

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

JAN 5 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: Vince Equip

Vincent S. Noonan, Chief Equipment Qualification Branch Division of Engineering

FROM:

Harold Walker Equipment Qualification Branch Division of Engineering

THRU:

8401190505XA

Robert G. LaGrange, Section Leader Environmental Qualification Section Equipment Qualification Branch Division of Engineering

SUBJECT: TRIP REPORT - AUDIT OF DOCUMENTATION ASSOCIATED WITH RESOLUTION OF IDVP FOLLOWUP ITEMS 4, 12 AND 14 IDENTI-FIED IN SUPPLEMENT NO. 19 OF THE DIABLO CANYON SER (NUREG-0675)

On December 19 and 20, 1983 Bart Buckley (NRR), Philip Morrill (Region V), Dick Borgen (INEL) and the writer (NRR) visited the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) office in San Francisco, California. The purpose of the visit was to evaluate the technical adequacy of PG&E's resolution of IDVP followup items 4, 12 and 14, identified in Supplement No. 19 of the Diablo Canyon SER, and to audit the Equipment Qualification files to verify the resolution of commitments made during the audits of these files performed by EQB in 1981.

The following is a list of files that were audited, the equipment type that each file represents, and the IDVP followup item number(s) the files are related to.

Files	Equipment Type	IDVP Followup Item No.(s)
(1) HH-2 (2) EH-3 (3) IH-16 (4) IH-21	ASCO Solenoid Valves Raychem Cable, Flametrol Limitorque SMB series Acoustic Monitor, TEC	12 12, 14 4, 12 NA
(5) IH-24	Barton Pressure Transmitter 763, 7	

HH-2 is one of seven new files that resulted from the resolution of followup item 12, whereby an reanalysis of high energy line breaks (HELBs) outside containment identified areas of potentially harsh environments previously identified as mild. This file contains a test report and arrhenius calculations that, we concluded, demonstrate that the equipment covered by this file is environmentally qualified for the environment resulting from the reanalysis.

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EH-3 and IH-16 are two of eight files concerning equipment previously qualified for a HELB outside containment, which now must be demonstrated qualified for the environments resulting from the reanalysis mentioned above. Although documentation was in progress, we concluded that the information in these two files demonstrates that the equipment is environmentally qualified for the environment resulting from the reanalysis.

IH-21 and IH-24 are files that were reviewed in 1981. At that time, the equipment represented by these files were in the process of teing qualified. Based on the information in file IH-21, we concluded that the associated equipment, located inside containment, is environmentally qualified and that the file is complete. The equipment associated with File IH-24 is located both inside and outside containment. Based on the information in this file, we concluded that the equipment is environmentally qualified for the accident environment it could be subjected to inside containment and is therefore qualified for the environment resulting from the reanalysis of HELB environments outside containment.

PG&E informed us that a total of fifteen files are affected by the reanalysis. Seven of the fifteen represent equipment previously thought to be in a mild environment; the remaining eight represent equipment previously qualified for HELBs outside containment. PG&E stated that all affected files have been reviewed and that all equipment is or remains qualified in accordance with the requirements of NUREG-0588. PG&E also stated that documentation of this latest review is in progress and will be completed by December 31, 1983. PG&E has committed to confirm to the NRC, in writing, when documentation is complete.

During this visit we also discussed with PG&E our conclusion, based on a review we performed just prior to meeting with them, that an October 14, 1974 Okonite letter report, referenced by PG&E in response to IDVP followup item No. 14, indicated that the cable involved was qualified for 24 hours, and not 48 hours as stated in their December 12, 1983 letter. With regard to this followup item, PG&E informed us that:

- The cables identified in their December 12, 1983 letter are not subject to direct jet impingement since they are enclosed in conduit.
- Some of these conduits may be subjected to jet impingement. (Note: This issue is currently being reviewed by the NRC staff.)
- The 540°F temperature used for qualification of the cables was determined based on the maximum temperature of the steam inside the pipe prior to the postulated break.
- 4. The cables have been demonstrated qualified for this temperature for 24 hours. Since the plant operator will identify the break and take action to isolate it in less than two hours, demonstrating qualification for 24 hours is adequate.

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PG&E committed to document the above in a letter to the NRC by December 31, 1983.

Based on the results of the audit review we performed and the information and commitments from PG&E, described above, IDVP followup items 4, 12 and 14 are considered resolved, and no further effort from EQB is required.

halker. Harold Walker

Equipment Qualification Branch Division of Engineering

cc: R. LaGrange

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- H. Schierling
- B. Buckley P. Morrill
- R. Borgen, INEL