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GOPY

October 24, 1980

Director, Nuclear Reactor Regulation Att Mr Dennis M Crutchfield, Chief Operating Reactors Branch No 5 US Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, DC 20555

DOCKET 50-155 - LICENSE DPR-6 -BIG ROCK POINT PLANT - VENTILATION VALVE QUALIFICATION PROGRAM FOR CONTAINMENT PURGING AND VENTING DURING NORMAL OPERATION

NRC letter dated September 27, 1979 requested Consumers Power Company to commit to implement a valve qualification program on an expedited basis and provided guidelines to be used as the basis for the qualification program. Consumers Power Company inadvertently failed to respond to the Commission's letter but did proceed with the requested valve qualification program at that time.

The Big Rock Point containment design requires frequent personnel entries during operation to conduct activities as specified in our submittal dated December 17, 1979. Therefore, the ventilation system was designed for continuous ventilation to provide the containment atmospheric control necessary for personnel entry during operation. Continuous ventilation results in the ventilation valves being open during reactor operation and subjects them to the possibility of DBA-LOCA forces being dynamically applied during required closure. The original purchase specifications for the ventilation valves only included static differential pressure requirements; therefore, valve qualification for dynamic closure as requested by NRC letter dated September 27, 1979 was required.

Big Rock Point's containment ventilation system uses two types of valves for contairment isolation and vacuum relief functions. Butterfly and swing-check valves manufactured by Allis-Chalmers and Atwood-Morrill, respectively are provided for both the inlet and exhaust penetrations of the ventilation system. The butterfly valves (CV 4095 and CV 4097) function as primary isolation valves during accident conditions with containment isolation redundancy provided by the swing-check valves (CV 4094 and CV 4096). The attached drawing, number 0740G40125 Rev. R, shows the system configuration with the isolation valves exterior to the containment structure.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS
POOR QUALITY PAGES

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Consumers Power Company contracted both Allis-Chalmers and Atwood-Morrill (supplemented by MPR Associates) to perform analyses of their respective valves. The following considerations were made in the analyses:

- 1) Both types of valves use valve operators that open with air pressure and close by use of a spring internal to the operator. Therefore, valve closure during accident conditions has an increasing rate of closure due to the spring force and AP across the valve.
- 2) The flow direction during accident conditions thru the valves is such that closure is added. In the case of the butterfly valves, a slight tilt of the disc in the direction of closure is required to assure closure in the correct direction.
- 3) Each valve analysis considers failure in the open position of the other valve in the train as the worst case for valve closure (ie, this assumption provides maximum ♠ P across the valve being analyzed).
- 4) Operator pilot air is vented outside of containment; therefore, containment back pressure effects on the operators are not applicable.
- 5) Valve closure is dependent on spring force and not air actuators; therefore, no accumulators are used in the system.
- 6) Torque limiting devices are not used on the valve operators.
- 7) The effect of piping systems was modeled by Allis-Chalmers for butterfly valves for their bench testing program. This date was then applied to the Big Rock Point butterfly valves assuming the full containment accident pressure acts on the valves. In analyzing the swing-check valves, MPR Associates modeled the Big Rock Point piping system in order to generate the closing velocity of the disc during the DBA-LOCA.
- 8) The effect of butterfly valve disc and shaft orientation to the fluid egressing from the containment was addressed in the Allis-Chalmers bench testing program.

Allis-Chalmers demonstrated the operability of the butterfly valves by performing a bench testing program on a similarly designed valve and extrapolating the data to the Big Rock Point valves. Results of the bench testing program were provided by Allis-Chalmers report VER-0209, dated December 17, 1979. Extrapolation of this data to the Big Rock Point valves was provided by Allis-Chalmers letter to Consumers Power Company dated March 14, 1980 which recommended an opening angle of between 80° - 85° for CV-4095 (replacement valve) and 75° for CV-4097 (original valve) due to shaft torque limitations. Therefore, as reported in update to LER 79-028 dated August 4, 1980, the two butterfly valves have been mechanically restricted to an opening angle of 75° to assure operability during DBA-LOCA conditions.

Atwood-Morrill and MPR Associates Inc were contracted during November 1979 to perform an expedited qualification program for the swing-check valves. MPR performed an analysis to develop the maximum disc closing velocity under DBA-LOCA conditions. This analysis resulted in the identification of an overpressure condition in the air operator resulting from the rapid closure of the valve. This condition was identified by LER 80-013 dated May 23, 1980. Calculations were performed by MPR to determine an acceptable opening (150) for the valve and modifications to the air operator which would make full opening of the valve acceptable. The valve was mechanically limited to the interim opening criteria until modifications to the air operator cylinder could be made. Revision 1 to MPR report MPR-644, dated June 1980 provides the results of their original analysis and the additional analyses to determine acceptable interim opening and the effect of the modified air operator cylinder (increased volume by three (3) inch extension of cylinder). Concurrently with the MPR effort, Atwood-Morrill developed the maximum closing velocity that the valve and operator could withstand. This effort was subcontracted by Atwood-Morrill to John Henry Associates, Inc. The analysis identified the same overpressure condition in the air operator and developed a maximum acceptable disc closing velocity that was greater than the maximum disc closing velocity calculated by MPR indicating that structural integrity of the valve was assured during DBA-LOCA conditions. Technical review of Atwood-Morrill/John Henry Associates analysis has revealed areas in their analysis that required additional work, specifically the plastic deformation noted in the disc and disc arm. This additional work is currently proceeding with completion anticipated by March. 1980. It should be noted that MPR and Atwood-Morrill/John Henry Associates do not expect the additional analyses to disclose any additional problems with respect to valve integrity.

The current opening positions for the butterfly and swing-check valves are 75° (full open - 90°) and 45° (full open - 45°) respectively as reported in the update to LER's 79-028 and 80-013 dated August 4, 1980

As requested by the staff, Consumers Power Company is sending six (6) copies of each of the following documents considered to be in final form to the Director, Nuclear Reactor Regulation with this submittal:

- 1) Allis-Chalmers Report VER-0209, "Test Report on an Allis-Chalmers 6" STREAMSEAL Butterfly Valve in Air concerning Nuclear Containment Isolation Valves", dated December 19, 1979.
- 2) Allis-Chalmers (Kopey) to Consumers Power Company (Monshor and Hartman), letter dated March 14, 1980.
- 3) MPR Associates, Inc Report MPR-644 Revision 1, "Big Rock Point Nuclear Power Plant- Disc Impact Velocity For Containment Ventilation System Check Valve Closure", dated February 1980 and Revised June 1980.

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Upon completion of the additional analyses for the swing-check valves, the revised Atwood-Morrill/John Henry Associates Inc analysis will be submitted for the staff's review.

David P Hoffman (Signed)

David P Hoffman Nuclear Licensing Administrator

CC Director, Region III, USNRC NRC Resident Inspector - Big Rock Point

Attachment

Pg. 1076

BOX M-93 . YORK, PENNSYLVANIA 17405/717-848-1126

RECEIVED

YORK PLANT VALVE DIVISION

POOR ORIGINAL

SEP 4 1980

NUCLEAR LICENSING

Larry Monshor and C. J. Hartman Consumers Power Co. Big Rock Point Nuclear Plant Charlevoix, MI 49720

SUBJECT:

Allis-Chalmers Containment Purge Valves

REFERENCE:

March 14, 1980

Consumers Power P.O., 60904-Q

Gentlemen:

Thank you for your purchase order.

Included with this letter are two sets of documentation. The notebook details the overall test program and with the aid of the charts and graphs one should be able to predict the dynamic torque of any similarly constructed Allis-Chalmers valve.

The other package, which is four pages long, specifically addresses your valves, and a closer look will show that we have modified our initial recommendations.

Briefly, here's what the data shows.

CV-4095

Originally we recommended that this valve be limited to 45° open because at this angle the dynamic torque begins to exceed the operator output torque. Nothing has changed in this regard, however a more detailed analysis of the test data shows that during a DBE, the fluid flow through the line will by itself tend to close the valve. The effect is so pronounced that an opening angle of between 80°-85° is now acceptable.

At these angles, the dynamic torque even though beyond the capabilities of the operator in magnitide, will actually cause the valve to close faster during a DBE than if the line velocity were zero. Nowhere do the dynamic torques exceed operator rated capacity. (Operator structural integrity is not a factor).

CV-4097

This valve as previously recommended should be limited to 75° open because of shaft torque limitations.

We sincerely hope that these new results will help your containment purging problems.

As always, please call me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

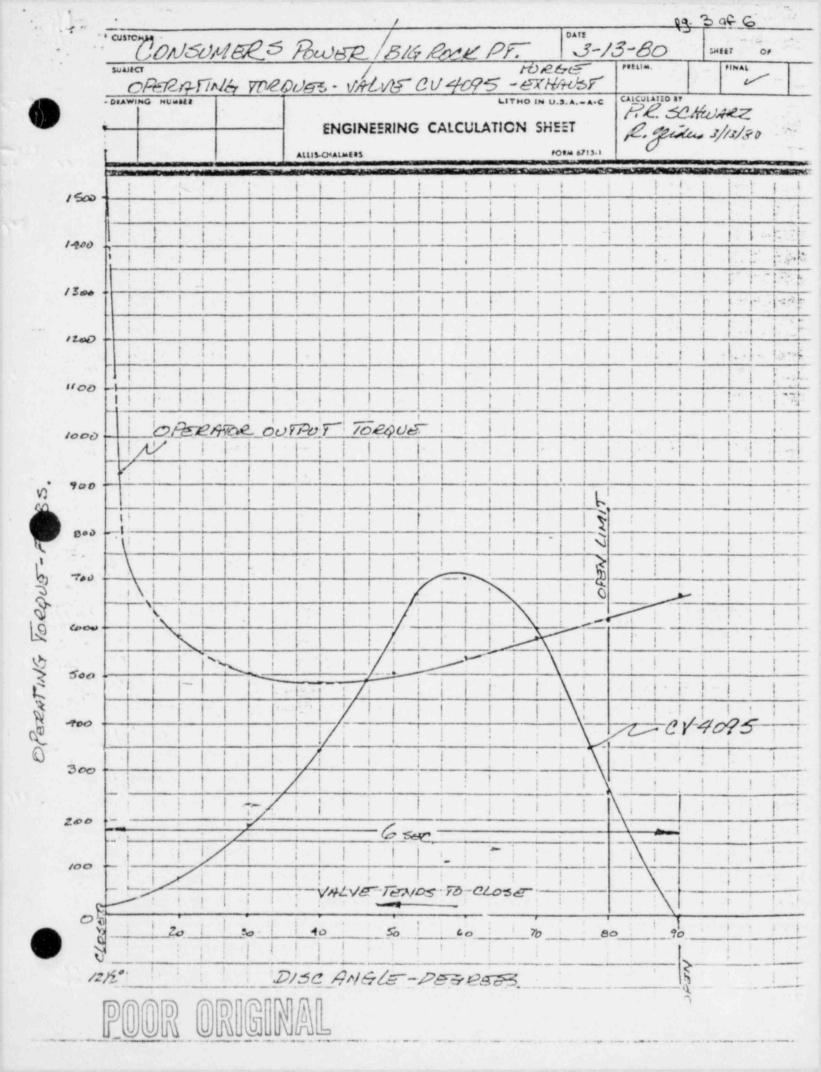
Theodore Kopey, Jr. Application Engineer

TK/pmm

cc: John Popa, Consumers Power

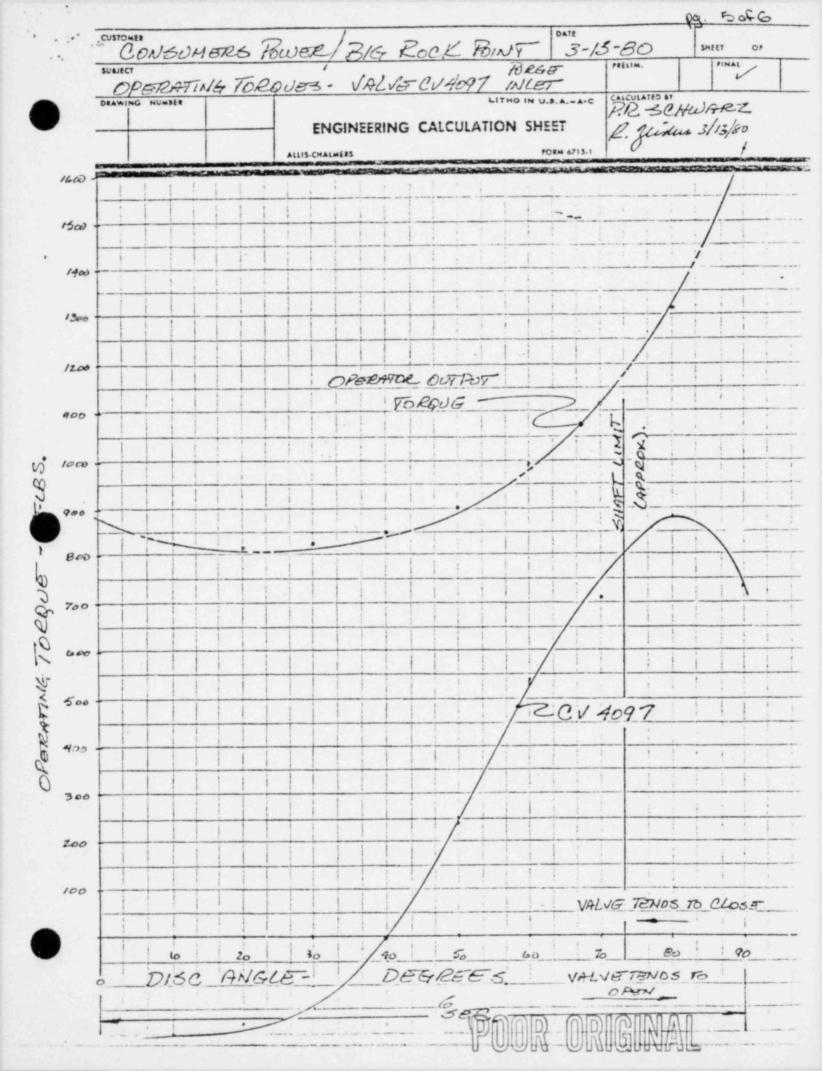
Larry Retters, Consumers Power

Frank Anderson, A-C York



	CONS SUBJECT BIG RE	CK PO	INT.			PRELIM.	FINAL				
	DEAWING NUMBER				TION SHEET	CALCULATED BY	R. 5:31				
		A	LIS-CHALMESS	RING CALCULATION SHEET FORM 6713-1 P. SCHWARZ							
	VALUE N	0. CV 7	1095-	24 BF V- EXHAUST. GADEN- TYPE A . 77/2°							
	t/= . 125	5									
	SHAFT IN	PLANE		SHAFT \$ - 2.25"							
	I I F			SHAFT CAP: 1550 #.							
	DPMAX=	23. 3	PSIG.				OPSZ				
	OPEN	SP	C	TW #	10 '±	Tod#	CAP. #				
	90	3.95		2188			665				
	80	1.45	4.75	283	-30	253	620				
	70	_11.85	6.80	642	-46	596	573				
	60	15.55	6.17	761	-61	700	532				
EZ. 4	50	13.55	4.46	662	- 73.3	589	502				
417	40	20.35	2.60	423	-80.4	343	488				
	30	21.20	1.58	268	- 84.0	184_	500				
	20	21.90	.86	151	- 84.0	67	578				
12/2-	closed,						+1644				
	10	21.90	.58_	102	-84.0	18					
	0	21.20			-						
		21.10									

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RAWING NUMBER		ENGINEERIN	G CALCULAT			P.S. 3.
Line Control Communication	ALLIS-	CHALMERS		FORM 6715	. T. SCHU	HXC
NO+ 40	97					
t/J=.12	25		PFS87	Disc -	TEST # 2	26.
SHAFTI	NPLANE	3	HAFT	CAP: 7	20 '#.	
	6 - 1.75				15 2 7	
202-1	AP	0 -	77.4	7/4	Tod'#	CAP.
OPen	_ <u>A</u> _	<u>C</u> 1	d •	-/6#	102	
0	100	221	all		720	1
90	3.95	23.6	196	-15.6	730	165
80	145	15.1	900	- 29.4	87/	1319
70	11.85	8.0	158	-41.8	7//	1117
-10	//.05	0.0	700	70.0		1 1 1 1 1
60	15.55	4.75	591	-61.4	530	988
50	18.55	2.15	319	- 73.8	245	9.05
40	20.35	.45	74	-80.4	-6.4	854
30	21.20	-37	-63	- 83.7	-147	826
20	21.90	51	- 39	-86.5	-//6	816
10	21.90	69	-121	-865	-208	820
1 1	7100	//	70:0	815	277	
0	21.90	-1.6	-280	-86.5	-367.	

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