

ATTACHMENT IV
PROPOSED TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION CHANGES

LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION AND SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
TABLE 3.4-1 REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM PRESSURE ISOLATION VALVES.....	3/4 4-21
3/4.4.7 CHEMISTRY.....	3/4 4-22
TABLE 3.4-2 REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM CHEMISTRY LIMITS.....	3/4 4-23
TABLE 4.4-3 REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM CHEMISTRY SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS.....	3/4 4-24
3/4.4.8 SPECIFIC ACTIVITY.....	3/4 4-25
FIGURE 3.4-1 DOSE EQUIVALENT I-131 REACTOR COOLANT SPECIFIC ACTIVITY LIMIT VERSUS PERCENT OF RATED THERMAL POWER WITH THE REACTOR COOLANT SPECIFIC ACTIVITY > 1 µCi/GRAM DOSE EQUIVALENT I-131.....	3/4 4-27
TABLE 4.4-4 REACTOR COOLANT SPECIFIC ACTIVITY SAMPLE AND ANALYSIS PROGRAM.....	3/4 4-28
3/4.4.9 PRESSURE/TEMPERATURE LIMITS Reactor Coolant System.....	3/4 4-29
FIGURE 3.4-2 REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM HEATUP LIMITATIONS APPLICABLE UP TO 7 EFY.....	3/4 4-30
FIGURE 3.4-3 REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM COOLDOWN LIMITATIONS APPLICABLE UP TO 7 EFY.....	3/4 4-31
TABLE 4.4-5 REACTOR VESSEL MATERIAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM WITHDRAWAL SCHEDULE.....	DELETED 3/4 4-32
Pressurizer.....	3/4 4-33
Overpressure Protection Systems.....	3/4 4-34
FIGURE 3.4-4 MAXIMUM ALLOWED PORV SETPOINT FOR THE COLD OVERPRESSURE MITIGATION SYSTEM.....	3/4 4-36
3/4.4.10 STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY.....	3/4 4-37
3/4.4.11 REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM VENTS.....	3/4 4-38
<u>3/4.5 EMERGENCY CORE COOLING SYSTEMS</u>	
3/4.5.1 ACCUMULATORS.....	3/4 5-1

3/4.4.9 PRESSURE/TEMPERATURE LIMITS

REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.4.9.1 The Reactor Coolant System (except the pressurizer) temperature and pressure shall be limited in accordance with the limit lines shown on Figures 3.4-2 and 3.4-3 during heatup, cooldown, criticality, and inservice leak and hydrostatic testing with:

- a. A maximum heatup of 60°F in any 1-hour period for indicated T_{avg} less than or equal to 200°F,
- b. A maximum heatup of 100°F in any 1-hour period for indicated T_{avg} greater to 200°F,
- c. A maximum cooldown of 100°F in any 1-hour period, and
- c. A maximum temperature change of less than or equal to 10°F in any 1-hour period during inservice hydrostatic and leak testing operations above the heatup and cooldown limit curves.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

With any of the above limits exceeded, restore the temperature and/or pressure to within the limit within 30 minutes; perform an engineering evaluation to determine the effects of the out-of-limit condition on the structural integrity of the Reactor Coolant System; determine that the Reactor Coolant System remains acceptable for continued operation or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and reduce the RCS T_{avg} and pressure to less than 200°F and 500 psig, respectively, within the following 30 hours.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.4.9.1.1 The Reactor Coolant System temperature and pressure shall be determined to be within the limits at least once per 30 minutes during system heatup, cooldown, and inservice leak and hydrostatic testing operations.

4.4.9.1.2 The reactor vessel material irradiation surveillance specimens shall be removed and examined, to determine changes in material properties, as required by 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix H, in accordance with the schedule in ~~Table 4.4-5~~. The results of these examinations shall be used to update Figures 3.4-2, 3.4-3, and 3.4-4.

REACTOR VESSEL MATERIAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM - WITHDRAWAL SCHEDULE

<u>CAPSULE NUMBER</u>	<u>VESSEL LOCATION</u>	<u>LEAD FACTOR</u>	<u>WITHDRAWAL TIME (EFPY)</u>
U	58.5°	4.00	1st Refueling
Y	241°	3.69	5
V	61°	3.69	9
X	238.5°	4.00	15
W	121.5°	4.00	Standby
Z	301.5°	4.00	Standby

REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

BASES

PRESSURE/TEMPERATURE LIMITS (Continued)

Values of ART_{NDT} determined in this manner may be used until the results of the next scheduled capsule from the material surveillance program, evaluated according to ASTM E185, are available. Capsules will be removed in accordance with the requirements of ASTM E185-73 and 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix H. ~~The surveillance approach withdrawal schedule is shown in Table 4.4.5.~~ The lead factor represents the relationship between the fast neutron flux density at the location of the capsule and the inner wall of the reactor vessel. Therefore, the results obtained from the surveillance specimens can be used to predict the future radiation damage to the reactor vessel material by using the lead factor and the withdrawal time of the capsule. The heatup and cooldown curves must be recalculated when the ART_{NDT} determined from the surveillance capsule exceeds the calculated ART_{NDT} for the equivalent capsule radiation exposure.

Allowable pressure-temperature relationships for various heatup and cooldown rates are calculated using methods derived from Appendix G in Section III of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code as required by Appendix G to 10 CFR Part 50.

The general method for calculating heatup and cooldown limit curves is based upon the principles of the linear elastic fracture mechanics (LEFM) technology. In the calculation procedures a semi-elliptical surface defect with a depth of one-quarter of the wall thickness, T , and a length of $3/2T$ is assumed to exist at the inside of the vessel wall as well as at the outside of the vessel wall. The dimensions of this postulated crack, referred to in Appendix G of ASME Section III as the reference flaw, amply exceed the current capabilities of inservice inspection techniques. Therefore, the reactor operation limit curves developed for this reference crack are conservative and provide sufficient safety margins for protection against nonductile failure. To assure that the radiation embrittlement effects are accounted for in the calculation of the limit curves, the most limiting value of the nil-ductility reference temperature, RT_{NDT} , is used and this includes the radiation-induced shift, ART_{NDT} , corresponding to the end of the period for which heatup and cooldown curves are generated.

The ASME approach for calculating the allowable limit curves for various heatup and cooldown rates specifies that the total stress intensity factor, K_I , for the combined thermal and pressure stresses at any time during heatup or cooldown cannot be greater than the reference stress intensity factor, K_{IR} , for the metal temperature at that time. K_{IR} is obtained from the reference fracture toughness curve, defined in Appendix G to the ASME Code. The K_{IR} curve is given by the equation:

$$K_{IR} = 26.78 + 1.223 \exp [0.0145(T - RT_{NDT} + 100)] \quad (1)$$

BASES

COLD OVERPRESSURE (Continued)

RCP eliminates the possibility of a 50°F difference existing between indicated and actual RCS temperature as a result of heat transport effects. Considering instrument uncertainties only, an indicated RCS temperature of 350°F is sufficiently high to allow full RCS pressurization in accordance with Appendix G limitations. Should an overpressure event occur in these conditions, the pressurizer safety valves provide acceptable and redundant overpressure protection.

The Maximum Allowed PORV Setpoint for the Cold Overpressure Mitigation System will be updated based on the results of examinations of reactor vessel material irradiation surveillance specimens performed as required by 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix H ~~and in accordance with the schedule in Table 3.4.4.10.~~

3/4.4.10 STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY

The inservice inspection and testing programs for ASME Code Class 1, 2, and 3 components ensure that the structural integrity and operational readiness of these components will be maintained at an acceptable level throughout the life of the plant. These programs are in accordance with Section XI of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and applicable Addenda as required by 10 CFR Part 50.55a(g) except where specific written relief has been granted by the Commission pursuant to 10 CFR Part 50.55a(g)(6)(i).

Components of the Reactor Coolant System were designed to provide access to permit inservice inspections in accordance with Section XI of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, 1974 Edition and Addenda through Summer 1975.

3/4.4.11 REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM VENTS

Reactor Coolant System vents are provided to exhaust noncondensable gases and/or steam from the Reactor Coolant System that could inhibit natural circulation core cooling. The OPERABILITY of a reactor vessel head vent path ensures the capability exists to perform this function.

The valve redundancy of the Reactor Coolant System vent paths serves to minimize the probability of inadvertent or irreversible actuation while ensuring that a single failure vent valve power supply or control system does not prevent isolation of the vent path.

The function, capabilities, and testing requirements of the Reactor Coolant System vents are consistent with the requirements of Item II.B.1 of NUREG-0737, "Clarification of TMI Action Plan Requirements," November 1980.