

REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

PRESSURIZER

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

- 3.4.4 The pressurizer shall be OPERABLE with:
- a. A water volume greater than or equal to 525 cubic feet (35%) but less than or equal to 1050 cubic feet (70%), and
 - b. At least two groups of pressurizer heaters each having a capacity of at least 130 kW.

APPLICABILITY: MODES 1, 2 and 3.

ACTION:

- a. With only one group of pressurizer heaters OPERABLE, restore at least two groups to OPERABLE status within 72 hours or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in HOT SHUTDOWN within the following 12 hours.
- b. With the pressurizer otherwise inoperable, be in at least HOT STANDBY with the reactor trip breakers open within 6 hours and in HOT SHUTDOWN within the following 6 hours.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

- 4.4.4.1 The pressurizer water volume shall be determined to be within its limits at least once per 12 hours.
- 4.4.4.2 Verify at least two groups of pressurizer heaters each have a capacity of at least 130 kW at least once per 92 days.

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3/4.8.1 A.C. SOURCES

OPERATING

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.8.1.1 As a minimum, the following A.C. electrical power sources shall be OPERABLE:

- a. Two physically independent circuits between the offsite transmission network and the onsite Class 1E distribution system, and
- b. Two separate and independent diesel generators each with a separate fuel oil supply tank containing a minimum of 12,000 gallons of fuel.

APPLICABILITY: MODES 1, 2, 3 and 4.

ACTION:

Inoperable Equipment	Required Action
a. One offsite circuit	a.1 Perform Surveillance Requirement 4.8.1.1.1 for remaining offsite circuit within 1 hour prior to or after entering this condition, and at least once per 8 hours thereafter. AND a.2 Restore the inoperable offsite circuit to OPERABLE status within 72 hours or be in HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours.

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ACTION (Continued)

Inoperable Equipment	Required Action
<p>b. One diesel generator</p>	<p>b.1 Perform Surveillance Requirement 4.8.1.1.1 for the offsite circuits within 1 hour prior to or after entering this condition, and at least once per 8 hours thereafter.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>b.2 Demonstrate OPERABLE diesel generator is not inoperable due to common cause failure within 24 hours or perform Surveillance Requirement 4.8.1.1.2.a.2 for the OPERABLE diesel generator within 24 hours.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>b.3 Verify the steam-driven auxiliary feedwater pump is OPERABLE (MODES 1, 2, and 3 only). If this condition is not satisfied within 2 hours, be in a least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and HOT SHUTDOWN within the following 6 hours.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>b.4 (Applicable only if the 14 day allowed outage time specified in Action Statement b.5 is to be used.) Verify the required Millstone Unit No. 3 diesel generator(s) is/are OPERABLE and the Millstone Unit No. 3 SBO diesel generator is available within 1 hour prior to or after entering this condition, and at least once per 24 hours thereafter. Restore any inoperable required Millstone Unit No. 3 diesel generator to OPERABLE status and/or Millstone Unit No. 3 SBO diesel generator to available status within 72 hours or be in HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>b.5 Restore the inoperable diesel generator to OPERABLE status within 72 hours (within 14 days if Action Statement b.4 is met) or be in HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours.</p>

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ACTION (Continued)

Inoperable Equipment	Required Action
c. One offsite circuit AND One diesel generator	c.1 Perform Surveillance Requirement 4.8.1.1.1 for remaining offsite circuit within 1 hour and at least once per 8 hours thereafter. AND c.2 Demonstrate OPERABLE diesel generator is not inoperable due to common cause failure within 8 hours or perform Surveillance Requirement 4.8.1.1.2.a.2 for the OPERABLE diesel generator within 8 hours. AND c.3 Verify the steam-driven auxiliary feedwater pump is OPERABLE (MODES 1, 2, and 3 only). If this condition is not satisfied within 2 hours, be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and HOT SHUTDOWN within the following 6 hours. AND c.4 Restore one inoperable A.C. source to OPERABLE status within 12 hours or be in HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours. AND c.5 Restore remaining inoperable A.C. source to OPERABLE status following the time requirements of Action Statements a or b above based on the initial loss of the remaining inoperable A.C. source.
d. Two offsite circuits	d.1 Restore one of the inoperable offsite sources to OPERABLE status within 24 hours or be in HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours. AND d.2 Following restoration of one offsite source restore remaining inoperable offsite source to OPERABLE status following the time requirements of Action Statement a above based on the initial loss of the remaining inoperable offsite source.

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stuck open PORV at a time that the block valve is inoperable. This may be accomplished by various methods. These methods include, but are not limited to, placing the NORMAL/ISOLATE switch at the associated Bottle Up Panel in the "ISOLATE" position or pulling the control power fuses for the associated PORV control circuit.

Although the block valve may be designated inoperable, it may be able to be manually opened and closed and in this manner can be used to perform its function. Block valve inoperability may be due to seat leakage, instrumentation problems, or other causes that do not prevent manual use and do not create a possibility for a small break LOCA. This condition is only intended to permit operation of the plant for a limited period of time. The block valve should normally be available to allow PORV operation for automatic mitigation of overpressure events. The block valves must be returned to OPERABLE status prior to entering MODE 3 after a refueling outage.

If more than one PORV is inoperable and not capable of being manually cycled, it is necessary to either restore at least one valve within the completion time of 1 hour or isolate the flow path by closing and removing the power to the associated block valve and cooldown the RCS to MODE 4.

3/4.4.4 PRESSURIZER

An OPERABLE pressurizer provides pressure control for the reactor coolant system during operations with both forced reactor coolant flow and with natural circulation flow. The minimum water level in the pressurizer assures the pressurizer heaters, which are required to achieve and maintain pressure control, remain covered with water to prevent failure, which occurs if the heaters are energized uncovered. The maximum water level in the pressurizer ensures that this parameter is maintained within the envelope of operation assumed in the safety analysis. The maximum water level also ensures that the RCS is not a hydraulically solid system and that a steam bubble will be provided to accommodate pressure surges during operation. The steam bubble also protects the pressurizer code safety valves and power operated relief valve against water relief. The requirement that a minimum number of pressurizer heaters be OPERABLE enhances the capability of the plant to control Reactor Coolant System pressure and establish and maintain natural circulation.

The requirement for two groups of pressurizer heaters, each having a capacity of 130 kW, is met by verifying the capacity of the pressurizer proportional heater groups 1 and 2. Since the pressurizer proportional heater groups 1 and 2 are supplied from the emergency 480V electrical buses, there is reasonable assurance that these heaters can be energized during a loss of offsite power to maintain natural circulation at HOT STANDBY.

3/4.4.5 STEAM GENERATORS

The Surveillance Requirements for inspection of the steam generator tubes ensure that the structural integrity of this portion of the RCS will be maintained. The program for inservice inspection of steam generator tubes is based on a modification of Regulatory Guide 1.83, Revision 1. Inservice inspection of steam generator tubing is essential in order to maintain surveillance of the conditions of the tubes in the event that there is

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3. An independently testable component with no potential common mode failure for the remaining diesel generator.

If one Millstone Unit No. 2 diesel generator is inoperable in MODES 1 through 4, Action Statements b.3 and c.3 require verification that the steam-driven auxiliary feedwater pump is OPERABLE (MODES 1, 2, and 3 only). If the steam-driven auxiliary feedwater pump is inoperable, restoration within 2 hours is required or a plant shutdown to MODE 4 will be necessary. This requirement is intended to provide assurance that a loss of offsite power event will not result in degradation of the auxiliary feedwater safety function to below accident mitigation requirements during the period one of the diesel generators is inoperable. The term verify, as used in this context, means to administratively check by examining logs or other information to determine if the steam-driven auxiliary feedwater pump is out of service for maintenance or other reasons. It does not mean to perform Surveillance Requirements needed to demonstrate the OPERABILITY of the steam-driven auxiliary feedwater pump.

If one Millstone Unit No. 2 diesel generator is inoperable in MODES 1 through 4, a 72 hour allowed outage time is provided by Action Statement b.5 to allow restoration of the diesel generator, provided the requirements of Action Statements b.1, b.2, and b.3 are met. This allowed outage time can be extended to 14 days if the additional requirements contained in Action Statement b.4 are also met. Action Statement b.4 requires verification that the Millstone Unit No. 3 diesel generators are OPERABLE as required by the applicable Millstone Unit No. 3 Technical Specification (2 diesel generators in MODES 1 through 4, and 1 diesel generator in MODES 5 and 6) and the Millstone Unit No. 3 SBO diesel generator is available. The term verify, as used in this context, means to administratively check by examining logs or other information to determine if the required Millstone Unit No. 3 diesel generators and the Millstone Unit No. 3 SBO diesel generator are out of service for maintenance or other reasons. It does not mean to perform Surveillance Requirements needed to demonstrate the OPERABILITY of the required Millstone Unit No. 3 diesel generators or availability of the Millstone Unit No. 3 SBO diesel generator.

When using the 14 day allowed outage time provision and the Millstone Unit No. 3 diesel generator and/or the Millstone Unit No. 3 SBO diesel generator requirements are not met, 72 hours is allowed for restoration of the required Millstone Unit No. 3 diesel generators and the Millstone Unit No. 3 SBO diesel generator. If any of the required Millstone Unit No. 3 diesel generators and/or the Millstone Unit No. 3 SBO diesel generator are not restored within 72 hours, and one Millstone Unit No. 2 diesel generator is still inoperable, Millstone Unit No. 2 is required to shut down.

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The 14 day allowed outage time for one inoperable Millstone Unit No. 2 diesel generator will allow performance of extended diesel generator maintenance and repair activities (e.g., diesel inspections) while the plant is operating. To minimize plant risk when using this extended allowed outage time the following additional requirements must be met:

1. The extended diesel generator maintenance outage shall not be scheduled when adverse or inclement weather conditions and/or unstable grid conditions are predicted or present.
2. The availability of the Millstone Unit No. 3 SBO DG shall be verified by test performance within the previous 30 days prior to allowing a Millstone Unit No. 2 diesel generator to be inoperable for greater than 72 hours.
3. All activity in the switchyard shall be closely monitored and controlled. No elective maintenance within the switchyard that could challenge offsite power availability shall be scheduled.

In addition, the plant configuration shall be controlled during the diesel generator maintenance and repair activities to minimize plant risk consistent with a Configuration Risk Management Program, as required by 10 CFR 50.65(a)(4).

During performance of Surveillance Requirements 4.8.1.1.2.a.2 and 4.8.1.1.2.d.2, the diesel generators shall be started by using one of the following signals:

1. Manual;
2. Simulated loss of offsite power in conjunction with a safety injection actuation signal;
3. Simulated safety injection actuation signal alone; or
4. Simulated loss of power alone.

The diesel generator surveillance requirements specify that the diesel generators are started from a standby condition. Standby conditions for a diesel generator means the diesel engine coolant and oil are being circulated and temperature is being maintained consistent with manufacturer recommendations.

Surveillance Requirement (SR) 4.8.1.1.2.d.1 verifies that the diesel generators will reach $\geq 90\%$ of rated speed and $\geq 97\%$ of rated voltage within 15 seconds after a start signal is generated. Diesel generator voltage and speed will continue to increase to rated values, and then should stabilize. The time for voltage and speed (frequency) to stabilize is periodically monitored and the trend evaluated to identify degradation of governor or voltage regulator performance when testing in accordance with the requirements of SR 4.8.1.1.2.d.1.

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The OPERABILITY of the minimum specified A.C. and D.C. power sources and associated distribution systems during shutdown and refueling ensures that 1) the facility can be maintained in the shutdown or refueling condition for extended time periods and 2) sufficient instrumentation and control capability is available for monitoring and maintaining the facility status. If the required power sources or distribution systems are not OPERABLE in MODES 5 and 6, operations involving CORE ALTERATIONS, positive reactivity changes, or movement of irradiated fuel assemblies are required to be suspended. The required action to suspend positive reactivity additions does not preclude actions to maintain or increase reactor vessel inventory provided the boron concentration of the makeup water source is greater than or equal to the boron concentration for the required SHUTDOWN MARGIN. In addition, suspension of these activities does not preclude completion of actions to establish a safe conservative plant condition.

The non-safety grade 125V D.C. Turbine Battery is required for accident mitigation for a main steam line break within containment with a coincident loss of a vital D.C. bus. The Turbine Battery provides the alternate source of power for Inverters 1 & 2 respectively via non-safety grade Inverters 5 & 6. For the loss of a D.C. event with a coincident steam line break within containment, the feedwater regulating valves are required to close to ensure containment design pressure is not exceeded.