



Duquesne Light

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February 9, 1983

United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555

ATTENTION: Edward L. Jordan, Director
Division of Engineering and Quality Assurance
Office of Inspection and Enforcement

SUBJECT: Beaver Valley Power Station - Unit No. 2
Docket No. 50-412
IE Bulletin No. 81-03: Flow Blockage of Cooling Water to
Safety System Components by Corbicula SP.
Response to Request for Additional Information

Gentlemen:

The intake structure is a shared facility between Beaver Valley Units 1 and 2. Upon going operational, Beaver Valley Unit No. 2 (BVPS-2) will adopt the methods used by Beaver Valley Unit No. 1 (BVPS-1), Docket No. 50-334, for detecting any potential flow blockage or degradation due to clams or shell debris.

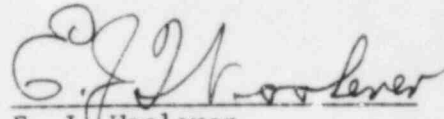
The BVPS-2 Final Safety Analysis Report (FSAR) Section 9.2.1.1.4 describes the inspection and testing requirements for the Service Water System (SWS). The SWS will be tested and inspected in accordance with ASME Section XI. Visual inspections will be conducted periodically on components of systems potentially affected by clam fouling. For components such as recirculation spray heat exchangers, where a visual inspection is not practicable, Operational Surveillance Test results will be used to give conclusive evidence that flow blockage had not occurred. A silt check will be performed periodically to check and eliminate debris from the bays of the intake structure. Visual inspections for clams will be included in procedures to aid in detecting any increase in clam infestation of cooling systems. Provisions for pressure drop and flow measurements have been included in the BVPS-2 system design to meet the requirements of a Category I System, and would be able to detect significant changes in flow or heat exchanger degradation.

The potential for intrusion under worst-case conditions exists for BVPS-2 when construction is completed. However, operational surveillance testing on safety related components cooled by the SWS, ASME Section XI testing on SWS components, and visual inspections will provide adequate indications of potential problems involving flow blockage or degradation due to clam debris for BVPS-2. To date, no significant clam fouling has occurred in the potentially affected fire protection and safety related systems and components at BVPS-1.

A description of the existing monitoring program for the detection of Corbicula SP. in the plant vicinity will be addressed in the BVPS-1 response to a similar NRC request for additional information concerning the subject bulletin. Since BVPS-1 and BVPS-2 share the same intake structure, it is felt that the results provided by BVPS-1 concerning this issue are valid for BVPS-2. It is expected that BVPS-1 will provide this additional information to the NRC by February 14, 1983.

If there are any questions concerning this response, please contact E. F. Kurtz, Jr., Manager, Regulatory Affairs at (412) 787-5141, extension 103.

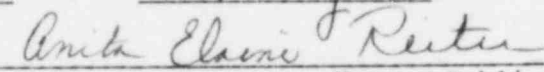
DUQUESNE LIGHT COMPANY

By 
E. J. Woolever
Vice President

JMM/wjs

cc: Mr. R. DeYoung, Director, Office of Inspection and Enforcement (3)
NRC Document Control Desk
Mr. G. Walton, NRC Resident Inspector
Ms. L. Lazo, NRC Project Manager

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS
9th DAY OF February, 1983.


Notary Public

ANITA ELAINE REITER, NOTARY PUBLIC
ROBINSON TOWNSHIP, ALLEGHENY COUNTY
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES OCTOBER 20, 1986

