



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

SAFETY EVALUATION BY THE OFFICE OF NUCLEAR REACTOR REGULATION
SUPPORTING AMENDMENT NO. 39 TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. NPF-1

PORTLAND GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

THE CITY OF EUGENE, OREGON

PACIFIC POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY

TROJAN NUCLEAR PLANT

DOCKET NO. 50-344

Introduction

By letter dated September 28, 1978, Portland General Electric Company, the City of Eugene, Oregon, and Pacific Power and Light Company (the licensee) requested changes to the Technical Specifications appended to Facility Operating License No. NPF-1 for operation of Trojan Nuclear Plant in Columbia County, Oregon.

The proposed changes involve modified action to be taken in the event a penetration fire barrier should become non-functional, and a new diesel fuel sampling requirement for the diesel-generator day tanks.

Discussion and Evaluation
Non-Functional Fire Barrier

Penetration fire barriers are fire barriers that exist where electrical (or other) penetrations must be made through walls. The penetration fire barrier prevents the spread of fire across the barrier to prevent a fire from spreading from one safety-related area to another in a reasonable period of time.

Present Technical Specifications governing the action to be taken while a penetration fire barrier is non-functional require the licensee to establish a continuous fire watch on at least one side of the affected penetration within one hour.

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The licensee proposes to modify this action. The required action would be a function of the combustible loading in the area of the penetration fire barrier, as follows: If the combustible loading is greater than one lb/sq. ft. of equivalent wood, the licensee would provide either (1) a continuous fire watch on at least one side of the penetration within one hour, or (2) provide (also within one hour) fire detector protection, a temporary fire barrier of approved material (minimum fire rating of one hour), and a fire watch patrol to inspect the area at least once per hour.

If the combustible loading is less than (or equal to) one lb/sq. ft. of equivalent wood, the licensee would establish an hourly fire watch patrol. The licensee would also provide either fire detection protection or a temporary fire barrier.

We have reviewed the licensee's proposed Technical Specification change request which would allow various alternatives to a continuous fire watch when penetration fire barriers are damaged or non-functional. These alternatives provide an equivalent or improved level of protection compared to a continuous fire watch and assure that fires will not propagate between fire areas despite a penetration fire barrier being damaged or non-functional. We find that this change will not degrade the overall protection afforded by the fire protection program, and is acceptable.

Sampling Requirements for Diesel-Generator Tanks

The second change would adopt diesel fuel sampling requirements for the diesel-general day tanks. Similar requirements are already in effect for the other diesel storage and day tanks (the auxiliary feedwater pump diesel tank, the diesel storage tank, and the fire pump diesel storage tank). Since the Technical Specifications currently reference different year versions of the same diesel fuel sampling standard (ASTM D975), we suggested that the licensee adopt the 1978 version (ASTM D975-78) of this standard everywhere it appears for consistency. The licensee has agreed to this change.

Adopting this sampling standard will provide assurance that all safety-related diesel fuel is of the required quality for diesel operation, and is acceptable.

Environmental Consideration

We have determined that the amendment does not authorize a change in effluent types or total amounts nor an increase in power level and will not result in any significant environmental impact. Having made this determination, we have further concluded that the amendment involves an action which is insignificant from the standpoint of environmental impact, and pursuant to 10 CFR 61.5(d)(4), that an environmental impact statement or negative declaration and environmental impact appraisal need not be prepared in connection with the issuance of the amendment.

Conclusion

We have concluded, based upon the considerations discussed above, that: (1) because the amendment does not involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of accidents previously considered and does not involve a significant decrease in a safety margin, the amendment does not involve a significant hazards consideration; (2) there is reasonable assurance that the health and safety of the public will not be endangered by operation in the proposed manner; and (3) such activities will be conducted in compliance with the Commission's regulations and the issuance of the amendment will not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public.

Date: March 9, 1979