

# DUKE POWER COMPANY

POWER BUILDING

422 SOUTH CHURCH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. 28243

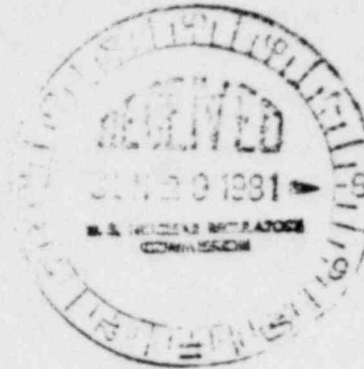
WILLIAM O. PARKER, JR.  
VICE PRESIDENT  
STEAM PRODUCTION

April 9, 1981

TELEPHONE AREA 704  
373-4083

Mr. James P. O'Reilly, Director  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Region II  
101 Marietta Street, Suite 3100  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Re: Oconee Nuclear Station  
Docket No. 60-270



Dear Mr. O'Reilly:

Please find attached Reportable Occurrence Report RO-270/81-4. This report is submitted pursuant to Oconee Nuclear Station Technical Specification 6.6.2.1.b(2), which concerns operation in a degraded mode permitted by a limiting condition for operation, and describes an incident which is considered to be of no significance with respect to its effect on the health and safety of the public.

My letter of April 3, 1981 addressed the delays in the preparation of this report.

Very truly yours,

*William O. Parker Jr.*  
William O. Parker, Jr.

JLJ:pw  
Attachment

cc: Director  
Office of Management & Program Analysis  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D. C. 20555

Mr. Bill Lavallee  
Nuclear Safety Analysis Center  
Post Office Box 10412  
Palo Alto, California 94303

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DUKE POWER COMPANY  
OCONEE UNIT 2

Report Number: RO-270/81-4

Report Date: April 9, 1981

Occurrence Date: March 4, 1981

Facility: Oconee Unit 2, Seneca, South Carolina

Identification of Occurrence: MDEFWP Declared Inoperable Due to Arcing In  
The Motor.

Conditions Prior to Occurrence: 74% FP

Description of Occurrence: At approximately 1354 on March 4, 1981, the "2B" Motor Driven Emergency Feedwater Pump (MDEFWP) was declared inoperable due to arcing in the motor. This constitutes operation in a degraded mode per Technical Specification 3.4.1.c and is thus reportable pursuant to Technical Specification 6.6.2.1.b(2).

Apparent Cause of Occurrence: It was apparent from the inspection of the stator that the motor had suffered a short in the coil slot approximately six inches into the stator from the outboard end of the motor. It is not known at this time what the exact cause of the failure was, but it is known that the motor had been dropped upon assembly at the time of manufacture. However, the motor was reinspected at this time and no damage was apparent from this inspection.

Analysis of Occurrence: Either one of the MDEFWP's or the TDEFWP will provide sufficient feedwater to the steam generators to maintain core cooling in the worst case of a normal feedwater accident. During the inoperability of the "2B" MDEFWP, the "2A" MDEFWP and the TDEFWP were operable, thus providing the necessary flow to prevent loss of steam generator feedwater. Hence, the health and safety of the public were not compromised by this incident.

Corrective Action: Immediately after the motor flashed, the breaker was tagged out and Generating Station Support personnel were called to take a look at the motor. A work request was written to investigate the trouble. The motor was disassembled, and the failure was found in the coil slot. It was then decided that a spare motor would have to be obtained to return the system to operation. The motor was removed from the base, and a new motor was found at Catawba Nuclear Station, transferred to Oconee Nuclear Station, and set into place. At 0145 on March 7, 1981, power reduction began, since the 60 hour time limit had expired. The motor was hooked up and a thirty minute test run was performed. Satisfactory results were achieved and the pump was then coupled to the motor. The unit began returning to 74% FP at 0558 on March 7, 1981. The lowest power level achieved was approximately 45% FP.