



DMB

## Northern States Power Company

414 Nicollet Mall  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401  
Telephone (612) 330-5500

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February 1, 1984

Mr J G Keppler  
Regional Administrator-III  
U S Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
799 Roosevelt Road  
Glen Ellyn, IL 60137

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MONTICELLO NUCLEAR GENERATING PLANT  
Docket No. 50-263 License No. DPR-22

Summary Report of Spurious Actuations and Measures to Resolve  
Problems with Emergency Filtration Train System

In our letter dated July 29, 1983 we described startup problems we encountered with the Monticello Emergency Filtration Train (EFT) System installed to meet the requirements of NUREG-0737, Item III.D.3.4. In lieu of reporting each spurious actuation, we agreed to provide a summary report of spurious actuations and a description of measures taken to eliminate these problems.

Our summary report is attached. If you have any questions related to EFT System performance or the measures we have taken or have planned to resolve the spurious actuation problem, please contact us.

C E Larson  
Director - Nuclear Generation

CEL/bd

c: G Charnoff  
NRC Resident Inspector  
NRR Project Manager

Attachment

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Mr J G Keppler  
February 1, 1984  
Attachment

#### SUMMARY OF TOXIC MONITOR SPURIOUS TRIPS

Immediately following the startup of the toxic gas monitoring system at Monticello, many spurious trips occurred. These trips were the result of equipment and environmental problems unrelated to toxic gas emergencies.

Between July 1, 1983 and December 31, 1983, thirty-six (36) trips of the ventilation system into the toxic chemical emergency mode (isolation of outside air intake and exhaust) occurred. The system trips were caused by the following:

1. Twenty (20) trips were caused by detector reliability problems.
2. Sixteen (16) trips occurred during routine operation and maintenance of the chlorine system. These were primarily due to an inoperable ventilation fan, an overly conservative detector setpoint and an inappropriate sample location.

The following corrective actions have been taken to minimize spurious trips:

1. Six (6) defective detector tape transport units were replaced by the vendor to alleviate tape breakage and tape tracking problems.
2. The chlorine detector setpoint was raised and sample point relocated. This helped reduce trips caused by small chlorine concentrations in the tank room due to operation and maintenance of the chlorine system.
3. The main ventilation fan in the tank room was repaired. The ventilation system allows for normal equipment operation and small chlorine concentrations without initiating a trip.

#### CONCLUSION

The corrective actions have significantly reduced the number of spurious trips of the toxic gas monitoring system. The frequency of trips has been reduced from about ten (10) a month to zero (0) in the last half of October, one (1) in November and three (3) in December. There has continued to be a small number of detector reliability related trips. We are working with the manufacturer to resolve these problems.