3.0 LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION	4.0 SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS
4. Pressure Suppression Chamber-Drywell Vacuum Breakers	4. Pressure Suppression Chamber-Drywell Vacuum Breakers
a. When primary containment is required, all eight drywell-suppression chamber vacuum breakers shall be operable and positioned in the closed position as indicated by the position indication system, except during testing and except as specified in 3.7.A.4.b through 3.7.A.4.d below.	a. Operability and full closure of the drywell-suppression chamber vacuum breakers shall be verified by performance of the following:
b. Any drywell-suppression chamber vacuum breaker may be nonfully closed as indicated by the position indication and alarm systems provided that drywell to suppression chamber differential pressure decay does not exceed that shown on Figure 3.7.1	(1) Monthly each operable drywell-suppression chamber vacuum breaker shall be exercised through an opening-closing cycle.
c. Up to two drywell-suppression chamber vacuum breakers may be inoperable provided that: (1) the vacuum breakers are determined to be fully closed and at least one position alarm circuit is operable or (2) the vacuum breaker is secured in the closed position or replaced by a blank flange.	(2) Once each operating cycle, drywell to suppression chamber leakage shall be demonstrated to be less than that equivalent to a one-inch diameter orifice and each vacuum breaker shall be visually inspected. (Containment access required)
d. Drywell-suppression chamber vacuum breakers may be cycled, one at a time using the exercise test push-button, during containment inerting and deinerting operations to assist in purging air or nitrogen from the suppression chamber vent header.	(3) Once each operating cycle, vacuum breaker position indication and alarm systems shall be calibrated and functionally tested. (Containment access required)
	(4) Once each operating cycle, the vacuum breakers shall be tested to determine that the force required to open each valve from fully closed to fully open does not exceed that equivalent to 0.5 psi acting on the suppression chamber face of the valve disc. (Containment access required)

3.0 LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION	4.0 SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS
e. One position alarm circuit can be inoperable providing that the redundant position alarm circuit is operable. Both position alarm circuits may be inoperable for a period not to exceed seven days provided that all vacuum breakers are operable.	b. When the position of any drywell-suppression chamber vacuum breaker valve is indicated to be not fully closed at a time when such closure is required, the drywell to suppression chamber differential pressure decay shall be demonstrated to be less than that shown on Figure 3.7.1 immediately and following any evidence of subsequent operation of the inoperable valve until the inoperable valve is restored to a normal condition. c. When both position alarm circuits are made or found to be inoperable, the control panel indicator light status shall be recorded daily to detect changes in the vacuum breaker position.
5. Oxygen Concentration a. The primary containment atmosphere shall be reduced to less than 5% oxygen with nitrogen gas whenever the reactor is in the run mode, except as specified in 3.7.A.5.b. b. Within the 24-hour period subsequent to placing the reactor in the run mode following shutdown, the containment atmosphere oxygen concentration shall be reduced to less than 5% by weight, and maintained in this condition. Deinerting may commence 24 hours prior to leaving the run mode for a reactor shutdown.	5. Oxygen Concentration Whenever inerting is required, the primary containment oxygen concentration shall be measured and recorded on a weekly basis.