NRC Form 366 (9-83) LICENSEE EVENT REPORT (LER)												NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION APPROVED OMB NO. 3150-0104 EXPIRES: 8/31/85							
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	Catawba Nuclear Station, Unit 1													1 0	012				
TITLE (4)		100	100100	Dedeton	OHLE			VIII.	FI HOS	Y THE REAL PROPERTY.									
	Poter	ntial	Over	pressuriza	tion o	of the	e Com	ponen	t Cool	ing Wate	r System								
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MONTH	DAY	YEAR	YEAR	SEQUENTIAL NUMBER	REVISION NUMBER	MONTH	DAY	YEAR		FACILITY NA	MES	DOC	KET NUMBER	1(\$)					
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			20.40	50.73(a)(2)(ii) 50.73(a)(2)(ii) 50.73(a)(2)(ii)					(8)	P	Part 21								
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NAME												TELE	PHONE NUME	ER					
	Roger	w.	Ouelle	ette, Assi			and the same of the same of			Name and Address of the Owner, when		31	7131-	17 15	1310				
				COMPLETE ON	E LINE FOR	EACH CO	MPONEN	T FAILURE	DESCRIBE	D IN THIS REPOR	RT (13)								
CAUSE	SYSTEM	COMP	ONENT		EPORTABLE TO NPRDS			CAUSE	SYSTEM	COMPONENT	MANUFAC- TURER		PORTABLE O NPRDS	•					
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The Component Cooling Water System could potentially become overpressurized should a tubing failure occur in the reactor coolant pump thermal barrier heat exchanger.

This deficiency pertains to criteria used by Duke Power Company in the design of the Component Cooling System. This criteria was initially provided by the NSSS vendor (Westinghouse) and subsequently revised by them. Westinghouse has indicated that they have reported this deficiency pursuant to 10 CFR 21 for projects where they have provided the design of the Component Cooling System.

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NRC Form 366A (9-83)																					
FACILITY NAME (1)	NAME (1)				DOCKET NUMBER (2) LER NUMBER (6)							PAGE (3)									
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The Component Cooling Water System could potentially become overpressurized should a tubing failure occur in the reactor coolant pump thermal barrier heat exchanger.

A tube failure in a heat exchanger cooled by the Component Cooling Water System could overpressurize the system. The limiting case is an assumed rupture of a tube in a reactor coolant pump thermal barrier heat exchanger. This would result in a maximum leak rate of 260 gpm (calculated) from the Reactor Coolant System into the Component Cooling Water System. This leakage would appear as additional fluid in the surge tanks. The surge tanks are normally vented to atmosphere via a 4" vent line containing an air operated valve which receives a signal to close on high radiation in the component cooling system. Once this valve closes (as would be expected due to the activity of the reactor coolant inflow) the only overpressure protection for the tanks would be a 2" overflow line. The resultant pressure losses in this line would overpressurize the surge tank and portions of the system piping.

A single tube rupture in a reactor coolant pump thermal barrier heat exchanger could generate fluid pressures in excess of piping and component design pressures. Since the two Component Cooling System trains are connected during normal operation, both could be affected by such a failure. Consequent damage to both trains of component cooling could result in loss of cooling to essential equipment (including reactor coolant pumps, charging, pumps, etc.).

Overpressure protection for the surge tanks will be provided by assuring that the vent valve on each surge tank remains open. A calculation has been performed which shows that the open 4" tank vent provides adequate overpressure protection.

Closure of this valve is not required to prevent an uncontrollable release to the environment of gaseous activity normally required to be held for decay. Surge tank overflow is directed to the component cooling drain sumps, where it can be pumped to the mixing and settling tank in the Liquid Radwaste System for disposal.

DUKE POWER GOMPANY

P.O. BOX 33189 CHARLOTTE, N.C. 28242

HAL B. TUCKER VICE PRESIDENT NUCLEAR PRODUCTION

November 9, 1984

TELEPHONE (704) 373-453i

Document Control Desk U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D. C. 20555

Subject: Catawba Nuclear Station, Unit 1

Docket No. 50-413

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to 10 CFR 50.73 Section (a) (1) and (d), attached is Licensee Event Report 413/84-14 concerning potential overpressurization of the Component Cooling Water System. This event was considered to be of no significance with respect to the health and safety of the public.

Very truly yours,

H.B. Tucher / 180

RWO:slb

Attachment

cc: Mr. James P. O'Reilly, Regional Administrator
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Region II
101 Marietta Street, NW, Suite 2900
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

INPO Records Center Suite 1500 1100 Circle 75 Parkway Atlanta, Georgia 30339

NRC Resident Inspector Catawba Nuclear Station

American Nuclear Insurers c/o Dottie Sherman, ANI Lobrary The Exchange, Suite 245 270 Farmington Avenue Farmington, CT 06032

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Document Control Desk November 9, 1984 Page Two

cc: Palmetto Alliance 2135½ Devine Street Columbia, South Carolina 29205

> Robert Guild, Esq. P. O. Box 12097 Charleston, South Carolina 29412

Mr. Jesse L. Riley Carolina Environmental Study Group 854 Henley Place Charlotte, North Carolina 28207

Mr. James L. Kelley, Chairman Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D. C. 20555

Dr. Paul W. Purdom 235 Columbia Drive Decatur, Georgia 30030

Dr. Richard F. Foster P. O. Box 4263 Sunriver, Oregon 97702