



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

JUL 25 1984

Docket No.: 50-445

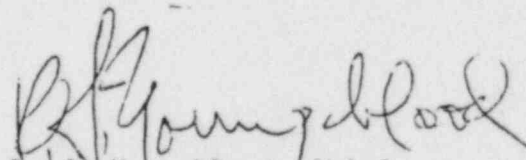
MEMORANDUM FOR: M. Srinivasan, Chief  
Power Systems Branch  
Division of Systems Integration

FROM: B. J. Youngblood, Chief  
Licensing Branch No. 1  
Division of Licensing

SUBJECT: COMANCHE PEAK FSAR AMENDMENT 44, CLARIFICATION ON  
IEEE 420-1973

The Comanche Peak Amendment 44 provided clarification on conformance to IEEE 420-1973. A copy of the related FSAR pages is enclosed.

We request that you provide an SSER evaluation of this change by COB, Friday, July 27, 1984.

  
B. J. Youngblood, Chief  
Licensing Branch No. 1  
Division of Licensing

Enclosure: As stated

cc: O. Chopra  
S. Burwell

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8.1.5.1. NRC Regulatory Guides

For description of compliance to the Regulatory Guides, see Appendix 1A(B) and 1A(N).

8.1.5.2 IEEE Standards

1. IEEE 338-1971, Trial-Use Criteria for Periodic Testing of Nuclear Power Generating Station Protection Systems

Periodic testing of protection systems conforms to the requirements of this standard.

2. IEEE 344-1975, Recommended Practices for Seismic Qualification of Class 1E Equipment for Nuclear Power Generating Stations

All Class 1E equipment is seismically qualified in accordance with this standard.

For details, see Sections 3.10B and 3.10N

3. IEEE 387-1977, Criteria for Diesel Generator Units Applied as Standby Power Supplies for Nuclear Generating Stations

The design criteria and the qualification and testing requirements of the diesel generator units conform to the requirements of this standard.

4. IEEE 420-1973 Trial-Use Guide for Class 1E Control Switchboards for Nuclear Power Generating Station.

All Class 1E control boards are designed in accordance with IEEE 420-1973 requirements with following clarification:

3 Lens and Buttons for approximately forty (40) safety system inoperable indication lights and for sixteen (16) non-safety valve control devices are constructed of "LEXAN" (poly carbonate) and "CELON" respectively. These indicating lights/buttons are grouped and enclosed in metal housing to provide separation between them and other equipment on the main control board. The housings are flush mounted on the front of the main control board. Cable connectors are provided on the back plate of the housing for external wiring. Internal fire (unlikely event) in the housing will not significantly degrade the integrity of the main control board.

Wire splices are used in limited applications on field cables that terminate in certain Class 1E panels, cabinets or racks. The normal design is to terminate field cables without the use of wire splices. The wire splices are only used where additional length is required for the field wire and it was not judged reasonable to pull a new field cable. The use of such wire splices has been minimized.

44 The wire splices are butt splices. The crimping technique, device and materials used for the splices are identical to those used for the terminal lugs in that panel. The wire splices are only allowed on low power applications such as control cables. Since previously accepted crimping methods and materials are used, the splices are limited to low power circuits and to field cables that already terminate in the panel, and the required wire separation and wire bundles support is maintained, the wire splices are not expected to significantly alter the heat load in the panel, the probability of a fire or the operability of any equipment or cables in that panel.