

VIRGINIA ELECTRIC AND POWER COMPANY  
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23261

December 8, 1977

Mr. James P. O'Reilly, Director  
Office of Inspection and Enforcement  
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Region II - Suite 818  
230 Peachtree Street, Northwest  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Serial No. 562  
PO&M/TAP:wbh  
Docket No. 50-281  
License No. DPR-37

Dear Mr. O'Reilly:

Pursuant to Surry Power Station Technical Specification 6.6.2, the Virginia Electric and Power Company hereby submits the following licensee Event Reports for Surry Unit No. 2:

LER-77-015/01T-1  
LER-77-016/03L-0  
LER-77-017/03L-0  
LER-77-018/03L-0

The substance of these reports has been reviewed by the Station Nuclear Safety and Operating Committee and will be placed on the agenda for the next meeting of the System Nuclear and Operating Committee.

Very truly yours,

*C. M. Stallings*

C. M. Stallings  
Vice President - Power Supply  
and Production Operations

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Robert W. Reid, Chief                      40 copies  
Operating Reactors Branch 4

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LER 77- 0 1 6 /03-L-0

VIRGINIA ELECTRIC AND POWER COMPANY  
SURRY POWER STATION, UNIT 2  
DOCKET NO. 050-0281  
EVENT DATE: 11-8-77

During normal operation it was found, by means of periodic chemistry sampling, that the Unit 2 B Safety Injection Accumulator (2-SI-TK-1B) boron concentration was 1886 ppm. This is contrary to T.S. 3.3.A.2.

Recirculation with the refueling water storage tank was immediately commenced and B accumulator was within specifications 3 hours after the low concentration was identified.

Investigation indicated that an extremely low rate of leakage was occurring through valve 2-SI-127 (accumulator drain check valve) from the sensitized piping flush path. Isolation of the valves in the flush path appeared to correct the leakage. Maintenance request for repair of 2-SI-127 has been submitted.

The 3 hours required to bring B accumulator within specifications is less than the 4 hours "out of service period" allowed by T.S. 3.3.B.1. A and C accumulators were at 2334 ppm and 2110 ppm boron respectively at the time of B's dilution.

The health and safety of the general public were not affected because sufficient total accumulator boron existed at all times.