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Mr James G Keppler, Director Office of Inspection and Enforcement Region III US Nuclear Regulatory Commission 799 Roosevelt Road Glen Ellyn, IL 60137

DOCKET 50-155 - LICENSE DPR-6 -BIG ROCK POINT PLANT - RESPONSE TO IE BULLETIN NO 79-23: POTENTIAL FAILURE OF EMERGENCY DIESEL GENERATOR FIELD EXCITER TRANSFORMER

Consumers Power Company's response to the subject bulletin is forwarded as an attachment to this letter.

David A Bixel

Nuclear Licensing Administrator

CC Director, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation Director, Office of Inspection and Enforcement



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RESPONSE TO IE BULLETIN 79-23

Question 1:

Determine whether or not connections have been made between low KVA rated transformers and high KVA rated EDGs without adequate limitations on the flow of circulating currents. If applicable, provide a description of the corrective action being L ken to address this problem.

Response:

Review of the excitation circuitry used for the EDG at Big Rock Point Plant indicates that connections between the neutral of the generator and neutral of the primary windings of the excitation power transformer do not exist.

The EDG is a "package" unit utilizing a Caterpillar diesel engine rated at 350 bhp and Electric Machinery Manufacturing Company generator rated at 200 kw, 0.8 power factor. The generator utilizes an integral static exciter/voltage regulator as shown on the attached Grawing (CPCo Dwg. #07408 30833; Electric Machinery Manufacturing Company Dwg. #3588710).

Sensing voltage for control transformers used in the regulator is obtained from 480 V AC taps $(T_2$ and $T_3)$ on the emergency generator output leads.

The generator output is ungrounded (T_0 tap unused) and is connected to the ungrounded 480 V AC Emergency Bus 2B through the generator air circuit breaker when an undervoltage condition exists (see Dwg. \$0740G30105).

It is concluded that Question 1 is not applicable to big Rock Point Plant.

Question 2:

Provide a schedule for the completion of a suctained full-load operation test of the EDGs for a duration of not less than 24 hours, or provide the results of a similar long duration, full-load test which has already been completed on the EDGs installed at your facility. The test should demonstrate full-load carrying capability for an interval of not less than 24 hours, of which 22 hours should be at a load equivalent to the continuous rating of the diesel generator and 2 hours at a load equivalent to the 2 hour rating of the diesel generator. The test should also verify that voltage and frequency requirements are maintained and that the cooling system functions within design limits.

Response:

Presently, load testing of the 6DG at Big Rock Point Plant is performed each operating cycle as required by the Plant Technical Specifications (Section 11.4.5.3.A.1(a)). This is a short interval test of at least twenty (20) minutes at a load of 130 to 200 kw. This test is performed using a 200 kw, 3 phase resistive load bank.

RESPONSE TO IE BULLETIN 79-23 (contd)

Question 2 Response (contd):

Actual testing consists of loading the EDG to 100 kw for 20 minutes; recording load, voltage, current, frequency, oil pressure and cooling water temperature parameters. The load is then increased to 190 ± 10 kw and maintained for a period of 30 minutes. The same parameters are monitored throughout the test interval. Acceptance criteria for a full load test is 190 ± 10 kw at 60 Hz ± 5% for a period of not less than 20 minutes.

The preoperational testing of the EDG was performed in September of 1962. This test consisted of loading the EDC to an average load of 185 kw for four (4) hours. During the last hour of testing, a load of 340 amperes and 225 kw was applied intermittently to the EDG for 3-4 minutes of every 10 minutes. The overload was handled satisfactorily.

Original specifications on the EDG indicate that the diesel engine is rated at 10% overload for one-hour. This is based on a 350 bhp rating at the site (600 ft. elev.) and ambient temperature of 90°F DEMA Standard Practice. Full load rating of the generator is 200 kw at 80% power factor. Specific information regarding a two-hour rating is not provided.

Name Plate Data is as follows:

Engine

Caterpillar Serial #62B289, Series A Model #343A 6 cyl 5.4 Bore 6.5 Stroke RPM 1800

H.P. 319 Bill of Material or ESO No.15260

Generator

Electric Machinery Manufacturing Company Serial #IR980611 Type BRKT Frame R27 RPM 1800 Cycle 60 P.F. 0.8 Inst. Book KVA 250 480 Phase 3

Based upon the one-hour 10% overload rating on the engine, lack of twobased upon the one-nour 10% overload rating on the engine, lack of two-hour rating on the generator, absence of neutral connections between the generator and excitation transformer and maximum load demand on our generator of 215.8 kva (172.6 kw at 0.8 power factor) we do not feel that the test as outlined in this question is applicable to the EDG at Big Rock Point Plant (see attached load profile). RESPONSE TO IE BULLETIN 79-23 (contd)

Question 2 Response (contd):

We do feel, however, that a full load 24 hour test at 190 * 10 kw is a reasonable test to assure satisfactory operation of our EDG and we have no objection in performing such a test. Procurement of materials, test equipment, services (if required), etc.; preparation of a suitable test procedure and scheduling at a convenient outage will dictate the earliest opportunity to perform such a test. In any case, the test will be performed no later than the next refueling outage, currently scheduled for October, 1980.







