

Public Service Company of Colorado

16805 ROAD 191/2 PLATTEVILLE, COLORADO 80651

> January 16, 1981 Fort St. Vrain Unit No. 1 P-81015

Mr. Karl V. Seyfrit, Director Nuclear Regulatory Commission Region IV Office of Inspection and Enforcement 611 Ryan Plaza Drive Suite 1000 Arlington, Texas 76012

Reference: Facility Operating License

No. DPR-34

Docket No. 50-267

Dear Mr. Seyfrit:

Enclosed please find a copy of Reportable Occurrence Report No. 50-267/ 80-076, Final, submitted per the requirements of Technical Specification AC 7.5.2(b)2.

Also, please find enclosed one copy of the Licensee Event Report for Reportable Occurrence Report No. 50-267/80-076.

Very truly yours,

Don Warembourg

Manager, Nuclear Production

DW/cls

Enclosure

cc: Director, MIPC

REPORT DATE: January 16, 1981 REPORTABLE OCCURRENCE 80-076
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FORT ST. VRAIN NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION
PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF COLORADO
16805 WELD COUNTY ROAD 19 1/2
PLATTEVILLE, COLORADO 80651

REPORT NO. 50-267/80-076/03-L-0

Final

IDENTIFICATION OF OCCURRENCE:

On Friday, December 19, 1980, a 1130 hours, it was determined that the results of the laboratory carbon sample analysis performed on the LA reactor plant exhaust filter on December 16, 1980, showed an 86.75% radioactive methyl iodide removal capability, which is less than the 90% required by SR 5.5.3(a). The LB and LC filters showed 90.81% and 92.69% removal capabilities respectively.

This event is reportable per Fort St. Vrain Technical Specification AC 7.5.2(b)2.

EVENT DESCRIPTION:

On December 4, 1980, methyl iodide penetration tests were performed on reactor plant exhaust charcoal adsorbers 1A, 1B, and 1C (F-7301, F-7302, and F-7302S respectively). The tests were performed to demonstrate compliance with Surveillance Requirement 5.5.3(a) and Limiting Condition for Operation 4.5.1(b). The tests were performed by contract personnel and the results were conveyed to the licensee via Western Union Mailgram, which was received at Fort St. Vrain on December 16, 1980. The methyl iodide removal efficiencies for the reactor plant adsorbers were as follows: F-7301 - 86.75%; F-7302 - 90.81%; and F-7302S - 92.69%. The methyl iodide removal efficiency specified in Surveillance Requirement 5.5.3(a) is 90% or greater. The methyl iodide removal efficiency for F-7301 did not satisfy the limit contained in Surveillance Requirement 5.5.3(a).

CAUSE DESCRIPTION:

The cause of this occurrence appears to be normal exhaustion of the activated charcoal adsorber. The activated charcoal contained in F-7301, F-7302, and F-7302S was last changed out in January, 1975. A trend analysis performed subsequent to receiving the methyl iodide removal results indicates a gradual decrease in removal efficiency since June, 1979, for all three adsorber beds.

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CORRECTIVE ACTION:

Immediately upon receiving the methyl iodide removal results, IA reactor plant charcoal adsorber (F-7301) was removed from service via status tag #1579, issued at 0830 hours on December 16, 1980. F-7302S was placed into service.

Plant Trouble Report 12-247, requesting change-out of F-7301, was written on December 16, 1980. Replacement activated charcoal adsorber is currently on site, and F-7301 will be changed out as soon as manpower becomes available.

No further corrective action is anticipated or required.

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