

DUKE POWER COMPANY
POWER BUILDING
422 SOUTH CHURCH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28242

WILLIAM O. PARKER, JR.
VICE PRESIDENT
STEAM PRODUCTION

June 25, 1980

30 JUL 2 P 1:36

TELEPHONE: AREA 704
373-4083

Mr. James P. O'Reilly, Director
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Region II
101 Marietta Street, Suite 3100
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Subject: McGuire Nuclear Station
Docket No. 50-370

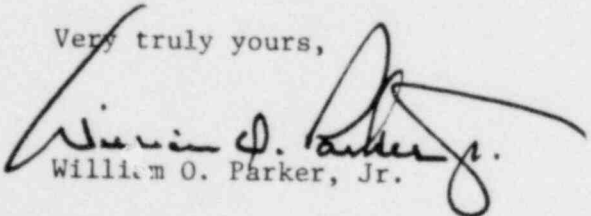
Reference: RII:NE
50-370/80-03

Dear Mr. O'Reilly:

As requested by your letter of June 5, 1980 please find attached a response to the item of noncompliance identified in the subject inspection report.

Duke Power Company does not consider any information contained in IE Inspection Report No. 50-370/80-03 to be proprietary.

Very truly yours,


William O. Parker, Jr.

LJB:scs
Attachment

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MCGUIRE NUCLEAR STATION

Response to IE Inspection Report No. 50-370/80-03

As required by Criterion V of Appendix B to 10CFR 50, and implemented by DPC Topical Report Duke 1-A Section 17, paragraph 17.1.5 specifies in part that "Activities affecting quality shall be accomplished in accordance with requirements imposed by . . . instructions, procedures, and drawings."

Contrary to the above, on May 7, 1980, the QA procedures used for control and handling of weld consumables contained no provisions to assure that filler metal wire was free of surface contaminants (paint overspray) prior to use. As a result 308 filler metal wires with paint on the consumable portion were being used in the fabrication of pressure boundary field welds.

This is an infraction.

RESPONSE

A thorough investigation of the described infraction was conducted immediately after it was reported by the NRC inspector. It was determined that the requirement and responsibility for cleaning foreign material from filler material was not documented in procedures. However, it has always been our policy to clean foreign material from filler material prior to use. Discussions with the crafts indicate that this policy is practiced. Instruction has been given to the crafts and appropriate procedures have been revised to assure that adequate measures have been taken such that foreign material is not applied to useable portions of the filler material and that all foreign material is cleaned from filler material prior to use. Additionally, experimental welds were made using filler material contaminated with paint. It was visually observed that the paint melted and evaporated and was not deposited in the molten filler material.

In conclusion, it is felt that this incident was a unique occurrence which was contrary to normal practices and that the action described above should prevent recurrence of this problem.