Docket



## UNITED STATES NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

September 6, 1988

Docket No. 50-482

Mr. Bart D. Withers President and Chief Executive Officer Wolf Creek Nuclear Operating Corporation Post Office Box 411 Burlington, Kansas 66839

Dear Mr. Withers:

SUBJECT:

THE IMPACT OF PROLONGED LOW POWER OPERATION

ON THE RELIABILITY OF CHECK VALVES

Reference:

Letter from M. O. Medford to NRC, "Investigation Report, San Onofre Unit 1 Water Hammer Event of

November 21, 1985," dated April, 1986.

Check valves are used in many systems important to plant safety and reliability. Failure of check valves can lead to overpressurization of low-pressure systems, water hammer, steam binding, and extensive damage to other components at nuclear power plants.

Recent industry experience showed that accelerated wear and failure of certain check valves could occur due to continued undesirable flow operations. The primary cause of this premature degradation is continuous fluctuation of the check valve disc when it is not firmly held against the backstop by the fluid forces pushing on it. The position of the check valve disc can be determined by a balance of fluid lifting force and the gravitational force acting on the disc and hinge arm weights. Low flow velocities are not sufficient to lift the disc through its full stroke and hold it firmly in a stable position against a stop. With each minor flow pulsation, the disc then fluctuates causing premature wear of moving parts. This instability if coupled with close proximity upstream flow disturbance such as elbows, tees, control valves and pumps could cause rapid wear and in some cases even failure of the valves.

An analysis (Reference 1) was performed to identify the root causes of check valve failures during the November 21, 1985, water hammer event at San Onofre Nuclear Generation Station, Unit 1. That analysis concluded that the failure of the five failed check valves was caused by repeated hammering of the disc stud and the stud nut against the backstop due to insufficient disc lifting force of the low flow rate during reduced power operation. The plant had been operating at reduced power and the reduced feedwater flow, coupled with a high level of turbulence due to increased throttling of the flow control valve, resulted in an amplified oscillation and accelerated degradation. Eventually it led to failures of the check valves.

Based on the above discussion, it is reasonable to conclude that certain check valves are vulnerable to damage caused by prolonged reduced flow operation.

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Mr. Bart D. Withers

Therefore, I am advising you of this concern and requesting that you review your plant configuration for possible impact of prolonged low flow operation on the reliability of check valves.

This letter requires no formal response.

Sincerely,

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Paul W. O'Connor, Project Manager Project Directorate - IV Division of Reactor Projects - III, IV, V and Special Projects

cc: See next page

DISPRIBUTION
Docket File
L. Rubenstein
OGC-Rockville
PD4 Plant File

NRC PDR
J. Calvo
E. Jordan
T. Westerman, RIV

Local PDR P. Noonan B. Grimes PD4 Reading K. Heitner ACRS (10)

PD4/LPM PNoonan 09/6/88 PD4/PM PWC PO'Connor:sr 09/01/88 PD4/D PW0 5 C JCalvo for 5 C 09/06/88 Mr. Bart D. Withers

Therefore, I am advising you of this concern and requesting that you review your plant configuration for possible impact of prolonged low flow operation on the reliability of check valves.

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Sincerely,

Paul W. O'Connor, Project Manager Project Directorate - IV

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Division of Reactor Projects - III, IV, V and Special Projects

cc: See next page

Mr. Bart D. Withers Wolf Creek Nuclear Operating Corporation

cc: Jay Silberg, Esq. Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge 1800 M Street, NW Washington, D.C. 20036

Chris R. Rogers, P.E.
Manager, Electric Department
Public Service Commission
P. O. Box 360
Jefferson City, Missouri 65102

Regional Administrator, Region III U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission 799 Roosevelt Road Glen Ellyn, Illinois 60137

Senior Nesident Inspector/Wolf Creek c/o U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission P. O. Box 311 Burlington, Mansas 66839

Mr. Robert Elliot, Chief Engineer Utilities Division Kansas Corporation Commission 4th Floor - State Office Building Topeka, Kansas 66612-1571 Wolf Creek Generating Station Unit No. 1

Mr. Gerald Allen
Public Health Physicist
Bureau of Air Quality & Radiation
Control
Division of Environment
Kansas Department of Health
and Environment
Forbes Field Building 321
Topeka, Kansas 66620

Mr. Gary Boyer, Plant Manager Wolf Creek Nuclear Operating Corp. P. O. Box 411 Burlington, Kansas 66839

Regional Administrator, Region IV U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Office of Executive Director for Operations 611 Ryan Plaza Drive, Suite 1000 Arlington, Texas 76011

Mr. Otto Maynard, Manager Licensing Wolf Creek Nuclear Operating Corp. P. O. Box 411 Burlington, Kansas 66839