10 CFR 50.73

# PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY

LIMERICK GENERATING STATION

#### P. O. BOX A

SANATOGA, PENNSYLVANIA 19464

(215) 327-1200 MAY, 2000

J. DOERING, JR. PLANT MANAGER LIMERICK GENERATING STATION

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April 10, 1992 Docket No. 50-353 License No. NPF-85

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Attn: Document Control Desk Washington, DC 20555

# SUBJECT: Licensee Event Report Limerick Generating Station - Unit 2

This LER reports the discovery of the Unit 2 High Pressure Coolant Injection (HPCI) system in a degraded condition that alone could have prevented the fulfillment of its safety function needed to maintain the reactor in a safe shutdown condition and mitigate the consequences of an accident. The HPCI system engineer discovered a leak from a line that supplies operating oil to the turbine stop valve.

Reference:	Docket No. 50-353	
Report Number:	2-91-017	
Revision Number:	01	
Event Date:	November 15, 1991	
Report Date:	April 10, 1992	
Facility:	Limerick Generaling Station	
	P.O. Box 2300, Sanatoga, PA 19464-0920	

This revised LER is being submitted to provide the conclusions of further investigation into the cause of the leak and associated corrective actions. Changes to this LER are indicated by revision bar markers in the right hand margin. The original LER was submitted pursuant to the requirements of 10 CFR 50,73(a)(2)(v).

Very truly yours.

JLP:cah

cc: T. T. Martin, Administrator, Region I, USNRC T. J. Kenny, USNRC Senior Resident Inspector, LGS

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On November 15, 1991, the High Pressure Coolant Injection (HPCI) system engineer discovered an oil leak, during a routine system walkdows, that alone could have prevented the HPCI system from fulfilling its safety function needed to maintain the reactor in a safe shutdown condition and mitigate the consequences of an accident. The actual consequences of this event were minimal because an accident condition did not occur during the time in which the HPCI system was inoperable or could have been degraded and because sufficient Emergency Core Cooling Systems were available. The period of time in which the HPC, system may nave been degraded due to the oil leak is limited to the time between November 13, 1991, when the HPCI system was verified to be operable and November 15, 1991, when the oil leak was discovered by the HPCI system engineer. The leak was caused by a local defect in a section of the tube placed in tension by the manufacturing process. Based on a review of Limerick Generating Station maintenance history, as well as industry databases, this failure has been determined to be an isolated occurrence. The line was replaced with a hard pipe line similar to the lines on the Unit 1 HPC1 system. The two remaining braided stainless steel hose lines in the Unit 2 HPCI system were inspected and confirmed to not be leaking oil. The "CI system was declared operable on November 18, 1991.

#### LICENSEE EVENT REPORT (LER) TEXT CONTINUATION

U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION APPROVED DME NO \$150-0104 EXPIRES \$151.05

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Unit Conditions Prior to the Event:

Unit 2 was in Operational Condition 1 (Power Operation) at 100% power level.

There were no structures, systems, or components out of service or being tested which contributed to this event.

#### Description of the Event:

NRC Farm 366A (9-83)

On November 15, 1991, at 1137 hours during a routine system walkdown, the High Pressure Coolant Injection (HPCI) system (EIIS:BJ) engineer discovered a leak from a line that supplies operating oil to the HPCI turbine stop valve (EIIS:SHV). This oil leak alone could have prevented the HPCI system from fulfillment of its safety function needed to maintain the reactor in a safe shutdown condition and mitigate the consequences of an accident. As a result, the HPCI system was declared inoperable and a four hour notification to the NRC was made in accordance with the requirements of 10CFR50.72(b)(2)(iii) at 1313 hours on November 15, 1991. This report is being submitted in accordance with the requirements of 10CFR50.72(b)(2)(iii) at 1313 hours on November 16, CFR 50.73(a)(2)(v).

#### Analysis of the Event:

The actual consequences of this event were minimal in that an accident condition did not occur during the time in which the HPCI system was inoperable or could have been degraded, and therefore the HPCI system was not called upon to perform its intended safety function. The period of time in which the HPCI system may have been degraded due to the oil leak is limited to the time between November 13, 1991. when the APCI system was verified to be operable by successful performance of ST-6-055-230-2 "HPCI Pump, Valve and Flow Test," and November 15, 1991, when the oil leak was discovered by the HPCI system engineer. If an accident had occurred while the HPCI system was in this degraded condition, sufficient Emergency Core Cooling Systems were available to maintain safe shutdown of the reactor and mitigate the consequences of an accident. Additionally, the Main Steam Relief Valves (EIIS:RV) and the Reactor Core Isolation Cooling system (EIIS:BN) were available to provide reactor pressure and level control.

## Cause of the Event:

The leak in the line supplying oil to the HPC1 turbine stop valve was caused by a local defect in a section of the tube placed in tension by the manufacturing process. This resulted in an intergranular fatigue failure. Based on a review of Limerick Generating Station maintenance history, as well as industry databases, this failure has been determined to be an isolated occurrence. LICENSEE EVENT REPORT (LER) TEXT CONTINUATION

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## Corrective Actions:

The line with the leak was replaced on November 17, 1991, with a hard pipe line similar to the lines on the Unit 1 HPCI system. The two remaining braided stainless steel hose lines in the Unit 2 HPCI system were inspected and confirmed to not be leaking oil. After successful performance of an automatic fast start to rated prossure and flow per system operating procedure \$55.1.D, "HPCI System Full Flow Functional Test." the HPCI system was declared operable on November 18, 1991, at 1635 hours. Keview of the original vendor drawings verified that the use of either hard pipe or braided stainless steel flexible hose is acceptable. Recent documentation from the manufacturer confirmed this. The Unit 1 HPCI system was constructed with hard pipe while the Unit 2 HPCI system was constructed with braided stainless steel flexible hose. Because of the acceptability of braided stainless steel flexible nose, the two remaining lines in the Unit 2 HPCI system are not being replaced at this time.

#### Previous Similar Occurrences:

None

NRC Faim 3684 (9-83)

Tracking Codes: B - Design, manufac, constrinstall deficiency