





SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

FOR

LICENSEE EVENT REPORT 81-007

1. Cause Description and Analysis: On January 22, 1981, Westinghouse notified Carolina Power and Light about a potential modeling error in the ECCS model used for LOCA analysis. The error was caused by an incorrect assumption of where the low head safety injection system discharges to the RCS. The current model assumes injection directly into the RCS cold leg. H. B. Robinson Unit 2's low head safety injection is actually into the accumulator lines which then inject into the RCS cold legs. H. B. Robinson Unit 2's fuel vendor, Exxon, was informed of the assumed injection point and responded that their model used values of pressure and flow that assumed direct RCS cold leg injection. Exxon then performed a preliminary reanalysis using the values of pressure and flow that correspond to low head safety injection into the accumulator legs. The results were reported to Carolina Power and Light on February 12, 1981. These results showed an increase in peak clad temperature during a LOCA. However, this increase is well within the margins available and demonstrated in previously submitted analyses. For this reason, it is concluded that this error will not result in any adverse impact to the public health and safety nor in any restriction to current plant operation and does not constitute an unresolved safety issue.
2. Corrective Action: Exxon performed a preliminary reanalysis of the LOCA event using the pressures and flows that occur when low head safety injection is assumed to inject into the accumulator legs. This reanalysis showed there was no safety concern.
3. Corrective Action to Prevent Recurrence: Exxon will perform a complete reanalysis of the LOCA event. The results of this analysis will be reported in a supplement to the LER.