

Letter to N. C. Moseley from Virginia Electric and Power Company dated May 30, 1975. This is a supplemental response.

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Reply to IEB - 75-04

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(2)

May 30, 1975

Mr. Norman C. Moseley, Director
Directorate of Regulatory Operations
Region II
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
230 Peachtree Street N. W., Suite 818
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Serial No. 493/040375
LQA/TES:e11
Docket Nos. 50-280
50-281
License Nos. DPR-32
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RE: IE:II:NCM
50-280
50-281

Dear Mr. Moseley:

The following information is furnished with respect to Item No. 2 of I. E. Bulletin No. 75-04:

1. Cable Criteria for Surry Units 1 and 2

In addition to meeting the requirements of Section 8.2 of the Surry FSAR the 600 Volt power cable and 1000 Volt control cable meet the flame propagation test as specified in Specifications NAS-116 and NAS-120. Also all redundant cable is in redundant cable tray. Cables are further separated by voltage levels. No urethane foam was used at Surry.

2. Containment Electrical Penetrations

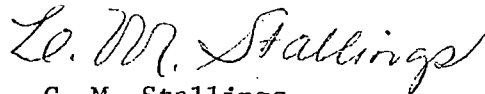
Two types of electrical penetrations are in service at Surry. They are identified by Stone and Webster specifications NUS-41 and NAS-21. The suppliers are Amphenol Space and Missile Systems and Conax Corporation respectively. The materials of both types are flame retardant and non-propagating. For example, the materials specification in NAS-21 states "The fire resistance capabilities of all nonmetallic pressure bearing materials of the penetration assemblies shall be self-extinguishing when tested according to ASTM "Test for Flammability of Rigid Plastics" Code No. D635, or ASTM "Method of Test for Flammability of Self Supporting Plastics" Code No. D635-68.

3. Normal Floor and Wall Cable Penetration Seals

Cable sleeves and tray openings are sealed by either of two methods. One method utilizes a Thiokol potting compound between steel or micarta plates with an additional layer of flame resistant duct seal and a final coating of Flame-mastic 71A Sprayable. The other method uses asbestos wool insulation for sealing the opening around cables with a final coating of Flamemastic 71A Sprayable or Trowel Compound. All materials used are flame resistant except the Thiokol potting compound, which is encased by flame resistant materials.

Our review of the remaining items of Bulletin 75-04 and all items of Bulletin 75-04A will be completed on June 16, 1975.

Very truly yours,



C. M. Stallings
Vice President - Power Supply
and Productions Operations