# PRECURSOR DESCRIPTION SHEET 

LER No.:
Event Description: Date of Event: Plant:

388/84-013
LOOP Test with Failure of EPS to Start
July 26, 1984
Susquehanna 2

EVENT DESCRIPTION
Sequence
On July 26, 1984, Operations personnel were performing plant alignment in accordance with loss of $T G$ and LOOP startup test. Included in the lineup was racking out the four feeder breakers that supply power to the Unit $24.16-\mathrm{kV}$ buses from the Unit 1 TlO ESS transformer.

The normal operating practice for racking out a $4-\mathrm{kV}$ breaker is to ensure that the breaker is open, open the dc knife switch to the dc control power for the breaker, and then to rack out the breaker. The Tl0 ESS transformer feeder breakers 2A20101, 2A20201, and 2A20401 are all in the 01 cubicles of the $4-\mathrm{kV}$ ESS buses. The 01 cubicle has two dc knife switches, whereas all other breakers in the switchgear bus have only one dc knife switch that provides dc control power to the breaker. The additional dc knife switch in the 01 cubicle provides dc power to the logic circuitry for the bus and DG autostart. Prior to physically racking out the breaker, the operator opened the dc knife switch to the bus logic rather than the dc knife switch to the 01 breaker control circuit. The two dc knife switches in the Unit $24-\mathrm{kV}$ ESS bus 01 cubicle were labeled as follows:

BREAKER AND CONTROL SWITCH
D.C. CONTROL

TRIP CIRCUIT FUSES
The dc knife switch on the left supplies dc power to the 01 breaker. The dc knife switch on the right (the one operator opened) supplies dc control power to the bus logic. When the operator opened the first 01 cubicle door, he called the control room personnel, informed them that he was at the breaker, and requested confirmation that the breaker be racked out and the dc opened. The operator subsequently opened the dc control knife switch and racked out the breaker. This action was repeated at each $4-\mathrm{kV} 01$ breaker.

At 0137 h on July 26 , 1984, with Unit 2 operating at $30 \%$ power, a loss of TG and LOOP startup test was initiated from the control room by opening the Unit 2 main generator $500-\mathrm{kV}$ output breakers 2 T and 4 T and the startup transformer T20 to bus 20 breaker 0A10401. This resulted in a reactor scram due to turbine control valve fast closure; the deenergization of the $13.8-\mathrm{kV}$ buses $20,12 \mathrm{~A}$, and 12 B ; and the deenergization of $4.16-\mathrm{kV}$ buses $2 \mathrm{~A}, 2 \mathrm{~B}, 2 \mathrm{C}$, and 2 D . These were expected actions and were indicated in Technical Specification 31.1.

Following the initiation of the test, the operator located at electrical panel 0 C653 noted that the four EDGs did not start. When the $4.16-\mathrm{kV}$ buses were deenergized, he noted that the feeder breakers from the bus 20 ESS transformers 201 and 211 to the $4.16-\mathrm{kV}$ ESS buses were closed. Because the $4.16-\mathrm{kV}$ bus was deenergized, these four feeder breakers should have opened.

The failure of the DGs to start initially was due to the T20 ESS transformer feeder breakers being closed in on the dead ESS bus. The T20 ESS transformer feeder breakers did not open because the open dc knife switch to the bus control logic prevented the bus undervoltage relay from energizing and giving a trip signal to the feeder breakers. When the operator manually opened the T20 ESS transformer feeder breakers, the DGs again did not start because the open dc knife switch removed power to the bus 62A timers, which must energize for the DGs to start.

The operator knew that the feeder breakers had to be open for the DGs to automatically start. He manually opened the feeder breakers, and the DGs still did not start. He then manually started the four DGs. The "D" DG tripped on overvoltage; the "B" DG tripped on overvoltage and underfrequency. The "A" and "C" DGs idled but did not close into their associated $4.16-\mathrm{kV}$ Bus. The "A" DG exhibited frequency oscillations and was manually tripped by the operator. The operator then tried to manually close the "C" DG onto the $4.16-\mathrm{kV}$, bus but the breaker would not close. The operator then reenergized bus 20 by closing 0Al0401 and reenergized ESS transformers 201 and 211 by closing 0A10406 and OA10412. He then attempted to close the feeder breakers from the ESS transformer to the $4.16-\mathrm{kV}$ buses. The feeder breakers would not close. The $4.16-\mathrm{kV}$ buses were still deenergized. The unit supervisor then instructed the reactor building plant operator to rack in the feeder breakers and close the dc knife switch. As the feeder breakers from the TlO ESS transformer were racked in and the dc knife switches closed, the preferred feeder breaker to the ESS bus closed, reenergizing the bus. Power was restored to the first bus 11 min into the transient and to the last bus 17 min into the transient. When power was restored to all four ESS buses, the operator noted that "A," "B," and "D" DGs had high-priority alarms, so he manually shut them down. The operator in the DG building reset the high-priority alarm on the "A" DG but could not reset the high-priority alarm on the "B" and "D" DGs.

When the DGs failed to start and initial attempts at reenergizing the $4-\mathrm{kV}$ ESS buses did not succeed, the shift supervisor entered the emergency plan and declared an unusual event at 0150 h . Once power was fully restored, the unusual event was terminated at 0230 h .

## Corrective Action

The labeling of the dc knife switches on the Units 1 and $24-\mathrm{kV}$ ESS buses was found to be misleading. The labels were changed to be more clearly descriptive. The label on the dc control power for the 2A20101 breaker now reads in black letters on a white background:

BKR 2A20101
CONTROL AND TRIP
D.C. POWER

The label for the dc control power to the bus logic circuits reads in white letters on a red background:

> BUS/DIESEL GEN A
> AUX RELAY CONTROL D.C. POWER

In addition, the handle for the dc knife switch for the bus logic circuits has been painted red, and a caution label has been added that reads in white letters on a red background:

CAUTION
OPENING THIS SWITCH
DISABLES O/G AND BUS
TRANSFER
With the "C" DG running and the 2 C bus deenergized, the "C" DG breaker did not close in on the dead bus, nor could the operator manually close the breaker from the control room panel. That the breaker did not close automatically is explained by the open dc knife switch that removed power to the bus undervoltage relay, which must energize for the DG breaker to autoclose. For the operator to close the breaker manually, he must turn the keylocked synchronization switch to the "On" position and place the DG breaker control switch to the "Close" position. Additional permissives in the closing circuit are auxiliary relay V1, which deenergizes on loss of bus power (and should have been deenergized), and auxiliary relay V2, which energizes when DG voltage is present (and should have been energized). A retest has been performed to demonstrate that the DG breaker can be closed manually on to a dead bus from the control room.

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Plant/Event Data
Systems Involved:
    Emergency power and electrical
Components and Failure Modes Involved:
    All DGs - failed to start on demand
Component Unavailability Duration: NA
Plant Operating Mode: 1 (30% power)
Discovery Method: During testing
Reactor Age: 0.2 year
Plant Type: BWR
Comments
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    A station blackout actually occurred for an hour. Reference: Ab-
    normal Occurrence Reports to Congress, NUREG-0090, 1(3), 14.
MODELING CONSIDERATIONS AND DECISIONS
Initiators Modeled and Initiator Nonrecovery Estimate
LOOP 0.12 Assumed recoverable, although not
procedurally based
Branches Impacted and Branch Nonrecovery Estimate

EPS $0.34 \quad$| Assumed potentially recoverable in $20-$ |
| :---: |
| to $30-$ min time period |

Plant Models Utilized

BWR plant Class C

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Event Identifier: 388/84-013
Event Description: LOOF Test With Failure of EFS to Start
Event Date: 7/26/84
Flant: Susquehanna 2
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INITIATING EVENT
NON-RECOVERABLE INITIATING EVENT FROBABILITIES

| LOOP | 1.2E-01 |
| :--- | :--- |
| SEQUENCE CONDITIONAL FROBABILITY SUMS |  |
| End State/Initiator | Probability |
| CV |  |
| LOOF | $6.4 \mathrm{E}-08$ |
| Total | $6.4 \mathrm{E}-08$ |
| CDI | $2.2 \mathrm{E}-04$ |
| LOOF | $2.2 \mathrm{E}-04$ |
| Total |  |
| ATWS | $1.8 \mathrm{E}-05$ |
| LOOF | $1.8 \mathrm{E}-05$ |

DOMINANT SEQUENCES

End State: CV
Conditional Probability: $\quad 6.4 \mathrm{E}-08$
226 LOOP -EMERG.POWER SCRAM -SLC.OR.RODS HPCI RCIC/TRANS.OR.LOOP -SRV.ADS -LPCS -RHR $3 S D C$ )
End State: CD Conditional Probability: $\quad 1.2 \mathrm{E}-04$
246 LOOP EMERG.POWER -SCRAM SRV.CHALL/LOOF.-SCRAM SRV.CLOSE HPCI RCIC/LOCA
End State: ATWS Conditional Probability: 1.7E-0.5

Event Identifier: 388/84-013

## SEQUENCE CONDITIONAL PROBABILITIES



[^0]| FW/PCS.LOCA | 1.0E+00 | 3.4E-01 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HPCI | 1.0E-01 | 5.7E-01 |  |
| RCIC/TRANS, OR,LOOF | 6.7E-02 | 5.7E-01 |  |
| RCIC/LOCA | 1.0E+00 | 1.0E+00 |  |
| CRD | $1.0 \mathrm{E}-02$ | 1.OE+ 00 | 4.0E-02 |
| SRV.AIS | 6.7E-03 | 1.0E+00 | 4.0E-02 |
| COND/FW.FCS | 1. $1.0+00$ | 3.4E-01 |  |
| LPCS | $3.0 \mathrm{E}-03$ | 3.4E-01 |  |
| LPCI (RHR)/LPCS | 4.0E-04 | 3.4E-01 |  |
| RHRSW/LPCS.LPCI.TRANS | 5.0E-01 | 1.0E+00 | 4.0E-02 |
| FHFSW/LPCS.LFCI LOOP | 5.0E-01 | 1.OE+00 | 4.0E-02 |
| RHFSW/LPCS.LFCI LOCA | $5.0 \mathrm{E}-01$ | 1.0E+00 | 4.0E-02 |
| RHR (SIC) | $2.0 \mathrm{E}-02$ | 3.4E-01 |  |
| RHF (SDC) /-LPCI | 2.0E-02 | 3.4E-01 |  |
| FiHR (SJC) /LPCI | 1.0E+00 | 1.0E+00 |  |
| RHR (SPCOOL)/-LPCI, RHR (SDC) | 2.0E-02 | 1.0E+00 |  |
| FHF (SFCOOL)/LFCI. RHF (SIC) | 5.2E-01 | $1.05+00$ |  |
| C.I. AND.V/RHF (SDC) .RHR (SPCOOL) | 1.0E+00 | 3.4E-01 |  |

*** forced

Minarick
04-12-1987
12:30:25


[^0]:    Event Identifier: 388/84-013

