

June 25, 1986

Docket Nos.: 50-361
and 50-362

Mr. Kenneth P. Baskin
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Mr. James C. Holcombe
Vice President - Power Supply
San Diego Gas & Electric Company
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Gentlemen:

Subject: Issuance of Amendment No. 50 to Facility Operating License NPF-10
and Amendment No. 39 to Facility Operating License NPF-15
San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station, Units 2 and 3

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has issued the enclosed Amendment No. 50 to Facility Operating License No. NPF-10 and Amendment No. 39 to Facility Operating License No. NPF-15 for the San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station, Units 2 and 3, located in San Diego County, California. The amendments revise Technical Specification 3/4.4.7, "RCS Specific Activity" in accordance with NRC Generic Letter 85-19.

These amendments were requested by your letter February 7, 1986 and are covered by Proposed Change Number PCN-214.

A copy of the Safety Evaluation supporting the amendments is also enclosed.

Sincerely,

151

Harry Rood, Senior Project Manager
PWR Project Directorate No. 7
Division of PWR Licensing-B

Enclosures:

- 1. Amendment No. 50 to NPF-10
- 2. Amendment No. 39 to NPF-15
- 3. Safety Evaluation

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6/12/86

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6/25/86

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6/25/86*

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Mr. Kenneth P. Baskin
Southern California Edison Company

San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station
Units 2 and 3

cc:

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California State Library
Government Publications Section
Library & Courts Building
Sacramento, CA 95841
ATTN: Ms. Mary Schnell

Mayor, City of San Clemente
San Clemente, CA 92672

Chairman, Board Supervisors
San Diego County
1600 Pacific Highway, Room 335
San Diego, CA 92101

California Department of Health
ATTN: Chief, Environmental
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Radiological Health Section
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UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY

SAN DIEGO GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

THE CITY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

THE CITY OF ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA

DOCKET NO. 50-361

SAN ONOFRE NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION, UNIT 2

AMENDMENT TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE

Amendment No. 50
License No. NPF-10

1. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has found that:
 - A. The application for amendment to the license for San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station, Unit 2 (the facility) filed by the Southern California Edison Company on behalf of itself and San Diego Gas and Electric Company, The City of Riverside and The City of Anaheim, California (licensees) dated February 7, 1986, complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act) and the Commission's regulations as set forth in 10 CFR Chapter I;
 - B. The facility will operate in conformity with the application, as amended, 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 license amendment will not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public;
 - 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.

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2. Accordingly, the license is amended by changes to the Technical Specifications as indicated in the attachment to this amendment and Paragraph 2.C(2) of Facility Operating License No. NPF-10 is hereby amended to read as follows:

(2) Technical Specifications

The Technical Specifications contained in Appendix A and the Environmental Protection Plan contained in Appendix B, as revised through Amendment No. 50, are hereby incorporated in the license. SCE shall operate the facility in accordance with the Technical Specifications and the Environmental Protection Plan.

3. The changes in the Technical Specifications are to become effective within 30 days of issuance of the amendment. In the period between issuance of the amendment and the effective date of the new Technical Specifications, the licensees shall adhere to the Technical Specifications existing at the time. The period of time during changeover shall be minimized.
4. This license amendment is effective as the date of its issuance.

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION



Harry Rood, Senior Project Manager
PWR Project Directorate No. 7
Division of PWR Licensing-B

Attachment:
Changes to the Technical
Specifications

Date of Issuance: June 25, 1986

June 25, 1986

- 3 -

ATTACHMENT TO LICENSE AMENDMENT NO. 50
FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. NPF-10
DOCKET NO. 50-361

Replace the following pages of the Appendix A Technical Specifications with the enclosed pages. The revised pages are identified by Amendment number and contain vertical lines indicating the area of change. Also to be replaced are the following overleaf pages to the amended pages.

<u>Amendment Page</u>	<u>Overleaf Page</u>
3/4 4-23	-
3/4 4-24	-
B 3/4 4-5	B 3/4 4-6
6-16a	-

REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

3/4.4.7 SPECIFIC ACTIVITY

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.4.7 The specific activity of the primary coolant shall be limited to:

- a. Less than or equal to 1.0 microcurie/gram DOSE EQUIVALENT I-131, and
- b. Less than or equal to $100/\bar{E}$ microcuries/gram.

APPLICABILITY: MODES 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

ACTION:

- a. With the specific activity of the primary coolant greater than 1.0 microcurie/gram DOSE EQUIVALENT I-131 for more than 48 hours during one continuous time interval or exceeding the limit line shown on Figure 3.4-1, be in at least HOT STANDBY with T_{avg} less than 500°F within 6 hours. The provisions of Specification 3.0.4 are not applicable.
- b. With the specific activity of the primary coolant greater than $100/\bar{E}$ microcurie/gram, be in at least HOT STANDBY with T_{avg} less than 500°F within 6 hours.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.4.7 The specific activity of the primary coolant shall be determined to be within the limits by performance of the sampling and analysis program of Table 4.4-4.

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REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

BASES

REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

BASES

CHEMISTRY (Continued)

the chemistry within the Steady State Limits provides adequate corrosion protection to ensure the structural integrity of the Reactor Coolant System over the life of the plant. The associated effects of exceeding the oxygen, chloride and fluoride limits are time and temperature dependent. Corrosion studies show that operation may be continued with contaminant concentration levels in excess of the Steady State Limits, up to the Transient Limits, for the specified limited time intervals without having a significant effect on the structural integrity of the Reactor Coolant System. The time interval permitting continued operation within the restrictions of the Transient Limits provides time for taking corrective actions to restore the contaminant concentrations to within the Steady State Limits.

The surveillance requirements provide adequate assurance that concentrations in excess of the limits will be detected in sufficient time to take corrective action.

3/4.4.7 SPECIFIC ACTIVITY

The limitations on the specific activity of the primary coolant ensure that the resulting 2 hour doses at the site boundary will not exceed an appropriately small fraction of Part 100 limits following a steam generator tube rupture accident in conjunction with an assumed steady state primary-to-secondary steam generator leakage rate of 1.0 GPM and a concurrent loss of offsite electrical power. The values for the limits on specific activity represent limits based upon a parametric evaluation by the NRC of typical site locations. These values are conservative in that specific site parameters of the San Onofre site, such as site boundary location and meteorological conditions, were not considered in this evaluation.

The ACTION statement permitting POWER OPERATION to continue for limited time periods with the primary coolant's specific activity greater than 1.0 microcurie/gram DOSE EQUIVALENT I-131, but within the allowable limit shown on Figure 3.4-1, accommodates possible iodine spiking phenomenon which may occur following changes in THERMAL POWER.

REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

BASES

SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (Continued)

Reducing T_{avg} to less than 500°F prevents the release of activity should a steam generator tube rupture since the saturation pressure of the primary coolant is below the lift pressure of the atmospheric steam relief valves. The surveillance requirements provide adequate assurance that excessive specific activity levels in the primary coolant will be detected in sufficient time to take corrective action. Information obtained on iodine spiking will be used to assess the parameters associated with spiking phenomena. A reduction in frequency of isotopic analyses following power changes may be permissible if justified by the data obtained.

3/4.4.8 PRESSURE/TEMPERATURE LIMITS

All components in the Reactor Coolant System are designed to withstand the effects of cyclic loads due to system temperature and pressure changes. These cyclic loads are introduced by normal load transients, reactor trips, and startup and shutdown operations. The various categories of load cycles used for design purposes are provided in Section 3.9.1.1 of the FSAR. During startup and shutdown, the rates of temperature and pressure changes are limited so that the maximum specified heatup and cooldown rates are consistent with the design assumptions and satisfy the stress limits for cyclic operation.

During heatup, the thermal gradients in the reactor vessel wall produce thermal stresses which vary from compressive at the inner wall to tensile at the outer wall. These thermal induced compressive stresses tend to alleviate the tensile stresses induced by the internal pressure. Therefore, a pressure-temperature curve based on steady state conditions (i.e., no thermal stresses) represents a lower bound of all similar curves for finite heatup rates when the inner wall of the vessel is treated as the governing location.

The heatup analysis also covers the determination of pressure-temperature limitations for the case in which the outer wall of the vessel becomes the controlling location. The thermal gradients established during heatup produce tensile stresses at the outer wall of the vessel. These stresses are additive to the pressure induced tensile stresses which are already present. The thermal induced stresses at the outer wall of the vessel are tensile and are dependent on both the rate of heatup and the time along the heatup ramp; therefore, a lower bound curve similar to that described for the heatup of the inner wall cannot be defined. Consequently, for the cases in which the outer wall of the vessel becomes the stress controlling location, each heatup rate of interest must be analyzed on an individual basis.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

(6.9.1.5 Cont'd)

Reports required on an annual basis shall include the results of specific activity analysis in which the primary coolant exceeded the limits of Specification 3.4.7. The following information shall be included in these reports: (1) Reactor power history starting 48 hours prior to the first sample in which the limit was exceeded; (2) Results of the last isotopic analysis for radioiodine performed prior to exceeding the limit, results of analysis while limit was exceed and results of one analysis after the radioiodine activity was reduced to less than limit. Each result should include date and time of sampling and the radioiodine concentrations; (3) Clean-up system flow history starting 48 hours prior to the first sample in which the limit was exceeded; (4) Graph of the I-131 concentration and one other radioiodine isotope concentration in microcuries per gram as a function time for the duration of the specific activity above the steady-state level; and (5) the time duration when the specific activity of the primary coolant exceeded the radioiodine limit.



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

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY

SAN DIEGO GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

THE CITY OF RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

THE CITY OF ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA

DOCKET NO. 50-362

SAN ONOFRE NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION, UNIT 3

AMENDMENT TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE

Amendment No. 39
License No. NPF-15

1. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has found that:
 - A. The application for amendment to the license for San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station, Unit 3 (the facility) filed by the Southern California Edison Company on behalf of itself and San Diego Gas and Electric Company, The City of Riverside and The City of Anaheim, California (licensees) dated February 7, 1986, complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act) and the Commission's regulations as set forth in 10 CFR Chapter I;
 - B. The facility will operate in conformity with the application, as amended, 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 license amendment will not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public;
 - E. The issuance of this amendment is in accordance with 10 CFR Part 51 of the Commission's regulations and all applicable requirements have been satisfied.

2. Accordingly, the license is amended by changes to the Technical Specifications as indicated in the attachment to this amendment and Paragraph 2.C(2) of Facility Operating License No. NPF-15 is hereby amended to read as follows:

(2) Technical Specifications

The Technical Specifications contained in Appendix A and the Environmental Protection Plan contained in Appendix B, as revised through Amendment No. 39, are hereby incorporated in the license. SCE shall operate the facility in accordance with the Technical Specifications and the Environmental Protection Plan.

3. The changes in the Technical Specifications are to become effective within 30 days of issuance of the amendment. In the period between issuance of the amendment and the effective date of the new Technical Specifications, the licensees shall adhere to the Technical Specifications existing at the time. The period of time during changeover shall be minimized.
4. This license amendment is effective as the date of its issuance.

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION



Harry Rood, Senior Project Manager
PWR Project Directorate No. 7
Division of PWR Licensing-B

Attachment:
Changes to the Technical
Specifications

Date of Issuance: June 25, 1986

June 25, 1986

- 3 -

ATTACHMENT TO LICENSE AMENDMENT NO. 39

FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. NPF-15

DOCKET NO. 50-362

Replace the following pages of the Appendix A Technical Specifications with the enclosed pages. The revised pages are identified by Amendment number and contain vertical lines indicating the area of change. Also to be replaced are the following overleaf pages to the amended pages.

<u>Amendment Page</u>	<u>Overleaf Page</u>
3/4 4-24	3/4 4-23
3/4 4-25	3/4 4-26
B 3/4 4-5	B 3/4 4-6
6-17a	-

REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

3/4.4.7 SPECIFIC ACTIVITY

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.4.7 The specific activity of the primary coolant shall be limited to:

- a. Less than or equal to 1.0 microcurie/gram DOSE EQUIVALENT I-131, and
- b. Less than or equal to $100/\bar{E}$ microcuries/gram.

APPLICABILITY: MODES 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

ACTION:

- a. With the specific activity of the primary coolant greater than 1.0 microcurie/gram DOSE EQUIVALENT I-131 for more than 48 hours during one continuous time interval or exceeding the limit line shown on Figure 3.4-1, be in at least HOT STANDBY with T_{avg} less than 500°F within 6 hours. The provisions of Specification 3.0.4 are not applicable.
- b. With the specific activity of the primary coolant greater than $100/\bar{E}$ microcuries/gram, be in at least HOT STANDBY with T_{avg} less than 500°F within 6 hours.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.4.7 The specific activity of the primary coolant shall be determined to be within the limits by performance of the sampling and analysis program of Table 4.4-4.

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REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

BASES

CHEMISTRY (Continued)

the chemistry within the Steady State Limits provides adequate corrosion protection to ensure the structural integrity of the Reactor Coolant System over the life of the plant. The associated effects of exceeding the oxygen, chloride and fluoride limits are time and temperature dependent. Corrosion studies show that operation may be continued with contaminant concentration levels in excess of the Steady State Limits, up to the Transient Limits, for the specified limited time intervals without having a significant effect on the structural integrity of the Reactor Coolant System. The time interval permitting continued operation within the restrictions of the Transient Limits provides time for taking corrective actions to restore the contaminant concentrations to within the Steady State Limits.

The surveillance requirements provide adequate assurance that concentrations in excess of the limits will be detected in sufficient time to take corrective action.

3/4.4.7 SPECIFIC ACTIVITY

The limitations on the specific activity of the primary coolant ensure that the resulting 2-hour doses at the site boundary will not exceed an appropriately small fraction of Part 100 limits following a steam generator tube rupture accident in conjunction with an assumed steady state primary-to-secondary steam generator leakage rate of 1.0 GPM and a concurrent loss of offsite electrical power. The values for the limits on specific activity represent limits based upon a parametric evaluation by the NRC of typical site locations. These values are conservative in that specific site parameters of the San Onofre site, such as site boundary location and meteorological conditions, were not considered in this evaluation.

The ACTION statement permitting POWER OPERATION to continue for limited time periods with the primary coolant's specific activity greater than 1.0 microcurie/gram DOSE EQUIVALENT I-131, but within the allowable limit shown on Figure 3.4-1, accommodates possible iodine spiking phenomenon which may occur following changes in THERMAL POWER.

REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

BASES

SPECIFIC ACTIVITY (Continued)

Reducing T_{avg} to less than 500°F prevents the release of activity should a steam generator tube rupture since the saturation pressure of the primary coolant is below the lift pressure of the atmospheric steam relief valves. The Surveillance Requirements provide adequate assurance that excessive specific activity levels in the primary coolant will be detected in sufficient time to take corrective action. Information obtained on iodine spiking will be used to assess the parameters associated with spiking phenomena. A reduction in frequency of isotopic analyses following power changes may be permissible if justified by the data obtained.

3/4.4.8 PRESSURE/TEMPERATURE LIMITS

All components in the Reactor Coolant System are designed to withstand the effects of cyclic loads due to system temperature and pressure changes. These cyclic loads are introduced by normal load transients, reactor trips, and startup and shutdown operations. The various categories of load cycles used for design purposes are provided in Section 3.9.1.1 of the FSAR. During startup and shutdown, the rates of temperature and pressure changes are limited so that the maximum specified heatup and cooldown rates are consistent with the design assumptions and satisfy the stress limits for cyclic operation.

During heatup, the thermal gradients in the reactor vessel wall produce thermal stresses which vary from compressive at the inner wall to tensile at the outer wall. These thermally induced compressive stresses tend to alleviate the tensile stresses induced by the internal pressure. Therefore, a pressure-temperature curve based on steady-state conditions (i.e., no thermal stresses) represents a lower bound of all similar curves for finite heatup rates when the inner wall of the vessel is treated as the governing location.

The heatup analysis also covers the determination of pressure-temperature limitations for the case in which the outer wall of the vessel becomes the controlling location. The thermal gradients established during heatup produce tensile stresses at the outer wall of the vessel. These stresses are additive to the pressure induced tensile stresses which are already present. The thermally induced stresses at the outer wall of the vessel are tensile and are dependent on both the rate of heatup and the time along the heatup ramp; therefore, a lower bound curve similar to that described for the heatup of the inner wall cannot be defined. Consequently, for the cases in which the outer wall of the vessel becomes the stress controlling location, each heatup rate of interest must be analyzed on an individual basis.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

(6.9.1.5 Cont'd)

Reports required on an annual basis shall include the results of specific activity analysis in which the primary coolant exceeded the limits of Specification 3.4.7. The following information shall be included in these reports: (1) Reactor power history starting 48 hours prior to the first sample in which the limit was exceeded; (2) Results of the last isotopic analysis for radioiodine performed prior to exceeding the limit, results of analysis while limit was exceeded and results of one analysis after the radioiodine activity was reduced to less than limit. Each result should include date and time of sampling and the radioiodine concentrations; (3) Cleanup system flow history starting 48 hours prior to the first sample in which the limit was exceeded; (4) Graph of the I-131 concentration and one other radioiodine isotope concentration in microcuries per gram as a function of time for the duration of the specific activity above the steady-state level; and (5) The time duration when the specific activity of the primary coolant exceeded the radioiodine limit.



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

SAFETY EVALUATION BY THE OFFICE OF NUCLEAR REACTOR REGULATION
SUPPORTING AMENDMENT NO. 50 TO NPF-10 AND AMENDMENT NO. 39 TO NPF-15
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY, ET AL
DOCKET NOS. 50-361 AND 50-362

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Southern California Edison Company (SCE), on behalf of itself and the other licensees, San Diego Gas and Electric Company, The City of Riverside California, and The City of Anaheim, California, has submitted several applications for license amendments for San Onofre Nuclear Generating Station, Units 2 and 3. One such request, Proposed Change PCN-214, is evaluated herein. This change would revise Technical Specification (TS) 3/4.4.7, "RCS Specific Activity," in accordance with Generic Letter 85-19, "Reporting Requirements on Primary Coolant Iodine Spikes." The proposed change would: (1) delete the short-term reporting requirements related to primary coolant specific activity levels; and (2) no longer require plant shutdown if the primary coolant iodine activity limits are exceeded for accumulated period of over 800 hours. Our evaluation of the proposed change is given below.

2.0 SAFETY EVALUATION

Technical Specifications 3/4.4.7 for San Onofre Units 2 and 3 currently require, among other things, that: (1) the plant be in a least HCT STANDBY within 6 hours if the specific activity of the primary coolant is greater than 1.0 microcurie/gram dose-equivalent I-131 for more than 48 hours during one continuous time interval; (2) the plant must be shut down if the primary coolant specific activity limits are exceeded for 800 hours in a 12 month period; and (3) the licensee must submit a special report to the NRC if the total cumulative operating time at a primary coolant specific activity greater than 1.0 microcurie/gram dose-equivalent I-131 exceeds 50 hours in any consecutive 6 month period.

On September 27, 1985 the NRC staff issued Generic Letter 85-19, "Reporting Requirements on Primary Coolant Iodine Spikes," to all licensees and applicants for operating power reactors and holders of construction permits for power reactors. In Generic Letter 85-19, the staff determine that: (1) reporting requirements related to primary coolant specific activity levels, specifically iodine spikes, could be reduced from a short-term report (special report or licensee event report) to an item to be included in the annual report; and (2) existing shutdown requirements based on exceeding

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the primary coolant specific activity limits for an accumulated period of over 800 hours were no longer necessary. The change in these requirements is based on an improvement in the quality of nuclear fuel over the past 10 years and the fact that appropriate actions would be initiated long before approaching the limit as currently specified. Generic Letter 85-19 also presented model TS which reflect these findings.

Southern California Edison Company has proposed amending the San Onofre Units 2 and 3 TS to match the model TS and to remove some redundancy between the current actions and surveillance requirements. Although San Onofre Unit 3 has experienced some relatively high specific activity levels in the primary coolant during the first cycle of operation, the specific activity levels at San Onofre Units 2 and 3 have been within the TS limits. In accordance with Generic Letter 85-19, the portion of the TS regarding plant shutdown if the primary coolant specific activity limits are exceeded for more than 48 hours during one continuous time interval would not be affected by the proposed TS change. Since this proposed change is consistent with the Model TS enclosed in Generic Letter 85-19, the NRC staff finds the proposed amendments acceptable.

In summary, the staff has reviewed the proposed changes to TS 3/4.4.7 for San Onofre Units 2 and 3. The proposed changes would delete the short-term reporting requirements related to primary coolant specific activity levels and no longer require plant shutdown if the primary coolant specific activity limits are exceeded for an accumulated period of over 800 hours. As discussed above, the staff finds that the proposed changes meet the applicable regulatory guidance and requirements and are, therefore, acceptable.

3.0 CONTACT WITH STATE OFFICIAL

The NRC staff has advised the Chief of the Radiological Health Branch, State Department of Health Services, State of California, of the proposed determination of no significant hazards consideration. No comments were received.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATION

These amendments involve changes in the installation or use of facility components located within the restricted area. The staff has determined that the amendments involve no significant increase in the amounts of any effluents that may be released offsite and that there is no significant increase in individual or cumulative occupation radiation exposure. The Commission has previously issued proposed findings, that the amendments involve no significant hazards consideration, and there has been no public comment on such findings. Accordingly, the amendments meet the eligibility criteria for categorical exclusion set forth in 10 CFR Sec. 51.22(c)(9). Pursuant to 10 CFR 51.22(b) no environmental impact statement or environmental assessment need to be prepared in connection with the issuance of these amendments.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The Staff 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, and (2) such activities will be conducted in compliance with the Commission's regulations and the issuance of the amendments will not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public. We, therefore, conclude that the proposed changes are acceptable, and are hereby incorporated into the San Onofre 2 and 3 Technical Specifications.

Dated: June 25, 1986

TABLE 3.8-1

CONTAINMENT PENETRATION CONDUCTOR OVERCURRENT PROTECTIVE DEVICES

<u>Primary Device Number</u>	<u>Backup Device Number</u>	<u>Service Description</u>
3B0106	3BLP0101	Containment Normal Cooling Fan E-397
3B0107	3BLP0102	CEDM Cooling Supply Fan E-403B
3B0109	3BLP0103	CEDM Cooling Supply Fan E-403A
3B0111	3BLP0104	Standby Containment Normal Cooling Fan E-393
3B0209	3BLP0201	Containment Normal Cooling Fan E-394
3B0406	3BLP0301	Hydrogen Recombiner E-145 Power Panel L-180
3B0409	3BLP0302	Upper Dome Air Circulator A-071
3B0410	3BLP0303	Containment Emergency Fan E-399
3B0411	3BLP0304	Containment Emergency Fan E-401
3B0419	3BLP0305	Standby Upper Dome Air Circulator A-074
3B0606	3BLP0401	Hydrogen Recombiner E-146 Power Panel L-181
3B0609	3BLP0402	Upper Dome Air Circulator A-072
3B0610	3BLP0403	Containment Emergency Fan E-400
3B0611	3BLP0404	Containment Emergency Fan E-402
3B0619	3BLP0405	Standby Upper Dome Air Circulator A-073
3B0809	3BLP0501	Containment Normal Cooling Fan E-396
3B0811	3BLP0601	Containment Normal Cooling Fan E-398
3B0903	3BLP0701	Containment Recirculation Unit A-353
3B0906	3BLP0702	Polar Crane (Containment) R001 (C)
3B0907	3BLP0703	Standby Control Element Drive Mechanism Cooling Supply Fan E-404A
3B0909	3BLP0704	Standby CEDM Cooling Supply Fan E-404B
3B0911	3BLP0705	Containment Recirculating Unit Heater E-568
3BA02	3BLP0812	CCW from RCP P-001 Seal Heat Exchanger TV-9144
3BA03	3BLP0813	CCW from RCP P-003 Seal Heat Exchanger TV-9154
3BA04 (3BA04-A)	3BLP0801	CEDM Cooling Supply Fan E-403A (Enclosure Heater)

June 25, 1096

ISSUANCE OF AMENDMENT NO. 50 TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NPF-10
AND AMENDMENT NO. 39 TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NPF-15
SAN ONOFRE NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION, UNITS 2 AND 3

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