



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

DETROIT EDISON COMPANY

FERMI-2

DOCKET NO. 50-341

AMENDMENT TO FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE

Amendment No. 83  
License No. NPF-43

1. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (the Commission) has found that:
  - A. The application for amendment by the Detroit Edison Company (the licensee) dated May 24, 1988 as supplemented February 27, 1991, complies with the standards and requirements of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (the Act), and the Commission's rules and regulations set forth in 10 CFR Chapter I;
  - B. The facility will operate in conformity with the application, the provisions of the Act, and the rules and regulations of the Commission;
  - C. There is reasonable assurance (i) that the activities authorized by this amendment can be conducted without endangering the health and safety of the public, and (ii) that such activities will be conducted in compliance with the Commission's regulations;
  - D. The issuance of this amendment will not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public; and
  - E. The issuance of this amendment is in accordance with 10 CFR Part 51 of the Commission's regulations and all applicable requirements have been satisfied.
2. Accordingly, the license is amended by changes to the Technical Specifications as indicated in the attachment to this license amendment and paragraph 2.C.(2) of Facility Operating License No. NPF-43 is hereby amended to read as follows:

Technical Specifications and Environmental Protection Plan

The Technical Specifications contained in Appendix A, as revised through Amendment No. 83, and the Environmental Protection Plan contained in Appendix B, are hereby incorporated in the license. DECo shall operate the facility in accordance with the Technical Specifications and the Environmental Protection Plan.

ATTACHMENT TO LICENSE AMENDMENT NO. 83

FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. NPF-43

DOCKET NO. 50-341

Replace the following pages of the Appendix "A" Technical Specifications with the attached pages. The revised pages are identified by Amendment number and contain a vertical line indicating the area of change.

REMOVE

3/4 0-1  
3/4 1-4  
3/4 1-5\*  
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3/4 1-8  
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3/4 3-76  
3/4 4-1  
3/4 4-13  
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INSERT

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3/4 4-14\*  
3/4 4-23\*  
3/4 4-24  
3/4 4-25  
3/4 6-7\*  
3/4 6-8  
3/4 6-19\*  
3/4 6-20  
3/4 7-6  
3/4 7-6a

\*Overleaf pages provided to maintain document completeness. No changes contained in these pages.

ATTACHMENT TO LICENSE AMENDMENT NO. 83

FACILITY OPERATING LICENSE NO. NPF-43

DOCKET NO. 50-341

Replace the following pages of the Appendix "A" Technical Specifications with the attached pages. The revised pages are identified by Amendment number and contain a vertical line indicating the area of change.

REMOVE

3/4 7-21\*  
3/4 7-22  
3/4 8-17  
3/4 8-18\*  
3/4 11-7  
B 3/4 0-1  
B 3/4 0-2  
B 3/4 0-3  
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INSERT

3/4 7-21\*  
3/4 7-22  
3/4 8-17  
3/4 8-18\*  
3/4 11-7  
B 3/4 0-1  
B 3/4 0-2  
B 3/4 0-3  
B 3/4 0-4  
B 3/4 0-5  
B 3/4 0-6  
B 3/4 0-7

\*Overleaf pages provided to maintain document completeness. No changes contained in these pages.

### 3/4.0 APPLICABILITY

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.0.1 Compliance with the Limiting Conditions for Operation contained in the succeeding Specifications is required during the OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS or other conditions specified therein; except that upon failure to meet the Limiting Conditions for Operation, the associated ACTION requirements shall be met.

3.0.2 Noncompliance with a Specification shall exist when the requirements of the Limiting Condition for Operation and associated ACTION requirements are not met within the specified time intervals. If the Limiting Condition for Operation is restored prior to expiration of the specified time intervals, completion of the ACTION requirements is not required.

3.0.3 When a Limiting Condition for Operation is not met, except as provided in the associated ACTION requirements, within one hour action shall be initiated to place the unit in an OPERATIONAL CONDITION in which the Specification does not apply by placing it, as applicable, in:

1. At least STARTUP within the next 6 hours,
2. At least HOT SHUTDOWN within the following 6 hours, and
3. At least COLD SHUTDOWN within the subsequent 24 hours.

Where corrective measures are completed that permit operation under the ACTION requirements, the ACTION may be taken in accordance with the specified time limits as measured from the time of failure to meet the Limiting Condition for Operation. Exceptions to these requirements are stated in the individual Specifications.

This Specification is not applicable in OPERATIONAL CONDITION 4 or 5.

3.0.4 Entry into an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or other specified condition shall not be made when the conditions for the Limiting Conditions for Operation are not met and the associated ACTION requires a shutdown if they are not met within a specified time interval. Entry into an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or other specified condition may be made in accordance with the ACTION requirements when conformance to them permits continued operation of the facility for an unlimited period of time. This provision shall not prevent passage through or to OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS as required to comply with ACTION requirements. Exceptions to these requirements are stated in the individual Specifications.



## REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS

### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION (Continued)

#### ACTION: (Continued)

2. If the inoperable control rod(s) is inserted, within 1 hour disarm the associated directional control valves\*\* either:
  - a) Electrically, or
  - b) Hydraulically by closing the drive water and exhaust water isolation valves.

Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours.

- c. With more than 8 control rods inoperable, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within 12 hours.
- d. With one scram discharge volume vent valve and/or one scram discharge volume drain valve inoperable and open, restore the inoperable valve(s) to OPERABLE status within 24 hours or be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours.
- e. With any scram discharge volume vent valve(s) and/or any scram discharge volume drain valve(s) otherwise inoperable, restore the inoperable valve(s) to OPERABLE status within 8 hours or be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.1.3.1.1 The scram discharge volume drain and vent valves shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by:

- a. At least once per 31 days verifying each valve to be open,\* and
- b. At least once per 92 days cycling each valve through at least one complete cycle of full travel.

4.1.3.1.2 When above the preset power level of the RWM, all withdrawn control rods not required to have their directional control valves disarmed electrically or hydraulically shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by moving each control rod at least one notch:

- a. At least once per 7 days, and
- b. At least once per 24 hours when any control rod is immovable as a result of excessive friction or mechanical interference.

\*These valves may be closed intermittently for testing under administrative controls.

\*\*May be rearmed intermittently, under administrative control, to permit testing associated with restoring the control rod to OPERABLE status.

## REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS

### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

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4.1.3.1.3 All control rods shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by performance of Surveillance Requirements 4.1.3.2, 4.1.3.4, 4.1.3.5, 4.1.3.6, and 4.1.3.7.

4.1.3.1.4 The scram discharge volume shall be determined OPERABLE by demonstrating:

- a. The scram discharge volume drain and vent valves OPERABLE at least once per 18 months, by verifying that the drain and vent valves:
  1. Close within 30 seconds after receipt of a signal for control rods to scram, and
  2. Open when the scram signal is reset.
- b. Proper float response by verification of proper float switch actuation within 72 hours after each scram from a pressurized condition greater than or equal to 900 psig.

## REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS

### CONTROL ROD MAXIMUM SCRAM INSERTION TIMES

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.1.3.2 The maximum scram insertion time of each control rod from the fully withdrawn position to notch position 6, based on deenergization of the scram pilot valve solenoids as time zero, shall not exceed 7 seconds.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1 and 2.

#### ACTION:

- a. With the maximum scram insertion time of one or more control rods exceeding 7 seconds:
  1. Declare the control rod(s) with the slow insertion time inoperable, and
  2. Perform the Surveillance Requirements of Specification 4.1.3.2c. at least once per 60 days when operation is continued with three or more control rods with maximum scram insertion times in excess of 7 seconds.

Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within 12 hours.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

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4.1.3.2 The maximum scram insertion time of the control rods shall be demonstrated through measurement with reactor coolant pressure greater than or equal to 950 psig and, during single control rod scram time tests, the control rod drive pumps isolated from the accumulators:

- a. For all control rods prior to THERMAL POWER exceeding 40% of R<sub>1</sub> or THERMAL POWER following CORE ALTERATIONS or after a reactor shutdown that is greater than 120 days.
- b. For specifically affected individual control rods following maintenance on or modification to the control rod or control rod drive system which could affect the scram insertion time of those specific control rods, and
- c. For at least 10% of the control rods, on a rotating basis, at least once per 120 days of POWER OPERATION.
- d. The provisions of Specification 4.0.4 are not applicable.

REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS

CONTROL ROD AVERAGE SCRAM INSERTION TIMES

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

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3.1.3.3 The average scram insertion time of all OPERABLE control rods from the fully withdrawn position, based on de-energization of the scram pilot valve solenoids as time zero, shall not exceed any of the following:

<u>Position Inserted From</u> <u>Fully Withdrawn</u>	<u>Average Scram Insertion Time</u> <u>(Seconds)</u>
46	0.358
36	1.096
26	1.860
6	3.419

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1 and 2.

ACTION:

With the average scram insertion time exceeding any of the above limits, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within 12 hours.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

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4.1.3.3 All control rods shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by scram time testing from the fully withdrawn position as required by Surveillance Requirement 4.1.3.2.

REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS

FOUR CONTROL ROD GROUP SCRAM INSERTION TIMES

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

4.1.3.4 The average scram insertion time, from the fully withdrawn position, for the three fastest control rods in each group of four control rods arranged in a two-by-two array, based on deenergization of the scram pilot valve solenoids as time zero, shall not exceed any of the following:

<u>Position Inserted From</u> <u>Fully Withdrawn</u>	<u>Average Scram Insertion Time</u> <u>(Seconds)</u>
46	0.379
36	1.161
26	1.971
6	3.624

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1 and 2.

ACTION:

- a. With the average scram insertion times of control rods exceeding the above limits:
  1. Declare the control rods with the slower than average scram insertion times inoperable until an analysis is performed to determine that required scram reactivity remains for the slow four control rod group, and
  2. Perform the Surveillance Requirements of Specification 4.1.3.2c. at least once per 60 days when operation is continued with an average scram insertion time(s) in excess of the average scram insertion time limit.

Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

All control rods shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by scram time testing fully withdrawn position as required by Surveillance Requirement



## REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS

### CONTROL ROD SCRAM ACCUMULATORS

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

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3.1.3.5 All control rod scram accumulators shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2, and 5\*.

#### ACTION:

- a. In OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1 or 2:
  1. With one control rod scram accumulator inoperable, within 8 hours:
    - a) Restore the inoperable accumulator to OPERABLE status, or
    - b) Declare the control rod associated with the inoperable accumulator inoperable.Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 1<sup>2</sup> hours.
  2. With more than one control rod scram accumulator inoperable, declare the associated control rods inoperable and:
    - a) If the control rod associated with any inoperable scram accumulator is withdrawn, immediately verify that at least one control rod drive pump is operating by inserting at least one withdrawn control rod at least one notch. If no control rod drive pump is operating: 1) If reactor pressure is  $\geq 900$  psig, restart at least one control rod drive pump within 20 minutes or place the reactor mode switch in the Shutdown position. 2) If reactor pressure is  $< 900$  psig, place the reactor mode switch in the Shutdown position.
    - b) Insert the inoperable control rods and disarm the associated control valves either:
      - 1) Electrically, or
      - 2) Hydraulically by closing the drive water and exhaust water isolation valves.Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within 12 hours.

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\*At least the accumulator associated with each withdrawn control rod. Not applicable to control rods removed per Specification 3.9.10.1 or 3.9.10.2.

## REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS

### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION (Continued)

#### ACTION: (Continued)

- b. In OPERATIONAL CONDITION 5\*:
  1. With one withdrawn control rod with its associated scram accumulator inoperable, insert the affected control rod and disarm the associated directional control valves within 1 hour, either:
    - a) Electrically, or
    - b) Hydraulically by closing the drive water and exhaust water isolation valves.
  2. With more than one withdrawn control rod with the associated scram accumulator inoperable and no control rod drive pump operating, immediately place the reactor mode switch in the Shutdown position.

### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

- 4.1.3.5 Each control rod scram accumulator shall be determined OPERABLE:
- a. At least once per 7 days by verifying that the indicated pressure is greater than or equal to 940 psig unless the control rod is inserted and disarmed or scrambled.
  - b. At least once per 18 months by:
    1. Performance of a:
      - a) CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST of the leak detectors, and
      - b) CHANNEL CALIBRATION of the pressure detectors, and verifying an alarm setpoint of greater than or equal to 940 psig on decreasing pressure.
    2. Measuring and recording the time for at least 10 minutes that each individual accumulator check valve maintains the associated accumulator pressure above the alarm set point with no control rod drive pump operating.

\*At least the accumulator associated with each withdrawn control rod. Not applicable to control rods removed per Specification 3.9.10.1 or 3.9.10.2.

## REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS

### CONTROL ROD DRIVE COUPLING

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

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3.1.3.6 All control rods shall be coupled to their drive mechanisms.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2, and 5\*.

#### ACTION:

- a. In OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1 and 2 with one control rod not coupled to its associated drive mechanism, within 2 hours:
  1. If permitted by the RWM, insert the control rod drive mechanism to accomplish recoupling and verify recoupling by withdrawing the control rod, and:
    - a) Observing any indicated response of the nuclear instrumentation, and
    - b) Demonstrating that the control rod will not go to the overtravel position.
  2. If recoupling is not accomplished on the first attempt or, if not permitted by the RWM, then until permitted by the RWM, declare the control rod inoperable, insert the control rod and disarm the associated directional control valves\*\* either:
    - a) Electrically, or
    - b) Hydraulically by closing the drive water and exhaust water isolation valves.Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours.
- b. In OPERATIONAL CONDITION 5\* with a withdrawn control rod not coupled to its associated drive mechanism, within 2 hours either:
  1. Insert the control rod to accomplish recoupling and verify recoupling by withdrawing the control rod and demonstrating that the control rod will not go to the overtravel position, or
  2. If recoupling is not accomplished, insert the control rod and disarm the associated directional control valves\*\* either:
    - a) Electrically, or
    - b) Hydraulically by closing the drive water and exhaust water isolation valves.

\*At least each withdrawn control rod. Not applicable to control rods removed per Specification 3.9.10.1 or 3.9.10.2.

\*\*May be rearmed intermittently, under administrative control, to permit testing associated with restoring the control rod to OPERABLE status.

## REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS

### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION (Continued)

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#### ACTION: (Continued)

- b. In OPERATIONAL CONDITION 5\* with a withdrawn control rod position indicator inoperable, move the control rod to a position with an OPERABLE position indicator or insert the control rod.

### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

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4.1.3.7 The control rod position indication system shall be determined OPERABLE by verifying:

- a. At least once per 24 hours that the position of each control rod is indicated,
- b. That the indicated control rod position changes during the movement of the control rod drive when performing Surveillance Requirement 4.1.3.1.2, and
- c. That the control rod position indicator corresponds to the control rod position indicated by the "Full out" position indicator when performing Surveillance Requirement 4.1.3.6.b.

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\*At least each withdrawn control rod. Not applicable to control rods removed per Specification 3.9.10.1 or 3.9.10.2.

## REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS

### 3/4.1.4 CONTROL ROD PROGRAM CONTROLS

#### ROD WORTH MINIMIZER

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

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3.1.4.1 The rod worth minimizer (RWM) shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1 and 2\*, when THERMAL POWER is less than or equal to 10% of RATED THERMAL POWER, the minimum allowable preset power level.

#### ACTION:

- a. With the RWM inoperable, verify control rod movement and compliance with the prescribed control rod pattern by a second licensed operator or other technically qualified member of the unit technical staff who is present at the reactor control console. The use of this provision during reactor startup prior to the first 12 control rods being fully withdrawn is restricted to one startup per calendar year. Otherwise, control rod movement may be only by actuating the manual scram or placing the reactor mode switch in the shutdown position.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

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4.1.4.1 The RWM shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

- a. In OPERATIONAL CONDITION 2 within 8 hours prior to withdrawal of control rods for the purpose of making the reactor critical, and in OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1 within 1 hour after RWM automatic initiation when reducing THERMAL POWER, by verifying proper indication of the selection error of at least one out-of-sequence control rod.
- b. In OPERATIONAL CONDITION 2 within 8 hours prior to withdrawal of control rods for the purpose of making the reactor critical, by verifying the rod block function by demonstrating inability to withdraw an out-of-sequence control rod (after selection of first control rod).
- c. In OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1 within 1 hour after RWM automatic initiation when reducing THERMAL POWER, by demonstrating the withdraw block and insert block functions.
- d. By demonstrating that the Banked Position Withdrawal sequence input to the RWM computer is correctly loaded following any loading of the program into the computer.

\*Entry into OPERATIONAL CONDITION 2 and withdrawal of selected control rods is permitted for the purpose of determining the OPERABILITY of the RWM prior to withdrawal of control rods for the purpose of bringing the reactor to criticality.



POWER DISTRIBUTION LIMITS  
3/4.2.3 MINIMUM CRITICAL POWER RATIO

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

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APPLICABILITY:

OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1, when THERMAL POWER is greater than or equal to 25% of RATED THERMAL POWER.

ACTION:

- a. With MCPR less than the applicable MCPR limit in the COLR, initiate corrective action within 15 minutes and restore MCPR to within the required limit within 2 hours or reduce THERMAL POWER to less than 25% of RATED THERMAL POWER within the next 4 hours.
- b. With the main turbine bypass system inoperable and/or the moisture separator reheater inoperable per Specification 3.7.9, operation may continue provided that, within one hour, MCPR is determined to be equal to or greater than the applicable MCPR limit in the COLR.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

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4.2.3.1 MCPR, with .

- a.  $\tau = 1.0$  prior to performance of the initial scram time measurements for the cycle in accordance with Specification 4.1.3.2, or
- b.  $\tau$  as defined in Specification 3.2.3 used to determine the limit within 72 hours of the conclusion of each scram time surveillance test required by Specification 4.1.3.2,

shall be determined to be equal to or greater than the applicable MCPR limit specified in the CORE OPERATING LIMITS REPORT (COLR):

- a. At least once per 24 hours,
- b. Within 12 hours after completion of the a THERMAL POWER increase of at least 15% of RATED THERMAL POWER, and
- c. Initially and at least once per 12 hours when the reactor is operating with a LIMITING CONTROL ROD PATTERN for MCPR.
- d. The provisions of Specification 4.0.4 are not applicable.

4.2.3.2 Prior to the use of a MCPR limit which is based upon a specific control rod pattern and whenever Surveillance Requirement 4.2.3.1 is performed while using a MCPR limit based upon a specific control rod pattern, the required control rod pattern shall be verified.

### 3/4.3 INSTRUMENTATION

#### 3/4.3.1 REACTOR PROTECTION SYSTEM INSTRUMENTATION

##### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

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3.3.1 As a minimum, the reactor protection system instrumentation channels shown in Table 3.3.1-1 shall be OPERABLE with the REACTOR PROTECTION SYSTEM RESPONSE TIME as shown in Table 3.3.1-2.

APPLICABILITY: As shown in Table 3.3.1-1.

##### ACTION:

- a. With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE channels per Trip System requirement for one trip system:
  1. Within 1 hour, verify that each Functional Unit within the affected trip system contains no more than one inoperable channel or place the inoperable channel(s) and/or that trip system in the tripped condition\*.
  2. If placing the inoperable channel(s) in the tripped condition would cause a scram, the inoperable channel(s) shall be restored to OPERABLE status within 6 hours or the ACTION required by Table 3.3.1-1 for the affected Functional Unit shall be taken.
  3. If placing the inoperable channel(s) in the tripped condition would not cause a scram, place the inoperable channel(s) and/or that trip system in the tripped condition within 12 hours.
  
- b. With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip System requirement for both trip systems, place at least one trip system\*\* in the tripped condition within 1 hour and take the ACTION required by Table 3.3.1-1.

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\*An inoperable channel need not be placed in the tripped condition where this would cause a scram to occur. In these cases, the inoperable channel shall be restored to OPERABLE status within 2 hours after the channel was first determined to be inoperable or the ACTION required by Table 3.3.1-1 for that Functional Unit shall be taken.

\*\*The trip system need not be placed in the tripped condition if this would cause a scram to occur. When a trip system can be placed in the tripped condition without causing a scram to occur, place the trip system with the most inoperable channels in the tripped condition; if both systems have the same number of inoperable channels, place either trip system in the tripped condition.

## INSTRUMENTATION

### 3/4.3.2 ISOLATION ACTUATION INSTRUMENTATION

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

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3.3.2 The isolation actuation instrumentation channels shown in Table 3.3.2-1 shall be OPERABLE with their trip setpoints set consistent with the values shown in the Trip Setpoint column of Table 3.3.2-2 and with ISOLATION SYSTEM RESPONSE TIME as shown in Table 3.3.2-3.

APPLICABILITY: As shown in Table 3.3.2-1.

#### ACTION:

- a. With an isolation actuation instrumentation channel trip setpoint less conservative than the value shown in the Allowable Values column of Table 3.3.2-2, declare the channel inoperable until the channel is restored to OPERABLE status with its trip setpoint adjusted consistent with the Trip Setpoint value.
- b. With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip System requirement for one trip system:
  1. If placing the inoperable channel(s) in the tripped condition would cause an isolation, the inoperable channel(s) shall be restored to OPERABLE status within 6 hours or the ACTION required by Table 3.3.2-1 for the affected trip function shall be taken.
  2. If placing the inoperable channel(s) in the tripped condition would not cause an isolation, the inoperable channel(s) and/or that trip system shall be placed in the tripped condition within:
    - a) 12 hours for trip functions common to RPS Instrumentation;  
and
    - b) 24 hours for trip functions not common to RPS Instrumentation.
- c. With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip System requirement for both trip systems, place at least one trip system\* in the tripped condition within one hour and take the ACTION required by Table 3.3.2-1.

\*Place one trip system (with the most inoperable channels) in the tripped condition. The trip system need not be placed in the tripped condition when this would cause the isolation to occur.

TABLE 3.3.3-1 (Continued)

EMERGENCY CORE COOLING SYSTEM ACTUATION INSTRUMENTATION

ACTION STATEMENTS

- ACTION 30 - With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip System requirement:
- a. For one trip system, place that trip system in the tripped condition within 24 hours or declare the associated ECCS inoperable.
  - b. For both trip systems, declare the associated ECCS inoperable.
- ACTION 31 - With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip System requirement, declare the associated ADS Trip System inoperable within 24 hours.
- ACTION 32 - With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip System requirement, place the inoperable channel in the tripped condition within 24 hours.
- ACTION 33 - Restore the manual initiation and/or manual inhibit function to OPERABLE status within 24 hours or declare the associated ECCS or ADS Trip System inoperable.
- ACTION 34 - With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip System requirement, place at least one inoperable channel in the tripped condition within 24 hours, align the HPCI system to take suction from the suppression pool, or declare the HPCI system inoperable.
- ACTION 35 - With the number of OPERABLE channels:
- a. One less than the Total Number of Channels, restore the inoperable channel to OPERABLE status within 72 hours or declare the associated emergency diesel generator inoperable and take the ACTION required by Specification 3.8.1.1 or 3.8.1.2, as appropriate.
  - b. Less than the Minimum Channels OPERABLE requirement, declare the associated diesel generator inoperable and take the ACTION required by Specification 3.8.1.1 or 3.8.1.2, as appropriate.

TABLE 3.3.5-1 (Continued)

REACTOR CORE ISOLATION COOLING SYSTEM

ACTION STATEMENTS

- ACTION 50 - With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip System requirement:
- a. For one trip system, place the inoperable channel(s) and/or that trip system in the tripped condition within 24 hours or declare the RCIC system inoperable.
  - b. For both trip systems, declare the RCIC system inoperable.
- ACTION 51 - With the number of OPERABLE channels less than required by the Minimum OPERABLE Channels per Trip System requirement, place at least one inoperable channel in the tripped condition within 24 hours or align RCIC to take suction from the suppression pool or declare the RCIC system inoperable.
- ACTION 52 - Restore the manual initiation function to OPERABLE status within 24 hours or declare the RCIC system inoperable.



## INSTRUMENTATION

### 3/4.3.7 MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION

#### RADIATION MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION

##### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.3.7.1 The radiation monitoring instrumentation channels shown in Table 3.3.7.1-1 shall be OPERABLE with their alarm/trip setpoints within the specified limits.

APPLICABILITY: As shown in Table 3.3.7.1-1.

##### ACTION:

- a. With a radiation monitoring instrumentation channel alarm/trip setpoint exceeding the value shown in Table 3.3.7.1-1, adjust the setpoint to within the limit within 4 hours or declare the channel inoperable.
- b. With one or more radiation monitoring channels inoperable, take the ACTION required by Table 3.3.7.1-1.
- c. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

##### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.3.7.1 Each of the above required radiation monitoring instrumentation channels shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by the performance of the CHANNEL CHECK, CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST and CHANNEL CALIBRATION operations for the conditions and at the frequencies shown in Table 4.3.7.1-1.

TABLE 3.3.7.1-1  
RADIATION MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION

<u>INSTRUMENTATION</u>	<u>MINIMUM CHANNELS OPERABLE</u>	<u>APPLICABLE CONDITIONS</u>	<u>ALARM/TRIP SETPOINT</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
1. Control Center Normal Makeup Air Radiation Monitor	2	1,2,3,5 and *	< 340 cpm ( $\leq 5$ mR/hr)	70
2. Area Monitors				
a. Criticality Monitors				
1) New Fuel Vault	1	#	$\geq 5$ mR/hr and $\leq 20$ mR/hr(a)	71
2) Fuel Storage Pool	2	##	$\geq 5$ mR/hr and $\leq 20$ mR/hr(a)	72
b. Control Room Direct Radiation Monitor	1	At all times	$\leq 0.5$ mR/hr(a)	71

## INSTRUMENTATION

### SEISMIC MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.3.7.2 The seismic monitoring instrumentation shown in Table 3.3.7.2-1 shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

#### ACTION:

- a. With one or more of the above required seismic monitoring instruments inoperable for more than 30 days, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 within the next 10 days outlining the cause of the malfunction and the plans for restoring the instrument(s) to OPERABLE status.
- b. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.3.7.2.1 Each of the above required seismic monitoring instruments shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by the performance of the CHANNEL CHECK, CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST and CHANNEL CALIBRATION operations at the frequencies shown in Table 4.3.7.2-1.

4.3.7.2.2 Each of the above required seismic monitoring instruments actuated during a seismic event greater than or equal to 0.01 g shall be restored to OPERABLE status within 24 hours and a CHANNEL CALIBRATION performed within 5 days following the seismic event. Data shall be retrieved from actuated instruments and analyzed to determine the magnitude of the vibratory ground motion. A Special Report shall be prepared and submitted to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 within 10 days describing the magnitude, frequency spectrum, and resultant effect upon unit features important to safety.

TABLE 3.3.7.2-1

SEISMIC MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION

<u>INSTRUMENTS AND SENSOR LOCATIONS</u>	<u>MEASUREMENT RANGE</u>	<u>MINIMUM INSTRUMENTS OPERABLE</u>
1. Active Triaxial System		
a. Active Triaxial Accelerometers		
1) HPCI Room	±1 g	1
2) Base of RPV Pedestal, In Drywell	±1 g	1
b. Active Seismic Recording System*		
1) Relay Room, Auxiliary Building	NA	1**
c. Active Seismic Playback System		
1) Relay Room, Auxiliary Building	NA	NA
2. Passive Triaxial Peak Shock Recorders		
a. HPCI Room	***	1
b. Relay Room, Auxiliary Building	***	1
c. Refuel Floor, Reactor Building	***	1
d. Diesel Generator Room, RHR Complex	***	1
e. Pump Room, RHR Complex	***	1
f. Cooling Tower, RHR Complex	***	1

\*Including seismic trigger.

\*\*With reactor control room annunciation.

\*\*\*Each passive accelerometer has 12 reeds, each monitoring a different frequency. The frequencies correspond to varying accelerations. The widest range is ± 90 g.

TABLE 4.3.7.2-1

SEISMIC MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

<u>INSTRUMENTS AND SENSOR LOCATIONS</u>	<u>CHANNEL CHECK</u>	<u>CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST</u>	<u>CHANNEL CALIBRATION</u>
1. Active Triaxial System			
a. Active Triaxial Accelerometers			
1) HPCI Room	NA	SA	R
2) Base of RPV Pedestal, In Drywell	NA	SA	R
b. Active Seismic Recording System*			
1) Relay Room, Auxiliary Building**	M(a)	SA	R
c. Active Seismic Playback System			
1) Relay Room, Auxiliary Building	M	SA	R
2. Passive Triaxial Peak Shock Recorders			
a. HPCI Room	NA	NA	R
b. Relay Room, Auxiliary Building	NA	NA	R
c. Refuel Floor, Reactor Building	NA	NA	R
d. Diesel Generator Room, RHR Complex	NA	NA	R
e. Pump Room, RHR Complex	NA	NA	R
f. Cooling Tower, RHR Complex	NA	NA	R

\*Including seismic trigger.

\*\*With reactor control room annunciation.

(a)Except seismic trigger.



INSTRUMENTATION

METEOROLOGICAL MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.3.7.3 The meteorological monitoring instrumentation channels shown in Table 3.3.7.3-1 shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With less than the required channels OPERABLE in Table 3.3.7.3-1 for more than 7 days, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 within the next 10 days outlining the cause of the malfunction and the plans for restoring the instrumentation to OPERABLE status.
- b. The provisions of Specification 3.3.3 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIPMENTS

---

4.3.7.3 Each of the above required meteorological monitoring instrumentation channels shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by the performance of the CHANNEL CHECK and CHANNEL CALIBRATION operations at the frequencies shown in Table 4.3.7.3-1.

## INSTRUMENTATION

### TRAVERSING IN-CORE PROBE SYSTEM

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.3.7.7 The traversing in-core probe system shall be OPERABLE with:

- a. Five movable detectors, drives and readout equipment to map the core, and
- b. Indexing equipment to allow all five detectors to be calibrated in a common location.

APPLICABILITY: When the traversing in-core probe is used for:

- a. Recalibration of the LPRM detectors, and
- b.\* Monitoring the APLHGR, LHGR, MCPR, or MFLPD.

#### ACTION:

With the traversing in-core probe system inoperable, suspend use of the system for the above applicable monitoring or calibration functions. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.3.7.7 The traversing in-core probe system shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by normalizing each of the above required detector outputs within 72 hours prior to use when required for the LPRM calibration function.

---

\*Only the detector(s) in the required measurement location(s) are required to be OPERABLE.

## INSTRUMENTATION

### CHLORINE DETECTION SYSTEM

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.3.7.8 Two independent chlorine detectors shall be OPERABLE with their trip setpoints adjusted to actuate at chlorine concentration of less than or equal to 5 ppm.

APPLICABILITY: ALL OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS.

#### ACTION:

- a. With one chlorine detector inoperable, restore the inoperable detector to OPERABLE status within 7 days or, within the next 6 hours, initiate and maintain isolation of all control room emergency intakes by placing the HVAC system in the chlorine mode of operation.
- b. With both chlorine detectors inoperable, within 1 hour initiate and maintain isolation of all control room emergency intakes by placing the HVAC system in the chlorine mode of operation.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.3.7.8 Each of the above required chlorine detectors shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by performance of a:

- a. CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST at least once per 31 days, and
- b. CHANNEL CALIBRATION at least once per 18 months.

INSTRUMENTATION

LOOSE-PART DETECTION SYSTEM

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.3.7.10 The loose-part detection system shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1 and 2

ACTION:

- a. With one or more loose-part detection system channels inoperable for more than 30 days, prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 within the next 10 days outlining the cause of the malfunction and the plans for restoring the channel(s) to OPERABLE status.
- b. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.3.7.10 Each channel of the loose-part detection system shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by performance of a:

- a. CHANNEL CHECK at least once per 24 hours,
- b. CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST at least once per 31 days, and
- c. CHANNEL CALIBRATION at least once per 18 months.

## INSTRUMENTATION

### EXPLOSIVE GAS MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.3.7.12 The explosive gas monitoring instrumentation channel shown in Table 3.3.7.12-1 shall be OPERABLE with its alarm setpoint set to ensure that the limits of Specification 3.11.2.6 are not exceeded.

APPLICABILITY: As shown in Table 3.3.7.12-1

#### ACTION:

- a. With an explosive gas monitoring instrumentation channel alarm setpoint less conservative than required by the above Specification, declare the channel inoperable and take ACTION shown in Table 3.3.7.12-1; or change the setpoint so it is acceptably conservative.
- b. With less than the minimum number of explosive gas monitoring instrumentation channels OPERABLE, take the ACTION shown in Table 3.3.7.12-1. Restore the inoperable instrumentation to OPERABLE status within 30 days and, if unsuccessful, prepare and submit a special report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 to explain why this inoperability was not corrected in a timely manner.
- c. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable. |

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.3.7.12 Each explosive gas monitoring instrumentation channel shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by performance of the CHANNEL CHECK, CHANNEL CALIBRATION and CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST operations at the frequencies shown in Table 4.3.7.12-1.



3/4.4 REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM  
3/4.4.1 RECIRCULATION SYSTEM  
RECIRCULATION LOOPS  
LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.4.1.1 Two reactor coolant system recirculation loops shall be in operation.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1 and 2\*.

ACTION:

a. With one reactor coolant system recirculation loop not in operation:

1. Within 4 hours:

- a) Place the individual recirculation pump flow controller for the operating recirculation pump in the Manual mode.
- b) Reduce THERMAL POWER to less than or equal to 70% of RATED THERMAL POWER.
- c) Limit the speed of the operating recirculation pump to less than or equal to 75% of rated pump speed.
- d) Increase the MINIMUM CRITICAL POWER RATIO (MCPR) Safety Limit by 0.01 to 1.08 per Specification 2.1.2.
- e) Reduce the Maximum Average Planar Linear Heat Generation Rate (MAPLHGR) limit per Specification 3.2.1.
- f) Reduce the Average Power Range Monitor (APRM) Scram and Rod Block Trip Setpoints and Allowable Values to those applicable for single recirculation loop operation<sup>#</sup> per Specifications 2.2.1 and 3.3.6.
- g) Perform Surveillance Requirement 4.4.1.1.4 if THERMAL POWER is less than or equal to 30% of RATED THERMAL POWER or the recirculation loop flow in the operating loop is less than or equal to 50% of rated loop flow.

2. Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours.

- b. With no reactor coolant system recirculation loop in operation while in OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1, immediately place the Reactor Mode Switch in the SHUTDOWN position.
- c. With no reactor coolant system recirculation loops in operation, while in OPERATIONAL CONDITION 2, initiate measures to place the unit in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 6 hours.

\*See Special Test Exception 3.10.4.

<sup>#</sup>APRM gain adjustments may be made in lieu of adjusting the APRM Flow Biased Setpoints to comply with the single loop values for a period of up to 72 hours.

REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM  
3/4.4.4 CHEMISTRY  
LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.4.4 The chemistry of the reactor coolant system shall be maintained within the limits specified in Table 3.4.4-1.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. In OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1:
  1. With the conductivity, chloride concentration or pH exceeding the limit specified in Table 3.4.4-1 for less than 72 hours during one continuous time interval and, for conductivity and chloride concentration, for less than 336 hours per year, but with the conductivity less than 10  $\mu$ mho/cm at 25°C and with the chloride concentration less than 0.5 ppm, this need not be reported to the Commission.
  2. With the conductivity, chloride concentration or pH exceeding the limit specified in Table 3.4.4-1 for more than 72 hours during one continuous time interval or with the conductivity and chloride concentration exceeding the limit specified in Table 3.4.4-1 for more than 336 hours per year, be in at least STARTUP within the next 6 hours.
  3. With the conductivity exceeding 10  $\mu$ mho/cm at 25°C or chloride concentration exceeding 0.5 ppm, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the next 24 hours.
- b. In OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 2 and 3 with the conductivity, chloride concentration or pH exceeding the limit specified in Table 3.4.4-1 for more than 48 hours during one continuous time interval, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.
- c. At all other times:
  1. With the:
    - a) Conductivity or pH exceeding the limit specified in Table 3.4.4-1, restore the conductivity and pH to within the limit within 72 hours, or
    - b) Chloride concentration exceeding the limit specified in Table 3.4.4-1, restore the chloride concentration to within the limit within 24 hours, orperform an engineering evaluation to determine the effects of the out-of-limit condition on the structural integrity of the reactor coolant system. Determine that the structural integrity of the reactor coolant system remains acceptable for continued operation prior to proceeding to OPERATIONAL CONDITION 3.
  2. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

## REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENT

---

4.4.4 The reactor coolant shall be determined to be within the specified chemistry limit by:

- a. Measurement prior to pressurizing the reactor during each startup, if not performed within the previous 72 hours.
- b. Analyzing a sample of the reactor coolant for:
  1. Chlorides at least once per:
    - a) 72 hours, and
    - b) 8 hours whenever conductivity is greater than the limit in Table 3.4.4-1.
  2. Conductivity at least once per 72 hours.
  3. pH at least once per:
    - a) 72 hours, and
    - b) 8 hours whenever conductivity is greater than the limit in Table 3.4.4-1.
- c. Continuously recording the conductivity of the reactor coolant, or, when the continuous recording conductivity monitor is inoperable by obtaining an in-line conductivity measurement at least once per:
  1. 4 hours in OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2, and 3, and
  2. 24 hours at all other times.
- d. Performance of a CHANNEL CHECK of the continuous conductivity monitor with an in-line flow cell at least once per:
  1. 7 days, and
  2. 24 hours whenever conductivity is greater than the limit in Table 3.4.4-1.

REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

REACTOR STEAM DOME

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.4.6.2 The pressure in the reactor steam dome shall be less than 1040 psig.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1\* and 2\*.

ACTION:

With the reactor steam dome pressure exceeding 1040 psig, reduce the pressure to less than 1040 psig within 15 minutes or be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within 12 hours.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.4.6.2 The reactor steam dome pressure shall be verified to be less than 1040 psig at least once per 12 hours.

\*Not applicable during anticipated transients.

## REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

### 3/4.4.7 MAIN STEAM LINE ISOLATION VALVES

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.4.7 Two main steam line isolation valves (MSIVs) per main steam line shall be OPERABLE with closing times greater than or equal to 3 seconds and less than or equal to 5 seconds.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2, and 3.

#### ACTION:

- a. With one or more MSIVs inoperable:
  1. Maintain at least one MSIV OPERABLE in each affected main steam line that is open and within 8 hours, either:
    - a) Restore the inoperable valve(s) to OPERABLE status, or
    - b) Isolate the affected main steam line by use of a deactivated MSIV in the closed position.
  2. Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.4.7 Each of the above required MSIVs shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by verifying full closure between 3 and 5 seconds when tested pursuant to Specification 4.0.5.



## REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

### 3/4.4.8 STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.4.8 The structural integrity of ASME Code Class 1, 2, and 3 components shall be maintained in accordance with Specification 4.4.8.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

#### ACTION:

- a. With the structural integrity of any ASME Code Class 1 component(s) not conforming to the above requirements, restore the structural integrity of the affected component(s) to within its limit or isolate the affected component(s) prior to increasing the reactor coolant system temperature more than 50°F above the minimum temperature required by NDT considerations.
- b. With the structural integrity of any ASME Code Class 2 component(s) not conforming to the above requirements, restore the structural integrity of the affected component(s) to within its limit or isolate the affected component(s) prior to increasing the reactor coolant system temperature above 200°F.
- c. With the structural integrity of any ASME Code Class 3 component(s) not conforming to the above requirements, restore the structural integrity of the affected component(s) to within its limit or isolate the affected component(s) from service.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.4.8 No requirements other than Specification 4.0.5.

## CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

---

- g. ECCS and RCIC containment isolation valves in hydrostatically tested lines which penetrate the primary containment shall be leak tested at least once per 18 months.
- h. Purge supply and exhaust isolation valves with resilient material seals shall be tested and demonstrated OPERABLE per Specification 4.F.1.8.2.
- i. The provisions of Specification 4.0.2 are not applicable to Specifications 4.6.1.2a., 4.6.1.2b. and 4.6.1.2c.

CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

PRIMARY CONTAINMENT AIR LOCKS

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.6.1.3 Each primary containment air lock shall be OPERABLE with:

- a. Both doors closed except when the air lock is being used for normal transit entry and exit through the containment, then at least one air lock door shall be closed, and
- b. An overall air lock leakage rate of less than or equal to  $0.05 L_a$  at  $P_a$ , 56.5 psig.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2\*, and 3.

ACTION:

- a. With one primary containment air lock door inoperable:
  1. Maintain at least the OPERABLE air lock door closed and either restore the inoperable air lock door to OPERABLE status within 24 hours or lock the OPERABLE air lock door closed.
  2. Operation may then continue until performance of the next required overall air lock leakage test provided that the OPERABLE air lock door is verified to be locked closed at least once per 31 days.
  3. Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.
- b. With the primary containment air lock inoperable, except as a result of an inoperable air lock door, maintain at least one air lock door closed; restore the inoperable air lock to OPERABLE status within 24 hours or be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.

\*See Special Test Exception 3.10.1.

## CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

### SUPPRESSION POOL COOLING

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.6.2.3 The suppression pool cooling mode of the residual heat removal (RHR) system shall be OPERABLE with two independent loops, each loop consisting of:

- a. One OPERABLE RHR pump, and
- b. An OPERABLE flow path capable of recirculating water from the suppression chamber through an RHR heat exchanger.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2, and 3.

#### ACTION:

- a. With one suppression pool cooling loop inoperable, restore the inoperable loop to OPERABLE status within 72 hours or be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.
- b. With both suppression pool cooling loops inoperable, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN\* within the next 24 hours.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.6.2.3 The suppression pool cooling mode of the RHR system 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 that is not locked, sealed, or otherwise secured in position, is in its correct position.
- b. By verifying that each of the required RHR pumps develops a flow of at least 10,000 gpm on recirculation flow through the RHR heat exchanger and the suppression pool when tested pursuant to Specification 4.0.5.

---

\*Whenever both RHR subsystems are inoperable, if unable to attain COLD SHUTDOWN as required by this ACTION, maintain reactor coolant temperature as low as practical by use of alternate heat removal methods.

## CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

### 3/4.6.3 PRIMARY CONTAINMENT ISOLATION VALVES

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.6.3 The primary containment isolation valves and the reactor instrumentation line excess flow check valves shown in Table 3.6.3-1 shall be OPERABLE with isolation times less than or equal to those shown in Table 3.6.3-1.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2, and 3.

ACTION:

- a. With one or more of the primary containment isolation valves shown in Table 3.6.3-1 inoperable, maintain at least one isolation valve OPERABLE in each affected penetration that is open and within 4 hours either:
  1. Restore the inoperable valve(s) to OPERABLE status, or
  2. Isolate each affected penetration by use of at least one deactivated automatic valve secured in the isolated position,\* or
  3. Isolate each affected penetration by use of at least one locked closed manual valve or blank flange.\*

Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.

- b. With one or more of the reactor instrumentation line excess flow check valves shown in Table 3.6.3-1 inoperable, operation may continue and the provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable provided that within 4 hours either:
  1. The inoperable valve is returned to OPERABLE status, or
  2. The instrument line is isolated and the associated instrument is declared inoperable.

Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.

---

\*Isolation valves closed to satisfy these requirements may be reopened on an intermittent basis under administrative control.



PLANT SYSTEMS

ULTIMATE HEAT SINK

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.7.1.5 The Ultimate Heat Sink, comprised of two one-half capacity residual heat removal (RHR) reservoirs with the capability of being cross-connected, shall be OPERABLE with:

- a. A minimum water volume of 2,990,000 gallons in each reservoir (equivalent to an indicated water level of 25 feet or 580 feet elevation).
- b. A maximum average water temperature of less than or equal to 80°F for each reservoir.
- c. At least one OPERABLE cooling tower with two cooling fans for each reservoir.
- d. A minimum combined water volume in the two reservoirs of 5,980,000 gallons.
- e. A maximum combined average water temperature for the two reservoirs of less than or equal to 80°F.
- f. A minimum average water temperature of greater than or equal to 41°F for each reservoir.
- g. Two reservoir cross-connect lines, each with two OPERABLE motor operated cross-connect valves.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and \*.

ACTION:

- a. With one or more of the requirements of Specification 3.7.1.5.a, b, and c not satisfied declare the affected reservoir(s) inoperable and take the ACTION required by d. or e. below.
- b. With the combined water volume requirement of Specification 3.7.1.5.d or the combined average water temperature of Specification 3.7.1.5.e not satisfied declare both reservoirs inoperable and take the ACTION required by e. below.
- c. With one or more reservoir cross-connect valves inoperable, within 8 hours open and de-energize both valves in at least one cross-connect line and verify that these valves remain open and de-energized at least once per 7 days. Otherwise, declare both reservoirs inoperable and take the ACTION of e. below.

\*When handling irradiated fuel in the secondary containment.

PLANT SYSTEMS

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION (Continued)

---

ACTION: (Continued)

- d. With one reservoir inoperable declare the associated RHRSW system subsystem, EESW system subsystem, and diesel generator cooling water subsystem inoperable and take the ACTION required by Specifications 3.7.1.1, 3.7.1.3 and 3.7.1.4.
- e. With both reservoirs inoperable:
  - 1. In OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2 or 3, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the next 24 hours.
  - 2. In OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 4 or 5, declare the RHRSW system, the EESW system and the diesel generator cooling water systems inoperable and take the ACTION required by Specifications 3.7.1.1, 3.7.1.3 and 3.7.1.4.
  - 3. In OPERATIONAL CONDITION \*, declare the diesel generator cooling water systems inoperable and take the ACTION required by Specification 3.7.1.4. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.
- f. With the requirements of Specification 3.7.1.5.f for one or both reservoirs not satisfied, perform a visual inspection of the reservoir(s) at least once per 12 hours to verify that no ice has formed. If ice is observed, demonstrate the OPERABILITY of each safety related pump in the reservoir(s) by running each safety related pump at least once per 8 hours.

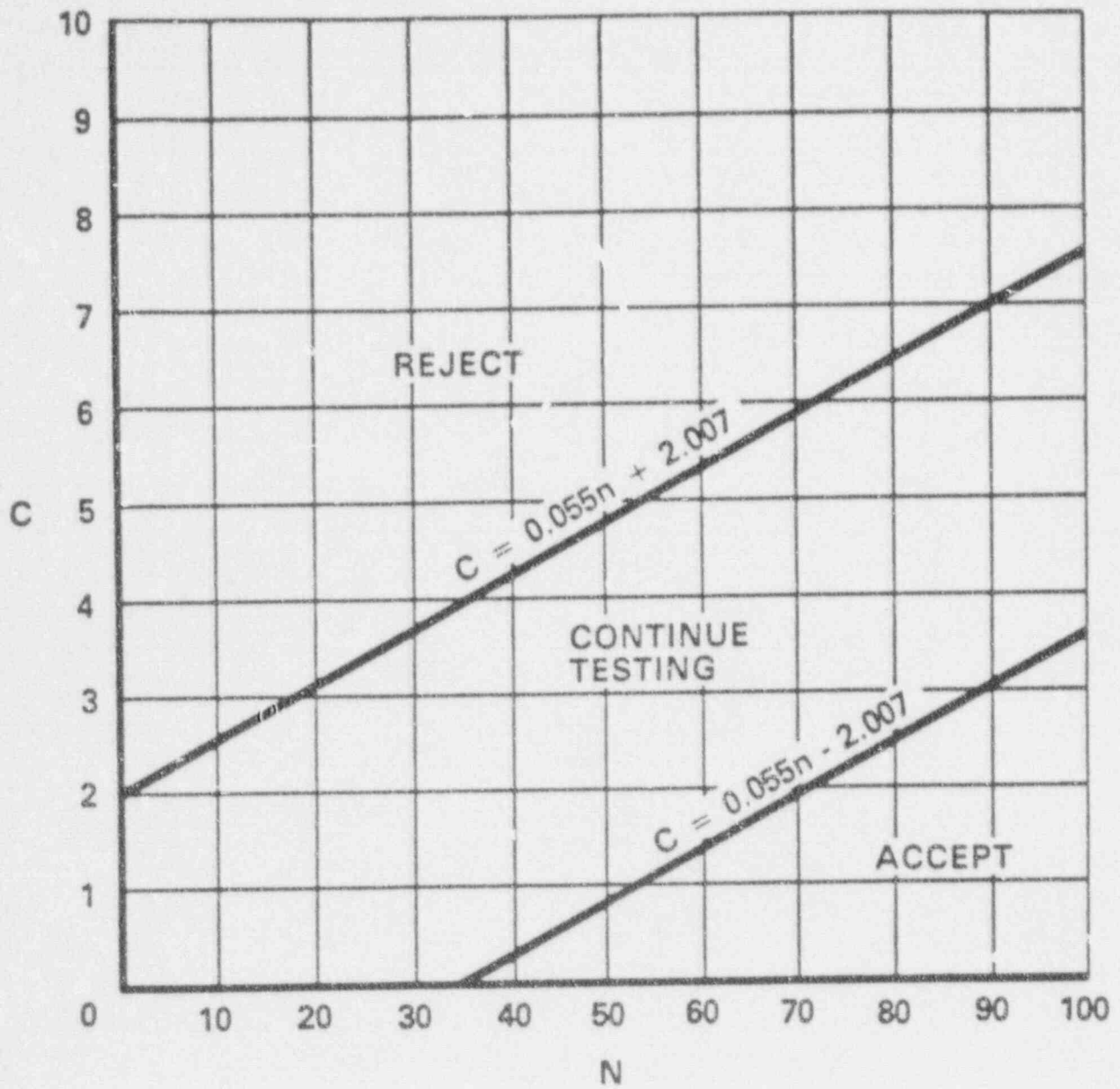


FIGURE 4.7.5-1  
 SAMPLE PLAN 2) FOR SNUBBER FUNCTIONAL TEST

## PLANT SYSTEMS

### 3/4.7.6 SEALED SOURCE CONTAMINATION

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.7.6 Each sealed source containing radioactive material either in excess of 100 microcuries of beta and/or gamma emitting material or 5 microcuries of alpha emitting material shall be free of greater than or equal to 0.005 microcurie of removable contamination.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

#### ACTION:

- a. With a sealed source having removable contamination in excess of the above limit, withdraw the sealed source from use and either:
  1. Decontaminate and repair the sealed source, or
  2. Dispose of the sealed source in accordance with Commission Regulations.
- b. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.7.6.1 Test Requirements - Each sealed source shall be tested for leakage and/or contamination by:

- a. The licensee, or
- b. Other persons specifically authorized by the Commission or an Agreement State.

The test method shall have a detection sensitivity of at least 0.005 microcurie per test sample.

4.7.6.2 Test Frequencies - Each category of sealed sources, excluding startup sources and fission detectors previously subjected to core flux, shall be tested at the frequency described below.

- a. Sources in use - At least once per 6 months for all sealed sources containing radioactive material:
  1. With a half-life greater than 30 days, excluding Hydrogen 3, and
  2. In any form other than gas.

## ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

### PRIMARY CONTAINMENT PENETRATION CONDUCTOR OVERCURRENT PROTECTIVE DEVICES

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

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3.8.4.2 All primary containment penetration conductor overcurrent protective devices shown in Table 3.8.4.2-1 shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2, and 3.

#### ACTION:

With one or more of the primary containment penetration conductor overcurrent protective devices shown in Table 3.8.4.2-1 inoperable, declare the affected system or component inoperable and apply the appropriate ACTION statement for the affected system, and

1. For 4.16-kV circuits, deenergize the 4.16-kV circuit(s) by tripping the associated circuit breaker(s) within 72 hours and verify the circuit breaker to be tripped at least once per 7 days thereafter.
2. For 480-volt circuit devices, remove the inoperable device(s) from service by racking out or removing the device within 72 hours and verify the inoperable device(s) to be racked out or removed at least once per 7 days thereafter.

Otherwise, be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

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4.8.4.2 Each of the primary containment penetration conductor overcurrent protective devices shown in Table 3.8.4.2-1 shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

- a. At least once per 18 months:
  1. By verifying that the 4.16-kV circuits are OPERABLE by performing:
    - a) A CHANNEL CALIBRATION of the associated protective relays, and
    - b) An integrated system functional test which includes simulated automatic actuation of the system and verifying that each relay and associated circuit breakers and overcurrent control circuits function as designed.



ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

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2. By functionally testing the 480 volt circuit breakers. Testing of these circuit breakers shall consist of injecting a current in excess of 120% of the breakers nominal setpoint and measuring the response time. The measured response time will be compared to the manufacturer's data to insure 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 of the affected equipment.
- 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.

## RADIOACTIVE EFFLUENTS

### LIQUID HOLDUP TANKS

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

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3.11.1.4 The quantity of radioactive material contained in any outside temporary tank shall be limited to less than or equal to 10 curies, excluding tritium and dissolved or entrained noble gases.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

#### ACTION:

- a. With the quantity of radioactive material in any of the above tanks exceeding the above limit, immediately suspend all additions of radioactive material to the tank, within 48 hours reduce the tank contents to within the limit, and describe the events leading to this condition in the next Semiannual Radioactive Effluent Release Report, pursuant to Specification 6.9.1.8.
- The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable. |

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

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4.11.1.4 The quantity of radioactive material contained in each of the above tanks shall be determined to be within the above limit by analyzing a representative sample of the tank's contents at least once per 7 days when radioactive materials are being added to the tank.

## 3/4 LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION AND SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

### 3/4.0 APPLICABILITY

#### BASES

Specifications 3.0.1 through 3.0.4 establish the general requirements applicable to Limiting Conditions for Operation. These requirements are based on the requirements for Limiting Conditions for Operation stated in the Code of Federal Regulations, 10 CFR 50.36(c)(2):

"Limiting conditions for operation are the lowest functional capability or performance levels of equipment required for safe operation of the facility. When a limiting condition for operation of a nuclear reactor is not met, the licensee shall shut down the reactor or follow any remedial action permitted by the technical specification until the condition can be met."

Specification 3.0.1 establishes the Applicability statement within each individual specification as the requirement for when (i.e., in which OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS or other specified conditions) conformance to the Limiting Conditions for Operation is required for safe operation of the facility. The ACTION requirements establish those remedial measures that must be taken within specified time limits when the requirements of a Limiting Condition for Operation are not met. It is not intended that the shutdown ACTION requirements be used as an operational convenience which permits (routine) voluntary removal of a system(s) or component(s) from service in lieu of other alternatives that would not result in redundant systems or components being inoperable.

There are two basic types of ACTION requirements. The first specifies the remedial measures that permit continued operation of the facility which is not further restricted by the time limits of the ACTION requirements. In this case, conformance to the ACTION requirements provides an acceptable level of safety for unlimited continued operation as long as the ACTION requirements continue to be met. The second type of ACTION requirement specifies a time limit in which conformance to the conditions of the Limiting Condition for Operation must be met. This time limit is the allowable outage time to restore an inoperable system or component to OPERABLE status or for restoring parameters within specified limits. If these actions are not completed within the allowable outage time limits, a shutdown is required to place the facility in an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or other specified condition in which the specification no longer applies.

The specified time limits of the ACTION requirements are applicable from the point in time it is identified that a Limiting Condition for Operation is not met. The time limits of the ACTION requirements are also applicable when a system or component is removed from service for surveillance testing or investigation of operational problems. Individual specifications may include a specified time limit for the completion of a Surveillance Requirement when

### 3/4.0 APPLICABILITY

#### BASES (Con't)

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equipment is removed from service. In this case, the allowable outage time limits of the ACTION requirements are applicable when this limit expires if the surveillance has not been completed. When a shutdown is required to comply with ACTION requirements, the plant may have entered an OPERATIONAL CONDITION in which a new specification becomes applicable. In this case, the time limits of the ACTION requirements would apply from the point in time that the new specification becomes applicable if the requirements of the Limiting Condition for Operation are not met.

Specification 3.0.2 establishes that noncompliance with a specification exists when the requirements of the Limiting Condition for Operation are not met and the associated ACTION requirements have not been implemented within the specified time interval. The purpose of this specification is to clarify that (1) implementation of the ACTION requirements within the specified time interval constitutes compliance with a specification and (2) completion of the remedial measures of the ACTION requirements is not required when compliance with a Limiting Condition of Operation is restored within the time interval specified in the associated ACTION requirements.

Specification 3.0.3 establishes the shutdown ACTION requirements that must be implemented when a Limiting Condition for Operation is not met and the condition is not specifically addressed by the associated ACTION requirements. The purpose of this specification is to delineate the time limits for placing the unit in a safe shutdown CONDITION when plant operation cannot be maintained within the limits for safe operation defined by the Limiting Conditions for Operation and its ACTION requirements. It is not intended to be used as an operational convenience which permits (routine) voluntary removal of redundant systems or components from service in lieu of other alternatives that would not result in redundant systems or components being inoperable. One hour is allowed to prepare for an orderly shutdown before initiating a change in plant operation. This time permits the operator to coordinate the reduction in electrical generation with the load dispatcher to ensure the stability and availability of the electrical grid. The time limits specified to reach lower CONDITIONS of operation permit the shutdown to proceed in a controlled and orderly manner that is well within the specified maximum cooldown rate and within the cooldown capabilities of the facility assuming only the minimum required equipment is OPERABLE. This reduces thermal stresses on components of the primary coolant system and the potential for a plant upset that could challenge safety systems under conditions for which this specification applies.

If remedial measures permitting limited continued operation of the facility under the provisions of the ACTION requirements are completed, the shutdown may be terminated. The time limits of the ACTION requirements are applicable from the point in time it is identified that there was a failure to meet a Limiting Condition for Operation. Therefore, the shutdown may be terminated if the ACTION requirements have been met or the time limits of the ACTION requirements have not expired, thus providing an allowance for the completion of the required actions.

### 3/4.0 APPLICABILITY

#### BASES (Con't)

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The time limits of Specification 3.0.3 allow 37 hours for the plant to be in COLD SHUTDOWN when a shutdown is required during POWER operation. If the plant is in a lower CONDITION of operation when a shutdown is required, the time limit for reaching the next lower CONDITION of operation applies. However, if a lower CONDITION of operation is reached in less time than allowed, the total allowable time to reach COLD SHUTDOWN, or other OPERATIONAL CONDITION, is not reduced. For example, if STARTUP is reached in 2 hours, the time allowed to reach HOT SHUTDOWN is the next 11 hours because the total time to reach HOT SHUTDOWN is not reduced from the allowable limit of 13 hours. Therefore, if remedial measures are completed that would permit a return to POWER operation, a penalty is not incurred by having to reach a lower CONDITION of operation in less than the total time allowed.

The same principle applies with respect to the allowable outage time limits of the ACTION requirements, if compliance with the ACTION requirements for one specification results in entry into an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or condition of operation for another specification. If the requirements of the Limiting Condition for Operation are not met, the new specification becomes applicable in less time than specified, the difference may be added to the allowable outage time limits of the second specification. However, the allowable outage time limits of ACTION requirements for a higher CONDITION of operation may not be used to extend the allowable outage time that is applicable when a Limiting Condition for Operation is not met in a lower CONDITION of operation.

The shutdown requirements of Specification 3.0.3 do not apply in CONDITIONS 4 and 5, because the ACTION requirements of individual specifications define the remedial measures to be taken.

Specification 3.0.4 establishes limitations on a change in OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS when a Limiting Condition for Operation is not met. It precludes placing the facility in a higher CONDITION of operation when the requirements for a Limiting Condition for Operation are not met and continued noncompliance to these conditions would result in a shutdown to comply with the ACTION requirements if a change in CONDITIONS were permitted. The purpose of this specification is to ensure that facility operation is not initiated or that higher CONDITIONS of operation are not entered when corrective action is being taken to obtain compliance with a specification by restoring equipment to OPERABLE status or parameters to specified limits. Compliance with ACTION requirements that permit continued operation of the facility for an unlimited period of time provides an acceptable level of safety for continued operation without regard to the status of the plant before or after a change in OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS. Therefore, in this case, entry into an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or other specified condition may be made in accordance with the provisions of the ACTION requirements. The provisions of this specification should not, however, be interpreted as endorsing the failure to exercise good practice in restoring systems or components to OPERABLE status before plant startup.



### 3/4.0 APPLICABILITY

#### BASES (Con't)

When a shutdown is required to comply with ACTION requirements, the provisions of Specification 3.0.4 do not apply because they would delay placing the facility in a lower CONDITION of operation.

Specifications 4.0.1 through 4.0.5 establish the general requirements applicable to Surveillance Requirements. These requirements are based on the Surveillance Requirements stated in the Code of Federal Regulations, 10 CFR 50.36(c)(3):

"Surveillance requirements are requirements relating to test, calibration, or inspection to ensure that the necessary quality of systems and components is maintained, that facility operation will be within safety limits, and that the limiting conditions of operation will be met."

Specification 4.0.1 establishes the requirement that surveillances must be performed during the OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS or other conditions for which the requirements of the Limiting Conditions for Operation apply unless otherwise stated in an individual Surveillance Requirement. The purpose of this specification is to ensure that surveillances are performed to verify the operational status of systems and components and that parameters are within specified limits to ensure safe operation of the facility when the plant is in an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or other specified condition for which the individual Limiting Conditions for Operation are applicable. Surveillance Requirements do not have to be performed when the facility is in an OPERATIONAL CONDITION for which the requirements of the associated Limiting Condition for Operation do not apply unless otherwise specified. The Surveillance Requirements associated with a Special Test Exception are only applicable when the Special Test Exception is used as an allowable exception to the requirements of a specification.

Specification 4.0.2 establishes the limit for which the specified time interval for Surveillance Requirements may be extended. It permits an allowable extension of the normal surveillance interval to facilitate surveillance scheduling and consideration of plant operating conditions that may not be suitable for conducting the surveillance; e.g., transient conditions or other ongoing surveillance or maintenance activities. It also provides flexibility to accommodate the length of a fuel cycle for surveillances that are performed at each refueling outage and are specified with an 18-month surveillance interval. It is not intended that this provision be used repeatedly as a convenience to extend surveillance intervals beyond that specified for surveillances that are not performed during refueling outages. The limitation of Specification 4.0.2 is based on engineering judgement and the recognition that the most probable result of any particular surveillance being performed is the verification of conformance with the Surveillance Requirements. This provision is sufficient to ensure that the reliability ensured through surveillance activities is not significantly degraded beyond that obtained from the specified surveillance interval.

Specification 4.0.3 establishes the failure to perform a Surveillance Requirement within the allowed surveillance interval, defined by the provisions of Specification 4.0.2, as a condition that constitutes a failure

### 3/4.0 APPLICABILITY

#### BASES (Con't)

to meet the OPERABILITY requirements for a Limiting Condition for Operation. Under the provisions of this specification, systems and components are assumed to be OPERABLE when Surveillance Requirements have been satisfactorily performed within the specified time interval. However, nothing in this provision is to be construed as implying that systems or components are OPERABLE when they are found or known to be inoperable although still meeting the Surveillance Requirements. This specification also clarifies that the ACTION requirements are applicable when Surveillance Requirements have not been completed within the allowed surveillance interval and that the time limits of the ACTION requirements apply from the point in time it is identified that a surveillance has not been performed and not at the time that the allowed surveillance interval was exceeded. Completion of the Surveillance Requirement within the allowable outage time limits of the ACTION requirements restores compliance with the requirements of Specification 4.0.3. However, this does not negate the fact that the failure to have performed the surveillance within the allowed surveillance interval, defined by the provisions of Specification 4.0.2, constitutes a failure to meet the OPERABILITY requirements for a Limiting Condition for Operation and any reports required by 10 CFR 50.73 shall be determined based on the length of time the surveillance interval has been exceeded, and the corresponding Limiting Conditions for Operation ACTION time requirements, as discussed in NUREG-1022, Supplement 1.

If the allowable outage time limits of the ACTION requirements are less than 24 hours or a shutdown is required to comply with ACTION requirements, e.g., Specification 3.0.3., a 24-hour allowance is provided to permit a delay in implementing the ACTION requirements. This provides an adequate time limit to complete Surveillance Requirements that have not been performed. The purpose of this allowance is to permit the completion of a surveillance before a shutdown would be required to comply with ACTION requirements or before other remedial measures would be required that may preclude the completion of a surveillance. The basis for this allowance includes consideration for plant conditions, adequate planning, availability of personnel, the time required to perform the surveillance, and the safety significance of the delay in completing the required surveillance. This provision also provides a time limit for the completion of Surveillance Requirements that become applicable as a consequence of CONDITION changes imposed by ACTION requirements and for completing Surveillance Requirements that are applicable when an exception to the requirements of Specification 4.0.4 is allowed. If a surveillance is not completed within the 24-hour allowance, the time limits of the ACTION requirements are applicable at that time. When a surveillance is performed within the 24-hour allowance and the Surveillance Requirements are not met, the time limits of the ACTION requirements are applicable at the time that the surveillance is terminated.

Surveillance Requirements do not have to be performed on inoperable equipment because the ACTION requirements define the remedial measures that apply. However, the Surveillance Requirements have to be met to demonstrate that inoperable equipment has been restored to OPERABLE status.

### 3/4.0 APPLICABILITY

#### BASES (Cont)

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Specification 4.0.4 establishes the requirement that all applicable surveillances must be met before entry into an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or other condition of operation specified in the Applicability statement. The purpose of this specification is to ensure that system and component OPERABILITY requirements or parameter limits are met before entry into an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or other specified condition for which these systems and components ensure safe operation of the facility. This provision applies to changes in OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS or other specified conditions associated with plant shutdown as well as startup.

Under the provisions of this specification, the applicable Surveillance Requirements must be performed within the specified surveillance interval to assume that the Limiting Conditions for Operation are met during initial plant startup or following a plant outage.

When a shutdown is required to comply with ACTION requirements, the provisions of Specification 4.0.4 do not apply because this would delay placing the facility in a lower CONDITION of operation.

Specification 4.0.5 establishes the requirement that inservice inspection of ASME Code Class 1, 2, and 3 components and inservice testing of ASME Code Class 1, 2, and 3 pumps and valves shall be performed in accordance with a periodically updated version of Section XI of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and Addenda as required by 10 CFR 50.55a. These requirements apply except when relief has been provided in writing by the Commission.

This specification includes a clarification of the frequencies for performing the inservice inspection and testing activities required by Section XI of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and applicable Addenda. This clarification is provided to ensure consistency in surveillance intervals throughout the Technical Specifications and to remove any ambiguities relative to the frequencies for performing the required inservice inspection and testing activities.

Under the terms of this specification, the more restrictive requirements of the Technical Specifications take precedence over the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and applicable Addenda. The requirements of Specification 4.0.4 to perform surveillance activities before entry into an OPERATIONAL CONDITION or other specified condition takes precedence over the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code provision that allows pumps and valves to be tested up to one week after return to normal operation. The Technical Specification definition of OPERABLE does not allow a grace period before a component, which is not capable of performing its specified function, is declared inoperable and takes precedence over the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code provision that allows a valve to be incapable of performing its specified function for up to 24 hours before being declared inoperable.

APPLICABILITY

BASES

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NRC Generic Letter 88-01 identified NRC's position on intergranular stress corrosion cracking (IGSCC) in BWR Stainless Steel weldments. This letter establishes requirements to inspect these weldments to a special schedule and by procedures, personnel and equipment that are qualified under a formal program approved by the NRC.