

October 29, 1996

Mr. Donald F. Schnell
Senior Vice President - Nuclear
Union Electric Company
Post Office Box 149
St. Louis, Missouri 63166

SUBJECT: AMENDMENT NO. 116 TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. NPF-30 -
CALLAWAY PLANT, UNIT 1 (TAC NO. M95203)

Dear Mr. Schnell:

Enclosed are Technical Specification (TS) pages 3/4 4-14 and B 3/4 4-3 with revision bars to indicate changes made as a result of issuance of Amendment No. 116 to Facility Operating License No. NPF-30. In the associated request for amendment, Union Electric Company did not include revision bars on the retyped TS pages. To avoid administrative discrepancies in the future, we would appreciate that the retyped TS pages included in the proposed amendment packages include all changes and markings that are desired in the amendment.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely,

Original Signed By
Kristine M. Thomas, Project Manager
Project Directorate IV-2
Division of Reactor Projects III/IV
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Docket No. 50-483

Enclosure: Pages 3/4 4-14 and
B 3/4 4-3

cc w/encl: See next page

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REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

4.4.5.4 Acceptance Criteria

a. As used in this specification:

- 1) Imperfection means an exception to the dimensions, finish or contour of a tube from that required by fabrication drawings or specifications. Eddy-current testing indications below 20% of the nominal tube wall thickness, if detectable, may be considered as imperfections;
- 2) Degradation means a service-induced cracking, wastage, wear or general corrosion occurring on either inside or outside of a tube;
- 3) Degraded Tube means a tube containing imperfections greater than or equal to 20% of the nominal wall thickness caused by degradation;
- 4) % Degradation means the percentage of the tube wall thickness affected or removed by degradation;
- 5) Defect means an imperfection of such severity that it exceeds the plugging or repair limit. A tube or sleeve containing a defect is defective;
- 6) Plugging or Repair Limit means the imperfection depth at or beyond which the tube shall be removed from service by plugging or repaired by sleeving and is equal to 40% of the nominal tube wall thickness. The plugging limit for laser welded sleeves is equal to 39% of the nominal sleeve wall thickness;
- 7) Unserviceable describes the condition of a tube if it leaks or contains a defect large enough to affect its structural integrity in the event of an Operating Basis Earthquake, a loss-of-coolant accident, or a steam line or feedwater line break as specified in Specification 4.4.5.3c., above;
- 8) Tube Inspection means an inspection of the steam generator tube from the point of entry (hot leg side) completely around the U-bend to the top support of the cold leg. For a tube repaired by sleeving, the tube inspection shall include the sleeved portion of the tube;

REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

BASES

3/4.4.5 STEAM GENERATORS

The Surveillance Requirements for inspection of the steam generator tubes ensure that the structural integrity of this portion of the RCS will be maintained. The program for inservice inspection of steam generator tubes is based on a modification of Regulatory Guide 1.83, Revision 1. Inservice inspection of steam generator tubing is essential in order to maintain surveillance of the conditions of the tubes in the event that there is evidence of mechanical damage or progressive degradation due to design, manufacturing errors, or inservice conditions that lead to corrosion. Inservice inspection of steam generator tubing also provides a means of characterizing the nature and cause of any tube degradation so that corrective measures can be taken.

Unscheduled inservice inspections are performed on each steam generator following: (1) reactor to secondary tube leaks; (2) a seismic occurrence greater than the Operating Basis Earthquake; and (3) a loss-of-coolant accident requiring actuation of the Engineered Safety Features, which for this Specification is defined to be a break greater than that equivalent to the severance of a 1" inside diameter pipe, or, for a main steamline or feedline, a break greater than that equivalent to a steam generator safety valve failing open; to ensure that steam generator tubes retain sufficient integrity for continued operation. Transients less severe than these do not require inspections because the resulting stresses are well within the stress criteria established by Regulatory Guide 1.121, which unplugged steam generator tubes must be capable of withstanding.

The plant is expected to be operated in a manner such that the secondary coolant will be maintained within those chemistry limits found to result in negligible corrosion of the steam generator tubes. If the secondary coolant chemistry is not maintained within these limits, localized corrosion may likely result in stress corrosion cracking. The extent of cracking during plant operation would be limited by the limitation of steam generator tube leakage between the Reactor Coolant System and the Secondary Coolant System (reactor-to-secondary leakage = 150 gallons per day per steam generator). Cracks having a reactor-to-secondary leakage less than this limit during operation will have an adequate margin of safety to withstand the loads imposed during normal operation and by postulated accidents. Operating plants have demonstrated that reactor-to-secondary leakage of 150 gallons per day per steam generator can readily be detected by radiation monitors of steam generator blowdown. Leakage in excess of this limit will require plant shutdown and an unscheduled inspection, during which the leaking tubes will be located, plugged or repaired.

Wastage-type defects are unlikely with proper chemistry treatment of the secondary coolant. However, even if a defect should develop in service, it will be found during scheduled inservice steam generator tube examinations. Plugging or repair will be required for all tubes with imperfections exceeding the plugging or repair limit. Steam generator tube inspections of operating plants have demonstrated the capability to reliably detect degradation that has penetrated 20% of the original tube wall thickness. Results from WCAP-10043 have been used to establish plugging limit.