

Southern California Edison Company

SAN ONOFRE NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION

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R. W. KRIEGER

July 14, 1992

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

Subject:

Docket No. 50-361 30-Day Report Licensee Event Report No. 92-009 San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station, Unit

Pursuant to 10 CFR 50.73(d), this submittal provides the required 30-day written Licensee Event Report (LER) for an occurrence involving the misalignment of a salt water cooling pump emergency seal water supply isolation valve. Neither the health nor the safety of plant personnel or the public was affected by this occurrence or condition.

If you require any additional information, please so advise.

Sincerely,

Enclosure: LEE No. 92-009

cc: C. W. Caldwell (USNRC Senior Resident Inspector, Units 1, 2 and 3)

J. B. Martin (Regional Administrator, USNRC Region V)

Institute of Nuclear Power Operations (INPO)

TELEPHONE (714) 368-8268

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At approximately 2330 on 6/14/92, with Unit 2 in Mode 1 at 100% power, a plant operator identified that Saltwater Cooling (SWC) Pump P112 emergency seal water isolation valve MJ019 was in the "closed" position, rather than "open" as required. The valve was opened at 0030 on 6/15/92, restoring the emergency seal water supply to P112. At 0220, a SWC system flow path alignment was performed for both Units 2 & 3 SWC pumps to determine if other SWC seal water valves were similarly mis-aligned. So other valves were found mis-aligned.

Although the cause and duration of the mis-alignment of MU019 cannot be definitively determined. SCE has concluded that the mis-alignment most likely occurred during the performance of a quarterly check valve test performed on 5/28/92. This conclusion is based on a review of P112 seal water supply flow data (taken approximately every 2 days) which appears to indicate that MU019 was closed between 5/28/92 and 5/30/92. On 5/28/92, a quarterly state valve test, requiring the repositioning of MU019, was performed. It is believed that MU019 was inadvertently left closed following the check valve test due to a procedural deficiency.

Since the mis-alignment may have existed for a period of time in excess of the 72-hour allowed outage time permitted by IS 3.7.4, this event represents a condition prohibited by the "Ss.

Corrective actions include Station Management communicating their expectations to appropriate personnel regarding the rigorous control of plant equipment during testing activities and the rigorous enforcement of equipment status controls delineated in Operations Division Procedure.

This event is considered to be of low safety significance.

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Plant: San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station Unit: 1wo Reactor Vendor: Combustion Engineering Event Date: 6/14/92 Time: 2330

A. CONDITIONS AT TIME OF THE EVENT:

Mode: 1, Power Operations at 100% Reactor Power

B. BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

1. Saltwater Cooling (SWC) System

The SWC system [BS], an engineered safety feature (ESF) support system, provides salrwater from the Pacific Ocean to the component cooling water (CCW) [CC] heat exchangers [HX] for cooling ESF components during normal power generation, normal and emergency shutdown and cooldown of the reactor, and during design basis accidents. The SWC system for each unit consists of two 100% capacity trains. Each train contains two 100% capacity pumps [P]; one pump is located in the Unit 2 intake structure and the other is located in the Unit 3 intake structure.

The system design contains interlocks preventing the simultaneous alignment of more than one of the two pumps in either train. Manual action is required to place the alternate pump in service. Specifically, the alternate pump must first be manually aligned and placed in service before it can satisfy the Technical Specification operability requirements. A single active failure of any portion of a SWC system train will not preclude the supply of sufficient cooling water to the other train of ESFs by the remaining SWC train.

The SWC pump seals [SEAL] and bearings are normally cooled and lubricated by the service water system (domestic water). Seal water flow normally ranges from 7 gpm to 15 gpm. In the event that the service water system becomes inoperable, (e.g., due to maintenance or in the unlikely event of a design basis earthquake (DBE) which renders it unavailable), emergency seal water to the SWC pump is automatically provided by the SWC pump discharge (refer to Figure 1). The emergency seal vater supply is provided at a pressure lower than that of the service water system, such that loss of service water pressure passively results in the supply of emergency seal water to the operating pump.

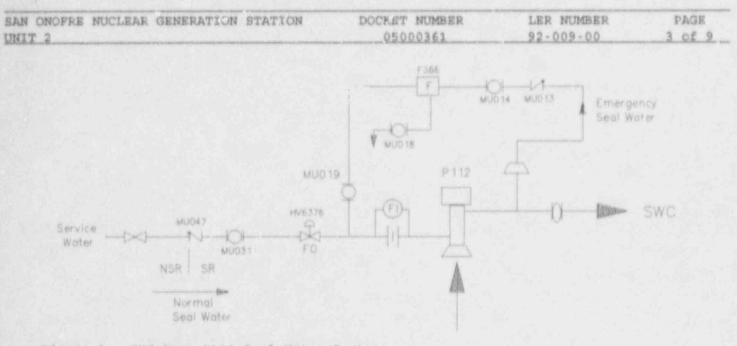


Figure 1 - SWC Pump P112 Seal Water System

- 2. Station Procedures
 - a. Station Engineering Procedure S023-V-3.5.4, "Inservice Testing of Check Valves," includes instructions for testing SWC pump bearing emergency seal water check valves. Procedure S023-V-3.5.4 tosts the SWC pump P112 emergency bearing seal water check valve MU013 in the "open" direction as follows: 1) Operations is requested by the test engineer to close isolation valve MU019 (refer to Figure 1), 2) water is then verified to be flowing through normally throttled open valve MU018 to t a floor drain, thus verifying that MU013 has opened, and 3) Operations is requested by the test engineer to re-open MU019.
 - b. Operations Division Procedure S0123-0-20, "Use of Procedures," provides guidelines for the use of and adherence to procedures. S0123-0-20 discusses plant manipulations using procedures which arc not within the scope of the Operations Division. S0123-0-20 specifies that an Operations Supervisor (i.e., Senior Reactor Operator) review the procedure prior to its use to ensure it requires that the manipulation of plant equipment be documented with a sign-off by the individual performing the manipulation, including independent verification for safety related equipment.

3. Technical Specification (TS) Requirement

TS 3.7.4, "Salt Water Cooling System," requires that at least two independent SWC loops be Operable in Modes 1-4. The TS Action specifies that with only one SWC loop Operable, restors at least two loops to Operable status within 72 hours or be in at least Hot Standby within the next 6 hours and Cold Shutdown within the following 30 hours.

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C. DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT:

1. Event:

At approximately 2330 on June 14, 1992, with Unit 2 in Mode 1 at 100% power, a plant operator (utility, non-licensed) identified that SWC Pump P112 emergency seal water isolation valve MUG19 was in the "closed" position, rather than "open" as required. The operator identified this discrepancy while installing a maintenance order tag on an unrelated piece of equipment in the Unit 2 SWC pump room. The valve was opened at 0030 on June 15, 1992, thus restoring the emergency seal water Supply to SWC pump P112. At 0220, a SWC system flow path alignment was performed for both Units 2 & 3 SWC pumps to determine if other SWC seal water valves were similarly mis-aligned. No other valves were found mis-aligned.

Although the cause and duration of the mis-alignment of MU019 cannot be definitively determined, SCE has concluded that the mis-alignment most likely occurred during the performance of the MU013 guarterly check valve test performed on 5/28/92. This conclusion is based on a review of SWC P112 seal water supply flow data, which is sensitive to the position of valve MU019 (as well as to other seal water system valves and parameter changes). The flow data appears to indicate that MU019 was likely in the "open" position when the data was taken on May 28, 1992, and may have been in the "closed" position on May 30, 1992. This conclusion is based on a step change increase of 3.5 gpm (from 10 gpm to 13.5 gpm) in the recorded P112 seal water flow between the 28th and the 30th. This step increase in seal water flow was not regarded by Operations as an anomaly since seal water flow typically varies from 2-5 gpm between SWC pumps and P112 seal water flow remained well within the normal limits of 7 gpm to 15 gpm. In hindsight, this step increase is consistent with a mispositioning of MU019 during this time frame.

Since the mis-alignment may have existed for a period of time in excess of the 72-hour allowed outage time permitted by TS 3.7.4, this event is considered to represent a condition prohibited by the TSs.

2.

Inoperable Structures, Systems or Components that Contributed to the Event:

Not applicable.

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	3.	Sequence of	Events:					
		Date		Description				
		5/28/92		S023-V-3.5.4, quarter performed on MU013. closing and then re-(P112 seal water flow Operations approximat taken prior to the pe 3.5.4 indicates nomin 10 gpm (nominal range gpm).	This test require opening MU019. SV readings (taken) tely every two day erformance of SO22 nal seal water flo	ed NC pump Dy YB) J-V- Dw of		
		5/30/92		SWC pump P112 seal wa indicates a step inc: 10 gpm to 13.5 gpm).		(from		
		6/14/92	2330	Operator identified (pump P112 emergency (valve MU019.				
		6/15/92		SWC pump P112 seal wa prior to re-opening M water flow of 12.5 gp	MU019 indicates a			
		6/15/92	0030	MU019 was re-opened, emergency scal water				
		6/15/92	0220	A SWC system flow par performed for both Un detect Any additional valvas out of alignme were found mis-alignme	nits 2 & 3 SWC pum 1 SWC pump seal wa ent. No other val	ater		
		6/17/92		SWC pump P112 seal wa indicates a step dec 12.5 gpm to 8.8 gpm)	rease of 3.7 gpm	(from		
	4.	Method of D	scovery:					
		non-licensed	i) while in	MU019 was identified by an operator (utility, nstalling a maintenance order tag on an uipment in the Unit 2 JWC pump room.				
	5.	Personnel A	ctions and	Analysis of Actions:				
		Not applical	10					

Not applicable.

6. Safet; System Responses:

Not applicable.

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D. CAUSE OF THE EVENT:

Although the cause and duration of the mis-alignment of MU019 cannot be definitively determined, SCE has concluded based on our investigation, that the valve mis-alignment most likely occurred on 5/28/92 during the performance of MU013 guarterly check valve test. A thorough investigation of this incident was performed which considered three possible causes; unauthorized manipulation, inadvertent repositioning of the valve, (e.g., accidental bumping which was not recognized), and possible failure to reclose the valve after opening it for an authorized work activity.

Intentional, unauthorized manipulation of the valve was not considered likely since no other components in the area were manipulated and there has been no recent history of such activities at SONGS. Inadvertent repositioning of the valve is considered unlikely since the work activities in the Unit 2 SWC pump room between May 28, 1992 and May 30, 1992 were such that inadvertent contact with MU019, which is located away from the main passageway, would not be likely and it appeared unlikely that inadvertent manipulation would result in positioning the valve fully closed.

The most likely scenario appears to be that the valve was left in the closed position following the check valve test performed on 5/28/92. The investigation included reviewing past work activities associated with the Units 2 and 3 SWC pumps, interviewing Operations and Engineering personnel, and reviewing round sheets in which the local seal water supply flow rates are recorded approximately once every 2 days. A review of Operations round sheets indicate that on May 30, 1992, seal water supply flow was approximately 3.5 gpm above that previously recorded on May 28, 1992. This increase is consistent with the closure of MU019, since the portion of the normal seal water flow which is diverted to flush filter F366 and then to the floor drain would be supplied to the pump and would be indicated on the flow meter. Additional seal water supply flow data is being reviewed to further substantiate this conclusion. If this information changes the conclusions provided in this report, a revision will be submitted.

As discussed above, MU019 was closed on May 28, 1992 for the purpose of testing check valve MU013. Engineering procedure SO23-V-3.5.4, used to perform the quarterly check valve tost, was signed by the test engineer indicating that he requested Operations to open MU019. Additionally, the test engineer recalls that MU019 was opened by the operator as requested. Notwithstanding this, as previously discussed, flow data taken by Operations suggests that MU019 may have been inadvertently left closed following the check valve test. Operations personnel did not recognize that Engineering procedure SO23-V-3.5.4 did not comply with the requirements specified in Operations procedure SO123-0-1 prior to authorizing the test engineer to perform the check value test. Specifically, the requirements for an Operations sign-off and independent verification of a plant manipulation were not contained in the Engineering procedure. Therefore, the likely cause of this event is considered to be a procedural deficiency of the Engineering procedure and the improper implementation of the requirements specified in SC123-0-20

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E. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS:

- 1. Corrective Actions Taken:
 - a. Once identified, MU019 was re-opened, restoring emergency seal water supply to SWC Pump F112 such that all of its operability requirements were satisfied.
 - b. Engineering Procedure S023-V-3.5.4 was enhanced as follows; 1) the check valve testing valve alignment was modified such that it will not be necessary to remove the emergency seal water supply from service (i.e., rather than closing MU019, the enhancement requires the closing of the normal seal water supply system isolation valve (MU031) for the purpose of testing the check valve), 2) a sign-off step was provided for the operator manipulating the valve during the testing, and 3) an independent verification sign-off step was added to ensure that MU031 was re-opened following the test.
- 2. Planned Corrective Actions:
 - a. The Operations Manager will issue a memorandum to all licensed operators conveying management expectations with respect to rigorous enforcement of the equipment status controls delineated in SO123-0-20.
 - b. This event will be reviewed by appropriate Engineering personnel for lessons learned.
 - c. A review will be performed of appropriate station procedures to ensure that they are in compliance with the requirements specified in Operations Division Procedure SO123-0-20 for the manipulation of plant equipment. Enhancements will be incorporated as appropriate.

F. SAFETY SIGNIFICANCE OF THE EVENT:

This event is considered to be of low safety significance since P112 remained fully functional during the period in question. The emergency seal water supply would only be required in the remote event of a loss of service water. Additionally, Train "B" was available during the majority of time that the emergency seal water was isolated to P112. A probabilistic risk assessment (PRA) was performed indicating that there was a low increase in core damage frequency.

During the 17-day period in which the emergency seal water supply system was estimated to have been isolated, the normal seal water supply system continued to provide the flow necessary for proper pump operation. The emergency system was expected to perform its function only in those remote circumstances in which the non-safety related service water system would have been unavailable, such as in a seismic event. In all circumstances when the normal seal water supply is available, the pump remained capable

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of performing its function. This was the case during the period when it was postulated that the emergency seal water was isolated.

If, in the unlikely event that the normal seal water supply were to become unavailable, a P112 bearing seal water flow low alarm would have annunciated in the control room. An operator would have been dispatched locally to P112 to investigate the low seal water flow. It is possible that the operator would have recognized that MU019 was closed and would have quickly restored emergency seal water flow to P112 by opening MU019. If it was not recognized that MU019 was closed, or if action was not taken before P112 suffered damage, action would have been initiated to align the alternate Train "A" SWC pump P307. It is estimated that this action would have taken less than 1 hour.

A PRA was performed to determine the increased likelihood of core damage resulting from the inoperability of Train "A" SWC pump P112 during the 17 days between May 28, 1992 and June 14. 1992. The PRA results indicate an increase in core damage frequency of approximately 8E-7 due to P112 inoperability. The PRA results were not substantially affected by the above Train "B" equipment outages since, in each case, the affected component could have been restored to service in a short period of time.

In conclusion, this event is considered to be of low safety significance since; 1) the emergency seal water supply would only be required in the remote event of a loss of service water, 2) Train "B" was available during the majority of time that the emergency seal water was isolated to 2112, and 3) there was a low increase in core damage frequency as indicated by the PRA.

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G. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

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1. Component Failure Information:

Not applicable.

2. Previous LERs for Similar Events:

There have not been any previous LERs concerning a mis-alignment of a SWC pump seal water isolation valve as a result of performing check valve testing (which is considered the most likely cause of the event being reported here).