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DOCKETED
USNRC

July 27, 2004 (12:14PM)

July 20, 2004

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Dr. Thomas S. Elleman
Administrative Judge
5207 Creedmoor Road # 101
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Re: **Duke Energy Corporation, Catawba Nuclear Station,
Units 1 and 2 (Docket Nos. 50-413-OLA, 50-414-OLA)**

Dear Administrative Judges:

As allowed by the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board at the close of the evidentiary hearing on July 15, 2004, enclosed for filing in the above-referenced docket is the supplemental rebuttal testimony of Duke Energy Corporation on Contention 1. This supplemental rebuttal testimony addresses Exhibit C (marked for identification) offered without prior notice by Blue Ridge Environmental Defense League at the evidentiary hearing.

Very truly yours,


David A. Repka
Counsel for Duke Energy Corporation

Enclosure

cc : See enclosed Certificate of Service

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SECY-02


BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

Docket Nos. 50-413-OLA
50-414-OLA

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David A. Repka
Counsel for Duke Energy Corporation

July 20, 2004

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

BEFORE THE ATOMIC SAFETY AND LICENSING BOARD

In the Matter of:

DUKE ENERGY CORPORATION

(Catawba Nuclear Station,
Units 1 and 2)

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Docket Nos. 50-413-OLA
50-414-OLA

SUPPLEMENTAL REBUTTAL TESTIMONY OF
STEVEN P. NESBIT AND J. KEVIN McCOY ON BEHALF OF DUKE ENERGY
CORPORATION ON CONTENTION I

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Docket Nos. 50-413-OLA
50-414-OLA

4. (Nesbit, McCoy) The purpose of this supplemental rebuttal testimony is to specifically address one new proposed exhibit (marked as Exhibit C for identification) offered by the Blue Ridge Environmental Defense League (BREDL) on July 15, 2004, in connection with the live, surrebuttal testimony of Dr. Edwin S. Lyman. Exhibit C is a Nuclear Energy Agency/Nuclear Science Committee document: *Status of NSC Activities in the Field of Fuel Behaviour [NEA/NSC/DOC(2003)12]* (May 2003).

5. (Nesbit, McCoy) In his initial written testimony (answer 12), Dr. Lyman stated that differences between MOX and Low Enriched Uranium (LEU) fuel in the area of pellet-cladding interaction may impact fuel relocation during a Loss of Coolant Accident (LOCA). He noted that MOX fuel has been observed to have better pellet-cladding mechanical interaction (PCMI) performance than LEU fuel. During the hearing and referencing Exhibit C, Dr. Lyman hypothesized that PCMI differences could indicate pellet-cladding chemical interaction (PCCI) differences which might impact fuel relocation.

6. (McCoy) Dr. Lyman specifically cites the discussion of PCCI in Annex 2 of the NEA document (Exhibit C, at 17) as evidence supporting a potential link between PCCI and PCMI, and somehow providing a bridge between observed MOX/LEU PCMI differences, on the one hand, and the extent of fuel relocation during a LOCA on the other. However, the discussion in Annex 2 does not do that. Annex 2 does not propose that MOX/LEU PCMI differences are linked to PCCI differences. It also does not show that PCCI is a significant factor in a LOCA event. PCCI occurs during normal operation — but the bond is most likely broken under LOCA conditions. There is no evidence in Exhibit C that the bond is maintained in a LOCA.

7. (McCoy) Furthermore, Annex 2 is not a report on research results but merely a description of issues and topics to be discussed in a workshop that was to be held later (see

Exhibit C, Section 5.3, at 12). The authoritative report on the workshop is a later document, NEA/NSC/DOC(2004)8, which was previously cited by Dr. Lyman as BREDL's Exhibit J (Exhibit 34). As is discussed in paragraph 42 of our rebuttal testimony, the latter document, like Annex 2, makes no suggestion that pellet-cladding bonding is a possible explanation for differences that may exist between the PCMI performance of MOX and LEU fuels.

8. *(McCoy)* We addressed the potential for pellet-cladding interaction to affect fuel relocation in Section V.E of our initial direct testimony. Concerning the proposal that MOX and LEU fuel might be different with respect to the strength of the pellet-cladding chemical bond, in paragraph 123 we explained our judgment that the MOX and LEU pellet-cladding bonds should be similar. Even if there were a difference, we noted in paragraph 128 that we are not aware of any assessments of potential fuel relocation impacts on design basis LOCAs that have credited pellet-cladding bonding for mitigating relocation effects.

9. *(Nesbit, McCoy)* In summary, Exhibit C does not provide evidence of a difference in fuel pellet-cladding chemical interaction between MOX and LEU fuel. Moreover, Exhibit C, does not provide any evidence that, if such a difference actually existed, that it would matter under LOCA conditions.