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Diablo Canyon 2 – Quarterly Plant Inspection Findings

4Q/2017 – Plant Inspection Findings

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Initiating Events

Mitigating Systems

Significance: N/A Aug 10, 2017

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV Non-Cited Violation

Failure to Conduct Required Biennial Medical Examinations within Two Years

Inspection Report# : 2017002 (*pdf*)

Significance: N/A Aug 10, 2017

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV Non-Cited Violation

Failure to Report a Permanent Medical Condition within 30 Days

Inspection Report# : 2017002 (*pdf*)

Significance: NOPD Aug 10, 2017

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV Non-Cited Violation

Failure to Report a Permanent Medical Condition Within 30 Days

The inspectors identified a Severity Level IV, non-cited violation of 10 CFR 55.25, "Incapacitation Because of Disability or Illness," for the licensee's failure to notify the NRC within 30 days of a change to one licensed senior operator's medical condition. Specifically, the licensed senior operator developed a permanent medical condition which caused him to permanently leave the site on December 1, 2014, and transition into a long-term disability program on April 23, 2015. The licensee did not notify the NRC of this change in medical condition. As a corrective action, the

licensee initiated a license termination request for the affected operator, effective April 6, 2017. This issue was entered into the licensee's corrective action program as Notification 50912407.

The failure of the facility licensee to notify the NRC within 30 days of a change in a licensed senior operator's medical condition was a performance deficiency. This issue was evaluated using the traditional enforcement process because it negatively impacted the NRC's ability to perform its regulatory oversight function. Specifically, the failure to report changes in a licensed senior operator's medical condition prevented the NRC from taking action to issue either a license amendment or termination, as appropriate. This performance deficiency was determined to be Severity Level IV because it fits the Severity Level IV example of Enforcement Policy Section 6.4.d.1, "Violation Examples: Licensed Reactor Operators." This section states, "Severity Level IV violations involve, for example (b) an individual operator who did not meet the American National Standards Institute/American Nuclear Society (ANSI/ANS) 3.4, "Medical Certification and Monitoring of Personnel Requiring Operator Licenses for Nuclear Power Plants," Section 5, "Health Requirements and Disqualifying Conditions," as certified on NRC Form 396, "Certification of Medical Examination by Facility Licensee," required by 10 CFR 55.23, Certification, but who did not perform the functions of a licensed operator or senior operator while having a disqualifying medical condition." No cross-cutting aspect was assigned because the violation was processed using traditional enforcement.

Inspection Report# : 2017002 (*pdf*)

Significance: NOPD Aug 10, 2017

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV Non-Cited Violation

Failure to Conduct Required Biennial Medical Examinations Within Two Years

The inspectors identified a Severity Level IV non-cited violation of 10 CFR 55.21, "Medical Examination," for the licensee's failure to ensure that a medical examination by a physician to determine satisfaction of 10 CFR 55.33(a)(1) requirements was conducted every two years for two licensed senior operators. Specifically, one licensed senior operator exceeded the two-year medical examination requirement by approximately 16 months between November 27, 2015, and April 6, 2017. A second licensed senior operator exceeded the two-year medical examination requirement by four months between November 19, 2016, and April 6, 2017. As a corrective action, the licensee has conducted the required medical examination for one senior operator and initiated a license termination request for the other senior operator. This issue was entered into the licensee's corrective action program as Notification 50912407.

The failure of the facility licensee to conduct required biennial medical examinations for two licensed senior operators was a performance deficiency. This issue was evaluated using the traditional enforcement process because it negatively impacted the NRC's ability to perform its regulatory oversight function. Specifically, the failure to comply with medical testing requirements for two operators compromised the facility licensee's ability to assure conformance to medical standards, detect non-conforming medical conditions, and report non-conformances to the NRC. This performance deficiency was determined to be Severity Level IV because it fits the SL-IV example of Enforcement Policy Section 6.4.d.1, "Violation Examples: Licensed Reactor Operators." This section states, "Severity Level IV violations involve, for example (b) an individual operator who did not meet the American National Standards Institute/American Nuclear Society (ANSI/ANS) 3.4, "Medical Certification and Monitoring of Personnel Requiring Operator Licenses for Nuclear Power Plants," Section 5, "Health Requirements and Disqualifying Conditions," as certified on NRC Form 396, "Certification of Medical Examination by Facility Licensee," required by 10 CFR 55.23, Certification, but who did not perform the functions of a licensed operator or senior operator while having a

disqualifying medical condition.? No cross-cutting aspect was assigned because the violation was processed using traditional enforcement. (Section 1R11.3)

Inspection Report# : 2017002 (*pdf*)

Significance: N/A Sep 12, 2016

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: VIO Violation

Failure to Establish Adequate Work Instructions for Installation of Namco Snap Lock Limit Switches

The inspectors identified a preliminary White finding associated with an apparent violation of Technical Specification 5.4.1.a, "Procedures," for the licensee's failure to develop adequate instructions for the installation, adjustment, and testing of Namco Model EA170 snap lock limit switches. Specifically, the licensee failed to provide site-specific instructions for limiting the travel of these external limit switches when installed in safety-related motor operated valves. Consequently, the lever switch actuator for valve RHR-2-8700B, residual heat removal pump 2-2 suction from the refueling water storage tank, was installed such that the limit switch was operated repeatedly in an over-travel condition resulting in a sheared internal roll pin that ultimately caused the limit switch to fail. Following identification of this issue, the licensee replaced the limit switch for valve RHR-2-8700B and implemented actions to modify maintenance procedures for installing, calibrating, and testing motor-operated valve external limit switches. The licensee entered this issue into their corrective action program as Notification 50852345.

The performance deficiency is more than minor, and therefore a finding, because it is associated with the procedure quality attribute of the Mitigating Systems cornerstone and adversely affected the cornerstone objective to ensure the availability, reliability, and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences (i.e., core damage). Specifically, maintenance procedure MP E-53.10R, "Augmented Stem Lubrication for Limitorque Operated Valves," used to perform limit switch adjustments on the Unit 2 valve RHR-2-8700B, did not provide adequate acceptance criteria to prevent overtravel of the limit switch actuating lever. This resulted in a subsequent failure of the limit switch, preventing the open permissive signal for valve SI-2-8982B, residual heat removal pump 2-2 suction from the containment recirculation sump, used during the emergency core cooling system (ECCS) recirculation mode. The inspectors evaluated the finding using the Attachment 0609.04, "Initial Characterization of Findings," worksheet to Inspection Manual Chapter (IMC) 0609, "Significance Determination Process," issued June 19, 2012. The attachment instructs the inspectors to utilize IMC 0609, Appendix A, "Significance Determination Process (SDP) for Findings At-Power," issued June 19, 2012. In accordance with NRC Inspection Manual Chapter 0609, Appendix A, Exhibit 2, "Mitigating Systems Screening Questions," the inspectors determined that the finding required a detailed risk evaluation because it represented an actual loss of function of the train B ECCS for greater than its technical specification allowed outage time. A senior reactor analyst performed a detailed risk evaluation in accordance with IMC 0609, Appendix A, Section 6.0, "Detailed Risk Evaluation." The calculated increase in core damage frequency was dominated by small and medium loss of coolant accident initiators with failures of the opposite train of ECCS or related support systems. The analyst did not evaluate the large early release frequency because this performance deficiency would not have challenged the containment. The NRC preliminarily determined that the increase in core damage frequency for internal and external initiators was 7.6E-06/year, a finding of low to moderate risk significance (White). The inspector did not identify a cross-cutting aspect with this finding because it was not reflective of current performance. The inadequate procedure was developed in 2011 and did not reflect the licensee's current performance related to procedure development.

(IR 05000275; 05000323/2016010, dated October 3, 2016, ML16277A340)

(FIRST UPDATE)

The finding was determined to be of low-to-moderate safety significance (White), because the NRC's calculated lower and upper estimations of the increase in core damage frequency of the performance deficiency were both greater than

1.0E-6 per year but less than 1.0E-5 per year. The NRC concluded that the preliminary significance determination change in core damage frequency result of 7.6E-6 per year represents the upper range of the increase in core damage frequency associated with the performance deficiency. Based on the information provided by the licensee at the November 15, 2016 regulatory conference, the NRC adjusted a number of assumptions used in the preliminary significance determination. Specifically, the NRC lowered the common cause alpha factors and adjusted several assumptions related to medium break loss-of-coolant accidents. The NRC also performed a variety of human error probability calculations to determine the likelihood of recovering the functionality of valve SI-2-8982B. The results of these calculations, which removed much of the conservatism from the assumptions used in the preliminary risk assessment, predicted a high likelihood of success (96.4 percent success) for recovering valve SI-2-8982B. Using these assumptions, the NRC concluded the lower range of increase in core damage frequency associated with the performance deficiency to be 1.3E-6 per year.

(Letter to E. Halpin from K. Kennedy, dated December 28, 2016, ML16363A429)

Inspection Report# : 2016010 (*pdf*)

Inspection Report# : 2017008 (*pdf*)

Barrier Integrity

Emergency Preparedness

Occupational Radiation Safety

Public Radiation Safety

Security

The security cornerstone is an important component of the ROP, which includes various security inspection activities the NRC uses to verify licensee compliance with Commission regulations and thus ensure public health and safety. The Commission determined in the staff requirements memorandum (SRM) for SECY-04-0191, "Withholding Sensitive Unclassified Information Concerning Nuclear Power Reactors from Public Disclosure," dated November 9, 2004, that specific information related to findings and performance indicators associated with the security cornerstone will not be publicly available to ensure that security-related information is not provided to a possible adversary. Security inspection report cover letters will be available on the NRC Web site; however, security-related information on the details of inspection finding(s) will not be displayed.

Miscellaneous

Current data as of : February 01, 2018

Page Last Reviewed/Updated Monday, November 06, 2017