

DUKE POWER COMPANY

POWER BUILDING NRC REGION II
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OFFICIAL COPY

WILLIAM O. PARKER, JR.
VICE PRESIDENT
STEAM PRODUCTION

May 15, 1981

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TELEPHONE: AREA 704
373-4083

Mr. J. P. O'Reilly, Director
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Region II
101 Marietta Street, Suite 3100
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

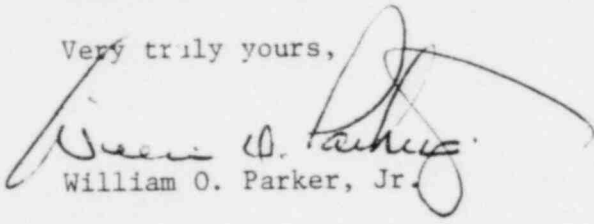
Re: McGuire Nuclear Station Unit 1
Docket No. 50-369



Dear Mr. O'Reilly:

Please find attached Reportable Occurrence Report RO-369/81-55. This report concerns the cold leg injection accumulator A being declared inoperable. This incident was considered to be of no significance with respect to the health and safety of the public.

Very truly yours,


William O. Parker, Jr.

RWO/djs
Attachment

cc: Director
Office of Management and Program Analysis
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555

Mr. Bill Lavalee
Nuclear Safety Analysis Center
Post Office Box 10412
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McGUIRE NUCLEAR STATION

INCIDENT REPORT

REPORT NUMBER: 81-55

REPORT DATE: May 5, 1981

OCCURRENCE DATE: April 16, 1981

FACILITY: McGuire Unit #1, Cornelius, N.C.

IDENTIFICATION OF OCCURRENCE: Cold leg injection accumulator A declared inoperable due to high level.

CONDITIONS PRIOR TO OCCURRENCE: Mode 3, Hot Standby

DESCRIPTION OF OCCURRENCE: At 0934 hours on April 16, 1981, cold leg injection accumulator A was declared inoperable. The accumulator A high level alarm (64.5%) was received in the Control Room. This indicated that the contained volume was above 8496 gallons of water and thus, reportable pursuant to Technical Specification 3.5.1.1.

APPARENT CAUSE OF OCCURRENCE: The cold leg accumulator A discharge check valves 1N159 and 1N160 were apparently leaking which allowed reactor coolant system (NC) water to fill the accumulator above its alarm setpoint.

ANALYSIS OF OCCURRENCE: A Periodic test, (Reactor Coolant Pressure Isolation Valve Leak Rate Test) performed April 25-28 found that cold leg accumulator A discharge check valves 1N159 and 1N160 were leaking past their seats. On April 16, the NC System pressure was approximately 1800 psig and the cold leg accumulator A pressure was approximately 425 psig. Thus, it is probable that the discharge check valves (1N159 and 1N160) were leaking and the accumulator filled above its high level alarm setpoint.

SAFETY ANALYSIS: The cold leg accumulators are passive and would only be used during an accident involving a large NC System break. Since there was only new fuel in the core, safe plant operation and the health and safety of the public were not affected. If the reactor had been at power and a large NC System break had occurred, cold leg accumulator A would have functioned as designed because the water level was close to its alarm setpoint. Furthermore, the accident analysis indicates that the contents of only three accumulators need to be injected in order to limit the peak fuel clad temperature at or below the maximum allowable during an accident.

CORRECTIVE ACTION: Cold leg accumulator A was drained below the high level alarm setpoint and was operable at 1007 hours on April 16. Work requests were written to repair the leaking valves. After the valves are repaired, they will be retested.