

### 3.0 SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

#### 3.7 Emergency Power System Periodic Tests (Continued)

- d. During refueling shutdowns the correct function of all D.C. emergency transfer switches shall be demonstrated by manual transfer of normal D.C. supply breakers at the 125 volt D.C. distribution panels.

#### (3) Emergency Lighting

The correct functioning of the emergency lighting system required for plant safe shutdown shall be verified at least once each year.

#### (4) 13.8 kV Transmission Line

The 13.8 kV transmission line will be energized and loaded to minimum shutdown requirements on a refueling frequency.

#### (5) Inverters A, B, C, and D

The correct inverter output (voltage, frequency, and alignment to required 120 V a-c instrument buses) shall be verified weekly.

#### Basis

The emergency power system provides power requirements for the engineered safety features in the event of a DBA. Each of the two diesel generators is capable of supplying minimum required safety feature equipment from independent buses. This redundancy is a factor in establishing testing intervals. The monthly tests specified will demonstrate operability and load capacity of each diesel generator. These tests are conducted to meet the objectives of NRC Generic Letter 84-15 regarding the issue of reductions in cold fast starts. For this reason, the test verifying a 10 second start will be conducted from ambient conditions once per 184 days for each diesel. Other monthly tests will allow for manufacturer's recommended warm-up to reduce the mechanical stress and wear on the diesel engines. The fuel supply and various controls are continuously monitored and alarmed for off-normal conditions. Automatic starting on loss of off-site power and automatic load shedding, diesel connection, and loading will be verified on a refueling frequency. At the same intervals, capability will be verified for manual emergency control of these functions from the diesel and switch-gear rooms.

Considering system redundancy, the specified testing intervals for the station batteries should be adequate to detect and correct any malfunction before it can result in system malfunction. Batteries will deteriorate with time, but precipitous failure is extremely unlikely. The surveillance specified is that which has been demonstrated over the years to provide an indication of a cell becoming unserviceable long before it fails.

#### References

- (1) USAR, Section 7.3.4.2
- (2) USAR, Section 8.4.1
- (3) USAR, Section 8.3.4
- (4) USAR, Section 8.4.2