DUKE POWER COMPANY P.O. BOX 33189 CHARLOTTE, N.G. 28242

HAL B. TUCKER VICE PRESIDENT . NUCLEAR PRODUCTION

TELEPHONE (704) 373-4531

March 16, 1987

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Attention: Document Control Desk Washington, D. C. 20555

Subject: Catawba Nuclear Station

Docket Nos. 50-413 and 50-414

McGuire Nuclear Station

Docket Nos. 50-369 and 50-370 Ice Condenser Door Surveillance

Gentlemen:

By letters dated July 12, 1985, August 7, 1985, November 8, 1985, April 14, 1986 and September 18, 1986 we provided discussions of proposed revisions to the McGuire and Catawba Technical Specifications. The proposed revisions would change the required surveillance interval for the ice condenser lower inlet doors from their current frequencies (50% every 9 months for McGuire and 25% every 6 months for Catawba) to require a 100% inspection every 18 months.

The proposed test frequency will provide at least the same amount of assurance that any random door failure will be detected as does the current requirements. For McGuire, testing 50% of the doors every 9 months will be equivalent to testing all of the doors every 18 months. Since the doors are not tested at random, that is the first half of the doors are tested at one time and the second half of them are tested the next time, the time between tests for any particular door will still be 18 months. For Catawba, the proposed change will add conservatism to the test frequency. By testing 25% of the doors every 6 months, there is a span of 24 months between tests for any one door. The new Surveillance interval would allow a maximum of 18 months between the tests for any one door. Therefore, the proposed amendment is at least as conservative as the current Specifications.

My September 18, 1986 letter mentioned 6 incidents at Catawba where lower inlet doors failed to meet the acceptance criteria. Subsequent retesting of the affected doors showed all acceptance criteria met with no adjustments or repairs having been made. This indicates that the previous test data was likely inaccurate - possibly because the crew, which had no training or experience on this procedure, did not set up the test equipment properly. The test procedure was subsequently revised to more clearly specify how the test equipment is to be set up.

8703250051 870316 PDR ADOCK 05000369 A001

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission March 16, 1987 Page Two

Therefore, based on 10 years of test data at McGuire and approximately 3 1/2 years of data from Catawba, there is no indication of any degradation of the ability of the ice condenser lower inlet doors to function as required.

Very truly yours,

Hal B. Tucker

RWO/31/sbn

Attachment

xc: Dr. J. Nelson Grace,
Regional Administrator, Region II
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
101 Marietta Street, NW, Suite 2900
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

Mr. Heyward Shealy, Chief
Bureau of Radiological Health
South Carolina Department of Health &
Environmental Control
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

INPO Records Center Suite 1500 1100 Circle 75 Parkway Atlanta, Georgia 30339

M&M Nuclear Consultants 1221 Avenue of the Americas New York, New York 10020 American Nuclear Insurers c/o Dottie Sherman, ANI Library The Exchange, Suite 245 270 Farmington Avenue Farmington, CT 06032

Mr. Dayne Brown, Chief Radiation Protection Branch Division of Facility Services Department of Human Resources P. O. Box 12200 Raleigh, North Carolina 27605

Mr. P. K. Van Doorn NRC Resident Inspector Catawba Nuclear Station

Mr. W. T. Orders NRC Resident Inspector McGuire Nuclear Station