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RECIP. NAME RECIPIENT AFFILIATION
MCDONALD, D. G. PWR Project Directorate 2

SUBJECT: Forwards resolution of DCRDR human engineering discrepancies, per 860903 ltr & 860912 & 16 telcons. Util will advise of changes to completion dates.

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FLORIDA POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

DECEMBER 11 1986

L-86-503

Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
Attention: Mr. D. G. McDonald, 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 Units 3 and 4
Docket Nos. 50-250 and 50-251
Detailed Control Room Design Review
Resolution of Outstanding HEDs

By letter dated September 3, 1986 (L-86-341) Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) provided a schedule for completion of outstanding Detailed Control Room Design Review (DCRDR) Human Engineering Discrepancies (HEDs). Subsequent to submittal of that schedule, telephone conference calls between FPL and the NRC were held on September 12 and 16, 1986 to discuss NRC questions on the outstanding HEDs.

Attached is our resolution of the DCRDR HED concerns as discussed during those two conference calls. As we discussed, FPL will keep you informed of any changes to completion dates.

If you have any additional questions, please call us.

Very truly yours,

for C. O. Woody
Group Vice President
Nuclear Energy

COW/TCG/gp

Attachment

cc: Dr. J. Nelson Grace, USNRC, Region II
Harold F. Reis, Esquire

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RESOLUTIONS TO OUTSTANDING DCRDR CONCERNS

The follow HED's were discussed during an FPL/NRC conference call held on September 16, 1986.

1. HED TA-34 Usability of Display Values: Radiation Monitors

   The HED stated that the radiation monitors read out in mr/hr and cpm but that the Technical Specification specifies release rates in µCi/cc. How does the operator correlate these readings.

   Liquid Monitors

   The Technical Specification states concentrations in µCi/ml that may be released in liquid effluents. The Radiochemistry Department is responsible for analyzing the tank isotopic concentrations, and determining dilution factors and expected count rates that the operator should expect during a release. They also determine alarm set points.

   The Radiochemistry Department provides the operator with expected count rates for each release before the operator is allowed to make a liquid effluent release. The operator has radiation monitors with the proper units (cpm) for liquid releases.

   Gaseous Monitors

   The gaseous effluents are controlled in the same manner as the liquid effluents. However, since there is a possibility of spurious gas releases, the Radiochemistry Department has prepared Off Normal Operating Procedure curves for the gas monitors that convert display values to µCi/cc. The operator can then assess the seriousness of the gas release and plan accordingly.

2. HED TA-44 There Are No Controls To Start The Instrument Air Compressors From The Control Room

   Since the Task Analysis was performed, diesel air compressors have been installed for the instrument air system. There are four diesel driven instrument air compressors on site supplying all air for the instrument air system. One diesel is continuously running for each unit, loading and unloading as required. The second diesel compressor for each unit can be manually started if required. The existing electric air compressors are no longer being used. There are annunciators and pressure meters for the instrument air system in the control room. The control room operator has positive indication in the control room that the instrument air system is functioning. If he gets an alarm on the instrument air system, then a field operator is dispatched to correct the situation from local panels.

3. HED TA-32 Inadequate Indication for RCS Pressure

   The operators are required to read RCS pressure to a value of 225 psig for some of the Westinghouse ERG's and PTP EOP's. The meter selected could only be read to ± 20 psig.

Upon further evaluation FPL found that RCS pressure can be read to ± 1 psig on the QSPDS. Therefore anytime RCS pressure needs to be read more accurately than ± 20 psig the operators will use the QSPDS.

4. HED's TA-3, TA-4, TA-5, TA-7 and TA-12

All these HED's concern missing labeling or scale making information. Work orders to fix these problems have been issued and new labels have been ordered. These HED's should all be corrected by January 1, 1987.*

5. HED's 6.2 #2, #5, #6, #7, #11, #12, #15, #16, #17, #19, #21, #X1, and #X2

All these HED's concern annunciator problems. A cost benefit study is being performed by FPL that is expected to be complete by January 1, 1987. FPL will inform the NRC by January 15, 1987 of the modification changes to be implemented to the annunciators.

The engineering of these modifications is expected to be complete by January 1, 1988. FPL will notify the NRC by January 30, 1988 of the completion of the engineering of the changes and the implementation schedule for these changes.

6. IE Information Notice 86-64

FPL has reviewed IE Information Notice 86-64 with regard to the Task Analysis program of the DCRDR. To the best of our knowledge none of the problems reported exist at the Turkey Point Plant and we do not see any impact on our Task Analysis.

FPL is reviewing this notice with regard to our Operating Experience Feedback Program.

The following HED's were discussed during an FPL/NRC conference call held on September 12, 1986.

1. HED TA-2 Need for CCW Flow To Seal Water Heat Exchanger Flow Indicator

The task analysis stated that there should be flow indication in the control room.

The operator can determine that there is adequate flow by observing that CCW surge tank level is maintained in the normal operating range. This is accomplished by observing CCW surge tank level meter (LI-X-614A) is in the green band. Also the CCW pumps must be running. These have a positive readout via their amp meters and operational lights.

*Pending receipt of labels.

2. HED TA-16 Need for CCW Flow To Excess Letdown Heat Exchanger Flow Indicator

The task analysis stated that there should be flow indication in the control room.

The design of the system determines adequate flow. Procedural guidance to the operator allows the verification of flow. The operator verifies valve position of CV-X-729. The valve position indication directly shows valve stem position. The operator can regulate excess flow to remain below the temperature alarm point for temperature drop across the heat exchanger.

3. HED TA-25 Need For Excess Letdown Flow Indicator

The task analysis stated that there should be flow indication in the control room.

When flow increases PI-X-138 and TI-X-138 will show an increase. Flow is adequate when parameters are being maintained.