SNUPPS

Standardized Nuclear Unit
Power Plant System

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SLNRC 83-0063 FILE: 0671.1
SUBJ: NUREG-0737, Item I.D.1 "Control Room Design Reviews"

Mr. Harold R. Denton
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

Docket Nos. STN 50-482 and STN 50-483

Reference: 1. SLNRC 82-016, 03/16/82: NUREG-0737, Item I.D.1 (Revised SNUPPS Responses)
2. NRC (Moore) memo to Youngblood dated 09/28/81: CRDR Audit Report
3. SLNRC 82-020, 04/12/82: NUREG-0737, Item I.D.1 (Annunciator Prioritization Results)
4. NRC (Youngblood) letter to UE (Schnell) and KGE (Koester) dated 07/02/82: Technical Evaluation Report
5. NRC (Youngblood) letter to UE (Schnell) and KGE (Koester) dated 03/08/82: Acceptable Responses

Dear Mr. Denton:

Reference 1 forwarded revised SNUPPS responses to the NRC human engineering findings resulting from the NRC audit of the SNUPPS Preliminary Design Assessment (PDA). Reference 2 provided NRC's initial transmittal of findings which were later documented in the Technical Evaluation Report for SNUPPS (Referenced 4). Subsequent to forwarding the Reference 1 report, several changes have occurred in the resolutions to the findings. As committed during our October 25, 1983 meeting with NRC representatives, Transmitted herewith are the current "Human Engineering Findings and Responses for the SNUPPS Control Room" based on the SNUPPS PDA. All changes fall into four categories, as noted below:

1. Twenty-five previously agreed to findings were omitted from the Reference 1 report and are now included, i.e., 1.4, 4.10, 4.11, 4.12, 5.4, 5.12, 5.17, 5.28, 6.8, 6.9, 6.10, 6.29, 6.34, 6.35, 6.45, 6.58, 6.59, 6.60, 6.62, 8.7, 8.14, 9.1, 9.3, 9.5, 9.12. Reference 4 documents NRC acceptance of the SNUPPS responses.

2. Responses to findings 3.3, 3.5, 3.6, 3.9, 3.10, 3.11, 3.12, 3.13 and 6.33 reflect changes made during the annunciator prioritization study, results of which were transmitted by reference 3.

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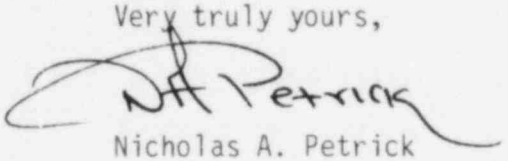
3. Responses to the following findings have been updated: 1.8, 4.5, 4.7, 4.9, 4.13, 5.1, 5.17, 5.22, 5.27, 6.2, 6.15, 6.24, 6.27, 6.38, 6.40, 6.47, 6.49, 6.50, 6.54, 6.55, 6.57, 6.59, 6.60, 7.2, 7.3, 7.11, 8.6, 8.9, 8.10, 8.12, 8.15, 8.16, 8.19, 9.1, 9.9, 9.11, and 9.14. Many responses include changes made during the label, demarcation and mimic studies.

4. Priorities for findings 8.9 and 8.11 were changed from (2) to (3) by reference 5.

Very truly yours,



Nicholas A. Petrick

DJK/dck/8a27

Enclosure

D. F. Schnell	UE
G. L. Koester	KGE
D. T. McPhee	KCPL
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Enclosure to SLNRC 83-0063

HUMAN ENGINEERING FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

FOR THE

SNUPPS CONTROL ROOM

1.0 Control Room Workspace

Finding 1 (1) Some controls are located too high to be accessible to a 5th percentile operator. One J-handle switch is located 73" above the floor. Some emergency controls for the BORON INJ RECIRC PUMP are located 66" above the floor. The maximum recommended height for controls is 56".

Response On panel RL014 at Callaway, the switchyard breaker control switches are located above the recommended height in order to retain their proper relationship to the switchyard mimic which is arranged to show the correct association of the transmission lines, busses and circuit breakers. Manual operation of these control switches is infrequent and is performed only after discussion with and at the direction of the Union Electric system dispatcher so that the operator action is deliberate and unhurried. These control switches can be operated by a 5th percentile operator as the attached picture illustrates.

The referenced control (Boron Inj. Recirc. Pump) which is in panel RL017 is not an emergency control. With its present location (66" above the floor) a 5th percentile operator can perform any necessary functions required as the attached picture illustrates.

Finding 2 (3) Controls on the test and maintenance operations panels have not been placed in the vertical area between 34" and 70" above the floor. Controls on these back panels are located significantly above and below the recommended range.

Response The controls on the panels behind the main control boards are not used on any kind of routine basis by the operator. They are, in fact, exactly as described, for test or maintenance functions. This creates no problems for the reactor operator because the operator will be aware of test or maintenance activities on these panels and can take appropriate actions without undue or adverse effects.

Finding 3 (1) There are several J-handle control switches that are located closer to the front edge of the panels than the recommended 3". These switches can be inadvertently actuated. These switches are located on RL001, RL013, RL015, RL019, RL021, RL023, and RL025.

Response Metal guardrails will be installed on all outer-ring control board consoles and on the RL001 inner-ring console. This will maintain approximately 2-1/2" of

1.0 Control Room Workspace, continued

free space between the operator body and the front edge of the console benchboard.

Finding 4 (1) Both of the SOURCE RANGE BLOCK and RESET pushbutton switches are located very close to the edge of the panel and are subject to inadvertant activation. If the reset pushbutton was accidentally activated, it would clear the system for start-up, tripping the unit off line if the reactor power level was less than 10%.

Response Shrouds will be added to pushbuttons SE-HS-5 and SE-HS-10.

Finding 5 (1) The critical TD AUX FW PUMP TRIP/RESET control is located in a position where it can be inadvertently actuated.

Response This trip/reset control switch has been deleted and will be removed from the panel.

Finding 6 (1) The annunciator response controls are located on the fronts of the benchboards and can be easily activated by leaning against the panels.

Response The test and first-out annunciator reset controls will be guarded to prevent accidental actuation. The acknowledge buttons will be equipped with mushroom type actuators and will remain on the front of the benchboards. This location is highly desirable because its uniqueness allows the operator to operate it by feel with no danger of actuating any other type of control, while devoting his visual attention to the annunciator. There are no adverse consequences of accidentally activating the acknowledge button.

Finding 7 (3) Some controls are located further in from the front edge of the inner ring consoles than the recommended 24". These controls will not be accessible to a 5th percentile operator.

Response All controls located on the inner ring consoles can be operated by 5th percentile operators as the attached pictures illustrate.

Finding 8 (1) Some vertical and horizontal meters are located higher than the recommended 70" above the floor. These displays will not be readable or accessible to a 5th percentile operator. Most of these meters are located between 75" and 84" from the floor. Some meters are

1.0 Control Room Workspace, continued

located as high as 92", and the top rows of the annunciator panels are all located 117" above the floor. This problem exists on all of the main control room outer ring panels and on the Remote Shutdown panel.

Response When viewed from the leading edge of the benchboard it has been determined that all instruments in question can be read from the viewpoint of a fifth percentile operator.

Finding 9 (3) The annunciators are mounted out of the visual field of the 5th percentile operator (recommended maximum = 75^{o} above the horizontal line of sight). The viewing angle was measured to be approximately 80^{o}.

Response The intent of the 75^{o} guideline is to avoid placement of indicators where uncomfortable neck strain would result from prolonged observation. The annunciators are legible to a 5th percentile operator. By their nature, annunciators do not require more than a few seconds of scrutiny before the operator would move on to other tasks. In this time it is unlikely that any adverse physiological problems would develop from looking up at an 80^{o} angle. Additionally, the operators will usually acknowledge and read the annunciators from the consoles instead of the main board, where the viewing angle is less than 75^{o}.

Finding 10 (3) The annunciator tiles are mounted with less than the recommended minimum 45^{o} viewing angle from the tile plane to the 5th percentile operator's line of sight at the acknowledge controls. The viewing angle was measured to be approximately 33^{o}.

Response Enlargement of the annunciator engravings, as described in 3.12, will alleviate this finding. Additionally, the operators will usually acknowledge alarms from the consoles instead of the main control boards. The viewing angle from console is not strongly dependent on the operators' height, and is greater than 45^{o}.

2.0 Communications

To be the subject of a future review.

3.0 Annunciator Warning System

Finding 1 (1) A reflash capability is not provided that allows subsequent alarms to activate the auditory alert mechanism and reflash the visual tile even though the first alarm may not have been cleared.

Response This statement is incorrect, with the exception of the auditory alert mechanism. If the time delay relay associated with an annunciator group times out before an alarm is acknowledged (adjustable from 0 to 60 seconds), that auditory device is silenced automatically and will not reset until the acknowledge button is pressed. This feature has no effect on the visual indications, which do have reflash capability on all windows with multiple inputs. The annunciator time-out feature is desirable in that it eliminates a distracting and repetitive chore during conditions of high stress, i.e. a time when several alarms are being generated in rapid sequence as during a trip. The initial auditory signal alerts the operator of a problem. Allowing the timer to run out and silence its initial and subsequent auditory signals will reduce the need for extraneous activity (repetitivly acknowledging alarms) and allow the operators to concentrate on assessing the situation and taking corrective action. Once the immediate actions have been taken, the operator resets the auditory alarm simply by pressing the acknowledge button.

Administrative Controls will be established to prevent adjusting the alarm to time out in less than 10 seconds. Operators will be required to reset the alarms at the earliest reasonable time after response to previous alarms.

Finding 2 (3) The "first out" alarms that are provided for the reactor system and the turbine-generator system are not located on physically separate panels from the remainder of the annunciators. The proposed prioritization scheme for the annunciators will further interfere with easy recognition of the first out alarms.

Response The "first out" alarms that are provided for the reactor system and the turbine-generator system are each grouped separately on the annunciator window panels. In addition, a black demarcation line will be used to separate the "first out" annunciator windows.

Finding 3 (3) There is no prioritization of annunciator alarms by location, color, or other coding scheme.

3.0 Annunciator Warning System, continued

Response Results of the Annunciator prioritization study were previously transmitted to the NRC.

Finding 4 (1) The annunciator indicating breaker trip is on RL014 while the associated breaker control is on RL006.

Response The referenced annunciator window will be moved to the matrix on panel RK026. This is the closest annunciator matrix to the breaker control location.

Finding 5 (1) The tile coordinate labels and panel identification labels for the annunciators have not yet been engraved or otherwise permanently attached. Also, annunciator response procedures are not indexed by panel identification and tile coordinates.

Response The annunciator matrices will be indexed by means of a coordinate system utilizing letters to denote rows and numbers to denote columns. In order to facilitate rapid location of a tile, each column will have its own unique number (1 through 134). Labels for each row and for every other column will be attached to the panels. The annunciator response procedures will be revised to include tile coordinates.

Finding 6 (3) Annunciator windows are not keyed or coded to prevent inadvertent interchange.

Response Tile locations will be engraved into each tile.

Finding 7 (2) The flash rates of the annunciators are not the recommended three to five flashes per second with approximately equal on and off times. The rates are approximately one flash per second, or slightly less.

Response The Finding is incorrect. During the "alert" portion of the annunciator sequence, the flash rate is rapid, about 3 flashes per second. The slow flash rate referred to occurs during the "return to normal" phase of the sequence for first out annunciators and those other annunciators equipped with the ringback feature.

Finding 8 (3) There is no distinctive coding to indicate annunciator tiles that are illuminated for extended periods of time.

Response The dark board concept while at normal power operation will be supported. Lights to be lit for extended periods of time while at power operation and that are due to maintenance related activites will be identified administratively to the operator.

3.0 Annunciator Warning System, continued

Finding 9 (3) The annunciator panel matrix density is too high on some panels. For example RL026 is a 23 x 6 matrix with 138 tiles. The recommended maximum is 50 tiles per matrix.

Response Demarcation lines have been added to the panels to divide the matrices into groups of alarms related to similar equipment. The location of these lines will be subject to change in the future based on operational experience or operator preference.

Finding 10 (1) Some annunciator tiles do not adequately specify the alarm condition (e.g., "RHR PUMP TROUBLE" and "ACCUM TANK - LEVEL HI/LO").

Response All annunciator legends have been reviewed as part of our annunciator prioritization study. The examples given above are not deficient in our view. The use of a high level "Trouble" alarm reduces the total number of annunciators in the control room. Amplifying information is available from the computer and from local control panels. HI-LO alarms also reduce the number of annunciators needed in the control room. This type of alarm alerts the operator to a level problem. Other instrumentation will then be used to identify the exact nature of the problem, i.e. whether the level is HI or LO.

Finding 11 (3[1]) The annunciator legend character height-to-width ratio was measured to be approximately 7:3. It should be no more than 5:3.

Response The annunciator character size that will be used is 3/8 inch high by 5/16 inch wide with a .06 inch stroke width and 1/4 inch line spacing. This results in a height to width ratio of 3.6:3, and a height to stroke width ratio of 6.25:1.

Finding 12 (1) The annunciator legends are difficult to read from the inner ring of control consoles due to inadequate character size, stroke width, and spacing; but they can be acknowledged from that location. For viewing the annunciators from the 12' distance within the inner ring of control consoles, the character stroke width should be at least .058 inch and the height-to-stroke width ratio should be 6:1.

Response See response for Finding 3.11.

3.0 Annunciator Warning System, continued

Finding 13 (1) The annunciator response controls do not include all of the following: silence, acknowledge, reset, and test controls. There is no separate silence control. The acknowledge control will silence the alarm before 10 seconds have elapsed from the time of alarm initiation. The auto silence function will silence the alarm after 10 seconds from initiation. Only the first out alarm panels have reset capability. The remainder of the annunciator alarms are automatically reset.

Response

(1) The silence function is incorporated in the acknowledge control. This is desirable because it reduces the number and complexity of controls associated with the annunciators without any function loss or ambiguity. This feature reduces the visual search time and memory requirements for the operator, enhancing overall performance.

(2) The auto-silence function is adjustable from 0 to 60 seconds. A discussion of the merits of this system is included in the position statement on NRC item 3.01.

(3) The statement concerning reset capability is incorrect. First of all, the terminology that applies is "Ring back." This means that an auditory and visual signal (slow flash rate) are generated when the alarm condition clears on annunciators with the ring-back feature. All "First Out" annunciators have ring-back, and the others may be converted to ring-back by changing a card in the logic cabinet. We are using the ring-back feature only for annunciators that convey important information to the operator by clearing.

Finding 14 (1) The location order of the annunciator controls is inconsistent from one panel to another (e.g., Test, Acknowledge on RL015; Acknowledge, Test on RL019 & RL023; Acknowledge, Reset, Test on RL019; Acknowledge, Test, Reset on RL025; First Out Acknowledge, First Out Reset and Annunciator Acknowledge on RL005).

Response The annunciator controls will be repositioned so that they are consistent. In addition, all controls, except the acknowledge buttons, will be recessed to prevent inadvertent operation. These controls (test and First-out reset) will require deliberate attention to activate, thereby minimizing inadvertent actuation of the test function, and preventing loss of the First-out information. Labels will be placed immediately above each button on the gently-sloped portion of the control panel.

4.0 Controls

Finding 1 (3) Some of the Cutler-Hammer pushbuttons will be difficult to operate while wearing protective equipment gloves.

Response An operator can operate the Cutler-Hammer pushbuttons without difficulty while wearing switching gloves. These gloves consist of a heavy rubber liner and an outer leather glove. As the attached picture illustrates, wearing protective gloves even as bulky as switching gloves, does not cause any diffuculty for the operator.

Finding 2 (1) The guarding mechanism for several controls on RL018 consists of a red plastic cover with a sliding plastic plate that is removed to operate. Some of the red covers are not permanently attached and will be easily lost. The sliding plates will also be easy to misplace.

Response The red plastic collars will be attached permanently to the switch bezels. The transparent sliding plate is not necessary for the guarding device to perform its function. The transparent plate will be eliminated.

Finding 3 (2) The intentional or accidental tripping of the two unguarded 480V BREAKER J-handle switches on RL016 (Rod Drive Power Supplies) would result in a reactor trip if both are tripped at the same time. Some guarding mechanism is needed for these controls.

Response These J-handles (Breakers: 52PG1901, 52PG2001; Switches: PGH1516, PGH1518) will be replaced with red J-handles and labels will be added to identify these breakers as the power supply to the rod drive motor-generator sets.

Finding 4 (1) The OPEN and CLOSE pushbuttons on some Cutler-Hammer switch arrays can be actuated and latched simultaneously.

Response These pushbutton switches are used in 11 applications on the main control board. They are not available from the supplier with mechanical interlocks between the OPEN and CLOSE pushbuttons. These 11 switches are used in non-IE solenoid valve circuits designed such that the valve will travel to the safe position should both the OPEN and CLOSE pushbuttons be actuated and latched simultaneously. The OPEN and CLOSE pushbuttons on these switches are separated by indicating lights eliminating the possibility of an operator inadvertently actuating both functions simultaneously. A more likely occurrence would be operator error in forgetting to unlatch a position before actuating the other position. In

this case the valve stays IN or travels to the safe position and the actual valve position is reflected by the pushbutton indicating lights thus alerting the operator if this is not the desired valve position. In addition the operator would notice that both OPEN and CLOSE pushbuttons are depressed particularly if the indicated valve position is not the desired valve position.

In the design of the main control board, Cutler-Hammer type E-30 switches have been utilized for valves and dampers and electroswitch type 20 for pump, fan, and breaker controls. This practice was followed to aid the operator in quick recognition of devices by switch type. In order to maintain this standardization some few cases exist where credit must be taken for operator training and procedures. In these few cases we believe maintaining the recognition and standardization of function has greater merit than introducing new manufacturers or types of switches. In addition, the schematic design has been accomplished to nullify improper operator actions for these switches by design of predictable valve travel. Based on the switch and schematic design described herein and the main control board switch standardization concept, we conclude that the switches are adequate and proper for their intended use.

Finding 5 (2) Some of the Cutler-Hammer pushbutton arrays are arranged so that they violate plant convention and population stereotypes for the position of the OPEN and CLOSE functions. Some arrays are arranged OPEN/CLOSE rather than the conventional CLOSE/OPEN. Some arrays are arranged with CLOSE on the top row of the array, rather than the conventional OPEN=top and CLOSE=bottom.

Response The plant convention for the Cutler-Hammer pushbutton switches is CLOSE=left, OPEN=right; OPEN=top and CLOSE=bottom. Switches with only OPEN-CLOSE pushbuttons were inspected and found to conform.

However, there are other switch arrangements. For example: CLOSE-norm on the upper row with the bottom row left blank. While it confirms the CLOSE-left convention, it does not follow the CLOSE-bottom convention. If this switch is reversed, it will satisfy the CLOSE-bottom convention but in so doing will violate the CLOSE-left convention. Since the "norm" is only a release of the main switch, the CLOSE-left

convention is maintained. It should be noted, there will be no adverse effect if the wrong button is actuated. Operators will look for feedback indication after actuation. Errors can be quickly detected and corrected.

Finding 6 (2) The SYNC CHECK RELAY BYPASS J-handle control violates direction-of-movement stereotypes. The ON function is at the center, upright position, and the OFF function is at the right-hand position.

Response The SYNC CHECK BYPASS control switch will be replaced with a new switch having the correct direction of movement; off at center, upright position and on at right-hand position. Handle will be removable only when it is in the center off position.

Finding 7 (1) The BTRS CONTROL SW has an unconventional arrangement of functions. The DILUTE function is located on the left, the BORATE function is located in the center, and the OFF position is located on the right. This implies that the control, when leaving the OFF position, must actuate the BORATE function before it can actuate the DILUTE function.

Response This BTRS CONTROL switch will be changed to a type similar to the one on the simulator. The new switch will have the OFF position located in the center with DILUTE and BORATE functions located on the left and right, respectively.

Finding 8 (2) The TURBINE TRIP and OVERSPEED controls are placed adjacent to each other. The controls are extremely similar in appearance and could be easily confused.

Response Red plastic collar-type guards will be placed on the MFWP Turbine Trip/Reset controls FCHIS-18 and FCHIS-118.

Finding 9 (2) The two 4.16 kV Bus NB02 Breaker 152 J-handle controls on RL015 are alternate breakers that are not differentiated from the adjacent normal breakers. These controls could be easily confused and incorrectly activated.

Response The alternate breaker to feed Bus NB02 and the alternate breaker to feed Bus NB01 (152 NB0212 and 152 NB0109, respectively) will have their nameplate engravings changed to indicate they are the alternate feeds. The normal and alternate feeds are also electrically interlocked to prevent both breakers from being closed and causing incorrect activation.

4.0 Controls, continued

Finding 10 (2) There is no way to visually distinguish controls that require continuous pressure to operate from momentary contact switches.

Response All pushbuttons that require the operator to hold the button until the valve or damper has completely changed state or is used to jog the valve to a mid position will be engraved with an "H" indicating "hold." This change will be implemented for all applicable motor operated and air operated valves and dampers.

Finding 11 (1) It is difficult to distinguish the legend pushbuttons from the legend lights on the MAIN TURBINE EHC PANEL.

Response Modifications will be made to either the legend lights or the pushbuttons on the EHC so that there is a clear distinction between the two.

Finding 12 (1) The REACTOR COOLANT M/U WATER control has a STOP position, a RUN position, and a PULL TO LOCK position. There is a stop provided at the TUN position that would indicate to the operator that this function had been activated. However, there is no such stop for the STOP function. There are no other indications associated with this control that would indicate that the STOP function had been activated.

Response A line will be engraved on the switch face of BG-HS-26 adjacent to "STOP" to indicate the stop position. Since this switch provides an input to the Westinghouse reactor makeup system and controls the action of more than one device, addition of indication lights on the switch will not be made.

Finding 13 (1) Some J-handle controls have excessive spring tension for their return to center function. When an operator releases the handle from a function activation position, the handle can spring back with such force that the activation of the opposite function occurs. In less extreme cases when the opposite function is not activated, a mechanical indicator flag incorporated into the control is sometimes thrown to the opposite function indication, creating a position/indication mismatch.

Response The J-handle controls described are being replaced with switches of an upgraded design that will reduce or eliminate the spring back occurrence detected.

Finding 14 (3) On some of the J-handle switches it is possible to mistake the handle of the switch for the position indicator, since there are no other position pointers used.

4.0 Control, continued

Response — An engraved arrow will be added on to the J-handle of all applicable J-handle switches. The engraved arrows will be filled with white paint and clear filler for easy identification.

Finding 15 (3^1) — The pointer for the AUDIBLE COUNT RATE CONTROL-AUDIO MULTIPLIER partially obscures the position labels associated with the control. In addition, the pointer is not always visible from the normal position of the operator.

Response — An engraved line will be added on to the knob for this selector switch. The line will be filled with white paint and clear filler for easy identification.

Finding 16 (3^1) — The handle on the MAIN GEN VOLTMETER PHASE SELECT switch obstructs both the position labels associated with the control and the switch pointer.

Response — The MAIN GEN VOLTMETER PHASE SELECT switch handle will be replaced with an oval handle which will offer less obstruction of the pointer and position labels.

5.0 Displays

Finding 1 (3) — There is no indication of PRESSURIZER PRESSURE in the range between 700-1700 psig on RL002.

Response — A new pressure indicating channel will be provided for the reactor coolant system. This new instrument channel will have a range of 0 - 3,000 psig. It will be located on RL002 in the area where other pressurizer instruments are located.

Finding 2 (2) — When displays fail or become inoperative, the failure is not always apparent to the operator.

Response — All safety-related displays have a redundant display and/or display of diverse variable(s). Therefore, if any safety-related display fails in a manner that is not obvious (e.g., other than failure off-scale low or high), the operator(s) will have no difficulty identifying the failure or operating the plant in accordance with approved procedures.

Finding 3 (3[1]) — The scales for the COOLING TOWERS BASIN LEVEL meters are indexed in feet above sea level rather than actual basin level.

Response — The scales for the COOLING TOWERS BASIN LEVEL meters will be changed to reflect actual basin level in feet of water.

Finding 4 (2) — The scale on a VARMETER on RL006 is inappropriate to measure vars. The zero mark is currently located at the bottom of the scale. The zero should be at the middle of the scale so that the operator could monitor lead/lag by the location of the pointer above zero or below.

Response — The meter (MA-JI-4) will be revised to a zero centered scale and provide indication of VARS "IN" or "OUT."

Finding 5 (3) — The measurement variable labeling on the scale face of the displays is oriented vertically from top-to-bottom, rather than horizontally, from left-to-right. The vertical label on the face of the TRANSFER VOLTMETER on RL006 is especially difficult to read because of the length of the legend.

Response — The transfer voltmeter on RL006 has more information than necessary and is difficult to read. The scale legend will be changed to read D.C. VOLTS from top to bottom. A review of the remainder of the meters on the control boards has produced no other meters with legends containing excess information.

5.0 Displays, continued

Finding 6 (3[1]) The process controller scales (0-100) are not labeled to indicate which is full open and which is full closed.

Response The scales on the controllers are not position indicators, they are controller output meters. Labeling them with "open" and "closed" could result in an operator assuming that the meter is a position indicator and thereby make an incorrect judgement.

Finding 7 (3) Several display scales begin with an unnumbered major graduation mark.

Response Some display scales do begin with an unnumbered major graduation, but the scales on these meters have ranges of such magnitude that during operations the reading will be above the first numbered graduation. This makes the magnitude of the meter reading readily apparent to the operator.

Finding 8 (2) The lengths of the graduation marks on some of the display scales are not large enough to be read from the required distances.

Response The vital information is mostly on the front panels where the graduations can be easily read from the required distance. The back panel and front panel scales will have tolerance ranges marked on them as soon as these tolerances are defined, therefore, being able to read each graduation is not required from any required distance, only that the readings are within tolerance. We also have annunciators to alert the operators of conditions out of tolerance.

Finding 9 (2) The size and contrast of the scale markings and numerals on many of the outer ring displays are inadequate to be read from the inner ring consoles.

Response With the tolerance zones marked on the scales, the numerals and scale markings will not need to be read, only that the meters are reading within the tolerance zones which will be easily determined from the inner ring console.

Finding 10 (1) Some vertical displays use scales which contain both positive and negative numbers. However, no positive (+) or negative (-) markings appear on the scale face.

5.0 Displays, continued

Response — Five vertical meters have been identified which contain both positive and negative numbers and do not readily identify which are positive and negative. These meters are: SE N1-41C, 42C, 43C, 44C on RL004 and SC TI-412A on RL003. The scales on these meters will be changed to identify that positive (+) is towards the top and negative (-) is towards the bottom.

Finding 11 (3) — The indicator lights for the ROD DIRECTION and the ROD DIRECT DEMAND violate the plant color-coding convention. The IN indicator lights are green and the OUT indicator lights are red.

Response — This statement is incorrect. Green is used on the reactor trip breaker indication to show that the breakers are open and the rods tripped into the core. This is in accordance with industry color convention for breaker position indication. The effect of rod insertion on power (i.e. decreases power) corresponds to the "cold" - green, "hot" - red convention for breakers. For this reason, the current application of green for rods in and red for rods out should be retained.

Finding 12 (2) — The REACTOR TRIP BREAKER A and B indicator lights violate the plant color-coding convention for the use of red and green. These breaker indicators use red = open and green = closed. The plant convention is red = closed and green = open.

Response — The REACTOR TRIP BREAKER indicators will be revised to indicate red when closed and green when open.

Finding 13 (2) — The movement of the scale pointers on the Hagan process controllers violates the left-to-right increase convention. The magnitude of the scale reading increases as the pointer moves from right-to-left. The CLOSE/OPEN position convention is also violated. The OPEN position is to the left of the center, and the CLOSE position is to the right.

Response — Westinghouse, the manufacturer of this instrument, has been contacted. This finding will be corrected through modification of these controllers to reverse-acting mode of operations.

Finding 14 (3[1]) — The pointers obscure the shortest graduation marks on the scales of the trend recorders on RL018. The pointers on some of the recorders on RL022 totally obscure all graduation marks along with the numerals.

5.0 Displays, continued

Response The supporting arms for pointers located on RL018 and RL022 recorders will be bent to allow maximum visibility of its associated scale.

Finding 15 (3) The numerals on the MFW PUMP TURBINE SPEED circular meters on RL005 are placed on the same side of the meter graduations as the pointer. This causes the pointer to obscure the indicated value.

Response The MFW Pump Turbine Speed meters are not used for precise control of the feed pump turbine. They are used primarily during startup of the turbine to give the operator an indication of how fast the turbine is accelerating. The numerals are large enough that they are not totally obscured.

Finding 16 (3) The long hand of the potentiometer dial on the Hagen "Full Station" process controllers obscures the dial numerals.

Response The potentiometer dials on process controllers are very similar to a clock face, with the short hand in-dicating major divisions of the pot range and the long hand indicating fractions of the major division much as the long hand on a watch indicates minutes. As on a wristwatch, the presence of numerals is not necessary for accurate interpretation of the long hand's position, provided the major divisions are clearly visible, which they are. Mistakes in setting these pots are therefore unlikely. Should a mistake occur, that fact will be readily apparent from other control room indicators and annunciators, and such a mistake would be easily correctible.

Finding 17 (1) Displays do not have normal operating ranges or set points indicated.

Response Tolerance zones will be marked on most meters. The markings should be applied so that they are in the plane of the meter face to avoid parallax error. As this involves partial disassembly of the meter, plant I&C personnel would be involved. Action application of marking will follow system turnover to operations; it is anticipated that this will be completed by the end of the first refueling. Temporary markings will be used on the glass meter faces until sufficient operating experience is gained.

Finding 18 (1) Single filament incandescent lamps are used without the means of test for bulb or circuit failure.

Response Single filament incandescent lamps are used for position and status indication. It is preferred to neon bulbs

since neon bulbs provide lower level of illumination in a well lighted control room environment. The single filament bulbs being used have an estimated 20,000 hours life span. This is a result of the fact that the voltage supplied to the bulbs has been reduced approximately 7% to increase bulb life. A burnt bulb can be traced by observation alone. Each switch or a group of lights for a component contains at least two status lights, one for OPEN (RUN, ON) and the other for CLOSE (STOP, OFF). At any given time during normal operation, at least one of the two lamps is lit, otherwise bulb or circuitry problem is indicated. This can be remedied by either replacing both bulbs or repairing circuit failure. Verification that the lights are energized will be made at shift turnover.

Finding 19 (2) The legend lights for STEAM DUMP VALVE POSITION violate the OPEN=top and CLOSE=bottom convention. The CLOSED (green) indicators are located above the OPEN (red) indicators.

Response These legend lights will be rearranged so that the OPEN (red) is on top and CLOSED (green) is on the bottom.

Finding 20 (3) The legend plates for the DEMINERALIZER TRAIN "A" and "B" legend lights are not keyed or coded to prevent inadvertent interchange during bulb replacement.

Response There are two identical demineralizer trains located next to each other. The likelihood of inadvertently interchanging legend lights is very remote if not inconceivable. The one demineralizer train will act as a pattern for the other train if more than one lens cover is removed for multiple bulb replacement. These lights are strictly indication and interchange of lens covers would be apparent to the operator when he initiated a function on the controls.

Finding 21 (2) The redundant ESF SYSTEM STATUS INDICATION legend lights lack identical layout between the matrices. They also make inconsistent use of abbreviations. In addition, inconsistent logic is used in the NSSS monitoring system that interfaces with these two display matrices.

Response The ESF Status Indication System is currently under design-revision. The redundant legend lights will be arranged consistently. NSSS logic will be revised to be consistent with the logic of balance of plant

components and to maintain a dark board concept. Abbreviations will be made consistent to those used in the annunciator prioritization study.

Finding 22 (3[1]) The bottom scale on each of the RCP A,B,C, and D SEAL LEAKOFF trend recorders obscures the top of the recorder paper. In addition, the pointer for the bottom scale of each recorder is located behind the scale, prohibiting the reading of current information.

Response Clear scales have been installed on these recorders.

Finding 23 (1) The top of the NIS RECORDER window obscures the exponential values at the top of the recorder scale when the scale is viewed from a normal standing position.

Response The recorder window will be modified so that it will not obscure the exponential values at the top of the recorder scale.

Finding 24 (2) Many of the two- and three-pen recorders have one pen that is mounted below and/or behind the scale. This location creates parallax which will make the reading of trend information difficult.

Response The "trending information" is obtained by comparison of data over some period of time; not at the exact moment it is printed on the chart paper. Therefore, the area of focus is the larger picture presented by the lines on the chart paper in the large viewing area provided. In addition, the scale printed on the chart paper provides reference to orders of magnitude.

"Current information" is obtained from the individual parameter indicator and not from recorders.

Finding 25 (2) The recorded data on the MAIN TURBINE VIBRATION AC and MAIN TURBINE TEMP + EXPAN impact recorders is printed on top of other data, making the information totally illegible. The graph lines on these recorders are a light blue color which provides poor legibility and contrast. In addition, the scaling on the graph paper does not correspond to the horizontal scale on the impact recorders. The data is recorded in the form of a number (1-16 or 1-20) of very small size that is difficult to read.

5.0 Displays, continued

Response — The turbine recorders will print points that touch each other when all points have the same value. The operator uses the information on the recorder to determine points that vary from the norm. When a point varies from the remainder of the points, it will be obvious to the operator. The color of the graph lines and the scaling on the graph paper will be changed to improve legibility and correspond to the horizontal scale on the recorder. When a single point prints by itself on the paper, the number is legible and the print wheel also has a larger number on it to identify which point is printing. More detailed information can be obtained from the plant computer whenever the operator suspects a point is trending out of its normal range.

Finding 26 (3[1]) — There are no units of measurement provided for the counters on RL002.

Resonse — Nameplates with GALS. engraved on them will be installed directly to the right of the flow counters on BG-FY-111BB, BG-FY-111B, BG-FY-110BB and BG-FY-110B.

Finding 27 (1) — The red covers installed over the counter numbers obscures the numbers from view. To read the counter accurately, the cover must be raised.

Response — The red translucent cover is used to prevent anyone from trying to use the predetermining wheels to see how many counts are remaining. These wheels flip/flop during the count such that the numbers have no meaning, and therefore are of no meaning of the operator.

Finding 28 — The glass potentiometers covers on some of the Hagen process controllers are missing.

Response — This problem is unique to construction. This type of problem should be noticed and corrected during turnover.

6.0 Labels and Location Aids

Finding 1 (1): There are several horizontal meters on RL013 that are missing their associated component labels.

Response: Ammeters located in the feeder circuits are positioned above the associated circuit breaker control switch. These meters are adequately identified due to location in mimic and proximity to associated circuit breaker control switch nameplate.

Finding 2 (1): Two CIRCUIT/LAMP TEST pushbutton arrays on RL017 are not labeled. This makes it impossible to determine which of the buttons serves each function (circuit test or lamp test).

Response: The engravings on the two CIRCUIT/LAMP TEST pushbutton switches will be changed. The upper pushbutton will read "INTLK TEST" and the lower pushbutton, "VLV TEST".

Finding 3 (2): There is no label with the REACTOR TRIP BREAKER A and B indicator lights to indicate that the red and green mean closed and open, respectively.

Response: Red for closed and green for open is a color convention used throughout the control room for breaker position indication. Since the reactor trip breakers do not differ from this convention, no special labeling will be used. The indicator lights will not be labeled "open/closed" because those that are labeled are push-buttons.

Finding 4 (3^1): There are no permanent panel number identification labels. Temporary labels made of dark gray duct tape that are very hard to read have been put on some of the higher numbered panels.

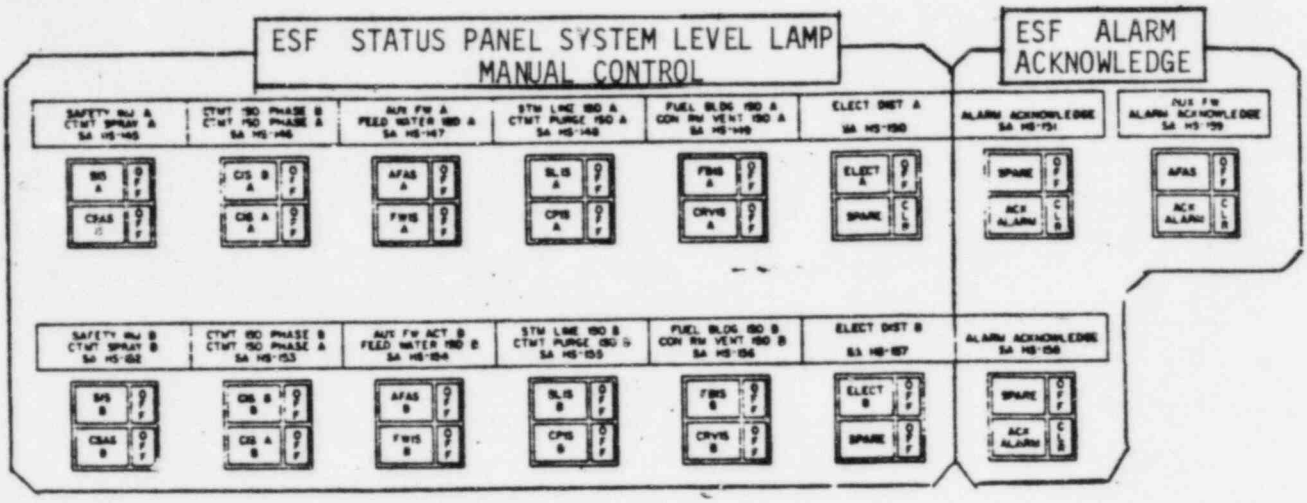
Response: Labels with the panel numbers will be added to the control boards.

Finding 5 (3^1): The SAFEGUARD SYSTEM switches on RL003, which illuminate to acknowledge/clear status indicators on RL018, have no labeling to indicate their function.

Response: Demarcation lines and a summary label will be added to clarify the purpose of this group of buttons. (See sketch)

6.0 Labels and Location Aids, continued

Sketch to Finding 5:



Finding 6 (1) The label on RL002 that reads BORIC ACID TO VCT INLET is incorrent. Boric acid is not sent to the VCT because of possible fouling of the VCT spray system.

Response The label for BG HIS 111B will be changed to read: MAKEUP TO VCT INLET.

Finding 7 (1) There is an incorrect label for the TRAIN A RETURN VALVE. This label should indicate that this is a SUPPLY/RETURN VALVE.

Response This label will be changed to read "SUPPLY/RETURN VALVE".

Finding 8 (1) The J-handle label XMR01 TO XNB01 BREAKER 252PA0201 on RL016 is wrong. This label should read XMR01 TO XNB02 BREAKER 252PA0201.

Response The label for NB-HIS-1 will be revised to read XMR01 TO XNB02 BREAKER 252PA0201.

Finding 9 (1) The label for the CONTAINMENT ISOLATION PHASE B SB-HS-47 J-handle control is incorrect and should read PHASE A.

Response The label for switch SB-HS-47 will be revised to read "CONTAINMENT ISOLATION PHASE A."

Finding 10 The label for the N_2 SUPPLY CTMT ATMOS ISO VLV EP-HC-93 is incorrect. This process controller is for a vent valve, not an isolation valve.

Response The label for process controller EP-HC-93 will be changed to "ACCUM. N_2 SUPPLY LINE VENT."

6.0 Labels and Location Aids, continued

Finding 11 (3) There are no functional or system summary labels.

Response Panel numbers are being added. The close functional relationships that exist on each panel segment are well understood by trained operators. Addition of summary labels is unnecessary and would add visual clutter.

Finding 12 (3^1) The heirarchical labels for the PZR RELIEF TANK indications and the REACTOR COOLANT LOOP FLOW indications do not clearly fulfill their purpose. The system portion of each label is engraved with the same size type face as the indication identifier portions of the label. Since the system portion of each label is engraved over the center indication identifier, it appears only to apply to that indication identifier rather than to the whole group.

Response The labels for Reactor Coolant Loop Flow and PZR Relief Tank will be changed as below to make it apparent that the system portion refers to the group of indicators rather than just to a specific indicator.

REACTOR COOLANT FLOW LOOP -		
BB FI-	BB FI-	BB FI-

PZR RELIEF TANK		
TEMPERATURE	PRESSURE	LEVEL
BB TI-468	BB PI-469	BB LI-470

Finding 13 (3^1) The EXCESS LETDOWN OUTLET TEMPERATURE and PRESSURE display labels on RL002 do not follow the recommended guidelines for hierarchical labeling. The group label for the pair of meters does not include the word OUTLET, which is, therefore, engraved before PRESSURE and before TEMPERATURE. Labels on displays directly adjacent to this group do follow the hierarchical labeling guidelines.

Response The label for Excess Letdown Temperature and Pressure will be changed to follow the hierarchical labeling guidelines as shown below.

EXCESS LETDOWN OUTLET	
TEMPERATURE	PRESSURE
BG TI-122	BG PI-124

6.0 Labels and Location Aids, continued

Finding 14 (31) The size of the lettering on the component labels for controls is not 25% larger than the lettering on the control position labels, as recommended. The position label lettering for all of the J-handle controls is the same size or larger than the associated component label lettering.

Response Component labels have a distinctive shape and lettering and are always located above the device to be operated. After locating the correct device, the operator then determines the desired position by the labeling on device escutcheon. Due to this serial operating activity, adequate emphasis is provided by the labeling distinctions now provided.

Finding 15 (2) The labels for some indicator lights on RL013, RL014, and RL018 are located below the lights. Labels are conventionally placed above their associated components elsewhere in the control room.

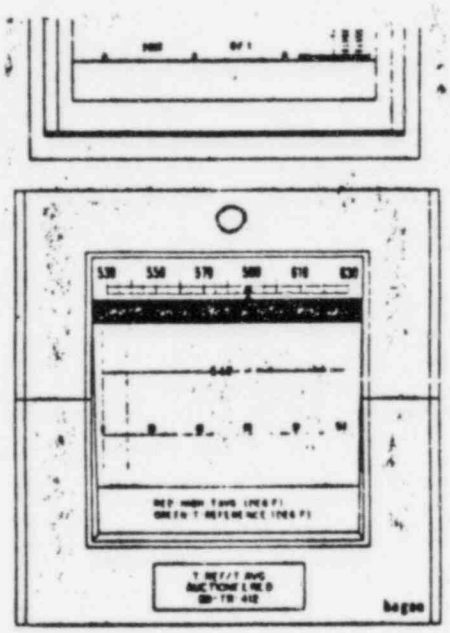
Response On panels RL013 and RL014, the nameplates for some indicator lights are located below the lights in order to provide needed information while maintaining the mimic to a reasonable size. On RL013, pump dischage valve position lights are located at the bottom of the panel and due to the specific arrangement, the identification of these lights is positive and unambiguous. On panel RL014, the 345kV circuit breaker controls consists of time-proven control switches and indicating lights. This arrangement provides the most compact arrangement possible for these devices considering back panel wiring. Operation of these controls is infrequent and does not require rapid component identification. In some cases control switches are only shown by the mimic, these nameplates are also located below the lights for consistency within the switchyard mimic.

Generally, all controls and indicators located on panels RL013 and RL014 are related to systems and equipment which are ancilliary to the main unit operation and do not serve safety related systems. Operation of the controls on these panels is infrequent and requires unhurried responses. Additionally, these panels are located at the left extremity of the control board and will have minor effect to the operation of the other control panels.

Subsequent to the mimic study performed on panels RL017 and RL018, it was determined that locating indicator light nameplates below the indicator lights and above their associated control label helped draw the operator's attention to their close association and also allowed more freedom in relocating the mimic lines. See also finding 9.1.

Finding 16 (3[1]) The label for the T REF/T AVG AUCTIONEERED trend recorder is located at the bottom of the recorder, rather than above as is the plant convention.

Response The location of the label is such that there is no question at all as to which device it refers to. There is inadequate room to locate the label above the recorder. See sketch



6.0 Labels and Location Aids, continued

Finding 17 (1) The labels for the displays that are located at high positions on the outer ring panels are not readable by an operator at the front edge of the panel. These labels are obscured from this position by their associated displays.

Response In those high locations where the labels are not readable due to obstruction of associated display devices, the labels will be moved or installed with adequate spacers underneath the labels so that the labels are readable by any operator at the front edge of the panel.

Finding 18 (3[1]) The central annunciator response control labels are not visible from a standing position at the benchboard edge.

Response All labels for annunciator response pushbutton switches will be relocated to the top of console benchboard. These labels will be situated on the edge of the console benchboard directly lined up with corresponding pushbutton switches.

Finding 19 (3[1]) The STM GEN A through D DUMP CTRL AT SHUTDOWN PNL labels are placed such that they can be associated with indicator lights that they do not apply to. These labels apply only to the white light in each group of one red, one green, and one white indicator light. The red and green lights in each group are associated with the STM GEN A through D STM DUMP TO ATMOS VLV POS labels.

Response The labels will be rearranged. The one bearing "STM DUMP TO ATMOS VLV PCS" will be centered above the red and green lights. The label bearing "STM GEN DUMP CTRL AT SHUTDOWN PNL" will be made shorter and centered on top of the white light.

Finding 20 (2) The ESF XFMR XNB01 UNIT 2 and the XFMR SPB 218 AND MISCELLANEOUS TRANSFORMERS labels are located side by side in association with an indicator light. It is not clear from this label arrangement what the associated indicator light refers to.

Response One nameplate (ESF XFMR XNB01 UNIT 2) will be removed.

Finding 21 (3[1]) The DG NE01 REGULATOR NULL INDICATION label ON RL015 is not attached to the panel. The screw holes in the label are drilled in the wrong places to fit the holes drilled in the panel.

6.0 Labels and Location Aids, continued

Response — A new label for the "DG NE01 REGULATOR NULL INDICATION" will be made and affixed to the RL015 benchboard.

Finding 22 (3[1]) — Some labels in the control room have come loose. Most of the loose labels were glued to the painted panel surface rather than screwed on.

Response — All labels will be inspected for proper installation. Those which became loose will be secured.

Finding 23 (1) — The label relating pen color to displayed parameter on some recorders is located in the recorder window. This label location obscures part of the chart paper when the recorder door is closed, and the information provided by the label is not available when the door is open.

Response — The label relating pen color to displayed parameter will be relocated from the window to the bottom part of the door.

Finding 24 (2) — In addition to the standard component labels, there are one or two labels incorporated into the top and/or bottom edges of some of the Hagan process controllers. These labels generally provide either redundant or confusing information. In some cases, the incorporated labels which use small print, contain the information that is necessary to differentiate between adjacent controllers.

Response — A study of Control Panel labels was performed and redundant information will be deleted. Along with this all necessary information to differentiate between controllers will be included on nameplate labels.

Finding 25 (3) — Several J-handle controls on RL015 are designed with the numeral "1" occupying the central position between OFF and ON. The numeral "1" is used as a procedure step to enable synchronization of offsite power sources with the diesel generators, but as presently labeled does not convey any meaningful information to the operators.

Response — The "1" occupying the center position between OFF and ON J-handle controls on RL015 will be changed to "I". The "I" stands for indication.

6.0 Labels and Location Aids, continued

Finding 26 (3[1]) The J-handles on RL006 that are labeled STEAM FLOW SELECT SW, FW FLOW SELECT SW, and STEAM GENERATOR LEVEL SELECT SW do not select flow or level, as the labels indicate. They select the channel from a flow or level sensor that will be used as an input to the Reactor Protection System.

Response This statement is incorrect. These switches select the channels of each of the three parameters, steam flow, feed flow, and steam generator level that are to be displayed on the associated trend recorder, and that are input to the steam generator level control system and main feed pump speed control. These switches have no control over inputs to the Reactor Protection System. The word "channel" will be added to each applicable nameplate to show selection of channels.

Finding 27 (3[1]) Five valve control switches in a group of eight on RL024 do not have component labels that indicate that they actuate valves. This problem also occurs other places in the control room.

Response A study on Control Panel labels is being performed to insure consistent labeling is used to denote what a switch is actuating.

Finding 28 (1) The TD AUX FW PUMP TRIP/RESET pushbutton has an integral label that reads TRIP. This integral label makes it unclear whether the button can also perform a reseting function, as the component label implies.

Response This switch is being eliminated from the main control board.

Finding 29 (3[1]) A label on RL002 which refers to the emergency boration system imprecisely reads IMMEDIATE BORATE FLOW.

Response The label for indicator BG-FI-183A will be revised to read "EMERGENCY BORATE FLOW."

Finding 30 (3[1]) A label on RL002 which refers to the emergency boration system imprecisely reads IMMEDIATE BORATE TO CHARGING PUMP SUCTION.

Response The label for the emergency boration system will be changed to read - "EMERGENCY BORATE TO CHARGING PUMP SUCTION".

6.0 Labels and Location Aids, continued

Finding 31 (2) The labels for the MAIN TURBINE LIFT PUMPS J-handles and indicator lights do not clearly imply the association between the components.

Response Overlay type labels will be used to make clear the association between indicator and label.

Finding 32 (3^1) The labels do not consistently use terminology or abbreviations even in directly adjacent applications. There is no consistent application of abbreviations in place of complete words. This is a wide-spread problem throughout the control room. For example, adjacent display groups on RL001 use VCT and VOLUME CONTROL TANK. There is no space constraint that would require the use of the abbreviation VCT on the one label.

Response Some components are recognized as readily by their abbreviation as they are by their whole name (for example, RCP, or RWST). For these items, only the abbreviation will be used on labels. For all other components, the entire name will be used where there is room on the label to do this. Where there isn't room an abbreviation will be used. A study on Control Panels is underway to ensure that abbreviations, when used, will be uniquely defined and consistently applied for each component.

Finding 33 (3^1) There is no standard abbreviations list for the control room. Abbreviations are used inconsistently throughout the control room.

Response A SNUPPS Control Room abbreviation list has been generated by the annunciator prioritization and label study. It will be controlled and used for all main control board abbreviations.

Finding 34 (3^1) The RCIC DRAIN TANK HX DISCHARGE pushbutton does not use the abbreviation for "normal" used elsewhere in the Control Room. Instead of the standard NORM, this pushbutton reads:

NOR
MAL.

Response The pushbutton for HB-HIS-7176 will be revised to read "NORM" in order to provide consistency with other pushbutton labeling.

Finding 35 (1) Three labels on RL004 are missing the delta symbol that indicates temperature change. The labels incorrectly read RCLP 2T, RCLP 3T, and RCLP 4T.

Response — The labels for indicators BB-TI-421A, 431A and 441A will be revised to indicate ΔT.

Finding 36 (1) — The label on RL004 for RCLP 1 has an "A" instead of a delta symbol.

Response — A new label with the correct "Delta" symbol will be made and affixed to the RL004 panel.

Finding 37 (3^1) — The engraved lettering on the small red pushbuttons on the Cutler-Hammer switch arrays is too small to be easily read. The letters are filled with white paint that has become dirty, which has further degraded their legibility.

Response — The referenced Cutler-Hammer switch is comprised of main pushbutton (PB) switches and corresponding small red PB switches integrated in one switch assembly. These switches are situated right next to each other and bear the following engraved lettering:

MAIN SWITCH	SMALL RED PB SWITCH
OPEN	CLS
CLOSE	NORM
NON-ISO	150

It is therefore evident, the small red PB switch serves only one function - to negate the main switch function. It deactivates, or releases, the main switch.

Operating personnel executing a switching operation will observe the main switch function - to open, close, or non-isolate. When he wishes to perform the opposite function, he will actuate the small red PB and has no real need to refer to the lettering on the PB. The lettering is merely provided as a backup reminder to assure him of its function. Improperly engraved/finished engraving will be replaced.

Finding 38 (3) — All of the labels in the control room appear crowded. The inclusion of the engineering number on the component labels in the same size lettering as the primary identification information contributes to this crowded appearance.

Response — A study on the Control Panel labels has been perfomed to alleviate the crowded appearance.

Finding 39 (3^1) — The character height of the position labels on J-handle controls is under the recommended minimum size for the normal viewing distance of 28 inches.

6.0 Labels and Location Aids, continued

Response — The existing circular label engraving will be changed to horizontal format. Larger letters/numbers will be engraved on the escutcheon.

Finding 40 (31) — The contrast of a majority of the colored labels is poor Some of the combinations of background/lettering colors are: black/white, white/black, red/yellow, yellow/black, etc. Only the white/black are optimally legible. The red/yellow labels are especially hard to read.

Response — The use of colored labels to identify controls and indications by separation group is an exceptionally useful tool during many plant transients. It is particularly useful when responding to a loss of power in a specific train, including AC power and DC or AC instrument power. The operator can quickly identify degraded controls and indicators based on the colored labels. The label engravings are legible at the viewing distance that exists when an operator is operating an associated control. When an operator is at a greater distance (the center of the control room, for example) he can make a rapid review of critical component status on a train basis using the color of the labels, component status lights, and knowledge of panel layout. At this distance (12'-15') engravings of any color combination would not be legible. Replacing the colored labels with black and white ones would eliminate a vital form of information. A yellow border will be provided around red labels that currently have yellow lettering and the yellow lettering will be changed to white.

Finding 41 (31) — The engraved legends on the keys of the process computer keyboard are hard to read. The magenta function key legends have especially poor contrast, and some of the other keys have inadequate engraving depth.

Response — Lighting levels in the Control Room were not at operating intensity during review due to incomplete construction. Magenta keys will be engraved with black lettering to provide sufficient contrast.

Incorrectly engraved keys will be replaced.

Finding 42 (31) — The label script on the TEST INTERLOCK LOSS OF PWR PRESS SIGNAL and STEAM DUMP VALVES POSITION engraved indicator lights on RL006 is barely readable due to inadequate engraving depth and lack of script filler pigment of contrasting color.

6.0 Labels and Location Aids, continued

Response The two indicator light lenses for the TEST INTERLOCK LOSS OF PWR PRESS SIGNAL and STEAM DUMP VALVES POSITION will be replaced with new lenses bearing adequate engraving and proper script filler pigment of contrasting color.

Finding 43 (3^1) The engraved surfaces of the labels have no clear filler to prevent the buildup of dirt. This will result in eventual reduction of legibility.

Response All labels will be inspected for adequacy of engraving and smoothness of label surface finish. Those which are found unsatisfactory for any reason, including susceptibility to accumulation of dirt, will be replaced. Periodic surveillance to review board cleanliness will be performed and boards will be cleaned as required.

Finding 44 (3^1) The label engraving style makes it impossible to differentiate the letter "I" from the numeral "1". Both letter and numeral are represented by a vertical slash.

Response During the label study, engravings will be reviewed and corrected where necessary to allow the letter "I" to be distinguished from the numeral "1". In general,the context informs the operator whether a "1" or "I" is intended.

Finding 45 (3^1) The AUTO position label for several control switches on RL025 is a decal and therefore subject to easy removal.

Response Control Switches CB-HIS-4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 will be replaced with switch plates having "AUTO" engraved rather than stick-on labels.

Finding 46 (3^3) Several J-handle selector switches on RL005 and RL006 have position labels that are decals that can be easily removed.

Response RL005 has no decals on any of the J-handle switches. RL006 has four (4) J-handle selector switches with decals. (AE LS/519C, AE LS/529C, AE LS/539C, and AE LS/549C) These decals will be removed, and the required lettering will be engraved on the switch cover.

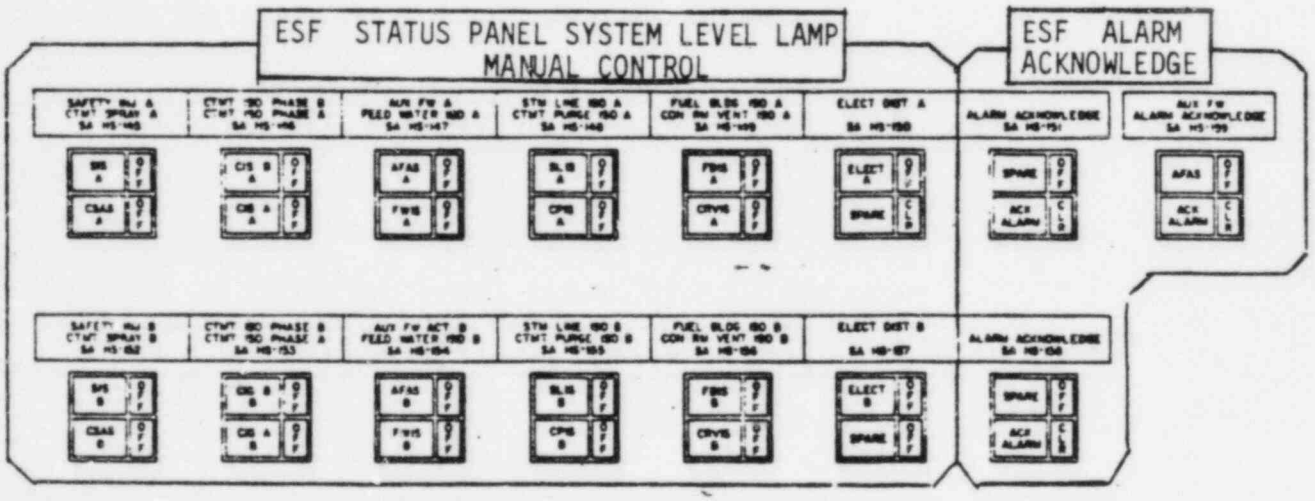
Finding 47 (3^1) Demarcation is not adequately used to visually isolate separate system components or to enhance existing relationships between components contained within the same system.

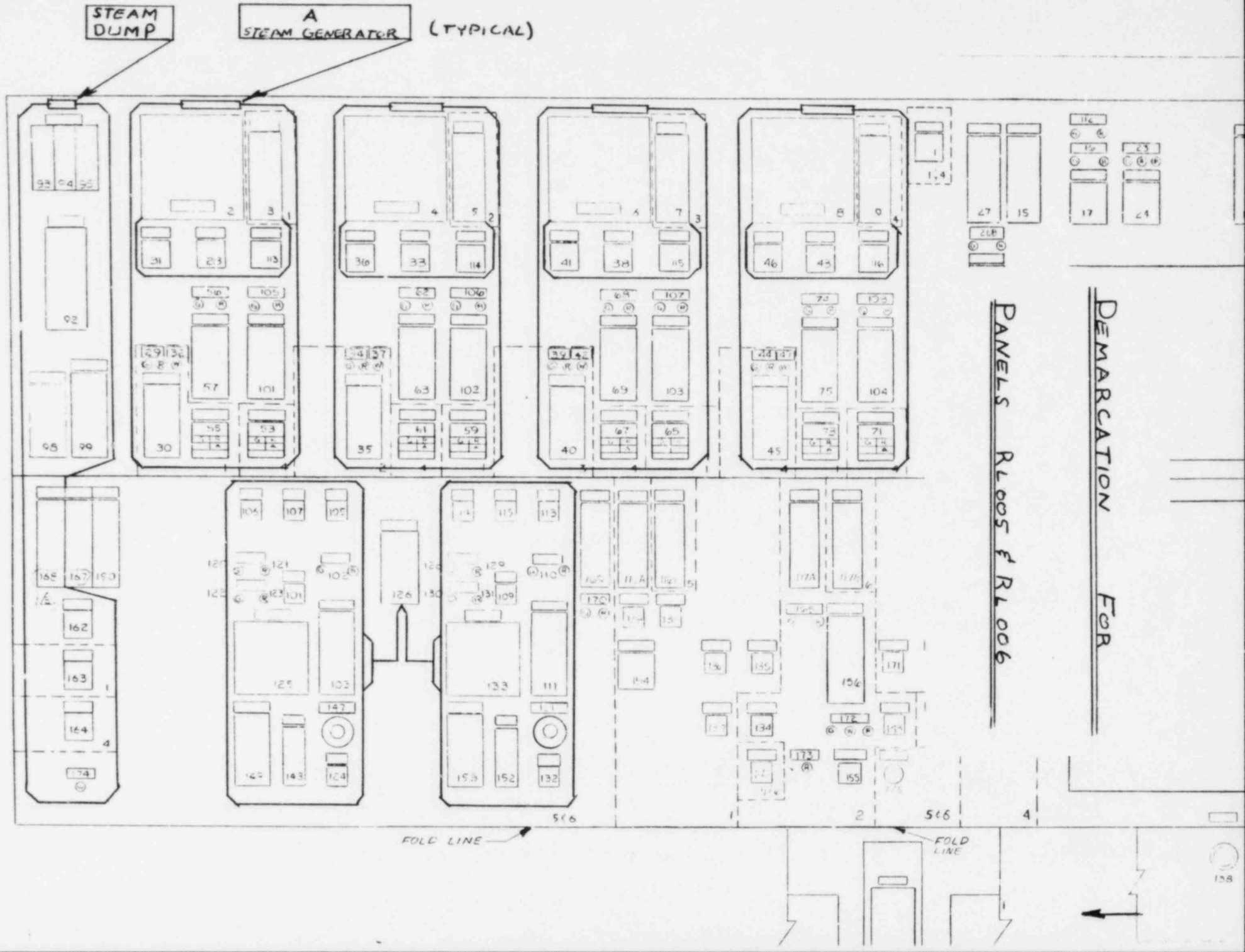
6.0 Labels and Location Aids, continued

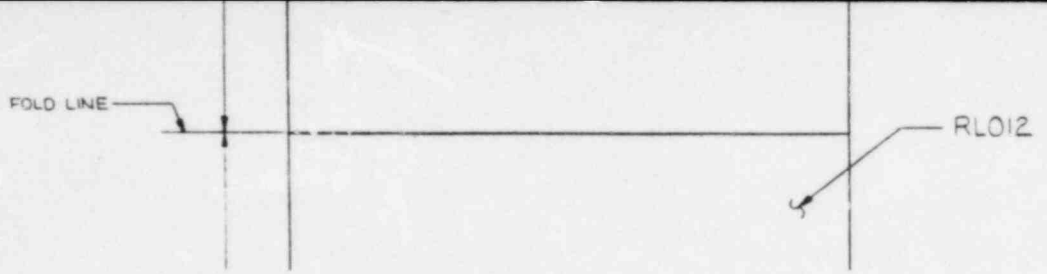
Response	PANEL	DEMARCATION PLAN	REMARKS
	RL001	none	panel contains extensive mimic
	RL002	none	mock-up was constructed and evaluation showed no need for demarcation.
	RL003	see sketch	Same as finding 6.05.
	RL004	none	simple panel layout, requires no demarcation
	RL005,RL006	see sketch	
	RL011	see sketch	
	RL012	none	
	RL013,RL014 RL015,RL016 RL017,RL018 RL019	none	These panels contain extensive mimics. Use of demarcation lines is not needed to improve clarity, and would interfere with mimics.
	RL020	none	
	RL021,RL022	see sketch	
	RL023,RL024	none	These panels contain mimics and do not require demarcation.
	RL025,RL026	see sketch	
	RL027	none	This simple panel arrangement contains a mimic and does not require demarcation.
	RL028	none	

DEMARCATION FOR

PANEL RL003

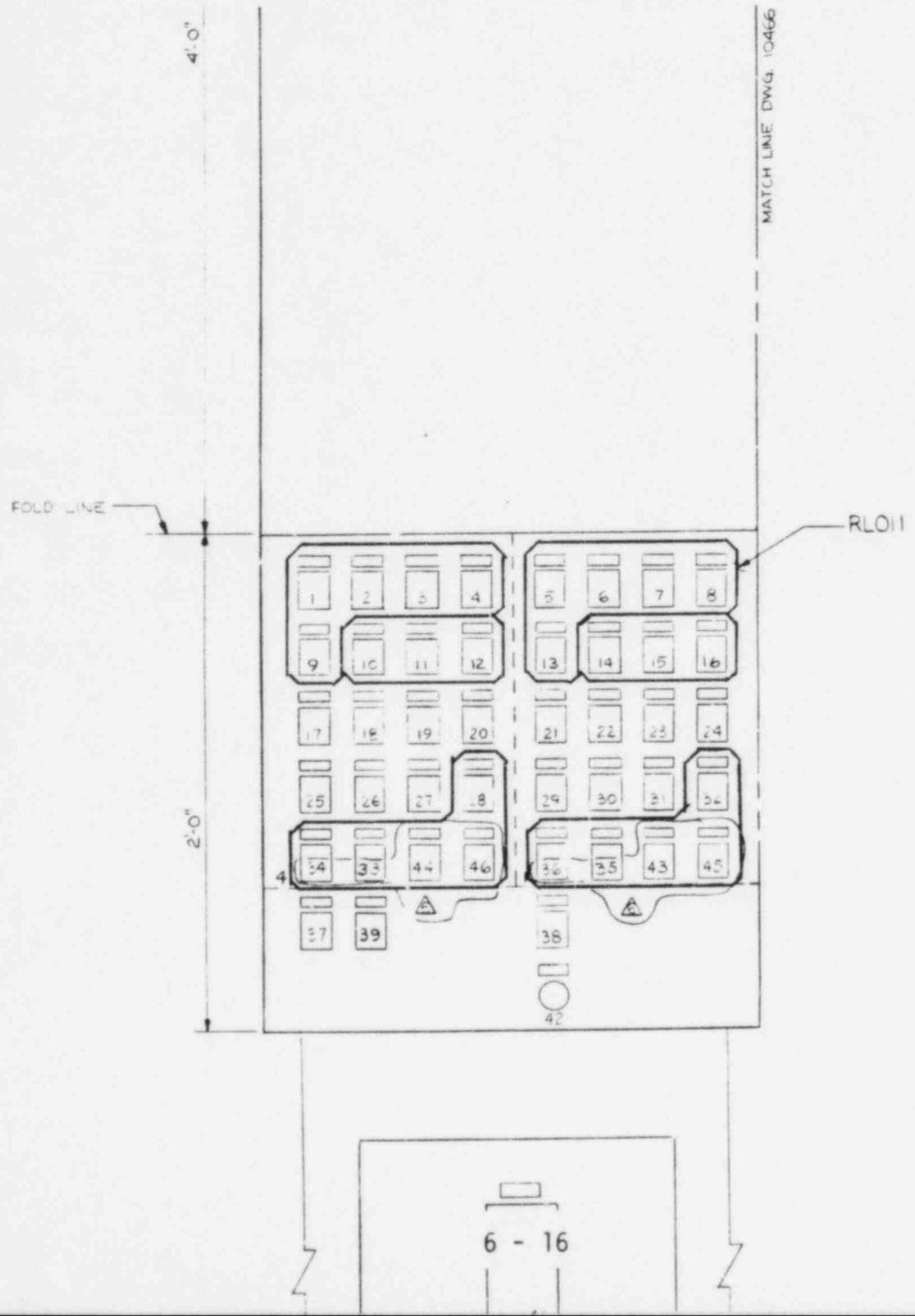


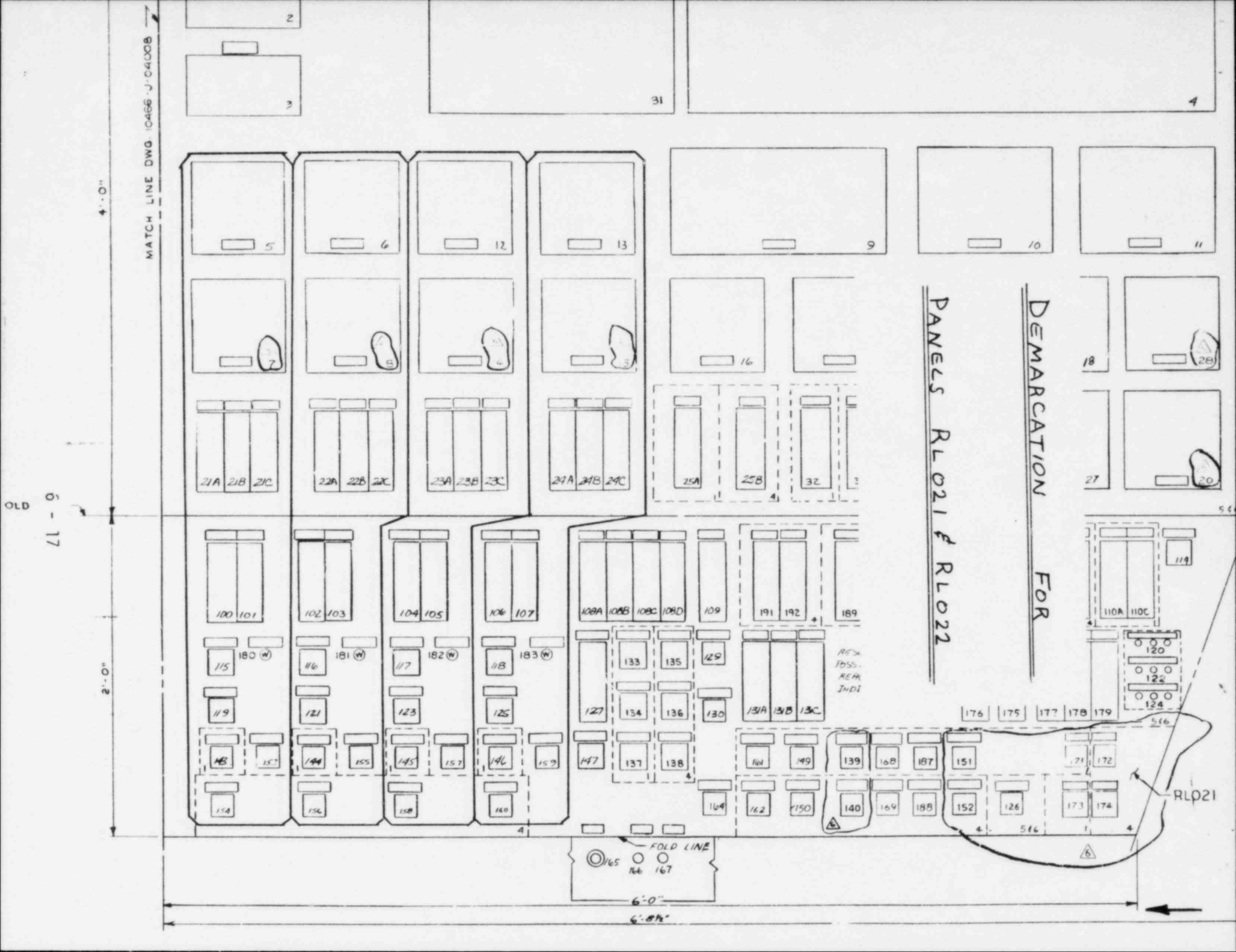

STEAM DUMP
A STEAM GENERATOR (TYPICAL)
PANELS R1005 & R1006
DEMARCATION FOR
FOLD LINE
FOLD LINE
5E6
5E6

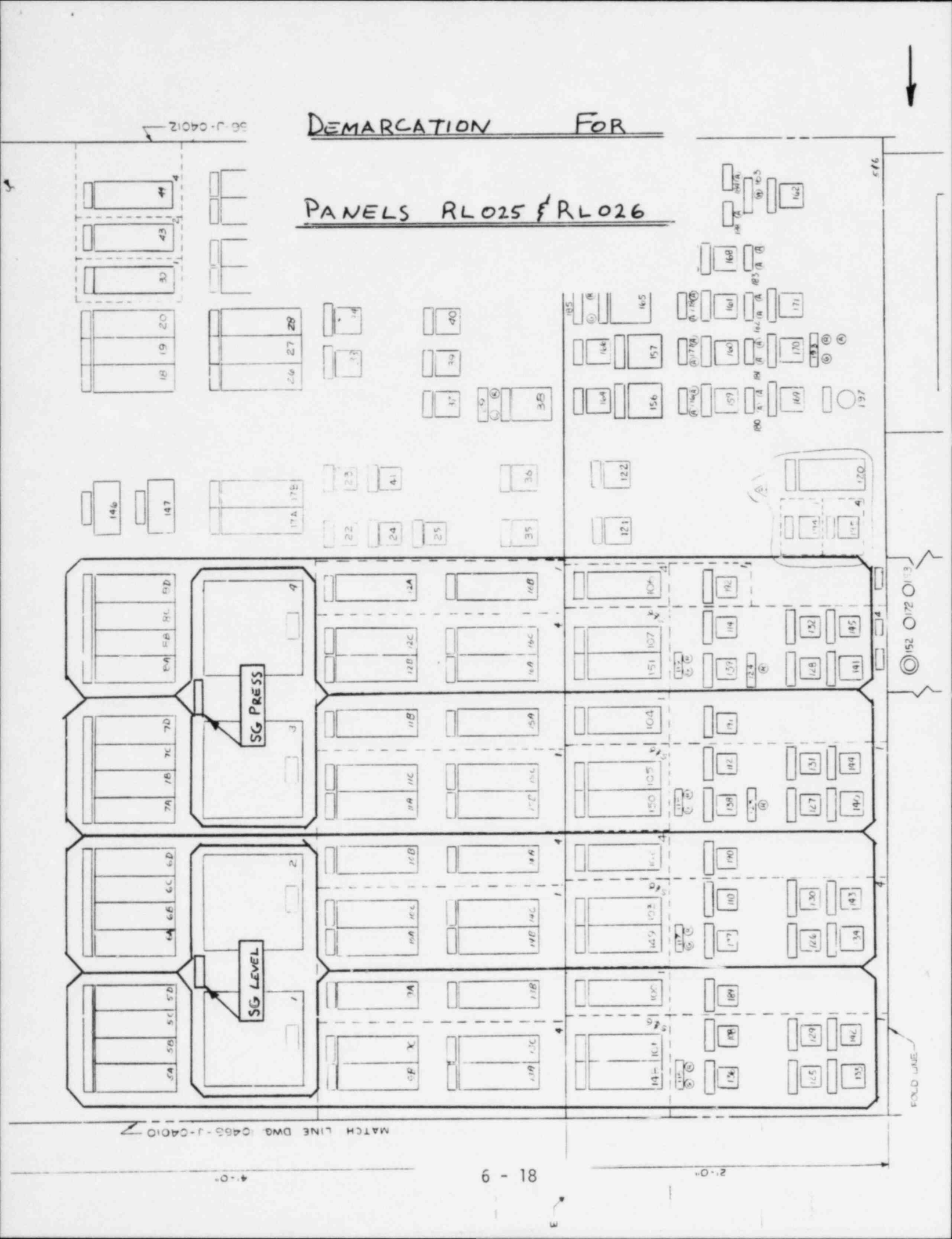


DEMARCATION FOR

PANEL RL011




MATCH LINE DWG 10466-J-04008
4'-0"
2'-0"
0 - 11
OLD
PANELS RL021 & RL022
DEMARCATION FOR
RL021
FOLD LINE
6'-0"
6'-8½"


DEMARCATION FOR
PANELS RL025 & RL026
SG PRESS
SG LEVEL
MATCH LINE DWG. C463-J-04012
FOLD LINE

6.0 Labels and Location Aids, continued

Finding 48 (3) The label color-code used to differentiate between electrical trains is not consistent with the other uses of color in the control room.

Response Identification of safety-related electrical trains provides the operator with significant information regarding potential train degradation. The essential safety functions provided by these electrical trains during an event requires significant operator awareness regarding train status during all modes of plant operation. Train color coding as now used provides added emphasis consistent with these safety requirements.

Finding 49 (3[1]) The mimic on RL001 incorrectly implies that the CHARGING HDR FLOW control only controls the rate of flow in the flow path, since a single mimic line goes to the control and a single line leaves the control. The mimic does have a second outlet line to indicate the portion of the inlet flow that is used for reactor coolant pump seal injection.

Response The CHARGING HDR FLOW CONTROL (BG HC 182) will influence RCP seal injection flow by manually varying backpressure in the main flow line. Overall flow is controlled by CHARGING PUMP FLOW CONTROL (BG FK 121) which automatically compensates for changes made by BG HC 182. A label indicating "RCP SEALS" will be added to the mimics to improve clarity.

Finding 50 (2) The mimic on RL001 does not show flow from the CENTRIFUGAL CHARGING PUMPS through the CHARGING PUMP (mini) FLOW VALVES.

Response The CVCS mimic has been evaluated and modified to include this flow.

Finding 51 (3[1]) The mimic lines have warped and come loose from the panel surface in several places. Several mimics are missing portions of mimic because the lines have broken completely off.

Response All mimic lines will be inspected for correctness in shape and security on board. Defective or missing lines will be replaced. Those that came loose from the panel surface will be secured.

Finding 52 There is a missing section of gray mimic lines between the 480V XPG20-LCPG20 BREAKER 52PG2001 J-handle control and the 480V LC PG19-PG20 TIE PKR 52PG1416 J-handle control. There is also a missing section of

mimic lines between the 13.8KV PA02-XPB04 BREAKER 252PA0208 J-handle control and the 13.8KV BUS TO XFMR XPB04 AMPS vertical meter.

Response — All mimic lines will be inspected for completeness. The two missing sections will be replaced.

Finding 53 (1) — The transformer symbol label in the mimic for the 480V XPG25-LC PG25 BREAKER 52 PG2501 J-handle breaker control is upside down. The gray portion of the label which symbolizes the 480V side should be on the bottom, and the black portion of the label which symbolized the 13.8KV side should be on the top.

Response — All mimic symbol labels will be inspected for correctness of orientation. The transformer symbol label for the "480V XPG25-LC PG25 BREAKER 52PG2501" will be reversed so that the gray portion of the label is on the bottom and the black portion of the label is on the top.

Finding 54 (3[1]) — There is no consistent color-coding of mimic lines. For example, nine different colors are used for electricity.

Response — Control panel mimics were reviewed and colors were assigned as described below:

For electricity, the following colors apply:

Yellow - 345KV	Orange - 4.16KV
Black - 13.8KV	Silver Gray - 480V

For water, the following colors apply:

Red - Containment Spray
Blue - Borated Water except Safety Injection
Gray - Unborated Demineralized Water
Tan - Test Lines and Boron Injection Recirculation
Orange - Condensate and Feedwater
Light Green - Essential Service Water
Yellow - Component Cooling Water
Purple - Safety Injection

For other processes, the following color applies:

White - Nitrogen

Finding 55 (3[1]) — The mimic lines are not graduated in size to differentiate primary flow paths from secondary flow paths.

6.0 Labels and Location Aids, continued

Response — A complete review of the mimic display was made. Mimic line size for primary flow paths will be larger than mimic line size for secondary flow paths.

Finding 56 (1) — Some mimic line flow arrows indicate the wrong direction of flow.

Response — All mimic line flow directions will be inspected. Those showing the wrong direction of flow will be corrected.

Finding 57 (3^1) — Several labels within mimics on RL019 are intersected by mimic lines when no actual connection exists between the components indicated by the labels and the flow paths represented by the mimic.

Response — The mimics on RL019 have been reviewed and will be modified to correct this finding.

Finding 58 (3^1) — The label leading to the 4.16 KV BUS NB01 BREAKER and the 4.16 KV BUS NB02 BREAKER J-handle controls on the breaker mimic on RL015 is not clear in its specification of the origin of the mimic. The label reads OFFSITE POWER, while it should more appropriately read FROM ESF XFMR XNB01.

Response — The Mimic label on RL015 will be revised to read "FROM ESF XFMR XNB01."

Finding 59 (1) — Several of the line origination and termination labels for the mimics on RL017 and RL018 provide the operator with inaccurate information. Some of the origination labels indicate where the line should be going (TO) as a termination label should, while some of the termination labels indicate the origination of the line (FROM) as an origination label should.

Response — The mimics on RL017 and RL018 have been reviewed and will be modified to correct this finding.

Finding 60 (1) — The accumulator mimics on RL018 have lines that terminate without labels to indicate their destinations.

Response — The mimics on RL018 have been reviewed and will be modified to include labels to indicate destinations.

Finding 61 (1) — The arrangement of valves in the mimic that depicts the flow of boric acid and make-up water to the volume control tank indicates that boric acid can be sent to the volume control tank spray. An operator reported

that the valves can even be arranged to accomplish this. If a check valve exists that prevents flow in the indicated direction, an arrow or check valve symbol is needed on the mimic. If there is no such flow restriction in the system, a label is needed to caution the operator not to arrange the valves in this way.

Response — There is no check valve that would prevent the flow described. A label will be placed next to the switch with the engraving: CAUTION: DO NOT BORATE VIA BG FC111B This is not a safety concern with the SNUPPS design but merely a delay in the boric acid response.

Finding 62 (1) — The N_2 SUPPLY CTMT ATMOS ISO VLV EP-HC-93 process controller relates to two separate mimic loops but visual connection is poor. This is due to the lack of a mimic line termination label.

Response — This HEF was corrected with the mimic changes on RL017 and 18 mock-up. A direction label will be added to the mimic indicating "TO ACCUMULATOR TANKS A & C."

7.0 Process Computer

Finding 1 (3[1]) The computer system does not include a file of operator entries. The sequence of events log will include operator entries, but these will not be isolated, grouped or coded in any way.

Response All operator entries are printed on the operator's printer, located in the control room. Each entry is logged as it occurs. This is desirable in that control room personnel are immediately cognizant of the status of computer displays, logs, trends, etc. Operator entries are positively identified by the nature of the printed message. We propose no further coding as it would tend to clutter the printout.

Finding 2 (2) The CRT displays can be affected by each of the keyboards. This means that an operator at one location can disrupt and lose data on a CRT that another operator is using. In addition, there are no signals on the displays or elsewhere to indicate which keyboard is being used to effect a particular display.

Response A software change will be made to insert a verification step into the computer code. The user at the engineer's console will request a display to be brought up on a control room CRT. At this point the computer will ask the user if he wants to change the display. He will answer "yes" and the display will be brought up. Inserting this extra step will insure that inadvertent removal of displays does not occur. The two keyboards in the control room are in such close proximity as to preclude any problem. Therefore the verification step will not be inserted for control room users as it would introduce unnecessary delay. A message on the displays indicating the originating keyboard would unnecessarily clutter the screen.

Finding 3 (2) The red, green, and white colored keys on the process computer keyboard are not grouped together and are not in any functional sequence.

Response Keys will be grouped by function and be of a neutral color except for Alarm Acknowledge, DC Power, and Display Color Assignment keys. Grouping by use of color is therefore unnecessary.

Finding 4 (2) The dark blue characters on the CRT displays are difficult to read due to poor contrast with the screen background. This color should only be used for non-critical information.

7.0 Process Computer, continued

Response — The color blue is not used for alphanumeric characters on the CRT's. On Piping and Instrument Diagrams, blue is used for pressurized hydrogen and nitrogen process lines, which is not critical information.

Finding 5 (3) — The two CRT displays on RL020 are located between 76-91 inches above the standing surface. This location exceeds the recommended height for CRT displays.

Response — The CRT's on RL020 are 25 inch models rather than the standard 19 inch. This larger size was selected to provide adequate readability.

Finding 6 (3) — The colors red and yellow are not used on the CRT displays according to the recommended guidelines applications of danger and caution, respectively. On the alarm list display, red is used to indicate digital points in the alarm and yellow is used to indicate analog alarms.

Response — The present arrangement of alarm indications (red indicating digital alarms and yellow indicating analog alarms) is functionally equivalent to the recommended guidelines. A digital alarm such as a breaker trip, equipment failure, partial trip bistable, valve misalignment, etc., would indicate a condition requiring immediate analysis and action. With the use of conservative alarm limits, analog points in alarm would indicate the beginning of an undesirable trend, and allow the operators time to respond to keep parameters within the desired operating limits.

Finding 7 (3) — The color-coding of information used on the CRT displays is not consistently applied. One color may be used to convey different types of information. Conversely, the same information type may be presented in different colors on different display pages.

Response — The color-coding of information on the CRT displays is applied in the following manner:

I. General Displays
Green - Points in Normal Status
Yellow - Analog Points in Alarm
Red - Digital Points in Alarm
Cyan - Out-of-Service/Failure Messages
White - Message Types (headers, etc.)

7.0 Process Computer, continued

II. Piping and Instrument Diagrams

A. Process lines of In-line Equipment:
Cyan - Flowing liquid fluid
Magenta - 1) Pressurized steam
2) Energized Elec. Sys.
White - Operating ventilation air
Blue - Pressurized hydrogen and nitrogen
Green - 1) Non-flowing liquid fluid
2) Non-pressurized steam
3) De-energized elec. sys.
Yellow - 1) Process line w/undefined status
2) Outline of equipment

B. Alphanumeric Information
White - Current updated values for displayed process parameters w/normal operating conditions
Red - Current updated values for displayed process parameters in alarm conditions
Black w/Yellow background - Static, nonvariable information for titles, equip. labels and other notes

Color coding with the two basic display types is consistent.

Finding 8 (3) Location references are not provided in the viewable portion of the frame when the operator is required to scroll or pan on the point summaries, system index, and other summary type displays. The system displays are referenced acceptably.

Response The only multipage displays besides the system displays are the point summaries and alarm summaries. These are always displayed in alpha-numeric order and convenient page forward and page back functions allow movement among pages. Any further indexing would result in excessive screen clutter.

Finding 9 (3) There is no printer located in the control room for hard copy information, including alarm printouts. This deprives the operator of useful information.

Response There is a control room printer included in the system. It was located in the computer room at the time of the audit for startup purposes.

Finding 10 (3[1]) Although computer feedback messages are generally provided to the operator, there is no message to indicate that a request for a remote printout has been received and confirmed or denied.

7.0 Process Computer, continued

Response — There is a "function initiated" message which indicates that a request for a remote printout has been accepted. If a printer has failed, is off-line or out of service, the system will print a message on the operator's printer, display a secondary alarm on the alarm CRT, and switch to an assigned alternate printer. This provides a high degree of assurance that the requested function has actually been performed.

Finding 11 (1) — Several functions available on the control room process computer keyboard are for the use of the computer programers, not the reactor operators. For example, operators have the ability to insert values into the system status displays. No indication appears to identify these as inserted values rather than actual values.

Response — The inserted values are identified as such on point displays, summaries and alarm displays. However, they are not identified on the system displays. To correct this deficiency, software will be modified to provide positive identification of inserted values on the system displays.

Finding 12 (2) — There are no procedures available to the operator which cover the necessary actions to take in the event the process computer fails.

Response — The utilities will develop a procedure and log sheet to be used in case of computer failure.

8.0 Panel Layout

Finding 1 (1): During emergency procedures, the operator is required to compare the REACTOR COOLANT PRESSURE meter on RL002 and the STEAM GENERATOR PRESSURE meter on RL026. These displays are separated by about 25 feet.

Response: The most probable emergency for which RCS pressure and S/G pressure must be compared is Steam Generator Tube Rupture. After taking the immediate actions for safety injection, it is necessary to depressurize the RCS to the pressure of the faulted S/G. If RCP's are still running, the depressurization is performed at RL001 with the spray valves. If RCP's have been stopped, the depressurization is done at RL021 with the PORV('s). For this reason, the depressurization of RCS to S/G pressure is a two man job. At the point in the procedure where two operators are needed, a second reactor operator will be available.

All licensed operators will be trained and practiced on a plant specific simulator for the coordination required to perform this procedure. The high level SPDS display for steam generator tube rupture will also be useful in evaluating the depressurization of the RCS.

Finding 2 (3): The SAFEGUARD SYSTEMS STATUS SELECT switches on RL003 are placed between the CRT and the keyboard, but they are not related to the process computer.

Response: The Safeguards System Status Select switches will be labeled and demarcated. See 6.05 for a sketch.

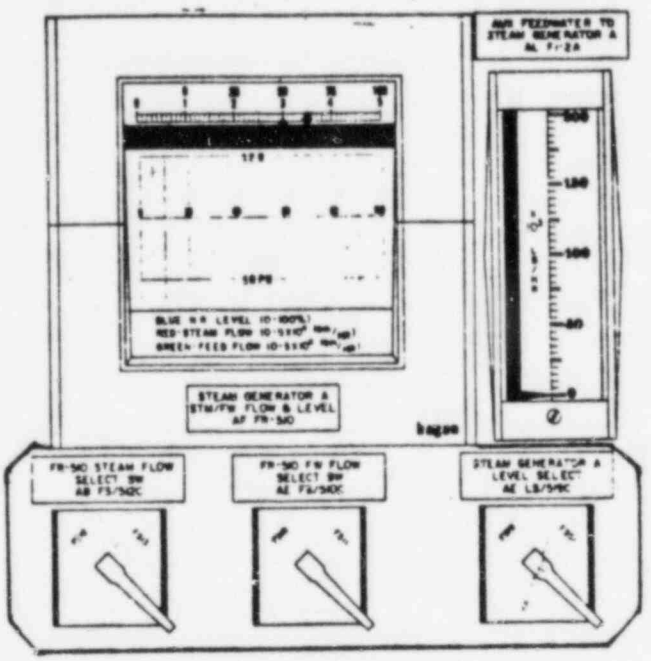
Finding 3 (3^1): The two MN STM/FW VLV ACCUM CHARGE TEST and the two MN STM/FW ISO VLV EXERCISE ACTUATE controls are functionally and sequentially related but are not grouped together.

Response: The two cited groups of controls are not functionally related. The two "MN STM/FW VLV ACCUM CHARGE TEST" switches are directly associated with the two Accumulator Charge Test Select switches. The two "MN STM/FW EXERCISE ACTUATE" control switches are directly associated with the exercise select switches. These four switches are grouped together with their respective "Test" and "Actuate" select switches. The grouping is adequate since "Test" or "Actuate" will normally follow "Select."

8.0 Panel Layout, continued

Finding 4 (3^1) The STM GEN A through D LVL SEL SW controls are not located directly below their assocaiated trend recorders. These switches may be inadvertently associated with the AUX FEEDWATER display that they are located directly beneath.

Response Demarcation lines will be added to clearly group these three switches (see sketch).



Finding 5 (3^1) The ACCUMULATOR TANK FILL LINE ISO VALVE pushbutton on RL018 is located where it is only clearly associated with the B and D accumulator tanks although it is actually associated with all of the trains.

Response Due to the distance between the two mimic groups, it is impractical to associate the two groups with a mimic line. Labels will be provided to clearly show the connection. The label on B & D accumulator tanks will read "TO ACCUMULATOR A & C" the label on A & C accumulator tanks will read "ACCUMULATOR FILL LINE FROM S.I. PUMP."

8.0 Panel Layout, continued

Finding 6 (3[1]) The two RC DRAIN TANK HX DISCHARGE ISO VALVE controls and the two RC DRAIN TANK VENT CONTAINMENT ISO VALVE controls on RL022 are not sufficiently separated or demarcated from the unassociated RELIEF TANK valves to their left.

Response Demarcation will be used to indicate the separation of these components (the actual panel affected is RL021).

Finding 7 (2) The BORIC ACID TOTALIZER is located over the COMBINED REACTOR M/U & BA COUNTER. The COMBINED M/U & BA FLOW TOTALIZER is located over the BORIC ACID COUNTER. The counters are not related and the totalizer locations should be reversed.

Response The locations of the Boric Acid Totalizer (BG-FY-110BB) and the Combined M/U and Boric Acid Totalizer (BG-FY-111BB) on RL002 will be reversed as recommended by Essex.

Finding 8 (3) The STEAM DUMP SELECT SW AB US-500Z on RL005 selects the mode for the STEAM HEADER PRESSURE CONTROL, but the select switch and process controller are not located adjacent to one another.

Response Switch AB US-500Z and Steam Header Pressure Controller AB PK-507 are located together in a compact section of the Balance of Plant console (RL005 & RL006). ABUS 500Z is located in a cluster of 3 switches that control the status of the steam dump system. AB US500Z is located directly below an important related indication, Steam Dump Demand. The Steam Header Pressure Controller is located above the instrument cluster containing Steam Dump Demand and Main Steam Pressure and below the Steam Dump valve position indication. Moving any one component to improve a control-display relationship will result in loss of desirable relationship that now exists.

Finding 9 (3) It is not clear from the panel layout of the BTRS DEMINERALIZER INLET TEMP controllers and the associated BTRS TEMPERATURE display at what point in the flow path the displayed temperature is sensed. The B controller is located below the display and to the left of the A controller. The actual flow path is through the B heat exchanger then through the A heat exchanger. The temperature sensor for the display is located at the outlet of the A heat exchanger.

8.0 Panel Layout, continued

Response The BG TK381B and BGTK381A controllers work together to control BTRS demineralizer inlet temperature during the borate mode by controlling letdown divert flow through the tube side of the Letdown Reheat Heat Exchanger. To clarify this, the labeling will be changed as follows:

Controller	BG TK-381B
1st Line:	LTDN DIVERT
2nd Line:	BYPASS CTRL
3rd Line:	BE TK-381B

Controller	BG TK-381A
1st Line:	LTDN DIVERT
2nd Line:	FLOW CTRL
3rd Line:	BG TK-381A

Finding 10 (3) The STEAM GENERATOR A & B and C & D WIDE RANGE LEVEL and the STEAM GENERATOR A & B and C & D PRESSURE trend recorders are not grouped according to the different steam generators. For example, the STEAM GENERATOR A trend information is not grouped with the other STEAM GENERATOR A information.

Response The hook-up for the four steam generator level and pressure trend recorders will remain grouped by pressure and level to aid in diagnosing transients such as tube rupture or steam line break. These groupings will then be demarked.

Finding 11 (3) The two BTRS DEMINERALIZER INLET TEMP controllers on RL002 appear to be located in an unconventional alphabetical sequence. The B controller is located to the left of the A controller. However, the plant drawings indicate that the associated equipment is also arranged with the B heat exchanger before the A heat exchanger in the flow path.

8.0 Panel Layout, continued

Response — Both controllers work together to control flow to a single heat exchanger, the Letdown Reheat Heat Exchanger. The label changes suggested for 8.09 should resolve this finding.

Finding 12 (1) — The pushbutton orientations of two switches on the RL001 mimic do not match their positions in the mimic. Switch BG-HIS-112A has HUT on the top pushbutton of the switch, with VCT on the bottom. These pushbutton locations should be reversed. Switch BG-HIS-129 has DEMIN on the top pushbutton of the switch, with VCT on the bottom. These locations should also be reversed.

Response — The pushbutton orientations will be changed.

Finding 13 (2) — The RCP A SEAL LEAKOFF & INJ FLOW chart recorders on RL022 are arranged in an unconventional numerical sequence - 2, 4, 1, and 3.

Response — Instrumentation for the four reactor coolant loops are arranged in the order of, from left to right, A, B, C, and D (or Loop 1, 2, 3, and 4). The RCP SEAL LEAKOFF & INJECTION FLOW Chart Recorders are presently arranged in that order. The Loop Hot & Cold Leg Temperature Recorders will be rearranged such that they will correspond to the order of the RCP Seal Leakoff & Injection Flow Recorder located immediately above these temperature recorders.

Finding 14 (2) — The NIS RECORDER SELECT SW SE HS-1 and the NIS RECORDER SELECT SW SE HS-2 are arranged in an unconventional numerical sequence. The NIS RECORDER SELECT SW SE HS-2 is located to the left of the NIS RECORDER SELECT SW SE HS-1.

Response — The positions of NIS Recorder Select switches SE HS-1 and 2 on RL003 will be reversed as suggested by the HEF.

Finding 15 (2) — The BLOWDOWN VALVE #1 CONDUCTIVITY RATIO/AUTO-MAN CONTROLLER and the BLOWDOWN VALVE #2 CONDUCTIVITY RATIO/AUTO-MAN CONTROLLER are located in an unconventional left to right numerical sequence. The #2 controller is located to the left of the #1 controller.

Response — Unit 1 controller will be placed to the left of the Unit 2 controller and the Unit 2 controller will be marked future. See also finding 9.09.

8.0 Panel Layout, continued

Finding 16 (2) The RHR PUMP ROOM SUMP PUMP A through D controls are arranged in an unconventional alphabetical sequence. The controls are arranged in two rows with B in the top left location, A in the top right location, D in the bottom left location, and C in the bottom right location.

The CENTRIFUGAL CHARGING PUMP A and B controls on RL001 and the DEMINERALIZER TRAIN A and B AUTO-MAN FLOW controls on RL014 are also located in an unconventional B = left, A = right arrangement.

Response The controls for the four RHR pump room sump pumps, A through D, will be rearranged in the following manner:

Pump A - Top left
Pump B - Top right
Pump C - Bottom left
Pump D - Bottom right

The controls for the centrifugal charging pumps A and B are enwrapped in mimics on RL001. Reversing these controls would require not only additional separation barriers at the back of the board which would be extremely difficult to accommodate due to limited space but would also result in poorly defined mimic displays. Demineralizer train A and B Auto-Man flow controllers on RL014 will remain as presently installed.

Finding 17 (1) The indicator lights for the INTAKE PUMP C DISCHARGE VALVE control are located in an unconventional red = left and green = right arrangement. The related A and B indicator lights are arranged conventionally with green = left and red = right.

Response The lens covers for the Intake Pump C Discharge Valve were inadvertently reversed. This condition has now been corrected to agree with convention of green = left and red = right.

Finding 18 (3) The CONTROL BANK and SHUTDOWN BANK STEP counters are grouped together. Since these counters are identical, an operator could easily read a count from the wrong group, especially since the same numbering system is used on the labels of each (e.g., A-1, A-2, etc.)

Response These step counters are grouped and sequenced in order of withdrawal, with the first rods to be withdrawn on the lower left and the last to be withdrawn on the upper

8.0 Panel Layout, continued

right of the matrix. The operator compares these step counters with the digital rod position indication. Any erroneously perceived differences would be quickly detected. The step counters are also clearly labeled as either control bank or shutdown bank, including the group identification.

Finding 19 Several component groups on RL005, RL006, RL014, RL015, RL017, RL018, and RL019 are mirror imaged. In some of these groups the mirror imaging is not exact. The ESF CONTROL PANEL (RL017 and RL018), in particular, exhibits significant problems in mirror imaging and mixed mirror imaging. These arrangements will create transference of training problems for the operator.

Response The mimics have been reviewed for upgrading to enhance the visual grouping of controls. On RL014 the mimic layout represents the actual physical arrangement as much as feasible. Many of the redundant systems have portions common to both making a quasi-symmetrical layout desirable. This is particularly true of panels RL017 and RL018. A full-scale mockup of those panels was constructed and revisions to the mimics, labels and the locations of some indicators were made to improve the clarity to the operator. A representative of our Human Factors consultant (Essex Corporation) participated in the review of the final arrangement of RL017 and RL018.

The Callaway mimic bus on RL014 for future switchyard circuits will be removed.

9.0 Control-Display Integration

Finding 1 (2) Several pairs of indicator lights on RL017 and RL018 are located to the right of their associated controls rather than above them. In addition, the associated identification labels are located below rather than above these lights.

Response Indicator lights on RL017 and RL018 will be located above their respective controls. Labels for both the lights and the controls will be located between the actual light and control. This provides a close association between control and indicator.

Finding 2 (3) Related controls, displays, and indicator lights throughout the control room are often located on both the inner and outer rings of panels. These rings are separated by approximately 8 feet. This arrangement prevents close visual association between the associated displays and controls. For example, the SEAL WATER OUTLET ISOLATION VALVE controls are located on RL001, while the associated LEAKAGE FLOW indicators are located on RL021.

Response The design objective is to maintain close association between instruments/controls located on the inner-ring and outer-ring control boards. However, due to factors such as split system association and mimic display arrangement, it is not always possible to accommodate one close visual association without sacrificing some other aspects of association. The cited seal water outlet isolation valve controls are part of the reactor coolant & support system and are shown in the mimics on RL001. The RCP Seal Leakage Flow indicators which are a part of the RCP instrumentation system are grouped together with other RCP indications on RL021.

Finding 3 (1) There is inconsistent labeling between some trend recorders on RL018 and their associated controls on RL017. The numbers "1" and "2" are used for component identification within trains on the trend recorders, while the letters "A" and "B" are used for component identification within trains on the controls.

Response The labels on recorders EJ-TR-613 and 612 will be changed to read "A" and "B" in lieu of "1" and "2".

Finding 4 (2) The ROD INSERTION LIMIT and NEUTRON FLUX DETECTOR recorders on RL022 that will be monitored during control manipulation on RL003 are not located sufficiently close that an operator can read them clearly and without parallax from a normal operating position.

9.0 Control-Display Integration, continued

Response — There is an abundance of information on neutron flux on RL003, both recorded and on meters, for the operator to use during normal plant operation. The recorders on RL022 are 0-200% over power recorders used only in post-trip diagnosis. Constant monitoring of the Rod Insertion Limit computer output is not necessary. An annunciator (Rods at Low Limit) sounds when rods are 10 steps from the rod insertion limit, informing the operator of a need for action (boration). A second alarm sounds when the rods reach the insertion limit. Even at this point the operator has two hours to correct the situation before exceeding a limiting condition for operation.

Finding 5 (3) — The AIR COMPRESSOR C indicator lights are located over the AIR COMPRESSOR A RESET CONTROL. In addition, the AIR COMPRESSOR A and B indicator lights are located in an unconventional alphabetical sequence. The AIR COMPRESSOR A indicator lights are located to the right of the AIR COMPRESSOR B lights.

Response — The location of the AIR COMPRESSOR indicator lights for COMPRESSOR A (QL-3) and COMPRESSOR C (QL-1) will be reversed.

Finding 6 (2) — The MAIN STM RHTR vertical displays are offset to the left of their associated controls by about 6" to 12". The MAIN STM RHTR indicator lights are offset to the left in a 2x2 matrix rather than being located under their associated vertical displays.

Response — The vertical displays located on RL024 are for indication of steam flow to the reheaters. These indicators are provided for indication of tube leakage and are not directly associated with the controls located below. The indicator lights for the second stage low load valves will be relocated to the left.

Finding 7 (2) — The FUEL POOL COOLING PUMPS B and A controls are located in an inconsistent order with their associated DISCHARGE displays. The displays are correctly ordered A - B, while the controls are ordered B - A.

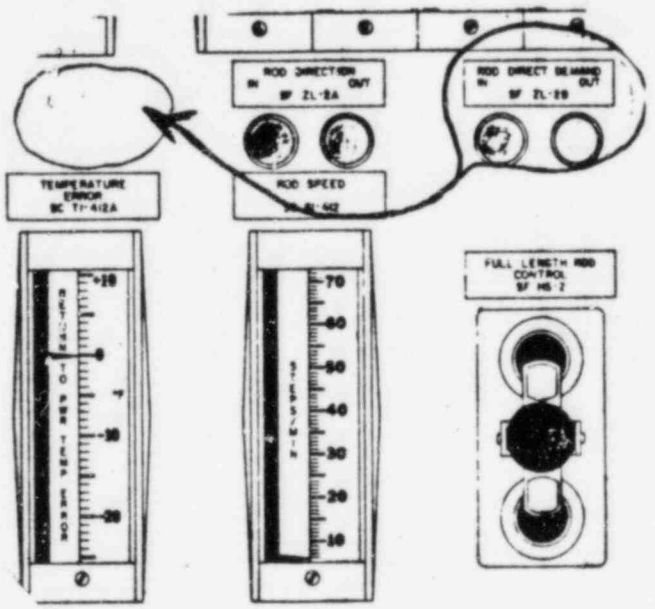
The ROD DIRECT DEMAND and ROD DIRECTION indicator lights on RL003 are also located in inconsistent order with their associated controls.

Response — The Fuel Pool Cooling Pump controls and the Fuel Pool Heat Exchanger CCW Discharge Isolation Valve controls

9.0 Control-Display Integration, continued

will be rearranged. Pump A and valve A controls will be located immediately below the A-loop flow indicator and Pump B & valve B controls, immediately below the B-loop flow indicator.

The Rod Direction demand lights will be relocated to above the temperature error meter, SCTI-412A, on RL003, as shown on the following sketch:



Finding 8 (2) The OVER PWR/OVER TEMP T RECORDER SELECT switch is located beneath its associated trend recorder, but an unrelated trend recorder is located between the associated components.

Response The recorders SETR411 and BGLR102 will be exchanged so that the SETR411 recorder (over pwr/over temp) will be immediately above its select switch.

Finding 9 (2) The association between the PLANT BYPASS VALVE MAN controller and the PLANT BYPASS display is not clear. The display is below and to the left of the controller and two unrelated controllers are between the associated components.

Response The Plant Bypass Valve Controller will be relocated closer to the Plant Bypass display. The controllers will be rearranged so that when viewed from left to right will be Blow Down Valve 1 Controller, Plant Bypass Valve Controller, and Future Controller.

9.0 Control-Display Integration, continued

Finding 10 (3) Related controls and displays are not always easily identified as being associated. For example, the reactor operations controls and displays on RL003 and RL004 are not well arranged by specific functions (e.g. startup).

Response The example given as having poor association between related controls and displays (e.g. reactor controls) follows a very definite pattern. The primary control of the reactor is with the control rods during startup. The operator will be controlling the reactor with the rods while observing the Source Range counts and start-up rate meters located above and to the left of the rod control. As reactivity is increased and Source Range counts increase, the Intermediate Range meters located directly to the right of the Source Range meters will begin to indicate. The Power Range meters and recorder are located on the panel (RL004) directly above the rod controls. The reactor coolant average temperature is also located above the Power Range meters so the operator can observe it along with power. To the left of the Power Range and reactor coolant temperature located on RL002, the Pressurizer level and pressure indicators give the operator indication of Reactor coolant water volume and pressure. All of these controls and indications are located on a section of the board approximately 4' x 4' which will require little if any movement of the operator during startup.

The primary controls and displays necessary to operate the plant are located in a very systematic layout and secondary displays and controls are located directly behind these, on the outer ring of boards, to the highest degree possible.

Finding 11 (2) The arrangement of indicator lights and their associated controls is not consistent from application to application. For example, the CCW PUMP A through D RESET indicator lights are placed to the right or left of their associated control rather than above, as is the convention.

Response The CCW Pump A through D reset lights on RL019 will be removed as they are not required.

Finding 12 The displays for the MFW PUMP TURB A and MFW PUMP TURB B are arranged in the following horizontal sequence: TURB A TURB BRG OIL PRESS, TURB B TURB BRG OIL PRESS, TURB A PUMP BRG OIL PRESS, TURB B PUMP BRG OIL PRESS. The associated controls for TURB B are below the PUMP

9.0 Control-Display Integration, continued

BRG OIL PRESS (right-hand pair of meters). The associated controls for PUMP A are in a vertical column below the TURB BRG OIL PRESS meters (left-hand pair of meters). This is poor functional grouping of the TURB A and TURB B displays with their associated controls.

Response The locations of indicators FC-PI-164A and FC-PI-68A will be interchanged as indicated by this HEF.

Finding 13 (2) The control groups in the CVCS mimic are in reversed orientation from their associated displays. The LETDOWN HX OUTLET control is located on the left half of RL001. The LETDOWN HX OUTLET display is located on the right half of RL002. The BORIC ACID TO VCT controls are located on the right half of RL001. The BORIC ACID TO VCT display is located on the left half of RL002.

Response The Letdown HX Outlet display is located towards the center of RL002. Pressurizer controls and displays are on the right half of RL002. The existing arrangement places the key displays and controls concerning pressurizer level, and pressure immediately adjacent to the reactivity controls and indications where one person can readily monitor the major reactor system parameters. The controls and indication on RL002 for boric acid constitute a stand alone control station for boration and dilution. The controls on RL001 would be used manually only if those on RL002 malfunction. Automatic controls are located on RL002. The operator has the option of selecting either "manual" or "automatic" functions. Boration and dilution are not fast response actions.

Finding 14 (2) Three PRESSURIZER HEATER controls and three PRESSURIZER PRESSURE and LEVEL controls are reversed with respect to their associated displays.

Response The current arrangement is considered to be adequate as described below:

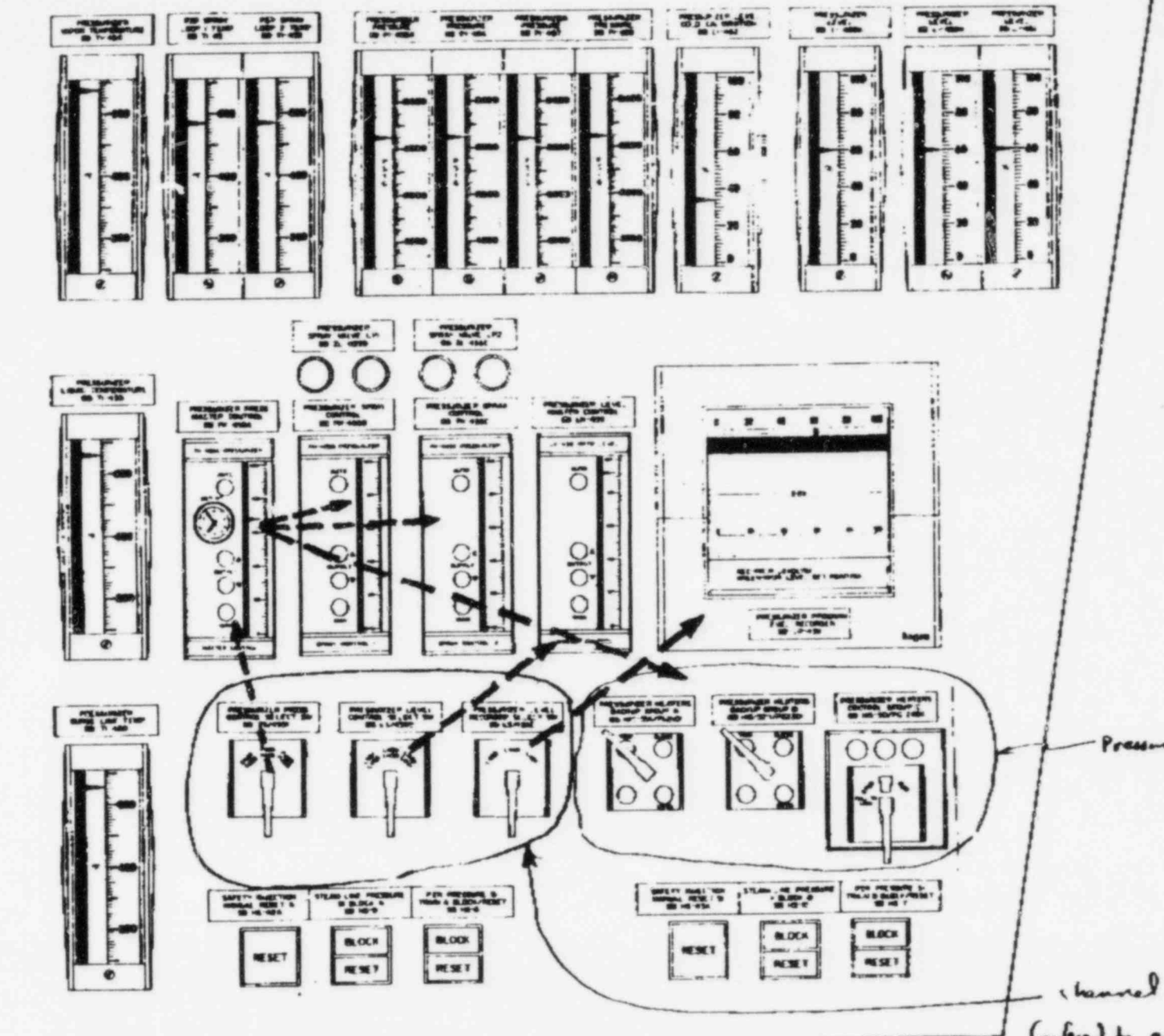
1. On the attached drawing, the Pressurizer Heater controls are the three switches indicated on the lower right.

2. The switches referred to in the finding as Pressurizer Pressure and Level controls are the three switches to the left of the Heater controls. These are actually channel select switches, not controls.

3. None of the six switches listed in 1. or 2. above are normally used as controls. The channel select switches determine which channels input to the process controllers for Pressurizer Pressure and Level. Once set, these switches need be changed only when the Operator has indications of an instrument channel failure. If the failed channel is selected for use by a controller, the Operator selects another channel for input. The Heater switches set up the Pressurizer Master Controller. Once these are set, they are changed only when specified by procedure. Specifically, the backup Heaters are energized manually during boration or dilution to force the Pressure Controller to open the spray valves, and establish flow through the Pressurizer for mixing.

4. The channel select switches are logically located with respect to the Process Controllers that they affect. See the drawing for signal relationships.

5. Normal operation of the Pressure Control System is completely automatic, and does not involve any Operator manipulation of these switches. Manual operation uses the push buttons on the Process Controllers, and again, does not involve these switches.



Pressurizer heater controls

channel select switches
(referred to as pressure and level controls in HEP 9.14)

Attachment to Finding 1.1

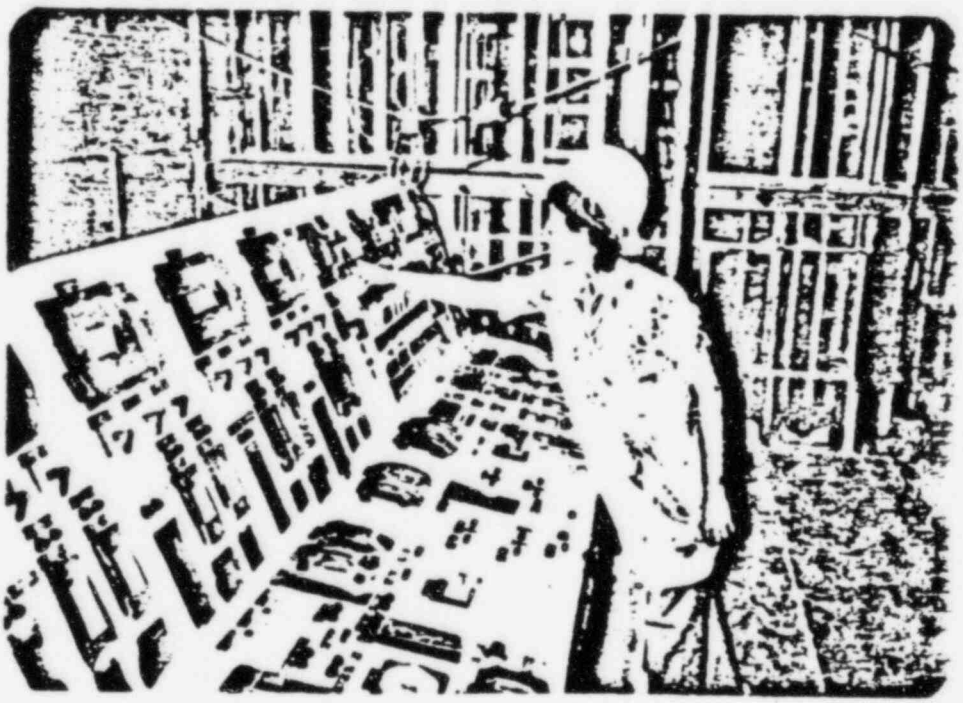
RL014

RL018

NOTE: The person illustrated measures approximately 5'-1" in height, with shoes.

Attachment to Finding 1.7

RL002



RL006

NOTE: The person illustrated measures approximately 5'-1" in height, with shoes.

Attachment to Finding 4.1