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

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

DOCKET NO. 50-259

BROWNS FERRY NUCLEAR PLANT UNIT 1

AMENDMENT TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE

Amendment No. 193
License No. DPR-33

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

A. The application for amendment by Tennessee Valley Authority (the licensee) dated September 10, 1992, complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and the Commission's rules and 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.

[illegible]

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-33 is hereby amended to read as follows:

   (2) Technical Specifications

   The Technical Specifications contained in Appendices A and B, as revised through Amendment No. 193, are hereby incorporated in the license. The licensee shall operate the facility in accordance with the Technical Specifications.

3. This license amendment is effective as of its date of issuance and shall be implemented within 30 days from the date of issuance.

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Frederick J. Hebdon, Director
Project Directorate II-4
Division of Reactor Projects - I/II
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Attachment:
Changes to the Technical
Specifications

Date of Issuance: April 9, 1993

ATTACHMENT TO LICENSE AMENDMENT NO. 193

FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. DPR-33

DOCKET NO. 50-259

Revise the Appendix A Technical Specifications by removing the pages identified below and inserting the enclosed pages. The revised pages are identified by the captioned amendment number and contain marginal lines indicating the area of change. Overleaf* and spillover** pages are provided to maintain document completeness.

REMOVE	INSERT
3/7/4.7-19	3.7/4.7-19
3.7/4.7-20	3.7/4.7-20
3.7/4.7-35	3.7/4.7-35*
3.7/4.7-36	3.7/4.7-36

LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION

3.7.E. Control Room Emergency Ventilation

1. Except as specified in Specification 3.7.E.3 below, both control room emergency pressurization systems shall be OPERABLE at all times when any reactor vessel contains irradiated fuel.

2. a. The results of the inplace cold DOP and halogenated hydrocarbon tests at design flows on HEPA filters and charcoal adsorber banks shall show ≥99% DOP removal and ≥99% halogenated hydrocarbon removal when tested in accordance with ANSI N510-1975.

   b. The results of laboratory carbon sample analysis shall show ≥90% radioactive methyl iodide removal at a velocity when tested in accordance with ASTM D3803 (130°C, 95% R.H.).

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.7.E Control Room Emergency Ventilation

1. At least once every 18 months, the pressure drop across the combined HEPA filters and charcoal adsorber banks shall be demonstrated to be less than 6 inches of water at system design flow rate (± 10%).

2. a. The tests and sample analysis of Specification 3.7.E.2 shall be performed at least once per operating cycle or once every 18 months, whichever occurs first for standby service or after every 720 hours of system operation and following significant painting, fire, or chemical release in any ventilation zone communicating with the system.

   b. Cold DOP testing shall be performed after each complete or partial replacement of the HEPA filter bank or after any structural maintenance on the system housing.

LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION	SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS
3.7.E. Control Room Emergency Ventilation	4.7.E. Control Room Emergency Ventilation
c. System flow rate shall be shown to be within ±10% design flow when tested in accordance with ANSI N510-1975.	c. Halogenated hydrocarbon testing shall be performed after each complete or partial replacement of the charcoal adsorber bank or after any structural maintenance on the system housing.
	d. Each circuit shall be operated at least 10 hours every month.
3. From and after the date that one of the control room emergency pressurization systems is made or found to be inoperable for any reason, REACTOR POWER OPERATIONS or refueling operations are permissible only during the succeeding 7 days unless such circuit is sooner made OPERABLE.	3. At least once every 18 months, automatic initiation of the control room emergency pressurization system shall be demonstrated.
4. If these conditions cannot be met, reactor shutdown shall be initiated and all reactors shall be in COLD SHUTDOWN within 24 hours for REACTOR POWER OPERATIONS and refueling operations shall be terminated within 2 hours.	4. During the simulated automatic actuation test of this system (see Table 4.2.G), it shall be verified that the necessary dampers operate as required.

in the system, isolation is provided by high temperature in the cleanup system area or high flow through the inlet to the cleanup system. Also, since the vessel could potentially be drained through the cleanup system, a low-level isolation is provided.

Groups 4 and 5 - Process lines are designed to remain OPERABLE and mitigate the consequences of an accident which results in the isolation of other process lines. The signals which initiate isolation of Groups 4 and 5 process lines are therefore indicative of a condition which would render them inoperable.

Group 6 - Lines are connected to the primary containment but not directly to the reactor vessel. These valves are isolated on reactor low water level (538"), high drywell pressure, or reactor building ventilation high radiation which would indicate a possible accident and necessitate primary containment isolation.

Group 7 - Process lines are closed only on the respective turbine steam supply valve not fully closed. This assures that the valves are not open when HPCI or RCIC action is required.

Group 8 - Line (traveling in-core probe) is isolated on high drywell pressure or reactor low water level (538"). This is to assure that this line does not provide a leakage path when containment pressure or reactor water level indicates a possible accident condition.

The maximum closure time for the automatic isolation valves of the primary containment and reactor vessel isolation control system have been selected in consideration of the design intent to prevent core uncovering following pipe breaks outside the primary containment and the need to contain released fission products following pipe breaks inside the primary containment.

In satisfying this design intent, an additional margin has been included in specifying maximum closure times. This margin permits identification of degraded valve performance prior to exceeding the design closure times.

In order to assure that the doses that may result from a steam line break do not exceed the 10 CFR 100 guidelines, it is necessary that no fuel rod perforation resulting from the accident occur prior to closure of the main steam line isolation valves. Analyses indicate that fuel rod cladding perforations would be avoided for main steam valve closure times, including instrument delay, as long as 10.5 seconds.

These valves are highly reliable, have low service requirements and most are normally closed. The initiating sensors and associated trip logic are also checked to demonstrate the capability for automatic isolation. The test interval of once per operating cycle for automatic initiation results in a failure probability of 1.1×10^{-7} that a line will not isolate. More frequent testing for valve OPERABILITY in accordance with Specification 1.0.MM results in a greater assurance that the valve will be OPERABLE when needed.

The main steam line isolation valves are functionally tested per Specification 1.0.MM to establish a high degree of reliability.

The primary containment is penetrated by several small diameter instrument lines connected to the reactor coolant system. Each instrument line contains a 0.25-inch restricting orifice inside the primary containment and an excess flow check valve outside the primary containment.

3.7.E/4.7.E Control Room Emergency Ventilation

The control room emergency ventilation system is designed to filter the control room atmosphere for intake air and/or for recirculation during control room isolation conditions. The control room emergency ventilation system is designed to automatically start upon control room isolation and to assist other sources of pressurization in maintaining the control room at a positive pressure.

High efficiency particulate absolute (HEPA) filters are installed prior to the charcoal adsorbers to prevent clogging of the iodine adsorbers. The charcoal adsorbers are installed to reduce the potential intake of radioiodine to the control room. The in-place test results should indicate a system leak tightness of less than 1 percent bypass leakage for the charcoal adsorbers and a HEPA efficiency of at least 99 percent removal of DOP particulates. The laboratory carbon sample test results should indicate a radioactive methyl iodide removal efficiency of at least 90 percent for expected accident conditions. If the efficiencies of the HEPA filters and charcoal adsorbers are as specified, the resulting doses will be less than the allowable levels stated in Criterion 19 of the General Design Criteria for Nuclear Power Plants, Appendix A to 10 CFR Part 50. Operation of the fans significantly different from the design flow will change the removal efficiency of the HEPA filters and charcoal adsorbers.

If the system is found to be inoperable, there is no immediate threat to the control room and reactor operation or refueling operation may continue for a

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TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

DOCKET NO. 50-260

BROWNS FERRY NUCLEAR PLANT, UNIT 2

AMENDMENT TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE

Amendment No. 208
License No. DPR-52

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

A. The application for amendment by Tennessee Valley Authority (the licensee) dated September 10, 1992, complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and the Commission's rules and 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-52 is hereby amended to read as follows:

   (2) Technical Specifications

   The Technical Specifications contained in Appendices A and B, as revised through Amendment No. 208, are hereby incorporated in the license. The licensee shall operate the facility in accordance with the Technical Specifications.

3. This license amendment is effective as of its date of issuance and shall be implemented within 30 days from the date of issuance.

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Frederick J. Hebdon, Director for
Project Directorate II-4
Division of Reactor Projects - I/II
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Attachment:
Changes to the Technical
  Specifications

Date of Issuance: April 9, 1993

ATTACHMENT TO LICENSE AMENDMENT NO. 208

FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. DPR-52

DOCKET NO. 50-260

Revise the Appendix A Technical Specifications by removing the pages identified below and inserting the enclosed pages. The revised pages are identified by the captioned amendment number and contain marginal lines indicating the area of change. Overleaf* and spillover** pages are provided to maintain document completeness.

REMOVE	INSERT
3.7/4.7-19	3.7/4.7-19
3.7/4.7-20	3.7/4.7-20
3.7/4.7-35	3.7/4.7-35*
3.7/4.7-36	3.7/4.7-36

LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION	SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS
3.7.E. Control Room Emergency Ventilation	4.7.E Control Room Emergency Ventilation
1. Except as specified in Specification 3.7.E.3 below, both control room emergency pressurization systems shall be OPERABLE at all times when any reactor vessel contains irradiated fuel.	1. At least once every 18 months, the pressure drop across the combined HEPA filters and charcoal adsorber banks shall be demonstrated to to be less than 6 inches of water at system design flow rate (± 10%).
2. a. The results of the inplace cold DOP and halogenated hydrocarbon tests at design flows on HEPA filters and charcoal adsorber banks shall show ≥99% DOP removal and ≥99% halogenated hydrocarbon removal when tested in accordance with ANSI N510-1975.	2. a. The tests and sample analysis of Specification 3.7.E.2 shall be performed at least once per operating cycle or once every 18 months, whichever occurs first for standby service or after every 720 hours of system operation and following significant painting, fire, or chemical release in any ventilation zone communicating with the system.
b. The results of laboratory carbon sample analysis shall show ≥90% radioactive methyl iodide removal at a velocity when tested in accordance with ASTM D3803 (130°C, 95% R.H.).	b. Cold DOP testing shall be performed after each complete or partial replacement of the HEPA filter bank or after any structural maintenance on the system housing.

LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION	SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS
3.7.E. Control Room Emergency Ventilation	4.7.E. Control Room Emergency Ventilation
c. System flow rate shall be shown to be within ±10% design flow when tested in accordance with ANSI N510-1975.	c. Halogenated hydrocarbon testing shall be performed after each complete or partial replacement of the charcoal adsorber bank or after any structural maintenance on the system housing.
	d. Each circuit shall be operated at least 10 hours every month.
3. From and after the date that one of the control room emergency pressurization systems is made or found to be inoperable for any reason, REACTOR POWER OPERATIONS or refueling operations are permissible only during the succeeding 7 days unless such circuit is sooner made OPERABLE.	3. At least once every 18 months, automatic initiation of the control room emergency pressurization system shall be demonstrated.
4. If these conditions cannot be met, reactor shutdown shall be initiated and all reactors shall be in COLD SHUTDOWN within 24 hours for REACTOR POWER OPERATIONS and refueling operations shall be terminated within 2 hours.	4. During the simulated automatic actuation test of this system (see Table 4.2.G), it shall be verified that the necessary dampers operate as required.

in the system, isolation is provided by high temperature in the cleanup system area or high drain temperature. Also, since the vessel could potentially be drained through the cleanup system, a low-level isolation is provided.

Groups 4 and 5 - Process lines are designed to remain OPERABLE and mitigate the consequences of an accident which results in the isolation of other process lines. The signals which initiate isolation of Groups 4 and 5 process lines are therefore indicative of a condition which would render them inoperable.

Group 6 - Lines are connected to the primary containment but not directly to the reactor vessel. These valves are isolated on reactor low water level (538"), high drywell pressure, or reactor building ventilation high radiation which would indicate a possible accident and necessitate primary containment isolation.

Group 7 - (Deleted)

Group 8 - Line (traveling in-core probe) is isolated on high drywell pressure or reactor low water level (538"). This is to assure that this line does not provide a leakage path when containment pressure or reactor water level indicates a possible accident condition.

The maximum closure time for the automatic isolation valves of the primary containment and reactor vessel isolation control system have been selected in consideration of the design intent to prevent core uncovering following pipe breaks outside the primary containment and the need to contain released fission products following pipe breaks inside the primary containment.

In satisfying this design intent, an additional margin has been included in specifying maximum closure times. This margin permits identification of degraded valve performance prior to exceeding the design closure times.

In order to assure that the doses that may result from a steam line break do not exceed the 10 CFR 100 guidelines, it is necessary that no fuel rod perforation resulting from the accident occur prior to closure of the main steam line isolation valves. Analyses indicate that fuel rod cladding perforations would be avoided for main steam valve closure times, including instrument delay, as long as 10.5 seconds.

These valves are highly reliable, have low service requirements and most are normally closed. The initiating sensors and associated trip logic are also checked to demonstrate the capability for automatic isolation. The test interval of once per operating cycle for automatic initiation results in a failure probability of 1.1×10^{-7} that a line will not isolate. More frequent testing for valve OPERABILITY in accordance with Specification 1.0.MM results in a greater assurance that the valve will be OPERABLE when needed.

The main steam line isolation valves are functionally tested per Specification 1.0.MM to establish a high degree of reliability.

The primary containment is penetrated by several small diameter instrument lines connected to the reactor coolant system. Each instrument line contains a 0.25-inch restricting orifice inside the primary containment and an excess flow check valve outside the primary containment.

3.7.E/4.7.E Control Room Emergency Ventilation

The control room emergency ventilation system is designed to filter the control room atmosphere for intake air and/or for recirculation during control room isolation conditions. The control room emergency ventilation system is designed to automatically start upon control room isolation and to assist other sources of pressurization in maintaining the control room at a positive pressure.

High efficiency particulate absolute (HEPA) filters are installed prior to the charcoal adsorbers to prevent clogging of the iodine adsorbers. The charcoal adsorbers are installed to reduce the potential intake of radioiodine to the control room. The in-place test results should indicate a system leak tightness of less than 1 percent bypass leakage for the charcoal adsorbers and a HEPA efficiency of at least 99 percent removal of DOP particulates. The laboratory carbon sample test results should indicate a radioactive methyl iodide removal efficiency of at least 90 percent for expected accident conditions. If the efficiencies of the HEPA filters and charcoal adsorbers are as specified, the resulting doses will be less than the allowable levels stated in Criterion 19 of the General Design Criteria for Nuclear Power Plants, Appendix A to 10 CFR Part 50. Operation of the fans significantly different from the design flow will change the removal efficiency of the HEPA filters and charcoal adsorbers.

If the system is found to be inoperable, there is no immediate threat to the control room and reactor operation or refueling operation may continue for a

UNITED STATES
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TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

DOCKET NO. 50-296

BROWNS FERRY NUCLEAR PLANT, UNIT 3

AMENDMENT TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE

Amendment No. 165
License No. DPR-68

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

A. The application for amendment by Tennessee Valley Authority (the licensee) dated September 10, 1992, complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and the Commission's rules and 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-68 is hereby amended to read as follows:

   (2) <u>Technical Specifications</u>

   The Technical Specifications contained in Appendices A and B, as revised through Amendment No. 165, are hereby incorporated in the license. The licensee shall operate the facility in accordance with the Technical Specifications.

3. This license amendment is effective as of its date of issuance and shall be implemented within 30 days from the date of issuance.

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Frederick J. Hebdon, Director
Project Directorate II-4
Division of Reactor Projects - I/II
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Attachment:
Changes to the Technical
  Specifications

Date of Issuance: April 9, 1993

ATTACHMENT TO LICENSE AMENDMENT NO. 165

FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. DPR-68

DOCKET NO. 50-296

Revise the Appendix A Technical Specifications by removing the pages identified below and inserting the enclosed pages. The revised pages are identified by the captioned amendment number and contain marginal lines indicating the area of change. Overleaf* and spillover** pages are provided to maintain document completeness.

REMOVE	INSERT
3.7/4.7-19	3.7/4.7-19
3.7/4.7-20	3.7/4.7-20
3.7/4.7-34	3.7/4.7-34*
3.7/4.7-35	3.7/4.7-35

LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION	SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS
3.7.E. Control Room Emergency Ventilation	4.7.E Control Room Emergency Ventilation
1. Except as specified in Specification 3.7.E.3 below, both control room emergency pressurization systems shall be OPERABLE at all times when any reactor vessel contains irradiated fuel.	1. At least once every 18 months, the pressure drop across the combined HEPA filters and charcoal adsorber banks shall be demonstrated to to be less than 6 inches of water at system design flow rate (± 10%).
2. a. The results of the inplace cold DOP and halogenated hydrocarbon tests at design flows on HEPA filters and charcoal adsorber banks shall show ≥99% DOP removal and ≥99% halogenated hydrocarbon removal when tested in accordance with ANSI N510-1975.	2. a. The tests and sample analysis of Specification 3.7.E.2 shall be performed at least once per operating cycle or once every 18 months, whichever occurs first for standby service or after every 720 hours of system operation and following significant painting, fire, or chemical release in any ventilation zone communicating with the system.
b. The results of laboratory carbon sample analysis shall show ≥90% radioactive methyl iodide removal at a velocity when tested in accordance with ASTM D3803 (130°C, 95% R.H.).	b. Cold DOP testing shall be performed after each complete or partial replacement of the HEPA filter bank or after any structural maintenance on the system housing.

LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION	SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS
3.7.E. Control Room Emergency Ventilation	4.7.E. Control Room Emergency Ventilation
c. System flow rate shall be shown to be within ±10% design flow when tested in accordance with ANSI N510-1975.	c. Halogenated hydrocarbon testing shall be performed after each complete or partial replacement of the charcoal adsorber bank or after any structural maintenance on the system housing.
	d. Each circuit shall be operated at least 10 hours every month.
3. From and after the date that one of the control room emergency pressurization systems is made or found to be inoperable for any reason, REACTOR POWER OPERATIONS or refueling operations are permissible only during the succeeding 7 days unless such circuit is sooner made OPERABLE.	3. At least once every 18 months, automatic initiation of the control room emergency pressurization system shall be demonstrated.
4. If these conditions cannot be met, reactor shutdown shall be initiated and all reactors shall be in COLD SHUTDOWN within 24 hours for REACTOR POWER OPERATIONS and refueling operations shall be terminated within 2 hours.	4. During the simulated automatic actuation test of this system (see Table 4.2.G), it shall be verified that the necessary dampers operate as required.

in the system, isolation is provided by high temperature in the cleanup system area or high flow through the inlet to the cleanup system. Also, since the vessel could potentially be drained through the cleanup system, a low-level isolation is provided.

Groups 4 and 5 - Process lines are designed to remain OPERABLE and mitigate the consequences of an accident which results in the isolation of other process lines. The signals which initiate isolation of Groups 4 and 5 process lines are therefore indicative of a condition which would render them inoperable.

Group 6 - Lines are connected to the primary containment but not directly to the reactor vessel. These valves are isolated on reactor low water level (538"), high drywell pressure, or reactor building ventilation high radiation which would indicate a possible accident and necessitate primary containment isolation.

Group 7 - Process lines are closed only on the respective turbine steam supply valve not fully closed. This assures that the valves are not open when HPCI or RCIC action is required.

Group 8 - Line (traveling in-core probe) is isolated on high drywell pressure or reactor low water level (538"). This is to assure that this line does not provide a leakage path when containment pressure or reactor water level indicates a possible accident condition.

The maximum closure time for the automatic isolation valves of the primary containment and reactor vessel isolation control system have been selected in consideration of the design intent to prevent core uncovering following pipe breaks outside the primary containment and the need to contain released fission products following pipe breaks inside the primary containment.

In satisfying this design intent, an additional margin has been included in specifying maximum closure times. This margin permits identification of degraded valve performance prior to exceeding the design closure times.

In order to assure that the doses that may result from a steam line break do not exceed the 10 CFR 100 guidelines, it is necessary that no fuel rod perforation resulting from the accident occur prior to closure of the main steam line isolation valves. Analyses indicate that fuel rod cladding perforations would be avoided for main steam valve closure times, including instrument delay, as long as 10.5 seconds.

These valves are highly reliable, have low service requirements and most are normally closed. The initiating sensors and associated trip logic are also checked to demonstrate the capability for automatic isolation. The test interval of once per operating cycle for automatic initiation results in a failure probability of 1.1×10^{-7} that a line will not isolate. More frequent testing for valve OPERABILITY in accordance with Specification 1.0.MM results in a greater assurance that the valve will be OPERABLE when needed.

The main steamline isolation valves are functionally tested per Specification 1.0.MM to establish a high degree of reliability.

The primary containment is penetrated by several small diameter instrument lines connected to the reactor coolant system. Each instrument line contains a 0.25-inch restricting orifice inside the primary containment and an excess flow check valve outside the primary containment.

3.7.E/4.7.E Control Room Emergency Ventilation

The control room emergency ventilation system is designed to filter the control room atmosphere for intake air and/or for recirculation during control room isolation conditions. The control room emergency ventilation system is designed to automatically start upon control room isolation and to assist other sources of pressurization in maintaining the control room at a positive pressure.

High efficiency particulate absolute (HEPA) filters are installed prior to the charcoal adsorbers to prevent clogging of the iodine adsorbers. The charcoal adsorbers are installed to reduce the potential intake of radioiodine to the control room. The in-place test results should indicate a system leak tightness of less than 1 percent bypass leakage for the charcoal adsorbers and a HEPA efficiency of at least 99 percent removal of DOP particulates. The laboratory carbon sample test results should indicate a radioactive methyl iodide removal efficiency of at least 90 percent for expected accident conditions. If the efficiencies of the HEPA filters and charcoal adsorbers are as specified, the resulting doses will be less than the allowable levels stated in Criterion 19 of the General Design Criteria for Nuclear Power Plants, Appendix A to 10 CFR Part 50. Operation of the fans significantly different from the design flow will change the removal efficiency of the HEPA filters and charcoal adsorbers.

If the system is found to be inoperable, there is no immediate threat to the control room and reactor operation or refueling operation may continue for a