

Nine Mile Point 2

1Q/2016 Plant Inspection Findings

Initiating Events

Significance:  Sep 30, 2015

Identified By: Self-Revealing

Item Type: FIN Finding

Use of Incorrect Grounding Cart Results in Loss of Electrical Bus

The inspectors identified a self-revealing Green finding (FIN) for Exelon Generation Company, LLC (Exelon) personnel's failure to stop when met with unexpected conditions as required by procedure HU-AA-101, "Human Performance Tools and Verification Practices." On August 21, 2015, a Unit 2 division of normal switchgear was unintentionally deenergized which required an unplanned down power to 90 percent and special operating procedure entry. The loss of the switchgear was the result of installation of an incorrect sized grounding cart in the electric fire pump breaker cubicle during breaker maintenance. Use of the correct sized grounding cart was discussed during the pre-job brief. This resulted in the loss of the electric fire pump, half of the drywell coolers, a heater drain pump, and unplanned reactivity change. Exelon entered this issue into their corrective action program for resolution and developed corrective actions which included developing procedures for the use of grounding carts and evaluating where other "skill of the craft" work may pose the same risk.

This finding is more than minor because it is associated with the human performance attribute of the Initiating Events cornerstone and affected the cornerstone objective of limiting the likelihood of those events that upset plant stability and challenge critical safety functions during power operations. In accordance with Inspection Manual Chapter (IMC) 0609.04, "Initial Characterization of Findings," and Exhibit 1 of IMC 0609, Appendix A, "The Significance Determination Process for Findings At-Power," the inspectors determined that this finding is of very low safety significance (Green). The finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of Human Performance - Challenge the Unknown, because Exelon personnel failed to stop when faced with uncertain conditions. Specifically, after having been briefed on the different stab sizes for 1200 amp and 2000 amp grounding carts, Exelon personnel failed to stop and notify supervision when faced with unlabeled grounding carts stored in the same location, Exelon personnel failed to notify supervision or compare stab sizes to ensure the correct grounding cart was used.

Inspection Report# : [2015003](#) (*pdf*)

Mitigating Systems

Significance:  Mar 31, 2016

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV Non-Cited Violation

50.65(a)(4) Risk Evaluation Not Properly Performed Prior to Residual Heat Removal Heat Exchanger Testing

The inspectors identified a non-cited violation (NCV) of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR) 50.65 (a)(4), "Requirements for Monitoring the Effectiveness of Maintenance at Nuclear Power Plants," when Exelon did not assess and manage the increase in risk for online maintenance activities. Specifically on February 12, 2016, Exelon did not assess and manage risk during Unit 2 planned testing associated with the 'A' residual heat removal

(RHR) system heat exchanger (HX). The inspectors identified that although the testing would render the 'A' RHR minimum flow valve 2RHS*MOV4A unavailable, this was not considered as part of the planned maintenance window, which resulted in an increase in risk during the unavailability of 2RHS*MOV4A. When properly calculated, plant risk should have been indicated as Yellow for the day and not Green. Exelon wrote issue report (IR) 02625546 to document the inspector's concern regarding the status of the availability associated with the 'A' RHR minimum flow valve during test setup for the 'A' RHR HX. Exelon generated IR 02625546 to document this issue. Exelon corrective actions included evaluating what risk management activities should be implemented when the minimum flow valves are subject to maintenance or testing activities to ensure future work is properly screened.

This finding is more than minor because it is associated with the configuration control attribute of the Mitigating Systems cornerstone and adversely affected the associated cornerstone objective to ensure the availability, reliability, and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. Specifically, Exelon's failure to plan for the unavailability of the 'A' RHR minimum flow valve resulted in Unit 2 being placed in an unplanned elevated risk category (i.e., Yellow) without ensuring adequate compensatory measures were established and briefed to ensure maximum availability, reliability, and capability of the system. This issue is similar to Example 7.f of IMC 0612, Appendix E, "Examples of Minor Issues," because the overall elevated plant risk placed the plant into a higher licensee-established risk category. The inspectors evaluated the finding using Phase 1, "Initial Screening and Characterization" worksheet in Attachment 4 and IMC 0609, "Significance Determination Process." For findings within the Initiating Events, Mitigating Systems, and Barrier Integrity cornerstones, Attachment 4, Table 3, Paragraph 5.C, directs that if the finding affects the licensee's assessment and management of risk associated with performing maintenance activities under all plant operating or shutdown conditions in accordance with Baseline Inspection Procedure 71111.13, "Maintenance Risk Assessment and Emergent Work Control," the inspectors shall use IMC 0609, Appendix K, "Maintenance Risk Assessment and Risk Management Significance Determination Process," to determine the significance of the finding. The inspectors used Flowchart 1, "Assessment of Risk Deficit," to analyze the finding and calculated incremental core damage probability using Equipment Out Of Service, Exelon's risk assessment tool. The inspectors determined that had this condition existed for the full duration of the technical specification limiting condition for operation, the incremental conditional core damage probability would have been 3.46E-9. Because the incremental core damage probability deficit was less than 1E-6 and the incremental large early release probability was less than 1E-7, this finding was determined to be of very low safety significance (Green). This finding has a cross cutting aspect in the area of Human Performance, Work Management, because Exelon did not properly implement a process of planning, controlling, and executing the work activity such that nuclear safety was the overriding priority. Specifically, Exelon did not ensure risk was properly assessed during the planning process in accordance with WC-AA-101-1006, "On-Line Risk Management and Assessment," Revision 001, prior to testing the 'A' RHR HX, which caused unavailability of the 'A' RHR minimum flow valve during certain periods of the test.

Inspection Report# : [2016001](#) (pdf)

Barrier Integrity

Significance:  Mar 31, 2016

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV Non-Cited Violation

Inadequate Procedure Leads to Failure to Manage Elevated Risk during Preventive Maintenance

The inspectors identified a Green non-cited (NCV) of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulation (10 CFR) 50.65(a) (4), "Requirements for Monitoring the Effectiveness of Maintenance at Nuclear Power Plants," for Exelon's failure to take risk management actions (RMAs) as required by procedure OP AA 108 117, "Protected Equipment Program," Revision 004, during a Unit 2, Division III, emergency switchgear electrical maintenance window on January 27,

2016. Specifically contrary to procedure OP AA 108-117, during planned maintenance, Exelon failed to post the unit coolers in the 'A' and 'B' residual heat removal (RHR) pump and heat exchanger (HX) rooms, the 'C' RHR pump room, and their associated breakers as protected equipment although their inoperability would have resulted in both trains of the standby gas treatment system (SBGT) and would require entry into Technical Specification (TS) Limiting Condition for Operation (LCO) 3.0.3. Exelon generated IR 02617915 to document this issue. Corrective actions included creating an action item to evaluate Attachment 3 of N2 OP-52 and to determine the relevance of the TS LCO 3.0.3 entry requirement.

The inspectors determined the performance deficiency to be more than minor because it was associated with the structure, system, and component and barrier performance attribute of the Barrier Integrity cornerstone and adversely affected the associated cornerstone objective to provide reasonable assurance that physical design barriers protect the public from radionuclide releases caused by accidents or events. Specifically, Exelon personnel failed to include the unit coolers for the Unit 2 RHR pump and HX rooms and their associated breakers, whose unavailability would have resulted in the inoperability of both trains of SBGT, necessitating entry into LCO 3.0.3 and in accordance with OP-AA-108-117. Additionally, Examples 7.e, 7.f, and 7.g from IMC 0612, Appendix E, "Examples of Minor Issues," provided similar scenarios to this issue. Example 7.e details that a performance deficiency is more than minor if a failure to include accurate TS requirements in a risk assessment would require under plant procedures, RMAs, or additional RMAs. The inspectors evaluated the finding using Phase 1, "Initial Screening and Characterization" worksheet in Attachment 4 to IMC 0609, "Significance Determination Process." For findings within the Initiating Events, Mitigating Systems, and Barrier Integrity cornerstones, Attachment 4, Table 3, Paragraph 5.C, directs that if the finding affects the licensee's assessment and management of risk associated with performing maintenance activities under all plant operating or shutdown conditions in accordance with Baseline Inspection Procedure 71111.13, "Maintenance Risk Assessment and Emergent Work Control," the inspectors shall use IMC 0609, Appendix K, "Maintenance Risk Assessment and Risk Management Significance Determination Process," to determine the significance of the finding. The inspectors used Flowchart 2, "Assessment of RMA's," to analyze the finding and calculated incremental core damage probability using EOOS, Exelon's risk assessment tool, and found the result to be less than 1E-6. The inspectors determined that had this condition existed for the full duration of the TS LCO, the incremental core damage probability would have been 6.8E 7. Because the incremental core damage probability deficit was less than 1E-6 and the incremental large early release probability was less than 1E-7, this finding was determined to be of very low safety significance (Green). This finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of Human Performance, Procedure Adherence, because Exelon failed to follow processes, procedures and work instructions. Specifically, Exelon failed to follow procedure OP-AA-108-117, which led to the failure to protect the unit coolers for the RHR pump rooms, HX rooms, and associated breakers which could have led to a TS LCO 3.0.3 entry.

Inspection Report# : [2016001](#) (pdf)

Significance:  Aug 28, 2015

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV Non-Cited Violation

Failure to Identify and Correct a Condition Adverse to Quality Associated with Secondary Containment Leakage

The inspectors identified a Green non-cited violation of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR) 50, Appendix B, Criterion XVI, "Corrective Actions," because between 2007 and 2015, Exelon staff did not promptly identify and correct a deficiency associated with Unit 2 reactor building service water pipe penetration W-3177-C. Specifically, on August 20, 2015, during Exelon staff's investigation of an inspector concern associated with the service water pipe penetration into secondary containment, a leakage path into secondary containment was discovered and was not previously identified and evaluated for impact on operability of Unit 2 secondary containment. Exelon generated issue report (IR) 2544831 to document the newly identified condition. The assessment included a review of previously identified leakage paths that were being tracked in accordance with procedure, previously performed

secondary containment drawdown leakage testing, and a comparison to the maximum allowable flow rate leakage area. The assessment concluded that based on the gap that was identified at secondary containment penetration W-3177-C, there was a new total of 1.783 square inches of surface area allowing leakage into the Unit 2 secondary containment. Exelon determined this to be acceptable because calculations for secondary containment drawdown testing allows for up to 33.6 square inches of surface area causing in-leakage into secondary containment. Given 1.783 square inches of total identified leakage being less than the allowable 33.6 square inches, there was reasonable assurance that standby gas treatment system will be able to perform its drawdown function and maintain secondary containment vacuum greater or equal to 0.25 inches of vacuum water gauge in accordance with Technical Specification (TS) 3.6.4.1, "Secondary Containment."

This performance deficiency was more than minor because it impacted the design control attribute of the Barrier Integrity cornerstone objective to provide reasonable assurance that physical design barriers protect the public from radionuclide releases caused by accidents or events. Specifically, Exelon's staff failed to identify the degraded penetration seal that impacted the reasonable assurance of Unit 2 secondary containment operability. In accordance with Inspection Manual Chapter (IMC) 0609.04, "Initial Characterization of Findings," and Exhibit 3 of IMC 0609, Appendix A, "The Significance Determination Process for Findings At-Power," issued June 19, 2012, the inspectors determined this finding was of very low safety significance (Green) because the finding only represented a degradation of the radiological barrier function provided for the control room, or auxiliary, spent fuel pool, or standby gas treatment system (i.e., secondary containment). This finding had a cross-cutting aspect in the area of Problem Identification and Resolution, Evaluation, because Exelon staff failed to properly evaluate the condition identified in multiple IRs to determine the extent of condition associated with secondary containment water in-leakage. Specifically, between 2007 and 2015, three IRs were generated and a 2012 structural monitoring review documented the service water penetration water in-leakage and the issue was not appropriately evaluated for the potential for a service water pipe through-wall leak or the potential impact on secondary containment. [P.2]

Inspection Report# : [2015009](#) (*pdf*)

Emergency Preparedness

Occupational Radiation Safety

Public Radiation Safety

Security

Although the Security Cornerstone is included in the Reactor Oversight Process assessment program, the Commission has decided that specific information related to findings and performance indicators pertaining to the Security Cornerstone will not be publicly available to ensure that security information is not provided to a possible adversary. Other than the fact that a finding or performance indicator is Green or Greater-Than-Green, security related information will not be displayed on the public web page. Therefore, the [cover letters](#) to security inspection reports may be viewed.

Miscellaneous

Significance: N/A Sep 15, 2015

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: FIN Finding

Biennial PI&R Assessment

The inspectors concluded that Exelon Generating Company, LLC (Exelon) was generally effective in identifying, evaluating, and resolving problems. Exelon personnel identified problems, entered them into the corrective action program at a low threshold, and prioritized issues commensurate with their safety significance. Exelon appropriately screened issues for operability and reportability, and performed causal analyses that appropriately considered extent of condition, generic issues, and previous occurrences. The inspectors also determined that Exelon typically implemented corrective actions to address the problems identified in the corrective action program in a timely manner. However, the inspectors identified two violations of NRC requirements in the area of evaluation of problems.

The inspectors concluded that, in general, Exelon adequately identified, reviewed, and applied relevant industry operating experience to NMPNS operations. In addition, based on those items selected for review, the inspectors determined that Exelon's self-assessments and audits were thorough.

Based on the interviews the inspectors conducted over the course of the inspection, observations of plant activities, and reviews of individual corrective action program and employee concerns program issues, the inspectors did not identify any indications that site personnel were unwilling to raise safety issues nor did they identify any conditions that could have had a negative impact on the site's safety conscious work environment.

Inspection Report# : [2015009](#) (*pdf*)

Significance: N/A Apr 10, 2015

Identified By: Licensee

Item Type: VIO Violation

Incomplete/Inaccurate Medical Information Resulted in Issuance of Multiple Operator Licenses without Required Medical Restrictions and Failure to Report Permanent Changes in Medical Status

On April 10, 2015, the U.S. Nuclear Regulator Commission (NRC) issued a Severity Level (SL) III Notice of Violation (NOV) to Exelon Generation Company, LLC (Exelon) for an issue involving two related violations identified during an inspection at Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station (ML15100A341). The first violation involved Exelon's failure, on multiple occasions, to notify the NRC within 30 days as required by Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR) 50.74 (c) of medical conditions of licensed reactor operators and senior reactor operators involving permanent disabilities/illnesses. The second violation involved the submittal by Exelon of information to the NRC that was not complete and accurate in all material respects as required by 10 CFR 50.9. Subsequently, the NRC, based, in part, on this inaccurate information, issued reactor operator licenses without the required restricting license conditions. The NRC concluded that both violations resulted from Exelon's failure to oversee the licensed operator medical examination process and to train the medical staff involved with the process on the requirements of American National Standards Institute/American Nuclear Society 3.4-1983, "Medical Certification and Monitoring of Personnel Requiring Operator Licenses for Nuclear Power Plants," and 10 CFR Part 55. Accordingly, these violations were categorized collectively as one SL III problem to emphasize the importance of providing suitable training, oversight, and focus on licensed operator medical requirements. In December 2015, an Inspection Procedure 92702 follow-up inspection was conducted closing the NOV in the fourth quarter inspection report.

Inspection Report# : [2015004](#) (*pdf*)

Inspection Report# : [2015008](#) (*pdf*)

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