



# Public Service Company of Colorado

16805 ROAD 19½  
PLATTEVILLE, COLORADO 80651

February 19, 1981  
Fort St. Vrain  
Unit No. 1  
P-81058

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. 50-267/81-008, Final, submitted per the requirements of Technical Specification AC 7.5.2(b)1 and AC 7.5.2(b)2.

Also, please find enclosed one copy of the Licensee Event Report for Reportable Occurrence Report No. 50-267/81-008.

Very truly yours,

*Don Warembourg*  
Don Warembourg  
Manager, Nuclear Production

DW/clis

Enclosure

cc: Director, MIPC

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REPORT DATE: February 19, 1981  
Determined  
OCCURRENCE DATE: January 20, 1981

REPORTABLE OCCURRENCE 81-008  
ISSUE 0  
Page 1 of 5

FORT ST. VRAIN NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION  
PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF COLORADO  
16805 WELD COUNTY ROAD 19 1/2  
PLATTEVILLE, COLORADO 80651

REPORT NO. 50-267/81-008/03-L-0

Preliminary

IDENTIFICATION OF  
OCCURRENCE:

While the reactor was in a shutdown condition, routine surveillance testing of the primary coolant programmed pressure scram revealed that three of the pressure transmitters were out of calibration and could have allowed operation with trip setpoints less conservative than required by LCO 4.4.1, Table 4.4-1.

This is reportable per Fort St. Vrain Technical Specification AC 7.5.2(b)1 and AC 7.5.2(b)2.

EVENT  
DESCRIPTION:

(See Figure 1) While performing the annual calibration of the primary coolant pressure scram channels, plant instrument personnel observed that three of the pressure transmitters (1) were out of calibration in the non-conservative direction and would have resulted in the pressure switch highs (2) tripping at a higher pressure than allowed by the LCO requirements. The low reading of the pressure transmitters (1) would have caused the pressure switch lows (3) to trip sooner at a higher, more conservative pressure than required.

The high and low pressure trips (2) and (3) are programmed by circulator inlet temperature through an auctioneer circuit (4) and a bistable setpoint programmer (5) or (6). The programmed pressure temperature curve is shown in Figure 2. The low output signal from the pressure transmitter could have resulted in the high pressure trips occurring above the allowable high pressure curve (line A A). The low pressure trips would have occurred above low pressure trip curve (line B B) in a conservative direction.

Although the high pressure trips could have occurred at a value less conservative than that established in the Technical Specifications, they would not prevent the fulfillment of the functional requirements of the system.

CAUSE  
DESCRIPTION:

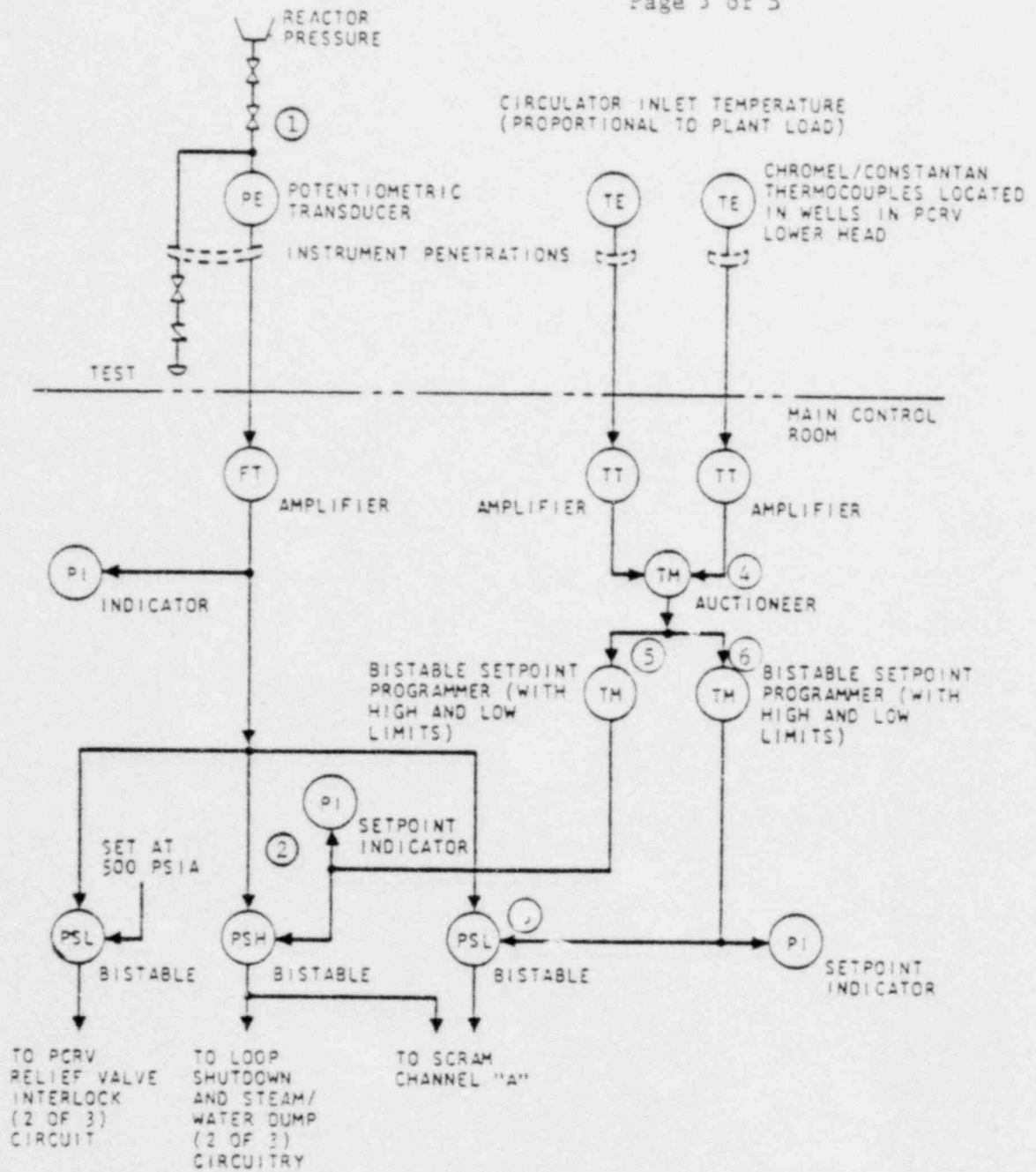
The low pressure signals were due to instrument drift of the pressure transmitter.

CORRECTIVE  
ACTION:

The pressure transmitters were calibrated during the procedure, returned to service, and the surveillance test was successfully completed.

Once a month, on a temporary basis, the pressure transmitter voltage outputs will be checked against reactor pressure to determine if further instrument drift is occurring. The monthly test will be conducted until the next regularly scheduled surveillance calibration is required or until it is determined that instrument drift is not occurring.

The results will be included in a future supplemental report.



Reactor pressure in instrument channel (typ. for channels B&C)

FIGURE 1

FIGURE 2

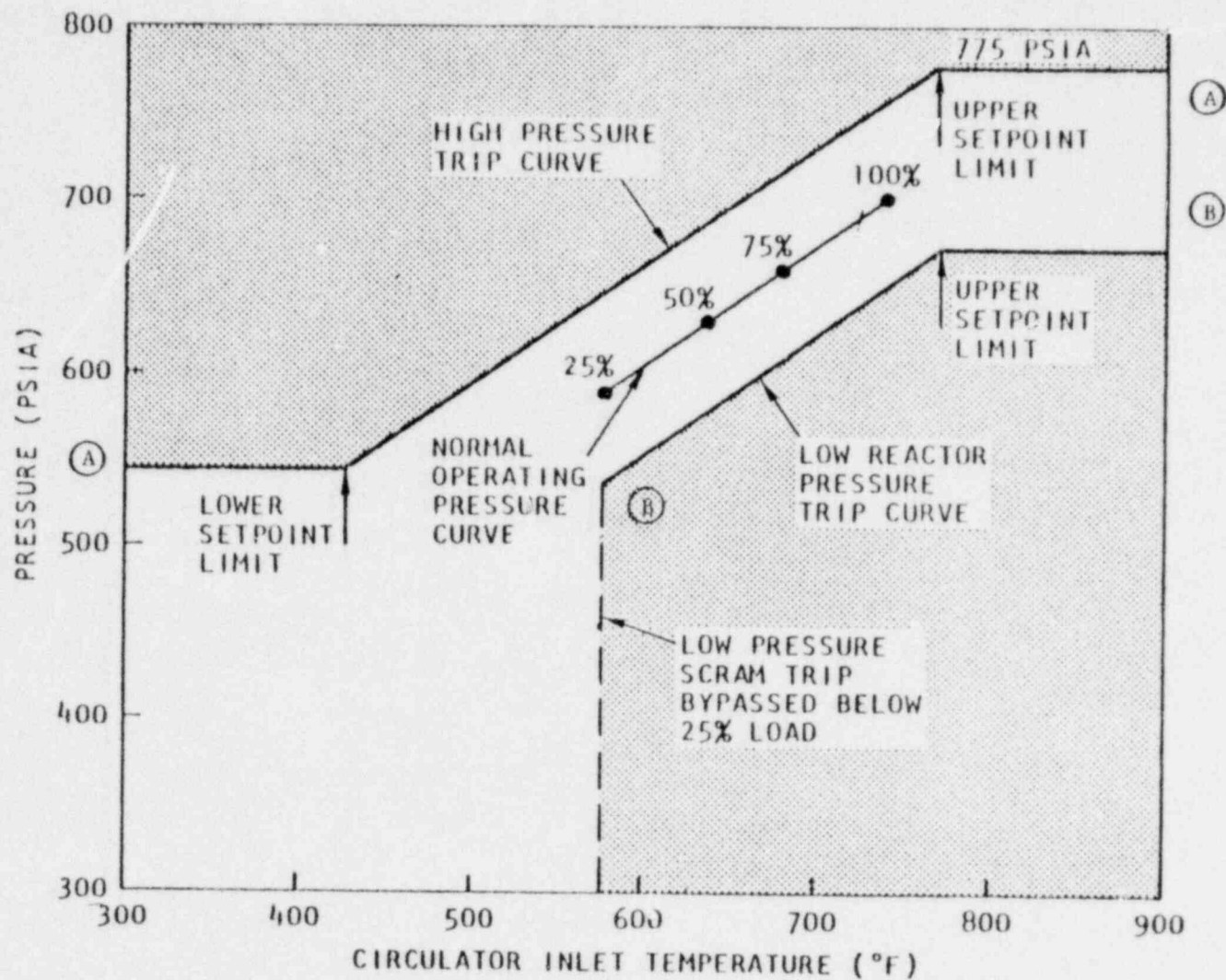


Fig. 7.1-14---Programmed reactor pressure high-low trip points

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