

December 22, 2003

EA 03-007

Mr. William R. Kanda
Vice President - Nuclear, Perry
FirstEnergy Nuclear Operating Company
P. O. Box 97, A210
10 Center Road
Perry, OH 44081

SUBJECT: PERRY NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
NRC SUPPLEMENTAL INSPECTION REPORT 05000440/2003012

Dear Mr. Kanda:

On December 4, 2003, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) completed a follow-up supplemental inspection at your Perry Nuclear Power Plant. The enclosed report documents the inspection findings which were discussed on December 4, 2003, with you and other members of your staff.

The NRC previously performed this supplemental inspection to assess your evaluation of the October 23, 2002, failure of the high pressure core spray (HPCS) pump to start during routine surveillance testing. This failure occurred as a result of inadequate procedure implementation during installation and inspection of the HPCS pump breaker from 1994 through October 23, 2002. This performance issue was previously characterized as having low to moderate risk significance ("White") in the NRC's final significance determination letter dated March 4, 2003. As stated in our inspection report dated August 21, 2003, we concluded that your review of the performance issue was incomplete because of significant deficiencies with regard to your extent of condition review. As a result, the White finding associated with the performance issue remained open.

This supplemental inspection examined activities conducted under your license as they relate to safety and compliance with the Commission's rules and regulations and with the conditions of your license. The inspector reviewed selected procedures and records and interviewed personnel. The purpose of this inspection was to (1) provide assurance that the root and contributing causes for the performance issue were understood; (2) provide assurance that the extent of condition and extent of cause of the performance issue were identified; and (3) provide assurance that the corrective actions to address the performance issue were sufficient to prevent recurrence.

Based upon the results of this follow-up inspection, the inspector determined that an adequate extent of condition review had been completed. As a result of your acceptable performance in addressing the incomplete extent of condition evaluation, the White finding will be closed. Consequently, the White finding will only be considered in assessing plant performance using the NRC Action Matrix through the end of the fourth quarter 2003.

In accordance with 10 CFR 2.790 of the NRC's "Rules of Practice," a copy of this letter and its enclosure will be available electronically for public inspection in the NRC Public Document Room or from the Publicly Available Records (PARS) component of NRC's document system (ADAMS). ADAMS is accessible from the NRC Web site at <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html> (the Public Electronic Reading Room).

Sincerely,

/RA Patrick L. Hiland for/

Steven A. Reynolds, Acting Division Director
Division of Reactor Projects

Docket No. 50-440
License No. NPF-58

Enclosure: Inspection Report 05000440/2003012
w/Attachment: Supplemental Information

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U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

REGION III

Docket No: 50-440

License No: NPF-58

Report No: 05000440/2003012

Licensee: FirstEnergy Nuclear Operating Company (FENOC)

Facility: Perry Nuclear Power Plant, Unit 1

Location: P.O. Box 97 A200
Perry, OH 44081

Dates: December 1 through 4, 2003

Inspector : R. Powell, Senior Resident Inspector

Approved by: Mark A. Ring, Chief
Branch 1
Division of Reactor Projects

Enclosure

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

IR 05000440/2003012; Perry Nuclear Power Plant; 12/01/03 - 12/04/03; Supplemental Inspection IP 95001. Mitigating Systems.

This report covers a supplemental inspection performed by the senior resident inspector. The NRC's program for overseeing the safe operation of commercial nuclear power reactors is described in NUREG 1649, "Reactor Oversight Process," Revision 3, dated July 2000.

Cornerstone: Mitigating Systems

The NRC performed a follow-up supplemental inspection to assess the licensee's extent of condition evaluation associated with the October 23, 2002, failure of the high pressure core spray (HPCS) pump to start during routine surveillance testing. This failure occurred due to the licensee's failure to adequately implement procedures during installation and inspection of the HPCS pump breaker from 1994 through October 23, 2002. This performance issue was previously characterized as having low to moderate risk significance ("White") in the NRC's final significance determination letter dated March 4, 2003 (**VIO 2002008-02**). The failure to perform an adequate extent of condition evaluation was identified during the initial supplemental inspection and was considered a significant weakness in the licensee's evaluation. This resulted in the White finding remaining open pending the licensee's completion of the extent of condition evaluation and the NRC's inspection of the evaluation.

The inspector concluded during the follow-up supplemental inspection that the licensee had completed an adequate extent of condition evaluation. As a result, the White finding will be closed at the end of the fourth quarter 2003.

A. Inspector-Identified and Self-Revealed Findings

No findings of significance were identified.

B. Licensee-Identified Violations

None.

Report Details

01 INSPECTION SCOPE

The NRC performed this follow-up supplemental inspection to assess the licensee's extent of condition evaluation associated with the October 23, 2002, failure of the high pressure core spray (HPCS) pump to start during routine surveillance testing. This inspection focused on those elements of the first supplemental inspection that could not be closed. Specifically, the first supplemental inspection concluded that the extent of condition review was less than adequate. Therefore, this inspection evaluated the revised extent of condition review, the adequacy of additional corrective actions identified during the licensee's revised review, and the licensee's evaluation of the cause of the initial inadequate extent of condition review.

02 EVALUATION OF INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

Inspection requirements 02.01a - c and 02.02a - c of Inspection Procedure 95001 were completed and documented in the initial supplemental Inspection Report 50-440/2003007. Inspection requirements 02.02d and 02.03 were only partially completed at that time because the licensee's initial extent of condition evaluation was incomplete. The results of the additional inspection for these requirements are documented below.

02.02 Root Cause and Extent of Condition Evaluation

d. Consideration of potential common cause(s) and extent of condition of the problem

The inspector reviewed the licensee's extent of condition review for maintenance procedures involving equipment or components that contain dual contact rotary switches with adjustable linkage. The licensee's extent of condition review was conducted as part of Root Cause Analysis Report, "Failure of the HPCS Pump to Start on Demand," Rev. 3. The inspector noted that the licensee initially identified 52 procedures which required at least a screen with respect to adjustment criteria. Of the 52, seven were identified as needing further subject matter expert review. Upon completion of the necessary reviews, five procedures were changed.

The inspectors also reviewed the licensee's evaluation of the organizational deficiencies associated with the inadequate extent of condition identified during the initial NRC supplemental inspection. The licensee determined that "less than adequate organizational effectiveness in the timely and effective resolution of problems resulting in improper allocation of resources and less than adequate rigor applied to investigation and review" to be the root cause of the deficiencies. Specifically, the individual assigned to perform the initial review was not experienced with the root cause process and was provided with little oversight or guidance. Additionally, as the subject matter expert, the individual's opinion as to root cause and extent of condition were not aggressively challenged nor independently reviewed. The licensee also identified corrective action program implementation weakness as a contributing cause. Specifically, the licensee identified that while the requirement to conduct a "generic implications review" was contained in the FENOC root cause process, little guidance was provided on conducting such reviews.

As an extent of condition review for the "generic implications" inadequacies, the licensee reviewed previously completed generic implication reviews associated with root and

apparent cause investigations both at Perry and at Davis-Besse. The licensee properly concluded that the problems with performance of generic implications/extent of condition reviews went beyond the HPCS failure to start event.

02.03 Corrective Actions

a. Appropriateness of corrective action(s)

The licensee took immediate corrective actions to make the HPCS system operable. After troubleshooting identified the cause of the failure, the switch was promptly adjusted and the pump successfully tested and returned to service.

The licensee's initial corrective actions focused on 5kv cell switches which were erroneously considered to be the population of at-risk components. The licensee completed walkdowns of safety related and non-safety related 5kv switchgear to identify all cell switches that required adjustment and generated the appropriate work orders to accomplish the adjustments. Although not specifically identified in the formal corrective action statement, the licensee inspected all 5kv auxiliary switches while inspecting the cell switches. Several auxiliary switches were identified to be in need of adjustment. Again, work documents were generated to perform the necessary adjustments.

In July 2003, during the initial NRC supplemental inspection, the licensee recognized the inadequacies in the initial extent of condition review. Corrective action was promptly initiated to walkdown 15kv switchgear. During these walkdowns, an additional ten auxiliary switches were identified as requiring adjustment. The licensee also initiated corrective action to re-accomplish the extent of condition review.

The licensee properly identified procedure adequacy as the root cause of the HPCS failure to start event. Corrective action was initiated to revise procedure GEI-0135, "ABB Power Circuit Breakers 5kv Types 5HK250 and 5HK530 Maintenance," and train technicians on the revised procedure. As previously noted in the initial NRC supplemental inspection, training on the procedures was not expeditiously pursued. The inspector did, however, note the personal involvement of the subject matter expert in switch inspections and adjustments and determined that to be an effective interim compensatory action.

After expanding the initial extent of condition review, the licensee revised procedure GEI-0136, "ABB Power Circuit Breakers 15kv Type 15HK1000 Maintenance," to correct procedure inadequacies identical to GEI-0135. Additionally, the licensee revised procedures GEI-0009, "ABB Low Voltage Power Circuit Breaker Types K-600 & K-600S Through K-3000 & K-3000S Maintenance," GEI-0012, "Inspection and Cleaning of Electrical Equipment," and SOI-R22, "Metal Clad Switchgear 5 - 15kv," to provide enhanced switch inspection guidance.

The licensee also initiated corrective action to develop detailed guidance on the conduct of generic implications review. Training on the detailed guidance was scheduled for early 2004 at the time of this inspection.

b. Prioritization of corrective actions

The corrective actions taken by the licensee to specifically address switch adjustments were appropriately prioritized. The licensee prioritized safety related switchgear and scheduled the adjustments in a manner which minimized on-line risk. The actions were

expanded to include non-safety 15kv switches after the initial NRC supplemental inspection identified they were not included in the initial extent of condition review. As previously noted, technician training on procedure revisions was not expeditiously pursued. Technician training was not completed until September 2003. The licensee used subject matter expert oversight as an interim compensatory measure for the training deficiency.

c. Establishment of schedule for implementing and completing the corrective actions

At the time of this follow-up supplemental inspection, 50 corrective actions were identified and scheduled to address the HPCS pump failure to start event, with 43 completed. The large number of corrective actions was due, in part, to the licensee's failure to produce an adequate initial root cause evaluation as identified by the licensee in July 2003 and the licensee's failure to produce an adequate revision 1 root cause evaluation as identified by the NRC in July 2003. Additionally, the licensee chose to track adjustment of each safety-related cell or auxiliary switch with an individual corrective action. Finally, a 51st corrective action was added to address the inspector's concerns with the licensee's corrective action effectiveness review, as discussed in Section 02.03d of this report.

Additionally, senior licensee management required a root cause evaluation of the organization's failure to perform an adequate extent of condition review prior to the NRC's initial supplemental inspection. The root cause evaluation and associated condition report (CR) identified 13 corrective actions, including a corrective action effectiveness review. The inspector reviewed the licensee's schedule for action completion and concluded that it was appropriate. The inspector noted that interim guidance on extent of condition reviews was promptly generated after the initial NRC supplemental inspection.

d. Establishment of quantitative or qualitative measures of success for determining the effectiveness of the corrective actions to prevent recurrence

The licensee conducted a corrective action effectiveness review in accordance with licensee procedure NOBP-LP-2007, "CR Process Effectiveness Review," Rev. 1. The licensee concluded that the combination of procedure changes and technician training was effective in that 25 switches had been successfully adjusted since the HPCS failure to start event. The licensee's review also noted that when technicians encountered problems with switch adjustments they requested assistance of the maintenance engineer.

The inspector determined licensee actions to properly adjust cell and auxiliary switches had improved equipment reliability. The inspector, however, had several concerns with the effectiveness review. Specifically:

- Technician training did not occur until September 2003. As a result, only a fraction of the 25 switch adjustments were performed by technicians trained to the current procedure. As such, the inspector questioned whether the corrective action had been adequately challenged to allow an effectiveness determination. As recently as July 30, the licensee's quality assurance organization had documented an example of technicians failing to follow the switch adjustment procedure even under the direct observation of the maintenance engineer.

- Licensee procedure NOBP-LP-2007 stated that while not mandatory, it is desirable that the effectiveness “reviewer/performer be independent of the corrective action development activity.” In this instance, the reviewer was the corrective action owner, the procedure writer, the individual who performed direct oversight of the switch adjustments as a compensatory measure for the delayed training, a participant in the technician training, and the author of the first two versions of the root cause evaluation.
- The fact that technicians stopped and requested assistance when problems were encountered was not a meaningful measure of corrective action effectiveness. It was a fundamental expectation of all nuclear workers. The fact that several assistance requests were required might be more indicative of the need for additional training or procedure guidance - it was not indicative of corrective action effectiveness.

In summary, the inspector concluded inadequate data existed to draw a meaningful conclusion as to the effectiveness of the corrective actions. Additionally, the inspector noted that the use of a more independent reviewer might detect problems or issues not evident to an individual so actively engaged in an activity. The licensee acknowledged the inspector’s concerns and generated an additional corrective action to independently assess performance of subsequent switch adjustments to verify the effectiveness of the corrective actions.

03. **MANAGEMENT MEETINGS**

Exit Meeting Summary

The inspector presented the inspection results to Mr. W. Kanda and other members of licensee management at the conclusion of the inspection on December 4, 2003. The licensee acknowledged the findings presented. No proprietary information was identified.

ATTACHMENT: SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

KEY POINTS OF CONTACT

W. Kanda, Vice President-Nuclear
P. Arthur, Manager, Work Control Section
M. Humphrey, Root Cause Coordinator, Work Control Section
D. Miller, Engineer, Compliance
V. Higaki, Manager, Regulatory Affairs
J. Lausberg, Supervisor, Compliance
T. Rausch, General Manager, Nuclear Power Plant Department

LIST OF ITEMS OPENED, CLOSED, AND DISCUSSED

Opened

None.

Opened and Closed

None

Closed

50-440/2002008-02	VIO	High Pressure Core Spray Pump Failure to Start
50-440/2003007-01	NCV	Inadequate Identification of Extent of Condition Associated With High Pressure Core Spray Pump Failure to Start

Discussed

LIST OF DOCUMENTS REVIEWED

Root Cause Analysis Report; Failure of the HPCS Pump to Start on Demand; Rev. 3

Root Cause Analysis Report; Inadequate Review of Generic Implications for CR 02-03972; dated September 12, 2003

CR 02-03972; HPCS Pump Failed to Start; dated October 23, 2002

CR 03-01396; Organizational Effectiveness in Addressing HPCS Failure to Start; dated March 19, 2003

CR 03-01546; HPCS Follow Up Issues; dated March 27, 2003

CR 03-03670; Electrical Training Not Conducted Prior to Performing Cell Switch Adjustments; dated May 28, 2003

CR 03-03671; RFA: Cell Switch Adjustment to Bkr EH1204 Not Identified During Eng Walkdown; dated May 28, 2003

CR 03-4309; Root Cause For CR 02-03972 Does Not Meet Expectations; dated July 17, 2003

CR 03-04504; Inadequate Review of Root Cause For CR 02-3972; dated July 31, 2003

CR 03-04518; Failure to Follow Procedure During Switchgear Cell Switch Adjustment; dated July 30, 2003

GEI-0009; ABB Low Voltage Power Circuit Breaker Types K-600 & K-600S Through K-3000 & K-3000S Maintenance; Rev. 8

GEI-0012; Inspection and Cleaning of Electrical Equipment; Rev. 5

GEI-0014; Limitorque Limit/Torque Switch Adjustment; Rev. 5

GEI-0135; ABB Power Circuit Breakers 5KV Types 5HK250 and 5HK530 Maintenance; Rev. 6

GEI-0136; ABB Power Circuit Breakers 15KV Type 15HK1000 Maintenance; Rev. 3

GEI-0154; Main Generator Field Breaker Maintenance GE Type AKF-2E; Rev. 0

GEI-0155; Exciter Field Breaker Maintenance GE Type AKF-2-25; Rev. 2

GEI-0156; Fire Service Pumphouse Breaker Maintenance GE Type AK-2A-25; Rev. 1

SOI-R22; Metal Clad Switchgear 5 - 15 KV; Rev. 12

NOBP-LP-2007; CR Process Effectiveness Review; Rev. 1

NOP-LP-2001; CR Process; Rev. 4

Self-Assessment 622PIU2003; Corrective Action Effectiveness Evaluation; dated May 30, 2003

LIST OF ACRONYMS USED

CR	Condition Report
FENOC	FirstEnergy Nuclear Operating Company
HPCS	High Pressure Core Spray
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission