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## UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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COMMISSION MEETING

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	1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
	2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
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	4	DISCUSSION/POSSIBLE VOTE ON
	5	FULL POWER OPERATING LICENSE FOR BYRON-1
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	7	PUBLIC MEETING
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	9	• Room 1130
	10	1717 H Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.
	11	Tuesday, February 12, 1985
	12	The Commission met, pursuant to notice, at 2:03 p.m.
	13	COMMISSIONERS PRESENT:
	14	NUNZIO PALLADINO, Chairman of the Commission
	15	THOMAS ROBERTS, Commissioner  JAMES ASSELSTINE, Commissioner
	16	FREDERICK BERNTHAL, Commissioner LANDO ZECH, Commissioner
	17	STAFF AND PRESENTERS SEATED AT COMMISSION TABLE:
	18	S. CHILK
	19	E. CHRISTENBURY L. OLSHAN
	20	F. MIRAGLIA D. EISENHUT
	21	J. KEPPLER J. STREETER
	22	M. MALSCH C. REED
	23	R. QUERIO
	24	AUDIENCE SPEAKERS:
Ace-Federal Reporters,	- 11	R. BERNARO
	25	T. NOVAK
		J. ZERBE

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## DISCLAIMER

This is an unofficial transcript of a meeting of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission held on February 12, 1985 in the Commission's office at 1717 H Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. The meeting was open to public attendance and observation. This transcript has not been reviewed, corrected, or edited, and it may contain inaccuracies.

The transcript is intended solely for general informational purposes. As provided by 10 CFR 9.103, it is not part of the formal or informal record of decision of the matters discussed. Expressions of opinion in this transcript do not necessarily reflect final determination or beliefs. No pleading or other paper may be filed with the Commission in any proceeding as the result of or addressed to any statement or argument contained herein, except as the Commission may authorize.

## PROCEEDINGS

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.

The purpose of this afternoon's meeting is to discuss and decide on whether or not a full power license shall be granted to the Byron Nuclear Power Plant Unit No. 1.

On October 31, 1984, the NRC issued a license authorizing fuel load, pre-criticality testing, and power operation for power levels up to five percent of full power.

The NRC staff has prepared a presentation and I understand that members of the NRC staff as well as representatives of Commonwealth Edison Company are available to answer any questions we might have.

At the conclusion of the discussions, I intend to poll the Commission on whether or not to authorize the staff to issue Byron a full power license.

Would any of the other Commissioners like to add any additional opening remarks at this time?

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: No.

COMMISSIONER ZECH: No.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Well, then let me turn the meeting over to Mr. Darrell Eisenhut of the NRC staff to begin the presentation.

MR. EISENHUT: Thank you. Today, as you have said, we are going to be discussing the Byron license. Byron is one

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of the plants of Commonwealth Edison. They presently, as you know, have nine plants presently licensed, counting Dresden-1 which of course is in shut-down condition.

As you pointed out also, the utility is here today and you may want to hear from the utility at the end of the presentation.

This plant is one of the duplicate concepts. It came in originally as a package of Byron-1, Byron-2, Braidwood-1 and Braidwood-2 which were duplicate plants on a theory, you review the first one and the other three are automatically reviewed.

I bring it up because there was also a replicate of this plant concept that we had reviewed for a number months, Marble Hill, as an example of the present standardization policy of the agency.

Today with me are representatives of NRR and from the region, Mr. Keppler and Mr. Streeter; Frank Miraglia of the staff, the Deputy Director of Licensing, and the Project Manger is with us, Lenny Olshan who will walk through the briefing today.

> MR. MIRAGLIA: Thank you, Darrell. May I have the next slide, please?

We are here to discuss the Byron full power license today. We will go over a short background, a brief discussion of the duplicate plant concept as it relates to Byron and

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Braidwood; an overview of the safety review that has been conducted on the facility; a discussion of the regional activities with respect to Byron, and then go to the staff conclusion.

May I have the next slide?

As Darrell has indicated, this represents the ninth operating facility, excluding Dresden-1, for Commonwealth Edison. They currently have six operating BWRs and two operating PWRs. In addition, there is an additional unit at Byron under construction and two at Braidwood of the same design.

It's a Westinghouse four-loop facility. The facility is located in Northern Illinois, and with respect to off-site emergency planning, the full participation drill was conducted in November of 1983 and final approval was received from FEMA in September of 1984.

At this point, I would like to introduce Lenny
Olshan who has been the Byron Project Manager since the fall
of 1982, to briefly discuss some of the additional items on
Byron.

MR. OLSHAN: Thank you, Frank.

Next slide, please.

As Darrell indicated earlier, the Byron-1 is the first of four essentially identical units, the other ones being Byron-2 at the same site and Braidwood-1 and 2 at a

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a different site but also owned by Commonwealth Edison. All four construction permits came in at the same time. They were reviewed commonly and a similar SER was put out. The four applications for the operating license 4 came in at the same time, and the Byron-1 and 2 SER was issued; 5 the Braidwood-1 and 2 SER leaned heavily on the Byron-1 and 2 SER. 7 The common, the NSSS and the balance of plant are 8 essentially identical, the only differences relate to site-9 specific concerns. 10 COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: How far behind Byron-1 11 are Byron-2 and Braidwood-1 and 2? 12 MR. OLSHAN: Byron-2 is presently scheduled for 13 June of '86. Braidwood, I think, is around the same time 14 frame. Braidwood-1 and Braidwood-2 is, I think, October '87. 15 MR. MIRAGLIA: I believe that's right. 16 MR. STREETER: I believe it's April '86 for 17 Braidwood-1. 18 MR. OLSHAN: Right. 19 MR. STREETER: And June of '86 for Byron-2, and 20 then the Braidwood-2 sequences in about a year later. 21 MR. OLSHAN: Thank you, John. 22 The next slide, please. 23 The plant, the Byron-1 is very similar to other Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc. four-loop Westinghouse plants and also similar to another plant

that Commonwealth is the owner of, that's the Zion plant. The only item that we thought was worth bringing up that is unique to Byron is the volume reduction system. It is 3 composed of a fluidized bed dryer and a fluidized bed incinerator for the handling of liquid and solid waste, and it's the first of this type of incinerator to be licensed at any plant.

There is going to be one also at Braidwood, and there are a couple of other applications that we are presently reviewing.

The technical specifications have gong through the standard review process that has been done recently on plants. That is, we had an independent contractor review the tech specs against the FSAR. Region III did a walk-through to review the tech specs atainst the "as built" plant, and Commonwealth 16 Edison has just sent a certification letter, certifying that 17 | the tech specs match the FSAR, the SER and the "as built" plant.

The tech specs being issued with the Eyron-1 20 license are going to be common for Byron-1 and Byron-2, which should simplify the process when Byron-2 is going to be licensed.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Are they going to be identical plants?

MR. OLSHAN: They are identical plants, one set of

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tech specs with notations where they differ. There may be a footnote to identify differences betwe Byron-1 and 2. But there will be one common tech specs. 3 COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Have they also checked 4 the "as built" plant against the FSAR? MR. OLSHAN: Yes. 6 COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Okay. 7 MR. OLSHAN: That was done by Commonwealth Edison. 8 I believe the region does that all the time. 10 MR. STREETER: We involve some contractors in our effort, and we also did some of it ourselves. 11 12 COMMISSIONER BERNTHAL: I'm curious if you could just digress for half a minute about the volume reduction 13 capability of the low level waste, rad waste system. I don't 14 know whether I'm losing my ability to recall, I must have 15 seen it when I was out there -- maybe I didn't. 16 But could you give me a word or two on what the 17 18 specs and characteristics are? 19 COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: It's an interesting 20 system, yes. MR. OLSHAN: Could you be more -- the specs, you 21 22 said? COMMISSIONER BERNTHAL: Well, what's it capable of? 23 I mean, what's the volume reduction ability? I'm just curious 24 25 about some of its nice features.

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MR. OLSHAN: Well, it's capable of a reduction factor of about four with respect to wet waste, and for dry active waste it's a reduction factor of about 35.

COMMISSIONER BERNTHAL: I see.

an impressive arrangement, I recall it quite well. And I think that it does have certain application as far as the utility is concerned to do some of their own work that might have to be sent away.

So, I don't think I have ever seen another one like it. But I do think it's something that we should watch, it may have application to other plants.

commissioner Bernthal: This fluidized bed, does that mean only that the characteristic is that you've got -- presumably you don't have the other mixture of ingredients that you do when we talk about fluidized bed with a conventional fossil-fired plant, for example; or does anybody know?

MR. MIRAGLIA: Bob Bernaro.

MR. BERNARO: Actually, to get into that kind of detail I'd have to ask Cornell Reed, he is here.

COMMISSIONER BERNTHAL: Okay.

MR. MIRAGLIA: But basically the fluidized bed taking the waste material in question and getting the heat distributed in it, direct contact heat.

I'd like to add that Lenny Olshan said that Byron and

Braidwood are looking to this system. There are a couple of other plants that are looking ahead to this kind of a system.

COMMISSIONER BERNTHAL: But this is the first.

MR. MIRAGLIA: Yes, this is the lead one. And this is an activity that I would expect to see in more plants with the strong incentive for reduction in the quantity of low-level waste.

COMMISSIONER BERNTHAL: Well, that's enough said.

I just think that low-level waste is a problem that while we so often divert it with a nuclear power plant's construction and operation, it is a terribly important issue and will become increasingly important in the years ahead.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: It certainly looks like the direction of the Congress is going to be it's a utility problem for a few more years.

COMMISSIONER BERNTHAL: That's right.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: I must say, I spent some time looking at that system, and I too was impressed with its capabilities and its design objectives.

MR. OLSHAN: The OL hearing began in March of 1983 and continued and was completed in August of '83. The initial decision came out in January '84, denying a license. The applicant appealed the decision. The Appeal Board remanded the hearing back to the original Licensing Board, and a re-opened hearing was conducted in July of '84 and continued until

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August of '84, and then the original Licensing Board issued their supplemental initial decision in October of '84, which gave us the go-ahead to issue the license, the low-power license on October 31, 1984.

shift operation. That's four shifts to cover the 40-hour week, and one shift for training and one shift to cover sicknesses and vacation time. On that six-shift rotation, two of the shifts will be manned with the proper requirements of experience. That means four shifts will need shift advisors. Byron has eight shift advisors present at the plant and they will be having shift advisers on all six shifts.

COMMISSIONER ZECH: How long do you intend to keep those shift advisors in the plant in a watch-standing position?

MR. OLSHAN: I understand they intend to keep them for a year, even though the tech specs and the license condition doesn't require it that long.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: This plant also, if I recall correctly, has a SCRE -- senior control room engineer. Could you highlight that a little bit?

MR. OLSHAN: Right. The requirement is for a shift technical advisor. They fill that position by what they call a SCRE. A SCRE is a shift technical advisor that holds an SRO license. So, he is even more qualified than the STA.

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They have four -- of the six-shift operation they have four SCREs, so only two shifts will need STAs and the tech specs reflect that either a SCRE or an STA can fill the shift requirements.

MR. EISENHUT: I think this is very similar, as I recall, to the situation we discussed on La Salle where, when we licensed the La Salle units --

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: I missed it La Salle, I picked it up at Byron.

MR. EISENHUT: I'm pretty sure we had the same situation with a SCRE at those two facilities, and I think it's something that generically is a direction they are heading in the utilities. .

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Yes. I think Zion has the same kind of arrangement. Commonwealth is going for that across their system.

> MR. EISENHUT: I think that's correct. COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Yes, yes. CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Okay, go ahead.

MR. OLSHAN: Well, if there are no further questions, let me turn it over to John Streeter. He is the Byron Division Director for Region III and he will cover the inspection program and the remaining topics.

MR. STREETER: If I could say just a little bit about my position and my responsibilities before I get started

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I'd appreciate it.

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My capacity is the Director of the Byron Project Division. That is my sole responsibility, and I was given that assignment last June by Mr. Keppler to focus attention, undivided attention, to assure the project received the proper management oversight.

This was before it went into the remanded hearing and will continue until the latter part of this month.

I appreciate the opportunity to come before you and to give you Region III's observations on what our activities have been and what our conclusions are relative to the readiness of the plant to go into operation.

First of all, the basis for our decisions on seeing about the readiness of a plant, it comes from our routine inspection program and any special efforts that we might pursue.

The construction and the pre-operational tests have started up now in the operations program. I can say at this time that the results of those programs to date give us confidence that the plant was properly constructed in accordance with the commitments in the FSAR, SER, and we feel confident that the utility is capable to commence safe operation of the facility.

Some special inspection effort that might be worthy of note is a regional construction team inspection that

was conducted in 1982. Following our Zimmer experience, Mr.

Keppler decided that it would be advisable for us to make

an assessment about other construction facilities in Region III

to see if there were similar problems that existed at Zimmer

and some other construction facilities.

Consequently, in 1982 we conducted a regional construction assessment team inspection with one, at least one member from headquarters.

non-compliances were identified, the bottom-line conclusion was the quality assurance program seemed to be functioning properly and there weren't the kinds of problems that were identified at Zimmer and South Texas, and other facilities.

One important thing that did come out of that that you may be familiar with is a program called the QC Inspector Re-Inspection program which was an important subject of the remanded hearing.

That program was undertaken by Commonwealth Edison as the result of a finding of the regional construction assessment team inspection that the contractor's certification practices were in question -- not necessarily that the people weren't qualified, but the paperwork wasn't there to support their certification.

As a result of that an inspection program was undertaken that lasted many months, close to a year, I believe. It

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I involved a couple hundred-thousand re-inspections to determine 2 if the individuals who were improperly certified were over-3 looking any important safety items.

The conclusion from that, as addressed in the hearing 5 was, no. The bottom line was that the people whose certi-6 fications were in question were indeed capable of doing their 7 inspection activities.

There are several other special inspection efforts 9 that went on namely -- that you might be interested in --10 NUREG-07-37, the tech spec verification effort that Lenny Il previously mentioned, and the integrated design inspection --12 independent design inspection that was conducted by IE and 13 several others related to allegations.

The net result of all of the normal inspection 15 program and all the special efforts that we have partially 16 highlighted here, lead us to conclude -- as I said before -that the facility was properly constructed and the utility is capable of resuming operation, commencing operation.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Were there any significant 20 | findings in the IDI?

MR. STREETER: If I could put it this way, 22 Commissioner, the bottom line was that there were no findings that required, that called into question significant design defects that had to be repaired ir order for equipment to function as it would be required to.

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There were some efforts, there were some repairs made but nothing that would draw into question the capability of systems to perform.

MR. KEPPLER: My reaction to that was that the IDI inspection team raised a number of concerns regarding the work of Sergeant & Lundy, but because of the conservative assumptions used in the design there did not have to be any hardware changes.

MR. STREETER: That's right. And I don't want that to sound too bland on that effort. As a result of concerns that were developed out of the IE's independent design inspection, the licensee commissioned Bechtel to come in and do what is called an independent design review, which was a comprehensive effort of about three systems to do further check into the design processes of Sergeant & Lundy.

And the conclusion supported the fact that there were no significant design changes required.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Is that same kind of effort also looking at Unit 2, as well as Braidwood?

MR. STREETER: No, sir. What is under way now,

I believe NRR has sent a letter to the licensee asking the

licensee to assess the application of the efforts that were

made at Byron-1 to Braidwood-1 and 2 and Byron-2.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Okay.

MR. STREETER: And then approach it from there.

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MR. EISENHUT: I think that's correct. I don't think we have taken a final view on whether or not there ought to be some additional work on either Byron-2, the Braidwood units, and at the time we did it, I believe we also asked the same question on Marble Hill because of that being a replicate of a duplicate concept we wanted to make sure it didn't have the same kind of application.

MR. STREETER: Next slide, please.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: You list steam generator snubbers and WHIP restraint energy absorbing material. Were you going to say something about those?

MR. STREETER: I can, yes, sir.

The steam generator snubbers, the situation there was the licensee through its architect-engineer procured the steam generator snubbers from Boeing, it's the aircraft company, it has an engineering division in Washington.

These are very large devices. There are four on each of the four steam generators. What occurred was that they found that the snubbers would not function as they originally thought they would. They would not meet the procurement specifications.

Consequently, what was required was that those snubbers had to be replaced by some others from another manufacturer. Those have been installed and they are now operable.

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CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: How did you find out that the others were not operable? How did you find out the replacement was operable?

MR. STREETER: There were a couple of factors that led us into that, Mr. Chairman. One was, it started out at Marble Hill. During an inspection at Marble Hill some information was picked up that the steam generator snubbers which were procured from the same place as the Byron snubbers, it was identified that they had excessive leakage and were causing some concern down there.

They weren't installed at Marble Hill, they were sitting on the shelf. Because of the inspector's concern about the leakage observed there and knowing that they had the same ones at Byron, he in turn performed an inspection at Byron-1 and observed that they also had leakage.

So, that led to further looking into the duct procurement documents and the test results, and led to the conclusion that in order to assure that they would properly operate, further testing would be necessary.

CECO agreed to conduct that testing. It was conducted last June, and the testing demonstrated that the components, devices, weren't capable of performing properly.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Did the replacement snubbers pass?

MR. STREETER: Yes, sir. They were tested.

were manufactured by another manufacturer. They now have two in parallel as opposed to one large device at each installation as the original installation called for.

What is going on now is, Commonwealth is trying to modify the original snubbers such that they can use them in Byron-2 and Braidwood-1 and 2. Testing is going on now to try to qualify those components.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Okay. Were you going to make some comments about the WHIP restraint energy absorbing material?

MR. STREETER: Yes, sir. The WHIP restraint energy absorbing material was an issue where -- the material is honey-comb looking, made out of stainless steel, and it's purpose is to place it around pipes such that if you get a pipe break, then the energy absorbing material would do just that, it would absorb some of the initial energy to allow you not to have to beef up the structures and over-design the structures themselves.

What we found in looking into this issue was that we had some questions about the installation process, the fuel-cutting activities, the designs of some of the WHIP restraints and, perhaps more importantly, when we started looking into those items, this led us to request SECO do additional testing, which they agreed to do and did conduct.

That revealed that the material strength itself was

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way below what it was supposed to be. It was supposed to be 5

material. The reason it's listed here is just to simply give you an idea of those things that really consumed a lot of time on our part in special inspection efforts.

somewhere around 6,000 psi material, and it turned out to be

about two-thirds of that in many cases, which then led into

a reassessment of all of the WHIP restraint installations

and replacement of the material with known good quality

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Thank you, John.

MR. STREETER: I might add on the steam generator snubber question and also the energy absorbing material question that you have asked about, we have assured in all these cases that proper corrective actions were taken such that we are entirely confident that the facility is properly corrected.

However, we haven't finished our final evaluation of what enforcement action we might intend to take on some of these issues. So, that's under review.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: But as far as the technical resolution is concerned ---

MR. STREETER: All corrective actions have been completed entirely.

On the next slide -- pardon me, the previous slide on allegations? Thank you.

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On allegation status this is just something that 2 we thought that you would be particularly interested in where we stood.

I would like to say that since the time when we originally thought the license might be issued, back around September, at the end of the remanded hearing we received a large number of allegations -- or I should say expressed concerns from an expert witness for the intervenors in the remanded hearing. It was a tremendous task, the number of items we had.

So, we used in determining how we approach those allegations the Commission guidance that was set forth as the result of the Diablo Canyon matter, and enlisted the licensee in evaluating many of those allegations.

We in turn looked at those and made our own assessment, along with the other ones that we kept for our own selves. The criteria that we used on giving those items to the licensee is, we gave them those that we did not feel would compromise the effort that needed to be done to have an objective look into the allegations.

To date, at this point in time, we have what we call seven open allegation files. Now, one of these open allegation files might constitute as many as -- depending on how you counted -- up to a hundred individual items, -- such as was the case with the intervenor expert witness' concerns

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as I just described. Those have been completed.

We have four open allegation files. We have assessed those. We do not feel that there is any significant implication as far as the systems intalled at the plant or the readiness of the plant to go into operation.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Are these all technical allegations as opposed to wrong-doing?

MR. STREETER: No, sir. I can give you one example.

One of them happens to be an item that we got about a week

ago via a constituent from a Congressman that talked about

the drug use that she had heard about through an employee

that worked at the plant.

taken that action to discuss it with Commonwealth. They have enrolled him in their -- I forget the title but it's their corrective action program for drug and alcohol offenders.

He is in that program. He has been removed from safety-related activities and no one else was implicated in that particular one.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Is that the one you referred to -MR. STREETER: That's the second one, Mr. Chairman.

MR. KEPPLER: Let me interrupt. There are no on-going OI investigations.

MR. STREETER: Jim, there are two open, if I can address that. They are not on-going perhaps in the sense that

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they are not active, but there are two OI investigations. One is dealing with the steam generator snubber issue and related to the manufacturer and whether -- basically relating to -did the manufacturer properly represent his product.

The second one relates to a vendor of components for Commonwealth by the name of Systems Control in Michigan, and that has been referred to the Department of Justice and they haven't ruled on what their intentions are on that.

MR. KEPPLER: My comment was meant to be toward Commonwealth Edison.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Yes.

COMMISSIONER BERNTHAL: When you say that they are open but not on-going, what does that mean, we don't have the resources to finish them, or what's going on?

MR. EISENHUT: Well, I think you might want to hear from Mr. Hayes on the matter. Mr. Hayes informed me right before the meeting that OI considers they have no active ongoing investigations against Commonwealth at this point in time.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Right.

COMMISSIONER BERNTHAL: I see.

MR. EISENHUT: There are, however, general generic matters that affect a number of utilities, and I would probably suggest if we go into any more to that, to deal with that as a separate matter --

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COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Yes, deal with that as a separate matter.

MR. EISENHUT: -- since we view them as not specifically related to this plant.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: But as far as technical allegations, do you feel you resolved them all?

MR. STREETER: Yes. On some of the -- the last entry on that slide you note that we are pursuing information to allow us to formulate an effective investigation. We simply haven't been successful in getting the people to cooperate with us and giving us the specifics.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: When you say "people," do you mean those who are providing the allegations?

MR. STREETER: Yes, sir. Yes, sir.

Can we have the next slide, please?

To give you an idea of where we stand now as far as the SALP process, we did an internal SALP review, what we call a mini-SALP, that was internal to the region last week to see what we thought of the licensee's performance.

And I guess if I could characterize it, you won't see any outstanding features. You will see a l in the fuel-loading activities. You will see that all of the three categories that were indicated last time, specifically in the pre-operational test area, the fire protection area, indicate improvements.

I can't promise you that these ratings will hold when the formal SALP assessment period has ended. There are a couple because of the steam generator item, the snubber item and EAM, perhaps that might result in a reduction in the piping and supports area. Also -- well, I guess that's about it.

I would like to say in the security area althought it's a 2, there has been some decline there and that we have identified -- the licensee has recently identified ,-- a couple items that require corrective action.

COMMISSIONER BERNTHAL: Are there principal improvements in the fire protection involved here? . MR. STREETER: What were the principal --COMMISSIONER BERNTHAL: Yes.

MR. STREETER: I would have to -- two-fold. Primarily, more involvement by management. During the last SALP period, at the tail end, they had become aware that their performance wasn't what it should have been in that area, they were convinced of that. They elicited the support of a professional fire protection engineer on their staff. They elicited the support of consultants to turn the program around, and they have been successful.

COMMISSIONER BERNTHAL: Did it involve any hardware modifications of any kind, or is it primarily management organization?

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MR. STREETER: Well, it did relate -- result in the identification of some hardware, what I'll call deficiencies, some shortcomings that did require correcting, yes.

COMMISSIONER BERNTHAL: And how die emergency -- did you have another --

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: I just wanted to ask, are they in compliance now with their fire protection regulations?

MR. STREETER: They will be as soon as one last item is completed. I believe that's due for Thursday, it's the installation of a fire hazards panel. There may be some other --

MR. OLSHAN: There is one additional license condition that we gave them until July 1st, it's the misters on the charcoal filters. We didn't want them to put the misters in earlier because they are doing work around the charcoal filters and they could damage the misters.

That's reflected in the license that we sent to you.

using to judge compliance with Appendix R now? Are you using it with the generic letter or is there some other interim guidance that is being used in assessing the evaluation on fire protection, like the ill-fated interpretation document from last year. What's being used, the branch technical position?

MR. OLSHAM: The branch technical.

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COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Okay, good.

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COMMISSIONER BERNTHAL: I also was going to ask how come emergency preparedness has gone down instead of up, or instead of level, I should say?

MR. STREETER: I'm not sur that that entry is correct. I can't tell you specifically on SALP IV. Now I can tell you that they are 2, and I can tell you that there have been no significant problems identified in the interim that would specify that reduction.

So, my suspicion is that the 1 is probably an error. I'll check that.

COMMISSIONER BERNTHAL: Okay. I don't know whether to be pleased because it hasn't gotten any worse or not pleased because it could be better. I'll accept that.

MR. STREETER: Could we have the next slide, please? Thank you.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Some of these you did not rate. Is that because they were inappropriate to rate?

MR. STREETER: Primarily, Mr. Chairman, it's because that phase of the activity is just about completed, either that or we had no significant inspection activity going on. But it's principally the former, that the support systems and the pre-service inspection, all those things are in the past now.

We sort of had a combination between, especially on

Byron-1 with the fuel load and the plant operation, it's a combination of construction and operation facility, a hybrid.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Would you say that these
SALP ratings put Byron where in the range of plants for
Commonwealth, about in the middle, upper part, or --

MR. STREETER: Well, I guess I'd have to say if

I looked at the construction facilities, Braidwood and Byron,

I would have to say that the results indicate that they

indicate better results than Braidwood.

If I looked at how they compared to the operating facilities, depending on which one you choose, it would make a difference. But where they are overall, I'd have to say they are right in the middle of the pack. That might be my assessment.

I would like to add that personal observation since
I have been out there is that they have the capability and
they have been encouraged to move to the top.

COMMISSIONER BERNTHAL: Let me ask this question -I always have some difficulty as, I expect, the rest of us
do getting a calibration on these SALP ratings -- Jim, maybe
you are the best to answer this -- how do they stack up as
compared with the rest of the plants in your region?

MR. KEPPLER: Well, at this point that they were rated, I think the best comparison I could give you would be against Callaway and La Salle was in. They were better than

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La Salle, they were not as good as Callaway.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: That puts them right in the middle.

MR. KEPPLER: But if you take the numbers at face value, we would call this a solid 2, fairly average plant:

MR. STREETER: The next area I would like to address is the regulatory performance improvement plant by SECO. When we came before you last year, I guess it was March or April, for the La Salle-2 full power license meeting, there was a lot of discussion about the implementation of a regulatory performance improvement plan by SECO.

That was brought about by a period of one to two years where we became convinced and later the licensee shared our view that the performance was not only what we would like it to be, it wasn't what they would like it to be either.

So, through a series of meetings, a program was developed to correct the increasing number of personnel layers in enforcement actions that had been taken, and to strive for excellence in performance.

At the-time we came before you last April, the plan had just been implemented in February. It stressed a lot of key elements. One was that it issued some corporate directives to address some specific important areas such as operator error; restart of a plant after a trip, and conduct of operations.

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They also -- "they" meaning SECO -- also made some organizations changes, both at the plant and at the corporate level to improve the communications that we felt were a problem. And also in the communications area we improved the communication between the licensee and the region so that we could more effectively communicate to them what we were expecting out of them and to assure that they were responsive to our views.

The result of all of that after it was implemented in February, it was agreed that we would have periodic meetings to assess the effectiveness of the program.

By the way, Commonwealth isn't the only one that has developed one of these plans, they go by slightly different names but the concept is the same.

We met with them in May, and the last meeting, I believe, was in September, where we drew a conclusion that the regulatory performance improvement plan indeed seemed to be contributing to improved performance at most plants.

The reason I'm saying "most plants," the exception to that is La Salle and some particular areas at some of the other facilities. Where we find that the plan isn't working as effectively as it was designed to do, we have taken steps to address those specifics as we are doing now in the case of La Salle.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: What kinds of indicators

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are you looking for in terms of evaluating improved performance and the extent to which the performance improvement plan is being effected at different plants? What kinds of indicators, violations?

MR. STREETER: The enforcement history certainly is a very important aspect of that. We also rely a lot on the observations by the rest of the staff, just the intuition and what they see, how they feel about the operation of the facility.

We rely a lot upon the SALP results that we see. Those three areas there, I would say, are the principal ones that we use. But I can't stress enough that I would have to say the principal thing is the observations made by the inspection staff, primarily the resident inspectors. We rely a tremendous amount on that.

MR. KEPPLER: Let me add a couple of other things. We pay a great deal of attention to the corrective action programs the licensees implement, and I'm particularly interested in recurrence of repetitive problems.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Yes.

MR. KEPPLER: And I'm interested in the reduction of personnel errors, people mistakes at the site.

COMMISSIONER ZECH: Can you tell us any specifics on that program? In other words, you've got a program that apparently is headed towards trying to prevent personnel errors

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We have been trying to do that for an awful long time. Is the program -- can you give me two things, some specifics on it and second, in your view, is it the kind of program that should be shared with other utilities and perhaps with INPO as one of their good practices?

If you would be a little more specific on what you are doing to eliminate personnel errors.

MR. STREETER: I would say the corporate directive that the licensee has implemented addresses the need for a detailed evaluation of those operating events involving personnel error. They are giving a lot of attention --

COMMISSIONER ZECH: Yes, corporate directive will do something, but it doesn't do everything. I would appreciate 14 knowing, how do you get the personnel from making errors?

MR. STREETER: Well, I'll offer a couple of things, 16 Commissioner. One is that they try to -- they are communicating with the staff, number one, what they are expecting of them and not to make errors and try to strive for the best performance; try to encourage the people. That's one. They do this in several different ways.

One is in an area called their Pro Program, or their Professional Program, where they encourage individual contributions and strive for excellence in performance.

COMMISSIONER ZECH: I hear your words, but I hope it's not just a paperwork program, it's real.

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MR. KEPPLER: Let me help you here a minute. I think there are several things that they have done to help reduce personnel errors.

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One is that they are stressing their discipline --COMMISSIONER ZECH: Good.

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MR. KEPPLER: -- the actions that they expect from their people, they hold them more accountable.

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COMMISSIONER ZECH: Good.

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MR. KEPPLER: They are giving time off, they are definitely holding people more accountable than they have in the past.

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COMMISSIONER ZECH: Good.

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MR. KEPPLER: They strengthened training.

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COMMISSIONER ZECH: Good. Those are the kinds of specifics I'm looking for.

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MR. KEPPLER: When there have been personnel errors at a level that are more than one might expect, they have a corporate review that's done. This is a detailed review by corporate management that looks into the root cause of a

room, management-type people, to try to free up the shift

closer attention to what's going on and make sure that

supervisor, shift engineer-type people so that they can pay

They have added people into the actual control

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20 problem, and they try to correct that.

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25 activities are --

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Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc. COMMISSIONER ZECH: Make sure that the errors, for example, weren't caused by some fallacy in the system or the procedures, or something.

MR. KEPPLER: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER ZECH: And that's important to get the management people involved in that, in my experience, it's very important because, you know, errors are made by people who are turning switches and things like that.

But if the error is made, personnel error made, is symptomatic of other problems, it's important that the management be involved in it.

What you are telling me specifically is what I hoped you would tell me because, you know, discipline is teaching.

In a way and when people make errors -- and people do make errors -- they need correction and they need to be taught how to do it right.

So, everybody should benefit from errors. If a program is as good as you think it is -- and I don't want to elaborate too much nere, Mr. Chairman -- but if a program is as good as you think it is, well, then I would suggest you consider making it something you share with the other utilities and perhaps put in INPO's Good Practice Program.

MR. KEPPLER: Well, let me add to this if I could.

A couple of weeks ago when we were back before the Commission,
the Regional Administrators, we talked about a number of plants

and a number of regulatory improvement programs. And as we mentioned at that time, some of these seemed to work, some of them had not worked as well as others.

I think Mr. O'Reilly used the word that some of them have a rather short half-life to them, too.

My view of the Commonwealth program is that it has been one of the better ones. Two years ago, I was not very happy with Commonwealth Edison's overall performance of operating plants. We had issued a number of fines to the company. They seemed to be making a lot of mistakes at all their operation stations.

Since that time, after some rather candid discussions since that time I would have to say that the company, from the top management down, the CEO of the company on down, has really put forth a very strong effort to improve the regulatory performance.

We see very positive indicators at Dresden, Quad Cities, and Zion. You can look at the numbers of mistakes, you can look at the noncompliances, you can look at the repetitive equipment problems, you can see an improvement in the operation.

There is an improvement in the La Salle operation but it still, in my view, stands out at a level that is not where I want it yet. But the relative improvement, compared to the other stations is not there yet. But they are working

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very hard at it, I'm convinced.

We had a major meeting yesterday with the CEO and other key officials, and I'm convinced the company is working very hard to make that performance at La Salle as good as the other stations and to put Commonwealth toward the head of the pack.

COMMISSIONER ZECH: Well, I would be interested in -perhaps you could send to me and to my fellow Commissioners
too, I am sure they would be interested also in that program.

MR. KEPPLER: I will be happy to do that.

COMMISSIONER ZECH: I do think it's something that perhaps has merit. If it's a good, hard-nosed program that gets results and actually improves people's performance, it's worth looking into. If it's just a paperwork program, it won't impress me.

MR. KEPPLER: No, it is not a paperwork program.

But one cautionary remark I would make. It's not programs
that make things work, it's people.

COMMISSIONR ZECH: Yes, I agree with that. That's why I'm so interested in this program.

MR. KEPPLER: And a program that may work at one company may not be --

COMMISSIONER ZECH: But if the program is making people perform better, it's got merit. And you are right, people are the cause of many of our errors, but teaching them

Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc to perform better is a very worthwhile endeavor in my judgment.

So, I would be interested more in your program.

MR. KEPPLER: I will be happy to get it to you --

COMMISSIONER ZECH: Thank you.

MR. KEPPLER: -- and all the Commissioners.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Good. I think it also might be helpful later on, when we hear from the utility, to get their perception and sense of the improvement program and what benefits they are gaining from it.

COMMISSIONER ZECH: I agree with that.

MR. STREETER: Can we have the next slide, please?

Byron has been part of the regulatory performance improvement program. It applies to only the operating facilities for Commonwealth. But Byron has been part of it, the station operating organization, since its inception: they have been involved.

We performed a special inspection last spring to assure ourselves that they were getting into the program such that when they did receive a license, that they would be subject to its provisions. We found that the people were knowledgeable of the program, understood what it was intended to be; what its goals and objectives were, and we found that station management as well as corporate had taken a strong role in implementing the program at Byron.

Now, following up on Commissioner Zech wanting

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specifics on the program, I can offer you one case here of about two, three weeks ago, where there was an operator error involving the safety injection train. In holding people accountable, the licensee took actions -- it was the result of a procedural error. They took action to instruct the operators, trained other operators, and they placed a letter in the personnel folder of the operators saying, basically, that this will be removed if improved performance is seen over the next several months. 

COMMISSIONER ZECH: Very good.

MR. KEPPLER: So, that's a step in holding people accountable.

COMMISSIONER ZECH: Very good.

MR. STREETER: Can I have the next slide, please?

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Before you leave that

one, can you talk a little bit about the third bullet under

the second category, plant personnel were placed with the

benefits of the shift overview superintendent.

MR. STREETER: The shift overview superintendent is part -- it related to a bullet on the previous slide relating to increased management oversight of station activities.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: That's having a manager actually involved in the shift activities, watching what's going on and being directly involved.

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MR. STREETER: Yes, sir. He has no other duties than to act as the station superintendent's eyes and ears out there on shift, and they are on a rotating basis. They are engineers. He has no other duties than go around and observe what's going on and report back to the station superintendent on these observations.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: And what are the benefits that plant personnel saw in that approach?

MR. STREETER: It increased the communication by having engineers on the back shift and everything, especially in their areas of expertise they could help people understand; they technically evaluate things and see that management was interested in what was going on.

They have very specific identifiers so people know who they are, just like control room personnel. They have a unique color hat and jacked so that people are very much aware of it, of their presence.

Could we go on the next slide, please?

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: I think they are on it, yes.

MR. STREETER: Operating experience. Thank you.

To give you an assessment of where we stand and what we have observed at Byron since the fuel loading license was issued, we offer the observation, as the SALP rating indicated, that the initial fuel loading activities were conducted in a very deliberate manner. They were very

cautious. We have emphasized that and perhaps it wasn't necessary because all of their activities have been conducted cautiously since they have been licensed.

(Commissioner Roberts leaves meeting.)

MR. STREETER: As a result of an increased number of reportable events very early in the game, about the first part of December, we initiated a series of bi-weekly meetings because we thought that the number of events were unusually high. We had some other items to discuss with the utility, for example, the work load, was it too high, the contributing factors; trying to reduce repetitive failures of equipment and these things.

We instituted these bi-weekly meeting in the middle of December. Every two weeks we have had a meeting at the site with senior-level management -- the manager of project, station superintendent and down -- with a set agenda of items to discuss.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Could you give a few examples of the times of reportable events and what you think the causes of them were?

MR. STREETER: Yes. Everyone doing their own assessment will categorize these differently, but I have done my own and I can give you my observations.

I feel that they can basically be divided into one missed surveillance test, and I would have to say on that,

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Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc.  it's simply making an adjustment from a construction facility to an operating facility. I have seen it happen -- not that it's desirable but it happens until people become disciplined and say, "Gee, I've got to do this at this time and adhere to that schedule because it's a tech spec requirement," you see a missed surveillance test.

You will see some items, for example, where people are adjusting also to an operating facility such as penetration disturbances. They will be working on Unit 2, not recognizing the impact on Unit 1. There are a few of those cases. But the majority of the cases that Byron was faced with were principally what I'll call repetitive equipment problems.

They had particularly a radiation monitor device that was susceptable to noise in the control room ventilation system. It kept malfunctioning and also due to procedural errors that were made changing in the filters and equipment in the systems, caused a lot of problems in that particular area.

To address that as part of these bi-weekly meetings, the licensee formed a task force to deal with those issues, and I can tell you now that within the last month they have had perhaps one event, they have corrected that problem.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Is this a source range monitor?

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MR. STREETER: No, sir. I am going to get to that.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: That's one of my questions.

MR. STREETER: One of the other, the other equipment problems that I was alluding to was the spiking on the source range instrumentation. They had a great deal of problem with that, reducing the noise which was determined to be the cause of the spikes on the source range instrumentation.

Mr. Chairman, if I could, I have that set out as the very last item because I know you are interested in that subject.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: It was a current problem when I visited the plant.

MR. STREETER: I can tell you, though, just right now that they have implemented a large program to look into its causes. In my view, they have corrected that problem. It's still noisy but the number of spikes that they are experiencing is greatly reduced. I think they have had about one in the last month. But I'll address that more specifically when we get to the end, if you'll bear with me.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Thank you.

(Commissioner Roberts rejoins meeting.)

MR. STREETER: Did I answer your question,

Commissioner?

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Yes, fine.

MR. STREETER: As a result of those bi-weekly

meetings, we feel that they have been effective in making improvements in all areas discussed, and we are at the point now where perhaps -- Thursday we are going to have the last meeting. If the progress continues, we will discontinue those.

The post core load in initial criticality activities were conducted, as was the fuel load, in a disciplined manner. We believe that the performance was fine in that area.

As an additional measure as a result of, I believe it was Commissioner Zech's interest, in control room discipline and housekeeping, the resident inspectors recently went around and assessed the performance of the licensee in those two areas.

Control room discipline, as we have noted here, was rated in our view as a Category 1 if we would have used the SALP criteria for that.

COMMISSIONER ZECH: Very good. Glad to hear that.

COMMISSIONER BERNTHAL: I'll have to say that while occasionally I made the comment that I would like to see Commonwealth Edison rise considerably above the "Good Gentlemen," a "C" category, one of the things that really did impress me -- I'll say something nice now -- when I visited there was the system that they had set up in their control room for documentation, I guess "human engineering" would be the right word, of emergency procedures and the

manua's and various devices that would attend to emergency

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provedutes.

That particular set-up there, the design of it, I think probably is the best I have ever seen. Whoever did the job on that, I think, deserves some credit for it. I think that s a terribly important thing because -- well, for obvious reasons. In fact, it's become one of my favorite questions when I visit any plant, including some that I visited in Europe last summer, simply to ask operators, "What do you do if this happened," a particular accident sequence occurs. Not being so much interested in exactly which knobs, and buttons, and pages they go to, but where all the equipment is and generally what the human flow is that accompanies an accident sequence.

It just seemed to me that they have done a very good job with that. So, I wanted to make that comment that seems to support what you have said.

MR. STREETER: Could we have the next slide, please?

We are getting into the last two items that I have

on my agenda. They are items that a number of the

Commissioners have expressed a particular interest in, namely,

the operator examination performance, past failure rates, and

also the source range noise.

Dealing with the operator examination performance, during the last SALP period we noted that the candidates that were placed up for examination by the utility in the first

Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc group did not very well on the exams. As a matter of fact, they were very poor results as you can see from this. In 5-83 they had about a 40-percent pass rate which, when you compare it to the national pass rate that existed at that time was about 75 percent.

As a result of that pass rate we felt and expressed in the SALP report that the licensee was not preparing its candidates very well to take the operator examinations. That it was a misuse of resources not only on their part but our part to go out and administer exams to people who were not ready.

Following the May '83 results, there was an October '83 examination which indicated that their results were very close to the national average. This was because of efforts that were made to dedicate time to people, take them off of the pre-operational test activities, give them some time so that they could prepare for the examination because that was a principal factor that was identified for the first failure rate.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Was the October examination with new people or people that were re-takes?

MR. STREETER: Yes, sir. You see the way that I have arranged this information, the top portion, to remove as much bias as I could, I have the first-time candidates and then below the re-take candidates.

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So, the October information that you see, for their first-time candidates they achieved a pass rate that was slightly above the national average at that time.

The same group you will see down below, they put up some re-take candidates, which is very close to the pass rate in that category at the time.

at the plant, the utility talked a little bit about this, and they pretty much acknowledged that that first group they just put up before they were ady and just didn't give people a chance to do the preparation work.

MR. STREETER: Yes, sir.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: This seems to support that

MR. STREETER: Now, following the SALP comments in the summer of -- last summer, they have had but one other group of candidates go up, and you don't see another step jump in improvement over the October '83 results. But we believe that once the improvements that they have put into place have taken full effect, we are going to see more improvement yet. And the next candidates are expected to come up in September. So, I hope that on the next SALP results we are able to say they turned it way around, they are way above the national average.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: What happened to all those that

were unsuccessful, for example, on 5-83. What is that, 34 were unsuccessful? The number that re-appears. COMMISSIONER ROBERTS: -- they got taken out in 3 the re-take. MR. STREETER: That's right, Commissioner. Some of 5 6 them were put up a second time, and I believe a few of them 7 who did not pass the second time around, were simply taken out 8 of the program. CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: I don't know if I interpret 10 this correctly, but out of the 59, 25 passed, 34 didn't, 11 and I only see maybe ten reappearing out of the 34. Does 12 that mean they just didn't try? MR. STREETER: Well, you see ten back in 10-83. 13 14 You also see ten more in the 7-84. So, there are twenty 15 re-takes there. CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: And they all came from this 16 17 | population. MR. STREETER: Not necessarily the first group, but 18 from the people who had previously taken it. And some, you 20 see, haven't re-taken the examination. COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: But since there are only 21 five unsuccessful candidates from the October '83 and July '84 22 23 group --

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MR. STREETER: Principally.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: -- it's probable the bulk

of them came from that first group.

MR. STREETER: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: That looks like 20 out of 39.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Yes, that's right.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: And the others just gave up?

MR. STREETER: Well, not necessarily gave up. SECO in some cases gave up on them. Normally what the licensee's practice is, as I understand it because a great deal of time and money is invested in these candidates when they put them up --

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: That's why I asked.

MR. STREETEP: -- they normally stay with them a couple of times before they see that they are not capable of passing the examination.

Next slide, please.

The source range noise problem, Mr. Chairman, that was causing problems at the time you were out there, they have experienced numerous spikes on their source range -- not only spikes where it spikes up, it also has a band of noise or did have a band of noise at one time where there would be a solid line, it moved between two and five counts, something around that.

When I first started looking at this, and at the time you were out there, I believe I offered the view that it appeared to me that they were experiencing much more noise

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Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc.  than other facilities that my experience indicated.

At the time you visited and immediately following it, we took steps to do our own independent review, the Region III review, as well as encouraging the licensee to do their review. They have done an extensive program. They have through equipment changes to eliminate the noise and other steps, they have improved the situation greatly.

The thing that came out of this that impressed me was, in doing our own investigation we found that this was a common problem to facilities, both BWRs and PWRs in their initial phase before criticality where you had a very low count rate, so that the signal, the noise ratio was very low.

I identified perhaps somewhere around 25 to 30 plants that have experienced this problem over the last ten to 15 years it's been around.

It's the type of situation that appears when people install this instrumentation it's a tailor-made fit where they have to go in when they see this noise from various sources and correct it on a case-by-case basis.

They have pulled in here -- they have visited other facilities that were recently licensed; they have pulled in their noise experts for surveys; they have brought Westinghouse to the site, and through all of that their evaluations have resulted in a much improved condition and they determined that it's a common problem that has to be faced.

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CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Well, in the other plants, has the problem gone away when they got a better signal of background --

MR. STREETER: Yes, sir. One of the responses that the residents got when they were conducting counterparts was, "How did you fix it --

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: I remember your speculating possible cause. Was any equipment change necessary in the source range monitors at Byron, as a result of that program?

MR. STREETER: Equipment change in the sense -the ones that come to my mind, they have relocated equipment. For example, they have a device called a pre-amplifier that's outside the penetration area, that they took and physically moved closer to the penetration to reduce the span.

They replaced one detecter. They changed the connections on all, if not most, of the connecters. So, they did a lot -- they re-ran conduit and cables to minimize the noise.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Are you satisfied that the source range monitors can function to provide the necessary start-up data?

MR. STREETER: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: And you are not concerned about the spikes or any spurious signals that you get?

MR. STREETER: Pardon me, I'm concerned --

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CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Yes, let me rephrase it. Are you concerned to the extent where you are worried that criticality might not be properly achieved?

MR. STREETER: No, sir. I'd rather not see it as anyone would prefer not to, but it doesn't cause me a safety concern with the plant.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Okay.

MR. STREETER: That concludes the Region III overview

MR. EISENHUT: Mr. Chairman, I believe that's all we planned to cover today. This is a rather, we think, strasight-forward project. We believe that the licensee satisfied all the requirements for a full power license, and we are not going to focus on any other issues unless there are questions from the Commission.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: All right. Well, perhaps this is a good time to open up to questions from the Commission, and we'll see if anybody else has comments.

I had three basic questions, one of which we have explored, that is the source range monitor.

The second question. At the time of issuance of the five-percent license, there were many license conditions How have the license conditions changed since the issuance of the five-percent license, and how have the tech specs been revised if the tech specs had to be a revised as a result?

How do we stand with regard to license conditions?

Maybe this is --

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MR. OLSHAN: I'll address that. You are referring to the low power license. We have eliminated all the license conditions that had five-percent conditions on them. Those were the -- for the steam line break, which was License Condition 5(a) has been eliminated --

MR. EISENHUT: I don't think you need to walk through.

MR. OLSHAN: Okay, I'm sorry.

MR. EISENHUT: All of the conditions from five percent have now been resolved, and in the full power -- MR. OLSHAN: Supplement 6.

MR. EISENHUT: -- amendment, the full power license that we sent down, notice it is somewhat of a streamlined license because all of those conditions have now been satisfied or will be at the time of the issuance of this license.

We took the posture, recall, of re-issuance of the license. So, the amendment that we normally issue is actually a completely revised full power license, so it is not amending the previous license.

COMMISSIONER BERNTHAL: I have to comment -- at least

I believe I'm correct if I comment that in view of some

earlier discussions today isn't it true that you are issuing, or

proposing to issue a full power license here that contains

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Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc. 25 an exemption from GDC-17?

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MR. OLSHAN: Yes, that's correct.

COMMISSIONER BERNTHAL: Thank you. My point being that we do occasionally do that.

COMMISSIONER ROBERTS: The point is well taken. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: I am going to come back to that one in a few minutes.

(Laughter)

MR. EISENHUT: You will in fact notice on page 7 of the proposed license --

> COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Which page? · COMMISSIONER ROBERTS: That's wonderful.

MR. EISENHUT: On page 7 of the proposed license, paragraph "d" we have numerated those exemptions that we believe are required by this license. There is in fact an exemption to Appendix J, GDCs 2, 13, 17 and 19, as well as the Appendix E exemption for emergency preparedness.

We have taken the posture that on each of the licenses we will enumerate the places that exemptions are required in the actual license itself, and summarize them in this fashion.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Let me ask onie other question. Could you summarize significant events that are not complete at this time, and what the schedule for completion would be?

And a correlary question, are there any items which will remain incomplete after the first refueling outage or until the first refueling outage?

MR. MIRAGLIA: I think with respect to items that must be completed before the utility is ready to receive or exceed five percent power is the one item that was discussed relative to the fire protection panel.

That test is being performed today and the results will be reported to the region tomorrow. In addition, the evaluation of the low physics tests, it is our understanding that the utility will be completing those tomorrow and again would require some review and discussion with the region.

That should take care of all licensing matters with respect to issuance of the full power license. There are a number of conditions in the proposed full power license that are dated requirements, and I don't recall off-hand but perhaps Lenny could indicate if there is anything that has to be done after refueling.

MR. OLSHAN: I'm sorry, a lot of these are items that have to be completed by the first refueling.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: By the first refueling. How about afterwards?

MR. OLSHAN: There are some that -- you mean immediately after? I'm sorry.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: No.

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MR. MIRAGLIA: Anything longer than the first.

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MR. OLSHAN: Anything longer than the first

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refueling, no.

MR. NOVAK: Tom Novak. There are some Reg Guide

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COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Yes.

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MR. NOVAK: -- typically very long range, and they

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would be done in calendar year 1987, the early part, which

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probably would extend beyond the first refueling.

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MR. EISENHUT: I think, Tom, it's generally those

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items in Attachment 2 to the license which, you will recall,

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are the NUREG-737 Supplement 1 issues. There are five of

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those. There are the emergency response facility items,

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detailed control room design review, SPDS, upgrading

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emergency procedures, those are the standard.

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of things we have been issuing although, granted, some of the 17

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dates are a little later than other plants. That's due to

We believe this package is comparable to the kinds

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the sequencing of Commonwealth, of how they went into doing

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the SPDSs, the upgrading of the emergency facilities.

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We believe these dates, though, are reasonable and

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are very comparable to dates we have seen on other plants.

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That, principally, are the issues that stretch out into the future. There are a number of items that have

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to be resolved prior to start-up following the first refueling

outage. However, on this plant it's actually fewer of those kinds of conditions than there have been on past licenses.

In fact, this is actually a pretty brief license compared to the way we have been doing licenses where we formally document all of the conditions of any significance that are pending in the future.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Is equipment qualification all settled on this plant?

MR. EISENHUT: Perhaps we could discuss it. It's certainly settled in the framework of where we think we have a program laid out for resolution.

MR. MIRAGLIA: License Condition No. 5 indicates that the EQ provision will be complied with by the ? th of November, 1985. The status of the component evaluation was outlined in Supplement No. 5 to the Byron SER, and there were nine components at that time that required some degree of corrective action.

Right now, it is our understanding that three of those components, the corrective actions have been completed; on five additional items they expect completion by March.

MR. MIRAGLIA: One item which has to do with the in-core thermo couples requires an outage and that is the one item that will take at least until November, and they need

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an outage of sufficient duration to complete that.

That's an overview status on the EQ issue for Byron Station.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Thank you. Tom, do you have any questions? Jim?

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: I have just a couple. Let me pick up with the last item that you talked about, environmental qualification.

I'm at least encouraged to hear that there is only one item that goes beyond March.

(Chairman Palladino leaves meeting.)

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: And I have to say what bothered me when I saw this provision in the license, I thought that at long last we are finally just about through with environmental qualification problems. I expected next month being March, and that being the deadline in the regulation, that these problems would be behind us.

I was somewhat dismayed to see first thing off an extension to November. I guess what I'm wondering is, this is the first time I have spotted one of these. Is this the first schedular exemption that the staff has granted, or are you granting other schedular exemptions or do you plant to, either for NTOLs or for operating plants?

MR. MIRAGLIA: The answer to that question is, yes, there have been a number of schedular exemptions past March

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Ace-Federal Reporters, Inc.  of 1985, but no later than November 30. For the Commonwealth facilities which I looked at before we came down, I believe there is only one other, I think La Salle has time until November of '85. I believe all the other Commonwealth facilities at this time do have the March.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Is it fair to say, then, that as a practical matter the March deadline is now November?

MR. MIPAGLIA: No. I think in certain selected areas extensions have been granted to November. They are for a number of components with shown just cause and things of that nature. So, it's not a blanket approval or wall emsout to 1985. I think it's a mixed bag in that regard.

MR. EISENHUT: Let me try to answer it this way:

The March '85 date we are certainly striving to meet, and I

think it's fair to say that we are ensuring that the utilities

make all efforts to meet this March '85 date.

The Director of NRR, of course, has the authority to grant schedular exemptions if just good cause has been shown, or appropriate words. We make a formal determination on each case where an item is extended past March '85 to November '85.

There have been a number of them. Generally, what you find is, you find perhaps one or two, or a handful of components as a reason why you just can't get from here to there by that given date.

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And what we have also found, we find ourselves modifying dates because the utilities come in with a commitment to get it done by a date certain and then they can't quite make it and it's a little bit later.

So, there are a number of schedular exemptions we have issued. We certainly can get you a rack-up on how it looks.

(Chairman Palladino rejoins meeting.)

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Yes, I guess I would like to see a list. And while I grant you that Harold has the authority to issue those, I think I would have been happier if this had been brought to the Commission's specific attention since we have spent so much time and effort and given so much attention to the March 5th deadline.

If in fact -- I would have liked to have known earlier that it was slipping, at least across the board, in a number of instances.

MR. EISENHUT: It's my understanding it was, but I'll have to go back and check to see where that comes from.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Okay. But at least it's for specific components after taking a hard look to make sure that everything has been done to try and meet the March deadline.

MR. EISENHUT: That is correct.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Okay. I wanted to go

back to the exemptions next and talk a little bit about particularly B, C, and D on page 7. I guess what I would like is for you to go through each one of those individually because each one of those three seemed to me, at least reading the item in the license, to be a fairly significant matter, the first being seismic design; the second being loss of electric power, and the third being the radiation protection in the control room.

Could you talk a little bit about what the specific problem is in each item and what the justification is for the exemption in each case in those three instances?

MR. OLSHAN: I'd like to address those. The first exemption to GDC-2 is a license condition that requires an extension on the seismic qualification of some equipment. And because it's a seismic qualification, GDC-2 requires structures and systems be designed to withstand earthquakes.

We felt that even though we don't know whether it will or will not meet its seismic qualification to be on the safe side we thought it would require an exemption.

The SER, SER-5 talks about the interim justification for operation, and we found that acceptable.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: And what is the difficulty you said you don't know whether --

MR. OLSHAN: They just have not completed the seismic qualification testing.

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COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: All right.

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MR. OLSHAN: So, it may pass and maybe nothing has to be done, but because there was doubt we decided an exemption was required.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: All right, okay.

But the utility's position is it meets the requirements. Is that rightj

MR. OLSHAN: The utility doesn't agree on any of these three exemptions.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: They don't think exemptions are necessary.

MR. OLSHAN: They don't think exemptions are necessary on any of these. We took a rather liberal approach on what required exemptions, and that's why B, C, and D are in there.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Okay.

MR. OLSHAN: The next exemption is a problem that occurred with the instrumentation for the diesel generators. They are not mounted on what we would call a vibration-free floor, and we had some questions as to whether long-term operation of the diesels and low-level vibration might damage the instruments.

So, we asked them to justify by the first refueling that the instrumentation could withstand that kind of vibration, and we thought it required exemptions from GDC-13 which talk about operability of instrumentation and GDC-17,

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1 which address the diesel generator.

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But the reason we felt comfortable in granting that is because for several refuelings this low-level vibration should have no effect on the instrumentation. It's a longrange effect.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: So, the concern is only in the latter stages of facility operation.

> MR. OLSHAN: Yes, if there is any concern at all. COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Okay.

MR. OLSHAN: But that's why we granted that one.

And the last exemption you talked about was GDC-19 exemption, which is addressed in Supplement 6. The concern was whether it would meet the GDC-19 requirements for control room habitability, and the applicant has agreed to make some modifications to the con rol room ventilation system, substantial modifications I might add, and as a result of that he can't have those completed by five percent power. We felt comfortable in going until July 1 for those modifications because they are significant modifications.

The likelihood of having any problems because of the start-up phase is unlikely. So, we granted that exemption also.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Are the modifications interfering? The fact that modifications are being made, could that interfere with operation in the control room?

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done while they are operating. In fact, that modification ties into the fire modification I spoke to before. That's why they get the extension on that fire, the mister, it's the same area and they will be doing a lot of work around there.

MR. OLSHAN: No, no, that's something that can be

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: I think the exemption on containment air locks is the kine of one that is fairly routine.

MR. OLSHAN: Right, that's a standard exemption you have seen before.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Are we looking at whether Appendix J needs to be modified so that we are not in the process of routinely granting exemptions to Appendix J on a periodic basis?

MR. EISENHUT: Well, I have answered that at least 30 times and said, yes.

(Laughter)

MR. EISENHUT: Let me make sure that we still are.

MR. BERNARO: Yes, we are. Yes, we are looking at a two-stage thing rather than wait for the ultimate source term and all that. We are looking at a housekeeping modification of Appendix J that will avoid all these exemptions which relate to reverse testing of air-lock doors and things like that. They are just bad engineering.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: When might we hear from --

MR. BERNARO: I'm hoping in two to three months.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Okay.

The last question I had was on page 8 and it just may be a misunderstanding problem I have. On paragraph F you say, "With the exception of 2(c)2 the licensee shall report any violations of the requirements contained in Section 2(c) of this license."

I thought 2(c)2 was tech specs. Does that mean that there is no reporting requirement on tech spec violations?

MR. OLSHAN: I think that means that if the tech specs call out a different reporting requirement, then it supersedes this. There is an item in the tech specs called "Reporting Requirement," that's different than this. That's why this exemption is in there.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: So, the item on reporting in the tech specs is sufficient to cover that.

MR. OLSHAN: That's right.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: All of the tech specs, you don't need this duplicate reporting requirement. Okay.

MR. EISENHUT: It defines certain things are reportable and certain things are reportable in different time frames.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Right.

MR. EISENHUT: And for the tech specs, those reporting requirements govern over the 24-hour notification.

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COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Good. That's all I have. CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Fred?

COMMISSIONER BERNTHAL: I only had one question, I

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guess, in addition that I wanted to ask, and that was in respect to the simulators. One of the questions I questioned and discussed a little bit when I was out at the plant was the location of the simulator. Granted, not all of our plants have simulators -- our plants, all of "the" plants that we license have simulators. We don't require them to have simulators but I have sometimes wondered whether that would not be a good requirement.

In this particular case because Braidwood and Byron are duplicate plants, as I understand it, the simulator is located at the Braidwood facility, it's about two hours away.

Are you satisfied that that's a good arrangement and situation from the standpoint of training and retraining the operators for this plant?

MR. EISENHUT: Yes.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: I take it that's where their training center is, as I recall.

COMMISSIONER BERNTHAL: It is, yes. I mcan, I realize that other people travel considerably farther than that for training on simulators, but that's, I guess, not the real question I am asking here.

I guess my question is whether this has proven to be

essentially as useful and essentially the same as if the simulator were on site.

MR. EISENHUT: That might be a question you might put to the utility. Certainly, from our standpoint we see no problem of having it within a couple hours. In fact, we think it's commendable they do have the joint facility.

COMMISSIONER BERNTHAL: Certainly, I would agree, yes

MR. EISENHUT: I might also point out that even though we do not have a requirement for simulators, it's my understanding that most plants in the country are eventually pursuing simulators, and it's down now to a small number that actually are not.

So, I think that's a very commendable move on the part of the industry as an overall --

COMMISSIONER BERNTHAL: I agree.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Certainly, this situation is a lot better than the utility that can only send their operators for a couple of weeks a year either to Zion or to B&W, or something.

MR. MIRAGLIA: When one looks at the general distribution, geographic distribution, of the Commonwealth plants within Illinois, this location and Bridwood is close by, Dresden. It's kind of central to the other Commonwealth facilities as well.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Yes. And they also got it

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operable, too. 1 MR. MIRAGLIA: That's correct. 2 COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Which means that it's of 3 big benefit not only in preparing the operators for Byron but also Braidwood as well. 5 COMMISSIONER BERNTHAL: Yes, in fairness I have to 6 say that it's better than a lot of other situations, but maybe 7 the utility can speak a bit more to that. 8 CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Okay, Lando? 9 COMMISSIONER ZECH: No, sir; thank you. 10 CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: I wonder if OPE or OGC have 11 any comments before we have a licensee representative join us. 12 MR. MALSCH: No, we have no comments. 13 MR. ZERBE: We have no comments. 14 CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: All right. Well, maybe this 15 would be a good time, if the Commission desires, to have a Commonwealth Edison representative join us and make a few 17 remarks if he would like to, and respond to Commission questions. 18 19 MR. EISENHUT: I believe Cordell Reed is here. CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: All right, Cordell? 20 COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: You seem to be a regular 21 22 customer around here. 23 MR. REED: I have asked our plant superintendent to 24 join me up here to give me a warm feeling. 25 (Laughter)

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My name is Cordell Reed. I am Vice President of Nuclear Operations at Commonwealth Edison, and I am joined by Robert Querio who is our Plant Superintendent.

I am truly honored to have the opportunity to make a few comments about Byron because I feel so good about Byron. One thing we have at Byron is a very experienced senior staff. Both Bob and his three Assistant Superintendents are all either SRO'ed on Byron or former SROs, even the Maintenance Assistant Superintendents, even the Technical Service Assistant Superintendent. They have held operating management positions at our other stations. So, we are dealing with a known quantity.

. They are using the same management systems and procedures that have shown to be effective at our other operating stations. Bob attends all of our superintendents' meetings which are monthly meetings. So, they hit the ground prepared to operate.

The thing that impresses me with Byron is the professionalism in the control room. It was the first station to volunteer to adopt uniforms. We cannot force our people to wear uniforms, and they voluntarily accepted the uniforms -first the management and then the bargaining group. We are now giving this opportunity to our other stations come March, and we are very optimistic that our other stations will adopt them also.

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COMMISSIONER ROBERTS: Is there an economic incentive do you provide the uniforms?

MR. REED: We provide the uniforms. So, they do get free uniforms and free cleaning. But the whole benefit of the uniform is if they will adopt it. We can't force them. If they feel better with them, that's good.

As a part of our shift oversight, I have spent quite a bit of time in our control room -- not with the superintendent but on off-shifts just watching. I must say that our most formal control room is Byron Station, their shift turnover, just the whole professionalism is better than our operation stations, something we are striving for at our operating stations.

I also want to say a few words about our regulatory improvement program because that is absolutely "the" dominant goal of Commonwealth Edison.

We had a horrible record in 1983, one that we were totally dissatisfied with, totally unacceptable. And we had a meeting on February 4th of '84, on a Saturday, with all of our Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, our Chairman and our senior downtown staff, and we all committed ourselves to improve that.

We have a plan -- we don't like to call it "regulatory improvement program" because programs, we have too many programs. We have a plan. You are right, we have put out

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some directives, some policies which give position descriptions of how we want our operating staff to perform, and what you do with jumper logs. We have a very strong root-cause determination before start-up. If there is a scram, we can't determine root cause, the central office must be involved.

But at the very core of the program has been communications to the people in the plant. Our Quad City Superintendent had 25 meetings with small groups in the plant during 1984 getting out, talking with the people.

Our shift oversight where the Assistant sups, the Rad-Chem Sup, the Tech-Step Supervisor, the Vice President of Nuclear Operations, everyone in management attempts to get into the plant on off-shifts, on holidays, on weekends, talking with the people, teling them what the problems are at other plants. It's been a people thing.

And then, lastly, we have greatly increased our discipline. We had a policy in the past to encourage candor, when someone makes a mistake we would not take disciplinary action. We have had to change that policy, and we are taking discipline on people who make repeated mistakes. People who have the proper procedures available to them. We try to do that with prudence, but all of the people at all of our plants know that they are going to be held accountable for what they do.

We have had a great improvement of '84 over '83. We

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don't want this to be a half-life, we want it to be a way of operating.

As Mr. Keppler said, we are not satisfied with the performance at La Salle County. There has been great improvements when we look at LERs, personnel errors '84 over '83, tremendous improvements -- tremendous improvements. But we are not satisfied with it and we have hired a consultant to work with us -- not for us, with us -- to interview people in the control rooms and the people in the station to try to determine those things that impede their ability to follow procedures -- whether it's us or whether it's the procedures.

And then we have gone around to each station, taken a vertical slice of 15 people in the station, from the Assistant Superintendent of Operations to the maintenance, the lowest maintenance guy to get their comments on how we can improve performance.

So, I just tell you that this regulatory improvement plan is the key goal of the company.

Two other brief things I would like to say. We are very proud of Byron. It's the best plant in terms of equipment and facilities that we have, and I think you can see that pride in the housekeeping that you have seen at that plant. It's super and Bob has done just a great job in keeping that up. And I think that pride we will sustain.

You had talked about simulators. I guess one of the

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things we are most proud of is our central training facility which Commissioner Asselstine had a chance to look at, at Braidwood. By putting those facilities there, we have been able to put one of the most modern training centers together. We have a hundred professionals there and we can give our people not only operating but maintenance training. We are very proud of that.

Lastly, I would like to give a positive stroke to Region III -- it may be my last opportunity.

(Laughter)

MR. REED: But mc t of my middle managers and I have taken a little seminar on how to get people to do what you want them to do, and when they do something right you tell them about it and maybe they'll keep on doing it.

(Laughter)

MR. REED: We have had a lot of work at Byron and with the introduction of a Program Director in John Streeter at the plant, we think it has really helped the situation.

I mention this because our Chairman mentioned it to Mr. Keppler yesterday, that John is a rough guy, he takes nothing at face value; everything he checks. But he is willing to work on weekends and holidays. So, I would like to give this positive stroke and hope we get the same kind of attention at Braidwood.

So, I hope from these remarks you get the impression

ce-Federal Reporters, Inc.  that we at Commonwealth are just very satisfied with the Byron station.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: All right, thank you, Cordell.

I must say that I was also impressed with the way

John Streeter handled the questioning today and did a very

effective job. I'm not taking anything away from the rest of

the staff when I say that, I think they all performed well.

But John deserves some special commendation in my mind. And

I appreciate your comments also.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Yes, it's very good to hear that kind of feedback.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Any questions by Commissioners?

COMMISSIONER BERNTHAL: Well, I expect you'll have plenty of opportunity to compliment him again -- you may not always have motivation.

(Laughter)

MR. REED: I feel like I shouldn't have said that.
(Laughter)

COMMISSIONER ZECH: I would just like to say that

I was very pleased to see the comments regarding your control

room discipline, and also your pre-critical activities, the

initial criticality that was conducted in a disciplined and

professional manner, and your remarks also bearing out your

efforts to bring professionalism to not only your control room

but your maintenance area and to the whole plant, and instill

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e-Federal Roporters, Inc.  that in everybody at Byron.

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So, that's the right approach and it's not an easy one. It does take continual effort, but it's the right one. So, I commend you for that. And the uniforms in the control room, I think you are right, I suppose you can't require it -maybe you can -- but the important thing there is, it's symbolic of discipline, symbolic of a professional organization and a business-like approach to this important industry. I think that's exactly the right approach to take.

So, I only hope that you will continue with those efforts and that they will pay off in operational performance and safety. In my judgment, they will.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Joe, I don't have any questions, I would just make a comment or two.

I was impressed on my visit to the plant and also to the training facility both, with the quality of the facilities. I thought your control room lay-out, your technical support center is a Cadillac. It's very nice and I thought the facilities were quite good. The control room was well designed, particularly from a human factors standpoint!

And I was also impressed with the commitment of the operating staff in getting ready for operation. I would agree with Cordell that at least at the time housekeeping seemed to be quite good. I still remember the smell of fresh paint from my visit.

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(Laughter)

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MR. REED: I have been there several times since then, Jim, and they keep it clean.

COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: And I think the training center is a major commitment and truly is a very useful and important part of facility operations. I think you all recognized that, most utilities are. They are putting major efforts into it.

But I was impressed with that facility, the fact that you had your simulator operational, and it was also a treat to put one of your crews through a few exercises on the simulator and see how they performed. I was very impressed with their capabilities.

COMMISSIONER BERNTHAL: Let me just say a word lest I be misunderstood. I want to make sure the record is straight.

Commonwealth is a large and strong nuclear utility and has great capability. I have occasionally tried to prod and needle you, as you have heard today again. I shouldn't say "Gentlemen's C," these days I should say "Gentlemen's B," I guess, which probably in any case more accurately fits Commonwealth. You have a good program. You have a huge construction program that's, I guess, approaching some phase of completion now.

But I would really like to see, and would hope to see the day, when Commonwealth is just one of the very best in all

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ce-Federal Reporters, Inc.  phases and leads the way, simply because they are such a large utility and a strong and deep utility in this nuclear power area. I have confidence that the Byron plant and your management will bring us to that day sometime in the near future.

MR. REED: We do, too. You know, if Bob Querio here was still our Assistant Superintendent at Quad City Station, that station would be much stronger. And having so many plants, we have had to take some time to get the experience back as we have taken our key people away, and to get a sense of management.

But our experience with the regulatory program in 1983 shook us to our roots from the Chairman all the way down, and we are absolutely committed to reaching that point, and no one is harder on us than INPO.

If we finally satisfy INPO, we are doing that, we won't have to worry about the NRC.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Okay, any other comments or questions?

COMMISSIONER ZECH: No.

CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Let me ask the Commissioners if they are ready to vote on the question of whether or not to authorize the staff to permit power ascension above five percent, or do you need more time?

Well, then, let me pose the question. Would all those

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who are in favor of authorizing the staff to issue a full
   power license for the Byron Plant Unit 1 please say aye?
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             COMMISSIONER ZECH: Aye.
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             CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Aye.
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             COMMISSIONER ROBERTS: Aye.
            COMMISSIONER ASSELSTINE: Aye.
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            COMMISSIONER BERNTHAL: Aye.
            CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: Any opposed?
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             (No response)
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             CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: All right, I think that indicates
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    the confidence that we developed in that plant.
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              Is there anything more to come before us at this
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    session?
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             COMMISSIONER ZECH: That's it.
            CHAIRMAN PALLADINO: All right, thank you. We'll
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    stand adjourned.
              (Whereupon, at 3:45 p.m., the meeting of the
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    Commission was adjourned.)
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#### CERTIFICATE OF OFFICIAL REPORTER

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION in the matter of:

NAME OF PROCEEDING: Discussion/Possible Vote on Full Power

Operating License for Dyron-1

Public Meeting

DOCKET NO .:

PLACE:

Washington, D.C.

DATE:

February 12, 1985

were held as herein appears, and that this is the original transcript thereof for the file of the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

(TYPED) M. E. Hansen

Official Reporter

Reporter's Affiliation

A. Federal

### INSPECTION PROGRAM

- CONSTRUCTION
- \* PREOPERATIONAL
- ° STARTUP
- · OPERATION
- ° SPECIAL
  - REGIONAL CONSTRUCTION ASSESSMENT
  - \* QC INSPECTOR REINSPECTION
  - " IE INDEPENDENT DESIGN
  - \* SYSTEMS CONTROL CORPORATION
  - \* NUREG-0737 IMPLEMENTATION
  - · ALLEGATIONS
    - \* AUTHORIZED NUCLEAR INSPECTOR
    - \* INTERVENORS' EXPERT WITNESS
    - \* ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR
  - \* STEAM GENERATOR SNUBBERS
  - \* WHIP RESTRAINT ENERGY ABSORBING MATERIAL
  - \* SER FOLLOWUP ITEMS

#### ALLEGATION STATUS

- SEVEN OPEN FILES
- . THREE ARE FULLY INVESTIGATED REPORTS IN PREPARATION
- . ONE IS RECENT AND WILL BE PROCESSED IN A NORMAL MANNER
- . THREE HAVE INITIAL INFORMATION TOO GENERAL TO FORMULATE EFFECTIVE INVESTIGATIONS
- EVALUATION OF THE INFORMATION AND NATURE OF OPEN ALLEGATIONS
  PRESENTS NO CONCERN FOR PLANT OPERATION
- REGION III IS PURSUING INFORMATION TO ALLOW EFFECTIVE
  INVESTIGATION OF ALLEGATIONS

## BYRON UNIT 1 SALP RATINGS

			SALP PERIOD		
	FUNCTIONAL AREA	11	111	<u>IV</u>	NOW
	SOILS AND FOUNDATIONS	NR*	NR*	NR*	NR*
	CONTAINMENT AND OTHER				
	SAFETY-RELATED STRUCTURES	1	2	2	NR*
	PIPING SYSTEMS AND SUPPORTS	2	2	2	2
	SAFETY-RELATED COMPONENTS	2	3	2	2
	SUPPORT SYSTEMS	NR*	3	2	NR*
	ELECTRICAL POWER SUPPLY AND				
	DISTRIBUTION	3	3	2	2
	INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROL SYSTEMS	2	NR*	2	2
	LICENSING ACTIVITIES	2	1	2	2
	QUALITY ASSURANCE	2	3	2	2
	PREOFERATIONAL TESTING	2	3	3	2
	ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND				
	RADIOLOGICAL CONTROLS	2	2	2	2
	FIRE PROTECTION	NR*	NR*	3	2
	SECURITY AND SAFEGUARDS	NR*	NR*	2	2
	PRESERVICE INSPECTION	2	NR*	NR*	NR*
	INSERVICE TESTING	NR*	NR*	NR*	2
	EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	NR*	NR*	1	2
	REINSPECTION PROGRAM	NR*	NR*	1	NR*
	PLANT OPERATIONS	NR*	NR*	NR*	2
	FUEL LOAD	NR*	NR*	NR*	1

#### CECO REGULATORY PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT PLAN

- PURPOSE: PROMOTE HIGHEST LEVELS OF SAFETY AND RELIABILITY AND ACHIEVE ERROR FREE OPERATION
- \* REASON INITIATED: TO CORRECT DETERIORATING PERFORMANCE AS

  EVIDENCED BY AN INCREASING NUMBER OF

  PERSONNEL ERRORS AND ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS AT

  OPERATING PLANTS
- DATE IMPLEMENTED: FEBRUARY 1984
- \* KEY ELEMENTS:
  - ISSUED CORPORATE DIRECTIVES TO TIGHTEN CONTROL IN SPECIFIC AREAS
  - INCREASED CORPORATE OVERVIEW OF STATION ACTIVITIES
  - IMPLEMENTED PERSONNEL ERROR CORRECTIVE ACTIONS
  - REVISED ORGANIZATION TO EMPHASIZE THE PLAN
  - IMPROVED COMMUNICATIONS
  - INCREASED STATION SENIOR MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW OF STATION ACTIVITIES
- PERIODIC REGION III/CECO MEETINGS TO ASSESS THE EFFECTIVENESS
   OF THE PLAN
- REGION III HAS NOTED THAT THE PLAN APPEARS TO HAVE CONTRIBUTED
   TO IMPROVED PERFORMANCE AT MOST CECO OPERATING PLANTS

# BYRON PARTICIPATION IN CECO REGULATORY PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT PLAN

- PLAN IS APPLICABLE TO BYRON OPERATING ORGANIZATION
- PARTICIPATING IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN. SOME

  SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS BY REGION III WERE:
  - . PLANT PERSONNEL WERE AWARE OF THE PURPOSE OF THE PLAN
  - . PLANT PERSONNEL HAD READ AND UNDERSTOOD THE IMPLEMENTATION DIRECTIVES
  - . PLANT PERSONNEL WERE PLEASED WITH THE BENEFITS OF THE SHIFT OVERVIEW SUPERINTENDENT
  - . CECO HAD MADE A FORCEFUL EFFORT TO IMPLEMENT THE PLAN AT BYRON
- ADVERTISEMENTS ON BULLETIN BOARDS AND POSTERS IN THE PLANT

#### OPERATING EXPERIENCE

- . INITIAL FUEL LOADING ACTIVITIES WERE CONDUCTED IN A CAUTIOUS
  AND DELIBERATE MANNER
- DECEMBER 19, 1984, DUE TO CONCERNS ABOUT THE NUMBER OF REPORTED EVENTS. MEETING TOPICS EMPHASIZED:
  - . TIMELY CORRECTION OF REPETITIVE PROBLEMS AND THE REDUCTION OF PERSONNEL AND PROCEDURE RELATED EVENTS
  - OBTAINING MORE INFORMATION FROM OTHER CECO PLANTS AND OTHER UTILITIES
  - . COMPLETION OF OUTSTANDING WORK ITEMS TO MINIMIZE
    CONFLICTS WITH TESTING
  - . IMPROVEMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN SEGMENTS OF PLANT
    STAFF
- IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE IN ALL AREAS EMPHASIZED. MEETINGS
  WILL LIKELY BE DISCONTINUED AFTER FEBRUARY 14, 1985
- POST CORE LOAD PRECRITICAL ACTIVITIES AND INITIAL CRITICALITY
  WERE CONDUCTED IN A DISCIPLINED AND PROFESSIONAL MANNER
- . CONTROL ROOM DISCIPLINE WAS RECENTLY EVALUATED BY THE PESIDENT STAFF AND WAS FOUND TO BE EXCELLENT

## OPERATOR EXAMINATION PERFORMANCE

## FIRST-TIME CANDIDATES

EXAM	NUMBER OF	Successful	PASS	NATIONAL
DATE	CANDIDATES	CANDIDATES	RATE	PASS RATE
5/83	59	25	42%	75%
10/83	19	15	79%	78%
7/84	4	3	75%	84%

## RETAKE CANDIDATES

EXAM	NUMBER OF	SUCCESSFUL	PASS	NATIONAL	
DATE	CANDIDATES	CANDIDATES	RATE	PASS RATE	
10/83	10	7	70%	72%	
7/84	10	9	90%	56%	

#### SOURCE RANGE NOISE

- . SPIKING FIRST EXPERIENCED DURING INITIAL FUEL LOADING
- . EXTENSIVE INVESTIGATION PROGRAM UNDERTAKEN BY CECO
- . DETERMINED TO NOT BE ACTUAL FLUX INCREASES
- . DETERMINED TO BE CONFINED TO SOURCE RANGE CHANNELS
- . DETERMINED TO BE COMMON PROBLEM AT MANY PLANTS BEFORE INITIAL CRITICALITY
- . CORRECTIVE ACTIONS TAKEN TO MINIMIZE NOISE PROBLEM
- . CECO'S RESOLUTION OF PROBLEM WAS REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY ONSITE AND OFFSITE REVIEW GROUPS
- . REGION III INDEPENDENTLY REVIEWED THE MATTER AND CECO'S CORRECTIVE ACTIONS AND BELIEVES CECO ADDRESSED THE MATTER RESPONSIBLY AND COMPREHENSIVELY

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