

PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC COMPANY

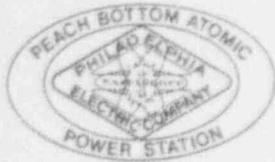
PEACH BOTTOM ATOMIC POWER STATION

R. D. 1, Box 208

DELTA, PA 17314

(717) 456-7014

June 9, 1993



KEN POWERS
PLANT MANAGER

Docket Nos. 50-277
50-278
License Nos. DPR-44
DPR-56

Document Control Desk
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, DC 20555

SUBJECT: Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station - Unit 2 & 3
Special Report for a Non Valid Failure of the E-2 Emergency Diesel
Generator on 5/23/93

REFERENCE: Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station Technical Specification (Tech
Spec) 4.9.A.1.2.L

This Special Report is submitted pursuant to the requirements of Tech Spec 4.9.A.1.2.L. This Surveillance Requirement requires reporting of all Emergency Diesel Generator (EDG) failures, valid or non valid, within 30 days. This report is required to include the information recommended in Regulatory Position C.3.d of Regulatory Guide (RG) 1.108 "Periodic Testing of Diesel Generator Units as Onsite Electric Power System at Nuclear Power Plants", Revision 1, August 1977.

On 5/23/93 at 1031 hours, with Unit 2 at 100% and Unit 3 at approximately 80% power, the E-2 EDG was declared inoperable when the engine lubricating oil temperature alarm "LUBE OIL LOW TEMPERATURE" annunciated on a low temperature condition. The associated Alarm Response Card directed the Shift Supervisor to consider the EDG inoperable. This is based on a manufacturer's recommendation that the EDG could not be guaranteed to start within the 10 second criteria specified in the SAR with the low lube oil temperatures. In this condition, the E-2 EDG would have started but could have exceeded the 10 second criteria.

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Troubleshooting was immediately conducted to determine the cause of the low oil temperature condition. It was determined that the cause of the occurrence was that the E-2 EDG Standby Lube Oil Circulating Pump had tripped on thermal overloads and could not be reset. The existing thermal overload heaters were previously determined to be incorrectly sized under a Non Conformance Report (NCR). The NCR has been dispositioned to replace the heaters with higher rated units.

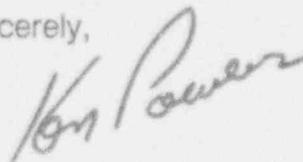
The thermal overload assembly was immediately removed, cleaned, and reinstalled so that the trip could be reset and the pump returned to service. At 1228 hours, the E-2 EDG lube oil temperature was restored and the EDG was considered operable. On 5/25/93, the thermal overload heaters on the E-2 EDG Standby Lube Oil Circulating Pump were replaced with higher rated units as previously dispositioned in the NCR. The E-4 EDG Standby Lube Oil Circulating Pump thermal overload heaters were previously replaced with the correct sized units on 5/12/93. Planned corrective actions were in place prior to this occurrence and the other EDG thermal overload heaters will be replaced based on parts availability.

The E-2 EDG failure was classified as a non valid failure using the guidance of RG 1.108, Revision 1, 1977. Because this occurrence was classified as a non valid failure, the current surveillance testing interval will remain at once per 31 days which is in conformance with RG 1.108, Revision 1, Section C.2.d.

The E-2 EDG was available for the duration of the event but was considered administratively inoperable for 1 hour and 57 minutes. Although the EDG was considered inoperable due to the failure of the Lube Oil Circulating Pump, the E-2 EDG would have started if an initiation signal was present. However, it may have taken more than 10 seconds to start the EDG and achieve rated speed and voltage as described in the SAR. In addition, the remaining EDGs were operable and would have provided adequate AC power to safety related loads in the event of an actual loss of offsite power.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,



cc: R. A. Burricelli, Public Service Electric & Gas
W. P. Dornsife, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
T. T. Martin, US NRC, Region I
R. I. McLean, State of Maryland
B. Norris, US NRC Senior Resident Inspector
H. C. Schwemm, Atlantic Electric
C. D. Schaefer, Delmarva Power