

BASES

APPLICABLE
SAFETY ANALYSES
(continued)

sources, are designed to provide sufficient capacity, capability, redundancy and reliability to ensure the availability of necessary power to ESF systems so that the fuel, reactor coolant system, and containment design limits are not exceeded. The RAT and ERAT SVCs provide voltage support, when required, from the associated offsite source circuits to the ESF busses and equipment supplied by those circuits. At the same time, failure and risk analyses performed for the SVCs demonstrate that a protection system for each SVC is necessary to protect ESF equipment from potential SVC failure modes that could damage or degrade the Class 1E equipment. OPERABILITY of the SVC Protection Systems is thus consistent with minimizing the potential for SVC failures to damage or degrade required ESF equipment.

Probabilistic risk assessment has shown the SVC Protection Systems to be important for the protection of required ESF systems and equipment. Therefore, the SVC Protection Systems satisfy Criterion 4 of the NRC Policy Statement.

LCO

Both redundant protection subsystems of a required SVC protection system are required to be OPERABLE to ensure no single failure will preclude protection on a valid signal. Total SVC Protection System failure introduces the possibility of ESF equipment failure or degradation of ESF equipment connected or capable of being automatically connected to the busses supported by the SVC(s).

An SVC Protection System ^{the} is ^{is} considered OPERABLE when both SVC protection subsystems ^{each of} are capable of automatically opening ~~its~~ associated SVC main circuit breakers in response to postulated SVC failures that could potentially degrade or damage ESF equipment. OPERABILITY of an SVC protection subsystem exists when it is energized and all essential components are OPERABLE, including the associated relays and sensors (e.g., current transformers and potential transformers).

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