UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

June 9, 1994

Docket No. 50-334

Mr. J. D. Sieber, Senior Vice President
and Chief Nuclear Officer
Nuclear Power Division
Duquesne Light Company
Post Office Box 4
Shippingport, Pennsylvania 15077-0004

Dear Mr. Sieber:

SUBJECT: GENERIC LETTER (GL) 92-01, REVISION 1, "REACTOR VESSEL STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY," BEAVER VALLEY UNIT 1 (TAC NO. M83431)

By letters dated July 8 and August 31, 1992, and September 10, 1993, Duquesne Light Company (DLC) provided its response to GL 92-01, Revision 1. The NRC staff has completed its review of your responses. Based on its review, the staff has determined that DLC has provided the information requested in GL 92-01.

The GL is part of the staff's program to evaluate reactor vessel integrity for Pressurized Water Reactors (PWRs) and Boiling Water Reactors (BWRs). The information provided in response to GL 92-01, including previously docketed information, is being used to confirm that licensees satisfy the requirements and commitments necessary to ensure reactor vessel integrity for their facilities.

A substantial amount of information was provided in response to GL 92-01, Revision 1. These data have been entered into a computerized database designated Reactor Vessel Integrity Database (RVID). The RVID contains the following tables: A pressurized thermal shock (PTS) table for PWRs, a pressure-temperature limit table for BWRs, and an upper-shelf energy (USE) table for PWRs and BWRs. Enclosure 1 provides the PTS table, Enclosure 2 provides the USE table for your facility, and Enclosure 3 provides a key for the nomenclature used in the tables. The tables include the data necessary to perform USE and RT_{pts} evaluations. These data were taken from your responses to GL 92-01 and previously docketed information. References to the specific source of the data are provided in the tables.

As a result of our Generic Letter (GL) 92-01 review, the staff has identified one open issue for Beaver Valley Unit 1. The amounts of copper and nickel in welds fabricated using weld wire heat numbers 305424, 30541, and 90136 were determined as mean values from the Westinghouse Owners Group (WOG) database. The PTS rule, 10 CFR 50.61, requires the amounts of copper and nickel to be best-estimate values. According to this rule, a mean value is acceptable for welds fabricated using the same heat number as matches the critical vessel weld. If these values are unavailable, upper limiting values given in the material specifications to which the vessel was built may be used. If not available, conservative estimates (mean plus one standard deviation) based on generic data (data from reactor vessels fabricated to the same material

specification in the same shop as your vessel and in the same time period) may be used if justification is provided. If none of these alternatives is available, 0.35 percent copper and 1.0 percent nickel must be assumed. We request that you provide, within 30 days, the WOG data that were used to determine the amounts of copper and nickel, and that you determine the best-estimate amounts of copper and nickel in accordance with 10 CFR 50.61. Further, we request that you verify that the information you have provided for your facility has been accurately entered in the summary data file. If no comments are made, the staff will use the information in the tables for future NRC assessments of your reactor pressure vessel. Once your response to this letter is received, the staff will consider your actions related to GL 92-01, Revision 1, to be complete. Your response to the chemical composition concern will be reviewed as a plant-specific licensing action.

This information requested by this letter is within the scope of the overall burden estimated in GL 92-01, Revision 1, "Reactor Vessel Structural Integrity, 10 CFR 50.54(f)." The estimated average number of burden hours is 200 person hours for each addressee's response. This estimate pertains only to the identified response-related matters and does not include the time required to implement actions required by the regulations. This action is covered by the Office of Management and Budget Clearance Number 3150-0011, which expires June 30, 1994.

Sincerely,

Original signed by
Gordon E. Edison, Senior Project Manager
Project Directorate I-3
Division of Reactor Projects - I/II
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Enclosures:
1. Pressurized Thermal Shock Table
2. Upper-Shelf Energy Table
3. Nomenclature Key

cc w/enclosures:
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G E Edison

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Mr. J. D. Sieber
Duquesne Light Company

Beaver Valley Power Station
Units 1 & 2

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Summary File for Pressurized Thermal Shock

Plant Name	Beltline Ident.	Heat No. Ident.	ID Neut. Fluence at EOL/EFPY	IRT_{ndt}	Method of Determin. IRT_{ndt}	Chemistry Factor	Method of Determin. CF	%Cu	%Ni
Beaver Valley 1 EOL: 1/29/2016	Int. Shell B6607-1	C4381-1	3.465E19	43°F	MTEB 5-2	100.5	Table	0.14	0.62
	Int. Shell B6607-2	C4381-2	3.465E19	73°F	MTEB 5-2	100.5	Table	0.14	0.62
	Lower Shell B6903-1	C6317-1	3.465E19	27°F	MTEB 5-2	167.9	Calculated	0.20	0.54
	Lower Shell B7203-2	C6293-2	3.465E19	20°F	MTEB 5-2	98.65	Table	0.14	0.57
	Int. Shell Axial Welds 19-714	305424	0.786E19	-56°F	Generic	191.4	Calculated	0.28 [9]	0.63 [9]
	Circ. Weld 11-714	90136	3.465E19	-56°F	Generic	132.9	Table	0.29 [9]	0.07 [9]
	Lower Shell Axial Welds 20-714	305414	0.786E19	-56°F	Generic	213.45	Table	0.35 [9]	0.61 [9]

Reference for Beaver Valley 1

Fluence, chemical composition, and IRT_{ndt} data are from July 8, 1992, letter from J. D. Sieber (DLC) to USNRC Document Control Desk, subject: Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit No. 1 and No. 2, Response to Generic Letter 92-01

[9]Chemical composition from mean value of WOG data. Additional information required to confirm values.

Summary File for Upper Shelf Energy

Plant Name	Beltline Ident.	Heat No.	Material Type	1/4T USE at EOL/EFPY	1/4T Neutron Fluence at EOL/EFPY	Unirrad. USE	Method of Determin. Unirrad. USE
Beaver Valley 1 EOL: 1[illegible]9/2016	Int. Shell B6607-1	C4381-1	A 533B-1	66	2.16E19	90	Direct
	Int. Shell B6607-2	C4381-2	A 533B-1	60	2.16E19	83	Direct
	Lower Shell B6903-1	C6317-1	A 533B-1	55	2.16E19	80	Direct
	Lower Shell B7203-2	C6293-2	A 533B-1	61	2.16E19	84	Direct
	Int. Shell Axial Welds 19-714	305424	Linde 1092 SAW	71	0.49E19	112	Surv. Weld
	Circ. Weld 11-714	90136	Linde 0091 SAW	79	2.16E19	144	Sister Plant
	Lower Shell Axial Welds 20-714	305414	Linde 1092 SAW	61	0.49E19	98	Sister Plant

Reference

Fluence, chemical composition, and USE data except for weld heat numbers 90136 and 3054 14, are from July 8, 1992, letter from J. D. Sieber (DLC) to USNRC Document Control Desk, subject: Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit No. 1 and No. 2, Response to Generic Letter 92-01

UUSE for weld heat numbers 90136 and 305414 are from September 10, 1993 letter from J.D. Sieber (DLC) to USNRC

PRESSURIZED THERMAL SHOCK TABLES AND USE TABLES FOR ALL PWR PLANTS

NOMENCLATURE

Pressurized Thermal Shock Table

Column 1: Plant name and date of expiration of license.
Column 2: Beltline material location identification.
Column 3: Beltline material heat number; for some welds that a single-wire or tandem-wire process has been reported, (S) indicates single wire was used in the SAW process, (T) indicates tandem wire was used in the SAW process.
Column 4: End-of-life (EOL) neutron fluence at vessel inner wall; cited directly from inner diameter (ID) value or calculated by using Regulatory Guide (RG) 1.99, Revision 2, neutron fluence attenuation methodology from the quarter thickness (T/4) value reported in the latest submittal (GL 92-01, PTS, or P/T limits submittals).
Column 5: Unirradiated reference temperature.
Column 6: Method of determining unirradiated reference temperature (IRT).

Plant-Specific
This indicates that the IRT was determined from tests on material removed from the same heat of the beltline material.

MTEB 5-2
This indicates that the unirradiated reference temperature was determined from following MTEB 5-2 guidelines for cases where the IRT was not determined using American Society of Mechanical Engineers Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section III, NB-2331, methodology.

Generic
This indicates that the unirradiated reference temperature was determined from the mean value of tests on material of similar types.

Column 7: Chemistry factor for irradiated reference temperature evaluation.
Column 8: Method of determining chemistry factor.

Table
This indicates that the chemistry factor was determined from the chemistry factor tables in RG 1.99, Revision 2.

Calculated
This indicates that the chemistry factor was determined from surveillance data via procedures described in RG 1.99, Revision 2.

Column 9: Copper content; cited directly from licensee value except when more than one value was reported. (Staff used the average value in the latter case.)

No Data
This indicates that no copper data has been reported and the default value in RG 1.99, Revision 2, will be used by the staff.

Column 10: Nickel content; cited directly from licensee value except when more than one value was reported. (Staff used the average value in the latter case.)

No Data

This indicates that no nickel data has been reported and the default value in RG 1.99, Revision 2, will be used by the staff.

Upper Shelf Energy Table

Column 1: Plant name and date of expiration of license.
Column 2: Beltline material location identification.
Column 3: Beltline material heat number; for some welds that a single-wire or tandem-wire process has been reported, (S) indicates single wire was used in the SAW process. (T) indicates tandem wire was used in the SAW process.
Column 4: Material type; plate types include A 533B-1, A 302B, A 302B Mod., and forging A 508-2; weld types include SAW welds using Linde 80, 0091, 124, 1092, ARCOS-B5 flux, Rotterdam welds using Graw Lo, SMIT 89, LW 320, and SAF 89 flux, and SMAW welds using no flux.
Column 5: EOL upper-shelf energy (USE) at T/4; calculated by using the EOL fluence and either the cooper value or the surveillance data. (Both methods are described in RG 1.99, Revision 2.)

EMA
This indicates that the USE issue may be covered by the approved equivalent margins analysis in a topical report.

Column 6: EOL neutron fluence at T/4 from vessel inner wall; cited directly from T/4 value or calculated by using RG 1.99, Revision 2, neutron fluence attenuation methodology from the ID value reported in the latest submittal (GL 92-01, PTS, or P/T limits submittals).

Column 7: Unirradiated USE.

EMA
This indicates that the USE issue may be covered by the approved equivalent margins analysis in a topical report.

Column 8: Method of determining unirradiated USE.

Direct
For plates, this indicates that the unirradiated USE was from a transverse specimen. For welds, this indicates that the unirradiated USE was from test date.

65%
This indicates that the unirradiated USE was 65% of the USE from a longitudinal specimen.

Generic
This indicates that the unirradiated USE was reported by the licensee from other plants with similar materials to the beltline material.

NRC generic
This indicates that the unirradiated USE was derived by the staff from other plants with similar materials to the beltline material.

10, 30, 40, or 50 °F
This indicates that the unirradiated USE was derived from Charpy test conducted at 10, 30, 40, or 50 °F.

Surv. Weld
This indicates that the unirradiated USE was from the surveillance weld having the same weld wire heat number.

Equiv. to Surv. Weld
This indicates that the unirradiated USE was from the surveillance weld having different weld wire heat number.

Sister Plant
This indicates that the unirradiated USE was derived by using the reported value from other plants with the same weld wire heat number.

Blank
Indicates that there is insufficient data to determine the unirradiated USE.