

069

DUKE POWER COMPANY

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August 13, 1984

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OFFICE OF SECRETARY
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BRANCH

James L. Kelley, Chairman
 Administrative Judge
 Atomic Safety and Licensing Board
 U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
 Washington, D. C. 20555

Dr. Richard F. Foster
 Administrative Judge
 P. O. Box 4263
 Sunriver, Oregon 97702

Dr. Paul Purdom
 Administrative Judge
 235 Columbia Drive
 Decatur, GA 30030

Re: Duke Power Company, et al.
 Catawba Nuclear Station, Units 1 and 2
 Docket Nos. 50-413 and 50-414 OL

Gentlemen:

In our transmittal of August 3, 1984, Attachment A, Section VII, REPAIR OF DRILL HOLES, was inadvertently omitted. That section is attached. We would like to also correct errors as noted below:

<u>Section/Page/Line</u>	<u>Reads</u>	<u>Should Read</u>
Table of Contents	E. Concerns Regarding Non-Safety Related Equipment	E. Non-Safety Related Concerns
Page 8, Line 22	unnecessary	necessary
Page 5, Line 5	selected	identified
Page 5, Line 6	at Catawba to interview:	at Catawba:
Page 15, Line 8	equipment	hardware
Page 15, Line 12	equipment	hardware
Page 18, Line 18	type and batch of	type of
Page 24, Line 23	they raised only specific instances	they raised few specific instances (discussed in Attachments)

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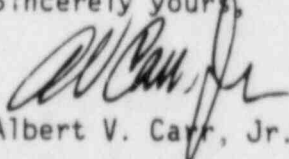
ATTACHMENT A

I-3, Line 19	it was difficult to.	it was difficult to weld.
I-5, Line 21	sensitization area.	sensitization.
I-8, Line 12	welding	welder
II-1, Line 24	cold springing	pipe pulling
III-2, Line 20	workers	workers'
V-1, Line 9	valve	value

ATTACHMENT B

I-3, Line 10	reinforce include the	reinforce the
II-3, Line 12	If residual stresses	If stresses
VII-2, Line 12	than 1982;	than 1982,
VII-2, Line 21	been fusion and	been lack of fusion and
X-1, Line 19	specific area	specific joint,
X-1, Line 19	the joint, was	the area, was
X-2, Line 25	violations	violation
XI-2, Line 20	areas	area
XI-2, Line 25	valves	valve's
XI-3, Line 1	areas	area
XI-4, Line 11	areas	area
XI-4, Line 26	Unit 1 teflon seated plug	Unit 1 plug
XII-2, Line 17	the gap is an order	the maximum allowable gap is an order
XVII-2, Line 2	not	nor

Sincerely yours,


Albert V. Carr, Jr.

VII. REPAIR OF DRILL HOLES

A. Statement of Concern

One instrument craftsman alleged that a hanger craftsman related the following incident: the hanger craftsman was allegedly directed by his foreman to violate the procedure for permitting drill-hole repairs in concrete to cure.

B. Investigation

An instrument craftsman stated that in a conversation with a hanger craftsman, the hanger craftsman was complaining that his supervisor had told him to install a concrete anchor in a repaired hole in concrete that had been filled on the previous day. This would violate Construction Procedure 830, which requires that the compound used to fill unused drill holes be allowed to cure for seven days. The instrument craftsman did not see whether the hanger craftsman ever did install the concrete anchor as allegedly directed, nor did he know either the hanger craftsman's name or the location of the hole. The instrument craftsman stated that this was the only time he had heard of an incident such as this and thus it was probably an isolated case.

C. Resolution

Construction Procedure 830 restricts drilling within 1/2 inch or one hole diameter of a repaired hole before the repaired hole has cured for seven days. This requirement was self-imposed by the Construction Department to give the repair ample time to reach a sufficient strength to allow the anchor to be set.

Construction Procedure 830 requires seven days for the filled hole to cure so that under even adverse conditions the grout would be set allowing the anchors to be set. Depending on the conditions actually present at the time

of this alleged incident, the filled hole could reach the appropriate strength in one day so that the anchor could be installed and set appropriately.

If the repaired area had not cured sufficiently and the hanger craftsman nonetheless installed the anchor, the anchor would come out when torque was applied during the course of installation. Additionally, QC inspectors check torque on every concrete anchor to see that it is set properly. Thus, no defective, undetected condition would result from the situation alleged. In any event, the instrument craftsman who raised this issue said if this event did in fact occur it was an isolated case.

D. Conclusion

If the unidentified hanger craftsman's unidentified foreman did indeed ask the craftsman to violate CP-830, this act is impermissible. Because it is apparently an isolated incident and further identification of the individuals implicated is not possible, specific corrective personnel action is not possible. The general instructions to craftsmen and their supervisors described in Section VI is the only practical corrective personnel action. Because all of the anchor bolts are torqued by the craftsmen as well as subsequently inspected by QC, no corrective action is necessary from a technical standpoint.