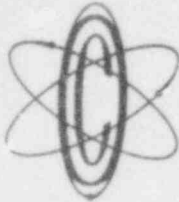


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OYSTER CREEK



NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION

JCP&L GPU

Jersey Central Power & Light
Company is a Member of the
General Public Utilities System

(609) 693-6000 P.O. BOX 388 • FORKED RIVER • NEW JERSEY • 08731

Aug. 12, 1981

Mr. Boyce H. Grier, Director
Office of Inspection and Enforcement
Region I
United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
631 Park Avenue
King of Prussia, Pennsylvania 19406




Dear Mr. Grier:

SUBJECT: Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station
Docket No. 50-219
Licensee Event Report
Reportable Occurrence No. 50-219/81-32/3L

This letter forwards three copies of a Licensee Event Report to report Reportable Occurrence No. 50-219/81-32/3L in compliance with paragraph 6.9.2.b.3 of the Technical Specifications.

Very truly yours,


J. T. Carroll, Jr.
Acting Director Oyster Creek

JTC:dh
Enclosures

cc: Director (40 copies)
Office of Inspection and Enforcement
United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

Director (3)
Office of Management Information
and Program Control
United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555

NRC Resident Inspector (1)
Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station
Forked River, N. J.

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OYSTER CREEK NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION
Forked River, New Jersey 08731

Licensee Event Report
Reportable Occurrence No. 50-219/81-32/3L

Report Date

August 12, 1981

Occurrence Date

July 13, 1981

Identification of Occurrence

The monthly channel check of the accident monitoring instrumentation required by section 4.13.A.1 of the Technical Specifications was not performed within the specification period.

This event is considered to be a reportable occurrence as defined in the Technical Specifications, paragraph 6.9.2.b.3.

Conditions Prior to Occurrence

The plant was operating at steady state power.

Major Plant Parameters

Power:	Reactor	1448 MWt
	Generator	395 MWe
Flow:	Recirculation	10.7×10^4 gpm
	Feedwater	4.54×10^6 lb/hr

Description of Occurrence

On May 13, 1981, the official controlled copy of Amendment #54 to the Technical Specifications was received, and included in the Amendment was section 4.13. This section requires a channel check of the safety and relief valve position monitoring system once every 31 days. During this period, due to the physical movement of our Document Control Center from one location to another, our procedures governing the issuance of Technical Specification changes were unworkable. Consequently, the distribution of the controlled copies of Amendment #54 to bookholders was delayed until June 28, 1981.

Since Amendment #54 was effective as of the date of issuance, May 8, the surveillance was required by June 15; however, due to the delay in the internal issuance of the Amendment, the required surveillance was not performed until July 13, 1981.

Apparent Cause of Occurrence

The cause of the occurrence was attributed to lack of the proper administrative and procedural controls.

Analysis of Occurrence

There are two systems used to indicate the positions of the safety and relief valves. The primary system, which is the acoustic monitoring system, uses accelerometers to detect valve disc movement. The secondary system uses a thermocouple on the discharge side of each valve, and any flow past the valve would be indicated by a much higher temperature than usual.

The acoustic monitoring system is designed to give a positive indication of the valve position. The thermocouples may not always give a positive indication of valve position (i.e., a valve opens and then closes, but the discharge remains hot). There are two alarms in the Control Room associated with relief and safety valve position. One is part of the acoustic monitoring system and indicates that one of the safety or relief valves is not closed. The other is only for the electromatic relief valves, and it indicates that the solenoid is energized (this is not a positive indication of valve position). The safety significance is minimized by the fact that the acoustic monitoring system was demonstrated to be operable.

Corrective Action

Immediate corrective action was to conduct a channel check of the acoustic and temperature monitoring systems to verify operability. Currently, Engineering is developing procedures for the channel check and for the channel calibration. These procedures will be incorporated into the Master Surveillance Schedule to insure the Technical Specifications testing frequency requirements are met.

Since this event, an administrative assistant in the Licensing Department has been charged with the responsibility of distributing controlled distribution License Amendments which will prevent this type of occurrence in the future. Additionally, under the reorganization plan, new procedures are currently being developed to provide guidance on timely dissemination of license changes and other regulatory documents.