NRC Form 364 (9-83)								CENSEE EVENT REPORT (LER)						U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION APPROVED OMB NO. 3150-0104 EXPIRES: 8/31/85		
Catawba Nuclear Station							ation	Y-16 1					0 5 0 0		1 OF 013	
TITLE (4)		Ir	adv	rert	ent Rep	osi	tioni	ng of	f Var	ious	Engine	eered Saf		Features V		
EVEN	(5)	LER NUMBER (6)					REPORT DATE (7)			OTHER FACILITIES INVOLVED (8)						
MONTH DAY		YEAR	YEAR SEQUENTIAL NUMBER			L	REVISION	MONTH	DAY	YEAR	FACILITY NAMES		DOCKET NUMBER(S)			
O 8 2 2 8 4 OPERATING MODE (9) 5 POWER LEVEL (110) 0 0 0 0		THIS				0 9 2 1 8 4 TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF 10 CI 20.408(c) 50.38(c)(1) 50.73(a)(2)(i) 50.73(a)(2)(iii) 50.73(a)(2)(iiii)			CFR §: (Check one or more of the following) { X S0.73(a)(2)(iv) 50.73(a)(2)(vi) 50.73(a)(2)(vii)(A) 50.73(a)(2)(viii)(B) 50.73(a)(2)(viii)(B) 50.73(a)(2)(viii)(B)		0 5 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					
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CAUSE SYSTEM		СОМР	ONENT		MANUFAC- TURER	REF	PORTABLE O NPRDS	ILE			SYSTEM	COMPONENT	MANUFAC- TURER	REPORTABLE TO NPROS		

ABSTRACT (Limit to 1400 speces i.e., approximately fifteen single-spece typewritten lines) (16)

YES (If yes, complete EXPECTED SUBMISSION DATE)

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT EXPECTED (14)

On August 22, 1984, at 1401 hours, relay K603 of Unit 1 Train A Solid State Protection System (SSPS) was inadvertently actuated. As a result, various Engineered Safeguard Features (ESF) valves repositioned to their respective safety positions. Unit 1 was in Mode 5 at the time of this incident, approximately one month after initial fuel load. Centrifugal Charging (NV) Pump 1B was in service, pumping through the normal charging flowpath with letdown from the Residual Heat Removal (ND) System. The pump was in service to maintain seal flow to the Reactor Coolant Pumps. Actuation of relay K603 caused charging to swap to the emergency path through valve INI-9A. Thirty seconds after discovering that the affected valves would not remain in their normal positions, NV Pump 1B was secured. Relay K603 remained actuated for approximately 14 hours.

The exact cause of relay K603 becoming actuated has not been determined. However, due to the close proximity of IAE Crew A Technicians, it is possible that relay K603 was unknowingly bumped and actuated, thereby initiating this event.

This incident is reportable pursuant to 10CFR 50.73 Sect. (a)(2)(iv) and 50.72 Section b(2)(ii). Technical Specifications were not violated.

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EXPECTED UBMISSION DATE (15)

(9-83) LICENSEE EVENT REP	LICENSEE EVENT REPORT (LER) TEXT CONTINUATION								
FACILITY NAME (1)	DOCKET NUMBER (2)	LER	NUMBER (6)	PAGE (3)					
Catawba Nuclear Station, Unit 1		YEAR SI	NUMBER REVISION						
Catawba Nuclear Station, Unit 1	0 5 0 0 0 4 1 3 8 4 - 0 0	01018 - 010	0 1.2 OF 013						

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

The (utput Relay Bays of the Solid State Protection System (SSPS) contain master relays, slave relays, and fuses necessary to implement required safeguard outputs and/or train . associated circuitry. The Output Relay Cabinet contains the master relays which are energized by the safeguards output cards. The master relay contacts apply power to a number of slave relays. The slave relay contacts, in turn, apply power to plant process equipment, such as pumps, valves, and relay coils. Relay K603 is a slave relay, governed by master relay K501. Relay K603 is a Westinghouse 4-Pole relay with 4 Pole Adder and Latch Attachment.

The cause of this incident was the inadvertent actuation of relay K603 of the Train A Solid State Protection System.

On the day of this event, Unit 1 was in Mode 5. The normal charging flowpath was in service to maintain seal flow to the Reactor Coolant Pumps. Normal charging in Mode 5 utilizes the Volume Control Tank (VCT) as the suction source to the Charging Pumps and letdown is from the Residual Heat Removal (ND) System. Charging was performed by NV Pump 1B.

The valves that re-positioned due to the relay actuation were 1NI-9A, 1NV-312A, and

Valve 1FW-33A serves as a suction valve for the Refueling Water (FW) Recirculation Pumps 1A and 1B. The only consequence of the closing of 1FW-33A was the tripping of FW Recirculation Pump 1B due to a pump/valve interlock.

The closing of 1NV-312A (Charging Line Cont Isol) and the opening of 1NI-9A (Centrifugal Charging Pump to Cold-Leg Disch Isol) caused the charging flowpath to swap from normal to emergency. Normally, charging pump suction would swap from the Volume Control Tank (VCT) (1NV-188A and 1NV-189B in series) to the Refueling Water Storage Tank (1NV-252A and 1NV-253B in parallel). However, since 1NV-252A remained closed (power removed), 1NV-188A remained open and pump suction remained aligned to the VCT. The immediate operator action taken following the discovery of the repositioned valves was to open valve 1NV-312A. With 1NI-9A and 1NV-312A both open momentarily, a large discharge flow path existed for NV Pump 1B which, in turn, caused VCT level to draw down rapidly. The pump was immediately secured. By 1730 hours, normal charging and letdown were re-established.

Between 1300 and 1400 hours, IAE Crew A Personnel began an investigation on valve 1NV-252A. The IAE Technicians entered the train A SSPS Output Relay Cabinet, which contains the subject relay, K603. It is not known how the relay became actuated. An individual slave relay can be actuated electrically from the Engineered Safeguards Test Cabinet. If the relay had been actuated electrically, it would have been heard by the Technicians, which it was not. On the other hand, when considering manual actuation of the relay, the latching sound made by the relay is not nearly as audible. This Westinghouse latching relay has a plunge, protruding approximately 1/4 inch, which actuates the relay when it is pushed inward. Relay K603 is located in the top row of relays, out of reach from the floor. Reliability of the circuit logic and discredit for a spurious actuation signal was demonstrated subsequently by IAE Crew B conducting IP/O/A/3200/02, Solid State Protection System Line Periodic Tescing Procedure. It was possible to inadvertently actuate the relay manually and not realize what had happened. The relay remained actuated for 14 hours.

The problem was cleared when the Performance Engineer, after noticing relay K603 latched in, reset the relay.

This incident did not cause any release of radioactive material, radiation exposure, or personnel injuries. It is considered to be an isolated case.

CORRECTIVE ACTION

When normal charging was lost (closure of 1NV-312A), Operators immediately tried to re-open 1NV-312A. After finding that 1NV-312A would not remain open, NV Pump 1B was secured. IAE was contacted to investigate and correct the problem with the various valves failing to their safety position. Relay K603 was reset by the Performance Engineer approximately $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours after it was actuated. The circuit logic associated with relay K603 was successfully tested per procedure IP/0/A/3200/02.

The only significance of this event on plant operations was the loss of seal flow to the Reactor Coolant Pumps, which were not operating.

The health and safety of the public were not affected by this incident.

DUKE POWER GOMPANY

P.O. BOX 33189 CHARLOTTE, N.C. 28242

HAL B. TUCKER
VICE PRESIDENT
NUCLEAR PRODUCTION

September 21, 1984

TELEPHONE (704) 373-4531

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

Subject: Catawba Nuclear Station, Unit 1

Docket No. 50-413

Gentlemen:

Pursuant to 10 CFR 50.73 Sections (a) (1) and (d), attached is Licensee Event Report 413/84-08 concerning inadvertent repositioning of various Engineered Safeguards Features valves. This event was considered to be of no significance with respect to the health and safety of the public.

Very truly yours,

Hal B. Tucker

RWO:s1b

Attachment

cc: Mr. James P. O'Reilly, Regional Administrator
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Region II
101 Marietta Street, NW, Suite 2900
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

Records Center Institute of Nuclear Power Operations 1100 Circle 75 Parkway, Suite 1500 Atlanta, Georgia 30339

NRC Resident Inspector Catawba Nuclear Station

American Nuclear Insurers c/o Dottie Sherman, ANI Library The Exchange, Suite 245 270 Farmington Avenue Farmington, CT 06032

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Document Control Desk September 21, 1984 Page Two

cc: Palmetto Alliance 2135½ Devine Street Columbia, South Carolina 29205

> Mr. Robert Guild, Esq. Attorney-at-Law P. O. Box 12097 Charleston, South Carolina 29412

Mr. Jesse L. Riley Carolina Environmental Study Group 854 Henley Place Charlotte, North Carolina 28207

Mr. James L. Kelley, Chairman Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, D. C. 20555

Dr. Paul W. Purdom 235 Columbia Drive Decatur, Georgia 30030

Dr. Richard F. Foster P. O. Box 4263 Sunriver, Oregon 97702