

UNITED STATES  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  
OFFICE OF NUCLEAR REACTOR REGULATION  
WASHINGTON, DC 20555-0001

December 16, 2022

NRC INFORMATION NOTICE 2022-02: OPERATING EXPERIENCE RELATED TO THE UNEXPECTED LOSS OF OPERATING SECURITY POWER DUE TO INADEQUATE TESTING AND MAINTENANCE

## ADDRESSEES

All holders of an operating license or construction permit for a nuclear power reactor under Title 10 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (10 CFR) Part 50, "Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities," except those that have permanently ceased operations and have certified that fuel has been permanently removed from the reactor vessel.

All holders of and applicants for a power reactor combined license, standard design approval, or manufacturing license under 10 CFR Part 52, "Licenses, Certifications, and Approvals for Nuclear Power Plants."

All holders of and applicants for a fuel cycle facility license under 10 CFR Part 70, "Domestic Licensing of Special Nuclear Material."

## PURPOSE

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) is issuing this information notice (IN) to inform addressees about recent operating experience related to the unexpected loss of all security system<sup>1</sup> power at multiple licensed facilities. The NRC expects that recipients will review the information for applicability to their facilities and consider actions, as appropriate, to ensure continued compliance with 10 CFR 73.55, "Requirements for physical protection of licensed activities in nuclear power reactors against radiological sabotage," and 10 CFR 73.46, "Fixed site physical protection systems, subsystems, components, and procedures." INs may not impose new requirements, and nothing in this IN should be interpreted to require specific action.

## DESCRIPTION OF CIRCUMSTANCES

In three isolated events in 2021 and 2022, separate nuclear power plant licensees unexpectedly lost all security system power. These events were partially attributable to inadequate testing and maintenance of security-related equipment and unnecessarily challenged the licensees' security organizations. Each instance resulted in the total loss of all alarm detection and assessment capability from the alarm stations and necessitated immediate compensatory measures until power could be restored and system testing could be completed.

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<sup>1</sup> In the examples cited in this communication, "security system" refers to all security related equipment associated with the detection and assessment of alarms at the protected area and vital area barriers from the central and secondary alarm stations.

Event 1:

In September 2022, while in normal operating conditions, Facility 1 (FAC1) lost its primary security power supply due to a short caused by a small animal. The FAC1 secondary security power supply, consisting of an uninterruptible power supply (UPS), battery, diesel generator, and associated power transfer circuitry, did not operate as designed. The loss of the primary and secondary security power supplies resulted in a loss of protected area (PA) and vital area (VA) alarm detection and assessment capabilities from both the central alarm station (CAS) and secondary alarm station (SAS) for several hours.

The NRC performed a special inspection in response to the event. The inspectors identified that FAC1 placed the security UPS in bypass for system maintenance in December 2020. This action prevented the secondary power supply from functioning in the event of a loss of primary power. FAC1 maintenance personnel suspended the maintenance activity in December 2020 but did not restore the system to the appropriate lineup when work was suspended. FAC1 maintenance personnel were not aware of the regulatory requirements associated with disabling the secondary power supply, and the FAC1 security organization was not informed that the secondary power supply would not function in the event of a loss of primary power.

The NRC inspectors also identified that FAC1 was not appropriately testing the secondary security power supply to verify the system would perform its intended function. The inspectors determined that FAC1 was only testing the security diesel portion of the secondary power supply but had not tested the UPS, battery, or power transfer circuitry since initial installation.

The inspectors determined that inadequate operability, maintenance, and testing of the secondary power supply and the lack of communication regarding the status of the secondary power supply between the maintenance and security staff contributed to the consequence of the event and the exposure time of the vulnerability.

Event 2:

In July 2022, while performing troubleshooting maintenance on a security inverter, Facility 2 (FAC2) experienced a loss of primary and secondary security power. The loss of the primary and secondary security power supplies resulted in a loss of PA and VA alarm detection and assessment capabilities from both the CAS and SAS.

The NRC performed a special inspection in response to the event. The inspectors determined that the security inverter work package did not have the level of detail necessary to perform the maintenance activity successfully based on the training, experience, and qualifications of the workers. Specifically, the assigned electricians, while qualified for the activity, were unfamiliar with the equipment and the vendor manual sections included in the work order. This resulted in the electricians performing steps from the wrong section of the vendor manual and causing the loss of security power. Additionally, the FAC2 maintenance work planner did not include appropriate engineering support to ensure the work instructions were developed to an appropriate level of detail consistent with the training of the individuals assigned to the work.

The inspectors determined that the FAC2 maintenance planning personnel did not follow the maintenance planning procedures in the development of the security inverter work package. Specifically, error-likely situations were not identified during planning so that appropriate controls could be implemented to mitigate errors during the performance of the maintenance activities.

### Event 3:

In July 2021, while testing the security secondary power supply, Facility 3 (FAC3) experienced a momentary loss of primary and secondary security power, which resulted in a loss of PA and VA alarm detection and assessment capabilities from both the CAS and SAS.

Before the event, in May 2021, FAC3 maintenance personnel performing maintenance of a halon fire suppression system caused a perturbation of the security UPS that resulted in the UPS switching to the bypass configuration. This prevented the battery and UPS portion of the secondary power supply from functioning in the event of a loss of primary power. FAC3 alarm station personnel received an alarm indicating UPS trouble, but FAC3 maintenance and operations personnel assumed the alarm was due to an identified deficiency in the halon system. FAC3 security personnel did not enter the UPS trouble alarm into the FAC3 corrective action program.

By July 2021, FAC3 had not restored the UPS from bypass before testing the security diesel generator. Upon initiation of the testing, the FAC3 CAS and SAS lost all power until the security diesel generator completed its startup and loading. The NRC inspection of this event concluded that the inadequate configuration control and licensee response to the UPS alarm resulted in the loss-of-power event.

Additional information related to these events are contained in Official Use Only—Security Related Information inspection reports. These reports are withheld from public disclosure in accordance with 10 CFR 2.390, “Public Inspections, Exemptions, Requests for Withholding” requirements.

### **DISCUSSION**

In accordance with 10 CFR 73.55(i), licensees must ensure that intrusion detection and assessment equipment at the PA perimeter remains operable from a UPS in the event of the loss of normal power. Additionally, in accordance with 10 CFR 73.55(n), the maintenance and testing program must include these power supplies to ensure that they are capable of performing their intended function.

Likewise, in accordance with 10 CFR 73.46(e), intrusion alarm systems must remain operable from independent power sources in the event of the loss of normal power. Also, in accordance with 10 CFR 73.46(g), physical protection related devices and equipment must be maintained in an operable and effective condition.

Proper operation of security secondary power supplies is critical to the ability of licensee security organizations to successfully carry out security functions. Proper identification, assessment, and response to alarms generated at the PA barrier are a fundamental component of licensees’ defensive strategies.

The NRC identified common themes in the events discussed above. In each instance, licensee maintenance personnel did not prioritize the operability, maintenance, and testing of security secondary power supply in accordance with its security significance and regulatory requirements. Additionally, licensee personnel did not identify the potential and actual consequences of their maintenance decisions and the resultant effect on the licensee’s security posture.

## CONTACTS

Please direct any questions about this matter to the technical contact listed below.

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Christopher G. Miller, Director  
Division of Reactor Oversight  
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Technical Contact: Jeffrey Bream, NSIR  
301-415-0256  
Email: [Jeffrey.Bream@nrc.gov](mailto:Jeffrey.Bream@nrc.gov)

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<b>OFFICE</b>	Author	Author's BC	QTE	NSIR/ DD	OE	OD
<b>NAME</b>	JBream	CPantalo	JDougherty	SAtack	JPeralta	MGavrilas
<b>DATE</b>	11/28/22	11/23/22	11/14/22	12/1/22	12/8/22	12/16/22
<b>OFFICE</b>	NRR/DRO/IOEB	NRR/DRO	NRR/DRO/IOEB	NRR/DRO		
<b>NAME</b>	BBenney	IBetts	LRegner	C. Miller		
<b>DATE</b>	12/13/22	12/16/22	12/1/22	12/16/22		

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