TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
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FEB 15 1990

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
ATTN: Document Control Desk
Washington, D.C. 20555

Gentlemen:

In the Matter of ) Docket Nos. 50-327
Tennessee Valley Authority ) 50-328

SEQUOYAH NUCLEAR PLANT (SQN) - JANUARY 1990 MONTHLY OPERATING REPORT

Enclosure 1 is the January 1990 Monthly Operating Report as required by SQN Technical Specification 6.9.1.10.

As the result of an administrative error, an incomplete December 1989 report was transmitted to NRC by letter dated January 16, 1990. A complete December 1989 report is also provided as Enclosure 2.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please call R. R. Thompson at (615) 843-7470.

Very truly yours,

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

M J Ray Jr

Manager, Nuclear Licensing
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OPERATIONAL SUMMARY
JANUARY 1990

## UNIT 1

Unit 1 generated 827,770 MWh (gross) of electrical power during January with a capacity factor of 94.05 percent. At the beginning of the month, the unit was operating at approximately 75 percent power to extend the life of the core. On January 2, 1990, at 0209 (EST), the power level was decreased for further maintenance on FCVs 6-105 and 6-106. The reactor reached 65 percent power at 0343 (EST), on January 2, 1990, and maintained that power level until maintenance was complete. The power level increase was initiated on January 3, 1990, at 0623 (EST), and the unit reached 75 percent power at 0816 (EST) that day. The power level was held again at 75 percent to extend the life of the core.

On January 7, 1990, at 1146 (EST), the SOS directed the unit operator to begin increasing the reactor power level. The unit reached 100 percent power at 1745 (EST), that day.

On January 10, 1990, at 1933 (EST), Unit 1 experienced a turbine runback from 100 percent power to approximately 75 percent power. The turbine runback was initiated by HDT 3 bypassing to the condenser because of a high level in the HDT 3. The initiating event that caused the HDT 3 level fluctuation was the intermediate Heater B string isolation. The feedwater heater string isolation was caused by a high-high level in feedwater Heater 1B-2, as a result of the feedwater Heater 1B-2 LCV controller failure.

Feedwater Heater 1B-2 LCV controller failure has been determined to have been caused by the malfunction of the controller air relay. The air relay failure caused the feedwater heater LCV to close, resulting in a high-high feedwater heater level and resulting intermediate Heater B string isolation.

Unit 1 reached 100 percent power again at 1123 (EST), on January 11, 1990, and continued to operate at approximately 100 percent power through the end of January.