June 24, 2002

- LICENSEE : Duke Energy Corporation
- FACILITIES: McGuire, Units 1 and 2, and Catawba, Units 1 and 2
- SUBJECT: TELECOMMUNICATION WITH DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION TO DISCUSS THE RESPONSE TO A REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO SECTIONS 3.6 AND B.3.19 OF THE LICENSE RENEWAL APPLICATION

On January 17, 2002, the NRC staff (hereafter referred to as "the staff") issued a request for additional information (RAI) pertaining to Section 3.6.1, Aging Effects Caused by Heat and Radiation, and Section B.3.19, Inaccessible Non-EQ Medium-voltage Cables Aging Management Program, of the license renewal application (LRA). Duke Energy Corporation (hereafter referred to as "the applicant") responded to this request by letters dated March 8, 2002, and April 15, 2002. On May 29, 2002, a conference call was conducted between the NRC and Duke Energy Corporation to discuss information that was provided to the NRC in response to RAIs 3.6.1-1 and B.3.19-2. Participants of the May 29, 2002, conference call are provided in an attachment.

RAI 3.6.1-1

The applicant reiterated its response to RAI 3.6.1-1, indicating that Duke is very confident that the visual inspections outlined in Section B.3.23, Non-EQ Insulated Cables and Connections Aging Management Program, will enable early detection of aging degradation of insulation of all types of cables and connections, including low signal level cables used in sensitive instrumentation applications.

The staff indicated, however, that visual inspection alone would not necessarily detect reduced insulation resistance (IR) levels in cable insulation before the intended function is lost. Exposure of electrical cables to adverse localized environments caused by heat or radiation can result in reduced IR. A reduction in IR will cause an increase in leakage currents between conductors and from individual conductors to ground, and is a concern for circuits with sensitive, low level signals such as radiation and nuclear instrumentation since it may contribute to inaccuracies in the instrument loop. Because low level signal instrumentation circuits may operate with signals that are normally in the low milliamp range or less, they can be affected by extremely low levels of leakage current. The staff also indicated that it is not convinced that aging of these cables will initially occur on the outer casing resulting in sufficient damage such that visual inspection will be effective in detecting the degradation before IR losses lead to a loss in intended function, particularly if the cables are also subject to moisture. For this reason, the staff described aging management program XI.E2, Electrical Cables Not Subject to 10 CFR 50.49 Environmental Qualification Requirements Used in Instrumentation Circuits, in the Generic Aging Lessons Learned (GALL) report. This GALL report program treats low signal

level cables as a special group of cables that warrant more rigorous monitoring to ensure aging is being adequately monitored. Since the applicant proposes to perform visual inspections to detect aging degradation of insulation of <u>all</u> types of cables and connections, including low signal level cables used in sensitive instrumentation applications, this issue may be identified as an open item in the Safety Evaluation Report to be issued by August 12, 2002.

RAI B.3.19-2

The applicant and staff discussed a recent decision by the Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI) to defer to Duke's position pertaining to the definition of "significant moisture." During an April 10, 2002, meeting with the staff (documented by Memorandum dated April 22, 2002, ADAMS Accession Number ML021120407), the NEI Electrical Working Group had accepted an action to evaluate the potential need to clarify the definition of "significant moisture" based upon a review of industry research literature and operating experience. However, the NEI subsequently decided to defer to the position stated in Duke's response to RAI B.3.19-2, which stated that a review of industry literature on the topic of medium-voltage cables being exposed to moisture for long periods revealed no quantifiable data. In its response, Duke further stated that data and discussions in the industry literature, which is referenced in the RAI response, provides the reader with the general conclusion that there should not be a problem with a medium-voltage cable even if it is exposed to moisture for several years. Duke also referenced Program XI.E3, Inaccessible Medium-voltage Cables not Subject to 10 CFR 50.49 Environmental Qualification Requirements, of the GALL report to support their interpretation of "significant moisture." Specifically, program element 4, Detection of Aging Effects, states that testing of in-scope, medium -voltage cables that are exposed to significant moisture and significant voltage every 10 years is adequate to preclude failure of the conductor insulation since experience has shown that aging degradation is a slow process.

The staff acknowledged Duke's response to the RAI and the implied difference between the XI.E3 program description and their current assessment of the program proposed by Duke. As such, the staff will consider the need to modify the GALL report to describe a program that provides adequate assurance that aging of medium-voltage cables that may be exposed to moisture will be adequately monitored or managed during the extended period of operation. The staff indicated that the applicant had not provided sufficient justification in the LRA or in the RAI response for defining "significant moisture" as exposure to long-term (over a period of a few years), continuous (going on or extending without interruption or break) standing water. The staff also indicated that the applicant's program description in the LRA did not provide adequate information about the proposed alternative inspection program in that it did not specify (1) the frequency of inspection; (2) how inspection results will be monitored and trended; (3) if or when operability evaluations for degraded conditions (presence of moisture) would be performed; (4) if or when testing would be performed if moisture is identified; and (5) what corrective actions would be taken in the event that cables exposed to moisture are identified. This issue may be identified as an open item in the Safety Evaluation Report to be issued by August 12, 2002.

A draft of this telecommunication summary was provided to the applicant to allow them the opportunity to comment prior to the summary being issued.

/**RA**/

Rani L. Franovich, Project Manager License Renewal and Environmental Impacts Program Division of Regulatory Improvement Programs Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Docket Nos. 50-369, 50-370, 50-413, and 50-414

Attachment: As stated

cc w/attachment: See next page

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A draft of this telecommunication summary was provided to the applicant to allow them the opportunity to comment prior to the summary being issued.

/**RA**/

Rani L. Franovich, Project Manager License Renewal and Environmental Impacts Program Division of Regulatory Improvement Programs Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Docket Nos. 50-369, 50-370, 50-413, and 50-414 Attachment: As stated cc w/attachment: See next page <u>DISTRIBUTION</u>: See next page Document Name: C:\ORPCheckout\FileNET\ML021750433.wpd

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Attachment