



UNITED STATES  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

SAFETY EVALUATION BY THE OFFICE OF NUCLEAR REACTOR REGULATION  
RELATED TO AMENDMENT NO. 192 TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE DPR-57  
AND AMENDMENT NO. 131 TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NPF-5

GEORGIA POWER COMPANY, ET AL.

EDWIN I. HATCH NUCLEAR PLANT, UNITS 1 AND 2

DOCKET NOS. 50-321 AND 50-366

1.0 INTRODUCTION

By letter dated November 9, 1993, Georgia Power Company, et al. (the licensee), proposed license amendments to change the Technical Specifications (TS) for the Edwin I. Hatch Nuclear Plant, Units 1 and 2. The proposed changes would revise the diesel generator (DG) testing requirements under hot initial conditions in both the Surveillance Requirements of Unit 1 TS Section 4.9, "Auxiliary Electrical Systems," and Unit 2 TS Section 4.8, "AC Sources - Operating," and their associated Bases.

2.0 EVALUATION

The intended safety function of the DGs is to provide AC power to emergency equipment during events involving a loss of offsite power (LOSP). The purpose of the hot start test is to demonstrate that the DG can restart from a hot condition, such as subsequent to shutdown from normal surveillances, in case a LOSP occurs under these conditions. Because a 2-hour warm-up run will adequately heat up the DG, separating the hot start test from the 24-hour load test has no impact on the validity of the hot start test. In addition, the LOSP logic will not be affected by heating up the DG, therefore, deleting the requirement for the hot start test to also be a LOSP functional test will have no impact on the validity of the hot start test and on the ability of the DGs to perform their intended safety function. The addition to the TS Bases Sections will only provide information concerning the purpose of the revised tests, and has no impact on DG operation or testing requirements.

In the event of a design basis large break loss of coolant accident coupled with a LOSP, the DGs are required to start and achieve rated voltage and frequency within 12 seconds. This requirement ensures that power is provided for the low pressure emergency core cooling pumps such that they can start and inject quickly enough to assure adequate core cooling. As long as the DGs perform this function, the analyzed peak clad temperature margin will be maintained. The proposed hot start testing requirements still ensure the DGs are capable of performing this function when starting from a hot condition.

Based on its review of the amendment request, the staff finds that the proposed TS changes have no adverse impact on safety, do not pose an undue risk to public health and safety, and are consistent with the Improved Standard TS, and are, therefore, acceptable.

### 3.0 STATE CONSULTATION

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

### 4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATION

The amendments change 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 (58 FR 67846 dated December 22, 1993). 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 amendments will not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public.

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