

Georgia Power Company
Route 2, Box 299A
Waynesboro, Georgia 30830
Telephone 404 554-9961
404 724-8114

Southern Company Services, Inc.
Post Office Box 2625
Birmingham, Alabama 35202
Telephone 205 870-6011



Vogle Project

August 12, 1985

Director of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
Attention: Ms. Elinor G. Adensam, Chief
Licensing Branch #4
Division of Licensing
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

File: X7BC35
Log: GN-676

REF: Bailey to Denton, GN-656, Dated 7/25/85

NRC DOCKET NUMBERS 50-424 AND 50-425
CONSTRUCTION PERMIT NUMBERS CPPR-108 AND CPPR-1209
VOGTL ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT - UNITS 1 AND 2
SER CONFIRMATORY ITEM-47: BORON DILUTION

Dear Mr. Denton:

The attachment to the referenced letter referred to "Figures 2-1 through 2-6;" the figures were not in the attachment. The P&ID figures describing the CVCS system are found in FSAR Figure 9.3.4-1 sheets 1 through 6. Attached is a correction to the page of the referenced attachment.

If your staff requires any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

J. A. Bailey
Project Licensing Manager

JAB/caa
Attachment

xc: D. O. Foster	G. Bockhold, Jr
R. A. Thomas	T. Johnson (W/o Att.)
J. E. Joiner, Esquire	D. C. Teper (W/o Att.)
B. W. Churchill, Esquire	L. Fowler
M. A. Miller	W. C. Ramsey
B. Jones, Esquire (W/o Att.)	Vogle Project File
L. T. Gucwa	

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2.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

FSAR Figure 9.3.4-1 Sheets 1 through 6 shows the CVCS piping and instrumentation.

2.2.1 CHARGING, LETDOWN AND SEAL WATER

The charging and letdown functions of the system are employed to maintain a programmed water level in the reactor coolant system pressurizer, thus maintaining proper reactor coolant inventory during all phases of plant operation. This is achieved by means of a continuous feed and bleed process during which time the feed rate is automatically controlled by pressurizer water level. The bleed rate can be chosen to suit various plant operational requirements by selecting the proper combination of letdown orifices in the letdown flow path. Reactor coolant is discharged to the CVCS from cold leg of the RCS; it then flows through the shell side of the regenerative heat exchanger where, during normal operation, its temperature is reduced to approximately 290°F. The coolant then experiences a large pressure reduction in passing through a letdown orifice ($\Delta p = 1700$ psi) and after passing through the containment boundary it flows through the tube side of the letdown heat exchanger where its temperature is further reduced to about 115°F. Downstream of the letdown heat exchanger a second pressure reduction occurs as the coolant flows to the purification system demineralizers. This pressure reduction is performed by the low-pressure letdown valve, which maintains an upstream pressure sufficient to prevent flashing downstream of the letdown orifices.

The coolant then normally flows through one of the mixed-bed demineralizers through the reactor coolant filter, and into the volume control tank via a diversion valve and finally a spray nozzle in the gas space of the tank. The gas space in the volume control tank is filled with hydrogen, which is regulated to a pressure of 15-20 psig during normal plant operation. The partial pressure of hydrogen in the volume control tank determines the concentration of hydrogen dissolved in the reactor coolant.