

Central File

DUKE POWER COMPANY

POWER BUILDING
422 SOUTH CHURCH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28242

WILLIAM O. PARKER, JR.
VICE PRESIDENT
STEAM PRODUCTION

August 15, 1979
79/08/20 All: 29

TELEPHONE: AREA 704
373-4083

Mr. James P. O'Reilly, Director
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Region II
101 Marietta Street, Suite 3100
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Re: RII:JPO
50-269
50-270
50-287

Dear Mr. O'Reilly:

Please find attached Duke Power Company's responses to IE Bulletin 79-11. My letters of July 13 and 24, 1979 addressed Item 1 of the bulletin and the schedule for responses to Items 2, 3 and 4.

Very truly yours,

William O. Parker Jr
William O. Parker, Jr.

KRW:scs
Attachment

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DUKE POWER COMPANY
OCONEE NUCLEAR STATION

Response to IE Bulletin 79-11

Item 1

Determine whether any Westinghouse DB-50 or DB-75 circuit breakers with over-current trip devices are in safety related Class II service or in spares at your facilities.

Response

There are six Westinghouse DB-50 breakers at the Keowee Hydro Station which supplies back-up power for Oconee Nuclear Station. Two of these breakers are spares; the other four are feeder breakers to the two 600 volt centers 1X and 2X.

Item 2

If the subject breakers are in service in safety-related systems: within 30 days, review the existing test data for all overcurrent trip device calibrations since plant startup or since replacement caps were installed and tested in response to Bulletin 73-1, whichever is most recent. Determine if any delay times are: (1) outside of the acceptance band; (2) marginally acceptable - on the low side of the acceptance band; or (3) if any significant change in delay time performance has been observed. These breakers should be retested and end caps replaced as necessary to assure no loss of safety function.

Response

Two breakers, 1X-1B and 1X-3B, each had one pole that was out of tolerance for two consecutive years - 1977 and 1978. However, they both were in tolerance when tested earlier this year. These two breakers and the remaining two breakers which are in service were retested. A new trip unit was installed on breaker 1X-3B because consistent readings could not be obtained. The end cap on the old trip unit in 1X-3B was inspected with a 7X magnifying glass and no cracks were found. This trip unit will be sent back to Westinghouse for evaluation and repair. The new trip unit in 1X-3B tested satisfactorily. The end cap on this unit was not inspected since it was already attached to a new overcurrent trip assembly. This unit will be tested again by September 1, 1979 to insure there is no air leakage.

Two other breakers that were retested, 1X-1B and 2X-1B, also had one pole each whose time delay was out of tolerance on the low end. No problem was experienced in setting the time to an in-tolerance reading. Both of these units will be tested again by September 1, 1979. If consistent readings cannot be obtained, the units will be replaced.

Test data on the two spare breakers, 1X-3C and 2X-3C, was not available after 1976. These breakers will also be tested by September 1, 1979.

Item 3

Inspect all end caps in spares for cracks using at least a 3X magnifying glass. Caps having visible flaws should be discarded, or prevented from use in Class II applications.

Response

It is considered that visual examination, as indicated, would present an undue risk of damaging the bellows during disassembly. As an alternative to the visual inspection the units have been tagged to indicate that prior to use the units must be successfully tested. This testing should provide assurance of operability to at least as great an extent as would the visual examination.

Item 4

Review test procedures and test schedules for all safety-related circuit breakers to assure that all such breakers are tested at least each refueling outage to confirm overcurrent time delay protection.

Response

These breakers are tested annually. Both time delay setting and instantaneous pickup readings are checked during this test.