

Brunswick 1

4Q/2013 Plant Inspection Findings

Initiating Events

Significance:  Mar 31, 2013

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: FIN Finding

Failure to Follow Procedure for Variable Frequency Drive Reactor Recirculation Pump Design Modification.

An NRC-identified Green finding was identified for the failure of the licensee to follow Procedure EGR-NGGC-0005, Engineering Change (EC), when performing the variable frequency drive (VFD) modification for the reactor recirculation pumps (RRPs). Specifically, between April 4, 2010 and the present, the licensee inappropriately used a Rapid Field Release (RFR) to revise the power supplies for the relays in the VFD system without re-evaluating the EC, the 10 CFR 50.59 Screen/Evaluation, and the Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA). This resulted in a new failure mode on a loss of the power supply causing a RRP runback and placing the plant in a flow transient, and a loss of cooling to the RRP seals. The licensee entered this issue into the corrective action program (CAP) as nuclear condition report (NCR) 581202.

The performance deficiency associated with this finding was the failure of the licensee to follow Procedure EGR-NGGC-0005, Engineering Change (EC), when performing the VFD modification for the RRP. The finding was more than minor because it was associated with the design control attribute of the Initiating Events Cornerstone and affects the cornerstone objective to limit the likelihood of events that upset plant stability and challenge critical safety functions during shutdown as well as power operations. Specifically, the VFD modification inappropriately causes a RRP runback on a loss of 480 VAC and core flow instability, and a loss of cooling to the RRP seals. Using IMC 0609, Appendix A, issued June 19, 2012, The SDP for Findings At-Power, the inspectors determined the finding was of very low safety significance because as a transient initiator due to the RRP runback, the finding did not cause a reactor trip and the loss of mitigation equipment relied upon to transition the plant from the onset of the trip to a stable shutdown condition. The inspectors determined the finding was also of very low safety significance because as a loss of coolant accident (LOCA) initiator, after a reasonable assessment of degradation, the finding would not result in exceeding the reactor coolant system leak rate for a small break LOCA or likely affect other systems used to mitigate a LOCA resulting in a total loss of their function. The finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of human performance associated with the work control attribute because the licensee did not appropriately coordinate work activities by incorporating actions to address the impact of changes to the work scope, associated with the VFD modification, on the plant. [H.3(b)]

Inspection Report# : [2013002](#) (*pdf*)

Mitigating Systems

Significance:  Dec 31, 2013

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Inadequate Design Control for Required Service Water Flow to the Emergency Diesel Generators

An NRC-identified Green NCV of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B, Criterion III, Design Control, was identified for the

failure of the licensee to verify the adequacy of design of the emergency diesel generator (EDG) service water flow. Specifically, from May 1, 1989, until October 28, 2013, Calculation M-89-0008, contained non-conservative values for EDG maximum loading, service water inlet temperatures, and heat exchanger fouling factor, resulting in a non-conservative calculation for required service water flow to the EDG jacket water heat exchanger, which called into question the operability of EDG 3. The licensee re-performed Calculation M-89-0008 and determined EDG 3 was operable. The licensee entered this issue into the corrective action program (CAP) as nuclear condition report (NCR) 592035.

The inspectors determined that the failure of the licensee to have an accurate calculation for required service water flow to the EDG jacket water heat exchanger was a performance deficiency. The finding was more than minor because it was associated with the design control attribute of the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone and adversely affects the cornerstone objective to ensure the availability, reliability, and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. Specifically, the non-conservative calculation called into question the operability of EDG 3. Using IMC 0609, Appendix A, issued June 19, 2012, the SDP for Findings At-Power, the inspectors determined the finding was of very low safety significance (Green) because the finding did not affect the design or qualification of a mitigating structures, systems, and components (SSC), the finding did not represent a loss of system and/or function, the finding did not represent an actual loss of a function of a single train for greater than the technical specification (TS) allowed outage time, the finding did not represent an actual loss of a function of one or more non-TS trains of equipment, and did not screen as potentially risk-significant due to a seismic, flooding, or severe weather initiating event. The finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of human performance associated with the resources attribute because the licensee did not have complete, accurate and up-to-date design documentation for EDG service water flow. Specifically, due to the inspector's questions, Calculation M-89-0008 required revision due to non-conservatism in August 2013 and in November 2013. H.2(c)

Inspection Report# : [2013005](#) (*pdf*)

Significance:  Dec 31, 2013

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Inadequate Procedure to Perform Preventative Maintenance on the Residual Heat Removal Room Coolers

A self-revealing Green NCV of TS 5.4.1a, Procedures, was identified for the failure of the licensee to have an adequate procedure for preventative maintenance on the 1B residual heat removal (RHR) room cooler damper limit switch. Specifically, between May 1990 and September 26, 2013, the licensee did not have an adequate preventative maintenance procedure to replace the 1B RHR room cooler damper limit switch and to tighten the paddle arm on the limit switch. This resulted in the failure of the 1B RHR room cooler to start and the inoperability of the 1B RHR train. The licensee replaced the limit switch on the damper, tightened the paddle arm on the limit switch, returned the room cooler to operable, and entered this issue into the CAP as NCR 607986.

The inspectors determined that the failure of the licensee to have an adequate procedure to replace the 1B RHR room cooler limit switch and tighten the limit switch paddle arm was a performance deficiency. The finding was more than minor because it was associated with the equipment performance attribute of the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone and adversely affects the cornerstone objective of ensuring the availability, reliability, and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. Specifically, the failure to replace the limit switch and tighten the limit switch paddle arm resulted in a failure of the cooler fan and damper, and the inoperability of the 1B RHR train. Using IMC 0609, Appendix A, issued June 19, 2012, the SDP for Findings At-Power, the inspectors determined the finding was of very low safety significance (Green) because the finding did not affect the design or qualification of a mitigating SSC, the finding did not represent a loss of system and/or function, the finding did not represent an actual loss of a function of a single train for greater than the TS allowed outage time, the finding did not represent an actual loss of a function of one or more non-TS trains of equipment, and did not screen as potentially risk-significant due to a seismic, flooding, or severe weather initiating event. The finding does not have a cross-cutting

aspect since the performance deficiency is not indicative of current plant performance. Vendor Manual QTR155, NAMCO Controls, which required periodic replacement of the limit switch and checking the limit switch for tightness was provided to the licensee in May 1990.

Inspection Report# : [2013005](#) (*pdf*)

Significance: G Oct 23, 2013

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Inadequate Acceptance Criteria for the Class 1E Station Battery Service Capacity Test Procedure

The team identified a non-cited violation of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B, Criterion XI, "Test Control," for the licensee's failure to incorporate adequate acceptance criteria in the Class 1E station battery service test procedures. This failure to incorporate adequate acceptance criteria was a performance deficiency. The licensee entered this issue into their corrective action program as nuclear condition reports 632998 and 630621. The licensee performed a prompt determination of operability to verify that the batteries would be capable of supplying the necessary voltage to safety-related direct current loads at the required time intervals specified in design bases calculations.

The performance deficiency was determined to be more than minor because it was associated with the Design Control attribute of the Mitigating 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, using an acceptance criterion of 105 volts direct current during the service test could result in incorrectly declaring a Class 1E station battery operable when greater terminal voltages, as specified in design bases calculations, were necessary for safety-related equipment to operate during the first minute of a design basis accident. The team determined the finding to be of very low safety significance (Green) because the finding was a deficiency affecting the design or qualification of a mitigating structure, system, or component which maintained its operability or functionality. The team determined that no cross-cutting aspect was applicable because the finding was not indicative of current licensee performance.

Inspection Report# : [2013007](#) (*pdf*)

Significance: G Oct 23, 2013

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Inadequate DC System Calculations – Three Examples

The team identified a non-cited violation of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B, Criterion III, "Design Control," with three examples, for the licensee's failure to properly incorporate the design and licensing bases for the 125 volt direct current system into design calculations. This failure to properly incorporate the design and licensing bases for the 125 volts direct current system into design calculations was a performance deficiency. The licensee entered these issues into their corrective action program as nuclear condition reports 632998, 630621, 633538, and 633889. The licensee conducted a combination of prompt determinations of operability and engineering evaluations which provided reasonable expectation of operability of the direct current system pending final resolution.

The performance deficiency was determined to be more than minor because it was associated with the Design Control attribute of the Mitigating 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, there was reasonable doubt as to whether direct current system components would have adequate voltage to operate during design basis accidents. The team determined the finding to be of very low safety significance (Green) because the finding was a deficiency affecting the design or qualification of a mitigating structure, system, or component which maintained its operability or functionality. The team determined that no cross-cutting aspect was applicable because the finding was not indicative of current licensee performance.

Inspection Report# : [2013007](#) (pdf)

Significance:  Oct 23, 2013

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Failure to Verify Adequacy of the Service Water Intake Structure Ventilation System

The team identified a non-cited violation of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B, Criterion III, “Design Control,” for the licensee’s failure to verify the adequacy of the service water intake structure ventilation design through calculational methods. This failure to verify the adequacy of the service water intake structure ventilation design was a performance deficiency. The licensee entered this issue into their corrective action program as nuclear condition report 627708. The licensee performed a prompt determination of operability and implemented a number of compensatory actions to ensure safety-related components in the intake structure would not fail under the worst case high temperature conditions.

The performance deficiency was determined to be more than minor because it was associated with the Design Control attribute of the Mitigating 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, there was reasonable doubt as to whether safety-related components in the service water intake structure would be operable under design temperatures. The team determined the finding to be of very low safety significance (Green) because the finding was a deficiency affecting the design or qualification of a mitigating structure, system, or component which maintained its operability or functionality. The team determined that no cross-cutting aspect was applicable because the finding was not indicative of current licensee performance.

Inspection Report# : [2013007](#) (pdf)

Significance:  Oct 23, 2013

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Failure to Scope Safety-related Components in the Maintenance Rule Program

The team identified a non-cited violation of 10 CFR 50.65(b)(1), for the licensee’s failure to scope the safety-related service water intake structure exhaust fan dampers into the Maintenance Rule program. This failure to scope safety-related service water intake structure exhaust fan dampers was a performance deficiency. The licensee entered this issue into their corrective action program as nuclear condition reports 630922, 627708, 630553, and 630993. The licensee has subsequently implemented corrective actions to include the dampers within the scope of the Maintenance Rule program.

The performance deficiency was determined to be more than minor because it was associated with the Equipment Performance attribute of the Mitigating Systems cornerstone and adversely affected the cornerstone objective of ensuring availability, reliability, and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. Specifically, numerous dampers were found in degraded conditions such that effective control of performance or condition through appropriate preventive maintenance under 10CFR 50.65(a)(2) could not be demonstrated. The team determined the finding to be of very low safety significance (Green) because the finding did not result in an actual loss of function of at least a single service water system train for greater than its technical specifications allowed outage time. The team determined that no cross-cutting aspect was applicable because the finding was not indicative of current licensee performance.

Inspection Report# : [2013007](#) (pdf)

Significance:  Oct 23, 2013

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Failure to Follow Plant Procedure Directing the Performance of Preventive Maintenance on Safety-related Dampers

The team identified a non-cited violation of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B, Criterion V, "Instructions, Procedures, and Drawings," for the licensee's failure to follow plant procedures specifying requirements for preventive maintenance of safety-related dampers. This failure to follow plant procedures was a performance deficiency. The licensee entered this issue into their corrective action program as nuclear condition reports 631376, 628132, 633710, and 631711. The licensee performed an immediate determination of operability to verify the as-found condition of the dampers did not affect operability of equipment inside the diesel generator building and implemented corrective actions to complete the missed preventive maintenance on the dampers.

The performance deficiency was determined to be more than minor because it was associated with the Equipment Performance attribute of the Mitigating Systems cornerstone and adversely affected the cornerstone objective of ensuring availability, reliability, and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. Specifically, the programmatic failure to perform preventive maintenance on the nine dampers resulted in decreased availability and reliability of the dampers such that multiple dampers were found in degraded conditions. The team determined the finding to be of very low safety significance (Green) because the finding did not result in an actual loss of function of at least a single emergency diesel generator for greater than its technical specifications allowed outage time. The team determined that this finding was associated with the cross-cutting aspect of Supervisory Oversight in the Work Practices component of the Human Performance area because Brunswick supervisors did not enforce the scheduled preventive maintenance nor did they ensure a justification for not performing preventive maintenance on safety-related components. [H.4(c)]

Inspection Report# : [2013007](#) (*pdf*)

Significance:  Sep 30, 2013

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Failure to identify and correct nuclear service water pump shaft degradation

An NRC identified Green non-cited violation (NCV) of 10 CFR 50, Appendix B, Criterion XVI, Corrective Action, was identified for the failure of the licensee to identify and correct a condition adverse to quality (CAQ) on the 1B nuclear service water pump (NSWP). Specifically, between June 26, 2012, and January 12, 2013, the licensee failed to identify or correct the pump shaft degradation on the 1B Nuclear Service Water Pump (NSWP) pump. This resulted in the shaft bearing delaminating and bearing material becoming dislodged and trapped in the pump strainer which caused the 1B NSWP to become inoperable. The licensee replaced the pump shaft and returned the pump to operable. The licensee entered this issue into the corrective action program (CAP) as nuclear condition report (NCR) 582584.

The inspectors determined that the failure of the licensee to identify and correct the 1B NSWP shaft degradation before the pump failed was a performance deficiency. The finding was more than minor because it was associated with the equipment performance attribute of the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone and affects the cornerstone objective to ensure the availability, reliability, and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. Specifically, the shaft degradation resulted in the 1B NSWP being inoperable. Using IMC 0609, Appendix A, issued June 19, 2012, the SDP for Findings At-Power, the inspectors determined the finding was of very low safety significance (Green) because the finding did not affect the design or qualification of a mitigating structure, system and component (SSC), the finding did not represent a loss of system and/or function, the finding did not represent an actual loss of a function of a single train for greater than the technical specifications (TS) allowed outage time, the finding did not represent an actual loss of a function of one or more non-TS trains of equipment, and did not screen as potentially risk-significant due to a seismic, flooding, or severe weather initiating event. The finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of problem identification and resolution associated with the CAP attribute because the licensee failed to implement a CAP with a low threshold for identifying issues, specifically the licensee did not enter this issue into the CAP in June 2012. [P.1(a)] (Section 1R15)

Inspection Report# : [2013004](#) (pdf)

Significance: G Sep 30, 2013

Identified By: Self-Revealing

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Inadequate preventative maintenance procedure for the service water pump breakers

A self-revealing Green NCV of 10 CFR 50, Appendix B, Criterion V, Instructions, Procedures, and Drawings, was identified for the failure of the licensee to have an adequate preventative maintenance procedure for the service water pump breakers. Specifically, from December 1, 2004, through the end of this inspection period (September 30, 2013), the licensee failed to have an adequate preventative maintenance procedure to ensure the 52S mechanism was securely bolted to the breaker for the 2C conventional service water pump (CSWP). This resulted in both discharge valves failing to open when the 2C CSWP was started, and the inoperability of the 2C CSWP. The licensee securely bolted and tightened the 52S mechanism to the breaker. The licensee entered this issue into the CAP as NCR 604452.

The inspectors determined the failure to have an adequate preventative maintenance procedure for the service water pump breakers was a performance deficiency. The finding was more than minor because it was associated with the configuration control attribute of the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone and affects the cornerstone objective of ensuring the availability, reliability, and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. Specifically, the failure to ensure the 52S mechanism was securely bolted to the 2C CSWP breaker resulted in the failure of both 2C CSWP discharge valves to open. Using IMC 0609, Appendix A, issued June 19, 2012, the SDP for Findings At-Power, the inspectors determined the finding was of very low safety significance (Green) because the finding did not affect the design or qualification of a mitigating SSC, the finding did not represent a loss of system and/or function, the finding did not represent an actual loss of a function of a single train for greater than the TS allowed outage time, the finding did not represent an actual loss of a function of one or more non-TS trains of equipment, and did not screen as potentially risk-significant due to a seismic, flooding, or severe weather initiating event. The finding does not have a cross-cutting aspect since the performance deficiency is not indicative of current plant performance. The 2C CSWP breaker was refurbished in December 2004 and installed in the plant in January 2005. (Section 1R19)

Inspection Report# : [2013004](#) (pdf)

Significance: G Jun 30, 2013

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Failure to Have Adequate Installation and Testing Instructions for the EDG Overspeed Boost Cylinder.

An NRC-identified Green NCV of 10 CFR 50, Appendix B, Criterion V, Instructions, Procedures, and Drawings, was identified for the failure of the licensee to have adequate installation and testing instructions for the EDG control oil system overspeed boost cylinder and accomplish the installation and testing in accordance with these instructions. The licensee replaced the boost cylinder and returned the EDG to operable. The licensee entered this issue into the corrective action program (CAP) as nuclear condition report (NCR) 567016.

The inspectors determined that the failure to properly install the EDG 3 overspeed boost cylinder and properly test the boost cylinder, to ensure the boost cylinder can perform its design basis function, was a performance deficiency. The finding was more than minor because it was associated with the design control attribute of the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone and affects the cornerstone objective of ensuring the availability, reliability, and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. Specifically, the failure to correctly install and test the EDG 3 overspeed boost cylinder resulted in the failure of EDG 3 to start and EDG 3 being declared inoperable on October 14, 2012. Using IMC 0609, Appendix A, issued June 19, 2012, the SDP for Findings At-Power, the

inspectors determined the finding was of very low safety significance (Green) because the finding did not affect the design or qualification of a mitigating SSC, the finding did not represent a loss of system and/or function, the finding did not represent an actual loss of a function of a single train for greater than the TS allowed outage time, the finding did not represent an actual loss of a function of one or more non-TS trains of equipment, and did not screen as potentially risk-significant due to a seismic, flooding, or severe weather initiating event. The finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of human performance associated with the resources attribute because the licensee did not have complete, accurate and up-to-date design documentation, procedures, and work packages to install and test the EDG 3 overspeed boost cylinder. H.2(c)

Inspection Report# : [2013003](#) (pdf)

Significance: G Jun 30, 2013

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Failure to Adequately Lubricate the 1B Residual Heat Removal Cooler Damper

• An NRC-identified Green NCV of TS 5.4.1a, Procedures, was identified for the failure of the licensee to follow the procedure to properly lubricate the 1B RHR room cooler damper. The licensee lubricated the damper and returned the room cooler to operable, and entered this issue into the CAP as NCR 607514.

The inspectors determined that the failure of the licensee to properly lubricate the 1B RHR room cooler damper in accordance with Procedure OPM DMP500 was a performance deficiency. The finding was more than minor because it was associated with the human performance attribute of the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone and affects the cornerstone objective of ensuring the availability, reliability, and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. Specifically, the failure to lubricate the 1B RHR room cooler damper resulted in a failure of the cooler fan and damper, and the inoperability of the 1B RHR train. Using IMC 0609, Appendix A, issued June 19, 2012, the SDP for Findings At-Power, the inspectors determined the finding was of very low safety significance (Green) because the finding did not affect the design or qualification of a mitigating SSC, the finding did not represent a loss of system and/or function, the finding did not represent an actual loss of a function of a single train for greater than the TS allowed outage time, the finding did not represent an actual loss of a function of one or more non-TS trains of equipment, and did not screen as potentially risk-significant due to a seismic, flooding, or severe weather initiating event. The finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of human performance associated with the work practices attribute because the licensee did not define and effectively communicate expectations regarding procedural compliance to Procedure OPM-DMP500 and personnel did not follow this procedure. H.4(b)

Inspection Report# : [2013003](#) (pdf)

Significance: G Jun 30, 2013

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Inadequate Design Control for Allowable Jacket Water Leak Rate

An NRC-identified Green NCV of 10 CFR 50, Appendix B, Criterion III, Design Control, was identified for the failure of the licensee to verify the adequacy of the design acceptance criteria for jacket water leakage to ensure EDG 3 could meet the design basis mission time of seven days. The licensee's corrective actions include developing a plan to fill the EDG jacket water system to ensure operation of the EDG for seven days. The licensee entered this issue into the CAP as NCR 615491.

The inspectors determined that the failure to ensure sufficient jacket water to the EDGs, with a jacket water leak, for the seven-day mission time, was a performance deficiency. The violation is more than minor because it is associated with the design control attribute of the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone and affects the cornerstone objective of

ensuring the availability, reliability, and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. Specifically, the calculational error assuming a four-day mission time versus a seven-day mission time results in a condition where there was reasonable doubt on the capability of an EDG when a jacket water leak exists. Using IMC 0609, Appendix A, issued June 19, 2012, the SDP for Findings At-Power, the inspectors determined the finding screened to a detailed risk evaluation because the finding represented an actual loss of function of at least a single Train of EDG for greater than the TS Allowed Outage time. The regional SRA performed a Phase 3 analysis on the finding. The time to failure of the EDG due to the leak precluded any internal risk impact, since it exceeded 24 hours to failure. A screening calculation was performed to estimate the impact the finding would have on an extended loss of offsite power from seismic or external flooding. The low likelihood of the seismic or external flood event occurring, combined with the short time the deficiency existed, resulted in a finding of very low safety significance (Green). The finding does not have a cross-cutting aspect since the performance deficiency is not indicative of current plant performance. Engineering evaluation was performed on July 7, 2004.

Inspection Report# : [2013003](#) (*pdf*)

Barrier Integrity

Significance:  Jun 30, 2013

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Inadequate Work Order to Perform a Modification to the Control Room Emergency Ventilation System

An NRC-identified Green non-cited violation of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B, Criterion V, Instructions, Procedures, and Drawings, was identified, for the licensee's failure to have an adequate instruction or procedure to perform a modification to the control room emergency ventilation system. The licensee took immediate action to return CREV to service and entered this issue into the CAP as NCR 578363.

The inspectors determined that the failure of the licensee to have an adequate procedure for installing a jumper on the 2A CREV system was a performance deficiency. The finding was more than minor because it was associated with the configuration control attribute of the Barrier Integrity Cornerstone and affects the cornerstone objective to provide reasonable assurance that physical design barriers (fuel cladding, reactor coolant system, and containment) protect the public from radionuclide releases caused by accidents or events. Specifically, the failure to have an adequate procedure to install a jumper on the 2A CREV system resulted in the safety system functional failure of CREV. Using IMC 0609, Appendix A, issued June 19, 2012, the SDP for Findings At-Power, the inspectors determined the finding screened to a detailed risk evaluation because the finding represented a degradation of the radiological barrier function and smoke or toxic atmosphere function of the control room barrier. The regional SRA performed a Phase 3 analysis on the finding. A screening calculation was performed to estimate the impact the finding would have on the facility for conditions that would lead to plant shutdown, or failure of the filtering function of the ventilation system. The low likelihood of failure to recover the system, combined with the short time the deficiency existed, resulted in a finding of very low safety significance (Green). The finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of human performance associated with the work control attribute because the licensee did not appropriately coordinate work activities by incorporating the impact of changes to the work scope or activity on the plant when installing a ring lug jumper on the 2A CREV subsystem. H.3(b)

Inspection Report# : [2013003](#) (*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

Last modified : February 24, 2014