



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

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

DOCKET NO. 50-293

PILGRIM NUCLEAR POWER STATION

AMENDMENT TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE

Amendment No. 76
License No. DPR-35

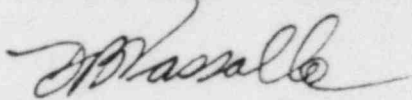
1. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has found that:
 - A. The application for amendment by Boston Edison Company (the licensee) dated March 27, 1984 complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act) and the Commission's rules and regulations 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 3.B of Facility Operating License No. DPR-35 is hereby amended to read as follows:

B. Technical Specifications

The Technical Specifications contained in Appendix A, as revised through Amendment No. 76, 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.

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION



Domenic B. Vassallo, Chief
Operating Reactors Branch #2
Division of Licensing

Attachment:
Changes to the
Technical Specifications

Date of Issuance: August 22, 1984

ATTACHMENT TO LICENSE AMENDMENT NO. 76

FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. DPR-35

DOCKET NO. 50-293

Replace the following pages of the Technical Specifications with the enclosed pages. The revised pages are identified by amendment number and contain a vertical line indicating the area of change.

<u>Remove</u>	<u>Insert</u>
206e	206e
206e-1	206e-1
-	206e-2
206j	206j

Fire Hose Stations

The interior fire hose stations shown in Table 3.12-2 shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY:

At all times when the equipment in the area protected by the fire hose station is required to be operable.

ACTION:

With a hose station inoperable, route an additional equivalent capacity hose to the unprotected area from an OPERABLE hose station within 1 hour.

F. Fire Barrier System

All fire barrier systems providing separation of redundant safe shutdown systems shall be functional.

APPLICABILITY:

At all times when the safe shutdown systems are required to be operable.

E. Fire Hose Stations

Each interior fire hose station shall be verified to be OPERABLE:

1. at least once per month by visual inspection of the station to assure all equipment is available.
2. at least once per cycle by removing the hose for inspection, replacing degraded coupling gaskets, and re-racking.
3. at least once per 3 years by
 - a. partially opening each hose station valve to verify valve operability and no blockage.
 - b. by conducting a hydrostatic test of each hose
 - 1) at a pressure 50 psig greater than the maximum available pressure at that hose station, or
 - 2) annually at the applicable service test pressure as listed in Table 821 of the "Standard for Care, Maintenance and Use of Hose," NFPA No. 198-1972, or
 - c. by replacing each hose with a new or used hose which has been hydrostatically tested in accordance with the pressures specified in 4.12., E.3.b.

F. Fire Barrier Penetrations

Surveillance requirements for penetrations in fire barriers described in specification 3.12.F are as follows:

ACTION:

With one or more of the required fire barrier systems nonfunctional, within one hour either establish a continuous fire watch on one side of the affected barrier or verify the OPERABILITY of an automatic fire detection or suppression system on at least one side of the nonfunctional fire barrier and establish an hourly fire watch patrol.

EXCEPTION: When the Fire Areas on BOTH sides of the affected fire barrier are designated "HIGH RADIATION AREAS/AIRBORNE RADIOACTIVITY AREA", an hourly fire watch patrol may be established (e.g. for ALARA considerations) in lieu of a continuous fire watch.

G. Dry Chemical Systems

The fixed dry chemical systems located in the following areas shall be OPERABLE:

1. Diesel Generator Room "A".
2. Diesel Generator Room "B".

APPLICABILITY:

At all times when equipment in the protected area is required to be operable.

ACTION:

With a dry chemical system inoperable, establish a continuous fire patrol with backup fire suppression equipment for the unprotected areas within one hour; restore the system to OPERABLE status within 14 days or prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission within the next 30 days outlining the action taken, the cause of the inoperability and the plans for restoring the system to OPERABLE status.

Amendment No. ~~35~~, ~~66~~, 76

1. Fire Barrier Penetration Seals

Each fire barrier penetration seal shall be verified to be functional by a visual inspection at least once per operating cycle and subsequent to any installation, modification or maintenance affecting the seal.

2. Fire Doors

Each fire door shall be tested once per cycle for operability of closure and latching mechanisms and for integrity.

3. Fire Dampers

Each fire damper shall be tested once per cycle for operability and integrity.

G. Dry Chemical Systems

Each dry chemical system shall be verified to be OPERABLE:

- A. At least once per 6 months by checking all stored dry chemical containers by pressure and weight against the required minimums.
- B. At least once per 18 months by:
 1. Verifying the system actuates manually and automatically, upon receipt of a simulated test signal, and
 2. Performance of a flow test through headers and nozzles to assure no blockage.

H. Yard Hydrants and Exterior Hose Houses

The yard hydrants and exterior hose houses shown in Table 3.12-2 shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

With a yard hydrant inoperable, within one hour have a sufficient number of additional lengths of 2-1/2" diameter hose located in an adjacent OPERABLE hydrant's hose house to provide service to the area protected by the inoperable hydrant.

H. Yard Hydrants and Exterior Hose Houses

Each hydrant shall be verified OPERABLE:

1. At least once per month by a visual inspection of the hose house to assure all equipment is available.
2. At least twice per year (once in the fall and once in the spring) by inspecting each outdoor fire hydrant
3. At least once per year by performing surveillance requirements E.3.b or c.

BASES

3/4.12F FIRE BARRIER SYSTEM

The functional integrity of the fire barrier system ensures that fires will be confined or adequately retarded from spreading to adjacent portions of the facility. A functional fire barrier system, is considered to be the barrier itself with all penetration seals, doors and dampers intact or operable. 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 systems are a passive element in the facility fire protection program and are subject to periodic inspections.

Safe shutdown systems are those systems which must operate after a loss of offsite power and are required to achieve and maintain safe shutdown (hot and cold shutdown) conditions.

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 automatic fire detection or suppression system on at least one side of the affected barrier must be verified OPERABLE and an hourly fire watch patrol established until the barrier is restored to functional status. A fire watch patrol is a compensatory measure to survey area(s) in which the active and/or passive fire detection, suppression or barrier system(s) are in a degraded mode and is utilized for detection and reporting of fires.

The surveillance requirements are considered to be adequate since they were determined using accepted industry reference material as a basis applying good engineering judgement and station operating considerations.