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

Serial: HNP-04-059
10 CFR 50.73

SHEARON HARRIS NUCLEAR POWER PLANT UNIT 1
DOCKET NO. 50-400/LICENSE NO. NPF-63
LICENSEE EVENT REPORT 2002-004-03

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The enclosed Licensee Event Report (LER) 2002-004-03 is submitted in accordance with 10 CFR 50.73. This report is a revision to a previously submitted LER that describes an unanalyzed condition due to inadequate separation of associated circuits. Previous revisions to this report, LER 2002-004-00, submitted on February 18, 2003; LER 2002-004-01, submitted on March 26, 2003; and LER 2002-004-02, submitted on September 19, 2003 described similar unanalyzed conditions. The revised information includes additional fire areas that could affect previously identified equipment vulnerabilities and a change in schedule for final resolution of all identified discrepancies.

Corrective actions underway in response to the previously identified discrepancies include a validation of the analysis for Safe Shutdown in Event of Fire. This validation is a detailed analysis of the routing of cables affecting equipment credited in response to a fire. This effort is taking longer than originally expected. As a result, the due dates for resolution of the commitments identified in Section VI of the previous submittals have changed. This LER provides the revised scheduled completion dates for the Commitments identified in Section VI. Compensatory actions including fire watches ensure safety pending permanent resolution of the discrepant conditions.

Please refer any questions regarding this submittal to Mr. John Caves, Supervisor – Licensing/Regulatory Programs, at (919) 362-3137.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "B. C. Waldrop".

B. C. Waldrop
Plant General Manager
Harris Nuclear Plant

BCW/jpy

Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc.
Harris Nuclear Plant
P.O. Box 165
New Hill, NC 27562

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Enclosure

c: Mr. R. A. Musser (HNP Senior NRC Resident)
Mr. C. P. Patel (NRC-NRR Project Manager)
Mr. L. A. Reyes (NRC Regional Administrator, Region II)

1. FACILITY NAME
Harris Nuclear Plant – Unit 1

2. DOCKET NUMBER
05000400

3. PAGE
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4. TITLE
Unanalyzed Condition Due to Inadequate Separation of Associated Circuits

5. EVENT DATE			6. LER NUMBER			7. REPORT DATE			8. OTHER FACILITIES INVOLVED	
MO	DAY	YEAR	YEAR	SEQUENTIAL NUMBER	REV NO	MO	DAY	YEAR	FACILITY NAME	DOCKET NUMBER
02	13	2004	2002	004	03	04	12	2004	FACILITY NAME	DOCKET NUMBER

9. OPERATING MODE	10. POWER LEVEL	11. THIS REPORT IS SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF 10 CFR §: (Check all that apply)			
		20.2201(b)	20.2201(d)	20.2203(a)(1)	20.2203(a)(2)
1	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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12. LICENSEE CONTACT FOR THIS LER

NAME: John Yadusky – Lead Licensing Engineer TELEPHONE NUMBER (Include Area Code): (919) 362-2020

13. COMPLETE ONE LINE FOR EACH COMPONENT FAILURE DESCRIBED IN THIS REPORT

CAUSE	SYSTEM	COMPONENT	MANUFACTURER	REPORTABLE TO EPIX	CAUSE	SYSTEM	COMPONENT	MANUFACTURER	REPORTABLE TO EPIX

14. SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT EXPECTED **15. EXPECTED SUBMISSION DATE**

YES (If yes, complete EXPECTED SUBMISSION DATE) X NO MONTH DAY YEAR

16. ABSTRACT (Limit to 1400 spaces, i.e., approximately 15 single-spaced typewritten lines)

On December 20, 2002, inspection of the Harris Nuclear Plant Safe Shutdown Analysis (SSA) identified that postulated fires in three fire areas could cause spurious closure of certain valves. Spurious closure of valves in the flowpath for the protected Charging/Safety Injection Pump (CSIP) could result in loss of the CSIP in service at the time of the postulated fire. Similarly, simultaneous multiple spurious closures of valves in the flowpaths of water to the Reactor Coolant Pump (RCP) seals could result in loss of RCP seal cooling credited in the SSA. Upon discovery, interim compensatory actions were implemented.

On January 29, 2003, it was identified that simultaneous multiple spurious opening of certain valves could result in transferring of Refueling Water Storage Tank (RWST) inventory to the containment recirculation sump.

On July 23, 2003, it was identified that spurious opening of other certain valves could result in a similar transfer of RWST inventory.

On February 13, 2004, it was identified that multiple spurious actuations of certain valves in four additional areas could result in loss of the CSIP in service and in transferring of RWST inventory.

The cause of these conditions is inadequate original Safe Shutdown Analysis of certain conductor-to-conductor interactions. Design changes or other methods approved by the NRC will be used to restore compliance.

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17. NARRATIVE (If more space is required, use additional copies of NRC Form 366A)

I. DESCRIPTION OF EVENT

The Harris Nuclear Plant (HNP) discovered that a condition exists with the lack of separation of cables for redundant components credited by the Safe Shutdown Analysis (SSA). This condition was discovered on December 20, 2002 and reported in LER 2002-004-00, dated February 18, 2003. Revision 1 to this LER describes another condition, which was discovered on January 29, 2003. Revision 2 to this LER describes another condition, which was discovered on July 23, 2003. Revision 3 to this LER describes another condition, which was discovered on February 13, 2004.

On December 20, 2002, with the Unit in Mode 1 at 100% power, inspection of the Harris Nuclear Plant (HNP) Safe Shutdown Analysis (SSA) in Case of Fire identified that for postulated fires in three SSA fire areas, the design and compensatory actions credited by the SSA would not ensure a protected train of equipment would remain available. Specifically, the inspection identified that postulated fires could cause spurious actuation of components potentially resulting in loss of the Charging/Safety Injection Pump (CSIP) [CB-P] or loss of Reactor Coolant Pump (RCP) [AB-P] seal cooling credited by the SSA. The fires were postulated to cause spurious closure of valves in the flowpaths for the protected CSIP, prior to implementation of the preplanned actions designed to preserve these flowpaths, resulting in loss of the protected CSIP if it was in service at the time of the postulated fire. Similarly, the fires were postulated to cause spurious closure of valves in the flowpath of Component Cooling Water (CCW) [CC] to the RCP thermal barrier heat exchangers, resulting in loss of flow to RCP thermal barrier heat exchangers credited by the SSA for RCP protection.

On January 29, 2003, with the Unit in Mode 1 at 100% power, HNP identified that multiple simultaneous spurious opening of certain valves could result in transferring of Refueling Water Storage Tank (RWST) inventory to the containment recirculation sump. A roving fire watch has been posted in fire areas of concern.

On July 23, 2003, with the Unit in Mode 1 at 100% power, HNP identified that spurious opening of certain valves could result in transferring of RWST inventory to the containment recirculation sump. A roving fire watch was already posted in fire areas of concern as interim compensatory actions for other safe shutdown related issues, and the fire watch remains posted. This discovery of an old design issue was made during validation of the HNP safe shutdown analysis. This validation was being performed as a corrective action to the previously reported conditions.

On February 13, 2003, with the Unit in Mode 1 at 100% power, HNP identified four additional fire areas where multiple spurious actuation of certain valves could result in loss of the CSIP in service at the time of the postulated fire and in transferring of RWST inventory to the containment recirculation sump. The fire areas of concern are protected by detection and suppression systems, and they are on the path of a roving fire watch already posted as interim compensatory actions for other safe shutdown related issues. The fire watch remains posted. These additional fire areas were inadvertently missed during the investigation for the previously reported conditions (reference December 20, 2002 and July 23, 2003 discoveries). Similar to the previous discoveries, the discovery on February 13, 2003, is an old design issue that was identified during a review of the HNP safe shutdown program. This review and other validations are being performed as corrective actions to the previously reported conditions.

These findings of unanalyzed conditions are being reported pursuant to 10 CFR 50.73(a)(2)(ii)(B). No systems, structures, or components were inoperable at the time of discovery that significantly contributed to the event.

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17. NARRATIVE (If more space is required, use additional copies of NRC Form 366A)

I. DESCRIPTION OF EVENT (Continued)

The previous four SSA fire areas identified included:

1. 1-A-BAL-B, located in the Reactor Auxiliary Building (RAB) Elevations 261' and 286'
2. 1-A-BAL-C, located in the RAB Elevation 286'
3. 1-A-EPA, located in the RAB Electrical Penetration Room "A" Elevation 261'
4. 1-A-EPB, located in the RAB Electrical Penetration Room "B" Elevation 261'

The discovery on February 13, 2003 identified the following four additional SSA fire areas:

5. 1-A-CSRA, located in the RAB Elevation 286'
6. 1-A-CSR B, located in the RAB Elevation 286'
7. 12-A-CR, located in the RAB Elevation 305'
8. 12-A-CRC1, located in the RAB Elevation 305'

For a postulated fire in SSA fire areas 1-A-BAL-B or 1-A-EPA (261' elevation), certain cabling [CBL3] for the two outlet valves (1CS-165 or 1CS-166) of the Volume Control Tank (VCT) and the CCW supply valve to RCP thermal barriers (1CC-207) are not protected from spurious actuation in accordance with the requirements of NUREG 0800, Attachment 1 (Branch Technical Position CMEB 9.5-1) Section C.5.b. Specifically, the control power cables for charging system Motor Operated Valve (MOV) [20] 1CS-165 and CCW system MOV 1CC-207 are routed through SSA fire areas 1-A-BAL-B and 1-A-EPA with no fire barrier. Similarly, the control cable for charging system MOV 1CS-166 is unprotected for about one foot above its Motor Control Center (MCC) [MCC] and inside its MCC in SSA fire area 1-A-BAL-B. Therefore, the unprotected cables for these MOVs are vulnerable to fire-induced hot shorts. The charging system valves are required to remain open to provide CSIP suction from the VCT during a postulated fire in these fire areas. As a result, a fire in any of these areas could result in spurious closure of one of the VCT outlet valves, loss of suction flow to the running CSIP, and subsequent damage to the running CSIP credited by the SSA for charging flow and RCP seal cooling. The CCW system valve is required to remain open to provide CCW flow to RCP thermal barrier heat exchangers. As a result, a postulated fire in this area could result in spurious closure of this valve and loss of flow to RCP thermal barrier heat exchangers credited by the SSA for RCP seal protection. Multiple simultaneous spurious actuations of valves in the charging system and the component cooling water system could result in degradation of the RCP seals, possibly leading to an RCP seal loss of coolant accident (LOCA) without credited CSIPs.

For a postulated fire in SSA fire area 1-A-BAL-C (286' elevation), the control power cables for the CCW return valve from RCP thermal barriers (1CC-251) and the CCW supply valve to RCP seals and motor coolers (1CC-208) are not protected from spurious actuation in accordance with the requirements of NUREG 0800, Attachment 1 (Branch Technical Position CMEB 9.5-1) Section C.5.b. Specifically, the control power cables for the CCW system MOVs 1CC-251 and 1CC-208 are routed through SSA fire area 1-A-BAL-C and into their MCC in this area with no fire barrier. Therefore, the unprotected cables for these MOVs are vulnerable to fire-induced hot shorts. These valves are required to remain open to provide CCW flow to RCP thermal barrier heat exchangers. As a result, a postulated fire in this area could result in spurious closure of these valves and loss of flow to RCP thermal barrier heat exchangers credited by the SSA for RCP seal protection. However, RCP seals would still be protected by the normal seal injection function of the redundant charging/safety injection trains.

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17. NARRATIVE (If more space is required, use additional copies of NRC Form 366A)

I. DESCRIPTION OF EVENT (Continued)

For a postulated fire in SSA fire area 1-A-BAL-B (261' elevation), the control power cables for the CSIP suction cross-connect valves (1CS-168 and 1CS-169), the CSIP mini-flow isolation valve (1CS-214), and the CSIP discharge cross-connect valves (1CS-217, 1CS-218, and 1CS-219) are not protected from spurious actuation in accordance with the requirements of NUREG 0800, Attachment 1 (Branch Technical Position CMEB 9.5-1) Section C.5.b. Specifically, the control power cable for charging system MOVs 1CS-168 and 1CS-217 are unprotected inside their MCC in SSA fire area 1-A-BAL-B. The control power cables for charging system MOVs 1CS-169, 1CS-214, 1CS-218, and 1CS-219 are unprotected for about one foot above their MCC and inside their MCC in the same fire area. Therefore, the unprotected cables for these MOVs are vulnerable to fire-induced hot shorts.

MOVS 1CS-168 and 1CS-169 valves are required to remain open to provide CSIP suction during a postulated fire in these fire areas. As a result, a fire in this area (1-A-BAL-B, 261' elevation) could result in spurious closure of one of the CSIP suction valves, loss of suction flow to the running CSIP, and subsequent damage to the running CSIP credited by the SSA for charging flow and RCP seal cooling. MOV 1CS-214 provides mini-flow for the CSIPs. As a result, a fire in this area could result in spurious closure of the mini-flow isolation valve and subsequent loss of mini-flow to the CSIPs. However, this loss of function would be recoverable since the CSIPs would not be damaged. MOVs 1CS-217, 1CS-218, and 1CS-219 are required to remain open to provide charging flow from the running CSIP. As a result, a postulated fire in this area could result in spurious closure of one of the CSIP discharge valves, and subsequent loss of flow to charging or high head safety injection credited by the SSA. However, this loss of function would be recoverable since the CSIPs would not be damaged.

Multiple simultaneous spurious actuations of valves in the charging system (i.e., MOVs 1CS-214, 1CS-217, 1CS-218, and 1CS-219) could result in loss of mini-flow to the CSIPs and loss of flow to charging or high head safety injection, and subsequent damage to the running CSIP.

Upon discovery, interim compensatory actions were implemented to minimize the impact of the postulated fires. These measures included de-energizing the CSIP suction cross-connect valves to minimize susceptibility to mal-operation of components, and posting a roving fire watch in fire areas of concern.

For a postulated fire in SSA fire areas 1-A-BAL-B or 1-A-BAL-C (286' elevation), certain cabling for six MOVs, three in each area, (1SI-300, 1SI-310, and 1SI-322; or 1SI-301, 1SI-311, and 1SI-323, respectively) are not protected from spurious actuation in accordance with the requirements of NUREG 0800, Attachment 1 (Branch Technical Position CMEB 9.5-1) Section C.5.b. Specifically, the control power cables for MOVs 1SI-300, 1SI-310, and 1SI-322 are unprotected inside their MCCs in SSA fire area 1-A-BAL-B. Similarly, the control power cables for MOVs 1SI-301, 1SI-311, and 1SI-323 are routed through SSA fire area 1-A-BAL-C and into their MCCs in this area with no fire barrier. Therefore, the unprotected cables for these MOVs are vulnerable to fire-induced hot shorts. These valves are required to shut to prevent transfer of inventory from the RWST to the containment recirculation sump. Multiple simultaneous spurious opening of these valves from a fire in either of these areas could result in inadvertently transferring inventory from the RWST to the containment recirculation sump. If this transfer of inventory were to occur, the water normally used for inventory makeup to the Reactor Coolant System (RCS) would not be available from a suction source (i.e., the RWST) credited by the SSA.

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17. NARRATIVE (If more space is required, use additional copies of NRC Form 366A)

I. DESCRIPTION OF EVENT (Continued)

For a postulated fire in SSA fire areas 1-A-EPA, 1A-EPB, or 1-A-BAL-B (261' elevation), certain cabling for two MOVs (1CT-102 and 1CT-105) are not protected from spurious actuation in accordance with the requirements of NUREG 0800, Attachment 1 (Branch Technical Position CMEB 9.5-1) Section C.5.b. Specifically, the control power cables for MOV 1CT-102 are routed in SSA fire area 1-A-EPB with no fire barrier. Similarly, the control power cables for MOVs 1CT-105 are routed through SSA fire areas 1-A-EPA and 1-A-BAL-B with no fire barrier. Therefore, the unprotected cables for these MOVs are vulnerable to fire-induced hot shorts. These valves are required to remain shut to prevent transfer of inventory from the RWST to the containment recirculation sump. Spurious opening of either of these valves from a fire in any of these fire areas could result in inadvertently transferring inventory from the RWST to the containment recirculation sump. If this transfer of inventory were to occur, the water normally used for inventory makeup to the Reactor Coolant System (RCS) would not be available from a suction source (i.e., the RWST) credited by the SSA. However, back-up sources would be available, and the ability to achieve and maintain cold shutdown would not be affected.

For a postulated fire in SSA fire areas 1-A-CSRA (286' elevation), 1-A-CSRБ (286' elevation), 12-A-CR (305' elevation) or 12-A-CRC1 (305' elevation), certain cabling for the two outlet valves (1CS-165 or 1CS-166) of the Volume Control Tank (VCT) and for two MOVs (1CT-102 and 1CT-105) are not protected from spurious actuation in accordance with the requirements of NUREG 0800, Attachment 1 (Branch Technical Position CMEB 9.5-1) Section C.5.b. Specifically, the control power cables for charging system MOVs 1CS-165 and 1CS-166 are routed through SSA fire areas 1-A-CSRA, 1-A-CSRБ, 12-A-CR, and 12-A-CRC1 with no fire barrier. Therefore, the unprotected cables for these MOVs are vulnerable to fire-induced hot shorts. The charging system valves are required to remain open to provide CSIP suction from the VCT during a postulated fire in these fire areas. As a result, a fire in any of these areas could result in spurious closure of one of the VCT outlet valves, loss of suction flow to the running CSIP, and subsequent damage to the running CSIP credited by the SSA for charging flow and RCP seal cooling. Also, the control power cables for MOVs 1CT-102 and 1CT-105 are routed through SSA fire areas 1-A-CSRA, 1-A-CSRБ, 12-A-CR, and 12-A-CRC1 with no fire barrier. Therefore, the unprotected cables for these MOVs are vulnerable to fire-induced hot shorts. These valves are required to remain shut to prevent transfer of inventory from the RWST to the containment recirculation sump. Spurious opening of either of these valves from a fire in any of these fire areas could result in inadvertently transferring inventory from the RWST to the containment recirculation sump. If this transfer of inventory were to occur, the water normally used for inventory makeup to the Reactor Coolant System (RCS) would not be available from a suction source (i.e., the RWST) credited by the SSA. However, back-up sources would be available, and the ability to achieve and maintain cold shutdown would not be affected.

Energy Industry Identification System (EIIIS) codes are identified in the text within brackets [].

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17. NARRATIVE (If more space is required, use additional copies of NRC Form 366A)

II. CAUSE OF EVENT

The cause of these conditions is inadequate original Safe Shutdown Analysis. Specifically, certain conductor-to-conductor interactions (i.e., hot shorts) were not adequately evaluated in the initial Safe Shutdown Analysis.

III. SAFETY SIGNIFICANCE

All of the findings are based on scenarios that have not actually occurred. Therefore, there are no actual adverse safety consequences.

Potential safety consequences for postulated fires in fire areas 1-A-BAL-B and 1-A-EPA (261' elevation) that also result in spurious closure of certain SSA MOVs may include:

- Loss of suction flow and subsequent damage to the running CSIP credited by the SSA for charging flow and RCP seal cooling,
- Loss of flow to RCP thermal barrier heat exchangers credited by the SSA for RCP seal protection,
- Loss of charging or high head safety injection flow credited by the SSA,
- Multiple simultaneous spurious actuations of valves in the charging system could result in loss of mini-flow to the CSIPs and loss of flow to charging or high head safety injection, and subsequent damage to the running CSIP,
- Multiple simultaneous spurious actuations of valves in the charging system and the component cooling water system could result in degradation of the RCP seals, possibly leading to a RCP seal LOCA without credited CSIPs.

Potential safety consequences for postulated fires in fire areas 1-A-BAL-B and 1-A-EPA (261' elevation) that also result in spurious opening of certain SSA MOVs may include:

- Spurious opening of valves in the containment spray system could result in transfer of RWST inventory to the containment recirculation sump. However, this water inventory would still be available for use, if needed, from the containment recirculation sump.

Potential safety consequence for a postulated fire in fire area 1-A-BAL-B (286' elevation) that also results in spurious opening of certain SSA MOVs may include:

- Multiple simultaneous spurious opening of valves in the safety injection system could result in transfer of RWST inventory to the containment recirculation sump. However, this water inventory would still be available for use, if needed, from the containment recirculation sump.

Potential safety consequence for a postulated fire in fire area 1-A-EPB (261' elevation) that also results in spurious opening of certain SSA MOVs may include:

- Spurious opening of valves in the containment spray system could result in transfer of RWST inventory to the containment recirculation sump. However, this water inventory would still be available for use, if needed, from the containment recirculation sump.

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III. SAFETY SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Potential safety consequences for a postulated fire in fire area 1-A-BAL-C (286' elevation) that also results in spurious actuation of certain SSA MOVs may include:

- Loss of flow to RCP thermal barrier heat exchangers credited by the SSA for RCP seal protection. However, RCP seals would still be protected by the normal seal injection function of the redundant charging/safety injection trains.
- Multiple simultaneous spurious opening of valves in the safety injection system could result in transfer of RWST inventory to the containment recirculation sump. However, this water inventory would still be available for use, if needed, from the containment recirculation sump.

Potential safety consequences for a postulated fire in fire areas 1-A-CSRA (286' elevation), 1-A-CSRB (286' elevation), 12-A-CR (305' elevation) and 12-A-CRC1 (305' elevation) that also results in spurious actuation of certain SSA MOVs may include:

- Loss of suction flow and subsequent damage to the running CSIP credited by the SSA for charging flow and RCP seal cooling.
- Spurious opening of valves in the containment spray system could result in transfer of RWST inventory to the containment recirculation sump. However, this water inventory would still be available for use, if needed, from the containment recirculation sump.

The defense-in-depth fire protection program mitigates some of these potential safety consequences by:

- Prevention of fire initiation,
- Prompt detection of fires or incipient fire conditions by installed automatic detection systems,
- Effective suppression of fires by installed automatic fire suppression systems with fire brigade backup.

Opening and de-energizing the CSIP suction cross-connect valves (1CS-168 and 1CS-169) also mitigates the potential safety consequences of a postulated fire in fire area 1-A-BAL-B.

IV. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

Upon discovery, interim compensatory actions were implemented to minimize the impact of the postulated fires. These measures included de-energizing the CSIP suction cross-connect valves (1CS-168 and 1CS-169) to minimize susceptibility to mal-operation of components, and posting a roving fire watch in fire areas of concern.

The additional fire areas have been added to the roving fire watch as interim compensatory action for the condition identified on February 13, 2004.

Complete a validation of the HNP safe shutdown analysis.

Restore the identified conditions of this LER to compliance by design changes or other methods approved by the NRC.

These actions are scheduled to be completed by refueling outage (RFO) 13 (Currently scheduled for May 13, 2006).

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17. NARRATIVE (If more space is required, use additional copies of NRC Form 366A)

V. PREVIOUS SIMILAR EVENTS

NRC Inspection Report 50-400/00-09 (dated February 3, 2000)

This inspection identified two unresolved items (URIs) concerning adequacy of a Thermo-Lag fire barrier to meet plant licensing basis requirements and the adequacy of the 10 CFR 50.59 for changes made to the FSAR to revise the fire rating of selected Thermo-Lag fire barriers. The identified fire barrier serves as the fire area separation barrier between the "B" Train Switchgear Room/Auxiliary Control Panel (ACP) Room and the "A" Train Cable Spreading Room. Based on Thermo-Lag barrier fire resistance tests conducted in 1994 and 1995, this fire barrier did not have the required three-hour fire resistance rating. Therefore, a single fire in the "B" Train Switchgear Room, of significant intensity and duration, could breach the Thermo-Lag fire barrier assembly and damage certain redundant "A" train cables and their associated functions of safe shutdown systems. The final significance determination for these two items was one notice of violation (White finding). The root cause was inadequate fire testing of the installed fire barrier. The corrective actions included modifications to the affected rooms and establishing review criteria to ensure that future fire barrier modifications do not invalidate test results. The root cause for this previous event is not significant in relation to the subject event, therefore, the previous corrective actions would not be expected to identify or prevent the deficiencies identified by this LER.

HNP LER 97-006-00 (reported 4/17/97)

This LER reported that an undocumented breach was identified in the thermo-lag wall while sealing penetrations through the Thermo-Lag Wall in the 286' Cable Spreading Room "A." Follow-up investigation revealed an additional thermo-lag fire barrier deficiency in a floor drain assembly in the cable spread room. These conditions do not comply with the 3-hour fire-rated barrier requirements specified in the HNP FSAR. The root cause was identified to be incomplete design, incomplete construction, and incomplete final construction walkdown. The penetration was modified per ESR 95-00715. The root cause investigation (CR 97-01123) stated, "Nothing indicates a common trend to the fact of an area of a Thermo-lag panel being missed both in design and in the final construction walkdown." The root cause for this previous event is not significant in relation to the subject event, therefore, the previous corrective actions would not be expected to identify or prevent the deficiencies identified by this LER.

HNP LER 97-020-00 (reported 9/12/97)

This LER reported that design discrepancies were identified during an Engineering review of the Safe Shutdown Analysis in Case of Fire. These discrepancies pertain to safety-related electrical cables in 261' elevation of the RAB for the EDG Fuel Oil Transfer Pumps "A" and "B". These cables did not comply with separation requirements to maintain safe shutdown capability. These deficiencies were caused by engineering oversight and inadequate design verification during initial plant construction. A plant modification was installed to provide the required protection for the cited cables. The root cause investigation (CR 97-03861) stated, "A review of the safe shutdown cables in the unit 2 areas north of column line 43 was performed and no additional cable protection discrepancies were found. Also, an in-depth review of an additional fire area (1-A-EPB) was performed . . . and no similar deficiencies were identified." The root cause for this previous event is significant in relation to the subject event. The previous corrective action did not identify or prevent the deficiencies identified by this LER because the valve identified in this fire area (1CT-102) was not included in the SSA. The root cause for the previous event performed a review in the additional fire area only of associated cables credited in the SSA.

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17. NARRATIVE (If more space is required, use additional copies of NRC Form 366A)

VI. COMMITMENTS

The actions committed to by Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc. in this document are identified below. Any other actions discussed in this submittal represent intended or planned actions by Progress Energy Carolinas, Inc. They are described for the NRC's information and are not regulatory commitments.

Commitment(s)	Scheduled Completion Date
1. Complete a validation of the HNP safe shutdown analysis.	June 20, 2005
2. Restore the identified conditions of this LER to compliance by design changes or other methods approved by the NRC.	Refueling Outage 13 (Current schedule May 13, 2006)