

## LICENSEE EVENT REPORT

EXHIBIT A

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

0	1	S	C	N	E	E	3	2	G	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	3	4	1	1	1	1	4			5
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36

0	1	L	0	5	0	0	0	2	8	7	0	2	2	6	8	2	0	4	0	9	8	2	9
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

## EVENT DESCRIPTION AND PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES (10)

02 Non-destructive testing of the HPI nozzle areas revealed that the 3A2 thermal sleeve was displaced and that there were cracks in the ID of the piping and safe end. The 3B1 radiographs indicated a partial radial gap between the thermal sleeve and safe end. This piping is expected to leak before breaking. A rupture in this line would be classified as a small break LOCA, an accident for which FSAR analysis shows that the plant could be safely shut down. Thus, the health and safety of the public were not affected.

0	9	S	F	11	B	12	A	13	P	I	P	E	X	X	14	A	15	Z	16	17	0	0	4	1	T	18	0	19	0	20	0	21	0	22	0	23	0	24	0	25	0	26	0	27	0	28	0	29	0	30	0	31	0	32	0	33	0	34	0	35	0	36	0	37	0	38	0	39	0	40	0	41	0	42	0	43	0	44	0	45	0	46	0	47	0
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47																																													

## CAUSE DESCRIPTION AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS (27)

10 The apparent cause of the cracking in the 3A2 safe end and piping appears to be thermal fatigue resulting from a loose thermal sleeve. The 3A2 cracked piping, safe end, and thermal sleeve were replaced. The 3B1 thermal sleeve was hard roll expanded to return the thermal sleeve to its intended condition.

1	5	G	28	0	0	0	29	NA	30	C	31	Non-destructive examination	32	2	33	2	34	NA	35	NA	36	37	0	38	E	39	0	40	0	41	NA	42	0	43	NA	44	0	45	NA	46	0	47	0
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47			

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