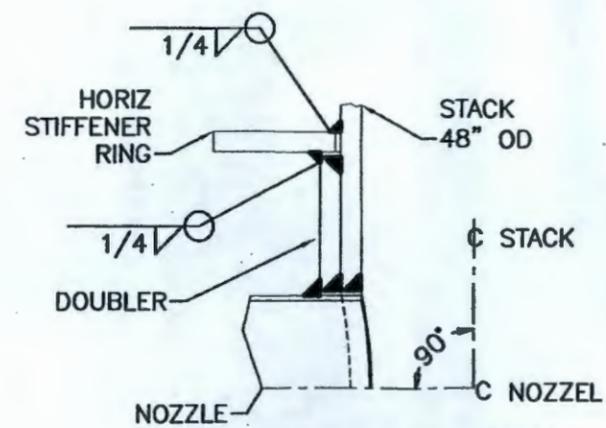
NAME: BUSBY
ENCL: 5E008
JOB NO: 298701
DRAWN: 07-N-02-03-04
SHEET: 7 OF 7
REV: 4



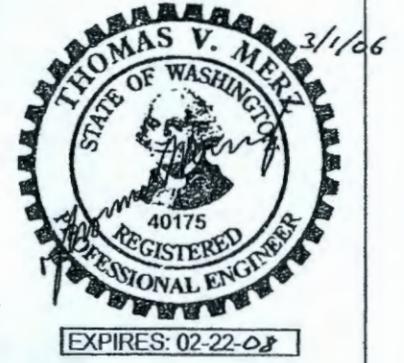
- NOTE
- CUT OUT HOLE IN STACK 1/8" LARGER THAN NOZZLE
 - WELD DOUBLER TO STACK



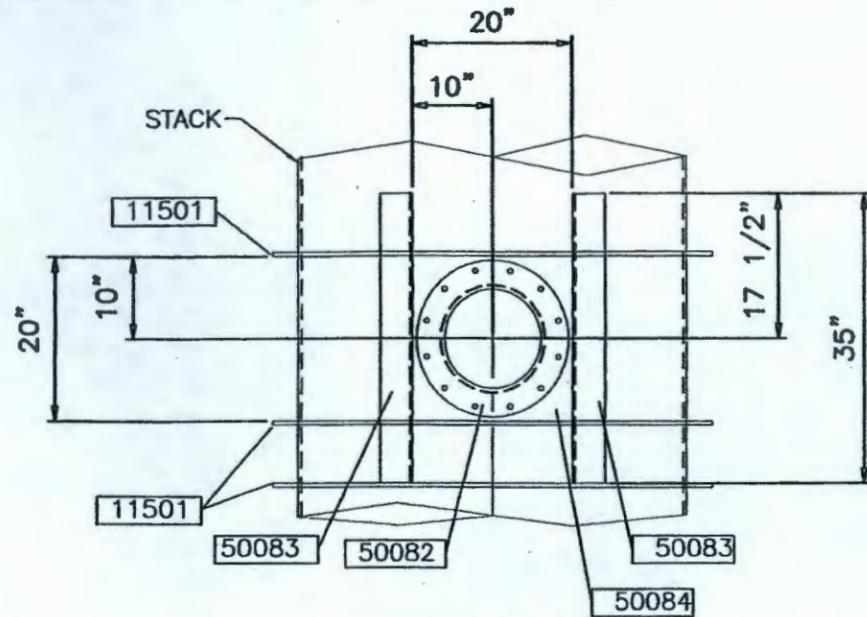
- NOTE
- INSERT NOZZLE INTO HOLE COPE END TO STACK ID
 - WELD NOZZLE TO STACK WALL
 - WELD NOZZLE TO DOUBLER
 - WELD ANGLE VERTICAL STIFFENER TO DOUBLER
 - WELD ANGLE VERTICAL STIFFENER TO STACK



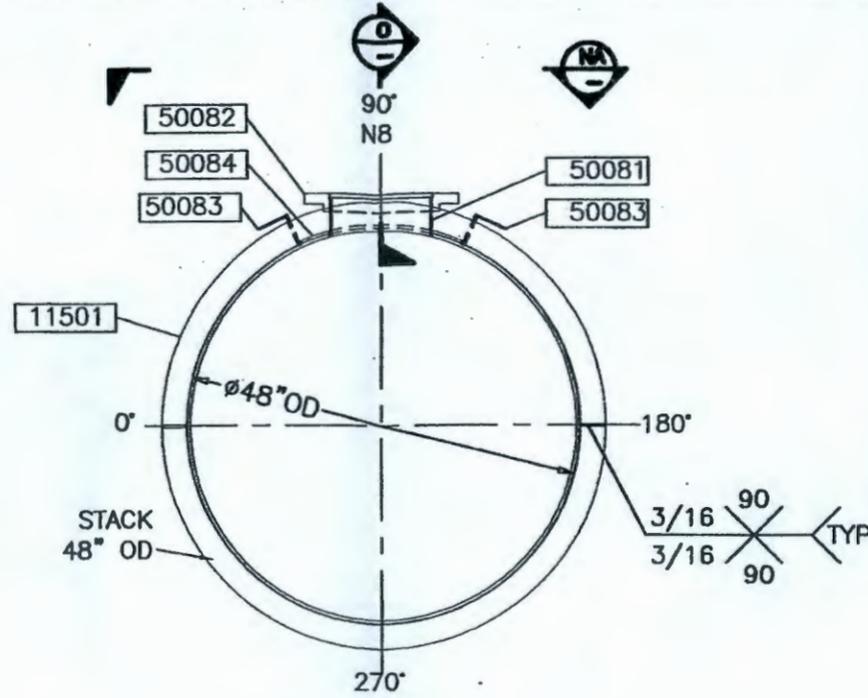
- NOTE
- WELD HORIZ STIFFENER RING TO STACK
 - WELD HORIZ STIFFENER RING TO DOUBLER



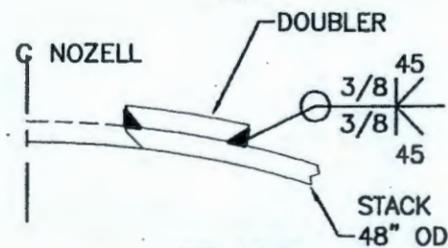
REVISION	BY	APP	DATE	NO	REVISION	BY	APP	DATE	253-383-5000 COPYRIGHT 2003	TOLERANCE	PROPRIETARY	SCALE	DATE	NOZZLE 5 AND 6 ASSEMBLY	SHEET
4	DJB	GN	02-02-06	-					BUSBY	SEE SHEET 2	THE DESIGN, DRAWING AND INFORMATION IN THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PROPERTY OF BUSBY MARINE & TANK, INC. AND IS TO BE USED ONLY FOR THE PROJECT AND SPECIFICATIONS UNDER THE EXPRESS AGREEMENT THAT IT SHALL NOT BE REPRODUCED, COPIED, OR USED IN ANY MANNER WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF BUSBY MARINE & TANK, INC.	4-20	02-27-06	BOTTOM SECTION ASSEMBLY - 11000	8
									M ARINE TANK, INC.						of
														BMASMESTACK	-
															4



SECTION VIEW

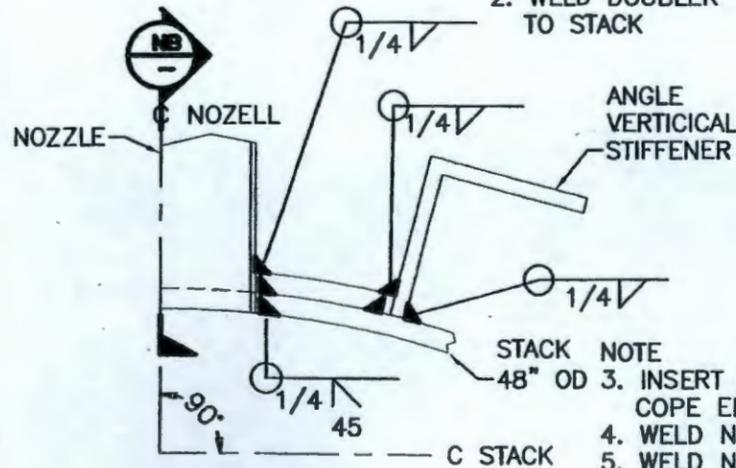


SECTION TOP VIEW



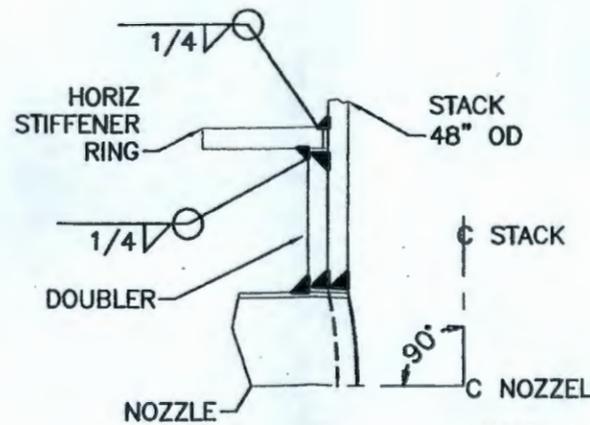
TOP VIEW WELD DETAIL NTS

- NOTE
1. CUT OUT HOLE IN STACK 1/8" LARGER THAN NOZZLE
 2. WELD DOUBLER TO STACK



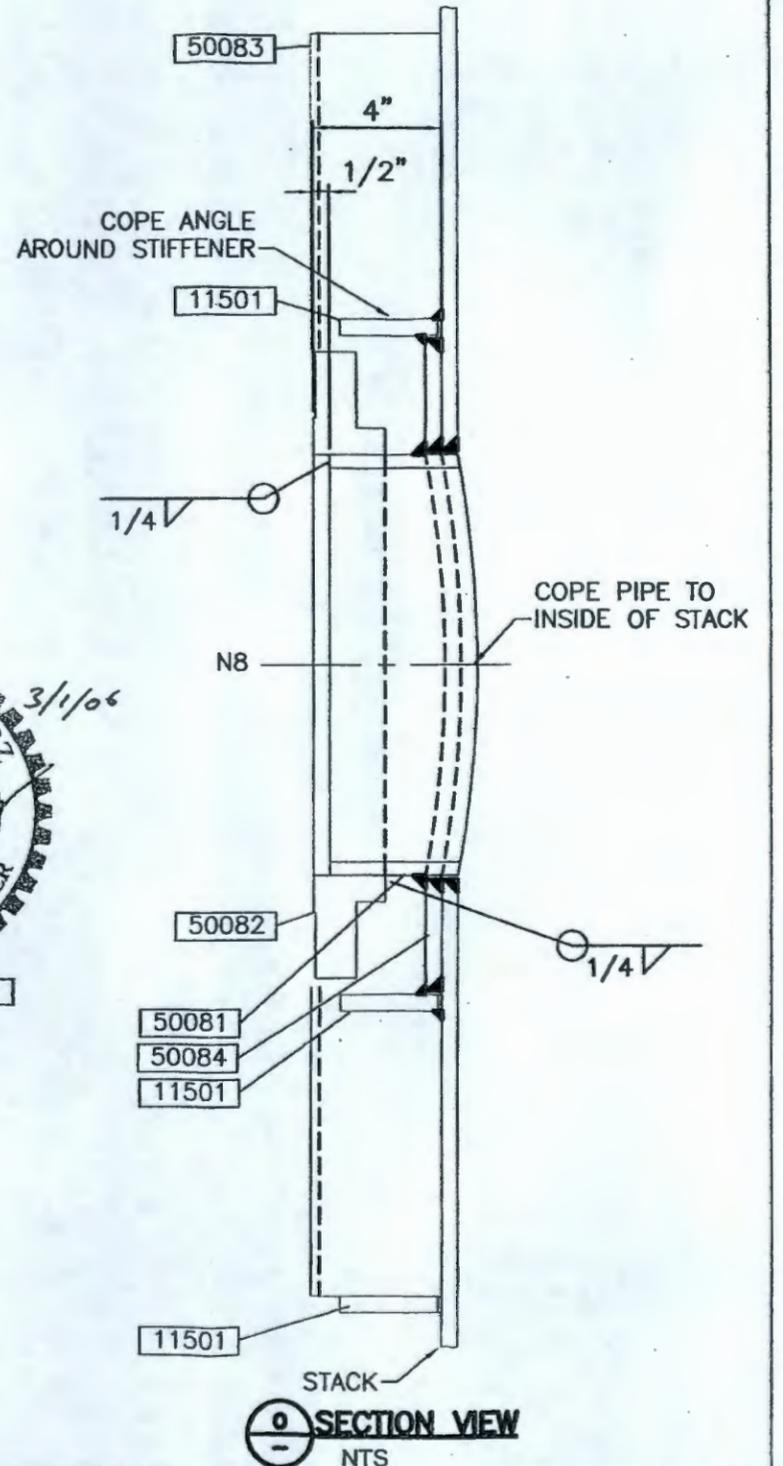
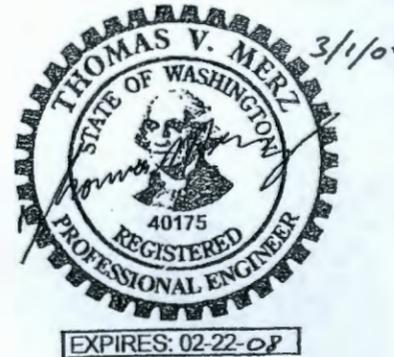
TOP VIEW WELD DETAIL NTS

- NOTE
3. INSERT NOZZLE INTO HOLE COPE END TO STACK ID
 4. WELD NOZZLE TO STACK WALL
 5. WELD NOZZLE TO DOUBLER
 6. WELD ANGLE VERTICAL STIFFENER TO DOUBLER
 7. WELD ANGLE VERTICAL STIFFENER TO STACK



ELEVATION VIEW SECTION VIEW NTS

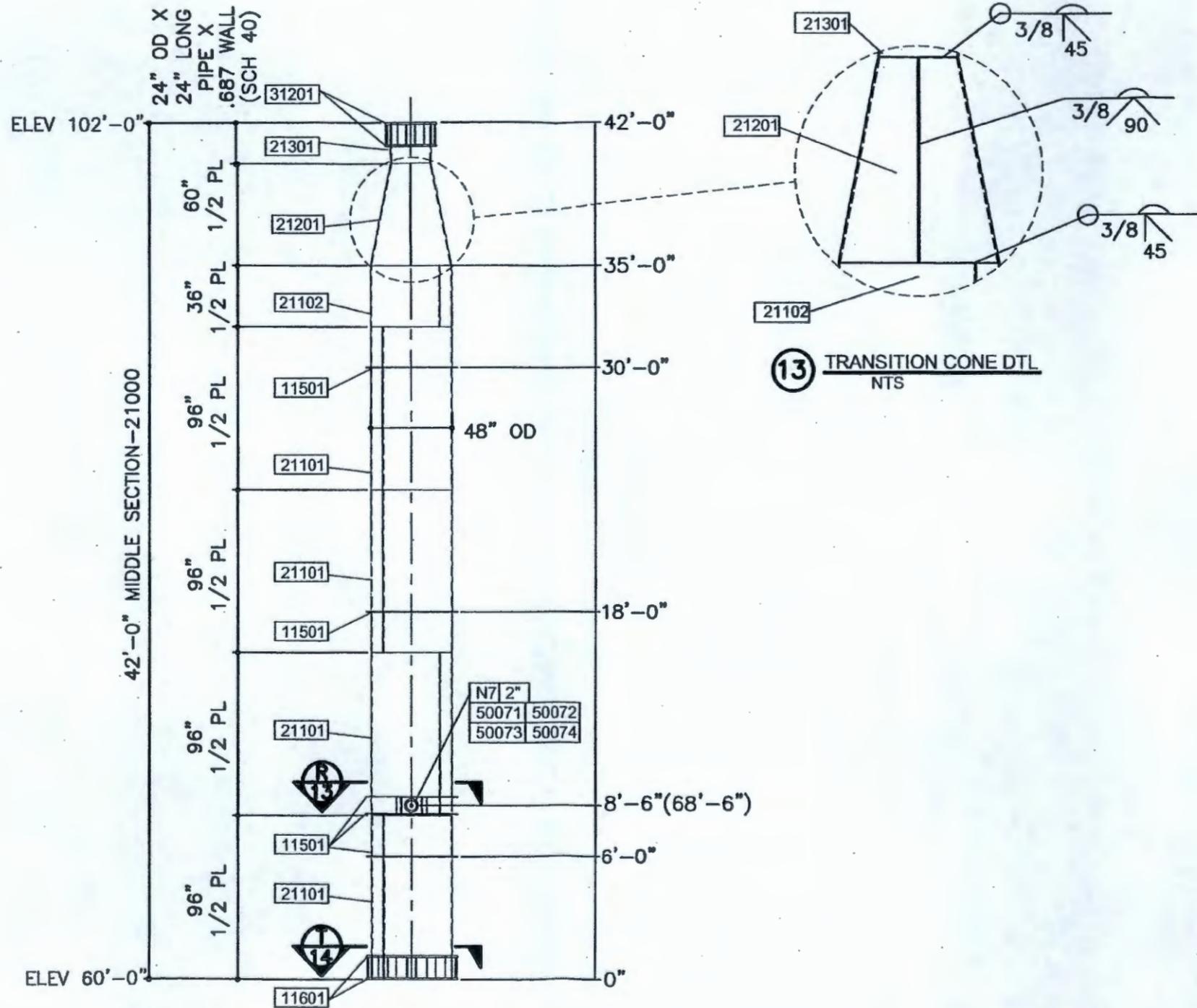
- NOTE
8. WELD HORIZ STIFFENER RING TO STACK
 9. WELD HORIZ STIFFENER RING TO DOUBLER



SECTION VIEW NTS

REV	REVISION	BY	APP	DATE	REV	REVISION	BY	APP	DATE	SCALE	DATE	REVISION	DWG NO.	SHEET
4	CUSTOMER CHNG DESIGN	DJB	GN	02-02-06						1:20	02-27-06	NOZZLE 8 ASSEMBLY	BUSBY	9
												BOTTOM SECTION ASSEMBLY - 11000	5E008	
												BMASMESTACK	298701	
													09-N-08	4

NOTE:
THE TOTAL WEIGHT OF THE MIDDLE
STACK SECTION IS 14,950 LBS



13 MIDDLE SECTION (ELEVATION AT 270°)

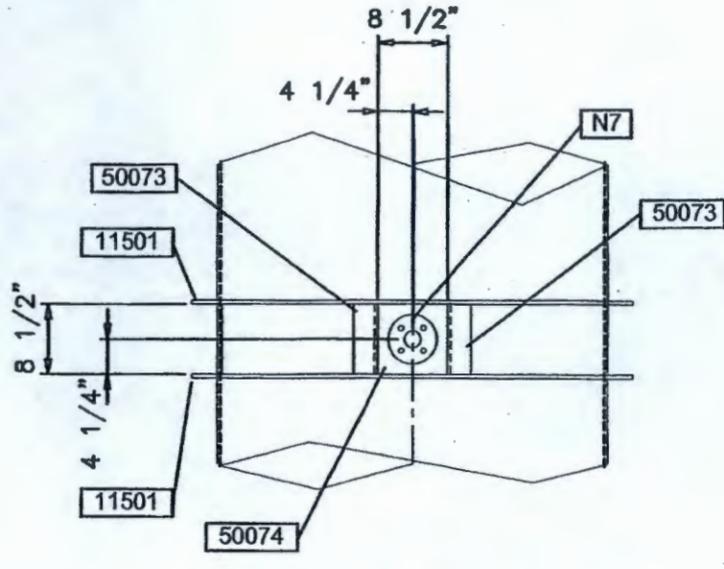


NO.	REVISION	BY	APP	DATE	DESCRIPTION	SCALE	DATE	DESIGNED BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY	TITLE	DRAWING NO.	SHEET NO.
3	ADD ORIENT DEG TO DWG TITLES & DTL	DJB	GN	12-12-05		1:70	02-27-06	DJB	KO	MM	STACK MIDDLE SECTION ASSEMBLY	BUSBY	12
4	CUSTOMER CHNG DESIGN	DJB	GN	02-02-06					RA		STACK MIDDLE SECTION ASSEMBLY - 21000	5E008 298701	of
								TM			BMASMESTACK	12-MIDDLE-21000	4

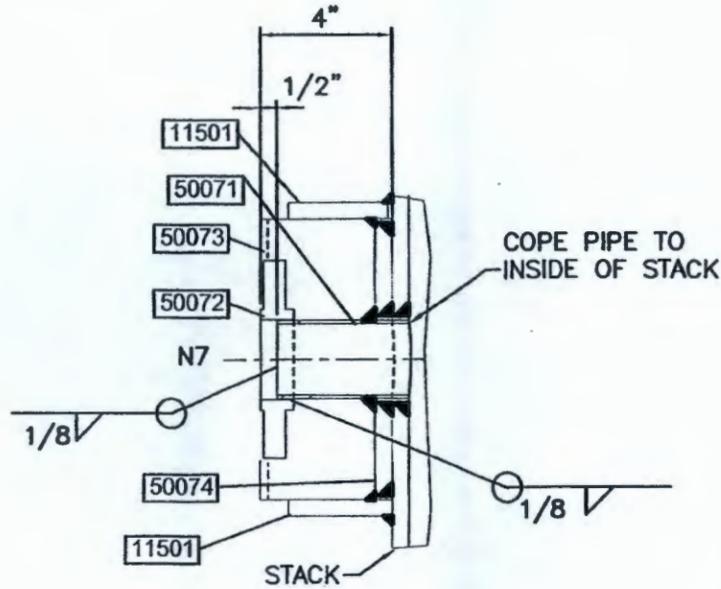


TOLERANCE
SEE SHEET 2

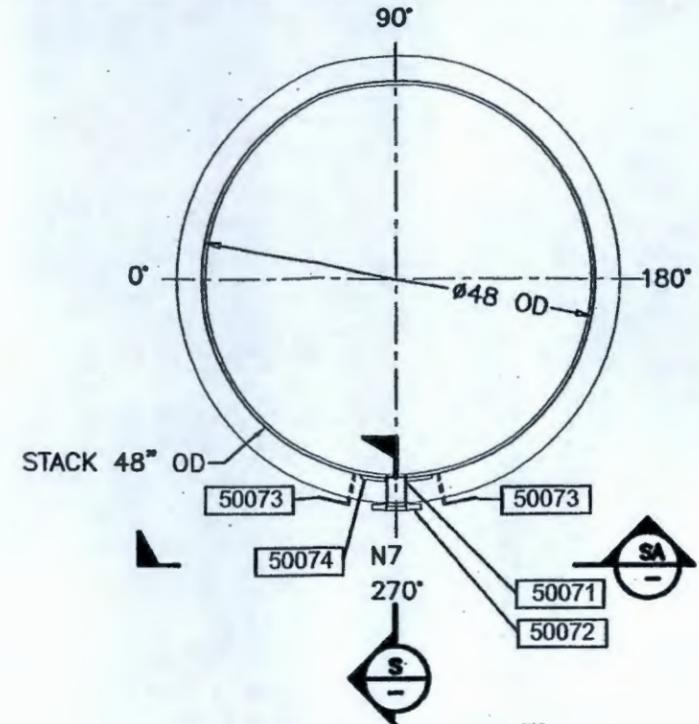
PROPRIETARY
THIS DESIGN, DRAWING, AND INFORMATION IS THE PROPERTY OF BUSBY MARINE & TANK, INC. AND IS TO BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL. NO PART OF THIS DRAWING IS TO BE REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING, OR BY ANY INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM, WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF BUSBY MARINE & TANK, INC.



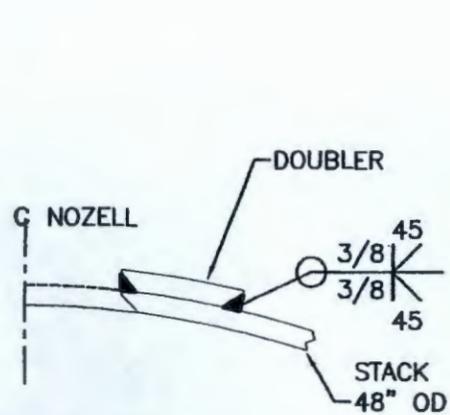
SA ELEVATION VIEW AT 270°



S SECTION VIEW
NTS

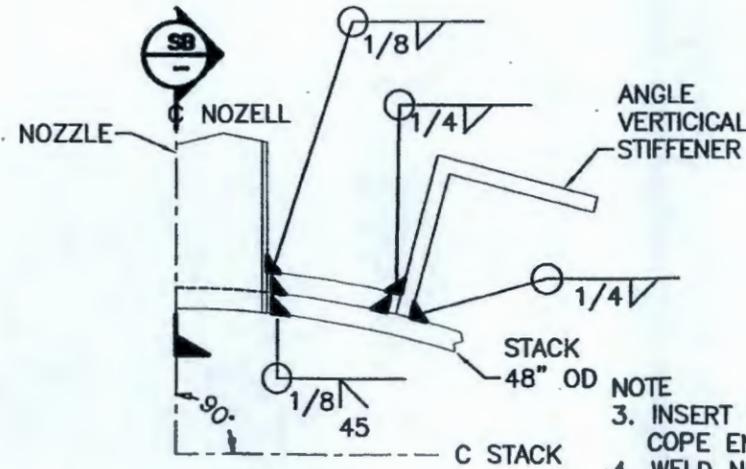


R SECTION TOP VIEW
12



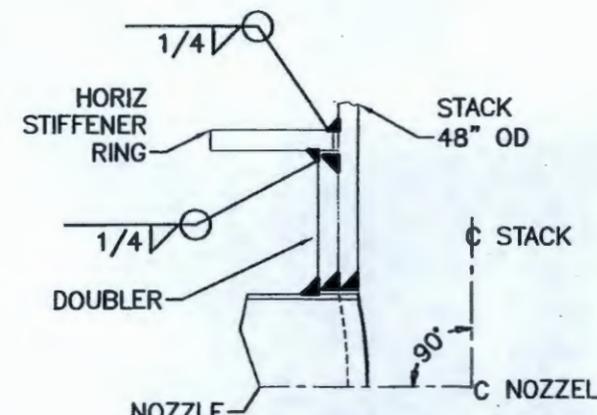
TOP VIEW
WELD DETAIL
NTS

- NOTE
- CUT OUT HOLE IN STACK 1/8" LARGER THAN NOZZLE
 - WELD DOUBLER TO STACK



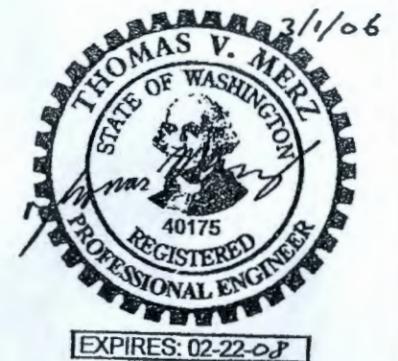
TOP VIEW
WELD DETAIL
NTS

- NOTE
- INSERT NOZZLE INTO HOLE COPE END TO STACK ID
 - WELD NOZZLE TO STACK WALL
 - WELD NOZZLE TO DOUBLER
 - WELD ANGLE VERTICAL STIFFENER TO DOUBLER
 - WELD ANGLE VERTICAL STIFFENER TO STACK

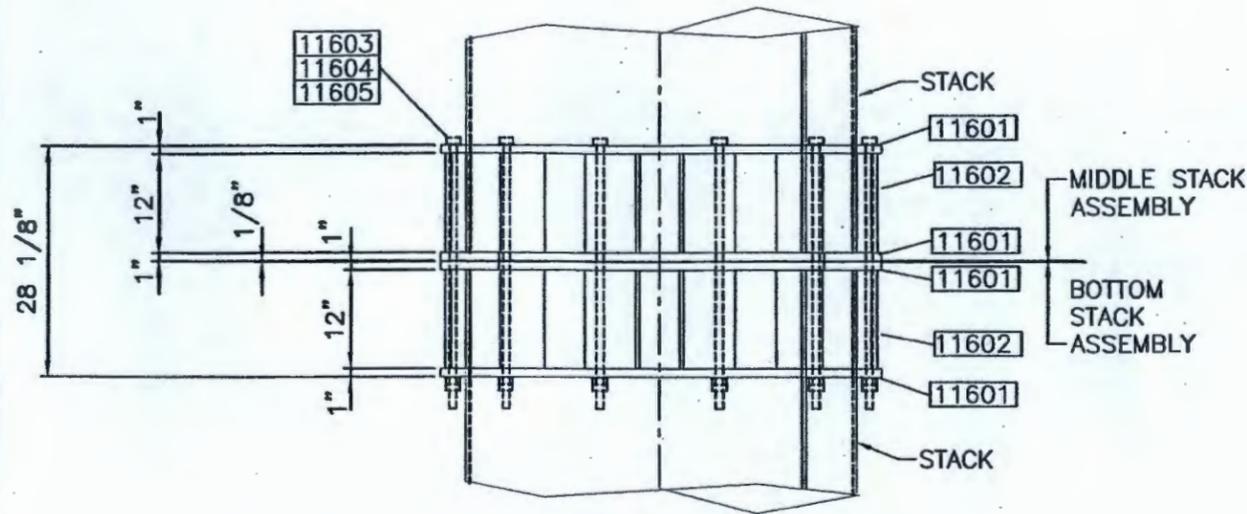


ELEVATION VIEW
SECTION VIEW
NTS

- NOTE
- WELD HORIZ STIFFENER RING TO STACK
 - WELD HORIZ STIFFENER RING TO DOUBLER

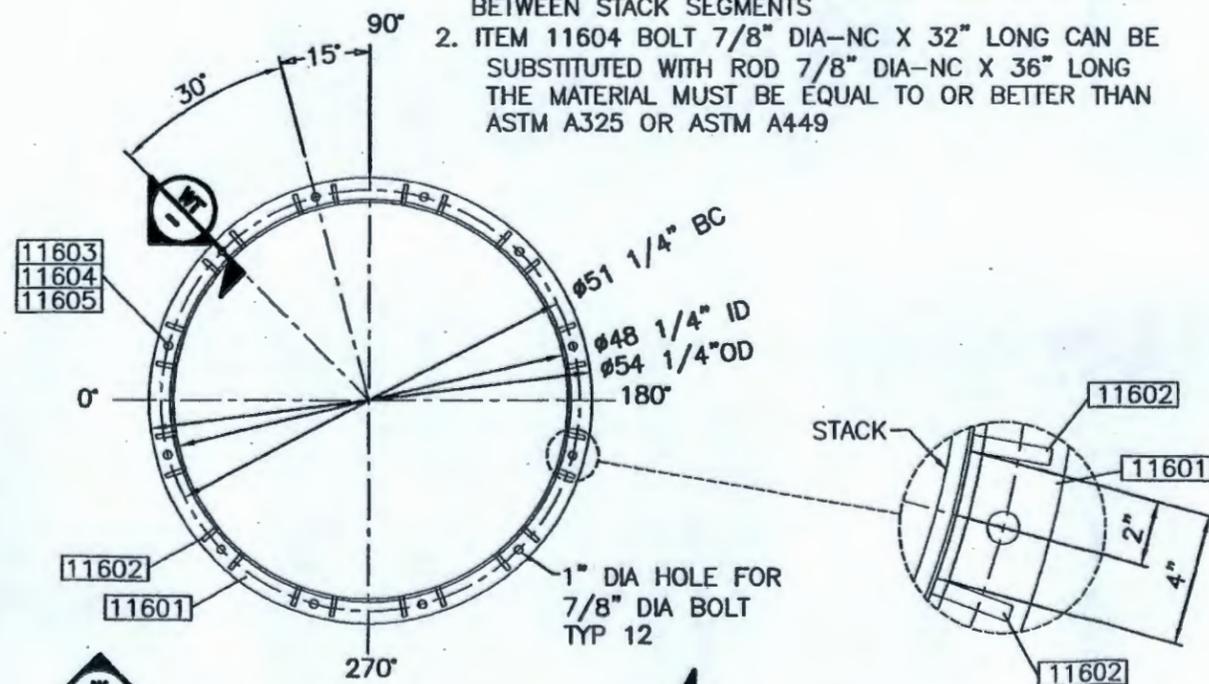


NO	REVISION	BY	APP	DATE	NO	REVISION	BY	APP	DATE	253-383-6000 COPYRIGHT 2003	TOLERANCE	PROPRIETARY	SCALE	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DRAWN	SHEET
4	CUSTOMER CHNG DESIGN	DJB	GN	02-02-06	-	-	-	-	-	BUSBY	SEE SHEET 2	THE DESIGN, DETAIL AND INFORMATION IN THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF BUSBY SHIPING & TANK INC. AND IS LOANED SUBJECT TO RETURN UPON DEMAND UNDER THE EXPRESS CONDITION THAT IT MUST NOT BE REPRODUCED, DISCLOSED OR USED IN WHOLE OR IN PART EXCEPT BY PERMISSION AUTHORIZED IN WRITING.	1:20'	02-27-06	NOZZLE 7 ASSEMBLY	DJB	13
										M ARINE					STACK MIDDLE SECTION ASSEMBLY - 21000	ENG NO.	5E008
										T ANK, INC.					BMASMESTACK	DRAW NO.	298701
																DRAW NO.	13-N-07
																REV	4



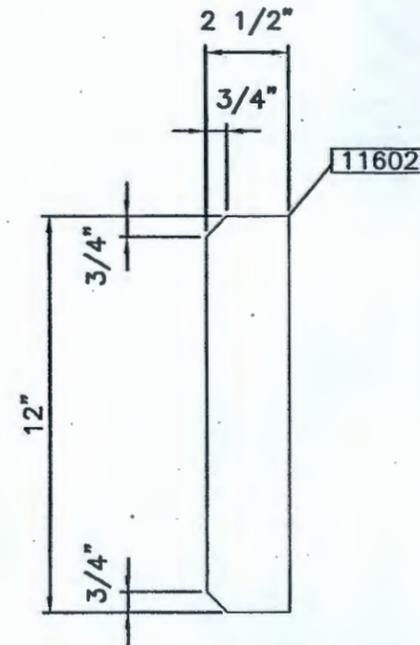
W ELEVATION VIEW (AT 270°)

- NOTE:
1. AT TIME OF FINAL STACK ERECTION. PLACE A UNIFORM BEED OF FLUID HIGH TEMPERATURE SILICONE GASKET MATERIAL BETWEEN STACK SEGMENTS
 2. ITEM 11604 BOLT 7/8" DIA-NC X 32" LONG CAN BE SUBSTITUTED WITH ROD 7/8" DIA-NC X 36" LONG THE MATERIAL MUST BE EQUAL TO OR BETTER THAN ASTM A325 OR ASTM A449

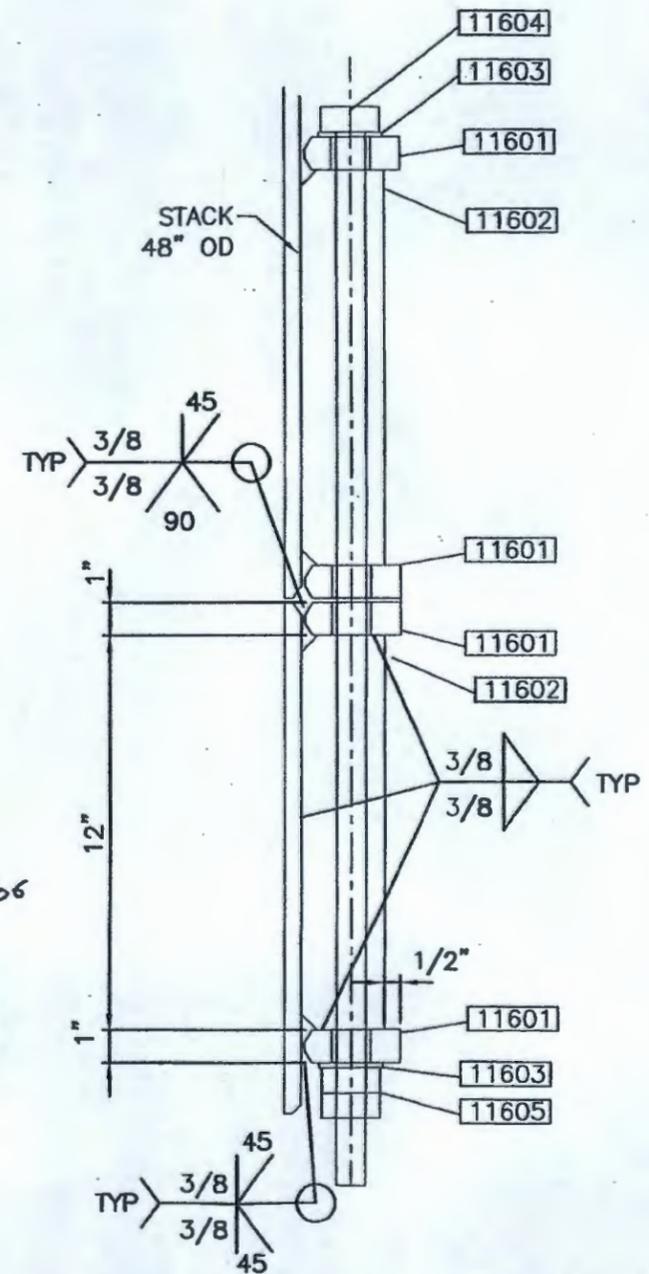
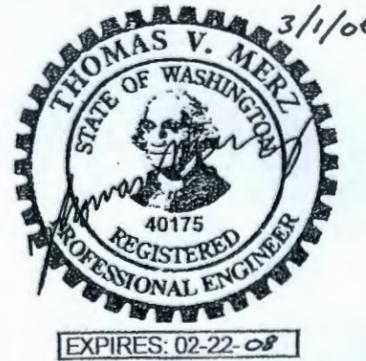


T SECTION TOP VIEW

15 GUSSET SPACING DETAIL
SCALE: 1-5

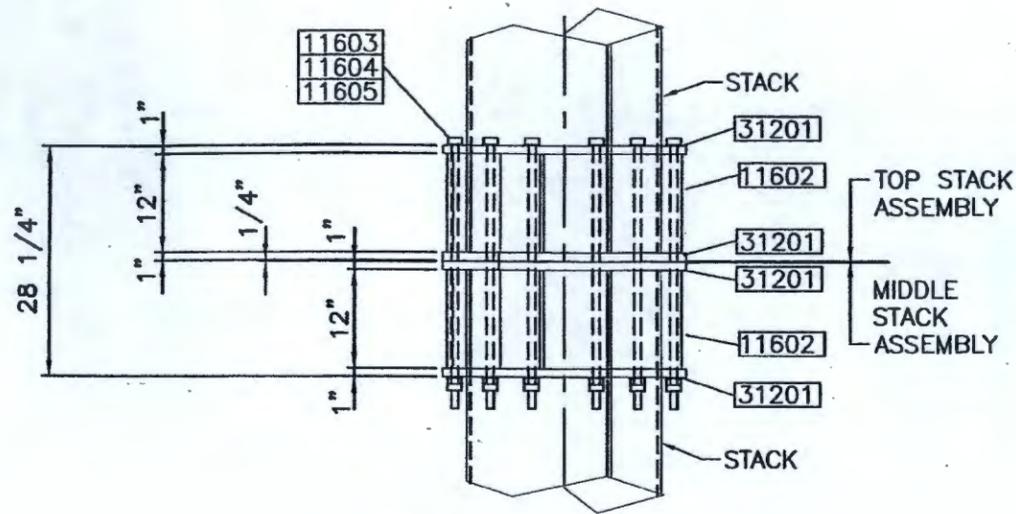


14 GUSSET DETAIL
NTS



WT GUSSET PLATE DETAIL
NTS

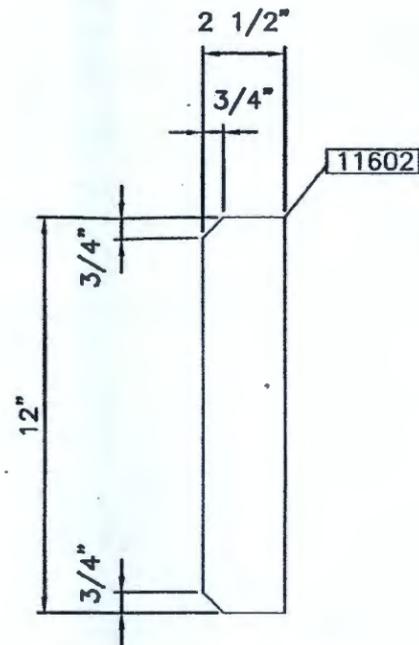
REV	REVISION	BY	APP	DATE	NO	REV	REVISION	BY	APP	DATE	NO	SCALE	DATE	PROJECT	DWG NO	SHEET
3	ADD ORIENTATION DEG TO DWG TITLES & DTL	DJB	GN	12-12-05	-									CONNECTION PLATE - BOTTOM/MIDDLE - ASSEMBLY	BUSBY	14
4	CUSTOMER CHNG DESIGN	DJB	GN	02-02-06	-									STACK MIDDLE SECTION ASSEMBLY - 21000	5E008	
														BMASMESTACK	298701	
															14-CONNPL	4



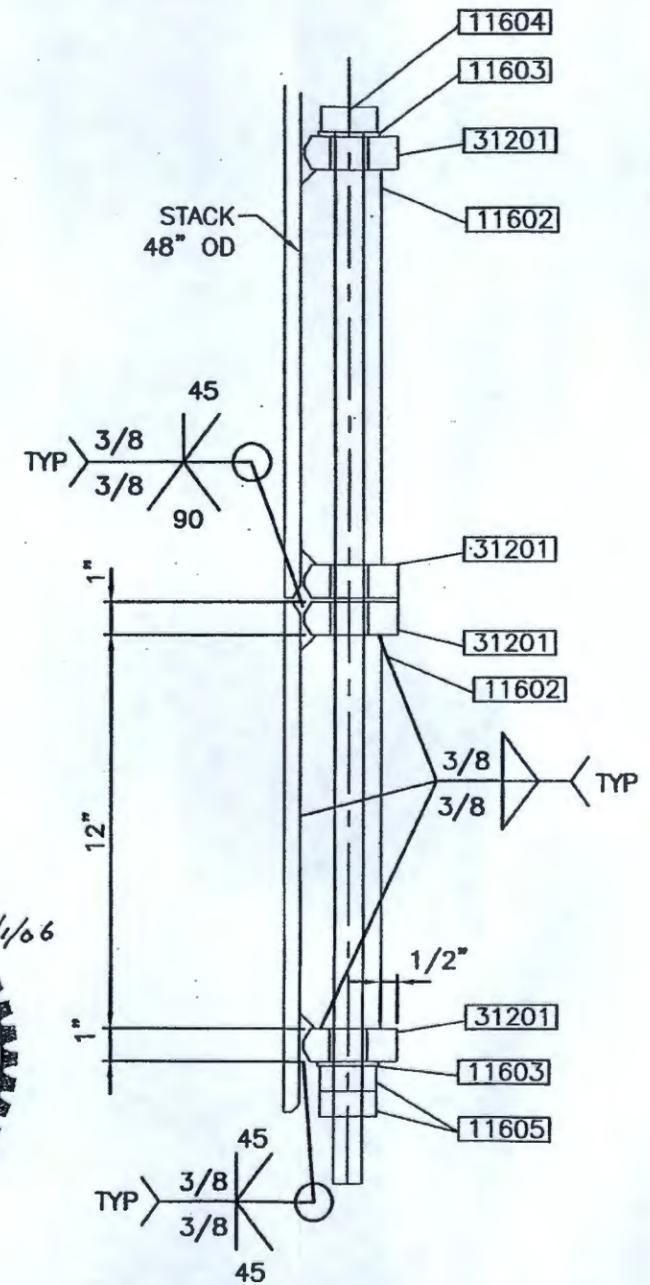
V ELEVATION VIEW (AT 270°)

NOTE:

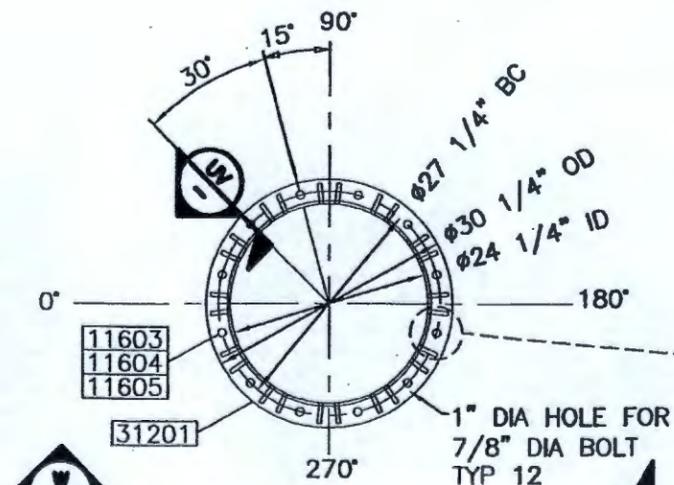
1. AT TIME OF FINAL STACK ERECTION. PLACE A UNIFORM BEED OF FLUID HIGH TEMPERATURE SILICONE GASKET MATERIAL BETWEEN STACK SEGMENTS
2. ITEM 11604 BOLT 7/8" DIA-NC X 32" LONG CAN BE SUBSTITUTED WITH ROD 7/8" DIA-NC X 36" LONG THE MATERIAL MUST BE EQUAL TO OR BETTER THAN ASTM A325 OR ASTM A449



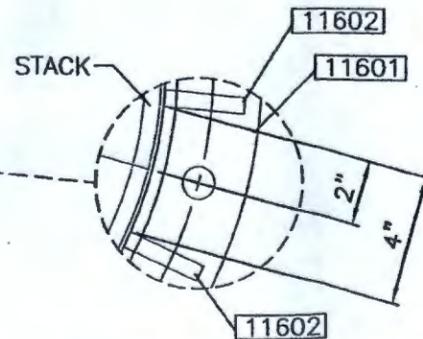
17 GUSSET DETAIL
NTS



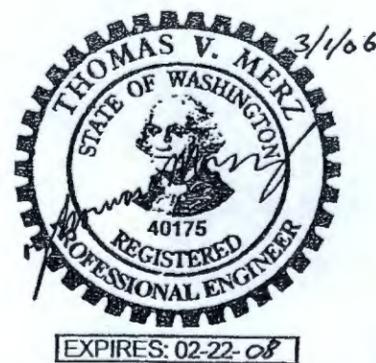
18 GUSSET PLATE DETAIL
NTS



U SECTION TOP VIEW

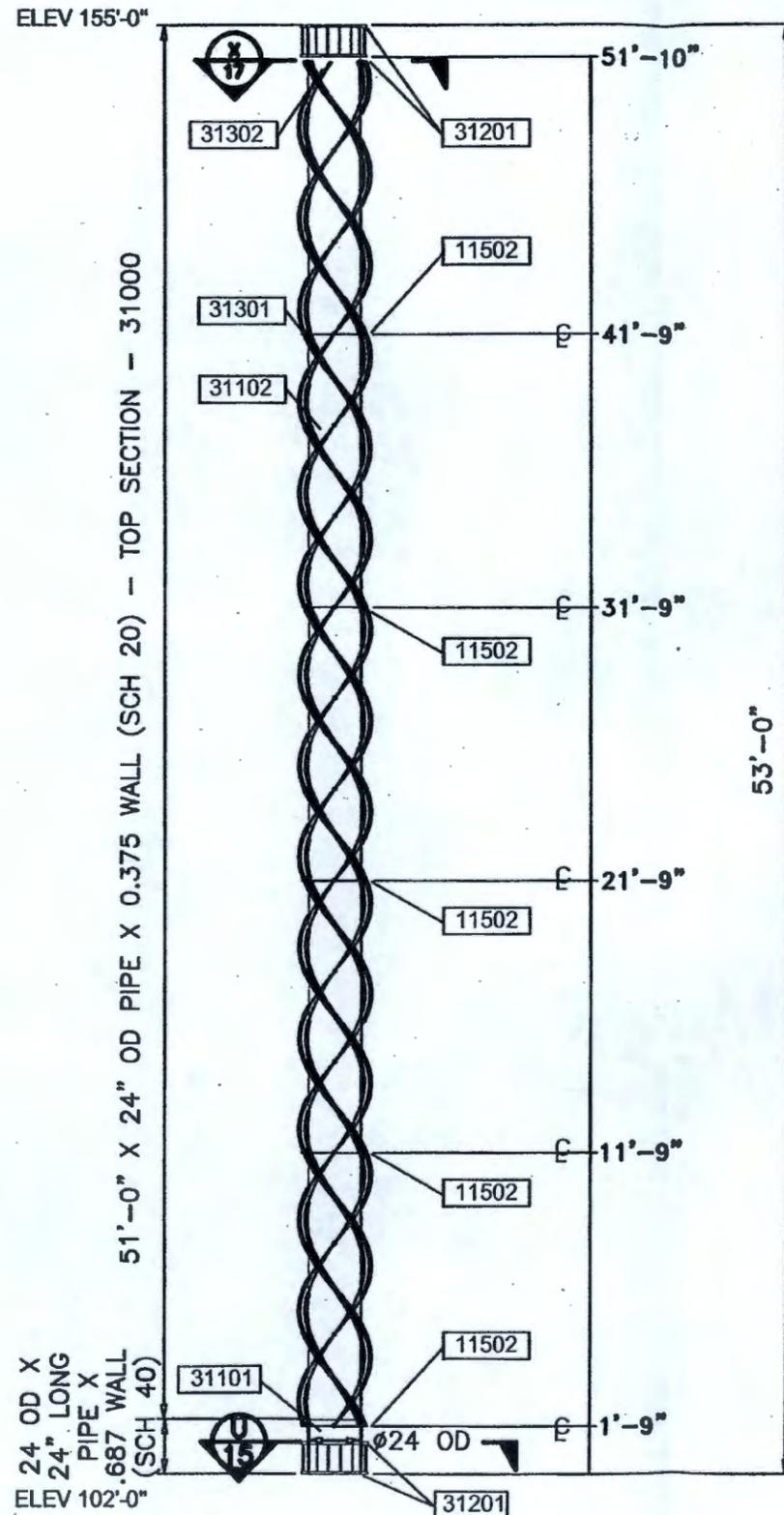


16 GUSSET SPACING DETAIL
SCALE: 4:5 NTS

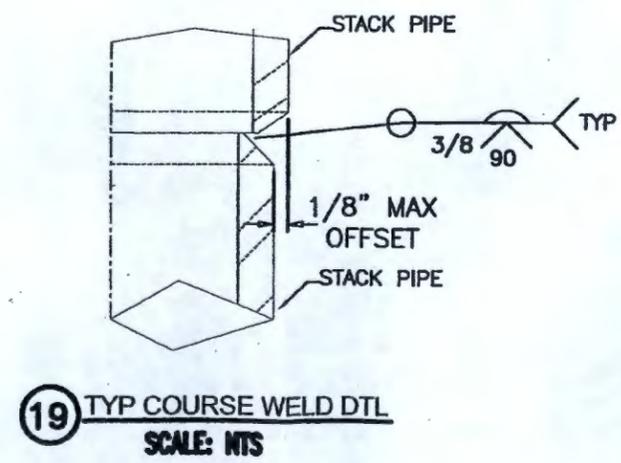
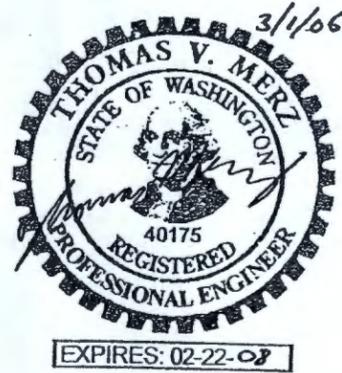


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3	ADD ORIENTATION DEG TO DWG TITLES & DTL	DJB	GN	12-12-05	-					BUSBY M ARNE TANK, INC.	SEE SHEET 2	THE DESIGN DETAIL AND INFORMATION IN THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF BUSBY ENGINE & TANK, INC. AND IS LOANED, SUBJECT TO RETURN SPONSORING, UNDER THE SPECIFIC CONDITION THAT IT MUST NOT BE REPRODUCED, PUBLISHED OR USED IN WHOLE OR IN PART EXCEPT BY PERMISSION AUTHORIZED BY BUSBY.	1:20	02-27-06	CONNECTION PLATE - TOP - ASSEMBLY	DJB	KO	02-27-06	BMASMESTACK	02-27-06	MM			
4	CUSTOMER CHNG DESIGN	DJB	GN	02-02-06													STACK MIDDLE SECTION ASSEMBLY - 21000							

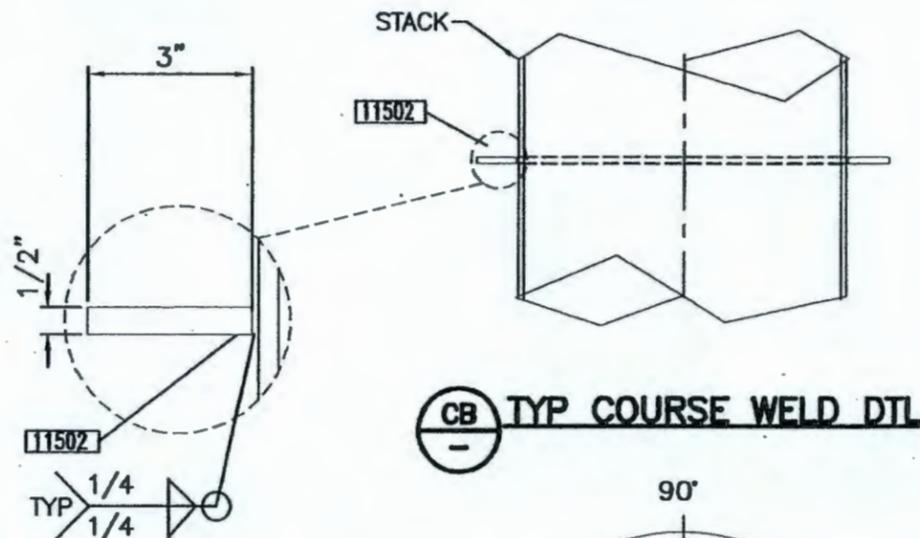
NOTE:
THE TOTAL WEIGHT OF THE TOP
STACK SECTION IS 7,030 LBS



A TOP SECTION (ELEVATION AT 270°)

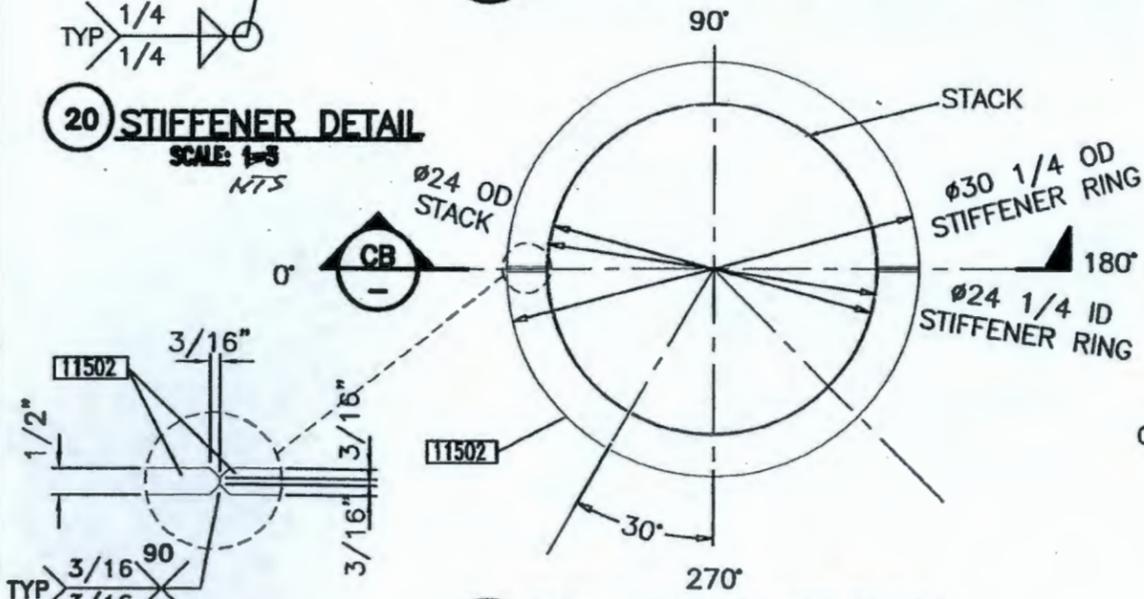


NO.	REVISION	BY	APP	DATE	NO.	REVISION	BY	APP	DATE	253-393-5000 COPYRIGHT 2003	TOLERANCE	PROPRIETARY	SCALE	DWG NO.	PROJECT	REV	SHEET
3	ADD ORIENT DEG TO DWG TITLES & DTLS	DJB	GN	12-12-05	-						SEE SHEET 2	THE INFORMATION AND INFORMATION IN THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF BUSBY ENGINE & TANK, INC. AND IS LOANED SUBJECT TO RETURN UPON DEMAND, UNDER THE EXPRESS CONDITION THAT IT MUST NOT BE REPRODUCED, DISCLOSED OR USED IN ANY MANNER EXCEPT BY PERMISSION AUTHORIZED BY BUSBY.	1-N	02-27-06	STACK TOP SECTION ASSEMBLY	BUSBY	16
4	CUSTOMER CHNG DESIGN	DJB	GN	02-02-06									CHECKED KO CHECKED RA DATE TM 02-27-06 APPROVED MM	Dwg No. 5E008 Job No. 298701	4		

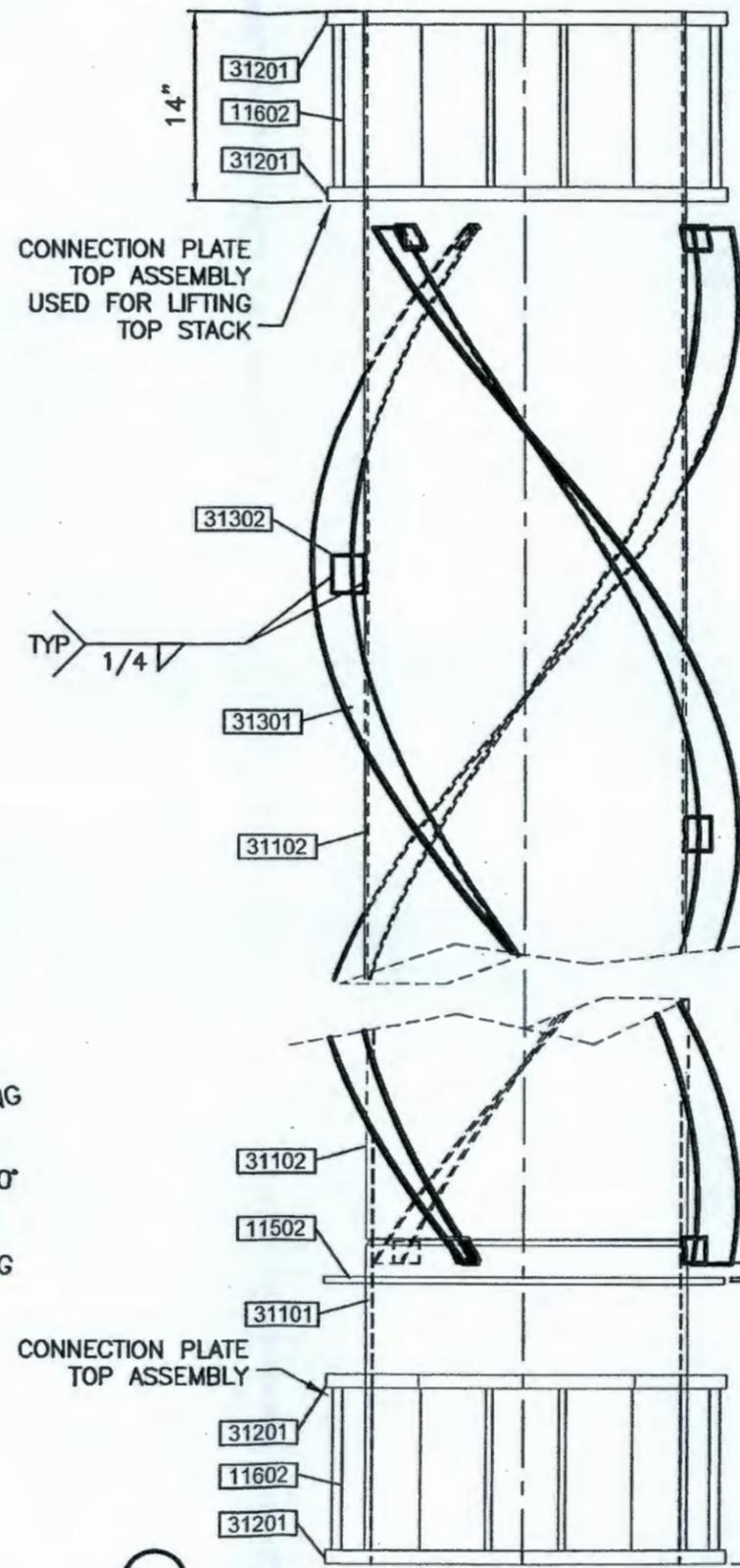


CB TYP COURSE WELD DTL

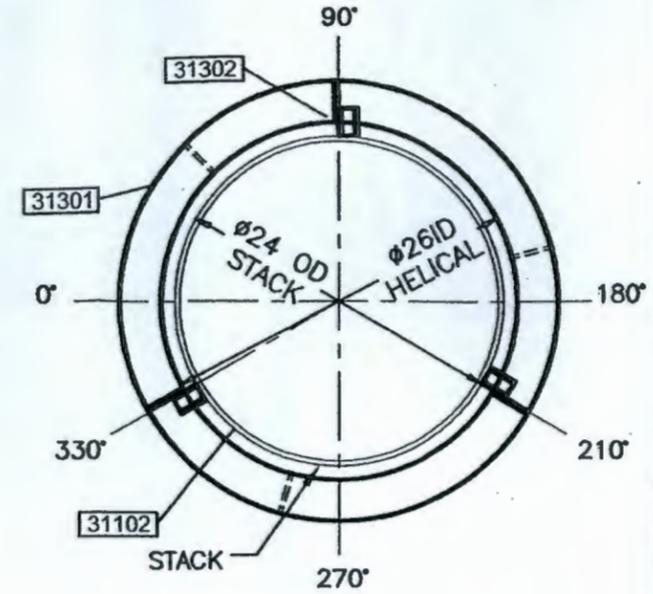
20 STIFFENER DETAIL
SCALE: 1-8 NTS



CA TYP COURSE WELD DTL



31000 HELICAL STRAKES DETAIL (AT 270°) NTS



X 16 STACK TOP VIEW

NOTE:
HELICAL STRAKES ASSEMBLY SET (TYP 5)
EACH ASSEMBLY SET IS COMPRISED OF
3 EACH ITEM 31301 = 1/4 X 3 FLAT BAR
HELICAL: 26" ID X 32" OD X
118" PITCH X 1 REVOLUTION
START EACH SET AT
ORIENTATION 90, 210 AND 330
WELD EACH IN PLACE WITH (3102)
PL 1/4 X 2 X 2 WELD TABS
TYP AT 90 DEG APART

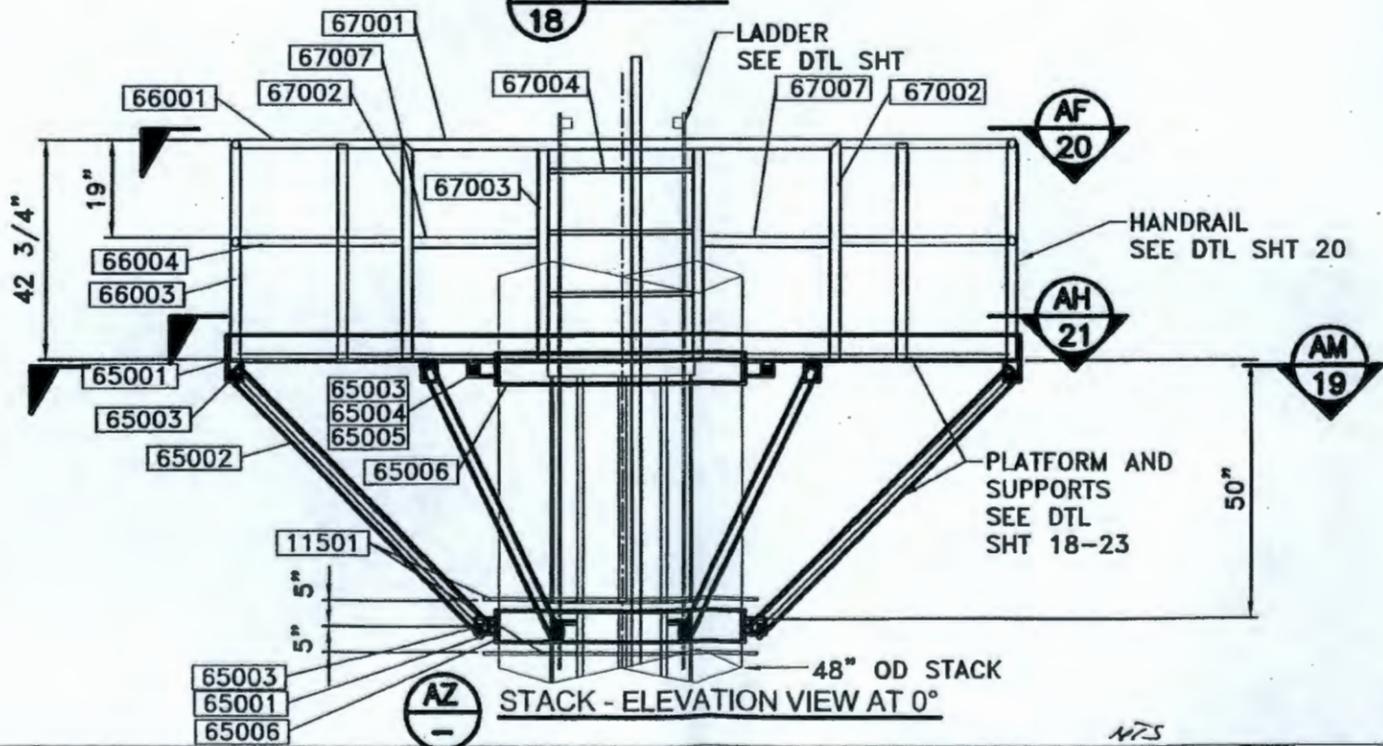
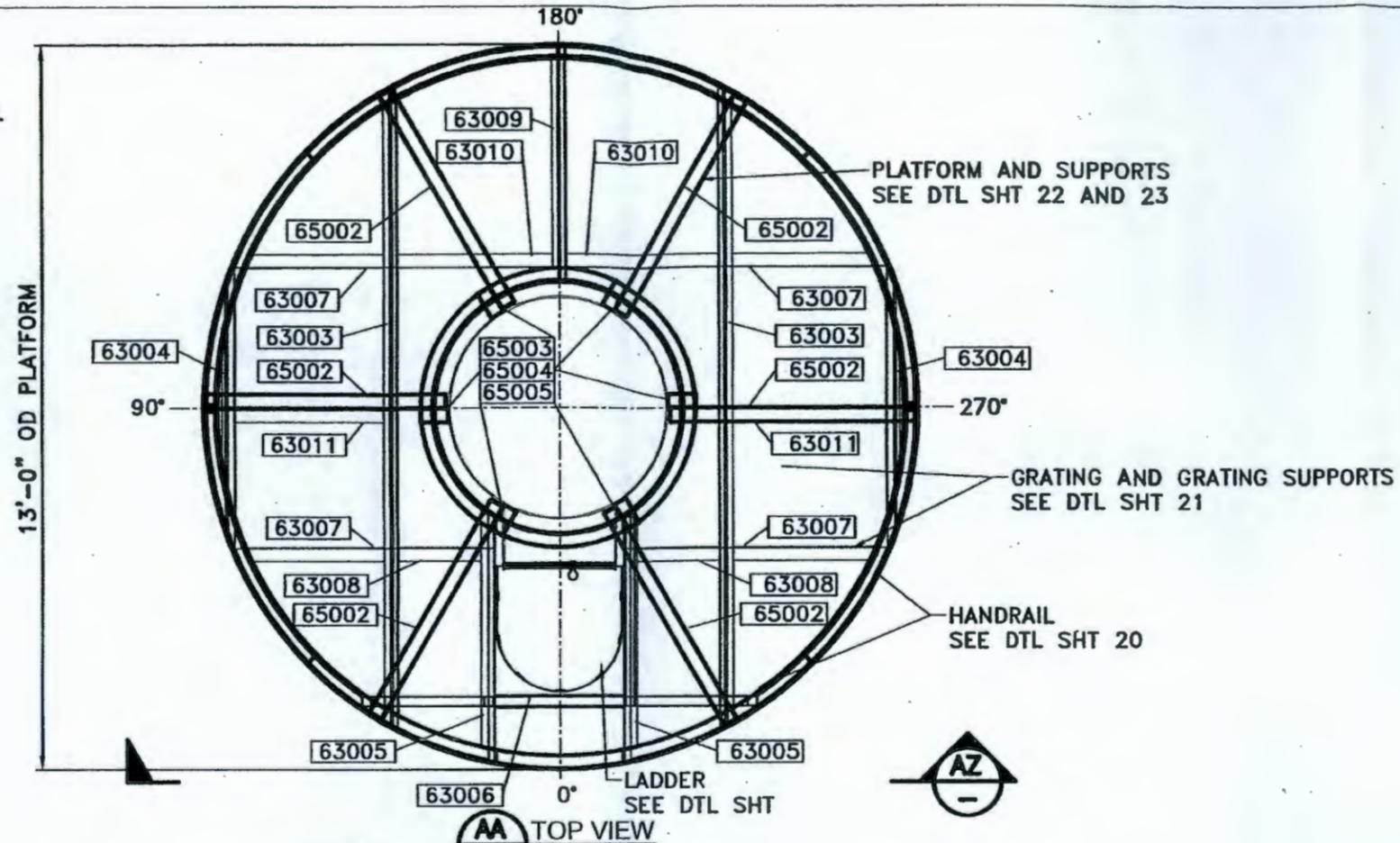


REV	REVISION	BY	APP	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE	DATE
3	ADD ORIENT DEG TO DWG TITLES & DTLs	DJB	GN	12-12-05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	CUSTOMER CHNG DESIGN	DJB	GN	02-02-06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

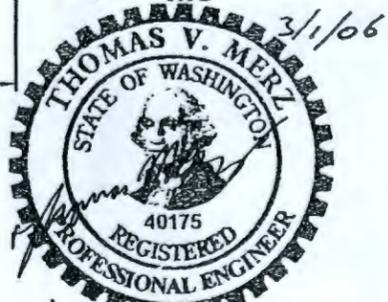
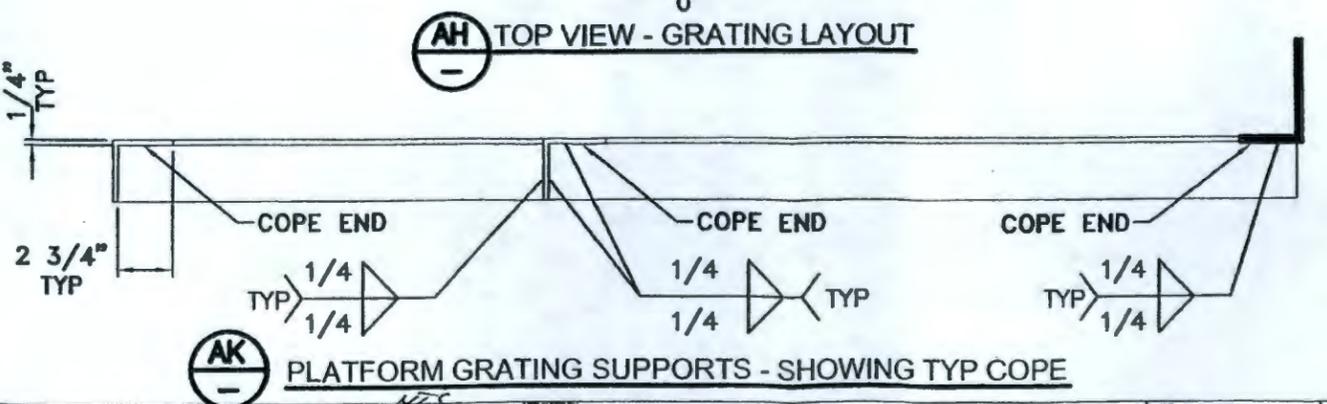
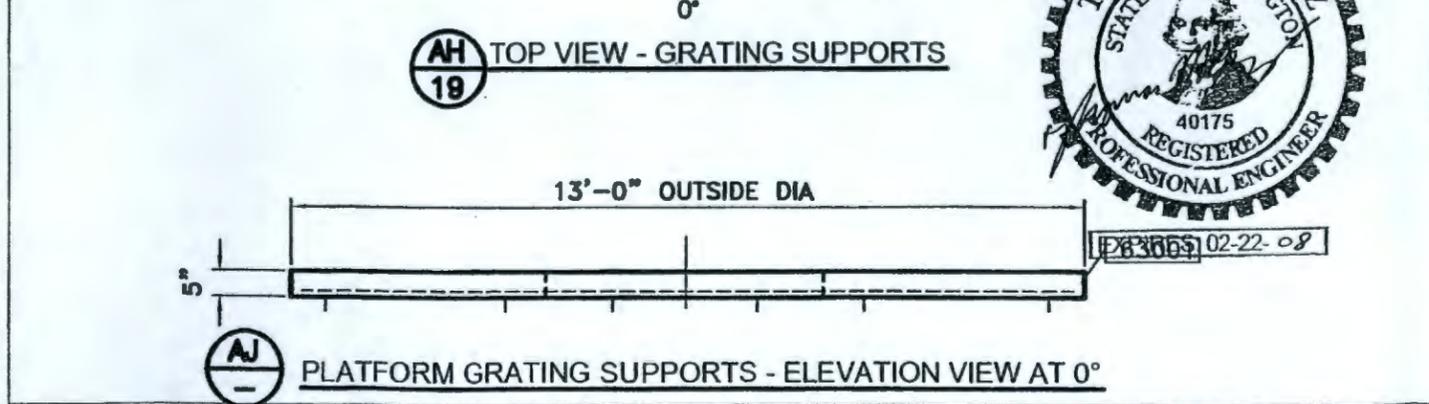
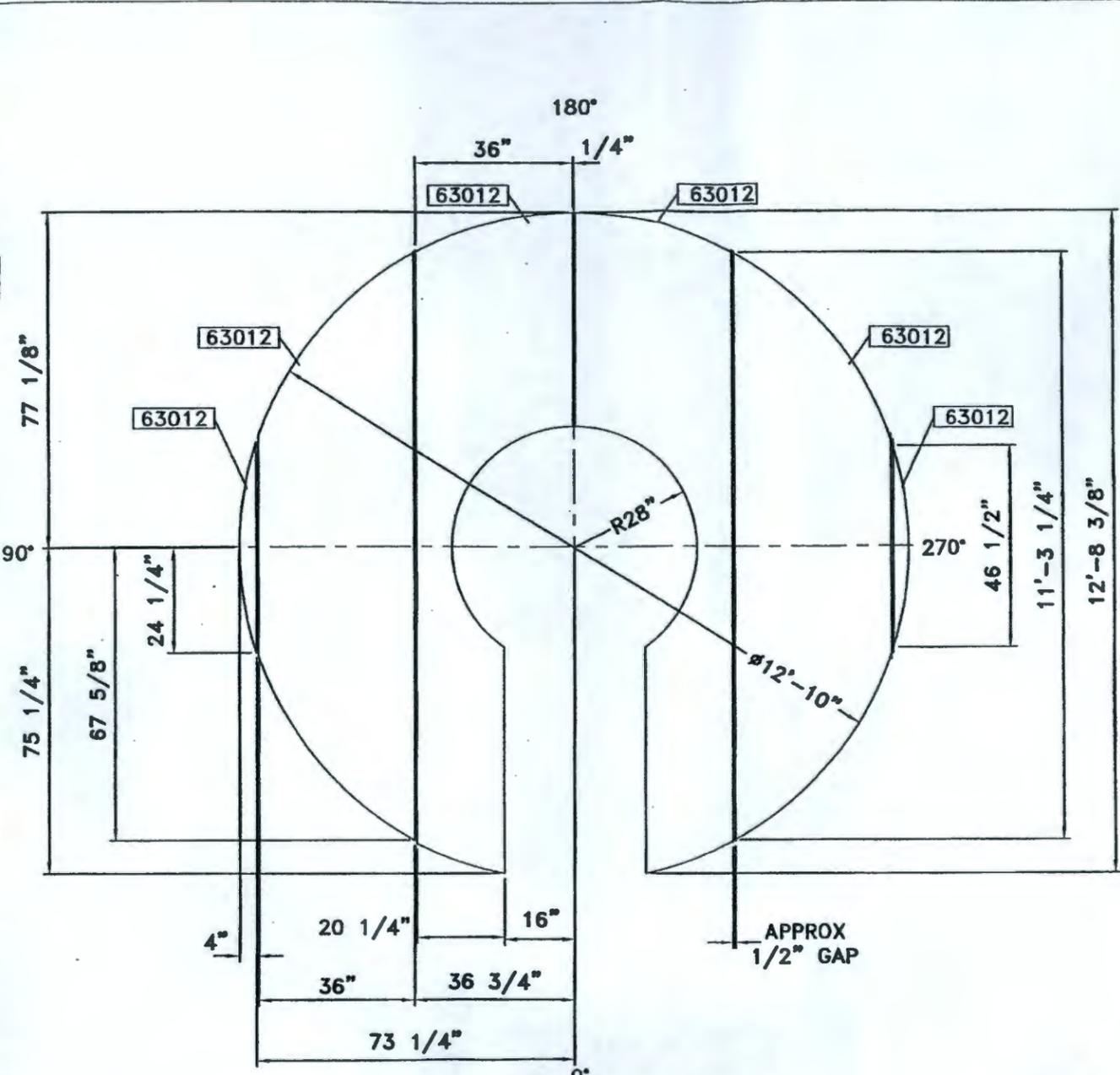
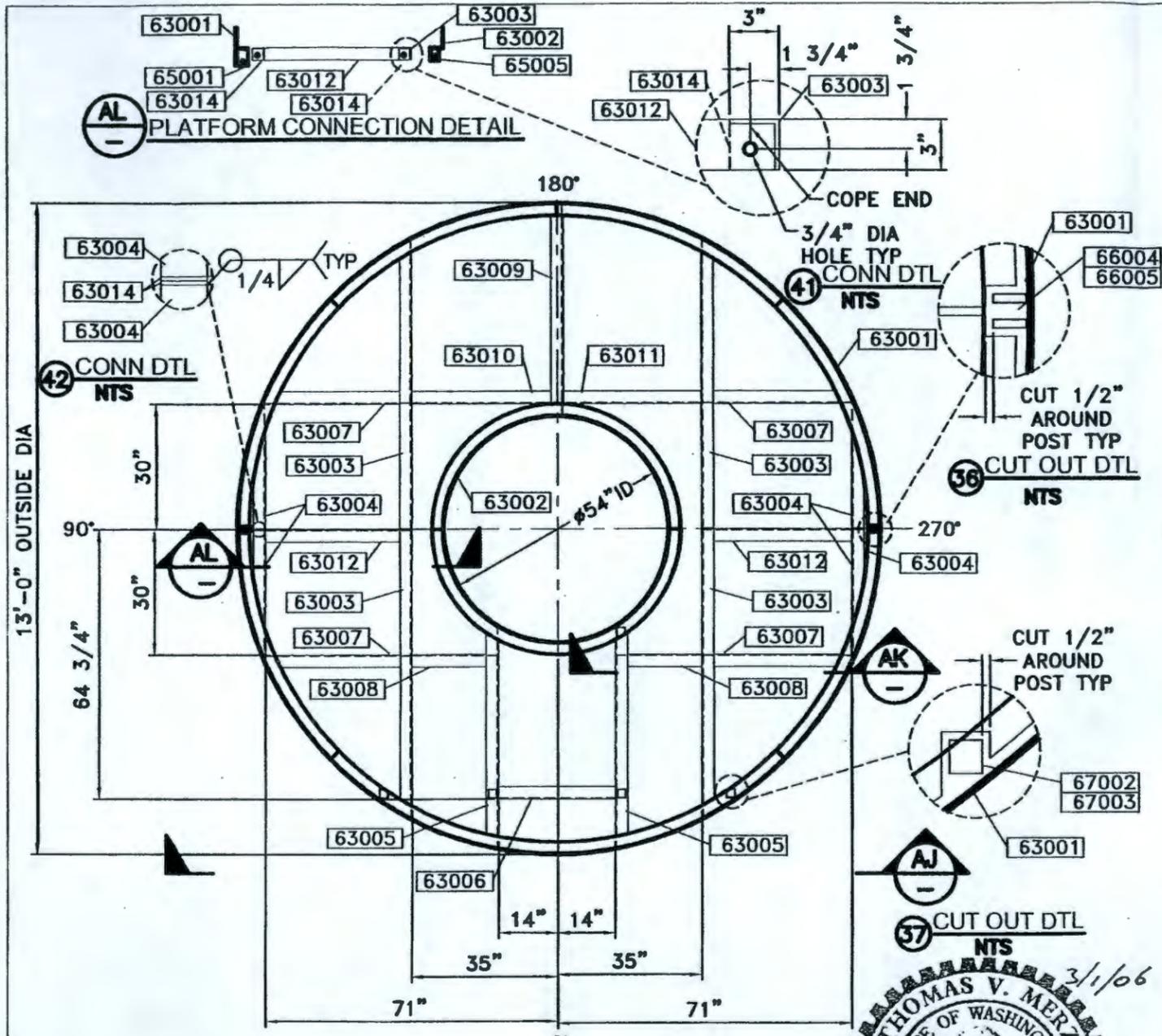
253-953-5000 COPYRIGHT 2003	TOLERANCE SEE SHEET 2	PROPRIETARY	SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"	DATE: 02-27-06	DESIGNED BY: DJB	CHECKED BY: KO	DATE: 02-27-06	PROJECT: BMASMESTACK	DRAWN BY: DJB	DATE: 02-27-06	PROJECT: BMASMESTACK								
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3	BUSBY	17
4	5E008	17
5	298701	17
6	17-TOP-DTLs	4

- NOTE:**
1. THIS PLATFORM COMPLIES WITH TITLE 29 - LABOR, CHAPTER XVII OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. PART 1910 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS. SUBPART D WALKING WORKING SURFACES.
 2. ALL BOLT CONNECTIONS ARE 3/4" HOLE FOR 5/8" BOLTS (ITEMS 65003 65007 AND 65008)
 3. LADDER AND PLATFORM SHIP LOOSE AND ATTACH TO STACK AFTER STACK IS ASSEMBLED

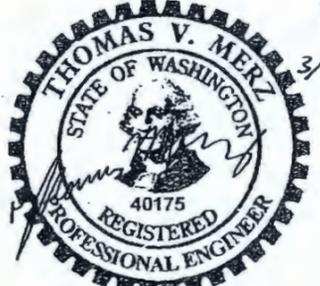
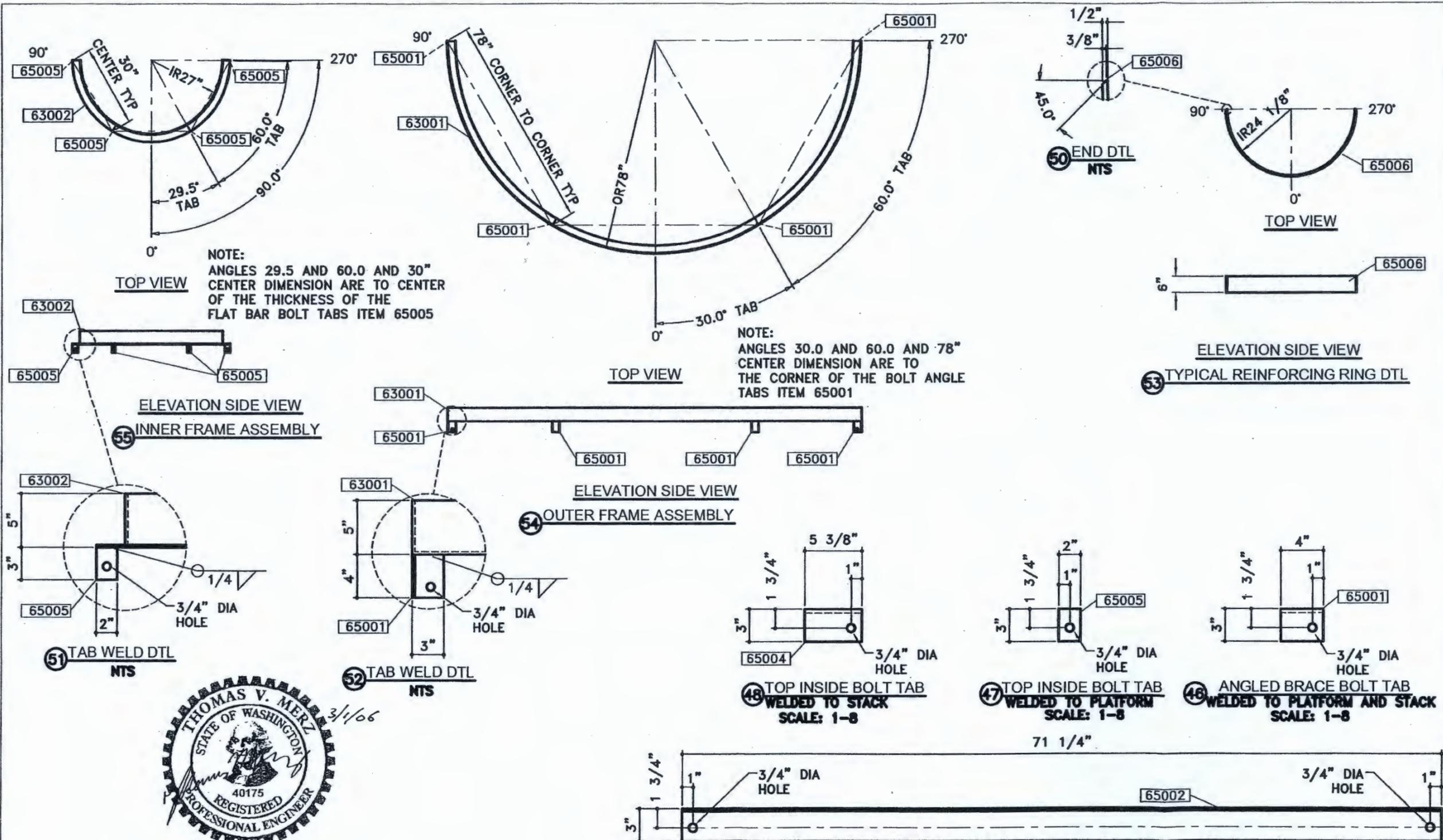


REVISION	BY	APP	DATE	DESCRIPTION	REVISION	BY	APP	DATE	DESCRIPTION	253-3635000 COPYRIGHT 2000 BUSBY M ARBE TANK, INC.	TOLERANCE SEE SHEET 2	PROPRIETARY THE DESIGN, DETAIL AND INFORMATION IN THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF BUSBY TANK & TANKING. ANY REPRODUCTION OR USE OF THIS DRAWING WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN PERMISSION OF BUSBY TANK & TANKING IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED. EXCEPT BY PERMISSION AUTHORIZED BY BUSBY TANK & TANKING.	SCALE: 1:32 DRAWN: DJB CHECKED: KO CHECKED: RA DATE: 02-27-06	DATE: 02-27-06	DESCRIPTION: LADDER - PLATFORM - DETAILS EXHAUST STACK LADDER DETAILS - 20001	PROJECT: BMASMESTACK	DATE: 3/1/06	NAME: BUSBY	SHEET: 19	
3	DJB	GN	12-12-05	ADD SHEET 1A AND CHNG 1 TO 1B ORIENTATION & ELEV TO NOZZLE CHART														5E008	REV	
4	DJB	GN	02-02-06	CUSTOMER CHNG DESIGN														298701	REV	
																			19-PLATFORM	4



NO.	REVISION	BY	APP.	DATE	NO.	REVISION	BY	APP.	DATE
3	ADD SHEET 1A AND CHNG 1 TO 1B ORIENTATION & ELEV TO NOZZLE CHART	DJB	GN	12-12-05					
4	CUSTOMER CHNG DESIGN	DJB	GN	02-02-06					

253-363-5200 COPYRIGHT 2003	TOLERANCE SEE SHEET 2	PROPRIETARY	SCALE: 1/32	DWG: DJB	DATE: 02-27-06	PROJECT: PLATFORM GRATING - DETAILS	SHEET: BUSBY	21
M ARBINE TANK INC.				CHECKED: KO		EXHAUST STACK LADDER DETAILS - 20001	ENGR: 5E008	
				ENR: TM	02-27-06	PRODUCT: BMASMESTACK	DRAWN: 298701	
				APPROVED: MM			SHEET: 21-PLATFORM	4



3/1/06

EXPIRES: 02-22-08

REVISION	BY	APP	DATE	DESCRIPTION	2003-2004 COPYRIGHT 2003	TOLERANCE	PROPRIETARY	SCALE	DATE	PROJECT	DRAWN	SHEET
3	DJB	GN	2-12-05	ADD SHEET 1A AND CHNG 1 TO 1B ORIENTATION & ELEV TO NOZZLE CHART	BUSBY	SEE SHEET 2	THE DESIGN, DETAIL AND INFORMATION IN THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF BUSBY ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION, INC. AND IS NOT TO BE REPRODUCED, COPIED, OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF BUSBY ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION, INC.	1:32"	02-27-06	PLATFORM SUPPORTS - DETAILS	DJB	23
4	DJB	GN	2-02-06	CUSTOMER CHNG DESIGN	M ARNE TANK, INC.					EXHAUST STACK LADDER DETAILS - 20001	5E008	
										BMASMESTACK	298701	
											23-PLATFORM	4

145579-C-CA-015

Attachment 7

**Technical Data Sheet
145579-V-DS-005.1 Rev. 2**

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET
AMEC Americas Limited



The document revision number is indicated below. Please replace all revised pages of this document and destroy the superseded copies.

PROJECT:	Final DBVS Design	145579-V-DS-005.1	REV. 2
PROJECT NO.:	145579	EXHAUST STACK	
CLIENT:	AMEC E&E - Richland Washington	EQ. NO.:	36-N26-024

REV NO	ISSUED FOR	ORIGIN	DATE	INITIAL
A	Internal Review	DW	02-Sep-04	DW
B	Internal Approval	DW	12-Oct-04	DW
C	CH2M Hill Review	DW	19-Oct-04	DW
0	Construction	DW	15-Dec-04	DW
1	Bid Request	DW	11-Jan-05	DW
2	Bid Request	DW	02-Feb-05	DW

DOCUMENT APPROVAL

<p>CLIENT APPROVAL (AMEC RICHLAND) <i>Original Approvals on File</i></p> <p>Project Manager: _____</p> <p>Date: _____</p> <p>Q.A. Rep.: _____</p> <p>Date: _____</p>	<p>AMEC AMERICAS LIMITED (TRAIL) <i>Original Approvals on File</i></p> <p>Project Manager: <u>J. Heim</u></p> <p>Date: <u>Feb 2, 2005</u></p> <p>Discipline Lead: <u>[Signature]</u></p> <p>Date: <u>Feb 2/05</u></p> <p>Originator: <u>[Signature]</u></p> <p>Date: <u>Feb 2, 2005</u></p>
<p>CLIENT APPROVAL (CH2M HILL)</p> <p>Project Manager: _____</p> <p>Date: _____</p>	

Attachment: 7
 Calc. No.: 145579-C-CA-015
 Rev. No.: Ø 2 MCL 3-28-04
 Sheet 1 of 5



TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

PROJECT:	Final DBVS Design	145579-V-DS-005.1	REV. 2
PROJECT NO.:	145579	EXHAUST STACK	
CLIENT:	AMEC E&E - Richland Washington	EQ. NO.:	36-N26-024

REFERENCE SPECIFICATION

Document No.	Specification
145579-V-SP-005	EXHAUST STACK

CONTENTS

Data Sheet _____ 2 Pages

Bidders Drawing & Data Commitments Sheet _____ 1 Page

Attachment: 7
 Calc. No.: 145579-C-CA-015
 Rev. No.: Ø 2 MAR 3-28-06
 Sheet 2 of 5



TECHNICAL DATA SHEETS

PROJECT:		Final DBVS Design		145579-V-DS-005.1		REV. 2	
PROJECT NO.:		145579		EXHAUST STACK			
CLIENT:		AMEC E&E - Richland Washington		EQ. NO.:		36-N26-024	
Data Sheet 1 of 2							
No. Required		1		Area		36	
PRD #		F-145579-00-A-0023		Stream Number		46	
Reference Specification:		145579-V-SP-005		Quality Assurance Level		EQ	
Operating Conditions				Rev		Rev	
Location (Indoors/Outdoors)		Outdoors		Environment			
Operation (Cont. / Intermittent)		Continuous		-Radioactive		No	
Days per year		365		-Toxic		No	
Hours per day		24		-Corrosive		Yes	
Availability (%)		100		-Flammable		No	
Site Elevation (ft)		663		Ambient temp - min (°F)		-25	
Stack Temperature - max (°F)		248		Ambient temp - max (°F)		115	
Stack Temperature - min (°F)		-25					
Description							
Service				Process Data:			
Outside Diameter (in)		24		Design Temp (°F)		248 to -25	
Wall Thickness (in) *				Design Pressure (in WG)		2	
Height (ft)		155		Gas Flow (ACFM)		7305	
Top of Stack El. (ft)		818		Gas Velocity (fpm) *		2	
Weight No greater than (lbs)		40,000		Stack Exit Velocity (fpm)		2677	
Concrete Pad Dimensions				Minimum Stack Exit Velocity (fpm)		2500	
- Height (ft)		4		Corrosion Allowance (in)		0.0625	
- Width (ft)		20		Wind Loads:			
- Length (ft)		30		Velocity (3 second gust) (mph)		85	
Supports:				Importance Factor		1.15	
				Exposure Category		C	
				Seismic Loads: (Zone 2b, soil type SE)			
				Coeff Aa		2	
Anchor Bolts:				Coeff Av		2	
Number				Grating Floor Load (psf) *		2	
Size (in) *							
Construction							
		Type		Material		Number	
Shell							
Bottom							
Strakes							
Stiffeners							
Internal Pipe							
Internal Plate							
				Attachment:		7	
				Calc. No.:		145579-C-CA-015	
				Rev. No.:		Ø 2 MAR 3-25-06	
				Sheet		3 of 5	
Date		02-Sep-04		12-Oct-04		18-Oct-04	
By		DJW		DW		DW	
Chkd		AP		AP		AP	
Rev.		A		B		C	



TECHNICAL DATA SHEETS

Data sheet 2 of 2

Construction cont'd

	Type	Material	Number	Thickness	Comments	Rev
Pipe Supports						
Platforms	Landing at 17.5 ft.		1		See ASME STS-1	
Grating	Floor of landing				See ASME STS-1	
Ladder	Up to landing		1		See ASME STS-1	
Handrails	Around Landing				See ASME STS-1	
Supports	*					
Gaskets, externa	*					
Gaskets, internal	*					
Bolts, external	*					
Bolts, internal	*					
Nuts, internal	*					
Insulation	*					
Grounding Lugs	Terminals	Steel	2	3/16" min	Opposite sides	
Lifting Lugs	*					
Lining	*					
Grout	*					

Testing & Inspections

Coatings and Insulation

	Witness	Req'd	Rev		
Dye Penetrant	welds	as per STS-1	2	External Surface Preparation	*
Magnetic Particle	welds	as per STS-1	2	External Coatings, Primer	*
Radiograph	welds	as per STS-1		External Coatings, Finish	*
				Internal Surface Preparation	*
				Internal Coating	*

Instrumentation Connection Ports - Minimum nozzles required indicated below

Purpose	Size	Number	Rating	Elevation(s)	Comments
Sample Return Lines	2"	2	150#	31'-6"	at 90° offset
Sample Lines	4"	2	150#	29'-6"	at 90° offset
Visual Inspection	4"	1	150#	28'-6"	
Flow Element	2"	1	150#	51'-6"	
Inlet	24"	1	150#	20'	Angled -45° from horizontal
Stack Drain	1"	1	150#	Lowest drainage point	

Comments:

1. Items marked with an * shall be filled in by VENDOR

*** For the exact locations of the grounding lugs see drawing F-145579-36-V-0021

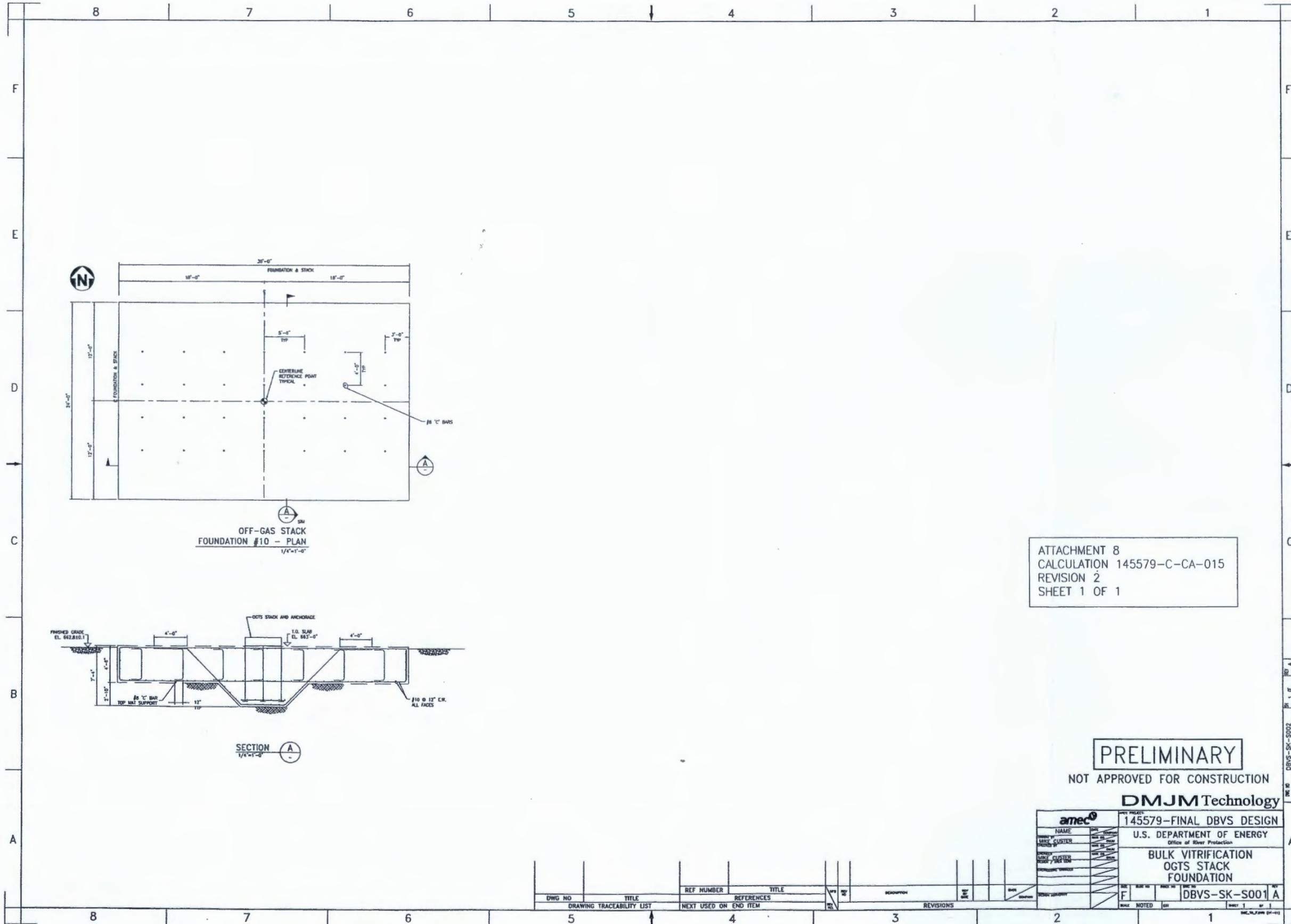
Attachment: 7

Calc. No.: 145579-C-CA-015

Rev. No.: ØZ MLC 3-28-06

Sheet 4 of 5

Date	02-Sep-04	12-Oct-04	18-Oct-04	15-Dec-04	11-Jan-05	02-Feb-05
By	DW	DW	DW	DW	DW	<i>[Signature]</i>
Chked	AP	AP	AP	AP	AP	
Rev.	A	B	C	0	1	2



OFF-GAS STACK
FOUNDATION #10 - PLAN
1/4"=1'-0"

SECTION A-A
1/4"=1'-0"

ATTACHMENT 8
CALCULATION 145579-C-CA-015
REVISION 2
SHEET 1 OF 1

PRELIMINARY
NOT APPROVED FOR CONSTRUCTION

DMJM Technology

		PROJECT: 145579-FINAL DBVS DESIGN	
NAME: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY Office of River Protection		SHEET: DBVS-SK-S001 A	
BULK CLUSTER: BULK CLUSTER		TITLE: BULK VITRIFICATION OGTS STACK FOUNDATION	
DRAWING NO:		REVISIONS:	
DRAWING TRACEABILITY LIST		REFERENCES:	
NEXT USED ON END ITEM		REVISIONS:	
DATE NOTED:		DATE:	

DWG NO	TITLE	REF NUMBER	TITLE	REVISIONS
	DRAWING TRACEABILITY LIST		REFERENCES	
			NEXT USED ON END ITEM	

C:\Documents and Settings\jstern\My Documents\Bulk Vitrification Project\Calculations\OGTS Stack\Rev.2\Drawings and Sketches for Rev.2\OGTS STACK FOUND PLAN and Elev.dwg, 3/28/2006 11:42:18 AM, mtc

DMJM technology

CALCULATION DESIGN VERIFICATION CHECKLIST		Task/Project #: Demonstration Bulk Vitrification System A77977	
Calculation Number: 145579-C-CA-015		Revision 2	Safety Related? Y-SS
Reviewer/Checker (print name): K. J. McCracken Reviewer performed or supervised subject calculation. __X__ NO __YES__ Justification Attachment __-__ pages Alternate Verification method approved __N/A__ Method __Calculation Independently Checked__			Date 03/28/06
ITEM (S) CHECKED	ACCEPT Y/N	OBJECTIVE EVIDENCE SHEETS	INITIAL/DATE
1. Cover forms properly completed.	Y	Pg 1-23	JJM 3/28/06
2. Calculation Sheet headers complete with calc. no., rev., etc.	Y	Pg 1-23	JJM 3/28/06
3. Calculation Sheet contents complete per format.	Y	Pg 1-23	JJM 3/28/06
4. Listed attachments included.	Y	Pg 1	JJM 3/28/06
5. Calculation Objective clearly described.	Y	Pg 2 Section 1.1 and 1.2	JJM 3/28/06
6. Criteria are suitable and properly referenced to task-specific documents.	Y	Pg 3 2 nd paragraph Section 2.1	JJM 3/28/06
7. Assumptions and data described and attached or referenced to task documents.	N/A	No assumptions required	JJM 3/28/06
8. Calculation method identified and appropriate for the design activity.	Y	Pg 6 Section 4.0	JJM 3/28/06
9. Calculation results reasonable and correctly described in Results & Conclusions.	Y	Pg 7-8 Section 5.0	JJM 3/28/06
10. Computer Program identified with version and revision.	Y	Pg 6 Section 4.0 1 st Paragraph	JJM 3/28/06
11. Computer Program references method used, etc.	Y	Pg 6 Section 4.0 Paragraphs 1, 5, and 7	JJM 3/28/06
12. Computer input/output provided.	Y	Attachment 2	JJM 3/28/06
13. Computer runs traceable to calculation.	Y	Attachment 2 and Section 6.0	JJM 3/28/06
14. Computer input data within permissible design input range.	Y	Attachment 2	JJM 3/28/06
15. Computer Program validation/verification addressed.	Y	Pg 6 Section 4.0 1 st Paragraph	JJM 3/28/06
REMARKS None			
K. J. McCracken <i>K. J. McCracken</i> Date <u>3/28/06</u> Reviewer/Checker Print Name & Signature			
M. R. Custer <i>M. R. Custer</i> Date <u>3/28/06</u> Originator Print Name & Signature			

Subcontractor Calculation Review Checklist.

Page 1 of 1

Subject: OGTS STEEL STACK FOUNDATION (#10)

The subject document has been reviewed by the undersigned.
The reviewer reviewed and verified the following items as applicable.

Documents Reviewed: CALC# 145579 - C-CA - 015, REV. 2

Analysis Performed By: AMEC (M. CUSTER)

- Design Input
- Basic Assumptions
- Approach/Design Methodology
- Consistency with item or document supported by the calculation
- Conclusion/Results Interpretation
- Impact on existing requirements
- Reflects current stack design by Busby Marine (included as Att. 3)

Reviewer (printed name, signature, and date) A. H. FRIBERG *AH Friberg* 4/19/06

* Organizational Manager (printed name, signature and date) D. H. Shuford *David H. Shuford* 4/20/06

* Note that drawing H-14-106796 Rev 0 gives the off-gas stack foundation dimensions as 30' x 20'. This calculation provides dimensions of 36' x 24'. The off-gas stack foundation drawing must be updated.

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145579-C-CA-016



CALCULATION COVER SHEET

CALC. NO.: 145579-C-CA-016 REV: 0 DATE: 10 March 2005

CALC. TITLE: Reagent Tank Foundations (Fdns #21, 22)

PROJECT NO.: 145579 PROJECT TITLE: Final DBVS Design

Design Verification Required: Yes No

Calculation Type: Scoping Preliminary Final

Superseded by Calculation No.: _____ Voided

ORIGINAL AND REVISED CALCULATIONS/ANALYSIS APPROVAL

REV.	ORIGINATOR:	DATE:	CHECKED:	DATE:	APPROVED	DATE
0	<i>P. Meyer</i>	10 March 05	<i>Diana Whitley</i>	10 March 05	<i>J. Hein</i>	10 March 05

AFFECTED DOCUMENTS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:	TITLE:	REV. NO.:	DISC. LEAD INITIALS
H-14-106800	Bulk Vitrification Miscellaneous Foundations Plans and Details	C	

RECORD OF REVISION

REV. NO.	REASON FOR REVISION:
0	Issued for Construction

ATTACHMENTS

DOCUMENT NUMBER/ID:	TITLE:	TOTAL PAGES
Attachment 1	Reagent Tank Foundations Drawings	2
Attachment 2	East Reagent Tank Foundation (Fdn #21) (MathCAD Calculations)	22
Attachment 3	West Reagent Tank Foundation (Fdn #22) (MathCAD Calculations)	15
Attachment 4	Rebar Design for Foundation Pads or Slabs	1
Attachment 5	e-mail from Brad Hupy, Senior Geotechnical Engineer, to P. Meyer	3
Attachment 6	Reagent Tank Technical Data Sheets	4



CALCULATION SHEET

CALC. NO.: 145579-C-CA-016 REV: 0 DATE: 10 March 2005
 CALC. TITLE: Reagent Tank Foundations (Fdns #21, 22)
 PROJECT NO.: 145579 PROJECT TITLE: Final DBVS Design

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of these calculations is to verify foundation designs and confirm that the foundation/slabs will support attached tanks under design loadings.

1.2 Scope

The scope of this calculation includes determining the loads that each tank places on its associated foundation due to wind, gravity and seismic forces. It is assumed that the tanks will be secured rigidly to the foundations using drilled-in and grouted ASTM A36 anchors of up to 1 inch in diameter. Foundations are sized to ensure that anchors will have adequate depth and edge distances (min 12") to develop their full shear and tensile capacities. Foundation details will be given to tank vendors to allow for anchorage designs by them. This calculation verifies that the foundations will not exceed the soil bearing capacity under gravity, wind or seismic loading, and that the foundations have adequate overturning capacity and strength.

2 BASIS

2.1 Design Inputs

G-LI-001 Rev O, *DBVS Equipment List* prepared by AMEC Trail Mechanical Group, Issued March 4, 2005. This provides data for the filtered water tank.

Individual Data Sheets are provided from the Mechanical group for each of the Reagent tanks. These are included in attachment 6.

2.2 Criteria

From: TFC-ENG-STD-06 Rev B-1, October 27, 2003.

The foundations are 24" thick, as required by the standard listed above. The foundations are large enough that they act as the local "top of grade" compared to the equipment supported. Finished grade of the granular surface adjacent to the foundation will be approximately 22"-24" depending on final grade accuracy. Frost heaving has been considered and will be negligible. This is confirmed in an e-mail from the author of the Geotechnical report and is included as Attachment 5.

ORIGINATOR: <i>Van Noy</i>	DATE: <i>Mar 10 05</i>	CHECKER: <i>Deanna Lehtley</i>	DATE: <i>March 10/05</i>
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Page 2 of 7



CALCULATION SHEET

CALC. NO.: 145579-C-CA-016 REV: 0 DATE: 10 March 2005
 CALC. TITLE: Reagent Tank Foundations (Fdns #21, 22)
 PROJECT NO.: 145579 PROJECT TITLE: Final DBVS Design

Design Loads:

Dead load = Self weight of tanks.

Wind Load = 3-second gust 85 mph,

Exposure Category "C"

Importance factor 1.15

Seismic Load = Zone 2B per UBC

Live load: Tank contents. Weights are based on the known contents of the tanks. For the purposes of seismic analysis, the tanks are assumed to be full, whereas for wind loading the tanks are assumed to be empty.

An additional live load on the slabs will be foot traffic beside and around the perimeter of the tanks. By inspection, a 24" thick reinforced slab will withstand foot traffic, and this load may safely be ignored.

Snow load: the ground snow load on the Hanford site is 15 psf. By inspection, a 24" thick reinforced slab will not be affected by a 9" depth of snow, and this load may safely be ignored.

Volcanic ashfall: the ashfall load on the Hanford site is 5 psf for PC-2 SSCs. By inspection, a 24" thick reinforced slab-on-grade will not be affected by such a minor load, and this load may safely be ignored.

Flood: the DBVS site is at elevation 663 feet and is not in any of the flood areas identified in HNF-SD-GN-ER-501. Flood loads may safely be ignored.

Groundwater Pressure: the DBVS site is at elevation 663 feet. The Geotechnical report notes that groundwater levels are approximately 300 feet below the ground surface. Groundwater pressure may safely be ignored.

Thermal: like any exterior concrete slab on grade, the foundations are subjected to normal annual and daily temperature variations. They are not constrained from expanding or contraction by the surrounding soil. The foundations are simple rectangular prisms, and no change in the foundations' geometry occurs due to thermal stresses. Thermal stresses will be very small and may safely be ignored.

ORIGINATOR: <i>R. Novak</i>	DATE: <i>March 10/05</i>	CHECKER: <i>Diana Whitley</i>	DATE: <i>March 10/05</i>
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CALCULATION SHEET

CALC. NO.: 145579-C-CA-016 REV: 0 DATE: 10 March 2005
 CALC. TITLE: Reagent Tank Foundations (Fdns #21, 22)
 PROJECT NO.: 145579 PROJECT TITLE: Final DBVS Design

Concrete creep: the foundations will be cast in place on a firm compacted soil subgrade. Long term creep of a non-suspended slab will be negligible. Concrete creep stresses may safely be ignored.

Lightning: the entire DBVS site will have a grounding grid installed. Pigtailes are provided from the grounding grid through foundations for attachment to equipment. Details of the grounding system are not part of the scope of this calculation.

2.3 Assumptions

1. For the UBC method of analysis, tanks are assumed to be rigid cylinders with their centre of gravity at 0.5 of their height.
2. For the API method of analysis, the tank self weight has been assumed to be distributed 30% top surface, 50% walls and 20% base. This is slightly conservative for single wall tanks with an aspect ratio of ~1:1 (25%-50%-25% is correct) and is reasonable to conservative for double wall tanks. The contents have a far greater effect on the total seismic load than the tank self-weight.
3. Tanks will be provided with mounting holes in their bases suitable for mounting on a concrete pad. The precise sizes and locations of these mounting holes are not known at this time. It is assumed the equipment will be secured to the concrete foundation with field-installed drill-in anchors in all mounting holes and that these anchors will be adequate to provide lateral and vertical support for the base of the tanks. Vendors are required to design and supply tanks conforming to Hanford site standards. Drill-in anchors for this size of tank are typically one-half inch to one inch in diameter. It is assumed that one inch anchors will be used. Anchors will be located more than 12" away from the edge of a 24" deep slab, and are therefore able to develop their full tensile and shear capacities, regardless of their precise locations.
4. Stability analysis assumes the foundations are round and have a top diameter equal to that of the tanks. Foundations are 24" thick and forces from the tanks transfer through the concrete towards the ground at a 45 degree angle. It is assumed that there is a minimum 4" flange around the base of tanks. The average diameter of the effective conic foundation is 2'-8" greater than the diameter of the tanks, and the effective diameter of the base of the foundation is 4'-8" greater than the tanks. The actual rectangular foundation sizes are larger than the assumed circular foundations; this assumption is conservative.

ORIGINATOR: <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE: <i>Mar 10 05</i>	CHECKER: <i>Divana Whitley</i>	DATE: <i>March 10/05</i>
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CALCULATION SHEET

CALC. NO.: 145579-C-CA-016 REV: 0 DATE: 10 March 2005
 CALC. TITLE: Reagent Tank Foundations (Fdns #21, 22)
 PROJECT NO.: 145579 PROJECT TITLE: Final DBVS Design

5. The reagent tanks are assumed to be Performance Category PC-2 pending confirmation from the design authority. As all SSCs in this project are either PC-1 or PC-2, this assumption is conservative.

3 REFERENCES

1. *Uniform Building Code*, 1997. International Conference of Building Officials, Whittier, California.
2. *ACI Manual of Concrete Practice*, 1997. American Concrete Institute, Farmington Hills, Michigan.
3. TFC-ENG-STD-06 Rev B-1, *Design Loads for Tank Farm Facilities*, Issued October 22, 2003 by CH2M Hill Hanford Group Inc. Hanford, Washington.
4. ASCE 7-02 *Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures*, 2002. American Society of Civil Engineers, Reston, Virginia.
5. *Report of Geotechnical Engineering Services, Bulk Vitrification Process Partial DBVS Richland, Washington*. April 2004. AMEC Earth & Environmental Inc., Portland, Oregon.
6. HNF-SD-GN-ER-501 Rev 1B, *Natural Phenomena Hazards, Hanford Site, Washington*. As revised by ECN 672877, May 15, 2002. Numatec Hanford Company, Richland, Washington.
7. DOE-STD-1020-2002 *Natural Phenomena Hazards Design and Evaluation Criteria for Department of Energy Facilities* January 2002. U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.
8. G-LI-001 Rev O, *DBVS Equipment List* prepared by AMEC Trail Mechanical Group, Issued March 4, 2005.
9. MathCAD software, version 11. Published by Mathsoft Engineering & Education Inc., Cambridge, Massachusetts.
10. American Petroleum Institute, 2000. *Welded Steel Tanks for Oil Storage*. API 650, 10th Edition, Addendum 1.

ORIGINATOR: <i>Jan Meyer</i>	DATE: <i>Mar 10 05</i>	CHECKER: <i>Divona Whitley</i>	DATE: <i>March 10/05</i>
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Page 5 of 7



CALCULATION SHEET

CALC. NO.: 145579-C-CA-016 REV: 0 DATE: 10 March 2005
 CALC. TITLE: Reagent Tank Foundations (Fdns #21, 22)
 PROJECT NO.: 145579 PROJECT TITLE: Final DBVS Design

4 METHODS

Loads have been calculated using the Tank Farm Facilities Design Loads and the analysis of load effects follows the procedures of the *Uniform Building Code*, and ASCE-7 as applicable. Foundation allowable resisting forces have been calculated using the methods in the *Uniform Building Code* and ACI-318. Calculations were performed using MathCAD 11 computer software.

Calculations determine soil bearing pressures on the leeward and windward sides of the foundations during both wind and seismic loading. For seismic design, "windward" is understood to mean the side an earthquake "pushes" from.

Provided that the calculated bearing pressure on the soil is always compressive (i.e. no uplift) and less than the allowable soil bearing pressure of 3000 pounds per square foot, the foundations are stable with a safety factor of at least 2.0.

We have conservatively not used the 4000 psf allowable soil bearing capacity for short-term loading (wind/seismic) permitted by the Geotechnical Report.

Positive bending moment in the slabs (bottom bars in tension) are calculated by taking the maximum factored soil bearing pressure times the lever arm of the assumed foundation base back to the tank walls. To consider negative (top bars in tension) bending, the maximum factored net upward pressure on the foundation has been conservatively assumed to apply across the full width of the tank and the resultant negative bending moment calculated for a one-foot wide strip.

Slab bending strengths on a per-foot width basis, and minimum reinforcement have been calculated following the UBC/ACI-318 method and provided in Attachment 4.

Given the low absolute bearing pressures and the very large tank perimeters, punching shear stresses will be negligible.

For greater certainty, we have also calculated the base shear and slab bottom overturning moments using the methods for flat bottom tanks provided in *API 650 Appendix E "Seismic Design for Storage Tanks."* It is found that the "rigid body" model analysis from the UBC gives conservative results.

ORIGINATOR: 	DATE: <u>Mar 10 05</u>	CHECKER: <u>Devara Whitley</u>	DATE: <u>March 10/05</u>
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CALCULATION SHEET

CALC. NO.: **145579-C-CA-016** REV: **0** DATE: 10 March 2005
 CALC. TITLE: Reagent Tank Foundations (Fdns #21, 22)
 PROJECT NO.: 145579 PROJECT TITLE: Final DBVS Design

5 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

Each concrete base will support the specified equipment against design loads. Bearing pressures on the soil are always compressive (no uplift) and always less than the allowable 3000 psf soil bearing pressure under gravity, wind and seismic loads.

The maximum calculated bearing pressure is under the NaClO₂ Tank #1 and #2 under seismic loading and is 1380 psf. The minimum bearing pressure occurs under the NaClO₂ Tank #1 and #2 under seismic loading and is 41 psf. Both are within acceptable limits.

The maximum uniform bearing pressure under gravity load occurs under the Filtered Water Storage Tank and is 792 psf.

The maximum bending moment in any slab occurs in the Filtered Water Storage Tank under seismic loading and is 11 kip-ft/ft, compared to a calculated slab bending moment resistance of 40 kip-ft/ft.

The foundation designs have been added to the 3-D computer model of the project. Foundation drawings are attached.

A check of the equipment Vendor Drawings will be made once they become available to verify the equipment loading is within assumed values. Corrective action will be taken if tank size assumptions are found to be non-conservative.

A check of the equipment Vendor drawings will be made to confirm that the proposed method of anchoring the equipment is acceptable

ORIGINATOR: <i>[Signature]</i>	DATE: <i>MAR 10 05</i>	CHECKER: <i>Divana Whitley</i>	DATE: <i>March 10/05</i>
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145579-C-CA-016

Attachment 1

Reagent Tank Foundations Drawings

H-14-106798 Rev. C

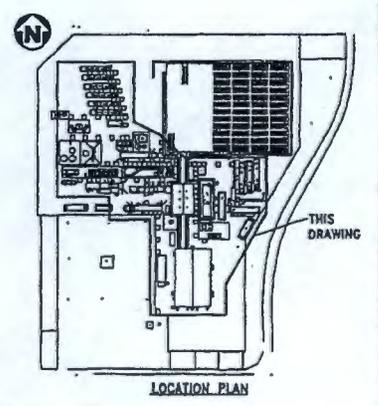
Bulk Vitrification Minor Foundations General Arrangement

H-14-106800 Rev. C

Bulk Vitrification Miscellaneous Foundations Plans & Details

In making drawings for construction of work by any electronic means, the Designer certifies that the system that the user has used is reliable and that the user is responsible for the accuracy of the data entered or for the accuracy of the original information. Also, the user shall be responsible for the accuracy of the data entered or for the accuracy of the original information. The Designer makes no warranty or representation as to the accuracy of the data entered or for the accuracy of the original information.

- NOTES**
1. ALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL CONFORM TO CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATION 145579-C-SP-001.
 2. FOUNDATION DETAILS FOR #18, #21 AND #22 ARE SHOWN ON DRAWING H-14-106400. OTHER FOUNDATION DETAILS ARE SHOWN ON DRAWING H-14-106400.
 3. THE FOLLOWING SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS APPLY TO CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE. REFER TO CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATION 145579-C-SP-001 SECTION 03300 FOR DETAILS.
 - a) MINIMUM COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH = 4000psi @ 28 DAYS
 - b) MAXIMUM WATER/CEMENT RATIO = 0.55
 - c) AIR CONTENT SHALL BE 5%-6%.
 4. ALL DISTURBED TOP LAYER OF COMPACTED CRUSHED GRAVEL SHALL BE REPLACED BETWEEN FOUNDATIONS AND RE-COMPACTED TO ORIGINAL ELEVATION 862.810 ± FEET.
 5. COORDINATES ARE BASED ON NAD83/83 WEST DATUM. CONTROL POINTS ARE PER SPICES IN ASPHALT ON 137H ST (DOWNS-1 AND DOWNS-2) SEE DRAWING H-14-106786 FOR LOCATIONS.
 6. COORDINATES SHOWN ARE CENTERLINE REFERENCE POINTS OF EACH FOUNDATION.
 7. FOR FOUNDATIONS #1 THROUGH #18 LOCATIONS SEE DRAWING H-14-106786. (DETAILED UNDER SEPARATE CONTRACT)
 8. FOR FOUNDATION #20 (CY BOX ASSEMBLY BUILDING) LOCATION AND DETAILS SEE DRAWING H-14-104797.



Attachment: 1
 Calc. No.: 145579-C-CA-016
 Rev. No.: 0
 Sheet 1 of 2

DESIGNED FOR CHECK/REVIEW	14 JUN 88	SPC	PLG	14
DESIGNED FOR APPROVAL	18 FEB 88	SPC	PLG	20
DESIGNED FOR INTERNAL REVIEW	27 JUL 88	TIME	PLG	28
DATE	REVISION	DESCRIPTION	BY	APP'D
H-14-106798				
145579-FINAL DBVS DESIGN				
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY				
BULK VITRIFICATION				
MINOR FOUNDATIONS				
GENERAL ARRANGEMENT				
F2410D110H-14-106798				
1/16" = 1'-0" 8/25/88				

DWG NO	TITLE	REF NUMBER	REFERENCES	TITLE	REVISIONS
DRAWING TRACEABILITY LIST	NEXT USED ON				

A5-396

RPP-24544 REV 1d

145579-C-CA-016

Attachment 2

**East Reagent Tank Foundation (Fdn #21)
(MathCAD Calculations)**

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**

CALC.: NO: 145579-C-CA-016

REV: 0

ISSUE DATE: 10 March 2005

CALC. TITLE: Reagent Tank Foundations (Fdn #21 and 22)

PROJECT NO.: 145579

ATTACHMENT: 2

PROJECT TITLE: Final DBVS Design

ATTACHMENT TITLE: East Reagent Tank Foundation (Fdn #21)

Page: 1 of 22

ORIGINATOR: *Diana Whitley*CHECKER: *Tom Noya*DATE: *March 10/05*DATE: *MAR 10 2005***FILTERED WATER STORAGE TANK (00-D74-017B)****GENERAL DIMENSION**

PC = Performance Class

PC := 2

H = Height of tank

H := 16ft

D = Diameter of tank

D := 12ft

Hcg = Height to center of gravity
of tank Hcg := 0.5·H

Hcg = 8 ft

W_{t_f} = Weight of full tankW_{t_f} := 110000lb

Equipment List

V_t = Volume tankV_t := 12000gal

Equipment List

ρ = density of water

ρ := 62.4 $\frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$ W_{t_c} = Weight of tank contents W_{t_c} := ρ·V_tW_{t_c} = 100100lbW_{t_e} = Weight of empty tank W_{t_e} := W_{t_f} - W_{t_c}W_{t_e} = 9900 lb

h = Height of concrete foundation

h := 2ft

D1 = Diameter of concrete
foundation for weight D1 := D + 2ft + 8in

D1 = 14.667 ft

D2 = Diameter of effective area of
concrete foundation in
contact with the soil D2 := D + 4ft + 8in

D2 = 16.667 ft

A2 = Area of D2

A2 := $\frac{\pi \cdot D2^2}{4}$

A2 = 218.2 ft²

wc = unit weight of concrete

wc := 150 $\frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$ ASCE 7 Table C3-2
pg 250W_{c1} = Weight of concrete
foundation W_{c1} := wc·h·π· $\left(\frac{D1}{2}\right)^2$

W_{c1} := wc·h·π· $\left(\frac{D1}{2}\right)^2$

W_{c1} = 50684 lbS2 = Elastic section modulus of
foundation S2 := $\frac{\pi \cdot D2^3}{32}$

S2 := $\frac{\pi \cdot D2^3}{32}$

S2 = 455 ft³

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**

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ATTACHMENT TITLE: East Reagent Tank Foundation (Fdn #21)

ORIGINATOR: *Diana Whitley*CHECKER: *Tom Noya*DATE: *March 10/05*DATE: *MAR 10 2005***SOIL BEARING CAPACITY**

AllowBC = Allowable bearing capacity

$$\text{AllowBC} := 3000 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

Reference 5 Figure 4

ActBC = Actual bearing pressure

$$\text{ActBC} := \frac{W_t + W_c}{A_2}$$

$$\text{ActBC} = 736.523 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

FOS = Factor of Safety

$$\text{FOS} := \frac{\text{AllowBC}}{\text{ActBC}}$$

$$\text{FOS} = 4.073$$

WINDFollowing DOE-STD-1020-2002 and ASCE 7 standards
Method 2 6.5.13

Exposure C

TFC-ENG-STD-06
REV B-1 Table 3
Page 24Kz = Velocity Pressure
Exposure Coefficient

$$K_z(H) := \begin{cases} 0.86 & \text{if } H \leq 16\text{ft} \\ 0.98 & \text{if } H = 30\text{ft} \\ 1.04 & \text{if } H = 40\text{ft} \\ 1.19 & \text{if } H = 75\text{ft} \\ \text{"prob"} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

ASCE 7 page 75

$$K_z(H) = 0.86$$

Kzt = Topographic Factor

$$K_{zt} := 1$$

ASCE 7 page 47
flat ground

Kd = Wind Directionality Factor

$$K_d := 0.95$$

ASCE 7 page 76
roundV = "Three-second gust" wind
velocity

$$V := 85 \frac{\text{mi}}{\text{hr}}$$

TFC-ENG-STD-06
REV B-1 Table 3
Page 24

I = Importance Factor

$$I(PC) := \begin{cases} 1.15 & \text{if } PC = 2 \\ 1.0 & \text{if } PC = 1 \\ \text{"prob"} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad I(PC) = 1.15$$

TFC-ENG-STD-06
REV B-1 Table 3
Page 24

qz = Velocity Pressure

$$q_z := 0.00256 \left(\frac{\text{hr}}{\text{mi} \cdot \text{ft}} \right)^2 \cdot \text{lb} \cdot K_z(H) \cdot K_{zt} \cdot K_d \cdot V^2 \cdot I(PC)$$

ASCE 7 page 31

$$q_z = 17.38 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**

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ORIGINATOR: *Diana Whitley*CHECKER: *Tom Meyer*DATE: *March 10/05*DATE: *MAR 10 2005*

G = Gust factor

G := 0.85

ASCE 7 page 30

if($D \cdot \sqrt{qz} > 2.5 \sqrt{I_b}$, "Use shown Cf factors", "Change factors") = "Use shown Cf factors"

Cf = Force Coefficient

$$Cf(x) := \begin{cases} 0.5 & \text{if } \frac{H}{D} < 7 \\ 0.7 & \text{if } 7 \leq \frac{H}{D} < 25 \\ 0.8 & \text{if } 25 \leq \frac{H}{D} \\ \text{"prob"} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

ASCE 7 page 69

$$Cf\left(\frac{H}{D}\right) = 0.5$$

Cp = Pressure Coefficient

Cp := 0.8

UBC page 2-29
Table H

Af = Area normal to the wind

Af := H · D

Af = 192 ft²

Pw = Wind pressure

Pw := qz · G · Cp

Pw = 11.82 $\frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$

Fw = Wind force

Fw := qz · G · Cp · Af

Fw = 2269 lb

Mw = Wind moment

Mw := Fw · (Hcg + h)

Mw = 22689 lb ft

W_u = Unfactored wind
pressure

$$W1_u := \frac{Wt_f + Wc1}{A2} + \frac{Mw}{S2}$$

$$W1_u = 786 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

if($W1_u \leq 3000 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$, "Design is Good", "Design is Bad") = "Design is Good"

$$W2_u := \frac{Wt_e + Wc1}{A2} - \frac{Mw}{S2}$$

$$W2_u = 228 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

if($0 \leq W2_u$, "Design is Good", "Design is Bad") = "Design is Good"

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**CALC.: NO: 145579-C-CA-016REV: 0ISSUE DATE: 10 March 2005CALC. TITLE: Reagent Tank Foundations (Fdn #21 and 22)PROJECT NO.: 145579ATTACHMENT: 2PROJECT TITLE: Final DBVS DesignATTACHMENT TITLE: East Reagent Tank Foundation (Fdn #21)Page: 4 of 22ORIGINATOR: Diana WhitleyCHECKER: Tom NoyaDATE: March 10/05DATE: MAR 10 2005**SEISMIC**

Following 1997 Uniform Building Code (UBC) standards

Seismic Zone = 2B

UBC page 2-37

Figure 16-2

Soil Profile = Sc

Reference 5 Page 11

Ip = Importance Factor

$$I_p(PC) := \begin{cases} 1.5 & \text{if } PC = 2 \\ 1.0 & \text{if } PC = 1 \\ \text{"prob"} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

UBC page 2-30

Table 16-K

$$I_p(PC) = 1.5$$

Z = Seismic zone factor

$$Z := 0.2$$

UBC page 2-30

Table 16-I

Ca = Seismic coefficient

$$C_a := 0.24$$

UBC page 2-34

Table 16-Q

ap = Horizontal Force Factor 1

$$a_p := 1$$

UBC page 2-33

Table 16-O

Rp = Horizontal Force Factor 2

$$R_p := 3$$

UBC page 2-33

Table 16-O

hx = Height from ground to
bottom of element

$$h_x := 0.0\text{ft}$$

Fe = Earthquake Force

$$F_e := \frac{a_p \cdot C_a \cdot I_p(PC)}{R_p} \cdot \left(1 + 3 \cdot \frac{h_x}{H} \right) \cdot W_{t_f}$$

UBC page 2-18

1632.2

$$F_e = 13200\text{lb}$$

Femax = Max earthquake force

$$F_{e\max} := 4.0 \cdot C_a \cdot I_p(PC) \cdot W_{t_f}$$

UBC page 2-18

1632.2

$$F_{e\max} = 158400\text{lb}$$

Femin = Min earthquake force

$$F_{e\min} := 0.7 \cdot C_a \cdot I_p(PC) \cdot W_{t_f}$$

UBC page 2-18

1632.2

$$F_{e\min} = 27720\text{lb}$$

$$F_e := \begin{cases} F_{e\min} & \text{if } F_{e\min} > F_e \\ F_{e\max} & \text{if } F_e > F_{e\max} \\ F_e & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$F_e = 27720\text{lb}$$

Me = Seismic moment

$$M_e := F_e \cdot (H_{cg} + h)$$

$$M_e = 277200\text{lb ft}$$

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**

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ORIGINATOR: *Divana Whitley*CHECKER: *Tom Merton*DATE: *March 10/05*DATE: *Mar 10 2005* E_u = Unfactored seismic
pressure

$$E1_u := \frac{W_t + W_c1}{A2} + \frac{M_e}{S2}$$

$$E1_u = 1346 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

if $\left(E1_u \leq 3000 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}, \text{"Design is Good"}, \text{"Design is Bad"} \right) = \text{"Design is Good"}$

$$E2_u := \frac{W_t + W_c1}{A2} - \frac{M_e}{S2}$$

$$E2_u = 127 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

if $(0 \leq E2_u, \text{"Design is Good"}, \text{"Design is Bad"}) = \text{"Design is Good"}$

LOAD CASES - FACTORED PRESSUREUBC page 2-4
1612.2.1

LC 1 = 1.4D

$$LC1 := \frac{1.4 \cdot (W_t + W_c1)}{A2}$$

(12-1)

$$LC1 = 389 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

LC 2 = 1.2D+1.6L

$$LC2 := \frac{1.2(W_t + W_c1) + 1.6 \cdot W_t_c}{A2}$$

(12-2)

$$LC2 = 1067 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

LC 3 = 1.2D+1.0L+1.3W

$$LC3 := \frac{1.2(W_t + W_c1) + 1.0 \cdot W_t_c}{A2} + \frac{1.3 \cdot M_w}{S2}$$

(12-4)

$$LC3 = 857 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

LC 4 = 1.2D+1.0L+1.0E

$$LC4 := \frac{1.2(W_t + W_c1) + 1.0 \cdot W_t_c}{A2} + \frac{1.0 \cdot M_e}{S2}$$

(12-5)

$$LC4 = 1402 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

$$\max(LC1, LC2, LC3, LC4) = 1402 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**

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ORIGINATOR: *Diana Whitely*CHECKER: *Tom Meyer*DATE: *March 10/05*DATE: *mar 10 2005***SLAB MOMENT CAPACITY CHECK**if ($M_e \leq M_w$, "Wind Governs", "Seismic Governs") = "Seismic Governs"

Between the seismic and wind moments, seismic has a larger moment.

$$P_f = \text{Factored downward pressure from tank and contents} \quad P_f := \frac{1.2 \cdot (W_{te} + W_{cl}) + 1.0 \cdot W_{tc}}{A_2}$$

$$P_f = 792 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

LC4 is the maximum factored upwards pressure. Subtracting the downwards pressure from the upwards pressure and assuming that the result is a uniformly distributed load along a simple beam, the diameter of the tank, a conservative moment at the center of the foundation in the top rebar will be found.

$$M_{tr} = \text{Top rebar moment} \quad M_{tr} := \frac{(LC4 - P_f) \cdot D^2}{8} \quad M_{tr} = 10978 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{ft}}$$

Assuming a cantilever of 2 feet with the maximum factored pressure LC4 acting as a uniformly distributed load, the moment in the bottom rebar will be found.

L = Assumed overhang

L := 2ft

$$M_{br} = \text{Bottom rebar moment} \quad M_{br} := \frac{LC4 \cdot L^2}{2} \quad M_{br} = 2804 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{ft}}$$

Mu = Moment resistance per foot

$$Mu := 40000 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{ft}} \quad \text{Attachment 4}$$

if ($M_{tr} \wedge M_{br} \leq Mu$, "Rebar is sufficient", "More rebar is needed") = "Rebar is sufficient"**American Petroleum Institute - shear and moment check**UBC page 2-22
1634.4 2

Of the empty weight: 30% is the weight of the roof,
50% is the weight of the walls and
20% is the weight of the floor

$$W_r = \text{Weight of roof} \quad W_r := 0.3 \cdot W_{te} \quad W_r = 2970 \text{ lb}$$

$$W_s = \text{Weight of tank shell} \quad W_s := 0.5 \cdot W_{te} \quad W_s = 4950 \text{ lb}$$

$$A_r = \text{Area of top and bottom of tank} \quad A_r := \pi \cdot \left(\frac{D + 6 \text{ in}}{2} \right)^2 \quad A_r = 123 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_w = \text{Area of walls} \quad A_w := \pi \cdot D \cdot H \quad A_w = 603 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$H_L = \text{Height of liquid} \quad H_L := H - 1 \text{ ft} \quad H_L = 15 \text{ ft}$$

$$D/H_L = \text{Diameter to height ratio} \quad \frac{D}{H_L} = 0.8$$

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**CALC.: NO: 145579-C-CA-016REV: 0ISSUE DATE: 10 March 2005CALC. TITLE: Reagent Tank Foundations (Fdn #21 and 22)PROJECT NO.: 145579ATTACHMENT: 2PROJECT TITLE: Final DBVS DesignATTACHMENT TITLE: East Reagent Tank Foundation (Fdn #21)Page: 7 of 22ORIGINATOR: Dinamo WhitleyCHECKER: T. MayouDATE: March 10/05DATE: Mar 10 2005 I_{API} = Importance factor

$I_{API} := 1.25$

API E.3.1

S = Site Coefficient

$S := 1.2$

API Table E-2

k = Factor

$k := 0.59$

API Figure E-4

T = Factor

$$T := k \cdot \sqrt{\frac{D}{ft}}$$

$T = 2.04$

API E.3.3.2

C1 = Factor

$C1 := 0.6$

API E.3.3.1

C2 = Factor

$$C2 := \begin{cases} \frac{0.75S}{T} & \text{if } T \leq 4.5 \\ \frac{3.375 \cdot S}{T^2} & \text{if } T > 4.5 \end{cases}$$

API E.3.3.2

$C2 = 0.44$

W1 = Mass in unison

$W1 := 0.86 \cdot W_{t_c}$

$W1 = 86086 \text{ lb}$

W2 = Mass sloshing

$W2 := 0.18 \cdot W_{t_c}$

$W2 = 18018 \text{ lb}$

X1 = Height for W₁

$X1 := 0.42 \cdot H_L$

$X1 = 6.3 \text{ ft}$

X2 = Height for W₂

$X2 := 0.79 \cdot H_L$

$X2 = 11.85 \text{ ft}$

X_s = Tank centre of gravity

$X_s := \frac{H}{2}$

$X_s = 8 \text{ ft}$

S_b = Base shear

$$S_b := Z \cdot I_{API} \cdot (C1 \cdot W_s + C1 \cdot W_r + C1 \cdot W1 + C2 \cdot W2)$$

$S_b = 16084 \text{ lb}$

if (Fe v Fw > S_b, "UBC Governs, OK", "API Governs, Redo") = "UBC Governs, OK"M_b = Moment at bottom of foundation

$$M_b := Z \cdot I_{API} \cdot [C1 \cdot W_s \cdot (X_s + h) + C1 \cdot W_r \cdot (H + h) + C1 \cdot W1 \cdot (X1 + h) + C2 \cdot W2 \cdot (X2 + h)]$$

$M_b = 150093 \text{ lb ft}$

if (Me v Mw > M_b, "UBC Governs, OK", "API Governs, Redo") = "UBC Governs, OK"

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**

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ORIGINATOR: *Divana Whitlay*CHECKER: *Tom Rosen*DATE: *March 10 /05*DATE: *Mar 10 2005***NaOH 15% SOLUTION TANK (36-D74-113)****GENERAL DIMENSION**

PC = Performance Class

PC := 2

 H_1 = Height of tank H_1 := 16ft D_1 = Diameter of tank D_1 := 10ft H_{cg1} = Height to center of gravity of tank

$H_{cg1} := 0.5 \cdot H_1$

 H_{cg1} = 8 ft $W_{t_{f1}}$ = Weight of full tank $W_{t_{f1}}$:= 54000lb

Attachment 6

 $W_{t_{e1}}$ = Weight of empty tank $W_{t_{e1}}$:= 10000lb

Attachment 6

 $W_{t_{c1}}$ = Weight of tank contents

$W_{t_{c1}} := W_{t_{f1}} - W_{t_{e1}}$

 $W_{t_{c1}}$ = 44000 lb

h = Height of concrete foundation

h := 2ft

 $D1_1$ = Diameter of concrete foundation for weight

$D1_1 := D_1 + 2ft + 8in$

 $D1_1$ = 12.667 ft $D2_1$ = Diameter of effective area of concrete foundation in contact with the soil

$D2_1 := D_1 + 4ft + 8in$

 $D2_1$ = 14.667 ft $A2_1$ = Area of D2

$A2_1 := \frac{\pi \cdot D2_1^2}{4}$

 $A2_1$ = 168.9ft²

wc = unit weight of concrete

wc := 150 $\frac{lb}{ft^3}$ ASCE 7 Table C3-2
pg 250 $Wc1_1$ = Weight of concrete foundation

$Wc1_1 := wc \cdot h \cdot \pi \cdot \left(\frac{D1_1}{2}\right)^2$

 $Wc1_1$ = 37804 lb $S2_1$ = Elastic section modulus of foundation

$S2_1 := \frac{\pi \cdot D2_1^3}{32}$

 $S2_1$ = 310 ft³

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**CALC.: NO: 145579-C-CA-016REV: 0ISSUE DATE: 10 March 2005CALC. TITLE: Reagent Tank Foundations (Fdn #21 and 22)PROJECT NO.: 145579ATTACHMENT: 2PROJECT TITLE: Final DBVS DesignATTACHMENT TITLE: East Reagent Tank Foundation (Fdn #21)Page: 9 of 22ORIGINATOR: Dinana WhitleyCHECKER: Tom AoyeDATE: March 10/05DATE: MAR 10 2005**SOIL BEARING CAPACITY**AllowBC = Allowable bearing
capacity

$$\text{AllowBC} := 3000 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

Reference 5 Figure 4

ActBC₁ = Actual bearing
pressure

$$\text{ActBC}_1 := \frac{W_{t1} + W_{c1}}{A_{21}} \quad \text{ActBC}_1 = 543.386 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

FOS₁ = Factor of Safety

$$\text{FOS}_1 := \frac{\text{AllowBC}}{\text{ActBC}_1} \quad \text{FOS}_1 = 5.521$$

WINDFollowing DOE-STD-1020-2002 and ASCE 7 standards
Method 2 6.5.13

Exposure C

TFC-ENG-STD-06
REV B-1 Table 3
Page 24K_z = Velocity Pressure
Exposure Coefficient

$$K_z(H_1) := \begin{cases} 0.86 & \text{if } H_1 \leq 16\text{ft} \\ 0.98 & \text{if } H_1 = 30\text{ft} \\ 1.04 & \text{if } H_1 = 40\text{ft} \\ 1.19 & \text{if } H_1 = 75\text{ft} \\ \text{"prob"} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

ASCE 7 page 75

$$K_z(H_1) = 0.86$$

K_{zt} = Topographic Factor

$$K_{zt} := 1$$

ASCE 7 page 47
flat groundK_d = Wind Directionality Factor

$$K_d := 0.95$$

ASCE 7 page 76
roundV = "Three-second gust" wind
velocity

$$V := 85 \frac{\text{mi}}{\text{hr}}$$

TFC-ENG-STD-06
REV B-1 Table 3
Page 24

I = Importance Factor

$$I(\text{PC}) := \begin{cases} 1.15 & \text{if } \text{PC} = 2 \\ 1.0 & \text{if } \text{PC} = 1 \\ \text{"prob"} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad I(\text{PC}) = 1.15$$

TFC-ENG-STD-06
REV B-1 Table 3
Page 24q_z = Velocity Pressure

$$q_z := 0.00256 \left(\frac{\text{hr}}{\text{mi} \cdot \text{ft}} \right)^2 \cdot \text{lb} \cdot K_z(H_1) \cdot K_{zt} \cdot K_d \cdot V^2 \cdot I(\text{PC}) \quad \text{ASCE 7 page 31}$$

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**

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ORIGINATOR: *Diana Whitley*CHECKER: *[Signature]*DATE: *March 10/05*DATE: *Mar 10 2005*

$$qz = 17.38 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

G = Gust factor

G := 0.85

ASCE 7 page 30

if $(D_1 \cdot \sqrt{qz} > 2.5\sqrt{I_b}$, "Use shown Cf factors", "Change factors") = "Use shown Cf factors"

Cf = Force Coefficient

$$Cf(x) := \begin{cases} 0.5 & \text{if } \frac{H_1}{D_1} < 7 \\ 0.7 & \text{if } 7 \leq \frac{H_1}{D_1} < 25 \\ 0.8 & \text{if } 25 \leq \frac{H_1}{D_1} \\ \text{"prob"} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

ASCE 7 page 69

$$Cf \left(\frac{H_1}{D_1} \right) = 0.5$$

Cp = Pressure Coefficient

Cp := 0.8

UBC page 2-29
Table HAf₁ = Area normal to the wind

$$Af_1 := H_1 \cdot D_1$$

$$Af_1 = 160 \text{ ft}^2$$

Pw = Wind pressure

$$Pw := qz \cdot G \cdot Cp$$

$$Pw = 11.82 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

Fw₁ = Wind force

$$Fw_1 := qz \cdot G \cdot Cp \cdot Af_1$$

$$Fw_1 = 1891 \text{ lb}$$

Mw₁ = Wind moment

$$Mw_1 := Fw_1 \cdot (Hcg_1 + h)$$

$$Mw_1 = 18907 \text{ lb ft}$$

W_{1ul} = Unfactored wind
pressure

$$W_{1ul} := \frac{W_{t_{f1}} + W_{c1_1}}{A2_1} + \frac{Mw_1}{S2_1}$$

$$W_{1ul} = 604 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

if $(W_{1ul} \leq 3000 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$, "Design is Good", "Design is Bad") = "Design is Good"

$$W_{2ul} := \frac{W_{t_{e1}} + W_{c1_1}}{A2_1} - \frac{Mw_1}{S2_1}$$

$$W_{2ul} = 222 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

if $(0 \leq W_{2ul}$, "Design is Good", "Design is Bad") = "Design is Good"

CALCULATION SHEET

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ATTACHMENT TITLE: East Reagent Tank Foundation (Fdn #21)

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ORIGINATOR: Divana Whitley

CHECKER: Van Noya

DATE: March 10/05

DATE: Mar 10 2005

SEISMIC

Following 1997 Uniform Building Code (UBC) standards

Seismic Zone = 2B

UBC page 2-37
Figure 16-2

Soil Profile = Sc

Reference 5 Page 11

Ip = Importance Factor

$$I_p(PC) := \begin{cases} 1.5 & \text{if } PC = 2 \\ 1.0 & \text{if } PC = 1 \\ \text{"prob"} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

UBC page 2-30
Table 16-K

$$I_p(PC) = 1.5$$

Z = Seismic zone factor

$$Z := 0.2$$

UBC page 2-30
Table 16-I

Ca = Seismic coefficient

$$C_a := 0.24$$

UBC page 2-34
Table 16-Q

ap = Horizontal Force Factor 1

$$a_p := 1$$

UBC page 2-33
Table 16-O

Rp = Horizontal Force Factor 2

$$R_p := 3$$

UBC page 2-33
Table 16-Ohx = Height from ground to
bottom of element

$$h_x := 0.0\text{ft}$$

Fe₁ = Earthquake Force

$$F_{e1} := \frac{a_p \cdot C_a \cdot I_p(PC)}{R_p} \cdot \left(1 + 3 \cdot \frac{h_x}{H_1} \right) \cdot W_{tfl}$$

UBC page 2-18
1632.2

$$F_{e1} = 6480 \text{ lb}$$

Fem₁ = Max earthquake force

$$F_{em1} := 4.0 \cdot C_a \cdot I_p(PC) \cdot W_{tfl}$$

UBC page 2-18
1632.2

$$F_{em1} = 77760 \text{ lb}$$

Femin₁ = Min earthquake force

$$F_{emin1} := 0.7 \cdot C_a \cdot I_p(PC) \cdot W_{tfl}$$

UBC page 2-18
1632.2

$$F_{emin1} = 13608 \text{ lb}$$

$$F_{e1} := \begin{cases} F_{emin1} & \text{if } F_{emin1} > F_{e1} \\ F_{em1} & \text{if } F_{e1} > F_{em1} \\ F_{e1} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$F_{e1} = 13608 \text{ lb}$$

Me₁ = Seismic moment

$$M_{e1} := F_{e1} \cdot (H_{cg1} + h) \quad M_{e1} = 136080 \text{ lb ft}$$

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**

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ORIGINATOR: *Diana Whitley*CHECKER: *Tom Noyon*DATE: *March 10/05*DATE: *Mar 10 2005* E_{u1} = Unfactored seismic pressure

$$E1_{u1} := \frac{W_{t_{f1}} + W_{c1_1}}{A2_1} + \frac{M_{e1}}{S2_1}$$

$$E1_{u1} = 983 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

if $\left(E1_{u1} \leq 3000 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}, \text{"Design is Good"}, \text{"Design is Bad"} \right) = \text{"Design is Good"}$

$$E2_{u1} := \frac{W_{t_{f1}} + W_{c1_1}}{A2_1} - \frac{M_{e1}}{S2_1}$$

$$E2_{u1} = 104 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

if $\left(0 \leq E2_{u1}, \text{"Design is Good"}, \text{"Design is Bad"} \right) = \text{"Design is Good"}$

LOAD CASES - FACTORED PRESSUREUBC page 2-4
1612.2.1

LC 1 = 1.4D

$$LC1_1 := \frac{1.4 \cdot (W_{t_{e1}} + W_{c1_1})}{A2_1}$$

$$LC1_1 = 396 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

(12-1)

LC 2 = 1.2D+1.6L

$$LC2_1 := \frac{1.2(W_{t_{e1}} + W_{c1_1}) + 1.6 \cdot W_{t_{c1}}}{A2_1}$$

$$LC2_1 = 756 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

(12-2)

LC 3 = 1.2D+1.0L+1.3W

$$LC3_1 := \frac{1.2(W_{t_{e1}} + W_{c1_1}) + 1.0 \cdot W_{t_{c1}}}{A2_1} + \frac{1.3 \cdot M_{w1}}{S2_1} \quad (12-4)$$

$$LC3_1 = 679 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

LC 4 = 1.2D+1.0L+1.0E

$$LC4_1 := \frac{1.2(W_{t_{e1}} + W_{c1_1}) + 1.0 \cdot W_{t_{c1}}}{A2_1} + \frac{1.0 \cdot M_{e1}}{S2_1} \quad (12-5)$$

$$LC4_1 = 1039 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

$$\max(LC1_1, LC2_1, LC3_1, LC4_1) = 1039 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

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ORIGINATOR: *Diana Whitley*CHECKER: *Tom Noy*DATE: *March 10/05*DATE: *Mar 10 2005***SLAB MOMENT CAPACITY CHECK**

if($Me_1 \leq Mw_1$, "Wind Governs", "Seismic Governs") = "Seismic Governs"

Between the seismic and wind moments, seismic has a larger moment.

$$P_{f1} = \text{Factored downward pressure from tank and contents}$$

$$P_{f1} := \frac{1.2 \cdot (W_{te1} + W_{cl1}) + 1.0 \cdot W_{tcl}}{A_{21}}$$

$$P_{f1} = 600 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

LC₄ is the maximum factored upwards pressure. Subtracting the downwards pressure from the upwards pressure and assuming that the result is a uniformly distributed load along a simple beam, the diameter of the tank, a conservative moment at the center of the foundation in the top rebar will be found.

$$M_{tr1} = \text{Top rebar moment}$$

$$M_{tr1} := \frac{(LC_{41} - P_{f1}) \cdot D_1^2}{8} \quad M_{tr1} = 5492 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{ft}}$$

Assuming a cantilever of 2 feet with the maximum factored pressure LC₄ acting as a uniformly distributed load, the moment in the bottom rebar will be found.

$$L = \text{Assumed overhang} \quad L := 2 \text{ ft}$$

$$M_{br1} = \text{Bottom rebar moment} \quad M_{br1} := \frac{LC_{41} \cdot L^2}{2} \quad M_{br1} = 2079 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{ft}}$$

$$Mu_1 = \text{Moment resistance per foot} \quad Mu_1 := 40000 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{ft}} \quad \text{Attachment 4}$$

if($M_{tr1} \wedge M_{br1} \leq Mu_1$, "Rebar is sufficient", "More rebar is needed") = "Rebar is sufficient"

American Petroleum Institute - shear and moment check

UBC page 2-22
1634.4 2

Of the empty weight: 30% is the weight of the roof,
50% is the weight of the walls and
20% is the weight of the floor

$$W_{r1} = \text{Weight of roof} \quad W_{r1} := 0.3 \cdot W_{te1} \quad W_{r1} = 3000 \text{ lb}$$

$$W_{s1} = \text{Weight of tank shell} \quad W_{s1} := 0.5 \cdot W_{te1} \quad W_{s1} = 5000 \text{ lb}$$

$$A_{r1} = \text{Area of top and bottom of tank} \quad A_{r1} := \pi \cdot \left(\frac{D_1 + 6 \text{ in}}{2} \right)^2 \quad A_{r1} = 87 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_{w1} = \text{Area of walls} \quad A_{w1} := \pi \cdot D_1 \cdot H_1 \quad A_{w1} = 503 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$H_{L1} = \text{Height of liquid} \quad H_{L1} := H_1 - 1 \text{ ft} \quad H_{L1} = 15 \text{ ft}$$

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**

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ORIGINATOR: *Divana Whitley*CHECKER: *Paul Meyer*DATE: *March 10/05*DATE: *Mar 10 2005* D_1/H_{L1} = Diameter to height ratio

$$\frac{D_1}{H_{L1}} = 0.667$$

 I_{API} = Importance factor

$$I_{API} := 1.25 \quad \text{API E.3.1}$$

S = Site Coefficient

$$S := 1.2 \quad \text{API Table E-2}$$

k = Factor

$$k := 0.59 \quad \text{API Figure E-4}$$

 T_1 = Factor

$$T_1 := k \sqrt{\frac{D_1}{ft}} \quad T_1 = 1.87 \quad \text{API E.3.3.2}$$

C1 = Factor

$$C1 := 0.6 \quad \text{API E.3.3.1}$$

 $C2_1$ = Factor

$$C2_1 := \begin{cases} \frac{0.75S}{T_1} & \text{if } T_1 \leq 4.5 \\ \frac{3.375 \cdot S}{T_1^2} & \text{if } T_1 > 4.5 \end{cases} \quad \text{API E.3.3.2}$$

$$C2_1 = 0.48$$

 $W1_1$ = Mass in unison

$$W1_1 := 0.86 \cdot W_{tC1} \quad W1_1 = 37840 \text{ lb}$$

 $W2_1$ = Mass sloshing

$$W2_1 := 0.18 \cdot W_{tC1} \quad W2_1 = 7920 \text{ lb}$$

 $X1_1$ = Height for $W1_1$

$$X1_1 := 0.42 \cdot H_{L1} \quad X1_1 = 6.3 \text{ ft}$$

 $X2_1$ = Height for $W2_1$

$$X2_1 := 0.79 \cdot H_{L1} \quad X2_1 = 11.85 \text{ ft}$$

 X_{s1} = Tank centre of gravity

$$X_{s1} := \frac{H_1}{2} \quad X_{s1} = 8 \text{ ft}$$

 S_{b1} = Base shear

$$S_{b1} := Z \cdot I_{API} \cdot (C1 \cdot W_{s1} + C1 \cdot W_{r1} + C1 \cdot W1_1 + C2_1 \cdot W2_1)$$

$$S_{b1} = 7831 \text{ lb}$$

if $(F_{e1} \vee F_{w1} > S_{b1}, \text{"UBC Governs, OK"} , \text{"API Governs, Redo"}) = \text{"UBC Governs, OK"}$ M_b = Moment at bottom of foundation

$$M_{b1} := Z \cdot I_{API} \cdot [C1 \cdot W_{s1} \cdot (X_{s1} + h) + C1 \cdot W_{r1} \cdot (H_1 + h) + C1 \cdot W1_1 \cdot (X1_1 + h) + C2_1 \cdot W2_1 \cdot (X2_1 + h)]$$

$$M_{b1} = 75939 \text{ lb ft}$$

if $(M_{e1} \vee M_{w1} > M_{b1}, \text{"UBC Governs, OK"} , \text{"API Governs, Redo"}) = \text{"UBC Governs, OK"}$

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**

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ORIGINATOR: *Diana Whitley*CHECKER: *Pam Mayo*DATE: *March 10/05*DATE: *Mar 10 2005***NaOH 50% SOLUTION TANK (36-D74-007)****GENERAL DIMENSION**

PC = Performance Class

PC := 2

 H_2 = Height of tank H_2 := 12ft D_2 = Diameter of tank D_2 := 6ft H_{cg2} = Height to center of gravity
of tank

$H_{cg2} := 0.5 \cdot H_2$

 H_{cg2} = 6 ft W_{t2} = Weight of full tank W_{t2} := 27000lb

Attachment 6

 W_{e2} = Weight of empty tank W_{e2} := 5000lb

Attachment 6

 W_{c2} = Weight of tank contents

$W_{c2} := W_{t2} - W_{e2}$

 W_{c2} = 22000 lb

h = Height of concrete foundation

h := 2ft

 D_{12} = Diameter of concrete
foundation for weight

$D_{12} := D_2 + 2ft + 8in$

 D_{12} = 8.667 ft D_{22} = Diameter of effective area
of concrete foundation in
contact with the soil

$D_{22} := D_2 + 4ft + 8in$

 D_{22} = 10.667 ft A_{22} = Area of D_{22}

$A_{22} := \frac{\pi \cdot D_{22}^2}{4}$

 A_{22} = 89.4 ft²

wc = unit weight of concrete

wc := 150 $\frac{lb}{ft^3}$ ASCE 7 Table C3-2
pg 250 W_{c12} = Weight of concrete
foundation

$W_{c12} := wc \cdot h \cdot \pi \cdot \left(\frac{D_{12}}{2}\right)^2$

 W_{c12} = 17697.6 lb S_{22} = Elastic section modulus of
foundation

$S_{22} := \frac{\pi \cdot D_{22}^3}{32}$

 S_{22} = 119.148 ft³

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ORIGINATOR: *Devana Whitley*CHECKER: *Pat Mayo*DATE: *March 10/05*DATE: *Mar 10 2005***SOIL BEARING CAPACITY**AllowBC = Allowable bearing
capacity

$$\text{AllowBC} := 3000 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

Reference 5 Figure 4

ActBC₂ = Actual bearing
pressure

$$\text{ActBC}_2 := \frac{W_{t2} + W_{c12}}{A_{22}} \quad \text{ActBC}_2 = 500.193 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

FOS₂ = Factor of Safety

$$\text{FOS}_2 := \frac{\text{AllowBC}}{\text{ActBC}_2} \quad \text{FOS}_2 = 5.998$$

WINDFollowing DOE-STD-1020-2002 and ASCE 7 standards
Method 2 6.5.13

Exposure C

K_z = Velocity Pressure
Exposure Coefficient

$$K_z(H_2) := \begin{cases} 0.86 & \text{if } H_2 \leq 16\text{ft} \\ 0.98 & \text{if } H_2 = 30\text{ft} \\ 1.04 & \text{if } H_2 = 40\text{ft} \\ 1.19 & \text{if } H_2 = 75\text{ft} \\ \text{"prob"} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

TFC-ENG-STD-06
REV B-1 Table 3
Page 24

ASCE 7 page 75

$$K_z(H_2) = 0.86$$

K_{zt} = Topographic Factor

$$K_{zt} := 1$$

ASCE 7 page 47
flat groundK_d = Wind Directionality Factor

$$K_d := 0.95$$

ASCE 7 page 76
roundV = "Three-second gust" wind
velocity

$$V := 85 \frac{\text{mi}}{\text{hr}}$$

TFC-ENG-STD-06
REV B-1 Table 3
Page 24

I = Importance Factor

$$I(\text{PC}) := \begin{cases} 1.15 & \text{if } \text{PC} = 2 \\ 1.0 & \text{if } \text{PC} = 1 \\ \text{"prob"} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad I(\text{PC}) = 1.15$$

TFC-ENG-STD-06
REV B-1 Table 3
Page 24q_z = Velocity Pressure

$$q_z := 0.00256 \left(\frac{\text{hr}}{\text{mi} \cdot \text{ft}} \right)^2 \cdot \text{lb} \cdot K_z(H_2) \cdot K_{zt} \cdot K_d \cdot V^2 \cdot I(\text{PC}) \quad \text{ASCE 7 page 31}$$

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ORIGINATOR: Divana Whitley

CHECKER: Paul Meyer

DATE: March 10/05

DATE: Mar 10 2005

$$qz = 17.38 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

G = Gust factor

G := 0.85

ASCE 7 page 30

if $(D_2 \sqrt{qz} > 2.5 \sqrt{\text{lb}}$, "Use shown Cf factors", "Change factors") = "Use shown Cf factors"

Cf = Force Coefficient

$$Cf(x) := 0.5 \text{ if } \frac{H_2}{D_2} < 7$$

ASCE 7 page 69

$$0.7 \text{ if } 7 \leq \frac{H_2}{D_2} < 25$$

$$0.8 \text{ if } 25 \leq \frac{H_2}{D_2}$$

"prob" otherwise

$$Cf \left(\frac{H_2}{D_2} \right) = 0.5$$

Cp = Pressure Coefficient

Cp := 0.8

UBC page 2-29
Table HAf₂ = Area normal to the wind

Af₂ := H₂ · D₂

Af₂ = 72 ft²

Pw = Wind pressure

Pw := qz · G · Cp

Pw = 11.82 $\frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$

Fw₂ = Wind force

Fw₂ := qz · G · Cp · Af₂

Fw₂ = 851 lb

Mw₂ = Wind moment

Mw₂ := Fw₂ · (Hcg₂ + h)

Mw₂ = 6807 lb ft

W_{1u2} = Unfactored wind pressure

$$W_{1u2} := \frac{W_{t2} + W_{c12}}{A_{22}} + \frac{Mw_2}{S_{22}}$$

$$W_{1u2} = 557 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

if $(W_{1u2} \leq 3000 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$, "Design is Good", "Design is Bad") = "Design is Good"

$$W_{2u2} := \frac{W_{t2} + W_{c12}}{A_{22}} - \frac{Mw_2}{S_{22}}$$

$$W_{2u2} = 197 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

if $(0 \leq W_{2u2}$, "Design is Good", "Design is Bad") = "Design is Good"

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ORIGINATOR: *Diana Whitley*CHECKER: *Pam Moya*DATE: *March 10/05*DATE: *MAR 10 2005***SEISMIC**

Following 1997 Uniform Building Code (UBC) standards

Seismic Zone = 2B

UBC page 2-37

Figure 16-2

Soil Profile = Sc

Reference 5 Page 11

Ip = Importance Factor

$$I_p(PC) := \begin{cases} 1.5 & \text{if } PC = 2 \\ 1.0 & \text{if } PC = 1 \\ \text{"prob"} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

UBC page 2-30

Table 16-K

$$I_p(PC) = 1.5$$

Z = Seismic zone factor

$$Z := 0.2$$

UBC page 2-30

Table 16-I

Ca = Seismic coefficient

$$C_a := 0.24$$

UBC page 2-34

Table 16-Q

ap = Horizontal Force Factor 1

$$a_p := 1$$

UBC page 2-33

Table 16-O

Rp = Horizontal Force Factor 2

$$R_p := 3$$

UBC page 2-33

Table 16-O

hx = Height from ground to bottom of element

$$h_x := 0.0 \text{ ft}$$

Fe₂ = Earthquake Force

$$F_{e_2} := \frac{a_p \cdot C_a \cdot I_p(PC)}{R_p} \cdot \left(1 + 3 \cdot \frac{h_x}{H_2} \right) \cdot W_{t_2}$$

UBC page 2-18

1632.2

$$F_{e_2} = 3240 \text{ lb}$$

Fem₂ = Max earthquake force

$$F_{e_{max_2}} := 4.0 \cdot C_a \cdot I_p(PC) \cdot W_{t_2}$$

UBC page 2-18

1632.2

$$F_{e_{max_2}} = 38880 \text{ lb}$$

Femin₂ = Min earthquake force

$$F_{e_{min_2}} := 0.7 \cdot C_a \cdot I_p(PC) \cdot W_{t_2}$$

UBC page 2-18

1632.2

$$F_{e_{min_2}} = 6804 \text{ lb}$$

$$F_{e_2} := \begin{cases} F_{e_{min_2}} & \text{if } F_{e_{min_2}} > F_{e_2} \\ F_{e_{max_2}} & \text{if } F_{e_2} > F_{e_{max_2}} \\ F_{e_2} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$F_{e_2} = 6804 \text{ lb}$$

Me₂ = Seismic moment

$$M_{e_2} := F_{e_2} \cdot (H_{cg_2} + h) \quad M_{e_2} = 54432 \text{ lb ft}$$

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**

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ORIGINATOR: *Diana Whitley*CHECKER: *Tom Meyer*DATE: *March 10/05*DATE: *Mar 10 2005* E_{u2} = Unfactored seismic pressure

$$E_{u2} := \frac{Wt_{u2} + Wc_{l2}}{A_{22}} + \frac{Me_2}{S_{22}}$$

$$E_{u2} = 957 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

if $\left(E_{u2} \leq 3000 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}, \text{"Design is Good"}, \text{"Design is Bad"} \right) = \text{"Design is Good"}$

$$E_{2u2} := \frac{Wt_{u2} + Wc_{l2}}{A_{22}} - \frac{Me_2}{S_{22}}$$

$$E_{2u2} = 43 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

if $(0 \leq E_{2u2}, \text{"Design is Good"}, \text{"Design is Bad"}) = \text{"Design is Good"}$

LOAD CASES - FACTORED PRESSUREUBC page 2-4
1612.2.1

LC 1 = 1.4D

$$LC_{12} := \frac{1.4 \cdot (Wt_{e2} + Wc_{l2})}{A_{22}}$$

(12-1)

$$LC_{12} = 356 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

LC 2 = 1.2D+1.6L

$$LC_{22} := \frac{1.2(Wt_{e2} + Wc_{l2}) + 1.6 \cdot Wt_{e2}}{A_{22}}$$

(12-2)

$$LC_{22} = 699 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

LC 3 = 1.2D+1.0L+1.3W

$$LC_{32} := \frac{1.2(Wt_{e2} + Wc_{l2}) + 1.0 \cdot Wt_{e2}}{A_{22}} + \frac{1.3 \cdot Mw_2}{S_{22}} \quad (12-4)$$

$$LC_{32} = 625 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

LC 4 = 1.2D+1.0L+1.0E

$$LC_{42} := \frac{1.2(Wt_{e2} + Wc_{l2}) + 1.0 \cdot Wt_{e2}}{A_{22}} + \frac{1.0 \cdot Me_2}{S_{22}} \quad (12-5)$$

$$LC_{42} = 1008 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

$$\max(LC_{12}, LC_{22}, LC_{32}, LC_{42}) = 1008 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**

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ORIGINATOR: Divana WhitleyCHECKER: Tom MeyerDATE: March 10/05DATE: Mar 10 2005**SLAB MOMENT CAPACITY CHECK**if($M_{e2} \leq M_{w2}$, "Wind Governs", "Seismic Governs") = "Seismic Governs"

Between the seismic and wind moments, seismic has a larger moment.

$$P_{f2} = \text{Factored downward pressure from tank and contents}$$

$$P_{f2} := \frac{1.2 \cdot (W_{te2} + W_{cl2}) + 1.0 \cdot W_{tc2}}{A_{22}}$$

$$P_{f2} = 551 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

LC4₂ is the maximum factored upwards pressure. Subtracting the downwards pressure from the upwards pressure and assuming that the result is a uniformly distributed load along a simple beam, the diameter of the tank, a conservative moment at the center of the foundation in the top rebar will be found.

$$M_{tr2} = \text{Top rebar moment}$$

$$M_{tr2} := \frac{(LC4_2 - P_{f2}) \cdot D_2^2}{8} \quad M_{tr2} = 2056 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{ft}}$$

Assuming a cantilever of 2 feet with the maximum factored pressure LC4 acting as a uniformly distributed load, the moment in the bottom rebar will be found.

L = Assumed overhang

L := 2ft

$$M_{br2} = \text{Bottom rebar moment}$$

$$M_{br2} := \frac{LC4_2 \cdot L^2}{2} \quad M_{br2} = 2016 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{ft}}$$

Mu₂ = Moment resistance per footMu₂ := 40000 $\frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{ft}}$ Attachment 4if($M_{tr2} \wedge M_{br2} \leq Mu_2$, "Rebar is sufficient", "More rebar is needed") = "Rebar is sufficient"**American Petroleum Institute - shear and moment check**UBC page 2-22
1634.4 2

Of the empty weight: 30% is the weight of the roof,
50% is the weight of the walls and
20% is the weight of the floor

$$W_{r2} = \text{Weight of roof} \quad W_{r2} := 0.3 \cdot W_{te2} \quad W_{r2} = 1500 \text{ lb}$$

$$W_{s2} = \text{Weight of tank shell} \quad W_{s2} := 0.5 \cdot W_{te2} \quad W_{s2} = 2500 \text{ lb}$$

$$A_{r2} = \text{Area of top and bottom of tank} \quad A_{r2} := \pi \cdot \left(\frac{D_2 + 6 \text{ in}}{2} \right)^2 \quad A_{r2} = 33 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_{w2} = \text{Area of walls} \quad A_{w2} := \pi \cdot D_2 \cdot H_2 \quad A_{w2} = 226 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$H_{L2} = \text{Height of liquid} \quad H_{L2} := H_2 - 1 \text{ ft} \quad H_{L2} = 11 \text{ ft}$$

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**CALC.: NO: 145579-C-CA-016REV: 0ISSUE DATE: 10 March 2005CALC. TITLE: Reagent Tank Foundations (Fdn #21 and 22)PROJECT NO.: 145579ATTACHMENT: 2PROJECT TITLE: Final DBVS DesignATTACHMENT TITLE: East Reagent Tank Foundation (Fdn #21)Page: 21 of 22ORIGINATOR: Divana WhitleyCHECKER: Paul MeyerDATE: March 10/05DATE: Mar 10 2005 D_2/H_{L2} = Diameter to height ratio

$$\frac{D_2}{H_{L2}} = 0.545$$

 I_{API} = Importance factor

$$I_{API} = 1.25$$

API E.3.1

S = Site Coefficient

$$S = 1.2$$

API Table E-2

k = Factor

$$k = 0.59$$

API Figure E-4

 T_2 = Factor

$$T_2 := k \sqrt{\frac{D_2}{ft}}$$

$$T_2 = 1.45$$

API E.3.3.2

C1 = Factor

$$C1 = 0.6$$

API E.3.3.1

 $C2_2$ = Factor

$$C2_2 := \begin{cases} \frac{0.75S}{T_2} & \text{if } T_2 \leq 4.5 \\ \frac{3.375 \cdot S}{T_2^2} & \text{if } T_2 > 4.5 \end{cases}$$

API E.3.3.2

$$C2_2 = 0.62$$

 $W1_2$ = Mass in unison

$$W1_2 := 0.86 \cdot W_{tC2}$$

$$W1_2 = 18920 \text{ lb}$$

 $W2_2$ = Mass sloshing

$$W2_2 := 0.18 \cdot W_{tC2}$$

$$W2_2 = 3960 \text{ lb}$$

 $X1_2$ = Height for $W1_2$

$$X1_2 := 0.42 \cdot H_{L2}$$

$$X1_2 = 4.62 \text{ ft}$$

 $X2_2$ = Height for $W2_2$

$$X2_2 := 0.79 \cdot H_{L2}$$

$$X2_2 = 8.69 \text{ ft}$$

 X_{s2} = Tank centre of gravity

$$X_{s2} := \frac{H_2}{2}$$

$$X_{s2} = 6 \text{ ft}$$

 S_{b2} = Base shear

$$S_{b2} := Z \cdot I_{API} (C1 \cdot W_{s2} + C1 \cdot W_{r2} + C1 \cdot W1_2 + C2_2 \cdot W2_2)$$

$$S_{b2} = 4055 \text{ lb}$$

if ($F_{e2} \vee F_{w2} > S_{b2}$, "UBC Governs, OK", "API Governs, Redo") = "UBC Governs, OK"

 M_{b2} = Moment at bottom of foundation

$$M_{b2} := Z \cdot I_{API} [C1 \cdot W_{s2} \cdot (X_{s2} + h) + C1 \cdot W_{r2} \cdot (H_2 + h) + C1 \cdot W1_2 \cdot (X1_2 + h) + C2_2 \cdot W2_2 \cdot (X2_2 + h)]$$

$$M_{b2} = 31528 \text{ lb ft}$$

if ($M_{e2} \vee M_{w2} > M_{b2}$, "UBC Governs, OK", "API Governs, Redo") = "UBC Governs, OK"

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**

CALC.: NO: 145579-C-CA-016

REV: 0

ISSUE DATE: 10 March 2005

CALC. TITLE: Reagent Tank Foundations (Fdn #21 and 22)

PROJECT NO.: 145579

ATTACHMENT: 2

PROJECT TITLE: Final DBVS DesignATTACHMENT TITLE: East Reagent Tank Foundation (Fdn #21)Page: 22 of 22ORIGINATOR: *Divana Whitley*CHECKER: *Tau Moya*DATE: *March 10/05*DATE: *MAR 10 2005***GENERAL DIMENSIONS OF WHOLE FOUNDATION**

l = Length of foundation

l := 30ft

b = Width of foundation

b := 24ft

 W_T = Total Weight $W_T := W_{cl} + W_{cl1} + W_{cl2} + W_{tf} + W_{tf1} + W_{tf2}$ $W_T = 297186 \text{ lb}$ F_{wT} = Total Wind Force $F_{wT} := F_w + F_{w1} + F_{w2}$ $F_{wT} = 5011 \text{ lb}$ F_{eT} = Total Seismic Force $F_{eT} := F_e + F_{e1} + F_{e2}$ $F_{eT} = 48132 \text{ lb}$ **FRICITION**

f = friction coefficient

f := 0.34

Reference 5 Page 4
Table 1

ResSD = Resistance from siding

 $ResSD := W_T \cdot f$ $ResSD = 101043 \text{ lb}$ if($F_{wT} \leq ResSD$, "Design is Good", "Design is Bad") = "Design is Good"

FOS4 = Factor of Safety

 $FOS4 := \frac{ResSD}{F_{wT}}$ $FOS4 = 20.16$ if($F_{eT} \leq ResSD$, "Design is Good", "Design is Bad") = "Design is Good"

FOS5 = Factor of Safety

 $FOS5 := \frac{ResSD}{F_{eT}}$ $FOS5 = 2.1$

145579-C-CA-016

Attachment 3

**West Reagent Tank Foundation (Fdn #22)
(MathCAD Calculations)**

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**

CALC.: NO: 145579-C-CA-016

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ISSUE DATE: 10 March 2005

CALC. TITLE: Reagent Tank Foundations (Fdn #21 and 22)

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Page: 1 of 15

ORIGINATOR: *Divana Whitley*CHECKER: *Tom Royer*DATE: *March 10/05*DATE: *mar 10 2005***NaClO₂ TANK NO. 1 (36-D74-005) &
NaClO₂ TANK NO. 2 (36-D74-112)****GENERAL DIMENSION**

PC = Performance Class

PC := 2

H = Height of tank

H := 16ft

D = Diameter of tank

D := 10ft

Hcg = Height to center of gravity
of tank Hcg := 0.5·H

Hcg = 8 ft

W_t = Weight of tankW_t := 82300lb

Attachment 6

W_e = Weight of empty tankW_e := 8500lb

Attachment 6

W_c = Weight of tank contents W_c := W_t - W_eW_c = 73800 lb

h = Height of concrete foundation

h := 2ft

D1 = Diameter of concrete
foundation for weight D1 := D + 2ft + 8in

D1 = 12.667 ft

D2 = Diameter of effective area of
concrete foundation in
contact with the soil D2 := D + 4ft + 8in

D2 = 14.667 ft

A2 = Area of D2

$$A2 := \frac{\pi \cdot D2^2}{4}$$

A2 = 168.9 ft²

wc = unit weight of concrete

wc := 150 $\frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$ ASCE 7 Table C3-2
pg 250Wc1 = Weight of concrete
foundation

$$Wc1 := wc \cdot h \cdot \pi \cdot \left(\frac{D1}{2}\right)^2$$

Wc1 = 37804 lb

S2 = Elastic section modulus of
foundation

$$S2 := \frac{\pi \cdot D2^3}{32}$$

S2 = 310 ft³

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**CALC.: NO: 145579-C-CA-016REV: 0ISSUE DATE: 10 March 2005CALC. TITLE: Reagent Tank Foundations (Fdn #21 and 22)PROJECT NO.: 145579ATTACHMENT: 3PROJECT TITLE: Final DBVS DesignATTACHMENT TITLE: West Reagent Tank Foundation (Fdn #22)Page: 2 of 15ORIGINATOR: Dirana WhitleyCHECKER: Pam MeyerDATE: March 10/05DATE: MAR 10 2005**SOIL BEARING CAPACITY**AllowBC = Allowable bearing
capacity

$$\text{AllowBC} := 3000 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

Reference 5 Figure 4

ActBC = Actual bearing
pressure

$$\text{ActBC} := \frac{W_f + W_c1}{A2}$$

$$\text{ActBC} = 711 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

FOS = Factor of Safety

$$\text{FOS} := \frac{\text{AllowBC}}{\text{ActBC}}$$

$$\text{FOS} = 4.22$$

WINDFollowing DOE-STD-1020-2002 and ASCE 7 standards
Method 2 6.5.13

Exposure C

TFC-ENG-STD-06
REV B-1 Table 3
Page 24Kz = Velocity Pressure
Exposure Coefficient

$$K_z(H) := \begin{cases} 0.86 & \text{if } H \leq 16\text{ft} \\ 0.98 & \text{if } H = 30\text{ft} \\ 1.04 & \text{if } H = 40\text{ft} \\ 1.19 & \text{if } H = 75\text{ft} \\ \text{"prob"} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

ASCE 7 page 75

$$K_z(H) = 0.86$$

Kzt = Topographic Factor

$$K_{zt} := 1$$

ASCE 7 page 47
flat ground

Kd = Wind Directionality Factor

$$K_d := 0.95$$

ASCE 7 page 76
roundV = "Three-second gust" wind
velocity

$$V := 85 \frac{\text{mi}}{\text{hr}}$$

TFC-ENG-STD-06
REV B-1 Table 3
Page 24

I = Importance Factor

$$I(PC) := \begin{cases} 1.15 & \text{if } PC = 2 \\ 1.0 & \text{if } PC = 1 \\ \text{"prob"} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad I(PC) = 1.15$$

TFC-ENG-STD-06
REV B-1 Table 3
Page 24

qz = Velocity Pressure

$$q_z := 0.00256 \left(\frac{\text{hr}}{\text{mi} \cdot \text{ft}} \right)^2 \cdot \text{lb} \cdot K_z(H) \cdot K_{zt} \cdot K_d \cdot V^2 \cdot I(PC) \quad \text{ASCE 7 page 31}$$

$$q_z = 17.38 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**

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ORIGINATOR: *Dirana Whitley*CHECKER: *Tom Meyer*DATE: *March 10/05*DATE: *MAR 10 2005*

G = Gust factor

G := 0.85

ASCE 7 page 30

if($D \cdot \sqrt{qz} > 2.5\sqrt{lb}$, "Use shown Cf factors", "Change factors") = "Use shown Cf factors"

Cf = Force Coefficient

$$Cf(x) := \begin{cases} 0.5 & \text{if } \frac{H}{D} < 7 \\ 0.7 & \text{if } 7 \leq \frac{H}{D} < 25 \\ 0.8 & \text{if } 25 \leq \frac{H}{D} \\ \text{"prob"} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

ASCE 7 page 69

$$Cf\left(\frac{H}{D}\right) = 0.5$$

Cp = Pressure Coefficient

Cp := 0.8

UBC page 2-29
Table H

Af = Area normal to the wind

Af := H · D

Af = 160 ft²

Pw = Wind pressure

Pw := qz · G · Cp

Pw = 11.82 $\frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$

Fw = Wind force

Fw := qz · G · Cp · Af

Fw = 1891 lb

Mw = Wind moment

Mw := Fw · (Hcg + h)

Mw = 18907 lb ft

W_u = Unfactored wind
pressure

$$W1_u := \frac{Wt_f + Wc1}{A2} + \frac{Mw}{S2}$$

$$W1_u = 772 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

if($W1_u \leq 3000 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$, "Design is Good", "Design is Bad") = "Design is Good"

$$W2_u := \frac{Wt_e + Wc1}{A2} - \frac{Mw}{S2}$$

$$W2_u = 213 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

if($0 \leq W2_u$, "Design is Good", "Design is Bad") = "Design is Good"

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**

CALC.: NO: 145579-C-CA-016

REV: 0

ISSUE DATE: 10 March 2005

CALC. TITLE: Reagent Tank Foundations (Fdn #21 and 22)

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ORIGINATOR: *Diana Whitley*CHECKER: *Pan Moran*DATE: *March 10/05*DATE: *MAR 10 2005***SEISMIC**

Following 1997 Uniform Building Code (UBC) standards

Seismic Zone = 2B

UBC page 2-37
Figure 16-2

Soil Profile = Sc

Reference 5 Page 11

Ip = Importance Factor

$$I_p(PC) := \begin{cases} 1.5 & \text{if } PC = 2 \\ 1.0 & \text{if } PC = 1 \\ \text{"prob"} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

UBC page 2-30
Table 16-K

$$I_p(PC) = 1.5$$

Z = Seismic zone factor

$$Z := 0.2$$

UBC page 2-30
Table 16-I

Ca = Seismic coefficient

$$C_a := 0.24$$

UBC page 2-34
Table 16-Q

ap = Horizontal Force Factor 1

$$a_p := 1$$

UBC page 2-33
Table 16-O

Rp = Horizontal Force Factor 2

$$R_p := 3$$

UBC page 2-33
Table 16-Ohx = Height from ground to
bottom of element

$$h_x := 0.0\text{ft}$$

Fe = Earthquake Force

$$F_e := \frac{a_p \cdot C_a \cdot I_p(PC)}{R_p} \cdot \left(1 + 3 \cdot \frac{h_x}{H} \right) \cdot W_{t_f}$$

UBC page 2-18
1632.2

$$F_e = 9876\text{lb}$$

Femax = Max earthquake force

$$F_{e\max} := 4.0 \cdot C_a \cdot I_p(PC) \cdot W_{t_f}$$

UBC page 2-18
1632.2

$$F_{e\max} = 118512\text{lb}$$

Femin = Min earthquake force

$$F_{e\min} := 0.7 \cdot C_a \cdot I_p(PC) \cdot W_{t_f}$$

UBC page 2-18
1632.2

$$F_{e\min} = 20739.6\text{lb}$$

$$F_e := \begin{cases} F_{e\min} & \text{if } F_{e\min} > F_e \\ F_{e\max} & \text{if } F_e > F_{e\max} \\ F_e & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$F_e = 20740\text{lb}$$

Me = Seismic moment

$$M_e := F_e \cdot (H_{cg} + h)$$

$$M_e = 207396\text{lb ft}$$

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**

CALC.: NO: 145579-C-CA-016

REV: 0

ISSUE DATE: 10 March 2005

CALC. TITLE: Reagent Tank Foundations (Fdn #21 and 22)PROJECT NO.: 145579ATTACHMENT: 3PROJECT TITLE: Final DBVS DesignATTACHMENT TITLE: West Reagent Tank Foundation (Fdn #22)Page: 5 of 15ORIGINATOR: Dirana WhitleyCHECKER: Tom MeyerDATE: March 10/05DATE: MAR 10 2005 E_u = Unfactored seismic
pressure

$$E1_u := \frac{W_t + W_c1}{A2} + \frac{M_e}{S2}$$

$$E1_u = 1380 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

$$\text{if} \left(E1_u \leq 3000 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}, \text{"Design is Good"}, \text{"Design is Bad"} \right) = \text{"Design is Good"}$$

$$E2_u := \frac{W_t + W_c1}{A2} - \frac{M_e}{S2}$$

$$E2_u = 41 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

$$\text{if} (0 \leq E2_u, \text{"Design is Good"}, \text{"Design is Bad"}) = \text{"Design is Good"}$$

LOAD CASES - FACTORED PRESSUREUBC page 2-4
1612.2.1

LC 1 = 1.4D

$$LC1 := \frac{1.4 \cdot (W_t + W_c1)}{A2}$$

(12-1)

$$LC1 = 384 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

LC 2 = 1.2D+1.6L

$$LC2 := \frac{1.2 \cdot (W_t + W_c1) + 1.6 \cdot W_t_c}{A2}$$

(12-2)

$$LC2 = 1028 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

LC 3 = 1.2D+1.0L+1.3W

$$LC3 := \frac{1.2 \cdot (W_t + W_c1) + 1.0 \cdot W_t_c}{A2} + \frac{1.3 \cdot M_w}{S2}$$

(12-4)

$$LC3 = 845 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

LC 4 = 1.2D+1.0L+1.0E

$$LC4 := \frac{1.2 \cdot (W_t + W_c1) + 1.0 \cdot W_t_c}{A2} + \frac{1.0 \cdot M_e}{S2}$$

(12-5)

$$LC4 = 1435 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

$$\max(LC1, LC2, LC3, LC4) = 1435 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

CALCULATION SHEET

CALC.: NO: 145579-C-CA-016

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CALC. TITLE: Reagent Tank Foundations (Fdn #21 and 22)

PROJECT NO.: 145579

ATTACHMENT: 3

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ORIGINATOR: *Diana Whitley*CHECKER: *Tom Moyer*DATE: *March 10/05*DATE: *MAR 10 05***SLAB MOMENT CAPACITY CHECK**if ($M_e \leq M_w$, "Wind Governs", "Seismic Governs") = "Seismic Governs"

Between the seismic and wind moments, seismic has a larger moment.

$$P_f = \text{Factored downward pressure from tank and contents} \quad P_f := \frac{1.2 \cdot (W_{te} + W_{cl}) + 1.0 \cdot W_{tc}}{A_2}$$

$$P_f = 766 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

LC4 is the maximum factored upwards pressure. Subtracting the downwards pressure from the upwards pressure and assuming that the result is a uniformly distributed load along a simple beam, the diameter of the tank, a conservative moment at the center of the foundation in the top rebar will be found.

$$M_{tr} = \text{Top rebar moment} \quad M_{tr} := \frac{(LC4 - P_f) \cdot D^2}{8} \quad M_{tr} = 8370 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{ft}}$$

Assuming a cantilever of 2 feet with the maximum factored pressure LC4 acting as a uniformly distributed load, the moment in the bottom rebar will be found.

L = Assumed overhang

L := 2ft

$$M_{br} = \text{Bottom rebar moment} \quad M_{br} := \frac{LC4 \cdot L^2}{2} \quad M_{br} = 2871 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{ft}}$$

Mu = Moment resistance per foot

$$Mu := 40000 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{ft}} \quad \text{Attachment 4}$$

if ($M_{tr} \wedge M_{br} \leq Mu$, "Rebar is sufficient", "More rebar is needed") = "Rebar is sufficient"**American Petroleum Institute - shear and moment check**UBC page 2-22
1634.4 2

Of the empty weight: 30% is the weight of the roof,
50% is the weight of the walls and
20% is the weight of the floor

$$W_r = \text{Weight of roof} \quad W_r := 0.3 \cdot W_{te} \quad W_r = 2550 \text{ lb}$$

$$W_s = \text{Weight of tank shell} \quad W_s := 0.5 \cdot W_{te} \quad W_s = 4250 \text{ lb}$$

$$A_T = \text{Area of top and bottom of tank} \quad A_T := \pi \cdot \left(\frac{D + 6 \text{ in}}{2} \right)^2 \quad A_T = 87 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_w = \text{Area of walls} \quad A_w := \pi \cdot D \cdot H \quad A_w = 503 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$H_L = \text{Height of liquid} \quad H_L := H - 1 \text{ ft} \quad H_L = 15 \text{ ft}$$

$$D/H_L = \text{Diameter to height ratio} \quad \frac{D}{H_L} = 0.667$$

CALCULATION SHEET

CALC.: NO: 145579-C-CA-016

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ATTACHMENT TITLE: West Reagent Tank Foundation (Fdn #22)

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ORIGINATOR: *Divana Whitley*CHECKER: *Paul Meyer*DATE: *March 10/05*DATE: *MAR 10 05* I_{API} = Importance factor

$I_{API} = 1.25$

API E.3.1

S = Site Coefficient

$S = 1.2$

API Table E-2

k = Factor

$k = 0.59$

API Figure E-4

T = Factor

$$T := k \cdot \sqrt{\frac{D}{ft}}$$

$T = 1.87$

API E.3.3.2

C1 = Factor

$C1 = 0.6$

API E.3.3.1

C2 = Factor

$$C2 := \begin{cases} \frac{0.75S}{T} & \text{if } T \leq 4.5 \\ \frac{3.375 \cdot S}{T^2} & \text{if } T > 4.5 \end{cases}$$

API E.3.3.2

$C2 = 0.48$

W1 = Mass in unison

$W1 := 0.86 \cdot W_{t_c}$

$W1 = 63468 \text{ lb}$

W2 = Mass sloshing

$W2 := 0.18 \cdot W_{t_c}$

$W2 = 13284 \text{ lb}$

X1 = Height for W₁

$X1 := 0.42 \cdot H_L$

$X1 = 6.3 \text{ ft}$

X2 = Height for W₂

$X2 := 0.79 \cdot H_L$

$X2 = 11.85 \text{ ft}$

X_s = Tank centre of gravity

$X_s := \frac{H}{2}$

$X_s = 8 \text{ ft}$

S_b = Base shear

$$S_b := Z \cdot I_{API} (C1 \cdot W_s + C1 \cdot W_r + C1 \cdot W1 + C2 \cdot W2)$$

$S_b = 12142 \text{ lb}$

if (Fe ∨ Fw > S_b, "UBC Governs, OK", "API Governs, Redo") = "UBC Governs, OK"M_b = Moment at bottom of foundation

$$M_b := Z \cdot I_{API} [C1 \cdot W_s \cdot (X_s + h) + C1 \cdot W_r \cdot (H + h) + C1 \cdot W1 \cdot (X1 + h) + C2 \cdot W2 \cdot (X2 + h)]$$

$M_b = 114465 \text{ lb ft}$

if (Me ∨ Mw > M_b, "UBC Governs, OK", "API Governs, Redo") = "UBC Governs, OK"

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**

CALC.: NO: 145579-C-CA-016

REV: 0

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CALC. TITLE: Reagent Tank Foundations (Fdn #21 and 22)

PROJECT NO.: 145579

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ATTACHMENT TITLE: West Reagent Tank Foundation (Fdn #22)

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ORIGINATOR: *Diana Whitley*CHECKER: *Tom Meyer*DATE: *March 10/05*DATE: *Mar 10 05***Na2S TANK (36-D74-006)****GENERAL DIMENSION**

PC = Performance Class

PC := 2

 H_1 = Height of tank

$H_1 := 121.25 \text{ in}$

$H_1 = 10.1 \text{ ft}$

 D_1 = Diameter of tank

$D_1 := 102 \text{ in}$

$D_1 = 8.5 \text{ ft}$

 H_{cg1} = Height to center of gravity of tank

$H_{cg1} := 0.5 \cdot H_1$

$H_{cg1} = 5.052 \text{ ft}$

 $W_{t_{f1}}$ = Weight of full tank

$W_{t_{f1}} := 31200 \text{ lb}$

Attachment 6

 $W_{t_{e1}}$ = Weight of empty tank

$W_{t_{e1}} := 4000 \text{ lb}$

Attachment 6

 $W_{t_{c1}}$ = Weight of tank contents

$W_{t_{c1}} := W_{t_{f1}} - W_{t_{e1}}$

$W_{t_{c1}} = 27200 \text{ lb}$

 h = Height of concrete foundation

$h := 2 \text{ ft}$

 $D1_1$ = Diameter of concrete foundation for weight

$D1_1 := D_1 + 2 \text{ ft} + 8 \text{ in}$

$D1_1 = 11.167 \text{ ft}$

 $D2_1$ = Diameter of effective area of concrete foundation in contact with the soil

$D2_1 := D_1 + 4 \text{ ft} + 8 \text{ in}$

$D2_1 = 13.167 \text{ ft}$

 $A2_1$ = Area of D2

$A2_1 := \frac{\pi \cdot D2_1^2}{4}$

$A2_1 = 136.2 \text{ ft}^2$

 w_c = unit weight of concrete

$w_c := 150 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}$

ASCE 7 Table C3-2
pg 250 W_{c1_1} = Weight of concrete foundation

$W_{c1_1} := w_c \cdot h \cdot \pi \cdot \left(\frac{D1_1}{2}\right)^2$

$W_{c1_1} = 29380 \text{ lb}$

 $S2_1$ = Elastic section modulus of foundation

$S2_1 := \frac{\pi \cdot D2_1^3}{32}$

$S2_1 = 224 \text{ ft}^3$

CALCULATION SHEETCALC.: NO: 145579-C-CA-016REV: 0ISSUE DATE: 10 March 2005CALC. TITLE: Reagent Tank Foundations (Fdn #21 and 22)PROJECT NO.: 145579ATTACHMENT: 3PROJECT TITLE: Final DBVS DesignATTACHMENT TITLE: West Reagent Tank Foundation (Fdn #22)Page: 9 of 15ORIGINATOR: Divana WhitleyCHECKER: T. NelsonDATE: March 10/05DATE: Mar 10 05**SOIL BEARING CAPACITY**AllowBC = Allowable bearing
capacity

$$\text{AllowBC} := 3000 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

Reference 5 Figure 4

ActBC₁ = Actual bearing
pressure

$$\text{ActBC}_1 := \frac{W_{t1} + W_{c1}}{A_{21}} \quad \text{ActBC}_1 = 444.929 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

FOS₁ = Factor of Safety

$$\text{FOS}_1 := \frac{\text{AllowBC}}{\text{ActBC}_1} \quad \text{FOS}_1 = 6.743$$

WINDFollowing DOE-STD-1020-2002 and ASCE 7 standards
Method 2 6.5.13

Exposure C

K_z = Velocity Pressure
Exposure Coefficient

$$K_z(H_1) := \begin{cases} 0.86 & \text{if } H_1 \leq 16\text{ft} \\ 0.98 & \text{if } H_1 = 30\text{ft} \\ 1.04 & \text{if } H_1 = 40\text{ft} \\ 1.19 & \text{if } H_1 = 75\text{ft} \\ \text{"prob"} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

TFC-ENG-STD-06
REV B-1 Table 3
Page 24

ASCE 7 page 75

$$K_z(H_1) = 0.86$$

K_zt = Topographic Factor

$$K_z t := 1$$

ASCE 7 page 47
flat groundK_d = Wind Directionality Factor

$$K_d := 0.95$$

ASCE 7 page 76
roundV = "Three-second gust" wind
velocity

$$V := 85 \frac{\text{mi}}{\text{hr}}$$

TFC-ENG-STD-06
REV B-1 Table 3
Page 24

I = Importance Factor

$$I(\text{PC}) := \begin{cases} 1.15 & \text{if } \text{PC} = 2 \\ 1.0 & \text{if } \text{PC} = 1 \\ \text{"prob"} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad I(\text{PC}) = 1.15$$

TFC-ENG-STD-06
REV B-1 Table 3
Page 24q_z = Velocity Pressure

$$q_z := 0.00256 \left(\frac{\text{hr}}{\text{mi} \cdot \text{ft}} \right)^2 \cdot \text{lb} \cdot K_z(H_1) \cdot K_z t \cdot K_d \cdot V^2 \cdot I(\text{PC}) \quad \text{ASCE 7 page 31}$$

CALCULATION SHEETCALC.: NO: 145579-C-CA-016REV: 0ISSUE DATE: 10 March 2005CALC. TITLE: Reagent Tank Foundations (Fdn #21 and 22)PROJECT NO.: 145579ATTACHMENT: 3PROJECT TITLE: Final DBVS DesignATTACHMENT TITLE: West Reagent Tank Foundation (Fdn #22)Page: 10 of 15ORIGINATOR: Divana WhitleyCHECKER: T. A. RyanDATE: March 10/05DATE: MAR 10, 05

$$qz = 17.38 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

G = Gust factor

G := 0.85

ASCE 7 page 30

$$\text{if} \left(D_1 \cdot \sqrt{qz} > 2.5 \sqrt{\text{lb}}, \text{"Use shown Cf factors"}, \text{"Change factors"} \right) = \text{"Use shown Cf factors"}$$

Cf = Force Coefficient

$$Cf(x) := \begin{cases} 0.5 & \text{if } \frac{H_1}{D_1} < 7 \\ 0.7 & \text{if } 7 \leq \frac{H_1}{D_1} < 25 \\ 0.8 & \text{if } 25 \leq \frac{H_1}{D_1} \\ \text{"prob"} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

ASCE 7 page 69

$$Cf \left(\frac{H_1}{D_1} \right) = 0.5$$

Cp = Pressure Coefficient

Cp := 0.8

UBC page 2-29
Table HAf₁ = Area normal to the wind

Af₁ := H₁ · D₁

Af₁ = 85.885 ft²

Pw = Wind pressure

Pw := qz · G · Cp

Pw = 11.82 $\frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$

Fw₁ = Wind force

Fw₁ := qz · G · Cp · Af₁

Fw₁ = 1015 lb

Mw₁ = Wind moment

Mw₁ := Fw₁ · (Hcg₁ + h)

Mw₁ = 7157 lb ft

W_{u1} = Unfactored wind
pressure

$$W_{u1} := \frac{W_{t_{f1}} + W_{c1}}{A2_1} + \frac{Mw_1}{S2_1}$$

$$W_{u1} = 477 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

$$\text{if} \left(W_{u1} \leq 3000 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}, \text{"Design is Good"}, \text{"Design is Bad"} \right) = \text{"Design is Good"}$$

$$W_{2u1} := \frac{W_{t_{e1}} + W_{c1}}{A2_1} - \frac{Mw_1}{S2_1}$$

$$W_{2u1} = 213 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

$$\text{if} (0 \leq W_{2u1}, \text{"Design is Good"}, \text{"Design is Bad"}) = \text{"Design is Good"}$$

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**CALC.: NO: 145579-C-CA-016REV: 0ISSUE DATE: 10 March 2005CALC. TITLE: Reagent Tank Foundations (Fdn #21 and 22)PROJECT NO.: 145579PROJECT TITLE: Final DBVS DesignATTACHMENT: 3ATTACHMENT TITLE: West Reagent Tank Foundation (Fdn #22)Page: 11 of 15ORIGINATOR: Diana WhitleyCHECKER: Tom MasonDATE: March 10/05DATE: Mar 10 05**SEISMIC**

Following 1997 Uniform Building Code (UBC) standards

Seismic Zone = 2B

UBC page 2-37

Figure 16-2

Soil Profile = Sc

Reference 5 Page 11

Ip = Importance Factor

$$Ip(PC) := \begin{cases} 1.5 & \text{if } PC = 2 \\ 1.0 & \text{if } PC = 1 \\ \text{"prob"} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

UBC page 2-30

Table 16-K

$$Ip(PC) = 1.5$$

Z = Seismic zone factor

$$Z := 0.2$$

UBC page 2-30

Table 16-I

Ca = Seismic coefficient

$$Ca := 0.24$$

UBC page 2-34

Table 16-Q

ap = Horizontal Force Factor 1

$$ap := 1$$

UBC page 2-33

Table 16-O

Rp = Horizontal Force Factor 2

$$Rp := 3$$

UBC page 2-33

Table 16-O

hx = Height from ground to
bottom of element

$$hx := 0.0\text{ft}$$

Fe₁ = Earthquake Force

$$Fe_1 := \frac{ap \cdot Ca \cdot Ip(PC)}{Rp} \cdot \left(1 + 3 \cdot \frac{hx}{H_1} \right) \cdot W_{t1}$$

UBC page 2-18

1632.2

$$Fe_1 = 3744\text{ lb}$$

Femax₁ = Max earthquake force

$$Femax_1 := 4.0 \cdot Ca \cdot Ip(PC) \cdot W_{t1}$$

UBC page 2-18

1632.2

$$Femax_1 = 44928\text{ lb}$$

Femin₁ = Min earthquake force

$$Femin_1 := 0.7 \cdot Ca \cdot Ip(PC) \cdot W_{t1}$$

UBC page 2-18

1632.2

$$Femin_1 = 7862.4\text{ lb}$$

$$Fe_1 := \begin{cases} Femin_1 & \text{if } Femin_1 > Fe_1 \\ Femax_1 & \text{if } Fe_1 > Femax_1 \\ Fe_1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$Fe_1 = 7862.4\text{ lb}$$

Me₁ = Seismic moment

$$Me_1 := Fe_1 \cdot (Hcg_1 + h) \quad Me_1 = 55446.3\text{ lb ft}$$

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**

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ORIGINATOR: *Dirana Whitley*CHECKER: *Sam Moran*DATE: *March 10/05*DATE: *March 10 2005* E_{u1} = Unfactored seismic
pressure

$$E1_{u1} := \frac{Wt_{f1} + Wc1_1}{A2_1} + \frac{Mc_1}{S2_1}$$

$$E1_{u1} = 692 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

$$\text{if} \left(E1_{u1} \leq 3000 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}, \text{"Design is Good"}, \text{"Design is Bad"} \right) = \text{"Design is Good"}$$

$$E2_{u1} := \frac{Wt_{f1} + Wc1_1}{A2_1} - \frac{Mc_1}{S2_1}$$

$$E2_{u1} = 198 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

$$\text{if} (0 \leq E2_{u1}, \text{"Design is Good"}, \text{"Design is Bad"}) = \text{"Design is Good"}$$

LOAD CASES - FACTORED PRESSUREUBC page 2-4
1612.2.1

LC 1 = 1.4D

$$LC1_1 := \frac{1.4 \cdot (Wt_{e1} + Wc1_1)}{A2_1}$$

$$LC1_1 = 343 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

(12-1)

LC 2 = 1.2D+1.6L

$$LC2_1 := \frac{1.2(Wt_{e1} + Wc1_1) + 1.6 \cdot Wt_{c1}}{A2_1}$$

$$LC2_1 = 614 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

(12-2)

LC 3 = 1.2D+1.0L+1.3W

$$LC3_1 := \frac{1.2 \cdot (Wt_{e1} + Wc1_1) + 1.0 \cdot Wt_{c1}}{A2_1} + \frac{1.3 \cdot Mw_1}{S2_1} \quad (12-4)$$

$$LC3_1 = 535 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

LC 4 = 1.2D+1.0L+1.0E

$$LC4_1 := \frac{1.2 \cdot (Wt_{e1} + Wc1_1) + 1.0 \cdot Wt_{c1}}{A2_1} + \frac{1.0 \cdot Mc_1}{S2_1} \quad (12-5)$$

$$LC4_1 = 741 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

$$\max(LC1_1, LC2_1, LC3_1, LC4_1) = 741 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**

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ORIGINATOR: *Divana Whitley*CHECKER: *Paul Moran*DATE: *March 10/05*DATE: *Mar 10 2005***SLAB MOMENT CAPACITY CHECK**if($Me_1 \leq Mw_1$, "Wind Governs", "Seismic Governs") = "Seismic Governs"

Between the seismic and wind moments, seismic has a larger moment.

$$P_{f1} = \text{Factored downward pressure from tank and contents}$$

$$P_{f1} := \frac{1.2 \cdot (W_{te1} + W_{cl1}) + 1.0 \cdot W_{tcl}}{A_{21}}$$

$$P_{f1} = 494 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

LC_{41} is the maximum factored upwards pressure. Subtracting the downwards pressure from the upwards pressure and assuming that the result is a uniformly distributed load along a simple beam, the diameter of the tank, a conservative moment at the center or the foundation in the top rebar will be found.

$$M_{tr1} = \text{Top rebar moment}$$

$$M_{tr1} := \frac{(LC_{41} - P_{f1}) \cdot D_1^2}{8} \quad M_{tr1} = 2235 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{ft}}$$

Assuming a cantilever of 2 feet with the maximum factored pressure LC_{41} acting as a uniformly distributed load, the moment in the bottom rebar will be found.

$$L = \text{Assumed overhang} \quad L := 2 \text{ ft}$$

$$M_{br1} = \text{Bottom rebar moment} \quad M_{br1} := \frac{LC_{41} \cdot L^2}{2} \quad M_{br1} = 1483 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{ft}}$$

$$\mu_{u1} = \text{Moment resistance per foot} \quad \mu_{u1} := 40000 \frac{\text{lb} \cdot \text{ft}}{\text{ft}} \quad \text{Attachment 4}$$

if($M_{tr1} \wedge M_{br1} \leq \mu_{u1}$, "Rebar is sufficient", "More rebar is needed") = "Rebar is sufficient"**American Petroleum Institute - shear and moment check**UBC page 2-22
1634.4 2

Of the empty weight: 30% is the weight of the roof,
50% is the weight of the walls and
20% is the weight of the floor

$$W_{r1} = \text{Weight of roof} \quad W_{r1} := 0.3 \cdot W_{te1} \quad W_{r1} = 1200 \text{ lb}$$

$$W_{s1} = \text{Weight of tank shell} \quad W_{s1} := 0.5 \cdot W_{te1} \quad W_{s1} = 2000 \text{ lb}$$

$$A_{r1} = \text{Area of top and bottom of tank} \quad A_{r1} := \pi \cdot \left(\frac{D_1 + 6 \text{ in}}{2} \right)^2 \quad A_{r1} = 64 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$A_{w1} = \text{Area of walls} \quad A_{w1} := \pi \cdot D_1 \cdot H_1 \quad A_{w1} = 270 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$H_{L1} = \text{Height of liquid} \quad H_{L1} := H_1 - 1 \text{ ft} \quad H_{L1} = 9.104 \text{ ft}$$

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**

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ORIGINATOR: *Divana Whitley*CHECKER: *Tom Noya*DATE: *March 10/05*DATE: *Mar 10 2005* D_1/H_{L1} = Diameter to height ratio

$$\frac{D_1}{H_{L1}} = 0.934$$

 I_{API} = Importance factor

$$I_{API} = 1.25$$

API E.3.1

S = Site Coefficient

$$S = 1.2$$

API Table E-2

k = Factor

$$k = 0.59$$

API Figure E-4

 T_1 = Factor

$$T_1 := k \cdot \sqrt{\frac{D_1}{ft}}$$

$$T_1 = 1.72$$

API E.3.3.2

C1 = Factor

$$C1 = 0.6$$

API E.3.3.1

C2₁ = Factor

$$C2_1 := \begin{cases} \frac{0.75S}{T_1} & \text{if } T_1 \leq 4.5 \\ \frac{3.375 \cdot S}{T_1^2} & \text{if } T_1 > 4.5 \end{cases}$$

$$C2_1 = 0.52$$

API E.3.3.2

W1₁ = Mass in unison

$$W1_1 := 0.86 \cdot W_{t_{c1}}$$

$$W1_1 = 23392 \text{ lb}$$

W2₁ = Mass sloshing

$$W2_1 := 0.18 \cdot W_{t_{c1}}$$

$$W2_1 = 4896 \text{ lb}$$

X1₁ = Height for W₁

$$X1_1 := 0.42 \cdot H_{L1}$$

$$X1_1 = 3.824 \text{ ft}$$

X2₁ = Height for W₂

$$X2_1 := 0.79 \cdot H_{L1}$$

$$X2_1 = 7.192 \text{ ft}$$

X_{s1} = Tank centre of gravity

$$X_{s1} := \frac{H_1}{2}$$

$$X_{s1} = 5.052 \text{ ft}$$

S_{b1} = Base shear

$$S_{b1} := Z \cdot I_{API} \cdot (C1 \cdot W_{s1} + C1 \cdot W_{r1} + C1 \cdot W1_1 + C2_1 \cdot W2_1)$$

$$S_{b1} = 4629 \text{ lb}$$

if ($F_{c1} \vee F_{w1} > S_{b1}$, "UBC Governs, OK", "API Governs, Redo") = "UBC Governs, OK"M_b = Moment at bottom of foundation

$$M_{b1} := Z \cdot I_{API} \cdot [C1 \cdot W_{s1} \cdot (X_{s1} + h) + C1 \cdot W_{r1} \cdot (H_1 + h) + C1 \cdot W1_1 \cdot (X1_1 + h) + C2_1 \cdot W2_1 \cdot (X2_1 + h)]$$

$$M_{b1} = 30616 \text{ lb ft}$$

if ($M_{e1} \vee M_{w1} > M_{b1}$, "UBC Governs, OK", "API Governs, Redo") = "UBC Governs, OK"

CALCULATION SHEET**amec**CALC.: NO: 145579-C-CA-016REV: 0ISSUE DATE: 10 March 2005CALC. TITLE: Reagent Tank Foundations (Fdn #21 and 22)PROJECT NO.: 145579ATTACHMENT: 3PROJECT TITLE: Final DBVS DesignATTACHMENT TITLE: West Reagent Tank Foundation (Fdn #22)Page: 15 of 15ORIGINATOR: Diana WhitleyCHECKER: Tom RoyonDATE: March 10/05DATE: Mar 10 2005**GENERAL DIMENSIONS OF WHOLE FOUNDATION**

l = Length of foundation

$l := 36\text{ft}$

b = Width of foundation

$b := 29\text{ft}$

 W_T = Total Weight

$W_T := 2W_{cl} + W_{cl1} + 2W_{tf} + W_{tf1}$

$W_T = 300788\text{lb}$

 F_{wT} = Total Wind Force

$F_{wT} := 2F_w + F_{w1}$

$F_{wT} = 4797\text{lb}$

 F_{eT} = Total Seismic Force

$F_{eT} := 2F_e + F_{e1}$

$F_{eT} = 49342\text{lb}$

FRICTION

f = friction coefficient

$f := 0.34$

Reference 5 Page 4
Table 1

ResSD = Resistance from siding

$\text{ResSD} := W_T \cdot f$

$\text{ResSD} = 102268.068\text{lb}$

 $\text{if}(F_{wT} \leq \text{ResSD}, \text{"Design is Good"}, \text{"Design is Bad"}) = \text{"Design is Good"}$

FOS4 = Factor of Safety

$\text{FOS4} := \frac{\text{ResSD}}{F_{wT}}$

$\text{FOS4} = 21.32$

 $\text{if}(F_{eT} \leq \text{ResSD}, \text{"Design is Good"}, \text{"Design is Bad"}) = \text{"Design is Good"}$

FOS5 = Factor of Safety

$\text{FOS5} := \frac{\text{ResSD}}{F_{eT}}$

$\text{FOS5} = 2.073$

145579-C-CA-016

Attachment 4

Rebar Design for Foundation Pads or Slabs

Project: GeoMelt - Final DBVS
 Foundation description:

Reference: 145579-C-CA-016
 Foundation # 21& 22

Re-bar Design For Fdn Pads or Slabs	
Ref: ACI 318	
Bars: Top or Bot only =1, Top & Bot =2	
fy	psi
fc	psi
φ	
Mu	k-ft
b	in
h	in
d	in
A = 0.59 * fy / fc	
B = -1	
C = Mu / (φ bd ² fy)	
φ Ru = Mu / bd ²	
ρ (1)	
ρ (2)	
ρ (temp)	
ρ min	
Selected ρ for design	
Check ρ < ρ max	
As req'd per ft (temp)	in ²
As req'd (design)	in ²
As req'd (1.33 * design)	in ²
As req'd (min)	in ²
Select design, 1.33 design or min	
As required	in ²
Bar #	
As per Bar	
Bar Spacing	in
Total As per ft	
Determine ρ max	
fc	
fy	
β1 = 0.85 - 0.05*(fc-4), >=0.65	
pb = 0.85*β1*fc*87000 / (fy*(fy+87000)) =	
pmax = 0.75*pb =	

60000
4000
0.9
40
12
24
20
8.85
-1
0.0019
100.0
0.1111
0.00188
0.00180
0.0033
0.00188
OK
0.26
0.45
0.60
0.80
0.60
0.60
5
0.307
6
0.61
OK
4000
60000
0.85
0.0285
0.0214

60 ksi normal
 3-4 ksi normal
 0.9 normal
 required Mu
 unit width or full width
 slab thickness
 depth of steel

 0.18% typical
 considers top and/or bottom
 applies if 1.33 not used
 (diameter in eighths)
 OK or NG (no good)

Attachment: 4
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Attachment 5

**E-mail Dec 17, 2004 from Brad Hupy, P.E. (author
of DBVS Geotechnical Report) to P. Meyer**

Paul Meyer (Trail)

From: Brad Hupy
Sent: Friday, December 17, 2004 2:47 PM
To: Paul Meyer (Trail)
Subject: RE: Questions about the soils and report at Hanford

In order to have frost heave three things are needed; water, low temperature, and soil fine for enough for capillary potential to raise the water to the freezing front. Because Hanford is a near desert climate, there is little water near the ground surface. Within a The tabulated capillary rise for fine sand is in the range of 1 to 11 feet and for medium sand in the range of 0.3 to 1.5 feet. Hanford certainly is cold enough in the winter to freeze water.

The little water in the near surface soil does freeze but the associated heave is negligible. The sand will not support capillary rise of several hundred feet that would be required to produce (feed) a growing freezing front and cause damaging heave. In our opinion, there is little risk of frost heave in the soil at the project site.

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-----Original Message-----

From: Paul Meyer (Trail)
Sent: Friday, December 17, 2004 1:47 PM
To: Brad Hupy
Subject: RE: Questions about the soils and report at Hanford

Question: is it possible to state that a soil identified as "SP" (i.e. sand with few fines) will not be subject to frost heaving? Especially if it is very deep (e.g. our site at Hanford)

-Paul

-----Original Message-----

From: Brad Hupy
Sent: Tuesday, December 07, 2004 9:09 AM
To: Paul Meyer (Trail)
Cc: Tony Heim
Subject: RE: Questions about the soils and report at Hanford

Paul,

This is really pretty simple. The frost depth cited in our report is from statewide tabulation. If Hanford has determined and published site specific frost depth measurements then they may be used in lieu of the tabulated data. Site specific data is commonly used in this is way. A very good example is seismic ground motions.

-----Original Message-----

From: Paul Meyer (Trail)
Sent: Monday, December 06, 2004 4:33 PM
To: Brad Hupy
Cc: Tony Heim
Subject: Questions about the soils and report at Hanford

We are still awaiting approval from the "Independent Qualified Registered Professional Engineer" (IQRPE) who is checking our foundation designs to ensure they will satisfy all design criteria.

He has raised the following points/questions:

Your report indicates a frost depth of 45 inches for granular soil and recommends a foundation depth of 48 inches for critical structures. This is at odds with Hanford's own measurements (See pages 26 through 28 of the attached Hanford document) which indicate that a temperature of 32 F has never been achieved at depths of only 36 inches. This is causing some problems for us, as the IQRPE wants us to conform to the requirements of the Geotech report in addition to Hanford's own design criteria

For your information, we have three types of foundations on the site. Foundation depths below grade are 45.6, 36.6 and 21.6 inches. Actual concrete thicknesses are 48, 39 and 24 inches, with the top of concrete set at 663.00 feet, while surrounding grade is at 662.8 feet. We removed the native soil to elevation 661.000 and

brought the local grade up to 662.8 with compacted crushed rock.

The four 48" foundations consist of two chimneys, and two large steel structures. These are all "critical structures" to use the phrase from your report. Foundations are uniformly 48" thick, and are 10'x12' and 20'x30' feet for the two chimneys, and 30x44 and 24x62 for the two steel structures. Foundations are not enclosed.

The single 39" foundation is a pre-engineered building, measuring 50 feet wide by 84 feet long by foundation consist of a single 12" thick slab with a thickened (to 39") edge. The building will be heated, and have an overhead crane.

The many (~100) 24" deep foundations support single pieces of freestanding equipment or "utility poles" that are connected by pipes, cable trays and ducts. Foundations are uniformly 24" thick and vary in size from 44x24 to 6x6 feet. Most are the 6x6 ones. Minor seasonal movement of the foundations would not be a problem. Actual gravity loads are quite light, typical values are substantially under 250 psf, yes, that's 250, not 2500. Foundations are not enclosed.

All the foundations will bear on compacted native soil, which was prepared as recommended in your report. As noted, the native soil is basically a gravelly sand, with few fines. I don't believe it is frost-susceptible.

Could you please reply to the following questions, raised by our reviewers?

- 1) Is the frost depth of 45 inches correct? Seems deep compared to other references.
- 2) Is the frost depth of 45 inches still valid, given we have removed some native soil, and the surface is now covered with 1.8 feet (21.6") of compacted crushed rock? Does the crushed rock make a difference?
- 3) Are the depths of foundations shown above for the various types of foundations suitable for the uses described?
- 4) IS frost heave an issue for the foundations as described?

Thanks for your help on this. I'll be traveling to Hanford on Tuesday Dec 07, for a meeting Wednesday, Dec 08. I will have e-mail access while there. I will be traveling back to Trail Thursday, Dec 09 and back in the office Friday, Dec 10. Best way to contact me is via e-mail until Friday, phone after that.

Paul Meyer, P.Eng.
 Senior Structural Engineer
 AMEC Americas Limited
 Energy and Mining Division
 1385 Cedar Avenue
 Trail BC Canada V1R 4C3
 1-250-368-2407, fax 2455
 paul.meyer@amec.com

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<< File: HNF-SD-GN-ER-501 (Rev. 1).pdf >>

Paul Meyer (Trail)

From: Brad Hupy
Sent: Wednesday, October 20, 2004 8:31 AM
To: Paul Meyer (Trail)
Cc: 'michael.custer@dmjm.com'; John Stephens (TRL); Tony Heim
Subject: RE: Allowable soil bearing pressure at the DBVS Project in Hanford Washington

Paul,

As we discussed yesterday afternoon, the near surface sand at the DBVS site is a relatively good foundation soil. All of the loads imposed on foundations at the DBVS can be considered light and allowable bearing capacity is controlled by elastic deflection rather than shear failure. It would be appropriate to use a single allowable bearing capacity for all foundations of 3000 psf. Our analysis indicates that foundations loaded to 3000 psf will deflect under full loading in the range of 0.1 to 0.3 inches.

—Original Message—

From: Paul Meyer (Trail)
Sent: Tuesday, October 19, 2004 2:20 PM
To: Brad Hupy
Cc: 'michael.custer@dmjm.com'; John Stephens (TRL); Tony Heim
Subject: Allowable soil bearing pressure at the DBVS Project in Hanford Washington

Would it be possible for you to provide a simplifying statement to me concerning the allowable bearing pressure for the compacted native soil at the Hanford DBVS Project? This site was the subject of your report 4-94M-000310-660, April 2004.

While Mike Custer and I understand the load/settlement curve presented as Figure 4 in your report, and that the allowable bearing pressure increases with greater loads, it doesn't seem to be translating well for the non-civil/Geotech audience. Most of them are used to seeing a single "allowable pressure" number.

I have assumed a minimum safe bearing pressure of 3000 psf, which I believe to be conservative. I have also advised that, as per your report, and increase of 1/3, i.e. to 4000 psf, is appropriate for transient loads such as wind or seismic.

Would it be possible for you to confirm this by return e-mail? Thanks. If you have any questions, please call.

Paul Meyer, P.Eng.
 Senior Structural Engineer
 AMEC Americas Limited
 Energy and Mining Division
 1385 Cedar Avenue
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 1-250-368-2407, fax 2455
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Attachment:	<u>5</u>
Calc. No.:	<u>145579-C-CA-016</u>
Rev. No.:	<u>0</u>
Sheet	<u>3</u> of <u>3</u>

145579-C-CA-016

Attachment 6

Technical Data Sheets



TECHNICAL DATA SHEETS

PROJECT:		Final DBVS Design		145579-D-DS-05&5		REV.		C	
PROJECT NO.:		145579		NaOH 15% Solution Tank					
CLIENT:		AMEC E&E - Richland Washington		EQ. NO.:		36-D74-113; 36-D74-113A; 36-D74-113B			
No. Required		1		Area		Off Gas		36	
P&ID#		F-145579-36-A-0102		Stream No.					
Reference Specification:		N/A		Quality Assurance Level		CQ			
Operating Conditions				Rev				Rev	
Location (Indoors/Outdoors)		Outdoors		Environmental Conditions					
Operation (Continuous / Intermittent)		Intermittent		Ambient Temperature Range		(°F)		-25 to 115	
Days per year		365		Relative Humidity Range		(%)		10 to 100	
Hours per day		24		Hail Diameter		(in)		< or = 0.75	
Noise Level Allowable per 8 hr shift (dB - Lex)		85		Sand and dust concentrations		(lbm/ft ³)		1.1 x 10 ⁻³	
Shift Length		(hrs) 8		- typical size		(mm)		0.15	
Noise Level Allowable		(dB) 85		Solar Radiation (12-hour period)		(langley)		900	
Site Elevation		(ft) 663		Availability		(%)		95	
Min Outdoor Operational Service		(years) 2		Environment - Radioactive				No	
Max Outdoor Operational Time		(years) 5		- Toxic				Yes	
Maintained Operating Temperature		(°F) 77		- Corrosive to steel on ambient tem.				No	
- Flammable								No	
Storage Tank Information -									
General		Highland Tank		Tank Attachments					
Manufacturer (or approved equal)		Double Wall UI-142		Site Level Gage				No	
Model Number				Manway and Fill Cap (Non-sealed)		(in)		18	
Fluid to be stored Composition				Vent Pipe				Yes	
-water		% 85		Tank Accessories				Yes	
-NaOH - caustic		% 15		Ladders				Yes	
Viscosity		(cP) 2.07		Tie Down System				Yes	
Specific Gravity		1.16		Tank Level Sensing System				Yes	
Double Wall Storage Capacity		USG 4000		Power Supply				24 VDC	
Overall Dimensions				- Interface options for client control system				yes	
Diameter		(in) 96		Fluid Isolation Valves					
Height		(in) 126		- Suction Line				Yes	
Material		Carbon Steel		- Discharge Line				Yes	
Density		n/a		Process temperature sensor for heater controller				Yes	
Shipping Weight		(lbs)* 10000		36-D57-113F Mixer/Agitator					
Operating Weight		(lbs)* 54000		Manufacturer				Cleveland Eastern Mixers	
Fluid pressure				Type-top entry, propeller type, electrically driven				BHD	
Tank Fittings (Nozzles)				Motor		(hp)		2	
Fill-in				Voltage/Phase/Hertz		(V/Ph/Hz)		480/3/60	
N1 -Caustic		(in) 2		36- D91 - 0113B NaOH Tank Heater					
N2 -Water		(in) 2		Voltage		(V/Ph/Hz)		480/3/60	
N3 Draw-out		(in) 2		Electrical power		(kW)		53	
N4 Level Transmitter		(in) 3		Over-temperature sensor (Type K - thermocouple)				Yes	
Fitting -Drain		Yes		Heater controller (refer comment 3)				No	
Lining		-Inside		Process sensor for heater controller (RTD)				Yes	
-type		*		36- D61 - 0113A NaOH 15% Tank Pump					
Thermal Insulation		Yes		Pump Manufacturer				Wilda	
-type		*		Air Diaphragm Displacement, Air Driven Pump Type				P1	
				Flow		(gpm)		1.27	
				Suction Head		(ftWG)		28.8	
				Total Dynamic Head		(ftWG)		54.5	
Date		09-Feb-05		24-Feb-05		07-Mar-05		Attachment: 6	
By		AP		AP		SH		Calc. No.: 145579-C-CA-016	
Chkd		DW		DW		C		Rev. No.: 0	
Rev.		A		B		C		Sheet 1 of 4	



TECHNICAL DATA SHEETS

PROJECT:		Final DBVS Design		145579-D-DS-058.4		REV.		C	
PROJECT NO.:		145579		NaOH 50% Solution Tank					
CLIENT:		AMEC E&E - Richland Washington		EQ. NO.:		36-D74-007&36-D91-007B			
No. Required		1		Area		Off Gas		36	
P&ID#		F-145579-36-A-0104		Stream No.					
Reference Specification:		N/A		Quality Assurance Level		CQ			
Operating Conditions				Rev		Rev			
Location (Indoors/Outdoors)		Outdoors		Environmental Conditions					
Operation (Continuous / Intermittent)		Intermittent		Ambient Temperature Range		(°F)		-25 to 115	
Days per year		365		Relative Humidity Range		(%)		10 to 100	
Hours per day		24		Hail Diameter		(in)		< or = 0.75	
Noise Level Allowable per 8 hr shift (dB - Lex)		85		Sand and dust concentrations		(lbm/ft³)		1.1 x 10⁻³	
Shift Length		(hrs) 8		- typical size		(mm)		0.15	
Noise Level Allowable		(dB) 85		Solar Radiation (12-hour period)		(langley)		900	
Site Elevation		(ft) 663		Availability		(%)		95	
Min Outdoor Operational Service		(years) 2		Environment - Radioactive		No			
Max Outdoor Operational Time		(years) 5		- Toxic		Yes			
Maintained Operating Temperature		(°F) 77		- Corrosive to steel at ambient		No			
- Flammable		No							
Storage Tank Information									
General				Tank Attachments					
Manufacturer (or approved equal)		Highland Tank		Site Level Gage		No			
Model Number		Double Wall UL-142		Manway and Fill Cap (Non-sealed)		(in)		18	
Fluid to be stored Composition				Down Pipe		No			
-water		% 50		Vent Pipe		(in)		6	
-NaOH-Caustic		% 50		Tank Accessories					
Double Wall Storage Capacity		USG 2000		Ladders		Yes			
Overall Dimensions				Tie Down System		Yes			
Diameter		(in) 64		Fluid Isolation Valves					
Height		(in) 144		- Suction Line		Yes			
Material		Carbon Steel		- Discharge Line		Yes			
Density		n/a		Fluid Temperature Indicator/Transducers-by Others		Yes			
Shipping Weight		(lbs)* 5000		- Entering		n/a			
Operating Weight		(lbs)* 27000		- Leaving		n/a			
Fluid pressure		atmospheric		Tank Level Sensing System-by Others		Yes			
Tank Fittings (Nozzles)				Power Supply		24 VDC			
N1 Fill-in		(in) 4		- Interface options for client control system		yes			
N2 Draw-out		(in) 2							
N3 Level Transmitter		(in) 2							
N4 Spare		(in) 2							
Fitting -Drain		Yes		36- D91 - 007B NaOH Immersion Heater& Controller					
Lining -Inside		Yes		- Single-point non-fused disconnect switch		Yes			
-type		*		- Electrical Power		(kW)*		2	
Thermal Insulation		Yes		- Voltage/Phase/Hertz		(V/Pb/Hz)		240/1/60	
-type		*		- Line voltage thermostat		Yes			
		*		- Resettable over-temperature cut-out		Yes			
		*							
		*							
Date		09-Feb-05		24-Feb-05		07-Mar-05		Attachment: 6	
By		AP		AP		AP		Calc. No.: 145579-C-CA-016	
Chked		DW		DW		DW		Rev. No.: 0	
Rev.		A		B		C		Sheet 2 of 4	



TECHNICAL DATA SHEETS

PROJECT:		Final DBVS Design		145579-D-DS-05&2		REV.		C	
PROJECT NO.:		145579		NaClO2 Tank No.1 and No.2					
CLIENT:		AMEC E&E - Richland Washington		EQ. NO.:		36-D74-005 & 36-D74-112			
No. Required		2		Area		Off Gas		36	
P&ID#		F-145579-36-A-0104		Stream No.					
Reference Specification:		N/A		Quality Assurance Level				CQ	
Data Sheet 1 of 3									
Operating Conditions				Rev		Rev			
Location (Indoors/Outdoors)		Outdoors		Environmental Conditions					
Operation (Continuous / Intermittent)		Intermittent		Ambient Temperature Range		(°F)		-25 to 115	
Days per year		365		Relative Humidity Range		(%)		10 to 100	
Hours per day		24		Hail Diameter		(in)		< or = 0.75	
Noise Level Allowable per 8 hr shift (dB - Lex)		n/a		Sand and dust concentrations		(lbm/ft ³)		1.1 x 10 ⁻³	
Shift Length		(hrs) 8		- typical size		(mm)		0.15	
Noise Level Allowable		(dB) n/a		Solar Radiation (12-hour period)		(ins/legs)		900	
Site Elevation		(ft) 663		Availability		(%)		95	
Min Outdoor Operational Service		(years) 2		Environment - Radioactive		No			
Max Outdoor Operational Time		(years) 5		- Toxic		Yes			
Maintained Operating Temperature		(°F) 77		- Corrosive		Yes			
				- Flammable		No			
Storage Tank Information									
General				Tank Attachments					
Manufacturer (or approved equal)		K&F CO		Site Level Gage		Yes			
Model Number		5670600N97201L		Float Level Gage		Yes			
Fluid to be stored Composition				Manway and Fill Cap (Non-sealed)		(in)		18	
-water		%		Down Pipe		No			
-NaClO2 Sodium Chlorite		%		Vent Pipe		(in)		6	
Double Wall Storage Capacity		USG 6500		Tank Accessories					
Overall Dimensions				Ladders		Tank-Saver Platform			
Diameter		(in) 120		Tie Down System		No			
Height		(in) 198 1/4		Tank Level Sensing System-by Others		Yes			
Material		HDPE High Density Polyethylene		Power Supply		24 VDC			
Density		*		- Interface options for client control system		yes			
Shipping Weight		(lbs)* 8500		Fluid Isolation Valves					
Operating Weight		(lbs)* 82300		- Suction Line		Yes			
Fluid pressure		Atmospheric		- Discharge Line		Yes			
Tank Fittings (Nozzles) as per Fig.1				Fluid Temperature Indicator/Transducers-by Others		Yes			
N1 Fill-in		(in) 4		36- D91 - 005B NaClO2 Immersion Heater & Controller					
N2 Draw-out		(in) 2		- Single-point non-fused disconnect switch		Yes			
N3 Level Transmitter		(in) 2		- Electrical Power		(kW)*		2	
N4 Spare		(in) 2		- Voltage/Phase/Hz		(V/Ph/Hz)		240/1/60	
Nozzle Elevations		*		- Line voltage thermostat		Yes			
Fitting -Drain		*		- Resettable over-temperature (212F) cut-out		Yes			
Lining -Inside		Alkaline		36- D91 - 112B NaClO2 Immersion Heater & Controller					
-type		*		- Single-point non-fused disconnect switch		Yes			
Thermal Insulation		Yes		- Electrical Power		(kW)*		2	
-type		*		- Voltage/Phase/Hz		(V/Ph/Hz)		240/1/60	
				- Line voltage thermostat		Yes			
				- Resettable over-temperature (212F) cut-out		Yes			
Date		09-Feb-05		24-Feb-05		07-Mar-05		Attachment: 6	
By		AP		AP		C		Calc. No.: 145579-C-CA-016	
Chkd		DW		DW		C		Rev. No.: 0	
Rev.		A		B		C		Sheet 3 of 4	

Subcontractor Calculation Review Checklist.

Page 1 of 1

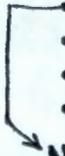
Subject: REAGENT TANK FOUNDATIONS (FDNS #21 & #22)

The subject document has been reviewed by the undersigned.
The reviewer reviewed and verified the following items as applicable.

Documents Reviewed: CALC # 145579-C-CA-016, REV. 0

Analysis Performed By: AMEC (MEYER)

- Design Input
- Basic Assumptions
- Approach/Design Methodology
- Consistency with item or document supported by the calculation
- Conclusion/Results Interpretation
- Impact on existing requirements
- _____



NOTE: FON #21: 50% NaOH TANK HAS BEEN DELETED BUT IS IN CALC.
FON #22: BOTH TANKS HAVE BEEN DELETED.

Reviewer (printed name, signature, and date) A.H. FRIBERG *A.H. Friberg* 4/20/06

Organizational Manager (printed name, signature and date) D.H. Shuford *David H. Shuford* 4/20/06

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145579-D-CA-043



CALCULATION COVER SHEET

Date: 04/22/05

Calculation No: 145579-D-CA-043
 Calculation Title: DBVS Detectable Leak Volume for the OGTS Wet Scrubber System
 Project No. & Title: 145579 DBVS, Demonstration Bulk Vitrification System
 Design Verification Required: Yes No
 Calculation Type: Scoping Preliminary Final
 Superseded by Calculation No: _____ Voided

ORIGINAL AND REVISED CALCULATION/ANALYSIS APPROVAL

	Rev. <u>A</u> Printed Name/Signature/Initials/D	Rev. <u>B</u> Printed Name/Signature/Initials/D	Rev. <u> </u> Printed Name/Signature/Initials/
Originator:	John J Irwin <i>J.J. Irwin</i> 4/22/05		
Checked By:	Charles E. Grenard <i>C.E. Grenard</i> 4/25/05		
Approved By:			
Other:			

AFFECTED DOCUMENTS

Document Number	Document Title	Rev. Number	Responsible Discipline Lead Initials

RECORD OF REVISION

Rev.	Reason for Revision
A	Initial review

ATTACHMENTS

Attachments	Title	Total Pages
A	DBVS P&IDs	4

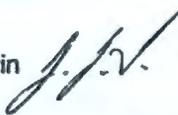
TOTAL CALCULATION PAGE COUNT 10



DWJM technology

CALCULATION SHEET

Date: 04/22/05

Calculation No. <u>145579-D-CA-043</u>	ORIGINATOR: J. J. Irwin  CHECKER: C. E. Grenard 
Rev. No. A	
Calculation Title: DBVS Detectable Leak Volume for the OGTS Wet Scrubber System	

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this calculation is to determine the maximum credible fluid volumes for leaks in the primary waste caustic piping in the DBVS OGTS Wet Scrubber system. The Wet Scrubber system's waste caustic load out is comprised of the wet scrubber enclosure interconnected by hose-in-hose transfer lines (HIHTLs) to two waste storage tanks. The scrubber skid and the storage tanks transfer line contains interface piping connection points. The connection points allow leakage in the HIHTLs to drain back to the wet scrubber enclosure and into its containment sump which contains a leak detector. The connection point on the storage tanks is at a higher elevation than the connection point on the wet scrubber enclosure.

1.2 Scope

The scope of this calculation is to determine the maximum credible fluid volumes resulting from a leak in the primary interconnecting piping prior to a leak detection alarm. For the purpose of this report, leaks are assumed to occur at one of the secondary waste storage tanks, at the HIHTL penetration, and it flows by gravity to the wet scrubber enclosure.

2.0 Basis

2.1 Design Inputs

The fluid flow network for the OGTS wet scrubber system is depicted on the system P&IDs, F-145579-F-36-0100, F-145579-F-36-0101, F-145579-F-36-0102 and F-145579-F-37-0101 (Attachment A). A depiction of the wet scrubber enclosure plan layout is depicted in Figure 1. A discrete depiction of the fluid leak paths are listed in Table 1.

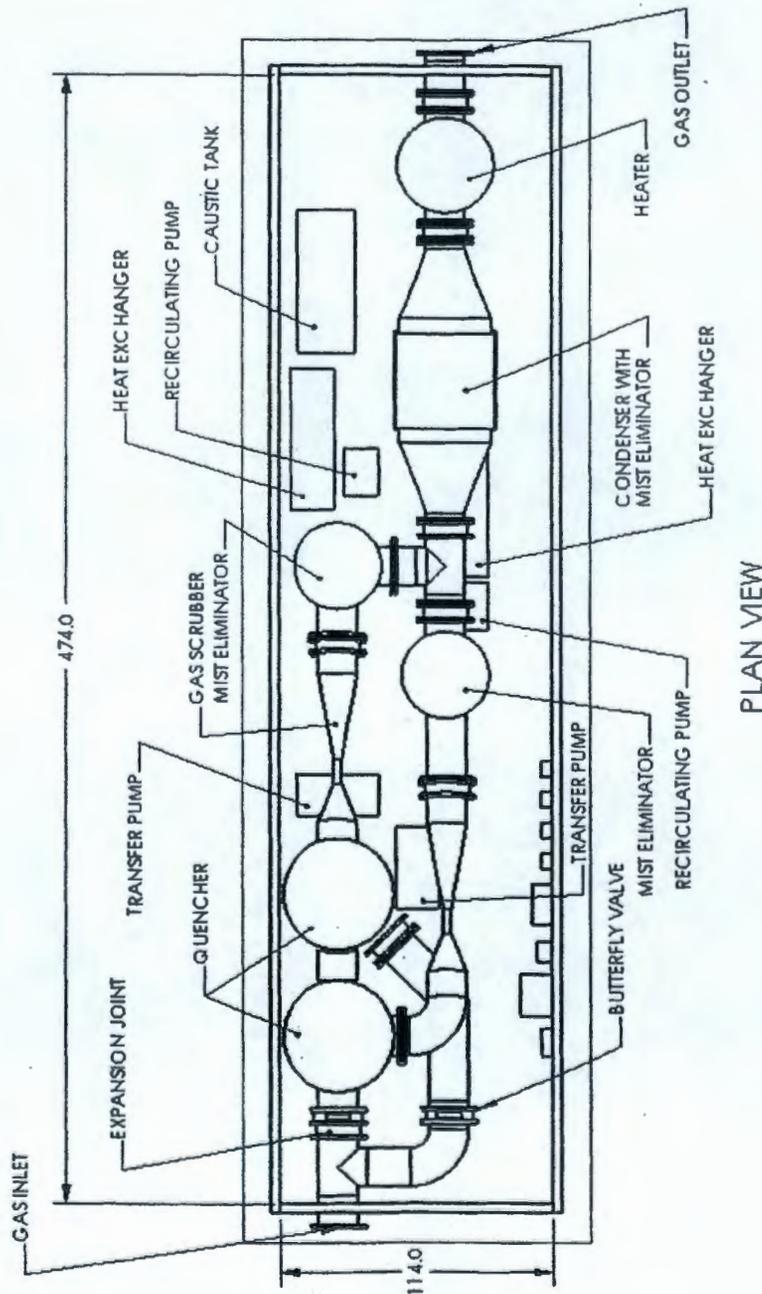


CALCULATION SHEET

Date: 04/22/05

Calculation No. <u>145579-D-CA-043</u>	ORIGINATOR: J. J. Irwin <i>J.J. Irwin</i>
Rev. No. A	
Calculation Title: DBVS Detectable Leak Volume for the OGTS Wet Scrubber System	CHECKER: C. E. Grenard <i>C.E. Grenard</i>

Figure 1. OGTS Wet Scrubber Assembly Plan Layout.





EMJM technology

CALCULATION SHEET

Date: 04/22/05

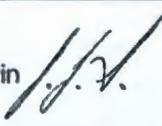
Calculation No. <u>145579-D-CA-043</u>	ORIGINATOR: J. J. Irwin  CHECKER: C. E. Grenard 
Rev. No. A	
Calculation Title: DBVS Detectable Leak Volume for the OGTS Wet Scrubber System	

Table 1. Wet Scrubber Fluid Leak Configurations

Input Description	Reference Dimensions	Reference Location
OGTS Wet scrubber enclosure , leak containment	114 inches wide by 474 inches long	Figure 1.
2 inch HIHTL, 2-PSS-36-0311, waste caustic feed to secondary waste storage tank	130 ft Long ⁽¹⁾	145579-D-SP-010, Appendix C

Notes:

1) The 2 inch HIHTL contains a 2.0 inch OD primary and a 4 inch ID Secondary.

2.2 Criteria

There are no pre-determined acceptance criteria.

2.3 Assumptions

The assumptions used in the calculation are as stated below and within the body of the calculation and/or attachments.

The OGTS wet scrubber enclosure dimensions are determined from Figure 1 (submitted by the wet scrubber fabrication vendor).

Piping external to the OGTS wet scrubber enclosure or secondary waste storage tanks are Hose-in Hose Transfer Lines (HIHTLs). Hose lengths are determined from the DBVS HIHTL technical specification and are assumed to be bounding. Drain slopes in the HIHTLs are as specified on the P&IDs (Attachment A). Note: the drain slope depicted on F-145579-F-37-0101 is in error, it should show drain slope from the storage tank to the wet scrubber enclosure.

A leak originating in the primary of a HIHTL fills the annular region between the inner and outer hose before draining through a connection point penetration assembly to the wet scrubber enclosure. The HIHTL leak is assumed to result from a complete rupture of the primary.

Fluid leaking into the wet scrubber enclosure covers its catch basin to a depth of ¼ inch before draining to the skid's leak detector sump. The leak detector sump and pump-out port were assumed to have a volume of 0.2 cu ft (1.5 gallons), this is an engineering assumption.



DMJM technology

CALCULATION SHEET

Date: 04/22/05

Calculation No. <u>145579-D-CA-043</u>	ORIGINATOR: J. J. Irwin 
Rev. No. A	
Calculation Title: DBVS Detectable Leak Volume for the OGTS Wet Scrubber System	CHECKER: C. E. Grenard 

3.0 References

145579-D-SP-010, Hose-In-Hose Transfer Line Assemblies, Rev. 0, DMJM, December, 2004.

145579-D-SP-037, Wet Scrubber Skid Assembly Design and Fabrication, Rev. 0, DMJM, December, 2004.

F-145579-F-36-0100, Revision I, Sheet 1, "Bulk Vitrification Wet Scrubber Skid No. 1 P&ID" (Attachment A).

F-145579-F-36-0101, Revision I, Sheet 1, "Bulk Vitrification Wet Scrubber Skid No. 2 P&ID" (Attachment A).

F-145579-F-36-0102, Revision I, Sheet 1, "Bulk Vitrification Off-Gas Trailer Scrubber Filter P&ID" (Attachment A).

F-145579-F-37-0101, Revision 0, Sheet 1, "Bulk Vitrification Secondary Waste Storage P&ID" (Attachment A).

4.0 Methods

Standard mathematical expressions are utilized to calculate the volumes in the annulus of the HIHTLs or the wet scrubber enclosure catch pan.

5.0 Results and Conclusions

The result of the calculation shows that a leak from waste caustic HIHTL to the OGTS wet scrubber enclosure catch pan will result in a leak volume of 123.7 gallons.

6.0 Calculations and Analysis

Using standard mathematical techniques the volumes of simple geometries can be calculate for the various elements of the wet scrubber waste caustic components. Table 2 lists the results of the fluid volume calculations.



DMJM technology

CALCULATION SHEET

Date: 04/22/05

Calculation No. <u>145579-D-CA-043</u>	ORIGINATOR: J. J. Irwin <i>J.J. Irwin</i> CHECKER: C. E. Grenard <i>C.E. Grenard</i>
Rev. No. A	
Calculation Title: DBVS Detectable Leak Volume for the OGTS Wet Scrubber System	

Table 2. Calculated Fluid Volumes for Wet Scrubber Components

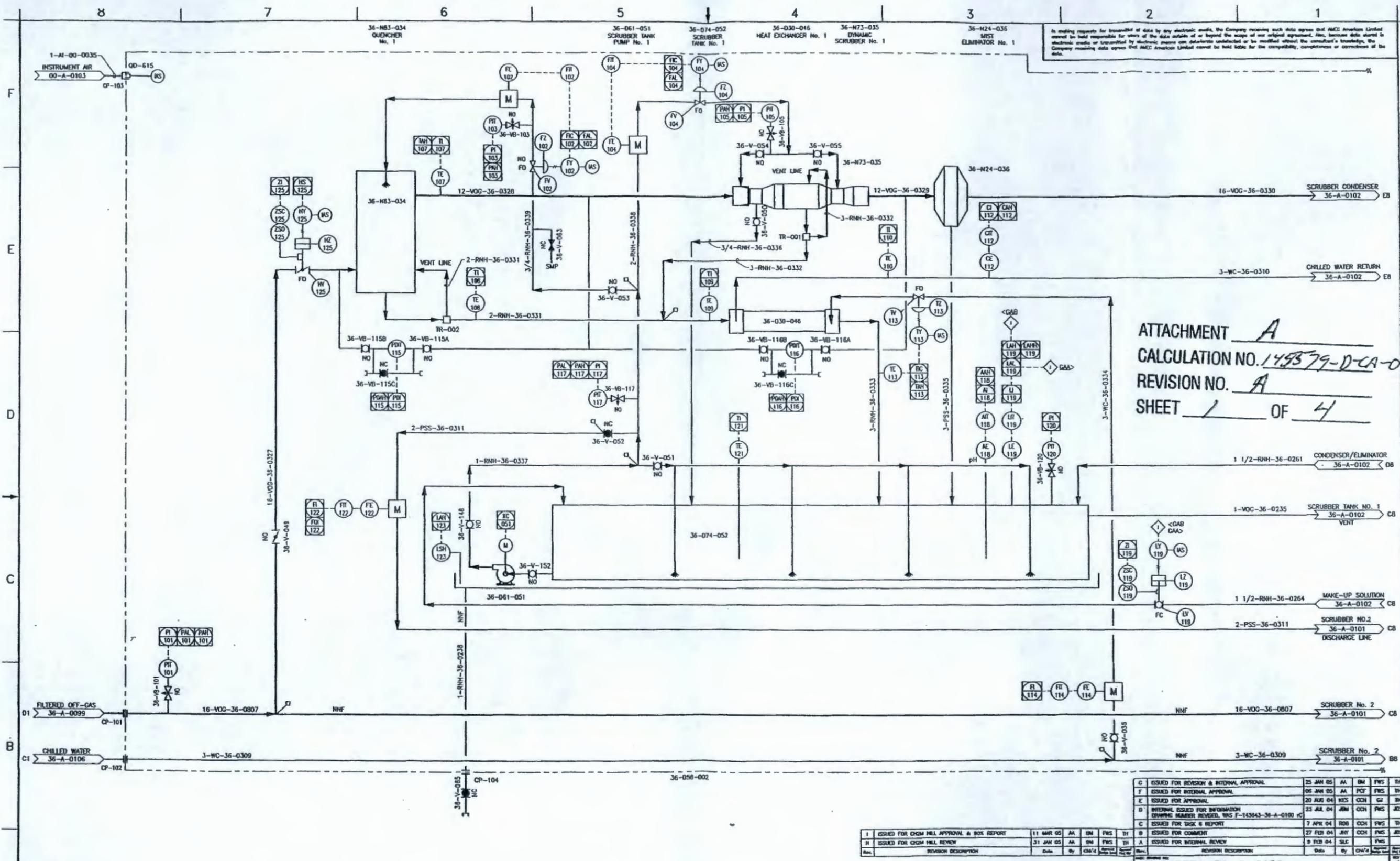
Wet Scrubber Component	Volume, cu.ft.	Volume, gallons
Wet scrubber enclosure catch pan at ¼ inch depth plus leak detector sump.	8.02	60.0
2 inch HIHTL, 2-PSS-36-0311, OGTS Scrubber Enclosure to secondary waste storage tank	8.51	63.7
Total:	16.53	123.7

Notes:

- 1) Volume of a rectangular enclosure is width x length x height of fluid
- 2) Volume of a cylindrical annulus is $\text{Pi} \times (\text{D2}^2 - \text{D1}^2)/4 \times \text{length of fluid}$
- 3) Volume of a cylinder is $\text{Pi} \times \text{D1}^2/4 \times \text{length of fluid}$

Where:

D2 = ID of HIHTL outer hose, 2.0 inches
 D1 = OD of HIHTL inner hose or ID of Flex Line, 4.0 inches
 Pi = Approx. 3.1



ATTACHMENT A
 CALCULATION NO. 145579-D-CA-043
 REVISION NO. A
 SHEET 1 OF 4

- NOTES:**
- INTERLOCK INFORMATION TO BE UPDATED
 - DETAILS FOR THE WET SCRUBBER SKID ASSEMBLY TO BE PROVIDED BY VENDOR FOR SPECIFICATION 145579-D-SP-037.
 - INSTRUMENT AND EQUIPMENT LABELS TO BE REVISED AS PART OF VENDOR DESIGN PACKAGE REVIEW.

36-058-002
WET SCRUBBER SKID ASSEMBLY

THIS DRAWING CONTAINS PROCESS INFORMATION THAT IS PROPRIETARY TO AMEC. RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF THIS INFORMATION ARE CONTAINED IN CONTRACT #23410 BETWEEN AMEC AND CH2M HILL MANFORD GROUP.

REV	ISSUED FOR	DATE	BY	CHK'D	APP'D
1	ISSUED FOR CH2M HILL APPROVAL & BOX REPORT	11 MAR 05	AA	SM	FWS
2	ISSUED FOR CH2M HILL REVIEW	31 JAN 05	AA	SM	FWS
3	ISSUED FOR INTERNAL REVIEW	9 FEB 04	SLE		

REV	ISSUED FOR	DATE	BY	CHK'D	APP'D
C	ISSUED FOR REVISION & INTERNAL APPROVAL	25 JAN 05	AA	SM	FWS
F	ISSUED FOR INTERNAL APPROVAL	06 JAN 05	AA	POF	FWS
E	ISSUED FOR APPROVAL	20 AUG 04	MS	COH	CU
D	INTERNAL ISSUED FOR INFORMATION DRAWING NUMBER REVISION, WRS F-145579-36-A-0100	23 JUL 04	JRM	COH	FWS
B	ISSUED FOR TASK 6 REPORT	7 APR 04	ROB	COH	FWS
A	ISSUED FOR COMMENT	27 FEB 04	JRY	COH	FWS

145579-36-A-0100

amec

145579-FINAL DBVS DESIGN

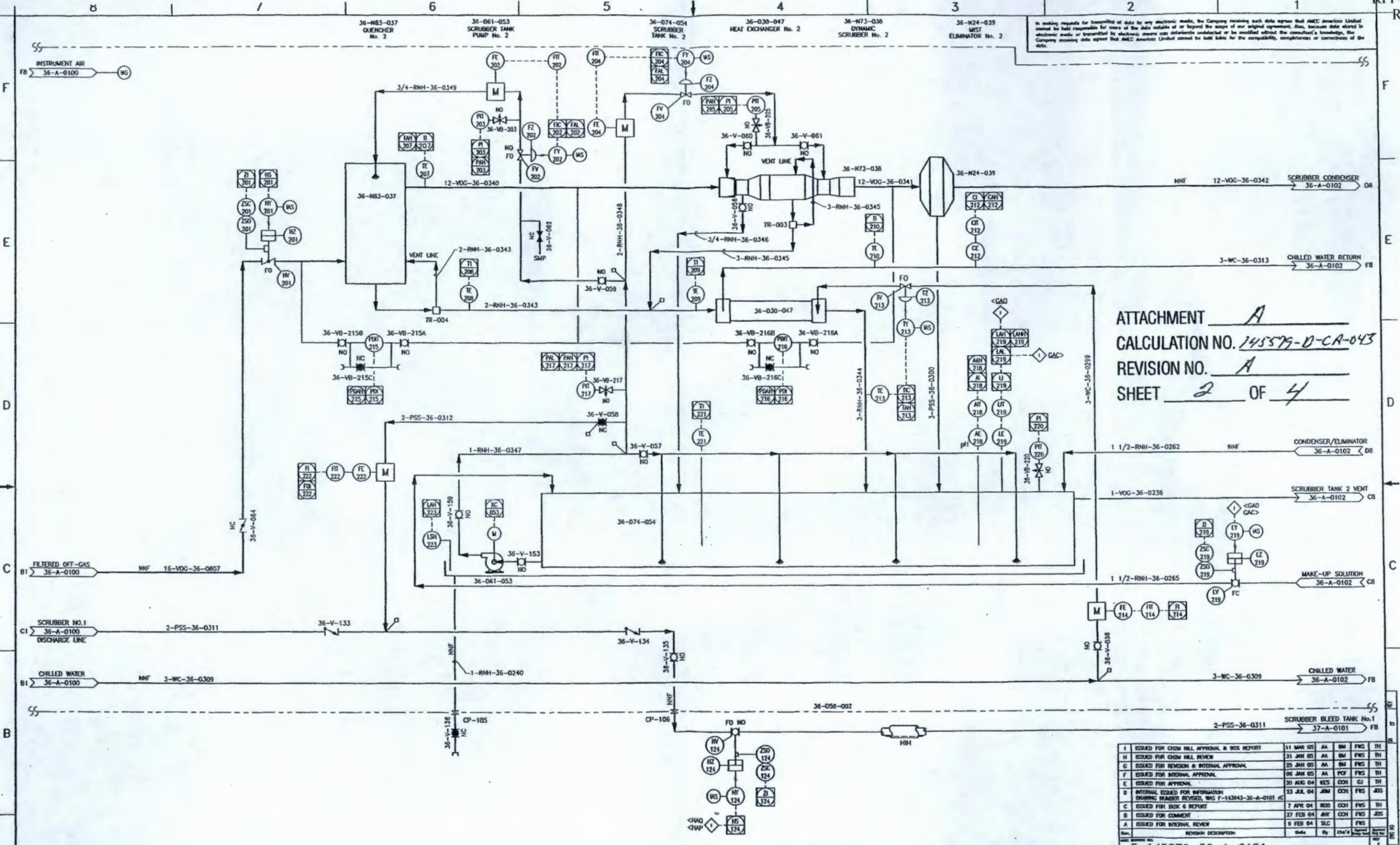
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Office of River Protection

**BULK VITRIFICATION
WET SCRUBBER
SKID NO. 1 P&ID**

DWG NO	TITLE	REF NUMBER	TITLE
	DRAWING TRACEABILITY LIST		REFERENCES

REV	DATE	BY	CHK'D	APP'D

In making requests for transmittal of data by any electronic media, the Company receiving such data agrees that AMEC Americas Limited cannot be held responsible for errors of the data outside of or beyond the scope of our original agreement. Also, because data stored in electronic media or transmitted by electronic means can deteriorate undetected or be modified without the consultant's knowledge, the Company receiving data agrees that AMEC Americas Limited cannot be held liable for the compatibility, completeness or correctness of the data.



ATTACHMENT A
 CALCULATION NO. 145579-D-CA-043
 REVISION NO. A
 SHEET 2 OF 4

- NOTES:**
1. INTERLOCK INFORMATION TO BE UPDATED
 2. DETAILS FOR THE WET SCRUBBER SKID ASSEMBLY TO BE PROVIDED BY VENDOR FOR SPECIFICATION 145579-D-SP-037.
 3. INSTRUMENT AND EQUIPMENT LABELS TO BE REVISED AS PART OF VENDOR DESIGN PACKAGE REVIEW.

36-056-002
WET SCRUBBER SKID ASSEMBLY

THIS DRAWING CONTAINS PROCESS INFORMATION THAT IS PROPRIETARY TO AMEC. RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF THIS INFORMATION ARE CONTAINED IN CONTRACT #23401 BETWEEN AMEC AND CH2M HILL HANFORD GROUP.

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY	CHK'D	APP'D
1	ISSUED FOR CH2M HILL APPROVAL & 90% REPORT	11 MAR 05	AA	BM	FWS
2	ISSUED FOR CH2M HILL REVIEW	31 JAN 05	AA	BM	FWS
3	ISSUED FOR REVISION & INTERNAL APPROVAL	25 JAN 05	AA	BM	FWS
4	ISSUED FOR INTERNAL APPROVAL	06 JAN 05	AA	POF	FWS
5	ISSUED FOR APPROVAL	20 MAR 04	SES	COH	CJ
6	INTERNAL ISSUED FOR INFORMATION DRAWING NUMBER REVISED WAS F-145643-36-A-0101	13 JUL 04	JSM	COH	FWS
7	ISSUED FOR BASK 6 REPORT	7 APR 04	ROD	COH	FWS
8	ISSUED FOR COMMENT	27 FEB 04	HW	COH	FWS
9	ISSUED FOR INTERNAL REVIEW	9 FEB 04	SLC		FWS

F-145579-36-A-0101

amec PROJECT: 145579-FINAL DBVS DESIGN

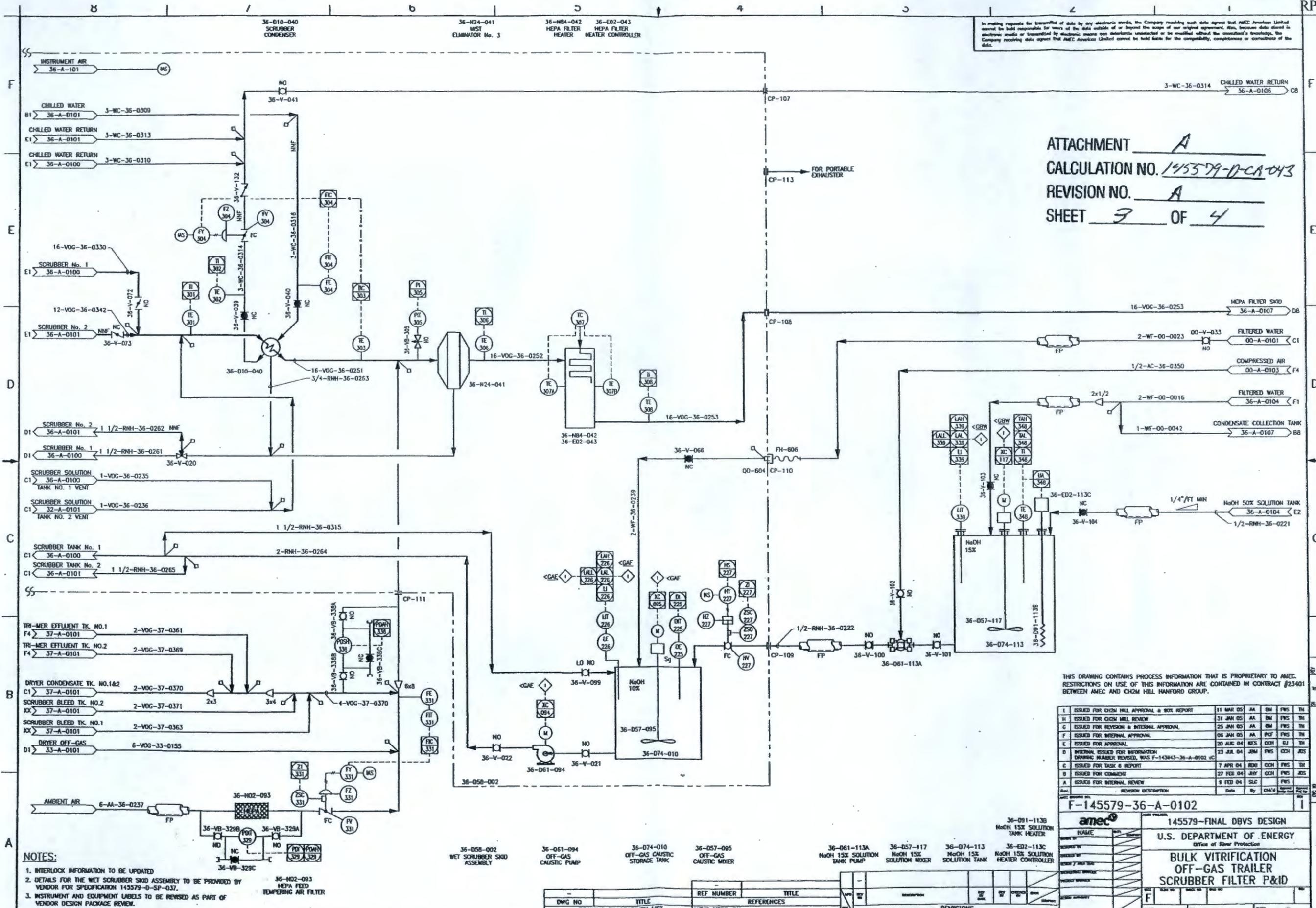
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Office of River Protection

**BULK VITRIFICATION
WET SCRUBBER
SKID NO. 2 P&ID**

DWG NO	TITLE	REF NUMBER	TITLE	REV	DATE	BY	CHK'D	APP'D

In making requests for transmittal of data by any electronic media, the Company receiving such data agrees that AMEC American Limited shall be held responsible for errors of the data outside of or beyond the scope of our original agreement. Also, because data stored in electronic media or transmitted by electronic means can deteriorate undetected or be modified without the consultant's knowledge, the Company receiving data against that AMEC American Limited cannot be held liable for the compatibility, completeness or correctness of the data.

ATTACHMENT A
CALCULATION NO. 145579-D-CA-043
REVISION NO. A
SHEET 3 OF 4



THIS DRAWING CONTAINS PROCESS INFORMATION THAT IS PROPRIETARY TO AMEC. RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF THIS INFORMATION ARE CONTAINED IN CONTRACT #23401 BETWEEN AMEC AND CH2M HILL MANFORD GROUP.

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY	CHK'D	APP'D
I	ISSUED FOR CH2M HILL APPROVAL & NOT REPORT	11 MAR 05	AA	BM	PWS
H	ISSUED FOR CH2M HILL REVIEW	31 JAN 05	AA	BM	PWS
G	ISSUED FOR REVISION & INTERNAL APPROVAL	25 JAN 05	AA	BM	PWS
F	ISSUED FOR INTERNAL APPROVAL	06 JAN 05	AA	PCF	PWS
E	ISSUED FOR APPROVAL	20 AUG 04	RES	CH	BJ
D	INTERNAL ISSUED FOR INFORMATION DRAWING NUMBER REVISED, WAS F-143643-36-A-0102 IC	23 JUL 04	JSM	PWS	CH
C	ISSUED FOR TASK 6 REPORT	7 APR 04	RES	CH	PWS
B	ISSUED FOR COMMENT	27 FEB 04	JRY	CH	PWS
A	ISSUED FOR INTERNAL REVIEW	9 FEB 04	SLC		PWS

amec
F-145579-36-A-0102

145579-FINAL OBVS DESIGN

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
Office of River Protection

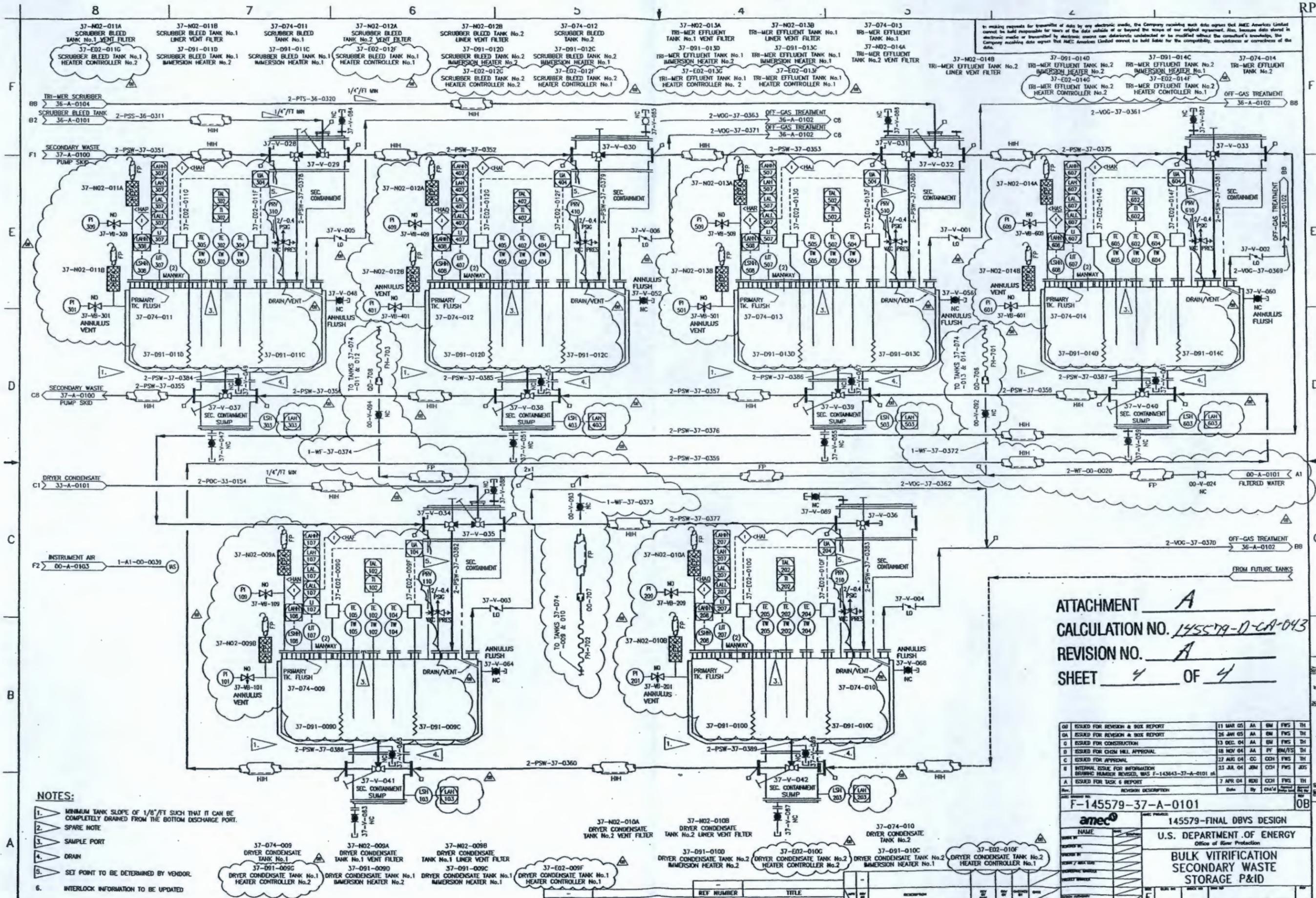
**BULK VITRIFICATION
OFF-GAS TRAILER
SCRUBBER FILTER P&ID**

NO.	DATE	BY	CHK'D	APP'D
1				

- NOTES:**
- INTERLOCK INFORMATION TO BE UPDATED
 - DETAILS FOR THE WET SCRUBBER SKID ASSEMBLY TO BE PROVIDED BY VENDOR FOR SPECIFICATION 145579-0-SF-037.
 - INSTRUMENT AND EQUIPMENT LABELS TO BE REVISED AS PART OF VENDOR DESIGN PACKAGE REVIEW.

- 36-058-002 WET SCRUBBER SKID ASSEMBLY
- 36-061-094 OFF-GAS CAUSTIC PUMP
- 36-074-010 OFF-GAS CAUSTIC STORAGE TANK
- 36-057-095 OFF-GAS CAUSTIC MIXER
- 36-061-113A NaOH 15% SOLUTION TANK PUMP
- 36-057-117 NaOH 15% SOLUTION MIXER
- 36-074-113 NaOH 15% SOLUTION TANK
- 36-E02-113C NaOH 15% SOLUTION HEATER CONTROLLER

DWG NO	TITLE	REF NUMBER	TITLE



In making requests for transmittal of data by any electronic media, the Company receiving such data agrees that AMEC Americas Limited cannot be held responsible for errors of the data outside of or beyond the scope of our original agreement. Also, because data stored in electronic media or transmitted by electronic means can deteriorate undetected or be modified without the consultant's knowledge, the Company receiving data agrees that AMEC Americas Limited cannot be held liable for the compatibility, completeness or correctness of the data.

ATTACHMENT A
 CALCULATION NO. 145579-D-CA-043
 REVISION NO. A
 SHEET 4 OF 4

- NOTES:**
- MINIMUM TANK SLOPE OF 1/8" FT SUCH THAT IT CAN BE COMPLETELY DRAINED FROM THE BOTTOM DISCHARGE PORT.
 - SPARE NOTE
 - SAMPLE PORT
 - DRAIN
 - SET POINT TO BE DETERMINED BY VENDOR.
 - INTERLOCK INFORMATION TO BE UPDATED

01	ISSUED FOR REVISION & BOX REPORT	11 MAR 05	AA	BM	FWS	TH
02	ISSUED FOR REVISION & BOX REPORT	26 JAN 05	AA	BM	FWS	TH
03	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	18 DEC 04	AA	BM	FWS	TH
04	ISSUED FOR CHEM HILL APPROVAL	18 NOV 04	AA	PT	BM/FWS	TH
05	ISSUED FOR APPROVAL	27 AUG 04	CC	COH	FWS	TH
06	INTERNAL ISSUE FOR INFORMATION	23 JUL 04	JSM	COH	FWS	JOS
07	INTERNAL ISSUE FOR INFORMATION	7 APR 04	BDU	COH	FWS	TH
08	ISSUED FOR TASK 6 REPORT					

amec
 145579-FINAL DBVS DESIGN
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
 Office of River Protection
**BULK VITRIFICATION
 SECONDARY WASTE
 STORAGE P&ID**

DWG NO	TITLE	REF NUMBER	TITLE	REVISIONS
	DRAWING TRACEABILITY LIST			

**** SAMPLE ******FORM EP 3.3-3F - CALCULATION PROCEDURE CHECKLIST**

#	ACTION ACCORDING TO PROCEDURE EP 3.3 ^a	INITIAL/DATE
1	The calculation number has been obtained from Document Control and the calculation number is logged in the hard copy Calculation Log.	CEB 4/24/05
2	The calculation has been prepared using the forms associated with this procedure (i.e., calculation cover sheet, summary sheet, and calculation sheet).	CEB 4/25/05
3	The calculation has been formatted per this procedure (header, page number, etc).	CEB 4/25/05
4	The appropriate revision number has been assigned.	CEB 4/25/05
5	The discipline lead of affected documents has been notified of any changes.	NA
6	All calculation sheets have been signed/initialed and dated.	CEB 4/25/05
7	Attachments to the calculation are formatted as required and are included in the calculation package.	CEB 4/25/05
8	The calculation package is complete and submitted to the assigned checker.	CEB 4/25/05
9	The checker has accepted comment resolution and signed the cover sheet.	CEB 4/25/05
10	The Calculation package has been submitted to Document Control (Preliminary) or Discipline Lead (Final).	CEB 4/26/05
Final Only		
11	Design Verifications, where applicable, are complete in accordance with EP3.9.	/
12	The calculations are stamped by a Registered PE (when required).	/
13	The Discipline Lead has approved the calculation and signed the cover sheet.	/
14	The Discipline Lead has forwarded the calculation package to the Document Control.	/
Calculation Revisions		
15	The calculation cover page is updated, noting the reason for revision.	/
16	Calculation sheets are updated in accordance with this procedure.	/
17	The appropriate revision number has been assigned.	/
18	The checking and approval (when required) have been completed and cover sheet is signed.	/

Form EP 3.3-3F (09/02)

^a Each action is to be verified by the Originator.^b This checklist applies to preliminary and final calculations.

Figure 1. Subcontractor Calculation Review Checklist.

Page 1 of 1

Subject: DBVS Detectable Leak Volume for the OGTS Wet Scrubber System

The subject document has been reviewed by the undersigned.
The checker reviewed and verified the following items as applicable.

Documents Reviewed: 145570-D-CA-043 rev A

Analysis Performed By: DMJM

- Design Input
- Basic Assumptions
- Approach/Design Methodology
- Consistency with item or document supported by the calculation
- Conclusion/Results Interpretation
- Impact on existing requirements
- _____

Checker (printed name, signature, and date)
Thomas H May *Thomas H May* 4/19/06

Organizational Manager (printed name, signature and date)

Dave Shuford *David H Shuford* 4/19/06

The following correction need to be made to the text:

1. The calculation is acceptable for the IQRPE package, but lacks an approval signature by DMJM.

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