

**GPU Nuclear**  
 100 Interpace Parkway  
 Parsippany, New Jersey 07054  
 201 263-6500  
 TELEX 136-482  
 Writer's Direct Dial Number

February 22, 1982

Mr. Robert Fell  
 U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
 7902 Norfolk Avenue  
 Bethesda, Maryland 20014



Dear Mr. Fell:

Subject: Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station  
 Systematic Evaluation Program  
 Topic No. IX-I Fuel Storage

Jersey Central Power & Light Company received permission from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to increase its storage capacity of spent fuel to 1800 assemblies at the Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station in March of 1977. Our submittal supporting this increase is dated January 30, 1976, supplemented by letters dated March 18, 1976, August 11, 1976, November 30, 1976 and February 23, 1977.

New fuel is stored in the reactor building in the new fuel dry storage vault located adjacent to the refueling pool area. The storage racks are full length, top entry and spaced to prevent an accidental critical array. Even if the vault becomes flooded, the Keff will not exceed 0.95 and criticality will not occur. Vault drainage is provided to prevent water collection.

The Oyster Creek Spent Fuel Cooling System (SFPCS) is used to remove decay heat from the spent fuel pool during all plant conditions. The SFPCS consists of an original portion and an augmented portion. Both the original and augmented systems take suction from the fuel pool and then cool the water by circulating it through heat exchangers. The heat exchangers are cooled by the Reactor Building Closed Cooling Water System (RBCCWS), which is cooled by the Service Water System (SWS). The augmented portion of the SFPCS was installed to accommodate the additional heat load associated with the increased storage capacity.

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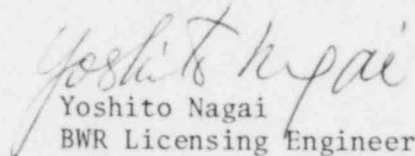
The analyses relative to criticality, cooling capacity and structural capacity of the fuel storage pool and racks are contained in the referenced submittals. The analyses indicate that the safety objectives of the subject topic are achieved.

The SFPCS is designed as a Seismic Category I system. The RBCCWS, SWS and the spent fuel pool makeup system are not Seismic Category I systems. Another means of removing heat from the pool could be provided by recirculating pool water through one main condenser. Normal makeup to the pool is provided from the nominal  $5.25 \times 10^5$  gallon condensate storage tank at a rate of about 250 gpm by a single condensate transfer pump. Additional makeup can be provided via the demineralized water transfer pumps and the diesel driven fire pumps.

This letter is sent to you informally because the information contained in the referenced material will be used as an input to the draft topic SER which will be reviewed by GPU.

If you have any further questions on this topic, please contact me at 201-299-2255.

Very truly yours,

  
Yoshito Nagai  
BWR Licensing Engineer

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cc: J. Knubel  
J. Lachenmayer  
W. R. Schmidt  
J. R. Thorpe