NRC FORM 366 (12-81) 10 CFR 50 "UPDATE REPORT"

U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

LICENSEE EVENT REPORT

"PREVIOUS REPORT DATE 8/19/83

APPROVED BY OMB 3150-0011

CONTROL BLOCK: [ ] (1) (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE ALL REQUIRED INFORMATION)

01 | LICENSEE CODE: N Y I P S 2 (2) | LICENSE NUMBER: 0 0 - 0 0 0 0 0 - 0 0 (3) | LICENSE TYPE: 4 1 1 1 1 (4) | CAT (5)

CON'T 01 | REPORT SOURCE: L (6) | DOCKET NUMBER: 0 5 0 0 0 2 4 7 (7) | EVENT DATE: 0 7 2 0 8 3 (8) | REPORT DATE: 0 9 2 8 8 4 (9)

EVENT DESCRIPTION AND PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES (10)

02 The charcoal filters in the Central Control Room (CCR) air filtration system
03 were replaced and two representative samples of the used charcoal were sent to
04 MSA Laboratories for analysis. The analysis revealed absorption efficiences
05 for methyl-iodine of 92.9 and 95%. The charcoal filters are placed in service
06 during Control Room isolation conditions to reduce potential intake of radio-
07 iodine by Control Room personnel. Previous event: LER 83-021.
08

	SYSTEM CODE	CAUSE CODE	CAUSE SUBCODE	COMPONENT CODE	COMP. SUBCODE	VALVE SUBCODE
09	S C (11)	X (12)	Z (13)	F I L T E R (14)	Z (15)	Z (16)

(17) LER/RO REPORT NUMBER

EVENT YEAR		SEQUENTIAL REPORT NO.		OCCURRENCE CODE	REPORT TYPE		REVISION NO.
8 3	—	0 2 9	/	0 3	L	—	1

ACTION TAKEN	FUTURE ACTION	EFFECT ON PLANT	SHUTDOWN METHOD	HOURS (22)	ATTACHMENT SUBMITTED	NPRD-4 FORM SUB.	PRIME COMP. SUPPLIER	COMPONENT MANUFACTURER
A (18)	Z (19)	Z (20)	Z (21)	0 0 0 0	N (23)	Y (24)	N (25)	M 3 3 3 (26)

CAUSE DESCRIPTION AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS (27)

10 An investigation, begun after the previous event, as to the cause of the
11 reduced efficiency is continuing and will be reported in an LER update. New
12 charcoal was installed. The two previous months' charcoal sample test results
13 (98.6% and 98.8%) met the 97% efficiency test criterion. The 97% is based on
14 an analysis assumed efficiency of 85% and the application of Regulatory Guide
1.52 testing guidance.

	FACILITY STATUS	% POWER	OTHER STATUS (30)	METHOD OF DISCOVERY	DISCOVERY DESCRIPTION (32)
15	E (28)	1 0 0 (29)	NA	B (31)	Laboratory Analysis

	ACTIVITY RELEASED	CONTENT OF RELEASE	AMOUNT OF ACTIVITY (35)	LOCATION OF RELEASE (36)
16	Z (33)	Z (34)	NA	NA

PERSONNEL EXPOSURES

	NUMBER	TYPE	DESCRIPTION (39)
17	0 0 0 (37)	Z (38)	NA

8411070341 840928
PDR ADOCK 05000247
S PDR

PERSONNEL INJURIES

	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION (41)
18	0 0 0 (40)	NA

IE22 1/1

LOSS OF OR DAMAGE TO FACILITY (43)

	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
19	Z (42)	NA

PUBLICITY

	ISSUED	DESCRIPTION (45)
20	Z (44)	NA

NRC USE ONLY

NAME OF PREPARER Gary Hinrichs PHONE 526-5548

ATTACHMENT

Docket No. 50-247
LER 83-29/03L-1

Consolidated Edison Company of New York
Indian Point Station Unit No. 2

The investigation referred to in the initial LER, 83-021, has been concluded. The result of this investigation is that the inability to achieve an acceptable adsorption efficiency for methyl-iodide retention in the CCR charcoal is basically due to a change in the acceptance criteria.

Originally, the acceptance criteria had been 85% based upon the FSAR accident analysis requirements. The charcoal adsorber design specifies a 1" bed providing an ample margin for meeting the 85% removal efficiency. In 1982 the acceptance criteria was revised via a Technical Specification amendment to conform with the NRC's Standard Review Plan Section 6.4. This increased the minimum acceptable efficiency to 97% and reduced the margin available in the fixed charcoal adsorber design. The Standard Review Plan criteria is based upon a 2" charcoal bed (ANSI 509-1976) whereas the IP-2 CCR charcoal bed is 1". In service a 1" bed will be expended more quickly than a 2" bed making it less tolerant to environmental conditions.

This latter situation was experienced during the spring of 1983 (LER 83-021 and 83-029) when the Toxic Gas Monitors unnecessarily actuated causing continued exposure of the CCR charcoal absorber. This reduced the charcoal absorber capacity. Current performance of the Toxic Gas Monitors was re-established during 1983 and confirmed during the first quarter.

The underlying cause of this and LER and LER 83-021 is the current charcoal acceptance criteria which is more stringent than the original design basis for the charcoal absorber, and conditions leading to exposure of the charcoal absorber beyond the margin permitted by its design. Based upon an initial charcoal efficiency of 99.9%, the current margin is 2.9% rather than the design basis of 14.9%.

John D. O'Toole
Vice President

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.
4 Irving Place, New York, NY 10003
Telephone (212) 460-2533

September 28, 1984

Re: Indian Point Unit No. 2
Docket No. 50-247
LER-83-029/03X-1

Dr. Thomas E. Murley
Regional Administrator-Region 1
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
631 Park Avenue
King of Prussia, PA 19406

Dear Dr. Murley:

Transmitted herewith is an updated report for Licensee Event Report LER-83-029.

Very truly yours,

for J. O'Toole

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

Mr. Thomas Foley, Senior Resident Inspector
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
P.O. Box 38
Buchanan, New York 10511

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