



UNITED STATES  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

May 12, 1989

*See memo file  
for this ltr.*

NOTE TO: Steven A. Varga  
THROUGH: Bruce A. Boger *BA*  
Walter R. Butler *WB*  
FROM: Mohan C. Thadani  
SUBJECT: MEETING WITH PENNSYLVANIA POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY

Per your request of May 5, 1989, I have prepared the following summary of the subject meeting dealing with the PP&L's presentation to NRR of its approach to risk management, its associated studies using the IPE methodology, and some significant results of its studies. Viewgraphs of the presentation and a list of attendees is attached.

As you know, PP&L believes in modeling the use of all available hardware, realistic operator actions, and inexpensive hardware modifications to deal with the severe accident sequences in its IPE studies. Based on its realistic approach (unlike the conservative approach generally used in such analyses) the PP&L believes that it can develop detailed procedures and operator training to assure that all actions that can reasonably be taken (during postulated severe accident sequences) can be taken with high degrees of success. Such success criteria are also incorporated in IPE studies. PP&L believes that conservative assumptions can mask the potential corrective actions that can be taken for recovery from postulated severe accidents.

The PP&L studies using its realistic approach to management of risk at Susquehanna and realistic modeling in IPE methodology show some interesting results. Following are some of the results which appear to have significance to some of the issues which the NRC is presently actively trying to resolve.

1. PP&L analysis shows that by operating the RWCU system in the blowdown mode, the plant can be stabilized from sequences which result in loss of containment heat removal capability. Consequently, this action eliminates a significant fraction of accident sequences from the contributors to the overall core damage frequencies.
2. ATWS sequences can almost always be successfully terminated in hot shutdown (by using realistic success criteria and plant unique features).
3. The use of diverse water injection sources sharply reduces BWR core damage frequency.

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