

3/4.8 ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

3/4.8.1 A.C. SOURCES

OPERATING

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.8.1.1 As a minimum, the following A.C. electrical power sources shall be OPERABLE:

- a. Two physically independent circuits between the offsite transmission network and the onsite Class 1E distribution system, and
- b. Two separate and independent diesel generators each with:
 1. Separate day and engine-mounted fuel tanks containing a minimum of 900 usable gallons of fuel,
 2. A separate fuel storage system containing a minimum of 17,500 usable gallons of fuel, and
 3. A separate fuel transfer pump.

APPLICABILITY: MODES 1, 2, 3 and 4.

ACTION:

----- GENERAL NOTE -----
Specification 3.0.4.b is not applicable to diesel generators.

- a. With one offsite circuit inoperable, demonstrate the OPERABILITY of the remaining A.C. sources by performing Surveillance Requirement 4.8.1.1.1.a within 1 hour and at least once per 8 hours thereafter. Restore the offsite circuit to OPERABLE status within 72 hours or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours.
- b. With one diesel generator⁽¹⁾ inoperable, demonstrate the OPERABILITY of the A.C. offsite sources by performing Surveillance Requirement 4.8.1.1.1.a within 1 hour and at least once per 8 hours thereafter; and if the diesel generator became inoperable due to any cause other than an

(1) Required actions may be delayed for up to 7 days if the diesel generator(s) is inoperable solely due to the fuel oil contained in the storage tanks not meeting the properties in accordance with 4.8.1.1.2.d.2 or 4.8.1.1.2.e.

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

ACTION (Continued)

independently testable component, testing or preplanned preventative maintenance, demonstrate the OPERABILITY of the remaining OPERABLE diesel generator by performing Surveillance Requirement 4.8.1.1.2.a.5 within 24 hours⁽²⁾ unless the absence of any potential common mode failure for the remaining diesel generator is demonstrated. Restore the diesel generator to OPERABLE status within 14 days or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours.

- c. With one offsite circuit and one diesel generator⁽¹⁾ inoperable, demonstrate the OPERABILITY of the remaining A.C. sources by performing Surveillance Requirement 4.8.1.1.1.a within one hour and at least once per 8 hours thereafter; and if the diesel generator became inoperable due to any cause other than an independently testable component, testing or preplanned preventative maintenance, demonstrate the OPERABILITY of the remaining OPERABLE diesel generator by performing Surveillance Requirement 4.8.1.1.2.a.5 within 8 hours⁽²⁾ unless the absence of any potential common mode failure for the remaining diesel generator is demonstrated. Restore one of the inoperable sources to OPERABLE status within 12 hours or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours. Restore the other A.C. power source (offsite circuit or diesel generator) to OPERABLE status in accordance with the provisions of Action Statement a or b, as appropriate with the time requirement of that Action Statement based on the time of initial loss of the remaining inoperable A.C. power source. A successful test of diesel OPERABILITY per Surveillance Requirement 4.8.1.1.2.a.5 performed under this Action Statement for an OPERABLE diesel or a restored to OPERABLE diesel satisfies the diesel generator test requirement of Action Statement b.

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- (1) Required actions may be delayed for up to 7 days if the diesel generator(s) is inoperable solely due to the fuel oil contained in the storage tanks not meeting the properties in accordance with 4.8.1.1.2.d.2 or 4.8.1.1.2.e.
- (2) This action is required to be completed regardless of when the inoperable diesel generator is restored to OPERABILITY.

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LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

ACTION (Continued)

- d. With two of the required offsite A.C. circuits inoperable, restore one of the inoperable offsite sources to OPERABLE status within 24 hours or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours. Following restoration of one offsite source, follow Action Statement a with the time requirement of that Action Statement based on the time of initial loss of the remaining inoperable offsite A.C. circuit.
- e. With two of the required diesel generators⁽¹⁾ inoperable, demonstrate the OPERABILITY of two offsite A.C. circuits by performing Surveillance Requirement 4.8.1.1.1.a within one hour and at least once per 8 hours thereafter; restore one of the inoperable diesel generators to OPERABLE status within 2 hours or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours. Following restoration of one diesel generator unit, follow Action Statement b with the time requirement of that Action Statement based on the time of initial loss of the remaining inoperable diesel generator. A successful test of diesel OPERABILITY per Surveillance Requirement 4.8.1.1.2.a.5 performed under this Action Statement for a restored to OPERABLE diesel satisfies the diesel generator test requirement of Action Statement b.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.8.1.1.1 Two physically independent circuits between the offsite transmission network and the onsite Class 1E distribution system shall be:

- a. Determined OPERABLE at least once per 7 days by verifying correct breaker alignments, indicated power availability, and
- b. Demonstrated OPERABLE at least once per 18 months by transferring (manually and automatically) unit power supply from the unit circuit to the system circuit.

(1) Required actions may be delayed for up to 7 days if the diesel generator(s) is inoperable solely due to the fuel oil contained in the storage tanks not meeting the properties in accordance with 4.8.1.1.2.d.2 or 4.8.1.1.2.e.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

4.8.1.1.2 Each diesel generator shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

- a. At least once per 31 days on a STAGGERED TEST BASIS by:
 - 1. Verifying the fuel level in the day and engine-mounted fuel tank,
 - 2. Verifying the fuel level in the fuel storage tank,
 - 3. (Deleted)
 - 4. Verifying the fuel transfer pump can be started and transfers fuel from the storage system to the day and engine-mounted tank,
 - 5. Verifying the diesel starts from standby conditions,⁽⁴⁾ and can be gradually accelerated to synchronous speed with generator voltage⁽³⁾ ≥ 4106 volts and ≤ 4368 volts and frequency⁽³⁾ ≥ 58.8 Hz and ≤ 61.2 Hz,
 - 6. Verifying the generator is synchronized, loaded⁽⁵⁾ to ≥ 1425 kw, and operates for ≥ 60 minutes, and
 - 7. Verifying the diesel generator is aligned to provide standby power to the associated emergency busses.
- b. At least once per 18 months during shutdown by:
 - 1. (Deleted)
 - 2. Verifying the generator capability to reject a load of ≥ 615 kw, without tripping and without exceeding 66.2 Hz,⁽⁷⁾

(3) The values for voltage and frequency are analysis values. These value bands shall be appropriately reduced to account for measurement uncertainties.

(4) All diesel generator starts may be followed by a warmup period prior to loading.

(5) Diesel generator loadings may include gradual loading as recommended by the manufacturer.

(7) The value for frequency shall be appropriately reduced to account for measurement uncertainties.

APPLICABILITY

BASES

For example, Specification 3.8.1.1 requires in part that two emergency diesel generators be OPERABLE. The ACTION statement provides for a 14 day out-of-service time when one emergency diesel generator is not OPERABLE. If the definition of OPERABLE were applied without consideration of Specification 3.0.5, all systems, subsystems, trains, components and devices supplied by the inoperable emergency power source would also be inoperable. This would dictate invoking the applicable ACTION statements for each of the applicable Limiting Conditions for Operation. However, the provisions of Specification 3.0.5 permit the time limits for continued operation to be consistent with the ACTION statement for the inoperable emergency diesel generator instead, provided the other specified conditions are satisfied. In this case, this would mean that the corresponding normal power source must be OPERABLE, and all redundant systems, subsystems, trains, components, and devices must be OPERABLE, or otherwise satisfy Specification 3.0.5 (i.e., be capable of performing their design function and have at least one normal or one emergency power source OPERABLE). If they are not satisfied, action is required in accordance with this specification.

As a further example, Specification 3.8.1.1 requires in part that two physically independent circuits between the offsite transmission network and the onsite Class 1E distribution system be OPERABLE. The ACTION statement provides a 24-hour out-of-service time when both required offsite circuits are not OPERABLE. If the definition of OPERABLE were applied without consideration of Specification 3.0.5, all systems, subsystems, trains, components and devices supplied by the inoperable normal power sources, both of the offsite circuits, would also be inoperable. This would dictate invoking the applicable ACTION statement for the inoperable normal power sources instead, provided the other specified conditions are satisfied. In this case, this would mean that for one division the emergency power source must be OPERABLE (as must be the components supplied by the emergency power source) and all redundant systems, subsystems, trains, components and devices in the other division must be OPERABLE, or likewise satisfy Specification 3.0.5 (i.e., be capable of performing their design functions and have an emergency power source OPERABLE). In other words, both emergency power sources must be OPERABLE and all redundant systems, subsystems, trains, components and devices in both divisions must also be OPERABLE. If these conditions are not satisfied, action is required in accordance with this specification.

In MODES 5 or 6 Specification 3.0.5 is not applicable, and thus the individual ACTION statements for each applicable Limiting Condition for Operation in these MODES must be adhered to.

BASES

3/4.8.1, 3/4.8.2 A.C. SOURCES, D.C. SOURCES AND ONSITE POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

The OPERABILITY of the A.C. and D.C. power sources and associated distribution systems during operation ensures that sufficient power will be available to supply the safety related equipment required for 1) the safe shutdown of the facility and 2) the mitigation and control of accident conditions within the facility. The minimum specified independent and redundant A.C. and D.C. power sources and distribution systems satisfy the requirements of General Design Criterion 17 of Appendix "A" to 10 CFR 50.

The ACTION requirements specified for the levels of degradation of the power sources provide restriction upon continued facility operation commensurate with the level of degradation. The OPERABILITY of the power sources are consistent with the initial condition assumptions of the safety analyses and are based upon maintaining at least one redundant set of onsite A.C. and D.C. power sources and associated distribution systems OPERABLE during accident conditions coincident with an assumed loss of offsite power and single failure of the other onsite A.C. source.

The ACTIONS of LCO 3.8.1.1 are modified by a General Note that prohibits the application of Specification 3.0.4.b to an inoperable diesel generator. There is increased risk associated with entering an OPERATIONAL MODE or other specified condition in the Applicability with an inoperable diesel generator and the provisions of Specification 3.0.4.b, which allow entry into an OPERATIONAL MODE or other specified condition in the Applicability with the LCO not met after performance of a risk assessment addressing inoperable systems and components, should not be applied in this circumstance.

The ACTION statements for inoperable AC sources provide a 14 day allowable out of service time when one diesel generator is inoperable. The 14 day allowable outage time (AOT) includes the normal 72 hour AOT which is not risk informed, followed by an 11 day extension period that is based on a plant specific risk analysis performed to establish the overall AOT.

As a defense in depth measure, when the option of an extended allowable out of service time for an emergency diesel generator (EDG) is exercised, alternate AC (AAC) power will be provided with capability of supplying safe shutdown loads during a station blackout without the need for rescheduling of safety system operation in the unaffected unit. For unplanned EDG outages, capability to supply AAC power will be available upon entering the allowed outage period extension (i.e. by 72 hours into the AOT). For outages planned to exceed an initial 72 hour AOT, AAC power will be provided within one hour of entering the AOT. In any event, if AAC power of the required

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BASES

A.C. SOURCES, D.C. SOURCES AND ONSITE POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS (Continued)

capacity is not available after entering the extended AOT period (after 72 hours into the AOT), the requirement to be in at least hot standby within the next 6 hours and in cold shutdown within the following 30 hours would apply.

The following criteria would apply to any AAC source used as a defense in depth measure:

1. An AAC power source may be of a temporary or permanent nature and would not be required to satisfy Class 1E requirements.
2. Dynamic effects of an AAC power source failure (GDC-4 events) would not adversely affect safety related plant equipment.
3. An AAC power source would not be required to be protected against natural phenomena (GDC-2 events) or abnormal environmental or dynamic effects (GDC-4 events).
4. An AAC power source would be capable of starting and carrying designated loads required for safe shutdown, including maintaining adequate voltage and frequency such that performance of powered equipment is acceptable.

Prior to relying on its availability, a temporary AAC power source would be determined to be available by: (1) starting the AAC source and verifying proper operation; (2) verifying that sufficient fuel is available onsite to support 24 hours of operation; and (3) ensuring that the AAC source is in the correct electrical alignment to supply power to designated safe shutdown loads. Subsequently, when not in operation, a status check for availability will also be performed once every 72 hours. This check consists of (1) verifying the AAC power source is mechanically and electrically ready for operation; (2) verifying that sufficient fuel is available onsite to support 24 hours of operation; and (3) ensuring that the AAC source is in the correct electrical alignment to supply power to designated safe shutdown loads.

Prior to relying on its availability, a permanent AAC power source would be determined to be available by starting the AAC source and verifying proper operation. In addition, initial and periodic testing, surveillance, and maintenance conform to NUMARC 87-00, Revision 1, Appendix B, "Alternate AC Power Criteria" guidelines. The guidelines include provisions for quarterly functional testing, timed starts and load capacity testing on a fuel cycle basis, surveillance and maintenance consistent with manufacturer's recommendations, and initial testing of capability to power required shutdown equipment within the necessary time.

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BASES

A.C. SOURCES, D.C. SOURCES AND ONSITE POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS (Continued)

The ACTION requirements specified in LCOs 3.8.1.2, 3.8.2.2, and 3.8.2.4 address the condition where sufficient power is unavailable to recover from postulated events (i.e. fuel handling accident). Implementation of the ACTION requirements shall not preclude completion of actions to establish a safe conservative plant condition. Completion of the requirements will prevent the occurrence of postulated events for which mitigating actions would be required.

The OPERABILITY of the minimum specified A.C. and D.C. power sources and associated distribution systems during shutdown and refueling ensures that 1) the facility can be maintained in the shutdown or refueling condition for extended time periods, 2) sufficient instrumentation and control capability is available for monitoring and maintaining the unit status, and 3) sufficient power is available for systems (i.e. Control Room Ventilation System) necessary to recover from postulated events in these MODES, e.g. a fuel handling accident.

In Modes 1 through 4, the specified quantity of 17,500 usable gallons required in each storage tank (35,000 total gallons) ensures a sufficient volume of fuel oil that, when added to the specified 900 usable gallon volume in the day and engine-mounted tanks, provides the fuel oil necessary to support a minimum of 7 days continuous operation of one diesel generator at full load (UFSAR Sections 8.5.2 and 9.14). The total volume in each of the tanks is greater due to the tank's physical characteristics.

In Modes 1 through 4, the specified fuel oil volumes of both fuel oil storage tanks are required to ensure 7 days continuous operation of a single diesel generator at full load. Should the quantity of fuel oil in either fuel oil storage tank or either day and engine-mounted tank fall below the amount required in the technical specifications, the technical specification Action Statement for the associated diesel generator is applicable and provides adequate assurance that fuel oil is restored to within the required limit(s) in a timely manner.

In Modes 5 and 6, a single diesel generator with 900 usable gallons of fuel oil in the day and engine-mounted tank and a single fuel oil storage tank with 17,500 usable gallons are required operable. These requirements ensure the capability to support the systems required during a loss of offsite power when the plant is in a cold shutdown or refueling condition.

ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

BASES

A.C. SOURCES, D.C. SOURCES AND ONSITE POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS (Continued)

The Surveillance Requirement for demonstrating the OPERABILITY of the station batteries are based on the recommendations of Regulatory Guide 1.129, "Maintenance Testing and Replacement of Large Lead Storage Batteries for Nuclear Power Plants," February 1978, and IEEE Std 450-1980, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Maintenance, Testing, and Replacement of Large Lead Storage Batteries for Generating Stations and Substations."

Verifying average electrolyte temperature above the minimum for which the battery was sized, total battery terminal voltage on float charge, connection resistance values and the performance of battery service and discharge tests ensures the effectiveness of the charging system, the ability to handle high discharge rates and compares the battery capacity at that time with the rated capacity.

Table 3.8-1 specifies the normal limits for each designated pilot cell and each connected cell for electrolyte level, float voltage and specific gravity. The limits for the designated pilot cells float voltage and specific gravity, greater than 2.13 volts and .015 below the manufacturer's full charge specific gravity or a battery charger current that had stabilized at a low value, is characteristic of a charged cell with adequate capacity. The normal limits for each connected cell for float voltage and specific gravity, greater than 2.13 volts and not more than .020 below the manufacturer's full charge specific gravity with an average specific gravity of all the connected cells not more than .010 below the manufacturer's full charge specific gravity, ensures the OPERABILITY and capability of the battery.

Operation with a battery cell's parameter outside the normal limit but within the allowable value specified in Table 3.8-1 is permitted for up to 7 days. During this 7 day period: (1) the allowable values for electrolyte level ensures no physical damage to the plates with an adequate electron transfer capability; (2) the allowable value for the average specific gravity of all the cells, not more than .020 below the manufacturer's recommended full charge specific gravity, ensures that the decrease in rating will be less than the safety margin provided in sizing; (3) the allowable value for an individual cell's specific gravity, ensures that an individual cell's specific gravity will not be more than .040 below the manufacturer's full charge specific gravity and that the overall capability of the battery will be maintained within an acceptable limit; and (4) the allowable value for an individual cell's float voltage, greater than 2.07 volts, ensures the battery's capability to perform its design function.

ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

BASES

A.C. SOURCES, D.C. SOURCES AND ONSITE POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS (Continued)

Note (1) permits the required actions of Specification 3.8.1.1 to be delayed for up to 7 days when the diesel generators are inoperable solely as a result of Surveillance Requirements 4.8.1.1.2.d.2 and 4.8.1.1.2.e. This 7 day delay period provides time to restore the fuel oil contained in the diesel generator fuel oil storage tanks back to within specified limits prior to applying the action requirements and specified completion times for the applicable action statement. This delay period is in accordance with Regulatory Guide 1.137 Revision 1 Regulatory Position C.2.a.

For the purposes of SR 4.8.1.1.2.a.5 and SR 4.8.1.1.2.b.3.b testing, the diesel generators are started from standby conditions. Standby conditions for a diesel generator mean that the diesel engine oil is being continuously circulated and engine coolant and oil temperatures are being maintained consistent with manufacturer recommendations.

The frequency of 66.2 Hz specified in Surveillance Requirement 4.8.1.1.2.b.2 corresponds to 993 rpm.

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3/4.8.1 A.C. SOURCES

OPERATING

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.8.1.1 As a minimum, the following A.C. electrical power sources shall be OPERABLE:

- a. Two physically independent circuits between the offsite transmission network and the onsite Class 1E distribution system, and
- b. Two separate and independent diesel generators each with:
 1. Separate day tank containing a minimum of 350 usable gallons of fuel,
 2. A separate fuel storage system containing a minimum of 53,225 usable gallons of fuel,
 3. A separate fuel transfer pump,
 4. Lubricating oil storage containing a minimum total volume of 504 gallons of lubricating oil, and
 5. Capability to transfer lubricating oil from storage to the diesel generator unit.

APPLICABILITY: MODES 1, 2, 3 and 4.

ACTION:

- - - - - GENERAL NOTE - - - - -

Specification 3.0.4.b is not applicable to diesel generators.

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- a. With one offsite circuit inoperable, demonstrate the OPERABILITY of the remaining A.C. sources by performing Surveillance Requirement 4.8.1.1.1.a within 1 hour and at least once per 8 hours thereafter. Restore the offsite circuit to OPERABLE status within 72 hours or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours.
- b. With one diesel generator⁽¹⁾ inoperable, demonstrate the OPERABILITY of the A.C. offsite sources by performing

(1) Required actions may be delayed for up to 7 days if the diesel generator(s) is inoperable solely due to the fuel oil contained in the storage tanks not meeting the properties in accordance with 4.8.1.1.2.d.2 or 4.8.1.1.2.e.

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

ACTION (Continued)

Surveillance Requirement 4.8.1.1.1.a within 1 hour and at least once per 8 hours thereafter; and if the diesel generator became inoperable due to any cause other than an independently testable component, testing or preplanned preventative maintenance, demonstrate the OPERABILITY of the remaining OPERABLE diesel generator by performing Surveillance Requirement 4.8.1.1.2.a.5 within 24 hours⁽²⁾ unless the absence of any potential common mode failure for the remaining diesel generator is demonstrated. Restore the diesel generator to OPERABLE status within 14 days or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours.

- c. With one offsite circuit and one diesel generator⁽¹⁾ inoperable, demonstrate the OPERABILITY of the remaining A.C. sources by performing Surveillance Requirement 4.8.1.1.1.a within one hour and at least once per 8 hours thereafter; and if the diesel generator became inoperable due to any cause other than an independently testable component, testing or preplanned preventative maintenance, demonstrate the OPERABILITY of the remaining OPERABLE diesel generator by performing Surveillance Requirement 4.8.1.1.2.a.5 within 8 hours⁽²⁾ unless the absence of any potential common mode failure for the remaining diesel generator is demonstrated. Restore one of the inoperable sources to OPERABLE status within 12 hours or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours. Restore the other A.C. power source (offsite circuit or diesel generator) to OPERABLE status in accordance with the provisions of Action Statement a or b, as appropriate with the time requirement of that Action Statement based on the time of initial loss of the remaining inoperable A.C. power source. A successful test of diesel OPERABILITY per Surveillance Requirement 4.8.1.1.2.a.5 performed under this Action Statement for an OPERABLE diesel or a restored to OPERABLE diesel satisfies the diesel generator test requirement of Action Statement b.

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- (1) Required actions may be delayed for up to 7 days if the diesel generator(s) is inoperable solely due to the fuel oil contained in the storage tanks not meeting the properties in accordance with 4.8.1.1.2.d.2 or 4.8.1.1.2.e.
- (2) This action is required to be completed regardless of when the inoperable diesel generator is restored to OPERABILITY.

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LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

ACTION (Continued)

- d. With two of the required offsite A.C. circuits inoperable, restore one of the inoperable offsite sources to OPERABLE status within 24 hours or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours. Following restoration of one offsite source, follow Action Statement a with the time requirement of that Action Statement based on the time of initial loss of the remaining inoperable offsite A.C. circuit.
- e. With two of the required diesel generators⁽¹⁾ inoperable, demonstrate the OPERABILITY of two offsite A.C. circuits by performing Surveillance Requirement 4.8.1.1.1.a within one hour and at least once per 8 hours thereafter; restore one of the inoperable diesel generators to OPERABLE status within 2 hours or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours. Following restoration of one diesel generator unit, follow Action Statement b with the time requirement of that Action Statement based on the time of initial loss of the remaining inoperable diesel generator. A successful test of diesel OPERABILITY per Surveillance Requirement 4.8.1.1.2.a.5 performed under this Action Statement for a restored to OPERABLE diesel satisfies the diesel generator test requirement of Action Statement b.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.8.1.1.1 Two physically independent circuits between the offsite transmission network and the onsite Class 1E distribution system shall be:

- a. Determined OPERABLE at least once per 7 days by verifying correct breaker alignment, indicated power availability, and
- b. Demonstrated OPERABLE at least once per 18 months by transferring (manually and automatically) unit power supply from the unit circuit to the system circuit.

(1) Required actions may be delayed for up to 7 days if the diesel generator(s) is inoperable solely due to the fuel oil contained in the storage tanks not meeting the properties in accordance with 4.8.1.1.2.d.2 or 4.8.1.1.2.e.

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SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

4.8.1.1.2 Each diesel generator shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

a. At least once per 31 days on a STAGGERED TEST BASIS by:

1. Verifying the fuel level in the day tank,
2. Verifying the fuel level in the fuel storage tank,
3. (Deleted)
4. Verifying the fuel transfer pump can be started and transfers fuel from the storage system to the day tank,
5. Verifying the diesel starts from standby conditions,⁽⁴⁾ and achieves steady state voltage⁽³⁾ of ≥ 3994 volts and ≤ 4368 volts and frequency⁽³⁾ of ≥ 59.9 Hz and ≤ 60.3 Hz,
6. Verifying the generator is synchronized, loaded⁽⁵⁾ to $\geq 4,238$ kw, and operates for ≥ 60 minutes,
7. Verifying the diesel generator is aligned to provide standby power to the associated emergency busses, and
8. Verifying the lubricating oil inventory in storage.

b. At least once per 18 months during shutdown by:

1. (Deleted)
2. Verifying the generator capability to reject a load of ≥ 825 kw, without tripping and without exceeding 64.4 Hz

(3) The values for voltage and frequency are analysis values. These value bands shall be appropriately reduced to account for measurement uncertainties.

(4) All diesel generator starts may be preceded by an engine prelube period and followed by a warmup period prior to loading.

(5) Diesel generator loadings may include gradual loading as recommended by the manufacturer.

(7) The value for frequency shall be appropriately reduced to account for measurement uncertainties.

3/4.0 APPLICABILITY

BASES (Continued)

Upon entry into an OPERATIONAL MODE or other specified condition in the Applicability with the Limiting Condition for Operation not met, Specification 3.0.1 and Specification 3.0.2 require entry into the applicable Conditions and Actions until the Condition is resolved, until the Limiting Condition for Operation is met, or until the unit is not within the Applicability of the Technical Specification.

Surveillances do not have to be performed on the associated inoperable equipment (or on variables outside the specified limits), as permitted by Specification 4.0.1. Therefore, utilizing Specification 3.0.4 is not a violation of Specification 4.0.1 or Specification 4.0.4 for any Surveillances that have not been performed on inoperable equipment. However, Surveillance Requirements must be met to ensure OPERABILITY prior to declaring the associated equipment OPERABLE (or variable within limits) and restoring compliance with the affected Limiting Condition for Operation.

Specification 3.0.5 This specification delineates what additional conditions must be satisfied to permit operation to continue, consistent with the ACTION statements for power sources, when a normal or emergency power source is not OPERABLE. It specifically prohibits operation when one division is inoperable because its normal or emergency power source is inoperable and a system, subsystem, train, component or device in another division is inoperable for another reason.

The provisions of this specification permit the ACTION statements associated with individual systems, subsystems, trains, components, or devices to be consistent with the ACTION statements of the associated electrical power source. It allows operation to be governed by the time limits of the ACTION statement associated with the Limiting Condition for Operation for the normal or emergency power source, not the individual ACTION statements for each system, subsystem, train, component or device that is determined to be inoperable solely because of the inoperability of its normal or emergency power source.

For example, Specification 3.8.1.1 requires in part that two emergency diesel generators be OPERABLE. The ACTION statement provides for a 14 day out-of-service time when one emergency diesel generator is not OPERABLE. If the definition of OPERABLE were applied without consideration of Specification 3.0.5, all system subsystems, trains, components and devices supplied by the inoperable emergency power source would also be inoperable. This would dictate invoking the applicable ACTION statements for each of the applicable Limiting Conditions for Operation. However, the provisions of Specification 3.0.5 permit the time limits for continued operation to be consistent with the ACTION statement for the inoperable emergency

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BASES

3/4.8.1, 3/4.8.2 A.C. SOURCES AND ONSITE POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

The OPERABILITY of the A.C. and D.C. power sources and associated distribution systems during operation ensures that sufficient power will be available to supply the safety related equipment required for 1) the safe shutdown of the facility and 2) the mitigation and control of accident conditions within the facility. The minimum specified independent and redundant A.C. and D.C. power sources and distribution systems satisfy the requirements of General Design Criterion 17 of Appendix "A" to 10 CFR 50.

The ACTION requirements specified for the levels of degradation of the power sources provide restriction upon continued facility operation commensurate with the level of degradation. The OPERABILITY of the power sources are consistent with the initial condition assumptions of the safety analyses and are based upon maintaining at least one redundant set of onsite A.C. and D.C. power sources and associated distribution systems OPERABLE during accident conditions coincident with an assumed loss of offsite power and single failure of the other onsite A.C. source.

The ACTIONS of LCO 3.8.1.1 are modified by a General Note that prohibits the application of Specification 3.0.4.b to an inoperable diesel generator. There is increased risk associated with entering an OPERATIONAL MODE or other specified condition in the Applicability with an inoperable diesel generator and the provisions of Specification 3.0.4.b, which allow entry into an OPERATIONAL MODE or other specified condition in the Applicability with the LCO not met after performance of a risk assessment addressing inoperable systems and components, should not be applied in this circumstance.

The ACTION statements for inoperable AC sources provide a 14 day allowable out of service time when one diesel generator is inoperable. The 14 day allowable outage time (AOT) includes the normal 72 hour AOT which is not risk informed, followed by an 11 day extension period that is based on a plant specific risk analysis performed to establish the overall AOT.

As a defense in depth measure, when the option of an extended allowable out of service time for an emergency diesel generator (EDG) is exercised, alternate AC (AAC) power will be provided with capability of supplying safe shutdown loads during a station blackout without the need for rescheduling of safety system operation in the unaffected unit. For unplanned EDG outages, capability to supply AAC power will be available upon entering the allowed outage period extension (i.e. by 72 hours into the AOT). For outages planned to exceed an initial 72 hour AOT, AAC power will be provided within one hour of entering the AOT. In any event, if AAC power of the required

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capacity is not available after entering the extended AOT period (after 72 hours into the AOT), the requirement to be in at least hot standby within the next 6 hours and in cold shutdown within the following 30 hours would apply.

The following criteria would apply to any AAC source used as a defense in depth measure:

1. An AAC power source may be of a temporary or permanent nature and would not be required to satisfy Class 1E requirements.
2. Dynamic effects of an AAC power source failure (GDC-4 events) would not adversely affect safety related plant equipment.
3. An AAC power source would not be required to be protected against natural phenomena (GDC-2 events) or abnormal environmental or dynamic effects (GDC-4 events).
4. An AAC power source would be capable of starting and carrying designated loads required for safe shutdown, including maintaining adequate voltage and frequency such that performance of powered equipment is acceptable.

Prior to relying on its availability, a temporary AAC power source would be determined to be available by: (1) starting the AAC source and verifying proper operation; (2) verifying that sufficient fuel is available onsite to support 24 hours of operation; and (3) ensuring that the AAC source is in the correct electrical alignment to supply power to designated safe shutdown loads. Subsequently, when not in operation, a status check for availability will also be performed once every 72 hours. This check consists of (1) verifying the AAC source is mechanically and electrically ready for operation; (2) verifying that sufficient fuel is available onsite to support 24 hours of operation; and (3) ensuring that the AAC source is in the correct electrical alignment to supply power to designated safe shutdown loads.

Prior to relying on its availability, a permanent AAC power source would be determined to be available by starting the AAC source and verifying proper operation. In addition, initial and periodic testing, surveillance, and maintenance conform to NUMARC 87-00, Revision 1, Appendix B, "Alternate AC Power Criteria" guidelines. The guidelines include provisions for quarterly functional testing, timed starts and load capacity testing on a fuel cycle basis, surveillance and maintenance consistent with manufacturer's recommendations, and initial testing of capability to power required shutdown equipment within the necessary time.

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The ACTION requirements specified in LCOs 3.8.1.2, 3.8.2.2, and 3.8.2.4 address the condition where sufficient power is unavailable to recover from postulated events, such as a fuel handling accident involving recently irradiated fuel. Due to radioactive decay, electrical power is only required to mitigate fuel handling accidents involving recently irradiated fuel (i.e., fuel that has occupied part of a critical reactor core within the previous 100 hours). Implementation of the ACTION requirements shall not preclude completion of actions to establish a safe conservative plant condition. Completion of the requirements will prevent the occurrence of postulated events for which mitigating actions would be required.

The OPERABILITY of the minimum specified A.C. and D.C. power sources and associated distribution systems during shutdown and refueling ensures that 1) the facility can be maintained in the shutdown or refueling condition for extended time periods and 2) sufficient instrumentation and control capability is available for monitoring and maintaining the unit status, and 3) sufficient power is available for systems that may be necessary to recover from postulated events in these MODES, e.g., a fuel handling accident involving recently irradiated fuel.

The Surveillance Requirements for demonstrating the OPERABILITY of the diesel generators are based on the recommendations of Regulatory Guides 1.9, Revision 2, "Selection of Diesel Generator Set Capacity for Standby Power Supplies," December 1979; 1.108, "Periodic Testing of Diesel Generator Units Used as Onsite Electric Power Systems at Nuclear Power Plants," Revision 1, August 1977; and 1.137, "Fuel-Oil Systems for Standby Diesel Generators," Revision 1, October 1979, Appendix A to Generic Letter 84-15 and Generic Letter 83-26, "Clarification of Surveillance Requirements for Diesel Fuel Impurity Level Tests."

The quantity of 350 usable gallons in the day tank represents the analytical value of fuel necessary to run the diesel for at least 60 minutes at a load of 100% of continuous rating plus a minimum margin of 10% in accordance with ANSI N195 - 1976 which is referenced in Regulatory Guide 1.137 Rev. 1. The total tank volume is greater due to the tank's physical characteristics.

The quantity of 53,225 usable gallons is the analytical value required in the fuel storage tank that, when added to the 350 gallons, makes up the fuel necessary to support a minimum of 7 days continuous EDG operation at its rated load. This is in compliance with Regulatory Guide 1.137, Rev. 1. The total volume in this tank is greater due to the tank's physical characteristics.

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The Surveillance Requirement for demonstrating the OPERABILITY of the Station batteries are based on the recommendations of Regulatory Guide 1.129, "Maintenance Testing and Replacement of Large Lead Storage Batteries for Nuclear Power Plants," February 1978, and IEEE Std 450-1980, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Maintenance, Testing, and Replacement of Large Lead Storage Batteries for Generating Stations and Substations."

Verifying average electrolyte temperature above the minimum for which the battery was sized, total battery terminal voltage on float charge, connection resistance values and the performance of battery service and discharge tests ensures the effectiveness of the charging system, the ability to handle high discharge rates and compares the battery capacity at that time with the rated capacity.

Table 3.8-1 specifies the normal limits for each designated pilot cell and each connected cell for electrolyte level, float voltage and specific gravity. The limits for the designated pilot cells float voltage and specific gravity, greater than 2.13 volts and 0.015 below the manufacturer's full charge specific gravity or a battery charger current that had stabilized at a low value, is characteristic of a charged cell with adequate capacity. The normal limits for each connected cell for float voltage and specific gravity, greater than 2.13 volts and not more than 0.020 below the manufacturer's full charge specific gravity with an average specific gravity of all the connected cells not more than 0.010 below the manufacturer's full charge specific gravity, ensures the OPERABILITY and capability of the battery.

Operation with a battery cell's parameter outside the normal limit but within the allowable value specified in Table 3.8-1 is permitted for up to 7 days. During this 7 day period: (1) the allowable values for electrolyte level ensures no physical damage to the plates with an adequate electron transfer capability; (2) the allowable value for the average specific gravity of all the cells, not more than 0.020 below the manufacturer's recommended full charge specific gravity, ensures that the decrease in rating will be less than the safety margin provided in sizing; 3) the allowable value for an individual cell's specific gravity, ensures that an individual cell's specific gravity will not be more than 0.040 below the manufacturer's full charge specific gravity and that the overall capability of the battery will be maintained within an acceptable limit; and 4) the allowable value for an individual cell's float voltage, greater than 2.07 volts, ensures the battery's capability to perform its design function.

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Note (1) permits the required actions of Specification 3.8.1.1 to be delayed for up to 7 days when the diesel generators are inoperable solely as a result of Surveillance Requirements 4.8.1.1.2.d.2 and 4.8.1.1.2.e. This 7 day delay period provides time to restore the fuel oil contained in the diesel generator fuel oil storage tanks back to within specified limits prior to applying the action requirements and specified completion times for the applicable action statement. This delay period is in accordance with Regulatory Guide 1.137, Revision 1, Position C.2.a.

For the purposes of SR 4.8.1.1.2.a.5, 4.8.1.1.2.b.3.b and 4.8.1.1.2.f testing, the diesel generators are started from standby conditions. Standby conditions for a diesel generator mean that the diesel engine coolant and oil are being continuously circulated and temperatures are being maintained consistent with manufacturer recommendations.

The frequency of 64.4 Hz specified in Surveillance Requirement 4.8.1.1.2.b.2 corresponds to 552 rpm.