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Carolina Power & Light Company

July 18, 1979

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Central file

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SERIAL: GD-79-1801

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

H. B. ROBINSON STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT, UNIT NO. 2
DOCKET NO. 50-261
LICENSE NO. DPR-23
RESPONSE TO I.E. BULLETIN 79-13

Dear Mr. O'Reilly:

In response to your letter of June 25, 1979, transmitting I.E. Bulletin 79-13, concerning cracking in steam generator, feedwater system piping, Carolina Power & Light Company provides the following information:

Item 5.a

A radiographic inspection of all feedwater nozzle to reducer and reducer to elbow welds was completed on June 14, 1979. This inspection revealed cracks in all three feedwater reducers. These cracks and the corresponding corrective actions are described in our letter of July 10, 1979, to Mr. Albert Schwencer of the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation. This letter was telecopied and mailed to I.E. Region II on July 11, 1979.

All feedwater weld joints up to the first piping support were radiographed using the standards of ASME Section III, Subsection NC Article NC 5000. A Westinghouse stress analysis of the feedwater piping in containment identified the high stress points to be downstream of the first pipe support from the nozzles. The radiography revealed no additional discontinuities.

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Ebasco Services and Carolina Power & Light Company performed a visual inspection of all feedwater system piping supports and snubbers in containment. This inspection verified that all piping supports and snubbers were operating properly and conformed to their design.

Item 5.b

The emergency procedures for a feedwater line break have recently been revised as a follow-up action to the Three Mile Island incident. These procedures were also reviewed after the discovery of cracks in the feedwater reducers and were determined to be adequate for detecting and responding to a feedwater line break.

Item 5.c

Leakage from a feedwater line break would be detected through one of the following methods: the dew point recorder, the HVH condensate collection system, and visual inspections.

The dew point detector is a humidity detector which is sensitive to incremental increases of leakage to the containment vessel atmosphere. The dew point recorder is sensitive to leakage on the order of 0.4 gpm/^oF of dew point temperature increase.

The HVH condensate collection system collects and measures moisture which is condensed from the containment vessel atmosphere. This system is capable of detecting from 0.5 gpm to greater than 10 gpm of condensate. A leak of 1.0 gpm can be detected within 10 minutes. Leak rates of less than 1.0 gpm can be detected by periodic observation of the condensate collection system level.

A daily visual inspection of the interior of the containment vessel is made by an auxiliary operator. These operators are especially alert for signs of leakage within containment while performing their inspection.

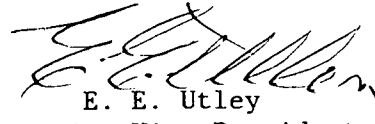
Mr. James P. O'Reilly

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The remaining information requested by this bulletin will be provided in accordance with the appropriate schedule. If you have any questions, please contact my staff.

Yours very truly,



E. E. Utley
Executive Vice President
Power Supply & Customer Services

DCS:men*

cc: Mr. Norman C. Moseley