

Tennessee Valley Authority, 1101 Market Street, Chattanooga, Tennesses, 37402

Joseph R. Bynum Vice President, Nuclear Operations

February 1, 1991

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

Gentlemen:

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY - SEQUOYAH NUCLEAR PLANT UNIT 1 - DOCKET NO. 50-327 - FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE DPR-77 - LICENSEE EVENT REPORT (LER) 50-327/90026, REVISION 1

The enclosed LER concerning an inadvertent auxiliary building isolation (ABI) is being revised to reschedule the completion date for one of the previously described corrective actions. Resource restraints have delayed implementation of the modification. The revised completion date is April 1, 1991. This event was originally reported in accordance with 10 CFR 50.73(a)(2)(iv) as an engineered safety feature actuation on November 10, 1990.

The revisions to the LER are indicated by vertical bars in the right margin.

Very truly yours,

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Enclosure

G. R. Bynum

cc: See page 2

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Enclosure cc (Enclosure):

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U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Approved OMB No. 3150-0104 Expires 4/30/92

LICENSEE EVENT REPORT (LER)

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BSTRACT (Limit to 1400 spaces, i.e., approximately fifteen single-space type This LER is being revised to reschedule the completion date for one of the previously identified corrective actions. On October 13, 1990, at 1837 Eastern daylight time (EDT) with Unit 1 in Mode 4 for a maintenance outage and Unit 2 in Mode 6 for a refueling outage, an inadvertent auxiliary building isolation (ABI) occurred. The ABI signal was initiated from the spent fuel pit area Radiation Monitor (RM) 0-RM-90-103, following the transfer of highly contaminated trash through the area. During the transfer, the RM 0-RM-90-103 reached its high radiation setp int. The RMs had been removed from service (blocked) to prevent a spurious ABI. Once the RM high radiation sutpoint is reached, the high radiation seal-in relay retains the ABI signal until the relay is reset. After the transfer of trash was completed, the operators proceeded to unblock the RMs but failed to reset the seal-in relay for 0-RM-90-103. The operators unblocked the RMs without resetting the relays and immediately received the inadvertent ABI. Operations' personnel immediately realized the cause of the ABI and proceeded to recover from the event in accordance with plant procedures. Corrective action was to take appropriate disciplinary action for the personnel involved. A modification to the annunciator circuitry to prevent RMs 0-RM-90-101, -102, and -103 high radiation alarms from being cleared without first resetting the seal-in relay, will be made by April 1, 1991.

NRC Form 366A (6-89)

U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Approved OMB No. 3150-0104 Expires 4/30/92

LICENSEE EVENT REPORT (LER)

FACILITY NAME (1)	DOCKET NUMBER (2)	LER NUMBER (6)	PAGE (3)
		SEQUENTIAL REVISION	
Sequoyah Nuclear Plant Unit 1		YEAR NUMBER NUMBER	
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TEXT (If more space is required, use additional NRC form 366A's) (17)
DESCRIPTION OF EVENT

On October 13, 1990, at 1837 Eastern daylight time (EDT) an inadvertent auxiliary building isolation (ABI) (EIIS Code VF) occurred. Unit 1 was in Mode 4 (O-percent power 205 degrees Fahrenheit [F] and 315 psig) and Unit 2 was in Mode 6 in mid-loop operations after completion of the fuel handling activities for the Cycle 4 refueling outage on October 11, 1990.

The auxiliary building spent fuel pit (SFP) radiation monitors (RMs) (EIIS Code IL) 0-RM-90-102 and -103 were removed from service (blocked) to prevent a spurious ABI while highly contaminated trash was being transferred through the Prea. During the transfer, one RM (0-RM-90-103) exceeded its high radiation alarm satpoint. The lead operator acknowledged the main control room (MCR) annunciator (EIIS Code ANN) alarm and cleared the RM module high radiation alarm light. This allowed the MCR annunciator window to also be reset.

Upon completion of the high radiation trash transfer, the balance of plant (BOP) operator proceeded to return the SFP RMs O-RM-90-102 and -103 to normal. These RMs are unique in that a seal-in relay is installed in the circuitry to retain the high radiation alarm signals. These relays must be reset after a high radiation setpoint is reached or exceeded. A high radiation signal will still be present until these relays are reset. The seal-in relay actuation is indicated in the MCR by a small white light above Handswitches 0-HS-90-102 and -103 for 0-RM-90-102 and -103, respectively. The BOP operator was unaware the high radiation setpoint had previously been reached and that the MCR annunciator windo had previously been reset by the lead reactor operator (LRO). The BOP operator returning the RMs to normal failed to observe an operator aid to reset the seal-in relay and also failed to observe that the lights above the handswitches were lit prior to unblocking the RMs. Therefore, when 0-RM-90-103 was unblocked, an ABI occurred. The operator immediately recognized the mistake and the cause of the ABI and proceeded to recover from the ABI using System Operating Instruction (SOI) 30.5-D, "Recovery from Auxiliary Building Isolation." The RMs were returned to service at 1841 EDT. At 1935 EDT, the NRC was notified as required under 10 CFR 50.72(b)(2)(1).

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FACILITY NAME (1)	DOCKET NUMBER (2	LER NUMBER (6)	PAGE (3)
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Sequoyah Nuclear Plant Unit 1		YEAR NUMBER NUMBER	
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TEXT (If more space is required, use additional NRC Form 366A's) (17)

CAUSE OF EVENT

There are three causes of this event:

- 1) a man-machine interface problem. Radiation monitors O-RM-90-102 and -103 are different from the other RMs in that a seal-in relay is installed in the circuitry to prevent a valid high radiation signal from being cleared. An operator can reset the RM module high radiation alarm and the MCR high radiation annunciator without resetting the seal-in relay. The white light on the high radiation seal-in relay reset switch which indicates the presence of a high radiation signal is not conspicuously located near the RM block and unblock handswitches. Without knowledge that these two indicators may have been previously cleared, another operator could possibly mistake the absence of alarms and annunciators as not having an ABI signal present and fail to remember that these RMs have an extra step to unblocking the RMs.
- 2) Inattention to detail of Operation personnel. The proper method for unblocking RMs O-RM-90-102 and 103 has been successfully performed many times without generating inadvertent ABIs. Both the lead operator and the BOP operator failed to observe the operator aide posted on the RM block hand switches and failed to recognize that the seal-in relay was actuated.
- 3) Inadequate corrective actions. In April 1990, a similar event occurred and was reported in LER-50-327/90006. The corrective action for the LER-50-327/90006 focused on the one operator and his actions. It was not until this event and the involvement of two operators that a man-machine interface problem was identified and recognized as a significant contributor to the issue. Since the April 1990 event, TVA has implemented the Human Performance Enhancement System (HPES) to review events that may have resulted from personnel actions.

ANALYSIS OF EVENT

An ABI is an engineered safety feature (ESF) actuation and is reportable pursuant to the criteria established in 10 CFR 50.73(a)(2)(iv).

An ABI can be automatically initiated by either: (1) high temperature in the auxiliary building air intake, (2) high radiation in the spent fuel pool area, (3) Phase A containment isolation signal, or (4) high radiation in the auxiliary building vent. During this event, a high radiation signal was received on the RM when the trash was transported through the spent fuel pool area, and, as a result, an ABI was generated. Subsequent to the ABI signal, all equipment functioned as designed as the general supply and exhaust fans shut off, the fuel handling area fans shut off, the appropriate dampers operated, and both trains of auxiliary building gas treatment system started. Because no high radiation levels actually existed and the system functioned as designed, this event did not adversely effect the health and safety of the public.

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

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

- 1) As immediate corrective actions, Operations personnel recovered from the ABI in accordance with SOI-30.5D, reset the ABI and returned the RMs to service.
- 2) Appropriate disciplinary action was taken for the personnel involved.
- 3) A modification will be made to the annunciator circuitry to prevent 0-RM-90-102, 103, and 101 high radiation alarms from being cleared without first resetting the seal-in relay.
- 4) TVA will evaluate the modification for the man-machine interface problem and determine if further corrective actions or enhancements are warranted.
- 5) TVA has implemented the HPES to review events that may have resulted from personnel error.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

There have been 38 previously reported occurrences of inadvertent ESF actuations. Only one ESF actuation resulted from failure to reset the seal-in relay before unblocking the RM, and this was event occurred in April 1990 and reported in LER 50-327/90006.

Previous corrective actions for a similar event (LER 50-327/90006) included: (1) appropriate disciplinary action for Operations' personnel involved in the event, and (2) a training letter was issued to Operations' personnel addressing the specific operator's aid and addressing operator aids in general. These previous corrective actions were inadequate to prevent recurrence of a similar event.

Commitment

A modification to the annunciator circuitry, to prevent 0-RM-90-101, 102, and 103 high radiation from being cleared without first resetting the seal-in relay, will be made by April 1, 1991.

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