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# The Davis-Besse Close Call

**Leadership ViTS Meeting  
September 11, 2006**

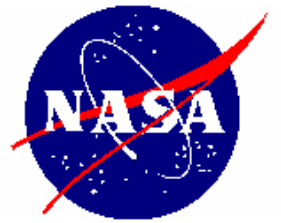
**Bryan O'Connor, Chief  
NASA Office of  
Safety and Mission Assurance**



# Synopsis of the Davis-Besse Incident

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- On February 16, 2002, Davis-Besse (Oak Harbor, Ohio) nuclear plant personnel were repairing cracks in the vessel head penetration (VHP) nozzles
- While being machined, the nozzles which were supposed to be imbedded tipped over
- Further inspection identified a large penetrated cavity of 20 to 30 square inches
- The cavity penetrated completely through the 6.63 inches of carbon steel to the thin stainless steel cladding liner
- The liner (3/8 inch) was all that was preventing a large loss of coolant accident with potential catastrophic consequences



# The Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Plant

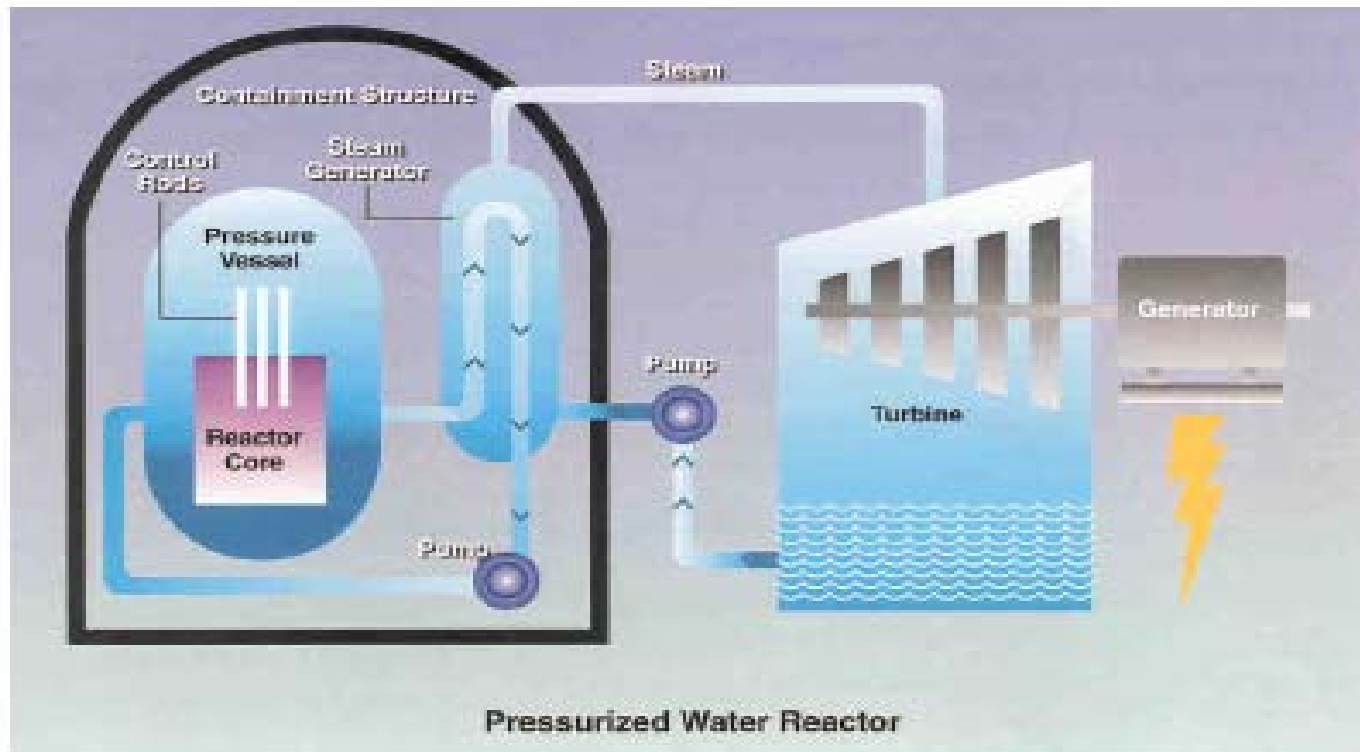


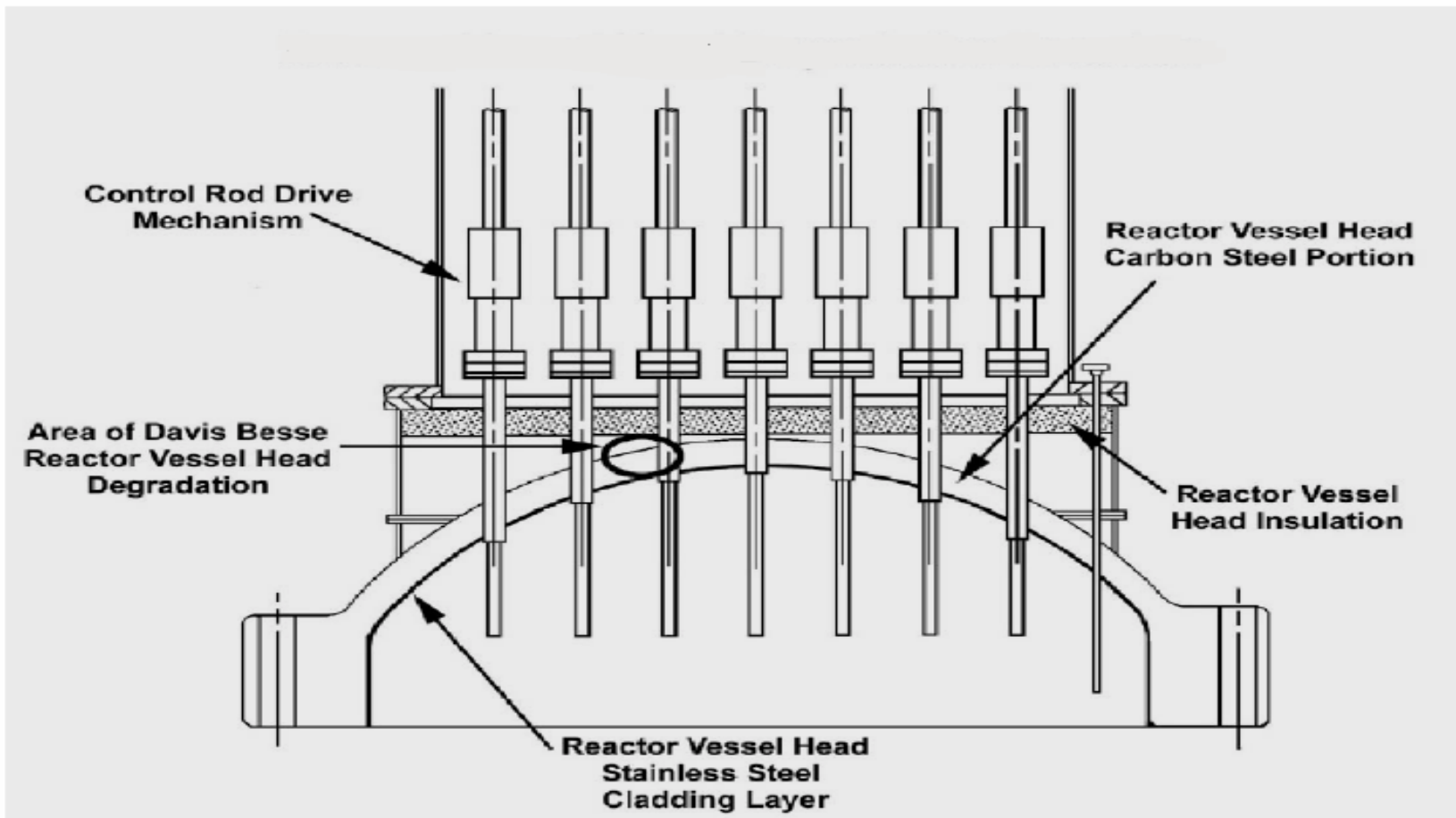
FIG 1: BASIC PLANT SYSTEMS

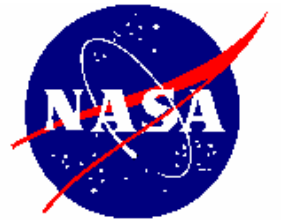
# Reactor Pressure Vessel Head Showing the Location of the Degradation Cavity



Figure 2-2

SCHMATIC VIEW OF TYPICAL B&W RPV HEAD





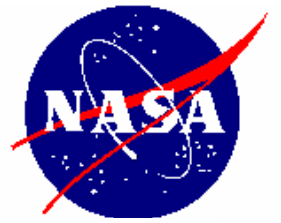
# Boric Acid Deposits Observed on the Reactor Pressure Vessel Head in 2000

Figure 2-5 BORIC ACID DEPOSITS ON RPV HEAD FLANGE



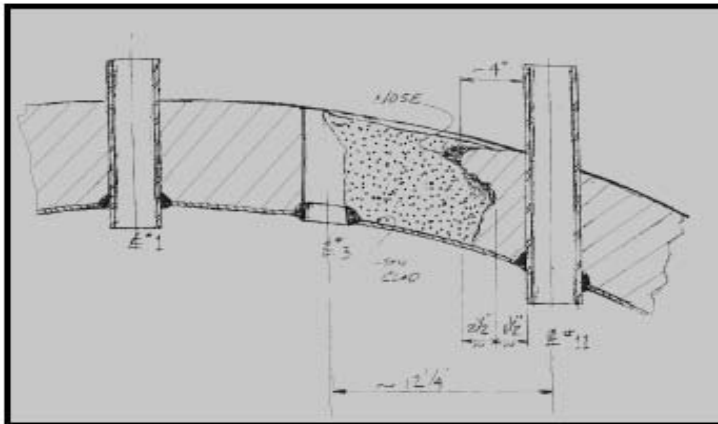
Refueling Outage 12 (2000)





# Sketch and Pictures Showing the Extent of the Degradation Cavity When Found

Figure 2-4  
DBNPS VHP NOZZLE NO.3 DEGRADATION CAVITY



Degradation Between Nozzle#3 and Nozzle#11.  
The Sketch Provided by the Licensee



Nozzle #3 Area Cut Away From Reactor Head



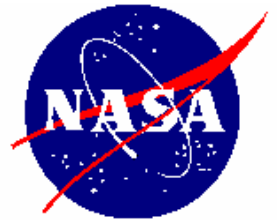
Close-Up View of Cavity

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Rubberized Impression of Cavity

# Proximate Cause of the Davis-Besse Penetration Cavity



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- **Pressurized Water Reactors (PWRs) use boron to help moderate the nuclear reaction**
  - **Boron, a thermal neutron absorber, is dissolved in the Reactor Coolant System as boric acid**
  - **Boric acid deposits had been slowly accumulating on the pressure vessel head**
  - **The cavity was formed and grew as a result of the associated corrosion that occurred**
  - **The cavity was not easily observable because of the covering of the vessel head**
  - **The cavity had been growing undetected for approximately 10 years**

# Conclusions from the NRC Report and Lesson Learned for NASA

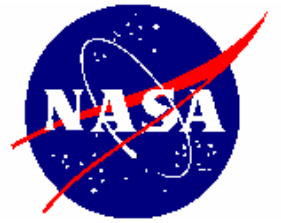


- NRC and industry had recognized the potential for boric acid-induced degradation for 10 years
- The consensus was that vessel head penetration was not an immediate safety concern
- NRC and industry personnel failed to take into account the risk implications from past boric acid-induced degradation events

## Lesson Learned for NASA:

**Pay attention to developing degradation events that can lead to catastrophic failures**





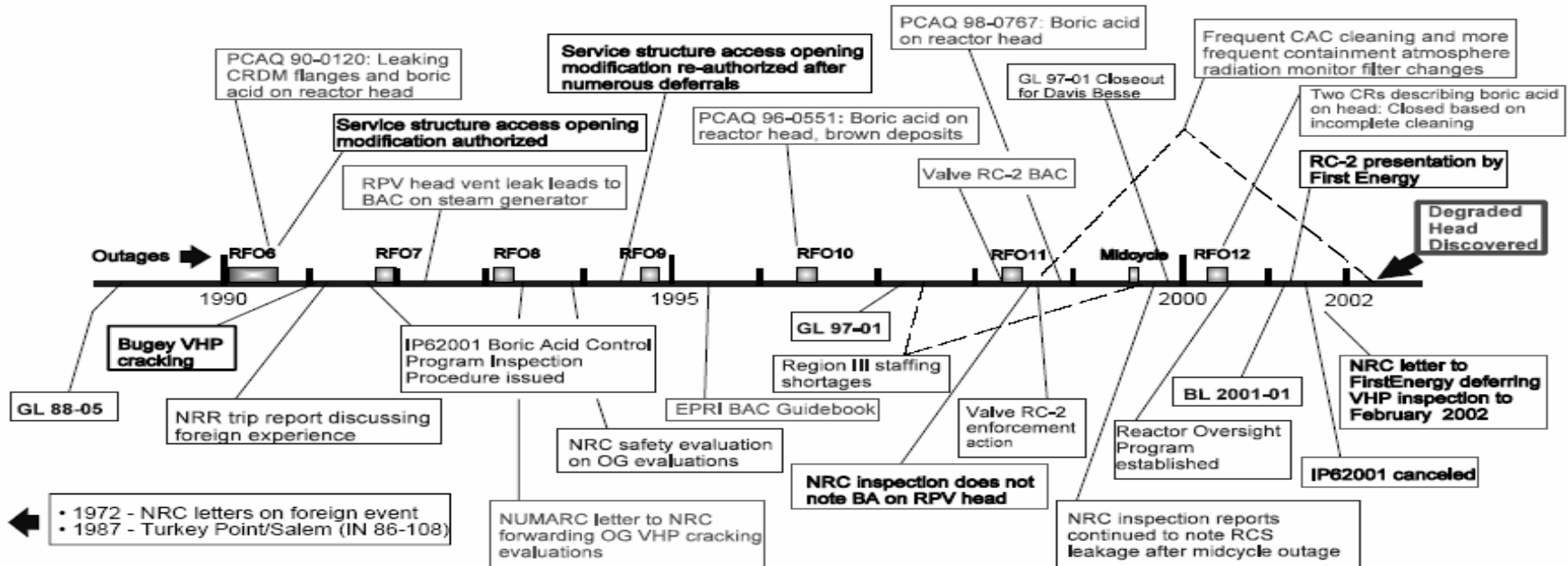
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**BACKUP**

# The Time Line of Events Shows That This Type of Deposit Had Been Noted and Documented for over 10 Years



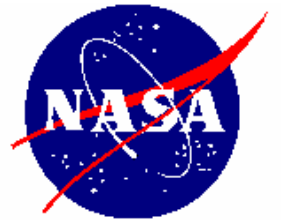
Figure 3-1 Time Line Relating Significant Items of Interest



IN (Information Notice) 86-108, "Degradation of Reactor Coolant System Pressure Boundary Resulting from Boric Acid Corrosion"  
 GL (Generic Letter) 88-05, "Boric Acid Corrosion of Carbon Steel Reactor Coolant Pressure Boundary Components in PWR Plants"  
 GL 97-01, "Degradation of Control Rod Drive Mechanism Nozzle and Other Vessel Closure Head Penetrations"  
 BL (Bulletin) 2001-01, "Circumferential Cracking of Reactor Pressure Vessel Head Penetration Nozzles"

PCAQs (Potential Condition Adverse to Quality) and CRs (Condition Reports) are issued by the licensee.

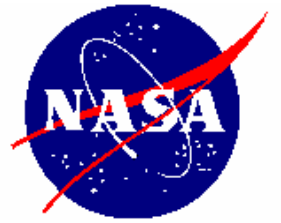
BA - Boric Acid  
 BAC - Boric acid corrosion  
 CAC - Containment air cooler  
 CRDM - Control rod drive mechanism  
 EPRI - Electric Power Research Institute  
 NRR - Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation  
 NUMARC - Nuclear Management and Resource Council  
 OG - Owners Group  
 RCS - Reactor coolant system  
 RFO - Refueling outage  
 RPV - Reactor pressure vessel  
 VHP - Vessel head penetration



# INPO Warning Flags

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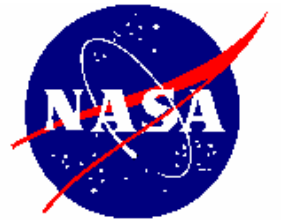
- **Overconfidence**
  - The “numbers” are good and the nuclear staff is living off past successes
- **Isolationism**
  - There are few interactions with other utilities, INPO, and other industry groups
  - Benchmarking is seldom done or is limited to “tourism” without implementation
  - As a result, the plant is behind the industry and doesn’t know it
- **Inadequacies in Managing Relationships**
  - Mindset toward NRC/INPO is defensiveness or “do the minimum”-no bank account
  - Employees are not involved, not listened to, and raising problems is not valued



# INPO Warning Flags

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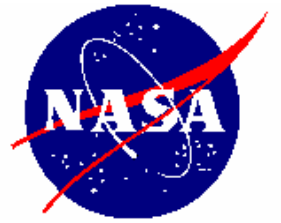
- **Weakness in Operations and Engineering**
  - Operations standards, formality, and discipline are lacking
  - Plant operational focus is overshadowed by other issues, initiatives, or special projects
  - Engineering is weak (loss of talent) or lacks alignment with operational priorities
  - Design basis is not a priority and design margins erode over time
- **Production Priorities**
  - Important equipment problems linger, and repairs are postponed while the plant stays on line
  - Nuclear safety is “assumed but not emphasized in staff interactions and site communications



# INPO Warning Flags

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- **Inadequacies in Managing Changes**
  - Organizational changes, staff reductions, retirement programs, or relocations are initiated before fully considering impact--recruiting or training is not used to compensate
  - Processes and procedures don't support strong performance after management changes
- **Inadequate Analysis of Plant Events**
  - Event significance is unrecognized or underplayed and reaction to events is not aggressive
  - Organizational causes of events are not explored



# INPO Warning Flags

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- **Weakness of Nuclear Leaders**
  - Managers are defensive, lack team skills, or are weak communicators
  - Managers lack integrated plant knowledge or operational experience
  - Senior managers are not involved in operations and do not exercise accountability or follow-up
- **Lack of Self-Criticalness**
  - Oversight organizations lack an unbiased outside view or deliver only good news
  - Self-assessment processes do not find problems or do not address them