

ENCLOSURE 2

PROPOSED TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS  
MARK-UP

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INDEX

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

<u>TABLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
3.3.7.9-1 DELETED.....	3/4 3-68
3.3.7.11-1 RADIOACTIVE LIQUID EFFLUENT MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION .....	3/4 3-72
4.3.7.11-1 RADIOACTIVE LIQUID EFFLUENT MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS .....	3/4 3-74
3.3.7.12-1 RADIOACTIVE GASEOUS EFFLUENT MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION .....	3/4 3-77
4.3.7.12-1 RADIOACTIVE GASEOUS EFFLUENT MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS .....	3/4 3-81
3.3.9-1 FEEDWATER/MAIN TURBINE TRIP SYSTEM ACTUATION INSTRUMENTATION .....	3/4 3-87
3.3.9-2 FEEDWATER/MAIN TURBINE TRIP SYSTEM ACTUATION INSTRUMENTATION SETPOINTS .....	3/4 3-88
4.3.9.1-1 FEEDWATER/MAIN TURBINE TRIP SYSTEM ACTUATION INSTRUMENTATION SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS .....	3/4 3-89
3.3.11-1 APPENDIX R ALTERNATIVE SHUTDOWN INSTRUMENTATION...	3/4 3-91
4.3.11.1-1 APPENDIX R ALTERNATIVE SHUTDOWN INSTRUMENTATION SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS.....	3/4 3-92
3.4.3.2-1 REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM PRESSURE ISOLATION VALVES .....	3/4 4-12
3.4.3.2-2 REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM INTERFACE VALVES LEAKAGE PRESSURE MONITORS .....	3/4 4-12
3.4.4-1 REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM CHEMISTRY LIMITS .....	3/4 4-15
4.4.5-1 PRIMARY COOLANT SPECIFIC ACTIVITY SAMPLE AND ANALYSIS PROGRAM .....	3/4 4-18
4.4.6.1.3-1 REACTOR VESSEL MATERIAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM-- WITHDRAWAL SCHEDULE .....	3/4 4-22
4.6.1.1-1 PRIMARY CONTAINMENT ISOLATION VALVES/FLANGES LOCATED IN LOCKED HIGH RADIATION AREAS .....	3/4 6-1b
3.6.3-1 PRIMARY CONTAINMENT ISOLATION VALVES .....	3/4 6-22
3.6.5.2-1 SECONDARY CONTAINMENT VENTILATION SYSTEM AUTOMATIC ISOLATION DAMPERS .....	3/4 6-53
3.7.3-1 SURVEY POINTS FOR SHORE BARRIER .....	3/4 7-12
4.7.5-1 SNURF VISUAL INSPECTION INTERVAL .....	3/4 7-
3.7.7.5-1 DELETED .....	3/4 7-32
3.7.7.6-1 DELETED .....	3/4 7-37
4.8.1.1.2-1 DIESEL GENERATOR TEST SCHEDULE .....	3/4 8-8

PLANT SYSTEMS

3/4.7.5 SNUBBERS

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.7.5 All\* hydraulic and mechanical snubbers shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2, and 3. OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 4 and 5 for snubbers located on systems required OPERABLE in those OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS.

ACTION:

With one or more snubbers inoperable on any system, within 72 hours replace or restore the inoperable snubber(s) to OPERABLE status and perform an engineering evaluation per Specification 4.7.5g. on the attached component or declare the attached system inoperable and follow the appropriate ACTION statement for that system.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.7.5 Each snubber shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by performance of the following augmented inservice inspection program in addition to the requirements of Specification 4.0.5.

a. Inspection Types

As used in this specification, type of snubber shall mean snubbers of the same design and manufacturer, irrespective of capacity.

b. Visual Inspections

~~Snubbers are categorized as inaccessible or accessible during reactor operation. Each of these groups (inaccessible and accessible) may be inspected independently according to the schedule below. The first inservice visual inspection of each type of snubber shall be performed after 4 months but within 10 months of commencing POWER OPERATION and shall include all hydraulic and mechanical snubbers. If all snubbers of each type on any system are found OPERABLE during the first inservice visual inspection, the second inservice visual inspection of that system shall be performed at the first refueling outage. Otherwise, subsequent visual inspections of a given system shall be performed in accordance with the following schedule:~~

REPLACE W/ INSERT "A"  
ON NEXT PAGE.

\*As described in the bases.

INSERT A

b. Visual Inspections

Snubbers are categorized as inaccessible or accessible during reactor operation. Each of these categories (inaccessible and accessible) may be inspected independently according to the schedule determined by Table 4.7.5-1. The visual inspection interval for each category of snubber shall be determined based upon the criteria provided in Table 4.7.5-1. The first inspection interval determined using this criteria shall be based upon the previous inspection interval as established by the requirements in effect before Amendment (+).

(+) NRC will include the number of the license amendment that implements this change.

PLANT SYSTEMS

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

No. of Inoperable Snubbers of Each Type on Any System per Inspection Period

Subsequent Visual Inspection Period\*#

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3,4
- 5,6,7
- 8 or more

- 18 months ± 25%
- 12 months ± 25%
- 6 months ± 25%
- 124 days ± 25%
- 62 days ± 25%
- 31 days ± 25%

c. Visual Inspection Acceptance Criteria

Visual inspections shall verify that: (1) there are no visible indications of damage or impaired OPERABILITY and (2) attachments to the foundation or supporting structure are ~~secure~~ <sup>FUNCTIONAL</sup>, and (3) fasteners for attachment of the snubber to the component and to the snubber anchorage are ~~secure~~. Snubbers which appear inoperable as a result of visual inspections ~~may be determined OPERABLE~~ <sup>FUNCTIONAL</sup> for the purpose of establishing the next visual inspection interval, provided that: (1) the cause of the rejection is clearly established and remedied for that particular snubber and for other snubbers ~~irrespective of type on that system~~ that may be generically susceptible; and (2) the affected snubber is functionally tested in the as-found condition and determined OPERABLE per Specifications 4.7.5f. For those snubbers common to more than one system, the OPERABILITY of such snubbers shall be considered in assessing the ~~surveillance schedule~~ <sup>OPERABILITY OF</sup> for each of the related systems.

ADD "w" INSERT "B" FROM NEXT PAGE

d. Transient Event Inspection

SHALL BE CLASSIFIED AS UNACCEPTABLE AND MAY BE RECLASSIFIED ACCEPTABLE

An inspection shall be performed of all hydraulic and mechanical snubbers attached to sections of systems that have experienced unexpected, potentially damaging transients as determined from a review of operational data and a visual inspection of the systems within 72 hours for accessible areas and 6 months for inaccessible areas following such an event. In addition to satisfying the visual inspection acceptance criteria, freedom-of-motion of mechanical snubbers shall be verified using at least one of the following: (1) manually induced snubber movement; or (2) evaluation of in-place snubber piston setting; or (3) stroking the mechanical snubber through its full range of travel.

~~\*The inspection interval for each type of snubber on a given system shall not be lengthened more than one step at a time unless a generic problem has been identified and corrected; in that event the inspection interval may be lengthened one step the first time and two steps thereafter if no inoperable snubbers of that type are found on that system.~~

~~#The provisions of Specification 4.0.2 are not applicable.~~

INSERT B

A review and evaluation shall be performed and documented to justify continued operation with an unacceptable snubber. If continued operation cannot be justified, the snubber shall be declared inoperable and the ACTION requirements shall be met.

TABLE 4.7.5-1

SNUBBER VISUAL INSPECTION INTERVAL

Population or Category (Notes 1 and 2)	NUMBER OF UNACCEPTABLE SNUBBERS		
	Column A Extend Interval (Notes 3 and 6)	Column B Repeat Interval (Notes 4 and 6)	Column C Reduce Interval (Notes 5 and 6)
1	0	0	1
80	0	0	2
100	0	1	4
150	0	3	8
200	2	5	13
300	5	12	25
400	8	18	36
500	12	24	48
750	20	40	78
1000 or greater	29	56	109

Note 1: The next visual inspection interval for a snubber population or category shall be determined based upon the previous inspection interval and the number of unacceptable snubbers found during that interval. Snubbers may be categorized, based upon their accessibility during power operation, as accessible or inaccessible. These categories may be examined separately or jointly. However, the licensee must make and document that decision before any inspection and shall use that decision as the basis upon which to determine the next inspection interval for that category.

TABLE 4.7.5-1 NOTES (Continued)

- Note 2: Interpolation between population or category sizes and the number of unacceptable snubbers is permissible. Use next lower integer for the value of the limit for Columns A, B, or C if that integer includes a fractional value of unacceptable snubbers as determined by interpolation.
- Note 3: If the number of unacceptable snubbers is equal to or less than the number in Column A, the next inspection interval may be twice the previous interval but not greater than 48 months.
- Note 4: If the number of unacceptable snubbers is equal to or less than the number in Column B but greater than the number in Column A, the next inspection interval shall be the same as the previous interval.
- Note 5: If the number of unacceptable snubbers is equal to or greater than the number in Column C, the next inspection interval shall be two-thirds of the previous interval. However, if the number of unacceptable snubbers is less than the number in Column C but greater than the number in Column B, the next interval shall be reduced proportionally by interpolation; that is, the previous interval shall be reduced by a factor that is one-third of the ratio of the difference between the number of unacceptable snubbers found during the previous interval and the number in Column B to the difference in the numbers in Columns B and C.
- Note 6: The provisions of Specification 4.0.2 are applicable for all inspection intervals up to and including 48 months.

PLANT SYSTEMS

BASES

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REACTOR CORE ISOLATION COOLING SYSTEM (Continued)

With the RCIC system inoperable, adequate core cooling is assured by the OPERABILITY of the HPCI system and justifies the specified 14-day out of service period.

The surveillance requirements provide adequate assurance that RCIC will be OPERABLE when required. Although all active components are testable and full flow can be demonstrated by recirculation during reactor operation, a complete functional test requires reactor shutdown. The pump discharge piping is maintained full to prevent water hammer damage and to start cooling at the earliest possible moment.

3/4.7.5 SNUBBERS

All snubbers are required OPERABLE to ensure that the structural integrity of the reactor coolant system and all other safety-related systems is maintained during and following a seismic or other event initiating dynamic loads. Snubbers excluded from this inspection program are those installed on nonsafety-related systems and then only if their failure or failure of the system on which they are installed, would have no adverse effect on any safety-related system.

Snubbers are classified and grouped by design and manufacturer but not by size. For example, mechanical snubbers utilizing the same design features of the 2-kip, 10-kip, and 100-kip capacity manufactured by Company "A" are of the same type. The same design mechanical snubbers manufactured by Company "B" for the purposes of this Technical Specification would be a different type, as would hydraulic snubbers from either manufacturer.

A list of individual snubbers with detailed information of snubber location and size and of system affected shall be available at the plant in accordance with Section 50.71(c) of 10 CFR Part 50. The accessibility of each snubber shall be determined and approved by the Onsite Review Organization. The determination shall be based upon the existing radiation levels and the expected time to perform a visual inspection in each snubber location as well as other factors associated with accessibility during plant operations (e.g., temperature, atmosphere, location, etc.), and the recommendations of Regulatory Guides 8.8 and 8.10. The addition or deletion of any hydraulic or mechanical snubber shall be made in accordance with Section 50.59 of 10 CFR Part 50.

~~The visual inspection frequency is based upon maintaining a constant level of snubber protection to each safety-related system. Therefore, the required inspection interval varies inversely with the observed snubber failures on a given system and is determined by the number of inoperable snubbers found during an inspection of each system. In order to establish the inspection frequency for each type of snubber on a safety-related system, it was assumed that the frequency of snubber failures and initiating events is constant with time and that the failure of any snubber on that system could cause the system~~

← REPLACE W/ INSERT "C"  
ON NEXT PAGE

#### INSERT C

The visual inspection frequency is based upon maintaining a constant level of snubber protection to each safety-related system. Therefore, the required inspection interval varies based upon the number of unacceptable snubbers found during the previous inspection in proportion to the sizes of the various snubber populations or categories and the previous inspection interval as specified in NRC Generic Letter 90-09, "Alternative Requirements for Snubber Visual Inspection Intervals and Corrective Actions". In order to establish the inspection frequency for each type of snubber on safety-related systems it was assumed that the frequency of snubber failures and initiating events is constant with time and that the failure of any snubber on any system could cause the system to be unprotected and, therefore, result in failure during an assumed initiating event. Inspections performed before the interval has elapsed may be used as a new reference point to determine the next inspection. However, the results of such early inspections performed before the original required time interval has elapsed (nominal time less 25%) may not be used to lengthen the required inspection interval. Any inspection whose results require a shorter inspection interval will override the previous schedule.

#### INSERT D

The acceptance criteria used in both the visual inspections and the functional testing determines the OPERABILITY of the snubber(s). When a snubber is determined to be inoperable, an Engineering Evaluation is required. This provides for an evaluation of the snubber mode of failure to determine if the snubber mode of failure has adversely affected the safety-related component or system to which it was attached. This evaluation will further verify that the system is still capable of meeting its design function.

## PLANT SYSTEMS

### BASES

#### SNUBBERS (Continued)

~~to be unprotected and to result in failure during an assumed initiating event. Inspections performed before the interval has elapsed may be used as a new reference point to determine the next inspection. However, the results of such early inspections performed before the original required time interval has elapsed (nominal time less 25%) may not be used to lengthen the required inspection interval. Any inspection whose results require a shorter inspection interval will override the previous schedule.~~

REPLACE W/ INSERT "C"  
ON PREVIOUS PAGE

~~The acceptance criteria are to be used in the visual inspection to determine OPERABILITY of the snubbers. For example, if a fluid port of a hydraulic snubber is found to be uncovered, the snubber shall be declared inoperable and shall not be determined OPERABLE via functional testing.~~

REPLACE W/ INSERT "D" ON PREVIOUS PAGE

To provide assurance of snubber functional reliability one of three functional testing methods is used with the stated acceptance criteria:

1. Functionally test 10% of a type of snubber with an additional ~~10%~~ 5% tested for each functional testing failure, or
2. Functionally test a sample size and determine sample acceptance or rejection using Figure 4.7.5-1, or
3. Functionally test a representative sample size and determine sample acceptance or rejection using the stated equation.

Figure 4.7.5-1 was developed using "Wald's Sequential Probability Ratio Plan" as described in "Quality Control and Industrial Statistics" by Acheson J. Duncan.

Permanent or other exemptions from the surveillance program for individual snubbers may be granted by the Commission if a justifiable basis for exemption is presented and, if applicable, snubber life destructive testing was performed to qualify the snubbers for the applicable design conditions at either the completion of their fabrication or at a subsequent date. Snubbers so exempted shall be listed in the list of individual snubbers indicating the extent of the exemptions.

The service life of a snubber is established via manufacturer input and information through consideration of the snubber service conditions and associated installation and maintenance records (newly installed snubber, seal replaced, spring replaced, in high radiation area, in high temperature area, etc.) The requirement to monitor the snubber service life is included to ensure that the snubbers periodically undergo a performance evaluation in view of their age and operating conditions. These records will provide statistical bases for future consideration of snubber service life.

ENCLOSURE 3

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION  
CHANGE PAGES

INDEX

LIST OF TABLES (Continued)

<u>TABLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
3.3.7.9-1 DELETED.....	3/4 3-68
3.3.7.12-1 EXPLOSIVE GAS MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION.....	3/4 3-77
4.3.7.12-1 EXPLOSIVE GAS MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS.....	3/4 3-81
3.3.9-1 FEEDWATER/MAIN TURBINE TRIP SYSTEM ACTUATION INSTRUMENTATION.....	3/4 3-87
3.3.9-2 FEEDWATER/MAIN TURBINE TRIP SYSTEM ACTUATION INSTRUMENTATION SETPOINTS.....	3/4 3-88
4.3.9.1-1 FEEDWATER/MAIN TURBINE TRIP SYSTEM ACTUATION INSTRUMENTATION SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS.....	3/4 3-89
3.3.11-1 APPENDIX R ALTERNATIVE SHUTDOWN INSTRUMENTATION..	3/4 3-91
4.3.11.1-1 APPENDIX R ALTERNATIVE SHUTDOWN INSTRUMENTATION SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS.....	3/4 3-92
3.4.3.2-1 REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM PRESSURE ISOLATION VALVES.....	3/4 4-12
3.4.3.2-2 REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM INTERFACE VALVES LEAKAGE PRESSURE MONITORS.....	3/4 4-12
3.4.4-1 REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM CHEMISTRY LIMITS.....	3/4 4-15
4.4.5-1 PRIMARY COOLANT SPECIFIC ACTIVITY SAMPLE AND ANALYSIS PROGRAM.....	3/4 4-18
4.4.6.1.3-1 REACTOR VESSEL MATERIAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM-- WITHDRAWAL SCHEDULE.....	3/4 4-22
4.6.1.1-1 PRIMARY CONTAINMENT ISOLATION VALVES/FLANGES LOCATED IN LOCKED HIGH RADIATION AREAS.....	3/4 6-1b
3.6.3-1 PRIMARY CONTAINMENT ISOLATION VALVES.....	3/4 6-22
3.6.5.2-1 SECONDARY CONTAINMENT VENTILATION SYSTEM AUTOMATIC ISOLATION DAMPERS.....	3/4 6-53
4.7.2.1-1 CONTROL ROOM EMERGENCY FILTRATION SYSTEM DUCT LEAK TESTING SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS.....	3/4 7-10b
3.7.3-1 SURVEY POINTS FOR SHORE BARRIER.....	3/4 7-12
4.7.5-1 SNUBBER VISUAL INSPECTION INTERVAL.....	3/4 7-20a
3.7.7.5-1 DELETED.....	3/4 7-32
3.7.7.6-1 DELETED.....	3/4 7-37
4.8.1.1.2-1 DIESEL GENERATOR TEST SCHEDULE.....	3/4 8-8

## PLANT SYSTEMS

### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

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- c. At least once per 18 months by:
1. Performing a system functional test which included simulated automatic actuation and restart and verifying that each automatic valve in the flow path actuates to its correct position. Actual injection of coolant into the reactor vessel may be excluded.
  2. Verifying that the system will develop a flow of greater than or equal to 600 gpm in the test flow path with a system head corresponding to reactor vessel operating pressure including injection line losses when steam is being supplied to the turbine at a pressure of  $150 + 50, -0$  psig.\*
  3. Verifying that the suction for the RCIC system is automatically transferred from the condensate storage tank to the suppression pool on a condensate storage tank water level-low signal.

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\*The provisions of Specification 4.0.4 are not applicable provided the surveillance is performed within 12 hours after reactor steam pressure is adequate to perform the tests.

## PLANT SYSTEMS

### 3/4.7.5 SNUBBERS

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

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3.7.5 All\* hydraulic and mechanical snubbers shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2, and 3. OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 4 and 5 for snubbers located on systems required OPERABLE in those OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS.

#### ACTION:

With one or more snubbers inoperable on any system, within 72 hours replace or restore the inoperable snubber(s) to OPERABLE status and perform an engineering evaluation per Specification 4.7.5g on the attached component or declare the attached system inoperable and follow the appropriate ACTION statement for that system.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

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4.7.5 Each snubber shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by performance of the following augmented inservice inspection program in addition to the requirements of Specification 4.0.5.

a. Inspection Types

As used in this specification, type of snubber shall mean snubbers of the same design and manufacturer, irrespective of capacity.

b. Visual Inspections

Snubbers are categorized as inaccessible or accessible during reactor operation. Each of these categories (inaccessible and accessible) may be inspected independently according to the schedule determined by Table 4.7.5-1. The visual inspection interval for each category of snubber shall be determined based upon the criteria provided in Table 4.7.5-1. The first inspection interval determined using this criteria shall be based upon the previous inspection interval as established by the requirements in effect before Amendment .

\*As described in the bases.

## PLANT SYSTEMS

### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

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#### c. Visual Inspection Acceptance Criteria

Visual inspections shall verify that: (1) there are no visible indications of damage or impaired OPERABILITY and (2) attachments to the foundation or supporting structure are functional, and (3) fasteners for attachment of the snubber to the component and to the snubber anchorage are functional. Snubbers which appear inoperable as a result of visual inspections shall be classified as unacceptable and may be reclassified acceptable for the purpose of establishing the next visual inspection interval, provided that: (1) the cause of the rejection is clearly established and remedied for that particular snubber and for other snubbers that may be generically susceptible; and (2) the affected snubber is functionally tested in the as-found condition and determined OPERABLE per Specification 4.7.5f. For those snubbers common to more than one system, the OPERABILITY of such snubbers shall be considered in assessing the OPERABILITY of each of the related systems. A review and evaluation shall be performed and documented to justify continued operation with an unacceptable snubber. If continued operation cannot be justified, the snubber shall be declared inoperable and the ACTION requirements shall be met.

#### d. Transient Event Inspection

An inspection shall be performed of all hydraulic and mechanical snubbers attached to sections of systems that have experienced unexpected, potentially damaging transients as determined from a review of operational data and a visual inspection of the systems within 72 hours for accessible areas and 6 months for inaccessible areas following such an event. In addition to satisfying the visual inspection acceptance criteria, freedom-of-motion of mechanical snubbers shall be verified using at least one of the following: (1) manually induced snubber movement; or (2) evaluation of in-place snubber piston setting; or (3) stroking the mechanical snubber through its full range of travel.

## PLANT SYSTEMS

### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

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#### e. Functional Tests

During the first refueling shutdown and at least once per 18 months thereafter during shutdown, a representative sample of snubbers shall be tested using one of the following sample plans. The sample plan shall be selected prior to the test period and cannot be changed during the test period. The NRC Regional Administrator shall be notified in writing of the sample plan selected prior to the test period or the sample plan used in the prior test period shall be implemented:

- 1) At least 10% of the total of each type of snubber shall be functionally tested either in-place or in a bench test. For each snubber of a type that does not meet the functional test acceptance criteria of Specification 4.7.5f., an additional 5% of that type of snubber shall be functionally tested until no more failures are found or until all snubbers of that type have been functionally tested; or
- 2) A representative sample of each type of snubber shall be functionally tested in accordance with Figure 4.7.5-1. "C" is the total number of snubbers of a type found not meeting the acceptance requirements of Specification 4.7.5f. The cumulative number of snubbers of a type tested is denoted by "N". At the end of each day's testing, the new values of "N" and "C" (previous day's total plus current day's increments) shall be plotted on Figure 4.7.5-1. If at any time the point plotted falls in the "Reject" region all snubbers of that type shall be functionally tested. If at any time the point plotted falls in the "Accept" region, testing of snubbers of that type may be terminated. When the point plotted lies in the "Continue Testing" region, additional snubbers of that type shall be tested until the points falls in the "Accept" region or the "Reject" region, or all the snubbers of that type have been tested. Testing equipment failure during functional testing may invalidate that day's testing and allow that day's testing to resume anew at a later time, providing all snubbers tested with the failed equipment during the day of equipment failure are retested; or
- 3) An initial representative sample of 55 snubbers shall be functionally tested. For each snubber type which does not meet the functional test acceptance criteria, another sample of at least one-half the size of the initial sample shall be tested until the total number tested is equal to the initial sample size multiplied by the factor,  $1 + C/2$ , where "C" is the number of snubbers found which do not meet the functional test acceptance criteria. The results from this sample plan shall be

TABLE 4.7.5-1

## SNUBBER VISUAL INSPECTION INTERVAL

Population or Category (Notes 1 and 2)	NUMBER OF UNACCEPTABLE SNUBBERS		
	Column A Extend Interval (Notes 3 and 6)	Column B Repeat Interval (Notes 4 and 6)	Column C Reduce Interval (Notes 5 and 6)
1	0	0	1
80	0	0	2
100	0	1	4
150	0	3	8
200	2	5	13
300	5	12	25
400	8	18	36
500	12	24	48
750	20	40	78
1000 or greater	29	56	109

Note 1: The next visual inspection interval for a snubber population or category shall be determined based upon the previous inspection interval and the number of unacceptable snubbers found during that interval. Snubbers may be categorized, based upon their accessibility during power operation, as accessible or inaccessible. These categories may be examined separately or jointly. However, the licensee must make and document that decision before any inspection and shall use that decision as the basis upon which to determine the next inspection interval for that category.

TABLE 4.7.5-1 NOTES (Continued)

- Note 2: Interpolation between population or category sizes and the number of unacceptable snubbers is permissible. Use next lower integer for the value of the limit for Columns A, B, or C if that integer includes a fractional value of unacceptable snubbers as determined by interpolation.
- Note 3: If the number of unacceptable snubbers is equal to or less than the number in Column A, the next inspection interval may be twice the previous interval but not greater than 48 months.
- Note 4: If the number of unacceptable snubbers is equal to or less than the number in Column B but greater than the number in Column A, the next inspection interval shall be the same as the previous interval.
- Note 5: If the number of unacceptable snubbers is equal to or greater than the number in Column C, the next inspection interval shall be two-thirds of the previous interval. However, if the number of unacceptable snubbers is less than the number in Column C but greater than the number in Column B, the next interval shall be reduced proportionally by interpolation; that is, the previous interval shall be reduced by a factor that is one-third of the ratio of the difference between the number of unacceptable snubbers found during the previous interval and the number in Column B to the difference in the numbers in Columns B and C.
- Note 6: The provisions of Specification 4.0.2 are applicable for all inspection intervals up to and including 48 months.

## PLANT SYSTEMS

### BASES

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#### REACTOR CORE ISOLATION COOLING SYSTEM (Continued)

With the RCIC system inoperable, adequate core cooling is assured by the RELIABILITY of the HPCI system and justifies the specified 14-day out of service period.

The surveillance requirements provide adequate assurance that RCIC will be OPERABLE when required. Although all active components are testable and full flow can be demonstrated by recirculation during reactor operation, a complete functional test requires reactor shutdown. The pump discharge piping is maintained full to prevent water hammer damage and to start cooling at the earliest possible moment.

#### 3/4.7.5 SNUBBERS

All snubbers are required OPERABLE to ensure that the structural integrity of the reactor coolant system and all other safety-related systems is maintained during and following a seismic or other event initiating dynamic loads. Snubbers excluded from this inspection program are those installed on nonsafety-related systems and their only if their failure or failure of the system on which they are installed, would have no adverse effect on any safety-related system.

Snubbers are classified and grouped by design and manufacturer but not by size. For example, mechanical snubbers utilizing the same design features of the 2-kip, 10-kip, and 100-kip capacity manufactured by Company "A" are of the same type. The same design mechanical snubbers manufactured by Company "B" for the purposes of this Technical Specification would be a different type, as would hydraulic snubbers from either manufacturer.

A list of individual snubbers with detailed information of snubber location and size and of system affected shall be available at the plant in accordance with Section 50.71(c) of 10 CFR Part 50. The accessibility of each snubber shall be determined and approved by the Onsite Review Organization. The determination shall be based upon the existing radiation levels and the expected time to perform a visual inspection in each snubber location as well as other factors associated with accessibility during plant operations (e.g., temperature, atmosphere, location, etc.), and the recommendations of Regulatory Guides 8.8 and 8.10. The addition or deletion of any hydraulic or mechanical snubber shall be made in accordance with Section 50.59 of 10 CFR Part 50.

The visual inspection frequency is based upon maintaining a constant level of snubber protection to each safety-related system. Therefore, the required inspection interval varies based upon the number of unacceptable snubbers found during the previous inspection in proportion to the sizes of the various snubber populations or categories and the previous inspection interval as specified in NRC Generic Letter 90-09, "Alternative Requirements for Snubber Visual Inspection Intervals and Corrective Actions". In order to establish the inspection frequency for each type of snubber on safety-related

## PLANT SYSTEMS

### BASES

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#### SNUBBERS (Continued)

systems it was assumed that the frequency of snubber failures and initiating events is constant with time and that the failure of any snubber on any system could cause the system to become unprotected and, therefore, result in failure during an assumed initiating event. Inspections performed before the interval has elapsed may be used as a new reference point to determine the next inspection. However, the results of such early inspections performed before the original required time interval has elapsed (nominal time less 25%) may not be used to lengthen the required inspection interval. Any inspection whose results require a shorter inspection interval will override the previous schedule.

The acceptance criteria used in both the visual inspections and the functional testing determines the OPERABILITY of the snubber(s). When a snubber is determined to be inoperable, an Engineering Evaluation is required. This provides for an evaluation of the snubber mode of failure to determine if the snubber mode of failure has adversely affected the safety-related component or system to which it was attached. This evaluation will further verify that the system is still capable of meeting its design function.

To provide assurance of snubber functional reliability one of three functional testing methods is used with the stated acceptance criteria:

1. Functionally test 10% of a type of snubber with an additional 5% tested for each functional testing failure, or
2. Functionally test a sample size and determine sample acceptance or rejection using Figure 4.7.5-1, or
3. functionally test a representative sample size and determine sample acceptance or rejection using the stated equation.

Figure 4.7.5-1 was developed using "Wald's Sequential Probability Ratio Plan" as described in "Quality Control and Industrial Statistics" by Acheson J. Duncan.

Permanent or other exemptions from the surveillance program for individual snubbers may be granted by the Commission if a justifiable basis for exemption is presented and, if applicable, snubber life destructive testing was performed to qualify the snubbers for the applicable design conditions at either the completion of their fabrication or at a subsequent date. Snubbers so exempted shall be listed in the list of individual snubbers indicating the extent of the exemptions.

## PLANT SYSTEMS

### BASES

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The service life of a snubber is established via manufacturer input and information through consideration of the snubber service conditions and associated installation and maintenance records (newly installed snubber, seal replaced, spring replaced, in high radiation area, in high temperature area, etc.). The requirement to monitor the snubber service life is included to ensure that the snubbers periodically undergo a performance evaluation in view of their age and operating conditions. These records will provide statistical bases for future consideration of snubber service life.

#### 3/4.7.6 SEALED SOURCE CONTAMINATION

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

#### 3.4.7.7 DELETED

#### 3/4.7.8 DELETED