COMPANY South Texas Project Electric Generating Station P. O. Box 289 Wadsworth, Texas 77483

> October 24, 1995 ST-HL-AE-5212 File No.: G26 10CFR50.73

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

**The Light** 

South Texas Project Unit 1 Docket No. STN 50-498 Licensee Event Report 95-010 Failure to Meet the Requirements of Technical Specification Surveillance Times for Logging Axial Flux Difference

Pursuant to 10CFR50.73, South Texas Project submits the attached Unit 1 Licensee Event Report 95-010 regarding a failure to meet the requirements of Technical Specification surveillance times for logging Axial Flux Difference. Subsequent surveillances verified that the Axial Flux Difference remained within its limits. This event did not have an adverse effect on the health and safety of the public, but clearly does not meet the standards for expected operational performance.

If you should have any questions on this matter, please contact Mr. S. M. Head at (512) 972-7136 or me at (512) 972-7239.

J. W. Myers

L. W. Myers Unit 1 Plant Manager

KJT/lf

Attachment: LER 95-010 (South Texas, Unit 1)

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Project Manager on Behilf of the Participants in the South Texas Project

Houston Lighting & Power Company South Texas Project Electric Generating Station

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NRC FORM 366 U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY (4-95)							COMMI	SSION	APPROVED BY OMB NO. 3150-0104 EXPIRES 04/30/98								
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On September 26, 1995, Unit 1 was in Mode 1 at 100% power. On September 25, 1995 at 1059 hours, the Proteus Computer system for Unit 1 failed resulting in an inoperable Axial Flux Difference Monitor Alarm. Monitoring and logging the indicated Axial Flux Difference for each operable excore channel at least once per hour for the first 24 hours was initiated as required by Technical Specification 4.2.1.1.b. Technical Specification 4.2.1.1.b further requires that Axial Flux Difference be logged every 30 minutes when the Axial Flux Difference Monitor Alarm has been inoperable for greater than 24 hours. At approximately 1430 hours on September 26, 1995, it was found the indicated Axial Flux Difference for each operable excore channel was still being monitored and logged hourly instead of every 30 minutes. The cause of this occurrence was inadequate review of Technical Specification monitoring and logging requirements of indicated Axial Flux Difference. Corrective action includes discussion of the lessons learned from this event with the individuals involved and revising the operator log for monitoring Axial Flux Difference.

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## DESCRIPTION OF EVENT:

On September 26, 1995, Unit 1 was in Mode 1 at 100% power. On September 25, 1995 at 1059 hours, the Proteus Computer system for Unit 1 failed resulting in an inoperable Axial Flux Difference Monitor Alarm. Monitoring and logging the indicated Axial Flux Difference for each operable excore channel at least once per hour for the first 24 hours was initiated as required by Technical Specification 4.2.1.1.b. Technical Specification 4.2.1.1.b further requires that Axial Flux Difference be logged every 30 minutes when the Axial Flux Difference Monitor Alarm has been inoperable for greater than 24 hours. At approximately 1430 hours on September 26, 1995, it was found the indicated Axial Flux Difference for each operable excore channel was still being monitored and logged hourly instead of every 30 minutes. The every 30 minute surveillance had been missed since approximately 1100 hours on September 26, 1995. Monitoring and logging of indicated Axial Flux Difference for each operable excore channel at 1430 hours on September 26, 1995.

The Proteus Computer system failure was discussed during turnover between operating shift crews, but the Technical Specification requirement for monitoring and logging Axial Flux Difference every 30 minutes when the Axial Flux Difference Monitor Alarm has been inoperable for greater than 24 hours was not discussed. Supervision did not ensure that operators knew 30 minute surveillances of Axial Flux Difference should start at approximately 1100 hours on September 26, 1995 if the Axial Flux Difference Monitor Alarm remained inoperable.

## CAUSE OF EVENT:

The cause of this occurrence was inadequate review of Technical Specification monitoring and logging requirements of indicated Axial Flux Difference when the Axial Flux Difference Monitor Alarm has been inoperable for greater than 24 hours.

## ANALYSIS OF EVENT:

Failure to meet the requirements of Technical Specifications is reportable pursuant to 10CFR50.73 (a)(2)(i)(B). Failure to monitor and log Axial Flux Difference for each operable excore channel once per 30 minutes after the Axial Flux Difference Monitor Alarm is inoperable for 24 hours was discovered at 1430 hours on September 26, 1995, at which time 30 minute monitoring and logging started. Data review of hourly monitoring results indicated the Axial Flux Difference was within allowable limits. There were no adverse safety or radiological consequences from this event.

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- 2. The lessons learned from this event will be included in licensed operator training by January 1996.
- 3. The operator log will be revised by December 1995 to consolidate all actions required by Technical Specification 4.2.1.1.b for monitoring Axial Flux Difference when the Axial Flux Difference Monitor Alarm is inoperable.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

There were no previous events reported by the South Texas Project to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission within the last three years regarding failure to perform a Technical Specification surveillance at the correct frequency after recognizing the need for the surveillance.