

ATTACHMENT 2

PEACH BOTTOM ATOMIC POWER STATION  
UNITS 2 AND 3

Docket Nos. 50-277  
50-278

License Nos. DPR-44  
DPR-56

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION CHANGES

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- f. Local leak rate tests (LLRT's) shall be performed on the primary containment testable penetrations and isolation valves in accordance with Tables 3.7.2, 3.7.3, & 3.7.4 at a pressure of 49.1 psig (except for the main steam isolation valves, see below) per 10CFR50 Appendix J requirements. Bolted double-gasketed seals shall be tested whenever the seal is closed after being opened and at least once per operating cycle, not to exceed the requirements of 10CFR50 Appendix J.

The Main Steamline isolation valves shall be tested at a pressure of 25 psig for leakage during each refueling outage, but in no case exceeding the requirements of 10CFR50 Appendix J. If a total leakage rate of 11.5 scf/hr for any one main steamline isolation valve is exceeded, repairs and retest shall be performed to correct the condition.

g. Continuous Leak Rate Monitor

When the primary containment is inerted, the containment shall be continuously monitored for gross leakage by review of the inerting system makeup requirements. This monitoring system may be taken out of service for maintenance but shall be returned to service as soon as practicable.

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The Main Steamline isolation valves shall be tested at a pressure of 25 psig for leakage during each refueling outage, but in no case exceeding the requirements of 10CFR50 Appendix J. If a total leakage rate of 11.5 scf/hr for any one main steamline isolation valve is exceeded, repairs and retest shall be performed to correct the condition.

g. Continuous Leak Rate Monitor

When the primary containment is inerted, the containment shall be continuously monitored for gross leakage by review of the inerting system makeup requirements. This monitoring system may be taken out of service for maintenance but shall be returned to service as soon as practicable.

## LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION

## SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

3. If any reactor instrumentation line excess flow check valve is inoperable, within 4 hours either:
  - a. Restore the inoperable excess flow check valve to operable status or,
  - b. Isolate the instrument line and declare the associated instrument inoperable.
  - c. Otherwise be in at least Hot Shutdown within the next 12 hours and in Cold Shutdown within the following 24 hours.

#### 3.7.E Large Primary Containment Purge/Vent Isolation Valves

1. The large primary containment purge/vent isolation valves (6 and 18 inches) shall be operated in accordance with specification 3.7.D and with specifications 3.7.E.2 and 3.7.E.3 below.
2. When the reactor pressure is greater than 100 psig, and the reactor critical, and the reactor mode switch in the "Startup" or "Run" mode, primary containment purging or venting shall be subject to the following restrictions:
  - a. The large primary containment purge/vent isolation valves may be opened only for inerting, de-inerting, and pressure control.
  - b. The accumulated time a purge or vent flow path exists shall be limited to 90 hours per calendar year.

3. At least once per operating cycle the operability of the reactor coolant system instrument line flow check valves shall be verified.

#### 4.7.E Large Primary Containment Purge/Vent Isolation Valves

1. The inflatable seals for the large containment ventilation isolation valves shall be replaced at least once every second refueling outage.
2. The LLRT leak rate for the large containment ventilation isolation valves shall be compared to the previously measured leak rate to detect excessive valve degradation.

## LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION

## SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

3. If any reactor instrumentation line excess flow check valve is inoperable, within 4 hours either:
  - a. Restore the inoperable excess flow check valve to operable status or,
  - b. Isolate the instrument line and declare the associated instrument inoperable.
  - c. Otherwise be in at least Hot Shutdown within the next 12 hours and in Cold Shutdown within the following 24 hours.

3.7.E Large Primary Containment Purge/Vent Isolation Valves

1. The large primary containment purge/vent isolation valves (6 and 18 inches) shall be operated in accordance with specification 3.7.D and with specifications 3.7.E.2 and 3.7.E.3 below.
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  - a. The large primary containment purge/vent isolation valves may be opened only for inerting, de-inerting, and pressure control.
  - b. The accumulated time a purge or vent flow path exists shall be limited to 90 hours per calendar year.

3. At least once per operating cycle the operability of the reactor coolant system instrument line flow check valves shall be verified.

4.7.E Large Primary Containment Purge/Vent Isolation Valves

1. The inflatable seals for the large containment ventilation isolation valves shall be replaced at least once every second refueling outage.
2. The LLRT leak rate for the large containment ventilation isolation valves shall be compared to the previously measured leak rate to detect excessive valve degradation.

## LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION

## SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

## 3.9 AUXILIARY ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Applicability:

Applies to the auxiliary electrical power system.

Objective:

To assure an adequate supply of electrical power for operation of those systems required for safety.

Specification:A. Auxiliary Electrical Equipment

The reactor shall not be made critical unless all of the following conditions are satisfied:

1. Two physically independent circuits between the offsite transmission network and the onsite Class 1E distribution system are operable.
2. The four diesel generators shall be operable and there shall be a minimum of 108,000 gallons of diesel fuel on site. Each operable diesel generator shall have:
  - a. A separate day tank containing a minimum of 200 gallons of fuel,
  - b. A separate fuel storage tank with a minimum of 28,000 gallons of fuel, and
  - c. A separate fuel transfer pump.
3. The unit 4kV emergency buses and the 480V emergency load centers are energized.
4. The four unit 125V batteries and their chargers shall be operable.

## 4.9 AUXILIARY ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Applicability

Applies to the periodic testing requirements of the auxiliary electrical systems.

Objective:

Verify the operability of the auxiliary electrical system.

Specification:A. Auxiliary Electrical Equipment

## 1. Diesel Generators and Offsite Circuits

1. Each of the required independent circuits between the offsite transmission network and the onsite Class 1E distribution system shall be:
  - a. Verified OPERABLE at least once per 7 days by verifying correct breaker alignments and indicated power availability.
  - b. Demonstrated OPERABLE at least once per 24 months by transferring, manually and automatically, the start-up source from the normal circuit to the alternate circuit.

## 3.9 AUXILIARY ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Applicability:

Applies to the auxiliary electrical power system.

Objective:

To assure an adequate supply of electrical power for operation of those systems required for safety.

Specification:A. Auxiliary Electrical Equipment

The reactor shall not be made critical unless all of the following conditions are satisfied:

1. Two physically independent circuits between the offsite transmission network and the onsite Class 1E distribution system are operable.
2. The four diesel generators shall be operable and there shall be a minimum of 108,000 gallons of diesel fuel on site. Each operable diesel generator shall have:
  - a. A separate day tank containing a minimum of 200 gallons of fuel,
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## LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION

## SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

3.9.A4.9.A (Cont'd)

## 2. Unit Batteries

- a. Every week the specific gravity, the voltage and temperature of the pilot cell and overall battery voltage shall be measured and logged.
- b. Every three months the measurements shall be made of voltage of each cell to nearest 0.1 Volt, specific gravity of each cell, and temperature of every fifth cell. These measurements shall be logged.
- c. The station batteries shall be subjected to a performance test every second refueling outage and a service test during the other refueling outage. In lieu of the performance test every second refueling outage, any battery that shows "signs of degradation or has reached 85% of its service life" shall be subjected to an annual performance test. The service test need not be performed on the refueling outage during which the performance test was conducted. The specific gravity and voltage of each cell shall be determined after the discharge and logged.

## 3. Swing Buses

- a. Every two months the swing buses supplying power to the Low Pressure Coolant Injection System (LPCIS) valves shall be tested to assure that the transfer circuits operate as designed.



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## LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION

## SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

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## LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION

## PBAPS

## SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

## 4.5.A.1.2 (Continued)

- e. At least once every 31 days by obtaining a sample of fuel oil from the storage tank in accordance with ASTM D2276-78, and verifying that total particulate contamination is less than 10mg/liter when checked in accordance with ASTM D2276-78, Method A, except that the filters specified in ASTM D2276-78, Sections 5.1.6 and 5.1.7, may have a nominal pore size of up to three (3) microns.
- f. At least once per 18 months by:
  - 1. Subjecting the diesel to an inspection in accordance with procedures prepared in conjunction with its manufacturer's recommendations for this class of standby service.
- g. At least once per 24 months by:
  - 1. Verifying the diesel generator capability to reject a load of greater than or equal to that of the RHR Pump Motor for each diesel generator while maintaining voltage within  $\pm 10\%$  of the initial value and frequency at  $60 \pm 1.2\text{hz}$ .
  - 2. Verifying the diesel generator capability to reject a load of 2600 kW without tripping. The generator voltage shall not exceed  $\pm 15\%$  of the initial value during and following the load rejection.

## LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION

## PBAPS

## SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

## 4.9.A.1.2 (Continued)

- e. At least once every 31 days by obtaining a sample of fuel oil from the storage tank in accordance with ASTM D2276-78, and verifying that total particulate contamination is less than 10mg/liter when checked in accordance with ASTM D2276-78, Method A, except that the filters specified in ASTM D2276-78, Sections 5.1.6 and 5.1.7, may have a nominal pore size of up to three (3) microns.
- f. At least once per 18 months by:
  - 1. Subjecting the diesel to an inspection in accordance with procedures prepared in conjunction with its manufacturer's recommendations for this class of standby service.
- g. At least once per 24 months by:
  - 1. Verifying the diesel generator capability to reject a load of greater than or equal to that of the RHR Pump Motor for each diesel generator while maintaining voltage within  $\pm 10\%$  of the initial value and frequency at  $60 \pm 1.2\text{hz}$ .
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## LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION

## PBAPS

## SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

## 4.9.A.1.2.g (Continued)

3. Verifying that all automatic diesel generator trips except engine overspeed, generator differential over-current, generator ground overcurrent and manual cardox initiation are automatically bypassed upon an ECCS actuation signal.
4. Verifying the diesel generator operates<sup>a</sup> for at least 24 hours. During the first 2 hours of this test, the diesel generator shall be loaded to an indicated 2800-3000 kW<sup>b</sup> and during the remaining 22 hours of this test, the diesel generator shall be loaded to an indicated 2400-2600 kW<sup>b</sup>.
5. Verifying diesel generator capability at full load temperature within 5 minutes after completing the 24 hour test<sup>c</sup> by starting and loading the diesel as described in Surveillance Requirement 4.9.A.1.2.b and operating for greater than 5 minutes<sup>d</sup>.

<sup>a</sup>This test shall be conducted in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations regarding engine prelube and warm-up and, as applicable, loading and shutdown.

<sup>b</sup>This band is meant as guidance to avoid routine overloading of the engine. Loads in excess of this band for special testing, under direct monitoring by the manufacturer or system engineer, or momentary variations due to changing bus loads shall not invalidate the test.

<sup>c</sup>If Surveillance Requirement 4.9.A.1.2.g.5 is not satisfactorily completed, it is not necessary to repeat the preceding 24-hour test. Instead, the diesel generator may be operated at 2400-2600 kW for 1 hour or until operating temperature has stabilized prior to performing Surveillance Requirement 4.9.A.1.2.g.5.

<sup>d</sup>Performance of Surveillance Requirement 4.9.A.1.2.g.5 will not be used to satisfy the requirements of Surveillance Requirement 4.9.A.1.2.b.

## LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION

## PBAPS

## SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

## 4.9.A.1.2.g (Continued)

3. Verifying that all automatic diesel generator trips except engine overspeed, generator differential over-current, generator ground overcurrent and manual cardox initiation are automatically bypassed upon an ECCS actuation signal.
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<sup>d</sup>Performance of Surveillance Requirement 4.9.A.1.2.g.5 will not be used to satisfy the requirements of Surveillance Requirement 4.9.A.1.2.b.

## 4.9.A.1.2 (Continued)

6. Verifying that the fuel transfer pump transfers fuel from each fuel storage tank to the day tank of each diesel via the installed cross connection lines.
- h. At least once each operating cycle by:
  1. Simulating a loss-of-offsite power by itself, and:
    - a) Verifying deenergization of the emergency busses and load shedding from the emergency busses.
    - b) Verifying the diesel generator starts<sup>a</sup> on the auto-start signal, energizes the emergency busses within 10 seconds, energizes the permanent and auto-connected loads through the individual load timers and operates for greater than or equal to 5 minutes.

After energization, the steady-state voltage and frequency of the emergency busses shall be maintained at  $4160 \pm 4$  volts and  $60 \pm 1.2$  Hz during this test.

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<sup>a</sup>This test shall be conducted in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations regarding engine prelube and warm-up and, as applicable, loading and shutdown.

## 4.9.A.1.2 (Continued)

6. Verifying that the fuel transfer pump transfers fuel from each fuel storage tank to the day tank of each diesel via the installed cross connection lines.

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1. Simulating a loss-of-offsite power by itself, and:

a) Verifying deenergization of the emergency busses and load shedding from the emergency busses.

b) Verifying the diesel generator starts<sup>a</sup> on the auto-start signal, energizes the emergency busses within 10 seconds, energizes the permanent and auto-connected loads through the individual load timers and operates for greater than or equal to 5 minutes.

After energization, the steady-state voltage and frequency of the emergency busses shall be maintained at  $4160 \pm 410$  volts and  $60 \pm 1.2$  Hz during this test.

<sup>a</sup>This test shall be conducted in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations regarding engine prelube and warm-up and, as applicable, loading and shutdown.



LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATIONSURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS3.14.D Fire Barriers

1. Fire barriers (including walls, floor, ceilings, electrical cable enclosures, cable, piping and ventilation duct penetration seals, fire door and fire dampers) which protect safety related systems required to ensure safe shutdown capability in the event of a fire, shall be functional.
2. If the requirements of 3.14.D.1 cannot be met, within one hour establish a continuous fire watch on at least one side of the affected fire barrier, or verify the operability of fire detectors on at least one side of the inoperable fire barrier and establish an hourly fire watch patrol. Reactor startup and continued reactor operation is permissible.

4.14.D Fire Barriers

1. Fire barriers required to meet the provisions of 3.14.D.1 (fire doors excluded - see specification 4.14.D.2) shall be verified operable following maintenance or modifications, and by performing the following visual inspection:
  - a. The exposed surface of each fire barrier wall, floor, and ceiling, shall be inspected at least once per 24 months. Exposed surfaces are those surfaces that can be viewed by the inspector from the floor.
  - b. Each fire damper and electrical cable enclosure shall be inspected at least once per 18 months.
  - c. Once per 24 months at least 12.5 percent of each type of fire barrier penetration seal and excluding internal conduit seals) such that each penetration seal will be inspected at least once per 16 years. Difficult-to-view fire barrier (unexposed) walls, and ceilings that are rendered accessible by the penetration seal inspection program shall also be inspected during each 12.5 percent inspection.

LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATIONSURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS3.14.D Fire Barriers

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  - a. The exposed surface of each fire barrier wall, floor, and ceiling, shall be inspected at least once per 24 months. Exposed surfaces are those surfaces that can be viewed by the inspector from the floor.
  - b. Each fire damper and electrical cable enclosure shall be inspected at least once per 18 months.
  - c. Once per 24 months at least 12.5 percent of each type of fire barrier penetration seal (and excluding internal conduit seals) such that each penetration seal will be inspected at least once per 16 years. Difficult-to-view fire barrier (unexposed) walls, and ceilings that are rendered accessible by the penetration seal inspection program shall also be inspected during each 12.5 percent inspection.

LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATIONSURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS4.14.D Fire Barriers (Cont'd)

## 1. (Continued)

If any penetration seal selected for inspection is found by surveillance requirements 4.14.D.1(c) in a condition which may compromise the operability of the penetration seal, the cause shall be evaluated. If the cause is a failure to adhere to penetration seal procedures, or an identified phenomenon (e.g., physical interference), the cause shall be corrected and potentially affected seals inspected. Otherwise, a visual inspection of an additional 12.5 percent, selection based on the nature of the degradation, shall be made. This inspection process shall continue until a 12.5 percent sample with no degradation is found.

2. Fire doors required to meet the provisions of 3.14.D.1 shall be verified operable by inspecting the closing mechanism and latches every 6 months\*, and by verifying:

- a. The operability of the fire door supervision system for each electrically supervised fire door by performing a functional test every month.
- b. That each locked-closed fire door is in the closed position every week.
- c. That each unlocked fire door without electrical supervision is in the closed position every day.

\* Fire door inspections requiring access to radiation areas may be deferred until the next refueling outage or shutdown initially expected to be of at least a 7-day duration.

## LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION

## SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

## 4.14.D Fire Barriers (Cont'd)

## 1. (Continued)

If any penetration seal selected for inspection is found by surveillance requirements 4.14.D.1(c) in a condition which may compromise the operability of the penetration seal, the cause shall be evaluated. If the cause is a failure to adhere to penetration seal procedures, or an identified phenomenon (e.g., physical interference), the cause shall be corrected and potentially affected seals inspected. Otherwise, a visual inspection of an additional 12.5 percent, selection based on the nature of the degradation, shall be made. This inspection process shall continue until a 12.5 percent sample with no degradation is found.

2. Fire doors required to meet the provisions of 3.14.D.1 shall be verified operable by inspecting the closing mechanism and latches every 6 months\*, and by verifying:

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\* Fire door inspections requiring access to radiation areas may be deferred until the next refueling outage or shutdown initially expected to be of at least a 7-day duration.