

REGULATORY INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (RIDS)

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 FACIL: 50-315 Donald C. Cook Nuclear Power Plant, Unit 1, Indiana & 05000315
 AUTH. NAME AUTHOR AFFILIATION
 ALEXICH, M.P. Indiana & Michigan Electric Co.
 RECIP. NAME RECIPIENT AFFILIATION
 DENTON, H.R. Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Director

SUBJECT: Requests relief from provisions of ASME Boiler & Pressure Vessel Code Section XI, Subsection IWB-5000 & IWC-5000 as outlined in encl ECCS flow diagrams. Code relief proposed for piping section tests & insps. Fee paid.

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NOTES: 05000315
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INDIANA & MICHIGAN ELECTRIC COMPANY

P.O. BOX 16631
COLUMBUS, OHIO 43216

May 17, 1985

AEP:NRC:0070R

Donald C. Cook Nuclear Plant Unit No. 1
Docket No. 50-315
License No. DPR-58
INSERVICE INSPECTION PRESSURE TEST - CODE RELIEF

Mr. Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Mr. Denton:

This submittal and its attached flow diagrams are made pursuant to 10 CFR Section 50.55a(g)(6)(i). Code relief is requested from the provisions of ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code Section XI, subsection IWB-5000 and IWC-5000. We request code relief and alternate tests as proposed for the following piping sections:

1. Emergency Core Cooling System, Flow Diagram 1-5143

Piping Boundaries:

- (a) Accumulator No. 1 Discharge Piping -
Valves IMO-110, SI-166-1, IRV-115, SI-168-1
- (b) Accumulator No. 2 Discharge Piping -
Valves IMO-120, SI-166-2, IRV-125, SI-168-2
- (c) Accumulator No. 3 Discharge Piping -
Valves IMO-130, SI-166-3, IRV-135, SI-168-3
- (d) Accumulator No. 4 Discharge Piping -
Valves IMO-140, SI-166-4, IRV-145, SI-168-4

ISI Code Class-2 Requirements:

For a system design pressure of 2485 psig, Article IWC-5000 of Section XI code requires the piping to be tested at a pressure of 3106 psig and temperature not less than 100°F.

Code Relief Request:

We request allowing the above sections of piping to be tested at a pressure of 2280 psig at a temperature above 100°F. By allowing this relief, the test can be performed during Mode 3

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with the Reactor Coolant System (RCS) pressure at 2280 psig and temperature greater than or equal to 500°F. The RCS pressure will be used to block the check valves (SI-166-1, SI-166-2, SI-166-3, SI-166-4) closed, therefore, limiting maximum pressure to 2280 psig.

Basis For Relief Request:

The section of piping upstream of check valves SI-166-1 thru 4 cannot be tested at a pressure of 3106 psig without making extensive temporary modifications to keep the valves closed. The modifications would require: (1) disassembly of the valves, (2) welding of temporary blocks (on the downstream side) inside the valve bodies to hold a "jack screw" type arrangement to keep the valve closed, (3) removal of the temporary blocking devices from the valves after testing and (4) performing necessary non-destructive testing to assure the integrity of the valve bodies before returning them to service. The piping downstream of these valves is part of the RHR System and carries radioactive fluid during normal operation. Therefore, plant personnel will be subjected to substantial radiation exposure and radioactive contamination in order to carry out any modifications for the test.

We believe this to be a reasonable code relief request since the proposed test pressure is, in fact, higher than the 2235 psig nominal operating pressure in the short sections (less than 5 feet) of the piping systems for which the relief is requested.

2. CVCS - Reactor Letdown and Charging, Flow Diagram 1-5129

Piping Boundaries:

- (a) 2-Inch Aux. Spray Piping -
Valves QRV-51, CS-325
- (b) Normal Charging Loop 4 Cold Leg -
QRV-62, CS-328-L4, CS-326 and CS-327
- (c) Alternate Charging Line to Loop 1 Cold Leg -
Valves QRV-61, CS-328-L1

ISI Code-1 Requirement for Item (a):

For operating pressure of 2235 psig, Article IWB-5000 of Section XI code requires the piping to be tested at a pressure of 2458 psig and temperature not less than 100°F.

ISI Code Class-2 Requirement for Items (b) and (c):

For a design pressure of 2735 psig, Article IWC-5000 of Section XI code requires the piping to be tested at a pressure of 3418 psig and temperature not less than 100°F.

Code Relief Request:

We propose testing the above sections of piping at a pressure of 2280 psig at a temperature above 100°F. The test will be performed during Mode 3 with the RCS pressure at 2280 psig and temperature greater than or equal to 500°F. The RCS pressure will be used to block the check valves CS-329L1, CS-329L4 and CS-325 closed therefore limiting maximum pressure to 2280 psig.

Basis for Relief Request for Items 2(a), 2(b), and 2(c):

This is a similar situation to Relief Request No. 1. Check Valves CS-328L1, CS-328L4 and CS-325 are located on the charging lines to the RCS System. These valves must be disassembled and temporarily modified to block them closed in order to perform the required hydrostatic tests and plant personnel will be exposed to high radiation and radioactive contamination during the modification.

We believe this to be a reasonable code relief request since the proposed test pressure is, in fact, higher than 2235 psig nominal operating pressure in the sections of piping between 23 to 115 feet long for which the relief is requested.

3. CVCS - Reactor Letdown and Charging, Flow Diagram 1-5129Piping Boundaries:

Letdown Lines:

Valves QRV-112, QRV-160, QRV-161, QRV-162

IST Code Class-2 Requirement:

For a design pressure of 2485 psig, Article IWC-5000 of Section XI code requires the above piping to be tested at a pressure of 3106 psig and temperature not less than 100°F.

Code Relief Request:

We request allowing the above section of piping to be tested at a pressure of 2280 psig at a temperature above 100°F during Mode 3 using RCS pressure. Valves QRV-111 and QRV-112 will be opened with QRV-160, QRV-161 and QRV-162 closed.

Basis for Relief Request:

The above section of piping cannot be tested at a pressure of 3106 psig without using a spare 1-inch plugged connection located downstream of instrument QTA-160. This section of piping is located inside the regenerative heat exchanger room which is normally a high radiation area. Therefore, plant personnel will be subject to substantial radiation exposure in order to perform the test.

CONFIDENTIAL

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country. It mentions that the economy is still in a state of stagnation and that the government is trying to implement various reforms to stimulate growth. The report also notes that there are some signs of improvement in certain sectors, but overall, the situation remains challenging.

The second part of the report discusses the political situation. It mentions that the government is facing some internal challenges and that there are some calls for reform. However, the government remains committed to its policies and is working to address these challenges.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation. It mentions that there are some social problems, such as unemployment and poverty, but that the government is taking steps to address these issues. The report also notes that there is a growing awareness of social issues among the population and that there are some positive developments in the social sector.

The fourth part of the report discusses the international situation. It mentions that the country is maintaining its traditional policy of peaceful coexistence and is working to improve its relations with other countries. The report also notes that there are some international organizations that are providing assistance to the country.

The fifth part of the report deals with the military situation. It mentions that the country has a strong and modern military and is committed to maintaining its territorial integrity and national security.

The sixth part of the report discusses the cultural situation. It mentions that there is a rich and diverse cultural heritage in the country and that the government is working to promote and protect this heritage.

The seventh part of the report deals with the environmental situation. It mentions that there are some environmental problems, such as air pollution and deforestation, but that the government is taking steps to address these issues.

The eighth part of the report discusses the foreign aid situation. It mentions that the country is receiving some foreign aid from various countries and international organizations, which is helping to support its development efforts.

The ninth part of the report deals with the scientific and technological situation. It mentions that there is a growing interest in science and technology in the country and that the government is working to promote and support these fields.

The tenth part of the report discusses the sports situation. It mentions that there is a growing interest in sports in the country and that the government is working to promote and support these activities.

The eleventh part of the report deals with the tourism situation. It mentions that there is a growing interest in tourism in the country and that the government is working to promote and support this sector.

The twelfth part of the report discusses the media situation. It mentions that there is a growing interest in the media in the country and that the government is working to promote and support this sector.

The thirteenth part of the report deals with the education situation. It mentions that there is a growing interest in education in the country and that the government is working to promote and support this sector.

The fourteenth part of the report discusses the health situation. It mentions that there are some health problems, such as infectious diseases and chronic diseases, but that the government is taking steps to address these issues. The report also notes that there is a growing awareness of health issues among the population and that there are some positive developments in the health sector.

As an alternative, extending the test boundary to QCR-301 was considered. This would involve using QPX-301 located on the downstream piping outside the regenerative heat exchanger room as a test connection. This consideration was also rejected because valve QCR-301 and the flange bolted to the inlet flange of safety valve SV-51 are 600lb. class which cannot withstand the above test pressure.

We believe this to be a reasonable code relief request since the proposed test pressure is, in fact, higher than 2235 psig nominal operating pressure in the sections of piping approximately 65 feet long for which relief is requested.

4. Emergency Core Cooling System (SIS), Drawing 1-5142

Piping Boundaries:

Valves IMO-51, SI-142L1 - Boron Injection Loop No. 1
Valves IMO-52, SI-142L2 - Boron Injection Loop No. 2
Valves IMO-53, SI-142L3 - Boron Injection Loop No. 3
Valves IMO-54, SI-142L4 - Boron Injection Loop No. 4

ISI Code Class 1 Requirement:

For an operating pressure of 2235 psig, Article IWB-5000 of the ASME Code, Section XI, requires that the piping be tested at a pressure of 2458 psig and a temperature not less than 100°F.

Code Relief Request:

We propose testing the above sections of piping at a pressure of 2280 psig and a temperature above 100°F. The test will be performed during Mode 3 with the RCS pressure at 2280 psig and temperature greater than or equal to 500°F. The RCS pressure will be used to block check valves SI-142L1 thru L4 closed, therefore limiting maximum pressure 2280 psig.

Basis for Relief Request:

This is a similar situation to code relief request No. 1. The sections of the piping system upstream of check valves SI-142L1 thru L4 cannot be tested at a pressure of 2458 psig without making temporary modifications (blocking the valve disc) to keep the check valves closed. Since the piping sections are part of the primary system, plant personnel will be subjected to substantial radiation exposure and contamination in order to carry out such modifications for the test.

We believe that this is a reasonable code relief request since the proposed test pressure is in fact higher than the 2235 psig nominal operating pressure in the sections of piping, each approximately 44 to 55 feet long, for which code relief is requested.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records and the role of the various departments involved in the process. It highlights the need for clear communication and coordination between different units to ensure that all necessary information is captured and analyzed in a timely manner.

Furthermore, the document emphasizes the significance of data security and the implementation of robust protocols to protect sensitive information. It also touches upon the importance of regular training and updates for staff to keep them abreast of the latest technologies and procedures.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the successful implementation of the proposed system depends on the commitment and cooperation of all stakeholders. It is essential to establish a strong foundation of trust and collaboration from the outset. The document provides a comprehensive overview of the project's goals, objectives, and the steps required to achieve them.

The next phase of the project involves the detailed planning and execution of the system's components. This includes the selection of appropriate software and hardware, the design of the database structure, and the development of user interfaces. It is crucial to maintain a close relationship with the end-users throughout this process to ensure that the system meets their needs and expectations.

Finally, the document stresses the importance of ongoing monitoring and evaluation. Once the system is deployed, it is necessary to track its performance and gather feedback from users to identify any areas for improvement. Regular updates and maintenance will be required to keep the system secure and functional in the long term.

The project team is confident that with the support and guidance of the management, the system will be implemented successfully and will significantly enhance the organization's operational efficiency. We look forward to the next steps in this journey and to the positive impact that the new system will have on the organization's overall performance.

Thank you for your attention and interest in this project. We are available for any further questions or discussions. Best regards,
[Signature]

Attachment to this letter contains the following flow diagrams:

- 1) Dwg. No. 1-5142-29, "Emergency Core Cooling (RHR)",
Unit No. 1.
- 2) Dwg. No. 1-5129-27, "CVCS - Reactor Letdown and Charging".
- 3) Dwg. No. 1-5142-25, "Emergency Core Cooling (SIS),
Unit No. 1.

Unit No. 1 of the Donald C. Cook Nuclear Plant is undergoing the 10 year refueling outage and we plan to test items 2 and 4 noted above during the plant heatup. Items 1 and 3 were tested during the unit cooldown per the criterion noted above. We are requesting the relief because the above noted piping systems can not be tested to ASME Code requirements without modifying the Systems and/or exposing personnel to unnecessary radiation hazards. In order to avoid unnecessary delays and to restore the unit to power on time as scheduled we are requesting a response from the NRC by July 15, 1985. If you have any questions or concerns about the material contained herein, please do not hesitate to call us.

Although these code relief requests have been reviewed by appropriate technical and managerial personal at both AEPSC and the Plant, this document has not yet been reviewed in concert by either our Plant or Corporate Safety Committees, but is scheduled to be reviewed by both bodies shortly. If those reviews result in any changes, we will notify you accordingly.

A check in the amount of \$150.00 is attached with this letter for the NRC processing of the aforementioned requests.

This document has been prepared following Corporate procedures which incorporate a reasonable set of controls to insure its accuracy and completeness prior to signature by the undersigned.

Very truly yours,


M. P. Alexich
Vice President

RBK
5/17/85

cm

Attachments

cc: John E. Dolan (w/o attachments)
W. G. Smith, Jr. - Bridgman (w/attachments)
R. C. Callen (w/o attachments)
G. Bruchmann (w/o attachments)
G. Charnoff (w/o attachments)
NRC Resident Inspector - Bridgman (w/attachments)



1955

The first part of the report is devoted to a general description of the project and the methods used. The second part is a detailed account of the work done during the year, and the third part is a summary of the results obtained.

The work was carried out in the laboratory of the Department of Physics, University of Cambridge, during the year 1955. The project was supervised by Professor J. H. Van Vleck.

The main results of the work are summarized in the following table:

Parameter	Value
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...	...
...	...

The results show that the theory developed in the first part of the report is in good agreement with the experimental observations.

1955

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