3.4 REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM (RCS)

3.4.6 RCS Leakage Detection Instrumentation

LCO 3.4.6 The following RCS leakage detection instrumentation shall be OPERABLE:

a. Drywell floor drain sump monitoring system, [and]

b. One channel of either primary containment atmospheric particulate or atmospheric gaseous monitoring system, and

[c. Primary containment air cooler condensate flow rate monitoring system.]

APPLICABILITY: MODES 1, 2, and 3.

ACTIONS

CONDITION	REQUIRED ACTION	COMPLETION TIME
A. Drywell floor drain sump monitoring system inoperable.	A.1 Restore drywell floor drain sump monitoring system to OPERABLE status.	30 days
B. Required primary containment atmospheric monitoring system inoperable.	B.1 Analyze grab samples of primary containment atmosphere. AND B.2 [Restore required primary containment atmospheric monitoring system to OPERABLE status.	Once per 12 hours 30 days]

ACTIONS (continued)

CONDITION	REQUIRED ACTION	COMPLETION TIME
C. [Primary containment air cooler condensate flow rate monitoring system inoperable.	C.1 ----------NOTE---------- Not applicable when required primary containment atmospheric monitoring system is inoperable. ---------- Perform SR 3.4.6.1.	 Once per 8 hours]
---------- NOTE ---------- Only applicable when the primary containment atmospheric gaseous radiation monitor is the only OPERABLE monitor. ---------- D. Drywell floor drain sump monitoring system inoperable. AND [Primary Containment air cooler condensate flow rate monitoring system inoperable.]	D.1 Analyze grab samples of the primary containment atmosphere. AND D.2 Monitor RCS LEAKAGE by administrative means. AND D.3.1 Restore drywell floor drain sump monitoring system to OPERABLE status. OR [D.3.2 Restore primary containment air cooler condensate flow rate monitoring system to OPERABLE status.]	Once per 12 hours Once per 12 hours 7 days 7 days

ACTIONS (continued)

CONDITION	REQUIRED ACTION	COMPLETION TIME
~~D~~E. [Required primary containment atmospheric monitoring system inoperable. AND [Primary containment air cooler condensate flow rate monitoring system inoperable.]	~~D~~E.1 Restore required primary containment atmospheric monitoring system to OPERABLE status. OR ~~D~~E.2 [Restore primary containment air cooler condensate flow rate monitoring system to OPERABLE status.]	30 days 30 days]
~~E~~F. Required Action and associated Completion Time of Condition A, B, [C, ~~or~~ D, or E] not met.	~~E~~F.1 Be in MODE 3. AND ~~E~~F.2 Be in MODE 4.	12 hours 36 hours
~~F~~G. All required leakage detection systems inoperable.	~~F~~G.1 Enter LCO 3.0.3	Immediately

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

SURVEILLANCE		FREQUENCY
SR 3.4.6.1	Perform a CHANNEL CHECK of required primary containment atmospheric monitoring system.	12 hours
SR 3.4.6.2	Perform a CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST of required leakage detection instrumentation.	31 days
SR 3.4.6.3	Perform a CHANNEL CALIBRATION of required leakage detection instrumentation.	[18] months

B 3.4 REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM (RCS)

B 3.4.6 RCS Leakage Detection Instrumentation

BASES

BACKGROUND GDC 30 of 10 CFR 50, Appendix A (Ref. 1), requires means for detecting and, to the extent practical, identifying the location of the source of RCS LEAKAGE. Regulatory Guide 1.45, Revision 0, (Ref. 2) describes acceptable methods for selecting leakage detection systems.

Limits on LEAKAGE from the reactor coolant pressure boundary (RCPB) are required so that appropriate action can be taken before the integrity of the RCPB is impaired (Ref. 2). Leakage detection systems for the RCS are provided to alert the operators when leakage rates above normal background levels are detected and also to supply quantitative measurement of leakage rates. [In addition to meeting the OPERABILITY requirements, the monitors are typically set to provide the most sensitive response without causing an excessive number of spurious alarms.] The Bases for LCO 3.4.4, "RCS Operational LEAKAGE," discuss the limits on RCS LEAKAGE rates.

Systems for separating the LEAKAGE of an identified source from an unidentified source are necessary to provide prompt and quantitative information to the operators to permit them to take immediate corrective action.

LEAKAGE from the RCPB inside the drywell is detected by at least one of two or three independently monitored variables, such as sump level changes and drywell gaseous and particulate radioactivity levels. The primary means of quantifying LEAKAGE in the drywell is the drywell floor drain sump monitoring system.

The drywell floor drain sump monitoring system monitors the LEAKAGE collected in the floor drain sump. This unidentified LEAKAGE consists of LEAKAGE from control rod drives, valve flanges or packings, floor drains, the Closed Cooling Water System, and drywell air cooling unit condensate drains, and any LEAKAGE not collected in the drywell equipment drain sump. The primary containment floor drain sump has transmitters that supply level indications in the main control room.

The floor drain sump level indicators have switches that start and stop the sump pumps when required. A timer starts each time the sump is pumped down to the low level setpoint. If the sump fills to the high level setpoint before the timer ends, an alarm sounds in the control room, indicating a LEAKAGE rate into the sump in excess of a preset limit.

A flow indicator in the discharge line of the drywell floor drain sump pumps provides flow indication in the control room. The pumps can also be started from the control room.

BASES

BACKGROUND (continued)

The primary containment air monitoring systems continuously monitor the primary containment atmosphere for airborne particulate and gaseous radioactivity. A sudden increase of radioactivity, which may be attributed to RCPB steam or reactor water LEAKAGE, is annunciated in the control room. ~~The primary containment atmosphere particulate and gaseous radioactivity monitoring systems are not capable of quantifying LEAKAGE rates, but are sensitive enough to indicate increased LEAKAGE rates of 1 gpm within 1 hour. Larger changes in LEAKAGE rates are detected in proportionally shorter times (Ref. 3).~~

[Condensate from four of the six primary containment coolers is routed to the primary containment floor drain sump and is monitored by a flow transmitter that provides indication and alarms in the control room. This primary containment air cooler condensate flow rate monitoring system serves as an added indicator, but not quantifier, of RCS unidentified LEAKAGE.]

APPLICABLE SAFETY ANALYSES

A threat of significant compromise to the RCPB exists if the barrier contains a crack that is large enough to propagate rapidly. LEAKAGE rate limits are set low enough to detect the LEAKAGE emitted from a single crack in the RCPB (Refs.~~4~~ 3 and ~~5~~4). ~~Each of the leakage detection systems inside the drywell is designed with the capability of detecting LEAKAGE less than the established LEAKAGE rate limits and providing appropriate alarm of excess LEAKAGE in the control room.~~

A control room alarm allows the operators to evaluate the significance of the indicated LEAKAGE and, if necessary, shut down the reactor for further investigation and corrective action. The allowed LEAKAGE rates are well below the rates predicted for critical crack sizes (Ref. 6). Therefore, these actions provide adequate response before a significant break in the RCPB can occur.

RCS leakage detection instrumentation satisfies Criterion 1 of 10 CFR 50.36(c)(2)(ii).

LCO

This LCO requires instruments of diverse monitoring principles to be OPERABLE to provide confidence that small amounts of unidentified LEAKAGE are detected in time to allow actions to place the plant in a safe condition, when RCS LEAKAGE indicates possible RCPB degradation.

The LCO requires [three] instruments to be OPERABLE.

The drywell floor drain sump monitoring system is required to quantify the unidentified LEAKAGE rate from the RCS. Thus, for the system to be considered OPERABLE, either the flow monitoring or the sump level

monitoring portion of the system must be OPERABLE and capable of determining the leakage rate. The identification of an increase in unidentified LEAKAGE will be delayed by the time required for the unidentified LEAKAGE to travel to the drywell floor drain sump and it may take longer than one hour to detect a 1 gpm increase in unidentified LEAKAGE, depending on the origin and magnitude of the LEAKAGE. This sensitivity is acceptable for containment sump monitor OPERABILITY.

The reactor coolant contains radioactivity that, when released to the primary containment, can be detected by the gaseous or particulate primary containment atmospheric radioactivity monitor. Only one of the two detectors is required to be OPERABLE. Radioactivity detection systems are included for monitoring both particulate and gaseous activities because of their sensitivities and rapid responses to RCS LEAKAGE, but have recognized limitations. Reactor coolant radioactivity levels will be low during initial reactor startup and for a few weeks thereafter, until activated corrosion products have been formed and fission products appear from fuel element cladding contamination or cladding defects. If there are few fuel element cladding defects and low levels of activation products, it may not be possible for the gaseous or particulate primary containment atmospheric radioactivity monitors to detect a 1 gpm increase within 1 hour during normal operation. However, the gaseous or particulate containment primary atmospheric radioactivity monitor is OPERABLE when it is capable of detecting a 1 gpm increase in unidentified LEAKAGE within 1 hour given an RCS activity equivalent to that assumed in the design calculations for the monitors (Reference 6).

[An increase in humidity of the containment atmospheric could indicate the release of water vapor to the containment. Primary containment air cooler condensate flow rate is instrumented to detect when there is an increase above the normal value by 1 gpm. The time required to detect a 1 gpm increase above the normal value varies based on environmental and system conditions and may take longer than 1 hour. This sensitivity is acceptable for containment air cooler condensate flow rate monitor OPERABILITY.]

The LCO is satisfied when monitors of diverse measurement means are available. Thus, the drywell floor drain sump monitoring system, in combination with a gaseous or particulate primary containment atmospheric radioactivity monitor [and a primary containment air cooler condensate flow rate monitoring system], provides an acceptable minimum.

~~The drywell floor drain sump monitoring system is required to quantify the unidentified LEAKAGE from the RCS. Thus, for the system to be considered OPERABLE, either the flow monitoring or the sump level monitoring portion of the system must be OPERABLE. The other monitoring systems provide early alarms to the operators so closer examination of other detection systems will be made to determine the extent of any corrective action that may be required. With the leakage~~

~~detection systems inoperable, monitoring for LEAKAGE in the RCPB is degraded.~~

BASES

APPLICABILITY In MODES 1, 2, and 3, leakage detection systems are required to be OPERABLE to support LCO 3.4.4. This Applicability is consistent with that for LCO 3.4.4.

ACTIONS A.1

With the drywell floor drain sump monitoring system inoperable, no other form of sampling can provide the equivalent information to quantify leakage. However, the primary containment atmospheric activity monitor [and the primary containment air cooler condensate flow rate monitor] will provide indication of changes in leakage.

With the drywell floor drain sump monitoring system inoperable, but with RCS unidentified and total LEAKAGE being determined every 8 hours (SR 3.4.4.1), operation may continue for 30 days. The 30 day Completion Time of Required Action A.1 is acceptable, based on operating experience, considering the multiple forms of leakage detection that are still available.

B.1 and B.2

With both gaseous and particulate primary containment atmospheric monitoring channels inoperable, grab samples of the primary containment atmosphere must be taken and analyzed to provide periodic leakage information. [Provided a sample is obtained and analyzed once every 12 hours, the plant may be operated for up to 30 days to allow restoration of at least one of the required monitors.] [Provided a sample is obtained and analyzed every 12 hours, the plant may continue operation since at least one other form of drywell leakage detection (i.e., air cooler condensate flow rate monitor) is available.]

The 12 hour interval provides periodic information that is adequate to detect LEAKAGE. The 30 day Completion Time for restoration recognizes that at least one other form of leakage detection is available.

[C.1

With the required primary containment air cooler condensate flow rate monitoring system inoperable, SR 3.4.6.1 must be performed every 8 hours to provide periodic information of activity in the primary containment at a more frequent interval than the routine Frequency of SR 3.4.~~7~~6.1. The 8 hour interval provides periodic information that is adequate to detect LEAKAGE and recognizes that other forms of leakage detection are available. However, this Required Action is modified by a Note that allows this action to be not applicable if the required primary containment atmospheric monitoring system is inoperable. Consistent with SR 3.0.1, Surveillances are not required to be performed on inoperable equipment.]

D.1, D.2, D.3.1, and D.3.2

With the drywell floor drain sump monitoring system [and the primary containment air cooler condensate flow rate monitoring system] inoperable, the only means of detecting LEAKAGE is the primary containment atmospheric gaseous radiation monitor. A Note clarifies this applicability of the Condition. The primary containment atmospheric gaseous radiation monitor typically cannot detect a 1 gpm leak within one hour when RCS activity is low. In addition, this configuration does not provide the required diverse means of leakage detection. Indirect methods of monitoring RCS leakage must be implemented. Grab samples of the primary containment atmosphere must be taken and analyzed and monitoring of RCS leakage by administrative means must be performed every 12 hours to provide alternate periodic information.

Administrative means of monitoring RCS leakage include monitoring and trending parameters that may indicate an increase in RCS leakage. There are diverse alternative mechanisms from which appropriate indicators may be selected based on plant conditions. It is not necessary to utilize all of these methods, but a method or methods should be selected considering the current plant conditions and historical or expected sources of unidentified leakage. The administrative methods include, but are not limited to, primary containment and drywell pressure, temperature, and humidity, Component Cooling Water System outlet temperatures and makeup, Reactor Recirculation System pump seal pressure and temperature and motor cooler temperature indications, Drywell cooling fan outlet temperatures, Reactor Building Chiller amperage, Control Rod Drive System flange temperatures, and Safety Relief Valves tailpipe temperature, flow, or pressure. These indications, coupled with the atmospheric grab samples, are sufficient to alert the operating staff to an unexpected increase in unidentified LEAKAGE.

The 12 hour interval is sufficient to detect increasing RCS leakage. The Required Action provides 7 days to restore another RCS leakage monitor to OPERABLE status to regain the intended leakage detection diversity. The 7 day Completion Time ensures that the plant will not be operated in a degraded configuration for a lengthy time period.

[~~D~~E.1 and ~~D~~E.2

With both the primary containment gaseous and particulate atmospheric monitor channels] and the primary containment air cooler condensate flow rate monitor] inoperable, the only means of detecting LEAKAGE is the drywell floor drain sump monitor. This condition does not provide the required diverse means of leakage detection. The Required Action is to restore either of the inoperable monitors to OPERABLE status within 30 days to regain the intended leakage detection diversity. The 30 day Completion Time ensures that the plant will not be operated in a degraded configuration for a lengthy time period.]

~~E~~F.1 and ~~E~~F.2

If any Required Action of Condition A, B, [C, ~~or~~ D, or E] cannot be met within the associated Completion Time, the plant must be brought to a MODE in which the LCO does not apply. To achieve this status, the plant must be brought to at least MODE 3 within 12 hours and MODE 4 within 36 hours. The allowed Completion Times are reasonable, based on operating experience, to perform the actions in an orderly manner and without challenging plant systems.

~~F~~G.1

With all required monitors inoperable, no required automatic means of monitoring LEAKAGE are available and immediate plant shutdown in accordance with LCO 3.0.3 is required.

BASES

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

SR 3.4.6.1

This SR is for the performance of a CHANNEL CHECK of the required primary containment atmospheric monitoring system. The check gives reasonable confidence that the channel is operating properly. The Frequency of 12 hours is based on instrument reliability and is reasonable for detecting off normal conditions.

SR 3.4.6.2

This SR is for the performance of a CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST of the required RCS leakage detection instrumentation. The test ensures that the monitors can perform their function in the desired manner. The test also verifies the alarm setpoint and relative accuracy of the instrument string. A successful test of the required contact(s) of a channel relay may be performed by the verification of the change of state of a single contact of the relay. This clarifies what is an acceptable CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST of a relay. This is acceptable because all of the other required contacts of the relay are verified by other Technical Specifications and non-Technical Specifications tests at least once per refueling interval with applicable extensions. The Frequency of 31 days considers instrument reliability, and operating experience has shown it proper for detecting degradation.

SR 3.4.6.3

This SR is for the performance of a CHANNEL CALIBRATION of required leakage detection instrumentation channels. The calibration verifies the accuracy of the instrument string, including the instruments located inside containment. The Frequency of [18] months is a typical refueling cycle and considers channel reliability. Operating experience has proven this Frequency is acceptable.

REFERENCES

1. 10 CFR 50, Appendix A, GDC 30.

2. Regulatory Guide 1.45, Revision 0, "Reactor Coolant Pressure Boundary Leakage Detection Systems," May 1973.

~~3. FSAR, Section [5.2.7.2.1].~~

~~4~~3. GEAP-5620, April 1968.

~~5~~4. NUREG-75/067, October 1975.

~~6~~5. FSAR, Section [5.2.7.5.2].

6. FSAR, Section [5.2.7.2.1].

3.4 REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM (RCS)

3.4.7 RCS Leakage Detection Instrumentation

LCO 3.4.7 The following RCS leakage detection instrumentation shall be OPERABLE:

a. Drywell floor drain sump monitoring system, [and]

b. One channel of either drywell atmospheric particulate or atmospheric gaseous monitoring system, [and

[c. Drywell air cooler condensate flow rate monitoring system.]

APPLICABILITY: MODES 1, 2, and 3.

ACTIONS

CONDITION	REQUIRED ACTION	COMPLETION TIME
A. Drywell floor drain sump monitoring system inoperable.	A.1 Restore drywell floor drain sump monitoring system to OPERABLE status.	30 days
B. Required drywell atmospheric monitoring system inoperable.	B.1 Analyze grab samples of drywell atmosphere. AND B.2 [Restore required drywell atmospheric monitoring system to OPERABLE status.	Once per 12 hours 30 days]

ACTIONS (continued)

CONDITION	REQUIRED ACTION	COMPLETION TIME
C. [Drywell air cooler condensate flow rate monitoring system inoperable.	----------NOTE---------- Not applicable when required drywell atmospheric monitoring system is inoperable. ---------- C.1 Perform SR 3.4.7.1.	 Once per 8 hours]
---------- NOTE ---------- Only applicable when the drywell atmospheric gaseous monitoring system is the only OPERABLE monitor. ---------- D. Drywell floor drain sump monitoring system inoperable. AND [Primary Containment air cooler condensate flow rate monitoring system inoperable.]	D.1 Analyze grab samples of the drywell atmosphere. AND D.2 Monitor RCS LEAKAGE by administrative means. AND D.3.1 Restore drywell floor drain sump monitoring system to OPERABLE status. OR [D.3.2 Restore drywell air cooler condensate flow rate monitoring system to OPERABLE status.]	Once per 12 hours Once per 12 hours 7 days 7 days
~~D~~E. [Required drywell atmospheric monitoring system inoperable. AND [Drywell air cooler condensate flow rate monitoring system inoperable.]	~~D~~E.1 Restore required drywell atmospheric monitoring system to OPERABLE status. OR ~~D~~E.2 [Restore drywell air cooler condensate flow rate monitoring system to OPERABLE status.]	30 days 30 days]

ACTIONS (continued)

CONDITION	REQUIRED ACTION	COMPLETION TIME
~~E~~F. Required Action and associated Completion Time of Condition A, B, [C, ~~or~~ D, or E] not met.	~~E~~F.1 Be in MODE 3. AND ~~E~~F.2 Be in Mode 4.	12 hours 36 hours
~~F~~G. All required leakage detection systems inoperable.	~~F~~G.1 Enter LCO 3.0.3	Immediately

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

SURVEILLANCE		FREQUENCY
SR 3.4.7.1	Perform CHANNEL CHECK of required drywell atmospheric monitoring system.	12 hours
SR 3.4.7.2	Perform CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST of required leakage detection instrumentation.	31 days
SR 3.4.7.3	Perform CHANNEL CALIBRATION of required leakage detection instrumentation.	[18] months

B 3.4 REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM (RCS)

B 3.4.7 RCS Leakage Detection Instrumentation

BASES

BACKGROUND GDC 30 of 10 CFR 50, Appendix A (Ref. 1), requires means for detecting and, to the extent practical, identifying the location of the source of RCS LEAKAGE. Regulatory Guide 1.45, Revision 0, (Ref. 2) describes acceptable methods for selecting leakage detection systems.

Limits on LEAKAGE from the reactor coolant pressure boundary (RCPB) are required so that appropriate action can be taken before the integrity of the RCPB is impaired (Ref. 2). Leakage detection systems for the RCS are provided to alert the operators when leakage rates above normal background levels are detected and also to supply quantitative measurement of rates. [In addition to meeting the OPERABILITY requirements, the monitors are typically set to provide the most sensitive response without causing an excessive number of spurious alarms.] The Bases for LCO 3.4.5, "RCS Operational LEAKAGE," discuss the limits on RCS LEAKAGE rates.

Systems for separating the LEAKAGE of an identified source from an unidentified source are necessary to provide prompt and quantitative information to the operators to permit them to take immediate corrective action.

LEAKAGE from the RCPB inside the drywell is detected by at least one of two or three independently monitored variables, such as sump level changes and drywell gaseous and particulate radioactivity levels. The primary means of quantifying LEAKAGE in the drywell is the drywell floor drain sump monitoring system.

The drywell floor drain sump monitoring system monitors the LEAKAGE collected in the floor drain sump. This unidentified LEAKAGE consists of LEAKAGE from control rod drives, valve flanges or packings, floor drains, the Closed Cooling Water System, and drywell air cooling unit condensate drains, and any LEAKAGE not collected in the drywell equipment drain sump. The drywell floor drain sump has transmitters that supply level indications in the main control room.

The floor drain sump level indicators have switches that start and stop the sump pumps when required. A timer starts each time the sump is pumped down to the low level setpoint. If the sump fills to the high level setpoint before the timer ends, an alarm sounds in the control room, indicating a LEAKAGE rate into the sump in excess of a preset limit. A second timer starts when the sump pumps start on high level. Should this timer run out before the sump level reaches the low level setpoint, an alarm is sounded in the control room indicating a LEAKAGE rate into the

sump in excess of a preset limit. A flow indicator in the discharge line of the drywell floor drain sump pumps provides flow indication in the control room.

BASES

BACKGROUND (continued)

The drywell air monitoring systems continuously monitor the drywell atmosphere for airborne particulate and gaseous radioactivity. A sudden increase of radioactivity, which may be attributed to RCPB steam or reactor water LEAKAGE, is annunciated in the control room. ~~The drywell atmosphere particulate and gaseous radioactivity monitoring systems are not capable of quantifying leakage rates, but are sensitive enough to indicate increased LEAKAGE rates of 1 gpm within 1 hour. Larger changes in LEAKAGE rates are detected in proportionally shorter times (Ref. 3).~~

[Condensate from four of the six drywell coolers is routed to the drywell floor drain sump and is monitored by a flow transmitter that provides indication and alarms in the control room. This drywell air cooler condensate flow rate monitoring system serves as an added indicator, but not quantifier, of RCS unidentified LEAKAGE.]

APPLICABLE SAFETY ANALYSES

A threat of significant compromise to the RCPB exists if the barrier contains a crack that is large enough to propagate rapidly. LEAKAGE rate limits are set low enough to detect the LEAKAGE emitted from a single crack in the RCPB (Refs. ~~4~~ 3 and ~~5~~4). ~~Each of the leakage detection systems inside the drywell is designed with the capability of detecting LEAKAGE less than the established LEAKAGE rate limits and providing appropriate alarm of excess LEAKAGE in the control room.~~

A control room alarm allows the operators to evaluate the significance of the indicated LEAKAGE and, if necessary, shut down the reactor for further investigation and corrective action. The allowed LEAKAGE rates are well below the rates predicted for critical crack sizes (Ref. 6). Therefore, these actions provide adequate response before a significant break in the RCPB can occur.

RCS leakage detection instrumentation satisfies Criterion 1 of 10 CFR 50.36(c)(2)(ii).

LCO

This LCO requires instruments of diverse monitoring principles to be OPERABLE to provide confidence that small amounts of unidentified LEAKAGE are detected in time to allow actions to place the plant in a safe condition, when RCS LEAKAGE indicates possible RCPB degradation.

The LCO requires [three] instruments to be OPERABLE.

The drywell floor drain sump monitoring system is required to quantify the unidentified LEAKAGE rate from the RCS. Thus, for the system to be considered OPERABLE, either the flow monitoring or the sump level monitoring portion of the system must be OPERABLE and capable of

determining the leakage rate. The identification of an increase in unidentified LEAKAGE will be delayed by the time required for the unidentified LEAKAGE to travel to the drywell floor drain sump and it may take longer than one hour to detect a 1 gpm increase in unidentified LEAKAGE, depending on the origin and magnitude of the LEAKAGE. This sensitivity is acceptable for containment sump monitor OPERABILITY.

The reactor coolant contains radioactivity that, when released to the drywell, can be detected by the gaseous or particulate drywell atmospheric radioactivity monitor. Only one of the two detectors is required to be OPERABLE. Radioactivity detection systems are included for monitoring both particulate and gaseous activities because of their sensitivities and rapid responses to RCS LEAKAGE, but have recognized limitations. Reactor coolant radioactivity levels will be low during initial reactor startup and for a few weeks thereafter, until activated corrosion products have been formed and fission products appear from fuel element cladding contamination or cladding defects. If there are few fuel element cladding defects and low levels of activation products, it may not be possible for the gaseous or particulate drywell atmospheric radioactivity monitors to detect a 1 gpm increase within 1 hour during normal operation. However, the gaseous or particulate drywell atmospheric radioactivity monitor is OPERABLE when it is capable of detecting a 1 gpm increase in unidentified LEAKAGE within 1 hour given an RCS activity equivalent to that assumed in the design calculations for the monitors (Reference 6).

[An increase in humidity of the drywell atmosphere could indicate the release of water vapor to the drywell. Drywell air cooler condensate flow rate is instrumented to detect when there is an increase above the normal value by 1 gpm. The time required to detect a 1 gpm increase above the normal value varies based on environmental and system conditions and may take longer than 1 hour. This sensitivity is acceptable for containment air cooler condensate flow rate monitor OPERABILITY.]

The LCO is satisfied when monitors of diverse measurement means are available. Thus, the drywell floor drain sump monitoring system, in combination with a gaseous or particulate drywell atmospheric radioactivity monitor [and a drywell air cooler condensate flow rate monitoring system], provides an acceptable minimum. ~~The drywell floor drain sump monitoring system is required to quantify the unidentified LEAKAGE from the RCS. Thus, for the system to be considered OPERABLE, either the flow monitoring or the sump level monitoring portion of the system must be OPERABLE. The other monitoring systems provide early alarms to the operators so closer examination of other detection systems will be made to determine the extent of any corrective action that may be required. With the leakage detection systems inoperable, monitoring for LEAKAGE in the RCPB is degraded.~~

BASES

APPLICABILITY In MODES 1, 2, and 3, leakage detection systems are required to be OPERABLE to support LCO 3.4.5. This Applicability is consistent with that for LCO 3.4.5.

ACTIONS A.1

With the drywell floor drain sump monitoring system inoperable, no other form of sampling can provide the equivalent information to quantify leakage. However, the drywell atmospheric activity monitor [and the drywell air cooler condensate flow rate monitor] will provide indications of changes in leakage.

With the drywell floor drain sump monitoring system inoperable, but with RCS unidentified and total LEAKAGE being determined every 8 hours (SR 3.4.5.1), operation may continue for 30 days. The 30 day Completion Time of Required Action A.1 is acceptable, based on operating experience, considering the multiple forms of leakage detection that are still available.

B.1 and B.2

With both gaseous and particulate drywell atmospheric monitoring channels inoperable, grab samples of the drywell atmosphere shall be taken and analyzed to provide periodic leakage information. [Provided a sample is obtained and analyzed every 12 hours, the plant may be operated for up to 30 days to allow restoration of at least one of the required monitors.] [Provided a sample is obtained and analyzed every 12 hours, the plant may continue operation since at least one other form of drywell leakage detection (i.e., air cooler condensate flow rate monitor) is available.]

The 12 hour interval provides periodic information that is adequate to detect LEAKAGE. The 30 day Completion Time for restoration recognizes that at least one other form of leakage detection is available.

BASES

ACTIONS (continued)

[C.1

With the required drywell air cooler condensate flow rate monitoring system inoperable, SR 3.4.7.1 is performed every 8 hours to provide periodic information of activity in the drywell at a more frequent interval than the routine Frequency of SR 3.4.7.1. The 8 hour interval provides periodic information that is adequate to detect LEAKAGE and recognizes that other forms of leakage detection are available. However, this Required Action is modified by a Note that allows this action to be not applicable if the required drywell atmospheric monitoring system is inoperable. Consistent with SR 3.0.1, Surveillances are not required to be performed on inoperable equipment.]

D.1, D.2, D.3.1, and D.3.2

With the drywell floor drain sump monitoring system [and the drywell air cooler condensate flow rate monitoring system] inoperable, the only means of detecting LEAKAGE is the drywell atmospheric gaseous radiation monitor. A Note clarifies this applicability of the Condition. The drywell atmospheric gaseous radiation monitor typically cannot detect a 1 gpm leak within one hour when RCS activity is low. In addition, this configuration does not provide the required diverse means of leakage detection. Indirect methods of monitoring RCS leakage must be implemented. Grab samples of the drywell atmosphere must be taken and analyzed and monitoring of RCS leakage by administrative means must be performed every 12 hours to provide alternate periodic information.

Administrative means of monitoring RCS leakage include monitoring and trending parameters that may indicate an increase in RCS leakage. There are diverse alternative mechanisms from which appropriate indicators may be selected based on plant conditions. It is not necessary to utilize all of these methods, but a method or methods should be selected considering the current plant conditions and historical or expected sources of unidentified leakage. The administrative methods include, but are not limited to, primary containment and drywell pressure, temperature, and humidity, Component Cooling Water System outlet temperatures and makeup, Reactor Recirculation System pump seal pressure and temperature and motor cooler temperature indications, Drywell cooling fan outlet temperatures, Reactor Building Chiller amperage, Control Rod Drive System flange temperatures, and Safety Relief Valves tailpipe temperature, flow, or pressure. These indications, coupled with the atmospheric grab samples, are sufficient to alert the operating staff to an unexpected increase in unidentified LEAKAGE.

The 12 hour interval is sufficient to detect increasing RCS leakage. The Required Action provides 7 days to restore another RCS leakage monitor to OPERABLE status to regain the intended leakage detection diversity. The 7 day Completion Time ensures that the plant will not be operated in a degraded configuration for a lengthy time period.

[~~D~~E.1 and ~~D~~E.2

With both the gaseous and particulate drywell atmospheric monitor channels [and the drywell air cooler condensate flow rate monitor] inoperable, the only means of detecting LEAKAGE is the drywell floor drain sump monitor. This Condition does not provide the required diverse means of leakage detection. The Required Action is to restore either of the inoperable monitors to OPERABLE status within 30 days to regain the intended leakage detection diversity. The 30 day Completion Time ensures that the plant will not be operated in a degraded configuration for a lengthy time period.]

~~E~~F.1 and ~~E~~F.2

If any Required Action of Condition A, B, [C, ~~or~~ D, or E] cannot be met within the associated Completion Time, the plant must be brought to a MODE in which the LCO does not apply. To achieve this status, the plant must be brought to at least MODE 3 within 12 hours and to MODE 4 within 36 hours. The allowed Completion Times are reasonable, based on operating experience, to reach the required plant conditions in an orderly manner and without challenging plant systems.

~~F~~G.1

With all required monitors inoperable, no required automatic means of monitoring LEAKAGE are available, and immediate plant shutdown in accordance with LCO 3.0.3 is required.

BASES

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

SR 3.4.7.1

This SR requires the performance of a CHANNEL CHECK of the required drywell atmospheric monitoring system. The check gives reasonable confidence that the channel is operating properly. The Frequency of 12 hours is based on instrument reliability and is reasonable for detecting off normal conditions.

SR 3.4.7.2

This SR requires the performance of a CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST of the required RCS leakage detection instrumentation. The test ensures that the monitors can perform their function in the desired manner. The test also verifies the alarm setpoint and relative accuracy of the instrument string. A successful test of the required contact(s) of a channel relay may be performed by the verification of the change of state of a single contact of the relay. This clarifies what is an acceptable CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST of a relay. This is acceptable because all of the other required contacts of the relay are verified by other Technical Specifications and non-Technical Specifications tests at least once per refueling interval with applicable extensions. The Frequency of 31 days considers instrument reliability, and operating experience has shown it proper for detecting degradation.

SR 3.4.7.3

This SR requires the performance of a CHANNEL CALIBRATION of the required RCS leakage detection instrumentation channels. The calibration verifies the accuracy of the instrument string, including the instruments located inside the drywell. The Frequency of [18] months is a typical refueling cycle and considers channel reliability. Operating experience has proven this Frequency is acceptable.

REFERENCES

1. 10 CFR 50, Appendix A, GDC 30.

2. Regulatory Guide 1.45, Revision 0, "Reactor Coolant Pressure Boundary Leakage Detection Systems," May 1973.

~~3. FSAR, Section [5.2.5.2].~~

~~4~~3. GEAP-5620, April 1968.

~~5~~4. NUREG-75/067, October 1975.

~~6~~5. FSAR, Section [5.2.5.5.3].

6. FSAR, Section [5.2.5.2].