(2) Results of laboratory carbon sample analysis show ≥90% radioactive methyl iodine removal efficiency when tested in accordance with ASTM D 3803-79 (30°C, 95% relative humidity).

b. At least once per 18 months by demonstrating:

(1) That the pressure drop across a HEPA filter is equal to or less than the maximum allowable pressure drop indicated in Figure 4.5.1.

(2) The inlet heater is capable of at least 10.9 KW input.

(3) Operation with a total flow within 10% of design flow.

c. At least once per 30 days on a STAGGERED TEST BASIS by operating each circuit for a minimum of 10 hours.

d. Anytime the HEPA filter bank or the charcoal absorbers have been partially or completely replaced, the test per 4.5.H.1.a (as applicable) will be performed prior to returning the system to OPERABLE STATUS.

e. Automatic initiation of each circuit every 18 months.

I. Inerting Surveillance

When an inert atmosphere is required in the primary containment, the oxygen concentration in the primary containment shall be checked at least weekly.

J. Drywell Coating Surveillance

Carbon steel test panels coated with Firebar D shall be placed inside the drywell near the reactor core midplane level. They shall be removed for visual observation and weight loss measurements during the first, second, fourth and eighth refueling outages.

K. Instrument Line Flow Check Valves Surveillance

The capability of a representative sample of instrument line flow check valves to isolate shall be tested at least once per 24 months. In addition, each time an instrument line is returned to service after any condition which could have produced a pressure flow disturbance in that line, the open position of the flow check valve in that line shall be verified. Such conditions include:

Leakage at instrument fittings and valves
Venting an unisolated instrument or instrument line
Flushing or draining an instrument
Installation of a new instrument or instrument line

L. Suppression Chamber Surveillance

1. At least once per day the suppression chamber water level and temperature and pressure suppression system pressure shall be checked.

2. A visual inspection of the suppression chamber interior, including water line regions, shall be made at each major refueling outage.

3. Whenever heat from relief valve operation is being added to the suppression pool, the pool temperature shall be continually monitored and also observed until the heat addition is terminated.

4. Whenever operation of a relief valve is indicated and the suppression pool temperature reaches 160°F or above while the reactor primary coolant system pressure is greater than 180 psig, an external visual examination of the suppression chamber shall be made before resuming normal power operation.

M. Shock Suppressors (Snubbers)

As used in this specification, "type of snubber" shall mean snubbers of the same design and manufacturer, irrespective of capacity.

1. Each snubber shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by performance of the following inspection program:

a. Visual Inspections

Snubbers are categorized as inaccessible or accessible during reactor operation. Each of the categories (inaccessible and accessible) may be inspected independently according to the schedule determined by Table 4.5-1. The visual inspection interval for each type of snubber shall be determined based upon the criteria provided in Table 4.5-1.

The surveillance program is being conducted to demonstrate that the Firebar D will maintain its integrity and not deteriorate throughout plant life. The surveillance frequency is adequate to detect any deterioration tendency of the material. (8)

The operability of the instrument line flow check valves are demonstrated to assure isolation capability for excess flow and to assure the operability of the instrument sensor when required. The representative sample consists of an approximately equal number of EFCV's, such that each EFCV is tested at least every 10 years (nominal). The nominal 10 year interval is based on other performance-based testing programs, such as Inservice Testing (snubbers) and Option B to 10 CFR 50, Appendix J. EFCV test failures will be evaluated to determine if additional testing in that test interval is warranted to ensure overall reliability is maintained. Operating experience has demonstrated that these components are highly reliable and that failures to isolate are very infrequent. Therefore, testing of a representative sample was concluded to be acceptable from a reliability standpoint. (9)

Because of the large volume and thermal capacity of the suppression pool, the volume and temperature normally changes very slowly and monitoring these parameters daily is sufficient to establish any temperature trends. By requiring the suppression pool temperature to be continually monitored and also observed during periods of significant heat addition, the temperature trends will be closely followed so that appropriate action can be taken. The requirement for an external visual examination following any event where potentially high loadings could occur provides assurance that no significant damage was encountered. Particular attention should be focused on structural discontinuities in the vicinity of the relief valve discharge since these are expected to be the points of highest stress.

References

(1) Licensing Application, Amendment 32, Question 3
(2) FDSAR, Volume I, Section V-1.1
(3) GE-NE 770-07-1090, "Oyster Creek LOCA Drywell Pressure Response," February 1991
(4) Deleted
(5) FDSAR, Volume I, Sections V-1.5 and V-1.6
(6) FDSAR, Volume I, Sections V-1.6 and XIII-3.4
(7) FDSAR, Volume I, Section XIII-2
(8) Licensing Application, Amendment 11, Question III-18
(9) GE BWROG B21-00658-01, "Excess Flow Check Valve Testing Relaxation," dated November 1998