

INDEX

LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION AND SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Containment Air Locks.....	3/4 6-7
Internal Pressure.....	3/4 6-9
Air Temperature.....	3/4 6-10
Containment Vessel Structural Integrity.....	3/4 6-11
Containment Ventilation System.....	3/4 6-12
3/4.6.2 DEPRESSURIZATION AND COOLING SYSTEMS	
Containment Spray System.....	3/4 6-14
Spray Additive System.....	3/4 6-15
3/4.6.3 CONTAINMENT ISOLATION VALVES.....	3/4 6-16
3/4.6.4 COMBUSTIBLE GAS CONTROL	
(THIS SPECIFICATION NUMBER IS NOT USED).....	3/4 6-18
(THIS SPECIFICATION NUMBER IS NOT USED).....	3/4 6-19
Hydrogen Mixing System.....	3/4 6-20
3/4.6.5 CONTAINMENT ENCLOSURE BUILDING	
Containment Enclosure Emergency Air Cleanup System.....	3/4 6-21
Containment Enclosure Building Integrity.....	3/4 6-24
Containment Enclosure Building Structural Integrity.....	3/4 6-25
<u>3/4.7 PLANT SYSTEMS</u>	
3/4.7.1 TURBINE CYCLE	
Safety Valves.....	3/4 7-1
TABLE 3.7-1 MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE POWER RANGE NEUTRON FLUX HIGH SETPOINT WITH INOPERABLE STEAM LINE SAFETY VALVES DURING FOUR LOOP OPERATIONS.....	3/4 7-2
TABLE 3.7-2 STEAM LINE SAFETY VALVES PER LOOP.....	3/4 7-2
Auxiliary Feedwater System.....	3/4 7-3
Condensate Storage Tank.....	3/4 7-6
Specific Activity.....	3/4 7-7
TABLE 4.7-1 (THIS TABLE NUMBER IS NOT USED).....	3/4 7-8
Main Steam Line Isolation Valves.....	3/4 7-9
Atmospheric Relief Valves.....	3/4 7-10

TABLE 3.3-10 (Continued)

ACCIDENT MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION

<u>INSTRUMENT</u>	<u>TOTAL NO. OF CHANNELS</u>	<u>MINIMUM CHANNELS OPERABLE</u>
14. Intermediate Range Neutron Flux	2	1
15. Intermediate Range Neutron Flux Rate	2	1
16. Containment Isolation Valve Position*	2/Penetration	1/Penetration
17. Containment Enclosure Negative Pressure	2	1
18. Condensate Storage Tank Water Level**	2	1
19. Reactor Vessel Level Indication System	2	1

*Applies to penetrations with 2 active valves in series. These valves are moved to the closed position by automatic signals.

**Calculated on basis of pressure sensed at suction to the Emergency Feedwater Pumps.

CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

3/4.6.4 COMBUSTIBLE GAS CONTROL

3.6.4.1 (THIS SPECIFICATION NUMBER IS NOT USED)

CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

COMBUSTIBLE GAS CONTROL

3.6.4.2 (THIS SPECIFICATION NUMBER IS NOT USED)

CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

BASES

3/4.6.3 CONTAINMENT ISOLATION VALVES (continued)

In the event that one containment isolation valve becomes inoperable, the valve must be restored to an operable status within four hours or the affected penetration must be isolated. Additionally, if the penetration is open, the second isolation barrier in the penetration (either another containment isolation valve or the associated closed system within containment) must remain operable. The operability of the closed system is established by its governing Technical Specification. For example, the SG U-tubes would comprise an operable closed system functioning as a containment barrier if tube leakage was within the leakage limitations of T.S. 3.4.6.2. For the hydrogen analyzer portion of the Combustible Gas Control system, the system outside of containment is qualified as an additional containment isolation barrier.

The method of isolating a penetration with an inoperable containment isolation valve must include the use of an isolation barrier that cannot be adversely affected by a single active failure. Barriers that meet this criterion include: (1) a deactivated automatic valves secured in the isolation position, (2) a closed manual valve, and (3) a blind flange. Closed systems within containment do not meet the isolation criterion because they are vulnerable to failures. Isolating a penetration with a deactivated automatic valve may be accomplished using either the inoperable valve, if it can be verified to be fully closed, or the operable automatic valve. Manual valves and blind flanges used to isolate a penetration must be within the penetration's ASME class boundary and qualified to ASME Class 2.

3/4.6.4 COMBUSTIBLE GAS CONTROL

The Hydrogen Mixing Systems are provided to ensure adequate mixing of the containment atmosphere following a LOCA. This mixing action will prevent localized accumulations of hydrogen from exceeding the flammable limit.