ABSTRACT (Limit to 1800 spaces, i.e. approximately fifteen single space typewritten lines) (16)

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SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT EXPECTED 114

At approximately 1918 hours on September 21, 1988, with the plant in Mode 1 (power operation) at approximately 100 percent power, an automatic actuation of the control room ventilation to recirculation mode occurred as a result of a high ammonia trip on one of two toxic gas analyzers. Automatic safety features functioned as designed. Ammonia fumes from a transfer of condensate polishing system waste to a neutralization basin were the most likely cause of the trip, which may have actuated at an actual ammonia concentration which was lower than indicated due to the extreme sensitivity of the instrument in the low range. A request to increase the Technical Specification value for the high level ammonia trip setpoint has been submitted to the NRC.

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# LICENSEE EVENT REPORT (LER) TEXT CONTINUATION

U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

APPROVED OMB NO. 3150-0104 EXPIRES 8/31/85

FACILITY NAME (1)	DOCKET NUMBER (2)		LER NUMBER (6)	PAGE (3)		
		YEAR	SEQUENTIAL REVISION			
South Texas, Unit 1	0  5  0  0  0   4 9  8	8 8 -	01514 - 010	012 01 014		

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

#### DESCRIPTION OF OCCURRENCE:

At approximately 1918 hours on September 21, 1988, with Unit 1 in Mode 1 (power operation) at approximately 100 percent power, an automatic actuation of the control room ventilation to recirculation mode occurred as a result of a high level trip of the ammonia channel on one of two toxic gas analyzers (XE-9325). Control room ventilation actuation to recirculation mode is an Engineered Safety Feature (ESF). Control room personnel verified that ESF equipment operated as required and initiated an investigation of the event. The NRC was notified of the event at approximately 2212 hours on September 21, 1988.

At the time of the occurrence, waste from the condensate polishing system was being transferred to the neutralization basin in accordance with approved plant procedures. The neutralization basin is located in the yard area just so of the power block. This is a routine procedure during power operation. Person, el involved with the transfer of this waste noted the presence of ammonia fumes at the neutralization basin. Wind direction data showed that the wind could have carried these fumes to the intake plenum for the control room envelope. Control room personnel did not report any noticeable presence of ammonia.

There were no personnel working on or around the toxic gas analyzers at the time of the occurrence. One analyzer (XE-9325) indicated an ammonia concentration of 6.03 ppm for one sample period. The other analyzer (XE-9326) showed no abnormal ammonia readings, and there were no abnormal readings for the other gases monitored by the analyzers. The indicated concentration of ammonia on analyzer XE-9325 returned to normal level upon the next sample. The actuation setpoint for ammonia is 4.3 ppm and the Technical Specification limit is 5 ppm. On the following day, the monthly surveillance test was successfully performed on analyzer XE-9325. No evidence was found to suggest an analyzer failure.

The toxic gas analyzers sample the control room inlet air approximately once every ninety seconds and analyze the samples for various toxic gases. The two analyzers operate independently of each other and do not normally take their samples simultaneously. Therefore, gases or fumes passing through the plenum could be sensed by one analyzer and no longer be present when the other analyzer takes its sample.

Due to the number of different gases monitored and their interaction, the extreme sensitivity of the instruments, and the complexity of the circuitry involved, the actual ammonia concentration could have been less than the 6.03 ppm indicated by analyzer XE-9325. A minute amount of gases or fumes other than those monitored, which interact with the ammonia channel, can make the analyzer unusually sensitive in the low end of the range. While this condition is conservative, it is undesirable when it results in an unnecessary challenge to ESF equipment.

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## LICENSEE EVENT REPORT (LER) TEXT CONTINUATION

U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

APPROVED OMB NO. 3150--0104 E EPIRES: 8/31/85

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TEXT (If more space is required, use additional NRC Form 386A's) (17)

### CAUSE OF OCCURRENCE:

The ESF actuation was caused by a momentary high level reading on the ammonia channel of a single toxic gas analyzer. The ammonia fumes being produced at the neutralization basin are the most likely cause of the high level reading. The extreme sensitivity of the toxic gas analyzer at low values may have caused a trip at a concentration below the actual setpoint of the instrument.

#### ANALYSIS OF EVENT:

There were no adverse radiological or safety consequences as a result of this control room ventilation actuation to recirculation mode since actuated ESF equipment operated as required.

While any unnecessary challenge to an Engineered Safety Feature is undesirable, actuation of the control room ventilation system to recirculation mode represents a minimal hazard since it could not cause, worsen, nor prevent mitigation of an accident. This event is reportable pursuant to 10CFR50.73(a)(2)(iv) as an unanticipated actuation of an Engineered Safety Feature.

#### CORRECTIVE ACTION:

A revised analysis was performed, and a request to increase the Technical Specification limit for a high level ammonia trip from 5 ppm to 25 ppm was submitted to the NRC on March 8, 1988 (HL&P letter ST-HL-AE-2545). When NRC approval of this change is received, the high ammonia trip setpoint will be increased to prevent in the unnecessary ESF actuation due to very low ammonia concentrations.

NRC Form 366A	
NRC Form 386A (9-83)	LICENSEE EVENT REPORT (LER) TEXT CONTINUATION

U.S. NUCLEA'S REGULATORY COMMISSION

APPROVED OMB NO. 3150-0104 EXPIRES: 8/31/85

FACILITY NAME (1)	DOCKET NUMBER (2)	LER NUMBER (6)	PAGE (3)		
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## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

On November 12, 1987, a similar event occurred when toxic gas analyzer XE-9326 caused an automatic actuation due to painting activities in the vicinity of the analyzers. This event, described in LER 87-014, resulted in strict controls on painting activities to minimize the possibility of inadvertent actuation.

Several other events involving the toxic gas analyzers have been reported, but have no direct relationship to this occurrence. The plant task force assembled to improve the reliability of the toxic gas analyzers will remain active, and is pursuing other improvements not directly related to this occurrence.

Both toxic gas analyzers are Foxboro Miran 981 units.



P.O. Box 1700 Houston, Texas 77001 (713) 228-9211

Cctober 18, 1988 ST-HL-AE-2811 File No.: G26 10CFR50.73

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

South Texas Project Electric Generating Station
Unit 1
Docket No. STN 50-498
Licensee Event Report 88-054 Regarding
Control Room Ventilation Actuation to Recirculation
Mode Due to a High Ammonia Trip on a Toxic Gas Analyzer

Pursuant to 10CFR50.73, Houston Lighting & Power Company (HL&P) submits the attached Licensee Event Report (LER 88-054) regarding a control room ventilation actuation to recirculation mode due to a high ammonia trip on a toxic gas analyzer. The safety systems performed as designed and the event did not have any adverse impact on the health and safety of the public.

If you should have any questions on this matter, please contact Mr. C.A. Ayala at (512) 972-8628.

G. E. Vaughn Vice President

Nuclear Plant Operations

GEV/RSS/nl

Attachment: LER 88-054

ST-HL-AE-2811 File No.: G26 Page 2

CCI

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