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373-4011

July 5, 1979

Mr. J. P. O'Reilly, Director
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
101 Marietta Street, Suite 3100
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Re: Catawba Nuclear Station
IE Bulletin 79-02, Rev. 1
Duke Files: CN-1196.02 and CN-1412.11

Dear Mr. O'Reilly:

Enclosed for your use are the responses to Actions 1 through 4 required by IE Bulletin 79-02, Revision 1. Please note that the results of the cyclic testing referred to in Actions 3 and 4 are not included in this report. They are scheduled for submittal to your office on August 15, 1979.

Very truly yours,

L C Dail / by SKB lackland.

L. C. Dail, Vice President
Design Engineering

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CATAWBA NUCLEAR STATION

Responses to USNRC IE Bulletin 79-02, Revision 1

July 5, 1979

Catawba Nuclear Station is in the early stages of construction. As of this date, less than 800 supports have been erected and only a portion of these have been erected using expansion anchors. The following is a summary, by item, of the extent and manner in which Duke Power Company intends to satisfy Actions 1 through 4 of the IE Bulletin 79-02, Revision 1.

Response 1: Duke Power Company will account for base plate flexibility in the calculation of expansion anchor bolt loads for all seismic Category I pipe support base plates using either a conservative hand calculation method which has been verified by non-linear finite element analysis or a specific non-linear finite element analysis for a particular base plate. The models and boundary conditions, including appropriate load-displacement characteristics of the anchors, used for the finite element analyses are based on Duke studies and on work performed by Teledyne Engineering Services which was sponsored by a group of thirteen (13) utilities formed to respond to generic items of IE Bulletin 79-02. All expansion anchor support plates designed prior to implementing these analysis methods are being re-analyzed accordingly and will be modified if required to comply with allowable anchor bolt loadings.

Response 2: The minimum factors of safety, between the expansion anchor design load and the anchor ultimate capacity determined from static load tests, used in Duke Power Company design of pipe supports, are as follows:

Normal Conditions	- 4
Upset Conditions	- 3
Faulted Conditions	- 2

These factors of safety are for wedge type and sleeve type expansion anchors which are the only type of anchors used at Catawba Nuclear Station for Nuclear Safety Related applications.

Expansion anchor installations for Seismic Category I piping supports are restricted to normal weight structural concrete of varying nominal strengths. Expansion anchor ultimate load capacities are based on manufacturer's test results and recommendations for normal weight concrete and installed concrete strengths.

Catawba Seismic Category I expansion anchor designs properly account for shear-tension interaction, minimum edge distances

and bolt spacing in accordance with manufacturer's test results on recommendations.

Response 3: Duke Power Company designs pipe supports to resist all applicable loadings including seismic loads, hydro test loads, normal operating loads, thermal loads, etc. A support is designed for a static or quasi-static load resulting from the most critical combination of the applicable loadings. The safety factors used for the expansion anchors are as specified in Response 2. Duke Power Company is now co-sponsoring tests performed by Teledyne Engineering Services to demonstrate that expansion anchors installed at Catawba Nuclear Station will perform adequately under both low cycle/high amplitude loading (seismic) and high cycle/low amplitude loading (operating loads). These tests are scheduled to be complete by July 15, 1979.

Response 4: All expansion anchors used in Nuclear Safety Related applications are either wedge type or sleeve type. These anchors are inspected for proper installation in accordance with Duke Power Company's Quality Assurance Procedure M-52, "Concrete Expansion Anchor Installation Inspection". This procedure assures that the anchors are properly installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

Procedure M-52 criteria includes, but is not limited to, inspection of expansion anchor size, type, perpendicularity, torque, embedment depth, spacing, distance to free concrete edge and unauthorized modification of the anchor. Plate bolt hole oversizing is not specifically inspected for the following reasons:

1. Duke Power Company Quality Assurance Procedures prohibit deviations from design drawings and specifications without written authorization and approval by the Design Engineering Department.
2. Catawba Nuclear Station qualifies each concrete expansion anchor operator by installation test and verbal examination on proper installation procedure.

As an additional precaution, Duke Power Company is currently revising Procedure M-52 to include visual inspection of connections for evidence of plate bolt hole oversizing. This inspection is documented for each Nuclear Safety Related pipe support.

In order to address the question of the relationship of cyclic load carrying capacity to installation procedure (anchor preload), the tests referred to in Response 3, being performed by Teledyne Engineering Services and sponsored by the group of thirteen (13) utilities, are being performed on anchors installed in accordance with manufacturer's recommended installation procedures and will have no more preload than is provided by the use of these procedures. Based on Duke's understanding of the

behavior of expansion anchors and on cyclic testing which has been previously performed on various anchors, Duke Power Company is confident that the tests will show that the anchors will perform adequately.