

August 15, 1984

Docket Nos. 50-259/260/296

Mr. Hugh G. Parris  
Manager of Power  
Tennessee Valley Authority  
500A Chestnut Street, Tower II  
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37401

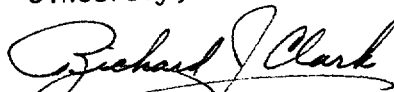
Dear Mr. Parris:

The Commission has issued the enclosed Amendment Nos. 110, 103 and 76 to Facility Operating License Nos. DPR-33, DPR-52 and DPR-68 for the Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant, Unit Nos. 1, 2 and 3. These amendments are in response to your application dated December 17, 1982 (TVA BFNP TS 182).

The amendments change the Technical Specifications to permit the main steam line high temperature isolation function to be made inoperable for up to four hours for testing and maintenance purposes.

A copy of the Safety Evaluation is also enclosed.

Sincerely,



Richard J. Clark, Project Manager  
Operating Reactors Branch #2  
Division of Licensing

Enclosures:

1. Amendment No. 110 to License No. DPR-33
2. Amendment No. 103 to License No. DPR-52
3. Amendment No. 76 to License No. DPR-68
4. Safety Evaluation

cc w/enclosures:  
See next page

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Mr. Hugh G. Parris  
Tennessee Valley Authority  
Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant, Units 1, 2 and 3

cc:

H. S. Sanger, Jr., Esquire  
General Counsel  
Tennessee Valley Authority  
400 Commerce Avenue  
E 11B 330  
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

Mr. Ron Rogers  
Tennessee Valley Authority  
400 Chestnut Street, Tower II  
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37401

Mr. Charles R. Christopher  
Chairman, Limestone County Commission  
Post Office Box 188  
Athens, Alabama 35611

Ira L. Meyers, M.D.  
State Health Officer  
State Department of Public Health  
State Office Building  
Montgomery, Alabama 36130

Mr. H. N. Culver  
249A HBD  
400 Commerce Avenue  
Tennessee Valley Authority  
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

James P. O'Reilly  
Regional Administrator  
Region II Office  
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
101 Marietta Street, Suite 3100  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

U. S. Environmental Protection  
Agency  
Region IV Office  
Regional Radiation Representative  
345 Courtland Street, N. W.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Resident Inspector  
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Route 2, Box 311  
Athens, Alabama 35611

Mr. Donald L. Williams, Jr.  
Tennessee Valley Authority  
400 West Summit Hill Drive, W10B85  
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

George Jones  
Tennessee Valley Authority  
Post Office Box 2000  
Decatur, Alabama 35602

Mr. Oliver Havens  
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Reactor Training Center  
Osborne Office Center, Suite 200  
Chattanooga, Tennessee 37411



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

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

DOCKET NO. 50-259

BROWNS FERRY NUCLEAR PLANT, UNIT 1

AMENDMENT TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE

Amendment No. 110  
License No. DPR-33

1. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has found that:
  - A. The application for amendment by Tennessee Valley Authority (the licensee) dated December 17, 1982, complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and the Commission's rules and regulations set forth in 10 CFR Chapter I;
  - B. The facility will operate in conformity with the application, the provisions of the Act, and the rules and regulations of the Commission;
  - C. There is reasonable assurance (i) that the activities authorized by this amendment can be conducted without endangering the health and safety of the public, and (ii) that such activities will be conducted in compliance with the Commission's regulations;
  - D. The issuance of this amendment will not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public; and
  - E. The issuance of this amendment is in accordance with 10 CFR Part 51 of the Commission's regulations and all applicable requirements have been satisfied.
2. Accordingly, the license is amended by changes to the Technical Specifications as indicated in the attachment to this license amendment and paragraph 2.C(2) of Facility Operating License No. DPR-33 is hereby amended to read as follows:

(2) Technical Specifications

The Technical Specifications contained in Appendices A and B, as revised through Amendment No. 110, are hereby incorporated in the license. The licensee shall operate the facility in accordance with the Technical Specifications.

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3. This license amendment is effective as of the date of issuance.

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION



Domenic B. Vassallo, Chief  
Operating Reactors Branch #2  
Division of Licensing

Attachment:  
Changes to the Technical  
Specifications

Date of Issuance: August 15, 1984

ATTACHMENT TO LICENSE AMENDMENT NO. 110.

FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. DPR-33

DOCKET NO. 50-259

Revise Appendix A as follows:

1. Remove the following pages and replace with identically numbered pages.

61, 112

2. The marginal lines on these pages denote the area being changed.

6. Channel shared by RPS and Primary Containment & Reactor Vessel Isolation Control System. A channel failure may be a channel failure in each system.
7. A train is considered a trip system.
8. Two out of three SGTS trains required. A failure of more than one will require action A and F.
9. There is only one trip system with auto transfer to two power sources.
10. Refer to Table 3.7.A and its notes for a listing of Isolation Valve Groups and their initiating signals.
11. A channel may be placed in an inoperable status for up to four hours for required surveillance without placing the trip system in the tripped condition provided at least one OPERABLE channel in the same trip system is monitoring that parameter.
12. A channel contains four sensors, all of which must be operable for the channel to be operable.

Power operations permitted for up to 30 days with 15 of the 16 temperature switches operable.

In the event that normal ventilation is unavailable in the main steam line tunnel, the high temperature channels may be bypassed for a period of not to exceed four hours. During periods when normal ventilation is not available, such as during the performance of secondary containment leak rate tests, the control room indicators of the affected space temperatures shall be monitored for indications of small steam leaks. In the event of rapid increases in temperature (indicative of steam line break), the operator shall promptly close the main steam line isolation valves.

13. The nominal setpoints for alarm and reactor trip (1.5 and 3.0 times background, respectively) are established based on the normal background at full power. The allowable setpoints for alarm and reactor trip are 1.2-1.8 and 2.4-3.6 times background, respectively.

and trips the recirculation pumps. The low reactor water level instrumentation that is set to trip when reactor water level is 17.7" (378" above vessel zero) above the top of the active fuel (Table 3.2.B) initiates the LPCI, Core Spray Pumps, contributes to ADS initiation and starts the diesel generators. These trip setting levels were chosen to be high enough to prevent spurious actuation but low enough to initiate CSCS operation so that post accident cooling can be accomplished and the guidelines of 10 CFR 100 will not be violated. For large breaks up to the complete circumferential break of a 28-inch recirculation line and with the trip setting given above, CSCS initiation is initiated in time to meet the above criteria.

The high drywell pressure instrumentation is a diverse signal to the water level instrumentation and in addition to initiating CSCS, it causes isolation of Groups 2 and 8 isolation valves. For the breaks discussed above, this instrumentation will initiate CSCS operation at about the same time as the low water level instrumentation; thus the results given above are applicable here also.

Venturis are provided in the main steam lines as a means of measuring steam flow and also limiting the loss of mass inventory from the vessel during a steam line break accident. The primary function of the instrumentation is to detect a break in the main steam line. For the worst case accident, main steam line break outside the drywell, a trip setting of 140% of rated steam flow in conjunction with the flow limiters and main steam line valve closure, limits the mass inventory loss such that fuel is not uncovered, fuel cladding temperatures remain below 1000°F and release of radioactivity to the environs is well below 10 CFR 100 guidelines. Reference Section 14.6.5 FSAR.

Temperature monitoring instrumentation is provided in the main steam line tunnel to detect leaks in these areas. Trips are provided on this instrumentation and when exceeded, cause closure of isolation valves. The setting of 200°F for the main steam line tunnel detector is low enough to detect leaks of the order of 15 gpm; thus, it is capable of covering the entire spectrum of breaks. For large breaks, the high steam flow instrumentation is a backup to the temperature instrumentation. In the event of a loss of the reactor building ventilation system, radiant heating in the vicinity of the main steam lines raises the ambient temperature above 200 degrees F. The temperature increases can cause an unnecessary main steam line isolation and reactor scram. Permission is provided to bypass the temperature trip for 4 hours to avoid an unnecessary plant transient and allow performance of the secondary containment leak rate test or make repairs necessary to regain normal ventilation.

High radiation monitors in the main steam line tunnel have been provided to detect gross fuel failure as in the control rod drop accident. With the established nominal setting of 3 times normal background and main steam line isolation valve closure, fission product release is limited so that 10 CFR 100 guidelines are not exceeded for this accident. Reference Section 14.6.2 FSAR. An alarm with a nominal setpoint of 1.5 x normal full-power background is provided also.

Pressure instrumentation is provided to close the main steam isolation valves in Run Mode when the main steam line pressure drops below 825 psig.



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

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

DOCKET NO. 50-260

BROWNS FERRY NUCLEAR PLANT, UNIT 2

AMENDMENT TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE

Amendment No. 103  
License No. DPR-52

1. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has found that:
  - A. The application for amendment by Tennessee Valley Authority (the licensee) dated December 17, 1982, complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and the Commission's rules and regulations set forth in 10 CFR Chapter I;
  - B. The facility will operate in conformity with the application, the provisions of the Act, and the rules and regulations of the Commission;
  - C. There is reasonable assurance (i) that the activities authorized by this amendment can be conducted without endangering the health and safety of the public, and (ii) that such activities will be conducted in compliance with the Commission's regulations;
  - D. The issuance of this amendment will not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public; and
  - E. The issuance of this amendment is in accordance with 10 CFR Part 51 of the Commission's regulations and all applicable requirements have been satisfied.
2. Accordingly, the license is amended by changes to the Technical Specifications as indicated in the attachment to this license amendment and paragraph 2.C(2) of Facility Operating License No. DPR-52 is hereby amended to read as follows:

(2) Technical Specifications

The Technical Specifications contained in Appendices A and B, as revised through Amendment No. 103, are hereby incorporated in the license. The licensee shall operate the facility in accordance with the Technical Specifications.



3. This license amendment is effective as of the date of issuance.

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION



Domenic B. Vassallo, Chief  
Operating Reactors Branch #2  
Division of Licensing

Attachment:  
Changes to the Technical  
Specifications

Date of Issuance: August 15, 1984

ATTACHMENT TO LICENSE AMENDMENT NO. 103

FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. DPR-52

DOCKET NO. 50-260

Revise Appendix A as follows:

1. Remove the following pages and replace with identically numbered pages.

61, 112

2. The marginal lines on these pages denote the area being changed.

6. Channel shared by RPS and Primary Containment & Reactor Vessel Isolation Control System. A channel failure may be a channel failure in each system.
7. A train is considered a trip system.
8. Two out of three SGTS trains required. A failure of more than one will require action A and F.
9. There is only one trip system with auto transfer to two power sources.
10. Refer to Table 3.7.A and its notes for a listing of Isolation Valve Groups and their initiating signals.
11. A channel may be placed in an inoperable status for up to four hours for required surveillance without placing the trip system in the tripped condition provided at least one OPERABLE channel in the same trip system is monitoring that parameter.
12. A channel contains four sensors, all of which must be operable for the channel to be operable.

Power operations permitted for up to 30 days with 15 of the 16 temperature switches operable.

In the event that normal ventilation is unavailable in the main steam line tunnel, the high temperature channels may be bypassed for a period of not to exceed four hours. During periods when normal ventilation is not available, such as during the performance of secondary containment leak rate tests, the control room indicators of the affected space temperatures shall be monitored for indications of small steam leaks. In the event of rapid increases in temperature (indicative of steam line break), the operator shall promptly close the main steam line isolation valves.

13. The nominal setpoints for alarm and reactor trip (1.5 and 3.0 times background, respectively) are established based on the normal background at full power. The allowable setpoints for alarm and reactor trip are 1.2-1.8 and 2.4-3.6 times background, respectively.

### 3.2 BASES

and trips the recirculation pumps. The low reactor water level instrumentation that is set to trip when reactor water level is 17.7" (378" above vessel zero) above the top of the active fuel (Table 3.2.B) initiates the LPCI, Core Spray Pumps, contributes to ADS initiation and starts the diesel generators. These trip setting levels were chosen to be high enough to prevent spurious actuation but low enough to initiate CSCS operation so that post accident cooling can be accomplished and the guidelines of 10 CFR 100 will not be violated. For large breaks up to the complete circumferential break of a 28-inch recirculation line and with the trip setting given above, CSCS initiation is initiated in time to meet the above criteria.

The high drywell pressure instrumentation is a diverse signal to the water level instrumentation and in addition to initiating CSCS, it causes isolation of Groups 2 and 8 isolation valves. For the breaks discussed above, this instrumentation will initiate CSCS operation at about the same time as the low water level instrumentation; thus the results given above are applicable here also.

Venturis are provided in the main steam lines as a means of measuring steam flow and also limiting the loss of mass inventory from the vessel during a steam line break accident. The primary function of the instrumentation is to detect a break in the main steam line. For the worst case accident, main steam line break outside the drywell, a trip setting of 140% of rated steam flow in conjunction with the flow limiters and main steam line valve closure, limits the mass inventory loss such that fuel is not uncovered, fuel cladding temperatures remain below 1000°F and release of radioactivity to the environs is well below 10 CFR 100 guidelines. Reference Section 14.6.5 FSAR.

Temperature monitoring instrumentation is provided in the main steam line tunnel to detect leaks in these areas. Trips are provided on this instrumentation and when exceeded, cause closure of isolation valves. The setting of 200°F for the main steam line tunnel detector is low enough to detect leaks of the order of 15 gpm; thus, it is capable of covering the entire spectrum of breaks. For large breaks, the high steam flow instrumentation is a backup to the temperature instrumentation. In the event of a loss of the reactor building ventilation system, radiant heating in the vicinity of the main steam lines raises the ambient temperature above 200 degrees F. The temperature increases can cause an unnecessary main steam line isolation and reactor scram. Permission is provided to bypass the temperature trip for 4 hours to avoid an unnecessary plant transient and allow performance of the secondary containment leak rate test or make repairs necessary to regain normal ventilation.

High radiation monitors in the main steam line tunnel have been provided to detect gross fuel failure as in the control rod drop accident. With the established nominal setting of 3 times normal background and main steam line isolation valve closure, fission product release is limited so that 10 CFR 100 guidelines are not exceeded for this accident. Reference Section 14.6.2 FSAR. An alarm with a nominal setpoint of 1.5 x normal full-power background is provided also.

Pressure instrumentation is provided to close the main steam isolation valves in Run Mode when the main steam line pressure drops below 825 psig.



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

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

DOCKET NO. 50-296

BROWNS FERRY NUCLEAR PLANT, UNIT 3

AMENDMENT TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE

Amendment No. 76  
License No. DPR-68

1. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has found that:
  - A. The application for amendment by Tennessee Valley Authority (the licensee) dated December 17, 1982, complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and the Commission's rules and regulations set forth in 10 CFR Chapter I;
  - B. The facility will operate in conformity with the application, the provisions of the Act, and the rules and regulations of the Commission;
  - C. There is reasonable assurance (i) that the activities authorized by this amendment can be conducted without endangering the health and safety of the public, and (ii) that such activities will be conducted in compliance with the Commission's regulations;
  - D. The issuance of this amendment will not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public; and
  - E. The issuance of this amendment is in accordance with 10 CFR Part 51 of the Commission's regulations and all applicable requirements have been satisfied.
2. Accordingly, the license is amended by changes to the Technical Specifications as indicated in the attachment to this license amendment and paragraph 2.C(2) of Facility Operating License No. DPR-68 is hereby amended to read as follows:

(2) Technical Specifications

The Technical Specifications contained in Appendices A and B, as revised through Amendment No. 76, are hereby incorporated in the license. The licensee shall operate the facility in accordance with the Technical Specifications.

3. This license amendment is effective as of the date of issuance.

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION



Domenic B. Vassallo, Chief  
Operating Reactors Branch #2  
Division of Licensing

Attachment:  
Changes to the Technical  
Specifications

Date of Issuance: August 15, 1984

ATTACHMENT TO LICENSE AMENDMENT NO. 76

FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. DPR-68

DOCKET NO. 50-296

Revise Appendix A as follows:

1. Remove the following pages and replace with identically numbered pages.

63, 109

2. The marginal lines on these pages denote the area being changed.

3. There are four channels per steam line of which two must be operable.
4. Only required in Run Mode (interlocked with Mode Switch).
5. Not required in Run Mode (bypassed by Mode Switch).
6. Channel shared by RPS and Primary Containment & Reactor Vessel Isolation Control System. A channel failure may be a channel failure in each system.
7. A train is considered a trip system.
8. Two out of three SGTS trains required. A failure of more than one will require actions A and F.
9. There is only one trip system with auto transfer on two power sources.
10. Refer to Table 3.7.A and its notes for a listing of Isolation Valve Groups and their initiating signals.
11. A channel may be placed in an inoperable status for up to four hours for required surveillance/maintenance without placing the trip system in the tripped condition provided at least one OPERABLE channel in the same trip system is monitoring that parameter.
12. A channel contains four sensors, all of which must be operable for the channel to be operable.

Power operations permitted for up to 30 days with 15 of the 16 temperature switches operable.

In the event that normal ventilation is unavailable in the main steam line tunnel, the high temperature channels may be bypassed for a period of not to exceed four hours. During periods when normal ventilation is not available, such as during the performance of secondary containment leak rate tests, the control room indicators of the affected space temperatures shall be monitored for indications of small steam leaks. In the event of rapid increases in temperature (indicative of steam line break), the operator shall promptly close the main steam line isolation valves.

13. The nominal setpoints for alarm and reactor trip (1.5 and 3.0 times background, respectively) are established based on the normal background at full power. The allowable setpoints for alarm and reactor trip are 1.2-1.8 and 2.4-3.6 times background, respectively.



### 3.2 BASES

and HPCI, and trips the recirculation pumps. The low reactor water level instrumentation that is set to trip when reactor water level is 17.7" (378" above vessel zero) above the top of the active fuel (Table 3.2.B) initiates the LPCI, Core Spray Pumps, contributes to ADS initiation and starts the diesel generators. These trip setting levels were chosen to be high enough to prevent spurious actuation but low enough to initiate CSCS operation so that post accident cooling can be accomplished and the guidelines of 10 CFR 100 will not be violated. For large breaks up to the complete circumferential break of a 28-inch recirculation line and with the trip setting given above, CSCS initiation is initiated in time to meet the above criteria.

The high drywell pressure instrumentation is a diverse signal to the water level instrumentation and in addition to initiating CSCS, it causes isolation of Groups 2 and 8 isolation valves. For the breaks discussed above, this instrumentation will initiate CSCS operation at about the same time as the low water level instrumentation; thus the results given above are applicable here also.

Venturis are provided in the main steam lines as a means of measuring steam flow and also limiting the loss of mass inventory from the vessel during a steam line break accident. The primary function of the instrumentation is to detect a break in the main steam line. For the worst case accident, main steam line break outside the drywell, a trip setting of 140% of rated steam flow in conjunction with the flow limiters and main steam line valve closure, limits the mass inventory loss such that fuel is not uncovered, fuel cladding temperatures remain below 1000°F and release of radioactivity to the environs is well below 10 CFR 100 guidelines. Reference Section 14.6.5 FSAR.

Temperature monitoring instrumentation is provided in the main steam line tunnel to detect leaks in these areas. Trips are provided on this instrumentation and when exceeded, cause closure of isolation valves. The setting of 200°F for the main steam line tunnel detector is low enough to detect leaks of the order of 15 gpm; thus, it is capable of covering the entire spectrum of breaks. For large breaks, the high steam flow instrumentation is a backup to the temperature instrumentation. In the event of a loss of the reactor building ventilation system, radiant heating in the vicinity of the main steam lines raises the ambient temperature above 200 degrees F. The temperature increases can cause an unnecessary main steam line isolation and reactor scram. Permission is provided to bypass the temperature trip for 4 hours to avoid an unnecessary plant transient and allow performance of the secondary containment leak rate test or make repairs necessary to regain normal ventilation.

High radiation monitors in the main steam line tunnel have been provided to detect gross fuel failure as in the control rod drop accident. With the established nominal setting of 3 times normal background and main steam line isolation valve closure, fission product release is limited so that 10 CFR 100 guidelines are not exceeded for this accident. Reference Section 14.6.2 FSAR. An alarm with a nominal setpoint of 1.5 x normal full-power background is provided also.



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

SAFETY EVALUATION BY THE OFFICE OF NUCLEAR REACTOR REGULATION

SUPPORTING AMENDMENT NO. 110 TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. DPR-33

AMENDMENT NO. 103 TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. DPR-52

AMENDMENT NO. 76 TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. DPR-68

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

BROWNS FERRY NUCLEAR PLANT, UNIT NOS. 1, 2 AND 3

DOCKET NOS. 50-259, 50-260 AND 50-296

1.0 Introduction

By letter dated December 17, 1982 (TS-182) the Tennessee Valley Authority (the licensee or TVA) requested amendments to Facility Operating License Nos. DPR-33, DPR-52 and DPR-68 for the Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant, Units 1, 2 and 3. The proposed amendments would change the Appendix A Technical Specifications (TS) to allow the main steam line high temperature isolation function to be made inoperable for periods up to four hours in order to permit continued plant operation during testing and maintenance activities which require isolation of reactor building ventilation.

2.0 Evaluation

Detection of postulated breaks in a main steam line is provided primarily by two diverse and redundant sets of instruments - main steam line flow and area temperature in the steam line tunnel. For the latter, there are 16 temperature sensors grouped into four channels with four sensors in each. The system is designed to detect very small breaks, (1% to 10% of rated steam flow - Final Safety Assessment Report (FSAR) 7.3.48). The trip setting for the temperature sensors is set at 200°F - just slightly above normal area temperature in the tunnel with the plant air ventilation system operating. A test of secondary containment automatically isolates the building, shutting off normal ventilation flows (to prevent a possible release of radioactivity to the environment). Shutting off the normal ventilation flow quickly raises the ambient temperature in the steam tunnels, tripping the reactor. Thus, it is not now possible to test secondary containment with the plant in operation. The NRC has requested the licensee to develop a plan to test the entire secondary containment at one time when two or more of the units would be operating. The test takes less than four hours to complete. The proposed change to the Technical Specifications is to permit bypassing the isolation function of the temperature sensors for up to four hours to conduct the secondary containment test. Other temperature sensors will still be available for measuring the temperature in the steam tunnel and reading out in the control room. The TS change specifically requires that: "During periods

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when normal ventilation is not available, such as during the performance of secondary containment leak rate tests, the control room indicators for the affected space temperatures shall be monitored for indications of small steam leaks. In the event of rapid increases in temperature (indicative of steam line break), the operator shall promptly close the main steam line isolation valves." Since the temperature sensors are installed to detect small steam leaks, rapid, automatic action is not essential; manual operator action is acceptable for a limited period of time.

Based on the short (four-hour) inoperability interval for the main steam line high temperature isolation function, and the interim compensatory measures concerning monitoring of space temperatures by operators, we conclude that the change is acceptable.

### 3.0 Environmental Considerations

The amendments involve a change in the installation or use of a facility component located within the restricted area as defined in 10 CFR Part 20. The 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. 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.

### 4.0 Conclusion

We have 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, and (2) such activities will be conducted in compliance with the Commission's regulations, and the issuance of these amendments will not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public.

Principal Contributor: R. Clark and W. Long

Dated: August 15, 1984