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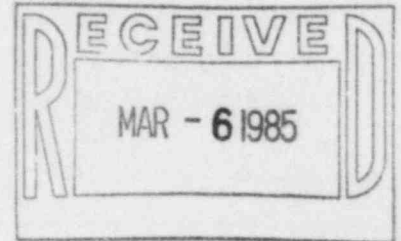
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February 28, 1985

RBG- 20274

File Nos. G9.5, G9.25.1.1

Mr. Robert D. Martin, Regional Administrator
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Region IV
611 Ryan Plaza Drive, Suite 1000
Arlington, Texas 76011



Dear Mr. Martin:

River Bend Station Unit 1
Docket No. 50-458
Final Report/DR-270

On January 15, 1985, GSU notified Region IV by telephone that it had determined DR-270 concerning lateral restraints that function as both deadweight supports and zero-gap restraints to be reportable under 10CFR50.55(e). The attachment to this letter is GSU's final written report pursuant to 10CFR50.55(e)(3) with regard to this deficiency.

Sincerely

J. E. Booker
Manager-Engineering,
Nuclear Fuels & Licensing
River Bend Nuclear Group

JEB
JEB/PJD/lp

Attachment

cc: Director of Inspection & Enforcement
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555

NRC Resident Inspector-Site

INPO

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ATTACHMENT

February 14, 1985
RBG- 20274

DR-270/Lateral Restraint Gaps

Background and Description of the Problem

The deficiency concerns lateral restraints that function as both deadweight supports and zero-gap restraints as identified in Engineering and Design Coordination Report (E&DCR) Nos. C-6833 and C-6869.

The guard pipe in the 11 type 12 penetrations requires lateral restraints in the shield building concrete forms. These restraints have been installed in accordance with the drawings, which indicate a gap at each restraint point (four restraint points per penetration) of 1/8 in. +1/32 in.-C for penetrations *Z1A through *Z1D and *3A and *3B, as shown on Drawing No. EV-1AU. The restraints for penetrations *Z2, *Z7, *Z15, and *Z19 indicate a total gap of 3/16 in. or 1/16 in. +1/16 in.-0, and penetration *Z20 indicates a total gap of 5/16 in. or 1/8 in. +1/16 in.-0 as shown on Drawing No. EV-1AV. Both drawings indicate that graphically, the gap is concentric to the penetration guard pipe.

Consistent with the original design requirements, the lateral restraints must provide control of the guard pipe in all directions, excluding the axial direction of the pipe. In addition, in accordance with the original design requirement, these restraints must also provide deadweight support for the pipe.

Due to a misunderstanding of the design intent of type 12 penetrations, the gaps (as shown on the design drawing) were too large and therefore would not permit these restraints to function as required. This deficiency is limited to this unique design and application.

Safety Implication

If the gaps had remained uncorrected, the lateral restraints could not be considered as restraints. The first pipe support downstream from the lateral restraint point could have failed, and the existing pipe stress analysis would no longer be valid.

Corrective Action

E&DCR Nos. C-6833 and C-6869 have been issued to define the final lateral restraint installation requirements, including acceptable gaps and tolerance to satisfy the design intent.