U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

LICENSEE EVENT REPORT

CONTROL BLOCK / / / / / / / / (1) (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE ALL REQUIRED INFORMATION)

/0/1/ /V/A/N/A/S/1/ (2) /0/0/-/0/0/0/0/0/-/0/0/ (3) /4/1/1/1/1 (4) / / / (5)
LICENSEE CODE — LICENSE NUMBER — LICENSE TYPE — CAT

/0/1/ REPORT SOURCE /L/ (6) /0/5/0/0/0/3/3/8/ (7) /0/9/0/4/8/0/ (8) /0/9/1/9/8/0/ (9)
DOCKET NUMBER — EVENT DATE — REPORT DATE

EVENT DESCRIPTION AND PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES (10)

/0/2/ / On September 4, 1980, while operating in Mode 1 at 100% power, sample analysis /
/0/3/ / of SI accumulator 1B revealed the boron concentration to be 2109 ppm, exceeding/
/0/4/ / T.S. 3.5.1 which stipulates that the concentration be maintained between 1900 /
/0/5/ / and 2100 ppm. Since the boron concentration was brought back within the spec-/
/0/6/ / ification in 2½ hours, the health and safety of the public were not affected. /
/0/7/ /
/0/8/ /

SYSTEM CODE / CAUSE CODE / CAUSE SUBCODE / COMPONENT CODE / COMP. SUBCODE / VALVE SUBCODE

/0/9/ /S/F/ (11) /X/ (12) /Z/ (13) /A/C/C/U/M/U/ (14) /Z/ (15) /Z/ (16)

(17) LER/RO REPORT NUMBER / EVENT YEAR / SEQUENTIAL REPORT NO. / OCCURRENCE CODE / REPORT TYPE / REVISION NO.

/8/0/ /-/ /0/7/5/ / \ / /0/3/ /L/ /-/ /0/

ACTION TAKEN / FUTURE ACTION / EFFECT ON PLANT / SHUTDOWN METHOD / HOURS / ATTACHMENT SUBMITTED / NPRD-4 FORM SUB. / PRIME COMP. SUPPLIER / COMPONENT MANUFACTURER

/X/ (18) /Z/ (19) /Z/ (20) /Z/ (21) /0/0/0/0/ (22) /Y/ (23) /N/ (24) /N/ (25) /D/1/0/0/ (26)

CAUSE DESCRIPTION AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS (27)

/1/0/ / The high sample concentration is believed to have been caused by stratifica- /
/1/1/ / tion of the stagnant solution in the accumulator. Corrective action was /
/1/2/ / to partially drain 1B accumulator and replenish it from #1 RWST to achieve the /
/1/3/ / proper concentration. /
/1/4/ /

FACILITY STATUS / %POWER / OTHER STATUS / METHOD OF DISCOVERY / DISCOVERY DESCRIPTION (32)

/1/5/ /E/ (28) /1/0/0/ (29) / NA / (30) /B/ (31) /ROUTINE SAMPLE

ACTIVITY RELEASED / CONTENT OF RELEASE / AMOUNT OF ACTIVITY (35) / LOCATION OF RELEASE (36)

/1/6/ /Z/ (33) /Z/ (34) / NA / / NA /

PERSONNEL EXPOSURES — NUMBER / TYPE / DESCRIPTION (39)

/1/7/ /0/0/0/ (37) /Z/ (38) / NA /

PERSONNEL INJURIES — NUMBER / DESCRIPTION (41)

/1/8/ /0/0/0/ (40) / NA /

LOSS OF OR DAMAGE TO FACILITY (43) — TYPE / DESCRIPTION

/1/9/ /Z/ (42) / NA /

PUBLICITY — ISSUED / DESCRIPTION (45)

/2/0/ /N/ (44) / NA /

NRC USE ONLY / / / / / / / / / / / /

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Virginia Electric and Power Company
North Anna Power Station, Unit 1 Attachment: Page 1 of 1
Docker No. 50-338
Report No. LER 80-075/03L-0

Description of Event

On September 4, 1980 while operating in Mode 1 at 100% power, sample analysis of SI accumulator 1B revealed the boron concentration to be 2109 ppm, exceeding T.S. 3.5.1 which stipulates the concentration be maintained between 1900 and 2100 ppm.

Probable Consequences of Occurrence

Since the boron concentration was brought back within specification in 2½ hours, the health and safety of the public were not affected.

Cause of Event

The high sample concentration is believed to have been caused by stratification of stagnant boric acid in the accumulator.

Immediate Corrective Action

Corrective action was to partially drain 1B accumulator and replenish it from the RWST to achieve the proper boron concentration.

Scheduled Corrective Action

No scheduled corrective action is required.

Actions Taken to Prevent Reccurrence

No action is required.

Generic Implications

Stratification of boric acid in stagnant tanks is a generic problem.