



UNITED STATES  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

June 5, 1985

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

Mr. Glenn O. Bright  
Administrative Judge  
Atomic Safety and Licensing Board  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, DC 20555

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Dr. James H. Carpenter  
Administrative Judge  
Atomic Safety and Licensing Board  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, DC 20555

In the Matter of  
Carolina Power and Light Company and  
North Carolina Eastern Municipal Power Agency  
(Shearon Harris Nuclear Power Plant, Units 1 and 2)  
Docket Nos. 50-400 and 50-401 OL

Dear Administrative Judges:

Pursuant to your request I am enclosing three copies of page 120 of the Staff's Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law on Safety Issues, filed on January 22, 1985. This page was inadvertently omitted from the Board's copies. The page is also being served upon all parties to the proceeding in case other copies are also incomplete. I apologize for any inconvenience this omission has caused.

Sincerely,

Janice E. Moore  
Counsel for NRC Staff

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PDR

Enclosure: As stated  
cc w/encl.: Service List

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known to be sensitive to moisture effects as was the polyurethane used in the Sandia report. (Miller/Dakin, ff. Tr. 4839 at 14-15.)

374. Even the Sandia report concludes that "accelerated aging techniques offer the best opportunity for predicting lifetimes or simulating life of complex equipment." (Miller/Dakin, ff. Tr. 4839 at 15; Masciantonio, ff. Tr. 5567 at 14.)

375. During cross-examination concerning the properties of epoxies, Applicants' witness testified that epoxy starts as an organic compound, reacts with catalysts and becomes a high polymer. Epoxies have better aging characteristics than other resins except for silicone. They are strong mechanically. (Dakin, Tr. 4912.) Dr. Dakin did testify that they can have shrinking, cracking and evaporation these are the methods for degradation of such epoxies. (Id.) These mechanisms are caused by cross-linking and by oxidation. (Dakin, Tr. 4912-4913.)

376. Dr. Dakin testified that if the epoxy has a filler the moisture can be absorbed onto the filler and the resistivity would decline with time to a sufficient degree to cause a change in the calibration of the RTDs. However, Dr. Dakin believes that the effects would be small and doubts that it would be important. (Dakin, Tr. 4916.) He thinks that the main effect would be on the filler. (Id. at Tr. 4917.) Dr. Dakin points out that the polyurethanes mentioned in the Sandia report were a different material to that used at Harris. (Id.) In addition, the RTDs are sealed and therefore would provide an additional barrier to moisture intrusion. (Dakin, Tr. 4910.) Dr. Dakin does not believe that moisture diffusion would be a problem in the case of the RTDs. (Dakin, Tr. 4920.)