

- (3) SCE&G, pursuant to the Act and 10 CFR Part 70, to receive, possess and use at any time special nuclear material as reactor fuel, in accordance with the limitations for storage and amounts required for reactor operation, as described in the Final Safety Analysis Report, as amended through Amendment No. 33;
- (4) SCE&G, pursuant to the Act and 10 CFR Parts 30, 40 and 70 to receive, possess and use at any time any byproduct, source and special nuclear material as sealed neutron sources for reactor startup, sealed neutron sources for reactor instrumentation and radiation monitoring equipment calibration, and as fission detectors in amounts as required;
- (5) SCE&G, pursuant to the Act and 10 CFR Parts 30, 40, and 70, to receive, possess and use in amounts as required any byproduct, source or special nuclear material without restriction to chemical or physical form, for sample analysis or instrument calibration or associated with radioactive apparatus of components; and
- (6) SCE&G, pursuant to the Act and 10 CFR Parts 30, 40, and 70, to possess, but not separate, such byproduct and special nuclear materials as may be produced by the operation of the facility.

C. This renewed license shall be deemed to contain, and is subject to, the conditions specified in the Commission's regulations set forth in 10 CFR Chapter I and is subject to all applicable provisions of the Act and to the rules, regulations, and orders of the Commission now or hereafter in effect; and is subject to the additional conditions specified or incorporated below:

(1) Maximum Power Level

SCE&G is authorized to operate the facility at reactor core power levels not in excess of 2900 megawatts thermal in accordance with the conditions specified herein and in Attachment 1 to this renewed license. The preoperational tests, startup tests and other items identified in Attachment 1 to this renewed license shall be completed as specified. Attachment 1 is hereby incorporated into this renewed license.

(2) Technical Specifications and Environmental Protection Plan

The technical Specifications contained in Appendix A, as revised through Amendment No. 178 and the Environmental Protection Plan contained in Appendix B, are hereby incorporated in the renewed license. South Carolina Electric & Gas Company shall operate the facility in accordance with the Technical Specifications and the Environmental Protection Plan.

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ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

ACTION: (Continued)

3. Within 4 hours, verify that required systems, subsystems, trains, components and devices that depend on the remaining EDG as a source of emergency power are also OPERABLE and in MODE 1, 2, or 3, that the Turbine Driven Emergency Feed Pump is OPERABLE. If these conditions are not satisfied within 4 hours be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours.
4. Restore the EDG to OPERABLE status within 72 hours or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours, unless the following condition exists:
 - a) The requirement for restoration of the EDG to OPERABLE status within 72 hours may be extended to 14 days if the Alternate AC (AAC) power source is or will be available within 1 hour, as specified in the Bases, and
 - b) If at any time the AAC availability cannot be met, either restore the AAC to available status within the remainder of the 72 hours in 4.a (not to exceed 14 days from the time the EDG originally became inoperable), or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the next 30 hours.
- c. With one offsite circuit and one EDG inoperable:
 1. Demonstrate the OPERABILITY of the remaining offsite A.C. source by performing Surveillance Requirement 4.8.1.1.1 within one hour and at least once per 8 hours thereafter, and
 2. *If the EDG became inoperable due to any cause other than preplanned preventative maintenance or testing:
 - a) determine the OPERABLE EDG is not inoperable due to a common cause failure within 8 hours, or
 - b) demonstrate the OPERABILITY of the remaining EDG by performing Surveillance Requirement 4.8.1.1.2.a.3 within 8 hours,and
 3. Within 2 hours, verify that required systems, subsystems, trains, components and devices that depend on the remaining EDG as a source of emergency power are also OPERABLE and in MODE 1, 2, or 3, that the Turbine Driven Emergency Feed Pump is OPERABLE. If these conditions are not satisfied within 2 hours be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours.
 4. 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, and
 5. Restore the other A.C. power source (offsite circuit or diesel generator) to OPERABLE status in accordance with the provisions of Section 3.8.1.1 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.

* Completion of Action c.2 is required regardless of when the inoperable EDG is restored to OPERABILITY.

ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

- c) A flash point equal to or greater than 125°F; and
 - d) A clear and bright appearance when tested based on the applicable ASTM standard.
2. By verifying within 30 days of obtaining the sample that the specified properties are met when tested based on the applicable ASTM standard.
- e. At least once every 31 days by obtaining a sample of fuel oil based on the applicable ASTM standard, and verifying that total contamination is less than 10 mg/liter when checked based on the applicable ASTM standard.
- f. At least once per 184 days by:
- 1. Verify each EDG starts from standby conditions and:
 - a) In less than or equal to 10 seconds, achieves a voltage greater than 6480 volts (7200 - 720 volts) and a frequency greater than 58.8 Hz (60 - 1.2 Hz).
 - b) Achieve a steady state voltage greater than 6480 volts but less than 7920 volts and a steady state frequency greater than 58.8 Hz but less than 61.2 Hz.
- The EDG shall be started for this test by using one of the following signals:
- a) Simulated loss of offsite power by itself.
 - b) Simulated loss of offsite power in conjunction with an ESF actuation test signal.
 - c) An ESF actuation test signal by itself.
 - d) Simulated degraded offsite power by itself.
 - e) Manual.
2. The generator shall be manually synchronized, loaded to an indicated 4150-4250 kW** in less than or equal to 60 seconds, and operate for at least 60 minutes.
- g. At least once every 18 months by:
- 1. Deleted
 - 2. Verifying that on rejection of a load of greater than or equal to 729 kW, the voltage and frequency are maintained at 7200 ± 720 volts and frequency at 60 ± 1.2 Hz.
 - 3. Verifying the generator capability to reject a load of 4250 kW without tripping. The generator voltage shall not exceed 7920 volts during and following the load rejection.

** This band is meant as guidance to avoid routine overloading of the engine. Loads in excess of this band shall not invalidate the test.

3/4.8 ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

BASES

3/4.8.1, 3/4.8.2 AND 3/4.8.3 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 A.C. and D.C. source allowable out-of-service times are based on Regulatory Guide 1.93, "Availability of Electrical Power Sources," December 1974. When one diesel generator is inoperable, there is an additional ACTION requirement to verify that all required systems, subsystems, trains, components and devices, that depend on the remaining OPERABLE diesel generator as a source of emergency power, are also OPERABLE, and that the steam-driven auxiliary feedwater pump is OPERABLE. This requirement is intended to provide assurance that a loss of offsite power event will not result in a complete loss of safety function of critical systems during the period one of the diesel generators is inoperable. The term verify as used in this context means to administratively check by examining logs or other information to determine if certain components are out-of-service for maintenance or other reasons. It does not mean to perform the surveillance requirements needed to demonstrate the OPERABILITY of the component.

The requirement for restoring the EDG to OPERABLE status within 72 hours may be extended up to 14 days to perform either extended preplanned maintenance (both preventative and corrective) or extended unplanned corrective maintenance work.

To reduce the risk of performing extended EDG maintenance activities of up to 14 days while online, a non-safety related alternate AC power (AAC) source will be relied on. The AAC is designed to provide back-up power to either ESF bus whenever one of the EDGs is out of service, particularly in Modes 1 through 4 operation. The AAC is verified available and an operational readiness status check is performed when it is anticipated that one of the EDGs will be inoperable for longer than the allowed outage time of 72 hours. The design of the AAC is capable of providing the required safety and non-safety related loads in the event of a total loss of offsite power and if both EDGs fail to start and load. During these events it is assumed that there is no seismic event or an event that requires safeguards actuation, e.g., safety injection, containment spray, etc. Although the AAC is not designed for DBA loads, it is capable of supplying sufficient power to mitigate the effects of an accident. The AAC is not credited in the safety analysis.

The AAC consists of a minimum of three units at the Parr Hydro. A keep warm diesel generator is installed at Parr Hydro to provide for initial excitation and switching. For scheduled maintenance, Parr personnel will be at their workstations 24 hours a day. For unscheduled maintenance or an event, Parr personnel will have the units running within 1 hour of notification.

ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

BASES

A.C. SOURCES, D.C. SOURCES AND ONSITE POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

(Continued)

During normal operation with both EDGs OPERABLE, the AAC availability is demonstrated by performance of periodic testing. An operational readiness check is performed in addition to the periodic testing when the AAC is relied upon as the back up power source. This check includes verification of the readiness of the keep warm diesel to automatically start and Parr to energize the selected ESF bus and verifying alignment to the selected ESF bus. This check will be performed at least once per 72 hours following the initial availability verification. Should the AAC become unavailable during the 14-day AOT and cannot be immediately restored to available status, the EDG AOT reverts back to the remainder of the 72 hours. The 72 hours begins with the discovery of the AAC unavailability, not to exceed a total of 14 days from the time the EDG initially became inoperable.

The extended EDG AOT is based on the Probabilistic Safety Analysis (PRA) evaluation to perform the online maintenance when the AAC is available. The results of the evaluation demonstrate that the AAC is capable of mitigating the dominant core damage sequences and provides a significant overall risk reduction for station operation. The AAC alone is adequate to supply electrical power to affect a safe shutdown of the plant.

The AOT to verify redundant equipment is intended to allow the operator time to evaluate and repair any discovered inoperabilities. The AOT only begins on discovery that both an inoperable EDG exists and a required feature on the other train is inoperable. If at any time during the existence of this condition (one EDG is inoperable), a required feature subsequently becomes inoperable, this AOT would then begin to be tracked. Four hours from the discovery of these events existing concurrently is acceptable because it minimizes risk while allowing time for restoration before subjecting the plant to transients associated with shutdown.

If it can be determined that the cause of the inoperable diesel generator does not exist on the OPERABLE diesel generator, then Surveillance 4.8.1.1.2.a.3 does not have to be performed. If the cause of the initial inoperable diesel generator cannot be confirmed not to exist on the redundant diesel generator, performance of Surveillance Requirement 4.8.1.1.2.a.3 suffices to provide assurance of continued OPERABILITY of that diesel generator. This allows for reduced start testing of the diesel generators, which has been shown to be a factor in engine degradation.

In the event that the inoperable diesel generator is restored to OPERABLE status prior to completing either the evaluation of cause or performing the surveillance requirement, the CER program will continue to evaluate the common cause possibility. This continued evaluation, however, is no longer under the 24 hour constraint imposed by the action statement. According to Generic Letter 84-15, "Proposed Staff Actions to Improve and Maintain Diesel Generator Reliability," 24 hours is reasonable to confirm that the OPERABLE diesel generator is not affected by the same problem as the inoperable diesel generator.

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.

The Surveillance Requirements for demonstrating the OPERABILITY of the diesel generators are in accordance with the recommendations of Regulatory Guides 1.9, "Selection of Diesel Generator Set Capacity for Standby Power Supplies," March 10, 1971, and 1.137, "Fuel-Oil

ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

BASES

A.C. SOURCES, D.C. SOURCES AND ONSITE POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

(Continued)

Systems for Standby Diesel Generators," Revision 1, October 1979, as modified by the NRC's review and approval of South Carolina Electric & Gas Company's June 10, 1985, December 6, 1985, and November 10, 2000 amendment requests.

The Surveillance Requirement that assures the diesel generator is capable of performing its design function follows the guidance of NUREG 1366 and NUREG 1431, Rev 2. The surveillance tests the capability of the diesel generator to start and close its breaker in the required 10 seconds to support the accident analysis, and carry the required electrical load while maintaining the voltage and frequency limits necessary to assure OPERABILITY of the loads.

In addition to the Surveillance Requirements, the time for the diesel generator to reach steady state operation, unless the modified start method is utilized, is periodically monitored and the trend evaluated to identify degradation of the governor and voltage regulator performance.

The fuel storage system minimum volume of fuel to demonstrate operability of the diesel generators was based on fuel consumption determined from the development of time dependent loads following a design basis accident and a loss of off-site power utilizing FSAR Table 8.3-3 for seven days.

All safety-related portions of the VCSNS diesel engine fuel oil storage and transfer system, are Seismic Category I, Safety Class 2b, and designed to ANSI Standard N195-1976 with the provision listed below:

VCSNS will maintain at least 2% margin above the minimum calculated seven day required volume during Modes 1-4. This is an exception to ANSI N195-1976, "Fuel Oil Systems for Standby Diesel Generators," Section 5.4, during Modes 1-4. EDG fuel replenishment is available from multiple sources, including off-site suppliers, on-site non safety storage in the Auxiliary Boiler Fuel Tank, and the ability to provide fuel from the opposite train EDG Fuel Oil Storage Tank via the fuel oil and transfer system cross-tie.

The 10% fuel margin as recommended in Regulatory Guide 1.137, Revision 1, "Fuel-Oil Systems for Standby Diesel Generators," position C.1.c.(2) will be met during Modes 5 and 6.

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 450-1987, "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 and 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.

ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

BASES

A.C. SOURCES, D.C. SOURCES AND ONSITE POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

(Continued)

Table 4.8-2 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 4.8-2 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.

3/4.8.4 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT PROTECTIVE DEVICES

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

The surveillance requirements applicable to lower voltage circuit breakers provide assurance of breaker reliability by testing at least one representative sample of each manufacturer's 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 surveillance requirements of the circuit breakers for non-Class 1E cables located in trays which do not have cable tray covers and which provide protection for cables that, if faulted, could cause failure in both adjacent, redundant Class 1E cables ensures that the integrity of Class 1E cables is not compromised by the failure of protection devices to operate in the non-Class 1E cables.