

NRC-03-055

10 CFR 50.36

May 15, 2003

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
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Washington, DC 20555

KEWAUNEE NUCLEAR POWER PLANT
DOCKET 50-305
LICENSE No. DPR-43
BASES REVISION(S) TO THE KEWAUNEE NUCLEAR POWER PLANT TECHNICAL
SPECIFICATIONS

Nuclear Management Company (NMC), licensee for the Kewaunee Nuclear Power Plant (KNPP), hereby submits a revision to the Basis for the Technical Specifications (TS). The change to TS B4.6 is being submitted to clarify the diesel generator timing sequence consistent with Section 8.2 of the approved KNPP Updated Safety Analysis Report (USAR) Revision 17.

In addition, Section TS B4.6 has been converted to WORD format. This administrative conversion includes reformatting the Basis section title, changes to correct punctuation, and other grammatical inconsistencies. The conversion is part of an ongoing effort to standardize KNPP's Technical Specifications.

These changes have been screened for evaluation pursuant to the requirements of 10 CFR 50.59 in accordance with approved KNPP procedures and were determined to be acceptable.

Attached is a copy of revised TS Basis page TS B4.6-1 for your controlled Technical Specifications.



Thomas Coutu
Site Vice-President, Kewaunee Plant

PRR

cc US NRC, Region III
US NRC, Senior Resident Inspector
Electric Division, PSCW

Attachment

A001

BASIS – Periodic Testing of Emergency Power Systems (TS 4.6)

Each diesel generator can start and be ready to accept full load within 10 seconds, and will sequentially start and supply the power requirements for one complete set of engineered safety features equipment in approximately one minute.⁽¹⁾ This test will be conducted during each REFUELING outage to ensure that the diesel generator will start and assume required loads in accordance with the timing sequence listed in USAR Table 8.2-1 after the initial starting sequence.

The specified test frequencies provide reasonable assurance that any mechanical or electrical deficiency will be detected and corrected before it can result in failure of one emergency power supply to respond when called upon to function. Its possible failure to respond is, of course, anticipated by providing two diesel generators, each supplying through an independent bus, a complete and adequate set of engineered safety features equipment. Further, both diesel generators are provided as backup to multiple sources of external power, and this multiplicity of sources should be considered with regard to adequacy of test frequency.

Monthly Diesel Generator Surveillance (TS 4.6.a.1)

The monthly tests specified for the diesel generators will demonstrate their continued capability to start and carry rated load. The fuel supplies and starting circuits and controls are continuously monitored, and abnormal conditions in these systems would be indicated by an alarm without need for test startup. Monthly tests are performed in accordance with the intent of IEEE 387-1977, paragraph 6.6.1.

REFUELING Interval Diesel Generator Surveillance (TS 4.6.a.2)

The REFUELING interval diesel generator surveillance demonstrates that the Emergency Power System, and its control system, will function automatically to provide engineered safety equipment power in the event of loss of off-site power coincident with a safety injection signal. This test demonstrates proper tripping of motor feeder breakers, main supply and tie breakers on the affected bus, and sequential starting of essential equipment to demonstrate OPERABILITY of the diesel generators. This test is initiated by simultaneously unblocking safety injection and simulating a loss-of-voltage signal. This surveillance is performed to meet the intent of IEEE 387-1977 paragraph 6.6.2. (Note also that Reg. Guide 1.108 addresses diesel generator surveillance.)

⁽¹⁾USAR Section 8.2