

Georgia Power Company
333 Piedmont Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia 30308
Telephone 404 526-6526

Mailing Address:
Post Office Box 4545
Atlanta, Georgia 30302

L. T. Gucwa
Manager Nuclear Engineering
and Chief Nuclear Engineer



Georgia Power

the southern electric system

NED-84-321

June 14, 1984

Director of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
Attention: Mr. John F. Stolz, Chief
Operating Reactors Branch No. 4
Division of Licensing
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555

NRC DOCKETS 50-321, 50-366
OPERATING LICENSES DPR-57, NPF-5
EDWIN I. HATCH NUCLEAR PLANT UNITS 1, 2
REVISED RESPONSES TO NRC STAFF QUESTIONS ON
PROPOSED ATTS TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION CHANGES

Gentlemen:

By letter dated June 7, 1984 (NED-84-281), Georgia Power Company (GPC) provided information to the NRC concerning the Analog Transmitter Trip System (ATTS) which is currently being installed on Plant Hatch Unit 2. This submittal included answers to fourteen specific NRC staff questions (Attachment 2 to that letter). As a result of additional discussions held with the NRC staff on June 13, 1984, GPC is providing, by this letter, a revised response to question 1-2, which incorporates additional information requested by the staff; and a corrected response to question 1-3, as discussed in the June 13, 1984, telephone conference.

Sincerely yours,

RDBaker

for L. T. Gucwa

CBS

Enclosures

xc: J. T. Beckham, Jr.
H. C. Nix, Jr.
J. P. O'Reilly (NRC- Region II)
Senior Resident Inspector

Accol

8406190402 840614
PDR ADOCK 05000321
PDR

QUESTION 1-2

Does the MG set on the RPS system also supply some non-class 1E loads, and if so, what type of isolation devices separate the class 1E and non-class 1E systems? Also, what type of surveillance is performed on those isolation devices?

RESPONSE 1-2

The RPS MG sets supply a 120 volt AC power to the below listed loads. The design of these systems, including the additional hardware for the RPS portion of the ATTS system is consistent with the design criteria established in the FSAR. It is also noted that all safety actuations associated with the listed systems, as well as the RPS portion of the ATTS system goes to their safety position on a loss of RPS power. The additional hardware associated with the RPS portion of the ATTS system is no more susceptible to failures than the non-ATTS associated with the RPS. The systems powered from the RPS are as follows:

o RPS MG SET A

- Neutron Monitoring System
- Reactor Protection System
- Nuclear Steam Supply Shut Off System
- Primary Containment Isolation System
- Process Radiation Monitoring System

o RPS MG SET B

- Neutron Monitoring System
- Reactor Protection System
- Nuclear Steam Supply Shut Off System
- Primary Containment Isolation System
- Process Radiation Monitoring System
- Offgas Radiation Monitoring System

The ECCS DC distribution panels which supply essential DC power to the ECCS ATTS cabinets also supply some non-class 1E loads. These distribution panels are supplied from the plant class 1E batteries which are backed up by chargers fed by the emergency buses. Breakers are used to separate the non-class 1E and the class 1E systems. This is also consistent with the original design basis of the plant

The addition of ATTS into the plant design does not modify the original licensing basis of the plant with respect to the application of breakers in the RPS system. The breakers used for undervoltage protection are Class 1E. Surveillance testing is required for these breakers per Unit 2 Technical Specifications Section 4.8.2.7. There is no commitment to perform surveillance testing on other breakers within the system. This is consistent with the original design basis of the plant in that Plant Hatch, Unit 2 is not required to meet Regulatory Guide 1.75.

QUESTION 1-3

Please provide the setpoints for the gross failure alarm.

RESPONSE 1-3

The high/low gross failure setpoints are to be set at values of 35 ± 0.5 and 0.5 ± 0.5 ma., respectively. These values are different than what was provided earlier to the NRC via telecon. The alarms are provided to indicate a short-circuit and open-circuit. Therefore, the setpoint values can be varied significantly outside the saturation range of the transmitter and still provide adequate protection.