

To: Jim Mehl, ERU Supervisor
From: Zack Clayton, Rad Coord
Subject: July Monthly Report
Date: August 11, 2010

Beans:

Training:	0
Drills	0
Meetings:	3
Technical Assistance:	1
Public Assistance:	1

Web Page Hits: There were 94 page views for July

Coming Attractions:

WG	8/4
Perry Systems	8/10
DA Training	8/12
Perry Dry Run	8/25
WG	9/8
Perry Evaluated	9/28
URSB	10/12
IZRRAG Training	10/14
IZRRAG Drill	11/4 or 9

Facility Updates:

Davis Besse Nuclear Power Station

On July 2 Davis-Besse made an 8-hour notification to the NRC as required by (10CFR50.72(b)(3)(v)(D) for a historical event previously reported in a Licensee Event Report (LER) in October, 2009. At that time, problems in control circuitry caused both Containment Air Cooler (CAC) fans to be declared inoperable; however, it was determined that slow speed (on the fans) was still operable; therefore, the fans were returned to operable status. It was not stated in the LER that a loss of a safety function had occurred. Subsequently, the control circuitry was modified to correct the condition.

The current review indicated that the condition should have been reported to the NRC within 8 hours due to the inoperability of both CAC fans as indicative of a loss of safety

function. See Event No. 46063.

The results of Davis-Besse monthly groundwater testing for tritium on the six on-site wells continue to indicate elevated tests for tritium. Four of the six wells still indicate results above 2,000 picocuries/liter of tritium level at which notification must be made to the state as per an agreement. All of the 6 well results show tritium levels were down from June. Monthly testing of these wells will continue.

Perry Nuclear Power Plant

Perry operated at full power for the month of July other than for rod pattern adjustments.

Beaver Valley Power Station

Beaver Valley Unit I

Beaver Valley Unit I operated at full power for July.

Beaver Valley Unit II

Beaver Valley Unit II operated at full power for July.

Fermi II

Fermi operated at full power for July.

Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant

There were no reports for Portsmouth.

Activity:

- 7/7 Working Group. Preparation for the URSB meeting and discussion of fall training schedule.
- 7/12 URSB Meeting at OEMA.
- 7/29 NEPAC meeting. Discussion of exercise at beaver Valley and the redemonstration of the Deficiencies. The ARCA will be celebrated at the Perry exercise. FEMA would like to see a boats in the water demonstration of clearing the Lake. Discussion of developing a Boaters brochure and how to distribute it to boaters most effectively. Updates on several other ongoing issues.

Office Issues:

None at this time.

NRC Reports and Statistics:

July operating power levels

Date	BV1	BV2	DB	Fermi2	Perry
1	100	100	86100	100	Increasing power for testing hold
5	100	100	100	100	100
12	100	100	100	100	100
18	100	100	100	100	73 rod sequence change
19	100	100	100	100	99
26	100	100	100	100	100
31	100	100	100	100	100

Information Notices

The ADAMS Accession documents are publicly available and will be accessible via the public web site Electronic Reading Room in the Agency Document Access and Management System (ADAMS), <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/adams.html> or to access generic communications files on the NRC Homepage: <http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/gen-comm/reg-issues/2010/>.

To access these documents use the ADAMS Accession number listed with the title.

This is in the format of : ML #####

Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit No. 1 - Issuance of Amendment Re: Automated Statistical Treatment of Uncertainty Method Implementation for Large Break Loss of Coolant Accident Analysis (TAC No. ME1776)

ADAMS accession: ML101600408

CLOSURE OF COMMITMENT NO. 1 OF CONFIRMATORY ACTION LETTER (CAL) No. 3-10-001 REGARDING DAVIS-BESSE NUCLEAR POWER STATION

ADAMS Accession Number ML101880308

PDF version, RIS 2010-08, Preparation and Scheduling of Operator Licensing Examinations, dated June 28, 2010 (ML101460195)

Davis-Besse Security Baseline Inspection Report 2010403 - Cover Letter Only

ADAMS Accession No. ML101890570

Withdrawal acknowledgement letter of the exemption request from portions of 10 CFR Part 26 "Fitness for Duty Programs" – ADAMS Accession no. ML101680385

Fermi 2 - Evaluation of Relief Requests Nos. PRR-002, PR-003, and PRR-006 for the Third 10-Year Interval Inservice Program

ADAMS Accession Number: ML101670351

Fermi 2 – Evaluation of Relief Request Nos: PRR-004, PRR-005, PRR-007, and PRR-010 for the Third 10-Year Interval Inservice Program

ADAMS Accession Number: ML101670372

Perry: Public Meeting to Discuss 2009 End-of-Cycle Performance Assessment

ADAMS Accession No. ML101930485

PERRY NUCLEAR POWER PLANT Participation In SEPTEMBER 2010 Emergency Preparedness Exercise

PUBLIC MEETING TO DISCUSS THE 2009 END-OF-CYCLE PLANT PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT OF DAVIS-BESSE NUCLEAR POWER STATION

ML101940208

Davis-Besse 2.206 Petition David Lochbaum letter – ADAMS Accession no.

ML101890876

Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit Nos. 1 and 2, and Perry Nuclear Power Plant, Unit No. 1 - Request for consent to Extinguish Parental Guaranty – ADAMS Accession no.

ML101930016

Perry Nuclear Power Plant, Unit No. 1 - Correction to Safety Evaluation RE: Technical Specification change to Division 3 Emergency Diesel Generator Start Time Surveillance Requirements – ADAMS Accession No. ML101880717

Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station, Unit No. 1 - Request for additional information regarding Davis-Besse License amendment request to incorporate the use of alternative methodologies for development of RPV P-T Curves – ADAMS Accession no.

ML101940393

Beaver Valley Power Station - NRC Integrated Inspection Report 05000334/2010003 and 05000412/2010003, EA-08-319

ADAMS Accession No. ML102000216

PDF version Information Notice 2010-13, Failure to Ensure that the Post-Fire Shutdown Procedures Can Be Performed, dated July 22, 2010 (ML101120816)

DAVIS-BESSE NON-PUBLIC MEETING 2009 END OF CYCLE PLANT SECURITY PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

ADAMS ACCESSION# ML102080664.

DAVIS BESSE NUCLEAR POWER STATION INTEGRATED INSPECTION REPORT 05000346/2010 003 – ML102080019

Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station, Unit 1 - Withdrawal of an amendment request –
ADAMS Accession no. ML102080672

Fermi Power Plant, Unit 2, Integrated Inspection Report 05000341/2010003
ADAMS Accession No. ML102110232

Beaver Valley nuclear drill shows cracks in emergency preparedness

Thu, 2010-07-01 11:00 AM Government Security News
By: [Sara Gelber](#)

FirstEnergy's Beaver Valley nuclear power station found communication and operational problems in responding emergency agencies in to Ohio and West Virginia during an emergency preparedness exercise on April 19-20. The federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission said a malfunctioning button on a hand-held two-way radio prevented the Ohio Emergency Management Agency's field coordinator from telling two field teams about a mock release of radiation.



A deficiency letter was sent to the West Virginia Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management that said emergency responders with the Weirton Fire Department did not show they were able to monitor and decontaminate evacuees and their vehicles in the case of a disaster. Hancock County Emergency Management Agency Director John Paul Jones said the findings "caught us off guard." "It was a surprise. ... Through the years, the Weirton Fire Department has been flawless," he said. Jones believes the issues were with "planning, training, and procedure," but says they are "correctable issues."

Emergency workers in a 10-mile radius of the plant should have been notified to take potassium iodine tablets during the drill. While Weirton does not fall in that radius, evacuees likely would be taken there if such a disaster occurred. Chief of the technological hazards branch for the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Region Five office, Bill King, said "Two of the three emergency teams from Ohio did not receive the information about the radiation release or the potassium iodine and were in the simulated plume, causing unnecessary exposure and a health and safety issue."

Every two years FEMA conducts mock emergency preparedness exercises and every six years, full-scale exercises to assess preparedness of local and state emergency response agencies. Paul Howard, director of operations for West Virginia's emergency management agency, said the Weirton Fire Department is working with FEMA and FirstEnergy to correct monitoring and decontamination procedures. He also said they will be conducting a redemonstration exercise. Weirton Fire Chief Dave Lashhorn said the department will do a "dry run" of the exercise before the end of June.

The deficiencies noted for Ohio and West Virginia are the most serious of three FEMA assessment classifications since they involve risks to the health and safety of either the general public or, as in this case, emergency responders. Regardless, King said he considered the Ohio program "sound" despite the deficiencies. "In this instance, what happened was not serious to the general public, but we also need to consider the emergency workers' health and safety," he said.

Tamara McBride, spokeswoman for the Ohio Emergency Management Agency, said the deficiency is the state's first in 20 years. She said the agency is revising its emergency communications policy and procedures to require confirmation of electronic field team transmissions, and a FEMA-required "redemonstration" of the new procedures is set for July 22.

"It's really important we exercise and test our plan," McBride said.

NUCLEAR POWER: Voinovich set to introduce legacy bill to continue 'renaissance' (07/20/2010)

Katherine Ling, E&E reporter

One of the Senate's strongest supporters of nuclear energy will introduce a comprehensive bill tomorrow that will provide a blueprint for what the industry needs in the future.

Sen. George Voinovich (R-Ohio) is retiring at the end of the year but is showing his fellow senators the road map to continue to support nuclear energy, he told reporters today.

"I probably spent more time on nuclear than any person in the Senate, so it is going to be a reflection about what I believe it will take to continue the nuclear renaissance that is occurring right now in our country," Voinovich said.

Voinovich said there is little chance or time for the Senate to pass any type of energy bill this year, so he wanted the bill to inform the discussion when the Senate takes up the bill again next session.

"I am just trying to lay down a marker and saying, 'I am leaving, and this is what I think should be done, and hopefully you guys will get it together,'" he said.

The senior senator from Ohio would not reveal exact details of the bill until the official unveiling, but he said it would be "a comprehensive measure to deal with all aspects" of the industry.

Voinovich said he is also updating a policy paper he published a few years ago, drawing on input from nuclear stakeholders. He met yesterday in Columbus, Ohio, with Shane Johnson, chief operating officer of the Energy Department's Office of Nuclear Energy; Bill Magwood, commissioner of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission; academics; and business stakeholders "looking at some of the challenges we have in terms of moving nuclear energy."

Voinovich has introduced and championed several different nuclear bills over the past few years, including ones to create a public-private organization to manage the nation's nuclear waste, provide additional nuclear loan guarantee authority and provide tax incentives for manufacturing capacity and job training. Voinovich has also joined Sen. Tom Carper (D-Del.) in hosting several nuclear roundtables to hash out issues like upfront capital costs and regulatory issues.

The climate bill introduced by Sens. John Kerry (D-Mass.) and Joe Lieberman (I-Conn.) included a number of nuclear incentives to court Voinovich's vote for the bill, as well as other pro-nuclear GOP supporters. The incentives are likely to be included in Voinovich's bill, as they represent policies recommended by the Nuclear Energy Institute, the lobbying arm for the nuclear industry.

The Kerry-Lieberman bill would allow nuclear to qualify for 10 percent investment tax credits for certain expenditures for construction or qualified facilities could receive grants in lieu of tax credits equal to 10 percent of the qualified expenditures under the bill, similar to those currently available for renewable energy.

New nuclear power plants could also take advantage of an accelerated depreciation period of five years, and production credits created in the 2005 Energy Policy Act could

be allocated to private partnerships with public power under the bill. The bill would also increase the number of new projects eligible to receive regulatory risk insurance from the federal government from six reactors, provided in the Energy Policy Act, to 12 reactors and up to \$500 million per reactor (*E&E Daily*, May 12).

NUCLEAR ENERGY: Global uranium supplies sufficient for 100 years -- report (07/20/2010)

Katherine Ling, E&E reporter

The world has enough uranium to last more than 100 years, even with rising demand, the International Atomic Energy Agency said in a report released today.

The biannual report by IAEA and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Nuclear Energy Agency found that even under a high-growth scenario for nuclear power, less than half of the known uranium would be consumed by 2035. There is 6.3 million tons of identified uranium, a 15 percent increase over the organizations' 2007 report.

"It is foreseen that, if market conditions improve further, additional exploration will be stimulated leading to the identification of additional resources of economic interest," the report says.

It adds, "The challenge remains to develop mines in a timely and environmentally sustainable fashion as uranium demand increases."

The new report includes the "high cost" category of uranium -- less than \$100 per pound of uranium yellowcake (U₃O₈) -- for the first time since 1980 because of a general rise in uranium prices, the agencies said.

The report expects world nuclear capacity to increase by as much as 785 gigawatts by 2035, although "the magnitude of that growth remains to be determined," IAEA said.

The report also notes uranium supply could be supplemented through adoption of advanced reactor and fuel cycle technologies, such as reprocessing. The U.S. Department of Energy opposes current reprocessing technology because it is too easy to separate the plutonium, which could provide material for nuclear weapons.

Akron Beacon Journal Nuclear blueprint

George Voinovich knows that curbing climate change requires a renewed commitment to clean, proven technology. Published on Monday, Jul 26, 2010

The failure to advance climate and energy legislation reflects the reluctance of too many senators to confront a hard reality: The effort carries a price in the short run, before the benefits far exceed the costs. Even President Obama has been timid, his voice disappointingly quiet during the recent debate. George Voinovich has disappointed, too, but on Wednesday, the Ohio Republican reinforced an abiding truth: To deal with climate change, the country must ramp up its commitment to nuclear power.

The senator unveiled comprehensive legislation "to reignite a nuclear renaissance." The proposal involves themes and initiatives that Voinovich has discussed often during his 12 years on Capitol Hill. With his tenure near its end, he wanted to leave a blueprint for moving forward, a legacy of sorts in a realm to which he has devoted much time, energy and practical thinking.

Voinovich readily acknowledges the challenges facing nuclear power, the expense and

disposal of spent fuel, most notably. He then cites the firm data: Nuclear power accounts for 20 percent of the country's electricity today — and 70 percent of the "emission-free electricity." Here is a proven technology, capable of running 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Look at the heavy and effective use in France, Japan and elsewhere. Currently, nuclear is more efficient and economical than other clean energy sources such as wind and solar.

That is not to say the likes of wind and solar should receive less investment. The country must have an array of alternatives to carbon-burning fossil fuels. Rather, nuclear is available now. Voinovich rightly wants to build aggressively on the foundation. How? Nuclear plants are expensive, to say the least. Voinovich proposes \$54 billion in loan guarantees to spur development (an amount similar to the Obama White House figure). The federal government wouldn't put up the money directly. Its presence would enable utilities to gain the necessary financing. More, that sum is just the beginning, the feds needing to stand behind this critical element of a sound energy strategy.

Voinovich calls for Washington to become a partner with industry in accelerating the development of small, modular nuclear power plants, investing \$100 million a year for 10 years. These reactors are less costly, and more flexible. They represent an opportunity for the country to take a leading role in advancing a new technology.

One of the lessons of the nuclear experience has been the value of strong, independent oversight. Voinovich would streamline the licensing process. He also would place priority on an improved work force. He would create a National Nuclear Energy Council as a forum for shaping strategy and dealing collaboratively with challenges. A national commission would manage the stockpile of used nuclear fuel, long a thorny, if overstated, problem.

Voinovich describes nuclear power as a "three-fer." It enhances energy security, curbs greenhouse emissions and bolsters manufacturing, adding jobs and high technology, not to mention local and state revenues. It belongs at the forefront of any plan to ease climate change. Now Congress and the White House have a vehicle for putting it there.

Akron Beacon Journal

Advantage of nuclear power

Published on Tuesday, Jul 27, 2010

Columnist Bob Herbert has learned the wrong lesson from the oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico ("Not ready to go nuclear," July 21). He thinks that this disaster should teach us not to rely so easily on technology for safety, and therefore to be wary of nuclear power. What it should teach us is to think more objectively about nuclear power as a possible way of decreasing the damage that results from our use of fossil fuels.

Certainly there are dangers associated with nuclear power, and we must try to ensure that adequate safety measures are always in place. It is rather misleading, however, to imply that we need now to start thinking about safety issues.

The dangers have not been ignored, and in fact have been greatly exaggerated by many people who have an uninformed and irrational fear of anything nuclear.

While Herbert calls attention to the possibility of a worst-case accident at a nuclear facility, no such accident has happened in the United States. Even if we accept the worst estimates of the consequences of what happened at Three Mile Island, they are minor in comparison with the health and environmental consequences of our uses

of fossil fuels.

These include numerous oil spills, global warming, atmospheric pollution and cave-ins at coal mines.

Unlike the potential problems that Herbert fears, these are happening now, and will continue to happen as long as we rely on fossil fuels.

Increased use of nuclear power would enable us to lessen the very real damage caused by dependence on oil, coal and natural gas.

"No one knows what to do with the dangerous nuclear waste that is building up at the plants," Herbert says. Actually, we know pretty well what to do with it — put it in the repository designed for this purpose at Yucca Mountain in Nevada.

Of course, this isn't perfect: What is? But the main problem it faces is the irrational fear of anything nuclear, and the resulting not-in-my-back-yard attitude, helped greatly in this case by the fact that the current Senate majority leader happens to be from Nevada.

Nuclear power is not, as some people fantasized 60 years ago, a problem-free answer to all our energy needs. But we also should not be overly fearful of it. In the real world in which we live, careful use of nuclear power can alleviate, though it will not entirely eliminate, some of the problems that confront our energy-hungry culture.

George L. Murphy

Tallmadge

General Information or Other	Event Number: 46060
Rep Org: GE HITACHI NUCLEAR ENERGY Licensee: GE HITACHI NUCLEAR ENERGY Region: 1 City: WILMINGTON State: NC County: License #: Agreement: Y Docket: NRC Notified By: DALE PORTER HQ OPS Officer: BILL HUFFMAN	Notification Date: 07/01/2010 Notification Time: 09:27 [ET] Event Date: 07/01/2009 Event Time: [EDT] Last Update Date: 07/01/2010
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section: 21.21 - UNSPECIFIED PARAGRAPH	Person (Organization): RAY POWELL (R1DO) BINOY DESAI (R2DO) ROBERT DALEY (R3DO) RYAN LANTZ (R4DO) PART 21 E-MAIL GROUP ()

Event Text

PART 21 REPORT CONCERNING FAILURE OF TURBINE OVERSPEED RESET CONTROL VALVE DIAPHRAGM

The information below is a summary of a report received via facsimile from GE Hitachi; Report MFN 10-192 dated July 1, 2010.

Background:

"A diaphragm used in a 1" HPCI turbine stop valve / mechanical trip hold valve operator failed at a domestic BWR 4 in July 2009. The failure resulted in a HPCI turbine lube oil leak, which was the indication that the diaphragm had failed. The BWR 4 plant completed an Apparent Cause Evaluation and concluded that a material defect in the diaphragm allowed the diaphragm to tear after being installed for 2 years 8 months."

"The diaphragm that failed was a Robertshaw (RS) part number 25471-A2, and was installed in a Robertshaw model VC-210 diaphragm control valve operator. The diaphragm was made from Buna-n rubber and was designed to have two layers of Dacron reinforcement fabric over all pressure bearing surface areas of the diaphragm. The diaphragms are manufactured by Chicago-Allis using a 2-plate compression mold process."

"The diaphragms are purchased as commercial grade and are dedicated by GEH and supplied as safety related under GE part number Q25471-A2. The failed diaphragm was manufactured in 2006."

Discussion:

"Reinforcement fabric is considered a critical design requirement that is essential to ensure durability, reliability, and prevents tearing of the diaphragm material when these diaphragms are used in the HPCI turbine lube oil system as turbine trip and reset valves."

"An inspection was performed on six diaphragms, three manufactured in 2006 and three manufactured in 2008. All six of these diaphragms were found to have areas without fabric reinforcement. Inspection of the three samples from 2006 found non-uniform reinforcement. Inspection of the three samples from 2008 found all diaphragms were void of reinforcement in the sidewalls and inspection indicates that the reinforcement fabric was torn away from the inner sidewall during the manufacturing process. The inspections identified no diaphragms that were in full compliance with the design requirements for two layers of reinforcing fabric over all pressure bearing surfaces of the diaphragm."

Safety Analysis:

"The failure of the HPCI turbine over-speed reset control valve's diaphragm would result in a loss of HPCI turbine lube and control oil through the failed diaphragm. Depending on the amount of oil lost and the system demands, this loss could ultimately result in a failure of the HPCI System. Failure is not imminent, but cannot be precluded. Other safety related equipment is sufficient to mitigate design basis events in the event of a loss of HPCI."

Conclusion:

"Because of the similarity of the defects in all diaphragms inspected, it is credible to believe that this type of deviation from technical requirement also exists in other diaphragms manufactured by Chicago Allis and sold by GE as part number Q25471-A2 and 25471-A2Q, and as part of Control Valve Assembly DD233A3600P001. The identified defective diaphragms were present in two lots; one manufactured in 2006 and one in 2008. Based on the

observations it is reasonable to believe that other diaphragms manufactured in 2006 and 2008 have similar deviations. GEH has been unable to determine if the identified manufacturing deviation exists in diaphragms manufactured prior to 2006. Since GEH is not able to rule out defects in diaphragms manufactured prior to 2006, it is credible to believe that similar deviations existed in diaphragms manufactured prior to 2006. In order to determine the possible extent of condition, all diaphragms in service or in stock at plants as spare parts inventory are suspect. Since the diaphragms have a designated service life of 5 years, and a shelf life of 10 years, the extent of condition is bounded by replacement of all diaphragms purchased by plants since 1995."

"GEH has evaluated the consequences of the failure of this diaphragm and concluded that this type of failure could result in the HPCI system not performing its safety function. The HPCI system is considered an essential safety related system. Failure of the HPCI system is considered a major degradation of essential safety related equipment. Therefore this condition is determined to be a Substantial Safety Hazard and is a Reportable condition per 10CFR Part 21."

Recommended Action:

"GEH has evaluated the consequences of the failure of this diaphragm and concluded that this type of failure could result in the HPCI system not performing its safety function. The HPCI system is considered an essential safety related system. Failure of the HPCI system is considered a major degradation of essential safety related equipment. Therefore this condition is determined to be a Substantial Safety Hazard and is a Reportable condition per 10CFR Part 21."

US Plants With Affected Diaphragms:

- Fermi 2**
- Limerick
- Peach Bottom
- Duane Arnold
- Cooper
- Susquehanna
- Brunswick
- Hatch
- Browns Ferry

Power Reactor	Event Number: 46063
Facility: DAVIS BESSE Region: 3 State: OH Unit: [1] [] [] RX Type: [1] B&W-R-LP NRC Notified By: TOM KOBBLEDICK HQ OPS Officer: PETE SNYDER	Notification Date: 07/01/2010 Notification Time: 13:58 [ET] Event Date: 10/13/2009 Event Time: 12:07 [EDT] Last Update Date: 07/01/2010
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY	Person (Organization):

10 CFR Section: 50.72(b)(3)(v)(D) - ACCIDENT MITIGATION	ROBERT DALEY (R3DO)
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Unit	SCRAM Code	RX CRIT	Initial PWR	Initial RX Mode	Current PWR	Current RX Mode
1	N	Y	100	Power Operation	100	Power Operation

Event Text

HISTORIC CONDITION WITH CONTAINMENT COOLER FAN RELAYS

"[This is a] historical condition previously reported in LER 2009-001 [that] should also have been reported in accordance with 10 CFR 50.72(b)(3)(v)(D).

"Due to misapplication of Potter and Brumfield Rotary Relays, both operating Containment Air Cooler Fans were declared inoperable on October 13, 2009, and the fans switched from their normal fast speed alignment to the slow speed alignment used for accidents, which eliminated the relay issue and allowed them to be declared operable. This issue was reported in LER 2009-001 as an operation prohibited by the Technical Specifications on December 14, 2009. The fan control circuitry was modified to correct the condition.

"Upon further review, this condition should have been reported per the requirements of 10 CFR 50.72(b)(3)(v)(D) due to both required Containment Air Cooler Fan trains being declared inoperable for the condition. A revision to LER 2009-001 will be submitted per 10 CFR 50.73(a)(2)(v)(D).

"The NRC Senior Resident Inspector has been notified."

General Information or Other	Event Number: 46072
Rep Org: TRENTEC Licensee: RONKEN INDUSTRIES INC Region: 3 City: CINCINNATI State: OH County: License #: Agreement: Y Docket: NRC Notified By: MARION MITCHELL HQ OPS Officer: DONG HWA PARK	Notification Date: 07/06/2010 Notification Time: 12:41 [ET] Event Date: 05/25/2010 Event Time: [EDT] Last Update Date: 07/06/2010
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section: 21.21 - UNSPECIFIED PARAGRAPH	Person (Organization): MALCOLM WIDMANN (R2DO) PART 21 VIA EMAIL ()

Event Text

PART 21 REPORT CONCERNING FAILURE OF OIL-FILLED CAPACITOR

The information below is a summary of a report received via facsimile from Trentec dated July 6, 2010.

"Identification of the facility, the activity, or the basic component supplied for such facility or such activity within the United States which fails to comply or contains a defect:

"The basic component containing the defect is a Ronken oil filled capacitor with a rating of 70 micro Farad-660 VAC @ 60 Hz. The part number is P91D23706H05 with a 06-06 date code (manufactured in 2006). The capacitor is commercially dedicated by Trentec for use in safety related applications. The associated Trentec part number is 7T20701 with a 06-06 date code.

"Identification of the firm constructing the facility or supplying the basic component which fails to comply or contains a defect:

"Trentec, Business Unit of Curtiss Wright Flow Control Corporation, 4600 East Tech Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45245

"Nature of the defect or failure to comply and the safety hazard which is created or could be created by such defect or failure to comply:

"The defect pertains to 70 micro Farad capacitors that failed in the inverter circuitry for the uninterruptible power supply (UPS) for the turbine driven auxiliary feedwater pump (TDAFWP). The failure of the capacitors was determined by an independent testing lab to be a manufacturing defect in which the internal spot-welded (no solder used) connection points on the capacitors were inadequate and resulted in poor/high resistance connection points which culminated in internal arcing at several of the connection points.

"The Auxiliary Feedwater (AFW) system for each unit consists of two motor driven pumps and one turbine driven pump. The TDAFWP UPS for each unit has an A and B section for system redundancy, with two 70 micro Farad capacitors used in each section. The capacitors currently installed in the Farley 1 TDAFWP UPS B section and Farley 2 TDAFWP UPS B section have the suspect date code (total of four).

"Given a loss of a TDAFWP UPS due to the capacitor failures, together with a single failure of one of the motor driven AFW pumps leaves the one remaining motor driven AFW pump to ensure the reactor coolant system is properly cooled via the steam generators during emergency conditions. However, two of the three AFW pumps are required to satisfy the flow demand for the most limiting associated design basis accidents and transients, i.e., feedwater line break, main steam line break, and loss of main feedwater. Accordingly, the flow demand is needed to mitigate the consequences of these events which can result in over pressurization of the reactor

coolant pressure boundary, and to prevent uncovering the reactor core and potential radiological releases. Additionally, credit for operation of the TDAFWP is needed for coping with a station blackout event during which the TDAFWP is the only source of AFW.

"The date on which the information of such defect or failure to comply was obtained:

"Farley Condition Report 2010107145 was written on May 25, 2010 to determine 10 CFR 21 reportability of the capacitor failures. Trentec Failure Evaluation Plan was written on 6/7/10. Trentec's capacitor evaluation and report was completed 6/30/10.

"In the case of a basic component which contains a defect or fails to comply, the number and location of these components in use at, supplied for, being supplied for, or may be supplied for, manufactured, or being manufactured for one or more facilities or activities subject to the regulations in this part:

"The Ronken 70 micro Farad capacitors with 06-06 date code have only been supplied to the Farley Plant on PO number QP070496 for a quantity of 8 each, shipped 5/11/2007 with Trentec tag number 7T20701.

"The corrective action which has been, is being, or will be taken; the name of the individual or organization responsible for the action; and the length of time that has been or will be taken to complete the action:

"Corrective actions have been scheduled for Farley Maintenance to replace the suspect 06-06 date code capacitors by July 30, 2010.

"Any advice related to the defect or failure to comply about the facility, activity, or basic component that has been, is being, or will be given to purchasers or licensees:

"Perform a failure analysis of any recently failed Trentec qualified Ronken 70 micro Farad capacitor to determine proper corrective action. Replace any Trentec qualified Ronken 70 micro Farad capacitor with a date code of 06-06. They should also be removed from stock to prevent their future use.

"In the case of an early site permit, the entities to whom an early site permit was transferred"

"Not applicable."

General Information or Other	Event Number: 45829
Rep Org: OHIO BUREAU OF RADIATION PROTECTION Licensee: JANX INTEGRITY GROUP Region: 3	Notification Date: 04/09/2010 Notification Time: 17:37 [ET] Event Date: 04/09/2010 Event Time: [EDT]

City: PARMA State: MI County: License #: 03320990002 Agreement: N Docket: NRC Notified By: STEPHEN JAMES HQ OPS Officer: PETE SNYDER	Last Update Date: 07/08/2010
Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY 10 CFR Section: AGREEMENT STATE	Person (Organization): HIRONORI PETERSON (R3DO) BILL VONTILL (FSME)

Event Text

RADIOGRAPHY CAMERA SOURCE NOT FULLY RETRACTED

The following information was received via email:

"Radiographer failed to fully retract Se-75 source into QSA Model 880 camera while on a job site in Stratton, Ohio. No additional information regarding device or source is available at this time.

"Radiographer did not 'bump check' the source after retraction to make sure that the source was locked in the camera. He stated that he was using a survey meter as he approached the camera, but it slipped from his hand during his approach and fell to the ground. He stated that he did not verify proper operation after picking up the meter. He was approaching the camera from the rear and stated that he had not observed any reading on the meter. As the radiographer disconnected the guide tube, he noted that the source cable was still sticking out of the camera with the source. He stated that he turned the crank handle about 3/4 of a turn, at which time the source was retracted. The radiographer stated that he could not hear his alarming rate meter due to loud noise in the power plant where the work was being done. The radiographers pocket dosimeter (0 - 200 Mr) was reported as having gone off-scale.

"The licensee has estimated a whole body exposure of 1.8 R and an extremity dose to the radiographer's hand of between 3 R and 20 R. The licensee has shipped the radiographer's dosimeter for rush processing and expects to have results late Monday (4/12/10) or Tuesday. ODH [Ohio Department of Health] will conduct an investigation.

"NOTE: This report is being made as a precaution until the actual dose received by the radiographer is confirmed."

Ref: OH 2010-013

* * * UPDATE FROM STEPHEN JAMES TO PETE SNYDER AT 0950 ON 4/15/10 * *
*

The following information was received via email:

"1. Camera was a QSA Model 880 Delta, S/N D6162.

"2. Source was a QSA Se-75 source, 73 Curies on 4/9/10, S/N 2739.

"3. Extremity exposure was to right hand.

"4. The radiographer's dosimeter was processed and indicated a whole body dose (shallow) dose of 0.563 Rem for April 2010, through April 9, 2010. This is approximately four times higher than the radiographer received in March 2010 (0.147 Rem).

"5. ODH [Ohio Department of Health] will investigate the week of April 19 to recreate event and verify dose estimates and events leading to the exposure.

"NOTE: As of the current information, the exposure received by the radiographer would not require reporting of the event. Final determination will be made upon completion of investigation by ODH."

Notified R3DO (Orth) and FSME (McIntosh).

* * * UPDATE FROM STEPHEN JAMES TO CHARLES TEAL AT ON 7/8/10 AT 1128*
* *

"ODH investigation and recreation of event indicate that the radiographer did follow proper procedures and was exposed to [the] source for less than one (1) minute total. [The] radiographer had [a] stopwatch used for timing shots and he had failed to shut off the stop watch until he had removed himself from area of source, at which time the stopwatch indicated 5 minutes since the shot began. This exposure does NOT require notification and no further action to be taken at this time."

General Information or Other	Event Number: 45923
Rep Org: OHIO BUREAU OF RADIATION PROTECTION Licensee: THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY Region: 3 City: COLUMBUS State: OH County: License #: 02110250037 Agreement: Y Docket: NRC Notified By: STEPHEN JAMES HQ OPS Officer: VINCE KLCO	Notification Date: 05/13/2010 Notification Time: 16:04 [ET] Event Date: 05/11/2010 Event Time: [EDT] Last Update Date: 07/08/2010

Emergency Class: NON EMERGENCY
10 CFR Section:
AGREEMENT STATE

Person (Organization):
MARK RING (R3DO)
KEITH McCONNELL (FSME)

Event Text

AGREEMENT STATE REPORT - REPORT OF LEAKING SEALED SOURCE

The following information was received by e-mail:

"On Tuesday May 11, 2010, the licensee discovered during a routine leak test that a Ni-63 source in a Shimadzu GC-14A gas chromatograph was leaking, presenting 0.0142 microCi. The source was identified as an NRD model N-100, serial number 616355, with an original activity of 9.98 mCi on 3/23/03 and a current activity of 9.50 mCi.

"A second leak test confirmed that this was not a false positive. Surveys of the instrument and area presented no evidence that contamination had spread.

"The device containing the Ni-63 source was removed from service and taken to the licensee's radioactive waste storage facility."

Ohio Report: OH100006

* * * UPDATE FROM STEPHEN JAMES TO CHARLES TEAL ON 7/8/10 AT 1128 * *

"The source has been removed and packaged for disposal with the licensee's next LLRW shipment."
