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 VARGA, S.A. Operating Reactors Branch 1

SUBJECT: Forwards revised Page 17 to Attachment 2 of 830607 ltr
 clarifying pending exemption requests re reactor coolant
 pump lube oil collection sys. Statement should indicate that
 major reactor coolant pump fire has not occurred.

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Carolina Power & Light Company

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AUG 01 1983

Director of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
Attention: Mr. Steven A. Varga, Chief
Operating Reactors Branch No. 1
Division of Licensing
United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555

H. B. ROBINSON STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT, UNIT NO. 2
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CLARIFYING INFORMATION CONCERNING PENDING EXEMPTION
REQUESTS-REACTOR COOLANT PUMP LUBE OIL COLLECTION SYSTEM

Dear Mr. Varga:

On June 7, 1983, Carolina Power & Light (CP&L) provided clarifying information and proposed modifications for the component cooling water pump room and reactor coolant pump lube oil collection exemption requests.

Our continuing evaluation of the information provided to you in our June 7 letter has determined that Attachment 2, page 17 contains an inaccurate statement. We stated "CP&L has not experienced a RCP fire". Based on two minor fires which occurred in "C" reactor coolant pump bay during 1979, this statement should have read, "CP&L has not experienced a major RCP fire". Both of the 1979 fires were due to oil soaked lagging. These fires were very minor, resulting primarily in smoke generation, and were promptly extinguished with portable hand-held fire extinguishers.

Attached please find a revised page 17 which supersedes the existing page. We firmly believe these fires and the attached revision do not change the contents or conclusions of our July 7 letter.

Should you have any questions concerning this letter, please contact me.

Yours very truly,

L. W. Eury

for L. W. Eury
Senior Vice President
Power Supply

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LWE/kjr (7458MSG)

cc: Mr. J. P. O'Reilly (NRC-RII)
Mr. G. Requa (NRC)
Mr. Steve Weise (NRC-HBR)

Adol

leading to a pool fire. The potential for a spray fire was previously analyzed by Carolina Power and Light Company with results presented to the Staff on November 26, 1980 showing that the safe shutdown capability would not be impaired. The technical basis supporting these approaches is provided below.

A non-mechanistic break of the lube oil system is considered to be an event of extremely low frequency. Since the operating time of the lift pump is so short (under 5-minutes during RCP startup with the lube oil at its coldest temperature), it is also rejected as a credible source for a large oil spill. Therefore, if a break is to occur, the oil leak rate would be driven by the thrust runner while the RCP is operating. Under these circumstances, oil pressure at the exit of a break would be expected to be much lower than associated with the lift pump discharge pressure. The resulting leak would trickle through a flange or crack and would not be capable of supporting a large fire. Any leakage of this type is expected to be directed by the splash guards away from pump lagging and onto the floor under the pump. CP&L has not experienced a major RCP fire.* In fact, the nuclear industry's limited RCP fire experience prior to the

*NOTE: CP&L has experienced two minor RCP fires in 1979 as a result of oil soaked lagging. These fires, resulting primarily in smoke generation, were promptly extinguished with portable hand-held fire extinguishers.