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Georgia Power

Edwin I. Hatch Nuclear Plant

17:52

February 5, 1985  
GM-84-101

PLANT E. I. HATCH  
Licensee Event Report  
Docket No. 50-321

United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Office of Inspection and Enforcement  
Region II  
Suite 2900  
101 Marietta Street, NW  
Atlanta, Georgia 30323

ATTENTION: Dr. J. Nelson Grace

Attached is Special Report No. 50-321/1985-001. This report is required by Hatch Unit 1 Technical Specifications Section 3.13.2, ACTION b.1 and Hatch Unit 2 Technical Specifications Section 3.7.6.1, ACTION b.2.c).

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Special Report 50-321/1985-001

LICENSEE : GEORGIA POWER COMPANY  
FACILITY NAME : EDWIN I. HATCH  
DOCKET NUMBER : 50-321

First Event:

On January 22, 1985, at approximately 1000 CST, Unit 1 was in steady state operation at approximately 1419 MWt (approximately 58% power) and Unit 2 was in run, ramping to full power, at approximately 1900 MWt (approximately 78% power). At this time, the power to the air compressor in the south deluge house for the "1B" cooling tower was lost (due to trip of cooling tower "1B" transformer) resulting in the activation of both "1B" cooling tower deluge systems. This caused a low fire water pressure on the fire water system which, in turn, automatically started the electric fire pump and one diesel fire pump. Before the activated deluge valves could be isolated, the volume in both fire water storage tanks dropped below the 270,000 gallons requirement of Unit 1 Tech. Specs. section 3.13.2.b and Unit 2 Tech. Specs. section 3.7.6.1.b (i.e., approximately 230,000 gallons). The valves were isolated, and the volume of both fire protection water storage tanks was returned to greater than 270,000 gallons in approximately 1 hour and 50 minutes.

The transformer was returned to service, thus restoring power to the air compressor in the south deluge house, and the deluge system for "1B" cooling tower was returned to operable status on 1/22/85. A continuing investigation is underway to determine why the transformer tripped.

Second Event:

On January 24, 1985, at approximately 2340 CST, with Unit 1 in steady state operation at approximately 1863 MWt (approximately 76% power) and Unit 2 in steady-state operation at approximately 1741 MWt (approximately 71% power), belt for the air compressor in the south deluge house for the "1B" cooling tower broke. This resulted in the activation of both "1B" cooling tower deluge systems. This caused a low fire water pressure on the fire water system which, in turn, automatically started the electric fire pump and both diesel fire pumps. Before the activated deluge valves could be isolated, the volume in both fire water storage tanks dropped below the 270,000 gallons requirement of Unit 1 Tech. Specs. section 3.13.2.b and Unit 2 Tech. Specs. section 3.7.6.1.b (i.e., approximately 220,000 gallons). The valves were isolated, and the volume of both fire protection water storage tanks was returned to greater than 270,000 gallons in approximately 1 hour and 20 minutes.

The broken belt was replaced on the air compressor in the south deluge house and the deluge valves' for "1B" cooling tower were returned to service on 1/25/85.

Third Event:

On January 31, 1985, at approximately 2130 CST, with Unit 1 in RUN at approximately 120 MWt (approximately 5% power) and Unit 2 in steady state operation at approximately 2430 MWt (approximately 100% power), the cooling tower fire main broke between the "1B" and "1C" cooling towers. This caused a low fire water pressure on the fire water system which, in turn, automatically started the electric fire pump and both diesel fire pumps. Before the broken fire main could be isolated, the volume in both fire water storage tanks dropped below the 270,000 gallons requirement of Unit 1 Tech. Specs. section 3.13.2.b and Unit 2 Tech. Specs. section 3.7.6.1.b (i.e., approximately 246,000 gallons). The broken section of fire main was isolated, and the volume of both fire protection water storage tanks was returned to greater than 270,000 gallons in approximately 2 hours and 30 minutes.