

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

1. Verifying that with the system operating at a flow rate of 21,400 cfm \pm 10 % and exhausting through the HEPA filters and charcoal adsorbers, the total bypass flow of the ventilation system to the facility vent, including leakage through the ventilation system diverting valves, is less than or equal to 1% when the system is tested by admitting cold DOP at the system intake.
 2. Verifying that the charcoal adsorbers remove \geq 99% of a halogenated hydrocarbon refrigerant test gas and that the HEPA filter banks remove \geq 99% of the DOP when they are tested in-place using the test procedure guidance of Regulatory Positions C.5.a., C.5.c and C.5.d of Regulatory Guide 1.52, Revision 2, March 1978 (except for the provisions of ANSI N510 Sections 8 and 9), and the system flow rate is 21,400 cfm \pm 10%.
 3. 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 Regulatory Position C.6.a of Regulatory Guide 1.52, Revision 2, March 1978.
 4. Verifying a system flow rate of 21,400 cfm \pm 10% during system operation.
- c. 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 Regulatory Position C.6.a of Regulatory Guide 1.52, Revision 2, March 1978.
- d. At least once per 18 months by:
1. Verifying that the pressure drop across the combined HEPA filters and charcoal adsorber banks of less than 4 inches Water Gauge while operating the system at a flow rate of 21,400 cfm \pm 10%.
 2. Verifying that the system starts on a Safety Injection Test Signal.

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(2 of 3)

BASES

3/4.7.5 FLOOD PROTECTION

The limitation on flood protection ensures that facility protective actions will be taken and operation will be terminated in the event of flood conditions. The limit of elevation 10.5' Mean Sea Level is based on the elevation above which facility flood control measures are required to provide protection to safety-related equipment.

3/4.7.6 CONTROL ROOM EMERGENCY AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM

The OPERABILITY of the control room emergency air conditioning system ensures that 1) the ambient air temperature does not exceed the allowable temperature for continuous duty rating for the equipment and instrumentation cooled by this system and 2) the control room will remain habitable for operations personnel during and following all credible accident conditions. The OPERABILITY of this system in conjunction with control room design provisions is based on limiting the radiation exposure to personnel occupying the control room to 5 rem or less whole body, or its equivalent. This limitation is consistent with the requirements of General Design Criterion 19 of Appendix "A", 10 CFR Part 50. ANSI N510-1975 and Generic Letter 83-13 should be used as procedural guidelines for surveillance testing.

3/4.7.7 AUXILIARY BUILDING EXHAUST AIR FILTRATION SYSTEM

INSERT "B" 2

The OPERABILITY of the auxiliary building exhaust air filtration system ensures that radioactive materials leaking from the ECCS equipment following a LOCA are filtered prior to reaching the environment. The operation of this system and the resultant effect on offsite dosage calculations was assumed in the accident analyses. ANSI N510-1975 and Generic Letter 83-13 should be used as procedural guidelines for surveillance testing.

3/4.7.8 SEALED SOURCE CONTAMINATION

The limitations on removable contamination for sources requiring leak testing, including alpha emitters, is based on 10 CFR 70.39(c) limits for plutonium. This limitation will ensure that leakage from byproduct, source, and special nuclear material sources will not exceed allowable intake values. Sealed sources are classified into three groups according to their use, with surveillance requirements commensurate with the probability of damage to a source in that group. Those sources which are frequently handled are required to be tested more often than those which are not. Sealed sources which are continuously enclosed within a shielded mechanism (i.e., sealed sources within radiation monitoring or boron measuring devices) are considered to be stored and need not be tested unless they are removed from the shielded mechanism.