operating ExperieqO

Overview and SF₅ Emission

Reduction Efforts at

Seabrook Station

Seabrook Station 345-kV Distribution System

- 7 independent bus duct zones containing approximately 28,000 lbs. of SF₆ gas.
- 8 power circuit breakers containing 1,770 lbs. of SF₆ gas (14,160 lbs. total).
- Initially placed into service in 1982 to supply offsite power during construction of Seabrook Station.
- Commenced commercial operation in 1990.

345-kV Distribution System Design

SF₆ Bus Duct Design

- Original ITE design bus duct included:
 - 6-inch hollow aluminum pipe for the conductor.
 - 18-inch outer aluminum enclosure.
 - Insulators composed of a cyclo-aliphatic epoxy with an alumina filler (1,037 total).
 - 9 porcelain air bushings at the transmission line interface.

SF₆ Power Circuit Breaker Design

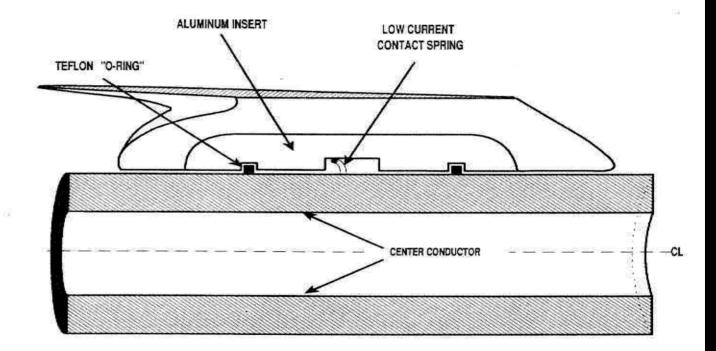
- ITE design power circuit breakers:
 - The low pressure (LP) subsystem, 40 to 45 psig, provides insulation.
 - The high pressure (HP) subsystem, 265 psig nominally, provides SF_6 for arc extinguishing.





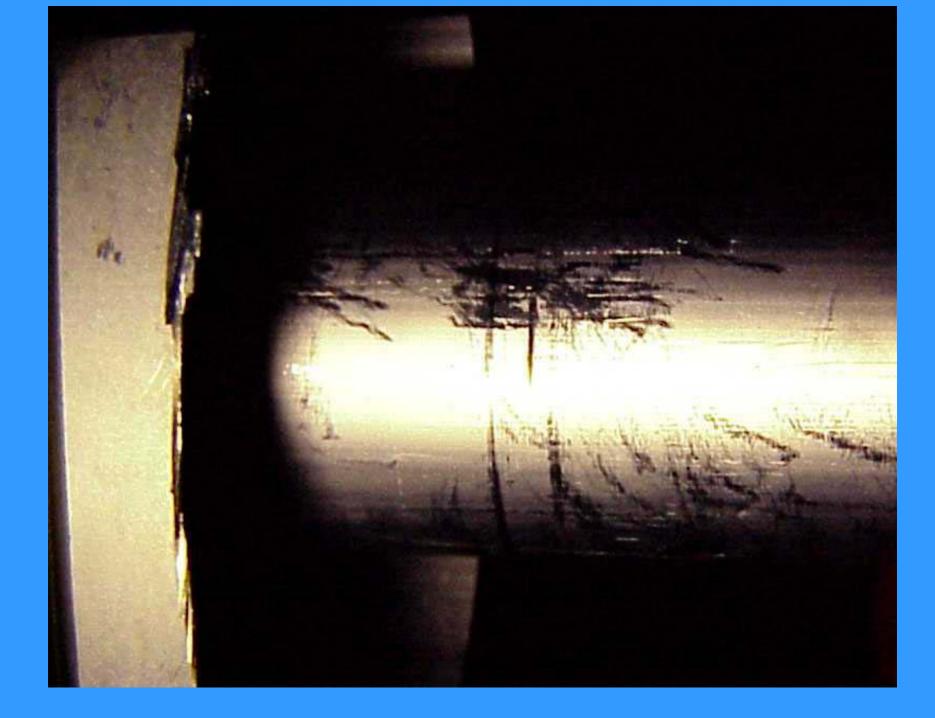
SF₆ Bus Duct Failures (1982-1989)

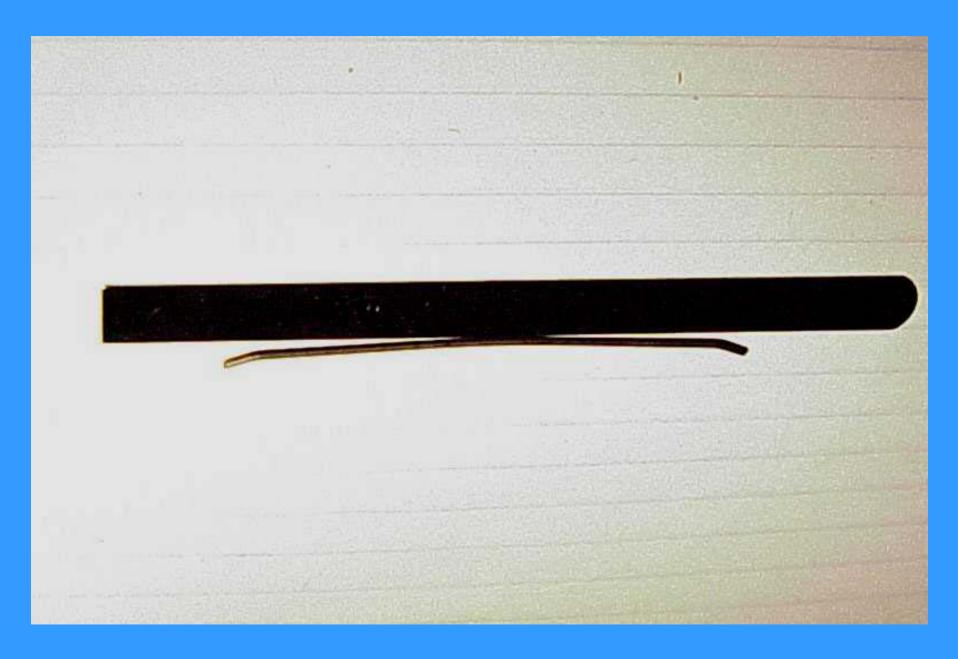
- Insulator failures (8 total) attributed to:
 - Aluminum particle contamination, resulting in partial discharges and SF₆ breakdown (1 failure).
 - Loss of spring contact at the conductor surface resulting in a floating component (4 failures).
 - Voids between epoxy coating and the aluminum insert (2 failures).
 - Indeterminate (1 failure).
- Air bushing failures (2 total) attributed to:
 - Excessive mechanical loading from cable contraction during cold conditions.
 - Excessive mechanical loading from cable sway during wind conditions.



SF6 INSULATOR WITH CENTER CONDUCTOR

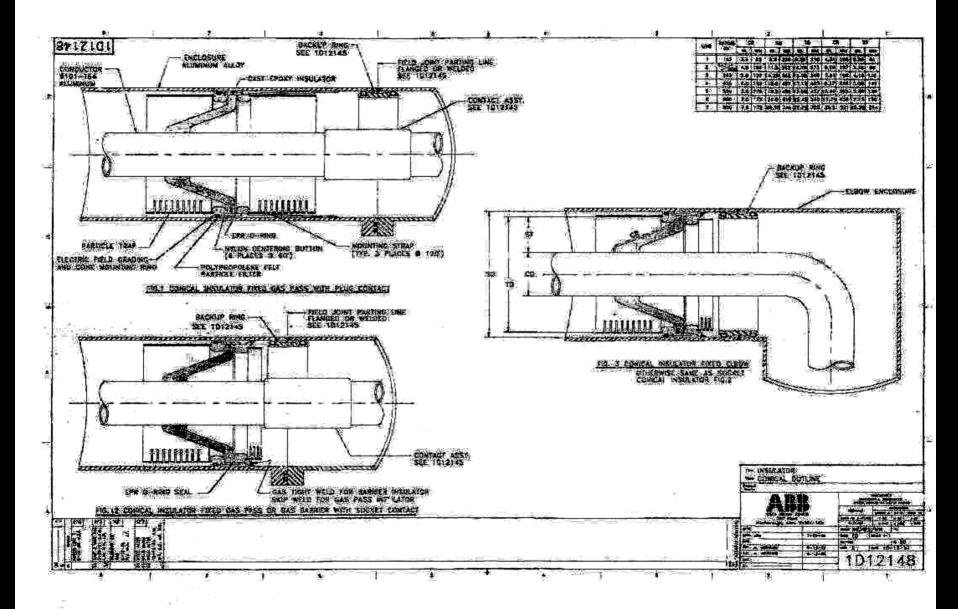






Consequences of SF₆ Bus Duct Failures

- Zones 3, 6, and 7 connect switchyard to 3 sets of overhead transmission lines. Loss of a single bus duct due to insulator failure required 8 days for repair at manufacturer's facility. Unit operation can continue with two sources of off-site power.
- Zone 2 connects switchyard to reserve auxiliary transformers. Loss of capability to supply off-site power from two independent sources. Requires unit shutdown unless restored within 24 hours.
- Zone 4 connects generator step up transformers to switchyard. Loss of electrical load requiring immediate reactor shutdown.
- Air bushing failures loss of SF₆ gas inventory for affected zone (Zones 3, 6, or 7).



Corrective Actions

- Bus duct modifications, Zones 2 and 4 replace with new Westinghouse/ABB design.
 - Implemented in 1992 for Zone 2.
 - Implemented in 1997 for Zone 4.
 - Cost: \$1.9 million.
- Porcelain air bushing replacement with epoxy composite bushings.
 - Replacement implemented in 1993, but not before two additional failures occurred in 1991 and 1992.
 - Cost: \$900,000 for 9 composite bushings.
- Establish an on-site facility for repair of SF₆ bus duct sections and power circuit breakers.
 - Implemented in 1992.
 - Cost: \$430,000.

Performance Since Implementation of Corrective Actions

- No insulator failures experienced in Zones 2 or 4.
- Insulator failures continue at a rate of one per year in other zones.
- No air bushing failures since installation of composite bushings.
- On-site test and repair capability has reduced repair time from 8 days to 5 days on average.

Present Leakage Reduction Measures

- October 1999 EPRI Gas-Vue Leak Detection System survey of SF₆ bus ducts and power circuit breakers.
- Identified leakage areas have been reviewed and repair activities have been incorporated into the station maintenance schedule for 2000-2002.
- Follow-up survey planned following completion of repair activities.

