

**Virginia Electric And Power Company
Surry Power Station
5570 Hog Island Road
Surry, Virginia 23883**

November 9, 2001

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Attention: Document Control Desk
Washington, D. C. 20555-0001

Serial No.: 01-683
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Docket No.: 50-280
50-281
License No.: DPR-32
DPR-37

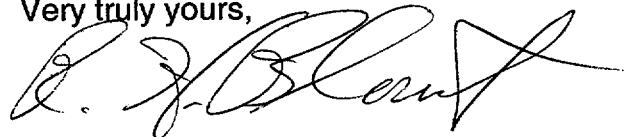
Dear Sirs:

Pursuant to 10CFR50.73, Virginia Electric and Power Company hereby submits the following Licensee Event Report applicable to Surry Power Station Units 1 and 2.

Report No. 50-280, 50-281/2001-002-00

This report has been reviewed by the Station Nuclear Safety and Operating Committee and will be forwarded to the Management Safety Review Committee for its review.

Very truly yours,



Richard H. Blount, Site Vice President
Surry Power Station

Enclosure

Commitments contained in this letter: None

IE22

Rec'd
01/14/02

cc: United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Region II
Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street, SW, Suite 23 T85
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8931

Mr. R. A. Musser
NRC Senior Resident Inspector
Surry Power Station

LICENSEE EVENT REPORT (LER)

(See reverse for required number of digits/characters for each block)

Estimated burden per response to comply with this mandatory information collection request: 50 hours. Reported lessons learned are incorporated into the licensing process and fed back to industry. Send comments regarding burden estimate to the Records Management Branch (T-6 E6), U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, DC 20555-0001, or by internet e-mail to bjs1@nrc.gov, and to the Desk Officer, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, NEOB-10202 (3150-0104), Office of Management and Budget, Washington, DC 20503. If a means used to impose information collection does not display a currently valid OMB control number, the NRC may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, the information collection.

FACILITY NAME (1) Surry, Unit 1	DOCKET NUMBER (2) 05000 - 280	PAGE (3) 1 OF 5
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TITLE (4) Control Room Chillers Breakers Improper Trip Rating Resulted in Potential for Breaker Trip
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EVENT DATE (5)			LER NUMBER (6)			REPORT DATE (7)			OTHER FACILITIES INVOLVED (8)	
MONTH	DAY	YEAR	YEAR	SEQUENTIAL NUMBER	REVISION NUMBER	MONTH	DAY	YEAR	FACILITY NAME	DOCUMENT NUMBER
09	14	01	2001	-- 002 --	00	11	09	2001	Surry, Unit 2	05000-281
									FACILITY NAME	DOCUMENT NUMBER
										05000-

OPERATING MODE (9)	N	THIS REPORT IS SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF 10 CFR §: (Check all that apply) (11)			
		20.2201(b)	20.2203(a)(3)(ii)	50.73(a)(2)(ii)(B)	50.73(a)(2)(ix)(A)
POWER LEVEL (10)	98 %	20.2201(d)	20.2203(a)(4)	50.73(a)(2)(iii)	50.73(a)(2)(x)
		20.2203(a)(1)	50.36(c)(1)(i)(A)	50.73(a)(2)(iv)(A)	73.71(a)(4)
		20.2203(a)(2)(i)	50.36(c)(1)(ii)(A)	50.73(a)(2)(v)(A)	73.71(a)(5)
		20.2203(a)(2)(ii)	50.36(c)(2)	50.73(a)(2)(v)(B)	OTHER
		20.2203(a)(2)(iii)	50.46(a)(3)(ii)	50.73(a)(2)(v)(C)	Specify in Abstract below or in NRC Form 366A
		20.2203(a)(2)(iv)	50.73(a)(2)(i)(A)	X 50.73(a)(2)(v)(D)	
		20.2203(a)(2)(v)	50.73(a)(2)(i)(B)	50.73(a)(2)(vii)	
		20.2203(a)(2)(vi)	50.73(a)(2)(i)(C)	50.73(a)(2)(viii)(A)	
		20.2203(a)(3)(i)	50.73(a)(2)(ii)(A)	50.73(a)(2)(viii)(B)	

LICENSEE CONTACT FOR THIS LER (12)	
NAME Richard H. Blount, Site Vice President	TELEPHONE NUMBER (Include Area Code) (757) 365-2000

COMPLETE ONE LINE FOR EACH COMPONENT FAILURE DESCRIBED IN THIS REPORT (13)									
CAUSE	SYSTEM	COMPONENT	MANUFACTURER	REPORTABLE TO EPIX	CAUSE	SYSTEM	COMPONENT	MANUFACTURER	REPORTABLE TO EPIX

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT EXPECTED (14)				EXPECTED SUBMISSION DATE (15)		MONTH	DAY	YEAR
YES (If yes, complete EXPECTED SUBMISSION DATE).				X	NO			

ABSTRACT (Limit to 1400 spaces, i.e., approximately 15 single-spaced typewritten lines) (16)

On September 14, 2001 at 11:41 hours with Unit 1 at 98% reactor power and Unit 2 at 100% reactor power, engineering review determined that main control room and emergency switchgear room (MCR and ESGR) chillers "A" and "B" motor control center feeder breakers could potentially trip at degraded voltage levels. As a result, chillers "A" and "B" were declared inoperable, and a 7-day action statement was entered. The other MCR and ESGR chillers, "C", "D" and "E" were not affected and remained operable. After procedures were revised and training was completed on restrictions for operating the chillers, the "A" and "B" chillers were declared operable on September 14 at 19:07 hours and the 7-day action statement was exited.

The cause of this condition was that in the 1986 timeframe engineering work requests that replaced the chiller compressors failed to ensure that the station electrical load list was updated for the increased loads. A subsequent design change package in the 1993 timeframe specified incorrect breaker trip ratings based on the incorrect values from the station electrical load list.

The MCR and ESGR "A" and "B" chiller breaker trip rating deficiencies could have prevented the fulfillment of the safety function of structures or systems that are needed to mitigate the consequences of an accident. This condition is therefore reportable pursuant to 10CFR50.73(a)(2)(v)(D).

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NARRATIVE (If more space is required, use additional copies of NRC Form 366A) (17)

1.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT

The purpose of the Surry Power Station air-conditioning equipment for the main control room [EIS-VI] and emergency switchgear room is to ensure cooling to personnel and equipment during both normal and accident conditions. The main control room, emergency switchgear room, and a total of five MCR and ESGR chillers [EIS-VI, CHU] are shared between Surry Units 1 and 2. Three of the five chillers are powered from either of two buses, enabling maximum system flexibility in aligning the chillers.

The "A" chiller alternate motor control center (MCC) [EIS-VI, MCC] feeder breaker [EIS-VI, BKR] spuriously tripped August 7, 2001 after approximately 6 hours during performance of a temporary operating procedure, titled "Single Chiller Single Loop Chilled Water Alignment." Engineering was requested to evaluate the adequacy of power feeds to the five chillers. Evaluation determined that a standard design molded case circuit breaker (i.e., one that is not 100%-rated) should be designed to continuously carry no more than 80% of breaker trip rating current. It was estimated that the breaker that spuriously tripped was carrying approximately 93% of its trip rating. As a result of these reviews it was determined on September 14, 2001 at 11 41 hours that chiller "A" and "B" MCC feeder breakers did not meet design criteria for operation with voltage of less than 460Vac in a dual chiller mode (2 chillers in operation). With a voltage of less than 460Vac, the electrical current will exceed 80% of its trip rating and there was a possibility that the MCC feeder breakers serving the "A" and "B" chillers could trip. The "C", "D", and "E" chiller breakers met design criteria for degraded voltage conditions.

The "A" and "B" chillers were declared inoperable. A seven-day action statement for both Surry units was entered in accordance with Technical Specifications (TS). The TS required that three operable chillers were powered from three of the four emergency buses [EIS-EK, BU] with one of those chillers capable of being powered from the fourth emergency bus.

After procedures were revised, a training synopsis approved, and training completed on restrictions for operating MCR and ESGR chillers, an operable combination of chillers was verified, and the "A" and "B" chillers were declared operable on September 14, 2001 at 19:07 hours.

Review of the design history revealed that in the 1986 timeframe engineering work requests that replaced the chiller compressors failed to ensure that the station electrical load list was updated for the increased loads. Subsequently, a design change package in the 1993 timeframe repowered the "A" and "B" chillers from new swing MCCs that had a normal and alternate source, and incorrect breaker trip ratings were specified based on the incorrect values from the station electrical load list.

An evaluation concluded that MCR and ESGR "A" and "B" chiller breaker deficiencies

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could have prevented the fulfillment of the safety function of structures or systems that are needed to mitigate the consequences of an accident. This condition is therefore reportable pursuant to 10CFR50.73(a)(2)(v)(D).

2.0 SIGNIFICANT SAFETY CONSEQUENCES AND IMPLICATIONS

The air-conditioning system for the Surry Power Station main control room and emergency switchgear room includes five chillers with three being powered from either of two emergency buses enabling maximum system flexibility in aligning the chillers. In accordance with Technical Specifications, a minimum of three main control room and emergency switchgear room chillers must be operable whenever either unit is above cold shutdown. The three operable chillers are also required to be powered from three of the four emergency buses with one of those chillers capable of being powered from the fourth emergency bus. This will ensure two chillers are available to maintain design temperature under maximum heat load conditions. In addition, by design the heat removal capacity for each chiller is greater than the accident plant heat load.

The "A" and "B" chiller MCC feeder breakers did not meet design criteria for operation with voltage of less than 460Vac in a dual chiller mode. With a voltage of less than 460Vac there is a possibility that the breakers serving the "A" and "B" chillers could trip. Chillers "C", "D", and "E" were found to be acceptable for single chiller operation under all scenarios.

During the period the "A" and "B" chillers were declared inoperable, the "C", "D", and "E" chillers were operable and powered from three of the four emergency buses, but no operable chiller was capable of being powered from the fourth emergency bus. Emergency bus voltages were all verified to be greater than required minimum voltage, and continued to be monitored as greater than required minimum voltage at least once per shift. "B" chiller remained in service even though it was technically inoperable and it was capable of being powered from the fourth emergency bus. A root cause evaluation was initiated.

The "A" and "B" chillers normal and alternate emergency bus voltages over the 36 months preceeding September 14, 2001 were reviewed and no voltage reading less than required minimum voltage was found. Based on this information the non-accident requirements for dual mode operation of the chillers, which is the normal alignment, was met. Single chiller operation for the "A" or "B" chiller did not occur during this period, with the exception of the "A" chiller during performance of temporary operating procedure, titled "Single Chiller Single Loop Chilled Water Alignment".

However, a scenario may be postulated that either the "A" or "B" chiller is operating as one of the three required Technical Specification operable chillers when a loss of offsite power is experienced. In this case, the emergency diesel generators would start and

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provide the required power. If the emergency diesel generator output voltage drops below the required minimum, the voltage supplying power to the chiller's MCC would drop below 460Vac. If the voltage falls below 460Vac, there is a possibility that the "A" or "B" chiller MCC feeder breaker could trip as the current to the breaker will exceed 80% of its trip current rating. This would leave two operable chillers remaining; however, if a single failure occurs to one of these, only one chiller would remain to remove the required heat load.

In summary, there were 5 chillers available, and chillers "C", "D" and "E" each had the capability to handle the accident plant heat load by design. The Technical Specification required three operable chillers powered from three of the four emergency buses with one of those chillers capable of being powered from the fourth emergency bus. The risk of degradation or loss of offsite power was minimal. Therefore, this event resulted in no safety consequences or significant implications. The health and safety of the public were not affected.

3.0 CAUSE

The root cause evaluation (RCE) concluded that the cause of the "A" and "B" MCC feeder breakers not meeting design criteria was a failure in plant configuration control. In the 1986 timeframe engineering work requests that replaced the chiller compressors failed to ensure that the station electrical load list was updated for the increased loads. Subsequently, a design change package in the 1993 timeframe repowered the "A" and "B" chillers, and incorrect breaker trip ratings were specified based on the incorrect values from the station electrical load list.

4.0 IMMEDIATE CORRECTIVE ACTION(S)

In accordance with the TS, when the "A" and "B" chillers were declared inoperable, a 7-day action statement was entered. The Technical Specifications required that a minimum of three main control room and emergency switchgear room chillers must be operable whenever either unit is above cold shutdown, and the three operable chillers are required to be powered from three of the four emergency buses with one of those chillers capable of being powered from the fourth emergency bus. However, no operable chiller was capable of being powered from the fourth emergency bus. The "C", "D", and "E" chillers were verified to be operable. Emergency bus voltages were all verified to be greater than required minimum voltage, and continued to be monitored as greater than required minimum voltage at least once per shift. "B" chiller remained in service even though it was technically inoperable and it was capable of being powered from the fourth emergency bus. A root cause evaluation was initiated.

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5.0 ADDITIONAL CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

After related procedures were revised for restrictions for operating MCR and ESGR chillers including verification that the emergency bus voltage remains above required minimum voltage, Licensed Operator Requalification Program Training Synopsis approved, Operator training completed, an operable combination of chillers was verified, proper bus voltage was verified, and the "A" and "B" chillers were declared operable on September 14 at 19:07 hours.

6.0 ACTIONS TO PREVENT RECURRENCE

A design change package has been approved which replaces existing "A" and "B" chiller breakers with higher trip rating breakers. The new breakers will allow the "A" and "B" chillers to operate in a dual-chiller mode under postulated degraded voltage conditions. This will prevent spurious tripping and allow the voltage restriction on the emergency buses voltages to be lifted. The station electrical load list has been changed.

The present requirement is that physical setpoint changes for molded case circuit breakers shall be processed through the design change package process. The design change process that is presently used for plant modifications is more rigorous than that used for the previous engineering work request process. The design change process now requires that a programs review checklist and controlled document summary be performed; this assures that affected programs and documents will be updated as required. Also, the design change process procedure and the standard for design change package preparation require multiple reviews of all design changes which ensure that compliance with departmental design standards will be maintained. Departmental electrical engineering nuclear standards now include an electrical systems analysis checklist which addresses the effect on the station electrical load list. The measures presently in place should prevent recurrence of similar problems.

7.0 SIMILAR EVENTS

None

8.0 MANUFACTURER/MODEL NUMBER

No component failure.

9.0 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

None