



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

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

DOCKET NO. 50-327

SEQUOYAH NUCLEAR PLANT, UNIT 1

AMENDMENT TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE

Amendment No. 36
License No. DRP-77

1. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has found that:
 - A. The applications for amendment to the Sequoyah Nuclear Plant, Unit 1 (the facility) Facility Operating License No. DRP-77 filed by the Tennessee Valley Authority (licensee), dated September 17, 1982, July 21, 1983, and April 20, 1984, comply with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act) and the Commission's regulations as set forth in 10 CFR Chapter I;
 - B. The facility will operate in conformity with the license, as amended, 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 hereby amended by page changes to the Appendix A Technical Specifications as indicated in the attachment to this license amendment, and paragraph 2.C.(2) of Facility Operating License No. DRP-77 is hereby amended to read as follows:

(2) Technical Specifications

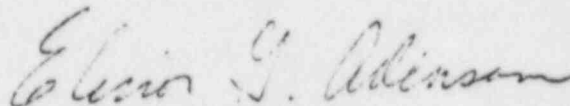
The Technical Specifications contained in Appendix A, as revised through Amendment No. 36, are hereby incorporated into the license.

8412040317 841123
PDR ADOCK 05000327
P PDR

The licensee shall operate the facility in accordance with the Technical Specifications.

3. This license amendment is effective as of its date of issuance.

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION



Elinor G. Adensam, Chief
Licensing Branch No. 4
Division of Licensing

Attachment:
Appendix A Technical
Specification Changes

Date of Issuance: November 23, 1984

ATTACHMENT TO LICENSE AMENDMENT NO. 36

FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. DPR-77

DOCKET NO. 50-327

Replace the following pages of the Appendix "A" Technical Specifications with the enclosed pages. The revised pages are identified by Amendment number and contain vertical lines indicating the areas of change.

<u>Amended</u>	<u>Page</u>
3/4	4-26
	5-6
	1-5
3/4	1-4
3/4	3-58
3/4	4-10
3/4	4-12
3/4	4-20
3/4	5-5
3/4	5-9
3/4	6-11
3/4	6-12
3/4	7-31
3/4	7-33
3/4	7-35
3/4	7-37
3/4	7-41
3/4	11-5
3/4	11-6
3/4	11-12
3/4	11-13
3/4	11-14
3/4	11-17
3/4	11-19
3/4	12-1
3/4	12-10
	6-14
	6-16
	6-19
	6-20
	6-21
	6-22
B3/4	4-3
3/4	6-10

REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

PRESSURIZER

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.4.9.2 The pressurizer temperature shall be limited to:

- a. A maximum heatup of 100°F in any one hour period,
- b. A maximum cooldown of 200°F in any one hour period, and
- c. A maximum spray water temperature differential of 560°F.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

With the pressurizer temperature limits in excess of any of the above limits, restore the temperature to within the limits within 30 minutes; perform an engineering evaluation to determine the effects of the out-of-limit condition on the structural integrity of the pressurizer; determine that the pressurizer remains acceptable for continued operation or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and reduce the pressurizer pressure to less than 500 psig within the following 30 hours.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.4.9.2.1 The pressurizer temperatures shall be determined to be within the limits at least once per 30 minutes during system heatup or cooldown.

4.4.9.2.2 Any occurrence of spray operation with a differential temperature greater than 320°F shall be recorded for evaluation of the cyclic limits in Table 5.7.1.

TABLE 5.7.1

COMPONENT CYCLIC OR TRANSIENT LIMITS

<u>COMPONENT</u>	<u>CYCLIC OR TRANSIENT LIMIT</u>	<u>DESIGN CYCLE OR TRANSIENT</u>
Reactor Coolant System	200 heatup cycles at $\leq 100^{\circ}\text{F/hr}$ and 200 cooldown cycles at $< 100^{\circ}\text{F/hr}$	Heatup cycle - T_{avg} from $\leq 200^{\circ}\text{F}$ to $> 550^{\circ}\text{F}$. Cooldown cycle - T_{avg} from $\geq 550^{\circ}\text{F}$ to $\leq 200^{\circ}\text{F}$.
	200 pressurizer cooldown cycles at $\leq 200^{\circ}\text{F/hr}$	Pressurizer cooldown cycle temperatures from $\geq 650^{\circ}\text{F}$ to $\leq 200^{\circ}\text{F}$.
	80 loss of load cycles, without immediate turbine or reactor trip.	$\geq 15\%$ of RATED THERMAL POWER to 0% of RATED THERMAL POWER.
	40 cycles of loss of offsite A.C. electrical power.	Loss of offsite A.C. electrical power source supplying the onsite ESF Electrical System.
	80 cycles of loss of flow in one reactor coolant loop.	Loss of only one reactor coolant pump.
	400 reactor trip cycles.	100% to 0% of RATED THERMAL POWER.
	12 spray actuation cycles.	Spray water temperature differential $> 320^{\circ}\text{F}$ and $\leq 560^{\circ}\text{F}$.
	50 leak tests	Pressurized to 2485 psig
	5 hydrostatic pressure tests	Pressurized to 3105 psig
	Secondary System	5 hydrostatic pressure tests

DEFINITIONS

QUADRANT POWER TILT RATIO

1.22 QUADRANT POWER TILT RATIO shall be the ratio of the maximum upper excore detector calibrated output to the average of the upper excore detector calibrated outputs, or the ratio of the maximum lower excore detector calibrated output to the average of the lower excore detector calibrated outputs, whichever is greater. With one excore detector inoperable, the remaining three detectors shall be used for computing the average.

RATED THERMAL POWER

1.23 RATED THERMAL POWER shall be a total reactor core heat transfer rate to the reactor coolant of 3411 Mwt.

REACTOR TRIP SYSTEM RESPONSE TIME

1.24 The REACTOR TRIP SYSTEM RESPONSE TIME shall be the time interval from when the monitored parameter exceeds its trip setpoint at the channel sensor until loss of stationary gripper coil voltage.

REPORTABLE EVENT

1.25 A REPORTABLE EVENT shall be any of those conditions specified in Section 50.73 to 10 CFR Part 50.

SHIELD BUILDING INTEGRITY

1.26 SHIELD BUILDING INTEGRITY shall exist when:

- a. The door in each access opening is closed except when the access opening is being used for normal transit entry and exit.
- b. The emergency gas treatment system is OPERABLE.
- c. The sealing mechanism associated with each penetration (e.g., welds, bellows or O-rings) is OPERABLE.

SHUTDOWN MARGIN

1.27 SHUTDOWN MARGIN shall be the instantaneous amount of reactivity by which the reactor is subcritical or would be subcritical from its present condition assuming all full length rod cluster assemblies (shutdown and control) are fully inserted except for the single rod cluster assembly of highest reactivity worth which is assumed to be fully withdrawn.

REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS

MODERATOR TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.1.1.3 The moderator temperature coefficient (MTC) shall be:

- a. Less positive than 0 delta k/k/°F for the all rods withdrawn, beginning of cycle life (BOL), hot zero THERMAL POWER condition.
- b. Less negative than -4.0×10^{-4} delta k/k/°F for the all rods withdrawn, end of cycle life (EOL), RATED THERMAL POWER condition.

APPLICABILITY: Specification 3.1.1.3.a - MODES 1 and 2* only#
Specification 3.1.1.3.b - MODES 1, 2 and 3 only#

ACTION:

- a. With the MTC more positive than the limit of 3.1.1.3.a above operation in MODES 1 and 2 may proceed provided:
 1. Control rod withdrawal limits are established and maintained sufficient to restore the MTC to less positive than 0 delta k/k/°F within 24 hours or be in HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours. These withdrawal limits shall be in addition to the insertion limits of Specification 3.1.3.6.
 2. The control rods are maintained within the withdrawal limits established above until a subsequent calculation verifies that the MTC has been restored to within its limit for the all rods withdrawn condition.
 3. In lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, a Special Report is prepared and submitted to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 within 10 days, describing the value of the measured MTC, the interim control rod withdrawal limits and the predicted average core burnup necessary for restoring the positive MTC to within its limit for the all rods withdrawn condition.
- b. With the MTC more negative than the limit of 3.1.1.3.b above, be in HOT SHUTDOWN within 12 hours.

*With K_{eff} greater than or equal to 1.0

#See Special Test Exception 3.10.3

INSTRUMENTATION

FIRE DETECTION INSTRUMENTATION

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.3.3.8 As a minimum, the fire detection instrumentation for each fire detection zone shown in Table 3.3-11 shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: Whenever equipment protected by the fire detection instrument is required to be OPERABLE.#

ACTION:

With the number of OPERABLE fire detection instrument(s) less than the minimum number OPERABLE requirement of Table 3.3-11:

- a. Within 1 hour establish a fire watch patrol to inspect the zone(s) with the inoperable instrument(s) at least once per hour, unless the instrument(s) is located inside the containment, then inspect the containment at least once per 8 hours or monitor the containment air temperature at least once per hour at the locations listed in Specification 4.6.1.5.
- b. Restore the inoperable instrument(s) to OPERABLE status within 14 days or, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 within the next 30 days outlining the action taken, the cause of the inoperability and the plans and schedule for restoring the instrument(s) to OPERABLE status.
- c. The provisions of Specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.3.3.8.1 Each of the above required fire detection instruments which are accessible during operation shall be demonstrated OPERABLE at least once per 6 months by performance of a CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST. Fire detection which are not accessible during plant operation shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by the performance of a CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST during each COLD SHUTDOWN exceeding 24 hours unless performed in the previous 6 months.

4.3.3.8.2 The NFPA Code 72D supervised circuits supervision associated with the detector alarms of each of the above required fire detection instruments shall be demonstrated OPERABLE at least once per 6 months.

4.3.3.8.3 The non-supervised circuits between the local fire protection panels and actuated equipment shall be demonstrated OPERABLE at least once per 6 months.

* The fire detection instruments located within the containment are not required to be OPERABLE during the performance of Type A Containment Leakage Rate Tests.

REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

- b. The steam generator shall be determined OPERABLE after completing the corresponding actions (plug all tubes exceeding the plugging limit and all tubes containing through-wall cracks) required by Table 4.4-2.

4.4.5.5 Reports

- a. Following each inservice inspection of steam generator tubes, the number of tubes plugged in each steam generator shall be reported to the Commission within 15 days.
- b. The complete results of the steam generator tube inservice inspection shall be submitted to the Commission in a Special Report pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 within 12 months following completion of the inspection. This Special Report shall include:
 - 1. Number and extent of tubes inspected.
 - 2. Location and percent of wall-thickness penetration for each indication of an imperfection.
 - 3. Identification of tubes plugged.
- c. Results of steam generator tube inspections which fall into Category C-3 shall be reported pursuant to Specification 6.6.1 prior to resumption of plant operation. The written followup of this report shall provide a description of investigations conducted to determine cause of the tube degradation and corrective measures taken to prevent recurrence.

TABLE 4.4-2

STEAM GENERATOR TUBE INSPECTION

1ST SAMPLE INSPECTION			2ND SAMPLE INSPECTION		3RD SAMPLE INSPECTION	
Sample Size	Result	Action Required	Result	Action Required	Result	Action Required
A minimum of S Tubes per S. G.	C-1	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	C-2	Plug defective tubes and inspect additional 2S tubes in this S. G.	C-1	None	N/A	N/A
			C-2	Plug defective tubes and inspect additional 4S tubes in this S. G.	C-1	None
					C-2	Plug defective tubes
	C-3	Perform action for C-3 result of first sample	N/A	N/A		
	C-3	Inspect all tubes in this S. G., plug defective tubes and inspect 2S tubes in each other S. G. Prompt notification to NRC pursuant to specification 6.6.1	All other S. G.s are C-1	None	N/A	N/A
			Some S. G.s C-2 but no additional S. G. are C-3	Perform action for C-2 result of second sample	N/A	N/A
Additional S. G. is C-3			Inspect all tubes in each S. G. and plug defective tubes. Prompt notification to NRC pursuant to specification 6.6.1	N/A	N/A	

$S = 3 \frac{N}{n} \%$ Where N is the number of steam generators in the unit, and n is the number of steam generators inspected during an inspection

REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

ACTION: (Continued)

MODES 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

- a. With the specific activity of the primary coolant greater than 1.0 microcuries/gram DOSE EQUIVALENT I-131 or greater than $100/\bar{E}$ microcuries/gram, perform the sampling and analysis requirements of item 4a of Table 4.4-4 until the specific activity of the primary coolant is restored to within its limits. A SPECIAL REPORT shall be prepared and submitted to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 within 30 days. This report shall contain the results of the specific activity analyses together with the following information:
 1. Reactor power history starting 48 hours prior to the first sample in which the limit was exceeded,
 2. Fuel burnup by core region,
 3. Clean-up flow history starting 48 hours prior to the first sample in which the limit was exceeded,
 4. History of de-gassing operations, if any, starting 48 hours prior to the first sample in which the limit was exceeded, and
 5. The time duration when the specific activity of the primary coolant exceeded 1.0 microcuries/gram DOSE EQUIVALENT I-131.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.4.8 The specific activity of the primary coolant shall be determined to be within the limits by performance of the sampling and analysis program of Table 4.4-4.

EMERGENCY CORE COOLING SYSTEMS (ECCS)

3/4.5.2 ECCS SUBSYSTEMS - T_{avg} Greater Than or Equal to 350°F

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.5.2 Two independent ECCS subsystems shall be OPERABLE with each subsystem comprised of:

- a. One OPERABLE centrifugal charging pump,
- b. One OPERABLE safety injection pump,
- c. One OPERABLE residual heat removal heat exchanger,
- d. One OPERABLE residual heat removal pump, and
- e. An OPERABLE flow path capable of taking suction from the refueling water storage tank on a safety injection signal and automatically transferring suction to the containment sump during the recirculation phase of operation.

APPLICABILITY: MODES 1, 2 and 3.

ACTION:

- a. With one ECCS subsystem inoperable, restore the inoperable subsystem to OPERABLE status within 72 hours or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in HOT SHUTDOWN within the following 6 hours.
- b. In the event the ECCS is actuated and injects water into the Reactor Coolant System, a REPORTABLE EVENT shall be prepared and submitted to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.1. This report shall include a description of the circumstances of the actuation and the total accumulated actuation cycles to date. The current value of the usage factor for each affected safety injection nozzle shall be provided in this report whenever its value exceeds 0.70.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.5.2 Each ECCS subsystem shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

- a. At least once per 12 hours by verifying that the following valves are in the indicated positions with power to the valve operators removed:

EMERGENCY CORE COOLING SYSTEMS (ECCS)

3/4.5.3 ECCS SUBSYSTEMS - T_{avg} Less Than 350°F

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.5.3 As a minimum, one ECCS subsystem comprised of the following shall be OPERABLE:

- a. One OPERABLE centrifugal charging pump,
- b. One OPERABLE residual heat removal heat exchanger,
- c. One OPERABLE residual heat removal pump, and
- d. An OPERABLE flow path capable of taking suction from the refueling water storage tank upon being manually realigned and automatically transferring suction to the containment sump during the recirculation phase of operation.

APPLICABILITY: MODE 4.

ACTION:

- a. With no ECCS subsystem OPERABLE because of the inoperability of either the centrifugal charging pump or the flow path from the refueling water storage tank, restore at least one ECCS subsystem to OPERABLE status within 1 hour or be in COLD SHUTDOWN within the next 20 hours.
- b. With no ECCS subsystem OPERABLE because of the inoperability of either the residual heat removal heat exchanger or residual heat removal pump, restore at least one ECCS subsystem to OPERABLE status or maintain the Reactor Coolant System T_{avg} less than 350°F by use of alternate heat removal methods.
- c. In the event the ECCS is actuated and injects water into the Reactor Coolant System, a REPORTABLE EVENT shall be prepared and submitted to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.1. This report shall include a description of the circumstances of the actuation and the total accumulated actuation cycles to date. The current value of the usage factor for each affected safety injection nozzle shall be provided in this report whenever its value exceeds 0.70.

CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

CONTAINMENT VESSEL STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.6.1.6 The structural integrity of the containment vessel shall be maintained at a level consistent with the acceptance criteria in Specification 4.6.1.6.

APPLICABILITY: MODES 1, 2, 3 and 4.

ACTION:

With the structural integrity of the containment vessel not conforming to the above requirements, restore the structural integrity to within the limits prior to increasing the Reactor Coolant System temperature above 200°F.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.6.1.6 The structural integrity of the containment vessel shall be determined during the shutdown for each Type A containment leakage rate test (Specification 4.6.1.2) by a visual inspection of the exposed accessible interior and exterior surfaces of the vessel. This inspection shall be performed prior to the Type A containment leakage rate test to verify no apparent changes in appearance of the surfaces or other abnormal degradation. Any abnormal degradation of the containment vessel detected during the above required inspections shall be reported to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.1.

CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

SHIELD BUILDING STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.6.1.7 The structural integrity of the shield building shall be maintained at a level consistent with the acceptance criteria in Specification 4.6.1.7.

APPLICABILITY: MODES 1, 2, 3 and 4.

ACTION:

With the structural integrity of the shield building not conforming to the above requirements, restore the structural integrity to within the limits prior to increasing the Reactor Coolant System temperature above 200°F.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.6.1.7 The structural integrity of the shield building shall be determined during the shutdown for each Type A containment leakage rate test (reference Specification 4.6.1.2) by a visual inspection of the exposed accessible interior and exterior surfaces of the shield building and verifying no apparent changes in appearance of the concrete surfaces or other abnormal degradation. Any abnormal degradation of the shield building detected during the above required inspections shall be reported to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.1.

PLANT SYSTEMS

3/4.7.11 FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS

FIRE SUPPRESSION WATER SYSTEM

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.7.11.1 The fire suppression water system shall be OPERABLE with:

- a. Two fire suppression pumps, each with a capacity of 1174 gpm, with their discharge aligned to the fire suppression header,
- b. An OPERABLE flow path capable of taking suction from the forebay and transferring the water through distribution piping with OPERABLE sectionalizing control or isolation valves to the yard hydrant curb valves, the last valve ahead of the water pressure alarm device on each sprinkler or hose standpipe, and the last valve ahead of the deluge valve on each deluge or spray system required to be OPERABLE per Specifications 3.7.11.2 and 3.7.11.4.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With only one pump OPERABLE, restore the inoperable equipment to OPERABLE status within 7 days or, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 within the next 30 days outlining the plans and procedures to be used to restore the inoperable equipment to OPERABLE status or to provide an alternate backup pump or supply. The provisions of Specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.
- b. With the fire suppression water system otherwise inoperable:
 1. Establish a backup fire suppression water system within 24 hours, and
 2. In lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, submit a Special Report in accordance with Specification 6.9.2:
 - a) By telephone within 24 hours,
 - b) Confirmed by telegraph, mailgram or facsimile transmission no later than the first working day following the event, and

PLANT SYSTEMS

SPRAY AND/OR SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.7.11.2 The following spray and/or sprinkler systems shall be OPERABLE:

- a. Reactor Building - RC pump area, Annulus
- b. Auxiliary Building - Elev. 669, 690, 706, 714, 734, 749, 759, ABGTS Filters, EGTS Filters, Cont. Purge Filters, and 125V Battery Rooms.
- c. Control Building - Elev. 669, Cable Spreading Room, MCR air filters, and operator living area.
- d. Diesel Generator Building - Corridor Area.
- e. Turbine Building - Control Building Wall.

APPLICABILITY: Whenever equipment protected by the spray/sprinkler system is required to be OPERABLE.

ACTION:

- a. With one or more of the above required spray and/or sprinkler systems inoperable, within one hour establish a continuous fire watch with backup fire suppression equipment for those areas in which redundant systems or components could be damaged; for other areas establish an hourly fire watch patrol. Restore the system to OPERABLE status within 14 days or, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 within the next 30 days outlining the action taken, the cause of the inoperability and the plans and schedule for restoring the system to OPERABLE status.
- b. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.7.11.2 Each of the above required spray and/or sprinkler systems shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

- a. At least once per 31 days by verifying that each valve (manual, power operated or automatic) in the flow path is in its correct position.
- b. At least once per 12 months by cycling each testable valve in the flow path through at least one complete cycle of full travel.

PLANT SYSTEMS

CO₂ SYSTEMS

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.7.11.3 The following low pressure CO₂ systems shall be OPERABLE.

- a. Computer Room.
- b. Auxiliary Instrument Room.
- c. Diesel Generator Rooms.
- d. Fuel Oil Pump Rooms.

APPLICABILITY: Whenever equipment protected by the CO₂ systems is required to be OPERABLE.

ACTION:

- a. With one or more of the above required CO₂ systems inoperable, within one hour establish a continuous fire watch with backup fire suppression equipment for those areas in which redundant systems or components could be damaged; for other areas, establish an hourly fire watch patrol. Restore the system to OPERABLE status within 14 days or, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 within the next 30 days outlining the action taken, the cause of the inoperability and the plans and schedule for restoring the system to OPERABLE status.
- b. The provisions of Specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.7.11.3.1 Each of the above required CO₂ systems shall be demonstrated OPERABLE at least once per 31 days by verifying that each valve (manual, power operated or automatic) in the flow path is in its correct position.

PLANT SYSTEMS

FIRE HOSE STATIONS

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.7.11.4 The fire hose stations shown in Table 3.7-10 shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: Whenever equipment in the areas protected by the fire hose stations is required to be OPERABLE.

ACTION:

- a. With one or more of the fire hose stations shown in Table 3.7-10 inoperable, route an additional equivalent capacity fire hose to the unprotected area(s) from an OPERABLE hose station within 1 hour if the inoperable fire hose is the primary means of fire suppression; otherwise route the additional hose within 24 hours. Restore the fire hose station to OPERABLE status within 14 days or, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 5.6.1, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 within the next 30 days outlining the action taken, the cause of the inoperability, and the plans and schedule for restoring the station to OPERABLE status.
- b. The provisions of Specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.7.11.4 Each of the fire hose stations shown in Table 3.7-10 shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

- a. At least once per 31 days by visual inspection of the stations accessible during plant operations to assure all required equipment is at the station.
- b. At least once per 18 months by:
 1. Visual inspection of the stations not accessible during plant operations to assure all required equipment is at the station,
 2. Removing the hose for inspection and re-racking, and
 3. Inspecting all gaskets and replacing any degraded gaskets in the couplings.
- c. At least once per 3 years by:
 1. Partially opening each hose station valve to verify valve OPERABILITY and no flow blockage.
 2. Conducting a hose hydrostatic test at a pressure of 150 psig or at least 50 psig above maximum fire main operating pressure, whichever is greater.

PLANT SYSTEMS

3/4.7.12 FIRE BARRIER PENETRATIONS

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.7.12 All fire barrier penetrations (including cable penetration barriers, fire doors and fire dampers) in fire zone boundaries protecting safety related areas shall be functional.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With one or more of the above required fire barrier penetrations non-functional, within one hour either, 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 a 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 6.6.1, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 within the next 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.
- b. The provisions of Specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.7.12 Each of the above required fire barrier penetrations shall be verified to be functional:

- a. At least once per 18 months by a visual inspection
- b. Prior to returning a fire barrier penetration to functional status following repairs or maintenance by performance of a visual inspection of the affected fire barrier penetration(s).

RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS

DOSE

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.11.1.2 The dose or dose commitment to an individual from radioactive materials in liquid effluents released from the site (see Figure 5.1-1) shall be limited to the following*:

- a. During any calendar quarter to less than or equal to 1.5 mrem to the total body and to less than or equal to 5 mrem to any organ, and
- b. During any calendar year to less than or equal to 3 mrem to the total body and to less than or equal to 10 mrem to any organ.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With the calculated dose from the release of radioactive materials in liquid effluents exceeding any of the above limits, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days, pursuant to Specification 6.9.2, a Special Report which identifies the cause(s) for exceeding the limit(s) and defines the corrective actions to be taken to reduce the releases of radioactive materials in liquid effluents during the remainder of the current calendar quarter and during the subsequent three calendar quarters, so that the cumulative dose or dose commitment to an individual from these releases is within 3 mrem to the total body and 10 mrem to any organ. This Special Report shall also include (1) the results of radiological analyses of the drinking water source and (2) the radiological impact on finished drinking water supplies with regard to the requirements of 40 CFR 141, Safe Drinking Water Act.
- b. The provisions of specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.11.1.2 Dose Calculations. Cumulative dose contributions from liquid effluents shall be determined in accordance with the ODCM at least once per 31 days.

*Per reactor unit

RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS

LIQUID WASTE TREATMENT

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.11.1.3 The liquid radwaste treatment system shall be OPERABLE. The appropriate portions of the system shall be used to reduce the radioactive materials in liquid wastes prior to their discharge when the projected doses due to the liquid effluent from the site (see Figure 5.1-1) when averaged over 31 days, would exceed 0.06 mrem to the total body or 0.2 mrem to any organ*.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With the liquid radwaste treatment system inoperable for more than 31 days or with radioactive liquid waste being discharged without treatment and in excess of the above limits, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 a Special Report which includes the following information:
 1. Identification of the inoperable equipment or subsystems and the reason for inoperability,
 2. Action(s) taken to restore the inoperable equipment to OPERABLE status, and
 3. Summary description of action(s) taken to prevent a recurrence.
- b. The provisions of Specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.11.1.3.1 Doses due to liquid releases shall be projected at least once per 31 days, in accordance with the ODCM.

4.11.1.3.2 The liquid radwaste treatment system shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by operating the liquid radwaste treatment system equipment for at least 15 minutes at least once per 92 days unless the liquid radwaste system has been utilized to process radioactive liquid effluents during the previous 92 days.

*Per reactor unit

RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS

DOSE - NOBLE GASES

LI'MITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.11.2.2 The air dose due to noble gases released in gaseous effluents from the site (see Figure 5.1-1) shall be limited to the following*:

- a. During any calendar quarter: Less than or equal to 5 mrad for gamma radiation and less than or equal to 10 mrad for beta radiation and,
- b. During any calendar year: Less than or equal to 10 mrad for gamma radiation and less than or equal to 20 mrad for beta radiation.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION

- a. With the calculated air dose from radioactive noble gases in gaseous effluents exceeding any of the above limits, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days, pursuant to Specification 6.9.2, a Special Report which identifies the cause(s) for exceeding the limit(s) and defines the corrective actions to be taken to reduce the releases of radioactive noble gases in gaseous effluents during the remainder of the current calendar quarter and during the subsequent three calendar quarters, so that the cumulative dose is within 10 mrad for gamma radiation and 20 mrad for beta radiation.
- b. The provisions of Specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.11.2.2 Dose Calculations Cumulative dose contributions for the current calendar quarter and current calendar year shall be determined in accordance with the ODCM at least once per 31 days.

*Per reactor unit.

RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS

DOSE - RADIOIODINES, RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS IN PARTICULATE FORM, AND RADIONUCLIDES OTHER THAN NOBLE GASES

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.11.2.3 The dose to an individual from radioiodines and radioactive materials in particulate form, and radionuclides (other than noble gases) with half-lives greater than 8 days in gaseous effluents released from the site (see Figure 5.1-1) shall be limited to the following*:

- a. During any calendar quarter: Less than or equal to 7.5 mrem to any organ and,
- b. During any calendar year: Less than or equal to 15 mrem to any organ.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With the calculated dose from the release of radioiodines, radioactive materials in particulate form, or radionuclides (other than noble gases) with half lives greater than 8 days, in gaseous effluents exceeding any of the above limits, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days, pursuant to Specification 6.9.2, a Special Report which identifies the cause(s) for exceeding the limit and defines the corrective actions to be taken to reduce the releases of radioiodines and radioactive materials in particulate form, and radionuclides (other than nobles gases) with half-lives greater than 8 days in gaseous effluents during the remainder of the current calendar quarter and during the subsequent three calendar quarters, so that the cumulative dose or dose commitment to an individual from these releases is within 15 mrem to any organ.
- b. The provisions of Specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.11.2.3 Dose Calculations Cumulative dose contributions for the current calendar quarter and current calendar year shall be determined in accordance with the ODCM at least once per 31 days.

*Per reactor unit.

RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS

GASEOUS RADWASTE TREATMENT

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.11.2.4 The GASEOUS RADWASTE TREATMENT SYSTEM and the VENTILATION EXHAUST TREATMENT SYSTEM shall be OPERABLE. The appropriate portions of the GASEOUS RADWASTE TREATMENT SYSTEM shall be used to reduce radioactive materials in gaseous waste prior to their discharge when the projected gaseous effluent air doses due to gaseous effluent releases from the site (see Figure 5.1-1), when averaged over 31 days, would exceed 0.2 mrad for gamma radiation and 0.4 mrad for beta radiation*. The appropriate portions of the VENTILATION EXHAUST TREATMENT SYSTEM shall be used to reduce radioactive materials in gaseous waste prior to their discharge when the projected doses due to gaseous effluent releases from the site (see Figure 5.1-1) when averaged over 31 days would exceed 0.3 mrem to any organ.*

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With the GASEOUS RADWASTE TREATMENT SYSTEM and/or the VENTILATION EXHAUST TREATMENT SYSTEM inoperable for more than 31 days or with gaseous waste being discharged without treatment and in excess of the above limits, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days, pursuant to Specification 6.9.2, a Special Report which includes the following information:
 1. Identification of the inoperable equipment or subsystems and the reason for inoperability,
 2. Action(s) taken to restore the inoperable equipment to OPERABLE status, and
 3. Summary description of action(s) taken to prevent a recurrence.
- b. The provisions of Specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.11.2.4.1 Doses due to gaseous releases from the site shall be projected at least once per 31 days, in accordance with the ODCM.

4.11.2.4.2 The GASEOUS RADWASTE TREATMENT SYSTEM and VENTILATION EXHAUST TREATMENT SYSTEM shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by operating the GASEOUS RADWASTE TREATMENT SYSTEM equipment and VENTILATION EXHAUST TREATMENT SYSTEM equipment for at least 15 minutes, at least once per 92 days unless the appropriate system has been utilized to process radioactive gaseous effluents during the previous 92 days.

*These doses are per reactor unit.

RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS

3/4.11.3 SOLID RADIOACTIVE WASTE

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.11.3 The solid radwaste system shall be OPERABLE and used, as applicable in accordance with a PROCESS CONTROL PROGRAM, for the SOLIDIFICATION and packaging of radioactive wastes to ensure meeting the requirements of 10 CFR Part 20 and of 10 CFR Part 71 prior to shipment of radioactive wastes from the site.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With the packaging requirements of 10 CFR Part 20 and/or 10 CFR Part 71 not satisfied, suspend shipments of defectively packaged solid radioactive wastes from the site.
- b. With the solid radwaste system inoperable for more than 31 days, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 a Special Report which includes the following information:
 1. Identification of the inoperable equipment or subsystems and the reason for inoperability,
 2. Action(s) taken to restore the inoperable equipment to OPERABLE status,
 3. A description of the alternative used for SOLIDIFICATION and packaging of radioactive wastes, and
 4. Summary description of action(s) taken to prevent a recurrence.
- c. The provisions of Specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.11.3.1 The solid radwaste system shall be demonstrated OPERABLE at least once per 92 d ys by:

- a. Operating the solid radwaste system at least once in the previous 92 days in accordance with the PROCESS CONTROL PROGRAM, or
- b. Verification of the existence of a valid contract for SOLIDIFICATION to be performed by a contractor in accordance with a PROCESS CONTROL PROGRAM.

RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS

3/4.11.4 TOTAL DOSE

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.11.4 The dose or dose commitment to any member of the public, due to releases of radioactivity from uranium fuel cycle sources, shall be limited to less than or equal to 25 mrem to the total body or any organ (except the thyroid, which shall be limited to less than or equal to 75 mrem) over 12 consecutive months.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With the calculated doses from the release of radioactive materials in liquid or gaseous effluents exceeding twice the limits of Specifications 3.11.1.2.a, 3.11.1.2.b, 3.11.2.2.a, 3.11.2.2.b, 3.11.2.3.a, or 3.11.2.3.b, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Director, Nuclear Reactor Regulation, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555, within 30 days, which defines the corrective action to be taken to reduce subsequent releases to prevent recurrence of exceeding the limits of Specification 3.11.4. This Special Report shall include an analysis which estimates the radiation exposure (dose) to a member of the public from uranium fuel cycle sources (including all effluent pathways and direct radiation) for a 12 consecutive month period that includes the release(s) covered by this report. If the estimated dose(s) exceeds the limits of Specification 3.11.4, and if the release condition resulting in violation of 40 CFR 190 has not already been corrected, the Special Report shall include a request for a variance in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 190 and including the specified information of § 190.11(b). Submittal of the report is considered a timely request, and a variance is granted until staff action on the request is complete. The variance only relates to the limits of 40 CFR 190, and does not apply in any way to the requirements for dose limitation of 10 CFR Part 20, as addressed in other sections of this technical specification.
- b. The provisions of Specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.11.4 Dose Calculations Cumulative dose contributions from liquid and gaseous effluents shall be determined in accordance with Specifications 4.11.1.2, 4.11.2.2, and 4.11.2.3, and in accordance with the ODCM.

3/4.12 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

3/4.12.1 MONITORING PROGRAM

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.12.1 The radiological environmental monitoring program shall be conducted as specified in Table 3.12-1.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With the radiological environmental monitoring program not being conducted as specified in Table 3.12-1, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.9.1 or 6.6.2, prepare and submit to the Commission, in the Annual Radiological Operating Report, a description of the reasons for not conducting the program as required and the plans for preventing a recurrence.
- b. With the level of radioactivity in an environmental sampling medium exceeding the reporting levels of Table 3.12-2 when averaged over any calendar quarter, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.9.1 or 6.6.1, prepare and submit* to the Commission within 30 days from the end of the affected calendar quarter a Report pursuant to Specification 6.9.1.13. When more than one of the radionuclides in Table 3.12-2 are detected in the sampling medium, this report shall be submitted if:

$$\frac{\text{concentration (1)}}{\text{limit level (1)}} + \frac{\text{concentration (2)}}{\text{limit level (2)}} + \dots \leq 1.0$$

When radionuclides other than those in Table 3.12-2 are detected and are the result of plant effluents, this report shall be submitted if the potential annual dose to an individual is equal to or greater than the calendar year limits of Specifications 3.11.1.2, 3.11.2.2 and 3.11.2.3. This report is not required if the measured level of radioactivity was not the result of plant effluents; however, in such an event, the condition shall be reported and described in the Annual Radiological Environmental Operating Report.

- c. With milk or fresh leafy vegetable samples unavailable from one or more of the sample locations required by Table 3.12-1, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.9.1 or 6.6.1, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days, pursuant to Specification 6.9.2, a Special Report which identifies the cause of the unavailability of samples and identifies locations for obtaining replacement samples. The locations from which samples were unavailable may then be deleted from those required by Table 3.12-1, provided the locations from which the replacement samples were obtained are added to the environmental monitoring program as replacement locations.
- d. The provisions of Specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

*A special report pursuant to Specification 6.9.2.

RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

3/4.12.2 LAND USE CENSUS

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.12.2 A land use census shall be conducted and shall identify the location of the nearest milk animal, the nearest residence and the nearest garden* of greater than 500 square feet producing fresh leafy vegetables in each of the 16 meteorological sectors within a distance of five miles. (For elevated releases as defined in Regulatory Guide 1.111, Revision 1, July 1977, the land use census shall also identify the locations of all milk animals and all gardens of greater than 500 square feet producing fresh leafy vegetables in each of the 16 meteorological sectors within a distance of three miles.)

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With a land use census identifying a location(s) which yields a calculated dose or dose commitment greater than the maximum values currently being calculated in Specification 4.11.2.3.1, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1., prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days after the updated calculation, pursuant to Specification 6.9.2, a Special Report which identifies the new location(s).
- b. With a land use census identifying a location(s) which yields a calculated dose or dose commitment (via the same exposure pathway) 20 percent greater than the highest calculated dose or dose commitment at a location from which samples are currently being obtained in accordance with Specification 3.12.1, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days after the updated calculation, pursuant to Specification 6.9.2, a Special Report which identifies the new location. The new location shall be added to the radiological environmental monitoring program within 30 days, if the owner consents. The sampling location, excluding the control station location, having the lowest calculated dose or dose commitment (via the same exposure pathway) may be deleted from this monitoring program after October 31 of the year in which this land use census was conducted.
- c. The provisions of Specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.12.2 The land use census shall be conducted at least once per calendar year between the dates of April 1 and October 1 using the following techniques:

1. Within a 2-mile radius from the plant or within the 15-mrem/year isodose line, whichever is larger, enumeration by a door-to-door or equivalent counting technique.
2. Within a 5-mile radius from the plant, enumeration by using appropriate techniques such as door-to-door survey, mail survey, telephone survey, aerial survey, or information from local agricultural authorities or other reliable sources.

*Broad leaf vegetation sampling may be performed at the site boundary in the direction sector with the highest D/Q in lieu of the garden census.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

- d. Review of proposed changes to the Technical Specifications related to radiological assessments involving dose calculations and projections and environmental monitoring.

Authority

6.5.2.7 The RARC shall:

- a. Recommend in writing to the Chief, Radiological Hygiene Branch approval or disapproval of items considered under 6.5.3.6 above.
- b. Render determinations in writing with regard to whether or not each item considered under 6.5.3.6 constitutes an unreviewed safety question.
- c. Provide written notification within 24 hours to the Director, Nuclear Power Division and the Nuclear Safety Review Board of disagreement between the RARC and the Chief, Radiological Hygiene Branch; however, the Chief, Radiological Hygiene Branch shall have responsibility for resolution of such disagreement pursuant to 6.1.2 above.

Records

6.5.3.8 The RARC shall maintain written minutes of each RARC meeting that at a minimum, document the results of all RARC activities performed under the responsibility and authority provisions of these technical specifications. Copies shall be provided to the Director, Nuclear Power Division, PORC, and the Nuclear Safety Review Board.

6.6 REPORTABLE EVENT ACTION

6.6.1 The following actions shall be taken for REPORTABLE EVENTS:

- a. The Commission shall be notified and a report submitted pursuant to the requirements of Section 50.73 to 10 CFR Part 50, and
- b. Each REPORTABLE EVENT shall be reviewed by the PORC and the results of this review shall be submitted to the NSRB and the Director, Nuclear Power Division.

6.7 SAFETY LIMIT VIOLATION

6.7.1 The following actions shall be taken in the event a Safety Limit is violated:

- a. The unit shall be placed in at least HOT STANDBY within one hour.
- b. The NRC Operations Center shall be notified by telephone as soon as possible and in all cases within one hour. The Director, Nuclear Power Division and the NSRB shall be notified with 24 hours.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

6.9 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

ROUTINE REPORTS

6.9.1 In addition to the applicable reporting requirements of Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, the following reports shall be submitted to the Director of the Regional Office of Inspection and Enforcement unless otherwise noted.

STARTUP REPORT

6.9.1.1 A summary report of plant startup and power escalation testing shall be submitted following (1) receipt of an operating license, (2) amendment to the license involving a planned increase in power level, (3) installation of fuel that has a different design or has been manufactured by a different fuel supplier, and (4) modifications that may have significantly altered the nuclear, thermal, or hydraulic performance of the plant.

6.9.1.2 The startup report shall address each of the tests identified in the FSAR and shall include a description of the measured values of the operating conditions or characteristics obtained during the test program and a comparison of these values with design predictions and specifications. Any corrective actions that were required to obtain satisfactory operation shall also be described. Any additional specific details required in license conditions based on other commitments shall be included in this report.

6.9.1.3 Startup reports shall be submitted within (1) 90 days following completion of the startup test program, (2) 90 days following resumption or commencement of commercial power operation, or (3) 9 months following initial criticality, whichever is earliest. If the Startup Report does not cover all three events (i.e., initial criticality, completion of startup test program, and resumption or commencement of commercial power operation), supplementary reports shall be submitted at least every three months until all three events have been completed.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

The radioactive effluent release report to be submitted 60 days after January 1 of each year shall also include an assessment of radiation doses to the likely most exposed members of the public from reactor releases and other nearby uranium fuel cycle sources (including doses from primary effluent pathways and direct radiation) for the previous 12 consecutive months to show conformance with 40 CFR 190, Environmental Radiation Protection Standards for Nuclear Power Operation. Acceptable methods for calculating the dose contribution from liquid and gaseous effluents are given in Regulatory Guide 1.109, Rev. 1.

The radioactive effluent release reports shall include the following information for each type of solid waste shipped offsite during the report period:

- a. Container volume,
- b. Total curie quantity (specify whether determined by measurement or estimate),
- c. Principal radionuclides (specify whether determined by measurement or estimate),
- d. Type of waste (e.g., spent resin, compacted dry waste, evaporator bottoms),
- e. Type of container (e.g., LSA, Type A, Type B, Large Quantity), and
- f. SOLIDIFICATION agent (e.g., cement, urea formaldehyde).

The radioactive effluent release reports shall include unplanned releases from the site to unrestricted areas of radioactive materials in gaseous and liquid effluents on a quarterly basis.

The radioactive effluent release reports shall include any changes to the PROCESS CONTROL PROGRAM (PCP) made during the reporting period.

MONTHLY REACTOR OPERAITNG REPORT

6.9.1.10 Routine reports of operating statistics and shutdown experience, including documentation of all challenges to the PORVs or Safety Valves, shall be submitted on a monthly basis to the Director, Office of Management and Program Analysis, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555, with a copy to the Regional Office of Inspection and Enforcement, no later than the 15th of each month following the calendar month covered by the report.

Any changes to the OFFSITE DOSE CALCULATION MANUAL shall be submitted with the Monthly Operating Report within 90 days in which the change(s) was made effective. In addition, a report of any major changes to the radioactive waste treatment systems shall be submitted with the Monthly Operating Report for the period in which the evaluation was reviewed and accepted by the PORC.

THIS PAGE DELETED

THIS PAGE DELETED

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

RADIAL PEAKING FACTOR LIMIT REPORT

6.9.1.14 The $W(z)$ function for normal operation shall be provided to the Director, Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Attention, Chief of the Core Performance Branch, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555 at least 60 days prior to cycle initial criticality. In the event that these values would be submitted at some other time during core life, it will be submitted 60 days prior to the date the values would become effective unless otherwise exempted by the Commission.

Any information needed to support $W(z)$ will be by request from the NRC and need not be included in this report.

SPECIAL REPORTS

6.9.2 Special reports shall be submitted to the Director of the Office of Inspection and Enforcement Regional Office within the time period specified for each report.

6.10 RECORD RETENTION

In addition to the applicable record retention requirements of Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, the following records shall be retained for at least the minimum period indicated.

6.10.1 The following records shall be retained for at least five years:

- a. Records and logs of unit operation covering time interval at each power level.
- b. Records and logs of principal maintenance activities, inspections, repair and replacement of principal items of equipment related to nuclear safety.
- c. All REPORTABLE EVENTS submitted to the Commission.
- d. Records of surveillance activities, inspections and calibrations required by these Technical Specifications.
- e. Records of changes made to the procedures required by Specification 6.8.1 and 6.8.4.
- f. Records of radioactive shipments.
- g. Records of sealed source and fission detector leak tests and results.
- h. Records of annual physical inventory of all sealed source material of record.

REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

BASES

The plant is expected to be operated in a manner such that the secondary coolant will be maintained within those chemistry limits found to result in negligible corrosion of the steam generator tubes. If the secondary coolant chemistry is not maintained within these limits, localized corrosion may likely result in stress corrosion cracking. The extent of cracking during plant operation would be limited by the limitation of steam generator tube leakage between the primary coolant system and the secondary coolant system (primary-to-secondary leakage = 500 gallons per day per steam generator). Cracks having a primary-to-secondary leakage less than this limit during operation will have an adequate margin of safety to withstand the loads imposed during normal operation and by postulated accidents. Operating plants have demonstrated that primary-to-secondary leakage of 500 gallons per day per steam generator can readily be detected by radiation monitors of steam generator blowdown. Leakage in excess of this limit will require plant shutdown and an unscheduled inspection, during which the leaking tubes will be located and plugged.

Wastage-type defects are unlikely with proper chemistry treatment of the secondary coolant. However, even if a defect should develop in service, it will be found during scheduled inservice steam generator tube examinations. Plugging will be required for all tubes with imperfections exceeding the plugging limit of 40% of the tube nominal wall thickness. Steam generator tube inspections of operating plants have demonstrated the capability to reliably detect degradation that has penetrated 20% of the original tube wall thickness.

Whenever the results of any steam generator tubing inservice inspection fall into Category C-3, these results will be promptly reported to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.1 prior to resumption of plant operation. Such cases will be considered by the Commission on a case-by-case basis and may result in a requirement for analysis, laboratory examinations, tests, additional eddy-current inspection, and revision of the Technical Specifications, if necessary.

3/4.4.6 REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM LEAKAGE

3/4.4.6.1 LEAKAGE DETECTION SYSTEMS

The RCS leakage detection systems required by this specification are provided to monitor and detect leakage from the Reactor Coolant Pressure Boundary. These detection systems are consistent with the recommendations of Regulatory Guide 1.45, "Reactor Coolant Pressure Boundary Leakage Detection Systems," May 1973.

CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

AIR TEMPERATURE

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.6.1.5 Primary containment average air temperature shall be maintained:

- a. between 85°F* and 105°F in the containment upper compartment, and
- b. between 100°F* and 125°F in the containment lower compartment.

APPLICABILITY: MODES 1, 2, 3 and 4.

ACTION:

With the containment average air temperature not conforming to the above limits, restore the air temperature to within the limits within 8 hours or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.6.1.5.1 The primary containment upper compartment average air temperature shall be the weighted average** of all ambient air temperature monitoring stations located in the upper compartment. As a minimum, temperature readings will be obtained at least once per 24 hours from the following locations:

Location

- a. Elev. 743 ft.
- b. Elev. 786 ft.
- c. Elev. 786 or 845 ft.

4.6.1.5.2 The primary containment lower compartment average air temperature shall be the weighted average** of all ambient air temperature monitoring stations located in the lower compartment. As a minimum, temperature readings will be obtained at least once per 24 hours from the following locations:

Location

- a. Elev. 722 ft.
- b. Elev. 700 ft.
- c. Elev. 685 or 703 ft.

* Lower limit may be reduced to 60°F in MODES 2, 3 and 4.

** The weighted average is the sum of each temperature multiplied by its respective containment volume fraction. In the event of inoperable temperature sensor(s), the weighted average shall be taken as the reduced total divided by one minus the volume fraction represented by the sensor(s) out of service.

PLANT SYSTEMS

ACTION: (Continued)

- c) In writing within 14 days following the event, outlining the action taken, the cause of the inoperability and the plans and schedule for restoring the system to OPERABLE status.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

- 4.7.11.1 The fire suppression water system shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:
- a. At least once per 31 days on a STAGGERED TEST BASIS by starting each electric motor driven pump and operating it for at least 15 minutes on recirculation flow.
 - b. At least once per 31 days by verifying that each valve (manual, power operated or automatic) in the flow path is in its correct position.
 - * c. At least once per 6 months by performance of a system flush.
 - d. At least once per 12 months by cycling each testable valve in the flow path through at least one complete cycle of full travel.
 - e. At least once per 18 months by performing a system functional test which includes simulated automatic actuation of the system throughout its operating sequence, and:
 1. Verifying that each automatic valve in the flow path actuates to its correct position,
 2. Verifying that each pump develops at least 1174 gpm at a system head of 312 feet,
 3. Cycling each valve in the flow path that is not testable during plant operation through at least one complete cycle of full travel, and
 4. Verifying that the No. 1 fire pump starts to maintain the fire suppression water system pressure greater than or equal to 125 psig and that the No. 2 fire pump also starts automatically within 10 ± 2 seconds when the fire suppression water system is not maintained greater than or equal to 125 psig by the No. 1 pump.
 - f. At least once per 3 years by performing a flow test of the system in accordance with Chapter 5, Section 11 of the Fire Protection Handbook, 14th Edition, published by the National Fire Protection Association.

*Note: These flushes should coincide with the chlorination of the raw service and fire suppression water system. These flushes should be run, one between April 1 and June 30, and the other between September 1 and November 15.

Within the prescribed spring and fall test period, deviation from the six-month performance frequency is authorized.



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

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

DOCKET NO. 50-328

SEQUOYAH NUCLEAR PLANT, UNIT 2

AMENDMENT TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE

Amendment No. 28
License No. DRP-79

1. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has found that:
 - A. The applications for amendment to the Sequoyah Nuclear Plant, Unit 2 (the facility) Facility Operating License No. DPR-79 filed by the Tennessee Valley Authority (licensee), dated July 21, 1983, December 29, 1983, and April 20, 1984, comply with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act) and the Commission's regulations as set forth in 10 CFR Chapter I;
 - B. The facility will operate in conformity with the license, as amended, 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 hereby amended by page changes to the Appendix A Technical Specifications as indicated in the attachment to this license amendment, and paragraph 2.C.(2) of Facility Operating License No. DPR-79 is hereby amended to read as follows:

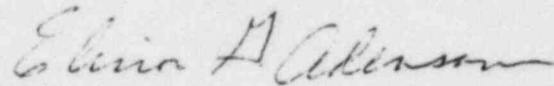
(2) Technical Specifications

The Technical Specifications contained in Appendix A, as revised through Amendment No. 28, are hereby incorporated into the license.

The licensee shall operate the facility in accordance with the Technical Specifications.

3. This license amendment is effective as of its date of issuance.

FOR THE NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION



Elinor G. Adensam, Chief
Licensing Branch No. 4
Division of Licensing

Attachment:
Appendix A Technical
Specification Changes

Date of Issuance: November 23, 1984

ATTACHMENT TO LICENSE AMENDMENT NO. 28

FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. DPR-79

DOCKET NO. 50-328

Replace the following pages of the Appendix "A" Technical Specifications with the enclosed pages. The revised pages are identified by Amendment number and contain vertical lines indicating the areas of change.

Amended
Page

3/4 4-32
5-6
3/4 8-17
1-5
3/4 1-4
3/4 3-59
3/4 4-14
3/4 4-16
3/4 4-25
3/4 5-5
3/4 5-9
3/4 6-11
3/4 6-12
3/4 7-43
3/4 7-45
3/4 7-47
3/4 7-48
3/4 7-52
3/4 11-5
3/4 11-6
3/4 11-12
3/4 11-13
3/4 11-14
3/4 11-17
3/4 11-19
3/4 12-1
3/4 12-10
6-17
6-21
6-24
6-25
6-26
6-27
6-28

REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

PRESSURIZER

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.4.9.2 The pressurizer temperature shall be limited to:

- a. A maximum heatup of 100°F in any one hour period,
- b. A maximum cooldown of 200°F in any one hour period, and
- c. A maximum spray water temperature differential of 560°F.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

With the pressurizer temperature limits in excess of any of the above limits, restore the temperature to within the limits within 30 minutes; perform an engineering evaluation to determine the effects of the out-of-limit condition on the structural integrity of the pressurizer; determine that the pressurizer remains acceptable for continued operation or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and reduce the pressurizer pressure to less than 500 psig within the following 30 hours.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.4.9.2.1 The pressurizer temperatures shall be determined to be within the limits at least once per 30 minutes during system heatup or cooldown.

4.4.9.2.2 Any occurrence of spray operation with a differential temperature greater than 320°F shall be recorded for evaluation of the cyclic limits in Table 5.7.1.

TABLE 5.7-1

COMPONENT CYCLIC OR TRANSIENT LIMITS

<u>COMPONENT</u>	<u>CYCLIC OR TRANSIENT LIMIT</u>	<u>DESIGN CYCLE OR TRANSIENT</u>
Reactor Coolant System	200 heatup cycles at $\leq 100^{\circ}\text{F/hr}$ and 200 cooldown cycles at $< 100^{\circ}\text{F/hr}$.	Heatup cycle - T_{avg} from $\leq 200^{\circ}\text{F}$ to $> 550^{\circ}\text{F}$. Cooldown cycle - T_{avg} from $\geq 550^{\circ}\text{F}$ to $\leq 200^{\circ}\text{F}$.
	200 pressurizer cooldown cycles at $\leq 200^{\circ}\text{F/hr}$.	Pressurizer cooldown cycle temperatures from $\geq 650^{\circ}\text{F}$ to $\leq 200^{\circ}\text{F}$.
	80 loss of load cycles, without immediate turbine or reactor trip.	$\geq 15\%$ of RATED THERMAL POWER to 0% of RATED THERMAL POWER.
	40 cycles of loss of offsite A.C. electrical power.	Loss of offsite A.C. electrical power source supplying the onsite ESF Electrical System.
	80 cycles of loss of flow in one reactor coolant loop.	Loss of only one reactor coolant pump.
	400 reactor trip cycles.	100% to 0% of RATED THERMAL POWER.
	12 spray actuation cycles.	Spray water temperature differential $> 320^{\circ}\text{F}$ and $\leq 560^{\circ}\text{F}$.
	50 leak tests.	Pressurized to 2485 psig.
	5 hydrostatic pressure tests.	Pressurized to 3105 psig.
	Secondary System	5 hydrostatic pressure tests.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

- (c) For each circuit breaker found inoperable during these functional tests, an additional representative sample of at least 1 of the circuit breakers of the inoperable type shall also be functionally tested until no more failures are found or all circuit breakers of that type have been functionally tested.
2. By selecting and functionally testing a representative sample of at least 10% of each type of lower voltage circuit breakers. Circuit breakers selected for functional testing shall be selected on a rotating basis. For the lower voltage circuit breakers the nominal trip setpoint and short-circuit response time are listed in Table 3.8-1. Testing of these circuit breakers will consist of injecting a current in excess of the breakers nominal setpoint and measuring the response time. The measured response time will be compared to the manufacturer's data to ensure that it is less than or equal to a value specified by the manufacturer. Circuit breakers found inoperable during functional testing shall be restored to OPERABLE status prior to resuming operation. For each circuit breaker found inoperable during these functional tests, an additional representative sample of at least 10% of all the circuit breakers of the inoperable type shall also be functionally tested until no more failures are found or all circuit breakers of that type have been functionally tested.
3. By selecting and functionally testing a representative sample of each type of fuse on a rotating basis. Each representative sample of fuses shall include at least 10% of all fuses of that type. The functional test shall consist of a non-destructive resistance measurement test which demonstrates that the fuse meets its manufacturer's design criteria. Fuses found inoperable during these functional tests shall be replaced with OPERABLE fuses prior to resuming operation. For each fuse found inoperable during these functional tests, an additional representative sample of at least 10% of all fuses of that type shall be functionally tested until no more failures are found or all fuses of that type have been functionally tested.*
- b. At least once per 60 months by subjecting each circuit breaker to an inspection and preventive maintenance in accordance with procedures prepared in conjunction with its manufacturer's recommendations.

*Surveillance requirement 4.8.3.1.a.3 may be suspended until the completion of the NRC generic study, provided the following surveillance requirement is implemented:

- A fuse inspection and maintenance program will be maintained to ensure that:
1. the proper size and type of fuse is installed,
 2. the fuse shows no sign of deterioration, and
 3. the fuse connections are tight and clean.

DEFINITIONS

PURGE - PURGING

1.21 PURGE or PURGING is the controlled process of discharging air or gas from a confinement to maintain temperature, pressure, humidity, concentration or other operating condition, in such a manner that replacement air or gas is required to purify the confinement.

QUADRANT POWER TILT RATIO

1.22 QUADRANT POWER TILT RATIO shall be the ratio of the maximum upper excore detector calibrated output to the average of the upper excore detector calibrated outputs, or the ratio of the maximum lower excore detector calibrated output to the average of the lower excore detector calibrated outputs, whichever is greater. With one excore detector inoperable, the remaining three detectors shall be used for computing the average.

RATED THERMAL POWER

1.23 RATED THERMAL POWER shall be a total reactor core heat transfer rate to the reactor coolant of 3411 MWt.

REACTOR TRIP SYSTEM RESPONSE TIME

1.24 The REACTOR TRIP SYSTEM RESPONSE TIME shall be the time interval from when the monitored parameter exceeds its trip setpoint at the channel sensor until loss of stationary gripper coil voltage.

REPORTABLE EVENT

1.25 A REPORTABLE EVENT shall be any of those conditions specified in Section 50.73 to 10 CFR Part 50.

SHIELD BUILDING INTEGRITY

1.26 SHIELD BUILDING INTEGRITY shall exist when:

- a. The door in each access opening is closed except when the access opening is being used for normal transit entry and exit.
- b. The emergency gas treatment system is OPERABLE.
- c. The sealing mechanism associated with each penetration (e.g., welds, bellows or O-rings) is OPERABLE.

REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS

MODERATOR TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.1.1.3 The moderator temperature coefficient (MTC) shall be:

- a. Less positive than 0 delta $k/k/^{\circ}F$ for the all rods withdrawn, beginning of cycle life (BOL), hot zero THERMAL POWER condition.
- b. Less negative than -4×10^{-4} delta $k/k/^{\circ}F$ for the all rods withdrawn, end of cycle life (EOL), RATED THERMAL POWER condition.

APPLICABILITY: Specification 3.1.1.3.a - MODES 1 and 2* only#
Specification 3.1.1.3.b - MODES 1, 2 and 3 only#

ACTION:

- a. With the MTC more positive than the limit of 3.1.1.3.a above, operation in MODES 1 and 2 may proceed provided:
 1. Control rod withdrawal limits are established and maintained sufficient to restore the MTC to less positive than 0 delta $k/k/^{\circ}F$ within 24 hours or be in HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours. These withdrawal limits shall be in addition to the insertion limits of Specification 3.1.3.6.
 2. The control rods are maintained within the withdrawal limits established above until a subsequent calculation verifies that the MTC has been restored to within its limit for the all rods withdrawn condition.
 3. In lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, a Special Report is prepared and submitted to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 within 10 days, describing the value of the measured MTC, the interim control rod withdrawal limits and the predicted average core burnup necessary for restoring the positive MTC to within its limit for the all rods withdrawn condition.
- b. With the MTC more negative than the limit of 3.1.1.3.b above, be in HOT SHUTDOWN within 12 hours.

*With K_{eff} greater than or equal to 1.0

#See Special Test Exception 3.10.3

INSTRUMENTATION

FIRE DETECTION INSTRUMENTATION

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.3.3.8 As a minimum, the fire detection instrumentation for each fire detection zone shown in Table 3.3-11 shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: Whenever equipment protected by the fire detection instrument is required to be OPERABLE.#

ACTION:

With the number of OPERABLE fire detection instrument(s) less than the minimum number OPERABLE requirement of Table 3.3-11:

- a. Within 1 hour establish a fire watch patrol to inspect the zone(s) with the inoperable instrument(s) at least once per hour, unless the instrument(s) is located inside the containment, then inspect the containment at least once per 8 hours or monitor the containment air temperature at least once per hour at the locations listed in Specification 4.6.1.5.
- b. Restore the inoperable instrument(s) to OPERABLE status within 14 days or, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 within the next 30 days outlining the action taken, the cause of the inoperability and the plans and schedule for restoring the instrument(s) to OPERABLE status.
- c. The provisions of Specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.3.3.8.1 Each of the above required fire detection instruments which are accessible during operation shall be demonstrated OPERABLE at least once per 6 months by performance of a CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST. Fire detection which are not accessible during plant operation shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by the performance of a CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST during each COLD SHUTDOWN exceeding 24 hours unless performed in the previous 6 months.

4.3.3.8.2 The NFPA Standard 72D supervised circuits supervision associated with the detector alarms of each of the above required fire detection instruments shall be demonstrated OPERABLE at least once per 6 months.

4.3.3.8.3 The non-supervised circuits between the local fire protection panels and actuated equipment shall be demonstrated OPERABLE at least once per 6 months.

The fire detection instruments located within the containment are not required to be OPERABLE during the performance of Type A Containment Leakage Rate Tests.

REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

9. Preservice Inspection means an inspection of the full length of each tube in each steam generator performed by eddy current techniques prior to service to establish a baseline condition of the tubing. This inspection shall be performed prior to initial POWER OPERATION using the equipment and techniques expected to be used during subsequent inservice inspections.
- b. The steam generator shall be determined OPERABLE after completing the corresponding actions (plug all tubes exceeding the plugging limit and all tubes containing through-wall cracks) required by Table 4.4-2.

4.4.5.5 Reports

- a. Following each inservice inspection of steam generator tubes, the number of tubes plugged in each steam generator shall be reported to the Commission within 15 days.
- b. The complete results of the steam generator tube inservice inspection shall be submitted to the Commission in a Special Report pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 within 12 months following the completion of the inspection. This Special Report shall include:
 1. Number and extent of tubes inspected.
 2. Location and percent of wall-thickness penetration for each indication of an imperfection.
 3. Identification of tubes plugged.
- c. Results of steam generator tube inspections which fall into Category C-3 shall be reported pursuant to Specification 6.6.1 prior to resumption of plant operation. The written followup of this report shall provide a description of investigations conducted to determine cause of the tube degradation and corrective measures taken to prevent recurrence.

TABLE 4.4-2

STEAM GENERATOR TUBE INSPECTION

1ST SAMPLE INSPECTION			2ND SAMPLE INSPECTION		3RD SAMPLE INSPECTION	
Sample Size	Result	Action Required	Result	Action Required	Result	Action Required
A minimum of S Tubes per S. G.	C-1	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	C-2	Plug defective tubes and inspect additional 2S tubes in this S. G.	C-1	None	N/A	N/A
			C-2	Plug defective tubes and inspect additional 4S tubes in this S. G.	C-1	None
					C-2	Plug defective tubes
					C-3	Perform action for C-3 result of first sample
	C-3	Perform action for C-3 result of first sample	N/A	N/A		
	C-3	Inspect all tubes in this S. G., plug defective tubes and inspect 2S tubes in each other S. G. Prompt notification to NRC pursuant to specification 6.6.1	All other S. G.s are C-1	None	N/A	N/A
			Some S. G.s C-2 but no additional S. G. are C-3	Perform action for C-2 result of second sample	N/A	N/A
			Additional S. G. is C-3	Inspect all tubes in each S. G. and plug defective tubes. Prompt notification to NRC pursuant to specification 6.6.1	N/A	N/A

$S = 3 \frac{N}{n} \%$ Where N is the number of steam generators in the unit, and n is the number of steam generators inspected during an inspection

REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

ACTION: (Continued)

MODES 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5:

- a. With the specific activity of the primary coolant greater than 1.0 microcurie per gram DOSE EQUIVALENT I-131 or greater than $100/\bar{E}$ microcuries per gram, perform the sampling and analysis requirements of item 4a of Table 4.4-4 until the specific activity of the primary coolant is restored to within its limits. A SPECIAL REPORT shall be prepared and submitted to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 within 30 days. This report shall contain the results of the specific activity analyses together with the following information:
 1. Reactor power history starting 48 hours prior to the first sample in which the limit was exceeded,
 2. Fuel burnup by core region,
 3. Clean-up flow history starting 48 hours prior to the first sample in which the limit was exceeded,
 4. History of de-gassing operations, if any, starting 48 hours prior to the first sample in which the limit was exceeded, and
 5. The time duration when the specific activity of the primary coolant exceeded 1.0 microcurie per gram DOSE EQUIVALENT I-131.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.4.8 The specific activity of the primary coolant shall be determined to be within the limits by performance of the sampling and analysis program of Table 4.4-4.

EMERGENCY CORE COOLING SYSTEMS

3/4.5.2 ECCS SUBSYSTEMS - T_{avg} Greater Than or Equal to 350°F

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

*3.5.2 Two independent emergency core cooling system (ECCS) subsystems shall be OPERABLE with each subsystem comprised of:

- a. One OPERABLE centrifugal charging pump,
- b. One OPERABLE safety injection pump,
- c. One OPERABLE residual heat removal heat exchanger,
- d. One OPERABLE residual heat removal pump, and
- e. An OPERABLE flow path capable of taking suction from the refueling water storage tank on a safety injection signal and automatically transferring suction to the containment sump during the recirculation phase of operation.

APPLICABILITY: MODES 1, 2 and 3.

ACTION:

- a. With one ECCS subsystem inoperable, restore the inoperable subsystem to OPERABLE status within 72 hours or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in HOT SHUTDOWN within the following 6 hours.
- b. In the event the ECCS is actuated and injects water into the Reactor Coolant System, a REPORTABLE EVENT shall be prepared and submitted to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.1. This report shall include a description of the circumstances of the actuation and the total accumulated actuation cycles to date. The current value of the usage factor for each affected safety injection nozzle shall be provided in this Special Report whenever its value exceeds 0.70.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.5.2 Each ECCS subsystem shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

- a. At least once per 12 hours by verifying that the following valves are in the indicated positions with power to the valve operators removed:

*NOTE: With one centrifugal charging pump inoperable, the emergency core cooling system (ECCS) may remain operable for an additional 36 hours beyond that identified in Action statement (a). This temporary change expires at 0848 on July 13, 1984.

EMERGENCY CORE COOLING SYSTEMS

3/4.5.3 ECCS SUBSYSTEMS - T_{avg} LESS THAN 350°F

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.5.2 As a minimum, one ECCS subsystem comprised of the following shall be OPERABLE:

- a. One OPERABLE centrifugal charging pump,
- b. One OPERABLE residual heat removal heat exchanger,
- c. One OPERABLE residual heat removal pump, and
- d. An OPERABLE flow path capable of taking suction from the refueling water storage tank upon being manually realigned and automatically transferring suction to the containment sump during the recirculation phase of operation.

APPLICABILITY: MODE 4.

ACTION:

- a. With no ECCS subsystem OPERABLE because of the inoperability of either the centrifugal charging pump or the flow path from the refueling water storage tank, restore at least one ECCS subsystem to OPERABLE status within 1 hour or be in COLD SHUTDOWN within the next 20 hours.
- b. With no ECCS subsystem OPERABLE because of the inoperability of either the residual heat removal heat exchanger or residual heat removal pump, restore at least one ECCS subsystem to OPERABLE status or maintain the Reactor Coolant System T_{avg} less than 350°F by use of alternate heat removal methods.
- c. In the event the ECCS is actuated and injects water into the Reactor Coolant System, a REPORTABLE EVENT shall be prepared and submitted to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.1. This report shall include a description of the circumstances of the actuation and the total accumulated actuation cycles to date. The current value of the usage factor for each affected safety injection nozzle shall be provided in this Special Report whenever its value exceeds 0.70.

CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

CONTAINMENT VESSEL STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.6.1.6 The structural integrity of the containment vessel shall be maintained at a level consistent with the acceptance criteria in Specification 4.6.1.6.

APPLICABILITY: MODES 1, 2, 3 and 4.

ACTION:

With the structural integrity of the containment vessel not conforming to the above requirements, restore the structural integrity to within the limits prior to increasing the Reactor Coolant System temperature above 200°F.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.6.1.6 The structural integrity of the containment vessel shall be determined during the shutdown for each Type A containment leakage rate test (reference Specification 4.6.1.2) by a visual inspection of the exposed accessible interior and exterior surfaces of the vessel. This inspection shall be performed prior to the Type A containment leakage rate test to verify no apparent changes in appearance of the surfaces or other abnormal degradation. Any abnormal degradation of the containment vessel detected during the above required inspections shall be reported to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.1.

CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

SHIELD BUILDING STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.6.2.7 The structural integrity of the shield building shall be maintained at a level consistent with the acceptance criteria in Specification 4.6.1.7.

APPLICABILITY: MODES 1, 2, 3 and 4.

ACTION:

With the structural integrity of the shield building not conforming to the above requirements, restore the structural integrity to within the limits prior to increasing the Reactor Coolant System temperature above 200°F.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.6.1.7 The structural integrity of the shield building shall be determined during the shutdown for each Type A containment leakage rate test (reference Specification 4.6.1.2) by a visual inspection of the exposed accessible interior and exterior surfaces of the shield building and verifying no apparent changes in appearance of the concrete surfaces or other abnormal degradation. Any abnormal degradation of the shield building detected during the above required inspections shall be reported to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.6.1.

PLANT SYSTEMS

3/4.7.11 FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS

FIRE SUPPRESSION WATER SYSTEM

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.7.11.1 The fire suppression water system shall be OPERABLE with:

- a. Two fire suppression pumps, each with a capacity of 1174 gpm, with their discharge aligned to the fire suppression header, and
- b. An OPERABLE flow path capable of taking suction from the forebay and transferring the water through distribution piping with OPERABLE sectionalizing control or isolation valves to the yard hydrant curb valves, the last valve ahead of the water pressure alarm device on each sprinkler or hose standpipe, and the last valve ahead of the deluge valve on each deluge or spray system required to be OPERABLE per Specifications 3.7.11.2 and 3.7.11.4.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With only one pump OPERABLE restore the inoperable equipment to OPERABLE status within 7 days or, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 within the next 30 days outlining the plans and procedures to be used to restore the inoperable equipment to OPERABLE status or to provide an alternate backup pump or supply. The provisions of Specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.
- b. With the fire suppression water system otherwise inoperable:
 1. Establish a backup fire suppression water system within 24 hours, and
 2. In lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.9.1, submit a Special Report in accordance with Specification 6.9.2:
 - a) By telephone within 24 hours,
 - b) Confirmed by telegraph, mailgram or facsimile transmission no later than the first working day following the event, and

PLANT SYSTEMS

SPRAY AND/OR SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.7.11.2 The following spray and/or sprinkler systems shall be OPERABLE:

- a. Reactor Building - RC pump area, Annulus
- b. Auxiliary Building - Elev. 669, 690, 706, 714, 734, 749, 759, ABGTS Filters, EGTS Filters, Cont. Purge Filters, and 125V Battery Rooms.
- c. Control Building - Elev. 669, Cable Spreading Room, MCR air filters, and operator living area.
- d. Diesel Generator Building - Corridor Area.
- e. Turbine Building - Control Building Wall.

APPLICABILITY: Whenever equipment protected by the spray/sprinkler system is required to be OPERABLE.

ACTION:

- a. With one or more of the above required spray and/or sprinkler systems inoperable, within one hour establish a continuous fire watch with backup fire suppression equipment for those areas in which redundant systems or components could be damaged; for other areas establish an hourly fire watch patrol. Restore the system to OPERABLE status within 14 days or, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 within the next 30 days outlining the action taken, the cause of the inoperability and the plans and schedule for restoring the system to OPERABLE status.
- b. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.7.11.2 Each of the above required spray and/or sprinkler systems shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

- a. At least once per 31 days by verifying that each valve (manual, power operated or automatic) in the flow path is in its correct position.
- b. At least once per 12 months by cycling each testable valve in the flow path through at least one complete cycle of full travel.

PLANT SYSTEMS

CO₂ SYSTEMS

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.7.11.3 The following low pressure CO₂ systems shall be OPERABLE.

- a. Computer Room
- b. Auxiliary Instrument Room
- c. Diesel Generator Rooms
- d. Fuel Oil Pump Rooms

APPLICABILITY: Whenever equipment protected by the CO₂ systems is required to be OPERABLE.

ACTION:

- a. With one or more of the above required CO₂ systems inoperable, within one hour establish a continuous fire watch with backup fire suppression equipment for those areas in which redundant systems or components could be damaged; for other areas, establish an hourly fire watch patrol. Restore the system to OPERABLE status within 14 days or, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 within the next 30 days outlining the action taken, the cause of the inoperability and the plans and schedule for restoring the system to OPERABLE status.
- b. The provisions of Specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.7.11.3.1 Each of the above required CO₂ systems shall be demonstrated OPERABLE at least once per 31 days by verifying that each valve (manual, power operated or automatic) in the flow path is in its correct position.

4.7.11.3.2 Each of the above required low pressure CO₂ systems shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

- a. At least once per 7 days by verifying the CO₂ storage tank level to be greater than 50% and pressure to be greater than 270 psig, and
- b. At least once per 18 months by verifying:
 1. The system valves and associated ventilation dampers and fire door release mechanisms actuate manually and automatically, upon receipt of a simulated actuation signal, and
 2. Flow from each nozzle during a "Puff Test."

PLANT SYSTEMS

FIRE HOSE STATIONS

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.7.11.4 The fire hose stations shown in Table 3.7-5 shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: Whenever equipment in the areas protected by the fire hose stations is required to be OPERABLE.

ACTION:

- a. With one or more of the fire hose stations shown in Table 3.7-5 inoperable, route an additional equivalent capacity fire hose to the unprotected area(s) from an OPERABLE hose station within 1 hour if the inoperable fire hose is the primary means of fire suppression; otherwise, route the additional hose within 24 hours. Restore the fire hose station to OPERABLE status within 14 days or, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 within the next 30 days outlining the action taken, the cause of the inoperability, and plans and schedule for restoring the station to OPERABLE status.
- b. The provisions of Specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.7.11.4 Each of the fire hose stations shown in Table 3.7-5 shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

- a. At least once per 31 days by a visual inspection of the fire hose stations accessible during plant operations to assure all required equipment is at the station.
- b. At least once per 18 months by:
 1. Visual inspection of all the stations not accessible during plant operations to assure all required equipment is at the station.
 2. Removing the hose for inspection and re-racking, and
 3. Inspecting all gaskets and replacing any degraded gaskets in the couplings.
- c. At least once per 3 years by:
 1. Partially opening each hose station valve to verify valve OPERABILITY and no flow blockage.
 2. Conducting a hose hydrostatic test at a pressure of 300 psig or at least 50 psig above maximum fire main operating pressure, whichever is greater.

PLANT SYSTEMS

3/4.7.12 FIRE BARRIER PENETRATIONS

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.7.12 All fire barrier penetrations (including cable penetration barriers, firedoors and fire dampers) in fire zone boundaries protecting safety related areas, shall be functional.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With one or more of the above required fire barrier penetrations non-functional, within one hour either, 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 a 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 6.6.1, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 within the next 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.
- b. The provisions of Specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.7.12 Each of the above required fire barrier penetrations shall be verified to be functional:

- a. At least once per 18 months by a visual inspection.
- b. Prior to returning a fire barrier penetration to functional status following repairs or maintenance by performance of a visual inspection of the affected fire barrier penetration(s).

RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS

DOSE

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.11.1.2 The dose or dose commitment to an individual from radioactive materials in liquid effluents released from the site (see Figure 5.1-1) shall be limited to the following*:

- a. During any calendar quarter to less than or equal to 1.5 mrem to the total body and to less than or equal to 5 mrem to any organ, and
- b. During any calendar year to less than or equal to 3 mrem to the total body and to less than or equal to 10 mrem to any organ.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With the calculated dose from the release of radioactive materials in liquid effluents exceeding any of the above limits, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days, pursuant to Specification 6.9.2, a Special Report which identifies the cause(s) for exceeding the limit(s) and defines the corrective actions to be taken to reduce the releases of radioactive materials in liquid effluents during the remainder of the current calendar quarter and during the subsequent three calendar quarters, so that the cumulative dose or dose commitment to an individual from these releases is within 3 mrem to the total body and 10 mrem to any organ. This Special Report shall also include (1) the results of radiological analyses of the drinking water source and (2) the radiological impact on finished drinking water supplies with regard to the requirements of 40 CFR 141, Safe Drinking Water Act.
- b. The provisions of specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.11.1.2 Dose Calculations. Cumulative dose contributions from liquid effluents shall be determined in accordance with the ODCM at least once per 31 days.

Per reactor unit

RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS

LIQUID WASTE TREATMENT

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.11.1.3 The liquid radwaste treatment system shall be OPERABLE. The appropriate portions of the system shall be used to reduce the radioactive materials in liquid wastes prior to their discharge when the projected doses due to the liquid effluent from the site (see Figure 5.1-1) when averaged over 31 days, would exceed 0.06 mrem to the total body or 0.2 mrem to any organ*.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With the liquid radwaste treatment system inoperable for more than 31 days or with radioactive liquid waste being discharged without treatment and in excess of the above limits, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 a Special Report which includes the following information:
 1. Identification of the inoperable equipment or subsystems and the reason for inoperability,
 2. Action(s) taken to restore the inoperable equipment to OPERABLE status, and
 3. Summary description of action(s) taken to prevent a recurrence.
- b. The provisions of Specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.11.1.3.1 Doses due to liquid releases shall be projected at least once per 31 days, in accordance with the ODCM.

4.11.1.3.2 The liquid radwaste treatment system shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by operating the liquid radwaste treatment system equipment for at least 15 minutes at least once per 92 days unless the liquid radwaste system has been utilized to process radioactive liquid effluents during the previous 92 days.

*Per reactor unit

RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS

DOSE - NOBLE GASES

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.11.2.2 The air dose due to noble gases released in gaseous effluents from the site (see Figure 5.1-1) shall be limited to the following*:

- a. During any calendar quarter: Less than or equal to 5 mrad for gamma radiation and less than or equal to 10 mrad for beta radiation and,
- b. During any calendar year: Less than or equal to 10 mrad for gamma radiation and less than or equal to 20 mrad for beta radiation.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION

- a. With the calculated air dose from radioactive noble gases in gaseous effluents exceeding any of the above limits, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days, pursuant to Specification 6.9.2, a Special Report which identifies the cause(s) for exceeding the limit(s) and defines the corrective actions to be taken to reduce the releases of radioactive noble gases in gaseous effluents during the remainder of the current calendar quarter and during the subsequent three calendar quarters, so that the cumulative dose is within 10 mrad for gamma radiation and 20 mrad for beta radiation.
- b. The provisions of Specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.11.2.2 Dose Calculations Cumulative dose contributions for the current calendar quarter and current calendar year shall be determined in accordance with the ODCM at least once per 31 days.

*Per reactor unit.

RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS

DOSE - RADIOIODINES, RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS IN PARTICULATE FORM, AND RADIONUCLIDES OTHER THAN NOBLE GASES

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.11.2.3 The dose to an individual from radioiodines and radioactive materials in particulate form, and radionuclides (other than noble gases) with half-lives greater than 8 days in gaseous effluents released from the site (see Figure 5.1-1) shall be limited to the following*:

- a. During any calendar quarter: Less than or equal to 7.5 mrem to any organ and,
- b. During any calendar year: Less than or equal to 15 mrem to any organ.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With the calculated dose from the release of radioiodines, radioactive materials in particulate form, or radionuclides (other than noble gases) with half lives greater than 8 days, in gaseous effluents exceeding any of the above limits, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days, pursuant to Specification 6.9.2, a Special Report which identifies the cause(s) for exceeding the limit and defines the corrective actions to be taken to reduce the releases of radioiodines and radioactive materials in particulate form, and radionuclides (other than nobles gases) with half-lives greater than 8 days in gaseous effluents during the remainder of the current calendar quarter and during the subsequent three calendar quarters, so that the cumulative dose or dose commitment to an individual from these releases is within 15 mrem to any organ.
- b. The provisions of Specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.11.2.3 Dose Calculations Cumulative dose contributions for the current calendar quarter and current calendar year shall be determined in accordance with the ODCM at least once per 31 days.

*Per reactor unit.

RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS

GASEOUS RADWASTE TREATMENT

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.11.2.4 The GASEOUS RADWASTE TREATMENT SYSTEM and the VENTILATION EXHAUST TREATMENT SYSTEM shall be OPERABLE. The appropriate portions of the GASEOUS RADWASTE TREATMENT SYSTEM shall be used to reduce radioactive materials in gaseous waste prior to their discharge when the projected gaseous effluent air doses due to gaseous effluent releases from the site (see Figure 5.1-1), when averaged over 31 days, would exceed 0.2 mrad for gamma radiation and 0.4 mrad for beta radiation*. The appropriate portions of the VENTILATION EXHAUST TREATMENT SYSTEM shall be used to reduce radioactive materials in gaseous waste prior to their discharge when the projected doses due to gaseous effluent releases from the site (see Figure 5.1-1) when averaged over 31 days would exceed 0.3 mrem to any organ.*

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With the GASEOUS RADWASTE TREATMENT SYSTEM and/or the VENTILATION EXHAUST TREATMENT SYSTEM inoperable for more than 31 days or with gaseous waste being discharged without treatment and in excess of the above limits, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days, pursuant to Specification 6.9.2, a Special Report which includes the following information:
 1. Identification of the inoperable equipment or subsystems and the reason for inoperability,
 2. Action(s) taken to restore the inoperable equipment to OPERABLE status, and
 3. Summary description of action(s) taken to prevent a recurrence.
- b. The provisions of Specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.11.2.4.1 Doses due to gaseous releases from the site shall be projected at least once per 31 days, in accordance with the ODCM.

4.11.2.4.2 The GASEOUS RADWASTE TREATMENT SYSTEM and VENTILATION EXHAUST TREATMENT SYSTEM shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by operating the GASEOUS RADWASTE TREATMENT SYSTEM equipment and VENTILATION EXHAUST TREATMENT SYSTEM equipment for at least 15 minutes, at least once per 92 days unless the appropriate system has been utilized to process radioactive gaseous effluents during the previous 92 days.

*Dose rates are per reactor unit.

RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS

3/4.11.3 SOLID RADIOACTIVE WASTE

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.11.3 The solid radwaste system shall be OPERABLE and used, as applicable in accordance with a PROCESS CONTROL PROGRAM, for the SOLIDIFICATION and packaging of radioactive wastes to ensure meeting the requirements of 10 CFR Part 20 and of 10 CFR Part 71 prior to shipment of radioactive wastes from the site.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With the packaging requirements of 10 CFR Part 20 and/or 10 CFR Part 71 not satisfied, suspend shipments of defectively packaged solid radioactive wastes from the site.
- b. With the solid radwaste system inoperable for more than 31 days, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 a Special Report which includes the following information:
 1. Identification of the inoperable equipment or subsystems and the reason for inoperability,
 2. Action(s) taken to restore the inoperable equipment to OPERABLE status,
 3. A description of the alternative used for SOLIDIFICATION and packaging of radioactive wastes, and
 4. Summary description of action(s) taken to prevent a recurrence.
- c. The provisions of Specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.11.3.1 The solid radwaste system shall be demonstrated OPERABLE at least once per 92 days by:

- a. Operating the solid radwaste system at least once in the previous 92 days in accordance with the PROCESS CONTROL PROGRAM, or
- b. Verification of the existence of a valid contract for SOLIDIFICATION to be performed by a contractor in accordance with a PROCESS CONTROL PROGRAM.

RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS

3/4.11.4 TOTAL DOSE

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.11.4 The dose or dose commitment to any member of the public, due to releases of radioactivity from uranium fuel cycle sources, shall be limited to less than or equal to 25 mrem to the total body or any organ (except the thyroid, which shall be limited to less than or equal to 75 mrem) over 12 consecutive months.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With the calculated doses from the release of radioactive materials in liquid or gaseous effluents exceeding twice the limits of Specifications 3.11.1.2.a, 3.11.1.2.b, 3.11.2.2.a, 3.11.2.2.b, 3.11.2.3.a, or 3.11.2.3.b, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Director, Nuclear Reactor Regulation, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555, within 30 days, which defines the corrective action to be taken to reduce subsequent releases to prevent recurrence of exceeding the limits of Specification 3.11.4. This Special Report shall include an analysis which estimates the radiation exposure (dose) to a member of the public from uranium fuel cycle sources (including all effluent pathways and direct radiation) for a 12 consecutive month period that includes the release(s) covered by this report. If the estimated dose(s) exceeds the limits of Specification 3.11.4, and if the release condition resulting in violation of 40 CFR 190 has not already been corrected, the Special Report shall include a request for a variance in accordance with the provisions of 40 CFR 190 and including the specified information of § 190.11(b). The variance only relates to the limits of 40 CFR 190, and does not apply in any way to the requirements for dose limitation of 10 CFR Part 20, as addressed in other sections of this technical specification.
- b. The provisions of Specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.11.4 Dose Calculations Cumulative dose contributions from liquid and gaseous effluents shall be determined in accordance with Specifications 4.11.1.2, 4.11.2.2, and 4.11.2.3, and in accordance with the ODCM.

3/4.12 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

3/4.12.1 MONITORING PROGRAM

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.12.1 The radiological environmental monitoring program shall be conducted as specified in Table 3.12-1.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With the radiological environmental monitoring program not being conducted as specified in Table 3.12-1, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.9.1 or 6.6.2, prepare and submit to the Commission, in the Annual Radiological Operating Report, a description of the reasons for not conducting the program as required and the plans for preventing a recurrence.
- b. With the level of radioactivity in an environmental sampling medium exceeding the reporting levels of Table 3.12-2 when averaged over any calendar quarter, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.9.1 or 6.6.1, prepare and submit* to the Commission within 30 days from the end of the affected calendar quarter a Report pursuant to Specification 6.9.1.13. When more than one of the radionuclides in Table 3.12-2 are detected in the sampling medium, this report shall be submitted if:

$$\frac{\text{concentration (1)}}{\text{limit level (1)}} + \frac{\text{concentration (2)}}{\text{limit level (2)}} + \dots \geq 1.0$$

When radionuclides other than those in Table 3.12-2 are detected and are the result of plant effluents, this report shall be submitted if the potential annual dose to an individual is equal to or greater than the calendar year limits of Specifications 3.11.1.2, 3.11.2.2 and 3.11.2.3. This report is not required if the measured level of radioactivity was not the result of plant effluents; however, in such an event, the condition shall be reported and described in the Annual Radiological Environmental Operating Report.

- c. With milk or fresh leafy vegetable samples unavailable from one or more of the sample locations required by Table 3.12-1, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.9.1 or 6.6.1, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days, pursuant to Specification 6.9.2, a Special Report which identifies the cause of the unavailability of samples and identifies locations for obtaining replacement samples. The locations from which samples were unavailable may then be deleted from those required by Table 3.12-1, provided the locations from which the replacement samples were obtained are added to the environmental monitoring program as replacement locations.
- d. The provisions of Specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

*A special report pursuant to specification 6.9.2.

RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

3/4.12.2 LAND USE CENSUS

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.12.2 A land use census shall be conducted and shall identify the location of the nearest milk animal, the nearest residence and the nearest garden* of greater than 500 square feet producing fresh leafy vegetables in each of the 16 meteorological sectors within a distance of five miles. (For elevated releases as defined in Regulatory Guide 1.111, Revision 1, July 1977, the land use census shall also identify the locations of all milk animals and all gardens of greater than 500 square feet producing fresh leafy vegetables in each of the 16 meteorological sectors within a distance of three miles.)

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With a land use census identifying a location(s) which yields a calculated dose or dose commitment greater than the maximum value currently being calculated in Specification 4.11.2.3.1, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1., prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days after the updated calculation, pursuant to Specification 6.9.2, a Special Report which identifies the new location(s).
- b. With a land use census identifying a location(s) which yields a calculated dose or dose commitment (via the same exposure pathway) 20 percent greater than the highest calculated dose or dose commitment at a location from which samples are currently being obtained in accordance with Specification 3.12.1, in lieu of any other report required by Specification 6.6.1, prepare and submit to the Commission within 30 days after the updated calculation, pursuant to Specification 6.9.2, a Special Report which identifies the new location. The new location shall be added to the radiological environmental monitoring program within 30 days, if the owner consents. The sampling location, excluding the control station location, having the lowest calculated dose or dose commitment (via the same exposure pathway) may be deleted from this monitoring program after October 31 of the year in which this land use census was conducted.
- c. The provisions of Specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.12.2 The land use census shall be conducted at least once per calendar year between the dates of April 1 and October 1 using the following techniques:

1. Within a 2-mile radius from the plant or within the 15-mrem/year isodose line, whichever is larger, enumeration by a door-to-door or equivalent counting technique.
2. With a 5-mile radius from the plant, enumeration by using appropriate techniques such as door-to-door survey, mail survey, telephone survey, serial survey, or information from local agricultural authorities or other reliable sources.

*Broad leaf vegetation sampling may be performed at the site boundary in the direction sector with the highest D/Q in lieu of the garden census.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

- d. Review of proposed changes to the Technical Specifications related to radiological assessments involving dose calculations and projections and environmental monitoring.

Authority

6.5.3.7 The RARC shall:

- a. Recommend in writing to the Chief, Radiological Hygiene Branch approval or disapproval of items considered under 6.5.3.6 above.
- b. Render determinations in writing with regard to whether or not each item considered under 6.5.3.6 constitutes an unreviewed safety question.
- c. Provide written notification within 24 hours to the Director, Nuclear Power Division and the Nuclear Safety Review Board of disagreement between the RARC and the Chief, Radiological Hygiene Branch; however, the Chief, Radiological Hygiene Branch shall have responsibility for resolution of such disagreement pursuant to 6.1.2 above.

Records

6.5.3.8 The RARC shall maintain written minutes of each RARC meeting that at a minimum, document the results of all RARC activities performed under the responsibility and authority provisions of these technical specifications. Copies shall be provided to the Director, Nuclear Power Division, PORC, and the Nuclear Safety Review Board.

6.6 REPORTABLE EVENT ACTION

6.6.1 The following actions shall be taken for REPORTABLE EVENTS:

- a. The Commission shall be notified and/or a report submitted pursuant to the requirements of Section 50.73 to 10 CFR Part 50, and
- b. Each REPORTABLE EVENT shall be reviewed by the PORC and the results of this review shall be submitted to the NSRB and the Director, Nuclear Power Division.

6.7 SAFETY LIMIT VIOLATION

6.7.1 The following actions shall be taken in the event a Safety Limit is violated:

- a. The unit shall be placed in at least HOT STANDBY within one hour.
- b. The NRC Operations Center shall be notified by telephone as soon as possible and in all cases within one hour. The Director, Nuclear Power Division and the NSRB shall be notified with 24 hours.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

6.9 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

ROUTINE REPORTS

6.9.4 In addition to the applicable reporting requirements of Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, the following reports shall be submitted to the Director of the Regional Office of Inspection and Enforcement unless otherwise noted.

STARTUP REPORT

6.9.1.1 A summary report of plant startup and power escalation testing shall be submitted following (1) receipt of an operating license, (2) amendment to the license involving a planned increase in power level, (3) installation of fuel that has a different design or has been manufactured by a different fuel supplier, and (4) modifications that may have significantly altered the nuclear, thermal, or hydraulic performance of the plant.

6.9.1.2 The startup report shall address each of the tests identified in the FSAR and shall include a description of the measured values of the operating conditions or characteristics obtained during the test program and a comparison of these values with design predictions and specifications. Any corrective actions that were required to obtain satisfactory operation shall also be described. Any additional specific details required in license conditions based on other commitments shall be included in this report.

6.9.1.3 Startup reports shall be submitted within (1) 90 days following completion of the startup test program, (2) 90 days following resumption or commencement of commercial power operation, or (3) 9 months following initial criticality, whichever is earliest. If the Startup Report does not cover all three events (i.e., initial criticality, completion of startup test program, and resumption or commencement of commercial power operation), supplementary reports shall be submitted at least every three months until all three events have been completed.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

The radioactive effluent release report to be submitted 60 days after January 1 of each year shall also include an assessment of radiation doses to the likely most exposed members of the public from reactor releases and other nearby uranium fuel cycle sources (including doses from primary effluent pathways and direct radiation) for the previous 12 consecutive months to show conformance with 40 CFR 190, Environmental Radiation Protection Standards for Nuclear Power Operation. Acceptable methods for calculating the dose contribution from liquid and gaseous effluents are given in Regulatory Guide 1.109, Rev. 1.

The radioactive effluent release reports shall include the following information for each type of solid waste shipped offsite during the report period:

- a. Container volume,
- b. Total curie quantity (specify whether determined by measurement or estimate),
- c. Principal radionuclides (specify whether determined by measurement or estimate),
- d. Type of waste (e.g., spent resin, compacted dry waste, evaporator bottoms),
- e. Type of container (e.g., LSA, Type A, Type B, Large Quantity), and
- f. SOLIDIFICATION agent (e.g., cement, urea formaldehyde).

The radioactive effluent release reports shall include unplanned releases from the site to unrestricted areas of radioactive materials in gaseous and liquid effluents on a quarterly basis.

The radioactive effluent release reports shall include any changes to the PROCESS CONTROL PROGRAM (PCP) made during the reporting period.

MONTHLY REACTOR OPERATING REPORT

6.9.1.10 Routine reports of operating statistics and shutdown experience, including documentation of all challenges to the PORVs or Safety Valves, shall be submitted on a monthly basis to the Director, Office of Management and Program Analysis, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555, with a copy to the Regional Office of Inspection and Enforcement, no later than the 15th of each month following the calendar month covered by the report.

Any changes to the OFFSITE DOSE CALCULATION MANUAL shall be submitted with the Monthly Operating Report within 90 days in which the change(s) was made effective. In addition, a report of any major changes to the radioactive waste treatment systems shall be submitted with the Monthly Operating Report for the period in which the evaluation was reviewed and accepted by the PORC.

THIS PAGE DELETED

THIS PAGE DELETED

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

RADIAL PEAKING FACTOR LIMIT REPORT

6.9.1.14 The $W(z)$ function for normal operation shall be provided to the Director, Nuclear Reactor Regulation, Attention, Chief of the Core Performance Branch, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington, D.C. 20555 at least 60 days prior to cycle initial criticality. In the event these values would be submitted at some other time during core life, it will be submitted 60 days prior to the date the values would become effective unless otherwise exempted by the Commission.

Any information needed to support $W(z)$ will be by request from the NRC and need not be included in this report.

SPECIAL REPORTS

6.9.2 Special reports shall be submitted to the Director of the Office of Inspection and Enforcement Regional Office within the time period specified for each report.

6.10 RECORD RETENTION

In addition to the applicable record retention requirements of Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, the following records shall be retained for at least the minimum period indicated.

6.10.1 The following records shall be retained for at least five years:

- a. Records and logs of unit operation covering time interval at each power level.
- b. Records and logs of principal maintenance activities, inspections, repair and replacement of principal items of equipment related to nuclear safety.
- c. All REPORTABLE EVENTS submitted to the Commission.
- d. Records of surveillance activities, inspections and calibrations required by these Technical Specifications.
- e. Records of changes made to the procedures required by Specification 6.8.1 and 6.8.4.
- f. Records of radioactive shipments.
- g. Records of sealed source and fission detector leak tests and results.
- h. Records of annual physical inventory of all sealed source material of record.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

6.10.2 The following records shall be retained for the duration of the Unit Operating License:

- a. Records and drawing changes reflecting unit design modifications made to systems and equipment described in the Final Safety Analysis Report.
- b. Records of new and irradiated fuel inventory, fuel transfers and assembly burnup histories.
- c. Records of radiation exposure for all individuals entering radiation control areas.
- d. Records of gaseous and liquid radioactive material released to the environs.
- e. Records of transient or operational cycles for those unit components identified in Table 5.7-1.
- f. Records of reactor tests and experiments.
- g. Records of training and qualification for current members of the unit staff.
- h. Records of in-service inspections performed pursuant to these Technical Specifications.
- i. Records of Quality Assurance activities required by the Operational Quality Assurance Manual.
- j. Records of reviews performed for changes made to procedures or equipment or reviews of tests and experiments pursuant to 10 CFR 50.59.
- k. Records of meetings of the PORC, RARC, and the NSRB.
- l. Records of analyses required by the radiological environmental monitoring program.