

- d. The battery will be subjected to a load test on a refueling interval basis.
  - (1) Verify battery capacity exceeds that required to meet design loads.
  - (2) Any battery which is demonstrated to have less than 85% of manufacturers ratings during a capacity discharge test shall be replaced during the subsequent refueling outage.

#### 4.6.3 Pressurizer Heaters

- a. The following tests shall be conducted at least once each refueling:
  - (1) Pressurizer heater groups 8 and 9 shall be transferred from the normal power bus to the emergency power bus and energized. Upon completion of this test, the heaters shall be returned to their normal power bus.
  - (2) Demonstrate that the pressurizer heaters breaker on the emergency bus cannot be closed until the safeguards signal is bypassed and can be closed following bypass.
  - (3) Verify that following input of the Engineered Safeguards Signal, the circuit breakers, supplying power to the manually transferred loads for pressurizer heater groups 8 and 9, have been tripped.

#### Bases

The tests specified are designed to demonstrate that one diesel generator will provide power for operation of safeguards equipment. They also assure that the emergency generator control system and the control systems for the safeguards equipment will function automatically in the event of a loss of normal a-c station service power or upon the receipt of an engineered safeguards Actuation Signal. The automatic tripping of manually transferred loads, on an Engineered Safeguards Actuation Signal, protects the diesel generators from a potential overload condition. The testing frequency specified is intended to identify and permit correction of any mechanical or electrical deficiency before it can result in a system failure. The fuel oil supply, starting circuits, and controls are continuously monitored and any faults are alarmed and indicated. An abnormal condition in these systems would be signaled without having to place the diesel generators on test.

Precipitous failure of the station battery is extremely unlikely. The surveillance specified is that which has been demonstrated over the years to provide an indication of a cell becoming unserviceable long before it fails.

The PORV has a remotely operated block valve to provide a positive shutoff capability should the relief valve become inoperable. The electrical power for both the relief valve and the block valve is supplied from an ESF power source to ensure the ability to seal this possible RCS leakage path.

The requirement that a minimum of 107 kw of pressurizer heaters and their associated controls be capable of being supplied electrical power from an emergency bus provides assurance that these heaters can be energized during a loss of offsite power condition to maintain natural circulation.