

50-438

400 Chestnut Street Tower II

June 26, 1981

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



Dear Mr. O'Reilly:

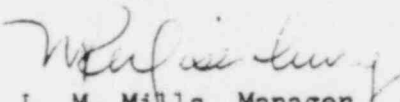
BELLEFONTE NUCLEAR PLANT UNITS 1 AND 2 - 480V MCC CONTROL TRANSFORMER  
FUSES - NCR 1234 - REVISED FINAL REPORT

The subject nonconformance was initially reported to NRC-OIE Inspector M. Thomas on August 8, 1980 in accordance with 10 CFR 50.55(e). This was followed by our interim reports dated September 8 and October 24, 1980 and our final report on December 16, 1980. We consider 10 CFR Part 21 to be applicable to this nonconformance. As discussed with R. V. Crlenjak by telephone on June 24, 1981, enclosed is our revised final report. The reason for the revision is to change the expected completion date of the corrective action. The date for completion has been delayed because of equipment delivery.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please get in touch with D. L. Lambert at FTS 857-2581.

Very truly yours,

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

*for*   
L. M. Mills, Manager  
Nuclear Regulation and Safety

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Victor Stello, Jr., Director (Enclosure)  
Office of Inspection and Enforcement  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, DC 20555

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## ENCLOSURE

BELLEFONTE NUCLEAR PLANT UNITS 1 AND 2

480V MCC CONTROL TRANSFORMER FUSES

NCR 1234

10 CFR 50.55(e)

### REVISED FINAL REPORT

#### Description of Deficiency

The motor control centers (MCC) at Bellefonte were supplied by Gould-Brown Boveri, Westminster, Maryland. The 5 kVA and 10 kVA control transformers for these MCC's utilize 15- and 30-amp type J fuses, respectively. These fuses have operated when the control circuit is energized. These fuses were not properly chosen to coordinate with the inrush current.

#### Safety Implications

The transformers supply power to 120V Class IE control circuits. If the fuses operate, any equipment that is controlled by those circuits is inoperable. The fuses operate when the circuit is initially energized or when energized after an outage. Therefore, if these circuits are required to energize to mitigate an accident, the associated equipment may not be available, which could adversely affect plant safety.

#### Corrective Action

TVA and Gould-Brown Boveri have reevaluated the design of the control circuits and have determined that type RK5 fuses should be used instead of type J fuses in order to coordinate with the inrush current. The fuses will be replaced to eliminate fuse operation when the circuit is energized. TVA anticipates that replacement will be completed by September 1, 1981.