

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE 37401

400 Chestnut Street Tower II

February 19, 1980

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

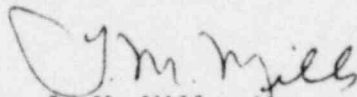
Dear Mr. O'Reilly:

Enclosed is our final response to J. C. Bryant's January 30, 1980, letter, RII:JRH 50-518/79-29, 50-519/79-29, 50-520/79-29, and 50-521/79-29, regarding activities at Hartsville Nuclear Plant which appeared to have been in violation of NRC regulations.

We have reviewed the subject inspection report and find no proprietary information in the report. If you have any questions regarding this matter, please call Jim Domer at FTS 854-2014.

Very truly yours,

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY



L. M. Mills, Manager
Nuclear Regulation and Safety

Enclosure

8003190865

ENCLOSURE

FINAL RESPONSE TO NRC LETTER
FROM J. C. BRYANT TO H. G. PARRIS
DATED JANUARY 30, 1980

Reference: RII:JRH 50-518/79-29, 50-519/79-29, 50-520/79-29, 50-521/79-29

This report responds to the following Notice of Violation described in Appendix A of the IE Inspection Report referenced above. This is the final report on this deficiency.

Noncompliance Item - Deficiency 521/79-29-01

As required by Criterion XVII of Appendix B to 10CFR50, and implemented by PSAR Section 17.1A.17, "Sufficient records shall be maintained to furnish evidence of activities affecting quality."

Contrary to the above, records on pour number B2R-1C and 1D are inaccurate in that they show the water content varied up to 25 percent above the amount specified in the design mix. However, the slump and strength results were within design requirements. The error in recorded water data produces records which are unsatisfactory for the intended purpose.

This is a deficiency.

Response

1. Corrective Steps Taken and Results Achieved

The error in recorded batch water data resulted from a difference between the actual free moisture of the fine aggregate going into the concrete mix and the setting of the moisture compensation for the moisture probe. The water content of a production mix is composed of the free moisture in the fine aggregate, plus the amount of water recorded on the water scale. Because of the inaccuracies within the industry for determining free moisture in concrete aggregate, the recorded batch water data may not agree with test results. The actual water going into any batch of concrete is best determined by the performance of a slump test. This compares the slump of the design mix with the slump of the production mix. This inprocess slump test and the strength test results are true indicators of the amount of actual water in a concrete mix. A review of the slump and strength tests of individual samples was made on the subject pour and found to be acceptable.

2. Corrective Steps Taken to Avoid Further Noncompliance

The frequency of inprocess free moisture tests of fine aggregate was increased to once before starting batching operations and then every two hours thereafter. These free moisture tests are used to set the

moisture compensation on the mixing plant. Periodic adjustment of the moisture compensation will reduce variations in recorded water data. The test results are also input into the computer for batch water determination. A review of each sample from concrete produced the previous day will be made to compare actual batch water content with design water requirements. A review of C. F. Braun Specification 300-01 was made and a proposed revision to Section 4.7.2 will reflect the control of water content by periodic testing.

3. Date When Full Compliance Will Be Achieved

Full compliance will be achieved by April 15, 1980.