

DUKE POWER COMPANY
OCONEE NUCLEAR STATION
ATTACHMENT 1
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

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Transformer CX is capable of backing up one or both unit's auxiliary transformers.

Each Keowee unit has a generation capacity of 87.5 MVA and the main step up transformer is rated for 230 MVA. This power capacity exceeds the Oconee emergency power requirements. In addition to supplying emergency power for Oconee, the Keowee Hydro units provide peaking power to the Duke Power generation system. During periods of commercial power generation, the Keowee Hydro units are operated within the acceptable region of the Keowee Hydro operating restrictions. This will ensure that the Keowee Hydro units will be able to perform their emergency power functions from an initial condition of commercial power generation. The Keowee Hydro operating restrictions for commercial power generation are contained in the Selected Licensee Commitment manual. Changes to these operating restrictions would be performed in accordance with 10 CFR 50.59, which would include an evaluation to determine if any unreviewed safety questions exist.

Emergency Power Switching Logic Circuits

The Emergency Power Switching Logic (EPSL) in conjunction with its associated circuits, is designed with sufficient redundancy to assure that power is supplied to the unit Main Feeder Buses and, hence, to the unit's essential loads, under accident conditions. The logic system monitors the normal and emergency power sources and, upon loss of the normal power source (the unit auxiliary transformer), the logic will seek an alternate source of power.

Operation of the unit with certain circuits or channels of the EPSL inoperable for test or maintenance is permitted for periods of up to 24 hours, provided that the inoperable circuits/channels are in only one portion, or functional unit, of the EPSL and provided that a sufficient number of circuits/channels in the affected functional unit remain operable such that the functional unit does not lose its ability to perform its designed safety function. These provisions ensure that only one portion of the EPSL is degraded at a time for test or maintenance on the EPSL and that the affected portion remains operable although degraded.

Emergency power system components (transformers, buses, Keowee Hydro Units, etc.) which become inoperable for testing or maintenance cause their associated circuitry (functional units) of the EPSL to become ineffective. Therefore, the operability of these associated functional units is irrelevant and not required. In these cases the controlling Technical Specification for the LCO will be the one associated with the inoperability of the emergency power system component(s). However, all other functional units unaffected by the inoperability of the emergency power system component(s) must meet the requirements of Table 3.7-1 to ensure the operability of the remaining emergency power system.

In the event a 125 VDC instrumentation and control power panelboard becomes inoperable (for planned or unplanned reasons) as allowed by Technical Specification 3.7.2(e) (4), circuits or channels of more than one functional unit of EPSL may become inoperable. In this case, continued operation is allowed under the LCO of T.S. 3.7.2(e) (4), provided that no functional units' circuits, etc., addressed by Table 3.7.1 are out of service, which would not have been out of service due to inoperability of the panelboard. This assures that no functional unit of Table 3.7.1 is degraded beyond the requirements for degraded operation, and that the EPSL is capable of performing its intended function.

DUKE POWER COMPANY

OCONEE NUCLEAR STATION

ATTACHMENT 2

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS
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Transformer CX is capable of backing up one or both unit's auxiliary transformers.

Each Keowee unit has a generation capacity of 87.5 MVA and the main step up transformer is rated for 230 MVA. This power capacity exceeds the Oconee emergency power requirements. In addition to supplying emergency power for Oconee, the Keowee Hydro units provide peaking power to the Duke Power generation system. During periods of commercial power generation, the Keowee Hydro units are operated within the acceptable region of the Keowee Hydro operating restrictions. This will ensure that the Keowee Hydro units will be able to perform their emergency power functions from an initial condition of commercial power generation. The Keowee Hydro operating restrictions for commercial power generation are contained in the Selected Licensee Commitment manual. *Changes to these operating restrictions would be performed in accordance with 10CFR 50.59, which would include an evaluation to determine if any unreviewed Emergency Power Switching Logic Circuits safety questions exist.*

The Emergency Power Switching Logic (EPSL) in conjunction with its associated circuits, is designed with sufficient redundancy to assure that power is supplied to the unit Main Feeder Buses and, hence, to the unit's essential loads, under accident conditions. The logic system monitors the normal and emergency power sources and, upon loss of the normal power source (the unit auxiliary transformer), the logic will seek an alternate source of power.

Operation of the unit with certain circuits or channels of the EPSL inoperable for test or maintenance is permitted for periods of up to 24 hours, provided that the inoperable circuits/channels are in only one portion, or functional unit, of the EPSL and provided that a sufficient number of circuits/channels in the affected functional unit remain operable such that the functional unit does not lose its ability to perform its designed safety function. These provisions ensure that only one portion of the EPSL is degraded at a time for test or maintenance on the EPSL and that the affected portion remains operable although degraded.

Emergency power system components (transformers, buses, Keowee Hydro Units, etc.) which become inoperable for testing or maintenance cause their associated circuitry (functional units) of the EPSL to become ineffective. Therefore, the operability of these associated functional units is irrelevant and not required. In these cases the controlling Technical Specification for the LCO will be the one associated with the inoperability of the emergency power system component(s). However, all other functional units unaffected by the inoperability of the emergency power system component(s) must meet the requirements of Table 3.7-1 to ensure the operability of the remaining emergency power system.

In the event a 125 VDC instrumentation and control power panelboard becomes inoperable (for planned or unplanned reasons) as allowed by Technical Specification 3.7.2(e) (4), circuits or channels of more than one functional unit of EPSL may become inoperable. In this case, continued operation is allowed under the LCO of T.S. 3.7.2(e) (4), provided that no functional units' circuits, etc., addressed by Table 3.7.1 are out of service, which would not have been out of service due to inoperability of the panelboard. This assures that no functional unit of Table 3.7.1 is degraded beyond the requirements for degraded operation, and that the EPSL is capable of performing its intended function.