System Monitoring at the DAEC

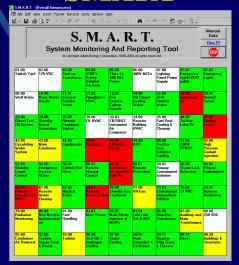
SysMon

System Monitoring Plans	Create a New Plan Change Plan N		arme Preview / Print Plan	
System wormoring Flans	Edit Current Plan	Cancel Edit Mode	Read Only	
19.00: RHR	1	View: Plan Header	Plan Navigator	
lavigator: Left-Clk to Select Dbl-Clk for	Edit Window Right-Clk to	Expand all levels down-stream f	from selected paragraph	
Function: 1 Provide Core Cooling				
= Failure Mode: 1a Failure to provide.			100 CONTROL OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER O	
⇒ Failure Effect: 1a1 System will not pre			erable	
□ Degradation Mechanism: 1a1a Ina		ad		
	rus Water Level Low			
	Forus Level Recorder / PI C			
□ Collection Frequency: 1a1a1a		Continuous Collection by Pl		
→ Monitoring Frequency: 1a1a1a		When torus level is known	to be low	
□ Trending Method: 1a1a1a □ Acceptance Band: 1a1a1a				
		w Normal Torus Water Level of Required or Tagged Out.	(> 9.25 ft).	
		st Required or Lagged Out. External Pressure Boundar	. Degradation	
		/Quarterly STP/Cyclic Leaks		
		Monthly for visual walkdown		
- Monitoring Frequency: 1a1a3t		Monthly / Quarterly / Cycl		
□ Trending Method: 1a1a3t				
Acceptance Band: 1a1a3t				
Action: 1a1a3b1a1a1 Write	MAR.			
□ Degradation Indicator: 1a1a4 Lo	w Pump Suction Pressures	during Pump Run		
■ Data Source: 1a1a4a (Quarterly STP 3.5.1-02			
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
(<u> </u>	
Spell Check Plan Edit Frequency Keys	Change Password	Copy Plan Data Dele	te Plan Close	



Teaming up to get the most out of System Monitoring!

SMART



SysMon

- Result of 2 EPRI Task Group efforts published in March 1997 and March 1998.
- Past tendency was to trend a parameter because it can be trended.
- EPRI methodology provides a consistent, proactive approach based on the ability to predict degradation and preclude failure of specific system functions.



Basic Methodology

- Focuses on selecting important parameters for monitoring based on primary system functions and degradation mechanisms that can defeat primary functions.
- Stresses system level monitoring by the integrated use of tools, technologies, and data obtained from many sources.



Elements of Effective Programs

- Program Scope Definition
- Define System Performance Goals and Indicators
- Define Importance of System Functions
- Define Degradation Mechanisms and Indicators
- Identify Data Requirements
- Identify Actions Required
- Establish Communication Methods
- System Monitoring Documentation
- Perform System Monitoring



Types of Monitoring

- Indirect The periodic review of historical, programmatic system information for the purpose of predicting future system performance.
- Direct A periodic review of physical parameters to assess current system performance and to identify system degradation.

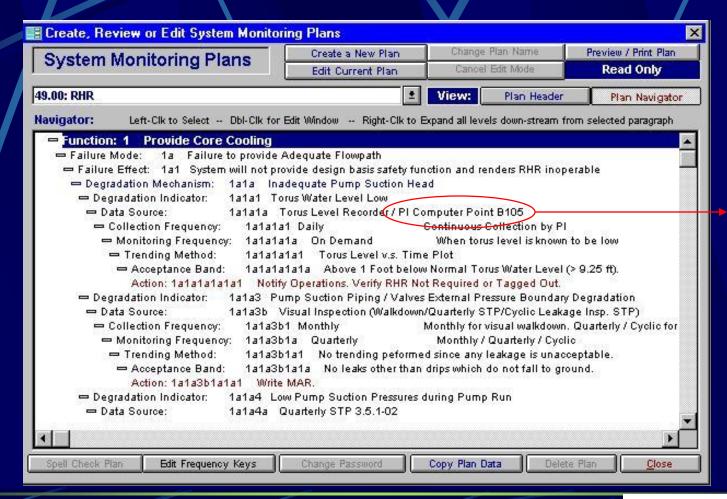


Layers in Direct Monitoring

- Function
- Failure Modes
- Failure Effects
- DegradationMechanisms
- Degradation Indicators
- Data Source

- Data Collection Frequency
- Monitoring Frequency
- Trending Method
- Acceptance Bands
- Action Required

Typical SysMon Layout



SMART retrieves the actual data and provides it to the System Engineer.

S.M.A.R.T.

An important part of your system monitoring toolbox.

	Overall Annun							
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S. M. A. R. T. System Monitoring And Reporting Tool © Copyright Alliant Energy Corporation, 1998-2000 All rights reserved.								
01.00 Switch Yard	02.00 125 VDC	03.00 Start-up Transformer	04.00 4160 V Safety Related Sw.Gear	05.00 Class 1E 480 VAC Power	06.00 480V MCCs	07.00 Lighting Panel Power Supply	07.01 Emergency Lights (S/D path)	07.02 Emergency Lights
08.00 Well Water	10.00 River Water Supply	11.01 General Service Water	11.03 Pumphouse HVAC	13.02 Fire Service - Carbon Dioxide	14.00 RB Closed Cooling Water	16.00 RHR Service Water	18.00 Instrument Air	20.04 Drywell Sumps
23.00 Diesel Fuel Oil System	24.00 Standby Diesel Generators	25.00 Remote Shutdown System	30.00 CB HVAC	30.03 CB/SBGT Instrument Air Compressr	34.00 Reactor Building HVAC	35.00 Fuel Pool Cooling & Cleanup	40.00 Turbine Lube Oil	41.00 Cooling Towers
42.00 Circulating Water System	43.00 Main Condenser	44.00 Condensate	45.01 Feedwater	46.00 Extraction Steam	49.00 RHR	50.00 Reactor Core Isolation Cooling	51.00 CORE SPRAY	52.00 High Pressure Coolant Injection
53.00 Standby Liquid Control	54.00 Emergency Service Water	55.00 Control Rod Drive	56.02 Reactor Manual Control	57.00 Instrument AC and UAC Cntl Pwr	58.01 Reactor Protection	58.02 Primary Containment Isolation	58.03 Steam Leak Detection	59.00 Primary Containmen
60.00 Primary Containment HVAC	61.00 Reactor Water Cleanup	62.00 Nuclear Boiler	64.01 Reactor Recirculation	70.00 Standby Gas Treatment	72.00 Off-Gas	73.03 Containment Atmosphere Dilution	75.00 24 VDC	78.01 Neutron Monitoring
79.00 Radiation Monitoring	80.00 Non-Nuclear Instrumentati on	81.00 Fuel Handling	83.01 Main Steam	83.02 Main Steam dwnstrm of MSIVs	83.04 Low-Low Set & ADS	86.00 Stand by Transformer	87.00 Auxiliary and Main Transformers	88.00 250 VDC
91.00 Condenser Air Removal	92.00 Turbine Steam Seals & Drains	93.00 Turbine	95.00 Seal Oil / Hydrogen Cooling	97.00 Stator Cooling	98.00 Main Generator & Excitation	99.11 Reactor Bldg Crane & Elevator	99.27 Doors	99.28 Buildings & Structures

The History of SMART

- March 1997 EPRI issues "Guideline for System Monitoring by System Engineers"
- June 1997 AR written to review effectiveness and use of the System Health and Status reports on the LAN.
- March 1998 EPRI issues 37 System Monitoring Plans and software.



The History of SMART

- June 1998 Project Team convenes to develop an effective system monitoring program.
- June 1998 All system engineers trained on EPRI methodology and SysMon software.
- October 1998 First system plan declared ready and implemented into SMART.



Requirements for SMART

- Data is easily gathered with little or none performed by the System Engineer
- Use is made of expertise outside of Systems Engineering
- Computer programs are reliable
- Current and historical analyses of trends are included



Requirements for SMART

- The system can be monitored remotely
- The System Engineer and other users are alerted to problem areas
- The System Engineer is properly trained on the program
- Output from the program is well communicated and reported



Requirements for SMART

- Use of the program is uniform across all systems
- The basis for trending specific parameters is documented
- The program is easy to use

Purposes of SMART

- Automatically collect and make readily accessible to the System Engineer data which is important to trend (as determined by the EPRI methodology).
- Provide the medium for the System Engineer to share subsequent analyses with plant personnel.

SMART and SysMon

SMART taps into the SysMon database to extract stored information regarding monitoring bases.

How doesit work?



Structure of SMART

- Main Features Include:
 - Main Annunciator Window
 - Health & Status (Information)
 - Direct Monitoring Annunciator Window
 - Direct Monitoring Detail Screen
 - Auto (Indirect) Monitoring Screen
 - Parameter Maintenance

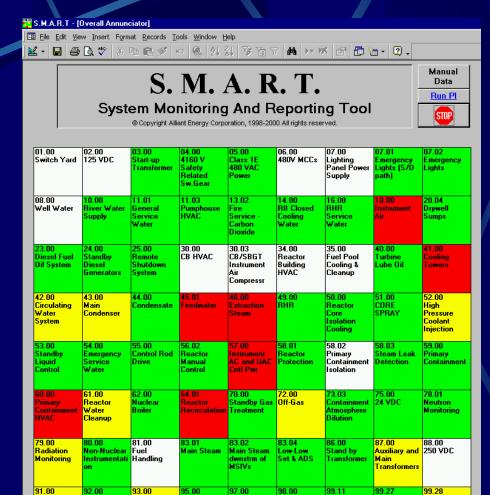


Sources of Data

- Plant Information (PI)
 - In-plant Transmitters
 - Operator Rounds via Handheld Dataloggers
- Equipment Monitoring Database
 - Vibration Analysis
 - Oil Analysis
 - Thermography
 - Inservice Testing (IST)
- Instrument Trending Program
- Surveillance Test Procedures
- Manual Input



Main Screen



Condenser

Turbine

& Drains

Air Removal Steam Seals

Turbine

Seal Oil /

Hydrogen

Cooling

Stator

Cooling

Main

Generator &

Excitation

Reactor

Bldg Crane

& Elevator

Buildings &

Structures

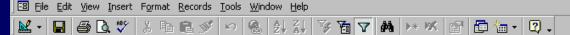
System Health Assessment Rating Guideline

System Health Assessments use a four level rating scheme to evaluate overall health of the system. "Key Parameters" are used to assess the overall health of the system. Consider safety significance of issues involved when selecting a Key Parameter rating. If any Key Parameter is Marginal (Yellow), the overall rating should be Marginal (Yellow) or Needs Improvement (Red). If any Key Parameter is Needs Improvement (Red), the overall rating should be Needs Improvement (Red).

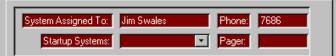
Key Parameter	Exemplary (Green)	Satisfactory (White)	Marginal (Yellow)	Needs Improvement (Red)				
Unplanned Reactor Trip	None in previous 2 years due to System equipment	None in previous 2 years due to System equipment	None in previous 12 months due to System equipment	One or more in previous 12 months due to System equipment				
Unplanned Safety System Actuation	None in previous 2 years due to System equipment failure	None in previous 2 years due to System equipment failure	None in previous 12 months due to System equipment failure	One or more in previous 12 months due to System Equipment Failure				
Unplanned Capability Loss (UCL)	None in previous 2 years due to System equipment	<0.2% UCL in previous 12 months due to system equipment	<0.5% UCL in previous 12 months due to system equipment	>0.5% UCL in previous 12 months due to system equipment				
Planned Capability Losses (Excludes down-powers for required testing)	None in previous 2 years due to System equipment	<2500 MW-hr planned losses in previous 12 months are due to System equipment	<20,000 MW-hr planned losses in previous 12 months are due to System equipment	>20,000 MW-hr planned losses in previous 12 months are due to System equipment				
System Equipment Issues	Zero (0) Workarounds, Degraded Instruments, Temp Mods, or Long Term Tagouts	Two (2) or less Workarounds, Degraded Instruments, Temp Mods or Long Term Tagouts	Four (4) or less Workarounds, Degraded Instruments, Temp Mods or Long Term Tagouts	Five (5) or more Workarounds, Degraded Instruments, Temp Mods or Long Term Tagouts				
NRC Violations/INPO Findings/Significant Adverse Conditions (Level 1 or 2 AR's) due to System equipment	None in previous 2 years	One (1) in previous 12 months with actions complete and system health trending positively	One (1) in previous 12 months with actions not complete OR Two (2) or more in previous 6 months with actions done	One (1) or more in previous 12 months and no actions taken				
NRC/WANO Availability Performance Indicators (Applies to SBDG, HPCI, RCIC, RHR only)	WANO score of full credit AND NRC performance Green and stable or improving	WANO score of full credit AND NRC performance Green and stable or improving	WANO score predicted to be less than full credit OR NRC performance indicator trending towards white	WANO score less than full credit OR NRC Performance Indicator identified as "White", "Yellow", or "Red"				
Maintenance Rule	Classified as (a)(2) (Green)	Classified as (a)(2) (Green)	Classified as near (a)(1) (Yellow)	Classified as (a)(1) (Red)				
Open Corrective Work Orders	Consider and evaluate the number, age, and type of Corrective Work Orders (CWO's) Tailor rating based on historical trend, safety significance of issues, System Engineer expectations, etc.							
Open Action Requests	Consider and evaluate the number, age, and type of Action Requests (AR's) Tailor rating based on historical trend, safety significance of issues, System Engineer expectations, etc.							
Deferred Preventive Work Orders	Consider and evaluate the number, age, and type of Preventive Work Orders (PWO's) Tailor rating based on historical trend, safety significance of issues, System Engineer expectations, etc.							
SMART Direct Monitoring	Monitoring Consider and evaluate direct monitoring parameters in SMART Tailor rating based on historical trend, safety significance of issues, System Engineer expectations, etc.							

Information Screen





18.00: Instrument Air



Status:

01/17/2002 1:43:44 PM

System status is red due to Instrument Air being classified as MR (a)(1). There are no excessive backlogs or equipment issues. A slight increase in air usage has been noted. Leak checks will be performed to determine source of increased usage.

Operating Experience



Attended Compressed Air Nuclear Users Group Meeting during January 2002. Will be applying lessons learned from this meeting in the next few months.

Received an e-mail from the instrument air users group about a plant trip on July 2, 2001 at Beaver Valley that was caused by a failure of their air dryer purge valve. They got a loss of air

Significant Improvements/Enhancements



- Instrument air dryer pre-filters and after-filters have been replaced.
- Sampling for particles in instrument air was accomplished on 10/18/01. The results of these samples showed that the air quality continues to meet maintenance rule condition monitoring limits.

Status RED -

Parameter
Maintenance

Direct
Monitoring

Edit System
System Auto
Monitoring

Health and Status Report

System Performance

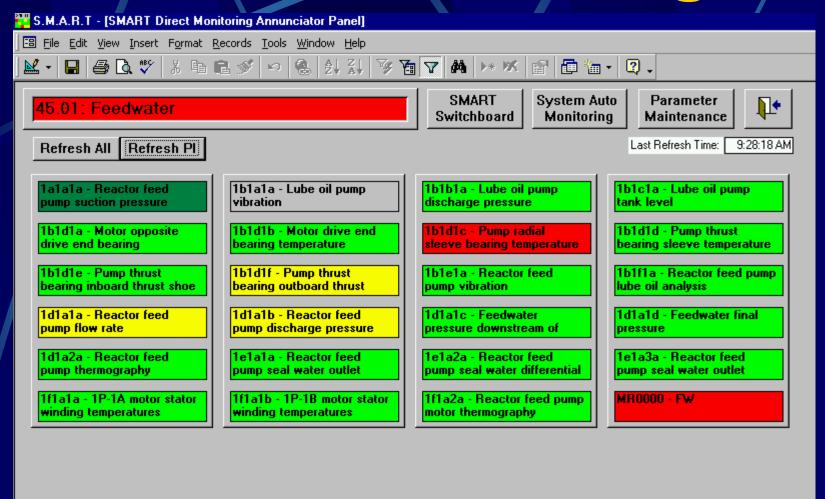


The Instrument Air system is red due to being classified as maintenance rule (a)(1). We currently are in the monitoring phase. April and October sampling per STP NS 180001 showed that instrument air now meets the required quality standard for particulates. In the most recent set of samples no particles greater than 3 microns in size were detected. The next sampling will be performed during April 2002. If the

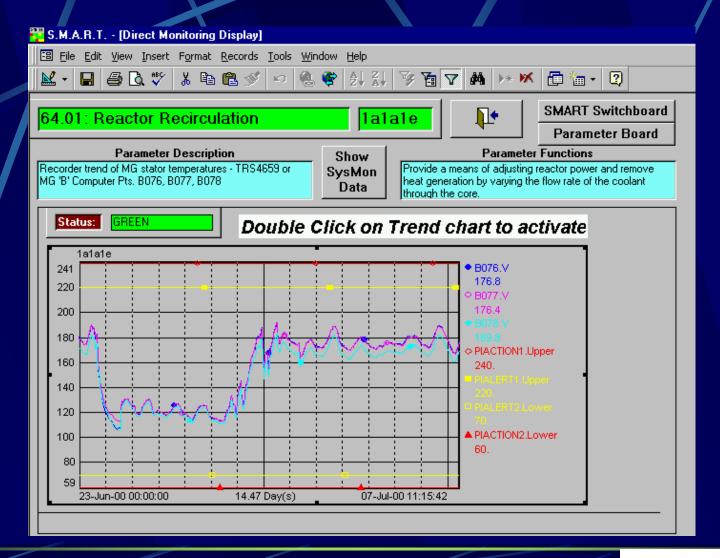
System Priorities

 Root cause for AR 24015 on instrument air quality testing failure has been completed. ARs 25989 through 25996 were initiated in response to this root cause. These actions include initiating a PM for the dryer pre and after-filters and creating an STP to document air quality testing results. All actions have been completed except for performing three successful surveillance tests. This will be done in April 2002 when the

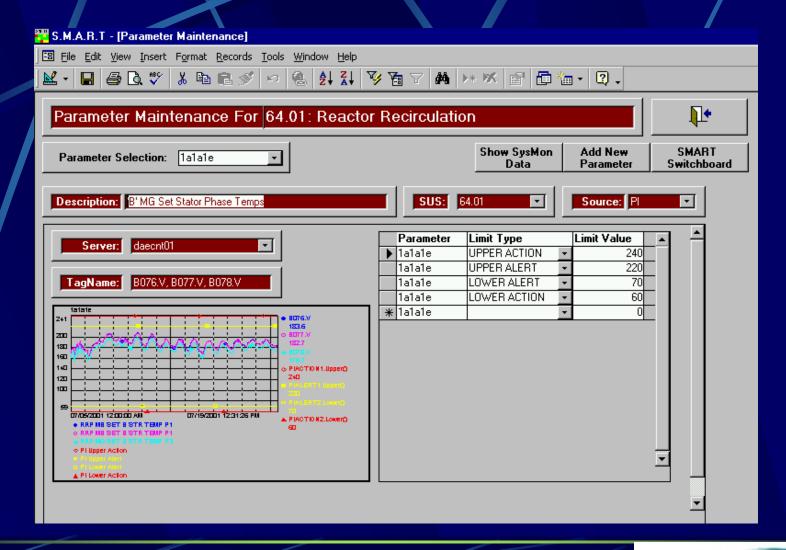
Direct Monitoring



Parameter Window



Parameter Maintenance



Auto (Indirect) Monitoring



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