



Public Service of New Hampshire

SEABROOK STATION
Engineering Office:
167 Worcester Road
Framingham, Massachusetts 01701
(617) - 872 - 8100

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T.F. B7.1.2

United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555

Attention: Mr. George W. Knighton, Chief
Licensing Branch No. 3
Division of Licensing

References: (a) Construction Permits CPPR-135 and CPPR-136, Docket
Nos. 50-443 and 50-444

Subject: Open Item Response: (SRP 3.9.2; Mechanical Engineering Branch)

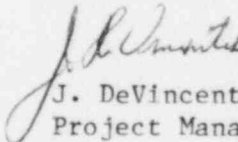
Dear Sir:

In response to the open item regarding the preservice examination of snubbers, to ensure they are not seized, frozen, or jammed, we have revised FSAR Section 3.9(B).3.4 (FSAR Pages 3.9(B)-26b and 3.9(B)-26c) as delineated on the attached annotated FSAR pages to include the snubber examination.

The attached FSAR pages will be included in OL Application Amendment 49.

Very truly yours,

YANKEE ATOMIC ELECTRIC COMPANY


J. DeVincentis
Project Manager

ALL/fsf

cc: Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Service List

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8302080215 830203
PDR ADOCK 05000443
A PDR

ASLB SERVICE LIST

Philip Ahrens, Esquire
Assistant Attorney General
Department of the Attorney
General
Augusta, ME 04333

Representative Beverly Hollingworth
Coastal Chamber of Commerce
209 Winnacunnet Road
Hampton, NH 03842

William S. Jordan, III, Esquire
Harmon & Weiss
1725 I Street, N.W.
Suite 506
Washington, DC 20006

E. Tupper Kinder, Esquire
Assistant Attorney General
Office of the Attorney General
208 State House Annex
Concord, NH 03301

Robert A. Backus, Esquire
116 Lowell Street
P.O. Box 516
Manchester, NH 03105

Edward J. McDermott, Esquire
Sanders and McDermott
Professional Association
408 Lafayette Road
Hampton, NH 03842

Jo Ann Shotwell, Esquire
Assistant Attorney General
Environmental Protection Bureau
Department of the Attorney General
One Ashburton Place, 19th Floor
Boston, MA 02108

- (h) Hydraulic units shall be designed with a means for monitoring fluid levels in the reservoirs.
- (i) Hydraulic fluid shall be GE SF 1154, a silicone based fluid with a flash point in excess of 500 F.
- (j) Materials used for the fabrication of ASME Code parts shall conform to the applicable requirements of Article NF-2000 of the ASME B & PV Code.
- (k) Fabrication of shock suppressors shall be in accordance with the applicable requirements of Article NF-4000 of the ASME B & PV Code.
- (l) One sample of each size and design of shock suppressors, both mechanical and hydraulic, shall be qualified to the requirements of Articles d, e, f and g above.
- (m) Load ratings shall be verified in accordance with the requirements of Article NF-3260 of the ASME B & PV Code.
- (n) Each hydraulic snubber shall be tested in compression and tension to 10% of its rated load and checked for leakage of the hydraulic fluid. If fluid forms droplets, drips or runs off the piston rod, the shock suppressor shall be rejected.
- (o) Shock suppressors' packaging shall be designed to protect against salt spray, rain, dust, watervapor, shock and vibration during shipping, handling and storage. Where possible, shock suppressors shall be packaged fully assembled in a single shipping container.

2. Snubber Installation and Operability Verification

(a) Preservice Examination

A pre-service examination will be made on all snubbers listed in Table 3.7-3 of Standard Technical Specification 3/4.7.7. This examination will be made after snubber installation and during Phase I testing and will, as a minimum, verify the following:

INSERT
A

- (1) There are no visible signs of damage or impaired operability as a result of storage, handling, or installation.
- (2) The snubber location, orientation, position setting, and configuration (attachments, extensions, etc.) are according to design drawings and specifications.

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(3) INSERT (B)

- (4) (X) Adequate swing clearance is provided to allow snubber movement.
- (5) (X) If applicable, fluid is to the recommended level and is not leaking from the snubber system.
- (6) (X) Structural connections such as pins, fasteners and other connecting hardware such as lock nuts, tabs, wire and cotter pins are installed correctly.

(4) and (5) → ~~(3) and (4)~~ will be performed as a test prerequisite. ~~Those snubbers not examined during Phase I will be completed at this time.~~ ← delete

Snubbers which are installed incorrectly or otherwise fail to meet the above requirements will be repaired or replaced and re-examined in accordance with the above criteria.

(Note: Preservice inspection will include a complete review of the manufacturer's functional testing documentation).

(b) Pre-Operational Testing

During thermal expansion testing, snubber thermal movements for systems whose operating temperature exceeds 250°F will be verified as follows:

- (1) During initial system heatup and cooldown, at specified temperature intervals for any system which attains operating temperature, verify the snubber expected thermal movement.
- (2) For those systems which do not attain operating temperature, verify via observation and/or calculation that the snubber will accommodate the projected thermal movement.
- (3) Verify the snubber swing clearance at specified heatup and cooldown intervals. Any discrepancies or inconsistencies shall be evaluated for cause and corrected prior to proceeding to the next specified interval.

INSERT (A)

This examination will be conducted during and after snubber installation and will, as a minimum, verify the following:

INSERT (B)

Small snubbers are not seized, frozen, or jammed by manual exercising during installation. Large snubbers (those that can not be manually exercised) will be identified and examined for proper movement during preoperational testing as discussed in Subsection 3.9(B).3.4.d.2(b) below.