

February 24, 1994

Docket Nos. 50-373  
and 50-374

Mr. D. L. Farrar  
Manager, Nuclear Regulatory Services  
Commonwealth Edison Company  
Executive Towers West III, Suite 500  
1400 OPUS Place  
Downers Grove, Illinois 60515

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PDIII-2 r/f	B. Clayton RIII
D. Smith	

Dear Mr. Farrar:

SUBJECT: ISSUANCE OF AMENDMENTS, LASALLE COUNTY STATION, UNITS 1 AND 2 (TAC NOS. M75789 AND M75790)

The Commission has issued the enclosed Amendment No. 94 to Facility Operating License No. NPF-11 and Amendment No. 78 to Facility Operating License No. NPF-18 for the LaSalle County Station, Units 1 and 2, respectively. The amendments are in response to your application dated December 15, 1989, as supplemented September 16, 1992.

The amendments revise Technical Specifications (TSs) 3.0.4, 4.0.3, and 4.0.4 to incorporate guidance provided by the NRC in Generic Letter 87-09, "Sections 3.0 and 4.0 of the Standard Technical Specifications (STS) on the Applicability of Limiting Conditions for Operation and Surveillance Requirements." Due to the issuance of TS Amendments 85 and 88 for Unit 1, and 69 and 73 for Unit 2, certain TS pages that you requested be revised in your application are not addressed. The previous amendments supersede certain pages discussed in your application.

A copy of the Safety Evaluation is also enclosed. The Notice of Issuance will be included in the Commission's biweekly Federal Register notice.

Sincerely,

Original signed by:

Anthony T. Gody, Jr., Project Manager  
Project Directorate III-2  
Division of Reactor Projects - III/IV/V  
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Enclosures:

1. Amendment No. 94 to NPF-11
2. Amendment No. 78 to NPF-18
3. Safety Evaluation

cc w/enclosures:  
See next page

070024

THIS IS A CONTROL COPY

OFC	LA:PDIII-2	PM:PDIII-2	D:PDIII-2	OGC		
NAME	TCLARK <i>RC</i>	AGODYJR <i>Ar</i>	JDYER <i>JWR</i>	<i>Comarco</i>		
DATE	1/14/94	1/13/94	2/13/94	2/1/94	1/ /94	1/ /94
COPY	(YES/NO)	(YES/NO)	YES/NO	YES/NO	YES/NO	YES/NO

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*DFU*



UNITED STATES  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

February 24, 1994

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Manager, Nuclear Regulatory Services  
Commonwealth Edison Company  
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A copy of the Safety Evaluation is also enclosed. The Notice of Issuance will be included in the Commission's biweekly Federal Register notice.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Anthony T. Body, Jr.".

Anthony T. Body, Jr., Project Manager  
Project Directorate III-2  
Division of Reactor Projects - III/IV/V  
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Enclosures:

1. Amendment No. 94 to NPF-11
2. Amendment No. 78 to NPF-18
3. Safety Evaluation

cc w/enclosures:  
See next page

Mr. D. L. Farrar  
Commonwealth Edison Company

LaSalle County Station  
Unit Nos. 1 and 2

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

COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY

DOCKET NO. 50-373

LASALLE COUNTY STATION, UNIT 1

AMENDMENT TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE

Amendment No. 94  
License No. NPF-11

1. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has found that:
  - A. The application for amendment filed by the Commonwealth Edison Company (the licensee), dated December 15, 1989, as supplemented September 16, 1992, complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and the Commission's 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 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 set forth in 10 CFR Chapter I;
  - 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 enclosure to this license amendment and paragraph 2.C.(2) of the Facility Operating License No. NPF-11 is hereby amended to read as follows:

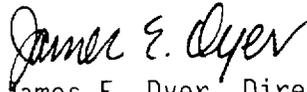
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(2) Technical Specifications and Environmental Protection Plan

The Technical Specifications contained in Appendix A, as revised through Amendment No. 94, and the Environmental Protection Plan contained in Appendix B, are hereby incorporated in the license. The licensee shall operate the facility in accordance with the Technical Specifications and the Environmental Protection Plan.

3. This amendment is effective immediately to be implemented within 60 days from its date of issuance.

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION



James E. Dyer, Director  
Project Directorate III-2  
Division of Reactor Projects - III/IV/V  
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Attachment:  
Changes to the Technical  
Specifications

Date of Issuance: February 24, 1994

ATTACHMENT TO LICENSE AMENDMENT NO. 94

FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. NPF-11

DOCKET NO. 50-373

Replace the following pages of the Appendix "A" Technical Specifications with the enclosed pages. The revised pages are identified by amendment number and contain a vertical line indicating the area of change. Pages identified by an asterisk are provided for convenience.

<u>REMOVE</u>	<u>INSERT</u>
3/4 0-1	3/4 0-1
3/4 0-2	3/4 0-2
3/4 1-4	3/4 1-4
3/4 1-6	3/4 1-6
3/4 1-8	3/4 1-8
3/4 1-9	3/4 1-9
3/4 1-11	3/4 1-11
3/4 1-14	3/4 1-14
3/4 3-1	3/4 3-1
3/4 3-9	3/4 3-9
3/4 3-27	3/4 3-27
3/4 3-40	3/4 3-40
*3/4 3-55	*3/4 3-55
3/4 3-56	3/4 3-56
3/4 3-60	3/4 3-60
3/4 3-63	3/4 3-63
3/4 3-73	3/4 3-73
3/4 3-75	3/4 3-75
3/4 3-85	3/4 3-85
3/4 4-1	3/4 4-1
3/4 4-1b	--
3/4 4-10	3/4 4-10
3/4 4-21	3/4 4-21
3/4 4-22	3/4 4-22
3/4 6-22	3/4 6-22
3/4 7-9	3/4 7-9
*3/4 7-10	*3/4 7-10

REMOVE (continued)

3/4 7-11  
3/4 7-14  
3/4 7-17  
3/4 7-18  
3/4 7-22  
3/4 7-33  
3/4 8-22  
3/4 8-26  
3/4 8-27  
3/4 8-28  
3/4 8-29  
3/4 11-1  
3/4 11-2  
B 3/4 0-1  
B 3/4 0-2  
B 3/4 0-3  
B 3/4 0-4  
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--  
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INSERT (continued)

3/4 7-11  
3/4 7-14  
3/4 7-17  
3/4 7-18  
3/4 7-22  
3/4 7-33  
3/4 8-22  
3/4 8-26  
3/4 8-27  
3/4 8-28  
3/4 8-29  
3/4 11-1  
3/4 11-2  
B 3/4 0-1  
B 3/4 0-2  
B 3/4 0-3  
B 3/4 0-4  
B 3/4 0-5  
B 3/4 0-6  
B 3/4 0-7  
B 3/4 0-8

### 3/4.0 APPLICABILITY

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.0.1 Compliance with the Limiting Conditions for Operation contained in the succeeding Specifications is required during the OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS or other conditions specified therein; except that upon failure to meet the Limiting Conditions for Operation, the associated ACTION requirements shall be met.

3.0.2 Noncompliance with a Specification shall exist when the requirements of the Limiting Condition for Operation and associated ACTION requirements are not met within the specified time intervals. If the Limiting Condition for Operation is restored prior to expiration of the specified time intervals, completion of the ACTION requirements is not required.

3.0.3 When a Limiting Condition for Operation is not met, except as provided in the associated ACTION requirements, within 1 hour action shall be initiated to place the unit in an OPERATIONAL CONDITION in which the Specification does not apply by placing it, as applicable, in:

1. At least STARTUP within the next 6 hours,
2. At least HOT SHUTDOWN within the following 6 hours, and
3. At least COLD SHUTDOWN within the subsequent 24 hours.

Where corrective measures are completed that permit operation under the ACTION requirements, the ACTION may be taken in accordance with the specified time limits as measured from the time of failure to meet the Limiting Condition for Operation. Exceptions to these requirements are stated in the individual Specifications.

This specification is not applicable in OPERATIONAL CONDITION 4 or 5.

3.0.4 Entry into an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or other specified CONDITION shall not be made when the conditions for the Limiting Conditions for Operations are not met and the associated ACTION requires a shutdown if they are not met within a specified time interval. Entry into an OPERATIONAL CONDITION may be made in accordance with the ACTION requirements when conformance to them permits continued operation of the facility for an unlimited period of time. This provision shall not prevent passage through or to OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS as required to comply with ACTION requirements. Exceptions to these requirements are stated in the individual Specifications.

3.0.5 When a system, subsystem, train, component or device is determined to be inoperable solely because its emergency power source is inoperable, or solely because its normal power source is inoperable, it may be considered OPERABLE for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of its applicable Limiting Condition for Operation provided: (1) its corresponding normal or emergency power source is OPERABLE; and (2) all of its redundant system(s), subsystem(s), train(s), component(s) and device(s) are OPERABLE, or likewise satisfy the requirements of this specification. Unless both conditions (1) and (2) are satisfied, within 2 hours action shall be initiated to place the unit in an OPERATIONAL CONDITION in which the applicable Limiting Condition for Operation does not apply by placing it, as applicable, in:

1. At least STARTUP within the next 6 hours,
2. At least HOT SHUTDOWN within the following 6 hours, and
3. At least COLD SHUTDOWN within the subsequent 24 hours.

This specification is not applicable in OPERATIONAL CONDITION 4 or 5.

APPLICABILITY

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.0.1 Surveillance Requirements shall be met during the OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS or other conditions specified for individual Limiting Conditions for Operation unless otherwise stated in an individual Surveillance Requirement.

4.0.2 Each Surveillance Requirement shall be performed within the specified surveillance interval with a maximum allowable extension not to exceed 25 percent of the specified surveillance interval.

4.0.3 Failure to perform a Surveillance Requirement within the allowed surveillance interval, defined by Specification 4.0.2, shall constitute noncompliance with the OPERABILITY requirements for a Limiting Condition for Operation. The time limits of the ACTION requirements are applicable at the time it is identified that a Surveillance Requirement has not been performed. The ACTION requirements may be delayed for up to 24 hours to permit the completion of the surveillance when the allowable outage time limits of the ACTION requirements are less than 24 hours. Surveillance Requirements do not have to be performed on inoperable equipment.

4.0.4 Entry into an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or other specified applicable CONDITION shall not be made unless the Surveillance Requirements associated with the Limiting Condition for Operation have been performed within the applicable surveillance interval or as otherwise specified. This provision shall not prevent passage through or to OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS as required to comply with ACTION requirements.

4.0.5 Surveillance Requirements for inservice inspection and testing of ASME Code Class 1, 2, & 3 components shall be applicable as follows:

- a. Inservice inspection of ASME Code Class 1, 2, and 3 components and inservice testing of ASME Code Class 1, 2, and 3 pumps and valves shall be performed in accordance with Section XI of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and applicable Addenda as required by 10 CFR 50, Section 50.55a(g), except where specific written relief has been granted by the Commission pursuant to 10 CFR 50, Section 50.55a(g)(6)(i).
- b. Surveillance intervals specified in Section XI of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and applicable Addenda for the inservice inspection and testing activities required by the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and applicable Addenda shall be applicable as follows in these Technical Specifications:

<u>ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and applicable Addenda terminology for inservice inspection and testing activities</u>	<u>Required frequencies for performing inservice inspection and testing activities</u>
Weekly	At least once per 7 days
Monthly	At least once per 31 days
Quarterly or every 3 months	At least once per 92 days
Semiannually or every 6 months	At least once per 184 days
Every 9 months	At least once per 276 days
Yearly or annually	At least once per 366 days

## REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEM

### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION (Continued)

#### ACTION (Continued)

2. If the inoperable control rod(s) is inserted:
  - a) Within 1 hour disarm the associated directional control valves\* either:
    - 1) Electrically, or
    - 2) Hydraulically by closing the drive water and exhaust water isolation valves.
  - b) Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours.
- c. With more than 8 control rods inoperable, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within 12 hours.
- d#. With one or more SDV vent or drain lines with one valve inoperable,
  1. Isolate## the associated line within 7 days.
  2. Otherwise, be in HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours.
- e#. With one or more SDV vent or drain lines with both valves inoperable,
  1. Isolate## the associated line within 8 hours.
  2. Otherwise, be in HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.1.3.1.1 The scram discharge volume drain and vent valves shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by:

- a. At least once per 31 days verifying each valve to be open\*\*, and
- b. At least once per 92 days cycling each valve through at least one complete cycle of full travel.

4.1.3.1.2 When above the low power setpoint of the RWM, all withdrawn control rods not required to have their directional control valves disarmed electrically or hydraulically shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by moving each control rod at least one notch:

- a. At least once per 7 days, and
- b. At least once per 24 hours when any control rod is immovable as a result of excessive friction or mechanical interference.

---

\*May be rearmed intermittently, under administrative control, to permit testing associated with restoring the control rod to OPERABLE status.

\*\*These valves may be closed intermittently for testing under administrative control.

#Separate Action statement entry is allowed for each SDV vent and drain line.

##An isolated line may be unisolated under administrative control to allow draining and venting of the SDV.

## REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEM

### CONTROL ROD MAXIMUM SCRAM INSERTION TIMES

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.1.3.2 The maximum scram insertion time of each control rod from the fully withdrawn position to notch position 05, based on de-energization of the scram pilot valve solenoids as time zero, shall not exceed 7.0 seconds.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1 and 2.

ACTION:

With the maximum scram insertion time of one or more control rods exceeding 7.0 seconds:

1. Declare the control rod(s) with the slow insertion time inoperable, and
2. Perform the Surveillance Requirements of Specification 4.1.3.2.c at least once per 60 days when operation is continued with three or more control rods with maximum scram insertion times in excess of 7.0 seconds.

Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within 12 hours.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

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4.1.3.2 The maximum scram insertion time of the control rods shall be demonstrated through measurement with reactor coolant pressure greater than or equal to 950 psig and, during single control rod scram time tests, the control rod drive pumps isolated from the accumulators:

- a. For all control rods prior to THERMAL POWER exceeding 40% of RATED THERMAL POWER following CORE ALTERATIONS\* or after a reactor shutdown that is greater than 120 days,
- b. For specifically affected individual control rods following maintenance on or modification to the control rod or control rod drive system which could affect the scram insertion time of those specific control rods, and
- c. For at least 10% of the control rods, on a rotating basis, at least once per 120 days of operation.

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\*Except movement of SRM, IRM or special movable detectors or normal control rod movement.

## REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEM

### FOUR CONTROL ROD GROUP SCRAM INSERTION TIMES

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.1.3.4 The average scram insertion time, from the fully withdrawn position, for the three fastest control rods in each group of four control rods arranged in a two-by-two array, based on deenergization of the scram pilot valve solenoids as time zero, shall not exceed any of the following:

<u>Position Inserted From Fully Withdrawn</u>	<u>Average Scram Inser- tion Time (Seconds)</u>
45	0.45
39	0.92
25	2.05
05	3.70

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1 and 2.

#### ACTION:

With the average scram insertion times of control rods exceeding the above limits:

1. Declare the control rods with the slower than average scram insertion times inoperable until an analysis is performed to determine that required scram reactivity remains for the slow four control rod group, and
2. Perform the Surveillance Requirements of Specification 4.1.3.2.c at least once per 60 days when operation is continued with an average scram insertion time(s) in excess of the average scram insertion time limit.

Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.1.3.4 All control rods shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by scram time testing from the fully withdrawn position as required by Surveillance Requirement 4.1.3.2.

REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEM

CONTROL ROD SCRAM ACCUMULATORS

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.1.3.5 All control rod scram accumulators shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2 and 5\*.

ACTION:

- a. In OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1 or 2:
  1. With one control rod scram accumulator inoperable:
    - a) Within 8 hours, either:
      - 1) Restore the inoperable accumulator to OPERABLE status, or
      - 2) Declare the control rod associated with the inoperable accumulator inoperable.
    - b) Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours.
  2. With more than one control rod scram accumulator inoperable, declare the associated control rod inoperable and:
    - a) If the control rod associated with any inoperable scram accumulator is withdrawn, immediately verify that at least one CRD pump is operating by inserting at least one withdrawn control rod at least one notch by drive water pressure within the normal operating range or place the reactor mode switch in the Shutdown position.
    - b) Insert the inoperable control rods and disarm the associated directional control valves either:
      - 1) Electrically, or
      - 2) Hydraulically by closing the drive water and exhaust water isolation valves.

Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within 12 hours.
- b. In OPERATIONAL CONDITION 5 with:
  1. One withdrawn control rod with its associated scram accumulator inoperable, insert the affected control rod and disarm the associated directional control valves within 1 hour, either:
    - a) Electrically, or
    - b) Hydraulically by closing the drive water and exhaust water isolation valves.
  2. More than one withdrawn control rod with the associated scram accumulator inoperable or with no control rod drive pump operating, immediately place the reactor mode switch in the Shutdown position.

---

\*At least the accumulator associated with each withdrawn control rod. Not applicable to control rods removed per Specification 3.9.10.1 or 3.9.10.2.

REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEM

CONTROL ROD DRIVE COUPLING

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

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3.1.3.6 All control rods shall be coupled to their drive mechanisms.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2, and 5\*.

ACTION:

- a. In OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1 and 2 with one control rod not coupled to its associated drive mechanism:
  1. Within 2 hours, either:
    - a) If permitted by the RWM, insert the control rod drive mechanism to accomplish recoupling and verify recoupling by withdrawing the control rod, and:
      - 1) Observing any indicated response of the nuclear instrumentation, and
      - 2) Demonstrating that the control rod will not go to the overtravel position.
    - b) If recoupling is not accomplished on the first attempt or, if not permitted by the RWM then until permitted by the RWM, declare the control rod inoperable and insert the control rod and disarm the associated directional control valves\*\* either:
      - 1) Electrically, or
      - 2) Hydraulically by closing the drive water and exhaust water isolation valves.
  2. Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours.
- b. In OPERATIONAL CONDITION 5\* with a withdrawn control rod not coupled to its associated drive mechanism, within 2 hours, either:
  1. Insert the control rod to accomplish recoupling and verify recoupling by withdrawing the control rod and demonstrating that the control rod will not go to the overtravel position, or
  2. If recoupling is not accomplished, insert the control rod and disarm the associated directional control valves\*\* either:
    - a) Electrically, or
    - b) Hydraulically by closing the drive water and exhaust water isolation valves.

---

\*At least each withdrawn control rod. Not applicable to control rods removed per Specification 3.9.10.1 or 3.9.10.2.

\*\*May be rearmed intermittently, under administrative control, to permit testing associated with restoring the control rod to OPERABLE status.

## REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEM

### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION (Continued)

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#### ACTION: (Continued)

- b. In OPERATIONAL CONDITION 5\* with a withdrawn control rod position indicator inoperable, move the control rod to a position with an OPERABLE position indicator or insert the control rod.

### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.1.3.7 The control rod position indication system shall be determined OPERABLE by verifying:

- a. At least once per 24 hours that the position of each control rod is indicated,
- b. That the indicated control rod position changes during the movement of the control rod drive when performing Surveillance Requirement 4.1.3.1.2, and
- c. That the control rod position indicator corresponds to the control rod position indicated by the "Full out" position indicator when performing Surveillance Requirement 4.1.3.6b.
- d. That the control rod position indicator corresponds to the control rod position indicated by the "Full in" position indicator:
  1. Prior to each reactor startup, and
  2. Each time a control rod is fully inserted.

---

\*At least each withdrawn control rod not applicable to control rods removed per Specifications 3.9.10.1 or 3.9.10.2.

### 3/4.3 INSTRUMENTATION

#### 3/4.3.1 REACTOR PROTECTION SYSTEM INSTRUMENTATION

##### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.3.1 As a minimum, the reactor protection system instrumentation channels shown in Table 3.3.1-1 shall be OPERABLE with the REACTOR PROTECTION SYSTEM RESPONSE TIME as shown in Table 3.3.1-2.

APPLICABILITY: As shown in Table 3.3.1-1.

##### ACTION:

- a. With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip System requirement for one trip system, place the inoperable channels and/or trip system in the tripped condition within 1 hour.
- b. With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip System requirement for both trip systems, place at least one trip system\*\* in the tripped condition within 1 hour and take the ACTION required by Table 3.3.1-1.

##### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.3.1.1 Each reactor protection system instrumentation channel shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by the performance of the CHANNEL CHECK, CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST and CHANNEL CALIBRATION operations for the OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS and at the frequencies shown in Table 4.3.1.1-1.

4.3.1.2 LOGIC SYSTEM FUNCTIONAL TESTS and simulated automatic operation of all channels shall be performed at least once per 18 months.

4.3.1.3 The REACTOR PROTECTION SYSTEM RESPONSE TIME of each reactor trip functional unit shown in Table 3.3.1-2 shall be demonstrated to be within its limit at least once per 18 months. Each test shall include at least one channel per trip system such that all channels are tested at least once every N times 18 months where N is the total number of redundant channels in a specific reactor trip system.

---

\*With a design providing only one channel per trip system, an inoperable channel need not be placed in the tripped condition where this would cause the Trip Function to occur. In these cases, the inoperable channel shall be restored to OPERABLE status within 2 hours or the ACTION required by Table 3.3.1-1 for that Trip Function shall be taken.

\*\*If more channels are inoperable in one trip system than in the other, select that trip system to place in the tripped condition, except when this would cause the Trip Function to occur.

## INSTRUMENTATION

### 3/4.3.2 ISOLATION ACTUATION INSTRUMENTATION

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.3.2 The isolation actuation instrumentation channels shown in Table 3.3.2-1 shall be OPERABLE with their trip setpoints set consistent with the values shown in the Trip Setpoint column of Table 3.3.2-2 and with ISOLATION SYSTEM RESPONSE TIME as shown in Table 3.3.2-3.

APPLICABILITY: As shown in Table 3.3.2-1.

#### ACTION:

- a. With an isolation actuation instrumentation channel trip setpoint less conservative than the value shown in the Allowable Values column of Table 3.3.2-2, declare the channel inoperable until the channel is restored to OPERABLE status with its trip setpoint adjusted consistent with the Trip Setpoint value.
- b. With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip System requirement for one trip system, place the inoperable channel(s) and/or trip system in the tripped condition\* within one hour.
- c. With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip System requirement for both trip systems, place at least one trip system\*\* in the tripped condition\*\*\* within one hour and take the ACTION required by Table 3.3.2-1.

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\*An inoperable channel need not be placed in the tripped condition where this would cause the Trip Function to occur. In these cases, the inoperable channel shall be restored to OPERABLE status within 2 hours or the ACTION required by Table 3.3.2-1 for that Trip Function shall be taken.

\*\*If more channels are inoperable in one trip system than in the other, select that trip system to place in the tripped condition except when this would cause the Trip Function to occur.

\*\*\*An inoperable channel need not be placed in the tripped condition where this would cause the Trip Function to occur. In these cases, the inoperable channel shall be restored to OPERABLE status within 1 hour or the ACTION required by Table 3.3.2-1 for that Trip Function shall be taken.

TABLE 3.3.3-1 (Continued)

EMERGENCY CORE COOLING SYSTEM ACTUATION INSTRUMENTATION  
ACTION

- ACTION 30 - With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip Function requirement:
- a. With one channel inoperable, place the inoperable channel in the tripped condition within one hour or declare the associated system inoperable.
  - b. With more than one channel inoperable, declare the associated system inoperable.
- ACTION 31 - With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE channels per Trip Function, place the inoperable channel in the tripped condition within one hour; restore the inoperable channel to OPERABLE status within 7 days or declare the associated system inoperable.
- ACTION 32 - With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip Function requirement, declare the associated ADS trip system or ECCS inoperable.
- ACTION 33 - With the number of OPERABLE channels less than the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip Function requirement, place the inoperable channel in the tripped condition within one hour.
- ACTION 34 - With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip Function requirement, restore the inoperable channel to OPERABLE status within 8 hours or declare the associated ADS trip system or ECCS inoperable.
- ACTION 35 - With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip Function requirement
- a. For one trip system, place that trip system in the tripped condition within one hour or declare the HPCS system inoperable.
  - b. For both trip systems, declare the HPCS system inoperable.
- ACTION 36 - Deleted
- ACTION 37 - With the number of OPERABLE instruments less than the Minimum Operable Instruments, place the inoperable instrument(s) in the tripped condition within 1 hour or declare the associated emergency diesel generator inoperable and take the ACTION required by Specification 3.8.1.1 or 3.8.1.2 as appropriate.

## INSTRUMENTATION

### END-OF-CYCLE RECIRCULATION PUMP TRIP SYSTEM INSTRUMENTATION

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

1. Increase the MINIMUM CRITICAL POWER RATIO (MCPR) Limiting Condition for Operation (LCO) to the EOC-RPT inoperable value per Specification 3.2.3 within the next 1 hour or,
2. reduce THERMAL POWER to less than 30% of RATED THERMAL POWER within the next 6 hours.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.3.4.2.1 Each end-of-cycle recirculation pump trip system instrumentation channel shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by the performance of the CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST and CHANNEL CALIBRATION operations at the frequencies shown in Table 4.3.4.2.1-1.

4.3.4.2.2 LOGIC SYSTEM FUNCTIONAL TESTS and simulated automatic operation of all channels shall be performed at least once per 18 months.

4.3.4.2.3 The END-OF-CYCLE RECIRCULATION PUMP TRIP SYSTEM RESPONSE TIME of each trip function shown in Table 3.3.4.2-3 shall be demonstrated to be within its limit at least once per 18 months. Each test shall include at least the logic of one type of channel input, turbine control valve fast closure or turbine stop valve closure, such that both types of channel inputs are tested at least once per 36 months. The time allotted for breaker arc suppression shall be verified by test at least once per 60 months.

TABLE 4.3.6-1 (Continued)

CONTROL ROD WITHDRAWAL BLOCK INSTRUMENTATION SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

NOTES:

- a. Neutron detectors may be excluded from CHANNEL CALIBRATION.
- b. Within 24 hours prior to startup, if not performed within the previous 7 days.
- c. Includes reactor manual control multiplexing system input.
- \* With THERMAL POWER  $\geq$  30% of RATED THERMAL POWER.
- \*\* With more than one control rod withdrawn. Not applicable to control rods removed per Specification 3.9.10.1 or 3.9.10.2.

## INSTRUMENTATION

### 3/4.3.7 MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION

#### RADIATION MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.3.7.1 The radiation monitoring instrumentation channels shown in Table 3.3.7.1-1 shall be OPERABLE\* with their alarm/trip setpoints within the specified limits.

APPLICABILITY: As shown in Table 3.3.7.1-1.

ACTION:

- a. With a radiation monitoring instrumentation channel alarm/trip setpoint exceeding the value shown in Table 3.3.7.1-1, adjust the setpoint to within the limit within 4 hours or declare the channel inoperable.
- b. With one or more radiation monitoring channels inoperable, take the ACTION required by Table 3.3.7.1-1.
- c. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.3.7.1 Each of the above required radiation monitoring instrumentation channels shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by the performance of the CHANNEL CHECK, CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST and CHANNEL CALIBRATION operations for the conditions and at the frequencies shown in Table 4.3.7.1-1.

---

\*The normal or emergency power source may be inoperable in OPERATIONAL CONDITION 4 or 5 or when defueled.

## PLANT SYSTEMS

### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

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- b. Stored sources not in use - Each sealed source and fission detector shall be tested prior to use or transfer to another licensee unless tested within the previous six months. Sealed sources transferred without a certificate indicating the last test date shall be tested prior to being placed into use.
- c. Startup sources and fission detectors - Each sealed startup source and fission detector shall be tested within 31 days prior to being subjected to core flux or installed in the core and following repair or maintenance to the source.

4.7.4.3 Reports - A report shall be prepared and submitted to the Commission on an annual basis if sealed source or fission detector leakage tests reveal the presence of greater than or equal to 0.005 microcuries of removable contamination.

PLANT SYSTEMS

3/4.7.5 FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS

FIRE SUPPRESSION WATER SYSTEM

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.7.5.1 The fire suppression water system shall be OPERABLE\* with:

- a. Two OPERABLE fire suppression diesel driven fire pumps, each with a capacity of 2500 gpm, with their discharge aligned to the fire suppression header,
- b. An OPERABLE flow path capable of taking suction from the CSCS water tunnel and transferring the water through distribution piping with OPERABLE sectionalizing control or isolation valves to the yard hydrant curb valves, the last valve ahead of the water flow alarm device on each sprinkler, hose standpipe, and the last valve ahead of the deluge valve on each deluge or spray system required to be OPERABLE per Specifications 3.7.5.2 and 3.7.5.4.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With one fire pump and/or one water supply inoperable, restore the inoperable equipment to OPERABLE status within 7 days or, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.C within the next 30 days outlining the plans and procedures to be used to restore the inoperable equipment to OPERABLE status or to provide an alternate backup pump or supply. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.
- b. With the fire suppression water system otherwise inoperable:
  1. Establish a backup fire suppression water system within 24 hours, and
  2. Prepare and submit a Special Report in accordance with Specification 6.6.C;
    - a) By telephone within 24 hours,
    - b) Confirmed by telegraph, mailgram or facsimile transmission no later than the first working day following the event, and
    - c) In writing within 14 days following the event, outlining the action taken, the cause of the inoperability and the plans and schedule for restoring the system to OPERABLE status.

---

\*The normal or emergency power source may be inoperable in OPERATIONAL CONDITION 4 or 5 or when defueled.

## PLANT SYSTEMS

### DELUGE AND/OR SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.7.5.2 The deluge and sprinkler systems of Unit 1 and Unit 2 shown in Table 3.7.5.2-1 shall be OPERABLE.\*

APPLICABILITY: Whenever equipment protected by the deluge/sprinkler systems are required to be OPERABLE.

#### ACTION:

- a. With one or more of the deluge and/or sprinkler systems shown in Table 3.7.5.2-1 inoperable, within 1 hour establish a continuous fire watch with backup fire suppression equipment for those areas in which redundant systems or components could be damaged; for other areas, establish an hourly fire watch patrol. Restore the system to OPERABLE status within 14 days or, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.C within the next 30 days outlining the action taken, the cause of the inoperability and the plans and schedule for restoring the system to OPERABLE status.
- b. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.7.5.2 Each of the above required deluge and sprinkler systems shown in Table 3.7.5.2-1 shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

- a. At least once per 31 days by verifying that each valve, (manual, power-operated or automatic) in the flow path is in its correct position.
- b. At least once per 12 months by cycling each testable valve in the flow path through at least one complete cycle of full travel.
- c. At least once per 18 months:
  1. By performing a system functional test which includes simulated automatic actuation of the system, and:
    - a) Verifying that the automatic valves in the flow path actuate to their correct positions on a test signal, and
    - b) Cycling each valve in the flow path that is not testable during plant operation through at least one complete cycle of full travel.

\*The normal or emergency power source may be inoperable in OPERATIONAL CONDITION 4 or 5 or when defueled.

## PLANT SYSTEMS

### CO<sub>2</sub> SYSTEMS

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.7.5.3 The following low pressure CO<sub>2</sub> systems of Unit 1 and Unit 2 shall be OPERABLE.\*

- a. Division 1 diesel generator 0 room.
- b. Division 2 diesel generator 2A room.
- c. Division 3 diesel generator 2B room.
- d. Unit 1 Division 2 diesel generator 1A room.

APPLICABILITY: Whenever equipment protected by the low pressure CO<sub>2</sub> systems is required to be OPERABLE.

#### ACTION:

- a. With one or more of the above required low pressure CO<sub>2</sub> systems inoperable, within 1 hour establish a continuous fire watch with backup fire suppression equipment for those areas in which redundant systems or components could be damaged; for other areas, establish an hourly fire watch patrol. Restore the system to OPERABLE status within 14 days or, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.C within the next 30 days outlining the action taken, the cause of the inoperability and the plans and schedule for restoring the system to OPERABLE status.
- b. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.7.5.3 Each of the above required low pressure CO<sub>2</sub> systems shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

- a. At least once per 7 days by verifying CO<sub>2</sub> storage tank level to be greater than 50% full and pressure to be greater than 290 psig, and
- b. At least once per 31 days by verifying that each valve (manual, power operated, or automatic) in the flow path is in the correct position.
- c. At least once per 18 months by verifying:
  1. The system valves and associated motor operated ventilation dampers actuate, manually and automatically, upon receipt of a simulated actuation signal, and
  2. Flow from each nozzle during a "Puff Test."

\*The normal or emergency power source may be inoperable in OPERATIONAL CONDITION 4 or 5 or when defueled.

## PLANT SYSTEMS

### FIRE HOSE STATIONS

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.7.5.4 The fire hose stations of Unit 1 and Unit 2 shown in Table 3.7.5.4-1 shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: Whenever equipment in the areas protected by the fire hose stations is required to be OPERABLE.

#### ACTION:

- a. With one or more of the fire hose stations shown in Table 3.7.5.4-1 inoperable, route an additional fire hose of equal or greater diameter to the unprotected area(s)/zone(s) from an OPERABLE hose station within 1 hour if the inoperable fire hose is the primary means of fire suppression; otherwise, route the additional hose within 24 hours. Restore the inoperable fire hose station(s) to OPERABLE status within 14 days or, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.C within the next 30 days outlining the action taken, the cause of the inoperability and the plans and schedule for restoring the system to OPERABLE status.
- b. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.7.5.4 Each of the above required fire hose stations shown in Table 3.7.5.4-1 shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

- a. At least once per 31 days by a visual inspection of the fire hose stations accessible during plant operation to assure all required equipment is at the station.
- b. At least once per 18 months by:
  1. Visual inspection of the fire hose stations not accessible during plant operation to assure all required equipment is at the station.
  2. Removing the hose for inspection and reracking, and
  3. Inspecting all gaskets and replacing any degraded gaskets in the couplings.
- c. At least once per 3 years by partially opening each hose station valve to verify valve OPERABILITY and no flow blockage.
- d. Within 5 years and between 5 and 8 years after purchase date and at least every 2 years thereafter by conducting a hose hydrostatic test at a pressure of 150 psig or at least 50 psig above the maximum fire main operating pressure, whichever is greater.

## PLANT SYSTEMS

### 3/4.7.6 FIRE RATED ASSEMBLIES

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.7.6 All fire rated assemblies, including walls, floor/ceilings, cable tray enclosures and other fire barriers separating safety-related fire areas or separating portions of redundant systems important to safe shutdown within a fire area, and all sealing devices in fire rated assembly penetrations (fire doors, fire windows, fire dampers, cable and piping penetration seals and ventilation seals) shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

#### ACTION:

- a. With one or more of the above required fire rated assemblies and/or sealing devices inoperable, within 1 hour either establish a continuous fire watch on at least one side of the affected assembly(s) and/or device(s) or verify the OPERABILITY of fire detectors on at least one side of the inoperable assembly(s) and/or sealing device(s) and establish an hourly fire watch patrol. Restore the inoperable fire rated assembly(s) and/or sealing device(s) to OPERABLE status within 7 days or, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.C within the next 30 days outlining the action taken, the cause of the inoperable fire rated assembly(s) and/or sealing device(s) and plans and schedule for restoring the fire rated assembly(s) and/or sealing device(s) to OPERABLE status.
- b. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.7.6.1 Each of the above required fire rated assemblies and sealing devices shall be verified to be OPERABLE at least once per 18 months by performing a visual inspection of:

- a. The exposed surfaces of each fire rated assemblies.
- b. Each fire window/fire damper and associated hardware.
- c. At least 10 percent of each type of sealed penetration. If apparent changes in appearance or abnormal degradations are found, a visual inspection of an additional 10 percent of each type of sealed penetration shall be made. This inspection process shall continue until a 10 percent sample with no apparent changes in appearance or abnormal degradation is found.

## PLANT SYSTEMS

### 3/4.7.10 MAIN TURBINE BYPASS SYSTEM

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.7.10 The main turbine bypass system shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1, when THERMAL POWER is greater than or equal to 25% of RATED THERMAL POWER.

#### ACTION:

With the main turbine bypass system inoperable:

1. If at least four bypass valves are capable of accepting steam flow per Surveillance 4.7.10.a:
  - a) Within 2 hours, either:
    - 1) Restore the system to OPERABLE status, or
    - 2) Increase the MINIMUM CRITICAL POWER RATIO (MCPR) Limiting Condition for Operation (LCO) to the main turbine bypass inoperable value per Specification 3.2.3.
  - b) Otherwise, reduce THERMAL POWER to less than 25% of RATED THERMAL POWER within the next 4 hours.
2. If less than four bypass valves are capable of accepting steam flow per Surveillance 4.7.10.a:
  - a) Within 2 hours increase the MCPR LCO to the main turbine bypass inoperable value per Specification 3.2.3, and
  - b) Within the next 12 hours restore the system to OPERABLE status.
  - c) Otherwise, reduce THERMAL POWER to less than 25% of RATED THERMAL POWER within the next 4 hours.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.7.10 The main turbine bypass system shall be demonstrated OPERABLE at least once per:

- a. 7 days by cycling each turbine bypass valve through at least one complete cycle of full travel.
- b. 18 months by:
  1. Performing a system functional test which includes simulated automatic actuation and verifying that each automatic valve actuates to its correct position.
  2. Demonstrating TURBINE BYPASS SYSTEM RESPONSE TIME to be less than or equal to 200 milliseconds

## ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

### PRIMARY CONTAINMENT PENETRATION CONDUCTOR OVERCURRENT PROTECTIVE DEVICES

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.8.3.2 Primary and backup primary containment penetration conductor overcurrent protective devices associated with each primary containment medium and high voltage (6.9 kV, 4.16 kV and 480 volt) electrical penetration circuit shall be OPERABLE. The scope of these protective devices excludes those circuits for which credible fault currents would not exceed the electrical penetration design rating.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2, and 3.

#### ACTION:

With one or more of the primary containment penetration conductor overcurrent protective devices inoperable, restore the protective device(s) to OPERABLE status or de-energize the circuit(s) by tripping the associated circuit breaker or racking out or removing the inoperable circuit breaker within 72 hours, declare the affected system or component inoperable, and verify the circuit breaker to be tripped or the inoperable circuit breaker racked out, or removed, at least once per 7 days thereafter. Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.8.3.2 Each of the primary containment penetration conductor overcurrent protective devices shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

- a. At least once per 18 months:
  1. By verifying that the 6.9 kV and 4.16 kV circuit breakers are OPERABLE by selecting, on a rotating basis, at least 10% of the circuit breakers and performing:
    - a) A CHANNEL CALIBRATION of the associated protective relays, and
    - b) An integrated system functional test of the breakers overcurrent protective trip circuit which includes simulated automatic actuation of the trip system to demonstrate that the overall penetration protection design remains within operable limits.
    - c) For each circuit breaker found inoperable during these functional tests, an additional representative sample of at least 10% of all the circuit breakers of the inoperable type shall also be functionally tested until no more failures are found or all circuit breakers of that type have been functionally tested.

## ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

### MOTOR OPERATED VALVES THERMAL OVERLOAD PROTECTION

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.8.3.3 The thermal overload protection of each valve shown in Table 3.8.3.3-1 shall be bypassed continuously or under accident conditions, as applicable, by an OPERABLE bypass device integral with the motor starter.

APPLICABILITY: Whenever the motor operated valve is required to be OPERABLE.

#### ACTION:

With the thermal overload protection for one or more of the above required valves not bypassed continuously or under accident conditions, as applicable, by an OPERABLE integral bypass device, take administrative action to continuously bypass the thermal overload within 8 hours or declare the affected valve(s) inoperable and apply the appropriate ACTION statement(s) for the affected system(s).

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.8.3.3.1 The thermal overload protection for the above required valves shall be verified to be bypassed continuously or under accident conditions, as applicable, by an OPERABLE integral bypass device by the performance of a CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST of the bypass circuitry for those thermal overloads which are normally in force during plant operation and bypassed under accident conditions and by verifying that the thermal overload protection is bypassed for those thermal overloads which are continuously bypassed and temporarily placed in force only when the valve motors are undergoing periodic or maintenance testing:

- a. At least once per 18 months, and
- b. Following maintenance on the motor starter.

4.8.3.3.2 The thermal overload protection for the above required valves which are continuously bypassed shall be verified to be bypassed following testing during which the thermal overload protection was temporarily placed in force.

### 3/4.11 RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS

#### 3/4.11.1 LIQUID EFFLUENTS

##### LIQUID HOLDUP TANKS

##### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.11.1.1 The quantity of radioactive material contained in any outside temporary tanks shall be limited to less than or equal to the limits calculated in the ODCM.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With the quantity of radioactive material in any of the above listed tanks exceeding the above limit, immediately suspend all additions of radioactive material to the tank and within 48 hours reduce the tank contents to within the limit.
- b. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

##### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.11.1.1 The quantity of radioactive material contained in each of the above listed tanks shall be determined to be within the above limit by analyzing a representative sample of the tank's contents at least once per 7 days when radioactive materials are being added to the tank.

RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS

3/4 11.2 GASEOUS EFFLUENTS

EXPLOSIVE GAS MIXTURE

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.11.2.1 The concentration of hydrogen in the main condenser offgas treatment system shall be limited to less than or equal to 4% by volume.

APPLICABILITY: Whenever the main condenser air ejector system is in operation.

ACTION:

- a. With the concentration of hydrogen in the main condenser offgas treatment system exceeding the limit, restore the concentration to within the limit within 48 hours.
- b. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.11.2.1 The concentration of hydrogen in the main condenser offgas treatment system shall be determined to be within the above limits as required by Table 3.3.7.11-1 of Specification 3.3.7.11.

### 3/4.0 APPLICABILITY

#### BASES

Specifications 3.0.1 through 3.0.4 establish the general requirements applicable to the Limiting Conditions for Operation. These requirements are based on the requirements for the Limiting Conditions for Operation, as stated in the Code of Federal Regulations, 10 CFR 50.36(c)(2):

"Limiting Conditions for Operation are the lowest functional capability or performance levels of equipment required for safe operation of the facility. When a Limiting Condition for Operation of a nuclear reactor is not met, the licensee shall shut down the reactor or follow any remedial action permitted by the technical specification until the condition can be met."

Specification 3.0.1 establishes the Applicability statement, located within each individual specification, as the requirement for when (i.e., in which OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS or other specified CONDITIONS) conformance to the Limiting Conditions for Operation, is required for safe operation of the facility. The ACTION requirements establish those remedial measures that must be taken within specified time limits, when the requirements of a Limiting Condition for Operation is not met. It is not intended that the shutdown ACTION requirements be used as an operational convenience which permits (routine) voluntary removal of a system(s) or component(s) from service in lieu of other alternatives that would not result in redundant systems or components being inoperable.

There are two basic types of ACTION requirements. The first specifies the remedial measures that permit continued operation of the facility which is not further restricted by the time limits of the ACTION requirements. In this case, conformance to the ACTION requirements provides an acceptable level of safety for unlimited continued operation as long as the ACTION requirements continue to be met. The second type of ACTION requirement specifies a time limit in which conformance to the conditions of the Limiting Conditions for Operation must be met. This time limit is the allowable outage time to restore an inoperable system or component to OPERABLE status or for restoring parameters within specified limits. If these actions are not completed within the allowable outage time limits, a shutdown is required to place the facility in an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or other specified CONDITION in which the specification no longer applies.

The specified time limits of the ACTION requirements are applicable from the point in time it is identified that a Limiting Condition for Operation is not met. The time limits of the ACTION requirements are also applicable when a system or component is removed from service for surveillance testing or investigation of operational problems. Individual specifications may include a specified time limit for the completion of a Surveillance Requirement when equipment is removed from service. In this case, the allowable outage time limits of the ACTION requirements are applicable when this limit expires if the surveillance has not been completed. When a shutdown is required to

### 3/4.0 APPLICABILITY

#### BASES

comply with ACTION requirements, the plant may have entered an OPERATIONAL CONDITION in which a new specification becomes applicable. In this case, the time limits of the ACTION requirements would apply from the point in time that the new specification becomes applicable if the requirements of the Limiting Condition for Operation are not met.

Specification 3.0.2 establishes that noncompliance with a specification exists when the requirements of the Limiting Condition for Operation are not met and the associated ACTION requirements have not been implemented within the specified time interval. The purpose of this specification is to clarify that (1) implementation of the ACTION requirements within the specified time interval constitutes compliance with a specification and (2) completion of the remedial measures of the ACTION requirements is not required when compliance with a Limiting Condition for Operation is restored within the time interval specified in the associated ACTION requirements.

Specification 3.0.3 establishes the shutdown ACTION requirements that must be implemented when a Limiting Condition for Operation is not met and the condition is not specifically addressed by the associated ACTION requirements. The purpose of this specification is to delineate the time limits for placing the unit in a safe shutdown CONDITION when plant operation can not be maintained within the limits for safe operation defined by the Limiting Conditions for Operation and its ACTION requirements. It is not intended to be used as an operational convenience which permits (routine) voluntary removal of redundant systems or components from service in lieu of other alternatives that would not result in redundant systems or components being inoperable. One hour is allowed to prepare for an orderly shutdown before initiating a change in plant operation. This time permits the operator to coordinate the reduction in electrical generation with the load dispatcher to ensure the stability and availability of the electrical grid. The time limits specified to reach lower CONDITIONS of operation permit the shutdown to proceed in a controlled and orderly manner that is well within the specified maximum cooldown rate and within the cooldown capabilities of the facility assuming only the minimum required equipment is OPERABLE. This reduces thermal stresses on components of the primary coolant system and the potential for a plant upset that could challenge safety systems under CONDITIONS for which this specification applies.

If remedial measures permitting limited continued operation of the facility under the provisions of the ACTION requirements are completed, the shutdown may be terminated. The time limits of the ACTION requirements are applicable from the point in the time there was a failure to meet a Limiting Condition for Operation. Therefore, the shutdown may be terminated if the ACTION requirements have been met or the time limits of the ACTION requirements have not expired, thus providing an allowance for the completion of the required actions.

### 3/4.0 APPLICABILITY

#### BASES

The time limits of Specification 3.0.3. allow 37 hours for the plant to be in COLD SHUTDOWN when a shutdown is required during POWER operation. If the plant is in a lower CONDITION of operation when a shutdown is required, the time limit for reaching the next lower CONDITION of operation applies. However, if a lower CONDITION of operation is reached in less time than allowed, the total allowable time to reach COLD SHUTDOWN, or other OPERATIONAL CONDITION, is not reduced. For example, if STARTUP is reached in 2 hours, the time allowed to reach HOT SHUTDOWN is the next 11 hours because the total time to reach HOT SHUTDOWN is not reduced from the allowable limit of 13 hours. Therefore, if remedial measures are completed that would permit a return to POWER operation, a penalty is not incurred by having to reach a lower CONDITION of operation in less than the total time allowed.

The same principle applies with regard to the allowable outage time limits of the ACTION requirements, if compliance with the ACTION requirements for one specification results in entry into an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or CONDITION of operation for another specification in which the requirements of the Limiting Condition for Operation are not met. If the new specification becomes applicable in less time than specified, the difference may be added to the allowable outage time limits of the second specification. However, the allowable outage time limits of ACTION requirements for a higher CONDITION of operation may not be used to extend the allowable outage time that is applicable when a Limiting Condition for Operation is not met in a lower CONDITION of operation.

The shutdown requirements of Specification 3.0.3. do not apply in CONDITIONS 4 and 5, because the ACTION requirements of individual specifications define the remedial measures to be taken.

Specification 3.0.4 establishes limitations on a change in OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS when a Limiting Condition for Operation is not met. It precludes placing the facility in a higher CONDITION of operation when the requirements for a Limiting Condition for Operation are not met and continued noncompliance to these conditions would result in a shutdown to comply with the ACTION requirements if a change in CONDITIONS were permitted. The purpose of this specification is to ensure that facility operation is not initiated or that higher CONDITIONS of operation are not entered when corrective action is being taken to obtain compliance with a specification by restoring equipment to OPERABLE status or parameters to specified limits. Compliance with ACTION requirements that permit continued operation of the facility for an unlimited period of time provides an acceptable level of safety for continued operation without regard to the status of the plant before or after a change in OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS. Therefore, in this case, entry into an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or other specified CONDITION may be made in accordance with the provisions of the ACTION requirements. The provisions of this specification should not, however, be interpreted as endorsing the failure to exercise good

### 3/4.0 APPLICABILITY

#### BASES

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practice in restoring systems or components to OPERABLE status before plant startup.

When a shutdown is required to comply with ACTION requirements, the provisions of specification 3.0.4. do not apply because they would delay placing the facility in a lower condition of operation.

Specification 3.0.5 This specification delineates what additional conditions must be satisfied to permit operation to continue, consistent with the ACTION statements for power sources, when a normal or emergency power source is not OPERABLE. It specifically prohibits operation when one division is inoperable because its normal or emergency power source is inoperable and a system, subsystem, train, component or device in another division is inoperable for another reason.

The provisions of this specification permit the ACTION statements associated with individual systems, subsystems, trains, components or devices to be consistent with the ACTION statements of the associated electrical power source. It allows operation to be governed by the time limits of the ACTION statement associated with the Limiting Condition for Operation for the normal or emergency power source, not the individual ACTION statements for each system, subsystem, train, component or device that is determined to be inoperable solely because of the inoperability of its normal or emergency power source. The provisions of Specification 3.0.5 are not applicable to the HPCS system, electrical division 3 or diesel generator 1B.

For example, Specification 3.8.1.1 requires in part that emergency diesel generators 0 and 2A be OPERABLE. The ACTION statement provides for a 72 hour out-of-service time when emergency diesel generator 0 or 2A is not OPERABLE. If the definition of OPERABLE were applied without consideration of Specification 3.0.5, all systems, subsystems, trains, components and devices supplied by the inoperable emergency power source, diesel generator 0 or 2A, would also be inoperable. This would dictate invoking the applicable ACTION statements for each of the applicable Limiting Conditions for Operation. However, the provisions of Specification 3.0.5 permit the time limits for continued operation to be consistent with the ACTION statement for the inoperable emergency diesel generator instead, provided the other specified conditions are satisfied. In this case, this would mean that the corresponding normal power source must be OPERABLE, and all redundant systems, subsystems, trains, components, and devices must be OPERABLE, or otherwise satisfy Specification 3.0.5 (i.e., be capable of performing their design function and have at least one normal or one emergency power source OPERABLE). If they are not satisfied, action is required in accordance with this specification.

As further example, Specification 3.8.1.1 requires in part that two physically independent circuits between the offsite transmission network and the onsite Class 1E distribution system be OPERABLE. The ACTION statement provides a 24

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hour out-of-service time when both required offsite circuits are not OPERABLE. If the definition of OPERABLE were applied without consideration of Specification 3.0.5, all systems, subsystems, trains, components and devices supplied by the inoperable normal power sources, both of the offsite circuits, would also be inoperable. This would dictate invoking the applicable ACTION statements for each of the applicable LCOs. However, the provisions of Specification 3.0.5 permit the time limits for continued operation to be consistent with the ACTION statement for the inoperable normal power sources instead, provided the other specified conditions are satisfied. In this case, this would mean that for one division the emergency power source must be OPERABLE (as must be the components supplied by the emergency power source) and all redundant systems, subsystems, trains, components and devices in the other division must be OPERABLE, or likewise satisfy Specification 3.0.5 (i.e., be capable of performing their design functions and have an emergency power source OPERABLE). In other words, both emergency power sources 0 and 2A must be OPERABLE and all redundant systems, subsystems, trains, components and devices in both divisions must also be OPERABLE. If these conditions are not satisfied, action is required in accordance with this specification.

In OPERATIONAL CONDITION 4 or 5, Specification 3.0.5 is not applicable, and thus the individual ACTION statement for each applicable Limiting Condition for Operation in these OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS must be adhered to.

Specifications 4.0.1 through 4.0.5 establish the general requirements applicable to Surveillance Requirements. These requirements are based on the Surveillance Requirement stated in the Code of Federal Regulations, 10 CFR 50.36(c)(3):

"Surveillance requirements are requirements relating to test, calibration, or inspection to assure that the necessary quality of systems and components is maintained, that facility operation will be within safety limits, and that the Limiting Conditions of Operation will be met."

Specification 4.0.1 establishes the requirement that surveillances must be performed during the OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS or other CONDITIONS for which the requirements of the Limiting Conditions for Operation apply unless otherwise stated in an individual Surveillance Requirement. The purpose of this specification is to ensure that surveillances are performed to verify the operational status of systems and components and that parameters are within specified limits to ensure safe operation of the facility when the plant is in an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or other specified condition for which the individual Limiting Conditions for Operation are applicable. Surveillance Requirements do not have to be performed when the facility is in an OPERATIONAL CONDITION for which the requirements of the associated Limiting Condition for Operation do not apply unless otherwise specified. The Surveillance Requirements associated with a Special Test Exception are only applicable when the Special

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Test Exception is used as an allowable exception to the requirements of a specification.

Specification 4.0.2 establishes the conditions under which the specified time interval for Surveillance Requirements may be extended. The specification permits an allowable extension of the normal surveillance interval; to facilitate surveillance scheduling, and consideration of plant operating CONDITIONS, that may not be suitable for conducting the surveillance, e.g., transient conditions or other ongoing surveillance or maintenance activities. The limit given in Specification 4.0.2 is based on engineering judgement and the recognition that the most probable result of any particular surveillance being performed is the verification of conformance with the Surveillance Requirements. These provisions are sufficient to ensure that the reliability ensured through surveillance activities is not significantly degraded beyond that obtained from the specified surveillance interval. It is not intended that the allowable tolerance be used as a convenience to repeatedly schedule the performance of surveillances at the allowable tolerance limit.

Specification 4.0.3 establishes the failure to perform a Surveillance Requirement within the allowed surveillance interval, defined by the provisions of Specification 4.0.2, as a condition that constitutes a failure to meet the OPERABILITY requirements for a Limiting Condition for Operation. Under the provisions of this specification, systems and components are assumed to be OPERABLE when Surveillance Requirements have been satisfactorily performed within the specified time interval. However, nothing in this provision is to be construed as implying that systems or components are OPERABLE when they are found or known to be inoperable although still meeting the Surveillance Requirements. This specification also clarifies that the ACTION requirements are applicable when Surveillance Requirements have not been completed within the allowed surveillance interval and that the time limits of the ACTION requirements apply from the point in time it is identified that a surveillance has not been performed and not at the time that the allowed surveillance interval was exceeded. Completion of the Surveillance Requirement within the allowable outage time limits of the ACTION requirements restores compliance with the requirements of Specification 4.0.3. However, this does not negate the fact that the failure to have performed the surveillance within the allowed surveillance interval, defined by the provisions of Specification 4.0.2, was a violation of the OPERABILITY requirements of a Limiting Condition for Operation that is subject to enforcement action. Further, the failure to perform a surveillance within the provisions of Specification 4.0.2 is a violation of a Technical Specification requirement and is, therefore, a reportable event under the requirements of 10 CFR 50.73(a)(2)(i)(B) because it is a condition prohibited by the plant's Technical Specifications.

If the allowable outage time limits of the ACTION requirements are less than 24 hours or a shutdown is required to comply with ACTION requirements, e.g.,

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Specification 3.0.3., a 24-hour allowance is provided to permit a delay in implementing the ACTION requirements. This provides an adequate time limit to complete Surveillance Requirements that have not been performed. The purpose of this allowance is to permit the completion of a surveillance before a shutdown would be required to comply with ACTION requirements or before other remedial measures would be required that may preclude the completion of a surveillance. The basis for this allowance includes consideration for plant conditions, adequate planning, availability of personnel, the time required to perform the surveillance, and the safety significance of the delay in completing the required surveillance. This provision also provides a time limit for the completion of Surveillance Requirements that become applicable as a consequence of OPERATIONAL CONDITION changes imposed by ACTION requirements and for completing Surveillance Requirements that are applicable when an exception to the requirements of Specification 4.0.4 is allowed. If a surveillance is not completed within the 24-hour allowance, the time limits of the ACTION requirements are applicable at that time. When a surveillance is performed within the 24-hour allowance and the Surveillance Requirements are not met, the time limits of the ACTION requirements are applicable at the time that the surveillance is terminated.

Surveillance Requirements do not have to be performed on inoperable equipment because the ACTION requirements define the remedial measures that apply. However, the Surveillance Requirements have to be met to demonstrate that inoperable equipment has been restored to OPERABLE status.

Specification 4.0.4 establishes the requirement that all applicable surveillances must be met before entry into an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or other condition of operation specified in the Applicability statement. The purpose of this specification is to ensure that system and component OPERABILITY requirements or parameter limits are met before entry into an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or other specified condition for which these systems and components ensure safe operation of the facility. This provision applies to changes in OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS or other specified CONDITIONS associated with plant shutdown as well as startup.

Under the provisions of this specification, the applicable Surveillance Requirements must be performed within the specified surveillance interval to ensure that the Limiting Conditions for Operation are met during initial plant startup or following a plant outage.

When a shutdown is required to comply with ACTION requirements, the provisions of Specification 4.0.4 do not apply because this would delay placing the facility in a lower CONDITION of operation.

Specification 4.0.5 establishes the requirement that inservice inspection of ASME Code Class 1, 2, and 3 components and inservice testing of ASME Code Class 1, 2, and 3 pumps and valves shall be performed in accordance with a

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periodically updated version of Section XI of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and Addenda as required by 10 CFR 50.55a. These requirements apply except when relief has been provided in writing by the Commission.

This specification includes a clarification of the frequencies for performing the inservice inspection and testing activities required by Section XI of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and applicable Addenda. This clarification is provided to ensure consistency in surveillance intervals throughout the Technical Specifications and to remove any ambiguities relative to the frequencies for performing the required inservice inspection and testing activities.

Under the terms of this specification, the more restrictive requirements of the Technical Specifications take precedence over the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and applicable Addenda. The requirements of Specification 4.0.4 to perform surveillance activities before entry into an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or other specified condition takes precedence over the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code provisions that allows pumps and valves to be tested up to one week after return to normal operation. The technical specification definition of OPERABLE does not allow a grace period before a component, which is not capable of performing its specified function, is declared inoperable and takes precedence over the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code provision that allows a valve to be incapable of performing its specified function for up to 24 hours before being declared inoperable.



UNITED STATES  
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

SAFETY EVALUATION BY THE OFFICE OF NUCLEAR REACTOR REGULATION  
RELATED TO AMENDMENT NO. 94 TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. NPF-11 AND  
AMENDMENT NO. 78 TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. NPF-18  
COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY  
LASALLE COUNTY STATION, UNITS 1 AND 2  
DOCKET NOS. 50-373 AND 50-374

1.0 INTRODUCTION

By letter dated December 15, 1989, as supplemented September 16, 1992, the Commonwealth Edison Company (CECo or the licensee) requested amendments to Facility Operating License Nos. NPF-11 and NPF-18 for the LaSalle County Station, Units 1 and 2. The proposed amendments would change the plant Technical Specifications (TSs) based on recommendations provided by the staff in Generic Letter (GL) 87-09, "Sections 3.0 and 4.0 of the Standard Technical Specifications (STS) on the Applicability of Limiting Conditions for Operation and Surveillance Requirements," related to the applicability of limiting conditions for operations (LCO) and the surveillance requirements of TS 3.0 and 4.0.

Specifically, the licensee has requested the following revisions to TS 3.0.4, 4.0.3 and 4.0.4:

- (1) Specification 3.0.4 is revised to define when its provisions apply; i.e., when the affected ACTION statements permit continued operation for an unlimited period of time, instead of defining when the provisions of Specification 3.0.4 do not apply.
- (2) Specification 4.0.3 is revised to incorporate a 24-hour delay in implementing ACTION requirements due to a missed surveillance when the ACTION requirements provide a restoration time that is less than 24 hours.
- (3) Specification 4.0.4 is revised to clarify that "This provision shall not prevent passage through or to OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS as required to comply with ACTION requirements."

Due to the issuance of TS Amendments 85 and 88 for Unit 1, and 69 and 73 for Unit 2, certain TS pages that the licensee requested be revised are not addressed due to the above mentioned amendments superceding this amendment request.

## 2.0 EVALUATION

The changes proposed by the licensee have been reviewed considering the limitations set forth in GL 87-09 for TS 3.0.4, 4.0.3 and 4.0.4 as follows.

### 2.1 Specification 3.0.4

GL 87-09 recognizes, in part, that Specification 3.0.4 unduly restricts facility operation when conformance with the ACTION requirements provides an acceptable level of safety for continued operation in any mode. For an LCO that has ACTION requirements permitting continued operation for an unlimited period of time, entry into an operational mode or other specified condition of operation should be permitted in accordance with those ACTION requirements. The restriction on changes in operational modes or other specified conditions should apply only where the ACTION requirements establish a specified time interval in which the LCO must be met or a shutdown of the facility would be required, or where entry into that operational mode would result in entry into an ACTION statement with such time constraints. However, the staff position stated in GL 87-09 should not be interpreted as endorsing or encouraging plant startup with inoperable equipment. GL 87-09 states explicitly that startup with inoperable equipment should be the exception, rather than the rule.

The licensee has provided confirmation that the remedial measures prescribed by the ACTION statement for each change involving Specification 3.0.4 is consistent with the Updated Safety Analysis Report (UFSAR) and its supporting safety analyses. In their September 16, 1992, letter the licensee provided confirmation and certification that appropriate administrative controls and procedures are in place for limiting the use of exceptions to Specification 3.0.4. Additionally, no changes are proposed that affect plant configuration, setpoints, operating parameters, or the operator/equipment interface.

Based on our review of the licensee's proposal and confirmation, as discussed above, we conclude in granting the exceptions to TS 3.0.4 proposed by the licensee in response to GL 87-09 that: (1) the remedial measures prescribed by the ACTION statement for each change involving the applicability of the Specification 3.0.4 exception should provide a sufficient level of protection to permit operational mode changes and safe long-term operation consistent with the plant's UFSAR; and (2) the licensee has established adequate administrative controls and procedures which will ensure that startup of the plant with important safety features inoperable will be an infrequent occurrence.

We, therefore, find the following change to Specification 3.0.4 proposed by the licensee to be acceptable:

"Entry into an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or other specified CONDITION shall not be made when the conditions for the Limiting Conditions for Operations are not met and the associated ACTION requires a shutdown if they are not met within a specified time interval. Entry into an OPERATIONAL CONDITION may be made in accordance with ACTION requirements

when conformance to them permits continued operation of the facility for an unlimited period of time."

## 2.2 Specification 4.0.3

In GL 87-09, the staff stated that it is overly conservative to assume that systems or components are inoperable when a surveillance requirement has not been performed, because the vast majority of surveillances demonstrate that systems or components in fact are operable. Because the allowable outage time limits of some ACTION requirements do not provide an appropriate time limit for performing a missed surveillance before shutdown requirements apply, the TS should include a time limit that would allow a delay of the required actions to permit the performance of the missed surveillance.

This time limit should be based on consideration of plant conditions, adequate planning, availability of personnel, the time required to perform the surveillance, as well as the safety significance of the delay in completion of the surveillance. After reviewing possible limits, the staff concluded that, based on these considerations, 24 hours would be an acceptable time limit for completing a missed surveillance when the allowable outage times of the ACTION requirements are less than this time limit or when shutdown ACTION requirements apply. The 24-hour time limit would balance the risks associated with an allowance for completing the surveillance within this period against the risks associated with the potential for a plant upset and challenge to safety systems when the alternative is a shutdown to comply with ACTION requirements before the surveillance can be completed.

This limit does not waive compliance with Specification 4.0.3. Under Specification 4.0.3, the failure to perform a surveillance requirement will continue to constitute noncompliance with the operability requirements of an LCO and to bring into play the applicable ACTION requirements.

Based on the above, the following change to Specification 4.0.3 is acceptable:

"Failure to perform a Surveillance Requirement within the allowed surveillance interval, defined by Specification 4.0.2, shall constitute noncompliance with the OPERABILITY requirements for a Limiting Condition for Operation. The time limits of the ACTION requirements are applicable at the time it is identified that a Surveillance Requirement has not been performed. The ACTION requirements may be delayed for up to 24 hours to permit the completion of the surveillance when the allowable outage time limits of the ACTION requirements are less than 24 hours."

## 2.3 Specification 4.0.4

TS 4.0.4 prohibits entry into an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or other specified condition until all required surveillances have been performed. This could cause an interpretation problem when OPERATIONAL CONDITION changes are required in order to comply with ACTION statements. Specifically, two

possible conflicts between TSs 4.0.3 and 4.0.4 could exist. The first conflict arises because TS 4.0.4 prohibits entry into an operational mode or other specified condition when surveillance requirements have not been performed within the specified surveillance interval. CECO's proposed modification to resolve this conflict involves the revision to TS 4.0.3 to permit a delay of up to 24 hours in the application of the ACTION requirements, as explained above, and a clarification of TS 4.0.4 to allow passage through or to operational modes as required to comply with ACTION requirements. The second potential conflict between TS 4.0.3 and 4.0.4 arises because an exception to the requirements of 4.0.4 is allowed when surveillance requirements can only be completed after entry into a mode or condition. However, after entry into this mode or condition, the requirements of TS 4.0.3 may not be met because the surveillance requirements may not have been performed within the allowable surveillance interval.

The licensee proposes to resolve these conflicts by providing the following clarifying statement to TS 4.0.4:

"This provision shall not prevent passage through or to OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS as required to comply with ACTION requirements."

The NRC has provided in GL 87-09 a clarification that: (a) it is not the intent of TS 4.0.3 that the ACTION requirements preclude the performance of surveillances allowed under any exception to TS 4.0.4; and (b) that the delay of up to 24 hours in TS 4.0.3 for the applicability of ACTION requirements provides an appropriate time limit for the completion of surveillance requirements that become applicable as a consequence of any exception to TS 4.0.4.

Consequently, we find the proposed changes to TS 4.0.4 acceptable.

### 3.0 STATE CONSULTATION

In accordance with the Commission's regulations, the Illinois State official was notified of the proposed issuance of the amendments. The State official had no comments.

### 4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATION

The amendments change a requirement with respect to the installation or use of a facility component located within the restricted area as defined in 10 CFR Part 20 and change surveillance requirements. The NRC 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 (57 FR 53785). 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.

#### 5.0 CONCLUSION

The Commission has 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, (2) such activities will be conducted in compliance with the Commission's regulations, and (3) the issuance of the amendments will not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public.

Principal Contributor: D. Smith

Date: February 24, 1994

## INSTRUMENTATION

### 3/4.3.2 ISOLATION ACTUATION INSTRUMENTATION

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

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3.3.2 The isolation actuation instrumentation channels shown in Table 3.3.2-1 shall be OPERABLE with their trip setpoints set consistent with the values shown in the Trip Setpoint column of Table 3.3.2-2 and with ISOLATION SYSTEM RESPONSE TIME as shown in Table 3.3.2-3.

APPLICABILITY: As shown in Table 3.3.2-1.

#### ACTION:

- a. With an isolation actuation instrumentation channel trip setpoint less conservative than the value shown in the Allowable Values column of Table 3.3.2-2, declare the channel inoperable until the channel is restored to OPERABLE status with its trip setpoint adjusted consistent with the Trip Setpoint value.
- b. With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip System requirement for one trip system, place the inoperable channel(s) and/or trip system in the tripped condition\* within one hour.
- c. With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip System requirement for both trip systems, place at least one trip system\*\* in the tripped condition\*\*\* within one hour and take the ACTION required by Table 3.3.2-1.

---

\*An inoperable channel need not be placed in the tripped condition where this would cause the Trip Function to occur. In these cases, the inoperable channel shall be restored to OPERABLE status within 2 hours or the ACTION required by Table 3.3.2-1 for that Trip Function shall be taken.

\*\*If more channels are inoperable in one trip system than in the other, select that trip system to place in the tripped condition except when this would cause the Trip Function to occur.

\*\*\*An inoperable channel need not be placed in the tripped condition where this would cause the Trip Function to occur. In these cases, the inoperable channel shall be restored to OPERABLE status within 1 hour or the ACTION required by Table 3.3.2-1 for that Trip Function shall be taken.

TABLE 3.3.3-1 (Continued)

EMERGENCY CORE COOLING SYSTEM ACTUATION INSTRUMENTATION  
ACTION

- ACTION 30 - With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip Function requirement:
- a. With one channel inoperable, place the inoperable channel in the tripped condition within one hour or declare the associated system inoperable.
  - b. With more than one channel inoperable, declare the associated system inoperable.
- ACTION 31 - With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE channels per Trip Function, place the inoperable channel in the tripped condition within one hour; restore the inoperable channel to OPERABLE status within 7 days or declare the associated system inoperable.
- ACTION 32 - With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip Function requirement, declare the associated ADS trip system or ECCS inoperable.
- ACTION 33 - With the number of OPERABLE channels less than the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip Function requirement, place the inoperable channel in the tripped condition within one hour.
- ACTION 34 - With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip Function requirement, restore the inoperable channel to OPERABLE status within 8 hours or declare the associated ADS trip system or ECCS inoperable.
- ACTION 35 - With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip Function requirement
- a. For one trip system, place that trip system in the tripped condition within one hour or declare the HPCS system inoperable.
  - b. For both trip systems, declare the HPCS system inoperable.
- ACTION 36 - Deleted
- ACTION 37 - With the number of OPERABLE instruments less than the Minimum Operable Instruments, place the inoperable instrument(s) in the tripped condition within 1 hour or declare the associated emergency diesel generator inoperable and take the ACTION required by Specification 3.8.1.1 or 3.8.1.2 as appropriate.

## INSTRUMENTATION

### END-OF-CYCLE RECIRCULATION PUMP TRIP SYSTEM INSTRUMENTATION

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.3.4.2 The end-of-cycle recirculation pump trip (EOC-RPT) system instrumentation channels shown in Table 3.3.4.2-1 shall be OPERABLE with their trip setpoints set consistent with the values shown in the Trip Setpoint column of Table 3.3.4.2-2 and with the END-OF-CYCLE RECIRCULATION PUMP TRIP SYSTEM RESPONSE TIME as shown in Table 3.3.4.2-3.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1, when THERMAL POWER is greater than or equal to 30% of RATED THERMAL POWER.

#### ACTION:

- a. With an end-of-cycle recirculation pump trip system instrumentation channel trip setpoint less conservative than the value shown in the Allowable Values column of Table 3.3.4.2-2, declare the channel inoperable until the channel is restored to OPERABLE status with the channel setpoint adjusted consistent with the Trip Setpoint value.
- b. With the number of OPERABLE channels one less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip System requirement for one or both trip systems, place the inoperable channel(s) in the tripped condition within 1 hour.
- c. With the number of OPERABLE channels two or more less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip System requirement(s) for one trip system and:
  1. If the inoperable channels consist of one turbine control valve channel and one turbine stop valve channel, place both inoperable channels in the tripped condition within 1 hour.
  2. If the inoperable channels include two turbine control valve channels or two turbine stop valve channels, declare the trip system inoperable.
- d. With one trip system inoperable, restore the inoperable trip system to OPERABLE status within 72 hours, otherwise, either:
  1. Increase the MINIMUM CRITICAL POWER (MCPR) Limiting Condition for Operation (LCO) to the EOC-RPT inoperable value per Specification 3.2.3 within the next 1 hour, or
  2. Reduce THERMAL POWER to less than 30% of RATED THERMAL POWER within the next 6 hours.
- e. With both trip systems inoperable, restore at least one trip system to OPERABLE status within 1 hour,
  1. Increase the MINIMUM CRITICAL POWER (MCPR) Limiting Condition for Operation (LCO) to the EOC-RPT inoperable value per Specification 3.2.3 within the next 1 hour, or
  2. Reduce THERMAL POWER to less than 30% RATED THERMAL POWER within the next 6 hours.

## INSTRUMENTATION

### 3/4.3.7 MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION

#### RADIATION MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

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3.3.7.1 The radiation monitoring instrumentation channels shown in Table 3.3.7.1-1 shall be OPERABLE\* with their alarm/trip setpoints within the specified limits.

APPLICABILITY: As shown in Table 3.3.7.1-1.

#### ACTION:

- a. With a radiation monitoring instrumentation channel alarm/trip setpoint exceeding the value shown in Table 3.3.7.1-1, adjust the setpoint to within the limit within 4 hours or declare the channel inoperable.
- b. With one or more radiation monitoring channels inoperable, take the ACTION required by Table 3.3.7.1-1.
- c. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

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4.3.7.1 Each of the above required radiation monitoring instrumentation channels shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by the performance of the CHANNEL CHECK, CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST and CHANNEL CALIBRATION operations for the conditions and at the frequencies shown in Table 4.3.7.1-1.

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\*The normal or emergency power source may be inoperable in OPERATIONAL CONDITION 4 or 5 or when defueled.

TABLE 3.3.7.1-1

RADIATION MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION

<u>INSTRUMENTATION</u>	<u>MINIMUM CHANNELS OPERABLE</u>	<u>APPLICABLE CONDITIONS</u>	<u>ALARM/TRIP SETPOINT</u>	<u>MEASUREMENT RANGE</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
a. Main Control Room Atmospheric Control System Radiation Monitoring Subsystem	2/intake	1,2,3,5 and *	3.5 mR/hr	0.1 to 10,000 mR/hr	70

TABLE NOTATIONS

\*When irradiated fuel is being handled in the secondary containment.

ACTION STATEMENT

## ACTION 70 -

- a. With one of the required monitors inoperable, place the inoperable channel in the downscale tripped condition within 1 hour; restore the inoperable channel to OPERABLE status within 7 days, or, within the next 6 hours, initiate and maintain operation of the control room emergency filtration system in the pressurization mode of operation.
- b. With both of the required monitors inoperable, initiate and maintain operation of the control room emergency filtration system in the pressurization mode of operation within 1 hour.

## INSTRUMENTATION

### SEISMIC MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION\*

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.3.7.2 The seismic monitoring instrumentation shown in Table 3.3.7.2-1 shall be OPERABLE.\*\*

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With one or more seismic monitoring instruments inoperable for more than 30 days, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.C within the next 10 days outlining the cause of the malfunction and the plans for restoring the instrument(s) to OPERABLE status.
- b. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

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4.3.7.2.1 Each of the above required seismic monitoring instruments shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by the performance of the CHANNEL CHECK, CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST, and CHANNEL CALIBRATION operations at the frequencies shown in Table 4.3.7.2-1.

4.3.7.2.2 Each of the above required seismic monitoring instruments actuated during a seismic event greater than or equal to 0.02g shall be restored to OPERABLE status within 24 hours and a CHANNEL CALIBRATION performed within 5 days following the seismic event. Data shall be retrieved from actuated instruments and analyzed to determine the magnitude of the vibratory ground motion. A Special Report shall be prepared and submitted to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.C within 10 days describing the magnitude, frequency spectrum and resultant effect upon unit features important to safety.

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\*The Seismic Monitoring Instrumentation System is shared between La Salle Unit 1 and La Salle Unit 2.

\*\*The normal or emergency power source may be inoperable in OPERATIONAL CONDITION 4 or 5 or when defueled.

## INSTRUMENTATION

### METEOROLOGICAL MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION\*

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.3.7.3 The meteorological monitoring instrumentation channels shown in Table 3.3.7.3-1 shall be OPERABLE.\*\*

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

#### ACTION:

- a. With one or more meteorological monitoring instrumentation channels inoperable for more than 7 days, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.C within the next 10 days outlining the cause of the malfunction and the plans for restoring the instrumentation to OPERABLE status.
- b. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

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4.3.7.3 Each of the above required meteorological monitoring instrumentation channels shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by the performance of the CHANNEL CHECK and CHANNEL CALIBRATION operations at the frequencies shown in Table 4.3.7.3-1.

---

\*The Meteorological Monitoring Instrumentation System is shared between La Salle Unit 1 and La Salle Unit 2.

\*\*The normal or emergency power source may be inoperable in OPERATIONAL CONDITION 4 or 5 or when defueled.

## INSTRUMENTATION

### TRAVERSING IN-CORE PROBE SYSTEM

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

- 3.3.7.7. The traversing in-core probe (TIP) system shall be OPERABLE with:
- a. Movable detectors, drives and readout equipment to map the core in the required measurement locations and
  - b. Indexing equipment to allow all required detectors to be calibrated in a common location.

APPLICABILITY: When the traversing in-core probe is used for:

- \*a. Recalibration of the LPRM detectors, and
- \*b. Monitoring the APLHGR, LHGR, MCPR, or MFLPD.

#### ACTION:

- a. With one or more TIP measurement locations inoperable, required measurements may be performed as described in 1 and 2 below, provided the reactor core is operating in an octant symmetric control rod pattern, and the total core TIP uncertainty for the present cycle has been measured to be less than 8.7 percent.
  1. TIP data for an inoperable measurement location may be replaced by data obtained from that string's redundant (symmetric) counterpart if the substitute TIP data was obtained from an operable measurement location.
  2. TIP data for an inoperable measurement location may be replaced by data obtained from a 3-dimensional BWR core simulator code normalized with available operating measurements, provided the total number of simulated channels (measurement locations) does not exceed:
    - a) All channels of a single TIP machine, or
    - b) A total of five channels if more than one TIP machine is involved.
- b. Otherwise, with the TIP system inoperable, suspend use of the system for the above applicable monitoring or calibration functions.
- c. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.3.7.7 The traversing in-core probe system shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by normalizing each of the above required detector outputs within 72 hours prior to use for the above applicable monitoring or calibration functions.

---

\*Only the detector(s) in the required measurement location(s) are required to be OPERABLE.

## INSTRUMENTATION

### FIRE DETECTION INSTRUMENTATION

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.3.7.9 As a minimum, the fire detection instrumentation for each fire detection zone of Unit 1 and Unit 2 shown in Table 3.3.7.9-1 shall be OPERABLE.\*

APPLICABILITY: Whenever equipment protected by the fire detection instrument is required to be OPERABLE.

ACTION:

With the number of OPERABLE fire detection instruments less than the Minimum Instruments OPERABLE requirement of Table 3.3.7.9-1:

- a. Within 1 hour, establish a fire watch patrol to inspect the zone(s) with the inoperable instrument(s) at least once per hour, unless the instrument(s) is located inside the primary containment, then inspect the primary containment at least once per 8 hours or monitor the containment air temperature at least once per hour at the locations listed in Specification 4.6.1.7.
- b. Restore the minimum number of instruments to OPERABLE status within 14 days or, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.C within 30 days outlining the action taken, the cause of the inoperability and the plans and schedule for restoring the instrument(s) to OPERABLE status.
- c. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.3.7.9.1 Each of the above required fire detection instruments which are accessible during unit operation shall be demonstrated OPERABLE at least once per 6 months by performance of a CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST. Fire detectors which are not accessible during unit operation shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by the performance of a CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST during each COLD SHUTDOWN exceeding 24 hours unless performed in the previous 6 months.

4.3.7.9.2 The NFPA Standard 72D supervised circuits supervision associated with the detector alarms of each of the above required fire detection instruments shall be demonstrated OPERABLE at least once per 6 months. Supervised circuits with detectors which are inaccessible during unit operation shall be demonstrated OPERABLE during each COLD SHUTDOWN exceeding 24 hours unless performed in the previous 6 months.

---

\*The normal or emergency power source may be inoperable in OPERATIONAL CONDITION 4 or 5 or when defueled.

## INSTRUMENTATION

### LOOSE-PART DETECTION SYSTEM

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.3.7.12 The loose-part detection system shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1 and 2.

#### ACTION:

- a. With one or more loose-part detection system channels inoperable for more than 30 days, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.c within the next 10 days outlining the cause of the malfunction and the plans for restoring the channel(s) to OPERABLE status.
- b. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.3.7.12 Each channel of the loose-part detection system shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by performance of:

- a. CHANNEL CHECK at least once per 24 hours,
- b. CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST at least once per 31 days, and
- c. CHANNEL CALIBRATION at least once per 18 months.

### 3/4.4 REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

#### 3/4.4.1 RECIRCULATION SYSTEM

##### RECIRCULATION LOOPS

##### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.4.1.1 Two reactor coolant system recirculation loops shall be in operation.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1 and 2

##### ACTION

- a. With only one (1) reactor coolant system recirculation loop in operation, comply with Specification 3.4.1.5 and:
  1. Within four (4) hours:
    - a) Place the recirculation flow control system in the Master Manual mode or lower, and
    - b) Increase the MINIMUM CRITICAL POWER RATIO (MCPR) Safety Limit by 0.01 to 1.08 per Specification 2.1.2, and
    - c) Increase the MINIMUM CRITICAL POWER RATIO (MCPR) Limiting Condition for Operation by 0.01 per Specification 3.2.3, and,
    - d) Reduce the Average Power Range Monitor (APRM) Scram and Rod Block and Rod Block Monitor Trip Setpoints and Allowable Values to those applicable to single recirculation loop operation per Specifications 2.2.1, 3.2.2, and 3.3.6.
  2. Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next twelve (12) hours.
- b. With no reactor coolant recirculation loops in operation:
  1. Take the ACTION required by Specification 3.4.1.5, and
  2. Be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next six (6) hours.

## REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

### 3/4.4.4 CHEMISTRY

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.4.4 The chemistry of the reactor coolant system shall be maintained within the limits specified in Table 3.4.4-1.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

#### ACTION:

a. In OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1:

1. With the conductivity, chloride concentration or pH exceeding the limit specified in Table 3.4.4-1 for less than 72 hours during one continuous time interval and, for conductivity and chloride concentration, for less than 336 hours per year, but with the conductivity less than 10  $\mu\text{mho/cm}$  at 25°C and with the chloride concentration less than 0.5 ppm, this need not be reported to the Commission.
2. With the conductivity, chloride concentration or pH exceeding the limit specified in Table 3.4.4-1 for more than 72 hours during one continuous time interval or, for conductivity and chloride concentration, for more than 336 hours per year, be in at least STARTUP within the next 6 hours.
3. With the conductivity exceeding 10  $\mu\text{mho/cm}$  at 25°C or chloride concentration exceeding 0.5 ppm, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN as rapidly as the cooldown rate limit permits.

b. In OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 2 and 3 with the conductivity, chloride concentration or pH exceeding the limit specified in Table 3.4.4-1 for more than 48 hours during one continuous time interval, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.

c. At all other times:

1. With the conductivity or pH exceeding the limit specified in Table 3.4.4-1, restore the conductivity and pH to within the limit within 72 hours.
2. With the chloride concentration exceeding the limit specified in Table 3.4.4-1 for more than 24 hours, perform an engineering evaluation to determine the effects of the out-of-limit condition on the structural integrity of the reactor coolant system. Determine that the structural integrity of the reactor coolant system remains acceptable for continued operation prior to proceeding to OPERATIONAL CONDITION 3.
3. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

## REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.4.4 The reactor coolant shall be determined to be within the specified chemistry limit by:

- a. Measurement prior to pressurizing the reactor during each startup, if not performed within the previous 72 hours.
- b. Analyzing a sample of the reactor coolant:
  1. Chlorides at least once per:
    - a) 72 hours, and
    - b) 8 hours whenever conductivity is greater than 1.0  $\mu\text{mho/cm}$  at 25°C.
  2. Conductivity at least once per 72 hours.
  3. pH at least once per:
    - a) 72 hours, and
    - b) 8 hours whenever conductivity is greater than 1.0  $\mu\text{mho/cm}$  at 25°C.
- c. Continuously recording the conductivity of the reactor coolant, or, when the continuous recording conductivity monitor is inoperable for up to 31 days, obtaining a dip or flow through conductivity measurement at least once per:
  1. 4 hours in OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2 and 3, and
  2. 24 hours at all other times.
- d. Performance of a CHANNEL CHECK of the continuous conductivity monitor with a flow cell at least once per:
  1. 7 days, and
  2. 24 hours whenever conductivity is greater than 1.0  $\mu\text{mho/cm}$  at 25°C.

REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

REACTOR STEAM DOME

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.4.6.2 The pressure in the reactor steam dome shall be less than 1020 psig.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1\* and 2\*.

ACTION:

With the reactor steam dome pressure exceeding 1020 psig, reduce the pressure to less than 1020 psig within 15 minutes or be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within 12 hours.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.4.6.2 The reactor steam dome pressure shall be verified to be less than 1020 psig at least once per 12 hours.

---

\*Not applicable during anticipated transients.

## REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

### 3/4.4.7 MAIN STEAM LINE ISOLATION VALVES

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.4.7 Two main steam line isolation valves (MSIVs) per main steam line shall be OPERABLE with closing times greater than or equal to 3 and less than or equal to 5 seconds.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2, and 3.

#### ACTION:

With one or more MSIVs inoperable:

1. Maintain at least one MSIV OPERABLE in each affected main steam line that is open and within 8 hours either:
  - a) Restore the inoperable valve(s) to OPERABLE status, or
  - b) Isolate the affected main steam line by use of a deactivated MSIV in the closed position.
2. Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.4.7 Each of the above required MSIVs shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by verifying full closure between 3 and 5 seconds when tested pursuant to Specification 4.0.5.

## REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

### 3/4.4.8 STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.4.8 The structural integrity of ASME Code Class 1, 2 and 3 components shall be maintained in accordance with Specification 4.4.8.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

#### ACTION:

- a. With the structural integrity of any ASME Code Class 1 component(s) not conforming to the above requirements, restore the structural integrity of the affected component(s) to within its limit or isolate the affected component(s) prior to increasing the Reactor Coolant System temperature more than 50°F above the minimum temperature required by NDT considerations.
- b. With the structural integrity of any ASME Code Class 2 component(s) not conforming to the above requirements, restore the structural integrity of the affected component(s) to within its limit or isolate the affected component(s) prior to increasing the Reactor Coolant System temperature above 200°F.
- c. With the structural integrity of any ASME Code Class 3 component(s) not conforming to the above requirements, restore the structural integrity of the affected component(s) to within its limit or isolate the affected component(s) from service.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

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4.4.8 No additional Surveillance Requirements other than those required by Specification 4.0.5.

## REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

### 3/4.4.9 RESIDUAL HEAT REMOVAL

#### HOT SHUTDOWN

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.4.9.1 Two# shutdown cooling mode loops of the residual heat removal (RHR) system shall be OPERABLE and at least one shutdown cooling mode loop shall be in operation\* ## with each loop consisting of at least:

- a. One OPERABLE RHR pump, and
- b. One OPERABLE RHR heat exchanger.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITION 3, with reactor vessel pressure less than the RHR cut-in permissive setpoint.

#### ACTION:

- a. With less than the above required RHR shutdown cooling mode loops OPERABLE, immediately initiate corrective action to return the required loops to OPERABLE status as soon as possible. Within 1 hour and at least once per 24 hours thereafter, demonstrate the operability of at least one alternate method capable of decay heat removal for each inoperable RHR shutdown cooling mode loop. Be in at least COLD SHUTDOWN within 24 hours.\*\*
- b. With no RHR shutdown cooling mode loop in operation, immediately initiate corrective action to return at least one loop to operation as soon as possible. Within 1 hour establish reactor coolant circulation by an alternate method and monitor reactor coolant temperature and pressure at least once per hour.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.4.9.1 At least one shutdown cooling mode loop of the residual heat removal system or alternate method shall be determined to be in operation and circulating reactor coolant at least once per 12 hours.

---

#One RHR shutdown cooling mode loop may be inoperable for up to 2 hours for surveillance testing provided the other loop is OPERABLE and in operation.

\*The shutdown cooling pump may be removed from operation for up to 2 hours per 8-hour period provided the other loop is OPERABLE.

##The RHR shutdown cooling mode loop may be removed from operation during hydrostatic testing.

\*\*Whenever two or more RHR subsystems are inoperable, if unable to attain COLD SHUTDOWN as required by this ACTION, maintain reactor coolant temperature as low as practical by use of alternate heat removal methods.

## CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

### 3/4.6.3 PRIMARY CONTAINMENT ISOLATION VALVES

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.6.3 The primary containment isolation valves and the reactor instrumentation line excess flow check valves shown in Table 3.6.3-1 shall be OPERABLE with isolation times less than or equal to those shown in Table 3.6.3-1.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2, and 3.

#### ACTION:

- a. With one or more of the primary containment isolation valves shown in Table 3.6.3-1 inoperable:
  1. Maintain at least one isolation valve OPERABLE in each affected penetration that is open and within 4 hours either:
    - a) Restore the inoperable valve(s) to OPERABLE status, or
    - b) Isolate each affected penetration by use of at least one deactivated automatic valve secured in the isolated position,\* or
    - c) Isolate each affected penetration by use of at least one closed manual valve or blind flange.\*
  2. Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.
- b. With one or more of the reactor instrumentation line excess flow check valves shown in Table 3.6.3-1 inoperable:
  1. Operation may continue and the provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable provided that within 4 hours either:
    - a) The inoperable valve is returned to OPERABLE status, or
    - b) The instrument line is isolated and the associated instrument is declared inoperable.
  2. Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.

---

\*Isolation valves closed to satisfy these requirements may be reopened on an intermittent basis under administrative control.

## PLANT SYSTEMS

### 3/4.7.4 SEALED SOURCE CONTAMINATION

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.7.4 Each sealed source containing radioactive material either in excess of 100 microcuries of beta and/or gamma emitting material or 5 microcuries of alpha emitting material shall be free of greater than or equal to 0.005 microcuries of removable contamination.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

#### ACTION:

- a. With a sealed source having removable contamination in excess of the above limit, withdraw the sealed source from use and either:
  1. Decontaminate and repair the sealed source, or
  2. Dispose of the sealed source in accordance with Commission Regulations.
- b. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.7.4.1 Test Requirements - Each sealed source shall be tested for leakage and/or contamination by:

- a. The licensee, or
- b. Other persons specifically authorized by the Commission or an Agreement State.

The test method shall have a detection sensitivity of at least 0.005 microcuries per test sample.

4.7.4.2 Test Frequencies - Each category of sealed sources, excluding startup sources and fission detectors previously subjected to core flux, shall be tested at the frequency described below.

- a. Sources in use - At least once per six months for all sealed sources containing radioactive material:
  1. With a half-life greater than 30 days, excluding Hydrogen 3, and
  2. In any form other than gas.

### 3/4.0 APPLICABILITY

#### BASES

---

Specification 4.0.5 establishes the requirement that inservice inspection of ASME Code Class 1, 2, and 3 components and inservice testing of ASME Code Class 1, 2, and 3 pumps and valves shall be performed in accordance with a periodically updated version of Section XI of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and Addenda as required by 10 CFR 50.55a. These requirements apply except when relief has been provided in writing by the Commission.

This specification includes a clarification of the frequencies for performing the inservice inspection and testing activities required by Section XI of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and applicable Addenda. This clarification is provided to ensure consistency in surveillance intervals throughout the Technical Specifications and to remove any ambiguities relative to the frequencies for performing the required inservice inspection and testing activities.

Under the terms of this specification, the more restrictive requirements of the Technical Specifications take precedence over the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and applicable Addenda. The requirements of Specification 4.0.4 to perform surveillance activities before entry into an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or other specified condition takes precedence over the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code provisions that allows pumps and valves to be tested up to one week after return to normal operation. The technical specification definition of OPERABLE does not allow a grace period before a component, which is not capable of performing its specified function, is declared inoperable and takes precedence over the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code provision that allows a valve to be incapable of performing its specified function for up to 24 hours before being declared inoperable.



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

COMMONWEALTH EDISON COMPANY

DOCKET NO. 50-374

LASALLE COUNTY STATION, UNIT 2

AMENDMENT TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE

Amendment No. 78  
License No. NPF-18

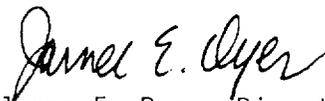
1. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has found that:
  - A. The application for amendment filed by the Commonwealth Edison Company (the licensee), dated December 15, 1989, as supplemented September 16, 1992, complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and the Commission's 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 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 set forth in 10 CFR Chapter I;
  - 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 enclosure to this license amendment and paragraph 2.C.(2) of the Facility Operating License No. NPF-18 is hereby amended to read as follows:

(2) Technical Specifications and Environmental Protection Plan

The Technical Specifications contained in Appendix A, as revised through Amendment No. 78 , and the Environmental Protection Plan contained in Appendix B, are hereby incorporated in the license. The licensee shall operate the facility in accordance with the Technical Specifications and the Environmental Protection Plan.

3. This amendment is effective immediately to be implemented within 60 days from its date of issuance.

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION



James E. Dyer, Director  
Project Directorate III-2  
Division of Reactor Projects - III/IV/V  
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Attachment:  
Changes to the Technical  
Specifications

Date of Issuance: February 24, 1994

ATTACHMENT TO LICENSE AMENDMENT NO. 78

FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. NPF-18

DOCKET NO. 50-374

Replace the following pages of the Appendix "A" Technical Specifications with the enclosed pages. The revised pages are identified by amendment number and contain a vertical line indicating the area of change. Pages identified by an asterisk are provided for convenience.

<u>REMOVE</u>	<u>INSERT</u>
3/4 0-1	3/4 0-1
3/4 0-2	3/4 0-2
3/4 1-4	3/4 1-4
3/4 1-6	3/4 1-6
3/4 1-8	3/4 1-8
3/4 1-9	3/4 1-9
3/4 1-11	3/4 1-11
3/4 1-14	3/4 1-14
3/4 3-1	3/4 3-1
3/4 3-9	3/4 3-9
3/4 3-27	3/4 3-27
3/4 3-39	3/4 3-39
3/4 3-57	3/4 3-57
*3/4 3-58	*3/4 3-58
3/4 3-60	3/4 3-60
3/4 3-63	3/4 3-63
3/4 3-73	3/4 3-73
3/4 3-75	3/4 3-75
3/4 3-85	3/4 3-85
3/4 4-1	3/4 4-1
3/4 4-2a	--
3/4 4-11	3/4 4-11
*3/4 4-12	*3/4 4-12
*3/4 4-21	*3/4 4-21
3/4 4-22	3/4 4-22
3/4 4-23	3/4 4-23
*3/4 4-24	*3/4 4-24
3/4 6-25	3/4 6-25
3/4 7-9	3/4 7-9
*3/4 7-10	*3/4 7-10

REMOVE (continued)

3/4 7-11  
3/4 7-14  
3/4 7-17  
3/4 7-18  
3/4 7-23  
3/4 7-34  
3/4 8-22  
3/4 8-26  
3/4 11-1  
3/4 11-2  
B 3/4 0-1  
B 3/4 0-2  
B 3/4 0-3  
B 3/4 0-4  
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INSERT (continued)

3/4 7-11  
3/4 7-14  
3/4 7-17  
3/4 7-18  
3/4 7-23  
3/4 7-34  
3/4 8-22  
3/4 8-26  
3/4 11-1  
3/4 11-2  
B 3/4 0-1  
B 3/4 0-2  
B 3/4 0-3  
B 3/4 0-4  
B 3/4 0-5  
B 3/4 0-6  
B 3/4 0-7  
B 3/4 0-8

## 3/4.0 APPLICABILITY

### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.0.1 Compliance with the Limiting Conditions for Operation contained in the succeeding Specifications is required during the OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS or other conditions specified therein; except that upon failure to meet the Limiting Conditions for Operation, the associated ACTION requirements shall be met.

3.0.2 Noncompliance with a Specification shall exist when the requirements of the Limiting Condition for Operation and associated ACTION requirements are not met within the specified time intervals. If the Limiting Condition for Operation is restored prior to expiration of the specified time intervals, completion of the ACTION requirements is not required.

3.0.3 When a Limiting Condition for Operation is not met, except as provided in the associated ACTION requirements, within 1 hour action shall be initiated to place the unit in an OPERATIONAL CONDITION in which the Specification does not apply by placing it, as applicable, in:

1. At least STARTUP within the next 6 hours,
2. At least HOT SHUTDOWN within the following 6 hours, and
3. At least COLD SHUTDOWN within the subsequent 24 hours.

Where corrective measures are completed that permit operation under the ACTION requirements, the ACTION may be taken in accordance with the specified time limits as measured from the time of failure to meet the Limiting Condition for Operation. Exceptions to these requirements are stated in the individual Specifications.

This specification is not applicable in OPERATIONAL CONDITION 4 or 5.

3.0.4 Entry into an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or other specified CONDITION shall not be made when the conditions for the Limiting Conditions for Operations are not met and the associated ACTION requires a shutdown if they are not met within a specified time interval. Entry into an OPERATIONAL CONDITION may be made in accordance with the ACTION requirements when conformance to them permits continued operation of the facility for an unlimited period of time. This provision shall not prevent passage through or to OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS as required to comply with ACTION requirements. Exceptions to these requirements are stated in the individual Specifications.

3.0.5 When a system, subsystem, train, component or device is determined to be inoperable solely because its emergency power source is inoperable, or solely because its normal power source is inoperable, it may be considered OPERABLE for the purpose of satisfying the requirements of its applicable Limiting Condition for Operation provided: (1) its corresponding normal or emergency power source is OPERABLE; and (2) all of its redundant system(s), subsystem(s), train(s), component(s) and device(s) are OPERABLE, or likewise satisfy the requirements of this specification. Unless both conditions (1) and (2) are satisfied, within 2 hours action shall be initiated to place the unit in an OPERATIONAL CONDITION in which the applicable Limiting Condition for Operation does not apply by placing it, as applicable, in:

1. At least STARTUP within the next 6 hours,
2. At least HOT SHUTDOWN within the following 6 hours, and
3. At least COLD SHUTDOWN within the subsequent 24 hours.

This specification is not applicable in OPERATIONAL CONDITION 4 or 5.

APPLICABILITY

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.0.1 Surveillance Requirements shall be met during the OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS or other conditions specified for individual Limiting Conditions for Operation unless otherwise stated in an individual Surveillance Requirement.

4.0.2 Each Surveillance Requirement shall be performed within the specified surveillance interval with a maximum allowable extension not to exceed 25 percent of the specified surveillance interval.

4.0.3 Failure to perform a Surveillance Requirement within the allowed surveillance interval, defined by Specification 4.0.2, shall constitute noncompliance with the OPERABILITY requirements for a Limiting Condition for Operation. The time limits of the ACTION requirements are applicable at the time it is identified that a Surveillance Requirement has not been performed. The ACTION requirements may be delayed for up to 24 hours to permit the completion of the surveillance when the allowable outage time limits of the ACTION requirements are less than 24 hours. Surveillance Requirements do not have to be performed on inoperable equipment.

4.0.4 Entry into an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or other specified applicable CONDITION shall not be made unless the Surveillance Requirements associated with the Limiting Condition for Operation have been performed within the applicable surveillance interval or as otherwise specified. This provision shall not prevent passage through or to OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS as required to comply with ACTION requirements.

4.0.5 Surveillance Requirements for inservice inspection and testing of ASME Code Class 1, 2, & 3 components shall be applicable as follows:

- a. Inservice inspection of ASME Code Class 1, 2, and 3 components and inservice testing of ASME Code Class 1, 2, and 3 pumps and valves shall be performed in accordance with Section XI of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and applicable Addenda as required by 10 CFR 50, Section 50.55a(g), except where specific written relief has been granted by the Commission pursuant to 10 CFR 50, Section 50.55a(g)(6)(i).
- b. Surveillance intervals specified in Section XI of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and applicable Addenda for the inservice inspection and testing activities required by the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and applicable Addenda shall be applicable as follows in these Technical Specifications:

<u>ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and applicable Addenda terminology for inservice inspection and testing activities</u>	<u>Required frequencies for performing inservice inspection and testing activities</u>
Weekly	At least once per 7 days
Monthly	At least once per 31 days
Quarterly or every 3 months	At least once per 92 days
Semiannually or every 6 months	At least once per 184 days
Every 9 months	At least once per 276 days
Yearly or annually	At least once per 366 days

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION (Continued)

ACTION (Continued)

2. If the inoperable control rod(s) is inserted:
  - a) Within 1 hour disarm the associated directional control valves\* either:
    - 1) Electrically, or
    - 2) Hydraulically by closing the drive water and exhaust water isolation valves.
  - b) Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours.
- c. With more than 8 control rods inoperable, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within 12 hours.
- d#. With one or more SDV vent or drain lines with one valve inoperable,
  1. Isolate## the associated line within 7 days.
  2. Otherwise, be in HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours.
- e#. With one or more SDV vent or drain lines with both valves inoperable,
  1. Isolate## the associated line within 8 hours.
  2. Otherwise, be in HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.1.3.1.1 The scram discharge volume drain and vent valves shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by:

- a. At least once per 31 days verifying each valve to be open\*\*, and
- b. At least once per 92 days cycling each valve through at least one complete cycle of full travel.

4.1.3.1.2 When above the low power setpoint of the RWM, all withdrawn control rods not required to have their directional control valves disarmed electrically or hydraulically shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by moving each control rod at least one notch:

- a. At least once per 7 days, and
- b. At least once per 24 hours when any control rod is immovable as a result of excessive friction or mechanical interference.

---

\*May be rearmed intermittently, under administrative control, to permit testing associated with restoring the control rod to OPERABLE status.

\*\*These valves may be closed intermittently for testing under administrative control.

#Separate Action statement entry is allowed for each SDV vent and drain line.

##An isolated line may be unisolated under administrative control to allow draining and venting of the SDV.

## REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEM

### CONTROL ROD MAXIMUM SCRAM INSERTION TIMES

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.1.3.2 The maximum scram insertion time of each control rod from the fully withdrawn position to notch position 05, based on de-energization of the scram pilot valve solenoids as time zero, shall not exceed 7.0 seconds.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1 and 2.

#### ACTION:

With the maximum scram insertion time of one or more control rods exceeding 7.0 seconds:

1. Declare the control rod(s) with the slow insertion time inoperable, and
2. Perform the Surveillance Requirements of Specification 4.1.3.2.c at least once per 60 days when operation is continued with three or more control rods with maximum scram insertion times in excess of 7.0 seconds.

Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within 12 hours.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.1.3.2 The maximum scram insertion time of the control rods shall be demonstrated through measurement with reactor coolant pressure greater than or equal to 950 psig and, during single control rod scram time tests, the control rod drive pumps isolated from the accumulators:

- a. For all control rods prior to THERMAL POWER exceeding 40% of RATED THERMAL POWER following CORE ALTERATIONS\* or after a reactor shutdown that is greater than 120 days,
- b. For specifically affected individual control rods following maintenance on or modification to the control rod or control rod drive system which could affect the scram insertion time of those specific control rods, and
- c. For at least 10% of the control rods, on a rotating basis, at least once per 120 days of operation.

---

\*Except movement of SRM, IRM or special movable detectors or normal control rod movement.

REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEM

FOUR CONTROL ROD GROUP SCRAM INSERTION TIMES

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.1.3.4 The average scram insertion time, from the fully withdrawn position, for the three fastest control rods in each group of four control rods arranged in a two-by-two array, based on deenergization of the scram pilot valve solenoids as time zero, shall not exceed any of the following:

<u>Position Inserted From Fully Withdrawn</u>	<u>Average Scram Inser- tion Time (Seconds)</u>
45	0.45
39	0.92
25	2.05
05	3.70

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1 and 2.

ACTION:

With the average scram insertion times of control rods exceeding the above limits:

1. Declare the control rods with the slower than average scram insertion times inoperable until an analysis is performed to determine that required scram reactivity remains for the slow four control rod group, and
2. Perform the Surveillance Requirements of Specification 4.1.3.2.c at least once per 60 days when operation is continued with an average scram insertion time(s) in excess of the average scram insertion time limit.

Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.1.3.4 All control rods shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by scram time testing from the fully withdrawn position as required by Surveillance Requirement 4.1.3.2.

# REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEM

## CONTROL ROD SCRAM ACCUMULATORS

### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.1.3.5 All control rod scram accumulators shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2 and 5\*.

ACTION:

- a. In OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1 or 2:
  1. With one control rod scram accumulator inoperable:
    - a) Within 8 hours, either:
      - 1) Restore the inoperable accumulator to OPERABLE status, or
      - 2) Declare the control rod associated with the inoperable accumulator inoperable.
    - b) Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours.
  2. With more than one control rod scram accumulator inoperable, declare the associated control rod inoperable and:
    - a) If the control rod associated with any inoperable scram accumulator is withdrawn, immediately verify that at least one CRD pump is operating by inserting at least one withdrawn control rod at least one notch by drive water pressure within the normal operating range or place the reactor mode switch in the Shutdown position.
    - b) Insert the inoperable control rods and disarm the associated directional control valves either:
      - 1) Electrically, or
      - 2) Hydraulically by closing the drive water and exhaust water isolation valves.

Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within 12 hours.

- b. In OPERATIONAL CONDITION 5 with:
  1. One withdrawn control rod with its associated scram accumulator inoperable, insert the affected control rod and disarm the associated directional control valves within 1 hour, either:
    - a) Electrically, or
    - b) Hydraulically by closing the drive water and exhaust water isolation valves.
  2. More than one withdrawn control rod with the associated scram accumulator inoperable or with no control rod drive pump operating, immediately place the reactor mode switch in the Shutdown position.

---

\*At least the accumulator associated with each withdrawn control rod. Not applicable to control rods removed per Specification 3.9.10.1 or 3.9.10.2.

# REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEM

## CONTROL ROD DRIVE COUPLING

### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.1.3.6 All control rods shall be coupled to their drive mechanisms.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2, and 5\*.

ACTION:

- a. In OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1 and 2 with one control rod not coupled to its associated drive mechanism:
  1. Within 2 hours, either:
    - a) If permitted by the RWM, insert the control rod drive mechanism to accomplish recoupling and verify recoupling by withdrawing the control rod, and:
      - 1) Observing any indicated response of the nuclear instrumentation, and
      - 2) Demonstrating that the control rod will not go to the overtravel position.
    - b) If recoupling is not accomplished on the first attempt or, if not permitted by the RWM then until permitted by the RWM, declare the control rod inoperable and insert the control rod and disarm the associated directional control valves\*\* either:
      - 1) Electrically, or
      - 2) Hydraulically by closing the drive water and exhaust water isolation valves.
  2. Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours.
- b. In OPERATIONAL CONDITION 5\* with a withdrawn control rod not coupled to its associated drive mechanism, within 2 hours, either:
  1. Insert the control rod to accomplish recoupling and verify recoupling by withdrawing the control rod and demonstrating that the control rod will not go to the overtravel position, or
  2. If recoupling is not accomplished, insert the control rod and disarm the associated directional control valves\*\* either:
    - a) Electrically, or
    - b) Hydraulically by closing the drive water and exhaust water isolation valves.

---

\*At least each withdrawn control rod. Not applicable to control rods removed per Specification 3.9.10.1 or 3.9.10.2.

\*\*May be rearmed intermittently, under administrative control, to permit testing associated with restoring the control rod to OPERABLE status.

## REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEM

### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION (Continued)

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#### ACTION: (Continued)

- b. In OPERATIONAL CONDITION 5\* with a withdrawn control rod position indicator inoperable, move the control rod to a position with an OPERABLE position indicator or insert the control rod.

### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.1.3.7 The control rod position indication system shall be determined OPERABLE by verifying:

- a. At least once per 24 hours that the position of each control rod is indicated,
- b. That the indicated control rod position changes during the movement of the control rod drive when performing Surveillance Requirement 4.1.3.1.2, and
- c. That the control rod position indicator corresponds to the control rod position indicated by the "Full out" position indicator when performing Surveillance Requirement 4.1.3.6b.
- d. That the control rod position indicator corresponds to the control rod position indicated by the "Full in" position indicator:
  1. Prior to each reactor startup, and
  2. Each time a control rod is fully inserted.

---

\*At least each withdrawn control rod not applicable to control rods removed per Specifications 3.9.10.1 or 3.9.10.2.

### 3/4.3 INSTRUMENTATION

#### 3/4.3.1 REACTOR PROTECTION SYSTEM INSTRUMENTATION

##### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.3.1 As a minimum, the reactor protection system instrumentation channels shown in Table 3.3.1-1 shall be OPERABLE with the REACTOR PROTECTION SYSTEM RESPONSE TIME as shown in Table 3.3.1-2.

APPLICABILITY: As shown in Table 3.3.1-1.

ACTION:

- a. With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip System requirement for one trip system, place the inoperable channels and/or trip system in the tripped condition\* within 1 hour.
- b. With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip System requirement for both trip systems, place at least one trip system\*\* in the tripped condition within 1 hour and take the ACTION required by Table 3.3.1-1.

##### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.3.1.1 Each reactor protection system instrumentation channel shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by the performance of the CHANNEL CHECK, CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST and CHANNEL CALIBRATION operations for the OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS and at the frequencies shown in Table 4.3.1.1-1.

4.3.1.2 LOGIC SYSTEM FUNCTIONAL TESTS and simulated automatic operation of all channels shall be performed at least once per 18 months.

4.3.1.3 The REACTOR PROTECTION SYSTEM RESPONSE TIME of each reactor trip functional unit shown in Table 3.3.1-2 shall be demonstrated to be within its limit at least once per 18 months. Each test shall include at least one channel per trip system such that all channels are tested at least once every N times 18 months where N is the total number of redundant channels in a specific reactor trip system.

---

\*With a design providing only one channel per trip system, an inoperable channel need not be placed in the tripped condition where this would cause the Trip Function to occur. In these cases, the inoperable channel shall be restored to OPERABLE status within 2 hours or the ACTION required by Table 3.3.1-1 for that Trip Function shall be taken.

\*\*If more channels are inoperable in one trip system than in the other, select that trip system to place in the tripped condition, except when this would cause the Trip Function to occur.

## PLANT SYSTEMS

### DELUGE AND/OR SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.7.5.2 The deluge and sprinkler systems of Unit 1 and Unit 2 shown in Table 3.7.5.2-1 shall be OPERABLE.\*

APPLICABILITY: Whenever equipment protected by the deluge/sprinkler systems are required to be OPERABLE.

#### ACTION:

- a. With one or more of the deluge and/or sprinkler systems shown in Table 3.7.5.2-1 inoperable, within 1 hour establish a continuous fire watch with backup fire suppression equipment for those areas in which redundant systems or components could be damaged; for other areas, establish an hourly fire watch patrol. Restore the system to OPERABLE status within 14 days or, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.C within the next 30 days outlining the action taken, the cause of the inoperability and the plans and schedule for restoring the system to OPERABLE status.
- b. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.7.5.2 Each of the above required deluge and sprinkler systems shown in Table 3.7.5.2-1 shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

- a. At least once per 31 days by verifying that each valve, (manual, power-operated or automatic) in the flow path is in its correct position.
- b. At least once per 12 months by cycling each testable valve in the flow path through at least one complete cycle of full travel.
- c. At least once per 18 months:
  1. By performing a system functional test which includes simulated automatic actuation of the system, and:
    - a) Verifying that the automatic valves in the flow path actuate to their correct positions on a test signal, and
    - b) Cycling each valve in the flow path that is not testable during plant operation through at least one complete cycle of full travel.

---

\*The normal or emergency power source may be inoperable in OPERATIONAL CONDITION 4 or 5 or when defueled.

## PLANT SYSTEMS

### CO<sub>2</sub> SYSTEMS

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.7.5.3 The following low pressure CO<sub>2</sub> systems of Unit 1 and Unit 2 shall be OPERABLE.\*

- a. Division 1 diesel generator 0 room.
- b. Division 2 diesel generator 1A room.
- c. Division 3 diesel generator 1B room.
- d. Unit 2 Division 2 diesel generator 2A room.

APPLICABILITY: Whenever equipment protected by the low pressure CO<sub>2</sub> systems is required to be OPERABLE.

#### ACTION:

- a. With one or more of the above required low pressure CO<sub>2</sub> systems inoperable, within 1 hour establish a continuous fire watch with backup fire suppression equipment for those areas in which redundant systems or components could be damaged; for other areas, establish an hourly fire watch patrol. Restore the system to OPERABLE status within 14 days or, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.C within the next 30 days outlining the action taken, the cause of the inoperability and the plans and schedule for restoring the system to OPERABLE status.
- b. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.7.5.3 Each of the above required low pressure CO<sub>2</sub> systems shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

- a. At least once per 7 days by verifying CO<sub>2</sub> storage tank level to be greater than 50% full and pressure to be greater than 290 psig, and
- b. At least once per 31 days by verifying that each valve (manual, power operated, or automatic) in the flow path is in the correct position.
- c. At least once per 18 months by verifying:
  1. The system valves and associated motor operated ventilation dampers actuate, manually and automatically, upon receipt of a simulated actuation signal, and
  2. Flow from each nozzle during a "Puff Test."

\*The normal or emergency power source may be inoperable in OPERATIONAL CONDITION 4 or 5 or when defueled.

## PLANT SYSTEMS

### FIRE HOSE STATIONS

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.7.5.4 The fire hose stations of Unit 1 and Unit 2 shown in Table 3.7.5.4-1 shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: Whenever equipment in the areas protected by the fire hose stations is required to be OPERABLE.

#### ACTION:

- a. With one or more of the fire hose stations shown in Table 3.7.5.4-1 inoperable, route an additional fire hose of equal or greater diameter to the unprotected area(s)/zone(s) from an OPERABLE hose station within 1 hour if the inoperable fire hose is the primary means of fire suppression; otherwise, route the additional hose within 24 hours. Restore the inoperable fire hose station(s) to OPERABLE status within 14 days or, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.C within the next 30 days outlining the action taken, the cause of the inoperability and the plans and schedule for restoring the system to OPERABLE status.
- b. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.7.5.4 Each of the above required fire hose stations shown in Table 3.7.5.4-1 shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

- a. At least once per 31 days by a visual inspection of the fire hose stations accessible during plant operation to assure all required equipment is at the station.
- b. At least once per 18 months by:
  1. Visual inspection of the fire hose stations not accessible during plant operation to assure all required equipment is at the station.
  2. Removing the hose for inspection and reracking, and
  3. Inspecting all gaskets and replacing any degraded gaskets in the couplings.
- c. At least once per 3 years by partially opening each hose station valve to verify valve OPERABILITY and no flow blockage.
- d. Within 5 years and between 5 and 8 years after purchase date and at least every 2 years thereafter by conducting a hose hydrostatic test at a pressure of 150 psig or at least 50 psig above the maximum fire main operating pressure, whichever is greater.

## PLANT SYSTEMS

### 3/4.7.6 FIRE RATED ASSEMBLIES

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.7.6 All fire rated assemblies, including walls, floor/ceilings, cable tray enclosures and other fire barriers separating safety-related fire areas or separating portions of redundant systems important to safe shutdown within a fire area, and all sealing devices in fire rated assembly penetrations (fire doors, fire windows, fire dampers, cable and piping penetration seals and ventilation seals) shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

#### ACTION:

- a. With one or more of the above required fire rated assemblies and/or sealing devices inoperable, within 1 hour either establish a continuous fire watch on at least one side of the affected assembly(s) and/or device(s) or verify the OPERABILITY of fire detectors on at least one side of the inoperable assembly(s) and/or sealing device(s) and establish an hourly fire watch patrol. Restore the inoperable fire rated assembly(s) and/or sealing device(s) to OPERABLE status within 7 days or, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.C within the next 30 days outlining the action taken, the cause of the inoperable fire rated assembly(s) and/or sealing device(s) and plans and schedule for restoring the fire rated assembly(s) and/or sealing device(s) to OPERABLE status.
- b. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.7.6.1 Each of the above required fire rated assemblies and sealing devices shall be verified to be OPERABLE at least once per 18 months by performing a visual inspection of:

- a. The exposed surfaces of each fire rated assemblies.
- b. Each fire window/fire damper and associated hardware.
- c. At least 10 percent of each type of sealed penetration. If apparent changes in appearance or abnormal degradations are found, a visual inspection of an additional 10 percent of each type of sealed penetration shall be made. This inspection process shall continue until a 10 percent sample with no apparent changes in appearance or abnormal degradation is found.

## PLANT SYSTEMS

### 3/4.7.10 MAIN TURBINE BYPASS SYSTEM

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.7.10 The main turbine bypass system shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1, when THERMAL POWER is greater than or equal to 25% of RATED THERMAL POWER.

#### ACTION:

With the main turbine bypass system inoperable:

1. If at least four bypass valves are capable of accepting steam flow per Surveillance 4.7.10.a:
  - a) Within 2 hours, either:
    - 1) Restore the system to OPERABLE status, or
    - 2) Increase the MINIMUM CRITICAL POWER RATIO (MCPR) Limiting Condition for Operation (LCO) to the main turbine bypass inoperable value per Specification 3.2.3.
  - b) Otherwise, reduce THERMAL POWER to less than 25% of RATED THERMAL POWER within the next 4 hours.
2. If less than four bypass valves are capable of accepting steam flow per Surveillance 4.7.10.a:
  - a) Within 2 hours increase the MCPR LCO to the main turbine bypass inoperable value per Specification 3.2.3, and
  - b) Within the next 12 hours restore the system to OPERABLE status.
  - c) Otherwise, reduce THERMAL POWER to less than 25% of RATED THERMAL POWER within the next 4 hours.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.7.10 The main turbine bypass system shall be demonstrated OPERABLE at least once per:

- a. 7 days by cycling each turbine bypass valve through at least one complete cycle of full travel.

## ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

### PRIMARY CONTAINMENT PENETRATION CONDUCTOR OVERCURRENT PROTECTIVE DEVICES

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.8.3.2 Primary and backup primary containment penetration conductor overcurrent protective devices associated with each primary containment medium and high voltage (6.9 kV, 4.16 kV and 480 volt) electrical penetration circuit shall be OPERABLE. The scope of these protective devices excludes those circuits for which credible fault currents would not exceed the electrical penetration design rating.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2, and 3.

#### ACTION:

With one or more of the primary containment penetration conductor overcurrent protective devices inoperable, restore the protective device(s) to OPERABLE status or de-energize the circuit(s) by tripping the associated circuit breaker or racking out or removing the inoperable circuit breaker within 72 hours, declare the affected system or component inoperable, and verify the circuit breaker to be tripped or the inoperable circuit breaker racked out, or removed, at least once per 7 days thereafter. Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.8.3.2 Each of the primary containment penetration conductor overcurrent protective devices shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

- a. At least once per 18 months:
  1. By verifying that the 6.9 kV and 4.16 kV circuit breakers are OPERABLE by selecting, on a rotating basis, at least 10% of the circuit breakers and performing:
    - a) A CHANNEL CALIBRATION of the associated protective relays, and
    - b) An integrated system functional test of the breakers overcurrent protective trip circuit which includes simulated automatic actuation of the trip system to demonstrate that the overall penetration protection design remains within operable limits.
    - c) For each circuit breaker found inoperable during these functional tests, an additional representative sample of at least 10% of all the circuit breakers of the inoperable type shall also be functionally tested until no more failures are found or all circuit breakers of that type have been functionally tested.

## ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

### MOTOR OPERATED VALVES THERMAL OVERLOAD PROTECTION

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.8.3.3 The thermal overload protection of each valve shown in Table 3.8.3.3-1 shall be bypassed continuously or under accident conditions, as applicable, by an OPERABLE bypass device integral with the motor starter.

APPLICABILITY: Whenever the motor operated valve is required to be OPERABLE.

#### ACTION:

With the thermal overload protection for one or more of the above required valves not bypassed continuously or under accident conditions, as applicable, by an OPERABLE integral bypass device, take administrative action to continuously bypass the thermal overload within 8 hours or declare the affected valve(s) inoperable and apply the appropriate ACTION statement(s) for the affected system(s).

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.8.3.3.1 The thermal overload protection for the above required valves shall be verified to be bypassed continuously or under accident conditions, as applicable, by an OPERABLE integral bypass device by the performance of a CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST of the bypass circuitry for those thermal overloads which are normally in force during plant operation and bypassed under accident conditions and by verifying that the thermal overload protection is bypassed for those thermal overloads which are continuously bypassed and temporarily placed in force only when the valve motors are undergoing periodic or maintenance testing:

- a. At least once per 18 months, and
- b. Following maintenance on the motor starter.

4.8.3.3.2 The thermal overload protection for the above required valves which are continuously bypassed shall be verified to be bypassed following testing during which the thermal overload protection was temporarily placed in force.

ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

TABLE 3.8.3.3-1  
MOTOR OPERATED VALVES THERMAL OVERLOAD PROTECTION

	<u>VALVE NUMBER</u>	<u>BYPASS DEVICE</u> <u>(Continuous)(Accident Conditions)</u>	<u>SYSTEM(S)</u> <u>AFFECTED</u>
a.	1VG001 1VG003 2VG001 2VG003	Accident Conditions Accident Conditions Accident Conditions Accident Conditions	SBGTS
b.	1VP113A 1VP113B 1VP114A 1VP114B 1VP053A 1VP053B 1VP063A 1VP063B	Accident Conditions Accident Conditions Accident Conditions Accident Conditions Accident Conditions Accident Conditions Accident Conditions Accident Conditions	Primary containment chilled water coolers
c.	1VQ038 1VQ032 1VQ035 1VQ047 1VQ048 1VQ050 1VQ051 1VQ068 1VQ037	Accident Conditions Accident Conditions Accident Conditions Accident Conditions Accident Conditions Accident Conditions Accident Conditions Accident Conditions Accident Conditions	Primary containment vent and purge system
d.	1WR179 1WR180 1WR040 1WR029	Accident Conditions Accident Conditions Accident Conditions Accident Conditions	RBCCW system
e.	1B21 - F067A 1B21 - F067B 1B21 - F067C 1B21 - F067D 1B21 - F019 1B21 - F016	Accident Conditions Accident Conditions Accident Conditions Accident Conditions Accident Conditions Accident Conditions	Main steam system

TABLE 3.8.3.3-1 (Continued)  
MOTOR OPERATED VALVES THERMAL OVERLOAD  
PROTECTION AND/OR BYPASS DEVICES

	<u>VALVE NUMBER</u>	<u>BYPASS DEVICE</u> <u>(Continuous)(Accident Conditions)</u>	<u>SYSTEM(S)</u> <u>AFFECTED</u>
e.	1B21 - F020	Continuous	Main steam system
	1B21 - F068	Continuous	
	1B21 - F070	Continuous	
	1B21 - F069	Continuous	
	1B21 - F071	Continuous	
	1B21 - F072	Continuous	
	1B21 - F073	Continuous	
f.	1B21 - F065A	Continuous	Main feedwater system
	1B21 - F065B	Continuous	
g.	1E21 - F001	Continuous	LPCS system
	1E21 - F005	Accident Conditions	
	1E21 - F011	Accident Conditions	
	1E21 - F012	Accident Conditions	
h.	1C41 - F001A	Accident Conditions	SBLCS
	1C41 - F001B	Accident Conditions	
i.	1G33 - F001	Accident Conditions	RWCU
	1G33 - F004	Accident Conditions	
j.	1E12 - F052A	Accident Conditions	RHR system
	1E12 - F064A	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F087A	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F004A	Continuous	
	1E12 - F047A	Continuous	
	1E12 - F048A	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F003A	Continuous	
	1E12 - F026A	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F068A	Continuous	
	1E12 - F073A	Continuous	
	1E12 - F074A	Continuous	
	1E12 - F011A	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F024A	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F016A	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F017A	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F027A	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F004B	Continuous	
	1E12 - F047B	Continuous	
	1E12 - F048B	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F003B	Continuous	
	1E12 - F068B	Continuous	
	1E12 - F073B	Continuous	
	1E12 - F074B	Continuous	
	1E12 - F026B	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F011B	Accident Conditions	

TABLE 3.8.3.3-1 (Continued)  
MOTOR OPERATED VALVES THERMAL OVERLOAD  
PROTECTION AND/OR BYPASS DEVICES

	<u>VALVE NUMBER</u>	<u>BYPASS DEVICE</u> <u>(Continuous)(Accident Conditions)</u>	<u>SYSTEM(S)</u> <u>AFFECTED</u>
j.	1E12 - F024B	Accident Conditions	RHR system
	1E12 - F006B	Continuous	
	1E12 - F016B	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F017B	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F042B	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F064B	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F093	Continuous	
	1E12 - F021	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F004C	Continuous	
	1E12 - F052B	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F087B	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F099B	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F099A	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F008	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F009	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F040A	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F040B	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F049A	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F049B	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F053A	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F053B	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F006A	Continuous	
	1E12 - F023	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F027B	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F042A	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F042C	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F064C	Accident Conditions	
	1E12 - F094	Continuous	
k.	1E51 - F086	Accident Conditions	RCIC system
	1E51 - F022	Accident Conditions	
	1E51 - F068	Continuous	
	1E51 - F069	Continuous	
	1E51 - F080	Accident Conditions	
	1E51 - F046	Accident Conditions	
	1E51 - F059	Accident Conditions	
	1E51 - F063	Accident Conditions	
	1E51 - F019	Accident Conditions	
	1E51 - F031	Continuous	
	1E51 - F045	Accident Conditions	
	1E51 - F008	Accident Conditions	
	1E51 - F010	Accident Conditions	
	1E51 - F013	Accident Conditions	
	1E51 - F064	Accident Conditions	
	1E51 - F076	Accident Conditions	

### 3/4.11 RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS

#### 3/4.11.1 LIQUID EFFLUENTS

##### LIQUID HOLDUP TANKS

##### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

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3.11.1.1 The quantity of radioactive material contained in any outside temporary tanks shall be limited to less than or equal to the limits calculated in the ODCM.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With the quantity of radioactive material in any of the above listed tanks exceeding the above limit, immediately suspend all additions of radioactive material to the tank and within 48 hours reduce the tank contents to within the limit.
- b. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

##### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

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4.11.1.1 The quantity of radioactive material contained in each of the above listed tanks shall be determined to be within the above limit by analyzing a representative sample of the tank's contents at least once per 7 days when radioactive materials are being added to the tank.

RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS

3/4 11.2 GASEOUS EFFLUENTS

EXPLOSIVE GAS MIXTURE

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

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3.11.2.1 The concentration of hydrogen in the main condenser offgas treatment system shall be limited to less than or equal to 4% by volume.

APPLICABILITY: Whenever the main condenser air ejector system is in operation.

ACTION:

- a. With the concentration of hydrogen in the main condenser offgas treatment system exceeding the limit, restore the concentration to within the limit within 48 hours.
- b. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

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4.11.2.1 The concentration of hydrogen in the main condenser offgas treatment system shall be determined to be within the above limits as required by Table 3.3.7.11-1 of Specification 3.3.7.11.

### 3/4.0 APPLICABILITY

#### BASES

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Specifications 3.0.1 through 3.0.4 establish the general requirements applicable to the Limiting Conditions for Operation. These requirements are based on the requirements for the Limiting Conditions for Operation, as stated in the Code of Federal Regulations, 10 CFR 50.36(c)(2):

"Limiting Conditions for Operation are the lowest functional capability or performance levels of equipment required for safe operation of the facility. When a Limiting Condition for Operation of a nuclear reactor is not met, the licensee shall shut down the reactor or follow any remedial action permitted by the technical specification until the condition can be met."

Specification 3.0.1 establishes the Applicability statement, located within each individual specification, as the requirement for when (i.e., in which OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS or other specified CONDITIONS) conformance to the Limiting Conditions for Operation, is required for safe operation of the facility. The ACTION requirements establish those remedial measures that must be taken within specified time limits, when the requirements of a Limiting Condition for Operation is not met. It is not intended that the shutdown ACTION requirements be used as an operational convenience which permits (routine) voluntary removal of a system(s) or component(s) from service in lieu of other alternatives that would not result in redundant systems or components being inoperable.

There are two basic types of ACTION requirements. The first specifies the remedial measures that permit continued operation of the facility which is not further restricted by the time limits of the ACTION requirements. In this case, conformance to the ACTION requirements provides an acceptable level of safety for unlimited continued operation as long as the ACTION requirements continue to be met. The second type of ACTION requirement specifies a time limit in which conformance to the conditions of the Limiting Conditions for Operation must be met. This time limit is the allowable outage time to restore an inoperable system or component to OPERABLE status or for restoring parameters within specified limits. If these actions are not completed within the allowable outage time limits, a shutdown is required to place the facility in an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or other specified CONDITION in which the specification no longer applies.

The specified time limits of the ACTION requirements are applicable from the point in time it is identified that a Limiting Condition for Operation is not met. The time limits of the ACTION requirements are also applicable when a system or component is removed from service for surveillance testing or investigation of operational problems. Individual specifications may include a specified time limit for the completion of a Surveillance Requirement when equipment is removed from service. In this case, the allowable outage time limits of the ACTION requirements are applicable when this limit expires if the surveillance has not been completed. When a shutdown is required to

### 3/4.0 APPLICABILITY

#### BASES

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comply with ACTION requirements, the plant may have entered an OPERATIONAL CONDITION in which a new specification becomes applicable. In this case, the time limits of the ACTION requirements would apply from the point in time that the new specification becomes applicable if the requirements of the Limiting Condition for Operation are not met.

Specification 3.0.2 establishes that noncompliance with a specification exists when the requirements of the Limiting Condition for Operation are not met and the associated ACTION requirements have not been implemented within the specified time interval. The purpose of this specification is to clarify that (1) implementation of the ACTION requirements within the specified time interval constitutes compliance with a specification, and (2) completion of the remedial measures of the ACTION requirements is not required when compliance with a Limiting Condition for Operation is restored within the time interval specified in the associated ACTION requirements.

Specification 3.0.3 establishes the shutdown ACTION requirements that must be implemented when a Limiting Condition for Operation is not met and the condition is not specifically addressed by the associated ACTION requirements. The purpose of this specification is to delineate the time limits for placing the unit in a safe shutdown CONDITION when plant operation can not be maintained within the limits for safe operation defined by the Limiting Conditions for Operation and its ACTION requirements. It is not intended to be used as an operational convenience which permits (routine) voluntary removal of redundant systems or components from service in lieu of other alternatives that would not result in redundant systems or components being inoperable. One hour is allowed to prepare for an orderly shutdown before initiating a change in plant operation. This time permits the operator to coordinate the reduction in electrical generation with the load dispatcher to ensure the stability and availability of the electrical grid. The time limits specified to reach lower CONDITIONS of operation permit the shutdown to proceed in a controlled and orderly manner that is well within the specified maximum cooldown rate and within the cooldown capabilities of the facility assuming only the minimum required equipment is OPERABLE. This reduces thermal stresses on components of the primary coolant system and the potential for a plant upset that could challenge safety systems under CONDITIONS for which this specification applies.

If remedial measures permitting limited continued operation of the facility under the provisions of the ACTION requirements are completed, the shutdown may be terminated. The time limits of the ACTION requirements are applicable from the point in the time there was a failure to meet a Limiting Condition for Operation. Therefore, the shutdown may be terminated if the ACTION requirements have been met or the time limits of the ACTION requirements have not expired, thus providing an allowance for the completion of the required actions.

### 3/4.0 APPLICABILITY

#### BASES

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The time limits of Specification 3.0.3. allow 37 hours for the plant to be in COLD SHUTDOWN when a shutdown is required during POWER operation. If the plant is in a lower CONDITION of operation when a shutdown is required, the time limit for reaching the next lower CONDITION of operation applies. However, if a lower CONDITION of operation is reached in less time than allowed, the total allowable time to reach COLD SHUTDOWN, or other OPERATIONAL CONDITION, is not reduced. For example, if STARTUP is reached in 2 hours, the time allowed to reach HOT SHUTDOWN is the next 11 hours because the total time to reach HOT SHUTDOWN is not reduced from the allowable limit of 13 hours. Therefore, if remedial measures are completed that would permit a return to POWER operation, a penalty is not incurred by having to reach a lower CONDITION of operation in less than the total time allowed.

The same principle applies with regard to the allowable outage time limits of the ACTION requirements, if compliance with the ACTION requirements for one specification results in entry into an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or CONDITION of operation for another specification in which the requirements of the Limiting Condition for Operation are not met. If the new specification becomes applicable in less time than specified, the difference may be added to the allowable outage time limits of the second specification. However, the allowable outage time limits of ACTION requirements for a higher CONDITION of operation may not be used to extend the allowable outage time that is applicable when a Limiting Condition for Operation is not met in a lower CONDITION of operation.

The shutdown requirements of Specification 3.0.3. do not apply in CONDITIONS 4 and 5, because the ACTION requirements of individual specifications define the remedial measures to be taken.

Specification 3.0.4 establishes limitations on a change in OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS when a Limiting Condition for Operation is not met. It precludes placing the facility in a higher CONDITION of operation when the requirements for a Limiting Condition for Operation are not met and continued noncompliance to these conditions would result in a shutdown to comply with the ACTION requirements if a change in CONDITIONS were permitted. The purpose of this specification is to ensure that facility operation is not initiated or that higher CONDITIONS of operation are not entered when corrective action is being taken to obtain compliance with a specification by restoring equipment to OPERABLE status or parameters to specified limits. Compliance with ACTION requirements that permit continued operation of the facility for an unlimited period of time provides an acceptable level of safety for continued operation without regard to the status of the plant before or after a change in OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS. Therefore, in this case, entry into an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or other specified CONDITION may be made in accordance with the provisions of the ACTION requirements. The provisions of this specification should not, however, be interpreted as endorsing the failure to exercise good

### 3/4.0 APPLICABILITY

#### BASES

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practice in restoring systems or components to OPERABLE status before plant startup.

When a shutdown is required to comply with ACTION requirements, the provisions of specification 3.0.4. do not apply because they would delay placing the facility in a lower CONDITION of operation.

Specification 3.0.5 This specification delineates what additional conditions must be satisfied to permit operation to continue, consistent with the ACTION statements for power sources, when a normal or emergency power source is not OPERABLE. It specifically prohibits operation when one division is inoperable because its normal or emergency power source is inoperable and a system, subsystem, train, component or device in another division is inoperable for another reason.

The provisions of this specification permit the ACTION statements associated with individual systems, subsystems, trains, components or devices to be consistent with the ACTION statements of the associated electrical power source. It allows operation to be governed by the time limits of the ACTION statement associated with the Limiting Condition for Operation for the normal or emergency power source, not the individual ACTION statements for each system, subsystem, train, component or device that is determined to be inoperable solely because of the inoperability of its normal or emergency power source. The provisions of Specification 3.0.5 are not applicable to the HPCS system, electrical division 3 or diesel generator 1B.

For example, Specification 3.8.1.1 requires in part that emergency diesel generators 0 and 1A be OPERABLE. The ACTION statement provides for a 72 hour out-of-service time when emergency diesel generator 0 or 1A is not OPERABLE. If the definition of OPERABLE were applied without consideration of Specification 3.0.5, all systems, subsystems, trains, components and devices supplied by the inoperable emergency power source, diesel generator 0 or 1A, would also be inoperable. This would dictate invoking the applicable ACTION statements for each of the applicable Limiting Conditions for Operation. However, the provisions of Specification 3.0.5 permit the time limits for continued operation to be consistent with the ACTION statement for the inoperable emergency diesel generator instead, provided the other specified conditions are satisfied. In this case, this would mean that the corresponding normal power source must be OPERABLE, and all redundant systems, subsystems, trains, components, and devices must be OPERABLE, or otherwise satisfy Specification 3.0.5 (i.e., be capable of performing their design function and have at least one normal or one emergency power source OPERABLE). If they are not satisfied, action is required in accordance with this specification.

As a further example, Specification 3.8.1.1 requires in part that two physically independent circuits between the offsite transmission network and

### 3/4.0 APPLICABILITY

#### BASES

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the onsite Class 1E distribution system be OPERABLE. The ACTION statement provides a 24 hour out-of-service time when both required offsite circuits are not OPERABLE. If the definition of OPERABLE were applied without consideration of Specification 3.0.5, all systems, subsystems, trains, components and devices supplied by the inoperable normal power sources, both of the offsite circuits, would also be inoperable. This would dictate invoking the applicable ACTION statements for each of the applicable LCOs. However, the provisions of Specification 3.0.5 permit the time limits for continued operation to be consistent with the ACTION statement for the inoperable normal power sources instead, provided the other specified conditions are satisfied. In this case, this would mean that for one division the emergency power source must be OPERABLE (as must be the components supplied by the emergency power source) and all redundant systems, subsystems, trains, components and devices in the other division must be OPERABLE, or likewise satisfy Specification 3.0.5 (i.e., be capable of performing their design functions and have an emergency power source OPERABLE). In other words, both emergency power sources 0 and 1A must be OPERABLE and all redundant systems, subsystems, trains, components and devices in both divisions must also be OPERABLE. If these conditions are not satisfied, action is required in accordance with this specification.

In OPERATIONAL CONDITION 4 or 5, Specification 3.0.5 is not applicable, and thus the individual ACTION statement for each applicable Limiting Condition for Operation in these OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS must be adhered to.

Specifications 4.0.1 through 4.0.5 establish the general requirements applicable to Surveillance Requirements. These requirements are based on the Surveillance Requirement stated in the Code of Federal Regulations, 10 CFR 50.36(c)(3):

"Surveillance requirements are requirements relating to test, calibration, or inspection to assure that the necessary quality of systems and components is maintained, that facility operation will be within safety limits, and that the Limiting Conditions of Operation will be met."

Specification 4.0.1 establishes the requirement that surveillances must be performed during the OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS or other CONDITIONS for which the requirements of the Limiting Conditions for Operation apply unless otherwise stated in an individual Surveillance Requirement. The purpose of this specification is to ensure that surveillances are performed to verify the operational status of systems and components and that parameters are within specified limits to ensure safe operation of the facility when the plant is in an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or other specified condition for which the individual Limiting Conditions for Operation are applicable. Surveillance Requirements do not have to be performed when the facility is in an OPERATIONAL CONDITION for which the requirements of the associated Limiting Condition for Operation

### 3/4.0 APPLICABILITY

#### BASES

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do not apply unless otherwise specified. The Surveillance Requirements associated with a Special Test Exception are only applicable when the Special Test Exception is used as an allowable exception to the requirements of a specification.

Specification 4.0.2 establishes the conditions under which the specified time interval for Surveillance Requirements may be extended. The specification permits an allowable extension of the normal surveillance interval; to facilitate surveillance scheduling, and consideration of plant operating CONDITIONS, that may not be suitable for conducting the surveillance, e.g., transient conditions or other ongoing surveillance or maintenance activities. The limit given in Specification 4.0.2 is based on engineering judgement and the recognition that the most probable result of any particular surveillance being performed is the verification of conformance with the Surveillance Requirements. These provisions are sufficient to ensure that the reliability ensured through surveillance activities is not significantly degraded beyond that obtained from the specified surveillance interval. It is not intended that the allowable tolerance be used as a convenience to repeatedly schedule the performance of surveillances at the allowable tolerance limit.

Specification 4.0.3 establishes the failure to perform a Surveillance Requirement within the allowed surveillance interval, defined by the provisions of Specification 4.0.2, as a condition that constitutes a failure to meet the OPERABILITY requirements for a Limiting Condition for Operation. Under the provisions of this specification, systems and components are assumed to be OPERABLE when Surveillance Requirements have been satisfactorily performed within the specified time interval. However, nothing in this provision is to be construed as implying that systems or components are OPERABLE when they are found or known to be inoperable although still meeting the Surveillance Requirements. This specification also clarifies that the ACTION requirements are applicable when Surveillance Requirements have not been completed within the allowed surveillance interval and that the time limits of the ACTION requirements apply from the point in time it is identified that a surveillance has not been performed and not at the time that the allowed surveillance interval was exceeded. Completion of the Surveillance Requirement within the allowable outage time limits of the ACTION requirements restores compliance with the requirements of Specification 4.0.3. However, this does not negate the fact that the failure to have performed the surveillance within the allowed surveillance interval, defined by the provisions of Specification 4.0.2, was a violation of the OPERABILITY requirements of a Limiting Condition for Operation that is subject to enforcement action. Further, the failure to perform a surveillance within the provisions of Specification 4.0.2 is a violation of a Technical Specification requirement and is, therefore, a reportable event under the requirements of 10 CFR 50.73(a)(2)(i)(B) because it is a condition prohibited by the plant's Technical Specifications.

### 3/4.0 APPLICABILITY

#### BASES

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If the allowable outage time limits of the ACTION requirements are less than 24 hours or a shutdown is required to comply with ACTION requirements, e.g., Specification 3.0.3., a 24-hour allowance is provided to permit a delay in implementing the ACTION requirements. This provides an adequate time limit to complete Surveillance Requirements that have not been performed. The purpose of this allowance is to permit the completion of a surveillance before a shutdown would be required to comply with ACTION requirements or before other remedial measures would be required that may preclude the completion of a surveillance. The basis for this allowance includes consideration for plant conditions, adequate planning, availability of personnel, the time required to perform the surveillance, and the safety significance of the delay in completing the required surveillance. This provision also provides a time limit for the completion of Surveillance Requirements that become applicable as a consequence of OPERATIONAL CONDITION changes imposed by ACTION requirements and for completing Surveillance Requirements that are applicable when an exception to the requirements of Specification 4.0.4 is allowed. If a surveillance is not completed within the 24-hour allowance, the time limits of the ACTION requirements are applicable at that time. When a surveillance is performed within the 24-hour allowance and the Surveillance Requirements are not met, the time limits of the ACTION requirements are applicable at the time that the surveillance is terminated.

Surveillance Requirements do not have to be performed on inoperable equipment because the ACTION requirements define the remedial measures that apply. However, the Surveillance Requirements have to be met to demonstrate that inoperable equipment has been restored to OPERABLE status.

Specification 4.0.4 establishes the requirement that all applicable surveillances must be met before entry into an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or other condition of operation specified in the Applicability statement. The purpose of this specification is to ensure that system and component OPERABILITY requirements or parameter limits are met before entry into an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or other specified condition for which these systems and components ensure safe operation of the facility. This provision applies to changes in OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS or other specified CONDITIONS associated with plant shutdown as well as startup.

Under the provisions of this specification, the applicable Surveillance Requirements must be performed within the specified surveillance interval to ensure that the Limiting Conditions for Operation are met during initial plant startup or following a plant outage.

When a shutdown is required to comply with ACTION requirements, the provisions of Specification 4.0.4 do not apply because this would delay placing the facility in a lower CONDITION of operation.

## INSTRUMENTATION

### SEISMIC MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION\*

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.3.7.2 The seismic monitoring instrumentation shown in Table 3.3.7.2-1 shall be OPERABLE.\*\*

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

#### ACTION:

- a. With one or more seismic monitoring instruments inoperable for more than 30 days, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.C within the next 10 days outlining the cause of the malfunction and the plans for restoring the instrument(s) to OPERABLE status.
- b. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.3.7.2.1 Each of the above required seismic monitoring instruments shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by the performance of the CHANNEL CHECK, CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST, and CHANNEL CALIBRATION operations at the frequencies shown in Table 4.3.7.2-1.

4.3.7.2.2 Each of the above required seismic monitoring instruments actuated during a seismic event greater than or equal to 0.02g shall be restored to OPERABLE status within 24 hours and a CHANNEL CALIBRATION performed within 5 days following the seismic event. Data shall be retrieved from actuated instruments and analyzed to determine the magnitude of the vibratory ground motion. A Special Report shall be prepared and submitted to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.C within 10 days describing the magnitude, frequency spectrum and resultant effect upon unit features important to safety.

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\*The Seismic Monitoring Instrumentation System is shared between La Salle Unit 1 and La Salle Unit 2.

\*\*The normal or emergency power source may be inoperable in OPERATIONAL CONDITION 4 or 5 or when defueled.

## INSTRUMENTATION

### METEOROLOGICAL MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION\*

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

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3.3.7.3 The meteorological monitoring instrumentation channels shown in Table 3.3.7.3-1 shall be OPERABLE.\*\*

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With one or more meteorological monitoring instrumentation channels inoperable for more than 7 days, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.C within the next 10 days outlining the cause of the malfunction and the plans for restoring the instrumentation to OPERABLE status.
- b. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

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4.3.7.3 Each of the above required meteorological monitoring instrumentation channels shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by the performance of the CHANNEL CHECK and CHANNEL CALIBRATION operations at the frequencies shown in Table 4.3.7.3-1.

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\*The Meteorological Monitoring Instrumentation System is shared between La Salle Unit 1 and La Salle Unit 2.

\*\*The normal or emergency power source may be inoperable in OPERATIONAL CONDITION 4 or 5 or when defueled.

## INSTRUMENTATION

### TRAVERSING IN-CORE PROBE SYSTEM

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

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3.3.7.7. The traversing in-core probe (TIP) system shall be OPERABLE with:

- a. Movable detectors, drives and readout equipment to map the core in the required measurement locations and
- b. Indexing equipment to allow all required detectors to be calibrated in a common location.

APPLICABILITY: When the traversing in-core probe is used for:

- \*a. Recalibration of the LPRM detectors, and
- \*b. Monitoring the APLHGR, LHGR, MCPR, or MFLPD.

#### ACTION:

- a. With one or more TIP measurement locations inoperable, required measurements may be performed as described in 1 and 2 below, provided the reactor core is operating in an octant symmetric control rod pattern, and the total core TIP uncertainty for the present cycle has been measured to be less than 8.7 percent.
  1. TIP data for an inoperable measurement location may be replaced by data obtained from that string's redundant (symmetric) counterpart if the substitute TIP data was obtained from an operable measurement location.
  2. TIP data for an inoperable measurement location may be replaced by data obtained from a 3-dimensional BWR core simulator code normalized with available operating measurements, provided the total number of simulated channels (measurement locations) does not exceed:
    - a) All channels of a single TIP machine, or
    - b) A total of five channels if more than one TIP machine is involved.
- b. Otherwise, with the TIP system inoperable, suspend use of the system for the above applicable monitoring or calibration functions.
- c. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.3.7.7 The traversing in-core probe system shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by normalizing each of the above required detector outputs within 72 hours prior to use for the above applicable monitoring or calibration functions.

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\*Only the detector(s) in the required measurement location(s) are required to be OPERABLE.

## INSTRUMENTATION

### FIRE DETECTION INSTRUMENTATION

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.3.7.9 As a minimum, the fire detection instrumentation for each fire detection zone of Unit 1 and Unit 2 shown in Table 3.3.7.9-1 shall be OPERABLE.\*

APPLICABILITY: Whenever equipment protected by the fire detection instrument is required to be OPERABLE.

#### ACTION:

With the number of OPERABLE fire detection instruments less than the Minimum Instruments OPERABLE requirement of Table 3.3.7.9-1:

- a. Within 1 hour, establish a fire watch patrol to inspect the zone(s) with the inoperable instrument(s) at least once per hour, unless the instrument(s) is located inside the primary containment, then inspect the primary containment at least once per 8 hours or monitor the containment air temperature at least once per hour at the locations listed in Specification 4.6.1.7.
- b. Restore the minimum number of instruments to OPERABLE status within 14 days or, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.C within 30 days outlining the action taken, the cause of the inoperability and the plans and schedule for restoring the instrument(s) to OPERABLE status.
- c. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.3.7.9.1 Each of the above required fire detection instruments which are accessible during unit operation shall be demonstrated OPERABLE at least once per 6 months by performance of a CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST. Fire detectors which are not accessible during unit operation shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by the performance of a CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST during each COLD SHUTDOWN exceeding 24 hours unless performed in the previous 6 months.

4.3.7.9.2 The NFPA Standard 72D supervised circuits supervision associated with the detector alarms of each of the above required fire detection instruments shall be demonstrated OPERABLE at least once per 6 months. Supervised circuits with detectors which are inaccessible during unit operation shall be demonstrated OPERABLE during each COLD SHUTDOWN exceeding 24 hours unless performed in the previous 6 months.

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\*The normal or emergency power source may be inoperable in OPERATIONAL CONDITION 4 or 5 or when defueled.

## INSTRUMENTATION

### LOOSE-PART DETECTION SYSTEM

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.3.7.12 The loose-part detection system shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1 and 2.

#### ACTION:

- a. With one or more loose-part detection system channels inoperable for more than 30 days, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.c within the next 10 days outlining the cause of the malfunction and the plans for restoring the channel(s) to OPERABLE status.
- b. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.3.7.12 Each channel of the loose-part detection system shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by performance of:

- a. CHANNEL CHECK at least once per 24 hours,
- b. CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST at least once per 31 days, and
- c. CHANNEL CALIBRATION at least once per 18 months.

### 3/4.4 REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

#### 3/4.4.1 RECIRCULATION SYSTEM

##### RECIRCULATION LOOPS

##### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.4.1.1 Two reactor coolant system recirculation loops shall be in operation.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1 and 2

##### ACTION

- a. With only one (1) reactor coolant system recirculation loop in operation, comply with Specification 3.4.1.5 and:
  1. Within four (4) hours:
    - a) Place the recirculation flow control system in the Master Manual mode or lower, and
    - b) Increase the MINIMUM CRITICAL POWER RATIO (MCPR) Safety Limit by 0.01 to 1.08 per Specification 2.1.2, and
    - c) Increase the MINIMUM CRITICAL POWER RATIO (MCPR) Limiting Condition for Operation by 0.01 per Specification 3.2.3, and,
    - d) Reduce the Average Power Range Monitor (APRM) Scram and Rod Block and Rod Block Monitor Trip Setpoints and Allowable Values to those applicable to single recirculation loop operation per Specifications 2.2.1, 3.2.2, and 3.3.6.
  2. Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next twelve (12) hours.
- b. With no reactor coolant recirculation loops in operation:
  1. Take the ACTION required by Specification 3.4.1.5, and
  2. Be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next six (6) hours.

## REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

### 3/4.4.4 CHEMISTRY

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.4.4 The chemistry of the reactor coolant system shall be maintained within the limits specified in Table 3.4.4-1.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

a. In OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1:

1. With the conductivity, chloride concentration or pH exceeding the limit specified in Table 3.4.4-1 for less than 72 hours during one continuous time interval and, for conductivity and chloride concentration, for less than 336 hours per year, but with the conductivity less than 10  $\mu\text{mho/cm}$  at 25°C and with the chloride concentration less than 0.5 ppm, this need not be reported to the Commission.
2. With the conductivity, chloride concentration or pH exceeding the limit specified in Table 3.4.4-1 for more than 72 hours during one continuous time interval or, for conductivity and chloride concentration, for more than 336 hours per year, be in at least STARTUP within the next 6 hours.
3. With the conductivity exceeding 10  $\mu\text{mho/cm}$  at 25°C or chloride concentration exceeding 0.5 ppm, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN as rapidly as the cooldown rate limit permits.

b. In OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 2 and 3 with the conductivity, chloride concentration or pH exceeding the limit specified in Table 3.4.4-1 for more than 48 hours during one continuous time interval, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.

c. At all other times:

1. With the conductivity or pH exceeding the limit specified in Table 3.4.4-1, restore the conductivity and pH to within the limit within 72 hours.
2. With the chloride concentration exceeding the limit specified in Table 3.4.4-1 for more than 24 hours, perform an engineering evaluation to determine the effects of the out-of-limit condition on the structural integrity of the reactor coolant system. Determine that the structural integrity of the reactor coolant system remains acceptable for continued operation prior to proceeding to OPERATIONAL CONDITION 3.
3. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

## REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

### 3/4.4.7 MAIN STEAM LINE ISOLATION VALVES

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.4.7 Two main steam line isolation valves (MSIVs) per main steam line shall be OPERABLE with closing times greater than or equal to 3 and less than or equal to 5 seconds.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2, and 3.

#### ACTION:

With one or more MSIVs inoperable:

1. Maintain at least one MSIV OPERABLE in each affected main steam line that is open and within 8 hours either:
  - a) Restore the inoperable valve(s) to OPERABLE status, or
  - b) Isolate the affected main steam line by use of a deactivated MSIV in the closed position.
2. Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

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4.4.7 Each of the above required MSIVs shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by verifying full closure between 3 and 5 seconds when tested pursuant to Specification 4.0.5.

## REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

### 3/4.4.8 STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

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3.4.8 The structural integrity of ASME Code Class 1, 2 and 3 components shall be maintained in accordance with Specification 4.4.8.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

#### ACTION:

- a. With the structural integrity of any ASME Code Class 1 component(s) not conforming to the above requirements, restore the structural integrity of the affected component(s) to within its limit or isolate the affected component(s) prior to increasing the Reactor Coolant System temperature more than 50°F above the minimum temperature required by NDT considerations.
- b. With the structural integrity of any ASME Code Class 2 component(s) not conforming to the above requirements, restore the structural integrity of the affected component(s) to within its limit or isolate the affected component(s) prior to increasing the Reactor Coolant System temperature above 200°F.
- c. With the structural integrity of any ASME Code Class 3 component(s) not conforming to the above requirements, restore the structural integrity of the affected component(s) to within its limit or isolate the affected component(s) from service.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

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4.4.8 No additional Surveillance Requirements other than those required by Specification 4.0.5.

## CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

### 3/4.6.3 PRIMARY CONTAINMENT ISOLATION VALVES

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

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3.6.3 The primary containment isolation valves and the reactor instrumentation line excess flow check valves shown in Table 3.6.3-1 shall be OPERABLE with isolation times less than or equal to those shown in Table 3.6.3-1.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2, and 3.

#### ACTION:

- a. With one or more of the primary containment isolation valves shown in Table 3.6.3-1 inoperable:
  1. Maintain at least one isolation valve OPERABLE in each affected penetration that is open and within 4 hours either:
    - a) Restore the inoperable valve(s) to OPERABLE status, or
    - b) Isolate each affected penetration by use of at least one deactivated automatic valve secured in the isolated position,\* or
    - c) Isolate each affected penetration by use of at least one closed manual valve or blind flange.\*
  2. Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.
- b. With one or more of the reactor instrumentation line excess flow check valves shown in Table 3.6.3-1 inoperable:
  1. Operation may continue and the provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable provided that within 4 hours either:
    - a) The inoperable valve is returned to OPERABLE status, or
    - b) The instrument line is isolated and the associated instrument is declared inoperable.
  2. Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.

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\*Isolation valves closed to satisfy these requirements may be reopened on an intermittent basis under administrative control.

## PLANT SYSTEMS

### 3/4.7.4 SEALED SOURCE CONTAMINATION

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

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3.7.4 Each sealed source containing radioactive material either in excess of 100 microcuries of beta and/or gamma emitting material or 5 microcuries of alpha emitting material shall be free of greater than or equal to 0.005 microcuries of removable contamination.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

#### ACTION:

- a. With a sealed source having removable contamination in excess of the above limit, withdraw the sealed source from use and either:
  1. Decontaminate and repair the sealed source, or
  2. Dispose of the sealed source in accordance with Commission Regulations.
- b. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

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4.7.4.1 Test Requirements - Each sealed source shall be tested for leakage and/or contamination by:

- a. The licensee, or
- b. Other persons specifically authorized by the Commission or an Agreement State.

The test method shall have a detection sensitivity of at least 0.005 microcuries per test sample.

4.7.4.2 Test Frequencies - Each category of sealed sources, excluding startup sources and fission detectors previously subjected to core flux, shall be tested at the frequency described below.

- a. Sources in use - At least once per six months for all sealed sources containing radioactive material:
  1. With a half-life greater than 30 days, excluding Hydrogen 3, and
  2. In any form other than gas.

PLANT SYSTEMS

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

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- b. Stored sources not in use - Each sealed source and fission detector shall be tested prior to use or transfer to another licensee unless tested within the previous six months. Sealed sources transferred without a certificate indicating the last test date shall be tested prior to being placed into use.
- c. Startup sources and fission detectors - Each sealed startup source and fission detector shall be tested within 31 days prior to being subjected to core flux or installed in the core and following repair or maintenance to the source.

4.7.4.3 Reports - A report shall be prepared and submitted to the Commission on an annual basis if sealed source or fission detector leakage tests reveal the presence of greater than or equal to 0.005 microcuries of removable contamination.

## PLANT SYSTEMS

### 3/4.7.5 FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS

#### FIRE SUPPRESSION WATER SYSTEM

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

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3.7.5.1 The fire suppression water system shall be OPERABLE\* with:

- a. Two OPERABLE fire suppression diesel driven fire pumps, each with a capacity of 2500 gpm, with their discharge aligned to the fire suppression header,
- b. An OPERABLE flow path capable of taking suction from the CSCS water tunnel and transferring the water through distribution piping with OPERABLE sectionalizing control or isolation valves to the yard hydrant curb valves, the last valve ahead of the water flow alarm device on each sprinkler, hose standpipe, and the last valve ahead of the deluge valve on each deluge or spray system required to be OPERABLE per Specifications 3.7.5.2 and 3.7.5.4.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

#### ACTION:

- a. With one fire pump and/or one water supply inoperable, restore the inoperable equipment to OPERABLE status within 7 days or, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.C within the next 30 days outlining the plans and procedures to be used to restore the inoperable equipment to OPERABLE status or to provide an alternate backup pump or supply. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.
- b. With the fire suppression water system otherwise inoperable:
  1. Establish a backup fire suppression water system within 24 hours, and
  2. Prepare and submit a Special Report in accordance with Specification 6.6.C;
    - a) By telephone within 24 hours,
    - b) Confirmed by telegraph, mailgram or facsimile transmission no later than the first working day following the event, and
    - c) In writing within 14 days following the event, outlining the action taken, the cause of the inoperability and the plans and schedule for restoring the system to OPERABLE status.

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\*The normal or emergency power source may be inoperable in OPERATIONAL CONDITION 4 or 5 or when defueled.