Public Service Company of Colorado

16805 Road 19 1/2, Platteville, Colorado 80651-9298

December 8, 1982
Fort St. Vrain
Unit No. 1
P-82545

Mr. John T. Collins, Regional Administrator
Region IV
Nuclear Regulatory Commission
611 Ryan Plaza Drive
Suite 1000
Arlington, Texas 76011

Reference: Facility Operating License
No. DPR-34

Docket No. 50-267

Dear Mr. Collins:

Enclosed please find a copy of Reportable Occurrence Report No. 50-267/82-044, Final, submitted per the requirements of Technical Specification AC 7.5.2(b)2.

Also, please find enclosed one copy of the Licensee Event Report for Reportable Occurrence Report No. 50-267/82-044.

Very truly yours,

Don Warembourg by Milt McBride

Don Warembourg
Manager, Nuclear Production

DW/cls

Enclosure

cc: Director, MIPC

H005
Ed. signed - BJ

FORT ST. VRAIN NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION
PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF COLORADO
16805 WELD COUNTY ROAD 19 1/2
PLATTEVILLE, COLORADO 80651-9298

REPORT NO. 50-267/82-044/03-L-0

Final

IDENTIFICATION OF OCCURRENCE:

During the period beginning November 10, 1982, and ending November 11, 1982, with the reactor operating and the average core outlet temperature less than 725 degrees fahrenheit, the primary coolant dewpoint temperature exceeded 67 degrees fahrenheit for 22.7 hours. This event constitutes a degraded mode of LCO 4.2.11 and is reportable per Fort St. Vrain Technical Specification AC 7.5.2(b)2.

EVENT DESCRIPTION:

On November 10, 1982, at approximately 0900 hours, the calculated primary coolant dewpoint temperature exceeded the limits set forth by Figure 4.2.11-1 of the Fort St. Vrain Technical Specifications due to unusually high moisture levels in the reactor vessel. The reactor was being maintained less than 5% power with the average core outlet temperature less than 450 degrees fahrenheit.

At 0715 hours on November 11, 1982, the control rods were inserted to the point of just maintaining criticality. The corresponding reduction in primary coolant temperature and pressure caused the calculated primary coolant dewpoint temperature to return within the limits of Figure 4.2.11-1 at approximately 0745 hours on November 11, 1982.

The highest dewpoint attained was 81 degrees fahrenheit at 2200 hours on November 10, 1982 (see Table 1).

CAUSE DESCRIPTION:

The primary coolant temperature at the onset of the event was sufficient to increase the vaporization rate of water that was present in the reactor vessel to the point where moisture was being entrained in the primary coolant faster than the helium purification system could remove it.

CORRECTIVE ACTION:

Upon indications that the calculated primary coolant dewpoint temperature was not returning within the limits of Figure 4.2.11-1, the control rods were inserted to a point of just remaining critical. The corresponding decrease in primary pressure and temperature brought the dewpoint within limits.

No further corrective action is anticipated nor required.

TABLE 1

Date	Time	Average Core Outlet Temperature (°F)	Calculated Primary Coolant Dewpoint Temperature (°F)	Figure 4.2.11-1 Region
11-10-82	0800	416	64	Acceptable
--------	----	-----Event Starts at 0900------		----------
	1000	416	70	Not Acceptable
	1200	417	71	Not Acceptable
	1400	419	77	Not Acceptable
	1600	419	69	Not Acceptable
	1800	411	70	Not Acceptable
	2000	412	76	Not Acceptable
	2200	400	81	Not Acceptable
11-11-82	0000	399	78	Not Acceptable
	0200	398	74	Not Acceptable
	0400	399	72	Not Acceptable
	0600	401	71	Not Acceptable
	0715	400	74 (Note 1)	Not Acceptable
--------	----	------Event Ends at 0745-------		----------
	0800	295	64	Acceptable

NOTE 1: The 0715 hour reading of 74 degrees fahrenheit was taken from the Shift Supervisor's Station Log. All other dewpoints were calculated directly from primary coolant parameters.

Prepared By: Owen J. Clayton
Owen J. Clayton
Senior Technical Services Technician

Reviewed By: Charles Fuller
Charles Fuller
Technical Services Engineering Supervisor

Reviewed By: Ed Hill x W. Craine
Edwin D. Hill
Station Manager

Approved By: Don Warembourg by Mike McBride
Don Warembourg
Manager, Nuclear Production