



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

WASHINGTON PUBLIC POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM

DOCKET NO. 50-397

WPPSS NUCLEAR PROJECT NO. 2

AMENDMENT TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE

Amendment No. 42
License No. NPF-21

1. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission or the NRC) has found that:
 - A. The application for amendment filed by the Washington Public Power Supply System (the Supply System, also the licensee), dated June 13 and 18, 1985 and October 7, 1986 complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and the Commission's 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 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 enclosure to this license amendment; and paragraph 2.C.(2) of the Facility Operating License No. NPF-21 is hereby amended to read as follows:

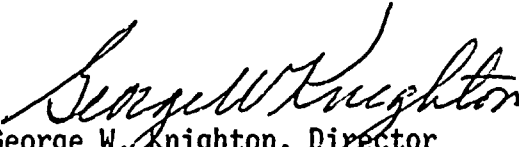
(2) Technical Specifications and Environmental Protection Plan

The Technical Specifications contained in Appendix A, as revised through Amendment No. 42, and the Environmental Protection Plan contained in Appendix B are hereby incorporated in the license. The licensee shall operate the facility in accordance with the Technical Specifications and the Environmental Protection Plan.

8705290243 870521
PDR ADOCK 05000397
P PDR

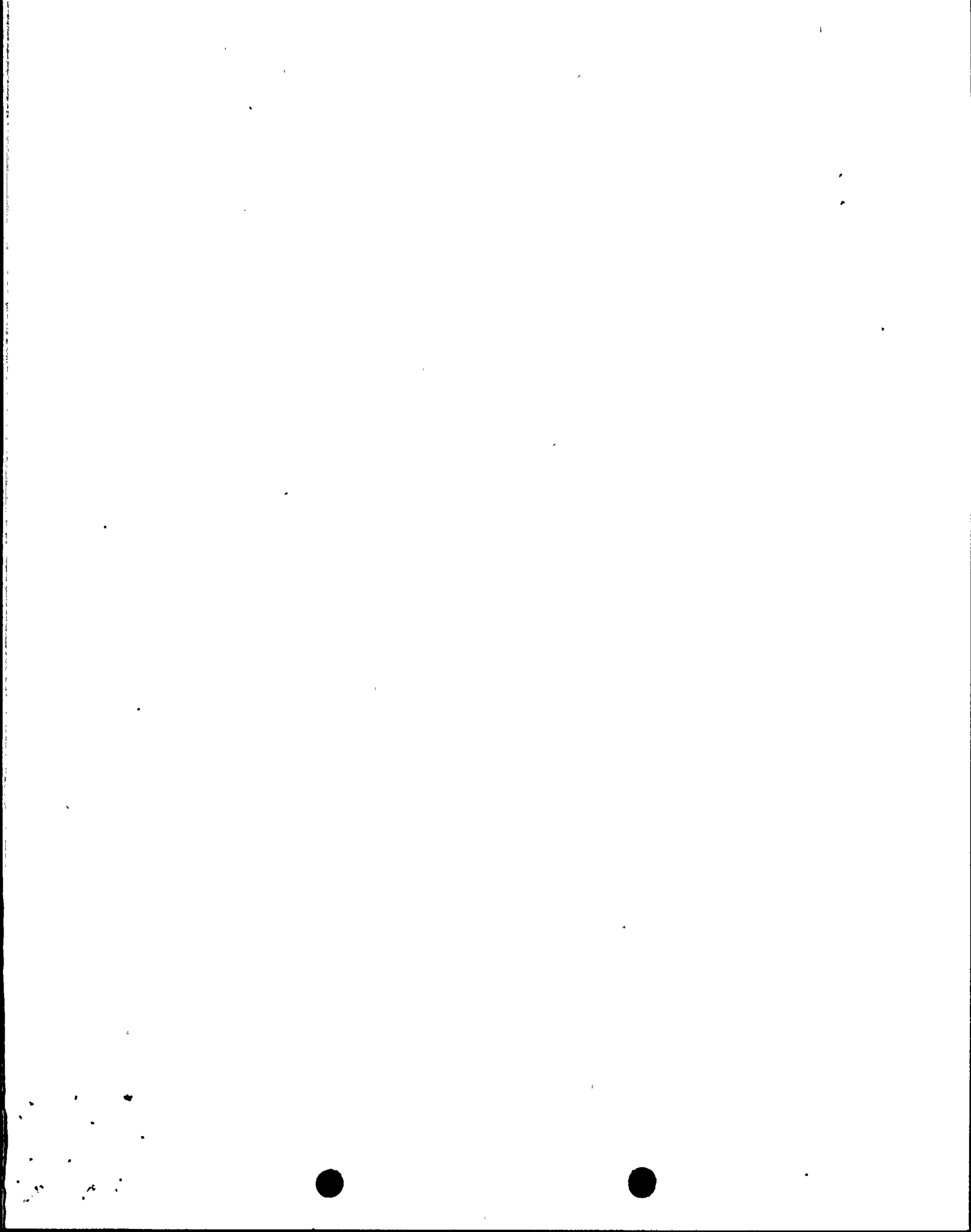
3. This amendment is effective as of the date of issuance.

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION


George W. Knighton, Director
Project Directorate V
Division of Reactor Projects - III/IV/V
& Special Projects

Enclosure:
Changes to the Technical
Specifications

Date of Issuance: May 21, 1987



May 21, 1987

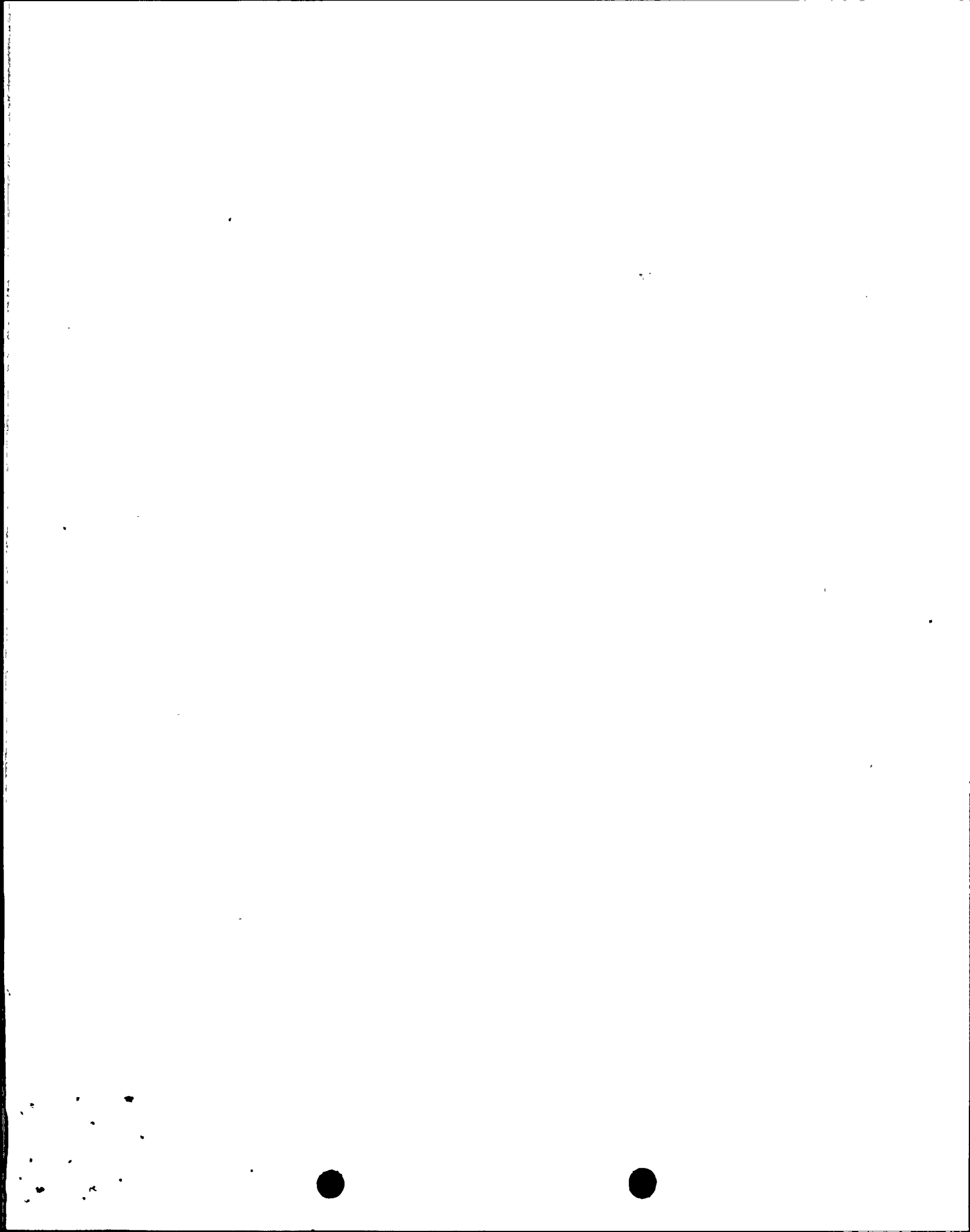
ENCLOSURE TO LICENSE AMENDMENT NO. 42

FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. NPF-21

DOCKET NO. 50-397

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

<u>REMOVE</u>	<u>INSERT</u>
3/4 8-22	3/4 8-22
3/4 8-23	3/4 8-23
3/4 8-24	3/4 8-24
B3/4 8-3	B3/4 8-3



ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

2. By selecting and functionally testing a representative sample of at least 10% of each type of lower voltage circuit breakers. Circuit breakers selected for functional testing shall be selected on a rotating basis. Testing of these circuit breakers shall consist of injecting a current with a value equal to 300% of the pickup of the longtime delay trip element and 150% of the pickup of the short time delay trip element, and verifying that the circuit breaker operates within the time delay bandwidth for that current specified by the manufacturer. The instantaneous element shall be tested by injecting a current equal to $\pm 20\%$ of the pickup value of the element and verifying that the circuit breaker trips instantaneously with no intentional time delay. Molded case circuit breaker testing shall also follow this procedure except that generally no more than two trip elements, time delay and instantaneous, will be involved. Circuit breakers found inoperable during functional testing shall be restored to OPERABLE status prior to resuming operation. For each circuit breaker found inoperable during these functional tests, an additional representative sample of at least 10% of all the circuit breakers of the inoperable type shall also be functionally tested until no more failures are found or all circuit breakers of that type have been functionally tested.
- b. At least once per 60 months by subjecting each circuit breaker to an inspection and preventive maintenance in accordance with procedures prepared in conjunction with its manufacturer's recommendations.

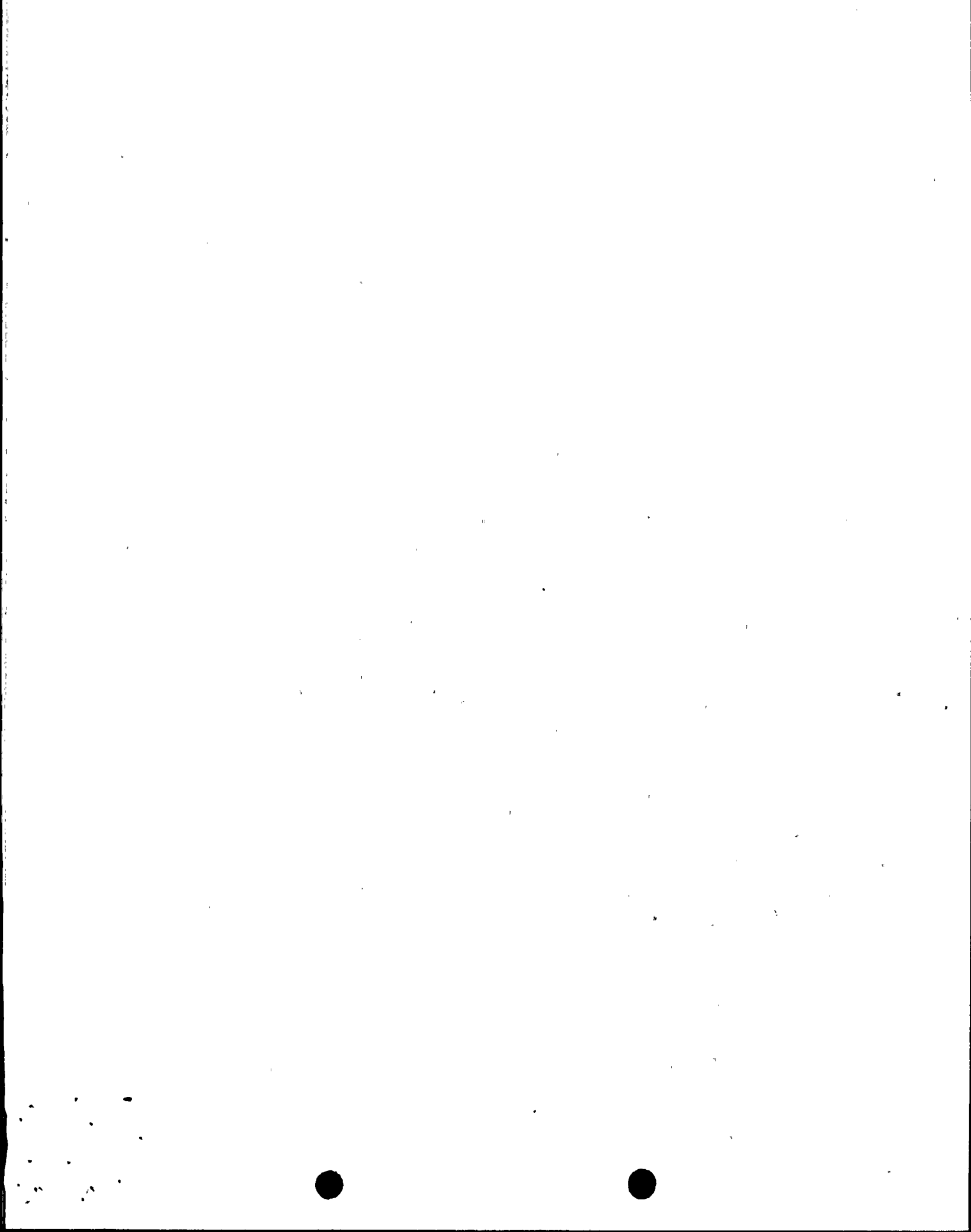


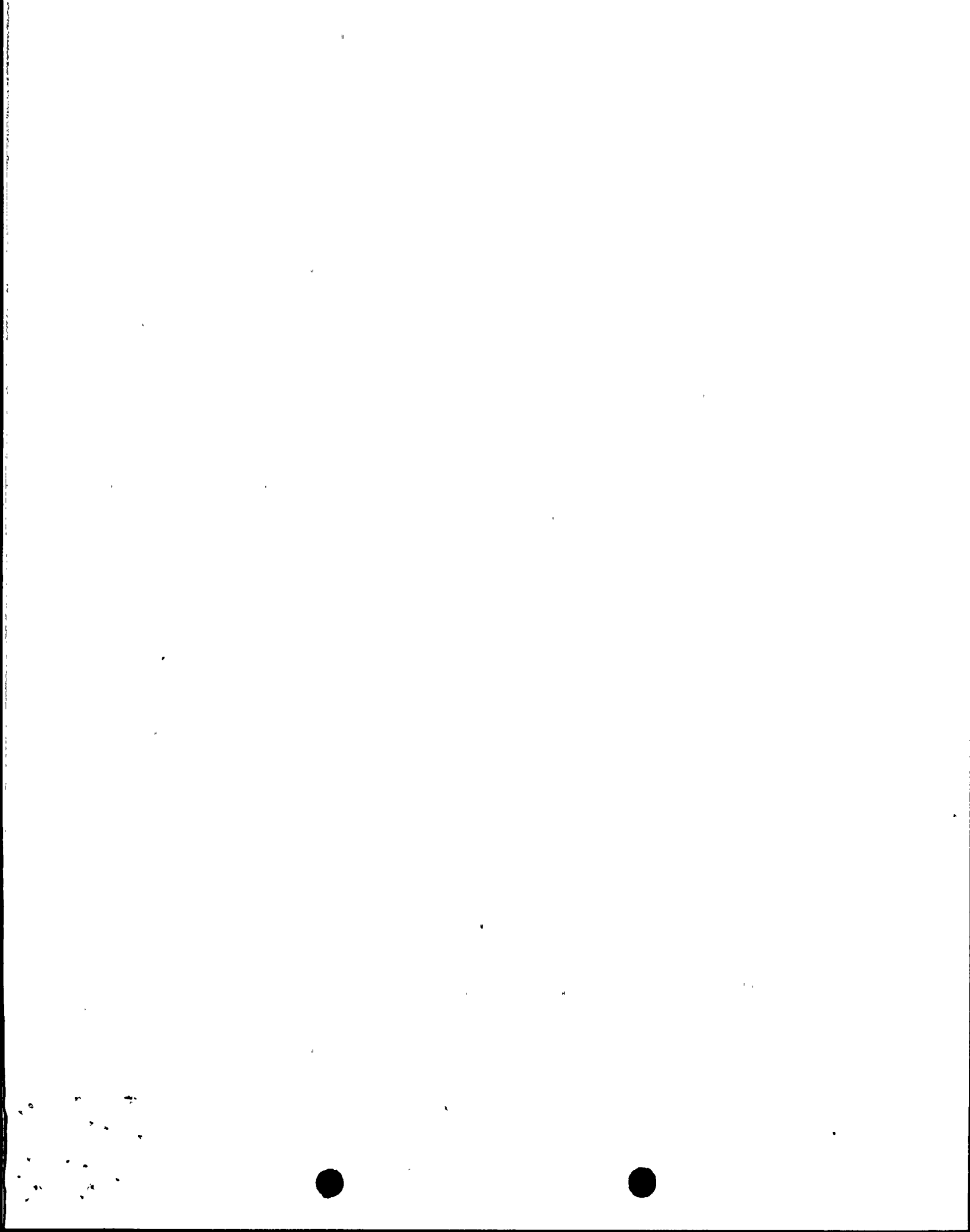
TABLE 3.8.4.2-1

PRIMARY CONTAINMENT PENETRATION CONDUCTOR
OVERCURRENT PROTECTIVE DEVICES

<u>EQUIPMENT</u>	<u>PRIMARY PROTECTION</u>	<u>BACKUP PROTECTION</u>
a. <u>6900V Circuit Breakers</u>		
RRC-P-1A	E-CB-RRA (Relay)	E-CB-S5 (Relay) E-CB-N2/5 (Relay)
RRC-P-1B	E-CB-RRB (Relay)	E-CB-S6 (Relay) E-CB-N2/6 (Relay)
b. <u>480VAC Fused Disconnects</u>		
MS-V-16	MC-8B-A	Fused MC-8B 125ACB
RWCU-V-1	MC-8B-A	Fused MC-8B 125ACB
RHR-V-9	MC-8B-A	Fused MC-8B 125ACB
RCIC-V-63	MC-8B-A	Fused MC-8B 125ACB
RCC-V-40	MC-8B-A	Fused MC-8B 125ACB
RHR-V-123B	MC-8B-A	Fused MC-8B 125ACB
RCIC-V-76	MC-8B-A	Fused MC-8B 125ACB
RHR-V-123A	MC-8B-A	Fused MC-8B 125ACB



THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

BASES

3/4.8.4 ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT PROTECTIVE DEVICES

Primary containment electrical penetrations and penetration conductors are protected by either deenergizing 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 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 bypassing of the motor-operated valve thermal overload protection continuously or during accident conditions ensures that the thermal overload protection will not prevent safety-related valves from performing their function. The surveillance requirements for demonstrating the bypassing of the thermal overload protection continuously and 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.

