PSNH

Public Service of New Hampshire

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January 26, 1983
SBN-435
T.F. Q2.2.2

United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Region I
631 Park Avenue
King of Prussia, PA 19406

Attention: Mr. Richard W. Starostecki, Director
Division of Resident and Project Inspection

References:
(a) Construction Permit CPPR-135 and CPPR-136, Docket Nos. 50-443 and 50-444
(b) Telecon of August 5, 1982, H. E. Wingate (YAEC) to Eugene Kelley (NRC Region I)
(c) PSNH Letter, dated September 2, 1982, "Interim 10CFR50.55(e) Report; Solid State Protection System Power Surge," J. DeVincentis to R. W. Starostecki
(d) PSNH Letter, dated October 19, 1982, "Interim 10CFR50.55(e) Report; Solid State Protection System Power Surge," J. DeVincentis to R. W. Starostecki

Subject: Interim 10CFR50.55(e) Report; Solid State Protection System Power Surge

Dear Sir:

In Reference (c) and (d), we filed interim 10CFR50.55(e) reports regarding power surges in the Solid State Protection System which may disable a protection circuit. It was also indicated that this item is considered reportable under 10CFR50.55(e).

In the attached Westinghouse letter, in which this item was reported to the Director of the NRC Office of Inspection and Enforcement, test procedure changes were provided and are to be used until Westinghouse completes a review of its consideration of design changes.

Region I will be notified by July 1, 1983, as to the status of the Westinghouse consideration of design changes.

Very truly yours,

YANKEE ATOMIC ELECTRIC COMPANY

Allen P. Legendre Jr.
for: J. DeVincentis
Project Manager

ALL/fsf
cc: Director, Office of Inspection and Enforcement
Washington, DC 20555

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August 6, 1982

NS-EPR-2638

Mr. Richard DeYoung, Director
Office of Inspection and Enforcement
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
7920 Norfolk Avenue
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

Dear Mr. DeYoung:

On August 4, 1982, Mr. Ed Flack of your staff was notified by Westinghouse via telephone of a potential problem in its I and C protection system.

During review of a schematic diagram of the Solid State Protection System (SSPS), redrawn for purposes of consolidation, Westinghouse engineers uncovered an undetectable failure which could exist in on-line testing circuits for relays in the system.

Periodic testing of the SSPS includes actuation of master relays which actuate Safeguards systems. When a preselected master relay is energized, a proving lamp in series with the output (slave) relay coil confirms electrical continuity. Operation of the relay is prevented by reducing the circuit voltage from 120VAC to 15VDC during test. [Refer to the sketch in Attachment I] Subsequent tests from the Safeguards Test Cabinets energize (120VAC) each output relay to confirm actuation of the Safeguards device. In those instances where actuation of the final device cannot be tolerated, a proving lamp in the Safeguards test circuits verifies relay contact movement, field wiring and electrical continuity through the final device.

As mentioned above, output relay coil continuity is confirmed at the SSPS, without operating the relay, by reducing the circuit voltage to 15VDC from 120VAC. As shown in the sketch, operation of the master relay by means of the pushbutton test switch also removes the shunt from the SSPS proving lamp and allows the 15VDC to energize it to confirm the continuity of the output relay coil.

Upon completion of the master relay and output relay coil continuity tests, 120VAC circuit voltage is restored. However, if the switch contacts which shunt the proving lamp should fail to reclose as expected, 120VAC would be applied to the lamp in event the system were called upon to operate. Depending on the output relay coil impedance and the number

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of output relays being operated by the master relay contacts, the current through the lamp could cause it to burn open before the output relay(s) energized. In such an instance associated Safeguards devices in the affected train would not actuate. Since, during circuit analysis, all identified nondetectable failures must be assumed to have occurred, the redundant Safeguards actuation train must be assumed to be similarly, if not identically, failed.

On August 3, 1982, the WRD Safety Review Committee concluded that the potential for undetectable loss of any Safeguards actuation function constituted an Unreviewed Safety Question under 10CFR50.59 and a Potential Significant Deficiency under 10CFR50.55(e). The affected Westinghouse domestic plants notified are listed in Attachment II.

Although failure of the subject test switch contacts is highly improbable, Westinghouse is recommending a minor revision to test procedures conducted from the Safeguards Test Cabinets where operation of the SSPS output relays is verified. The revision will ensure that the relay test circuits in the SSPS operated properly when the system was returned to its normal operating mode. The procedure changes are described in Attachment III and are recommended until Westinghouse completes a review of its consideration of design changes.

For additional information please contact my cognizant staff manager, Mr. George Butterworth, 412-373-5761.

Very truly yours,

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CORPORATION

for E. P. Rahe, Manager
NTD Nuclear Safety

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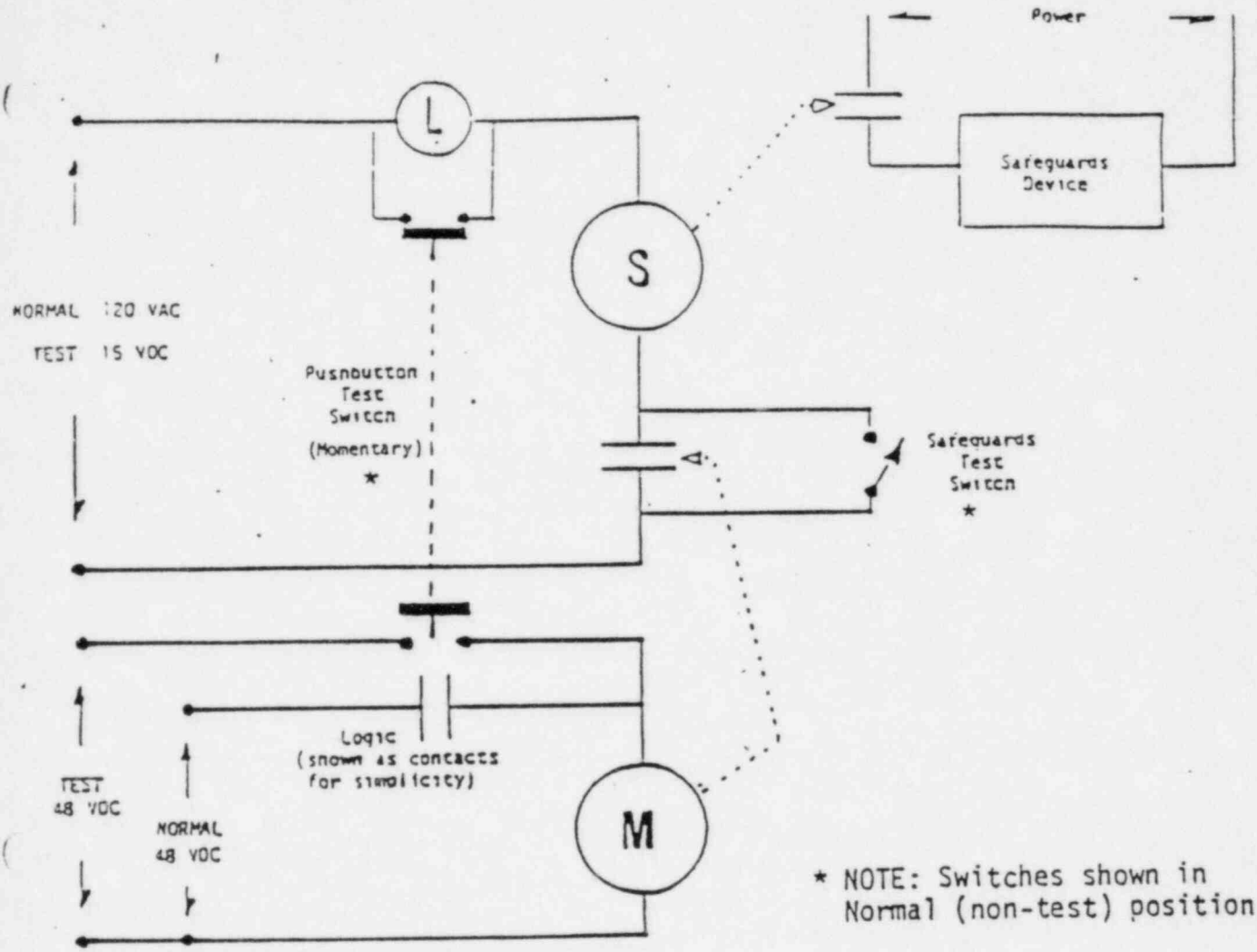
Attachments



* NOTE: Switches shown in Normal (non-test) position

NORMAL OPERATION: Logic "contacts" close to pick up Master relay M. Master relay contacts close to apply 120 VAC to Slave relay S. Slave relay contacts close to power the Safeguards device.

TEST OPERATION:
- Relay mode selector switch (not shown) to TEST position switches slave relay power from 120 VAC to 15 VDC. Master relay power remains 48 VDC.
- Pushbutton test switch contacts (1) pick up Master relay M (2) removes lamp shunt so that 15 VDC is applied to Slave relay coil thru proving lamp L.
- Slave relay is not picked up because of reduced voltage of 15 VDC.

PROBLEM: If contacts shunting proving lamp L do not reclose when pushbutton is released and system is return to Normal, then 120 VAC would be applied to Slave relay coil thru the proving lamp if Safeguards actuation were called for by the Logic "contacts".

SIMPLIFIED SKETCH OF TYPICAL SAFEGUARDS ACTUATION RELAY TESTING IN THE SSPS

TWM 9-5-82

PLANTS WITH STANDARD 2-TRAIN SSPS

Salem 1* and 2*
Cook 1* and 2*
\+ Ringhals 2*, 3, and 4
Farley 1* and 2*
Beaver Valley 1* and 2
Diablo Canyon 1 and 2
Trojan*
\+ Angra 1*
Byron 1 and 2
Braidwood 1 and 2
Marble Hill 1 and 2
Sequoyah 1* and 2*
Watts Bar 1 and 2
\+ Almaraz 1* and 2
\+ Lemoniz 1 and 2
\+ Asco 1 and 2
Virgil Summer
\+ Ohi 1* and 2*
McGuire 1* and 2
Catawba 1 and 2

PLANTS WITH "NEW" 2-TRAIN SSPS

Millstone 3
Seabrook 1 and 2
Comanche Peak 1 and 2
Wolfcreek 1
Callaway 1
Shearon Harris 1 and 2
\+ Krsko*
\+ Ko-Ri 2
\+ Maanshan 1 and 2
Vogtle 1 and 2
\+ Korea 5, 6, 7, and 8
\+ Vandellos 2

PLANTS WITH 3-TRAIN SSPS

South Texas 1 and 2
\+ Sayago 1

* Operating Plant
\+ International Plant

APPLICABLE DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL PLANTS

ATTACHMENT II

SOLID STATE PROTECTION SYSTEM MASTER RELAY AND OUTPUT RELAY TEST

Perform the test described below immediately following completion of the Solid State Protection System (SSPS) Output Relay Testing.

This test will ensure that the pushbutton or relay contacts used to shunt the output relay continuity lamps located on the Output Relay Test Panel have returned to the closed position.

To check the output relay continuity lamp shunts on the Output Relay Test Panel, utilize the Safeguards Test Cabinets as described below:

1. For each of the output relay continuity lamps, select an output (slave) relay which has its continuity checked through the lamp. For plants with the standard 2-train SSPS this will be eight relays per train and for plants with the "new" 2-train SSPS or the 3-train SSPS this will be sixteen relays per train. This selection can easily be performed by using the Output Relay Test Panel Selections table located in the System Maintenance section of each SSPS Technical Manual.

2. Using the Engineered Safeguards System Final Devise or Actuator Test Procedure select the sections of the test which pertain to the output relays selected above. This can easily be done by referring to the table of contents.

3. Before proceeding with the selected test sections, verify that all instructions pertaining to precautions, limitations and initial conditions have been followed.

4. Ensure that the Mode selector switch on the SSPS logic train Output Relay Test Panel is placed in the Operate position.

5. From the Safeguards Test Cabinet (STC) proceed with the selected sections of the Engineered Safeguards System Final Device or Actuator Test Procedure. For each of the test sections verify that the output relay continuity lamps on the associated SSPS Output Relay Test Panel do not illuminate while rotating and depressing the STC test switches. If the SSPS output relay continuity lamps do not illuminate and the selected sections of the STC tests are successfully completed, all of the continuity lamp shunt contacts have properly returned to the closed position.

6. If an output relay continuity lamp illuminates during testing from the STC it is an indication that the lamp's shunting contact is open. Should this occur, remove the associated SSPS logic train from service and replace the Output Relay Test pushbutton (for "new" 2-train and 3-train SSPS, replace the relay whose contacts used for shunting the lamps failed to close). After replacement, retest the master and output relays from the Output Relay Test Panel and perform the tests listed above.

7. If an output relay continuity lamp does not illuminate during testing from the STC and the STC test is unsuccessful it may be an indication that the continuity lamp shunt contact is open and that the continuity lamp itself has opened. If this is the case, replace the Output Relay Test pushbutton and the continuity lamp and retest. If the continuity lamp and its associated shunting contact are found operational, this is an indication of a failure in the Final Device or its Actuation circuit.