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AUTH. NAME AUTHOR AFFILIATION
WOODY, C. O. Florida Power & Light Co.
RECIP. NAME RECIPIENT AFFILIATION
MCDONALD, D. G. PWR Project Directorate 2

SUBJECT: IAEA RO 86-2: on 860612, while in transition to normal power, spent fuel pool lighting & bridge crane deenergized for approx 1/2 h. Caused by performance of Temporary Procedure 260 to verify cranking diesel load capability.

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FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

JUN 13 1986

L-86-254

Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
Attention: Mr. D. G. McDonald, Jr., Project Manager
PWR Project Directorate # 2
Division of PWR Licensing - A
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555

Dear Mr. McDonald:

Re: Turkey Point Unit 4
Docket No. 50-251
IAEA Reportable Occurrence 86-2

This letter and its attachment provides written notification of IAEA Reportable Occurrence 86-2 as specified by your letter (date June 3, 1986).

Advanced notice of our work plans were provided to Mr. Gene Sparks by telephone conversation.

Should you require additional information, please contact us.

Very truly yours,

C. O. Woody
Gruop Vice President
Nuclear Energy

COW/SAV:de

cc: Harold F. Reis, Esquire
Mr. Gene Sparks, NRC Washington, M.S. 881SS
PNS-LI-86-193

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IAEA Reportable Occurrence 86-02

Summary of Event:

Temporary Procedure (TP) 260 was initiated on Friday, June 6, to verify the cranking diesel load capability. The cranking diesel provides its load to the plant through the 4C 4KV bus, but only when the bus is de-energized. To perform TP 260, the 4C 4KV bus was de-energized to simulate a loss of off-site power. At the conclusion of the test, the 4C 4KV bus was de-energized from the cranking diesel and re-energized by its normal power supply.

On June 6, 1986, during the transition from normal power to cranking diesel power through the 4C 4KV bus, the lights in the spent fuel pool went out for 20 minutes. This was reported to the IAEA in Occurence 86-01. Prior to returning the system to normal, the plant back-fit organization requested that the system be left in the off-normal condition so that required modifications could be implemented. This resulted in the transition back to normal power occurring on June 12, 1986, with the resultant de-energization of the Spent Fuel Pool lighting and bridge cane.

Although this interruption in the IAEA monitoring program was a consequence of performing TP 260, it occurred greater than 72 hours after the first interruption and requires this additional report.

Results:

1) The lighting in the spent fuel pool was off from approximately 0200 to 0230 on June 12, 1986.

2) The spent fuel bridge crane was incapable of movement during the time the lights were out because it was de-energized from the same bus which de-energized the lighting.

Conclusion:

There were no fuel inventory changes during the time when the camera surveillance was interrupted during the performance of TP 260.