

PROPOSED RADIOLOGICAL EFFLUENT

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

For

Cooper Nuclear Station

(Note: This cover sheet is not part  
of the proposed Technical Specifications)

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RADIOLOGICAL TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		<u>Page No.</u>
1.0 DEFINITIONS		1 - 5a
<u>SAFETY LIMITS</u>	<u>LIMITING SAFETY SYSTEM SETTINGS</u>	
1.1 FUEL CLADDING INTEGRITY	2.1	6 - 22
1.2 REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM INTEGRITY	2.2	23 - 26
<u>LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS</u>	
3.1 REACTOR PROTECTION SYSTEM	4.1	27 - 46
3.2 PROTECTIVE INSTRUMENTATION	4.2	47 - 92
3.3 REACTIVITY CONTROL	4.3	93 - 106
A. Reactivity Limitations	A	93
B. Control Rods	B	94
C. Scram Insertion Times	C	97
D. Reactivity Anomalies	D	98
E. Recirculation Pumps	E	98
3.4 STANDBY LIQUID CONTROL SYSTEM	4.4	107 - 113
A. Normal Operation	A	107
B. Operation with Inoperable Components	B	108
C. Sodium Pentaborate Solution	C	108
3.5 CORE AND CONTAINMENT COOLING SYSTEMS	4.5	114 - 131
A. Core Spray and LPCI Subsystems	A	114
B. Containment Cooling Subsystem (RHR Service Water)	B	116
C. HPCI Subsystem	C	117
D. RCIC Subsystem	D	118
E. Automatic Depressurization System	E	119
F. Minimum Low Pressure Cooling System Diesel Generator Availability	F	120
G. Maintenance of Filled Discharge Pipe	G	122
H. Engineered Safeguards Compartments Cooling	H	123
3.6 PRIMARY SYSTEM BOUNDARY	4.6	132 - 158
A. Thermal and Pressurization Limitations	A	132

1947 309

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)

<u>LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION</u>	<u>SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
3.14 Fire Detection System	4.14	216b
3.15 Fire Suppression Water System	4.15	216b
3.16 Spray and/or Sprinkler System (Fire Protection)	4.16	216e
3.17 Carbon Dioxide System	4.17	216f
3.18 Fire Hose Stations	4.18	216g
3.19 Fire Barrier Penetration Fire Seals	4.19	216h
3.20 Environmental/Radiological Effluents	4.20	216m
A. Instrumentation		216m
B. Liquid Effluents		216w
C. Gaseous Effluents		216a3
D. Effluent Dose Liquid/Gaseous		216a8
E. Solid Radioactive Waste		216a9
F. Monitoring Program		216a10
G. Interlaboratory Comparison Program		216a17
 5.0 MAJOR DESIGN FEATURES		 217 - 218
5.1 Site Features		217
5.2 Reactor		217
5.3 Reactor Vessel		217
5.4 Containment		217
5.5 Fuel Storage		218
5.6 Seismic Design		218
5.7 Barge Traffic		218
 6.0 ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS		 219 - 237
6.1 Organization		219
6.2 Review and Audit		220
6.2.1.A Station Operations Review Committee		220
1. Membership		220
2. Meeting Frequency		220
3. Quorum		220
4. Responsibilities		220
5. Authority		221
6. Records		221

1947 310

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Cont'd)

	<u>Page No.</u>
6.2.1.B NPPD Safety Review and Audit Board	222
1. Membership	223
2. Meeting Frequency	223
3. Quorum	223
4. Responsibilities	223
5. Authority	224
6. Records	225
7. Procedures	225
8. Fire Inspection	225
6.3 Station Operating Procedures	226
6.4 Actions to be taken in the Event of Occurrences Specified in Section 6.7.2.A	227
6.5 Actions to be taken if a Safety Limit is Exceeded	227
6.6 Station Operating Records	228
6.7 Station Reporting Requirements	230
1. Routine Reports	230
A. Requirements	230
B. Startup Report	230
C. Annual Reports	230
D. Monthly Operating Report	231
E. Annual Radiological Environmental Report	231a
F. Semiannual Radioactive Material Release Report	231c
2. Reportable Occurrences	231c
A. Prompt Notification with Written Followup	232
B. Thirty Day Written Reports	234
3. Unique Reporting Requirements	235
A. Testing Reports	235
B. Special Reports	235
6.8 Process Control Program	235b
6.9 Offsite Dose Assessment Manual (ODAM)	235b
6.10 Major Changes to Radioactive Waste Treatment Systems	235c

1947 311



- F. Functional Test - A functional test is the manual operation or initiation of a system, subsystem or component to verify that it functions within design tolerances (e.g. the manual start of a core spray pump to verify that it runs and that it pumps the required volume of water).
- F.A Gaseous Radwaste Treatment System - A GASEOUS RADWASTE TREATMENT SYSTEM is any system designed and installed to reduce radioactive gaseous effluents by collecting primary coolant system offgases from the primary system and providing for delay or holdup for the purpose of reducing the total radioactivity prior to release to the environment.
- G. Hot Standby Condition - Hot standby condition means operation with coolant temperature greater than 212°F, system pressure less than 1000 psig, and the mode switch in "Startup/Hot Standby".
- H. Immediate - Immediate means that the required action will be initiated as soon as practicable considering the safe operation of the unit and the importance of the required action.
- I. Instrumentation
1. Instrument Functional Test - Analog instrument functional test means the injection of a simulated signal into the instrument as close to the sensor as practical to verify the proper instrument channel response, alarm and/or initiating action. Bistable channels - the injection of a simulated signal into the sensor to verify OPERABILITY including alarm and/or trip functions.
  2. Instrument Calibration - An instrument calibration means the adjustment, as necessary, of an instrument signal output so that it corresponds, within acceptable range, and accuracy, to a known value(s) of the parameter which the instrument monitors. Calibration shall encompass the entire instrument including sensor, alarm/or trip functions and shall include the functional test. The calibration may be performed by any series of sequential, overlapping or total channel steps such that the entire channel is calibrated.
  3. Instrument Channel - An instrument channel means an arrangement of a sensor and auxiliary equipment required to generate and transmit a signal related to the plant parameter monitored by that instrument channel.
  4. Instrument Check - An instrument check is the qualitative determination of acceptable operability by observation of instrument behavior during operation. This determination shall include, where possible, comparison of the instrument with other independent instruments measuring the same parameter.
  5. Logic System Functional Test - A logic system functional test means a test of relays and contacts of a logic circuit from sensor to activated device to ensure components are operable per design intent. Where practicable, action will go to completion; i.e., pumps will be started and valves operated.

1947 312

6. Protective Action - An action initiated by the protection system when a limiting safety system setting is reached. A protective action can be at a channel or system level.
  7. Protection Function - A system protective action which results from the protective action of the channels monitoring a particular plant condition.
  8. Simulated Automatic Actuation - Simulated automatic actuation means applying a simulated signal to the sensor to actuate the circuit in question.
  - 8.A Source Check - A SOURCE CHECK shall be the qualitative assessment of channel response when the channel sensor is exposed to a radioactive source.
  9. Trip System - A trip system means an arrangement of instrument channel trip signals and auxiliary equipment required to initiate action to accomplish a protective function. A trip system may require one or more instrument channel trip signals related to one or more plant parameters in order to initiate trip system action. Initiation of protective action may require the tripping of a single trip system or the coincident tripping of two trip systems.
- J. Limiting Conditions for Operation (LCO) - The limiting conditions for operation specify the minimum acceptable levels of system performances necessary to assure safe startup and operation of the facility. When these conditions are met, the plant can be operated safely and abnormal situations can be safely controlled.

Limiting Conditions for Operation (LCO) shall be applicable during the operational conditions specified for each specification.

Adherence to the requirements of the LCO within the specified time interval shall constitute compliance with the specification. In the event the LCO is restored prior to expiration of the specified time interval, completion of the LCO action is not required.

In the event an LCO cannot be satisfied because of circumstances in excess of those addressed in the specification, the facility shall be placed in HOT SHUT-DOWN within 6 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours unless corrective measures are completed that permit operation under the LCO for the specified time interval as measured from initial discovery. Exception to these requirements shall be stated in the individual specifications.

Entry into an operational condition shall not be made unless the conditions of the LCO are met without reliance on the actions specified in the LCO unless otherwise excepted. This provision shall not prevent passage through operational conditions required to comply with the specified actions of an LCO.

- K. Limiting Safety System Setting (LSSS) - The limiting safety system settings are settings on instrumentation which initiate the automatic protective action at a level such that the safety limits will not be exceeded. The region between the safety limit and these settings represent a margin with normal operation lying below these settings. The margin has been established so that with proper operation of the instrumentation the safety limits will never be exceeded.

1947 313

K.A. Lower Limit of Detection (LLD) - The LLD is the smallest concentration of radioactive material in a sample that will be detected with 95% probability with 5% probability of falsely concluding that a blank observation represents a "real" signal. Methods for determining the LLD are contained in the notes for Table 3.20.F.2.

L. Mode - The reactor mode is established by the mode selector-switch. The modes include refuel, run, shutdown and startup/hot standby which are defined as follows:

1. Refuel Mode - The reactor is in the refuel mode when the mode switch is in the refuel mode position. When the mode switch is in the refuel position, the refueling interlocks are in service.
2. Run Mode - In this mode the reactor system pressure is at or above 850 psig and the reactor protection system is energized with APRM protection (excluding the 15% high flux trip) and RSM interlocks in service.
3. Shutdown Mode - The reactor is in the shutdown mode when the reactor mode switch is in the shutdown mode position.
4. Startup/Hot Standby - In this mode the reactor protection scram trips initiated by the main steam line isolation valve closure are bypassed when reactor pressure is less than 1000 psig, the low pressure main steam line isolation valve closure trip is bypassed, the reactor protection system is energized with APRM (15% SCRAM) and IRM neutron monitoring system trips and control rod withdrawal interlocks in service.

L.A. Normal Ventilation - Normal ventilation is the controlled process of discharging and replacing air from/to a confinement to maintain temperature, humidity, or other conditions necessary for personnel safety and entry. The contents of the atmosphere being discharged from the confinement will have been established prior to establishing normal ventilation following a purging/venting operation.

L.B. Offsite Dose Assessment Manual (ODAM) - An OFFSITE DOSE ASSESSMENT MANUAL (ODAM) shall be a manual containing the methodology and parameters to be used in the calculation of offsite doses due to radioactive gaseous and liquid effluents and in the calculation of gaseous and liquid effluent monitoring instrumentation alarm/trip setpoints.

M. Operable - A system or component shall be considered operable when it is capable of performing its intended function.

N. Operating - Operating means that a system or component is performing its intended functions in its required manner.

O. Operating Cycle - Interval between the end of one refueling outage and the end of the next subsequent refueling outage.

P. Primary Containment Integrity - Primary containment integrity means that the drywell and pressure suppression chamber are intact and all of the following conditions are satisfied:

1. All manual containment isolation valves on lines connected to the reactor coolant system or containment which are not required to be open during accident conditions are closed.
2. At least one door in each airlock is closed and sealed.

1947 314

3. All automatic containment isolation valves are operable or deactivated in the isolated position.
4. All blind flanges and manways are closed.

- P.A. Process Control Program - The Process Control Program outlines the solidification of radioactive waste from liquid systems. It does not substitute for station operating procedures, but provides a general description of equipment, controls, and practices to be considered during waste solidification to assure solid wastes.
- P.B. Purge - Purging - Purge or Purging is the controlled process of discharging air or gas from a confinement to establish temperature, pressure, humidity, concentration or other operating condition, in such a manner that replacement air or gas is required to purify the confinement.
- Q. Rated Power - Rated power refers to operation at a reactor power of 2381 megawatts thermal. This is also termed 100% power and is the maximum power level authorized by the operating license. Rated steam flow, rated coolant flow, rated neutron flux, and rated nuclear system pressure refer to the values of these parameters when the reactor is at rated power. Design power, the power to which the safety analysis applies, is 105% of rated power, which corresponds to 2500 megawatts thermal.
- R. Reactor Power Operation - Reactor power operation is any operation with the mode switch in the "Startup/Hot Standby" or "Run" position with the reactor critical and above 1% rated power.
- S. Reactor Vessel Pressure - Unless otherwise indicated, reactor vessel pressures listed in the Technical Specifications are those measured by the reactor vessel steam space detectors.
- T. Refueling Outage - Refueling Outage is the period of time between the shutdown of the unit prior to a refueling and the startup of the plant after that refueling.
- U. Safety Limits - The safety limits are limits within which the reasonable maintenance of the fuel cladding integrity and the reactor coolant system integrity are assured. Violation of such a limit is cause for unit shutdown and review by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission before resumption of unit operation. Operation beyond such a limit may not in itself result in serious consequences but it indicates an operational deficiency subject to regulatory review.
- V. Secondary Containment Integrity - Secondary containment integrity means that the reactor building is intact and the following conditions are met:
1. At least one door in each access opening is closed.
  2. The standby gas treatment system is operable.
  3. All automatic ventilation system isolation valves are operable or secured in the isolated position.
- W. Shutdown - The reactor is in a shutdown condition when the mode switch is in the "Shutdown" position.
1. Hot Shutdown means conditions as above with reactor coolant temperature greater than 212°F.

1947 315



2. Cold Shutdown means conditions as above with reactor coolant temperature equal to or less than 212°F and the reactor vessel vented.

W.A Solidification - SOLIDIFICATION shall be the conversion of radioactive wastes from liquid systems to a solid with definite volume and shape, bounded by a stable surface of distinct outline on all sides (free-standing).

X. Surveillance Frequency - Surveillance requirements shall be applicable during the operational conditions associated with individual LCO's unless otherwise stated in an individual Surveillance Requirement.

Each Surveillance Requirement shall be performed within the specified time interval with:

1. A maximum allowable extension not to exceed 25% of the surveillance interval.
2. A total maximum combined interval time for any 3 consecutive surveillance intervals not to exceed 3.25 times the specified interval.

Performance of a Surveillance Requirement within the specified time interval shall constitute compliance with operability requirements for an LCO unless otherwise required by the specification.

Y. Surveillance Interval - The surveillance interval is the calendar time between surveillance tests, checks, calibrations and examinations to be performed upon an instrument or component when it is required to be operable. These tests may be waived when the instrument, component or system is not required to be operable, but the instrument, component or system shall be tested prior to being declared operable or as practicable following its return to service.

Z. Ventilation Exhaust Treatment System - A VENTILATION EXHAUST TREATMENT SYSTEM is any system designed and installed to reduce gaseous radioiodine or radioactive material in particulate form in effluents by passing ventilation or vent exhaust gases through charcoal absorbers and/or HEPA filters for the purpose of removing iodines or particulates from the gaseous exhaust stream prior to the release to the environment. Such a system is not considered to have any effect on noble gas effluents. Engineered Safety Feature (ESF) atmospheric cleanup systems are not considered to be VENTILATION EXHAUST TREATMENT SYSTEM components.

Z.A Venting - Venting is the controlled process of discharging air or gas from a confinement to establish temperature, pressure, humidity, concentration or other operating condition, in such a manner that replacement air or gas is not provided or required during venting. Vent, used in system names, does not imply a venting process.

1947 316

## LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

## SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

## 3.2.C (Cont'd)

## 4.2.C

D. Radiation Monitoring Systems -  
Isolation & Initiation FunctionsD. Radiation Monitoring Systems -  
Isolation & Initiation Functions

1. Main Condenser Air Ejector Off-Gas System
  - a. Operability of the Main Condenser Air Ejector Off-Gas System is defined in Table 3.20.A.2.
  - b. The time delay setting for closure of the steam jet air ejector isolation valves shall not exceed 15 minutes.
  - c. Other limiting conditions for operation are given on Table 3.2.D and Specifications 3.20.A.2 and 3.20.C.6.

1. Main Condenser Air Ejector Off-Gas System

Instrumentation surveillance requirements are given on Table 4.20.A.2.

2. Reactor Building Isolation and Standby Gas Treatment Initiation

2. Reactor Building Isolation and Standby Gas Treatment Initiation

The limiting conditions for operation are given on Table 3.2.D and Specification 3.20.A.2.

Instrumentation surveillance requirements are given on Table 4.2.D.

3. Liquid Radwaste Discharge Isolation

3. Liquid Radwaste Discharge Isolation

The limiting conditions for operation are given on Table 3.2.D and Specification 3.20.B.

Instrumentation surveillance requirements are given on Table 4.2.D and Table 4.20.A.1.

4. Main Control Room Ventilation Isolation

4. Main Control Room Ventilation Isolation

The limiting conditions for operation are given on Table 3.2.D and the Section entitled "Additional Safety Related Plant Capabilities."

The instrument surveillance requirements are given on Table 4.2.D.

1947 317

COOPER NUCLEAR STATION

TABLE 3.2.D

RADIATION MONITORING SYSTEMS THAT INITIATE AND/OR ISOLATE SYSTEMS

System	Instrument I.D. No.	Setting Limit	No. of Sensor Channels Provided by Design	Action (1)
Main Condenser Air Ejector Off-Gas System	RMP-RM-150 A & B	(3)	2	A
Reactor Building Isolation and Standby Gas Treatment Initiation	RMP-RM-452 A & B	$\leq 100$ mr/hr	2	B
Liquid Radwaste Discharge Isolation	RMP-RM-2	(2)	1	C
Main Control Room Ventilation Isolation	(RMV-RM-1)	$4 \times 10^3$ CPM	1	D
Mechanical Vacuum Pump Isolation	RMP-RM-251 A-D	3 times normal full power back-ground. Alarm at 1.5 times normal full power back-ground.	4	E

1947 318

NOTES FOR TABLE 3.2.D

1. Action required when component operability is not assured.
  - A. (1) If radiation level exceeds 1.0 ci/sec (prior to 30 min. delay line) for a period greater than 15 consecutive minutes, the off-gas isolation valve shall close and reactor shutdown shall be initiated immediately and the reactor placed in a cold shutdown condition within 24 hours.
  - A. (2) Refer to Specification 3.20.A.2.
  - B. Cease refueling operations, isolate secondary containment and start SBGT.
  - C. During release of radioactive wastes, the effluent control monitor shall be set to alarm and automatically close the waste discharge valve prior to exceeding the limits of Specification 3.20.B.1.
  - D. Refer to Section entitled "Additional Safety Related Plant Capabilities".
  - E. Refer to Section 3.2.d.5 and the requirements for Primary Containment Isolation on high main steam line radiation. Table 3.2.A.
2. Trip settings to correspond to Specification 3.20.B.1.
3. Trip settings to correspond to Specification 3.20.C.6.a.

1947 319



COOPER NUCLEAR STATION  
TABLE 4.2.D  
MINIMUM TEST AND CALIBRATION FREQUENCIES FOR RADIATION MONITORING SYSTEMS

System	Instrument I.D. No.	Functional Test Freq.	Calibration Freq.	Instrument Check
<u>Instrument Channels</u>				
Steam Jet Air Ejector Off-Gas System	RMP-RM-150 A & B	(13)	(13)	(13)
Reactor Building Isolation and Standby Gas Treatment Initiation	RMP-RM-452 A & B	(13)	(13)	(13)
Liquid Radwaste Discharge Isolation	(RMP-RM-2)	(12)	(12)	(12)
Main Control Room Ventilation Isolation	RMV-RM-1	Once/Month (1)	Once/3 Months	Once/Day
Mechanical Vacuum Pump Isolation	RMP-RM-251, A-D		See Tables 4.1.1 & 4.1.2	
<u>Logic Systems</u>				
SJAE Off-Gas Isolation		Once/Year		
Standby Gas Treatment Initiation		Once/6 Months		
Reactor Building Isolation		Once/6 Months		
Liquid Radwaste Disch. Isolation		Once/6 Months		
Main Control Room Vent Isolation		Once/6 Months		
Mechanical Vacuum Pump Isolation		Once/Operating Cycle		

1947 320

NOTES FOR TABLES 4.2.A THROUGH 4.2.F

1. Initially once every month until exposure (M as defined on Figure 4.1.1) is  $2.0 \times 10^5$ ; thereafter, according to Figure 4.1.1(after AEC approval). The compilation of instrument failure rate data may include data obtained from other boiling water reactors for which the same design instrument operates in an environment similar to that of CNS.
2. Functional tests shall be performed before each startup with a required frequency not to exceed once per week.
3. This instrumentation is excepted from the functional test definition. The functional test will consist of applying simulated inputs. Local alarm lights representing upscale and downscale trips will be verified but no rod block will be produced at this time. The inoperative trip will be initiated to produce a rod block (SRM and IRM inoperative also bypassed with the mode switch in RUN). The functions that cannot be verified to produce a rod block directly will be verified during the operating cycle.
4. Simulated automatic actuation shall be performed once each operating cycle. Where possible, all logic system functional tests will be performed using the test jacks.
5. Reactor low water level, high drywell pressure and high radiation main steam line tunnel are not included on Table 4.2.A since they are tested on Table 4.1.2.
6. The logic system functional tests shall include an actuation of time delay relays and timers necessary for proper functioning of the trip systems.
7. These units are tested as part of the Core Spray System tests.
8. The flow bias comparator will be tested by putting one flow unit in "Test" (producing 1/2 scram) and adjusting the test input to obtain comparator rod block. The flow bias upscale will be verified by observing a local upscale trip light during operation and verifying that it will produce a rod block during the operating cycle.
9. Performed during operating cycle. Portions of the logic is checked more frequently during functional tests of the functions that produce a rod block.
10. The detector will be inserted during each operating cycle and the proper amount of travel into the core verified.
11. The RSCS Rod Group C Bypass function is required for the first 6500 MWD/T of the initial core loading. This function is provided by two pressure transducers which sense turbine first stage pressure which is then correlated with core thermal power. This bypass function assures that control rod worths are controlled as described in the Basis for Specification 3.3.b.3.
12. Surveillance requirements for this system are defined in Table 4.20.A.1.
13. Surveillance requirements for this system are defined in Table 4.20.A.2.

1947 321

### 3.2 BASES (Cont'd)

Trip settings of <100 mr/hr for the monitors in the ventilation exhaust ducts are based upon initiating normal ventilation isolation and standby gas treatment system operation so that none of the activity released during the refueling accident leaves the Reactor Building via the normal ventilation path but rather all the activity is processed by the standby gas treatment system.

Flow transmitters are used to record the flow of liquid from the drywell sumps. An air sampling system is also provided to detect leakage inside the primary containment.

For each parameter monitored, as listed in Table 3.2.F, there are two (2) channels of instrumentation. By comparing readings between the two (2) channels, a near continuous surveillance of instrument performance is available. Any deviation in readings will initiate an early recalibration, thereby maintaining the quality of the instrument readings.

The recirculation pump trip has been added as a means of limiting the consequences of the unlikely occurrence of a failure to scram during an anticipated transient. The response of the plant to this postulated event falls within the envelope of study events given in General Electric Company Topical Report, NED010349, dated March, 1971.

The liquid radwaste monitor assures that all liquid discharged to the discharge canal does not exceed the limits of Specification 3.20.B. Upon sensing a high discharge level, an isolation signal is generated which closes the radwaste discharge valve. The set point is adjustable to compensate for variable isotopic discharges and dilution flow rates.

The main control room ventilation isolation is provided by a detector monitoring the intake of the control room ventilation system. Automatic isolation of the normal supply and exhaust and the activation of the emergency filter system is provided by the radiation detector trip function at the predetermined trip level.

The mechanical vacuum pump isolation prevents the exhausting of radioactive gas thru the 1 minute holdup line upon receipt of a main steam line high radiation signal.

1947 322

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

3.20 ENVIRONMENTAL/RADIOLOGICAL EFFLUENTS

4.20 ENVIRONMENTAL/RADIOLOGICAL EFFLUENTS

A. Instrumentation

A. Instrumentation

1. Liquid Effluent Monitoring

1. Liquid Effluent Monitoring

Applicability: As shown in Table 3.20.A.1.

- a. Each radioactive liquid effluent monitoring instrumentation channel shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by performance of the CHANNEL CHECK, SOURCE CHECK, CHANNEL CALIBRATION and CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST operations during the MIDES and at the frequencies shown in Table 4.20.A.1.

Specification:

- a. The radioactive liquid effluent monitoring instrumentation channels shown in Table 3.20.A.1 shall be OPERABLE with their alarm and trip setpoints set to insure that the limits of 3.20.B.1 are not exceeded.
- b. With a radioactive liquid effluent monitoring instrumentation channel alarm and trip setpoint less conservative than required, reset immediately to meet Specification 3.20.A.1.a, suspend the release of radioactive liquid effluents monitored by the affected channel, or declare the channel inoperable.
- c. With a radioactive liquid effluent monitoring instrumentation channel inoperable, take the ACTION shown in Table 3.20.A.1. Times specified in the action statements may be exceeded upon notification to the Commission pursuant to the Special Reporting requirement of Specification 6.7.3.B.
- d. The provisions of Definition J are not applicable. The reporting provisions of Specification 6.7.2.B.2 are not applicable.

- b. Radioactive liquid effluent monitor alarm and trip setpoints shall be determined in the manner described in the ODAM. Auditable records of the setpoints and setpoint calculations shall be maintained.

1947 323

TABLE 3.20.A.1  
 RADIOACTIVE LIQUID EFFLUENT MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION

INSTRUMENT	MINIMUM CHANNELS OPERABLE	APPLICABILITY <sup>†</sup>	ACTION
1. Gross Beta or Gamma Radioactivity Monitor Providing Automatic Isolation			
a. Liquid Radwaste Effluent Line	1	*	18
2. Gross Beta or Gamma Radioactivity Monitors Not Providing Automatic Isolation			
a. Service Water Effluent Line	1	*	20
3. Flow Rate Measurement Devices			
a. Liquid Radwaste Effluent Line 	1	*	21
4. Tank Level Monitor			
a. Condensate Storage Tank	1	 **	22

1947 324

NOTES FOR TABLE 3.20.A.1

\* During releases via this pathway.

\*\* During liquid addition to the tank.

+ Channel(s) shall be OPERABLE and in service except that outages for maintenance and required tests, checks, or calibrations are permitted.

ACTION 18 With the number of channels OPERABLE less than required by the Minimum Channels OPERABLE requirement, effluent releases may be resumed for up to 14 days, providing that prior to initiating a release:

1. At least two independent samples are analyzed in accordance with Specification 4.20.B.1.c and;
2. At least one technically qualified member of the Facility Staff independently verifies the release rate calculations and discharge valving which were determined by another qualified member.

Otherwise, suspend release of radioactive effluents via this pathway.

ACTION 20 With the numbers of channels OPERABLE less than required by the Minimum Channels OPERABLE requirement, effluent releases via this pathway may continue for up to 30 days provided that at least once every day a grab sample is collected and analyzed for gross radioactivity (beta or gamma) at a lower limit of detection not greater than  $10^{-6}$   $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ .

ACTION 21 With the number of channels OPERABLE less than required by the Minimum Channels OPERABLE requirement, effluent releases via this pathway may continue for up to 30 days provided the flow rate is estimated at least once per 4 hours during actual releases.

ACTION 22 With the number of channels OPERABLE less than required by the Minimum Channels OPERABLE requirement, liquid additions to this tank may continue for up to 30 days provided the tank liquid level is estimated during all liquid additions to the tank.

1947 525



TABLE 4.20.A.1  
RADIOACTIVE LIQUID EFFLUENT MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

INSTRUMENT	CHANNEL CHECK	SOURCE CHECK	CHANNEL CALIBRATION	CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST
1. Gross Beta or Gamma Radioactivity Monitors Providing Alarm and Automatic Isolation				
a. Liquid Radwaste Effluents Line	D*	P	R(3)	Q(1)
2. Gross Beta or Gamma Radioactivity Monitors Providing Alarm but not Providing Auto- matic Isolation				
a. Service Water System Effluent Line	D*	M	R(3)	Q(2)
3. Flow Rate Measurement Devices				
a. Liquid Radwaste Effluent Line	D(4)*	NA	R	SA
4. Tank Level Monitor				
a. Condensate Storage	D**	NA	R	Q

-216p-

1947 526

NOTES FOR TABLE 4.20.A.1

- \* During releases via this pathway.
- \*\* During liquid additions to the tank.

- (1) The CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST shall also demonstrate that automatic isolation of this pathway and control room alarm annunciation occurs if any of the following conditions exists:
  1. Instrument indicates measured levels above the alarm/trip setpoint.
  2. Circuit failure.
  3. Instrument indicates a downscale failure.
  4. Instrument controls not set in operate mode.
- (2) The CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST shall also demonstrate that control room alarm annunciation occurs if any of the following conditions exists:
  1. Instrument indicates measured levels above the alarm/trip setpoint.
  2. Circuit failure.
  3. Instrument indicates a downscale failure.
  4. Instrument controls not set in operate mode.
- (3) The CHANNEL CALIBRATION shall include the use of a known (traceable to the National Bureau of Standards radiation measurement system) radioactive source positioned in a reproducible geometry with respect to the sensor and emitting beta and gamma radiation in the ranges measured by the channel during normal operation.
- (4) CHANNEL CHECK shall consist of verifying indication of flow during periods of release. CHANNEL CHECK shall be made at least once daily on any day on which continuous, periodic, or batch releases are made.

FREQUENCY NOTATION:

S	=	At least once per 12 hours.
D	=	At least once per 24 hours.
W	=	At least once per 7 days.
M	=	At least once per 31 days.
Q	=	At least once per 92 days.
SA	=	At least once per 184 days.
A	=	At least once per year.
R	=	At least once per 18 months.
S/U	=	Prior to each reactor startup.
P	=	Completed prior to each release.
NA	=	Not applicable.

1947 327



## 3.20.A (Cont'd)

## 2. Gaseous Effluent Monitoring

Applicability: As shown in Table 3.20.A.2.

Specification:

- a. The radioactive gaseous effluent monitoring instrumentation channels shown in Table 3.20.A.2 shall be OPERABLE with their alarm setpoints set to ensure that the limits of Specification 3.20.C.1 are not exceeded.
- b. With a radioactive gaseous effluent monitoring instrumentation channel alarm setpoint less conservation than a value which will ensure that the limits of 3.20.C.1 are met, reset immediately to comply with Specification 3.20.A.2.a, declare the channel inoperable, or immediately suspend release.
- c. With one or more radioactive gaseous effluent monitoring instrumentation channels inoperable, take the ACTION shown in Table 3.20.A.2. Times specified in the ACTION statements maybe exceeded upon notification to the Commission pursuant to the Special Reporting requirement of Specification 6.7.3.B.
- d. The provisions of Definition J are not applicable. The reporting provisions of Specification 6.7.2.B.2 are not applicable.

## 4.20.A (Cont'd)

## 2. Gaseous Effluent Monitoring

- a. The setpoints shall be determined in accordance with the method described in the ODAM.
- b. Each radioactive gaseous effluent monitoring instrumentation channel shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by performance of the CHANNEL CHECK, SOURCE CHECK, CHANNEL CALIBRATION, and CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST operations during the MODES and at the frequencies shown in Table 4.20.A.2.
- c. Auditable records of the setpoints and setpoint calculations shall be maintained.

TABLE 3.20.A.2  
 RADIOACTIVE GASEOUS EFFLUENT MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION

INSTRUMENT	MINIMUM CHANNELS OPERABLE	APPLICABILITY#	PARAMETER	ACTION
1. Main Condenser Air Ejector				
a. Noble Gas Activity Monitor	1	***	Noble Gas Radioactivity Rate Measurement	25
b. Effluent System Flow Rate Measuring Device	1	*	System Flow Rate Measurement	26
2. Augmented Offgas Treatment System Explosive Gas Monitoring System				
a. Hydrogen Monitor (4% monitor)	1	**	% Hydrogen	28
3. Reactor Building Ventilation Monitor System				
a. Noble Gas Activity Monitor	1	*	Radioactivity Rate Measurement	27
b. Iodine Sampler Cartridge	1	*	Verify Presence of Cartridge	29
c. Particulate Sampler Filter	1	*	Verify Presence of Filter	29
d. Effluent System Flow Rate Measuring Device	1	*	System Flow Rate Measurement	26
e. Sampler Flow Rate Measurement Device	1	*	Sampler Flow Rate Measurement	26
4. (****)				
a. Noble Gas Activity Monitor	1	*	Radioactivity Rate Measurement	27
b. Iodine Sampler Cartridge	1	*	Verify Presence of Cartridge	29
c. Particulate Sampler Filter	1	*	Verify Presence of Filter	29
d. Effluent System Flow Rate Measuring Device	1	*	System Flow Rate Measurement	26
e. Sampler Flow Rate Measuring Device	1	*	Sampler Flow Rate Measurement	26

-216s-

1947 329

NOTES FOR TABLE 3.20.A.2

- # Channels shall be operable and in service except that outages are permitted for the purpose of required tests, checks, and calibrations.
- \* During releases via this pathway.
- \*\* During Augmented Offgas Treatment System Operation.
- \*\*\* During operation of the Main Condenser Air Ejector.
- \*\*\*\* Main Stack Monitoring System, Augmented Radwaste Building Ventilation Monitoring System, Radwaste Area (Building) Ventilation Monitoring System (b, c, and e only), Turbine Building Ventilation Monitoring System.

ACTION 25 With the number of channels OPERABLE less than required by the Minimum Channels OPERABLE requirement, gases from the main condenser offgas treatment system may be released to the environment for up to 72 hours provided:

1. The offgas delay system is not bypassed; and
2. The main stack system noble gas activity monitor is OPERABLE:

Otherwise, be in at least HOT STANDBY within 12 hours.

ACTION 26 With the number of channels OPERABLE less than required by the Minimum Channels OPERABLE requirement, effluent releases via this pathway may continue for up to 30 days provided the flow rate is estimated at least once per 24 hours.

ACTION 27 With the number of channels OPERABLE less than required by the Minimum Channels OPERABLE requirement, effluent releases via this pathway may continue for up to 30 days provided grab samples are taken at least once per day and these samples are analyzed for gross activity within 24 hours.

ACTION 28 With the number of channels OPERABLE less than required by the Minimum Channels OPERABLE requirement, operation of the augmented offgas treatment system may continue for up to 30 days provided gas samples are collected at least once per day and analyzed within the ensuing 4 hours.

ACTION 29 With the number of samplers OPERABLE less than required by the Minimum Channels OPERABLE requirement, effluent releases via this pathway may continue for up to 30 days, provided samples are continuously collected with auxiliary sampling equipment.

1947 330

TABLE 4.20.A.2  
 RADIOACTIVE GASEOUS EFFLUENT MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

INSTRUMENT	CHANNEL CHECK	SOURCE CHECK	CHANNEL CALIBRATION	CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST
1. Main Condenser Air Ejector				
a. Noble Gas Activity Monitor	D***	M	R(3)	Q(2) R(1)
b. Effluent System Flow Rate Measuring Device	D*	NA	R	Q
2. Augmented Offgas Treatment System Explosive Gas Monitoring System				
a. Hydrogen Monitor (4% Monitor)	D**	NA	Q(4)	M
3. Reactor Building Ventilation Monitoring System				
a. Noble Gas Activity Monitor	D*	Q	R(3)	Q(2) R(1)
b. Iodine Sampler Cartridge	W*	NA	NA	NA
c. Particulate Sampler Filter	W*	NA	NA	NA
d. Effluent System Flow Rate Measuring Device	D*	NA	R	Q
e. Sampler Flow Rate Measuring Device	D*	NA	R	Q
4. (****)				
a. Noble Gas Activity Monitor	D*	M	R(3)	Q(2)
b. Iodine Sampler	W*	NA	NA	NA
c. Particulate Sampler	W*	NA	NA	NA
d. Effluent System Flow Rate Measuring Device	D*	NA	R	Q
e. Sampler Flow Rate Monitor	D*	NA	R	Q

-216u-

1947 331

NOTES FOR TABLE 4.20.A.2

- \* During releases via this pathway.
- \*\* During augmented offgas treatment system operation.
- \*\*\* During operation of the main condenser air ejector.
- \*\*\*\* Main Stack Monitoring System, Augmented Radwaste Ventilation Monitoring System, Radwaste Area (Building) Ventilation Monitoring System (c, d, and f only), Turbine Building Ventilation Monitoring System

- (1) The CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST shall also demonstrate that automatic isolation of this pathway and control room alarm annunciation occurs if any of the following conditions exists:
  1. Instrument indicates measured levels above the alarm/trip setpoint.
  2. Circuit failure.
  3. Instrument indicates a downscale failure.
  4. Instrument controls not set in operate mode.
- (2) The CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST shall also demonstrate that control room alarm annunciation occurs if any of the following conditions exists:
  1. Instrument indicates measured levels above the alarm/trip setpoint.
  2. Circuit failure.
  3. Instrument indicates a downscale failure.
  4. Instrument controls not set in operate mode.
- (3) The CHANNEL CALIBRATION shall include the use of known (traceable to the National Bureau of Standards radiation measurement system) radioactive source positioned in a reproducible geometry with respect to the sensor and emitting beta and/or gamma radiation in the range measured by the channel during normal operation.
- (4) The CHANNEL CALIBRATION shall include the use of at least two standard gas samples containing a percentage of hydrogen to verify accuracy of the monitoring channel over its operating range.

FREQUENCY NOTATION:

S	=	At least once per 12 hours.
D	=	At least once per 24 hours.
W	=	At least once per 7 days.
M	=	At least once per 31 days.
Q	=	At least once per 92 days.
SA	=	At least once per 184 days.
A	=	At least once per year.
R	=	At least once per 18 months.
S/U	=	Prior to each reactor startup.
P	=	<u>Completed</u> prior to each release.
NA	=	Not applicable.

1947 332

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.20 (Cont'd)

B. Liquid Effluents

Applicability: At all times.

Specification:

1. Concentration

- a. The concentration of radioactive material released from the site to the unrestricted area (Figure 4.20.B.2) shall not exceed the concentration specified in 10 CFR Part 20.106 for radionuclides other than dissolved or entrained noble gases. For dissolved or entrained noble gases, the concentration shall not exceed  $2 \times 10^{-4}$   $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$  total activity.
- b. With the concentration of radioactive material released from the site to the unrestricted area exceeding the limit, restore the concentration within the above limit.



SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.20 (Cont'd)

B. Liquid Effluents

1. Concentration

- a. The concentration of radioactive material in liquid effluents released from the site shall be monitored in accordance with Table 3.20.A.1.
- b. The liquid effluent monitors having provisions for automatic termination of liquid releases, as listed in Table 3.20.A.1, shall be used to limit the concentration of radioactive material released from the site to not more than the value given in Specification 3.20.B.1.a.
- c. The radioactivity content of each batch of liquid waste to be discharged shall be determined prior to release by sampling and analyses in accordance with Table 4.20.B.1. The results of pre-release analyses shall be used with the calculational methods in the ODAM to establish alarm and trip points to assure that the concentration at the unrestricted area boundary does not exceed the value in Specification 3.20.B.1.a.
- d. The radioactivity concentration in liquid effluents shall be determined by collection and post-release analysis of samples in accord with Table 4.20.B.1. Calculational methods presented in the ODAM shall be applied to these concentration measurements at least once per month to calculate the average concentration at the unrestricted area boundary.

1947 333



TABLE 4.20.B.1  
RADIOACTIVE LIQUID WASTE SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PROGRAM

Liquid Release Type	Sampling Frequency	Minimum Analysis Frequency	Type of Activity Analysis	Lower Limit of Detection (LLD) ( $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ ) (1)
1. Batch Waste Release Tanks(5)	P Each Batch	P Each Batch	Principal Gamma Emitters(7) (8) I-131	$5 \times 10^{-7}$ (2) $1 \times 10^{-6}$
	P One Batch/M	M(9)	Dissolved and Entrained Gases	$1 \times 10^{-5}$
	P Each Batch	M Composite(3) (9)	H-3 Gross Alpha P-32 (10)	$1 \times 10^{-5}$ $1 \times 10^{-7}$ $1 \times 10^{-6}$
	P Each Batch	Q(9) Composite(3) (9)	Sr-89, Sr-90 Fe-55 (10)	$5 \times 10^{-8}$ $1 \times 10^{-6}$
2.A. Plant Service Water Effluent(6)	W Grab Sample	W(9)	Principal Gamma Emitters(7) (8)	$5 \times 10^{-7}$ (2)
2.B. Plant Continuous Discharge(6)	Proportional(4)	W(9) Composite(4)	Principal Gamma Emitters(7) (8) I-131	$5 \times 10^{-7}$ (2) $1 \times 10^{-6}$
	M Grab Sample	M(9)	Dissolved and Entrained Gases	$1 \times 10^{-5}$
	Proportional(4)	M(9) Composite(4)	H-3 Gross Alpha P-32 (10)	$1 \times 10^{-5}$ $1 \times 10^{-7}$ $1 \times 10^{-6}$
	Proportional(4)	Q(9) Composite(4)	Sr-89, Sr-90 Fe-55 (10)	$5 \times 10^{-8}$ $1 \times 10^{-6}$

-216x-

1947 534

NOTES FOR TABLE 4.20.B.1

- (1) The lower limit of detection (LLD) is defined in Definition K.A.
- (2) For certain radionuclides with low gamma yield or low energies, or for certain radionuclide mixtures, it may not be possible to measure radionuclides in concentrations near the LLD. Under these circumstances, the LLD may be increased inversely proportionally to the magnitude of the gamma yield (i.e.,  $5 \times 10^{-7}/I$ , where I is the photon abundance expressed as a decimal fraction), but in no case shall the LLD, as calculated in this manner for a specific radionuclide, be greater than 10% of the MPC value specified in 10 CFR 20, Appendix B, Table II, Column 2.
- (3) A composite sample is one in which the quantity of liquid sampled is proportional to the quantity of liquid waste discharged and in which the method of sampling employed results in a specimen which is representative of the liquids released.
- (4) To be representative of the quantities and concentrations of radioactive materials in liquid effluents, samples shall be collected in proportion to the rate of flow of the effluent stream. Prior to analyses, all samples taken for the composite shall be thoroughly mixed in order for the composite sample to be representative of the effluent release.
- (5) A batch release is the discharge of liquid wastes of a discrete volume. Prior to sampling for analyses, each batch shall be isolated and then thoroughly mixed.
- (6) A grab sample of plant service water effluent shall be analyzed at least once each week in accordance with Table Item 2.A. In the event the radioactivity concentration in a sample exceeds  $3 \times 10^6$   $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ , or in the event the plant service water effluent monitor indicates the presence of an activity concentration greater than  $3 \times 10^6$   $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ , sampling and analysis according to Table Item 2.B. shall commence and shall be performed as long as the condition persists.
- (7) The principal gamma emitters for which the LLD specification will apply are exclusively the following radionuclides: Mn-54, Fe-59, Co-58, Co-60, Zn-65, Mo-99, Cs-134, Cs-137, Ce-141, and Ce-144. This list does not mean that only these nuclides are to be detected and reported. Other peaks which are measurable and identifiable, together with the above nuclides, shall also be identified and reported. Nuclides which are below the LLD for the analyses should not be reported as being present at the LLD level. When unusual circumstances result in LLD's higher than required, the reasons shall be documented in the semiannual Radioactive Effluent Release Report.
- (8) If an isotopic analysis is unavailable, batch releases may be made for up to 14 days provided the gross beta/gamma concentration to the unrestricted area is  $\leq 1 \times 10^{-7}$   $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$  and the samples are analyzed when the instrumentation is once again available.
- (9) Analysis may be performed after release.
- (10) P-32 and Fe-55 sampling requirements may be deleted upon completion of a comprehensive sampling program which shows that these isotopes do not constitute a significant dose at the unrestricted area boundary. The Commission shall be notified of such a deletion by inclusion in the Monthly Operation Report.

FREQUENCY NOTATION:

S = At least once per 12 hours.  
D = At least once per 24 hours.  
W = At least once per 7 days.  
M = At least once per 31 days.  
Q = At least once per 92 days.  
SA = At least once per 184 days.

A = At least once per year.  
R = At least once per 18 months.  
S/U = Prior to each reactor startup.  
P = Completed prior to each release.  
NA = Not applicable.

1947 335



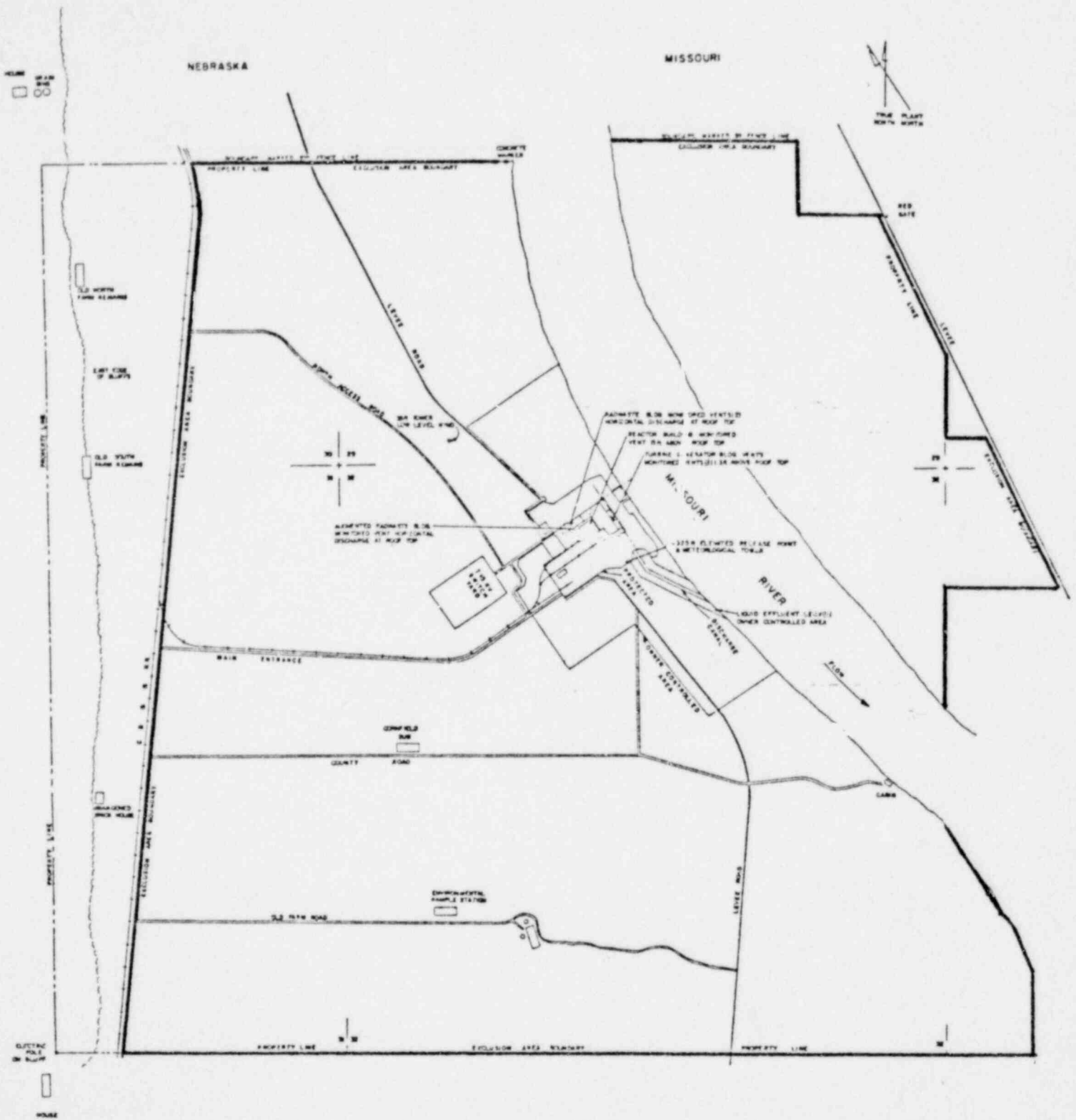


Figure 4.20.B.2

Exclusion Area Boundary  
 For  
 Gaseous and Liquid Effluents

1947 336

## 3.20.B (Cont'd)

2. Liquid Dose
- a. The dose or dose commitment to an individual from radioactive materials in liquid effluents released to unrestricted areas (see Figure 4.20.B.2) shall not exceed 1.5 mrem to the total body or 5 mrem to any organ during any calendar quarter.
- b. With the calculated dose from the release of radioactive materials in liquid effluents exceeding the above limit, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days, pursuant to Specification 6.7.2.B, a Special Report which identifies the cause(s) for exceeding the limit(s) and defines the corrective actions to be taken.
- c. Every reasonable effort shall be made to maintain the liquid radwaste treatment system OPERABLE. Appropriate parts of the system shall be used to reduce the concentration of radioactive materials in liquid wastes prior to their discharge when the pre-release analysis indicates a radioactivity concentration, excluding tritium and noble gases, in excess of 0.01  $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ .
- d. With radioactive liquid waste being discharged without treatment in excess of the above limit, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days, pursuant to Specification 6.7.2.B, a Special Report which includes the following information:
- 1) Identification of equipment or subsystems not OPERABLE and the reason for nonoperability.
  - 2) Action(s) taken to restore the nonoperable equipment to OPERABLE status.
  - 3) Summary description of action(s) taken to prevent a recurrence.
- e. The provisions of Definition J are not applicable.

## 4.20.B (Cont'd)

2. Liquid Dose
- a. Dose Calculation - Cumulative dose contributions from liquid effluents shall be determined in accordance with the Offsite Dose Assessment Manual (ODAM) at least once per 31 days.
- b. Doses due to liquid releases to unrestricted areas shall be projected at least once per 31 days.
- c. The appropriate portions of the liquid radwaste system shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by operating the equipment at least five minutes at least once per 92 days unless the liquid radwaste system has been utilized to process radioactive liquid effluents during the previous 92 days.

1947 337

## 3.20.B (Cont'd)

3. Condensate Storage Tank and Outside Temporary Tanks
- a. The quantity of radioactive material contained in the Condensate Storage Tank shall be limited to < 25 curies, and in the Outside Temporary tanks shall be limited to 10 curies, excluding tritium and dissolved or entrained noble gases.
- b. With the quantity of radioactive material in any of the above listed tanks exceeding the respective limit, immediately suspend all additions of radioactive material to the tank and within 48 hours reduce the tank contents to within the limit.
- c. The provisions of Definition J are not applicable.

## 4.20.B (Cont'd)

3. Condensate Storage Tank and Outside Temporary Tanks
- a. The quantity of radioactive material contained in each of the above listed tanks shall be determined by analyzing a representative sample of the tank's contents at least once per 7 days when radioactive materials are being added to the tank.

1947 338

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

3.20 (Cont'd)

4.20 (Cont'd)

C. Gaseous Effluents

C. Gaseous Effluents

Applicability: At all times.

Specification:

1. Total Dose
  - a. The concentration of radioactive noble gas in air offsite due to gaseous effluents shall not exceed the concentration specified in 10 CFR Part 20.106.
  - b. With the concentration exceeding the limit in 3.20.C.1.a, decrease the release rate to comply with the limit and provide prompt notification to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.7.2.A.
  - c. The provisions of Definition J are applicable.
2. Noble Gases
  - a. The air dose in unrestricted areas (see Figure 4.20.B.2) due to noble gases released in gaseous effluents shall not exceed 5 mrad from gamma radiation and 10 mrad from beta radiation during any calendar quarter.
  - b. With the calculated air dose from radioactive noble gases in gaseous effluents exceeding any of the above limits, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days, pursuant to Specification 6.7.2.B, a Special Report which identifies the cause(s) for exceeding the limit(s) and defines the corrective actions to be taken.
  - c. The provisions of Definition J are not applicable.

1. Total Dose
  - a. The release rate of radioactive noble gas shall be monitored according to Specification 3.20.A.2.
  - b. A radioactive noble gas effluent monitor shall cause automatic alarm when the concentration exceeds the monitor alarm setpoint, determined as specified in the ODAM.
2. Noble Gases
  - a. Dose Calculations - Cumulative dose contributions during each calendar quarter shall be determined in accordance with the method in the ODAM at least once every 31 days.

TABLE 4.20.C.1  
 RADIOACTIVE GASEOUS WASTE SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PROGRAM

Gaseous Release Type		Sampling Frequency	Minimum Analysis Frequency	Type of Activity Analysis	Lower Limit of Detection (LLD) ( $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ )(1)
A.	1. Main Stack	M(3)	M(3)	Principal Gamma Emitters(7)	$1 \times 10^{-4}$ (2)
	2. Reactor Bldg Vent	Grab			
	3. Augmented Radwaste Bldg Vent	Sample			
	4. Turbine Bldg Vent (Gaseous)	Q Grab Sample	Q	H-3	$1 \times 10^{-6}$
B.	All Release Types as Listed in A Above, & Radwaste Bldg Vent (Iodine & Particulate)	Continuous(6)	W(4) Charcoal Sample	I-131 I-133	$1 \times 10^{-12}$ $1 \times 10^{-10}$
		Continuous(6)	W(4) Particulate Sample	Principal Gamma Emitters(7) (I-131, Others)	$1 \times 10^{-11}$ (2)
		Continuous(6)	M Particulate Sample(5)	Gross Alpha	$1 \times 10^{-11}$
		Continuous(6)	Q Composite Particulate Sample(8)	Sr-89, Sr-90	$1 \times 10^{-11}$
		Continuous(6)	Noble Gas Monitor	Gross Noble Gases Beta and Gamma(9)	$5 \times 10^{-6}$

-216a4-

1947 540

NOTES FOR TABLE 4.20.C.1

- (1) The lower limit of detection (LLD) is defined in Definition K.A.
- (2) For certain radionuclides with low gamma yield or low energies, or for certain radionuclide mixtures, it may not be possible to measure radionuclides in concentrations near the LLD. Under these circumstances, the LLD may be increased inversely proportionally to the magnitude of the gamma yield (i.e.,  $1 \times 10^{-4}/I$ , where I is the photon abundance expressed as a decimal fraction), but in no case shall the LLD, as calculated in this manner for a specific radionuclide, be greater than 10% of the MPC value specified in 10 CFR 20, Appendix B, Table II, Column 1.
- (3) Analyses shall also be performed following an increase as indicated by the gaseous release monitor of greater than 50% in the steady state release, after factoring out increases due to power changes or other operational occurrences, which could alter the mixture of radionuclides.
- (4) Analyses shall also be performed following an increase as indicated by the gaseous release monitor of greater than 50% in the steady state release, after factoring out increases due to power changes or other operational occurrences, which could alter the mixture of radionuclides. When samples collected for 24 hours are analyzed, the corresponding LLD's may be increased by a factor of 10.
- (5) One week's filter will be analyzed for alpha each month.
- (6) The ratio of the sample flow rate to the sampled stream flow rate shall be known for the time period covered by each dose or dose rate calculation made in accordance with Specifications 3.20.C.1, 3.20.C.2 and 3.20.C.3.
- (7) The principal gamma emitters for which the LLD specification will apply are exclusively the following radionuclides: Kr-87, Kr-88, Xe-133, Xe-133m, Xe-135, and Xe-138 for gaseous emissions and Mn-54, Fe-59, Co-58, Co-60, Zn-65, Mo-99, Cs-134, Cs-137, Ce-141, and Ce-144 for particulate emissions. This list does not mean that only these nuclides are to be detected and reported. Other peaks which are measurable and identifiable, together with the above nuclides, shall also be identified and reported. Nuclides which are below the LLD for the analyses should not be reported as being present at the LLD level for that nuclide. When unusual circumstances result in LLD's higher than required, the reasons shall be documented in the semi-annual effluent report.
- (8) A quarterly composite particulate sample shall include one of every three successive particulate samples collected during the quarter.
- (9) The noble gas continuous monitor shall be calibrated using laboratory analysis of the grab samples from A and B on Table 4.20.C.1 or using reference sources.

FREQUENCY NOTATION:

S	=	At least once per 12 hours.
D	=	At least once per 24 hours.
W	=	At least once per 7 days.
M	=	At least once per 31 days.
Q	=	At least once per 92 days.
SA	=	At least once per 184 days.
A	=	At least once per year.
R	=	At least once per 18 months.
S/U	=	Prior to each reactor startup.
P	=	Completed prior to each release.
NA	=	Not applicable.



## 3.20.C (Cont'd)

3. Iodine and Particulate
  - a. The dose to an individual from radioiodines, radioactive materials in particulate form, and radionuclides other than noble gases with half-lives greater than 8 days in gaseous effluents released to unrestricted areas (see Figure 4.20.B.2) shall not exceed 7.5 mrem during any calendar quarter.
  - b. With the calculated dose from the release of radionuclides, radioactive materials in particulate form, or radionuclides other than noble gases in gaseous effluents exceeding any of the above limits, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days following the end of the calendar quarter in which the release occurred pursuant to Specification 6.7.3.B a Special Report which identifies the cause(s) for exceeding the limit and defines the corrective actions to be taken.
  - c. The provisions of Definition J are not applicable.
4. Gaseous Radwaste System
  - a. The gaseous radwaste treatment system and the ventilation exhaust treatment system shall be OPERABLE. The gaseous radwaste treatment system shall be operated to reduce radioactive materials in gaseous wastes prior to their discharge when the projected gaseous effluent air doses due to gaseous effluent releases to unrestricted areas (see Figure 4.20.B.2) when averaged over 31 days would exceed 0.2 mrad for gamma radiation and 0.4 mrad for beta radiation. The ventilation exhaust treatment system shall be operated to reduce the radioactive materials in gaseous waste prior to their discharge when the projected gaseous effluent doses due to gaseous effluent releases to unrestricted areas (see Figure 4.20.B.2) when averaged over 31 days would exceed 0.3 mrem to any organ.

## 4.20.C (Cont'd)

3. Iodine and Particulate
  - a. Dose Calculations - Cumulative dose contributions during each quarter shall be determined in accordance with the ODAM at least once every 31 days.
4. Gaseous Radwaste System
  - a. Doses due to gaseous releases to unrestricted areas shall be projected at least once per 31 days using calculational methods in the ODAM. The appropriate portions of the system shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by operating at least five minutes at least once per 92 days unless the appropriate system has been utilized to process radioactive gaseous effluents during the previous 92 days.

1947 342

## 3.20.C (Cont'd)

- b. With gaseous wastes being discharged for more than 31 days without treatment and in excess of the above limits, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days, pursuant to Specification 6.7.2.B, a Special Report which includes the following information:

- 1) Identification of equipment of subsystems not OPERABLE and the reason for nonoperability.
- 2) Action(s) taken to restore the non-operable equipment to OPERABLE STATUS.
- 3) Summary description of action(s) taken to prevent a recurrence.

- c. The provisions of Definition J are not applicable.

## 5. Hydrogen Concentration

- a. The concentration of hydrogen in the augmented offgas treatment system downstream of the recombiners shall be limited to  $\leq 4\%$  by volume.

- b. With the concentration of hydrogen or oxygen in the augmented offgas treatment system downstream of the recombiners exceeding the limit, restore the concentration to within the limit within 48 hours.

- c. The provisions of Definition J are not applicable. The reporting provisions of Specification 6.7.2.B.2 are not applicable.

## 6. Air Ejector

- a. The gross radioactivity (beta and/or gamma) rate of noble gases measured at the main condenser air ejector shall be limited to  $\leq (100 \mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}/\text{MWt})$ .

- b. With the gross radioactivity (beta and/or gamma) rate of noble gases at the main condenser air ejector exceeding  $(100 \mu\text{Ci}/\text{sec}/\text{MWt})$ , restore the gross radioactivity rate to within its limit within 72 hours or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 12 hours.

## 4.20.C (Cont'd)

## 5. Hydrogen Concentration

- a. The concentration of hydrogen or oxygen in the augmented offgas treatment system downstream of the recombiners shall be determined by continuously monitoring the waste gases in the main condenser offgas treatment system with the (hydrogen) monitors required OPERABLE by Table 3.20.A.2.

## 6. Air Ejector

- a. The gross radioactivity (beta and/or gamma) rate of noble gases from the main condenser air ejector shall be determined at the following frequencies by performing an isotopic analysis of a representative sample of gases taken at the discharge (prior to dilution and/or discharge) of the main condenser air ejector:

1947 343



LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

3.20.C (Cont'd)

4.20.C.6 (Cont'd)

7. Containment

- a. Whenever the primary containment is vented/purged, it shall be vented/purged through the Standby Gas Treatment System. With this specification not satisfied, suspend all venting/purging of the containment. This specification does not apply to Normal Ventilation.
- b. The provisions of Definition J are not applicable. The reporting provisions of Specification 6.7.2.B.2 are not applicable.

D. Effluent Dose Liquid/Gaseous

Applicability: At all times.

Specification:

- 1. The dose or dose commitment to a real individual from all uranium fuel cycle sources is limited to  $\leq 25$  mrem to the total body or any organ (except the thyroid, which is limited to  $\leq 75$  mrem) over a period of 12 consecutive months. With the calculated dose from the release of radioactive materials in liquid or gaseous effluents exceeding twice the limits of Specifications 3.20.B.2, 3.20.C.2, or 3.20.C.3, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.7.3.B -216a8- (Cont'd)

- 1) At least once per 31 days.
- 2) Within 4 hours following an increase, as indicated by the Condenser Air Ejector Noble Gas Activity Monitor, of greater than 50%, after factoring out increases due to changes in THERMAL POWER level, in the nominal steady state fission gas release from the primary coolant.

b. The radioactivity rate of noble gases at or near the outlet of the main condenser air ejector shall be continuously monitored in accordance with Table 3.20.A.2.

D. Effluent Dose Liquid/Gaseous

- 1. Dose Calculations - The cumulative dose to an individual contributed by radioactive material in gaseous and liquid effluents shall be calculated at least once per year in order to verify compliance with Specification 3.20.D.

## 3.20.D (Cont'd)

and limit the subsequent releases such that the dose or dose commitment to a real individual from all uranium fuel cycle sources is limited to  $< 25$  mrem to the total body or any organ (except thyroid, which is limited to  $< 75$  mrem) over 12 consecutive months. This Special Report shall include an analysis which demonstrates that radiation exposures to any real individual within a 10 mile radius (including all effluent pathways and direct radiation) are less than the 40 CFR Part 190 Standard. Otherwise, obtain a variance from the Commission to permit releases which exceeds the 40 CFR Part 190 Standard.

2. The provisions of Definition J are not applicable.

E. Solid Radioactive Waste

Applicability: During solid radwaste processing.

Specification:

1. The appropriate equipment of the solid radwaste system shall be operated in accordance with the Process Control Program to solidify and package radioactive waste and meet the requirements of 10 CFR Part 20 and 10 CFR Part 71 prior to shipment of radioactive wastes from the site.
2. When the requirements of 10 CFR Part 20 and 10 CFR Part 71 are not satisfied, prepare and submit to the Commission, pursuant to Specification 6.7.3.B, a Special Report which includes the following information:
  - a. Identification of the inoperable equipment,
  - b. Cause of inoperability,

## 4.20 (Cont'd)

E. Solid Radioactive Waste

1. Operating parameters and limits for the solidification of radioactive waste were established during preparational testing of the system. Radioactive waste solidification shall be performed in accordance with established parameters and limits and in accordance with the Process Control Program. In addition, every 10th batch of dewatered waste will be sampled prior to solidification and analyzed for pH.
2. Each drum of solidified radioactive waste will be visually inspected, prior to capping, to insure that there is no free standing liquid on top of the solidified waste.
3. The Semiannual Radioactive Material Release Report in Specification 6.7.1.F shall include the following information for each type of solid waste shipped off-site during the report period:

1947 345

## 3.20 (Cont'd)

- c. Action(s) taken to restore the inoperable equipment to operable status,
  - d. Identification and description of alternate equipment, if any, that may be used to satisfy the above requirement.
  - e. Action taken to prevent recurrence.
3. The provisions of Definition J are not applicable.

F. Monitoring Program

Applicability: At all times.

Specification:

1. As a minimum the radiological environmental monitoring program shall be conducted as specified in Table 3.20.F.1. Analytical techniques used shall be such that the detection capabilities in Table 3.20.F.2 are achieved.
2. In the event the radiological environmental monitoring program is not conducted as specified in Table 3.20.F.1 prepare and submit to the Commission in the Annual Operating Report the reasons for not conducting the program in accordance with Table 3.20.F.1 and the plans for preventing a recurrence.
3. When the radioactivity in a sampled environmental medium, averaged over a calendar quarter, exceeds an appropriate value stated in Table 6.7-2, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days from the end of the affected calendar quarter a Special Report which includes an evaluation of any release conditions, environmental factors or other conditions which caused the value(s) of Table 6.7-2 to be exceeded. If the radioactivity in environmental sample(s) is not attributable to release from the

## 4.20 (Cont'd)

- a. Container burial volume,
- b. Total curie quantity (determined by measurement or estimate),
- c. Principal gamma radionuclides (determined by measurement or estimate),
- d. Type of waste,
- e. Type of container,
- f. Solidification agent.

F. Monitoring Program

1. Radiological environmental samples shall be collected and analyzed as specified in Table 3.20.F.1.
2. A land use census shall be conducted annually and shall identify the location of the nearest garden that is greater than 500 square feet in area and that yields edible leafy vegetables, the location of the nearest milk animal, and the location of the nearest resident in each of the 16 meteorological sectors within three miles of the Station. The land use census shall be conducted at least once per 12 months.
3. The results of sample analyses performed shall be summarized in the Annual Radiological Environmental Report.
4. The results of the land use census shall be included in the Annual Radiological Environmental Report.

1947 346

## 3.20.F (Cont'd)

Station, the Special Report is not required; instead the sample(s) result(s) shall be reported and explained in the Annual Radiological Environmental Report.

4. When environmental sampling medium is not available from a sampling location designated in Table 3.20.F.1, the cause and the location where replacement samples were obtained shall be reported in the Annual Radiological Environmental Report.
5. In the event a location is identified at which the calculated personal dose associated with one or more exposure pathways exceeds the calculated dose associated with like pathways at a location where sampling is conducted as specified in Table 3.20.F.1 then the pathways having maximum exposure potential at the newly identified location will be added to the radiological monitoring program and to Table 3.20.F.1 at the next SRAB meeting if samples are reasonably attainable at the new location. Like pathways monitored (sampled) at a location, excluding the control station location(s), having the lowest associated calculated personal dose may be deleted from Table 3.20.F.1 at the time the new pathway(s) and location are added.
6. A change in Table 3.20.F.1 shall be described in the Monthly Operating Report within 90 days after the change was made effective.
7. The provisions of Definition J are not applicable.

## 4.20 (Cont'd)

TABLE 3.20.F.1  
RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

Exposure Pathway and/or Sample	Number of Sample Stations <sup>a</sup>	Sampling and Collection Frequency	Type and Frequency of Analysis
<u>1. Airborne</u>			
a. Radioiodine and Particulate	At least 5 locations in accordance with the Radiological Environmental Monitoring Manual (REMM).	Continuous operation of sampler with sample collection as required by dust loading but at least once per 7 days.	Radiiodine canister: Analyze at least once per 7 days for I-131.  Particulate sample: Analyze for gross beta radioactivity $\geq$ 24 hours following filter change. Perform gamma isotopic <sup>b</sup> analysis on each sample in which gross beta activity is >10 times the yearly mean of control samples. Perform gamma isotopic <sup>b</sup> analysis on composite (by location) sample at least once per 92 days.
<u>2. Direct Radiation</u>			
	At least 8 locations in accordance with the REMM, with 2 dosimeters at each location.	Thermoluminescent Dosimeters (TLD) exchange and read-out at least once per 92 days.	Gamma dose: At least once per 92 days.
<u>3. Waterborne</u>			
a. River Water	At least 2 locations in accordance with the REMM.	Collect a four (4) liter grab sample at least once per 31 days.	Gamma isotopic <sup>b</sup> analysis of each sample. Composite grab sample for tritium analysis at least once per 92 days.
b. Ground Water	At least 1 location in accordance with the REMM.	Collect a four (4) liter grab sample at least once per 92 days.	Gamma isotopic <sup>b</sup> and tritium analysis of each sample.
c. Sediment from Shoreline	At least 1 location in accordance with the REMM.	Two (2) times a year, once in the spring and once in the fall.	Gamma isotopic <sup>b</sup> analysis of each sample.

-216a12-

1947 348



TABLE 3.20.F.1 (CONTINUED)  
 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAM

Exposure Pathway and/or Sample	Number of Sample Stations <sup>a</sup>	Sampling and Collection Frequency	Type and Frequency of Analysis
<u>4. Ingestion</u>			
a. Milk	At least 4 locations in accordance with the REMM.	At least once per 15 days during <u>Peak Pasture Period</u> <sup>c</sup> ; at least once per 31 days at other times.	Gamma isotopic <sup>b</sup> and I-131 analysis of each sample.
b. Fish	At least 2 locations in accordance with the REMM.	Two times per year (once in the summer and once in the fall). Attempt to include the following:  1. Bottom feeding species 2. Middle-Top feeding species	Gamma isotopic <sup>b</sup> analysis on edible portions.
c. Food Prod- ucts (Vege- tables)	At least 3 locations in accordance with the REMM.	At time of harvest. Sample one of the following classes of food products at each location.  1. Flowers & fruits <sup>d</sup> 2. Tubers <sup>d</sup> 3. Roots <sup>d</sup>	Gamma isotopic <sup>b</sup> analysis on edible portion.
	At least 1 location in accordance with the REMM.	At time of harvest. One sample of broad-leaf <sup>d</sup> vegetation.	I-131 analysis.

-216a13-

1947 349



NOTES FOR TABLE 3.20.F.1

- a. Sample station locations are shown on Figure 1.F.1 of the Radiological Environmental Monitoring Manual (REMM) maintained by the Environmental Affairs Division of the Power Operations Group.
- b. Ge(Li) gamma isotopic analysis refers to high resolution Ge(Li) gamma spectrum analysis as follows: the sample is scanned for gamma-ray activity. If no activity is found for a selected nuclide, the detection sensitivity for that nuclide will be calculated using the counting time, detector efficiency, gamma energy, geometry, and detector background appropriate to the particular sample in question. The following nineteen (19) nuclides shall be analyzed for and routinely reported:

Be-7	Ru-103	Ce-144
K-40	Ru-106	Ra-226
Mn-54	I-131	Th-228
Fe-59	Cs-134	
Co-58	Cs-137	
Co-60	BaLa-140	
Zn-65	Ce-141	
Zr-95		
Nb-95		

Any nuclide detected, having a concentration greater than the LLD shall be reported quantitatively whether or not it is one of the above 19 nuclides.

- c. Peak Pasture Period is June 1 through September 30 of each year.
- d. Vegetables are classified as follows:
- Flowers and fruits: Artichoke, broccoli, cauliflower, corn, cucumber; eggplant, okra, pepper, pumpkin, squash, and tomato.
  - Tubers: Potato.
  - Roots: Beet, carrot, parsnip, radish, rutabaga, sweet potato, and turnip.
  - Leaves (broad leaf): Cabbage, lettuce, spinach.

1947 350

TABLE 3.20.F.2  
DETECTION CAPABILITIES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE ANALYSIS

Lower Limit of Detection (LLD)<sup>a</sup>

Analysis	Water (pCi/l)	Airborne Particulate or Gas (pCi/m <sup>3</sup> )	Fish (pCi/kg, wet)	Milk (pCi/l)	Food Products (pCi/kg, wet)	Sediment (pCi/kg, dry)
gross beta	4	1 x 10 <sup>-2</sup>				
<sup>3</sup> H	2000					
<sup>54</sup> Mn	15		130			
<sup>59</sup> Fe	30		260			
<sup>58,60</sup> Co	15		130			
<sup>65</sup> Zn	30		260			
<sup>95</sup> Zr	30					
<sup>95</sup> Nb	15					
<sup>131</sup> I	1 <sup>b</sup>	7 x 10 <sup>-2</sup>		1	60	
<sup>134</sup> Cs	15	5 x 10 <sup>-2</sup>	130	15	60	150
<sup>137</sup> Cs	18	6 x 10 <sup>-2</sup>	150	18	80	180
<sup>140</sup> Ba	60			60		
<sup>140</sup> La	15			15		

Note: This list does not mean that only these nuclides are to be detected and reported. Other peaks which are measurable and identifiable, together with the above nuclides, shall also be identified and reported.

-216a15-

1947 551

NOTES FOR TABLE 3.20.F.2

- a. The LLD is the smallest concentration of radioactive material in a sample that will be detected with 95% probability with 5% probability of falsely concluding that a blank observation represents a "real" signal.

For a particular measurement system (which may include radio-chemical separation):

$$LLD = \frac{4.66 s_b}{E \cdot V \cdot 2.22 \cdot Y \cdot \exp(-\lambda \Delta t)}$$

Where

LLD is the lower limit of detection as defined above (as pCi per unit mass or volume)

$s_b$  is the standard deviation of the background counting rate or of the counting rate of a blank sample as appropriate (as counts per minute)

E is the counting efficiency (as counts per transformation)

V is the sample size (in units of mass or volume)

2.22 is the number of transformation per minute per picocurie

Y is the fractional radiochemical yield (when applicable)

$\lambda$  is the radioactive decay constant for the particular radionuclide

$\Delta t$  is the elapsed time between sample collection (or end of the sample collection period) and time of counting

The value of  $s_b$  used in the calculation of the LLD for a detection system shall be based on the actual observed variance of the background counting rate or of the counting rate of the blank samples (as appropriate) rather than on an unverified theoretically predicted variance. In calculating the LLD for a radionuclide determined by gamma-ray spectrometry, the background shall include the typical contributions of other radio-nuclides normally present in the samples (e.g., potassium-40 in milk samples).

Analyses shall be performed in such a manner that the stated LLD's will be achieved under routine conditions. Occasionally background fluctuations, unavoidably small sample sizes, the presence of interfering nuclides, or other uncontrollable circumstances may render these LLD's unachievable. In such cases, the contributing factors will be identified and described in the Annual Radiological Environmental Operating Report.

- b. LLD for drinking water.

1947 352

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

G. Interlaboratory Comparison Program

Applicability: Applicable at all times to Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program.

Specification:

1. Analyses shall be performed on radioactive materials supplied as part of an Interlaboratory Comparison Program.
2. With analyses not being performed as required in Specification 3.20.G.1, report the corrective actions taken to prevent a recurrence to the Commission in the Annual Radiological Environmental Report.
3. The provisions of Definition J are not applicable.

G. Interlaboratory Comparison Program

1. A brief summary of results obtained as part of the Interlaboratory Comparison Program shall be included in the Annual Radiological Environmental Report, pursuant to Specification 6.7.1.A.E.

1947 353

### 3.20 & 4.20 BASES

#### 3.20.A & 4.20.A INSTRUMENTATION

##### 3.20.A.1 & 4.20.A.1 Liquid Effluent Monitoring

The radioactive liquid effluent instrumentation is provided to monitor and control, as applicable, the release of radioactive material in liquid effluents. The OPERABILITY and use of these instruments implements the requirements of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix A, General Design Criteria 60, 63, and 64. The alarm and/or trip setpoints for these instruments are calculated in the manner described in the ODAM to assure that the alarm and/or trip will occur before the limit specified in 10 CFR Part 20.106 is exceeded. Control of the normal liquid discharge pathway is assured by station procedures governing locked discharge valves and valve line-up verification.

##### 3.20.A.2 & 4.20.A.2 Gaseous Effluent Monitoring

The radioactive gaseous effluent instrumentation is provided to monitor and control, as applicable, the releases of radioactive materials in gaseous effluents during actual or potential releases of gaseous effluents. The location of this instrumentation is indicated by a Figure in the ODAM, a simplified flow diagram showing gaseous effluent treatment and monitoring equipment. The alarm/trip setpoints for these instruments shall be calculated in accordance with methods in the ODAM, which have been reviewed by NRC, to ensure that the alarm will occur prior to exceeding the limits of 10 CFR Part 20. The process monitoring instrumentation includes provisions for monitoring the concentrations of potentially explosive gas mixtures in the augmented offgas treatment system. The OPERABILITY and use of this instrumentation is consistent with the requirements of General Design Criteria 60, 63, and 64 of Appendix A to 10 CFR Part 50.

#### 3.20.B & 4.20.B LIQUID EFFLUENTS

##### 3.20.B.1 & 4.20.B.1 Concentration

This specification is provided to ensure that the concentration of radioactive materials released in liquid waste effluents from the site to unrestricted areas will be less than the concentration levels specified in 10 CFR Part 20.106. This limitation provides additional assurance that the levels of radioactive materials in bodies of water outside the site will not result in exposures within (1) the Section IV.A guides on technical specifications in Appendix I, 10 CFR Part 50, for an individual and (2) the limits of 10 CFR Part 20.106(e) to the population. The concentration limit for noble gases is based upon the assumption that Xe-135 is the controlling radioisotope and its MPC in air (submersion) was converted to an equivalent concentration in water using the methods described in International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP) Publication 2.

Since service water is not a normal or expected source of significant radioactive release, routine sampling and monitoring for radioactivity is precautionary. An activity concentration of  $3 \times 10^{-6}$   $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$  in service water effluent is diluted in the discharge canal to about 1.5% of the 10 CFR 20 Appendix B Table 2 Column 2 concentration with only one circulating water pump operating. During normal Station operation the dilution would be even greater. By monitoring service water effluent continuously for radioactivity and by confirmatory sampling weekly, reasonable assurance that its activity concentration can be kept to a small fraction of the 10 CFR Part 20.106 limit and within the Specification 3.20.B.2.a limit is provided.

1947 354



3.20 & 4.20 BASES (Cont'd)

3.20.B & 4.20.B LIQUID EFFLUENTS (Cont'd)

3.20.B.2 & 4.20.B.2 Liquid Dose

Specifications 3.20.B.2, 3.20.C.2 and 3.20.C.3 implement the requirements of 10 CFR Part 50.36a and of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix I, Section IV. These specifications state limiting conditions for operation (LCO) to keep levels of radioactive materials in LWR effluents as low as is reasonably achievable. Compliance with these specifications will also keep average releases of radioactive material in effluents at small percentages of the limits specified in 10 CFR Part 20.106. Surveillance Requirements provide for the measurement of releases and calculation of doses to verify compliance with the Specifications. Action statements in these Specifications implement the requirements of 10 CFR Part 50.36(c)(2) and 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix I, Section IV.A in the event an LCO is not met.

10 CFR Part 50 contains two distinctly separate statements of requirements pertaining to effluents from nuclear power reactors. The first concerns a description of equipment to maintain control over radioactive materials in effluents, determination of design objectives, and means to be employed to keep radioactivity in effluents ALARA. This requirement is stated in Part 50, Section 34a and Appendix I, Section II. Appendix I, Section III stipulates that conformance with the guidance on design objectives be demonstrated by calculations (since demonstration is expected to be prospective). The other is a requirement for developing limiting conditions for operation in technical specifications. It is stated in 10 CFR Part 50, Section 36a and Appendix I, Section IV. Both the intent of the Commission and the requirement are clearly stated in the Opinion of the Commission;<sup>1</sup> relevant paragraphs from that document follow:

Section 50.36a(b) of 10 CFR Part 50 provides that licensees shall be guided by certain considerations in establishing and implementing operating procedures specified in technical specifications which take into account the need for operating flexibility and at the same time ensure that the licensee will exert his best efforts to keep levels of radioactive materials in effluents as low as practicable. The Appendix I that we adopt provides more specific guidance to licensees in this respect.

A. The Rule

Section IV of Appendix I specifies action levels for the licensee. If, for any individual light-water-cooled nuclear power reactor, the quantity of radioactive material actually released in effluents to unrestricted areas during any calendar quarter is such as to cause radiation exposure, calculated on the same basis as the design-objective exposure, which would exceed one-half the annual design-objective exposure, the licensee shall make an investigation to identify the causes of these high release rates, define and initiate a program of action to correct the situation, and report these actions to the Commission within 30 days of the end of the calendar quarter.

The conclusion of the NRC Staff in the Appendix I Rulemaking Hearing<sup>2</sup> agrees with that of the Commission. The Staff recommended, "...that the limiting conditions for operation described in Appendix I, Section IV be applicable upon publication to technical specifications included in any license authorizing operation of a light-water-cooled nuclear power reactor..." (p. 73). (Cont'd)

1947 355



3.20 & 4.20 BASES (Cont'd)

3.20.B & 4.20.B LIQUID EFFLUENTS (Cont'd)

3.20.B.2 & 4.20.B.2 Liquid Dose (Cont'd)

The action to be taken by a licensee in the event a limiting condition is exceeded, is stated in Appendix I, Section IV.A and in the Opinion of the Commission.<sup>3</sup> Technical Specifications 3.20.B.2, 4.20.B.2, 3.20.C.2, 4.20.C.2, 3.20.C.3 and 4.20.C.3 for Cooper Station conform to this requirement.

Guidance for developing technical specifications for surveillance and monitoring is included in Appendix I, Section IV.B.

Although "it is expected that the annual releases of radioactive material in effluents from light-water-cooled nuclear power reactors can generally be maintained within the levels set forth as numerical guides for design objectives in Section II" (Appendix I, Section IV), no recommendation was made by either the Staff in its Concluding Statement<sup>4</sup> or by the Commission in its Opinion<sup>5</sup> that design objective values should appear as technical specification limits. The Opinion of the Commission and the statement of Appendix I are clear. Limiting conditions of operation (LCO) related to the quantity of radioactive material in effluents released to an unrestricted area stated in technical specifications shall conform to Appendix I, Section IV.A. Licensee action in the event an LCO is exceeded should be in accord with Section IV.A. Finally, surveillance and monitoring of effluents and the environment should conform to Section IV.B.

With the implementation of Specification 3.20.B.2 and 4.20.B.2 there is reasonable assurance that Station operation will not cause a radionuclide concentration in public drinking water taken from the River that exceeds the standard for anthropogenic radioactivity in community drinking water. The equations in the ODAM for calculating doses due to measured releases of radioactive material in liquid effluent will be consistent with the methodology in Regulatory Guides 1.109 and 1.113. The assessment of personal doses will examine potential exposure pathways including consumption of fish and water taken from the River downstream of the discharge canal.

Specification 3.20.B.2.c implements the requirements of 10 CFR Part 50.36a(a)(1) that operating procedures be established and followed and that equipment be maintained and used to keep releases to the environment as low as is reasonably achievable. The OPERABILITY of the liquid radwaste treatment system ensures that the appropriate portions will be available for use whenever liquid effluents require treatment prior to release to the environment. The specification that the portions of the system which were used to establish compliance with the design objectives in 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix I, Section II be used when specified provides reasonable assurance that releases of radioactive material in liquid effluent will be kept as low as is reasonably achievable. The activity concentration, 0.01  $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ , below which liquid radwaste treatment would not be cost-beneficial, and therefore not required, is demonstrated below:

The quantity of radioactive material in liquid effluent released annually from Cooper Station has been calculated to be<sup>6</sup>

total iodines	3.65 curies	
total others (less H <sup>3</sup> )	0.7	
total	4.35 curies	(Cont'd)

1947 356

3.20 & 4.20 BASES (Cont'd)

3.20.B & 4.20.B LIQUID EFFLUENTS (Cont'd)

3.20.B.2 & 4.20.B.2 Liquid Dose (Cont'd)

The population dose commitment resulting from the radioactive material in liquid effluent released annually has been calculated to be

thyroid	1.95 man-rem
total body	0.56
total	2.5 man-rem

Therefore, population doses are about 0.5 man-rem per curie of iodine released and about 0.8 man-rem per curie of other radionuclides (less H<sup>3</sup>) released in liquids. It would be conservative to assume one man-rem committed per curie released in liquid effluent.

The volume of liquid waste processed and intended for discharge is estimated to be:

Low Purity Waste	5700 gal/day - 1.8 x 10 <sup>6</sup> gal/yr
Chemical Waste + Demin Regenerant Waste	4000 gal/day - 1.2 x 10 <sup>6</sup> gal/yr

The annual costs to operate the radwaste processing equipment, neglecting credit for capital recovery, are estimated according to Regulatory Guide 1.110 to be:

Dirty Waste Ionex	\$ 88,000/yr
Evaporator	\$114,000/yr

Unit volume operating costs are about:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Cost to ion exchanger} &= \frac{\$ 88,000}{1.8E+6 \text{ gal}} = \$0.05/\text{gal} \\ \text{Cost to evaporate} &= \frac{\$114,000}{1.2E+6 \text{ gal}} = \$0.10/\text{gal} \end{aligned}$$

Assuming the cost-benefit balance is \$1,000 expenditure per man-rem reduction and assuming treatment removes all radioactivity from the liquid, then

- (1) the activity concentration in a batch below which treatment is not cost-beneficial is

$$C = \frac{\$ 88,000}{1.8E+6 \text{ gal} \times 3785 \frac{\text{ml}}{\text{gal}}} \times \frac{1 \text{ curie}}{\text{man-rem}} \times \frac{10^6 \mu\text{Ci}}{\text{curie}} \times \frac{1 \text{ man-rem}}{\$1,000}$$

$$C = 0.013 \mu\text{Ci/ml}$$

(Cont'd)

1947 357

3.20 & 4.20 BASES (Cont'd)

3.20.B & 4.20.B LIQUID EFFLUENTS (Cont'd)

3.20.B.2 & 4.20.B.2 Liquid Dose (Cont'd)

- (2) the activity concentration below which evaporation is not cost-beneficial is

$$C = \frac{\$114,000}{1.2E+6 \text{ gal} \times 3785 \frac{\text{ml}}{\text{gal}}} \times \frac{1 \text{ curie}}{\text{man-rem}} \times \frac{10^6 \text{ } \mu\text{Ci}}{\text{curie}} \times \frac{1 \text{ man-rem}}{\$1,000}$$

$$C = 0.025 \text{ } \mu\text{Ci/ml}$$

Therefore, to one significant digit, radwaste treatment of liquids containing less than 0.01  $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$  is not justified.

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<sup>1</sup>NRC Commissioners, "Opinion of the Commission," in the Appendix I Rulemaking Hearing, Docket Rm-50-2, p. 101-102, April 30, 1975.

<sup>2</sup>NRC Staff, "Concluding Statement of the Regulatory Staff," in the Appendix I Rulemaking Hearing, Docket RM-50-2, pp. 17, 69, 73, 115, February, 1974.

<sup>3</sup>NRC Commissioners, p. 101.

<sup>4</sup>NRC Staff, op. cit.

<sup>5</sup>NRC Commissioners, op. cit.

<sup>6</sup>Demonstration of Compliance with 10 CFR 50 Appendix I, Revision 1 and Supplement 2, Nebraska Public Power District, Cooper Nuclear Station, January 9, 1978.

### 3.20 & 4.20 BASES (Cont'd)

#### 3.20.B & 4.20.B LIQUID EFFLUENTS (Cont'd)

##### 3.20.B.3 & 4.20.B.3 Condensate Storage Tank and Outside Temporary Tanks

Restricting the quantity of radioactive material contained in the Condensate Storage Tank provides assurance that in the event of an uncontrolled release of the tanks' contents, the resulting dose commitment to an individual in an unrestricted area will not exceed 0.5 rem. Tanks included in this specification are those outdoor tanks that are not surrounded by liners, dikes, or walls capable of holding the tanks contents and that do not have tank overflows and surrounding area drains connected to the liquid radwaste treatment system.

#### 3.20.C & 4.20.C GASEOUS EFFLUENTS

##### 3.20.C.1 & 4.20.C.1 Total Dose

Specification 3.20.C.1.a is included to assure that a measure of control is provided over the concentration of radionuclides in air entering the unrestricted area. Radioactive noble gases are monitored by instruments that provide a measure of release rate and cause automatic alarm when the noble gas concentration offsite is expected to exceed the unrestricted area limit specified in 10 CFR Part 20, Appendix B. With prompt action to reduce the radioactive noble gas concentration in effluent following alarm initiation, it can be maintained at a small fraction of the technical specification limit. The specified release rate limits restrict the corresponding gamma and beta dose rates above background to an individual at or beyond the exclusion area boundary to  $\leq$  (500) mrem/year to the total body or to  $\leq$  (3000) mrem/year to the skin.

Radioiodines and radionuclides in particulate form are sampled with integrating samplers that permit assessment of the average release rate during each sample collection period. By complying with Specifications 3.20.C.2 and 3.20.C.3 the average offsite concentration will be maintained at a small fraction of the 10 CFR Part 20.106 concentration limit.

##### 3.20.C.2 & 4.20.C.2 Noble Gases

Assessments of dose required by Specifications 4.20.C.2 and 4.20.C.3 to verify compliance with Appendix I, Section IV is based on measured radioactivity in gaseous effluent and on calculational methods stated in the ODAM. Pathways of exposure and location of individuals are selected such that the dose to a nearby resident is unlikely to be underestimated. Dose assessment methodology described in the ODAM for gaseous effluent will be consistent with the methodology in Regulatory Guides 1.109 and 1.111. Cumulative and projected assessments of dose made during a quarter are based on historical average, or reference (the same period of record used in the design objective Appendix I evaluation) atmospheric conditions. Assessments made for the annual radiological environmental report will be based on quarterly and annual averages of atmospheric conditions during the period of release.

The bases for Specifications 3.20.C.2 and 4.20.C.2 are also discussed in the bases for Specifications 3.20.B.2 and 4.20.B.2.

##### 3.20.C.3 & 4.20.C.3 Iodine and Particulates

The bases for Specifications 3.20.C.3 and 4.20.C.3 are discussed in the bases for Specifications 3.20.B.2 and 4.20.B.2.

1947 359



### 3.20 & 4.20 BASES (Cont'd)

#### 3.20.C & 4.20.C GASEOUS EFFLUENTS (Cont'd)

##### 3.20.C.4 & 4.20.C.4 Gaseous Radwaste System

The OPERABILITY of the gaseous radwaste treatment system and the ventilation exhaust treatment systems ensures that the systems will be available for use whenever gaseous effluents require treatment prior to release to the environment. The requirement that the appropriate portions of these systems be used when specified provides reasonable assurance that the releases of radioactive materials in gaseous effluents will be kept "as low as is reasonably achievable." This specification implements the requirements of 10 CFR Part 50.36a, General Design Criterion 60 of Appendix A to 10 CFR Part 50, and design objective Section IID of Appendix I to 10 CFR Part 50. The specified limits governing the use of appropriate portions of the systems are specified as a suitable fraction of the dose design objectives set forth in Sections II.B and II.C of Appendix I, 10 CFR Part 50, for gaseous effluents.

##### 3.20.C.5 & 4.20.C.5 Hydrogen Concentration

This specification is provided to ensure that the concentration of potentially explosive gas mixtures contained in the waste gas treatment system is maintained below the flammability limits of hydrogen and oxygen. While the Augmented Treatment System is in service the hydrogen and oxygen concentrations are prevented from reaching the flammability limits. Maintaining the concentration of hydrogen below its flammability limit provides assurance that the releases of radioactive materials will be controlled in conformance with the requirements of General Design Criterion 60 of Appendix A to 10 CFR Part 50.

##### 3.20.C.6 & 4.20.C.6 Air Ejector

Restricting the gross radioactivity rate of noble gases from the main condenser provides reasonable assurance that the total body exposure to an individual at the exclusion area boundary will not exceed a small fraction of the limits of 10 CFR Part 100 in the event this effluent is inadvertently discharged directly to the environment without treatment. This specification implements the requirements of General Design Criteria 60 and 64 of Appendix A to 10 CFR Part 50.

##### 3.20.C.7 & 4.20.C.7 Containment

This specification provides reasonable assurance that releases from drywell purging operations will not exceed the annual dose limits of 10 CFR Part 20 for unrestricted areas.

#### 3.20.D & 4.20.D EFFLUENT DOSE LIQUID/GASEOUS

This specification is provided to meet the reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 190. A contribution from another fuel cycle facility is not added since there is no licensed fuel cycle facility within 50 miles of Cooper Station.

#### 3.20.E & 4.20.E SOLID RADIOACTIVE WASTE

The OPERABILITY of the solid radwaste system ensures that the system will be available for use whenever solid radwastes require materials processing and packaging prior to being shipped offsite. This specification implements the requirements of 10 CFR Part 50.36a and General Design Criteria 60 of Appendix A to 10 CFR Part 50.

1947 360

### 3.20 & 4.20 BASES (Cont'd)

#### 3.20.F & 4.20.F MONITORING PROGRAM

The radiological environmental monitoring program, including the land use census, is conducted to satisfy the requirements of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix I, Section IV.B.2 and 3. The radiological monitoring program required by this specification provides measurements of radiation and of radioactive materials in those exposure pathways and for those radionuclides which lead to the highest potential radiation exposures of individuals resulting from the station operation. This monitoring program thereby supplements the radiological effluent monitoring program by verifying that the measurable concentrations of radioactive materials and levels of radiation are not higher than expected on the basis of the effluent measurements and modeling of the environmental exposure pathways.

The environmental monitoring program described in Table 3.20.F.1 is the minimum program which will be maintained. The Radiological Environmental Monitoring Manual (REMM) is an internal control document which describes in detail the actual monitoring program which is performed to ensure compliance with the specified minimum program. Control of the radiological environmental monitoring program, including the REMM, rests with the Environmental Affairs Division of the Power Operations and not the Cooper Nuclear Station organization.

The land use census is conducted annually to identify changes in use of the unrestricted area in order to recommend modifications in monitoring programs for evaluating individual doses from principal exposure pathways.

The need to adjust the program to current conditions and to assure that the integrity of the program is maintained are thereby provided. Restricting the census to gardens of greater than 500 square feet provides assurance that significant exposure pathways via leafy vegetables will be identified and monitored since a garden of this size is the minimum required to produce the quantity (26 kg/year) of leafy vegetables assumed in Regulatory Guide 1.109 for consumption by a child. To determine this minimum garden size, the following assumptions were used, 1) that 20% of the garden was used for growing broad leaf vegetation (i.e., similar to lettuce and cabbage), and 2) a vegetation yield of 2 kg/square meter.

#### 3.20.G & 4.20.G INTERLABORATORY COMPARISON PROGRAM

The requirement for participation in a Interlaboratory Comparison Program is provided to ensure that independent checks on the precision and accuracy of the measurements of radioactive material in environmental sample matrices are performed as part of a quality assurance program for environmental monitoring in order to demonstrate that the results are reasonably valid.

1948 001



tary material reviewed; copies of the minutes shall be forwarded to the Chairman of the NPPD Safety Review and Audit Board and the Director of Power Supply within one month.

7. Procedures:

Written administrative procedures for Committee operation shall be prepared and maintained describing the method for submission and content of presentations to the committee, provisions for use of subcommittees, review and approval by members of written Committee evaluations and recommendations, dissemination of minutes, and such other matters as may be appropriate.

B. NPPD Safety Review and Audit Board.

The board must: verify that operation of the plant is consistent with company policy and rules, approved operating procedures and operating license provisions; review safety related plant changes, proposed tests and procedures; verify that unusual events are promptly investigated and corrected in a manner which reduces the probability of recurrence of such events; and detect trends which may not be apparent to a day-to-day observer.

Audits of selected aspects of plant operation shall be performed with a frequency commensurate with their safety significance and in such a manner as to assure that an audit of all nuclear safety related activities is completed within a period of two years. Periodic review of the audit programs should be performed by the Board at least twice a year to assure that such audits are being accomplished in accordance with requirements of Technical Specifications. The audits shall be performed in accordance with appropriate written instructions or procedures and should include verification of compliance with internal rules, procedures (for example, normal, off-normal, emergency, operating, maintenance, surveillance, test and radiation control procedures and the emergency and security plans), regulations involving nuclear safety and operating license provisions; training, qualification and performance of operating staff; and corrective actions following abnormal occurrences or unusual events. A representative portion of procedures and records of the activities performed during the audit period shall be audited and, in addition, observations of performance of operating and maintenance activities shall be included. Written reports of such audits shall be reviewed at a scheduled meeting of the Board and by appropriate members of management including those having responsibility in the area audited. Follow-up action, including reaudit of deficient areas, shall be taken when indicated.

In addition to the above, the Safety Review and Audit Board will audit the facility Fire Protection Program, Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program, Offsite Dose Calculation Manual and their implementing procedures at least once every 24 months.

1948 002

6.3 Station Operating Procedures

6.3.1 Station personnel shall be provided detailed written procedures to be used for operation and maintenance of system components and systems that could have an effect on nuclear safety.

6.3.2 Written integrated and system procedures and instructions including applicable check off lists shall be provided and adhered to for the following:

- A. Normal startup, operation, shutdown and fuel handling operations of the station including all systems and components involving nuclear safety.
- B. Actions to be taken to correct specific and foreseen potential or actual malfunctions of safety related systems or components including responses to alarms, primary system leaks and abnormal reactivity changes.
- C. Emergency conditions involving possible or actual releases of radioactive materials.
- D. Implementing procedures of the Security Plan and the Emergency Plan.
- E. Implementing procedures for the fire protection program.
- F. Implementing procedures for the Offsite Dose Assessment Manual.

6.3.3 The following maintenance and test procedures will be provided to satisfy routine inspection, preventive maintenance programs, and operating license requirements.

- A. Routine testing of Engineered Safeguards and equipment as required by the facility License and the Technical Specifications.
- B. Routine testing of standby and redundant equipment.
- C. Preventive or corrective maintenance of plant equipment and systems that could have an effect on nuclear safety.
- D. Calibration and preventive maintenance of instrumentation that could affect the nuclear safety of the plant.
- E. Special testing of equipment for proposed changes to operational procedures or proposed system design changes.

6.3.4 Radiation control procedures shall be maintained and made available to all station personnel. These procedures shall show permissible radiation exposure, and shall be consistent with the requirements of 10 CFR 20.

1948 003

6.7 Station Reporting Requirements

6.7.1 Routine Reports

A. Requirements

In addition to the applicable reporting requirements of Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, the following identified reports shall be submitted to the Director of the appropriate NRC Regional Office of Inspection and Enforcement unless otherwise noted.

B. Startup Report

1. A summary report of plant startup and power escalation testing shall be submitted following:
  - a. Receipt of an operating license.
  - b. Amendment to the license involving a planned increase in power level.
  - c. Installation of fuel that has a different design or has been manufactured by a different fuel supplier.
  - d. Modifications that may have significantly altered the nuclear, thermal, or hydraulic performance of the plant.

The report shall address each of the tests identified in the FSAR and shall include a description of the measured values of the operating conditions or characteristics obtained during the test program and a comparison of these values with design predictions and specifications. Any corrective actions that were required to obtain satisfactory operation shall also be described. Any additional specific details required in license conditions based on other commitments shall be included in this report.

2. Startup reports shall be submitted within (1) 90 days following completion of the startup test program, (2) 90 days following resumption or commencement of commercial power operation, or (3) 9 months following initial criticality, whichever is earliest. If the Startup Report does not cover all three events (i.e., initial criticality, completion of startup test program, and resumption or commencement of commercial power operation), supplementary reports shall be submitted at least every three months until all three events have been completed.

C. Annual Reports

Routine reports covering the subjects noted in 6.7.1.C.1, 6.7.1.C.2, 6.7.1.C.3 and 6.7.1.C.4 for the previous calendar year shall be submitted prior to March 1 of each year.

1948 004

6.7.1.C (Cont'd)

1. A tabulation on an annual basis of the number of station, utility and other personnel (including contractors) receiving exposures greater than 100 mrem/yr and their associated man rem exposure according to work and job functions, 1/ e.g., reactor operations and surveillance, inservice inspection, routine maintenance, special maintenance (describe maintenance), waste processing, and refueling. The dose assignment to various duty functions may be estimates based on pocket dosimeter, TLD, or film badge measurements. Small exposures totaling less than 20% of the individual total dose need not be accounted for. In the aggregate, at least 80% of the total whole body dose received from external sources shall be assigned to specific major work functions.
2. A summary description of facility changes, tests or experiments in accordance with the requirements of 10CFR50.59(b).
3. Pursuant to 6.6.2G, Design Fatigue Usage, a listing of the number of events identified in 6.6.2.G.2.b will be tabulated and compared to the design or allowed quantity of comparable or more severe events. In those cases where recalculation of fatigue usage is required per 6.6.2.G.2.c and the calculated usage exceeds two times the design usage limit of the Code, the report will define the inservice inspections that will be performed on that portion of the RCPB to monitor for crack initiation.
4. Pursuant to 3.8.A, a report of radioactive source leak testing. This report is required only if the tests reveal the presence of 0.005 microcuries or more of removable contamination.

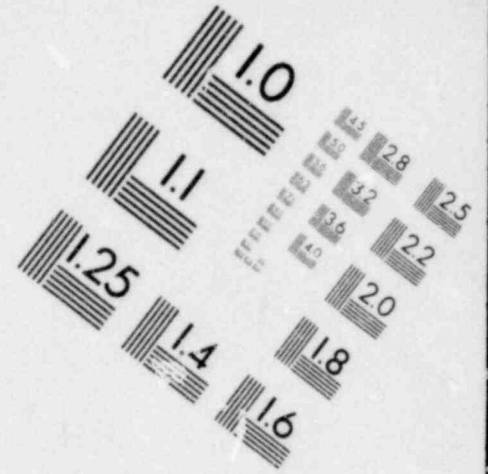
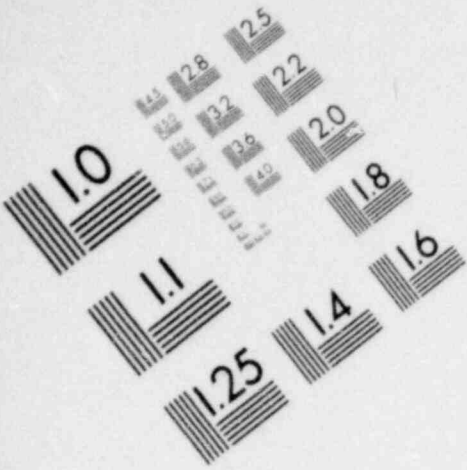
D. Monthly Operating Report

Routine reports of operating statistics, shutdown experience, and a narrative summary of operating experience relating to safe operation of the facility, shall be submitted on a monthly basis to the Director, Office of Management and Program Analysis, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555, with a copy to the appropriate Regional Office, no later than the 15th of each month following the calendar month covered by the report. In addition, any changes to the Radiological Environmental Monitoring Program or changes to the Offsite Dose Assessment Manual shall be submitted with the Monthly Operating Report within 90 days in which the change(s) was made effective.

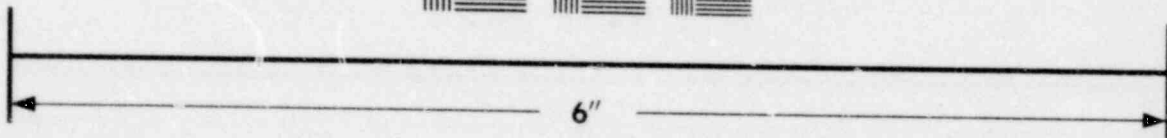
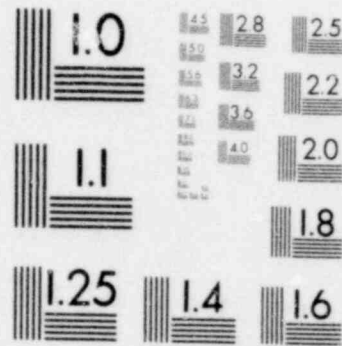
A major change to a radioactive waste treatment system shall be reported to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.10 by description in the Monthly Operating Report for the period in which the change was made.

1948 005

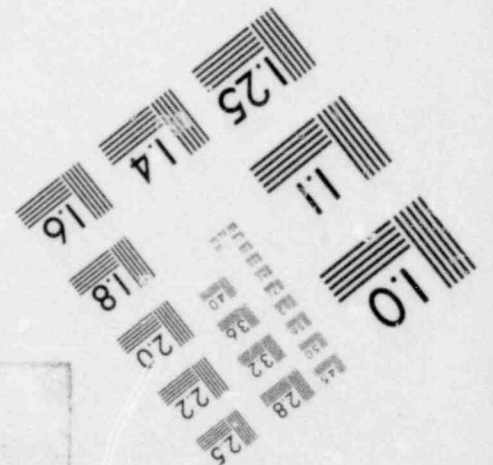
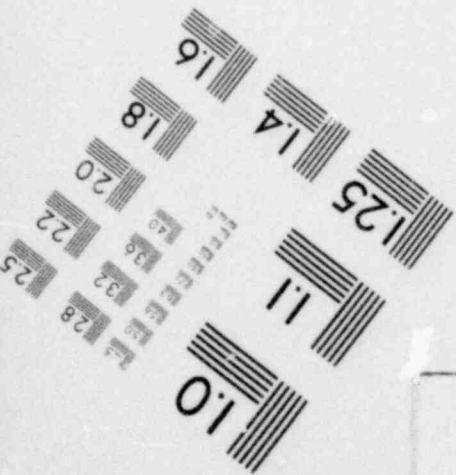




**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (M.-3)**



**MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART**



E. Annual Radiological Environmental Report

1. Routine radiological environmental reports covering the surveillance activities related to the Station operation during the previous calendar year shall be submitted to the NRC before May 1 of each year.
2. The Annual Radiological Environmental Report shall include the following:
  - a. Summaries, interpretations, and an analysis of trends of results of the radiological environmental surveillance activities for the report period, including a comparison with preoperational studies, operational controls (as appropriate), and previous environmental surveillance reports and an assessment of the observed impacts of the plant operation on the environment.
  - b. A summary of the results of the land use census required in Specification 4.20.F.2.
  - c. Summarized and tabulated results in the format of Table 6.7-1 of analyses of samples required by the radiological environmental monitoring program, and taken during the report period. In the event that some results are not available for inclusion with the report, the report shall be submitted noting and explaining the reasons for the missing results. The missing data shall be submitted as soon as possible in a supplementary report.
  - d. A summary description of the radiological environmental monitoring program; a map of all sampling locations keyed to a table giving distances and directions from the reactor; and the results of participation in the Interlaboratory Comparison Program, required by Specification 3.20.G.
  - e. A summary of meteorological data collected during the year in the form of joint frequency distributions of wind speed, wind direction and atmospheric stability.
  - f. An assessment of off-site radiation doses due to radioactive liquid and gaseous effluents released from the Station during each calendar quarter of the year and during the year. The dose assessment shall be performed in accordance with methods compatible with NRC approved codes and procedures.

1948 006



TABLE 6.7-1  
 ENVIRONMENTAL RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING PROGRAM SUMMARY

Name of Facility Cooper Nuclear Station Docket No. 50-298  
 Location of Facility Nemaha, Nebraska Reporting Period \_\_\_\_\_  
 (County, State)

Medium of Pathways Sampled (Unit of Measurement)	Type & Total No. of Analyses Performed	Lower Limit of Detection(1) (LLD)	All Indicator Locations Mean[] (2) Range (2)	Location with Highest Annual Mean Name Distance & Direction	Annual Mean Mean[] (2) Range (2)	Control Locations Mean[] (2) Range (2)	No. of Reportable Occurrences
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-231b-

1948 007

Table Notes:

- (1) Nominal Lower Limit of Detection (LLD) as defined in Definition K.A.
- (2) Mean and Range based upon detectable measurements only. Fraction of detectable measurements at specified locations indicated in brackets [].

6.7.1 (Cont'd)

F. Semiannual Radioactive Material Release Report

1. A report of radioactive materials released from the Station shall be submitted to the NRC within 60 days after January 1 and July 1 of each year. Each report shall include the information specified in Specification 6.7.1.F.2 covering the preceding six months.
2. A Semiannual Radioactive Material Release Report shall include a summary by calendar quarter of the quantities of radioactive liquid and gaseous effluents and radioactive solid waste released from the Station. The data should be reported in the format recommended in Regulatory Guide 1.21, Appendix B, Tables 1, 2, and 3.
3. A Semiannual Radioactive Material Release Report shall include the following information related to each unplanned release radioactive material in gaseous or liquid effluent to offsite environs:
  - a. A description of the event and equipment involved.
  - b. Cause(s) of the unplanned release.
  - c. Actions taken to prevent recurrence.
  - d. Consequences of the unplanned release.

6.7.2 Reportable Occurrences

Reportable occurrences, including corrective actions and measures to prevent reoccurrence, shall be reported to the NRC. Supplemental reports may be required to fully describe final resolution of occurrence. In case of corrected or supplemental reports, a licensee event report shall be completed and reference shall be made to the original report date.

1948 008

6.7.2.A (Cont'd)

4. Reactivity anomalies, involving disagreement with the predicted value of reactivity balance under steady state conditions during power operation, greater than or equal to 1%  $\Delta k/k$ ; a calculated reactivity balance indicating a shutdown margin less conservative than specified in the technical specifications; short-term reactivity increases that correspond to a reactor period of less than 5 seconds or, if subcritical, an unplanned reactivity insertion of more than 0.5%  $\Delta k/k$  or occurrence of any unplanned criticality.
5. Failure or malfunction of one or more components which prevents or could prevent, by itself, the fulfillment of the functional requirements of system(s) used to cope with accidents analyzed in the SAR.
6. Personnel error or procedural inadequacy which prevents or could prevent, by itself, the fulfillment of the functional requirements of systems required to cope with accidents analyzed in the SAR.

Note: For items 6.7.2.A.5 and 6.7.2.A.6 reduced redundancy that does not result in a loss of system function need not be reported under this section but may be reportable under items 6.7.2.B.2 and 6.7.2.B.3 below.

7. Conditions arising from natural or man-made events that, as a direct result of the event require plant shutdown, operation of safety systems, or other protective measures required by technical specifications.
  8. Errors discovered in the transient or accident analyses or in the methods used for such analyses as described in the safety analysis report or in the bases for the technical specifications that have or could have permitted reactor operation in a manner less conservative than assumed in the analyses.
  9. Performance of structures, systems, or components that requires remedial action or corrective measures to prevent operation in a manner less conservative than assumed in the accident analyses in the safety analysis report or technical specifications bases; or discovery during plant life of conditions not specifically considered in the safety analysis report or technical specifications that require remedial action or corrective measures to prevent the existence or development of an unsafe condition.
- Note: This item is intended to provide for reporting of potentially generic problems.
10. Occurrence of an unusual or important event that causes a significant environmental impact, that affects potential environmental impact from unit operation, or that has high public or potential public interest concerning environmental impact from unit operation.

1948 009

B. Thirty Day Written Reports

The reportable occurrences discussed below shall be the subject of written reports to the Director of the appropriate Regional Office within thirty days of occurrence of the event. The written report shall include, as a minimum, a completed copy of a licensee event report form. Information provided on the licensee event report form shall be supplemented, as needed, by additional narrative material to provide complete explanation of the circumstances surrounding the event.

1. Reactor protection system or engineered safety feature instrument settings which are found to be less conservative than those established by the technical specifications but which do not prevent the fulfillment of the functional requirements of affected systems.
2. Conditions leading to operation in a degraded mode permitted by a limiting condition for operation or plant shutdown required by a limiting condition for operation.

Note: Routine surveillance testing, instrument calibration, or preventative maintenance which require system configurations as described in items 6.7.2.B.1 and 6.7.2.B.2 need not be reported except where test results themselves reveal a degraded mode as described above.

3. Observed inadequacies in the implementation of administrative or procedural controls which threaten to cause reduction of degree of redundancy provided in reactor protection systems or engineered safety feature systems.
4. Abnormal degradation of systems other than those specified in item 6.7.2.A.3 above designed to contain radioactive material resulting from the fission process.

Note: Sealed sources or calibration sources are not included under this item. Leakage of valve packing or gaskets within the limits for identified leakage set forth in technical specifications need not be reported under this item.

5. An unplanned offsite release of 1) more than 1 curie of radioactive material in liquid effluents, 2) more than 150 curies of noble gas in gaseous effluents, or 3) more than 0.05 curies of radioiodine in gaseous effluents. The report of an unplanned offsite release of radioactive material shall include the following information:
  - a. A description of the event and equipment involved.
  - b. Cause(s) for the unplanned release.
  - c. Actions taken to prevent recurrence.
  - d. Consequences of the unplanned release.

1948 010

6.7.2.B (Cont'd)

- 6. Measured levels of radioactivity in an environmental sampling medium determined to exceed the reporting level values of Table 6.7-2 when averaged over any calendar quarter sampling period. When more than one of the radionuclides in Table 6.7-2 are detected in the sampling medium, this report shall be submitted if:

$$\frac{\text{Concentration (1)}}{\text{Limit Level (1)}} + \frac{\text{Concentration (2)}}{\text{Limit Level (2)}} + \dots \geq 1.0$$

When radionuclides other than those in Table 6.7-2 are detected and are the result of plant effluents, this report shall be submitted if the potential annual dose to an individual is equal to or greater than the calendar year limits of Specifications 3.20.B.2.a, 3.20.C.2.a, and 3.20.C.3.a. This report is not required if the measured level of radioactivity was not the result of plant effluents; however, in such an event, the condition shall be reported and described in the Annual Radiological Environmental Report.

6.7.3 Unique Reporting Requirements

A. Testing Reports

Reports shall be submitted to the Director, Nuclear Reactor Regulation, USNRC, Washington, D. C. 20555, as follows:

Reports on the following area shall be submitted as noted:

<u>Area</u>	<u>Reference</u>	<u>Submittal Date</u>
1. Secondary Containment Leak Rate Testing (1)	4.7.C.1	90 Days After Completion of Each Test.

Note: (1) Each integrated leak rate test of the secondary containment shall be the subject of a summary technical report. This report should include data on the wind speed, wind direction, outside and inside temperatures during the test, concurrent reactor building pressure, and emergency ventilation flow rate. The report shall also include analyses and interpretations of those data which demonstrate compliance with the specified leak rate limits.

B. Special Reports

Special reports may be required covering inspections, test and maintenance activities. These special reports are determined on an individual basis for each unit and their preparation and submittal are designated in the Technical Specifications.

Special reports shall be submitted to the Director of the Office of Inspection and Enforcement Regional Office within the time period specified for each report.

1948 011



TABLE 6.7-2  
 REPORTING LEVELS FOR RADIOACTIVITY CONCENTRATIONS IN ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

Analysis	Reporting Levels				
	Water pCi/l	Airborne Particulate or Gases (pCi/m <sup>3</sup> )	Fish (pCi/Kg, Wet)	Milk (pCi/l)	Broad Leaf Vegetation (pCi/kg, Wet)
H-3	2E + 1 (a)				
Mn-54	1E + 3		3E + 4		
Fe-59	4E + 2		1E + 4		
Co-58	1E + 3		3E + 4		
Co-60	3E + 2		1E + 4		
Zn-65	3E + 2		2E + 4		
Zr-Nb-95	4E + 2 (b)				
I-131	2	0.9		3	1E + 2
Cs-134	30	10	1E + 3	60	1E + 3
Cs-137	50	20	2E + 3	70	2E + 3
Ba-La-140	2E + 2 (b)			3E + 2	

(a) For drinking water samples. This is the 40 CFR 141 valve.  
 (b) Total for parent and daughter.

1948 012

-235a-

6.8 PROCESS CONTROL PROGRAM (PCP)

6.8.1 The PCP shall be a manual detailing the program of sampling, analysis and formulation determination by which SOLIDIFICATION of radioactive waste from liquid systems is assured consistent with Specification 3.20.E and the surveillance requirements of these Technical Specifications.

The PCP shall be submitted to the Commission at the time of proposed Radiological Effluent Technical Specifications and shall be subject to review and approval by the Commission prior to implementation.

6.8.2 District Initiated Changes

A. Shall be submitted to the Commission by inclusion in the Semiannual Radioactive Effluent Release Report for the period in which the change(s) was made effective and shall contain:

1. Sufficiently detailed information to totally support the rationale for the change without benefit of additional or supplemental information;
2. A determination that the change did not reduce the overall conformance of the solidified waste product to existing criteria for solid wastes; and
3. Documentation of the fact that the change has been reviewed and found acceptable by the SORC.

B. Shall become effective upon review and acceptance by the SORC.

6.9 OFFSITE DOSE ASSESSMENT MANUAL (ODAM)

6.9.1 The ODA shall describe the methodology and parameters to be used in the calculation of offsite doses due to radioactive gaseous and liquid effluents and in the calculation of gaseous and liquid effluent monitoring instrumentation alarm/trip setpoints consistent with the applicable LCO's contained in these Technical Specifications.

6.9.2 District Initiated Changes

A. Shall be submitted to the Commission by inclusion in the Monthly Operating Report pursuant to Specification 6.7.1.D within 90 days of the date the change(s) was made effective and shall contain:

1. Sufficiently detailed information to totally support the rationale for the change without benefit of additional or supplemental information. Information submitted should consist of a package of those pages of the ODA to be changed with each page numbered and provided with a signed approval and date box, together with appropriate analyses of evaluations justifying the change(s).
2. A determination that the change will not reduce the accuracy or reliability of dose calculations or setpoint determinations.
3. Documentation of the fact that the change has been reviewed and found acceptable by the SORC.

B. Shall become effective upon review and acceptance by the SORC.

6.10 MAJOR CHANGES TO RADIOACTIVE WASTE TREATMENT SYSTEMS  
(LIQUID, GASEOUS, AND SOLID)

- 6.10.1 The radioactive waste treatment systems (liquid, gaseous, and solid) are those systems described in the facility Safety Analysis Report and amendments thereto, which are used to maintain that control over radioactive materials in gaseous and liquid effluents and in solid waste packaged for offsite shipment required to meet the LCO's set forth in Specifications 3.20.B, 3.20.C, 3.20.D, and 3.20.E.
- 6.10.2 Major changes to the radioactive waste systems (liquid, gaseous, and solid) shall be made by either of the following methods. For the purpose of this specification 'major changes' is defined in Specification 6.10.3 below.

A. District Initiated Changes

1. The Commission shall be informed of all changes by the inclusion of a suitable discussion of each change in the Semiannual Radioactive Material Release Report for the period in which the changes were made. The discussion of each change shall contain:
  - a. A summary of the evaluation that led to the determination that the change could be made (in accordance with 10 CFR 50.59).
  - b. Sufficient detailed information to totally support the reason for the change without benefit of additional or supplemental information.
  - c. A detailed description of the equipment, components and processes involved and the interfaces with other plant systems.
  - d. An evaluation of the change which shows the predicted releases of radioactive materials in liquid and gaseous effluents and/or quantity of solid waste from those previously predicted in the license application and amendments thereto.
  - e. An evaluation of the change which shows the expected maximum exposures to individual in the unrestricted area and to the general population from those previously estimated in the license application and amendments thereto.
  - f. A comparison of the predicted releases of radioactive materials in liquid and gaseous effluents and in solid waste to the actual releases for the period in which the changes were made.

1948 014

6.10.2.A (Cont'd)

- g. An estimate of the exposure to plant operating personnel as a result of the change.
  - h. Documentation of the fact that the change was reviewed and found acceptable by SORC.
2. The change shall become effective upon review and acceptance by SORC.

B. Commission Initiated Changes

1. The applicability of the change to the facility shall be determined by the SORC after consideration of the facility design.
2. The licensee shall provide the Commission with written notification of its determination of applicability including any necessary revisions to reflect facility design.
3. The change shall become effective on a date specified by the Commission.

6.10.3 Background and definition of what constitutes 'major changes' to radioactive waste systems (liquid, gaseous, and solid).

A. Background

1. 10 CFR Part 50, Section 50.34a(a) requires that each application to construct a nuclear power reactor provide a description of the equipment installed to maintain control over radioactive material in gaseous and liquid effluents produced during normal reactor operations including operational occurrences.
2. 10 CFR Part 50, Section 50.34a(b)(2) requires that each application to construct a nuclear power reactor provide an estimate of the quantity of radionuclides expected to be released annually to unrestricted areas in liquid and gaseous effluents produced during normal reactor operation.
3. 10 CFR Part 50, Section 50.34a(3) requires that each application to construct a nuclear power reactor provide a description of the provisions for packaging, storage and shipment offsite of solid waste containing radioactive materials resulting from treatment of gaseous and liquid effluents and from other sources.
4. 10 CFR Part 50, Section 50.34a(3)(c) requires that each application to operate a nuclear power reactor shall include (1) a description of the equipment and procedures for the control of gaseous and liquid effluents and for the maintenance and use of equipment installed in radioactive waste systems and (2) a revised estimate of the information required in (b)(2) if the expected releases and exposures differ significantly from the estimate submitted in the application for a construction permit.

1948 015

5. The Regulatory staff's Safety Evaluation Report and amendments thereto issued prior to the issuance of an operating license contains a description of the radioactive waste systems installed in the nuclear power reactor and a detailed evaluation (including estimated releases of radioactive materials in liquid and gaseous waste and quantities of solid waste produced from normal operation, estimated annual maximum exposures to an individual in the unrestricted area and estimated exposures to the general population) which shows the capability of these systems to meet the appropriate regulations.
6. The Regulatory staff's Final Environmental Statement issued prior to the issuance of an operating license contains a detailed evaluation as to the expected environmental impact from the estimated releases of radioactive material in liquid and gaseous effluents.

B. Definition

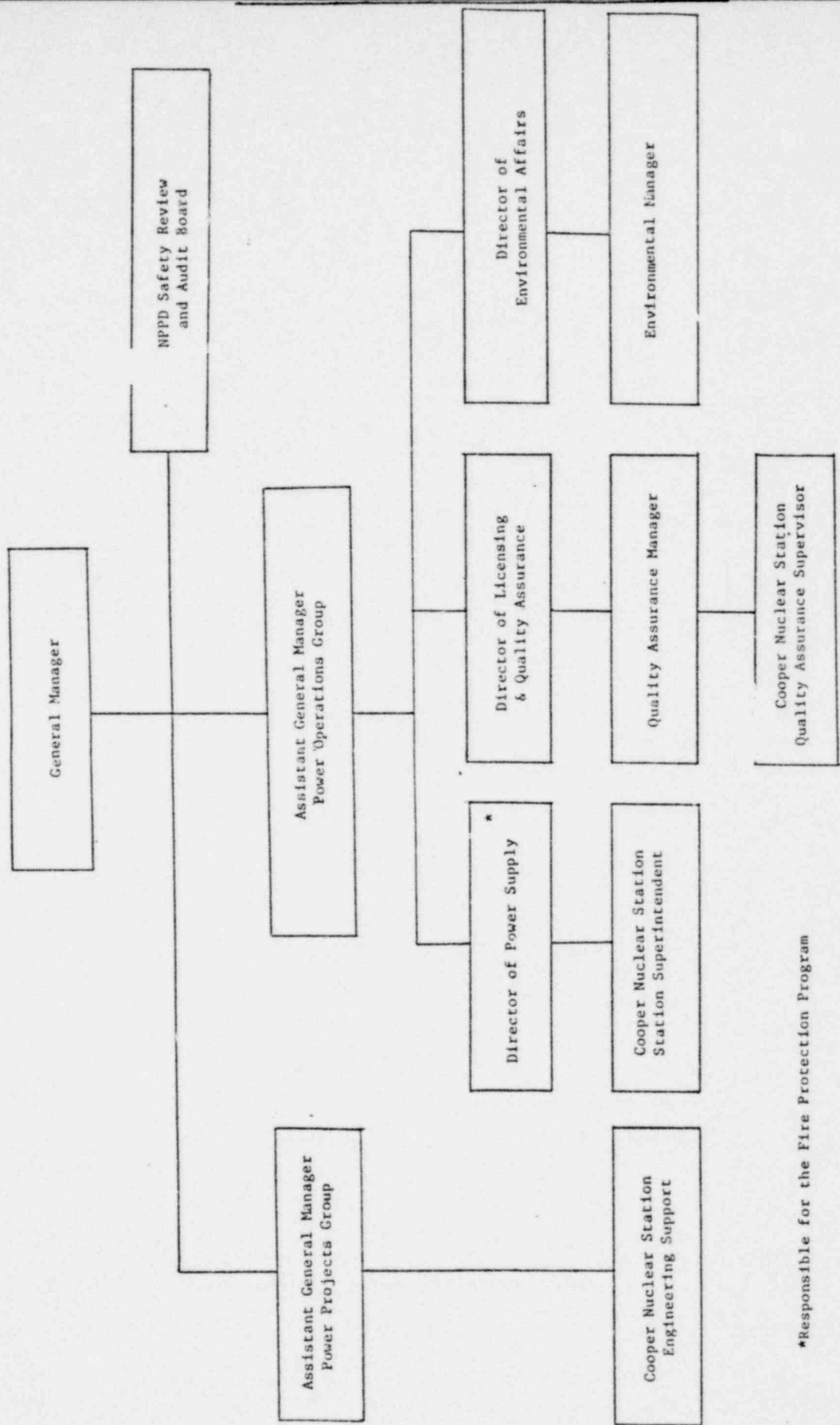
"Major Changes" to radioactive waste systems (liquid, gaseous, and solid) shall include the following:

1. Major changes in process equipment, components, structures and effluent monitoring instrumentation from those described in the Safety Analysis Report (SAR) and evaluated in the staff's Safety Evaluation Report (SER) (e.g., deletion of evaporators and installation of demineralizers; use of fluidized bed calciner/incineration in place of cement solidification systems).
2. Major changes in the design of radwaste treatment systems (liquid, gaseous, and solid) that could significantly alter the characteristics and/or quantities of effluents released or volumes of solid waste stored or shipped offsite from those previously considered in the SAR and SER (e.g., use of asphalt system in place of cement).
3. Changes in system design which may invalidate the accident analysis as described in the SER (e.g., changes in tank capacity that would alter the curies released).
4. Changes in system design that could potentially result in a significant increase in occupational exposure of operating personnel (e.g., use of skid mounted equipment, use of mobile processing equipment).

1948 016



NPPD MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION CHART



\*Responsible for the Fire Protection Program

Figure 6.1.1  
NPPD Management  
Organization Chart

1948 017