NRC For (9-63)	m 364				LIC	ENSE	E EVE	NT RE	PORT	(LER)		CLEAR REGULATO APPROVED OMB N EXPIRES 8/31/88		
FACILIT	Y NAME (	1)	-			-	-				DOCKET NUMBER	(2)	PAGE (3)	
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TITLE I	1)					-								
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EA	EVENT DATE (5) LER NUMBER (6)			REPORT DATE (7)				OTHER FACILITIES INVOLVED (8)						
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	ERATING		THIS REP	ORT IS SUBMITT	ED PURSUANT	TO THE R	EQUIREM	ENTS OF 1	0 CFR 8: 10	Check one or more	of the following) (1	1)		
MODE (9)		20.4	20.402(b)		20.405(c)		50,73(a) (2)(iv)		73.71(b)					
POWER LEVEL (10) 1810			20.406(a)(1)(i)			50.38(e)(1)			X 50,73(a)(2)(v)			73.71(e)		
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SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT EXPECTED (14)

YES IT yes, complete EXPECTED SUBMISSION DATE!

On August 16, 1988, at 1745, OPPD personnel discovered a condition which potentially could have prevented the fulfillment of the safety functions needed to maintain the reactor in a safe shutdown condition. An analysis completed for the reconstitution of the design basis of the diesel generator (DG-2) revealed that the circuitry for the inlet and outlet dampers for the diesel generator could not be isolated from the control room by a local means. This implies that if a fire forced the evacuation of the control room and the DG-2 circuitry were isolated, the control circuitry to the dampers would not be isolated. If the fire is assumed to be intelligent, causing a signal which would close the dampers, the diesel generator would then be rendered inoperable. This condition was reported under 10 CFR 50.72 (b)(2)(iii) on August 16, 1988, at 1838. At 1905 the same day, the breaker that energized the control circuitry for the dampers was opened allowing the dampers to fail open. This ensured that a "smart" fire would not render the diesel inoperable.

Short term corrective actions included the opening of the breaker that powered the circuitry for the dampers and changing the emergency procedure that addresses a forced evacuation of the control room. The change instructs the operator to open the breaker which powers the damper control circuitry. This ensures that the diesel generator would remain operable throughout the event. Long term corrective action includes a design modification to change the damper circuitry so that it also may be isolated from control room circuitry at the local diesel generator operating panel. This modification is scheduled for the 1988 refueling outage.

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## LICENSEE EVENT REPORT (LER) TEXT CONTINUATION

U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

APPROVED OMB NO 3150-0104 EXPIRES 8/31/88

PACILITY NAME (1)	DOCKET NUMBER (2)	LER NUMBER (6)	PAGE (3)	
		YEAR SEQUENTIAL REVISION NUMBER		
Fort Calhoun Station, Unit No. 1	0 15 10 10 10 1 21 815	8 8 - 0 1 9 - 0 0	012 01 02	

TEXT (If more space is required, use additional NRC Form 365A's) (17)

On August 16, 1988, at 1745, OPPD personnel discovered a condition which potentially could have prevented the fulfillment of the safety functions needed to maintain the reactor in a safe shutdown condition. An analysis completed for the reconstitution of the design basis of the diesel generator (DG-2) revealed that the circuitry for the inlet and outlet dampers for the diesel generator could not be isolated from the control room by a local means. This implies that if a fire forced the evacuation of the control room and the DG-2 circuitry were isolated, the control circuitry to the dampers would not be isolated. If the fire is assumed to be intelligent, causing a signal which would close the dampers, the diesel generator would then be rendered inoperable. This condition was reported under 10 CFR 50.72 (b)(2)(iii) on August 16, 1988, at 1838. At 1905 the same day, the breaker that energized the control circuitry for the dampers was opened allowing the dampers to fail open. This ensured that a "smart" fire would not render the diesel inoperable.

The plant has been operated since the initial start-up with this damper circuit configuration. This configuration could have rendered the diesel generator inoperable during a control room fire that required evacuation; however, the problem could have been rectified by failing the instrument air to the damper operators or opening the breaker that powers the damper control circuitry. This would allow the dampers to fail open, thereby restoring operability of the diesel generator. Although this condition could have rendered DG-2 inoperable, the ability to regain operability of the diesel generator still remained. Hence, this condition did not present a significant threat to the overall safety of Fort Calhoun Station.

Short term corrective actions included the opening of the breaker that powered the circuitry for the dampers and changing the emergency procedure that addresses a forced evacuation of the control room. The change instructs the operator to open the breaker which powers the damper control circuitry. This ensures that the diesel generator would remain operable throughout the event. Long term corrective action includes a design modification to change the damper circuitry so that it also may be isolated from control room circuitry at the local diesel generator operating panel. This modification is scheduled for the 1988 refueling outage.

This is the first reportable event at Fort Calhoun Station involving the diesel generator damper control circuitry.

## Omaha Public Power District 1623 Harney Omaha, Nebraska 68102-2247 402-536-4000

September 15, 1988 LIC-88-808

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Attn: Document Control Desk Mail Station P1-137 Washington, D. C. 20555

Reference: Docket No. 50-285

Gentlemen:

SUBJECT: Licensee Event Report for the Fort Calhoun Station

Please find attached Licensee Event Report 88-019 dated September 15, 1988. This report is being submitted per requirements of 10 CFR 50.73.

Sincerely,

K. J. Morris Division Manager Nuclear Operations

KJM/rh

Attachment

cc: R. D. Martin, NRC Regional Administrator
D. D. Milano, NRC Project Manager

D. D. Milano, NRC Project Manager P. H. Harrell, NRC Senior Resident Inspector

INPO Records Center American Nuclear Insurers SARC Chairman PRC Chairman, % Becky Ellis

Fort Calhoun File (2) L. L. Lehman

Fort Calhoun Station Training, % J. J. Fluehr

TEN