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September 16, 1983

Mr. J. P. O'Reilly, Regional Administrator
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Region II
101 Marietta Street, NW, Suite 2900
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Subject: Catawba Nuclear Station
Docket Nos. 50-413 and 50-414
IE Bulletin 81-03

Dear Mr. O'Reilly:

Please find attached a supplement to our response of March 17, 1983 concerning IE Bulletin 81-03, flow blockage of cooling water to safety components by Corbicula sp. (Asiatic clam) and Mytilus sp. (Mussel).

Very truly yours,

Hal B. Tucker

Hal B. Tucker

RWO:dyh

Attachment

cc: NRC Resident Inspector
Catawba Nuclear Station

Palmetto Alliance
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IE11

DUKE POWER COMPANY
CATAWBA NUCLEAR STATION

Item 1:

(4b.)

In our previous response we were to monitor on a quarterly basis two heat exchangers in the Nuclear Service Water System by setting a reproducible flow through the heat exchanger and recording the inlet and outlet pressures. The two heat exchangers are the Containment Spray Heat Exchanger (18" piping) and the Auxiliary Shutdown Panel Air Conditioning Unit Condenser (1" piping). These two components are not well suited for this monitoring and we suggest substituting these with a Component Cooling Heat Exchanger (24" piping) and a Diesel Generator Starting Air Aftercooler (1" piping).

The justification for monitoring a Component Cooling Heat Exchanger rather than a Containment Spray Heat Exchanger is that the Containment Spray Heat Exchanger will be kept in a wet layup state during plant operation. Since the Containment Spray Heat Exchanger is normally isolated with inlet and outlet valves closed when in standby alignment, we can fill it with demineralized, deaireated and possibly chemically treated water. This will minimize or even prevent clam infestation in this heat exchanger. The Component Cooling Heat Exchanger is of comparable size and will always be filled with raw water.

The justification for testing the Diesel Generator Starting air aftercooler rather than an Auxiliary Shutdown Panel Air Conditioning Unit Condenser is that a reproducible flow through the ASP Condenser is difficult to obtain. To establish a set flow would require shutdown of the unit, which is always in service, and adjusting flow with the manual bypass valve. The Diesel Generator Starting Air Aftercooler should always have 12.5 gpm without any system realignment.

Item 3.a:

The final report concerning the Corbicula infestion study was to be made available by June 1983. This report is currently in the final stages of analysis and compilation and will now be available by November 1, 1983.