

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

BEFORE THE COMMISSION

In the Matter of)	
)	
METROPOLITAN EDISON COMPANY)	Docket No. 50-289 SP
)	
(Three Mile Island Nuclear)	'85 MAY 24 P4:54
Station, Unit No. 1))	

OFFICE OF SECRETARY
DOCKETING & RECORDS
12/1/85

AFFIDAVIT OF HENRY D. HUKILL, JR.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA)	
	:	
COUNTY OF DAUPHIN)	ss.

The undersigned, Henry D. Hukill, Jr., being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am employed by GPU Nuclear Corporation as Vice President and Director of Three Mile Island, Unit No. 1 ("TMI-1"). I came to work for the GPU System in June of 1980 and assumed my present position as Vice President and Director of Unit No. 1 in September 1980. In my capacity as Vice President and Director, I am responsible to the President, GPU Nuclear Corporation, for safe, reliable, and efficient operation of TMI-1.

2. I received a B.S. from the United States Naval Academy in 1953. I served on active duty in the United States Navy for more than 22 years. My naval assignments were primarily involved with the

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construction, maintenance, and operation of nuclear submarines and included 5 years in command of a nuclear powered missile submarine and almost 4 years as a Senior Naval Officer Assistant to the Director Division of Naval Reactors, Admiral Rickover. Following retirement from the U.S. Navy, in December 1975, I served as the Project Operations Manager, Clinch River Breeder Reactor Plant Project for Burns and Roe, Inc., and then worked for about 3 years as a Senior Civilian Special Assistant for engineering duty officer matters to the Commander, Naval Sea Systems Command.

3. The purpose of my affidavit is to state the readiness of TMI-1 to startup and complete the low power physics and power ascension testing necessary to bring the plant up to full 100% power operation. I also want to demonstrate that any delay in the authority to restart will result in an equivalent, day-for-day delay in achievement of full power operation.

4. Over the past six years since the TMI-2 accident, numerous changes and enhancements have been implemented in the GPU Nuclear organization and in the management philosophy for operating TMI-1 in a safe and reliable manner. Additionally, a large number of modifications have been made to the plant's systems and equipment. Because of the long period the plant has been shutdown, and the many changes made in personnel, training, procedures, and equipment, an extensive and comprehensive startup test program has been developed. This program far exceeds the normal refueling startup test program, both in depth and duration. The primary purposes of this extended restart test program are to validate the effectiveness of plant modifications, to thoroughly check out equipment

which has been shutdown for a considerable period, and to provide additional time to train operators and allow them to gain increased experience and competence in plant operations. This restart program has been carefully reviewed with, and approved by, the NRC Staff, which will monitor the quality of our operations and performance during the test program.

5. To the best of my knowledge, TMI-1 is ready from a material and operational standpoint to restart at this time. The plant's readiness for startup has been demonstrated during four previous hot functional tests; the latest of which was conducted in April of this year. There were no significant problems during this test, and the plant personnel successfully demonstrated their ability to operate the plant safely and efficiently. TMI-1 will commence final heatup and proceed into the startup sequence after the Commission lifts the immediate effectiveness of its July and August 1979 shutdown orders. The startup test program involves heating up the plant to hot shutdown conditions using non-nuclear heat and conducting prescribed tests and training at designated power levels, up to and including full power. Specific hold points have been established in the power escalation program for senior management review of results and performance prior to granting approval to proceed. In addition, it is my understanding that, at various stages in the power ascension program, the NRC Staff will review our results and performance before authorizing escalation to higher power levels.

6. The restart program is scheduled to take approximately 99 days to complete before the plant reaches sustained full power operation.

Attached hereto as exhibits are step-by-step, detailed sequence documents which depict the controlled and methodical plan we intend to follow from plant heatup till full-power operation. Although we anticipate that the program will take 99 days, it is important to note that the sequence documents do not have a time scale. We will perform the steps in a controlled manner ensuring each one is performed satisfactorily prior to beginning the next step without concern for how long it takes. The sequence documents relating to heatup identify the steps followed during the last plant heatup in April of this year; the program to be followed after restart authorization will be similar. The remaining sequence documents, covering the power escalation and testing program, depict the currently anticipated program; minor changes are likely. These sequence documents illustrate a number of important points about the startup process: (a) that the process consists of numerous steps, each of which must be completed before beginning the next step, (b) that the process is highly structured and controlled permitting power escalation only after all necessary prerequisites are completed successfully, (c) that GPU Nuclear has planned and scheduled the process in a careful and deliberate manner to best protect the public health and safety, and (d) that appropriate consideration has been given to both GPU Nuclear and NRC review and analysis of test results and personnel performance to further ensure the public health and safety.

7. The basic sequence and scheduled time durations for the test program are as follows:

- (a) Final Heatup and Surveillance Testing: 5 days required to heatup the plant using non-nuclear heat to hot shutdown conditions. In addition, surveillances (required tests and inspection of equipment and systems) necessary prior to criticality will be conducted during this period.
- (b) Zero and Low Power Physics Testing: Initial criticality, followed by 2 days of zero and low power physics testing to verify and measure parameters associated with the refueled core, such as temperature coefficients, rod worth measurements, and shutdown margin verification.
- (c) 3% Power Testing: 3 days of testing for verification and training of operators in natural and forced primary coolant circulation. Emergency feedwater automatic initiation and steam generator water level controls will also be tested during this period.
- (d) 15% Power Testing: 2 days of testing consisting of nuclear and thermal power calibrations, integrated control system ("ICS") tuning, and commencement of turbine generator initial testing and operation.
- (e) 25% Power Testing: 2 days of testing to continue turbine operation, including overspeed trip testing and further ICS tuning.
- (f) 40% Power Testing: 5 days for core power distribution measurements, including incore detector testing and power imbalance detector correlation. At the end of this power plateau, a verification of plant performance will be conducted by initiating a loss of main feedwater resulting in a turbine and reactor trip.
- (g) 48% Power: A month for required operator training and plant performance monitoring, as specified in the license.
- (h) 75% Power Testing: 5 days for core power distribution measurements, including incore detector testing. Additionally, turbine generator and ICS performance will be monitored and adjusted during this period.
- (i) 75% Power: A month for required operator training and plant performance monitoring, as specified in the license.
- (j) 100% Power Testing: 5 days of testing, including final verification of core physics parameters and final ICS tuning. This testing will be concluded by verification of plant response to a turbine/reactor trip at 100% power.

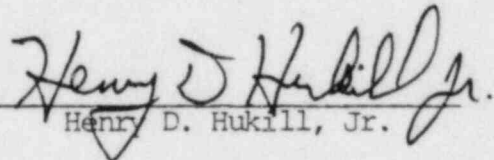
- (k) Recovery to 100% Operation: 10 days set aside for corrective maintenance as required, management review of plant and operator performance during the test program, and recovery of the plant to full-power operation.

8. This schedule reflects our best current estimate of the time necessary to allow us to safely, carefully, and in a controlled manner complete the restart test program. The test program has been approved by the NRC Staff and must be conducted in the sequence described. No progress beyond final heatup and surveillance testing can be accomplished without a Commission order authorizing restart. Any delay in obtaining restart authorization will result in a day-for-day delay in achieving full-power operation.

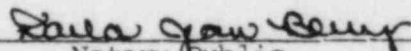
9. One of the primary purposes of the restart test program is to verify satisfactory performance of equipment, systems and personnel which cannot be confirmed during hot shutdown testing. Correction of any problem encountered takes additional time and cannot be accomplished until after the test program is allowed to begin. Thus, irrespective of any delays encountered during the program, a delay in obtaining permission to restart will result in an equivalent delay in completion of the restart test program and return to full-power operation.

10. The TMI-1 operating staff is manned, equipped, and trained to safely and efficiently restart the plant, conduct the restart test program, and return the plant to normal full-power operation. The controlled, sequence nature of the test program, with its gradual escalation of power, further minimizes the risk to the public health and safety. Because TMI-1 has been shutdown for an extended period of time, the inventory of radioactive fission products that might be released in the event of an

accident is less than that of a reactor operating at full-power and steady-state conditions. Thus, the risk to the public from release of such materials at TMI-1 during the test program is substantially less than for a plant operating at full power. In addition, because TMI-1 has been shutdown for more than six years, the amount of decay heat which must be removed by emergency systems during any unanticipated event also is less than for reactors operating at full power for long periods of time. This reduction in decay heat places less stress on the emergency equipment, provides plant operators with a longer period of time to respond, and generally provides a greater margin of safety. All of these factors further minimize the risk to the public from the TMI-1 restart test program.


Henry D. Hukill, Jr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23rd day of May,
1985


Notary Public

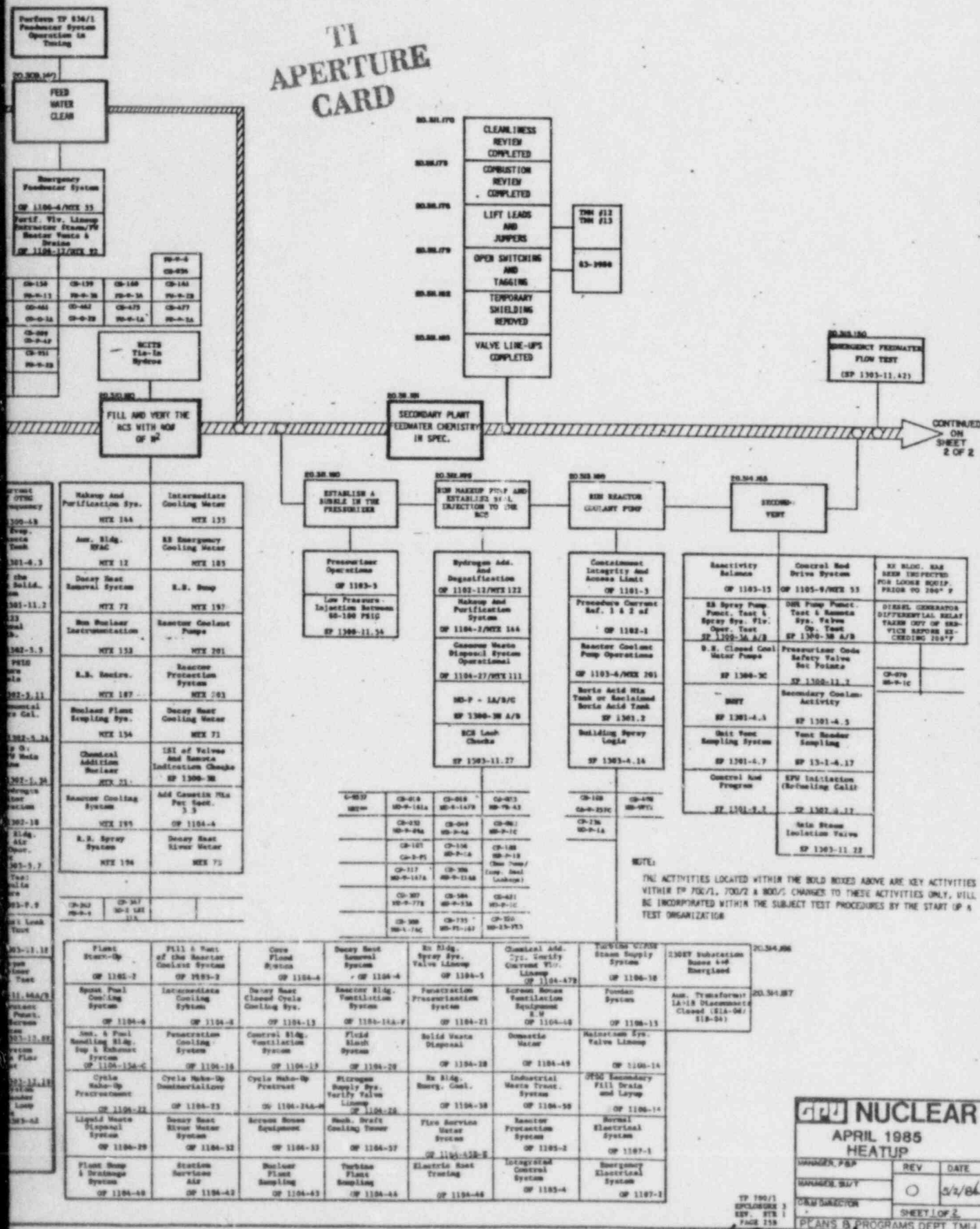
My Commission Expires: June 17, 1985

Notary Public
My Commission Expires June 17, 1985
Notary Public and Secretary of Veterans

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HEATUP

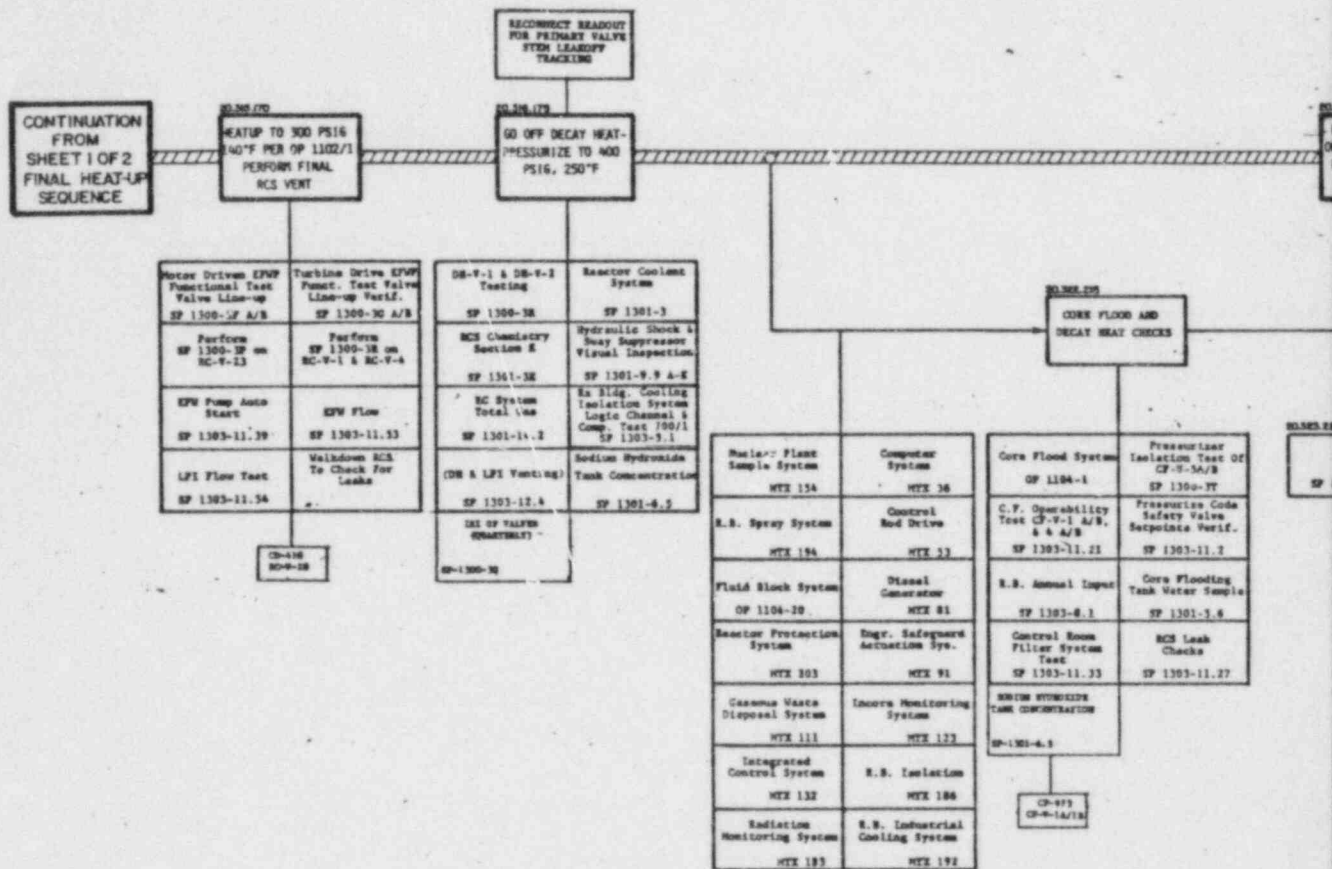
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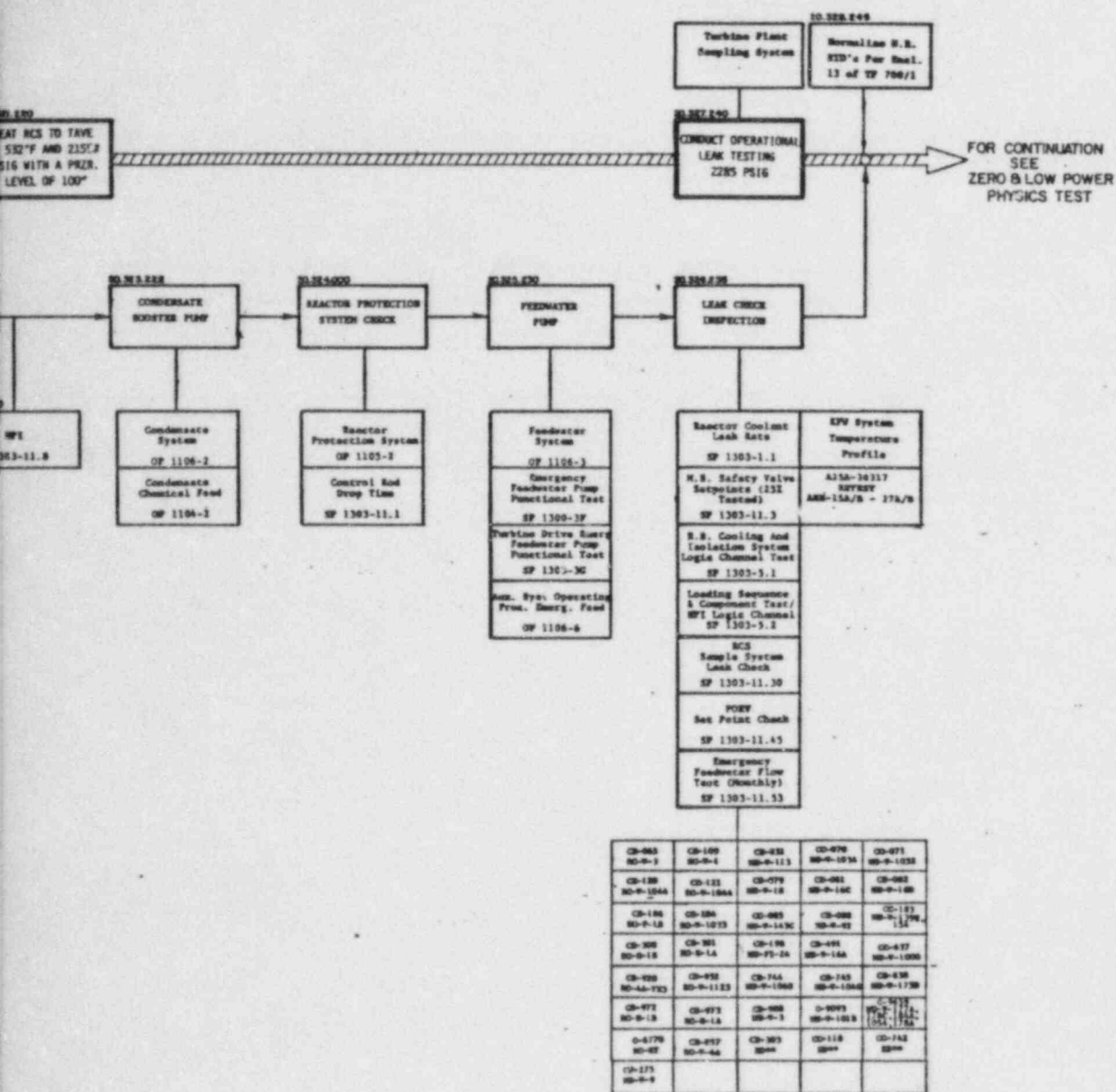
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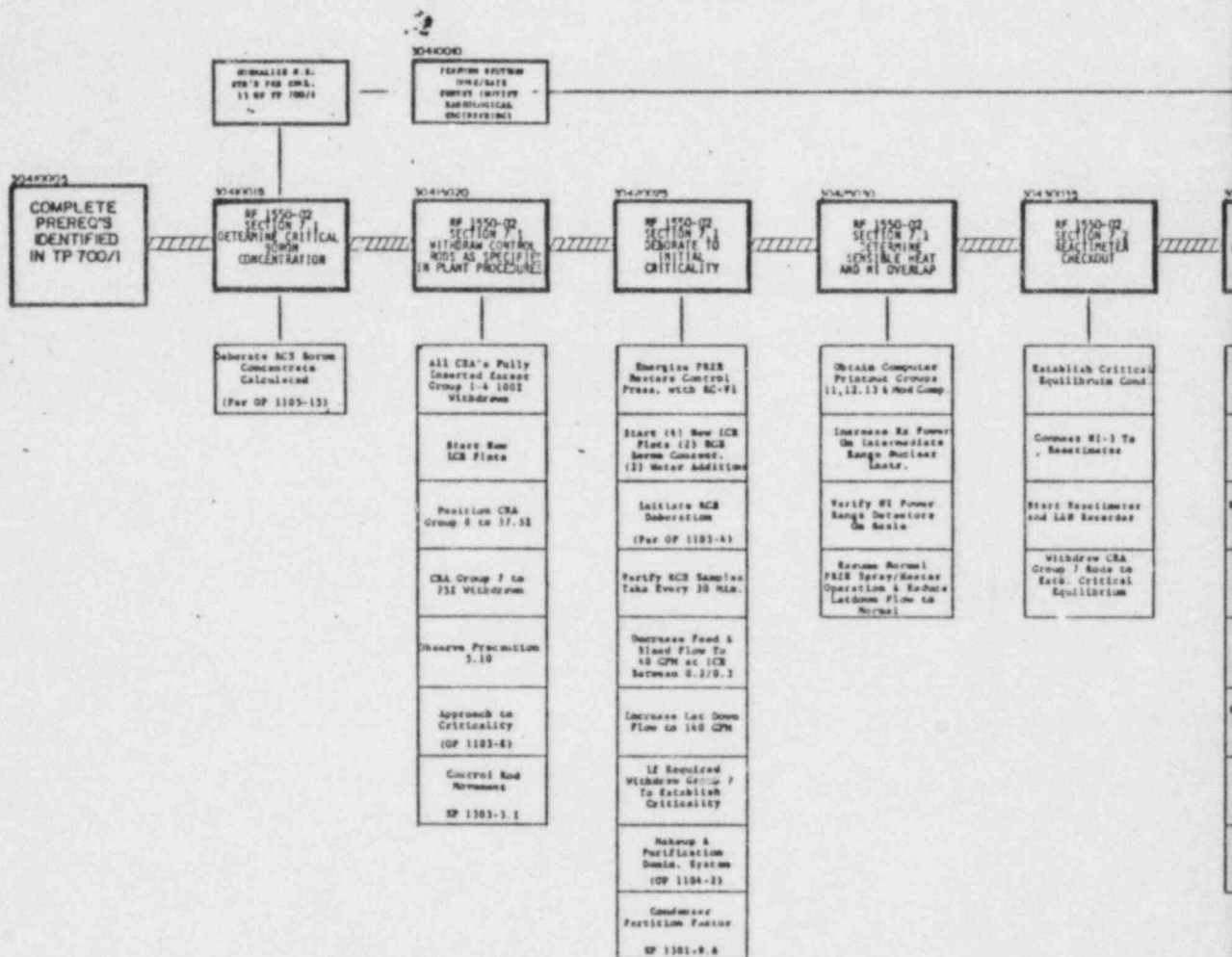
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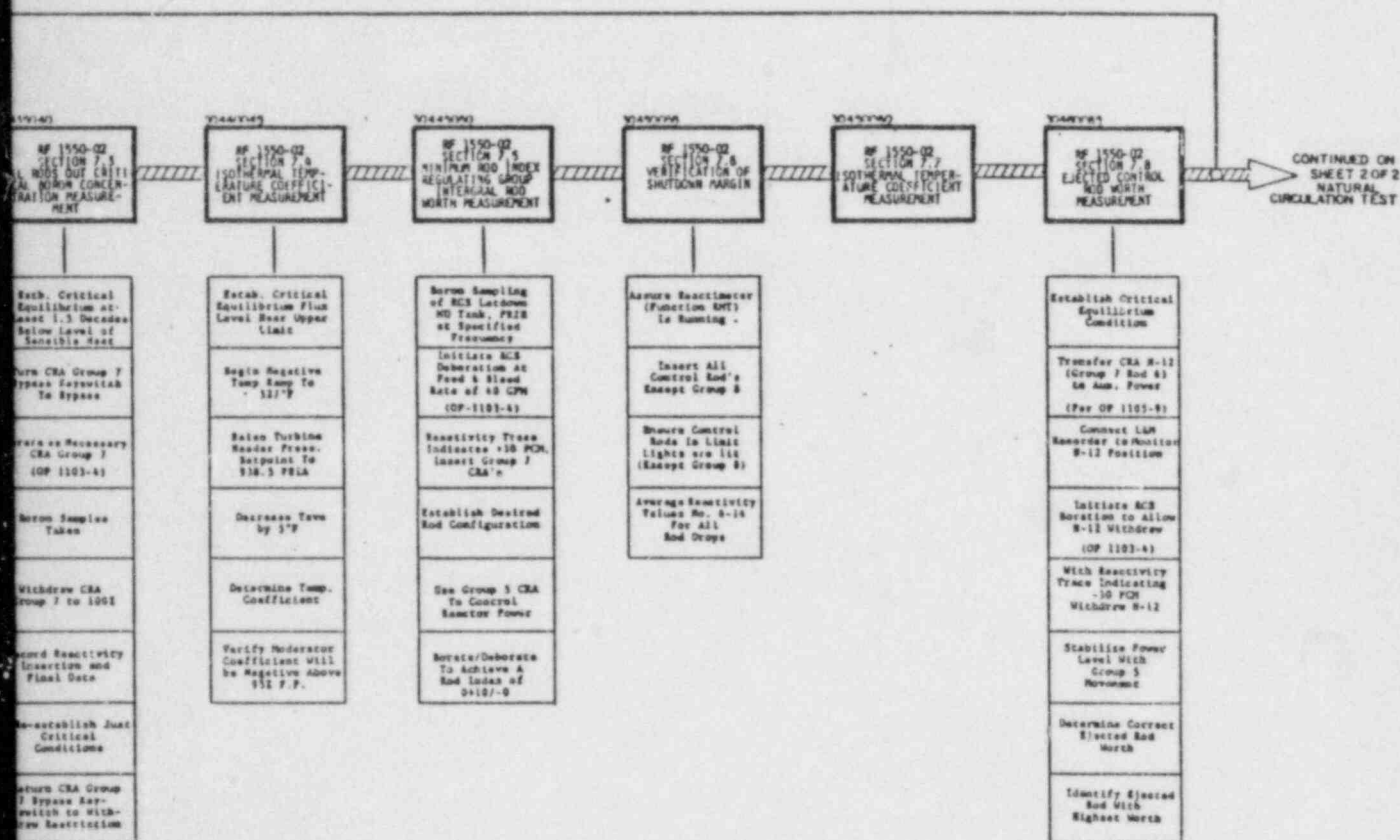
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THE ACTIVITIES LOCATED WITHIN THE BOLD BOXES ABOVE ARE KEY ACTIVITIES WITHIN TP 700/1, 700/2, RF 1550/2. CHANGES TO THESE ACTIVITIES ONLY WILL BE INCORPORATED WITHIN THE THE SUBJECT TEST PROCEDURES BY THE START UP & TEST ORGANIZATION

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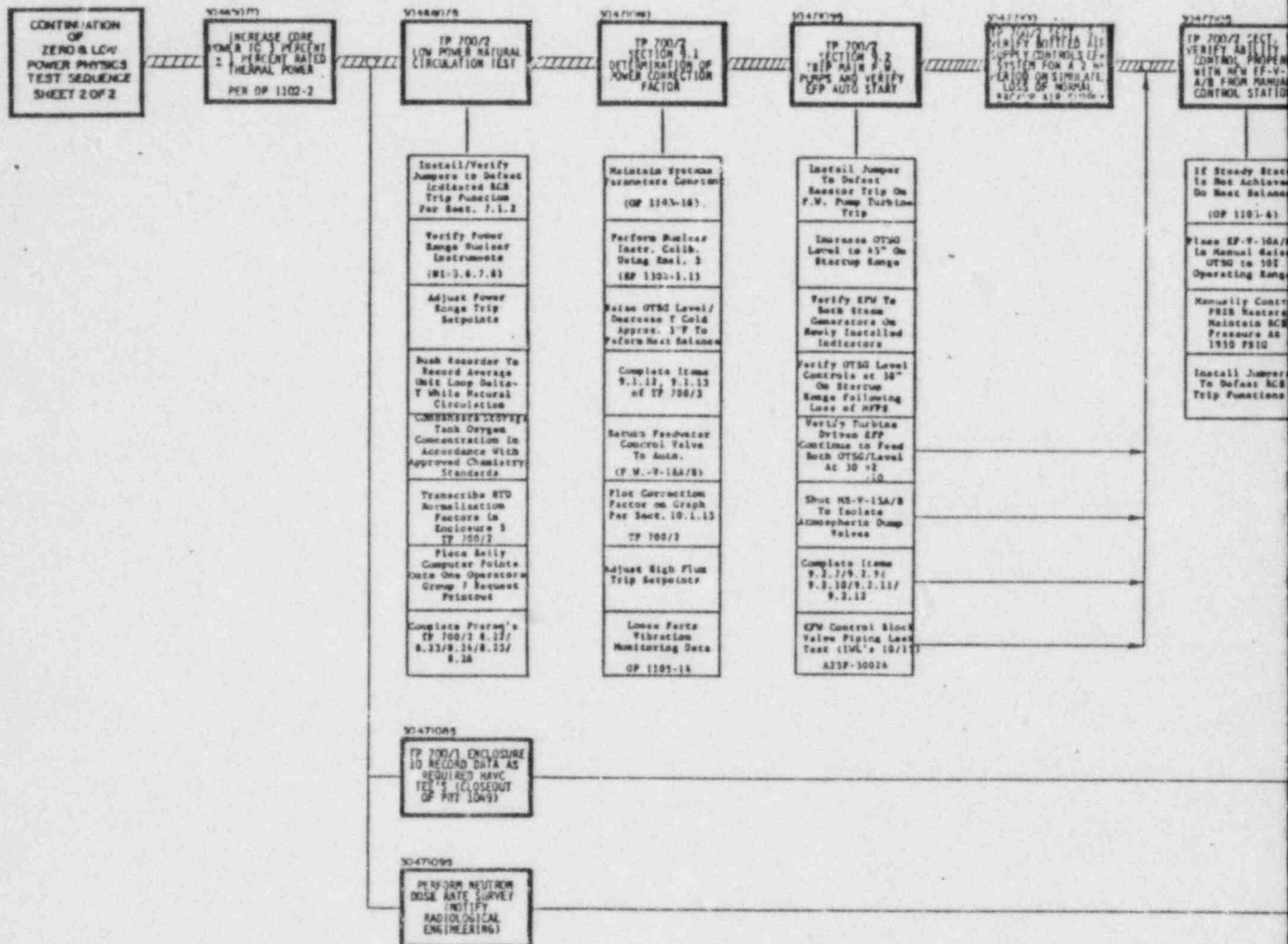
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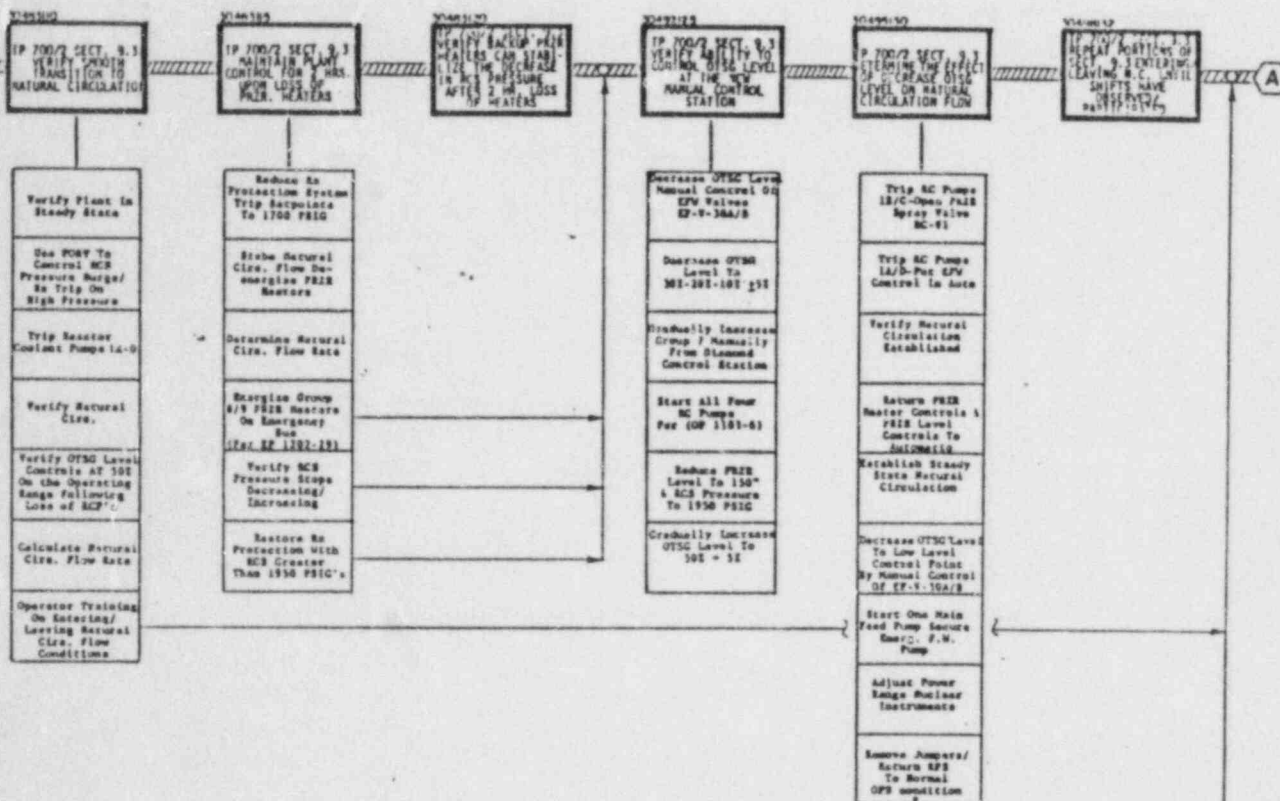
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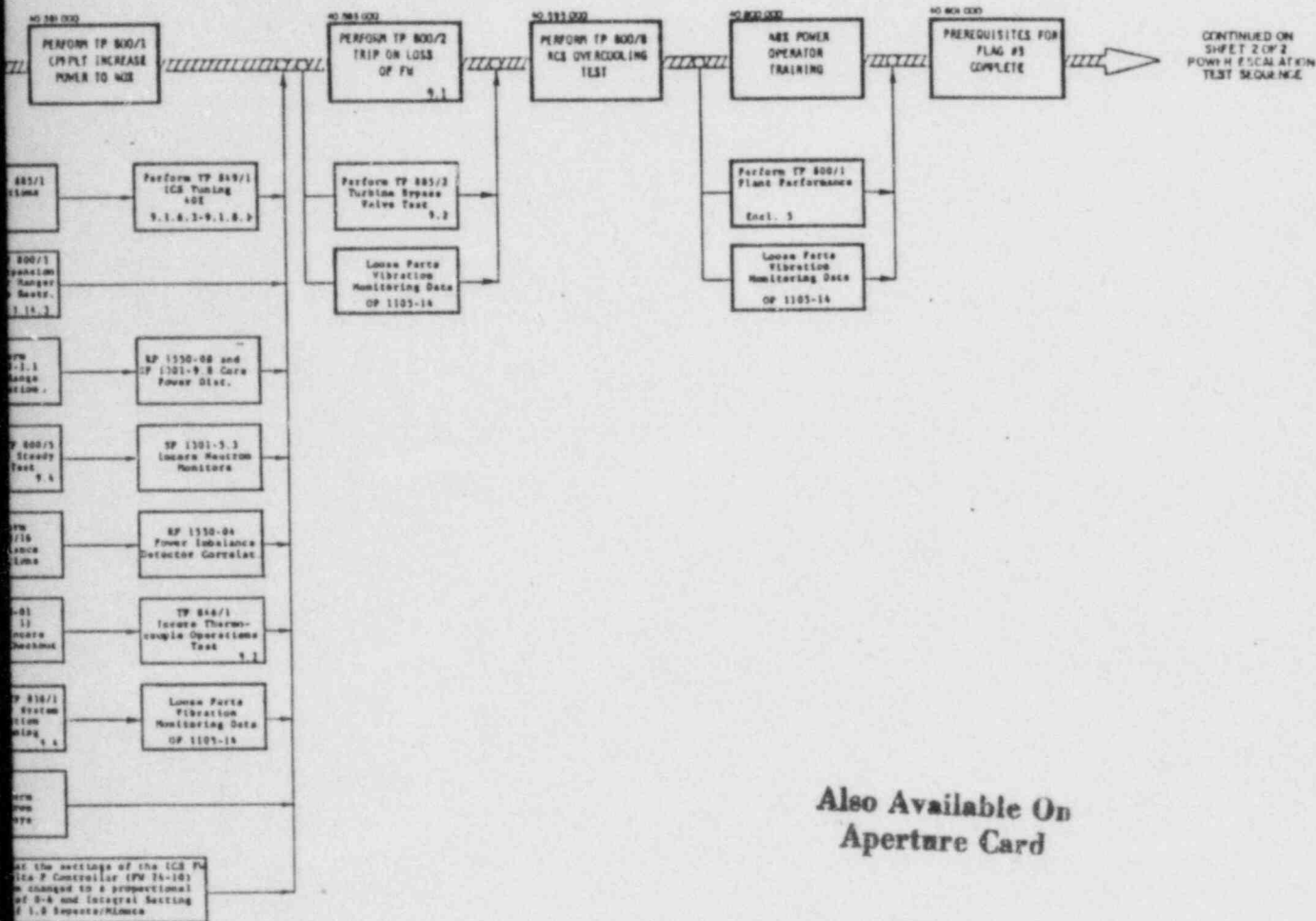
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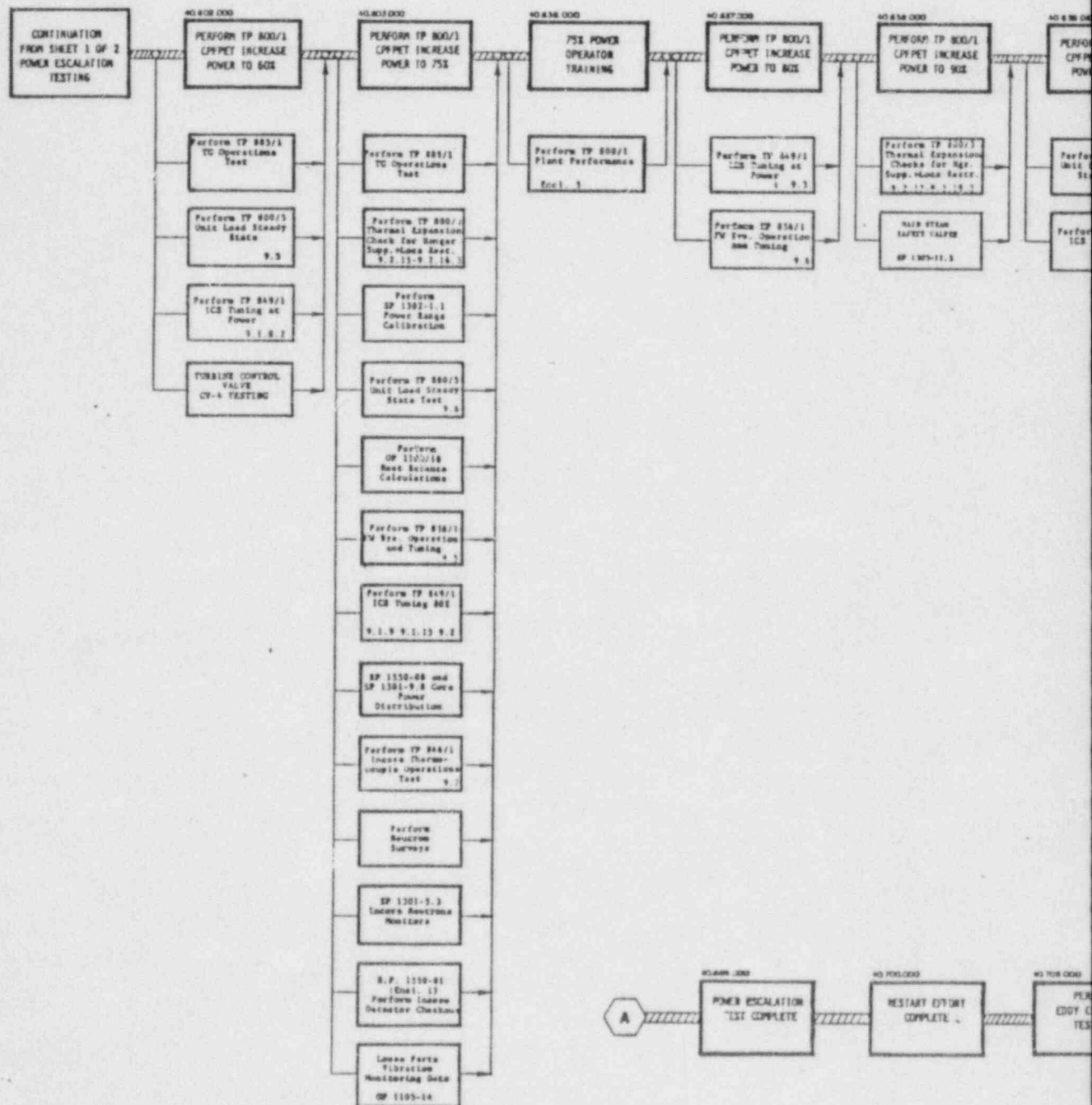
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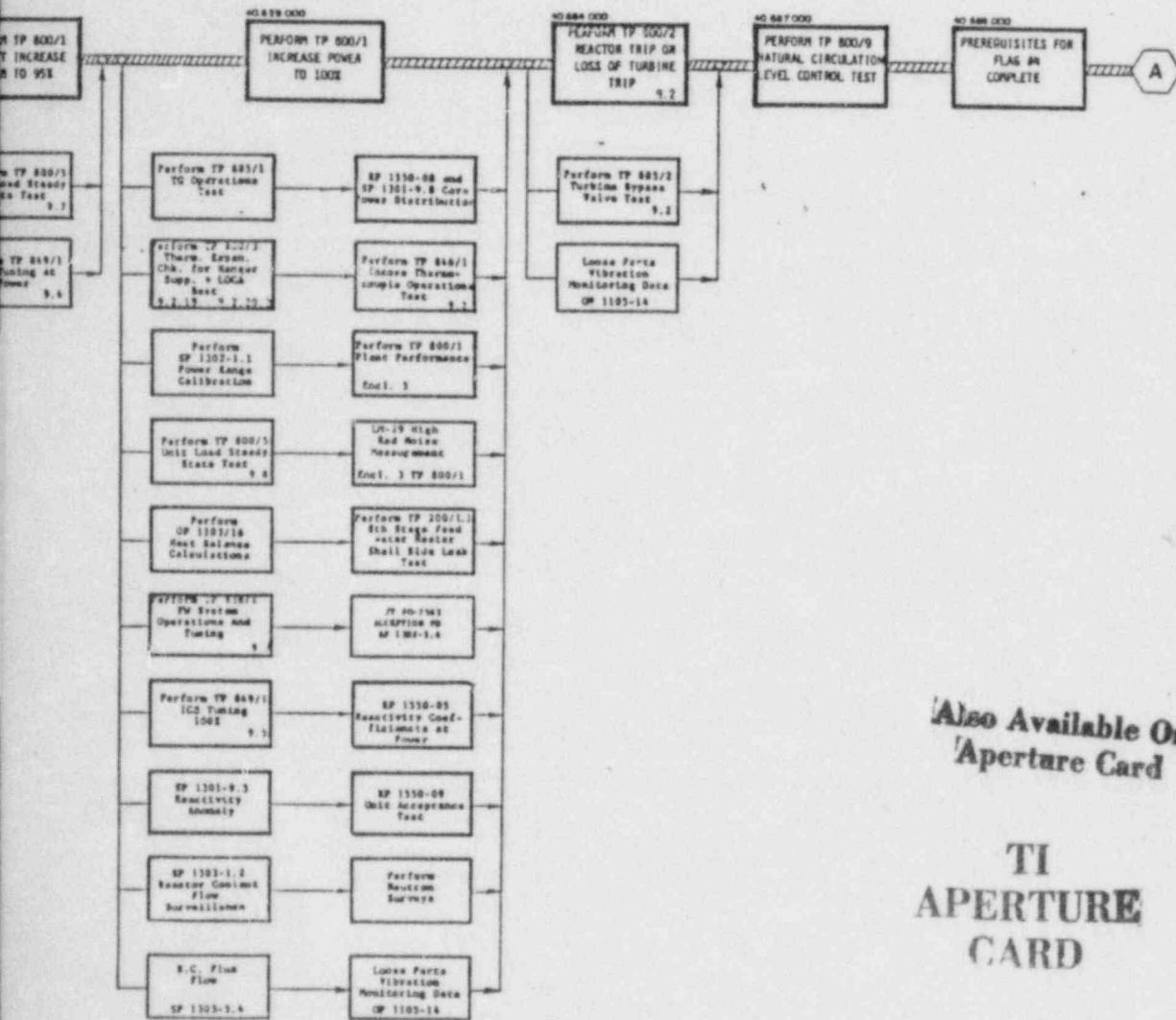
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