



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

FEB 10 1987

MEMORANDUM FOR: Peter Tam, Project Manager  
PWR Project Directorate No. 2  
Division of PWR Licensing - A

FROM: Charles E. Rossi, Assistant Director  
Division of PWR Licensing - A

SUBJECT: CORRECTION OF STATEMENTS IN RVPS 2 SER  
REGARDING TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS  
(TAC NO. 62942)

In response to your note on the same subject, the Plant Systems Branch has reviewed SER Sections 6.4, 9.2.1.2, 9.5.4.2, 10.2. and 10.4.9 to assess the acceptability of plant-specific technical specifications for RVPS-2, which are different requirements than those prescribed for BVPS-1. Our assessment is enclosed.

No changes should be made to SRP Sections 6.4, 9.2.1.2, 9.5.4.2 and 10.2. Based on additional information provided by Amendment 12, the RVPS-2 TS for 10.4.9 can be modified to be consistent with BVPS-1.

*Charles E. Rossi*  
Charles E. Rossi, Assistant Director  
Division of PWR Licensing - A

Enclosure:  
As stated

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#### 6.4 Control Room Pressurization

The control room habitability pressurization testing requirement is based on complying with Regulatory Guide 1.95 and Regulatory Guide 1.78, as stated in NUREG-0737, Item III.D.3.4. BVPS-2 in FSAR Section 6.4 committed to a control room design that meets the criteria of Regulatory Guide 1.95 and 1.78. We found the applicant's commitment acceptable. Consistent with these Regulatory Guides and licensing policy, our SER dated October 1985 stated that control room isolation valve response time and pressurization leakage flow rates are appropriately listed in the technical specifications. Therefore, the BVPS-2 SER and technical specification (TS) is correct as stated.

Because BVPS 1 and 2 share a common control room the applicant should propose a change to BVPS-1 TS to make it consistent with BVPS-2.

#### 9.2.1.2 Standby Service Water System (SSWS)

The Beaver Valley Unit 2 SER (NUREG 1057, dated October, 1985) states that the applicant proposed technical specifications for periodic SSWS testing and inspection, to prevent biofouling and degradation of the SSWS. The SER also discusses the proposed flow tests that would be performed to demonstrate SSWS operability. The staff SER is based on the applicant's proposal by letter dated September 14, 1985.

Because of recent degradation problems associated with safety related service water systems at several plants (see NUREG-0933 and Generic Issue 51) the staff considers standby service water system operability to be an important safety concern. It is the staff's position that the SSWS should be subject to the applicable provisions of Appendix B to 10 CFR Part 50. As stated in the SER, the applicant committed to include the periodic testing and inspection provisions in the technical specifications to prevent SSWS degradation. Therefore, the surveillance tests included in the Reaver Valley Unit 2 Technical Specifications should be retained.

#### 9.5.4.2 Emergency Diesel Fuel Oil Storage and Transfer System

The Reaver Valley Unit 2 SER (NUREG 1057, dated October 1985) stated the following as a staff position, with regard to fuel oil quality and testing:

The fuel oil quality and tests will conform with RG 1.137, Positions C.2.a through C.2.f, and the requirements will be included in the plant Technical Specifications.

Degradation of diesel fuel oil due to aging and contaminants (water, sediment, sulfur, etc.) may cause unavailability of the diesel generator due to improper combustion, corrosion of engine parts, gum, varnish and carbon deposits on engine parts, and clogging of fuel oil filters, and injectors. The high quality fuel oil is necessary for the proper operation and assurance or on demand availability of emergency diesel generators at nuclear plants.



Industry standards-ANSI-N195, ASTM D270, ASTM D975, and ASTM D2274-and Regulatory Guide 1.137 referenced in SRP 9.5.4 provide the minimum quality requirements that a fuel oil must meet in order to be classified as a diesel fuel oil. These quality requirements specify the amount of contaminants (water, sediment, ash content, corrosion capability, etc.) that are allowed in diesel-quality fuel oil. The standards also specify how the sample is to be procured, when and how it is to be tested.

As stated in a letter from Darrel G. Eisenhut, dated January 7, 1980, to all power reactor licensees, the staff considers diesel fuel oil quality to be a safety related issue, and subject to the applicable provisions of Appendix B to 10 CFR Part 50. Because of this, diesel fuel oil surveillance has been included in all versions of the Standard Technical Specifications and plant-specific Technical Specifications since 1979. Therefore, the SER requirement for fuel oil testing in the Beaver Valley Unit 2 Technical Specifications should remain as stated in the staff SER.

#### 10.2 Turbine Generator

The Beaver Valley Unit 2 SER (NUREG 1057, dated October 1985) states the following with regard to the inservice inspection program for the turbine valves: "In Amendment 8 of the FSAR, the applicant committed to conform to the inservice inspection requirements ... of SRP 10.2 and the Standard Technical Specifications for the turbine valves."

The applicant originally proposed, in the FSAR, a different set of criteria for the inservice inspection (ISI) of the turbine valves. The staff requested the applicant to justify deviations and propose technical specifications for the ISI program. However, the applicant opted and committed, as stated in the SER, to conform to the Standard Technical Specifications (STS) for turbine valve testing, which the staff accepted. Therefore, turbine valve testing will be in accordance with the STS, and will be included in the Beaver Valley Unit 2 Technical Specifications.

#### 10.4.9 Auxiliary Feedwater Systems

The Beaver Valley Unit 2 SER states that a minimum dedicated volume of water in the primary plant demineralized water storage tank (PPDWST) of 140,000 gallons is reserved for the AFWS, which the Technical Specifications so state. This volume would ensure reactor coolant system cooldown to the RHR system cut-in temperature of 350°F in 7 hours (3 hours in hot standby and 4 hours for cooldown), assuming no makeup to the PPDWST. Due to level instrumentation design limitations, a TS requirement of 140,000 gallons is not possible. In FSAR Amendment 12, the applicant revised the usable PPDWST volume to be approximately 127,500 gallons, and proposed a Technical Specification limit of 127,000 gallons. As a result, the design basis for the PPDWST has been changed to be consistent with the BVPS-1 TS; i.e., the PPDWST volume will support 9 hours at hot standby (rather than 3-hours in hot standby plus 4 hours in cooldown). The PPDWST has connections to the 600,000-gallon

demineralized water storage tank, a non-safety tank, which is used for normal make-up. However, the service water system may serve as a safety-related, long-term, backup source of AFW for the steam generators. Based on the above, the staff considers the PPDWST inventory of 127,000 gallons to be acceptable. ✓

Please place this memo in the NRC  
PDR. If you have any questions please  
contact me, Peter Tam, at X29409

Peter Tam  
NRC/NRR