TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE 37401
400 Chestnut Street Tower II

January 13, 1983

Director of Licensing
Attention: Mr. Domenic B. Vassallo, Chief
Operating Reactors Branch No. 2
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Mr. Vassallo:

In the Matter of the) Docket Nos. 50-25
Tennessee Valley Authority) 50-2
50-2

Enclosed is our response to your request for additional information identified in your letter to H. G. Parris dated November 15, 1982, subject, "IE Bulletin 80-06 - ESF Reset Controls." If you have any questions, please call Jim Domer at FTS 858-2725.

Very truly yours,

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

L. M. Mills, Manager
Nuclear Licensing

Subscribed and sworn to before
me this 13th day of Jan. 1983.

Bryant M Lowery
Notary Public
My Commission Expires 4/8/86

Enclosure
cc (Enclosure):
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Region II
ATTN: James P. O'Reilly, Regional Administrator
101 Marietta Street, Suite 3100
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Mr. R. J. Clark
Browns Ferry Project Manager
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
7920 Norfolk Avenue
Bethesda, Maryland 20814

IE11

ENCLOSURE
REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
IE BULLETIN 80-06 - ESF RESET CONTROLS
BROWNS FERRY NUCLEAR PLANT
DOCKET NOS. 50-259, 50-260 AND 50-296

HPCI Gland Seal Condenser Blower

Figure 1 (copy attached) is a mechanical diagram showing the seal leakage control equipment used for Browns Ferry's BWR HPCI systems. The system utilizes an auxiliary condenser operating at subatmospheric pressure which is connected to the turbine shaft seals and the valve stem seals in the steam supply line valves. This arrangement results in process steam and atmospheric air entering the condenser where it is subjected to a spray provided by a line from the main HPCI pump discharge. This spray flow and the condensed steam leakage are transferred to either the main pump inlet or the clean radwaste system by the condensate transfer pump; the noncondensable gases accumulating in the condenser are returned to the standby gas treatment system by the vacuum pump (gland seal condenser blower/gland exhauster).

Failure of the gland seal exhauster to function will allow noncondensables to vent into the general HPCI area rather than being preferentially vented to the standby gas treatment system. This situation is undesirable from personnel radiological hygiene considerations since the noncondensables are slightly radioactive. The status of the exhauster does not, however, affect the ability of the HPCI to perform its safety function. Therefore, the requirements of the bulletin are not applicable in this case.

HPCI Turbine Auxiliary Oil Pump

Upon receipt of an HPCI initiation signal, the HPCI turbine auxiliary oil pump is started. The purpose of the auxiliary pump is to establish the required oil pressure upon starting and coast down. As the HPCI turbines accelerate to rated speed, the main shaft-driven lube oil pump then provides the necessary oil pressure. When the HPCI main lube oil system pressure reaches 85 psig, the auxiliary oil pump motor is deenergized by means of a pressure switch. When the HPCI main turbine is coasting down, the auxiliary oil pump is reenergized at 20 psig. Contrary to our original submittal of this bulletin, the auxiliary oil pump does not change state or reset upon HPCI reset.

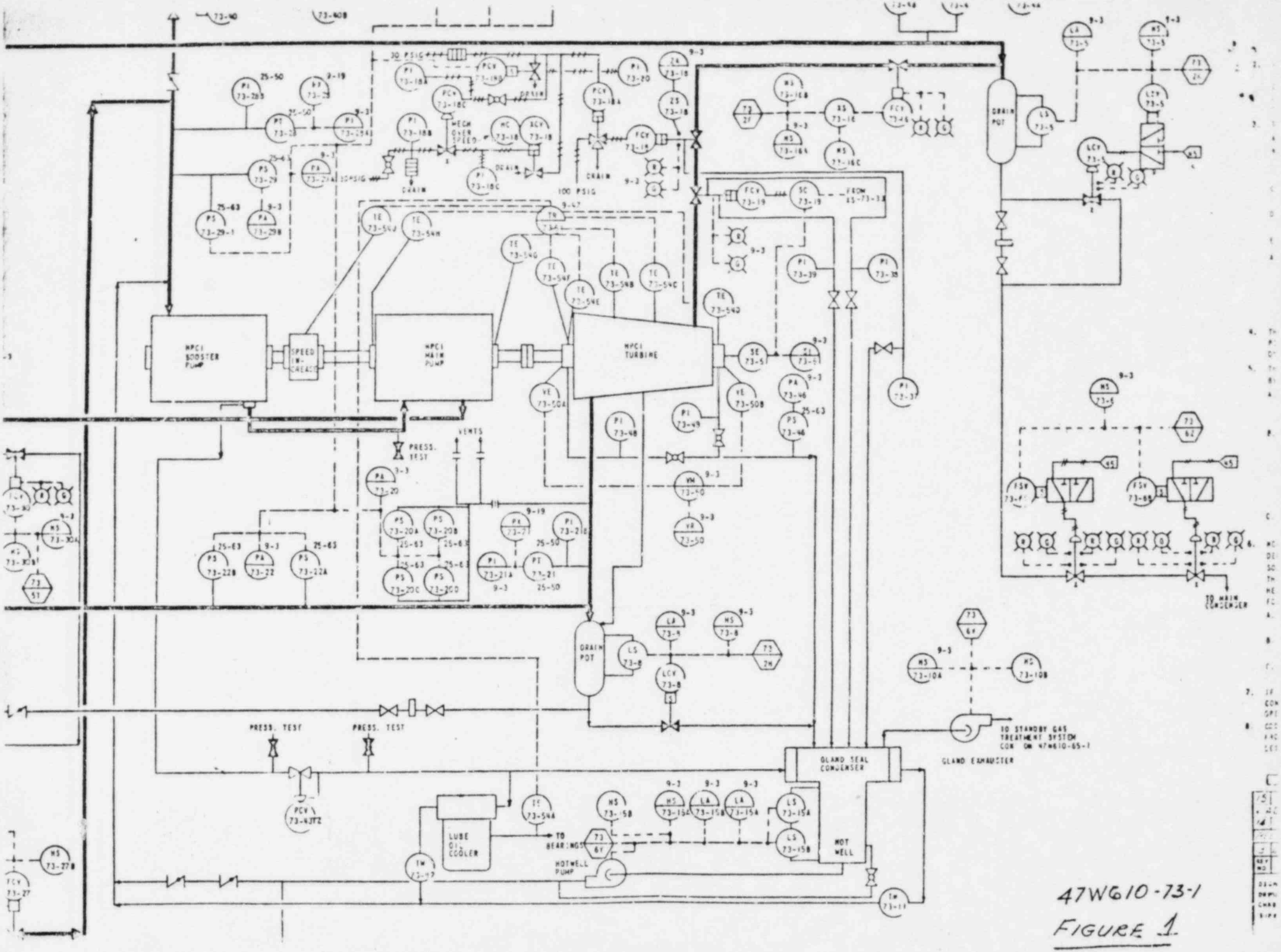

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FIGURE 1