ATTACHMENT 2

PROPOSED

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

CHANGES

3/4.8.4 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT PROTECTIVE DEVICES

Primary containment electrical penetrations and penetration conductors are protected by either de-energizing circuits not required during reactor operation or demonstrating the OPERABILITY of primary and backup overcurrent protection circuit breakers by periodic surveillance.

The surveillance requirements applicable to lower voltage circuit breakers and fuses provide assurance of breaker and fuse reliability by testing at least one representative sample of each manufacturers brand of circuit breaker and/or fuse Each manufacturer's molded case and metal case circuit breakers and/or fuses are grouped into representative samples which are then tested on a rotating basis to ensure that all breakers and/or fuses are tested. If a wide variety exists within any manufacturer's brand of circuit breakers and/or fuses, it is necessary to divide that manufacturer's breakers and/or fuses into groups and treat each group as a separate type of breaker or fuse for surveillance purposes.

The OPERABILITY of the motor operated valves thermal overload protection ensures that the thermal overload protection will not prevent safety related valves from performing their function. The Surveillance Requirements for demonstrating the OPERABILITY of the thermal overload protection insures that thermal overload is tested upon initial installation and after any maintenance that could affect its performance.

Circuit breakers actuated by fault currents are used as isolation devices to protect equipment associated with the Standby Liquid Control System. The OPERABILITY of these circuit breakers will ensure that the SLCS equipment is protected in the event of faults in the loads powered by these circuit breakers.

The SLC tank heaters are only required when mixing sodium pentaborate and/or water to establish the required solution operating parameters. Normal operation of the SLCS does not depend on these tank heaters to maintain the solution above its saturation temperature. Technical Specification requirements have been placed on the tank heater circuit breakers to ensure that their failure will not degrade other SLC components.

ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

MOTOR-OPERATED VALVES THERMAL OVERLOAD PROTECTION

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.8.4.3 The thermal overload protection of each valve used in safety systems shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: Whenever the motor-operated valve is required to be OPERABLE.

ACTION:

With the thermal overload protection for one or more of the above required valves inoperable, continuously bypass the inoperable thermal overload within 8 hours or declare the affected valve(s) inoperable and apply the appropriate ACTION statement(s) for the affected system(s).

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.8.4.3 The thermal overload protection for the above required valves shall be demonstrated OPERABLE upon initial installation and following any maintenance activity which could affect the performance of the thermal overload by performance of a CHANNEL CALIBRATION.