April 14, 1997

Mr. Gregory M. Rueger
Pacific Gas and Electric Company
NPG - Mail Code A10D
P. O. Box 770000
San Francisco, California 94177

SUBJECT: ISSUANCE OF AMENDMENTS FOR DIABLO CANYON NUCLEAR POWER PLANT, UNIT NO. 1 (TAC NO. M95910) AND UNIT NO. 2 (TAC NO. M95911)

Dear Mr. Rueger:

The Commission has issued the enclosed Amendment No. 119 to Facility Operating License No. DPR-80 and Amendment No. 117 to Facility Operating License No. DPR-82 for the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant, Unit Nos. 1 and 2, respectively. The amendments consist of changes to the Technical Specifications (TS) in response to your application dated May 31, 1996, as supplemented by letter dated December 16, 1996.

These amendments revise the combined Technical Specifications (TS) for the Diablo Canyon Power Plant (DCPP) Unit Nos. 1 and 2 to revise 23 TS surveillance requirements to support implementation of extended fuel cycles at DCPP Unit Nos. 1 and 2. The specific TS changes proposed include those for 2 response time tests, 3 containment spray system tests, and 24 ventilation systems tests. There are also administrative changes for six other TS to maintain consistency for TS that are not proposed for surveillance extensions.

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

Sincerely,

Original Signed By

Steven D. Bloom, Project Manager
Project Directorate IV-2
Division of Reactor Projects III/IV
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Docket Nos. 50-275
and 50-323

Enclosures: 1. Amendment No. 119 to DPR-80
2. Amendment No. 117 to DPR-82
3. Safety Evaluation

cc w/encls: See next page

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DOCUMENT NAME: DC95910.AMD

OFC	LA/PDIV-2	PM/PDIV-2	OGC
NAME	EPeyton	SBloom	RBachmann
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UNITED STATES
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20555-0001

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET NO. 50-275

DIABLO CANYON NUCLEAR POWER PLANT, UNIT NO. 1

AMENDMENT TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE

Amendment No. 119
License No. DPR-80

1. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has found that:

   A. The application for amendment by Pacific Gas and Electric Company (the licensee) dated May 31, 1996, as supplemented by letter dated December 16, 1996, 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 rules and regulations of the Commission;

   C. There is reasonable assurance (I) that the activities authorized by this amendment can be conducted without endangering the health and safety of the public, and (ii) that such activities will be conducted in compliance with the Commission's regulations;

   D. The issuance of this amendment will not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public; and

   E. The issuance of this amendment is in accordance with 10 CFR Part 51 of the Commission's regulations and all applicable requirements have been satisfied.

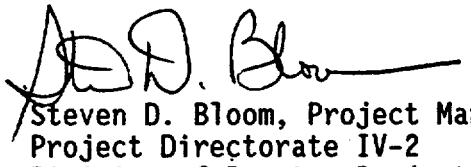
2. Accordingly, the license is amended by changes to the Technical Specifications as indicated in the attachment to this license amendment, and paragraph 2.C.(2) of Facility Operating License No. DPR-80 is hereby amended to read as follows:

(2) Technical Specifications

The Technical Specifications contained in Appendix A and the Environmental Protection Plan contained in Appendix B, as revised through Amendment No. 119 , are hereby incorporated in the license. Pacific Gas and Electric Company shall operate the facility in accordance with the Technical Specifications and the Environmental Protection Plan, except where otherwise stated in specific license conditions.

3. This license amendment is effective as of its date of issuance to be implemented within 90 days of the date of issuance.

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION



Steven D. Bloom, Project Manager
Project Directorate IV-2
Division of Reactor Projects III/IV
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Attachment: Changes to the Technical Specifications

Date of Issuance: April 14, 1997

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

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

DOCKET NO. 50-323

DIABLO CANYON NUCLEAR POWER PLANT, UNIT NO. 2

AMENDMENT TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE

Amendment No. 117
License No. DPR-82

1. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has found that:

   A. The application for amendment by Pacific Gas and Electric Company (the licensee) dated May 31, 1996, as supplemented by letter dated December 16, 1996, 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 rules and regulations of the Commission;

   C. There is reasonable assurance (I) that the activities authorized by this amendment can be conducted without endangering the health and safety of the public, and (ii) that such activities will be conducted in compliance with the Commission's regulations;

   D. The issuance of this amendment will not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public; and

   E. The issuance of this amendment is in accordance with 10 CFR Part 51 of the Commission's regulations and all applicable requirements have been satisfied.

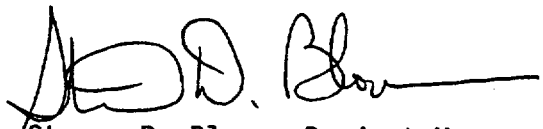
2. Accordingly, the license is amended by changes to the Technical Specifications as indicated in the attachment to this license amendment, and paragraph 2.C.(2) of Facility Operating License No. DPR-82 is hereby amended to read as follows:

(2) Technical Specifications

The Technical Specifications contained in Appendix A and the Environmental Protection Plan contained in Appendix B, as revised through Amendment No. 117 , are hereby incorporated in the license. Pacific Gas and Electric Company shall operate the facility in accordance with the Technical Specifications and the Environmental Protection Plan, except where otherwise stated in specific license conditions.

3. This license amendment is effective as of its date of issuance to be implemented within 90 days of the date of issuance.

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION



Steven D. Bloom, Project Manager
Project Directorate IV-2
Division of Reactor Projects III/IV
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Attachment: Changes to the Technical Specifications

Date of Issuance: April 14, 1997

ATTACHMENT TO LICENSE AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENT NO. 119 TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. DPR-80

AND AMENDMENT NO. 117 TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. DPR-82

DOCKET NOS. 50-275 AND 50-323

Revise Appendix A Technical Specifications by removing the pages identified below and inserting the enclosed pages. The revised pages are identified by Amendment number and contain marginal lines indicating the areas of change. The corresponding overleaf pages are also provided to maintain document completeness.

REMOVE	INSERT
3/4 3-1	3/4 3-1
3/4 3-14	3/4 3-14
3/4 3-32	3/4 3-32
3/4 6-11	3/4 6-11
3/4 7-14	3/4 7-14
3/4 7-15	3/4 7-15
3/4 7-16	3/4 7-16
3/4 7-17	3/4 7-17
3/4 9-13	3/4 9-13
3/4 9-14	3/4 9-14

3/4.3 INSTRUMENTATION

3/4.3.1 REACTOR TRIP SYSTEM INSTRUMENTATION

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.3.1 As a minimum, the Reactor Trip System instrumentation channels and interlocks of Table 3.3-1 shall be OPERABLE with RESPONSE TIMES as shown in Table 3.3-2.

APPLICABILITY: As shown in Table 3.3-1.

ACTION:

As shown in Table 3.3-1.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.3.1.1 Each Reactor Trip System instrumentation channel and interlock and the automatic trip logic shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by performance of the Reactor Trip System Instrumentation Surveillance Requirements specified in Table 4.3-1.

4.3.1.2 The REACTOR TRIP SYSTEM RESPONSE TIME of each Reactor trip function shall be demonstrated to be within its limit at least once per 24 months. Each test shall include at least one train such that both trains are tested at least once per 48 months and one channel per function such that all channels are tested at least once every N times 24 months where N is the total number of redundant channels in a specific Reactor trip function as shown in the "Total No. of Channels" column of Table 3.3-1.

3/4.3.2 ENGINEERED SAFETY FEATURES ACTUATION SYSTEM INSTRUMENTATION

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.3.2 The Engineered Safety Features Actuation System (ESFAS) instrumentation channels and interlocks shown in Table 3.3-3 shall be OPERABLE with their Trip Setpoints set consistent with the values shown in the Trip Setpoint column of Table 3.3-4 and with RESPONSE TIMES as shown in Table 3.3-5.

APPLICABILITY: As shown in Table 3.3-3.

ACTION:

a. With an ESFAS Instrumentation Channel or Interlock Trip Setpoint less conservative than the value shown in the Trip Setpoint column but more conservative than the value shown in the Allowable Values column of Table 3.3-4, adjust the Setpoint consistent with the Trip Setpoint value.

b. With an ESFAS Instrumentation Channel or Interlock Trip Setpoint less conservative than the value shown in the Allowable Values column of Table 3.3-4, declare the channel inoperable and apply the applicable ACTION statement requirements of Table 3.3-3 until the channel is restored to OPERABLE status with its Trip Setpoint adjusted consistent with the Trip Setpoint value.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.3.2.1 Each ESFAS instrumentation channel and interlock and the automatic actuation logic and relays shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by the performance of the Engineered Safety Feature Actuation System Instrumentation Surveillance Requirements specified in Table 4.3-2.

4.3.2.2 The ENGINEERED SAFETY FEATURES RESPONSE TIME of each ESFAS function shall be demonstrated to be within the limit at least once per 24 months. Each test shall include at least one train such that both trains are tested at least once per 48 months and one channel per function such that all channels are tested at least once per N times 24 months where N is the total number of redundant channels in a specific ESFAS function as shown in the "Total No. of Channels" column of Table 3.3-3.

TABLE 3.3-5 (Continued)

TABLE NOTATIONS

(1) Diesel generator starting delay not included because offsite power available.

(2) Notation deleted.

(3) Diesel generator starting and loading delays included.

(4) Diesel generator starting delay not included because offsite power is available. Response time limit includes opening of valves to establish SI path and attainment of discharge pressure for centrifugal charging pumps (where applicable). Sequential transfer of charging pump suction from the VCT to the RWST (RWST valves open, then VCT valves close) is included.

(5) Diesel generator starting and sequence loading delays included. Offsite power is not available. Response time limit includes opening of valves to establish SI path and attainment of discharge pressure for centrifugal charging pumps. Sequential transfer of charging pump suction from the VCT to the RWST (RWST valves open, then VCT valves close) is included.

(6) The maximum response time of 48.5 seconds is the time from when the containment pressure exceeds the High-High Setpoint until the spray pump is started and the discharge valve travels to the fully open position assuming off-site power is not available. The time of 48.5 seconds includes the 28-second maximum delay related to ESF loading sequence. Spray riser piping fill time is not included. The 80-second maximum spray delay time does not include the time from LOCA start to "P" signal.

(7) Diesel generator starting and sequence loading delays included. Sequential transfer of charging pump suction from the VCT to the RWST (RWST valves open, then VCT valves close) is not included. Response time limit includes opening of valves to establish SI flow path and attainment of discharge pressure for centrifugal charging pumps, SI, and RHR pumps (where applicable).

(8) Does not include Trip Time Delays. Response times include the transmitters, Eagle-21 Process Protection cabinets, Solid State Protection System cabinets and actuation devices only. This reflects the response times necessary for THERMAL POWER in excess of 50% RTP.

TABLE 4.3-2

ENGINEERED SAFETY FEATURES ACTUATION SYSTEM INSTRUMENTATION
SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

FUNCTIONAL UNIT	CHANNEL CHECK	CHANNEL CALI-BRATION	CHANNEL OPERA-TIONAL TEST	TRIP ACTUATING DEVICE OPERA-TIONAL TEST	ACTUATION LOGIC TEST	MASTER RELAY TEST	SLAVE RELAY TEST	MODES FOR WHICH SURVEILLANCE IS REQUIRED
1. Safety Injection, (Reactor Trip Feedwater Isolation, Start Diesel Generators, Containment Fan Cooler Units, and Component Cooling Water)								
a. Manual Initiation	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	R24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1, 2, 3, 4
b. Automatic Actuation Logic and Actuation Relays	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	M(1)	M(1)	R	1, 2, 3, 4
c. Containment Pressure-High	S	R	Q	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1, 2, 3, 4
d. Pressurizer Pressure-Low	S	R	Q	N.A	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1, 2, 3
e. DELETED								
f. Steam Line Pressure-Low	S	R	Q	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1, 2, 3
2. Containment Spray (coincident with SI signal)								
a. Manual Initiation	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	R24	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1, 2, 3, 4
b. Automatic Actuation Logic and Actuation Relays	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	M(1)	M(1)	R	1, 2, 3, 4
c. Containment Pressure-High-High	S	R	Q	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1, 2, 3, 4

CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

3/4.6.2 DEPRESSURIZATION AND COOLING SYSTEMS

CONTAINMENT SPRAY SYSTEM

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.6.2.1 Two Containment Spray Systems shall be OPERABLE with each Spray System capable of taking suction from the RWST and transferring spray function to a RHR System taking suction from the containment sump.

APPLICABILITY: MODES 1, 2, 3 and 4.

ACTION:

With one Containment Spray System inoperable, restore the inoperable Spray System to OPERABLE status within 72 hours or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours; restore the inoperable Spray System to OPERABLE status within the next 48 hours or be in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.6.2.1 Each Containment Spray System 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 that is not locked, sealed, or otherwise secured in position, is in its correct position;

b. By verifying that on recirculation flow, each pump develops a differential pressure of greater than or equal to 205 psid when tested pursuant to Specification 4.0.5;

c. At least once per REFUELING INTERVAL by:

1) Verifying that each automatic valve in the flow path actuates to its correct position on an actual or simulated actuation signal, and

2) Verifying that each spray pump starts automatically on an actual or simulated actuation signal.

d. At least once per 10 years by performing an air or smoke flow test through each spray header and verifying each spray nozzle is unobstructed.

SPRAY ADDITIVE SYSTEM

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.6.2.2 The Spray Additive System shall be OPERABLE with:

a. A spray additive tank with a contained volume of between 2025 and 4000 gallons of between 30 and 32% by weight NaOH solution, and

b. Two spray additive eductors each capable of adding NaOH solution from the chemical additive tank to a Containment Spray System pump flow.

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

ACTION:

With the Spray Additive System inoperable, restore the system to OPERABLE status within 72 hours or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours; restore the Spray Additive System to OPERABLE status within the next 48 hours or be in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.6.2.2 The Spray Additive System 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 that is not locked, sealed, or otherwise secured in position, is in its correct position;

b. At least once per 6 months by:

1) Verifying the contained solution volume in the tank, and

2) Verifying the concentration of the NaOH solution by chemical analysis.

c. At least once each REFUELING INTERVAL by verifying that each automatic valve in the flow path actuates to its correct position on a Containment Spray actuation test signal; and

d. At least once per 5 years by verifying both spray additive and RWST full flow from the test valve 8993 in the Spray Additive System.

3/4.7.5 CONTROL ROOM VENTILATION SYSTEM

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.7.5.1 The Control Room Ventilation System* shall be OPERABLE** with two separate trains with each train consisting of one main supply fan, one filter booster fan, one pressurization supply fan and one HEPA Filter and Charcoal Adsorber System.

APPLICABILITY: All MODES.

ACTION:

MODES 1, 2, 3, and 4:

With one Control Room Ventilation System train inoperable, restore the inoperable train to OPERABLE status within 7 days or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours.

MODES 5 and 6:

a. With one Control Room Ventilation System train inoperable, restore the inoperable train to OPERABLE status within 7 days or initiate and maintain operation of the OPERABLE Control Room Ventilation System train in the recirculation mode.

b. With both Control Room Ventilation System trains inoperable, or with the OPERABLE Control Room Ventilation System required to be in the recirculation mode by ACTION a. not capable of being powered by an OPERABLE emergency power source, suspend all operations involving CORE ALTERATIONS or positive reactivity changes.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.7.5.1 Each Control Room Ventilation System train shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

a. At least once per 12 hours by verifying that the control room air temperature is less than or equal to 120°F;

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*The Control Room Ventilation System is common to both units.
**The system may be considered OPERABLE with no chlorine monitors, provided no bulk chlorine gas is stored within the SITE BOUNDARY.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

b. At least once per 31 days by:

1) Initiating flow through the HEPA Filter And Charcoal Adsorber System and verifying that either redundant set of booster and pressurization supply fans operate for at least 10 continuous hours with the heaters operating,

2) Verifying that each Ventilation System redundant fan is aligned to receive electrical power from a separate OPERABLE vital bus, and

3) Starting (unless already operating) each main supply fan, booster fan, and pressurization supply fan, and verifying that it operates for 1 hour.

c. At least once per REFUELING INTERVAL or (1) after any structural maintenance on the HEPA filter or charcoal adsorber housings, or (2) following painting, fire, or chemical release in any ventilation zone communicating with the system by:

1) Verifying that the cleanup system satisfies the in-place penetration and bypass leakage testing acceptance criteria of less than 1% and uses the test procedure guidance in ANSI N510-1980, and the system flow rate is 2100 cfm ± 10%;

2) Verifying a system flow rate of 2100 cfm ± 10% during system operation when tested in accordance with ANSI N510-1980.

d. At least once per 18 months, or (1) after any structural maintenance on the charcoal adsorber housings, or (2) following painting, fire, or chemical release in any ventilation zone communicating with the system, or (3) after 720 hours of charcoal adsorber operation, by verifying, within 31 days after removal, that a laboratory analysis of a representative carbon sample obtained in accordance with Regulatory Position C.6.b of Regulatory Guide 1.52, Revision 2, March 1978, meets the laboratory testing criteria of ASTM D3803-1989 at 70% R.H. for a methyl iodide penetration of less than 1%;

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

e. At least once per REFUELING INTERVAL by:

1) Verifying that the pressure drop across the combined HEPA filters and charcoal adsorber banks is less than 3.5 inches Water Gauge while operating the system at a flow rate of 2100 cfm ± 10%;

2) Verifying that on a Phase "A" Isolation test signal, the system automatically switches into the pressurization mode of operation with approximately 27% (determined by damper position) of the flow through the HEPA filters and charcoal adsorber banks;

3) Verifying that the system maintains the control room at a positive pressure of greater than or equal to 1/8 inch Water Gauge relative to the outside atmosphere during the pressurization mode of system operation; and

4) Verifying that the heaters dissipate 5 ± 1 kW when tested in accordance with ANSI N510-1980.

f. After each complete or partial replacement of a HEPA filter bank, by verifying that the cleanup system satisfies the in-place penetration and bypass leakage testing acceptance criteria of less than 1% in accordance with ANSI N510-1980 for a DOP test aerosol while operating the system at a flow rate of 2100 cfm ± 10%; and

g. After each complete or partial replacement of a charcoal adsorber bank, by verifying that the cleanup system satisfies the in-place penetration and bypass leakage testing acceptance criteria of less than 1% in accordance with ANSI N510-1980 for a halogenated hydrocarbon test gas while operating the system at a flow rate of 2100 cfm ± 10%.

3/4.7.6 AUXILIARY BUILDING SAFEGUARDS AIR FILTRATION SYSTEM

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.7.6.1 Two Auxiliary Building Safeguards Air Filtration System exhaust trains with one common HEPA filter and charcoal adsorber bank and at least two exhaust fans shall be OPERABLE.

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

ACTION:

a. With the HEPA filter and charcoal adsorber bank inoperable, restore the HEPA filter and charcoal adsorber bank to OPERABLE status within 24 hours or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours.

b. With only one exhaust fan OPERABLE, restore at least two exhaust fans to OPERABLE status within 7 days or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.7.6.1 Each Auxiliary Building Safeguards Air Filtration System train shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

a. At least once per 31 days by:

1) Initiating flow through the HEPA filter and charcoal adsorber bank and verifying that the train operates for at least 10 continuous hours with the heaters operating, and

2) Verifying that each exhaust fan is aligned to receive electrical power from a separate OPERABLE vital bus.

b. At least once per REFUELING INTERVAL or (1) after any structural maintenance on the HEPA filter or charcoal adsorber housings, or (2) following painting, fire, or chemical release in any ventilation zone communicating with the system, by:

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

1) Verifying that the cleanup system satisfies the in-place penetration and bypass leakage testing acceptance criteria of less than 1% and uses the test procedure guidance in ANSI N510-1980, and the system flow rate is 73,500 cfm ± 10%;

2) Verifying a system flow rate of 73,500 cfm ± 10% during system operation when tested in accordance with ANSI N510-1980.

c. At least once per 18 months, or (1) after any structural maintenance on the charcoal adsorber housings, or (2) following painting, fire, or chemical release in any ventilation zone communicating with the system, or (3) after every 720 hours of charcoal adsorber operation, by verifying, within 31 days after removal, that a laboratory analysis of a representative carbon sample obtained in accordance with Regulatory Position C.6.b of Regulatory Guide 1.52, Revision 2, March 1978, meets the laboratory testing criteria of ASTM D3803-1989 at 70% R.H. for a methyl iodide penetration of less than 6%;

d. At least once per REFUELING INTERVAL by:

1) Verifying that the pressure drop across the combined HEPA filters and charcoal adsorber banks is less than 3.7 inches Water Gauge while operating the system at a flow rate of 73,500 cfm ± 10%,

2) Verifying that flow is established through the HEPA filter and charcoal adsorber bank on a Safety Injection test signal, and

3) Verifying that the heaters dissipate 50 ± 5 kW when tested in accordance with ANSI N510-1980.

4) Verifying that leakage through the Auxiliary Building Safeguards Air Filtration System Dampers M2A and M2B is less than or equal to 5 cfm when subjected to a Constant Pressure or Pressure Decay Leak Rate Test in accordance with ASME N510-1989. The test pressure for the leak rate test shall be based on a maximum operating pressure as defined in ASME N510-1989, of 8 inches water gauge.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

e. After each complete or partial replacement of a HEPA filter bank, by verifying that the cleanup system satisfies the in-place penetration and bypass leakage testing acceptance criteria of less than 1% in accordance with ANSI N510-1980 for a DOP test aerosol while operating the system at a flow rate of 73,500 cfm ± 10%; and

f. After each complete or partial replacement of a charcoal adsorber bank, by verifying that the cleanup system satisfies the in-place penetration and bypass leakage testing acceptance criteria of less than 1% in accordance with ANSI N510-1980 for a halogenated hydrocarbon test gas while operating the system at a flow rate of 73,500 cfm ± 10%.

REFUELING OPERATIONS

3/4.9.12 FUEL HANDLING BUILDING VENTILATION SYSTEM

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.9.12 Two Fuel Handling Building Ventilation Systems shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: Whenever irradiated fuel is in the spent fuel pool.

ACTION:

a. With one Fuel Handling Building Ventilation System inoperable, fuel movement within the spent fuel pool or crane operation with loads over the spent fuel pool may proceed provided the OPERABLE Fuel Handling Building Ventilation System is capable of being powered from an OPERABLE emergency power source and is in operation and discharging through at least one train of HEPA filters and charcoal adsorbers.

b. With no Fuel Handling Building Ventilation System OPERABLE, suspend all operations involving movement of fuel within the spent fuel pool or crane operation with loads over the spent fuel pool until at least one Fuel Handling Building Ventilation System is restored to OPERABLE status.

c. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.9.12 The above required Fuel Handling Building Ventilation Systems shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

a. At least once per 31 days by initiating flow through the HEPA filters and charcoal adsorbers and verifying that the system operates for at least 15 minutes;

b. At least once per REFUELING INTERVAL or (1) after any structural maintenance on the HEPA filter or charcoal adsorber housings, or (2) following painting, fire, or chemical release in any ventilation zone communicating with the system by:

1) Visually verifying that, with the system operating at a flow rate of 35,750 cfm ± 10% and exhausting through the HEPA filters and charcoal adsorbers, the damper valve M-29 is closed;

2) Verifying that the cleanup system satisfies the in-place penetration and bypass leakage testing acceptance criteria of less than 1% and uses the test procedures guidance in ANSI N510-1980, and the system flow rate is 35,750 cfm ± 10%;

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

3) Verifying a system flow rate of 35,750 cfm ± 10% during system operation when tested in accordance with ANSI N510-1980.

c. At least once per 18 months or (1) after any structural maintenance on the charcoal adsorber housings, or (2) following painting, fire, or chemical release in any ventilation zone communicating with the system, or (3) after every 720 hours of charcoal adsorber operation by verifying within 31 days after removal, that a laboratory analysis of a representative carbon sample obtained in accordance with Regulatory Position C.6.b of Regulatory Guide 1.52, Revision 2, March 1978, meets the laboratory testing criteria of ASTM D3803-1989 at 95% R.H. for a methyl iodide penetration of less than 4.3%;

d. At least once per REFUELING INTERVAL by:

1) Verifying that the pressure drop across the combined HEPA filters and charcoal adsorber banks is less than 4.1 inches Water Gauge while operating the system at a flow rate of 35,750 cfm ± 10%,

2) Verifying that on a high radiation test signal, the system automatically starts (unless already operating) and directs its exhaust flow through the HEPA filters and charcoal adsorber banks, and

3) Verifying that the system maintains the spent fuel storage pool area at a negative pressure of greater than or equal to 1/8 inch Water Gauge relative to the outside atmosphere during system operation.

e. After each complete or partial replacement of a HEPA filter bank, by verifying that the cleanup system satisfies the in-place penetration and bypass leakage testing acceptance criteria of less than 1% in accordance with ANSI N510-1980 for a DOP test aerosol while operating the system at a flow rate of 35,750 cfm ± 10%; and

f. After each complete or partial replacement of a charcoal adsorber bank, by verifying that the cleanup system satisfies the in-place penetration and bypass leakage testing acceptance criteria of less than 1% in accordance with ANSI N510-1980 for a halogenated hydrocarbon test gas while operating the system at a flow rate of 35,750 cfm ± 10%.

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

SAFETY EVALUATION BY THE OFFICE OF NUCLEAR REACTOR REGULATION

RELATED TO AMENDMENT NO. 119 TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. DPR-80

AND AMENDMENT NO. 117 TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. DPR-82

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

DIABLO CANYON NUCLEAR POWER PLANT, UNITS 1 AND 2

DOCKET NOS. 50-275 AND 50-323

1.0 INTRODUCTION

By application dated May 31, 1996, as supplemented by letter dated December 16, 1996, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (or the licensee) requested changes to the Technical Specifications (Appendix A to Facility Operating License Nos. DPR-80 and DPR-82) for the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant, Units 1 and 2. The proposed changes revise the combined Technical Specifications (TS) for the Diablo Canyon Power Plant (DCPP) Unit Nos. 1 and 2 to revise 23 TS surveillance requirements to support implementation of extended fuel cycles at DCPP Unit Nos. 1 and 2. The specific TS changes proposed include those for 2 response time tests, 3 containment spray system tests, and 24 ventilation system tests. There are also administrative changes for six other TS to maintain consistency for TS that are not proposed for surveillance extension.

The December 16, 1996, supplemental letter provided additional clarifying information and did not change the initial no significant hazards consideration determination published in the Federal Register on October 7, 1996 (61 FR 52966).

2.0 BACKGROUND

The licensee conducted a feasibility-study for increasing the fuel cycle length from the current 18 months to 24 months for both units of DCPP. The results of this study indicated that a 24-month fuel cycle is not only feasible but also is beneficial because of fewer refuelings, improved outage scheduling and reduced personnel exposure. Therefore, the licensee decided to implement the extended 24-month fuel cycles at both units of the DCPP.

Current DCPP TS require that surveillance tests for some surveillances be performed at least once per refueling interval or every 18 months. Therefore, the surveillance test interval (STI) for these functional units have been identified by a notation "R" in an appropriate column of the current TS instrumentation tables. With the extended fuel cycle, the STI for these tests will be 24 months and will be identified by the notation "R24". For other surveillance tests the months will be changed to indicate a 24-month fuel cycle or the words "REFUELING INTERVAL" will replace the current wording.

3.0 EVALUATION

Except for several editorial changes, most of the proposed changes extend the surveillance interval from 18 to 24 months for various surveillance tests. To confirm that the effect on safety of extending surveillance intervals is insignificant, the licensee's submittal provided information on each of the proposed changes focusing on verifying that no time-dependent failure mechanisms exist, and no known mechanism exists that would significantly degrade the performance of the device-in-question during normal plant operation over the extended maximum surveillance interval.

In the evaluation of each of the proposed changes, the licensee addressed various applicable factors including, (1) the safety function(s) of the component/system, (2) the impact of the STI change on safety, (3) impact on other TSs (if any) which also stipulate performing similar tests during an operating cycle and/or during a refueling outage, (4) the operating, surveillance and maintenance histories and problems identified through these histories in the past and the nature of corrective actions implemented, and (5) related NRC generic communications and industry experience.

In their submittal, the licensee stated that the request for the proposed modifications in STIs is based on guidance provided by the staff in Generic Letter (GL) 91-04, "Changes in Technical Specification Surveillance Intervals to Accommodate a 24-month Fuel Cycle" dated April 2, 1991. GL 91-04 provides guidance on how licnesees should evaluate the effects of an extension to a 24-month surveillance interval on the safety of the plant. The licensee performed a detailed engineering analysis of the affected systems and instrument-loops to establish the basis for a maximum 30 month (24 months + 25 percent additional surveillance frequency allowance) calibration frequency and to verify that the surveillance interval extensions have an insignificant effect on plant safety by verifying that the extended frequency of surveillance would not invalidate any assumptions in the plant's licensing basis.

3.1 Response Time Testing

3.1.1 Proposed TS changes

TS 4.3.1.2, Reactor Trip Instrumentation, surveillance requirements for the reactor trip system response time. Revise surveillance frequency from 18 months to 24 months.

TS 4.3.2.2, Engineered Safety Features Actuation System Instrumentation, surveillance requirements for engineered safety features response time. Revise surveillance frequency from 18 months to 24 months.

3.1.2 Justification for the Change

In accordance with the current TS, response time testing (RTT) of specific functions of the reactor trip system and engineered safety features actuation system is performed once every 18 months during each refueling outage using an overlapping series of tests of discrete block and device of the control loop

including the process sensor (transmitter), signal processing devices, actuation logic and the final actuation device (breakers, switches, relays, etc.). The response time obtained from testing of each discrete block/device of a control string is summed up and the sum is compared to the response time assumed in the safety analysis for that control string. The proposed revision revises the RTT frequency from 18 months to the new outage frequency of 24 months. The justification for this extension is based on the licensee's review of the surveillance and operating history and evaluation of other surveillance tests performed at DCPP for components subject to response time testing. The licensee stated that no response time problems related to equipment performance have occurred and no time-dependent failure history was evident for any component. This supports the conclusion that the effect on safety of extending the surveillance interval is negligible. The staff has reviewed these proposed changes and based on the licensee's justification finds the proposed changes acceptable.

3.2 Containment Spray System

3.2.1 Proposed TS changes

TS 3/4.3.2, "Engineered Safety Features Actuation System," Table 4.3.-2, Functional Unit 2.a, regarding manual containment spray initiation. Revise frequency from R, once each 18 months, to R24, at least once each 24 months.

TS 3/4.6.2, "Containment Spray System," TS 4.6.2.1c.1, regarding automatic valve actuation. Revise frequency from once each 18 months to once each REFUELING INTERVAL.

TS 3/4.6.2, "Containment Spray System," TS 4.6.2.1c.2, regarding automatic spray pump actuation. Revise frequency from once each 18 months to once each REFUELING INTERVAL.

3.2.2 Justification for the Change

The containment spray (CS) system removes heat and fission products from the containment atmosphere and maintains the containment sump pH within analysis limits following an accident. The CS system consists of two redundant trains, each with a spray pump which takes its suction from the refueling water storage tank and spray additive tank. The pumps discharge to its spray header ring in containment. In their submittal, the licensee stated that assurance of containment spray system operability is provided by many other surveillance tests and post maintenance tests during the operating cycle of the plant. The automatic and manual actuations of the CS components are verified on an 18-month frequency. Manual actuation is verified during functional testing of the SI and Phase B actuation and reset switches. Automatic actuation is verified during slave relay testing. The CS initiation is also tested during integrated system safeguards testing each refueling outage. The pump is tested quarterly in accordance with TS 4.0.5 as part of the Inservice Testing Program. The operating, surveillance and maintenance history of the containment spray system as well as review of industry experience support conclusion that the effect on safety of extending the surveillance interval is small and also indicates that there were no recurring surveillance/maintenance

problems and no significant time related degradation mechanisms were found. The staff reviewed the licensee's evaluation and finds it acceptable.

3.3 Control Room Ventilation System (CRVS)

3.3.1 Proposed TS changes

TS 4.7.5.1 c.1 verifies that the cleanup system satisfies the inplace penetration and bypass leakage testing acceptance criteria of less than 1 percent and uses the test procedure guidance in Regulatory Positions C.5.a, C.5.c, and C.5.d of Regulatory Guide 1.52, "Design, Testing, and Maintenance Criteria for Postaccident Engineered-Safety-Feature Atmosphere Cleanup System Air Filtration and Adsorption Units of Light-Water-Cooled Nuclear Power Plants," Revision 2, March 1978, and the system flow rate is 2100 cfm ± 10 percent. The surveillance frequency would be extended to REFUELING INTERVAL.

TS 4.7.5.1c.2) regarding charcoal adsorber carbon testing on an 18 month frequency and under certain conditions, would be deleted. All control room ventilation system carbon tests would be combined into TS 4.7.5.1d.

TS 4.7.5.1c.3) verifies that the system flow rate is 2100 cfm ± 10 percent during system operation when tested in accordance with ANSI N510-1980. The surveillance frequency would be extended to REFUELING INTERVAL.

TS 4.7.5.1d. regarding carbon sampling would be expanded to include the 18-month frequency and conditions currently associated with TS 4.7.5.1c.2), above.

TS 4.7.5.1e.1) verifies that the pressure drop across the combined high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters and charcoal adsorber banks is less than 3.5 inches water gauge while operating the system at a flow rate of 2100 cfm ± 10 percent. The surveillance frequency would be extended to REFUELING INTERVAL.

TS 4.7.5.1e.2) verifies that on a Phase A isolation test signal, the system automatically switches into the pressurization mode of operation with approximately 27 percent (determined by damper position) of the flow through the HEPA filters and charcoal adsorber banks. The surveillance frequency would be extended to REFUELING INTERVAL.

TS 4.7.5.1e.3) verifies that the system maintains the control room at a positive pressure of greater than or equal to 1/8 inch water gauge relative to the outside atmosphere during the pressurization mode of system operation. The surveillance frequency would be extended to REFUELING INTERVAL.

TS 4.7.5.1 e.4) verifies that the heaters dissipate 5 ± 1 KW when tested in accordance with ANSI N510-1980. The surveillance frequency would be extended to REFUELING INTERVAL.

3.3.2 Justification for the Change

Diablo Canyon Power Plant Units 1 and 2 share a common control room, but each maintains its own plant process computer room. The units maintain separate control room ventilation and pressurization systems and plant process computer room air conditioning systems. The CRVS for each unit has two separate trains consisting of a filter booster fan, a main supply fan, and an air cooling assembly. In addition, each unit has one passive HEPA filter and charcoal adsorber assembly. The control room pressurization system (CRPS) for each unit has two separate trains consisting of a pressurization fan and dampers. The CRVS and CRPS are actuated to the accident alignment (pressurization mode) on either receipt of a containment Phase A isolation signal of high radiation detected at the CRVS inlet. The licensee requested administatrative changes to combine the various intervals and conditions when carbon testing is required into one surveillance requirement, TS 4.7.5.1d. Since the licensee recently changed carbon testing methodologies they did not propose a surveillance extension. The capacity and performance verification of CRVS/CRPS is performed using several tests on a 18-month frequency. Automatic actuation of the pressurization mode is tested quarterly, and damper automatic alignment verification is performed each refueling. Automatic actuation is tested on a refueling basis with the slave relay requirements of TS 4.3.2. Operability of CRVS/CRPS is verified by other surveillance requirements, such as acceptable control room temperature, and operation of all components is checked every 31 days. The automatic damper actuation operability is verified by testing of the logic of the SSPS on a staggered monthly frequency. The licensee stated that a review of the surveillance, maintenance and operating history indicated there are no time-dependent failures and problems and that the effect on safety of extending the surveillance interval is small. The NRC staff finds the proposed changes acceptable.

3.4 Auxiliary Building Safeguards Air Filtration System

3.4.1 Proposed TS changes

TS 4.7.6.1 b. 1 verifies that the cleanup system satisfies the in-place penetration and bypass leakage testing acceptance criteria of less than 1 percent and uses the test procedure guidance in Regulatory Positions C.5.a, C.5.c, and C.5.d of Regulatory Guide 1.52, Revision 2, March 1978, and the system flow rate is 73,500 cfm $\pm$ 10 percent. The surveillance frequency would be extended to REFUELING INTERVAL.

TS 4.7.6.1 b.2, regarding charcoal adsorber carbon testing on an 18-month frequency and on certain conditions, would be deleted. All auxiliary building carbon tests would be combined into TS 4.7.6.1.c.

TS 4.7.6.1b.3 verifies that the system flow rate is 73,500 cfm $\pm$ 10 percent during system operation when tested in accordance with ANSI N510-1980. The surveillance frequency would be extended to REFUELING INTERVAL.

TS 4.7.6.1c. regarding carbon sampling would be expanded to include the 18-month frequency and conditions currently associated with TS 4.7.6.1.b.2, above.

TS 4.7.6.1d.1 verifies that the pressure drop across the combined high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters and charcoal adsorber banks is less than 3.7 inches water gauge while operating the system at a flow rate of 73,500 cfm ± 10 percent. The surveillance frequency would be extended to REFUELING INTERVAL.

TS 4.7.6.1 d.2 verifies that flow is established through the HEPA filters and charcoal adsorber banks on a safety injection (SI) test signal. The surveillance frequency would be extended to REFUELING INTERVAL.

TS 4.7.6.1d.3) verifies that the heaters dissipate 50 ± 5 KW when tested in accordance with ANSI N510-1980. The surveillance frequency would be extended to REFUELING INTERVAL.

TS 4.7.6.1d.4) verifies that leakage through dampers M-2A and M-2B is less than or equal to 5 cfm when subjected to a constant pressure or pressure decay leak rate test in accordance with ASME N510-1989. The surveillance frequency would be extended to REFUELING INTERVAL.

3.4.2 Justification for the Change

The auxiliary building ventilation system (ABVS) for each unit supplies filtered outside air to various locations in the auxiliary building. The system consists of two redundant sets of supply and exhaust fans, dampers and filter banks. An electric preheater, and charcoal adsorber bank are also provided when safeguards filtration is required. The ABVS provides ventilation and cooling to support safety-related equipment, and provides significant reductions in the amounts of airborne radioactive materials that could be released to the atmosphere after an accident. The licensee requested administrative changes to combine the various intervals and conditions when carbon testing is required into one surveillance requirement, TS 4.7.6.1c. Since the licensee recently changed carbon testing methodologies they did not propose a surveillance extension. The capacity and performance verification of ABVS is performed using several tests on a 18-month frequency. Automatic actuation of the safeguards filtration mode is tested every refueling outage with slave relay testing requirements of TS 4.3.2. Operability of ABVS is verified by other surveillance requirements such as and operation of components every 31 days. The automatic damper actuation operability is verified by testing of the logic of the SSPS on a staggered monthly frequency. The licensee stated that a review of the surveillance, maintenance and operating history indicated there are no time-dependent failures and problems and that the effect on safety of extending the surveillance interval is small. The NRC staff finds the proposed changes acceptable.

3.5 Fuel Handling Building Ventilation System

3.5.1 Proposed TS change

TS 4.9.12b.1, verifies that with a system flow rate of 35,750 cfm ± 10 percent and exhausting through the HEPA filters and charcoal adsorbers, the damper M-29 is closed. The surveillance frequency would be extended to REFUELING INTERVAL.

TS 4.9.12b.2, verifies that the cleanup system satisfies the in-place penetration and bypass leakage testing acceptance criteria of less than 1 percent and uses the test procedure guidance in Regulatory Positions C.5.a, C.5.c, and C.5.d of Regulatory Guide 1.52, Revision 2, March 1978, and the system flow rate is 35,750 cfm ± 10 percent. The surveillance frequency would be extended to REFUELING INTERVAL.

TS 4.9.12b.3, regarding charcoal adsorber carbon testing on an 18-month frequency and under certain conditions, would be deleted. All control room ventilation system carbon tests would be combined into TS 4.9.12c.

TS 4.9.12.b4, verifies that the system flow rate is 35,750 cfm ± 10 percent during system operation when tested in accordance with ANSI N510-1980. The surveillance frequency would be extended to REFUELING INTERVAL.

TS 4.9.12c. regarding carbon sampling would be expanded to include the 18-month frequency and conditions currently associated with TS 4.9.12b.3), above.

TS 4.9.12d.1, verifies that the pressure drop across the combined HEPA filters and charcoal adsorber banks is less than 4.1 inches water gauge while operating the system at a flow rate of 35,750 cfm ±10 percent. The surveillance frequency would be extended to REFUELING INTERVAL.

TS 4.9.12d.2, verifies that on a high radiation test signal, the system automatically starts (unless already operating) and directs its exhaust flow through the HEPA filters and charcoal adsorber banks. The surveillance frequency would be extended to REFUELING INTERVAL.

TS 4.9.12d.3, verifies that the system maintains the spent fuel storage pool area at a negative pressure of greater than or equal to 1/8-inch water gauge relative to the outside atmosphere during system operation. The surveillance frequency would be extended to REFUELING INTERVAL.

3.5.2 Justification for the Change

The fuel handling building (FHB) ventilation system for each unit consists of two redundant sets of supply and exhaust fans with roughing and HEPA filters and charcoal adsorber banks. A third full capacity exhaust fan without a charcoal bank is provided for normal operation. The system mitigates the consequences of a design basis fuel handling accident. The system also supplies filtered outside air to the FHB to support personnel comfort and equipment cooling such as the auxiliary feedwater pumps. The exhaust ventilation is drawn so as to sweep the surface of the spent fuel pool and is filtered and discharged via the plant vent. The exhaust fans are designed to have a larger capacity than the supply fans to create a negative pressure in the FHB to prevent the release of airborne iodine to the environment via unfiltered release paths during a postulated FHB accident. The FHB ventilation system operates in either normal or iodine removal. The difference is that in iodine mode the safety-related exhaust fan directs the air through charcoal adsorber banks, in addition to the roughing and HEPA filters. The licensee requested administrative changes to combine the various

intervals and conditions when carbon testing is required into one surveillance requirement, TS 4.9.12c. Since the licensee recently changed carbon testing methodologies they did not propose a surveillance extension. The capacity and performance verification of the FHB ventilation system is performed using several tests on a 18-month frequency. Automatic actuation of the safeguards filtration mode is tested quarterly to meet TS 4.3.3.1 radiation monitor channel functional testing requirements. This test also means that the startup of one of the safety-related exhaust fans with a safeguards filter train, automatic shutdown of the normal exhaust fan and closure of the associated inlet damper is tested quarterly. Operability of the FHB ventilation system is verified by other surveillance requirements such as and operation of components every 31 days per TS 4.9.12a. The licensee stated that a review of the surveillance, maintenance and operating history indicated there are no recurring failures and problems and that the effect on safety of extending the surveillance interval is small. The NRC staff finds the proposed changes acceptable.

4.0 STATE CONSULTATION

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

5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATION

These amendments 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 (61 FR 52966). 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.

6.0 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.

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