NMC
Commited to Nuclear Excellence

Point Beach Refueling Outage Edition

FEEL THE POWER
JOURNEY OF EXCELLENCE
POINT BEACH • U1R28

DAY 65

U1R28 TODAY

June 7, 2004

EX4

CONTACT INFORMATION

Control Room Emergency – x2911

Work Control Center – x6703

OCC - x 7190 - Option 1

Lessons Learned - x7190 - Option 2

Plant Status - x7190 - Option 3

Accomplishments

- RCS Lithium adds
- RPI Testing
- Hot Rod Drops
- Unit 1 Critical

Personnel Safety

Last 24 Hours	Outage to Date
Recordable - 0 Disabling - 0	Recordable - 1* Disabling - 0

*OSHA Recordable - Back strain.

Schedule Focus Areas/Priorities

- Control Rod Bank Worth Measurements
- Warm Steam Lines
- Open MSIV's
- Turbine Rollup and Trip Test
- Unit online

ALARA

Last 24 Hours	Outage to Date
0.433	86.800 R

Dose as of the end of Day 62

Information in this record was deleted in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act, exemptions 4
FOIA- 2004-0282

V-77

June 7, 2004

OUTAGE GOALS

NUCLEAR SAFETY PERFORMANCE	GOAL	ACTUAL
Unplanned orange/red paths	None	None
Reactor trips (either unit)	None	1
Safeguards actuation (either unit)	None	None
Loss of shutdown cooling	None	None
Loss of Rx vessel level control	None	None
INDUSTRIAL SAFETY PERFORMANCE		
Lost time accidents	None	None
Personnel injuries (OSHA recordable)	None	1
RADIOLOGICAL PERFORMANCE		
Radiation exposure (Excludes additional dose from any head or BMI repair contingencies)	≤ 92 R	86.800 R
Personnel contaminations	≤ 18 w/ >5K CPM	12
Radiological events (defined as unplanned uptake w/assigned dose >10 mrem or dose event based on ED alarms	≤1 event	1
Radmaterial event (defined as any rad material outside RCA ≥ 100 CPM)	≤1 event	0

HUMAN PERFORMANCE	GOAL	ACTUAL
Security Violations	≤ 12 loggable events	4
Station human performance clock resets	None	4
Rework	≤ 1%	On Goal
SCHEDULE PERFORMANCE		
Outage Duration (excludes extensions due to extended head or BMI inspections)	≤ 30 days	Off Goal
Mod Implementation	100% of Rev 0	On Goal
Schedule Compliance	> 85% schedule compliance with outage milestone	Off Goal
Emergent work (during implementation)	≤ 2% late additions ≤ 5% Emergent	On Goal
Scope	Complete ≥ 95% of Rev 0 scope	On Goal
Operator Burdens	100% of Scheduled Operator Burdens complete	On Goal
Post Outage availability	≥ 150 days of continuous operation	Available at a later date
BUDGET PERFORMANCE	Within -2% to 0% of outage budget	Seriously Challenged

Operating Experience

OE12624 - Unit 1 Heater Drain Tank Pump Loss

On March 27, 2001, a scaffold worker inadvertently "bumped" the Unit 1 Heater Drain Tank level indicator while altering the position of a mid-rail. This action sent a disturbance to a level switch which shares a common standpipe with the indicator and tripped the operating Heater Drain Tank Pumps. As a result of the loss of preheated Feed Water, a greater volumetric flow of cooler condensate was directed to the suction of the Main Feed Pumps. Reactor power increased in response to the cooler feed water, reaching greater than 1600 megawatt indicated Reactor Thermal Power with power increasing to a Delta T Power peak indication of 101.96 percent. Low Main Feed Pump suction pressure alarms were also received. A rapid load reduction was commenced. Shortly thereafter, Operations successfully started two Heater Drain Tank pumps. This allowed the Secondary system to be stabilized after approximately 7-8 minutes after the initiation of the event. The level indicator was found indicating off-scale high due to a sticking magnet during a post transient system walk-down. An Engineer and Mechanic-Electrician decided that light mechanical agitation of the level indicator could dislodge the stuck magnet without causing additional perturbation. This determination was based on an incorrect understanding that the Heater Drain Tank pump trip had been initiated by a direct impact on the level switch. Light mechanical agitation of the level indicator was applied. The mechanical agitation disturbed the level switch and gave alarms to the control room. Operations responded and stopped the activity without further impact.

Lessons Learned: The option to erect or modify the scaffold when the unit was shutdown to eliminate the risk of working next to highly sensitive equipment was not considered. The scaffold request form does not 'prompt' this consideration. A review of a sampling of completed scaffold request forms identified that some initiators had made that consideration and stated to wait until unit shutdown to erect the scaffold. The scaffold that was being modified was erected to support a U1R26 work evolution and could have been erected/modified following U1 shutdown.

Human Performance

Stop versus STAR, know where you are:

Difference between STAR and Stop When Unsure:

- **STAR** (self checking) is a tool to increase attention to important points in an activity before, during and after a specific task is performed. STAR is about paying attention to detail when the person doing the task is qualified, experienced and knows how the task should be done. This tool helps the person avoid unintentional slips and lapses.
- **Stop When Unsure** is a tool to be used when a person is uncertain about how to proceed. With STAR a person pauses, focuses their attention, decides what to do next and then moves ahead with the task because they are confident about how to move ahead. STOP when Unsure is used when the person is not certain about how to proceed (scope has changed) and needs to stop and find out. Do not proceed in the face of uncertainty and be deliberate about your actions.