

## SUMMARY NOTES FROM TELECONFERENCE ON APRIL 18, 2017

Participants: Scott Murray, GNF-A; Frank Hand, GNF-A; Tyrone Naquin, NRC; Jonathan Marciano, NRC; Patrick Koch, NRC; Stephen Vaughn, NRC; Brannen Adkins, NRC.

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) staff discussed its review of the draft response to a request for supplemental information (RSI) posted in the Global Nuclear Fuel-America's (GNF-A) electronic reading room. The NRC staff stated that after reviewing the draft response, they still have concerns with GNF-A's justification that the Fuel Manufacturing Operations/Fuel Manufacturing Operations Extension (FMO/FMOX) building has the ability to behave in a manner consistent with an Intermediate Moment Frame as defined in the seismic structural code referenced by GNF-A, AISC 341-10 Seismic Provisions for Structural Steel Buildings, as well as the application of the stability requirements as required in the structural steel code referenced by GNF-A, AISC 360-10 Specification for Structural Steel Buildings.

GNF-A discussed providing a new analysis to the NRC staff to assess the capacity of the FMO/FMOX building using a spectral acceleration associated with a 10 percent probability of exceedance in 50 years. The NRC staff indicated that evaluating the structure with spectral accelerations associated with a 10 percent probability of exceedance in 50 years is an acceptable approach and is consistent with the evaluation basis event described in the document GNF-A submitted titled CALC 900-007 Natural Phenomena Hazard Screening, Definition, and Evaluation. The staff noted that the spectral acceleration associated with a 10 percent probability of exceedance in 50 years should be used as the design spectral acceleration as defined in Section 11.4.4 of the structural code referenced by GNF-A, ASCE 7-10 Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures. The staff stated that a reduction factor of 2/3 should not be applied to reduce the spectral acceleration associated with a 10% probability of exceedance in 50 years.

GNF-A informed the NRC staff that preliminary analyses indicated that the performance of the FMO/FMOX structure when evaluated as an Ordinary Braced Frame and Ordinary Moment Frame at a spectral acceleration associated with a 10 percent probability of exceedance in 50 years resulted in only a few elements being overstressed. The staff stated it would be acceptable for GNF-A to perform a new analysis according to the referenced codes and to provide justification of the results including whether or not the structure can perform its intended function.

GNF-A referenced section A.3 of AISC 341 as a method to increase the capacity of overstressed braces. The NRC staff noted that this section has specific applications as described in the commentary of section A.3 in AISC 341 and should not be used to increase the capacity of elements in a computer model when evaluating applied loads.

At the conclusion of the phone call GNF-A staff proposed to the NRC staff that: 1) GNF-A would submit a formal response to the RSI; 2) GNF-A would provide a new analysis using a design spectral acceleration associated with a 10 percent probability of exceedance in 50 years; and 3) GNF-A would commit to a date for submittal of the results of the new analysis.