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GULF STATES UTILITIES COMPANY

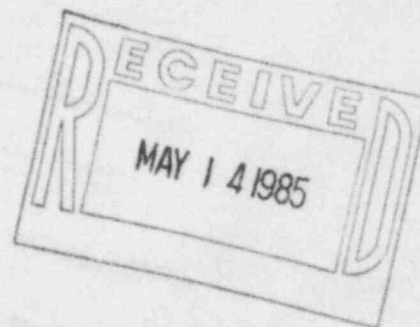
RIVER BEND STATION POST OFFICE BOX 220 ST. FRANCISVILLE, LOUISIANA 70775
AREA CODE 504 635-6094 346-8651

May 7, 1985
RBG- 20928
File Nos. G9.5, G9.25.1.1

Mr. Robert D. Martin, Regional Administrator
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Region IV
611 Ryan Plaza Drive, Suite 1000
Arlington, Texas 76011

Dear Mr. Martin:

River Bend Station - Unit 1
Docket No. 50-458
Final Report/DR-206



On January 28, 1985, GSU provided Region IV a final 30-day written report on DR-206 concerning improper lubricant in the two fuel pool cooling pumps and motors. The attachment to this letter is GSU's revised final report pursuant to 10CFR50.55(e)(3) with regard to this deficiency.

Sincerely,

L. A. England

for J. E. Booker
Manager-Engineering,
Nuclear Fuels & Licensing
River Bend Nuclear Group

PJD
JEB/PJD/amg

Attachment

cc: Director of Inspection & Enforcement
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555

NRC Resident Inspector -Site

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ATTACHMENT

May 7, 1985
RBG- 20928

DR-206/LUBRICANT IN THE TWO FUEL POOL COOLING PUMPS AND MOTORS

Background and Description of the Problem

The deficiency concerns improper lubricant in the two fuel pool cooling pumps and motors as identified in Nonconformance and Disposition Report (N&D) No. 6121. During initial testing of fuel pool cooling pumps and motors 1SFC*P1A/PM1A and 1SFC*P1C/PM1B, the motors were found to be overheating. The cause of the overheating was attributed to excessive lubricant which had extended into the motor windings. Further examination revealed that operational lubricants had been installed without removing the storage lubricant as a result of the responsible person's lack of familiarity with appropriate equipment lubrication procedures.

An audit of equipment storage history cards was performed by the preventive maintenance engineer on the following equipment to determine whether similar conditions exist:

- RCIC pumps and motors
- RHR pumps and motors
- Recirculation pumps and motors
- Chilled water pumps and motors
- Filter demineralizer holding pumps and motors
- Reactor water cleanup pumps and motors
- Standby liquid control pumps and motors
- RHR subsystem fill pumps and motors
- Chiller condenser recirculation pumps and motors
- Standby service water pumps and motors
- Heater drain pumps and motors

Based on the results of this audit, it was concluded that fuel pool cooling pumps and motors were the only types of equipment which received operational lubricants without the removal of storage lubricants.

To this date, no other equipment has been found to have a similar condition. Hence, it can be concluded that this is an isolated case.

Safety Implication

The fuel pool cooling pumps are needed to provide decay heat removal from fuel stored in the spent fuel storage pool in the fuel building. Under a worst-case scenario (i.e., seismic, LOCA, loss-of-offsite power postulated to occur shortly after a refueling outage), loss of both fuel pool cooling pumps could potentially result in uncontrolled fission product release due to overheating of the stored spent fuel.

Corrective Action

The motors identified on N&D No. 6121 were disassembled and associated bearing cavities and windings cleaned of all traces of lubricant. The bearings were inspected, found to be satisfactory, then handpacked with operational lubricant. Then the motors were reassembled, meggered, and subsequently operated within the required parameters.

As preventative action, the person primarily responsible for this problem has been replaced and is no longer employed by Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation.

In addition, all millwrights and other personnel associated with the preventive maintenance program have been made aware of the appropriate lubrication procedures to be followed. These persons have also been informed to report to their supervisor any problems that they may incur while installing lubricants, whether storage or operational.