

Public Service
Electric and Gas
Company

Stanley LaBruna

Public Service Electric and Gas Company P.O. Box 236, Hancocks Bridge, NJ 08038, 609-339-4800

Vice President - Nuclear Operations

July 18, 1989

NLR-N89137

United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Document Control Desk
Washington, DC 20555

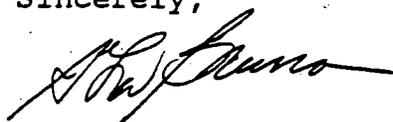
Gentlemen:

CONFIRMATORY LETTER
NRC BULLETIN NO. 88-08
SALEM GENERATING STATION - UNIT NO. 1
DOCKET NO. 50-272

Public Service Electric and Gas Company (PSE&G) hereby submits supplemental information regarding NRC Bulletin 88-08. This information, provided in the enclosure to this letter, was developed during the Salem Unit 1 Eighth Refueling Outage in accordance with the subject Bulletin.

Should you have any questions with regard to this transmittal, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,



Enclosure

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C Mr. J. C. Stone
USNRC Licensing Project Manager

Mrs. K. Halvey Gibson
USNRC Senior Resident Inspector

Mr. W. T. Russell, Administrator
USNRC Region I

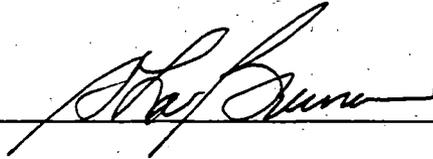
Mr. K. Tosch, Chief
New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection
Division of Environmental Quality
Bureau of Nuclear Engineering
CN 415
Trenton, NJ 08625

REF: PSE&G letter NLR-N89137

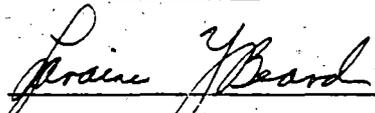
STATE OF NEW JERSEY)
) SS.
COUNTY OF SALEM)

S. LaBruna, being duly sworn according to law deposes and says:

I am Vice President - Nuclear Operations of Public Service Electric and Gas Company, and as such, I find the matters set forth in our letter dated July 18, 1989, concerning the Salem Generating Station, Unit No. 1, are true to the best of my knowledge, information and belief.



Subscribed and Sworn to before me
this 18th day of July, 1989



Notary Public of New Jersey

LARAIN Y. BEARD
Notary Public of New Jersey
My Commission Expires May 1, 1991

My Commission expires on _____

ENCLOSURE

CONFIRMATORY LETTER
NRC BULLETIN 88-08
SALEM GENERATING STATION, UNIT NO. 1
DOCKET NO. 50-272

Background

Bulletin 88-08 requested that a review of piping connected to the reactor coolant system identify any unisolable piping that could be subjected to thermal cycling due to valve leakage. The bulletin addressed both fatigue cracking induced by thermal cycling and piping distortion caused by thermal stratification.

In a letter dated September 23, 1988, PSE&G identified three paths in each of the Salem plants where thermal cycling could possibly occur. These three paths are: 1) downstream of the BIT isolation valves; 2) downstream of the 1CV76 valve (charging line to the pressurizer); and 3) downstream of the 1CV80 valve (charging line to the No. 14 cold leg). PSE&G committed to providing confirmatory letters within thirty days after the completion of the next two refueling outages outlining the NDE results and all actions taken.

The first Bulletin 88-08 confirmatory letter for Salem Unit 2 was transmitted on December 30, 1988. The technical information for the first confirmatory letter for Salem Unit 1 is provided below.

Actions Taken and Results Achieved

During the eighth refueling outage for Salem Unit 1, PSE&G performed NDE examination at the three areas where thermal cycling could potentially induce fatigue cracking. The weld inspection consisted of twenty (20) welds using an ultrasonic technique developed by Southwest Research for socket welded fittings. Sixteen (16) welds are on the check valves and piping downstream of the BIT isolation valves. Specifically, the welds are located on the downstream side of the 11-14SJ17 valves. The remaining two locations are at the welds downstream from the 1CV76 and 1CV80 check valves. No recordable indications were found in any of the welds.

Leakage around the Boron Injection Tank (BIT) could have occurred through the 1SJ71 valve. PSE&G eliminated this concern by removing the valve and capping the piping as part of a design change package, completed during the eighth refueling outage.

PSE&G also performed NDE weld examinations of the five welds which make up the pressurizer surge line. A visual inspection of the pipe restraints and insulation was performed for indications of abnormal pipe deflection. The weld NDE on the pressurizer surge line consisted of both a liquid dye penetrant and an ultrasonic examination. The NDE results did not reveal any recordable indications in the pressurizer surge line welds. The visual inspection to verify support and HEBA restraint clearances was acceptable. The pipe insulation was not damaged and no signs of abnormal pipe deflection were found.

The thermal cycling caused by stratification in the pressurizer surge line has been included in the requirements of NRC Bulletin 88-11. The PSE&G response to Bulletin 88-11 will include a fatigue analysis on the effects of thermal cycling.