Dr. Robert C. Mecredy ∿Vice President, Nucle Operations Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation 89 East Avenue Rochester, NY 14649

SUBJECT: STATUS OF NRC REVIEW OF RESPONSES TO NRC BULLETIN 96-01, "CONTROL ROD INSERTION PROBLEMS" (TAC NO. M95001)

Dear Dr. Mecredy:

Thank you for your responses to NRC Bulletin 96-01, "Control Rod Insertion Problems," dated March 28, 1996, March 29, 1996, April 8, 1996, and May 11, 1996, for the R. E. Ginna Nuclear Plant. The NRC staff is currently evaluating the responses from all Westinghouse plants and is following the fuel testing and inspection activities being conducted by Westinghouse at selected plants.

We look forward to receiving the results of the inspection and testing activities at your site during the 1996 calendar year. Should we identify any questions or concerns regarding either your planned inspection and testing activities or the results from these activities, we will contact you.

In addition, if over the next several months, you obtain information that was not specifically requested in the Bulletin but that may be of use to the NRC staff in assessing the operability of control rods, we would appreciate your sharing this information with us.

If you have any questions, please contact Margaret Chatterton at (301) 415-2889, Larry Kopp at (301) 415-2879, or Kris Thomas at (301) 415-1362.

Sincerely,

/S/

Guy S. Vissing, Senior Project Manager Project Directorate I-1 Division of Reactor Projects - I/II Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

15, 1996

Augur

Docket No. 50-244

cc: See next page

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## UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

August 15, 1966

Dr. Robert C. Mecredy Vice President, Nuclear Operations Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation 89 East Avenue Rochester, NY 14649

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Docket No. 50-244

cc: See next page

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Dr. Robert C. Mecredy

cc:

Peter D. Drysdale, Senior Resident Inspector R.E. Ginna Plant U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission 1503 Lake Road Ontario, NY 14519

Regional Administrator, Region I U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission 475 Allendale Road King of Prussia, PA 19406

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2 Rockefeller Plaza
Albany, NY 12223-1253

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Ms. Mary Louise Meisenzahl Administrator, Monroe County Office of Emergency Preparedness 111 West Fall Road, Room 11 Rochester, NY 14620

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Page 2



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ROBERT C. MECREDY Vice President Nuclear Operations

December 23, 1999

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Document Control Desk Attn: Guy S. Vissing Project Directorate I Washington, D.C. 20555

Subject: LER 1999-012, Opening Control Room Ventilation System for Filter Replacement Resulted in Plant Being Outside Design Basis R.E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant Docket No. 50-244

Dear Mr. Vissing:

The attached Licensee Event Report LER 1999-012 is submitted in accordance with 10 CFR 50.73, Licensee Event Report System, item (a) (2) (ii) (B), which requires a report of, "Any event or condition ... that resulted in the nuclear power plant being ... In a condition that was outside the design basis of the plant".

41003670582

Very truly yours,

Robert C. Mecredy

xc: Mr. Guy S. Vissing (Mail Stop 8C2) Project Directorate I Division of Licensing Project Management Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D.C. 20555

> Regional Administrator, Region I U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission 475 Allendale Road King of Prussia, PA 19406

PUL 1- DOCK 05-20-2-411

U.S. NRC Ginna Senior Resident Inspector

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			-	proximately 15 si						- 4	J		11		
On Nov	embe	r 24, 19	999, the pla	int was in M	ode I at	approx	imat	iely I	00%	stead	ay st	ate reactor j	power.		
As part of the Work Control System process, Work Order #9902102 was reviewed by the Shift Supervisor prior to authorizing the start of the work. This work order consisted of inspecting and replacing, as necessary, the Control Room HVAC air filters. In order to inspect these filters, small access covers in the side of the HVAC unit have to be removed. During this pre-job review on November 24, it was discovered that performing this work would cause a breach in the integrity of the Control Room HVAC system ductwork. The Shift Supervisor denied permission to perform the work on															
the basis envelop		removi	ing the filte	er bank acce	ss covers	s would	be e	equiv	alent	το οι	penii	ng the Contr	roi Koom	HVAC	, system
allowed was con	in-lea	akage i d that t	n excess of he system	the assume	d leak ra en outsi	te listed de the d	l in t lesig	the G gn ba:	inna S sis at t	Stati	on U	was perform Ipdated Fina ies in the pa	al Safety A	Analys	could have is Report. It d not been
The cau	se of t ral gu	the occ idance	asional bre for conform	aches in the mance with	integrity requirem	y of the nents of	Con Tec	ntrol ) hnic:	Room al Spe	HV HV	AC s	system duct ns.	work was	inadeo	quate

Corrective action to prevent recurrence is outlined in Section V.B.

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U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISS (6-1998) LICENSEE EVENT REPORT (LER)									
TEXT CONTINUATION									
FACILITY NAME (1) DOCKET (2) LER NUMBER (6)									
R. E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant	05000244	YEAR	YEAR SEQUENTIAL REVISION NUMBER NUMBER						
R. E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant	00000244	1999	- 012 -	0 <u>0</u>	2 OF	7			
TEXT (If more space is required, use additional copies of NRC	Forn 366A) (17)								
I. PRE-EVENT PLANT CONDITIONS:									
The Control Room HVAC unit supplies conditions. The Control Room HVAC isolation signal indicating the presence Order #9902102 addresses periodic HV order (WO) for inspection is the Contro As part of the Work Control System pro During the midnight shift on November state reactor power. WO #9902102 was inspecting and replacing, as necessary, worked on the day shift on November 2 of the HVAC unit have to be removed.	unit is designed to iso of radioactivity or tox AC filter inspections. I Room HVAC unit. ocess, work orders are 24, 1999, the plant w s reviewed by the Shif the Control Room HV	late and i ic gas. P One of i reviewer as in Mo t Superv AC air f	recirculate the Preventive Ma the filter units d on-shift prio ode 1 at approv- isor. This wo ilters, and was	e air upon intenance is listed in t or to the st ximately 1 rk order c s schedule	receiving Work the work art of wo 00% ste onsisted d to be	g an c ork. eady of			
II. DESCRIPTION OF EVENT:		, ,							
A. DATES AND APPROXIMATE	E TIMES OF MAJOR	OCCUR	RENCES:						
The Control Room HVAC air fi review of documented previous changing the filters was not spec	occurrences is listed i	n Śectior	n II.B. below.	(Prior to					
• October 1995 through A	ugust 1999: Event dat	es for the	e past four yea	ars.					
• November 24, 1999, 090	00 EST: Discovery dat	e and tin	ne.						
B. EVENT:	· .								
On November 24, 1999, the plan power. During the midnight shi Shift Supervisor denied permiss access covers would be equivale	ft, WO #9902102 was ion to perform the wo	s reviewe rk on the	d by the Shift basis that ren	: Supervise noving the	or. The e filter b	ank			
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NRC FORM 366A (6-1998)

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NRC FORM 366A				J.S. NUCLEA				
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R. E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant	Vuclear Power Plant 05000					Ŕ		
1999 - 012 - 00						3 0	) F	
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The Ginna Station Techn								
requires that the Control								
with the basis for TS LC								
integrity of the walls, flo						g the fil	lter ban	K
access covers would crea	ite an opening in th	he boundary	y of the c	luctwork.				
<u>,</u>		• .• .	~ ·				,	1
Thus, on November 24, 1	•	•		-				
in the integrity of the Co								
outside its design basis a		▲ _					-	
identified that inspection								trol
Room HVAC system, wl	hich would no long	ger maintai	n the inte	egrity of t	he du	ictwork		•
						<b>A</b> .	1.D	
Removal of the filter ban								n
HVAC system in the pos	st accident recircula	HVAC system in the post accident recirculation mode. Evaluations had been previously						
completed (on August 23, 1999) to determine maximum allowable duct opening when a flexible							. a.	
			ım allow	able duct	open	ing wh	en a fle	
expansion joint was foun	d ripped, as report	ed in LER	ım allow 1999-01	able duct 1. (Refer	open to G	ing wh inna Do	en a fle ocket Ņ	lo. 5
expansion joint was foun 244, LER 1999-011.) Th	d ripped, as report nis evaluation show	ed in LER ved that the	m allow 1999-01 opening	able duct 1. (Refer g could ha	open to G ve al	ing wh inna Do lowed i	en a fle ocket Ņ in-leaka	lo. 5 age i
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NRC FORM 366A			Ľ	J.S. NUCLEAR RE	GULATORY	COMMISS	ION		
(6-1998)	LICENSEE EVEN TEXT CON		(LER)	٩.					
	FACILITY NAME (1)	DOCKET (2) NUMBER (2)		LER NUMBER (6	5)	PAGE	(3)		
	elect Dower Diget	05000	YEAR	YEAR SEQUENTIAL REVISION NUMBER					
R. E. Ginna Nu	clear Power Plant	ar Power Plant 05000 1999 - 012 - 00 4							
TEXT (If more space	ce is required, use additional copies of NRC Form 366A)	(17)							
	Prior to 1995, changing the filters was not system.	t specifically	docume	nted using the	work cor	ntrol			
C.	INOPERABLE STRUCTURES, COMPO THE EVENT:	ONENTS, OF	R SYSTI	EMS THAT C	ONTRIB	UTED 1	<u>`</u> O		
	None								
D.	OTHER SYSTEMS OR SECONDARY I	FUNCTIONS	S AFFEC	CTED:	in.				
	None								
E.	METHOD OF DISCOVERY:			•					
	During a pre-job review of the WO for in filters, this event was discovered when th created in the Control Room HVAC syste	e Shift Super	visor ide	entified that ar	1 opening	would t	e		
F.	OPERATOR ACTION:								
	The Control Room HVAC system was op denied permission to perform Work Orde bank, and no further actions were require event.	r #9902102 c	on the Co	ontrol Room H	IVAC un	it filter			
G.	SAFETY SYSTEM RESPONSES:				, ,		¥		
	None		ï						
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	¥								
NRC FORM 366A (6-1	1998)								

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NRC F (6-1998)	ORM 366/	LICENSEE EVEN			U.S. N	UCLEAR	REG	ULATORY	COMMISS	SION
	<u></u>	FACILITY NAME (1)	DOCKET (2) NUMBER (2)		LEF		R (6)		PAGE	 E (3)
				· YEAR SEQUENTIAL REVISION		YEAR SEQUENTIAL REV				
_		uclear Power Plant	05000	1999		012		00	5 OF	7
TEXT ( III.		ace is required, use additional copies of NRC Form 366A) SE OF EVENT:	(17)					T		
111.	CAU									
	А.	IMMEDIATE CAUSE:							b	
		The immediate cause of the plant being i times in the past was there would have b the Control Room filter bank access cove have been in excess of the assumed leak	een a breach i ers were open	n the su ed, and	pply the c	air han alculate	dlin ed ir	ig ductw	ork whe	en
	B.	INTERMEDIATE CAUSE:		•						
	ų	The intermediate cause of the occasional practice that allowed performance of the								
	C.	ROOT CAUSE:								
		The underlying cause for allowing this p controlling work on a subcomponent of guidance in the administrative procedure requirements.	safety-related	equipm	ent a	nd inad	lequ	ate proc	edural	
		Administrative Procedure A-1040 (Filter subject to TS and those that are not subject and/or replace these filters. The subject and not designed for safeguarding Contr cleanliness of the heating and cooling co Spec. related, when they are, in fact, a su	ect to TS, and filters, in tern ol Room habi ils and fans.	describ ns of the tability. A-1040	es the ir fur The lists	e activi nction, ir funct the sub	ties are tion ject	necessar low effic is to ma filters a	ry to ins ciency fi intain th	ilter he
IV.	ANA	LYSIS OF EVENT:						ŗ		
	(ii) (l being	event is reportable in accordance with 10 C B), which requires a report of, "Any event of g In a condition that was outside the desi- being that could have been created is great	or condition gn basis of the	. that res e plant".	sulted. The	d in the e calcul	nuc atec	elear pov l in-leak	ver plan age due	t
NRC FO	RM 366A (6	-1998)								

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(6-1989)           LICENSEE EVENT REPORT (LER) TEXT CONTINUATION           FACILITY NAME (1)         DOCKET (2) NUMBER (2)         LER NUMBER (6)         PAGE (3)           R. E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant         DOCKET (2) NUMBER (2)         LER NUMBER (6)         PAGE (3)           TEXT (// more space is required, use additional copies of NRC Form 3664) (17)           An assessment was performed considering both the safety consequences and implications of this event with the following results and conclusions:           There were no actual operational or safety consequences and implications attributed to the occasional breaches in the Control Room HVAC ductwork because:           •         While it is presumed that the plant was outside its design basis on the dates listed in Section II.B. above, Operations would be notified of the filter change activity and would be aware of the need to reinstall the filter bank access covers upon receipt of a radiation signal. Therefore, Operations could have directed reinstallation of the filter covers, and a maintenance person could have reinstalled the covers in a short amount of time.           •         Any event that results in a significant release would require entry into the Nuclear Emergency Response Plan, resulting in continuous Radiation Protection (RP) shift technician coverage in the Control Room. In this situation the Control Room area radiation and airborne activity are continuously monitored. Should the activity concentration reach unacceptable levels, the RP shift technician would implement appropriate pro	NRC FORM 366A			U.S. N	UCLEAR	REGULATORY	COM	MISSION
TEXT CONTINUATION           FACILITY NAME (1)         DOCKET (2) NUMBER (2)         LER NUMBER (6)         PAGE (3)           R. E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant         DOCKET (2) NUMBER (2)         LER NUMBER (6)         PAGE (3)           TEXT (II more space is required, use additional copies of NRC Form 3664) (17)         An assessment was performed considering both the safety consequences and implications of this event with the following results and conclusions:           There were no actual operational or safety consequences and implications attributed to the occasional breaches in the Control Room HVAC ductwork because:           •         While it is presumed that the plant was outside its design basis on the dates listed in Section II.B. above, Operations would be notified of the filter change activity and would be aware of the need to reinstall the filter bank access covers upon receipt of a radiation signal. Therefore, Operations could have directed reinstallation of the filter covers, and a maintenance person could have reinstalled the covers in a short amount of time.           •         Any event that results in a significant release would require entry into the Nuclear Emergency Response Plan, resulting in continuous Radiation Protection (RP) shift technician coverage in the Control Room. In this situation the Control Room area radiation and airborne activity are continuously monitored. Should the activity concentration reach unacceptable levels, the RP shift technician would implement appropriate protective actions. Some of the contingencies available are respirators and potassium iodide tablets to lim	(6-1998)							
FACILITY NAME (1)         DOCKET (2) NUMBER (2)         LER NUMBER (6)         PAGE (3)           R. E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant         05000         YEAR         SEQUENTIAL NUMBER (6)         REVISION NUMBER (7)           TEXT (If more space is required, use additional copies of NRC Form 366A) (17)         An assessment was performed considering both the safety consequences and implications of this event with the following results and conclusions:         There were no actual operational or safety consequences and implications attributed to the occasional breaches in the Control Room HVAC ductwork because:         While it is presumed that the plant was outside its design basis on the dates listed in Section II.B. above, Operations would be notified of the filter change activity and would be aware of the need to reinstall the filter bank access covers upon receipt of a radiation signal. Therefore, Operations could have directed reinstallation of the filter covers, and a maintenance person could have reinstalled the covers in a short amount of time.           Any event that results in a significant release would require entry into the Nuclear Emergency Response Plan, resulting in continuous Radiation Protection (RP) shift technician coverage in the Control Room. In this situation the Control Room area radiation and airborne activity are continuously monitored. Should the activity concentration reach unacceptable levels, the RP shift technician would implement appropriate protective actions. Some of the contingencies available are respirators and potassium iodide tablets to limit the uptake of radioactive iodine.           The on-site chemicals which could result in a toxic gas situation (chlorine, ammonia, hydrazine, sulfuric acid, and sodium hydroxide) are in a liquid state. Therefore, due to th							、	
R. E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant       05000       1999 - 012 - 00       6 OF 7         TEXT (If more space is required, use additional copies of NRC Form 366A) (17)       An assessment was performed considering both the safety consequences and implications of this event with the following results and conclusions:         There were no actual operational or safety consequences and implications attributed to the occasional breaches in the Control Room HVAC ductwork because:       •         While it is presumed that the plant was outside its design basis on the dates listed in Section II.B. above, Operations would be notified of the filter change activity and would be aware of the need to reinstall the filter bank access covers upon receipt of a radiation signal. Therefore, Operations could have directed reinstallation of the filter covers, and a maintenance person could have reinstalled the covers in a short amount of time.         Any event that results in a significant release would require entry into the Nuclear Emergency Response Plan, resulting in continuous Radiation Protection (RP) shift technician coverage in the Control Room. In this situation the Control Room area radiation and airborne activity are continuously monitored. Should the activity concentration reach unacceptable levels, the RP shift technician would implement appropriate protective actions. Some of the contingencies available are respirators and potassium iodide tablets to limit the uptake of radioactive iodine.         The on-site chemicals which could result in a toxic gas situation (chlorine, ammonia, hydrazine, sulfuric acid, and sodium hydroxide) are in a liquid state. Therefore, due to the slower evaporation rate, the Control Room atmosphere is less likely to reach hazardous airborne concentrations during a spill. In addition, the s		DOCKET (2)		LEF	RNUMBER	२ (6)	Р	AGE (3)
<ul> <li>1999 - 012 - 00 6 OF 7</li> <li>TEXT (If more space is required, use additional copies of NRC Form 366A) (17)</li> <li>An assessment was performed considering both the safety consequences and implications of this event with the following results and conclusions:</li> <li>There were no actual operational or safety consequences and implications attributed to the occasional breaches in the Control Room HVAC ductwork because:</li> <li>While it is presumed that the plant was outside its design basis on the dates listed in Section II.B. above, Operations would be notified of the filter change activity and would be aware of the need to reinstall the filter bank access covers upon receipt of a radiation signal. Therefore, Operations could have directed reinstallation of the filter covers, and a maintenance person could have reinstalled the covers in a short amount of time.</li> <li>Any event that results in a significant release would require entry into the Nuclear Emergency Response Plan, resulting in continuous Radiation Protection (RP) shift technician coverage in the Control Room. In this situation the Control Room area radiation rade airborne activity are continuously monitored. Should the activity concentration reach unacceptable levels, the RP shift technician would implement appropriate protective actions. Some of the contingencies available are respirators and potassium iodide tablets to limit the uptake of radioactive iodine.</li> <li>The on-site chemicals which could result in a toxic gas situation (chlorine, ammonia, hydrazine, sulfuric acid, and sodium hydroxide) are in a liquid state. Therefore, due to the slower evaporation rate, the Control Room atmosphere is less likely to reach hazardous airborne concentrations during a spill. In addition, the sulfuric acid and sodium hydroxide</li> </ul>	R. E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant	05000	YEAR	SEQUENTIAL REVISION NUMBER NUMBER				
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• The most likely off-site toxic gas release source is gaseous chlorine located at the Ontario water plant, approximately one mile to the east of the plant. The distance involved would allow significant dilution of the gas in the atmosphere. Also, the water plant is in a location where the prevailing winds in the area tend to blow the gas away from the plant. Finally, the presence of these gasses in the Control Room atmosphere would be readily apparent to the Operators due to the noxious nature of the fumes. There are two Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) units located in the Control Room with additional units located in other areas adjacent to the Control Room.

prevents inadvertent mixing of these chemicals.

Similar tanks in the Condensate Demineralizer building are located in separate pits which

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	DRM 366A		U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION						
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		YEAR SEQUENTIAL REVISION NUMBER							
R. E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant 05000244 1999 - 012 - 00 7									
TEXT (/	f more spa	ce is required, use additional copies of NRC Form 366A)	(17)						
*	Based on the above, it can be concluded that there were no unreviewed safety questions, and that the public's health and safety was assured at all times.								
v.	CORF	RECTIVE ACTION:							
	А.	ACTION TAKEN TO RETURN AFFEC	TED SYSTE	EMS TO	PRE-EVENT	NORMA	L		
		None required.							
	В.	ACTION TAKEN OR PLANNED TO P	REVENT RE	CURRE	NCE:		-		
		• Performance of any WO for inspe- administratively prevented, and w							
	ž	<ul> <li>taken, as listed below.</li> <li>Procedure A-1040 will be change without proper isolation or closur</li> </ul>	-	he remo	val of the filte	r bank acc	cess covers		
		• Modification PCR 96-125 will be prevent breaching the integrity of bank access covers.							
VI.	ADDI	TIONAL INFORMATION:			,				
	A.	FAILED COMPONENTS:							
		None							
	B.	PREVIOUS LERS ON SIMILAR EVEN	TS:						
		A similar LER event historical search wa ripped ductwork flex-joint, was a similar			-	llts: LER	1999-011,		
	C.	SPECIAL COMMENTS:	Ti -						
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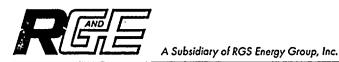
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www.rge.com

ROBERT C. MECREDY Vice President Nuclear Operations

December 22,1999

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Document Control Desk Attn: Guy Vissing Project Directorate I Washington, D. C. 20555

Subject: Clarification of work performed for Rochester Gas & Electric vendors. R.E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant Docket No. 50-244

Dear Mr. Vissing:

Rochester Gas & Electric (RG&E) was the subject of an inspection (96-201) in 1996 which reviewed monitoring of vendor quality control. In the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) Inspection Report, dated March 1, 1996 statements were made regarding future avoidance of the perception of conflict of interest. The report included the following text:

"It is our understanding that, in the future, current management will avoid any perception of a conflict of interest with a vendor, will not suggest to their engineers to perform such an audit, and have instructed QA engineers not to perform work for a company that QA was responsible to assess, either as independent consultants or as RG&E employees."

The above content was in response to a situation wherein an auditor had served as an independent (from RG&E) contractor to a vendor and then assessed that vendor's performance for RG&E. That situation did not result in any actual deficiency, but created a perception as a result of an individual who exercised poor judgement.

We would like to clarify our intentions in this area so as to assure that future erroneous perceptions are avoided, without imposing unnecessary constraints. Our intentions are that RG&E will not provide any services to a vendor and then have the vendor evaluated by the same person who performed the services. This addresses the original concern which the NRC

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identified in 1996, while not constraining *other* personnel from assisting vendors in improving the quality of their programs. The application of this approach is similar to other activities within the plant where Independent Verification is performed by personnel other than the one who performed the original action.

It is in RG&E's best interest to assure that a conflict of interest does not, either in appearance or in fact, exist. It is also desirable to both RG&E and the industry, that we assist vendors in resolving deficiencies and strengthening their quality program. We will continue to assure the quality of assessments is not compromised and hope that this clarification helps to alleviate any potential concerns which could arise.

Very truly yours,

Jeculy Robert C. Mecredv

Xc: Mr. Guy S. Vissing (Mail Stop 8C2) Project Directorate I Division of Licensing Project Management Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D.C. 20555

> Regional Administrator, Region I U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission 475 Allendale Road King of Prussia, PA 19406

U.S. NRC Ginna Senior Resident Inspector

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