

Florida Power

Crystal River Unit 3 Docket No. 50-302

> December 20, 1990 3F1290-09

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Attention: Document Control Desk Washington, D. C. 20555

Reference: FPC letter to NRC dated 4/30/90 Licensee Event Report 90-005

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is Licensee Event Report (LER) 90-005-01 which is submitted in accordance with 10CFR50.73.

This supplement includes additional information relative to corrective actions and actions to prevent recurrence resulting from the evaluations performed.

Sincerely,

G. L. Boldt

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Vice President, Nuclear Production

WLR: mag

Enclosure

xc: Regional Administrator, Region II Project Manager, Region II Senior Resident Inspector

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LICENSEE EVENT REPORT (LER)

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On March 29, 1990 at approximately 1400, Florida Power (FPC) determined that Crystal River Unit 3 (CR-3) was operating outside the plant design basis due to a non-conservative Reactor Building (RB) maximum accident flood level calculation. When re-calculated using conservative assumptions, the maximum RB flood level exceeds the level necessary to prevent submergence of safe shutdown instrumentation and equipment. At the time of this determination, CR-3 was in MODE 5 (COLD SHUTDOWN) preparing for a refueling outage. This non-conformance was caused by an oversight in 1972 by the design engineer when a calculation of the Net Positive Suction Head (NPSH) for post-accident recirculation cooling was incorrectly used for the maximum flood level. Modifications and calculations performed after 1972 did not identify this problem because the design engineers assumed the original calculation was correct or were unaware of the original calculation. To permanently resolve this issue, FPC will raise the affected instrumentation above the new flood level. In the interim, FPC procedures have been revised to direct operators

to limit the volume of water contributed by the Borated Water Storage Tank (BWST) by swapping to recirculation/sump cooling at a lower RB water level.

APPROVED OMB NO 3150 0104 EXPIRES 4/30/92

LICENSEE EVENT REPORT (LER)
TEXT CONTINUATION

ESTIMATED BURDEN PER RESPONSE TO COMPLY WTH THIS INFORMATION COLLECTION REQUEST 50.0 HRS FORWARD COMMENTS REGARDING BURDEN ESTIMATE TO THE RECORDS AND REPORTS MANAGEMENT BRANCH (P-630). U.S. NUCLEAR REQULATORY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, DC 20565, AND TO THE PAPERWORK REGULATOR PROJECT (3150-0104). OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET WASHINGTON, DC 20503.

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EVENT DESCRIPTION

On January 9, 1990, during an engineering review of a calculation performed for NRC Bulletin 79-01B, non-conservative assumptions were identified in the calculation of the Reactor Building (R3) [NH] flood level. This calculation review was performed as a part of the engineering configuration management verification and upgrade. The assumptions included using nominal or minimum tank volumes instead of maximum tank volumes permitted by Technical Specifications and assuming water from inside the primary smield wall does not reach the RB sump [NH, ACC]. Based on these concerns, the maximum RB flood level was re-calculated. The final results of the corrected calculations were received by Florida Power on March 28, 1990. Evaluation of the results on March 29, 1990, at approximately 1400, concluded the maximum level would exceed the level necessary to prevent submergence of essential safe shutdown instrumentation and equipment. This condition is considered to be outside the plant design basis.

At the time of the verification that the plant was outside the design basis, March 29, 1990, CR-3 was in MODE 5 (COLD SHUTDOWN) in preparation for a refueling cutage. No immediate actions were necessary.

At 1410 on March 29, 1990, a four-hour verbal report of this non-conformance was provided to the NRC Operations Center per 10CFR50.72(b)(2)(i) requirements. This written report is being provided per the requirements of 10CFR50.73(a)(2)(ii).

CAUSE

This non-conformance was caused by an oversight in 1972 by the architect design engineer performing the original RB flood level calculation. The original calculation used minimum or nominal Borated Water Storage Tank (BWST) [BP,TK], NaOH Tank [BE,TK], and Core Flood Tanks (CFT) [BP,TK] volumes and assumed that water within the primary shield area and other areas does not reach the RB sump area. These assumptions are appropriate for calculating the minimum water level available for Decay Heat Removal (DHR) and Building Spray (BSP) systems' pumps [BP,P][BE,P] Net Positive Suction Head (NPSH). The resultant minimum water level of 99.85 ft. plant datum was incorrectly assumed to be the maximum level above which critical instruments and equipment must be located.

Since the original 1972 calculation, other calculations and modifications have occurred which could have identified this problem. In 1981, during evaluation of NRC Bulletin 79-01B, the maximum RB flood level was reviewed and recalculated. These calculations were based on the faulty assumptions and incorrectly calculated a new flood level. In 1987, the primary shield wall was modified when drain holes were drilled in the wall to allow water to drain to the RB sump area. The utility design engineer contacted the Nuclear Steam Supply System vendor, the Architect Engineering firm, and a sister utility to determine why drains were not already installed, but no reason could be provided. The utility design engineer

APPROVED OMB NO. 0150-0104 EXPIRES 4/30/92

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did not determine any impact on the original flood calculation since the impact to the original, or later calculations and assumptions, was not provided. In 1989, the flood level calculation was reviewed by a contract design engineer to determine the impact of the addition of equipment which would displace water and thus potentially raise the maximum water level. This calculation did not reverify the previous level calculation, but simply evaluated the impact on the level. In conclusion, it appears these calculations and modifications did not identify the faulty assumptions because the design engineers assumed the original calculation was correct or were not provided the pertinent original design assumptions.

EVENT EVALUATION

FSAR Section 6.2.2.1 states:

"In the event of a postulated LOCA [Loss of Coolant Accident], water will be pumped into the reactor building via the Reactor Building Spray System and Decay Heat Removal System as described in Sections 6.2 and 9.4, respectively. The reactor building will fill to an approximate elevation of 99.85 ft. prior to the initiation of the recirculation mode of the Emergency Core Cooling System (ECCS)."

This statement is incorrect. The essential safe shutdown instrumentation used during a LOCA is located approximately two to three inches above the 99.85 ft. elevation. The correct flood level elevation should be 101.7 ft.(101'8"), approximately 1.85 ft. above the incorrect flood level. As a result, the attached list of essential safe shutdown equipment may be subjected to an environment for which they are not qualified to perform their safety function.

The corrected flood level elevation of 101'8" is based on maximum BWST, NaOH, and CFT tank volumes and assumes the water level in the primary shield wall will equalize with the level in the RB sump area following a LOCA in the cold leg reactor coolant pump [AB,P] suction. Additionally, the entire contents of the Reactor Coolant System (RCS) [AB], less the Reactor Vessel [AB,RPV] volume, are assumed to contribute to the final maximum water level. These new assumptions are conservative because few accidents result in totally draining tanks and major portions of the RCS.

Most of the instrumentation and equipment affected will perform their automatic safety function before the water level reaches the equipment. Automatic reinitiation of High Pressure Injection (HPI) [BQ] may not occur. Additionally, automatic actuation of Low Pressure Injection (LPI) [BP] may not occur. However, operators would be capable of manually initiating these safety systems. If the affected containment isolation valves [JM, ISV] have been opened, the associated containment penetration can still be automatically isolated with the isolation valve located outside the RB.

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TEXT CONTINUATION

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One impact of the new flood level is the information provided to the operator. Because many RCS pressure instruments [AB, PIT] are affected, the operator may not have reliable pressure and subcooling margin information.

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

To permanently resolve the problem with the excessive flood level, Florida Power will relocate the RB instrumentation and equipment to an elevation higher than 102 ft. This will be achieved by the end of Refuel 8 (subject to material delivery).

In the interim, Florida Power will limit the volume of water contributed by the BWST. This has been accomplished by a procedural change in operator action. The operator will ensure the RB flood level will not exceed the 99.85 ft. elevation. Following a LOCA, by procedure the operator will begin manual transfer of the ECCS pump suctions from the BWST to the RB sump when the RB flood level reaches the 97.6 ft. elevation (this level includes an allowance for instrumentation error and occurs later than 10 minutes into the event). In addition, an alarm will be received in the control room when the RB flood level reaches approximately 97.6 ft. The corresponding actual level will satisfy the ECCS pump NPSH, core cooling, shutdown and Ph requirements. The RB flood level will be less than 99.85 ft. when the switchover from the BWST to the RB sump is completed even under worst case large break LOCA flow rates. FPC has confirmed that this switchover can be accomplished in sufficient time. This action will assure that all equipment and instrumentation necessary to mitigate LOCA remain operable.

The potential to use inadequate assumptions and inputs in current calculations has been reduced by procedural enhancements and training. Procedures specify a format detailing design inputs and assumptions with reasons/bases clearly documented for future use. The potential for omitting the applicable design inputs in current MARs has been reduced by training, procedural enhancements and improved design basis documentation. These documents include enhanced design basis documents, analysis basis documents, and the Configuration Management Information System.

PREVIOUS SIMILAR EVENTS

This is the first report related to design error in the maximum RB flood elevation calculation. Two prior events were identified that also relate to RB equipment inoperability due to submergence. These previous events were concerned with locating equipment below the established RB flood elevation.

NRC FORM 386A (E-89) U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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TEXT (If more space is required, use additional NRC Form 366A's) (17)

SAFE SHUTDOWN EQUIPMENT AFFECTED

TAG NO.	EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION
INSTRUMENTATION	
AH-536-TE [NH,TI]	Reactor Building temperature instrumentation, used for pos accident monitoring
RC-1-LT1 [AB,LT] RC-1-LT3	Pressurizer level transmitters. This instrumentation is used by the operator and by the Integrated Control System to control makeup flow and pressurizer level.
RC-3A-PT3 [AB,PT] RC-3A-PT4 " RC-3B-PT3 "	Reactor Coolant System (RCS) pressure transmitters used be Reactor Protection System for high pressure, low pressure and variable low pressure Reactor trips. o Engineered Safeguards System for High Pressure Injection and Low Pressure Injection automatic actuation. o Automatic Closure Interlock for overpressure protection of the Decay Heat Removal System. o Pressurize:ray, heaters and Pilot Operated Relief Valve for RCS pressure control. o Main Control Board indication for RCS pressure and Subcooling Margin.
RC-132-PT [AB,PT]	Low range RCS pressure transmitters used for pressure indication on the Main Control Board and for engineere safeguards actuation.
RC-158-PT [AB,PT] RC-159-PT "	Wide range RCS pressure transmitters located on the Main Control Board and the Remote Shutdown Panel.
RC-163A-LT1[AB, PT] RC-163B-LT1 " RC-164A-LT1 " RC-164B-LT1 " RC-163A-TE1[AB, TT] RC-163B-TE1 " RC-164A-TE1 "	temperature transmitters used for post-accident indication
WD-303A-LT[NH,LT] WD-303B-LT " WD-304A-LT " WD-304B-LT "	Reactor Building Flood level transmitters.

NAC FORM 366A (6-89) U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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TEXT (If more space is required, use additional NRC Form 366A's) (17)

TAG NO.		EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION
SP-18-LT SP-19-LT SP-21-LT SP-22-LT SP-23-LT SP-24-LT	[JB,LT]	Emergency Feedwater Initiation and Control level transmitters used for initiation of Emergency Feedwater on low Steam Generator level.

VALVES

MUV-505

SP-25-LT SP-27-LT SP-31-LT SP-32-LT

TULTES	
CAV-1 [KN,V] CAV-3 " CAV-126 "	RCS sampling valves and containment isolation valves.
MUV-40 [CB,V] MUV-41 "	Letdown Cooler isolation valves and containment isolation valves.