ATTACHMENT 2

PEACH BOTTOM ATOMIC POWER STATION
UNITS 2 AND 3

Docket Nos. 50-277
50-278

License Nos. DPR-44
DPR-56

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION CHANGES

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LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION	SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS
3.6.D. Safety and Relief Valves	4.6.D Safety and Relief Valves
1. During reactor power operating conditions and prior to reactor startup from a Cold Condition, or whenever reactor coolant pressure is greater than atmospheric and temperature greater than 212@ho@sF, both safety valves and the safety modes of all relief valves shall be operable, except as specified in 3.6.D.2.	1. At least one safety valve and 5 relief valves shall be checked or replaced with bench checked valves every 24 months. All valves will be tested every two cycles. The set point of the safety valves shall be as specified in Specifications 2.2.
2. (a) From and after the date that the safety valve function of one relief valve is made or found to be inoperable, continued reactor operation is permissible only during the succeeding thirty days unless such valve function is sooner made operable.	2. At least one of the relief valves shall be disassembled and inspected every 24 months.
(b) From and after the date that the safety valve function of two relief valves is made or found to be inoperable, continued reactor operation is permissible only during the succeeding seven days unless such valve function is sooner made operable.	3. The integrity of the relief safety valve bellows shall be continuously monitored. The switches shall be calibrated once per operating cycle. The accumulators and air piping shall be inspected for leakage using leak test fluid once per operating cycle.
3. If Specifiction 3.6.D.1 is not met, an orderly shutdown shall be initiated and the reactor coolant pressure shall be reduced to atmospheric within 24 hours.	4. With the reactor pressure 100 psig, each relief valve shall be manually opened once per operating cycle. Verification that each relief valve has opened shall either be by observation of compensating turbine bypass valve closure or load reduction or change in measured steam flow depending on the operating configuration existing during the test.

LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION

3.6.D. Safety and Relief Valves

During reactor power operating conditions and prior to reactor startup from a Cold Condition, or whenever reactor coolant pressure is greater than atmospheric and temperature greater than 212@ho@sF, the safety valves and the [illegible] modes of all relief valves shall be operable, [illegible] as specified in 3.6.D.2.

2.

(a) From and after the date that the safety valve function of one relief valve is made or found to be inoperable, continued reactor operation is permissible only during the succeeding thirty days unless such valve function is sooner made operable.

(b) From and after the date that the safety valve function of two relief valves is made or found to be inoperable, continued reactor operation is permissible only during the succeeding seven days unless such valve function is sooner made operable.

3. If Specifiction 3.6.D.1 is not met, an orderly shutdown shall be initiated and the reactor coolant pressure shall be reduced to atmospheric within 24 hours.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.6.D Safety and Relief Valves

1. At least one safety valve and 5 relief valves shall be checked or replaced with bench checked valves every 24 months. All valves will be tested every two cycles.

   The set point of the safety valves shall be as specified in Specifications 2.2.

2. At least one of the relief valves shall be disassembled and inspected every 24 months.

3. The integrity of the relief safety valve bellows shall be continuously monitored. The switches shall be calibrated once per operating cycle. The accumulators and air piping shall be inspected for leakage using leak test fluid once per operating cycle.

4. With the reactor pressure 100 psig, each relief valve shall be manually opened once per operating cycle. Verification that each relief valve has opened shall either be by observation of compensating turbine bypass valve closure or load reduction or change in measured steam flow depending on the operating configuration existing during the test.