NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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In the Matter of:

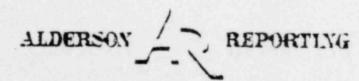
PUBLIC MEETING

SAFETY ISSUES

DATE: July 17, 1980

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| 1  | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA   |
| 2  | NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  |
| 3  | PUBLIC MEETING   |
| 4  | SAFETY ISSUES  |
| 5  |  |
| 6  | Nuclear Regulatory Commission  |
| 7  | Room 1130<br>1717 H Street, N. W.  |
| 8  | Washington, D. C.  |
|    | Thursday, July 17, 1980  |
| 9  |  |
| 10 | The Commission met, pursuant to notice, at 9:00 a.m.                                       |
| 11 | BEFORE:  |
| 12 | JOHN F. AHEARNE, Chairman of the Commission  |
| 13 | VICTOR GILINSKY, Commissioner  |
| 14 | JOSEPH W. HENDRIE, Commissioner  |
| 15 | PETER A. BRADFORD, Commissioner  |
| 16 | NRC STAFF PRESENT:   |
| 17 | LEONARD BICKWIT  |
| 18 | HAROLD DENTON  |
| 19 | FRANK SCHROEDER  |
| 20 | C. KNEIL   |
| 21 | H. GEORGE  |
| 22 | AL KENNEKE   |
| 23 | CHRIS GRIMES   |
| 24 | W. MINNERS   |
| 25 |  |

## DISCLAIMER

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| 2  | CHAIRMAN AREARNE: The Commission meets this morning          |
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| 3  | to take up a report on new unresolved safety issues. In the  |
| 4  | annual report to Congress we indicated the status of the     |
| 5  | previously identified unresolved safety issues and in        |
| 6  | addition we said that a number of safety related issues came |
| 7  | to light as a result of the TMI two accidents and other      |
| 8  | events but we had not been able to do the kind of a review   |
| 9  | necessary to identify and evaluate the new issues. We listed |
| .0 | an area of possible sets of areas in which such issues might |
| 1  | arise and then indicated that we would come back to the      |
| 2  | Congress with a special report describing the review and any |
| 3  | new issues.  |

This morning we have a Commission paper submitted by Mr. Denton addressing exactly that question, what are new issues proposed as a result of the reviews, it identifies the review process and then ends up recommending a set.

Harold, I can't in any way comment that we will send this on to the Congress at the present time but I think it is entirely appropriate for the Commission to address your recommendation.

MR. DENTON: Thank you.

I have with me this morning Mr. Frank Schroeder and
Mr. Carl Kneil. Carl is the chief of the Generic Issues
Safety Branch. This is the branch which was previously under

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1 Steve Hanauer on an interim basis last year during that

- 2 temporary reorganization.
- Just to start I would like to show a slide or two
- 4 that is not in the handout. Some questions came up during
- 5 Mr. Dircks' presentation about what does unresolved mean and
- 6 how many have actually been issued and completely implemented.
- 7 I have just summarized on this slide and the next two the
- 8 status of the program up-to-date.
- 9 These are three safety issues for which all mile-
- 10 stones have been completed and where the report has been
- 11 produced that has the technical criteria established and the
- 12 criteria have been reviewed plant by plant and findings made
- on all the plants or modifications made as necessary for
- 14 these plants to perform the technical resolution of those
- 15 three. So in those three I consider those technical issues
- 15 completely resolved and implemented.
- 17 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: The far right hand column,
- 18 Implementation to Plants.
- 19 MR. DENTON: That means that the plants have made
- 20 the changes, have been reviewed and found in conformance with
- 21 the criteria.
- 22 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I see. And we have actually
- 23 reviewed the implementation.
- 24 MR. DENTON: Yes. That is probably what-we should
- 25 use the word "unresolved" for but "unresolved" got locked in

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l early to mean a technical resolution as opposed to a plant by

- 2 plant resolution.
- 3 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes.
- 4 MR. DENTON: This slide shows those issues which
- 5 are near technical resolution or that the staff has issued
- 6 reports setting forth criteria, they have gotten comments on
- 7 the proposed technical resolution but they have not been
- 8 implemented or reviewed plant by plant.
- 9 How many are there altogether, Carl?
- 10 MR. KNEIL: In this category, I don't know exactly.
- 11 MR. DENTON: So there are six on this slide and we
- 12 can see the next slide two more so there are eight then
- 13 altogether for which the staff has issued technical reports
- 14 proposing criteria for resolving the technical issue.
- 15 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Now some of those you don't have
- 16 a staff report listed.
- 17 MR. DENTON: Those are all near resolution, either
- 18 we have issued a report for comment or we are very close to
- 19 issuing a report.
- In some cases you will issue a case for comment, in
- 21 other cases you will just issue a final report.
- 22 MR. KNEIL: Right. Most of the new issues will be
- 23 handled on a report for comment basis. Some of the older
- 24 issues it is deemed not necessary by virtue of the fact that
- 25 we have already been in communication with just about

l everybody or we have even partially implemented it during the

- 2 process of resolution.
- 3 MR. DENTON: So there are six or eight that are near
- 4 or in the chain somewhere just to give you a feel for the
- 5 status.
- 6 With that overview let me turn the presentation over
- 7 to Carl to discuss or to Frank.
- 8 MR. SCHROEDER: I just wanted to give a little more
- 9 background. The Chairman has already indicated that we have
- 10 this commitment to the Congress to get the supplemental
- 11 report down in July. Beginning about mid May we asked the
- 12 newly formed Generic Issues Branch with the job of working
- 13 through the candidate issues and coming up with a systematic
- 14 review and identification of issues that we felt met the
- 15 definition which you will remember was carefully reviewed by
- 16 the Commission, the definition of unresolved safety issues.
- 17 That group completed their work and the recommendations were
- 18 reviewed by the other divisions in NRR and by Mr. Denton and
- 19 we put it all into the paper.
- 20 What we plan to do today is to have Carl describe
- 21 for you the process we went through limiting a rather long
- 22 list of candidate issues down to the six that we have
- 23 selected and also say a word or two about each of those
- 24 issues. The task action plan document which really sets out
- 25 in some detail exactly the scope of the issue and the

1 subtasks involved in it, these have not been prepared yet for

- these issues but as soon as we have agreement that they are
- 3 unresolved safety issues we will embark on the preparation of
- 4 those plans.
- 5 MR. SCHROEDER: I would propose that you assume that
- 6 we have read the paper in the sense that the paper does into
- 7 fairly elaborate detail on the procedure you used to get
- 8 there.
- 9 Before I turn it over to Carl I would just like to
- 10 stress we are on an extremely tight schedule if we are going
- 11 to get this finished and printed and down to the Congress by
- 12 the end of July.
- 13 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes. In a counter comment I will
- 14 point out that I recognize that but I am still more
- 15 interested in being satisfied that where we end up and if
- 16 necessary for myself I would not mind sending a note to the
- 17 Congress saying that it has taken us longer than we thought.
- 18 MR. KNEIL: In addition to myself this morning we
- 19 have Hank George and Chris Grimes of the Generic Issues
- 20 Branch who have participated extensively in this process and
- 21 they will help in answering the questions concerning the
- 22 issues. We also have Warren Minners of Roger Mass' on staff
- 23 who also participated in this process.
- 24 My presentation was to cover the definition of an
- 25 unresolved safety issue selection process used for new USIs,

1 the implementation of the selection process and the

- 2 discussion of the six new USIs proposed and a short
- 3 discussion of the seven issues for which we conclude that
- 4 further study is needed before a decision is reached.
- I take it that you would rather have the emphasis on
- 5 the latter part of the presentation so I will hurry through
- 7 the first part. If there is any question that is raised, I
- 8 would appreciate your stopping me.
- 9 MR. SCHROEDER: We might skip offer the definitions.
- 10 MR. KNEIL: Well, it might help to focus on what the
- ll issue is.
- 12 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: One thing the definition might do,
- 13 after having wrestled so long on the definition,
- 14 unfortunately anything that takes that long to develop turns
- 15 out to be hard to interpret. (Laughter)
- 16 Why don't you tell us what you think it means.
- 17 MR. KNEIL: Can we have the first slide.
- The definition is presented here in this slide and
- 19 it is in your handout. Let me highlight the parts of it that
- 20 I think will help interpret it. The matter affecting a
- 21 number of plants -- so it certainly can't be one or two
- 22 plants -- imposes important questions concerning the adequacy
- 23 of existing safety requirements. Final resolution has not
- 24 yet be developed. If you have a final resolution, it is not
- 25 a USI. If the final resolution can be developed in a matter

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of a few months, then we don't put it in the category of a
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- 2 USI. It involves conditions not likely to be acceptable over
- 3 the lifetime of the plants affected. In other words, we
- 4 anticipate that the resolution would involve some kind of
- 5 either hardware or procedural change to the plants affected.
- 6 Slide 2. This amplifies a little bit on the matter
- 7 of imposing important safety questions.
- 8 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Let's see why is this an
- 9 issue that affects a number of plants?
- 10 MR. KNEIL: Well, it is a generic issue. That was
- 11 the definition we came up with. It is our definition.
- 12 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: What happens to things that
- 13 apply to one plant?
- 14 MR. DENTON: We resolve them at one plant. It is a
- 15 very unique feature that i, taken care of at that plant.
- 16 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: We often do things that are
- 17 considered okay for awhile but not sufficiently -- well, we
- 18 would not accept for the lifetime of the plant. Those are
- 19 just kept in the docket and kept track of.
- 20 MR. DENTON: They are worked on in that docket, yes.
- 21 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: There is no listing of
- 22 issues of that sort anywhere, is there?
- 23 MR. DENTON: I remember we had a list of 150 or 200
- 24 possibilities and this was a definition used to screen them
- 25 down. We still have this list of A, B, C and D candidates

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1 which did not make it under this definition.
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- 2 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Those are all generic.
- 3 COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: I think, Vic, what happens if
- 4 you have a problem area that is unique to a particular case,
- 5 say it is something site connected, there is something odd
- 6 about a particular site and you are dealing with it, maybe it
- 7 has got a -- I don't know -- an ellipsoidal dam and people
- 8 are scratching their heads and saying should it be triangular
- 9 for the long pull or something like that. If there is a
- 10 situation on that specific unique case issue that is
- ll comparable to this, it would be in the category that the
- 12 applicant appears to have presented a workable and
- 13 satisfactory solution from the safety standpoint at least for
- 14 some years of operation but the staff would like to think
- 15 about it a little further and see if they really like it for
- 16 the 40 year term of the plant and if the plant goes ahead on
- 17 that basis and there is that kind of item, and I cannot
- 18 remember very much many like that, it is the sort of thing
- 19 that will get written into the license condition saying by
- 20 after three years why the applicant will come back with a
- 21 further analysis of his ellipsoidal dam to either show that
- 22 it is good or not.
- 23 The staff tends not to just, you know, note things
- 24 like that maybe in a line or two in the safety report and
- 25 then sort of leave it to happenstance. That is the kind of

1 thing that people will carry down into the tech spec some

- 2 place or the attachments to the tech spec so that it is a
- 3 visible item. So I think on that plant unique ones that
- 4 there are ways that so far as I can remember there are a few
- 5 like that on the one hand and on the other they do get pulled
- 6 into the license conditions. In fact, I can't think of any
- 7 that don't and I can think of very few of this category.
- 8 MR. DENTON: I remember one, for example, that
- 9 requires inspection of the protected berm for flood
- 10 protection after floods at a given level and that is put in
- 11 as a surveillance condition and so that if they ever have
- 12 floods that reach that then they have to send reports in. So
- 13 they are tying into some sort of reporting requirement by the
- 14 licensee at some future date.
- 15 COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: That kind of sort of
- 16 maintenance surveillance I think certainly. The staff tends
- 17 to hang tot h on an item if it is just unique to a case. The
- 18 kind of items we are dealing with here have the
- 19 characteristic that there do appear to be workable interim
- 20 ways to handle it. There is concern about the long range
- 21 implications and it does apply to a group of plants.
- 22 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Thank you.
- 23 MR. KNEIL: The important questions concerning the
- 24 adequacy of existing safety requirements were judged to be in
- 25 two categories. The first category is one to compensate for

| 1  | possible major reduction and degree of protection and these     |
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| 2  | are things like steam generator Tube failures that usually from |
| 3  | operating experience we find are pipe cracks or like that or    |
| 4  | the second category is to provide a potentially significant     |
| 5  | decrease in the risks to the public health and safety. These    |
| 3  | are new ideas or ideas that are generated from operating        |
| 7  | experience where we think new criteria could be established     |
| 3  | that would add significantly to public safety.                  |
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commissioner Gilinsky: Well, wait a minute. Two sounds like something that we've thought of that could increase safety at some reasonable cost. That does not sound like an unresolved safety issue.

MR. SCHROEDER: It is unresolved in the sense that on the basis of further study we have to make a decision whether it is worth adding as an additional requirement to achieve that significant increase in safety.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: I guess what is unresolved about it is whether they implemented --

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Basically I don't think that we ought to be asking staff to now defend the position that we told them to take. I mean this is where the Commission came out. We told them to use the criteria.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Time has gone by.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: It's all us.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: We're all wiser and smarter

now.

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CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Was this part of the --

MR. SCHROEDER: Yes.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Yeah, I can remember some people identifying some items.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: When did we do this?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: We eroded our way into it,

I think.

MR. DENTON: Taking that as guidance, let's move to part 2. (Laughter)

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Seventy-eight, wasn't it?
MR. DENTON: Yes, seventy-eight.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: I think it was pre-Three Mile.

MR. DENTON: It was December '78. It was the first Annual Report that had to be --

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: It was -- we struggled between the first and second Annual Reports to come down from 130 or 200 or whatever it was to some rational --

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: But it was clearly a compromise between that which was clear and that which worked and as we work our way through this if it turns out that it can improved upon I would not be adverse to doing that at the end. I really would at the moment.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Let me just ask in particular where you would put a particular item. I've taken an interest in hydrogen control.

Would that be a 1 or a 2?

MR. DENTON: It is in this batch that we are proposing as unresolved safety. I will let Carl describe it.

MR. KNEIL: That is a good question. In the ultimate sense the two kind of merge but I think it is a 2 because we are establishing new criteria. It would be changing criteria to handle the hydrogen problem.

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, it certainly would involve an increase in requirements over what it had been before. On the other hand it is to compensate for reduction, you know, what we would have realized as a reduction in the degree of protection that we thought we would have. So I am just wondering.

MR. KNEIL: That is right. It puts it in both categories in that sense.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Do these ever come into play, I mean, beyond this creeping --

MR. DENTON: Well, he has a decision tree that he wants to show and these are the two branches and it could go down both.

MR. KNEIL: It is a bit of an artificial distinction. I don't think it is of overwhelming significance even though I have included it here partially because of tradition.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: If you can get to the decision tree, why I think you are safe. They will never chase you through that forest. (Laughter)

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: There, you have got him, Carl. (Laughter)

MR. KNEIL: Can we have the next slide, please. COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Tal: on any subject exc (Laughter) one.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: In fact, I think you have already done it on Seabrook. (Laughter)

MR. KENNEKE: You better copy in the staff papers.

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CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Go ahead.

MR. KNEIL: The next slide is an overview of the review process that was used here. We have identified the issues, we have done an initial screening and then we have used that sheet of paper you have just discussed to evaluate the safety significance and the output has been in one of three categories, either it is a proposed USI or it is not a USI or it has been relegated to a further study before a decision is made.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: All right.

MR. SCHROEDER: I would like to say our intent when we say a further study is to try to do enough additional looking at those issues between now and thetime we file the 1980 Annual Keport to have made a decision whether it is or is not.

MR. KNEIL: The next slide, please, and that is in the paper. I assume you have all read it.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Right.

MR. KNEIL: This is the initial screen criteria.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Quick, turn the page.

MR. KNEIL: Okay.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Just as a general point, when you come in here with a briefing if you insist on putting in everything that is in the paper it undercuts getting the paper read.

MR. KNEIL: Okay.

MR. DENTON: You mentioned, Carl, the sources.

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COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Well, you also have to recognize that some Commissioners are more apt to read the paper than others. (Laughter)

We could make an arrangement, John, where you could just automatically come ten minutes late and the rest of us could spend the ten minutes getting up to speed. (Laughter)

MR. DENTON: I think it would be helpful just to reiterate Carl's sources that you screen.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: All right.

MR. DENTON: Don't change the slide, just say which ones you picked.

MI. KNEIL: I was going to cover that a little bit later. Let me finish this and I will cover that.

This just shows that in considering the risk we considered both the probability of the event and the probability of the loss of mitigation or termination capability and the consequences -- not one of those, all three factors were considered.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Let me just take you back to the previous life to ask you about just the last one. You say the issue or recommendation requires a policy decision rather than a technical solution. What do you mean by that?

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Well, he gave several examples of that.

MR. KNEIL: The position paper.

MR. SCHROEDER: I think our main intent is that the very nature of the generic issues program, the one involving safety issues was to develop technical recommendations for solutions to the issues.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Let me just jump in if I can. A lot of these things came up by all of the recommendations in the action plan they went through. Now some of the recommendations in the action plan. For example, achieve a single interim location for the Commission. That is the policy issue. I think what they are trying to do is to construct a formal mechanism to say here is this large block of input, now how are we going to lead out to narrow down to a --

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: What was the candidate for an unresolved safety issue?

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Well, the thing is they took all of the items from the action plan and that is one of the recommendations in the action plan. There are supposed to be responses to Three\_Mile Island and that was one of them and there are a whole host of things.

MR. KNEIL: The next slide is in your handout but it is not on the screen. It is a detailed kind of qualitative logarithm we went through to select the USIs. It is not quite as complicated as it looks because it sort of lines the questions are very similar in different categories. Principally you come in at the top with the sources that we used and the sources of

issues that we used are the TMI action plan. Everything that was mentioned in ACR's letter after January 1979, either in ACR's letter or report, abnormal occurrences and other issues that were suggested by the staff over the past year or so. These were screened using the criteria that we showed on the screen a few minutes ago initially and the initial number of issues was like 425 and after this initial screening using those eight criteria we were reduced to 44 issues and the 44 issues then were subjected to this question list depending on which category they went in. Your left hand side of the paper is essentially the Category 1 that Commissioner Gilinsky asked about and the right hand side is Category 2.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Carl, let me ask you sort of a question. This is a very mechanistic approach. Here comes all these things in and there is this process it turns out and at the bottom out comes some things. Did you also have, at least some of you guys who are long term experts in these areas, just looking at it from the standpoint of intuitive reasonableness that it looks about right, that these are the ones that ought to be there and those are not ones that should be there?

MR. KNEIL: I think we did that both in the initial selection process and in the review process within the staff.

We got a group of about nine people ogether after presenting the division directors and assuring ourselves that the nine had a good representation in the areas that we needed and we assigned

the different candidate issues of the 44 total for individuals to answer the questions and write them out. Then we convened this panel of nine people.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: So there is sort of a logic check then.

MR. KNEIL: Right.

We convened this panel of nine people and discussed

-- each one of them presented their reasoning and that was
subjected to criticism in this panel which met for like a day and
a half, I think it was. These were then prenented to the division
directors for their comments.

MR. SCHROEDER: I think it is fair to say that you would expect the division directors in looking at the product of this group would look at it more from the point of view you suggest than from walking through the details of the process.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Sometimes it is even in computer codes. It has been magnificently developed. Sometimes the answer doesn't make sense.

MR. KNEIL: Could I have the next slide, please.

Having dispensed with the process, you have the six issues that we are proposing at the Commission, concur and support. Five of the issues are from the TMI action plan, the first five. The sixth is an issue that has not been in the TMI action plan. I say it is from the TMI action plan. It may have also been addressed in the ACRS letters and reports. Of course

there is a lot of duplication there.

The first issue is a long term upgr. ding of training and qualifications of operating personnel. The objective here is the long term development of new regulations and regulatory guides to provide improved requirements for training and qualification of reactor operators, senior operators, ship supervisors, auxiliary operators, technicians and possibly other operations personnel and we intend to do this using staff and contractor resources to develop these criteria through studies.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Now I am certainly quite heartened by essentially the sense that there are more personnel related issues identified but I am still a little uneasy about are they equivalently focused -- as equivantly focused so to say as previous sets of issues.

MR. DENTON: They are not yet. We don't have the detail.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Do you expect to be able to focus that --

MR. DENTON: We fould focus on that as well. We would write an action plan and pull together the various elements that had to be done and we didn't focus some of the early action items all that well like the pipe cracking it turns out we will always be looking at pipe cracking. So we do need to focus it down on what the nearer aspect is and so it has end point.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: You know, I have a bit of an

opposite reaction. Obviously this is a terribly important area. We are all committed to upgrading training and qualification of operating personnel. Somehow it does not strike me as the kind of thing that one used to consider an unresolved safety issue and not merely because we were not sensitive enough to upgrading aspects of plants. It used to be technical issues, generally narrower issues to which one didn't know the answer and this is heading in the direction of a large, all encompassing —

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: It is not enough of such reaction.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I mean this obviously has got
to be on some list and it has to get very high priority but I am
not sure that this is the list.

CH' KMAN AHEARNE: That is a better way of saying it.

I don't know.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I mean, it seems to me there is some value to keeping this list to technical issues over which we are scratching our heads and accepted some interim solutions.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: For example, I would have thought that that is really a large part of what your operator branch is trying to do, is to go through the operating and examination of what is required and how do you improve it, what kind of qualifications -- the whole host of things, what was it, 330(e), that SECY paper.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes.

MR. DENTON: Well, we had thought about the same sort

of concern in connection with, for example, where there is a rule making going on and it is obviously getting -- I guess we saw some of these, whether you think of it as the dog or the tail of the issue and we would intend that the action plans subsume all the -- I mean the issues resolving this, bring in the research that is being done and operator training, the things that the Division of Human Factors is doing and it would be a way of keeping track of all of it in one place.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Well, let's say that we agree, the Commission were to agree that that -- let's take number one -- that that is an unresolved safety issue. What in the way of an organization or program will then be developed?

MR. DENTON: The way we are handling these is that they have task managers whose job it is to make sure that the implementation schedules that are developed for each one are met.

Now the actual --

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Where will that task manager be located?

MR. DENTON: He works for Carl so he is the project manager so to speak on that. Now the actual technical work is done back in any of the technical branches through contract assistance, through research and what have you. In fact, most of the task action plans for all the major work other than the direction of a program is done in some other place.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Why isn't that, for example, though

one of the principal efforts of Paul Collins?

MR. DENTON: It certainly is and that would be, it would continue to be.

MR. KNEIL: He would be on concurrence for any technical resolution.

MR. DENTON: With a matrix organization you have got a project manager who makes sure the schedules are met.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: It kind of sounds like we are converting either all or a good part of Collins' scope of work for the next couple of years and that in effect becomes A45 with task action plan and all. I am not sure that that is necessarily bad but I don't know.

MR. DENTON: Well, we wrestle with this c. each one.

Do you leave the issue like ATWAS in the Reactor Systems Branch at which time you don't ever get the product out perhaps or do you try to set up a project manager even though another branch does the bulk of the work? And so it is somebody whose job is to pull all the pieces together. And I guess the kind of rule we've used is totally within one branch and does not interact with outside groups. We tend to leave it in that branch but if you get into areas where Research is doing work in this area,

Standards is writing --

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: You have a task manager, sure.

MR. DENTON: So then you get all the pieces that cut
through a 1 the offices and keep up with it on an overall basis.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Maybe then it is the overall title of unresolved safety issues that --

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: That has alw is been an unfortunate designation for this category of things, I must say.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, there are some things, I think, which fit naturally under that title but this one does not seem to me to fit. It is something that we are going to be working on for many years and be continuing to improve the training qualifications of operating personnel probably for a very long time, in fact forever.

MR. SCHROEDER: We have a similar example of that kind of difficulty in one of the present -- specifically the USI on systems interaction because now we have created an organizational entity specifically to work on that problem.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Yes.

MR. SCHROEDER: I think what we are going to be doing there is to try to delimit the present unresolved safety issue to reach a conclusion and turn further efforts over to the branch.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I guess so.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Let me, I guess, ask my question a different way then. You told me what would happen if we identified it as an unresolved safety issue. What difference would happen if we didn't?

MR. DENTON: I guess internally it would be kept up with in the Division of Human Factors. Now this particular one

would be resolved at about the same level but you would not have a rigorous look at it. I would not have one group to go to that asked for the states of all these unresolved safety issues and someone I can hold --

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, that certainly sounds like a good idea. I guess it is the broadening of the category of unresolved safety issues that I wonder about. I mean that is what does strike me as an unresolved safety issue until we have come down with a resolution that we all agree on and decided what the requirements ought to be and so on.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: It almost sounds like you are saying, Harold, that at least from your view, and I am not saying it is wrong, that in your view that you will use this set of items as a way of tracking what are the highest priority tasks as far as NRR would be concerned and therefore you would now want task managers for each of those tasks so that you would insure that you have a mechanism to turn to, what's the status to keep track of.

MR. DENTON: That plus it does have a formal status where the Board is requiring that we discuss in each license the status of compliance with the unresolved safety issues.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: It does have an accent associated with it in the staff affairs which if it is designated on its list. I would hate to, however, find us using that fact as, you know, a significant reason to put something on the list which

might otherwise not be there.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I guess I would this thing high priority safety improvement program or something like that.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Well, that sounds like what Harold really is using the list for and it might be the right approach.

COMMISSIONE' GILINSKY: Well, I guess you had that going back to those two categories of issues.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes. At least to some extent going back into at least for someone who was not involved in it, just reading the legislative history that there was some flavor that that was the purpose, was to try to identify what are the high priority items that ought to be focused.

MR. DENTON: And I think it is consistent somewhat with PPG guidance to focus your efforts on the highest priorities for reducing the risk. We always have hundreds of possible ideas around and it is a question of how do you assure the resources are focused.

I think, too, we were deliberately trying not to think of operator traoning as different than hardware.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: No, I understand that, but that one is unresolved in a different sense than something like a technical issue where you just don't know what the answer is.

MR. DENTON: But we do have several studies out and contract studies where we are asking for guidance on how to improve this whole area and it is kind of like a small research

program starting now.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Let me ask, because it is the kind of, you know, upgrading of the training and qualifications of operating personnel, could be a permanent title in a list of things that will always be of significance for safety regulation in this industry as well as others.

MR. DENTON: To improve quality assurance.

commissioner Hendrie: Just like your items which are solely of that character and don't have a shorter time dependent element in them. I would hate to put on the list because then they would become permanent occupants of the unresolved safety issues list. You know, I think one of our goals ought to be to drive that list to zero and keep it there.

Now the question then is, do you have some sense of the set of actions which would constitute completion of task A45, not in detail obviously, you don't have the task actionplan, but I think it is useful to have some sense of how far down the line this upgrading process one would feel one would have to go before you would be willing to say, good, that's no longer a USI, that now passes into the category of a number of other things, things we have to watch as regulators in this industry.

MR. DENTON: I couldn't agree more. I think they have to be defined with end points and do-ables, otherwise they would take on a life of their own like pipe crack studies and be always just looking at it.

MR. GEORGE: Well, if I can add just a few words to that. It is difficult, I guess, from just locking at the title of this issue to understand what was intended. It was not intended to encompass just the long term continuing process of upgrading, it was more the establishment of criteria to factor into the operator training program a lot of the lessons learned from TMI. If there are specific questions that are being considered in this issue, how to factor in the event sequences of WASH-1400 into simulator training. You know, there are specific questions like that which are part of this issue. The long term continuing upgrading of operator training is really not part of the issue.

MR. SCHROEDER: We may have been a little misleading in using the term "long term" upgrading but we did that to differentiate it from some of the more specific steps that have already been taken.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Short term lessons.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: But you are at least tentatively at the moment aiming at a rule making. Now the expectation is two years. How carefully thought out is that?

MR. SCHROEDER: That probably came out of the action plan. Since we have not developed the detailed task plan for this issue, you certainly might want to change that.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I would have thought our rule making to be completed in two years, it would be out already.

All right. Any other questions on that one?
Go ahead.

MR. KNEIL: The second item is Operating Procedures.

We feel that a number of deficiencies in the procedures, both in accuracy and usability, have been identified. We would like to provide a consistent format and content, improved delineation of symptoms, events and plant conditions that apply to normal situations.

My perception is that the way we review these, and this would fall in that category, is that we perceive that there is a significant, immediate gain that could be made in terms of improving the situation in each one of these issues. Let's take Operating Procedures which is different from the continued long term improvement. For instance, at the moment procedures are long winded written documents that are not readily referable to and when you get a confusing set of readings they are hard to use and there is a body of knowledge already available which shows that more experienced people who have been trained with simpler procedures can use them more effectively. I think that there is a body of technology here that has been developed in connection with the armed forces that we could probably apply to nuclear plants to advantage.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: No doubt about it. You said the right words. (Laughter)

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: It takes a long time to get someone

on that side of the table to be using them.

MR. KNEIL: The next item is Control Room Design.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: They've even got hydrogen in here
for you.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I haven't seen it.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: See if you can get cards or some sort of flat places provided to the Operating Procedures. Here you wander around the control, we have this monsterous book down here and you are flipping and you come to some place where you need both hands and you set it down on the slope and the damn thing slides off on to the floor. (Laughter)

MR. KNEIL: It is certainly part of the problem.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Occasionally you put your knew up on it. God, there are more difficulties in Operation than meet the eye.

MR. KNEIL: The control room design we want to reduce the potential for human error by the type and manner of information displayed. We think we could come up with improved design requirements and standards which would achieve that.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Could I take you back to No. 2.

MR. KNEIL: Sure.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Does that include this -- is this sort of a general category of generally improved procedures or are you talking about specific --

MR. KNEIL: Well, we are talking about procedures that

are used in the control room for operation, the procedures that would be used for maintenance procedures --

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Kind of an across the board improvement?

MR. KNEIL: Yes, anything that is used for an operating plant, right.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Where would something like this pumps on-pumps off problem fall?

MR. KNEIL: Well, that would be in determining what the procedure is but that is not really the problem here. The problem is --

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: We don't really consider that one unresolved.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: At the moment, that is.

MR. DENTON: I did ask for a summary of the status of that issue. We have had several meetings with the ACRS. We have met with all the vendors. A lot of people were involved and agreed to modify some test programs or try to establish it.

My reading of the minutes of all those meetings was there is no reason not to turn them off and there are reasons to turn them off. So the net consensus of everybody every time that you gather up a big meeting of the minds on it is that they are off. Now there might still be an occasional --

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: But isn't that in the nature of an interim solution which in part reflects that we know

something about certain -- What happens if you turn them off and we are not sure what happens if you follow different procedures so that the instructions may be perfectly correct but there still may be a better way of handling it. That is why I wonder whether that really is not in some larger sense unresolved still.

MR. DENTON: I guess in the staff view it was not and we were going to wait for more live tests and they were going to try some pumps on or pumps off to see if they could improve.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: This particular one, maybe I have read into it but what I was getting out of it is that the assumption was that there is an underlying agreement on what kinds of steps ought to be taken and then the question is how do you write that in such a way that it is clear and can be used easily.

MR. KNEIL: That is for procedures?
CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes.

MR. KNEIL: Yes. That is a correct emphasis.

commissioner Hendrie: There is that aspect and there is also then the problem in the emergency procedures that at the present time why there is an index and you turn to the index and you are listed, you know, fifteen or whatever odd types of emergencies and, you know, if you know exactly what your emergency is why you find it in the index and turn to the proper section following Procedure. On the other hand, there is not any meter on the board that says this is a small loss coolant accident.

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The needle stopped there. If you misjudge, you know, you can turn to the emergency procedures and the first thing it says on the page is, you make sure that you got the right emergency and that is not so clear.

There is a way to do those things which is much more difficult which is the reason it hasn't been implemented that ought to be looked at and that is a symptom oriented decision tree down through what you do and whether that can be made fully effective or not I don't know but I suspect even if it can't go all the way that one of the things the emergency procedures ought to have is a preface section which helps you with the symptoms in sorting out what kind of a track you may be on and hence where to look further in order to get into the right emergency procedure.

MR. KNEIL: Yes, they have already started in that area and symptom oriented is one of the approaches that is being taken.

The fourth item is the consideration of degraded or mellowed cores in safety reviews. Although the writeup here doesn't highlight it, it does include the problem of hydrogen control in litigation.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: It doesn't mention it as far as I can see.

MR. KNEIL: You are correct, it doesn't hardly mention it. (Laughter)

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Mention to one highlights.

MR. KNEIL: In defense let me say that it refers to 2B8 which does discuss hydrogen extensively under which the hydrogen work is anticipated to be done.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: This is the action plan on the degraded core,

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: It relates specifically to 2B8.
What you are saying is if we had looked up 2B8.

MR. KNEIL: Yes. I apologize for not carefully -
MR. SCHROEDER: Quite frankly you understand why the

sentence preceding that was what is included and it does not

contain that because the sentence otherwise is lifted out of 2B8

which does include it.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Probably missed a line in the typewriter.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Given that previous sentence, when you have the statement "the criteria for locating highly radio-active systems" -- these are what kinds of systems? What kinds of systems are you talking about?

MR. KNEIL: I would think it was something like rad waste or rad waste storage or things like that.

MR. SCHROEDER: Decayed heat systems. I think that is the thrust of it, the systems that may become highly radioactive.

MR. KNEIL: Right. During an accident, right.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Located in the sense of position.

MR. KNEIL: Position so that you can operate them

#### without --

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Shieldable or what have you.

MR. KNEIL: Right.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Not in the sense of flame.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: All right. That is what I was --

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Actually the first four are all -- well, maybe some of the others, too -- are all great, broad categories. They seem rather broader categories than the kinds on the list of the past.

MR. KNEIL: They are broad categories. We certainly want to write them with specific tasks with specific end points as Harold Denton has pointed out. We have had some trouble with the broader category USIs but I think what we need to do is write a task action plan that contemplates, you know, a specific work and recognizing that it is always a subject of continued interest.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: In this particular case I guess you would end up then with a number of sub issues involved in it with specific --

MR. KNEIL: Yes. This area is a wide open area because we don't at the moment have any kind of criteria for handling degraded cores. They are design criteria essentially all related to avoiding that situation. We haven't extensively addressed or even -- we don't address in the standard review plan or the regulatory regulations the really any kind of significant number of criteria that would relate to how do you operate with degraded

cores.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, if you took a specific look at hydrogen control across the board and reported to us on it --

MR. KNEIL: Yes, that was part of 2B7 in the papers to the Commission. Yes, but now we continue that work to see, you know, to continue to see what methods of hydrogen control are minimizing the problem or handling the problem could be worked out. That would be part of this.

MR. SCHROEDER: I think precisely because this is a rather broad area with a lot of closely interacting topics in it it seems to me there is an advantage in this case of making it in the USI and having task managers, well laid out integrated plans for the whole activity.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: How would you under that test manager approach, how do you bring in research?

MR. DENTON: I think four of our task managers now are in research actually. We don't work for research on some of the existing plants but the plan for each one has listed what NRR does, Standards does, Research does and so forth.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes. I am really focusing specifically on this one because a number of these items avolve efforts that in some way Research has after it is already under way.

MR. DENTON: Yes, many of them. Many of them.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Now would you or have you been --

have been or plan on then pulling that together in this overall task effort?

MR. DENTON: We will try to reflect the entire Agency's -CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: And it would be a task manager NRR?

MR. SCHROEDER: We have that situation on some research
efforts.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I understand.

MR. DENTON: We don't really direct what the other offices do per se but we make sure that the integrated plan is really integrated and we report on the progress of all of them. It gives a focus, too, within NRR for the other offices to come in and coordinate.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Does Carl Michaelson get involved in the choosing of these issues?

MR. DENTON: I don't think he has gotten involved in this particular one because of the time pressures but he could have.

MR. GEORGE: A couple of the specific issues that were considered did come from Michaelson. A couple of his recommendations became candidate issues.

MR. AHEARNE: But that is because of letters that he wrote as opposed to --

MR. GEORGE: That is correct, but he did not participate in the evaluation.

MR. AHEARNE: Okay.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I would think in the future when we want to involve him --

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Possibly we could still involve him here. It is possible to ask his comments on it.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: It might be useful.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: All right.

MR. KNEIL: The fifth issue we have is shut down decay heat removal requirements and this is essentially a proposal to study alternatives to heat removal via the steam generators and PWRs. We would expect to study the desirability and possibility of design requirements for alternative decayed removal which would not involve the steam generators.

The last proposed USI is seismic qualification of equipment in operating plants. The design criterion methods of qualification for mechanical and electrical equipment have changed significantly during the period of the last ten or so years during which most plants have been licensed. The margins of safety in existing equipment may vary significantly and the purpose of this task is to reassess to assure a safe shutdown in case of a seismic event is a reality. The objective would be to establish an explicit set of guidelines-

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Now when I sead it I was a little puzzled on whether it was appropriate to call it an unresolved safety issue now or whether it would not be more appropriate after the guidelines were developed and then a comparison made

against the guidelines.

MR. GRIMES: The intent that we had envisioned from the review group side was that what the generic issue would be to come up with guidelines that someone could apply to make a determination on whether or not there was action required on any operating plant. Once the guidelines are developed there would be implementation like any other generic program that develops a set of rules that someone can sit down and apply to any specific plan.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I appreciate that. Thank you. It was just a little less clear to me. Since the action is the development of the guidelines --

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Would you say again what the guidelines are?

MR. GRIMES: Let me try and say it differently.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Cunning tactic.

MR. GRIMES: It usually works.

The intent of the unresolved safety issue in this area would be to develop a set of guidelines that an individual could go back and make a judgment on which pieces of equipment in the plant need to be requalified and which are good enough. It is a means of making the concerns in this area more easily workable so the objective of the program would be to develop some kind of tool to make first a judgment which are acceptable and which aren't so that those that aren't can be fixed.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: How would you respond to that,

Harold, as far as the staff, if you were challenged that well in the absence of those guidelines you don't know what to do?

MR. DENTON: We assembled a team of experts mainly consultants and visit plants starting with the SEP program of the best engineers and designers around and it is a big effort in each plant and it is for the ad hoc determination based on looking at the equipment, looking at the records, what was tested, how it is mounted and fabricated and so you are getting expert judgment that it is hard though for me to turn over to a branch of GS-12 to make that same determination. So in the absence of it I would have to continue to rely on a small group of knowledge—able people.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: All right.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: I can hardly wait to see this branch of 12s. Congratulations on the grade reduction.

(Laughter)

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Well, see, he said he couldn't do that.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: He needs the guidelines first.

MR. KNEIL: Could I have the next slide, please.

These seven issues are issues that we didn't decide that they were USIs and we didn't decide that they weren't and we need to do further study on them. We expect to do this study in the next few months and incorporate our verdict on these as a part of the NRC Annual Report for 1979. I mean, well, it will be

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MR. DENTON: These sound more typical. 2 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: These sound like unresolved 3 issues. (Laughter) 4 5 MR. DENTON: They deal in the mechanical area. COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: We have a quick way to fix it; 6 7 we reverse the lists. 8 MR. DENTON: I think the list does reflect somewhat 9 our efforts. 10 CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: You just have the two slides out of 11 order, that's all. (Laughter) 12 MR. DENTON: I am trying to overcome our inclination 13 toward hardware, I think. 14 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Let me ask you about another 15 broad issue, one of the criticisms that came in of our experience 16 with this job. Cur experience was that we drew the line too 17 sharply between the safety related and non-safety related and 18 it turned out things that we felt were not safety related turned 19 out to be importantly safety related. 20 MR. DENTON: Yes. 21 COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Where is that line getting 22 Is there any effort focused on that specific question? redrawn? 23 MR. DENTON: That was certainly counted as an action 24 plan item.

the report for -- I am sorry, 1980. I beg your pardon.

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COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: It actually shows up in

probably a few different candidate issues that were considered. One of the ones that was discussed in this Enclosure 4 is a classification of electrical equipment, expanding the list of what would be classified as Class I(e) electrical equipment. That is a separate issue where there is some work ongoing, changes to standards being considered. That one specifically we ruled out because some of the components that they are narrowing down on are ones that will provide some improvement but in the judgment of people that looked at it it didn't look like it would be a large reduction in risk for what they are considering on that reclassification of electrical.

Another area where it is picked up is an issue in the action plan that is identified as expanding the Q/A list and that one is a rather broad concern and I think that the intent in the action plan was to wait until the results if IREP are in and after we get those results then we can identify which of these non-safety related components may be falling in important event sequences or significant contributors to risk and then maybe at that time we can identify that as an unresolved safety issue, maybe upgrading reliability of certain non-safety related systems but it seems to be one that relates more to that ongoing program of IREP that we really won't have a good handle on what of that is important for another couple years.

Now there are probably a few other minor issues that relate to this non-safety related but I think those are the two

main ones.

CHAIRMAN AHEARN: It sounds to me like it is a pretty important issue.

MR. SCHROEDER: It might be worth stressing the point that the fact that an issue does not make the definition of unresolved safety issue does not mean that there will necessarily be no work going on. As a matter of fact, one of the tasks of the sister branch in our division, the Safety Program Evaluation Branch, is to review the longer list of generic issues we have before us to work on and establish a better system of prioritization of those issues to work with other divisions.

CHAIRMAN GILINSKY: After the accident we heard a great deal of how it is important to look at a secondary site and the control systems and so on and that we are going to have to expand the scope of our review. I mean where is that getting decided?

Where is that getting done?

MR. DENTON: The action plan does have dates and commitments and you can begin to see it creeping in in various places but it does not have a single focus and that is what an undeveloped safety issue would do if it were to be identified. Individual people's perception like sampling of primary coolant systems and those auxiliary building filters, for example, are areas where the review branch now works much harder because they see a connection accidents and --

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: But somewhere you have got to

decide whether the reviews as they were conducted before were okay or whether they want to run reviews differently, want to expand the scope of reviews and so on. Now in the sense that is getting done in a lot of different ways simply because in each of these little categories people are doing more of but it would seem important to me to have the kind of top down look at all of this and try to shape the review process in the way that in the direction that you think it ought to go.

MR. DENTON: I guess what I see happening is more of the rothogonal approach that we are still using, the existing standard review plans supplemented by the Commission's approval of the action plan items and ultimately I hope to redo the standard review plans to pick up these additional requirements routinely so that all the items in the action plan that are now in redirect each branch so that we start off on a new foot and that is one of the charters that you envision in safety technology, rewrite the standard review plans for each branch.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Vic, I think the way over the long pull the only really reational way to pick up that point about what is safety related and what isn't is through the IREP type of examination; that is, the risk assessment sort of examination because while the industry needs certain categories of equipment that are designated Class 1-E or seismic Category 1 or quality grade so and so, in order to be able to purchase them to monitor the appropriate industrial standards and so on, in

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the broader sense and closer home to real safety components don't really fall into nice, clean -- a black bin that is safety related and a white bin that is not safety related. That is a given component or subsystem may be able to contribute in certain ways both for and against safety in certain accident sequences and in certain sequences it will be important and in others it won't be important at all.

And so what do you do about that? Well, a methodology which allows you to take account of that variable importance in various sequences and also provide you a methodology for sort of a crude summing across all of the dominant sequences is the risk assessment technique. I think the process of using that to look at plants and then to go back into plant design and operating measures to try to knock down the likelihood of what appear to be dominant risk sequences of what we call the out myers in particular that seem to be especially prominent above the sort of general level of risk -- that is the way in which you get to the proper level of review on components which are partly safety, partly non-safety and so on and deal with the safety problem. But just trying to categorize everything as safety related, non-safety related, yes, you have to do that because you either buy a component to Class E-1, Class E-1 electrical standards if it is electrical, or you don's and you have to decide one way or the other, but in terms of the real safety why --

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I thought one of the lessons

we learned was in fact that there were shades of gray.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Just so. Just so.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Then we didn't have a black and white system.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: We did have a black and white system.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: When I said expand the notion of safety related I didn't mean simply using a cookie cutter.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: To move the boundary over.

I think Carl is right.

MR. DENTON: One of the near term OL requirements, for example, all the operators now have training in what systems are available to use in the event of degraded core condition and we make sure they are trained using, for example, non-safety related equipment. So we have moved into that area but the way we have really moved is through the requirements that the Commission adopted.

program that leads to this result, that is fine. But it still seems to me an important unresolved area, an unresolved safety area. I would not think that you would want this thing to simply grow up organically in the way the requirements developed over the past so many years and without any control or some central point.

MR. DENTON: That could be made a candidate and that is

what would be focused as we talked about with the very first one.

It is a difused broad area that has a lot of elements.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: It certainly has the breadth. In some ways it approximates the mission of the Agency so that is a little excessive.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, except you are talking about specific design reviews. You are not talking about all the other activity.

What is it that ought to get reviewed and to what degree? Presumably there will be instead of two categories there will be one category.

MR. KNEIL: It is in the action plan now, it is Item I (f)(i) in the action plan, expanded Q/A list. So there is some focus on it as part of the action plan.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: I think it is important.

but it has a certain awkwardness about it as a so-called unresolved safety issue, not that some of the others don't have similar elements of awkwardness.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Harold, could you give me a very rough estimate of the difference in what your estimate would be of Agency resources putting these candidates on? I well recognize the advantages of management's intentions, I am strong supporter. So I can certainly agree that by putting a set on the list and getting management attention you can have much higher confidence

that the work is coordinated and gets done. As far as the impact on the Agency resources --

MR. DENTON: I think the impact is a minimum is probably a task manager per project. One additional person for the duration of that project and then I assume that he has an impact on the thoroughness of the study that would not possibly be there in tying up all the inner division-inner office wants. Maybe another man-year of effort just as a rough guide because we do tend to spend more time on them. There must be at least two man years per issue per year over and above what the issue would get if it were just assigned to the branch that is actually doing the work.

MR. SCHROEDER: On the other hand, in some of these I think there is a degraded core in particular. It seems to me if you don't designate it as a USI there is still going to be a need in my view as an NRR to have one or two people spend the bulk of their time coordinating with an extensive effort so that we are all moving in the same direction and on a reasonably integrated time schedule.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I guess to some extent, I think this is really a mechanism by which only not only Harold and for NRR but the Agency says, yeah, these are the clusters of very important issues. Now given that kind of perspective I guess for myself I have got to at least think a little more about the ones that you have recommended and the ones that you have not

recommended to see whether or not there are some modifications that I would like made, and I think I would like to pick up on Gilinsky's suggestion that we will ask Michaelson for his comments because it is the Agency in one way or another saying that these are the clusters.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: You know, if we want to have a list of items, you know, the directors select lists of technical safety issues which have high priority and the directors attention could -- let's create such a list.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: We have.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: But let us not use unresolved safety issues as that is let's not designate as USIs items for which we want that attention and which are otherwise not clear and proper unresolved safety issues. You know, I think the USI category is a proposition that we ought to try to come to a zero list on promptly.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I don't think all of that would be zero, Joe.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Well, it is not in a -- CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: You need a flow through.

That very well may be the case. That may very well be the case. But to maintain it and to populate it as with items for which our primary aim is to have an increased attention to the item,

that and simply call them Denton's items or something like that.

Unresolved safety issues has gotten this statutorily recognized proposition put to it. You know, things which are not really unresolved safety issues in that sense, in the full sense in which we have used it in the past ought to be on the list. There ought to be another list for which you do the same sort of management thingsbut --

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Well, I think for better or worse,

Joe, that that is what this whole subject is really accomplishing.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: And if it is going to be the area where we end up focusing valuable men's attention it ought to be those things that we think are the most important things.

COMMISSIONEF GILINSKY: These are undertones of the issues, the others are issues requiring rull study. (Laughter)

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Amen.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Following up 2B action plan, I am trying to find the analysis control and I see 2B7 which is an analysis of hydrogen control. Three I understand is not a generic issue.

MR. GRIMES: If I may, I have a similar interest in hydrogen control. It was designated 3 because that particular part of the task action plan refers to a increase. Vermont Yankee and Hatch II. Those are two specific plans. The overall question of an earning has gone into a state of limbo because shortly before Three Mile Island the staff made a determination

that we could develop combustible gas control design features
that would permit BWR plants to operate de-inerted and we started
implementing that --

#### CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: BWR?

MR. GRIMES: BWR. That was the new Rule 50.44 which if implemented would have allowed all of the operating boiling water reactors to be inert. And then right after we issued that along comes the Three Mile Island and it says maybe you ought to design combustible gas control systems for a degraded core condition.

The intent of the unresolved safety issue aspect of degraded cores is first we have got to make a technical decision on the extent to which we are going to design all nuclear power plants to degraded cores for the interim lessons learned has taken the position that we inert Hatch II and Vermont Yankee. So in fact we have screened it out on two bases. One is that it only applies to two plants and the other is that there is a position, there is a technical resolution. Inert the plants until you make a decision and to what extent you are going to design for a degraded core condition.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: What about the ice condenser plants?

MR. GRIMES: The ice condenser plants as reflected in the Commission paper combustible gas control, it is not as clearly understandable what benefits you might gain by inerting and it is quite clear that there are a number of disadvantages to inerting the ice condenser, they are slightly different.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, wait a minute. You are focusing this thing narrowly on inerting.

MR. GRIMES: Well, I am focusing on it narrowly from the standpoint of your interest is in hydrogen control and what I have said is that for hydrogen control there is a staff position right now that suggests inert the boiling water reactors, don't inert the ice condensers yet, look at some other things you might be able to do or --

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Or MARK III.

MR. GRIMES: Yes, like that system that used them.

MR. DENTON: Of course the issue of the ice condensers has been overtaken by advancement of Sequoia and that will be the place where we resolve that issue for ice condensers.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I guess I regard it as an unresolved issue. I mean it may get resolved and hopefully will be resolved, you know, and we will find some happy resolution of the thing.

MR. DENTON: Let's just assume we inert ice condensers. I don't think that is going to be the case but if we did then it wouldn't be an unresolved safety issue because there would be no point in trying to further reduce the risk if we had a solution that mooted the question. But it seems so early with Sequence moving through it seems like it may get a resolution that should not go on here. If we fail to resolve it, then it might become an unresolved safety issue.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Well, I thought hydrogen w s a part of the degraded core project.

MR. DENTON: It is.

COMMISSIONER HENDIRE: So it is on the list.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: It is on the list.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Nc, no. It is on the list but what I seem to be hearing is it was on the list in a very narrow sense.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I guess what we really have to have is something you have to get and come back and explain to us, how hydrogen would be incorporated and all that.

MR. DENTON: Well, hydrogen is part of the rule making which we said that big dry containments didn't have to do anything today until after the rule making and we proved ice condensers into that same category but we put in the other category --

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: You are saying it is under 2B8.

MR. DENTON: 2B8, yes, which was new Commission criteria for all plans for hydrogen control. Now we parced out ice condensers and we are going to face that issue I hope soon.

solution - I said we would have to have a happy solution for Sequeral. It is not clear that that is going to be a satisfactory solution for the long run and for all plants and so on. I think we are very much in the position of hoping that there is an

interim solution.

MR. DENTON: I guess if it doesn't we would put it on the list. I just personally don't have the apprehension about the issue disappearing. I am hopeful that in Sequence we can come to some resolution. If not, maybe there is an interim and it would become a long term issue.

MR. MINNERS: I just wanted to say I think it is just a matter of the action plan that was divided up. The intent was for the 2B8 to consider all issues, including hydrogen control, in the long term and get a good solution to the whole ball of wax. 2B7 was put in as an administrative thing which we said that the Agency should decide what it wants to do about hydrogen control before it resumes licensing and that was the purpose of the papers, that you have ice condensers, that you would have BWRs in this decision. This interim decision should be made before you continue licensing.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Thank you.

MR. KNEIL: The hydrogen certainly is discussed in the text that goes along with 2B8 in the action plan. It talks about a hydrogen control system for plants and in the long term rule making. It again discusses hydrogen control measures to deal with accident control conditions involving large amounts of hydrogen generation, ice condensers, BLURs, subatmospheric and dry containment structures. So I think this is the right place for it. You want to consider the hydrogen question and the

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degraded core question together because certainly the hydrogen follows from the degraded core and it is not just a question of it is a **Zincally** reaction, it is a question of, you know, melt reactions with concrete and things like that. So it is certainly an integral part of considering the degraded core I think.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: What interactions have you had with the ACRS on this list? You mentioned in your paper that they had been briefed on it but they had not had the opportunity to provide advice.

MR. KNEIL: That is correct. They have been briefed on the method we proposed to select, the chart you saw and the methods and we briefed them on that but they have not had an opportunity to comment on the issues that we proposed.

MR. SCHROEDER: We did stress to the committee when we described the process and made them aware that there just wasn't time with the schedule we had to have subcommittee meetings or full committee meetings on this list. We did make a point to them that in preparing the Annual Report we will be going back over a large number of issues screening them for that and we do plan to areas in a more active way.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Vic, any more questions?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: No.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Joe.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: I think we ought to talk for a

minute, John, about schedule just to be clear and for the staff to be clear how we see this schedule. On the one hand we could say, well, we are going to meet the committee schedule with the Congress and send down a report which will pretty well have to be these six items and with appropriate words that say this is a -- I don't know. Preliminary is not the right word but this is a special report which you had asked for that we are making in response to your request. Ongoing analysis and studies here at the Commission indicate that a review of these items will be appropriate for the next regular issue of the Annual Report with the unresolved safety issues section in it. That is, to make the report, put the six in but attach to it a suitable caveat that we aren't quite through chewing on these things, that they might see some adjustment in them when the regular 1980 report came out.

We could just agree now to let it go on that basis.

The other thing to do would be to take a little more time and give the ACRS a chance to munch a little on it. You wanted to ask Michaelson what his comments were. Vic wants to think some more about how one might phrase a safety related versus non-safety related issue in which case why we go beyond the nominal schedule and that is fine, too, but if we are going to do that I think we ought to simply recognize it and then we can get off a letter -- you can get off a letter saying we will be a little late and then people needn't, you know, stand around a little late and then people needn't, you know, stand around a little late and then people needn't, you know, stand around a little late and then people needn't, you know, stand around a little late and then people needn't, you know, stand around a little late and then people needn't, you know, stand around a little late and then people needn't, you know, stand around a little late and then people needn't, you know, stand around a little late and then people needn't, you know, stand around a little late and then people needn't, you know, stand around a little late and then people needn't, you know, stand around a little late and then people needn't, you know, stand around a little late and the late are going to the late and the late and the late and the late are going to the late and the late are going to the late are

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Those are the options.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Yes. I must say I don't have strong preferences. I would be glad to go either way.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I would suspect that you actually

-- the third option, that is, I think that we could not be very

late. I am sure we could get Carl Michaelson's comments. I

wouldn't imagine the thing to construct the option would take

that much longer.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: By the time you think about it and talk to some people, cycle a draft out to Frank and Carl --

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: The point I want to make is that I think all of the things by August, to get the ACRS would take -- I don't think we can get their comments until September.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: I think that's right.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: That is significant.

about a shorter schedule if you don't get the ACRS comments because we are just now about to embark on budget review which is going to lock the Commission's attention. We won't, you know, only really overriding professional testimony and that kind of thing could be added to the budget review schedule and immediately after the budget review why I know people have got some time marked out so I think we are looking at Labor --

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: You say either way.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Yes. Either way is fine with

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me but I think we are looking at Labor Day.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Do either of you have a comment, gentlemen?

COMMISSIONER BRADFORD: I am inclined to agree with both the proposition that we ought to get Carl's comments and ACRS views and my own inclination is to clarify the involvement of hydrogen control as long as it indeed already there and also to try and pick up the expanded Q/A list and the classification of instrument control and electrical equipment at least on the list of issues for further study which I gather is the essence of Vic's proposition. I came back in more or less the middle of it so I may have misstated it. So I would be all for you sending a letter saying we needed a few more weeks.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Now I was not quite clear. Peter, there are two lists here. There is one list on the further study item and there is another list on unresolved safety issues. On which set were you requesting --

on. That is more or less the proposition that is being advanced for those two items anyway; that is, they will be studied further and at the end of that time we will tell you if there is some part of them that belongs on the generic issue list. For some reason though they fall short of the kind of further study that gets them on the list for further study and I am not sure I have fully grapsed the distinction. I would propose to say that they

are on the list for further study.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Well, I want to think about it a little more but I brought it up. I meant to put it on the -CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: That is what I thought.

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: One list or another.

COMMISSIONER HENDRIE: Before or after we change the titles.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Gentlemen, how much of a glitch does it put in your planning if we hold for several weeks?

MR. DENTON: I don't think it affects us provided you recognize our need for the delay in an eventual turning out product.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: Yes.

MR. DENTON: Eventually Frank is going to have to start in September producing next year's Annual Report.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: I was going to say if we slip very far, why it will impact on the --

MR. DENTON: The last time we went through this we made some changes in modifications in response to the Commission's values on these and I think it is appropriate so I would be happy to have just a little --

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: What I will propose to do then is to

-- I will ask Michaelson, I will ask congressional to draft up a

letter to the Congress telling them that we will probably be late.

I will ask my colleagues to, if they can -- let's see. Today is

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Thursday. By next Wednesday if you have some suggestions on things that you would like added to the list, either of the two lists, to generate to the staff. Is that satisfactory?

COMMISSIONER GILINSKY: Sure.

CHAIRMAN AHEARNE: All right. Thank you.

It is really a good, thorough development and as Harold points out, the last time we also modified so I think we feel an obligation to try to do that kind of a review.

Very good.

(Whereupon, at 11:42 a.m., the meeting adjourned.)

### NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

| in the matter                 | of: A PUBLIC MEETING - SAFETY ISSUES   |    |
|-------------------------------|--|----|
|                               | Date of Proceeding: July 17, 1980  |    |
|                               | Docket Number:   |    |
|                               | Place of Proceeding: Washington, D. C.   |    |
| were held as<br>thereof for t | herein oppears, and that this is the original transcribe file of the Commission. | pt |
|                               | Annabelle Short  |    |
|                               | Official Reporter (Typed)  |    |

Official Reporter (Signature)

### SAFETY TECHNOLOGY COMPLETED GENERIC TASKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE RESOLUTION OF UNRESOLVED SAFETY ISSUES

| TASK NO. | DESCRIPTION                                  | FINAL STAFF REPORT WITH TECHNICAL RESOLUTION | IMPLEMENTATION TO PLANTS |
|----------|--|--|--------------------------|
| A-6      | Mark I Containment,<br>Short-Term<br>Program | NUREG-0408<br>DECEMBER 1977                  | Completed                |
| A-26     | Reactor Vessel<br>Pressure Transient         | NUREG-0224<br>SEPTEMBER 1978                 | Completed                |
| A-31     | Residual Heat<br>Removal                     | REG. GUIDE 1.139<br>MAY 1978                 | Completed                |

## SAFETY TECHNOLOGY GENERIC TASKS ASSOCIATED WITH UNRESOLVED SAFETY ISSUES THAT ARE NEAR COMPLETION

| TASK NO. | DESCRIPTION   | STAFF REPORT WITH<br>TECHNICAL RESOLUTION<br>ISSUED "FOR COMMENT" | FINAL STAFF REPORT WITH TECHNICAL RESOLUTION |      |
|----------|---|---|--|------|
| A-2      | Asymetric Blowdown<br>Loads on Primary<br>Coolant System  |   | Ju l y                                       | 1980 |
| A-7      | Mark I Containment,<br>Long-Term Program                  |   | August                                       | 1980 |
| A-9      | ATWS  | NUREG-0460, Vol. 4,<br>March 1980                                 | January                                      | 1981 |
| A-10     | BWR Nezzle Cracking                                       | NUREG-0619, April '80   | February                                     | 1981 |
| A-12     | Steam Generator &<br>Reactor Coolant<br>Pump Supports     | NUREG-0577, Nov. '79  | May  | 1981 |
| A-24     | Qualification of<br>Class IE Safety-<br>Related Equipment | NUREG-0588, Jan. '80  | August                                       | 1980 |

<sup>(1)</sup> ATWS Rule Issued

# SAFETY TECHNOLOGY GENERIC TASKS ASSOCIATED WITH UNRESOLVED SAFETY ISSUES THAT ARE NEAR COMPLETION

| TASK NO. | DESCRIPTION                                  | STAFF REPORT WITH TECHNICAL RESOLUTION ISSUED "FOR COMMENT" | FINAL STAFF REPORT WITH TECHNICAL RESOLUTION |      |
|----------|--|---|--|------|
| A-36     | Control of Heavy<br>Loads Near Spent<br>Fuel |   | August                                       | 1980 |
| A-42     | Pipe Cracks in BWR's                         | NUREG-0313, OCT. '79  | July   | 1980 |