

D.C. Cook 2

3Q/2009 Plant Inspection Findings

Initiating Events

Mitigating Systems

Significance:  Jun 30, 2009

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Gap in Remote Strainer Waterway

The inspectors identified one finding of very low safety significance with an associated Non Cited Violation of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B, Criterion XVI, “Corrective Action.” Specifically, the inspectors identified a gap in the remote strainer waterway for the emergency core cooling recirculation sump that was greater than the gap size allowed by the surveillance test acceptance criteria. Consequently, debris larger than the allowed particle size could enter the emergency core cooling recirculation sump. For corrective actions, the gap in the remote strainer waterway was repaired prior to Unit 2 entering Mode 4, Hot Shutdown, which required the recirculation sump to be operable. Licensee personnel also completed a past operability determination, which concluded that while the gap in the waterway was a nonconforming condition, there was reasonable assurance that the recirculation sump was operable and that the nonconformance would have had an insignificant impact on the recirculation sump function of providing a filtered supply of water during the recirculation phase of a loss of coolant accident. This issue was entered into the licensee’s corrective action program as condition report AR 00850005.

This finding was more than minor because it was related to the design control attribute of the mitigation systems cornerstone and adversely affected the cornerstone objective of ensuring the availability, reliability and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. Specifically, the gap in the remote strainer waterway could result in larger than allowed debris entering the emergency core cooling recirculation sump, which could impact the reliability and capability of long term decay heat removal cooling systems. This finding was of very low safety significance because no loss of safety function actually occurred and the finding was not potentially risk significant due to a seismic, flooding, or severe weather initiating event. This finding was associated with a cross cutting aspect in the area of human performance regarding work control—work planning (H.3.a).

Inspection Report# : [2009003](#) (*pdf*)

Significance:  Mar 31, 2009

Identified By: Self-Revealing

Item Type: FIN Finding

Failure to Follow the Work Control Process

A finding of very low safety significance was identified by the inspectors for the failure to follow the work control process during the execution of a work order associated with the Unit 1 turbine repair project. Specifically, failure to follow established processes resulted in workers cutting into a pressurized control air system line. The primary cause of this finding was related to the cross cutting area of Human Performance because licensee personnel failed to appropriately coordinate work activities by incorporating actions to address the impact of changes to the work scope (H.3(b)).

The finding was determined to be more than minor because the failure to follow the work control process could under different circumstances adversely affect safety related systems and personnel safety. The issue was of very low safety significance because the safety function guidelines for core heat removal, inventory control, power availability, containment integrity, and reactivity control were satisfied. No violation of NRC requirements occurred.

Inspection Report# : [2009002](#) (pdf)

Significance:  Oct 17, 2008

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: FIN Finding

Failure to Provide Adequate Operator Response Procedures for Fire Protection System Operation

A finding of very low safety significance was identified by the team for the failure to have appropriate procedures for control room operator actions. Specifically, a control room annunciator response procedure for a fire protection alarm panel failed to provide appropriate guidance for diagnosing a fire protection system failure as evidenced by the simultaneous operation of all three fire pumps. The licensee entered the issue into their corrective action program and planned to revise the procedure.

The finding was determined to be more than minor because the failure to provide adequate procedural guidance contributed towards operators failing to recognize that a fire protection system pipe break had occurred. The issue was of very low safety significance because there was sufficient pumping capacity to maintain system pressure for a substantive period of time.

Inspection Report# : [2008009](#) (pdf)

Barrier Integrity

Emergency Preparedness

Occupational Radiation Safety

Public Radiation Safety

Physical Protection

Although the NRC is actively overseeing the Security cornerstone, the Commission has decided that certain findings pertaining to security cornerstone will not be publicly available to ensure that potentially useful information is not provided to a possible adversary. Therefore, the [cover letters](#) to security inspection reports may be viewed.

Miscellaneous

Significance:  Jun 30, 2009

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Failure to Maintain an Accurate Abnormal Operating Procedure for Loss of Spent Fuel Pit Cooling

The inspectors identified a finding of very low safety significance with an associated Non Cited Violation of

Technical Specification 5.4.1 for the failure to adequately maintain a complete and accurate abnormal operating procedure (AOP) in accordance with Regulatory Guide 1.33 regarding the required actions for a loss of spent fuel pit (SFP) cooling. Specifically, a valve specified by the AOP as a method to add water to the SFP had been removed by a plant modification. Consequently, the AOP contained inaccurate guidance that under certain circumstances, such as a loss of the other methods specified in the AOP to add water to the SFP, could hinder an operator's ability to mitigate a loss of SFP cooling. This issue was entered into the licensee's corrective action program as AR 00849705.

The inspectors concluded that this issue could become a more significant safety concern if left uncorrected and was therefore more than a minor concern. This finding was of very low safety significance because it did not result in an actual loss of SFP cooling or inventory. This finding was associated with a cross cutting aspect in the area of problem identification and resolution regarding the corrective action program—low threshold for identifying issues (P.1.a)
Inspection Report# : [2009003](#) (*pdf*)

Significance:  Jun 30, 2009

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Maintenance Rule On-line Risk Assessment Inaccurate

The inspectors identified one finding of very low safety significance with an associated Non Cited Violation of 10 CFR 50.65, "Requirements for Monitoring the Effectiveness of Maintenance at Nuclear Power Plants," during planned maintenance on the 69 kilovolt emergency power system on June 2, 2009. Specifically, the on line maintenance risk assessment for the planned maintenance failed to include the risk significant supplemental emergency diesel generators. Consequently, the increase in risk for the planned work was underestimated. As an immediate corrective action licensee personnel re performed the risk assessment to verify that the risk status remained green; that no risk management actions were required; and that a condition of significant risk was not missed due to the error. Other corrective actions included sending a generic communication to operations and work control personnel to make them aware of the issue and to ensure that they understood how the supplemental diesel generators were represented in the on line risk program so that plant risk would be appropriately assessed during future emergency power system maintenance. This issue was entered into the licensee's corrective action program as condition report AR 00852616.

This finding was more than minor because the licensees' on line risk assessment for the 69 kilovolt emergency power system planned maintenance failed to include the risk significant supplemental diesel generators, which were unavailable during the maintenance. This finding was of very low safety significance because the incremental core damage probability and the incremental large early release probability risk deficit values were less than 1.0E 6 after the risk assessment was recalculated to include the supplemental diesel generators. This finding was associated with a cross cutting aspect in the area of human performance regarding work practices—human error prevention techniques (H.4.a)

Inspection Report# : [2009003](#) (*pdf*)

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