

February 6, 1996

Mr. Leon R. Eliason
Chief Nuclear Officer & President-
Nuclear Business Unit
Public Service Electric & Gas
Company
Post Office Box 236
Hancocks Bridge, NJ 08038

SUBJECT: HOPE CREEK GENERATING STATION (TAC NO. M93789)

Dear Mr. Eliason:

The Commission has issued the enclosed Amendment No. 92 to Facility Operating License No. NPF-57 for the Hope Creek Generating Station. This amendment consists of changes to the Technical Specifications (TSs) in response to your application dated October 7, 1995 as supplemented by letter dated October 27, 1995.

The change to Hope Creek TS 4.8.1.1.2, "A.C. Sources - Operating," replaces the reference to an upper voltage and frequency band for the 10-second, Emergency Diesel Generator (EDG), starting time test with a minimum required voltage and frequency that must be attained within 10 seconds. The change to TS 4.8.1.1.2 also includes several related changes as follows: (1) the requirement for an EDG to achieve 514 rpm, within 10 seconds following a start signal during testing, is eliminated, (2) the term "standby" replaces the term "ambient" in describing the EDG test, prestart condition, and (3) the term "must" is replaced with the term "may" in describing the use of manufacturers recommendations for EDG loading.

A copy of our safety evaluation is also enclosed. Notice of Issuance will be included in the Commission's biweekly Federal Register notice.

Sincerely,

/s/
David H. Jaffe, Senior Project Manager
Project Directorate I-2
Division of Reactor Projects - I/II
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Docket No. 50-354

- Enclosures: 1. Amendment No. 92 to License No. NPF-57
2. Safety Evaluation

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UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

February 6, 1996

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A copy of our safety evaluation is also enclosed. Notice of Issuance will be included in the Commission's biweekly Federal Register notice.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "D. H. Jaffe", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

David H. Jaffe, Senior Project Manager
Project Directorate I-2
Division of Reactor Projects - I/II
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Docket No. 50-354

Enclosures: 1. Amendment No. 92 to
License No. NPF-57
2. Safety Evaluation

cc w/encls: See next page

Mr. Leon R. Eliason
Public Service Electric & Gas
Company

Hope Creek Generating Station

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UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY

ATLANTIC CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET NO. 50-354

HOPE CREEK GENERATING STATION

AMENDMENT TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE

Amendment No.92
License No. NPF-57

1. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission or the NRC) has found that:
 - A. The application for amendment filed by the Public Service Electric & Gas Company (PSE&G) dated October 7, 1995, as supplemented by letter dated October 27, 1995, complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and the Commission's rules and regulations set forth in 10 CFR Chapter I;
 - B. The facility will operate in conformity with the application, the provisions of the Act, and the rules and regulations of the Commission;
 - C. There is reasonable assurance: (i) that the activities authorized by this amendment can be conducted without endangering the health and safety of the public, and (ii) that such activities will be conducted in compliance with the Commission's regulations set forth in 10 CFR Chapter I;
 - D. The issuance of this amendment will not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public; and
 - E. The issuance of this amendment is in accordance with 10 CFR Part 51 of the Commission's regulations and all applicable requirements have been satisfied.
2. Accordingly, the license is amended by changes to the Technical Specifications as indicated in the attachment to this license amendment, and paragraph 2.C.(2) of Facility Operating License No. NPF-57 is hereby amended to read as follows:

(2) Technical Specifications and Environmental Protection Plan

The Technical Specifications contained in Appendix A, as revised through Amendment No.92, and the Environmental Protection Plan contained in Appendix B, are hereby incorporated into the license. PSE&G shall operate the facility in accordance with the Technical Specifications and the Environmental Protection Plan.

3. The license amendment is effective as of its date of issuance and shall be implemented within 30 days.

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION



John F. Stolz, Director
Project Directorate I-2
Division of Reactor Projects - I/II
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Attachment: Changes to the Technical
Specifications

Date of Issuance: February 6, 1996

ATTACHMENT TO LICENSE AMENDMENT NO. 92

FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. NPF-57

DOCKET NO. 50-354

Replace the following pages of the Appendix "A" Technical Specifications with the attached pages. The revised pages are identified by Amendment number and contain vertical lines indicating the area of change.

<u>Remove</u>	<u>Insert</u>
3/4 8-4	3/4 8-4
3/4 8-6	3/4 8-6
3/4 8-7	3/4 8-7
3/4 8-9	3/4 8-9
B 3/4 8-2	B 3/4 8-2
B 3/4 8-3	B 3/4 8-3

ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS
SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.8.1.1.1 Each of the above required 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 and indicated power availability, and
- b. Demonstrated OPERABLE at least once per 18 months during shutdown by transferring, manually and automatically, unit power supply from the normal circuit to the alternate circuit.

4.8.1.1.2 Each of the above required diesel generators shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:*

- a. In accordance with the frequency specified in Table 4.8.1.1.2-1 on a STAGGERED TEST BASIS by:

1. Verifying the fuel level in the fuel oil day tank.
2. Verifying the fuel level in the fuel oil storage tank.
3. Verifying the fuel transfer pump starts and transfers fuel from the storage system to the fuel oil day tank.
4. Verify each diesel generator starts from standby conditions and achieves ≥ 3950 volts and ≥ 58.8 Hz in ≤ 10 seconds after receipt of the start signal, and subsequently achieves steady state voltage of 4160 ± 420 volts and frequency of 60 ± 1.2 Hz. The diesel generator shall be started for this test by using one of the following signals:
 - a) Manual.
 - b) Simulated loss of offsite power by itself.
 - c) Simulated loss of offsite power in conjunction with an ESF actuation test signal.
 - d) An ESF actuation test signal by itself.

5. Verifying the diesel generator is synchronized, loaded to between 4300 and 4400** kw in less than or equal to 130 seconds,* and operates with this load for at least 60 minutes.

* The diesel generator start (10 sec) and subsequent loading (130 sec) from standby conditions shall be performed at least once per 184 days in these surveillance tests. All engine starts and loading for the purpose of this surveillance testing may be preceded by an engine prelube period and/or other warmup procedures recommended by the manufacturer so that mechanical stress and wear on the diesel engine is minimized.

** This band is meant as guidance to avoid routine overloading of the engine. Loads in excess of this band shall not invalidate the test; the loads, however, shall not be less than 4300 kw nor greater than 4430 kw.

ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

- g. Deleted.
- h. At least once per 18 months[#], during shutdown, by:
 - 1. Deleted.
 - 2. Verifying the diesel generator capability to reject a load of greater than or equal to that of the RHR pump motor (1003 kW) for each diesel generator while maintaining voltage at 4160 ± 420 volts and frequency at 60 ± 1.2 Hz.
 - 3. Verifying the diesel generator capability to reject a load of 4430 kW without tripping. The generator voltage shall not exceed 4785 volts during and following the load rejection.
 - 4. Simulating a loss of offsite power by itself, and:
 - a) Verifying loss of power is detected and deenergization of the emergency busses and load shedding from the emergency busses.
 - b) Verifying the diesel generator starts* on the auto-start signal, energizes the emergency busses with permanently connected loads within 10 seconds after receipt of the start signal, energizes the autoconnected shutdown loads through the load sequencer and operates for greater than or equal to 5 minutes while its generator is loaded with the shutdown loads. After energization, the steady state voltage and frequency of the emergency busses shall be maintained at 4160 ± 420 volts and 60 ± 1.2 Hz during this test.

* This diesel generator start (10 sec) and subsequent loading (130 sec) from standby conditions may be preceded by an engine prelube period and/or other warmup procedures recommended by the manufacturer so that mechanical stress and wear on the diesel engine is minimized.

For any start of a diesel generator, the diesel may be loaded in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

5. Verifying that on an ECCS actuation test signal, without loss of offsite power, the diesel generator starts on the auto-start signal and operates on standby for greater than or equal to 5 minutes. The diesel generator shall achieve ≥ 3950 volts and ≥ 58.8 Hz in ≤ 10 seconds following receipt of the start signal and subsequently achieve steady state voltage of 4160 ± 420 volts and frequency of 60 ± 1.2 Hz.
6. Simulating a loss of offsite power in conjunction with an ECCS actuation test signal, and:
 - a) Verifying loss of power is detected and deenergization of the emergency busses and load shedding from the emergency busses.
 - b) Verifying the diesel generator starts* on the auto-start signal, energizes the emergency busses with permanently connected loads within 10 seconds after receipt of the start signal, energizes the autoconnected shutdown loads through the load sequencer and operates for greater than or equal to 5 minutes while its generator is loaded with the emergency loads. After energization, the steady state voltage and frequency of the emergency busses shall be maintained at 4160 ± 420 volts and 60 ± 1.2 Hz during this test.
7. Verifying that all automatic diesel generator trips, except engine overspeed, generator differential current, generator overcurrent, bus differential current and low lube oil pressure are automatically bypassed upon loss of voltage on the emergency bus concurrent with an ECCS actuation signal.#
8. Deleted.
9. Verifying that the auto-connected loads to each diesel generator do not exceed the continuous rating of 4430 kW.

*This diesel generator start (10 sec) and subsequent loading (130 sec) from standby conditions may be preceded by an engine prelube period and/or other warmup procedures recommended by the manufacturer so that mechanical stress and wear on the diesel engine is minimized.

#Generator differential current, generator overcurrent, and bus differential current is two-out-of-three logic and low lube oil pressure is two-out-of-four logic.

ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

2. Performing a pressure test of those portions of the diesel fuel oil system designed to Section III, subsection ND of the ASME Code in accordance with ASME Code Section XI Article IWD-5000.
- k. At least once per refueling cycle# by:
1. Verifying the diesel generator operates for at least 24 hours. During the first 22 hours of this test, the diesel generator shall be loaded to between 4300 and 4400 kW## and during the remaining 2 hours of this test, the diesel generator shall be loaded to between 4800 and 4873 kW. The diesel generator shall achieve ≥ 3950 volts and ≥ 58.8 Hz in ≤ 10 seconds following receipt of the start signal and subsequently achieve steady state voltage of 4160 ± 420 volts and frequency of 60 ± 1.2 Hz.
 2. Within 5 minutes after completing 4.8.1.1.2.k.1, verify each diesel generator starts and achieves ≥ 3950 volts and ≥ 58.8 Hz in ≤ 10 seconds after receipt of the start signal, and subsequently achieves steady state voltage of 4160 ± 420 volts and frequency of 60 ± 1.2 Hz.

- OR -

Operate the diesel generator between 4300 kW and 4400 kW for two hours. Within 5 minutes of shutting down the diesel generator, verify each diesel generator starts and achieves ≥ 3950 volts and ≥ 58.8 Hz in ≤ 10 seconds after receipt of the start signal, and subsequently achieves steady state voltage of 4160 ± 420 volts and frequency of 60 ± 1.2 Hz. This test shall continue for at least five minutes.

4.8.1.1.3 Reports - All diesel generator failures, valid or non-valid, shall be reported to the Commission within 30 days pursuant to Specification 6.9.2. Reports of diesel generator failures shall include the information recommended in Regulatory Position C.3.b of Regulatory Guide 1.108, Revision 1, August 1977. If the number of failures in the last 100 valid tests, on a per nuclear unit basis, is greater than or equal to 7, the report shall be supplemented to include the additional information recommended in Regulatory Position C.3.b of Regulatory Guide 1.108, Revision 1, August 1977.

4.8.1.1.4 The buried fuel oil transfer piping's cathodic protection system shall be demonstrated OPERABLE at least once per 2 months and at least once per year by subjecting the cathodic protection system to a performance test.

#For any start of a diesel generator, the diesel may be loaded in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

##This band is meant as guidance to avoid routine overloading of the engine. Loads in excess of this band shall not invalidate the test; the loads; however, shall not be less than 4300 kW nor greater than 4873 kW.

ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

BASES

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

The minimum voltage and frequency stated in the Surveillance Requirements (SRs) are those necessary to ensure the EDG can accept Design Basis Accident loading while maintaining acceptable voltage and frequency levels. Stable operation at the nominal voltage and frequency values is also essential to establishing EDG OPERABILITY, but a time constraint is not imposed. This is because a typical EDG will experience a period of voltage and frequency oscillations prior to reaching steady state operation if these oscillations are not dampened out by load application. This period may extend beyond the 10 second acceptance criteria and could be a cause for failing the SR (for example if a significant negative trend develops). In lieu of a time constraint in the SR, PSE&G will monitor and trend the actual time to reach steady state operation as a means of ensuring there is no voltage regulator or governor degradation which could cause an EDG to become inoperable.

The surveillance requirements for demonstrating the OPERABILITY of the unit batteries are in accordance with 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 4.8.2.1-1 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.

ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

BASES

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

Operation with a battery cell's parameter outside the normal limit but within the allowable value specified in Table 4.8.2.1-1 is permitted for up to 31 days. During this 31 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; (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; (5) the TABLE 4.8.2.1-1 NOTATION 31 day ACTION time was derived taking into consideration that while battery capacity is degraded, sufficient capacity exists to perform the intended function while providing a time period adequate to permit full restoration of the battery cell parameters to normal limits.

3/4.8.4 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT PROTECTIVE DEVICES

Primary containment electrical penetrations and penetration conductors are protected by demonstrating the OPERABILITY of primary and backup overcurrent protection circuit breakers by periodic surveillance.

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

The OPERABILITY or bypassing of the motor operated valves thermal overload protection continuously or during accident conditions by integral bypass devices ensures that the thermal overload protection during accident conditions will not prevent safety related valves from performing their function. The Surveillance Requirements for demonstrating the OPERABILITY or bypassing of the thermal overload protection continuously or during accident conditions are in accordance with Regulatory Guide 1.106 "Thermal Overload Protection for Electric Motors on Motor Operated Valves", Revision 1, March 1977.



UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

SAFETY EVALUATION BY THE OFFICE OF NUCLEAR REACTOR REGULATION

RELATED TO AMENDMENT NO. 92 TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. NPF-57

PUBLIC SERVICE ELECTRIC & GAS COMPANY

ATLANTIC CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY

HOPE CREEK GENERATING STATION

DOCKET NO. 50-354

1.0 INTRODUCTION

By letter dated October 7, 1995, as supplemented by letter dated October 27, 1995, the Public Service Electric & Gas Company (the licensee) submitted a request for a change to the Hope Creek Generating Station (HCGS), Technical Specifications (TSs). The proposed change to Hope Creek TS 4.8.1.1.2, "A.C. Sources - Operating," would replace the reference to an upper voltage and frequency band for the 10-second, Emergency Diesel Generator (EDG), starting time test with a minimum required voltage and frequency that must be attained within 10 seconds. The proposed change to TS 4.8.1.1.2 also includes several related changes as follows: (1) the requirement for an EDG to achieve 514 rpm, within 10 seconds following a start signal during testing, would be eliminated, (2) the term "standby" would replace the term "ambient" in describing the EDG test prestart condition, and (3) the term "must" would be replaced with the term "may" in describing the use of manufacturers recommendations for EDG loading. By letter dated October 27, 1995, the licensee revised their proposed TS changes in response to comments from the NRC staff.

2.0 DISCUSSION

The HCGS is equipped with four Emergency Diesel Generators (EDGs) that provide on-site AC power for the four 4160 volt electrical safety divisions. At the present time, TS 4.8.1.1.2 requires that the EDGs be routinely demonstrated to be operable by starting the EDGs and observing that they reach 4160 volts (plus or minus 420 volts) and 60 Hz (plus or minus 1.2 Hz) within 10 seconds of a start.

Demonstrating that the EDGs achieve the required voltage and frequency bands, within 10 seconds of a start signal, has proved to be difficult for the licensee to consistently achieve. Recent licensee EDG test experience has shown that the EDGs tend to overshoot the upper band for required voltage (4580 volts) and frequency (61.2 Hz) and then quickly return to the required voltage and frequency bands. Since the licensee has interpreted the TS to require that the EDG achieve stability within the voltage and frequency bands, within 10 seconds of the start signal, a number of EDG tests were initially found to be failures in that more than 10 seconds were required. Since failure of the 10-second test results in the EDG being declared inoperable,

with subsequent remedial testing of the EDGs, the existing TS 4.8.1.1.2 has resulted in excessive adjustment of the EDG governors and voltage regulators and excessive retesting of the EDGs. Accordingly, the licensee has proposed that TS 4.8.1.1.2 be changed to require that the EDG achieve a minimum value of voltage and frequency within 10 seconds of a start signal. A voltage of 3950 volts and a frequency of 58.8 Hz were proposed in that they represent the minimum values that must be achieved for the EDG to accept loads.

The licensee has also proposed several related changes to TS 4.8.1.1.2 as follows: (1) the requirement for an EDG to achieve 514 revolutions per minute (rpm), within 10 seconds following a start signal, during testing, would be eliminated, (2) the term "standby" would replace the term "ambient" in describing the EDG test prestart condition, and (3) the term "must" would be replaced with the term "may" in describing the use of manufacturers recommendations for EDG loading.

3.0 EVALUATION

With regard to proposed elimination of the upper band for voltage and frequency, currently required for EDG testing, the NRC staff has been aware that EDGs routinely overshoot this upper band when tested in the unloaded condition. This overshoot condition is due mostly to the considerable rotational inertia of the EDG and the initial response of the governor under unloaded conditions. Under realistic conditions, however, the emergency loads would be accepted by the EDG near the lower voltage/frequency band and the resultant effect, similar to applying a brake to a spinning wheel, would quickly reverse the tendency to overshoot the upper voltage/frequency band.

As part of efforts related to generic improvements to the Standard Technical Specifications (STS), the NRC staff has agreed to delete the upper voltage and frequency bands for the initial 10-second period following the fast start during the no-load EDG testing. The NRC staff is concerned, however, that failure to ensure that EDG voltage regulator and governor components are properly adjusted could result in the EDG becoming inoperable. Improperly adjusted governor or voltage regulator components might be detected by failure of the EDG to achieve steady state operation in the unloaded condition. To enhance the likelihood that these conditions will be detected, the licensee has proposed that a statement be added to the TS Bases as follows: "...PSE&G will monitor and trend the actual time to reach steady state operation as a means of ensuring there is no voltage regulator or governor degradation which could cause an EDG to become inoperable." Based upon the above, the NRC staff finds the proposed change to TS 4.8.1.1.2, which deletes the upper voltage and frequency bands for the EDG 10-second test, to be acceptable.

With regard to the additional proposed changes to TS 4.8.1.1.2, the staff agrees with the license that the requirement that the EDG achieve a specified 514 rpm, within 10 seconds of the start signal, is unnecessary. Since the diesel engine is directly coupled to the generator, the generator output frequency is directly proportional to the engine speed in rpm. Accordingly,

the minimum frequency requirement, required to be achieved within 10 seconds of the start signal, is indicative of adequate diesel engine speed, and thus the 514 rpm requirement can be deleted from TS 4.8.1.1.2.

The NRC staff also agrees that the term "standby" should replace the term "ambient" in describing the EDG test prestart condition. The term "ambient" implies that the diesel engine is at the same temperature as the surrounding air temperature prior to starting. In fact, the diesel engine is maintained in a prewarmed ("standby") condition to minimize the wear on the engine during starting. In this regard, the word "other" in the same context as "ambient" has been proposed for deletion in that all of the associated engine tests should be conducted in the prelubed/prewarmed condition to avoid excessive engine wear. The NRC staff agrees with this change. The NRC staff agrees that the use of EDG prewarming is important in minimizing engine wear due to starting. Accordingly, the proposed change to TS 4.8.1.1.2, which substitutes the term "standby" for the term "ambient" and deletes the word "other" is acceptable.

Finally, the NRC staff agrees that the term "must" should be replaced with the term "may" in describing the use of manufacturers recommendations for EDG loading. The NRC staff believes that alternatives to manufacturers' recommendations for EDG loading, where such loading is required by the TS, may be determined by the licensee, as reflected by replacing the term "must" with the term "may." Accordingly, the proposed change to TS 4.8.1.1.2, which replaces the term "must" with the term "may" with regard to EDG loading, is acceptable.

4.0 STATE CONSULTATION

In accordance with the Commission's regulations, the New Jersey State Official was notified of the proposed issuance of the amendment. The State official had no comments.

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATION

The amendment changes a requirement with respect to installation or use of a facility component located within the restricted area as defined in 10 CFR Part 20 and changes the surveillance requirements. The NRC staff has determined that the amendment involves no significant increase in the amounts, and no significant change in the types, of any effluent that may be released offsite, and that there is no significant increase in individual or cumulative occupational radiation exposure. The Commission has previously issued a proposed finding that the amendment involves no significant hazards consideration, and there has been no public comment on such finding (60 FR 58405). Accordingly, the amendment meets the eligibility criteria for categorical exclusion set forth in 10 CFR 51.22(c)(9). Pursuant to 10 CFR 51.22(b) no environmental impact statement or environmental assessment need be prepared in connection with the issuance of the amendment.

6.0 CONCLUSION

The Commission has concluded, based on the considerations discussed above, that: (1) there is reasonable assurance that the health and safety of the public will not be endangered by operation in the proposed manner, (2) such activities will be conducted in compliance with the Commission's regulations, and (3) the issuance of the amendment will not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public.

Principal Contributor: D. H. Jaffe

Date: February 6, 1996