



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

9210130248 921001
PDR ADDCK 05000528
P PDR

SAFETY EVALUATION BY THE OFFICE OF NUCLEAR REACTOR REGULATION
RELATED TO AMENDMENT NO. 65 TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. NPF-41,
AMENDMENT NO. 51 TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. NPF-51,
AND AMENDMENT NO. 38 TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. NPF-74
ARIZONA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY, ET AL.
PALO VERDE NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION, UNIT NOS. 1, 2, AND 3
DOCKET NOS. STN 50-528, STN 50-529, AND STN 50-530

1.0 INTRODUCTION

By letter dated April 27, 1992, the Arizona Public Service Company (APS or the licensee) submitted a request for changes to the Technical Specifications (TS) for the Palo Verde Nuclear Generating Station, Units 1, 2, and 3 (Appendix A to Facility Operating License Nos. NPF-41, NPF-51, and NPF-74, respectively). The Arizona Public Service Company submitted this request on behalf of itself, the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District, Southern California Edison Company, El Paso Electric Company, Public Service Company of New Mexico, Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, and Southern California Public Power Authority. The proposed changes would revise the allowable out-of-service time for one train of Essential Chilled Water System from 7 days to 72 hours.

2.0 EVALUATION

The Essential Chilled Water System (ECWS) is used to provide safety-related room cooling for the control room, the Engineered Safety Feature (ESF) switchgear rooms, the battery rooms, the remote shutdown rooms, the DC equipment rooms, the electrical penetration rooms, and the ESF pump rooms (auxiliary feedwater, essential cooling water, containment spray, high pressure safety injection, and low pressure safety injection pumps).

The ECWS at each Palo Verde unit consists of two trains, each capable of cooling all of the components associated with each respective train. An exception to this is the control room which is redundantly served by both trains. During normal operation, neither train is in operation. Normal space cooling is provided by the nonsafety-related normal heating, ventilation, and cooling system (normal HVAC).

When the technical specifications were originally issued, the basis statement for Technical Specification 3.7.6 governing the requirements for the ECWS stated that the normal HVAC system is redundant to the ECWS, and that based on



12 2008

the availability of the normal HVAC and the reliability of the offsite power system from which it is powered, the allowable outage time for the ECWS was extended from the usual 72 hours to 7 days.

On August 22, 1991, the licensee completed an engineering evaluation of the capability of the normal HVAC which showed that the cooling capacity was not adequate to provide redundant cooling to the components cooled by ECWS, as previously believed. The calculations showed that the normal HVAC was adequate for the control room, the ESF switchgear rooms, the battery rooms, the remote shutdown rooms, the DC equipment rooms, and the electrical penetration rooms. However, the normal HVAC was not adequate for the large heat loads produced by all of the ESF pumps should they be running. Normal HVAC only provided adequate cooling for these pump rooms during normal operation when these pumps were not running.

Upon finding this problem, the licensee filed Licensee Event Report 91-7 on Unit 1 on September 23, 1991, and Revision 1 on March 15, 1992, and committed, in the interim, to administratively limit the allowable outage time for the ECWS to 72 hours.

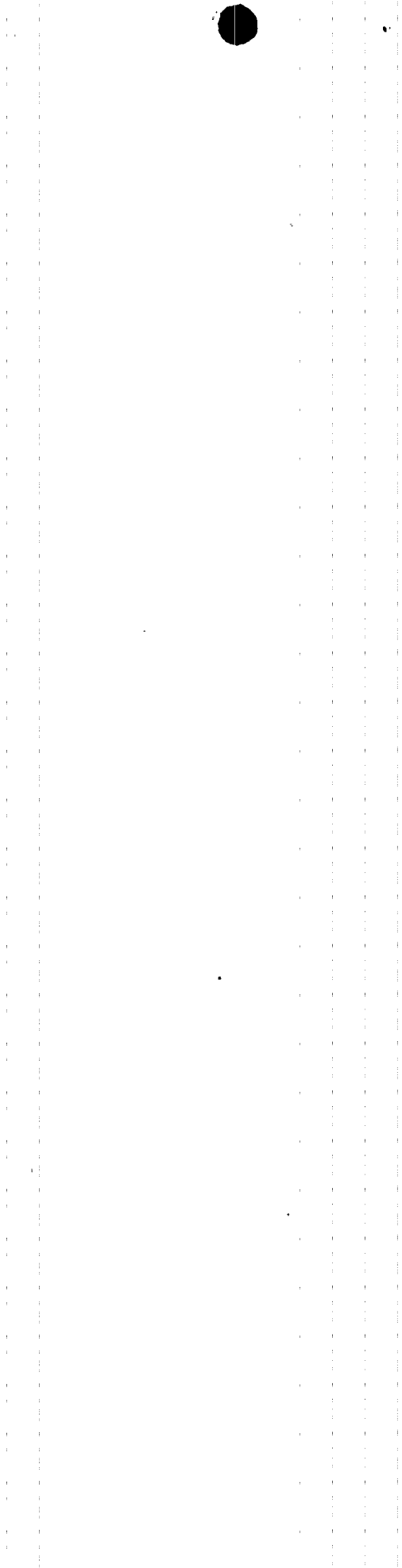
The proposed amendment corrects an error that was made when the technical specifications were originally issued for each unit. Since the normal HVAC is not fully redundant, it is not appropriate to give it credit by extending the allowable outage time beyond the normal 72 hours. The amendment request places the allowable outage time for the ECWS for a single train out of service at 72 hours which is the same as the allowable outage time for all the other safeguards equipment, such as: the emergency core cooling system, the essential cooling water system, the auxiliary feedwater system, and the containment spray system. The proposed change is therefore acceptable.

3.0 STATE CONSULTATION

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

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATION

The amendments change a requirement with respect to the installation or use of a facility component located within the restricted area as defined in 10 CFR Part 20 and changes surveillance requirements. The NRC staff has determined that the amendments involve no significant increase in the amounts, and no significant change in the types, of any effluents 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 amendments involve no significant hazards consideration, and there has been no public comment on such finding (57 FR 37560).



Accordingly, the amendments meet 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 amendments.

5.0 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: C. Trammell

Date: October 1, 1992

