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DRAFT 11/3/00 Holian/Wiggins Comments Included

## Significance Determination Risk Assessment for Indian Point Unit 2 Steam Generator Inspection Findings - Review of Licensee Response to Initial Significance Determination and Final Staff Analysis

### Result

The staff has reviewed the licensee's risk assessment and its supporting analyses, and has produced this final risk assessment. For the purpose of significance determination, the numerical result of the staff's assessment is in the "red" range on the basis of a LERF contribution that is greater than  $1 \times 10^{-5}$ /reactor-year. The bases for this result are documented, herein.

### Background

The staff's initial risk assessment to support the significance determination process for the Indian Point unit 2 steam generator inspection findings estimated the increase in the large early release frequency" (LERF) to be on the order of  $10^{-4}$ /reactor-year. This supported an initial significance level of "red." In response, Consolidated Edison Company, the licensee for Indian Point unit 2, presented results and some supporting information for its own revised risk assessment at the regulatory conference held on September 26, 2000.

The licensee's analysis made several changes to the earlier assessments. The steam generator failure initiating event was split into two parts, according to break flow rates, a Monte Carlo analysis was performed to estimate the frequency of the two break sizes, human error probabilities were reduced for events with the smaller break size, and 87% of the resulting core damage frequency (CDF) was removed from the LERF category on the basis of considerations regarding the path the radioactive materials would travel from the damaged core to the atmosphere. The licensee's analysis did not address the potential for additional LERF due to tube failure during a core damage accident that might be caused by some event unrelated to tube condition, such as a station blackout. The licensee's final result is a CDF contribution of  $6.6 \times 10^{-6}$ /ry and a LERF contribution of  $3.6 \times 10^{-6}$ /ry. If accepted by the staff, this would change the significance level to "yellow" on the basis of the LERF contribution.

### Staff Response to Licensee's Analysis

The staff has reviewed the licensee's revised risk analysis and supporting material. Staff conclusions regarding each of the licensee's analytical modifications is discussed below, by topic. In the following section, the staff presents its final risk analysis incorporating those factors that it finds to be appropriate.

#### 1. Split Initiating Event Frequency into Two Break-Size Categories

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This technique for grouping initiating events is an appropriate and often-used technique in probabilistic risk assessments. It allows events that have different steps for the mitigation processes or substantially different probabilities for success of similar steps to be treated separately. The split used by the licensee puts tube breaks that exceed the flow of one charging pump but not full charging capacity into a different initiating event than the breaks that exceed full charging capacity. The licensee then reevaluated the human error probabilities for the increased time available at the maximum break flow for the smaller break size category. The staff finds that this is appropriate and can facilitate improved analysis. However, because reactor coolant system pressure can be maintained with breaks of the smaller size, there is still a potential for the break size to be increased during the event. Therefore, the logic for the smaller break size should account for the potential for operator error to create conditions that might increase the break size.

## 2. Tube Break Flow Rate for IP2 Event on February 15, 2000.

The licensee presented a mass-balance analysis which concluded that the flow through the tube break during the February 15, 2000 event was 109 gpm. Staff review of the licensee's analysis indicates that the flow rate was higher. (See the Augmented Inspection Team report 05000247/2000-002 dated April 28, 2000.) The licensee used their flow rate estimate and information on the crack length for this and other steam generator tube failures to demonstrate that apex cracking in tubes will not result in break flow rates as high as occur for other types of tube cracks of the same length. Only six data points are used, so this provides little confidence regarding the maximum flow rates possible from apex cracking. The licensee presented metallurgical data to indicate that apex cracks should burst at higher pressures and open less at sub-burst pressures, compared to cracks in straight tube sections. Staff analysis concludes that burst is still possible for apex cracks, although it may be less likely. Because the licensee's revised analysis did not take credit for a reduced maximum break flow rate for its large tube break event category, the difference in leak flow assumptions do not significantly impact the analysis.

## 3. Initiating Event Frequencies for Spontaneous tube Ruptures

The licensee used a Monte Carlo analysis to estimate the frequency of occurrence for tube breaks of each size. While the staff agrees that Monte Carlo techniques are appropriate tools for combining widely varying parameters with complex interrelationships, it notes that the results must be checked for consistency with known information before the results are credited. The licensee's results and the actual occurrences are:

<u>Leak Rate Range</u>	<u>Fraction of Results</u>	<u>Actual Events</u>
< 0.1 gpm	< 0.1%	0 (0%)
0.1 gpm to 75 gpm	37.2%	0 (0%)
75 gpm to 225 gpm	55.0 %	2 (67%)
> 225 gpm	7.8%	1 (33%)

Because all of the real events had flow rates  $\geq 135$  gpm, it would have aided the reality check if the licensee's results had a break point at that value. Even so, it is apparent that the ratio of the licensee's initiating event frequencies is substantially shifted from the actual experience. Given the one actual event with break flow above 225 gpm, the licensee's Monte Carlo analysis

indicates that there should have been about 12 events with lesser flow rates, but only 2 have occurred. If it is assumed that the licensee's results have at least half of their 55% occurrence in their 75-to-225 gpm range occur below the 135 gpm value, then the comparison with experience indicates that there should have been 5 or 6 events with flow rates below 135 gpm, but none have occurred. On this basis, the staff concludes that the licensee's Monte Carlo analysis is not an appropriate basis for estimating the ratio between the initiating event frequencies for the two tube break sizes. The staff evaluation will use the 2:1 ratio from the actual experience.

A second issue with respect to the initiating event frequencies is that the licensee's risk assessment averaged the occurrence fractions given above over the entire 2 year operating period, effectively halving the initiating event frequencies. First, the staff notes that averaging is inconsistent with the licensee's Monte Carlo analysis, which placed approximately 90% of the failures in the first 90 days of the two year period that was modeled. This provides another indication that the licensee's Monte Carlo analysis is not accurate for quantifying initiating events. More importantly, the staff notes that the continuing deterioration of the tubes over time makes the last part of the cycle contribute the most risk, especially when operation is terminated by a tube failure. Therefore, the staff will base its significance determination on the increase in core damage and large early release frequencies calculated as the average over the last year of operation for this case.

#### 4. Human Error Probabilities

In a tele-conference on October 20, 2000, the licensee supplemented (and corrected some) of the information provided in the regulatory conference. Specifically, the conditional probabilities for core damage and large early release were provided for spontaneous and induced tube rupture sequences in each of the two tube break size ranges. These and their corresponding results are:

<u>Sequence</u>	<u>Initiating Event Freq.</u>	<u>Conditional Probability</u>	<u>Result</u>
SGTR >225	0.0385/yr	$7.75 \times 10^{-5}$	$2.98 \times 10^{-6}$ /ry (CDF)
		$1.0 \times 10^{-5}$	$3.87 \times 10^{-7}$ /ry (LERF)
SGTR 75-225	0.275/yr	$2.90 \times 10^{-6}$	$7.97 \times 10^{-7}$ /ry (CDF)
		$1.60 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.4 \times 10^{-7}$ /ry (LERF)
MSLB/SGTR >225	$0.0076/\text{yr} \times 0.0385$	$2.5 \times 10^{-3}$	$7.31 \times 10^{-7}$ /ry (both)
MSLB/SGTR 75-225	$0.0076/\text{yr} \times 0.275$	$1.0 \times 10^{-3}$	$2.09 \times 10^{-6}$ /ry (both)
			$6.6 \times 10^{-6}$ /ry (CDF)
			$3.6 \times 10^{-6}$ /ry (LERF)

This information provides some insight into the degree of mitigation credit taken in the licensee's analysis for the smaller break size. For spontaneous tube ruptures, it is about a factor of 27 reduction for CDF and about a factor of 6 for LERF. For the sequences with tube rupture induced by steam line break, the factors are only 2.5 for CDF and LERF. Although the overall human error probability appears to small (for an HEP) in the case of the spontaneous

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<sup>1</sup>Also, it should be noted for clarity that the factor of 0.13 between CDF and LERF noted

SGTR case with break flow below 225 gpm, the staff will use the licensee's HEP in the risk analysis<sup>1</sup>.

## 5. Tube Ruptures Induced by Steam Line Break

As indicated in the table above, the licensee used the same numerical values it had derived for the initiating event frequencies of the two break size categories as if they are also the conditional probability of inducing those sizes of breaks by increasing the pressure differential with a main steam line break event. This raises two issues.

The first is that the staff does not agree it is proper to use initiating event frequencies as conditional probabilities. The staff estimates that, during the last year of operation, the largest flaw left in service in 1997 had a conditional probability of 1 that it would rupture if exposed to the higher pressure differential resulting from depressurization of the secondary side of the steam generator.

The second issue is the numerical split of the conditional failure probabilities between the break size categories. At the regulatory conference, the licensee stated that it had considered the pressure differential across the tube wall to be limited to 1800 psi during a main steam line break accident, due to the characteristics of the plant's safety injection pumps. However, without a break in a tube, RCS pressure can exceed the shut-off head of the safety injection pumps once the cooling effect of the steam line break is terminated, because the charging pumps are still running. Operator action is necessary to limit the pressure differential across the tubes. The emergency operating procedure guidelines (EPGs) for Westinghouse plants call for limiting the pressure difference to 1600 psid to minimize the potential for inducing tube ruptures. But, the EPGs also state that the tubes will be able to withstand full RCS pressure so long as the tube integrity has been maintained according to the licensing basis requirements. The problem is that the operators will always expect that the tubes are being maintained in accordance with the licensing basis. Consequently, a pressure differential approaching the normal RCS pressure level may occur. Compared to its behavior in a spontaneous rupture, a crack that fails at a higher pressure difference would be expected to open more, which would increase flow rate. However, operating experience data is not readily available to derive the frequency of steam line breaks with each maximum pressure differential nor is the flaw population size data available to estimate the probability distribution of final flow rates after a crack fails.

As a result, the staff estimates that the conditional probability of a tube break was about 1.0 if a steam line break event had occurred during the final year of operation. Although somewhat non-conservative (induced tube failures would be expected result in a larger fraction being at higher leak rates), the staff did set the probability for resulting flow rates in the 75 to 225 gpm range at 0.67 and the probability for flow rates above 225 gpm at 0.33. These estimates were

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in the licensee's presentation on September 26<sup>th</sup> actually was applied by them only to the spontaneous ruptures with break flows >225 gpm. They applied a factor of 0.55 for spontaneous ruptures between 75 and 225 gpm, and credited no reductions for ruptures induced by steam side depressurization events.

based on experience with spontaneous rupture events not for induced tube ruptures.

#### 6. Number of Steam Generators Affected by Steam Line Break

In the staff's initial risk assessment, only one steam generator was assumed to be degraded to the extent that a tube would rupture in the event of a steam side depressurization event. This provided a reduction in the risk associated with those depressurizations by a factor of 0.25, because most depressurizations affect only one generator. The licensee did not take credit for this reduction in its risk assessment. It is most likely that U-bend apex cracking situations that result in the in-service rupture of a tube will show a "lead" generator in which the degradation is worst. Hydro-testing of steam generator tubes in all four steam generators, following the tube failure, validated the "lead" generator assumption. Therefore, the staff has continued to apply the factor of 0.25 to the tube ruptures that are induced by steam side depressurizations.

#### 7. Reduction of LERF from CDF

The licensee sorted its IPE core damage sequences due to spontaneous tube rupture according to whether the main steam line safety valve through which radioactivity is discharged to the atmosphere was modulating properly or was stuck open. If the valve was stuck open, the sequence was put in the LERF category; if it was modulating properly, the sequence was put in the category for successful containment. In its previous risk analyses, the staff has put high pressure core damage sequences with ruptured steam generator tubes in the large release category so long as the pressure was sufficient to open the steam line safety valves. The staff does not believe that the effects on radionuclide deposition in the secondary side of the steam generator due to the modulating valve would reduce the amount of radioactivity ultimately released sufficiently to make the event appear to be more like a contained core damage accident than an accident with a large early release. This is the major effect stated by the licensee. However, the licensee also stated that the thermal-hydraulic calculations of core damage accidents performed to support its IPE showed that proper operation of the steam safety valves caused reactor coolant system (RCS) pressure to remain high enough that the RCS eventually burst by creep failure inside the containment. The staff believes that a break in the RCS boundary, if it occurs, could reduce the amount of radioactivity released to the atmosphere sufficiently to move an accident sequence out of the LERF category. However, the thermal-hydraulic calculations were performed some time ago with the MAAP computer code version 3.0B rev16, which the NRC staff has previously found to produce results that differ substantially from the results of current NRC codes for this type of analysis. It is also unclear that a steam safety valve that was modulating properly would continue to do so when the gas passing through it became very much hotter than its design temperature. Therefore, the staff analysis that follows for this significance determination does not credit this factor for LERF reduction (LERF reduction factor assumed in ConEd's analysis ~ 0.13), but does consider it as a sensitivity study.

#### 8. Tube Ruptures During Core Damage Sequences with Causes Other Than Tube Degradation

As discussed in NUREG-1570, core damage sequences caused by events such as station blackout can be changed from the non-LERF to the LERF category by failure of degraded steam generator tubes during the accident sequence. There are two potential causes for tube failure. One is the potential for increased differential pressure to cause tube rupture if the

steam side of a steam generator becomes depressurized while the reactor is still pressurized. Previous risk assessments have applied probabilities that a steam generator would depressurize due to a stuck-open safety valve on the steam line. In addition, because steam side leak tightness is not normally tested in pressurized water reactors, there is little assurance that a steam generator would remain pressurized, once it has evaporated all of its water inventory, even if all valves were nominally "closed." This also means that there is only anecdotal experience to provide data on the probability that a steam generator will depressurize when empty. Indian Point unit 2 has provided some of the previous anecdotal experience. It also had some indication of leakage into the steam line during the February 15<sup>th</sup> event. And, after some valve work induced more leakage, IP2 was unable to pressurize the secondary side of the steam generator for a test during the outage. However, the licensee's risk assessment declined to add to the LERF category for these sequences, citing the probability of 0.018 used in NUREG-1150 for conditional tube failure probability during SBO core damage sequences. Considering the staff's estimate of 1.0 for the conditional probability of tube rupture in the event of an elevated pressure differential, the staff believes that this is a significant omission from the licensee's analysis.

The other potential cause for steam generator tubes to rupture during core damage sequences is that the tubes may be subjected to very high temperatures as the core melts. This would weaken the tube material and may lead to a rupture if the tube is sufficiently degraded. The conditions found by previous analyses to be necessary for this to occur are high reactor pressure and a dry, depressurized steam generator. These are called the "high/dry" core damage sequences, with depressurized secondary. This was discussed at the regulatory conference. The licensee's consultant stated that the short radius U-bend tubes are located in a region of the tube bundle that is not expected to experience the highest temperature during these accidents. The staff pointed out that, in one of 4 transient tests conducted in a 1/7th scale model, tubes in the region of the tube bundle that contains the tube that failed at IP2 on February 15<sup>th</sup> were in the portion of the tube bundle that received the hot flow. The licensee responded that, although they were in the hot gas flow path, they were substantially cooler than the hottest tubes and would not be expected to exceed 800 Kelvins (K) at the U-bend region where the crack was located. On that basis, the licensee concluded that the material would not weaken enough to result in tube failure. The staff has checked this assertion and estimates that the tube apex temperature could reach about 850 K, provided that the steam generator is depressurized and the flow pattern is as depicted in that one of the 4 transient tests. This temperature would reduce the material strength by about 20%. Although the tube that failed on February 15<sup>th</sup> would be expected to fail if material strength was reduced by 20%, the depressurized condition of the steam generator that would allow that temperature increase by itself would have led to failure of that tube. Analyses with the steam generator still pressurized result in lower tube temperatures. Therefore, the staff agrees with the licensee that the potential for thermally-induced rupture is not a substantial consideration for this risk assessment.

So, the staff concludes that it is appropriate to disregard the potential for thermally-induced tube failures for sequences in the base CDF. But, it is necessary to consider the potential for pressure-induced failures to change some of the non-LERF base CDF sequences to LERF sequences, increasing the total LERF contribution associated with the tube degradation.

## Final Staff Risk Assessment

### Initiating Event Frequencies

The staff analysis is based on the position that the licensee's failure to identify the inadequacy of its tube inspection process for control of degradation by apex cracking would eventually lead to a tube failure event while in operation. For cases where an apex crack was found by inspection before one had failed in service, it is assumed that another cycle would begin without adequate inspection. Indeed, that was what occurred in 1997. Therefore, the probability that an in-service event would eventually occur is taken to be approximately one.

Thus, the issue becomes what the probabilities are for each type of potential in-service failure. As described in the previous section, the staff does not find the licensee's Monte Carlo analysis sufficiently realistic to provide this information. So, the staff has used the meager experience base to assign probabilities. None of the in-service failures of apex cracks to date has been a leakage event that could be considered to "leak before break" in a manner that would allow the reactor operators to avoid the imminent break. One break has produced a flow rate above 225 gpm, and the other two have produced flow rates approximately in the middle of the 75 to 225 gpm range. Therefore, the probabilities are split as 0.33 for breaks above 225 gpm and 0.67 for breaks between 75 and 225 gpm.

The frequency that the staff considers in the significance determination process is the worst annualized frequency attained if the event is protracted and worsens over multiple years. Therefore, the staff has assumed a total frequency of one in-service failure event in the last year of operation before that event occurs to terminate the condition.

For the frequency of generator steam-side depressurization events that might induce tube rupture, the licensee did not dispute the frequency the staff used in its initial risk assessment. However, the licensee did state that their analysis assumed the differential pressure in those events would not exceed 1800 psid. That would affect both the frequency of the higher pressure differential condition and the estimation of the period of operation during which a degrading tube would be susceptible to rupture. The staff has reviewed the issue and agrees that the combination of frequency and period of susceptibility used in our initial assessment is probably too conservative. Ideally, the probability distribution of events as a function of pressure differential should be combined with the rate of declining tube strength over time to arrive at a net frequency for burst due to those events. However, the currently available data base is not designed to facilitate that analysis. So, for this final analysis, the staff has chosen a simplified approximation using the frequency of high differential pressure events from NUREG-0844 and the period of susceptibility to that pressure.

### Conditional Probabilities for Tube Rupture Induced by Steam Generator Depressurization

As discussed in the preceding section, the staff's final analysis will consider only the depressurization events that are expected to create differential pressure across the steam generator tubes near 2200 psid. Under those conditions, an apex flaw that would eventually fail within a year at normal service conditions is expected to be weak enough already to fail under the depressurization transient conditions assuming average values for the crack length and depth growth rates documented in the CMOA report. Therefore, the staff sets the conditional rupture probability to unity for the last year of operation. This is split to 0.33 for breaks above 225 gpm and 0.67 for breaks between 75 and 25 gpm.

### Human Error Probabilities and Conditional Probabilities for Core Damage

The licensee's conditional probability for core damage given spontaneous tube rupture >225 gpm is in close agreement with the staff's value for 600 - 800 gpm events. In the staff's analysis, this value is dominated by human error probabilities. Therefore, it is reasonable to expect a substantial reduction for SGTR events below 225 gpm. However, the staff has no independent analysis to provide a value to quantify the risk. So, the licensee's value is used, with caution in interpreting the results.

For tube ruptures induced by steam line breaks, the conditional core damage frequency the staff used in its initial analysis was  $1 \times 10^{-2}$ , based on analyses described in INEL-95/0641 for MSLB events with 1 failed tube. The range of human error probabilities in that document is broad, and it does cover the licensee's values of 1 and  $2.5 \times 10^{-3}$ . That makes this part of the quantification very uncertain and subject to debate. However, the staff will continue to use its initial value for the large break case. For the smaller break case, the staff will adopt the licensee's value of  $1 \times 10^{-3}$ .

### Staff Results

For spontaneous and MSLB-induced ruptures, the staff CDF contributions are:

for SGTR >225 gpm:

$$0.33/\text{yr} \times 7.75 \times 10^{-5} = 2.56 \times 10^{-5}/\text{ry}$$

for SGTR between 75 and 225 gpm:

$$0.67/\text{yr} \times 2.90 \times 10^{-6} = 1.94 \times 10^{-6}/\text{ry}$$

for MSLB with SGTR >225 gpm:

$$0.001/\text{yr} \times 0.33 \times 0.25 \times 1 \times 10^{-2} = 8.25 \times 10^{-7}/\text{ry}$$

for MSLB with SGTR between 75 and 225 gpm:

$$0.001/\text{ry} \times 0.67 \times 0.25 \times 1.0 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{1.67 \times 10^{-7}/\text{ry}}{2.85 \times 10^{-5}/\text{ry total CDF}}$$

As in previous analyses, the staff estimates that the LERF contribution from these sequences is equal to this CDF contribution as described in item 7 above.

In addition, it is necessary to estimate the LERF that would result from steam generator depressurization-induced tube ruptures during other core damage accidents, such as those caused by station blackout events. Those events are estimated as the "high/dry" portion of the core damage frequency times the probability that the steam generator is depressurized. The total core damage frequency estimated in the Indian Point unit 2 IPE was  $3.13 \times 10^{-5}/\text{ry}$ , but the licensee has not tabulated the "high/dry" portion of their core damage frequency. Based on its experience with other pressurized water reactors, the staff expects the Indian Point unit 2 "



high/dry" frequency to be in the range between  $1 \times 10^{-5}/\text{ry}$  and  $2 \times 10^{-5}/\text{ry}$ .

Estimation of the fraction of these events with a depressurized generator is highly speculative. NUREG-1150 estimated probabilities that one or more generators would depressurize as 0.74 and 0.05 for Surry and Sequoyah, respectively, based on procedural differences. NUREG-1570 added the concern about depressurization of dry generators by leakage through nominally "closed" valves. But, because no leak rate tests are required for main steam isolation in pressurized water reactors, only anecdotal data is available from events where leakage was large enough to affect normal plant operations. As a sensitivity study, NUREG-1570 added 0.50 as the probability for one or more of the isolated generators depressurizing by leakage.

More recently, severe accident management guidelines have been implemented to refill dry steam generators when core damage seems imminent. For the "high/dry" core damage sequences, normal pressure feedwater is usually not available, so procedures typically call for depressurizing the generators one-by-one and filling them with water from low pressure sources, such as the diesel-driven fire pump. This alone could bring the conditional probability of depressurization to near 1.0 for the high/dry sequences<sup>2</sup>. For this analysis, the staff assumed that only one generator is sufficiently degraded to burst if depressurized. The staff has not yet calculated the thermal-hydraulic response of the reactor coolant system caused by adding cold water to a dry steam generator during a core damage accident. Phenomena such as condensing steam to depressurize the RCS, voiding the RCS loop seals by evaporation when the RCS depressurizes and allowing full-loop circulation of hot steam through the unfilled generators, and the repressurization effects when the accumulators discharge water onto hot RCS and core surfaces are too difficult to predict without detailed analysis. Therefore, it is not currently possible to predict what the effects would be on a still-pressurized generator with a severely degraded tube if one or more of the other generators was depressurized and successfully filled. But, there is a probability of 0.25 that the degraded generator would be the first to be depressurized, in which case the tube would fail. Therefore, the staff assumes that the conditional probability of the degraded generator becoming depressurized during "high/dry" core damage sequences is in the range 0.25 to 1.0.

When the conditional probability of depressurization for the degraded generator is applied to the Indian Point unit 2 "high/dry" frequency of  $1 \times 10^{-5}/\text{ry}$  to  $2 \times 10^{-5}/\text{ry}$ , the results are in the range  $2.5 \times 10^{-6}/\text{ry}$  to  $2.0 \times 10^{-5}/\text{ry}$ . This gives a total LERF estimate for the staffs analysis as:

$$\text{LERF from additional CDF} = 2.85 \times 10^{-5}/\text{ry}$$

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<sup>2</sup>It is of interest to note that the same procedure, if reliably applied to the sequences that reach core damage because of tube failure, might eliminate LERF from many of those sequences. This is because high pressure feedwater is available for many of those sequences. It only has been isolated from the ruptured generator in accordance with the emergency operating procedures. Consequently, consideration of the severe accident guidelines that were implemented after and not credited by the licensee's IPE, could change the situation with respect to which sequences would contribute the most to LERF, but still would be expected to produce a LERF contribution above  $1 \times 10^{-5}/\text{ry}$ .

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{LERF from "high/dry" base CDF} & = & 2.5 \times 10^{-6}/\text{ry to } 2.0 \times 10^{-5}/\text{ry} \\ \text{total LERF} & = & 3.10 \times 10^{-6}/\text{ry to } 4.85 \times 10^{-5}/\text{ry} \end{array}$$

This result is well above the "red/yellow" threshold value of  $1 \times 10^{-5}/\text{ry}$  threshold used in the significance determination process.

#### Sensitivity Study

As a sensitivity study, the staff also analyzed a case crediting the licensee's distinction between LERF and non-LERF sequences. Using the licensee's conditional LERF probabilities, these results become:

for SGTR >225 gpm:

$$0.33/\text{yr} \times 7.75 \times 10^{-5} \times 0.13 = 3.32 \times 10^{-6}/\text{ry}$$

for SGTR between 75 and 225 gpm:

$$0.67/\text{yr} \times 1.60 \times 10^{-6} = 1.07 \times 10^{-6}/\text{ry}$$

for MSLB with SGTR >225 gpm:

$$0.001/\text{yr} \times 0.33 \times 0.25 \times 1 \times 10^{-2} = 8.25 \times 10^{-7}/\text{ry}$$

for MSLB with SGTR between 75 and 225 gpm:

$$0.001/\text{ry} \times 0.67 \times 0.25 \times 1.0 \times 10^{-3} = \frac{1.67 \times 10^{-7}}{5.38 \times 10^{-6}/\text{ry LERF from CDF}} \\ \text{crediting licensee's reduction factors}$$

So, if the staff also credits the licensee's basis for considering 83% of the CDF from spontaneous ruptures to create releases too low to be in the LERF category, then the sum of the LERF contributions for all sequences considered by the licensee would be below  $1 \times 10^{-5}/\text{ry}$ . However, as discussed above, the licensee did not include any consideration of the additional LERF that would result from steam generator depressurization-induced tube ruptures during other core damage accidents, such as those caused by SBO events. In the staff's base case analysis, above, that contribution was estimated in the range of  $2.5 \times 10^{-6}/\text{ry}$  to  $2 \times 10^{-5}/\text{ry}$ . Including that contribution, the corresponding sensitivity case LERF results is:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \text{LERF from additional CDF} & = & 5.38 \times 10^{-6}/\text{ry} \\ \text{LERF from "high/dry" base CDF} & = & 2.5 \times 10^{-6}/\text{ry to } 2.0 \times 10^{-5}/\text{ry} \\ \text{low sensitivity study total LERF} & = & 7.88 \times 10^{-6}/\text{ry to } 2.54 \times 10^{-5}/\text{ry} \end{array}$$

Thus, the range of results for the sensitivity case include the numerical threshold for the "red/yellow" determination, with the larger portion of the range on the "red" side. From this sensitivity case, the staff concludes that the question about the reduction in radiological releases created by a functioning steam line safety valve could be important when a plant is

known to have a low "high/dry" component of its base CDF plus a high probability of maintaining the degraded steam generator secondary in a pressurized condition until the RCS fails inside the containment. However, the licensee did not address those factors in its response to the staff's initial risk assessment. Therefore, on the basis of the information available, the staff concludes that it is most probable that a LERF contribution above  $1 \times 10^{-5}/\text{ry}$  will occur for a year during which a steam generator is degrading severely enough to allow a tube to rupture during normal operation.

### **Staff Conclusion**

The foregoing staff review and analysis has estimated that, when all contributions to LERF are considered, the condition being assessed is most likely to remain in the "red" category, with its LERF increment above the  $1 \times 10^{-5}$  threshold. This is true even when considerable credit is given for reduced human error probabilities for the smaller break size events and the licensee's rationale is credited for taking much of the spontaneous rupture CDF contribution out of the LERF category. On this basis, the staff concludes that the result of its final risk evaluation is best quantified as a "red" result.

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