

ATTACHMENT A

Revise Appendix A as follows:

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INSTRUMENTATION

SEISMIC INSTRUMENTATION

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.3.3.3 The seismic monitoring instrumentation shown in Table 3.3-7 shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: At all times.

ACTION:

- a. With the number of OPERABLE seismic monitoring instruments less than required by Table 3.3-7, restore the inoperable instrument(s) to OPERABLE status within 30 days.
- b. With one or more 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.
- c. The provisions of Specifications 3.0.3 and 3.0.4 are not applicable.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.3.3.3.1 Each of the above seismic monitoring instruments shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by the performance of the CHANNEL CHECK, CHANNEL CALIBRATION and CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST operations at the frequencies shown in Table 4.3-4.

4.3.3.3.2 Each of the above seismic monitoring instruments actuated during a seismic event greater than or equal to 0.01g shall be restored to OPERABLE status within 24 hours and a CHANNEL CALIBRATION performed within 30 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 14 days describing the magnitude, frequency spectrum and resultant effect upon facility features important to safety.

ATTACHMENT B

Safety Evaluation

Proposed Change Request No. 114 amends the Beaver Valley Power Station, Unit No. 1 Technical Specifications, Appendix A by revising the seismic instrumentation surveillance requirements to reflect the Standard Technical Specification test requirements and equipment manufacturers recommendations.

Description of amendment request: The Proposed amendment would provide clarification of the seismic instrumentation surveillance requirements by reflecting the Standard Technical Specification requirements and equipment manufacturers recommendations.

Basis for proposed no significant hazards consideration determination: The Commission has provided guidance concerning the application of standards in 10CFR50.92 by providing certain examples (48 FR 14870). An example of actions involving no significant hazards consideration is an amendment involving a purely administrative change to the technical specifications, Example (i). This change is considered to be administrative in nature since the change involves clarification of surveillance requirement 4.3.3.2.2. Clarification and guidance is provided by defining the magnitude of a seismic event, 0.01g, that requires restoring the instruments to operable status within 24 hours and recalibrating within 30 days.

Present surveillance requirements specify recalibrating the instruments within 24 hours following a seismic event. The manufacturer states that a typical channel calibration would take a minimum of 5 days assuming that all of the instruments could be removed at once and that the required personnel were available. If any equipment or personnel-related delays occurred, this would take even longer. Therefore, because of the complexity of the seismic instrumentation, the 24 hour requirement is inadequate to complete the calibration.

It is important to calibrate seismic instrumentation soon after a seismic event in order to confirm instrument characteristics and validate data reduction. However, it is also important, not to remove the entire system from operation immediately following a seismic event since this is the period of time during which aftershocks may occur. If all of the seismic instrumentation were taken off-line for a channel calibration immediately after a seismic event, important aftershock data would probably be missed.

Therefore, for the reasons given above, the manufacturer recommends revising the surveillance requirements from 24 hours to 30 days to allow sufficient time for both aftershock recording and channel calibration in phases. Calibration in phases is recommended to allow part of the seismic instrumentation to be on-line at all times. The Triaxial Time - History Accelerograph system should be calibrated and returned to operation within 15 days. The Peak Accelerographs and Response Spectrum Recorders should be calibrated within an additional 15 days for a total of 30 days following a seismic event.

Therefore, since the above changes are administrative in nature and match an example for which no significant hazards consideration exists, we propose that this change be characterized as involving no significant hazards consideration.