



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

POWER AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

DOCKET NO. 50-333

JAMES A. FITZPATRICK NUCLEAR POWER PLANT

AMENDMENT TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE

Amendment No. 176
License No. DPR-59

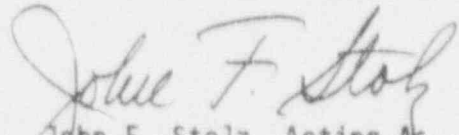
1. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has found that:
 - A. The application for amendment by Power Authority of the State of New York (the licensee) dated December 19, 1991, complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act) and the Commission's rules and regulations set forth in 10 CFR Chapter I;
 - B. The facility will operate in conformity with the application, the provisions of the Act, and the rules and regulations of the Commission;
 - C. There is reasonable assurance (i) that the activities authorized by this amendment can be conducted without endangering the health and safety of the public, and (ii) that such activities will be conducted in compliance with the Commission's regulations;
 - D. The issuance of this amendment will not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public; and
 - E. The issuance of this amendment is in accordance with 10 CFR Part 51 of the Commission's regulations and all applicable requirements have been satisfied.
2. Accordingly, the license is amended by changes to the Technical Specifications as indicated in the attachment to this license amendment, and paragraph 2.C.(2) of Facility Operating License No. DPR-59 is hereby amended to read as follows:

(2) Technical Specifications

The Technical Specifications contained in Appendices A and B, as revised through Amendment No. 176, are hereby incorporated in the license. The licensee shall operate the facility in accordance with the Technical Specifications.

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

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION



John F. Stolz, Acting Assistant Director
for Region I Reactors
Division of Reactor Projects - I/II
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

Attachment:
Changes to the Technical
Specifications

Date of Issuance: January 16, 1992

ATTACHMENT TO LICENSE AMENDMENT NO. 176

FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. DPR-59

DOCKET NO. 50-333

Revise Appendix A as follows:

Remove Pages

244f
244g
244h
244i
254g

Insert Pages

244f
244g
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2. If the CO₂ protection for the areas listed in Table 3.12.2 cannot be restored to an operable status within 14 days a written report to the Commission outlining the action taken, the cause of inoperability, and plans and schedule to restore the system to an operable status shall be prepared and submitted within 30 days.

D. Manual Fire Hose Stations

1. a. The manual fire hose stations listed in Table 3.12.3 shall be operable except as specified below:
 - b. From and after the date that any of the manual fire hose stations listed in Table 3.12.3 is made or found to be inoperable, additional hose lengths shall be added to adjacent operable manual hose stations such that the entire area of protection is maintained within one hour.

E. Fire Protection Systems Smoke and Heat Detectors

1. a. Fire protection systems smoke and/or heat detectors in each protected area as designated in Tables 3.12.1 and 3.12.2 shall be operable except as specified below:
 - b. From and after the date that more than one smoke and/or heat detector in each protected area is found or made inoperable within one hour an hourly patrolling fire watch shall be established.

D. Manual Fire Hose Stations

1. The manual fire hose stations are inspected as listed in Table 4.12.3.

E. Fire Protection Systems Smoke and Heat Detectors

1. A channel functional test of smoke and heat detectors and associated circuitry shall be performed every 6 months. This test includes operability of valves associated with the detectors and verifying that the automatic valves in the flow path actuate to their correct positions.

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2. If the fire protection systems smoke and/or heat detectors in Tables 3.12.1 and 3.12.2 cannot be restored to an operable status within 14 days, a written report to the Commission outlining the action taken, the cause of inoperability and plans and schedule for restoring the detectors to an operable status shall be prepared and submitted within 30 days.

F. Fire Barrier Penetration Seals

1. All fire barrier penetrations, including cable penetration barriers, fire doors and fire dampers, in fire zone boundaries protecting safety related areas shall be functional.
2. With one or more of the required fire barrier penetrations non-functional, within one hour establish a continuous fire watch on at least one side of the affected penetration or verify the operability of fire detectors on at least one side of the non-functional fire barrier and establish an hourly fire watch patrol. Restore the non-functional fire barrier penetration(s) to functional status within 7 days or, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.9.A, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.9.B within 30 days outlining the action taken, the cause of the non-functional penetration and plans and schedule for restoring the fire barrier penetration(s) to functional status.

F. Fire Barrier Penetration Seals

1. All fire barrier penetration seals for each protected area shall be visually inspected once/1.5 years to verify functional integrity. For those fire barrier penetrations that are not in the as-designed condition, an evaluation shall be performed to show that the modification has not degraded the fire rating of the fire barrier penetration.
2. Any repair of fire barrier penetration seals shall be followed by a visual inspection.

3.12 and 4.12 BASES

The Fire Protection System specifications provide pre-established minimum levels of operability to assure adequate fire protection during any operating condition including a design basis accident or safe shutdown earthquake.

- A. The high pressure water fire protection system is supplied by redundant vertical turbine pumps, one diesel driven and one electric motor driven, each design rated 2500 gpm at 125 psig discharge pressure. Both pumps take suction from the plant insure. Both pumps take suction from the plant intake cooling water structures from Lake Ontario. The high pressure water fire protection header is normally maintained at greater than 115 psig by a pressure maintenance subsystem. If pressure decreases, the fire pumps are automatically started by their initiation logic to maintain the fire protection system header pressure. Each pump, together with its manual and automatic initiation logic combined makes up a redundant high pressure water fire pump.

A third fire pump, diesel-driven, has been installed and is set to automatically actuate upon decreasing pressure after the actuation of the first two fire pumps. No credit is taken for this pump in any analyses and the requirements of Technical Specifications 3.12 and 4.12 do not apply.

Pressure Maintenance subsystem checks, valve position checks, system flushes and comprehensive pump and system flow and/or performance tests including logic and starting subsystem tests provide for the early detection and correction of component failures thus ensuring high levels of operability.

- B. Safety related equipment areas protected by water spray or sprinklers are listed in Table 3.12.1. Whenever any of the protected areas, spray or sprinklers are inoperable continuous fire detection and backup fire protection equipment is available in the area where the water spray and/or sprinkler protection was lost.

Performance of the tests and inspections listed in Table 4.12.1 will prevent and detect nozzle blockage or breakage and verify header integrity to ensure operability.

- C. The carbon dioxide systems provide total flood protection for eight different safety related areas of the plant from either a 3 ton or 10 ton storage unit as indicated in Table 3.12.2. Both CO₂ storage units are equipped with mechanical refrigeration units to maintain the storage tank content at 0°F with a resultant pressure of 300 psig. Automatic smoke and heat detectors are provided in the CO₂ protected areas and initiation is automatic and/or manual as indicated in Table 3.12.2. For any area in which the CO₂ protection is made or found to be inoperable, continuous fire detection is available and one or more large wheeled CO₂ fire extinguisher is also available for each area in which protection was lost.

Weekly checks of storage tank pressure and level verify proper operation of the tank refrigeration units and availability of sufficient volume of CO₂ to extinguish a fire in any of the protected areas.

3.12 and 4.12 BASES (continued)

Performance of the periodic tests and inspections listed in Table 4.12.2 are in accordance with NFPA-12, 1973, will verify the integrity of system nozzles and distribution headers as well as detect and remove any accumulation of rust or scale. The use of "puff test" rather than full flow tests will demonstrate proper valve operation without the attendant potential equipment and personnel hazards associated with full flow tests.

- D. Manual hose stations provide backup fire protection throughout the Plant. Those hose stations that are in or near areas with safety related equipment are listed in Table 3.12.3. Hose station location and hose length selection provides the capability of reaching any fire in a safety related area with the hose stream. When any of the hose stations listed in Table 3.12.3 is inoperable, providing additional hose lengths from other operable hose stations assures maintenance of this capability. Periodic inspection and tests are in accordance with NFPA Code guidelines and assures prevention, detection and correction of hose, nozzle, valve and/or gasket damage or deterioration to maintain high levels of operability.
- E. Early fire detection and fire fighting activity is essential to ensuring that any fire will result in minimum damage to safety related equipment. Since each area monitored utilizes a number of smoke and/or heat detectors when more than one detector is inoperable, early fire detection is assured by establishing a patrolling fire watch which check the area where the detectors are inoperable at least hourly.

Testing of smoke and heat detectors and associated circuitry every 6 months, in accordance with manufacturers and NFPA 72E-1974 recommendations ensures a high level of operability.

- F. The functional integrity of the fire barrier penetrations ensure that fire will be confined or adequately retarded from spreading to adjacent portion of the facility. This design feature minimizes the possibility of a single fire rapidly involving several areas of the facility prior to detection and extinguishment. The fire barrier penetrations are a passive element in the facility fire protection program and are subject to periodic inspections.

The barrier penetrations, including cable penetration barriers, fire doors and dampers are considered functional when the visually observed condition is the same as the as-designed condition.

During periods of time when the barriers are not functional, either, 1) a continuous fire watch is required to be maintained in the vicinity of the affected barrier, or 2) the fire detectors on at least one side of the affected barrier must be verified operable and a hourly fire watch patrol established until the barrier is restored to functional status.

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(B) SPECIAL REPORTS

1. Fifteen copies of the Evaluation Report of the results of the first five years of performance of the non-destructive inspection listed in Table 4.6-1 of Technical Specifications 4.6.F, Structural Integrity, relating to the FitzPatrick in-service inspection program shall be submitted to the NRC, Director of Operating Reactors, within three months of the completion of the fifth year of the program.
2. Special reports relating to fire protection equipment and systems shall be submitted to the NRC in accordance with Specifications 3.12.A.1.c, 3.12.A.1.d.2, 3.12.B.2, 3.12.C.2, 3.12.E.2, and 3.12.F.2.

6.10 RECORD RETENTION

(A) The following records shall be retained for at least five years:

1. Records and logs of facility operation covering time intervals at each power level.
2. Records and logs of principal maintenance activities, inspections, repair and replacement of principal items of equipment related to nuclear safety.
3. All Reportable Events.
4. Records of surveillance activities, inspections and calibrations required by these Technical Specifications.
5. Records of reactor tests and experiments.
6. Records of changes made to Operating Procedures.
7. Records of radioactive shipments.
8. Records of sealed source leak tests and results.
9. Records of annual physical inventory of all source material of record.