Docket Nos. 50-438/439 50-452/453 and 50-460 FEB 2 7 1974

A. Schwencer, Chief, Light Water Reactors Branch 2-3, Licensing

FORTHCOMING GENERIC MEETING WITH B&W AND AFFECTED APPLICANTS CONCERNING CONTAINMENT ANALYSIS FOR BELLEFONTE 1 & 2, GREENWOOD 2 & 3 AND WNP-1

Time and Date:

9:30 a.m. Friday, March 8, 1974

Room P-118

Location:

Purpose of Meeting:

Participants:

The Wernes

Bethesda, Maryland Discussions of Mass and Energy Release

for Containment Pressure Analysis

B&W - J. Mecca, C. Parks, et al.

TVA - T. Spink, W. Lau, et al.

DE - A. Harris, et al.

WPPSS - A. Hosler, et al.

AEC - D. Davis, L. Engle, T. Cox,
G. Lainas, W. Jensen, C. Anderson,
T. Greene, J. Shapaker, et al.

Original Signed by

Don K. Davis, Project Manager Light Water Reactors Branch 2-3 Directorate of Licensing

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surname >	x7886/LWR 2-3 DKDavis:cjb						
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## AGENDA

TOP	PIC: Mass and Energy Release for Containment Pressure Analysis
1.	Use of CRAFT Post End of Blowdown (see attached memo). Comparison of CRAFT <u>vs</u> . REFLOOD for post blowdown period.
2.	Quenching of Steam by ECCS Fluid.
3.	Carryover Rate Fraction (CRAFT <u>vs</u> . FLECHT data).
4.	Rate of Energy Release into the Containment:
	a. Treatment of Stored Heat
•	b. Treatment of Secondary System Heat

Enclosure: Memo, dtd 2/15/74



## ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISES

FER 1 5 1974

R. C. DeYoung, Assistant Director for Light Water Reactors, Group 1, L V. A. Moore, Assistant Director for Light Water Reactors, Group 2, L

BABCOCK & WILCOX CALCULATED MASS AND ENERGY RELEASE RATES DURING THE REFLOOD PHASE OF THE LOCA FOR CONTAINMENT DESIGN

Current plants under review with Babcock & Wilcox designed nuclear steam supply systems (three plants) identify the rupture of the hot leg as the break location that results in the highest calculated containment pressure. Other PWR reactor vendors whose analysis we have accepted, have predicted that a rupture of the pump suction leg will result in the highest containment pressure because for this break location, additional energy will be released from the steam generators. The difference lies in the manner in which B&W analyzes the reflood phase of the LOCA for containment analysis. B&W is using the CRAFT computer program for the reflood phase of the LOCA to determine the mass and energy release rates for the containment pressure analysis. This is not consistent with ECCS analysis. B&W uses its REFLOOD computer program which more appropriately models reflood energy releases. We believe that for the current and future plants to be reviewed, B&W calculate mass and energy release rates during the reflooding phase of the LOCA using the REFLOOD computer code for the containment pressure analysis

An analysis of the B&W plant was performed by CSB using its FLOOD-2 program to determine the mass and energy release "rate to the containment for a pump suction leg rupture. The energy release to the containment using our method is about a factor of two higher than that calculated by B&W using the CRAFT code for the initial phase of the reflood period. A complete analysis of the reflooding period could not be performed because there is not sufficient information available concerning the secondary side of the steam generator.

We have concluded that the CRAFT program would be unacceptable for containment analysis for determining the mass and energy release rates during the reflood phase of the LOCA. The plants that are being reviewed and that are effected are Bellefonte 1 & 2, Greenwood, and WPPSS-1. The applicants and B&W should be informed of our conclusion and a meeting should be arranged as soon as possible to discuss this matter.

> Robert L. Tedesco, Assistant Director for Containment Safety Directorate of Licensing