

GULF STATES UTILITIES COMPANY

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RBG - 8908

Files G9.5, G 15.4.1

Mr. W. C. Seidle, Chief
Reactor Construction and Engineering
Support Branch
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Region IV, Office of Inspection & Enforcement
611 Ryan Plaza Drive, Suite 1000
Arlington, TX 76011

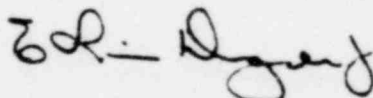
Dear Mr. Seidle:

River Bend Station - Unit 1
Refer to: RIV
Docket No. 50-458/Rpt. 80-07

This letter responds to the additional information requested in your letter of October 3, 1980, on I&E Report No. 50-458/80-07. Attached herein (Attachment I) are the clarifications to Deviation A and Infraction A.

We trust that the enclosed response satisfactorily answers the concerns raised in your report. We shall be glad to discuss any further points that you may have.

Sincerely,



E. Linn Draper, Jr.
Vice President - Technology

ELD/RJK/mea

Attachment

9101100176

ATTACHMENT I

INFRACTION A

It is not our intent to encourage eating in work areas. A memorandum has been issued to all employees stressing the importance of keeping all work areas free from litter and garbage. This memo outlines Stone & Webster's policy for terminating employees who litter the work area.

Prior to every concrete placement, Field Quality Control is required to inspect for cleanliness and removal of all construction debris.

The need for good housekeeping has been emphasized at shift overlap and craft safety meetings and this emphasis will continue to assure that every effort will be made to keep the job as clean as possible.

DEVIATION A:

The following hot weather requirements will be imposed with the issue of E&DCR P1216B which will be incorporated into RBS210.370:

"Hot weather provisions shall apply when the rate of evaporation of moisture from concrete equals or exceeds 0.2 lb. per sq. ft. per hour, as determined from the chart in Sketch 12210-SK-S-1018-1 herein. FQC shall obtain readings during hot weather at 2 hour intervals whenever the temperature of the ambient air exceeds 92°F or till the end of a placement, and shall notify the Contractor when this evaporation limit is approached.

Waterfogging or water spraying, shall be used to cool the forms and reinforcing steel when the steel temperature exceeds 120°F prior to concrete placement. When the ambient air temperature equals or exceeds 95°F, belts, pump lines and chutes shall be shaded and pump lines shall be covered with burlap kept continuously damp, as necessary to maintain concrete temperature within specified requirements.

If concrete temperatures as placed are expected to exceed 75°F, preparation must be made to transport, place, consolidate and finish the concrete at the fastest possible rate.

Wind breaks, shades and added moisture applied by water fogging, not water spraying, shall be used as necessary to reduce excessive moisture loss from concrete surfaces if the surfaces are not maintained in a continuously wet condition, when the indicated moisture loss using the chart in Sketch 12210-SK-1018-1 indicates excessive evaporation and/or when plastic shrinkage cracks are observed on the surface of the concrete.

Prevent the occurrence of plastic shrinkage cracking in fresh concrete resulting from rapid evaporation or mix water. At the first signs of such cracks, steps shall be taken to reduce the cause by erection of windbreaks, sunscreens, or both, or the application of water to the concrete surface in between finishing operations. Apply water using wet burlap or very fine fog spray directly on the concrete, and retain water where necessary with plastic sheeting. Water retention may require uncovering only limited areas where finishers are working, but added water shall not be worked into surface concrete, and the surface shall again be wet after each finishing step as needed to keep the surface moist."

In addition, as stated in our response to Deviation B of NRC Audit 80-07, S&W FQC Inspection Plan R1210.370F0507 Rev. E requires that correlation testing be performed on all Category I concrete placements where pumplines are utilized, and S&W Construction will adjust the slump and/or air content, based on the correlation test.

To confirm the above has been implemented, as stated in GSU's response to Deviation "A" of NRC Audit Report 80-06, a random sample of concrete placements made during the period of May 15, 1980 through July 11, 1980 was selected and air contents averaged approximately 4.0% and slump average, approximately 2.5 inches. A similar random sample of concrete placements made during the period August 30, 1980 through September 22, 1980 provided an average air content of approximately 5.0% and an average slump of approximately 2.75 inches.