

JOHN W. BECK  
MANAGER-LICENSING

January 22, 1985

Director of Nuclear Reactor Regulation  
Attention: Mr. B. J. Youngblood, Chief  
Licensing Branch No. 1  
Division of Licensing  
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20555

SUBJECT: COMANCHE PEAK STEAM ELECTRIC STATION  
DOCKET NOS. 50-445 AND 50-446  
HANDLING OF HEAVY LOADS AT CPSES

REF: B. J. Youngblood letter to M. D. Spence  
dated September 21, 1984

Dear Mr. Youngblood:

Attached is the response to the referenced letter concerning the handling of heavy loads at CPSES. This attachment will be incorporated into the next amendment of the FSAR.

Sincerely,

*John W. Beck for*  
John W. Beck

RWH/grr

c - J. J. Stefano

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CPSES/FSAR

Q010.32

Describe the means provided to assure the integrity of concrete structures, lifting eyes, and any other heavy loads so that they will not fall apart while being handled during refueling should the lifting eye fail or the plug impact other structures.

R010.32

Refer to R010.33.

CPSES/FSAR

Q010.33

Alternatively, describe the consequences of failure of concrete structures or other heavy loads during handling. Your response should contain an evaluation to confirm that unacceptable fuel damage or damage to safety related equipment will not occur.

R010.33

In response to Reference 1, TUGCO has developed the means to assure the safe handling of heavy loads at CPSES. The consequences of dropping all heavy loads have been determined by a detailed analysis, "CPSES Response to NUREG-0612, June 1983", submitted to the NRC on June 8, 1983. The CPSES Control of Heavy Loads Program resulted in a significant reduction in the probability of a load drop occurrence.

For load handling systems where a potential load drop could affect the safe shutdown of the plant or result in unacceptable fuel damage, preventative measures have been developed and implemented as described in the detailed analysis. In addition, CPSES design employs a roll-away steel missile shield over the reactor instead of a concrete type shield.

Therefore, no concrete structures are lifted in the vicinity of, or over, spent fuel.

Based on our detailed evaluation of heavy load handling systems, safe load paths and areas, single-failure-proof cranes and hoists, and administrative control, it is concluded that CPSES can be safely operated.