

Diablo Canyon 2

2Q/2012 Plant Inspection Findings

Initiating Events

Significance:  Jun 22, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Failure to Follow Procedure for the Control of Tools for Use on Stainless Steel

Inspectors identified a non-cited violation of Technical Specification 5.4.1.e, for the failure to follow procedures that ensured hand files and wire brushes designated for stainless steel weld preparation were stored and maintained separately from hand files and wire brushes used on carbon steel. Specifically, the inspectors determined that the licensee was not segregating tools as required by Procedure MA1.ID12, "Control of Tools for Use on Stainless Steel," Revision 1, because inspectors observed rust deposits on stainless steel components in the plant. This indicated that carbon steel contaminated tools may have been used on these systems. The licensee took corrective actions to segregate the stainless steel tools that were mixed with tools used on carbon steel. The licensee established segregated locations in tool rooms for the separation of abrasive tools, trained tool room attendants to properly store and mark abrasive tools designated for use on stainless steel and evaluated the systems with indications of rust deposits. This issue was entered into the licensee's corrective action program as Notifications 50475217 and 50475779.

Failure to assure that hand files and wire brushes designated for exclusive use on stainless steel were stored separately from tools used on other materials was a performance deficiency. This finding is more than minor because it is associated with the equipment performance attribute of the Initiating Events Cornerstone and adversely affected the cornerstone objective to limit the likelihood of those events that upset plant stability and, if left uncorrected, could become a more significant safety concern. Using Inspection Manual Chapter 0609.04, "Phase 1 – Initial Screening and Characterization of Findings," this finding was determined to be of very low safety significance because the issue would not result in exceeding the technical specification limit for identified reactor coolant system leakage or affect other mitigating systems resulting in a total loss of their safety function. This finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of human performance, work practices, in that the licensee failed to ensure supervisory and management oversight of work activities, including contractors, such that nuclear safety is supported.

Inspection Report# : [2012003](#) (*pdf*)

Significance:  Jun 22, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: FIN Finding

Feedwater System Weld Flaw

The inspectors identified a finding for failure to follow applicable ASME Code requirements prior to returning the feedwater system to service after code repairs for flow accelerated corrosion. The licensee failed to recognize a rejectable indication in feedwater piping weld 2K16-550-30 FW 33 observable in the original acceptance radiography film. The licensee entered the issue into their corrective action program as Notifications 50473769 and 50475897 and re-examined the radiographic films for welds performed during Refueling Outage 2R16. A random re-examination of other radiographic films will be completed at a later date.

This finding was more than minor because it is associated with the human performance attribute of the Initiating Events Cornerstone and directly affected the cornerstone objective of limiting events that challenge plant stability. Based on the results of the engineering evaluation that was performed when the flaw was recognized, the inspectors determined that the structural integrity of the feedwater piping was not affected. Based on the results of a significance determination process Phase 1 evaluation, the finding was determined to be of very low safety significance (Green) because it did not contribute to the likelihood of a loss of coolant accident, did not contribute to a loss of mitigation equipment, and did not increase the likelihood of a fire or an internal/external flood. This finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of human performance, work practices, in that the licensee failed to ensure human error prevention techniques, such as self- and peer-checking were used so that work activities are performed safely.

Mitigating Systems

Significance:  Jun 22, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Inadequate Preferred Offsite Power System Design Control

The inspectors identified a non-cited violation of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B, Criterion III, "Design Control," after plant engineers failed to adequately translate regulatory requirements and the design bases into the offsite power interface calculation on May 6, 2011. As a result, the licensee failed to demonstrate that the 230 kilo-Volt preferred offsite power source had adequate capacity and capability to supply the minimum required terminal voltage to plant engineering safety features following a limiting transmission system contingency. The licensee took corrective actions to limit the plant load that would automatically transfer to the preferred power source following a unit trip and entered the condition into the corrective action program as Notification 50492766.

The failure to ensure that the 230 kV power system had adequate capability and capability as defined in the current licensing basis requirements was a performance deficiency. This performance deficiency was more than minor because it was associated with the modification design control attribute of the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone and affected the cornerstone objective to ensure the availability, reliability, and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. The inspectors concluded this finding was of very low safety significance because the duration of potential losses of a single offsite power source safety function was less than the technical specification allowed outage time, did not represent an actual loss of safety function of risk significant non-technical specification equipment, and did not screen as potentially risk significant due to seismic, flooding, or severe weather initiating events. This finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of human performance, associated with the decision making component, because the licensee did not demonstrate that the proposed action was safe in order to proceed while assessing the CLB requirement during decision making.

Inspection Report# : [2012003 \(pdf\)](#)

Significance:  Jun 22, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Failure to Perform a 50.59 Evaluation

The inspectors identified a non-cited violation of 10 CFR 50.59, "Changes, Tests, and Experiments," because the licensee failed to document an evaluation providing a basis that changes made to the facility and associated changes to Procedure OP J-2:VIII, "Guidelines for Reliable Transmission Service for DCP," did not require prior NRC approval. When a 50.59 review was performed, the licensee incorrectly concluded that only a screening was needed. Plant operators use Procedure OP J-2:VIII to determine the operability of the preferred offsite power system for various transmission system configurations. This change accepted a reduction in the preferred offsite power capacity and capability, below the minimum specified by the current licensing basis, due to local service area load growth. This condition would have likely required prior NRC approval had a 50.59 evaluation been performed. The licensee entered this finding into the corrective action program as Notification 50492767.

The failure to perform a 50.59 evaluation was also a performance deficiency. The inspectors concluded that this issue involved traditional enforcement because it had the potential for impacting the NRC's ability to perform its regulatory function. This performance deficiency is more than minor because it was associated with modification design control attribute of the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone and affected the cornerstone objective to ensure the availability, reliability, and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. The inspectors concluded this finding was of very low safety significance because the duration of potential losses of a single offsite power source safety function was less than the technical specification allowed outage time, did not represent an actual loss of safety function of risk significant non-technical specification equipment, and did not screen as potentially risk significant due to seismic, flooding, or severe weather initiating events. This finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of human performance, associated with the decision making component, because the licensee did not use conservative assumptions to adopt the licensing basis requirement during decision making.

Significance:  Mar 23, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Inadequate Operability Determination

The inspectors identified a non-cited violation of 10 CFR, Part 50, Appendix B, Criterion V, “Instructions, Procedures, and Drawings,” after operations personnel declared diesel generator 2-3 operable after failing to meet all surveillance test acceptance criterion. On December 22, 2011, diesel generator 2-3 did not meet frequency acceptance criteria during technical specification surveillance testing. Plant operators declared the diesel operable after applying an engineering evaluation. The inspectors identified that the evaluation was not appropriate to the conditions of the failed test. The licensee’s corrective actions included corrective maintenance, re-performance of the surveillance test, and entering the condition into the corrective action program as Notifications 50449027 and 50449504.

The failure of operations personnel to recognize that diesel generator surveillance results indicated that the system was not fully operable was a performance deficiency. This finding was more than minor because the licensee’s engineering evaluation created a reasonable doubt that the system was operable, similar to Example 3.k in Inspection Manual Chapter 0612, Appendix E, “Examples of Minor Issues.” The inspectors concluded that the finding was of very low safety significance (Green) because the finding was not a design or qualification deficiency, did not result in the loss of operability or functionality of a single train for greater than the technical specification outage time, did not represent an actual loss of safety function, and was not potentially risk significant due to a seismic, flooding, or severe weather event. The most significant contributor to this performance deficiency was that operators did not review and understand the diesel generator surveillance results sufficiently to recognize that the condition did not match the previously-evaluated condition that was used to conclude the diesel generator remained operable. Therefore, this finding had a cross-cutting aspect in the area of problem identification and resolution, associated with the corrective action program component [P.1(c)].

Inspection Report# : [2012002](#) (pdf)

Significance:  Dec 31, 2011

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Failure to Perform an Operability Determination for New Seismic Information

The inspectors identified a noncited violation of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B, Criteria V, “Instructions, Procedures, and Drawings,” after Pacific Gas and Electric failed to evaluate the affect of new seismic information on the operability of plant structures, systems and components. On January 7, 2011, the licensee completed and submitted to the NRC a report to the detailing the results of a deterministic reevaluation of the local seismology. This report concluded that an earthquake on three local faults could produce greater vibratory ground motion than bound by the safe shutdown earthquake as described in the Final Safety Evaluation Report Update. Quality Procedure OM7.ID12, “Operability Determinations,” required plant operators to assess the impact of nonconforming conditions for the affect on plant structures, systems and components without delay. On June 22, 2011, the licensee entered the condition into the corrective action program as Notification 50410266 and completed an operability determination on June 24, 2011.

The inspectors determined that the licensee’s failure to evaluate the new seismic information against the plant design and licensing bases was a performance deficiency. The finding was more than minor because the performance deficiency was associated with the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone initial design control attribute and affected the cornerstone objective to ensure the availability, reliability, and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. The senior reactor analyst evaluated the significance of the finding using a Phase 3 analysis because the inspectors were unable to confirm that the operability of plant systems was not impacted. The senior reactor analyst concluded that the finding was of very low risk significance (Green) because no significant change in overall core damage frequency resulted from the new seismic hazards. This finding had a crosscutting aspect in the area of human performance associated with the decision-making component because the licensee used non-conservative assumptions in deciding not to evaluate the new seismic information against the current plant design and licensing bases (H.1.b).

Inspection Report# : [2011005](#) (pdf)

G

Significance: Sep 25, 2011

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Failure to Maintain a Fire Barrier

The inspectors identified a noncited violation of Diablo Canyon Facility Operating License Condition 2.C (4), "Fire Protection," after the licensee failed to maintain the integrity of a fire barrier. On July 21, 2011, the inspectors identified that Fire Door B43-2, entrance to the Residual Heat Removal Pump Room 2-2, was inoperable. Equipment Control Guideline 18.7, "Fire Rated Assemblies," required the licensee to maintain the fire barrier in the rated configuration or establish prescribed compensatory actions. The door was held open due to Auxiliary Building ventilation flow balance problems. The ventilation problems had affected the fire door since January 12, 2011. The inspectors performed an extent of condition evaluation and identified eight additional fire doors impacted by the flow balance problems. The licensee took immediate action to restore the fire door to the rated condition and entered the problem into the corrective action programs as Notification 50416374.

The inspectors concluded that the failure of the licensee to maintain a fire door in the rated configuration was a performance deficiency. This finding was more than minor because the degraded fire barrier affected the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone external factors attribute objective to prevent undesirable consequences due to fire. The inspectors concluded that the finding was of very low safety significance (Green) because the licensee had maintained an automatic full area water-based fire suppression system in the exposed fire area. This finding had a crosscutting aspect in the area of problem identification and resolution, associated with the corrective action program component, because the licensee did not take timely corrective actions to correct Auxiliary Building ventilation flow balance issues.

Inspection Report# : [2011004](#) (pdf)

G

Significance: Sep 25, 2011

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Failure to Perform Surveillances on Fire Barriers

The inspectors identified a noncited violation of Diablo Canyon Facility Operating License Condition 2.C (4), "Fire Protection," after the licensee failed to identify and correct the failure to perform required surveillance testing on fire-rated assemblies. On August 16, 2011, the inspectors identified that the licensee had not performed Equipment Control Guideline 18.7, "Fire Rated Assemblies," surveillance testing on Fire Door 329-2, entrance to the 125VDC Battery 2-1 Room, and Fire Door 332-2, entrance to the 125VDC Battery 2-2 Room, within the required frequency. The inspectors also identified that both fire doors were degraded and did not meet the surveillance acceptance criteria. The licensee implemented the required compensatory actions for both fire doors and entered this finding into the corrective action program as Notification 50409975.

The inspectors concluded that the failure of the licensee to perform required surveillance tests on fire-rated assemblies was a performance deficiency. This finding was more than minor because the degraded fire barrier affected the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone external factors attribute objective to prevent undesirable consequences due to fire. The inspectors concluded that the finding was of very low safety significance (Green) because the exposed fire areas did not contain any potential damage targets unique from those in the exposing fire area. This finding had a crosscutting aspect in the area of problem identification and resolution associated with the corrective action program component because the licensee did not adequately prioritize and perform an extent of condition review of previous problems associated with excluding fire barriers from the Equipment Control Guideline requirements.

Inspection Report# : [2011004](#) (pdf)

Barrier Integrity

G**Significance:** Mar 23, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: VIO Violation

Incomplete and Inaccurate Information Provided to the NRC in Response to Generic Letter 2003-01, "Control Room Habitability"

The inspectors identified a Green finding and Severity Level III violation of 10 CFR 50.9, "Completeness and Accuracy of Information," after Pacific Gas and Electric failed to submitted complete and accurate information in response to Generic Letter 2003-01, "Control Room Habitability." Generic Letter 2003-01 requested that the licensee submit information demonstrating that the control room habitability system was in compliance with the current licensing and design bases. The licensee was specifically requested to verify that the most limiting unfiltered in-leakage into the control room envelope was no more than the value assumed in the design basis radiological analyses for control room habitability. On April 22, 2005, the licensee reported to the NRC that testing performed in the most limiting configuration for operator dose demonstrated that there was no unfiltered in-leakage into the control room envelope. This was material because the NRC used this information to close out Generic Letter 2003-01. In September 2011, the inspectors identified that the control room test results were greater than the value assumed in the design basis radiological analysis and that the licensee's testing was not performed in the most limiting configuration for operator dose. Using the actual control room in-leakage rates, the inspectors concluded that the resultant operator dose could have exceeded the limit established by current licensing and design bases during an accident.

The inspectors concluded that the failure of Pacific Gas and Electric to provide complete and accurate information in response to Generic Letter 2003-01 was a performance deficiency. The finding was more than minor because the information was material to the NRC's decision making processes. The inspectors screened the issue through the Reactor Oversight Process because the finding included a performance deficiency that was reasonably within the licensee's ability to control. The inspectors concluded that the finding was of very low safety significance (Green) because only the radiological barrier function of the control room was affected. The inspectors also screened the issue through the traditional enforcement process because the violation impacted the regulatory process. The inspectors concluded that the violation was a Severity Level III because had the licensee provided complete and accurate information in their letter dated April 22, 2005, the NRC would have likely reconsidered a regulatory position or undertaken a substantial further inquiry. The inspectors did not identify a cross-cutting aspect because the performance deficiency was not reflective of present performance.

Inspection Report# : [2012002](#) (pdf)**G****Significance:** Dec 31, 2011

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Less than Adequate Evaluation of a Nonconforming Control Room Habitability Train

The inspectors identified a noncited violation of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B, Criteria V, "Instructions, Procedures, and Drawings," after operations personnel failed to adequately evaluate the operability and extent of condition of a nonconforming control room habitability train. Beginning on August 30, 2011, the inspectors identified several nonconforming conditions associated with the habitability system, including disconnected ductwork, two 12 inch diameter openings in the envelope boundary, and less than adequate control room envelope pressurization and tracer gas surveillance tests. On November 7, 2011, the licensee re-performed the tracer gas test and observed gross unfiltered in-leakage into the control room envelope. Plant operators declared the habitability system inoperable. The licensee restored system operability after implementing a series of compensatory measures. The licensee entered the finding into the corrective action program as Notification 50425114 and plans to restore the system to the current licensing basis condition.

The inspectors concluded that the failure of plant operators to adequately evaluate the operability and extent of a nonconforming condition was a performance deficiency. This finding was more than minor because the licensee's operability evaluation created a reasonable doubt that the system was capable of performing the specified safety function, similar to Example 3.k in Inspection Manual Chapter 0612, Appendix E, "Examples of Minor Issues." The inspectors concluded that the finding was of very low safety significance because only the radiological barrier function of the control room was affected. This finding had a crosscutting aspect in the area of problem identification and resolution, associated with the corrective action program component, because the licensee did not thoroughly

evaluate the degraded control room ventilation train for operability and extent of condition [P.1(c)].

Inspection Report# : [2011005](#) (*pdf*)

Significance:  Sep 25, 2011

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Failure to Maintain the Control Room Habitability System in the Design Configuration

The inspectors identified a Green noncited violation of Technical Specification 5.5.19, "Control Room Envelope Habitability Program," after the licensee failed to maintain the Unit 1 control room ventilation train in the design configuration. The inspectors identified that Unit 1 control room ventilation system was in a degraded/non-conforming condition on August 31, 2011. The inspectors observed airflow bypassing the control room inlet header through disconnected ductwork. Technical Specification 5.5.19 required the licensee to maintain the habitability system in the most limited configuration used during the tracer gas in-leakage test. The disconnected ductwork was a more limiting condition than the tested configuration. The licensee took corrective action to declare the control room envelope inoperable and entered the finding into the corrective action program as Notification 50425114.

The inspectors determined that the failure of the licensee to maintain the control room habitability system in the design configuration was a performance deficiency. This finding was more than minor because it was associated with the configuration control attribute of the Barrier Integrity Cornerstone and affected the cornerstone objective to provide reasonable assurance for the control room physical design to protect from radionuclide releases caused by accidents or events. The inspectors concluded that the 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. This finding had a crosscutting aspect in the area of human performance associated with work control in that the licensee failed to appropriately plan work activities consistent with nuclear safety.

Inspection Report# : [2011004](#) (*pdf*)

Significance:  Sep 25, 2011

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Failure to Follow a Procedural Requirement for Reactivity Manipulation

The inspectors identified a noncited violation of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B, Criterion V, "Procedures," after operations personnel conducted a reactivity manipulation during shift turnover. Procedure OP1.ID3, "Reactivity Management Program," required plant operators to suspend reactivity manipulations during shift turnover. On March 27, 2011, plant operators conducted a continuous dilution during shift turnover. The licensee entered this condition into the corrective action program as Notification 50407054.

The inspectors concluded that the failure of operations personnel to follow Procedure OP1.ID3 was a performance deficiency. The finding was more than minor because the performance deficiency was associated with the procedure adherence area of the human performance attribute of the barrier integrity cornerstone and affected the objective to provide reasonable assurance that design barriers will protect the public from radionuclide releases. The inspectors concluded that the finding was of very low safety significance (Green) because only the fuel barrier was affected by the performance deficiency. The finding has a crosscutting aspect in the area of human performance, associated with work practices component, because the licensee failed to define and effectively communicate expectations regarding procedural compliance.

Inspection Report# : [2011004](#) (*pdf*)

Emergency Preparedness

Significance:  Sep 25, 2011

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Failure to Ensure Emergency Response Organization Qualifications

A noncited violation of 10 CFR 50.47(b)(10) was identified for the licensee's failure to ensure a range of protective actions is available for emergency workers during emergencies. Specifically, an operator filled an on-shift emergency response organization watch position with expired self-contained breathing apparatus respiratory protection qualifications. The licensee has entered this issue into the corrective action program as Notification 50420127.

The failure to ensure that an emergency response organization on-shift watch stander was respiratory protection qualified is a performance deficiency. This finding is greater than minor because it affects the emergency response organization readiness attribute of the emergency preparedness cornerstone to ensure that the licensee is capable of implementing adequate measures to protect the health and safety of the public in the event of a radiological emergency. The finding is of very low safety significance because it was not a loss of a planning standard function. The finding had a human performance crosscutting aspect of conservative assumptions under the decision making component because the licensee did not ensure that personnel filling the minimum shift staffing emergency response organization positions were qualified to take the watch.

Inspection Report# : [2011004](#) (pdf)

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 Mar 24, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: FIN Finding

Problem Identification and Resolution

The inspection team concluded that the implementation of the corrective action program and overall performance related to identifying, evaluating, and resolving problems at Diablo Canyon was generally effective. Licensee identified problems were entered into the corrective action program at an appropriately low threshold. Problems were effectively prioritized and evaluated commensurate with the safety significance of the problems. Corrective actions were effectively implemented in a timely manner commensurate with their importance to safety and addressed the identified causes of problems. Lessons learned from industry operating experience were effectively reviewed and applied when appropriate. Audits and self-assessments were effectively used to identify problems and appropriate actions. Finally, Diablo Canyon effectively established and maintained a Safety Conscious Work Environment.

Inspection Report# : [2012007](#) (pdf)

Last modified : September 12, 2012