

ENCLOSURE 3

PROPOSED TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Marked-up Technical Specification and Bases Pages:

3.3-38
B 3.3-93
B 3.3-94

(Revised Technical Specification pages incorporating the proposed changes are also attached.)

3.3-38
B 3.3-93
B 3.3-94

E3-1

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Table 3.3.2-1 (page 5 of 7)
Engineered Safety Feature Actuation System Instrumentation

FUNCTION	APPLICABLE MODES OR OTHER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS	REQUIRED CHANNELS	CONDITIONS	SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS	ALLOWABLE VALUE	NOMINAL TRIP SETPOINT
6. Auxiliary Feedwater (continued)						
c. Safety Injection	Refer to Function 1 (Safety Injection) for all initiation functions and requirements					
d. Loss of Offsite Power	1,2,3	4 per bus	F	Refer to Function 4 of Table 3.3.5-1 for SRs and Allowable Values		
e. Trip of all Main Feedwater Pumps	1,2	1 per pump	J	SR 3.3.2.8 SR 3.3.2.9 SR 3.3.2.10	≥ 48 psig	50 psig
f. Motor-Driven Auxiliary Feedwater Pumps Train A and B Suction Transfer on Suction Pressure - Low	1,2,3	3	F	SR 3.3.2.6 SR 3.3.2.9 SR 3.3.2.10	A) ≥ 0.5 psig B) ≥ 1.33 psig	A) 1.2 psig B) 2.0 psig
g. Turbine-driven AFW Pump Suction Train A and B Transfer on Suction Pressure - Low	1,2,3	3/train, 2 trains	F	SR 3.3.2.6 SR 3.3.2.9 SR 3.3.2.10	A) ≥ 11.6 psig B) ≥ 12.2 psig	A) 12.8 psig B) 13.5 psig
7. Automatic Switchover to Containment Sump						
a. Automatic Actuation Logic and Actuation Relays	1,2,3,4	2 trains	C	SR 3.3.2.2 SR 3.3.2.3 SR 3.3.2.5	NA	NA

(continued)

BASES

APPLICABLE
SAFETY ANALYSES,
LCO, and
APPLICABILITY
(continued)

e. Auxiliary Feedwater-Trip Of All Main Feedwater Pumps

A Trip of both turbine driven MFW pumps is an indication of a loss of MFW and the subsequent need for some method of decay heat and sensible heat removal to bring the reactor back to no load temperature and pressure. A turbine driven MFW pump is equipped with one pressure switch on the control oil line for the speed control system. A low pressure signal from this pressure switch indicates a trip of that pump. A trip of both turbine driven MFW pumps starts the motor driven and turbine driven AFW pumps to ensure that enough water is available to act as the heat sink for the reactor.

This Function must be OPERABLE in MODES 1 and 2. This ensures that at least one SG is provided with water to serve as the heat sink to remove reactor decay heat and sensible heat in the event of an accident. In MODES 3, 4, and 5, the RCPs and MFW pumps may be normally shut down, and thus neither pump trip is indicative of a condition requiring automatic AFW initiation.

f, g. Auxiliary Feedwater-Pump Suction Transfer on Suction Pressure-Low

A low pressure signal in the AFW pump suction line protects the AFW pumps against a loss of the normal supply of water for the pumps, the CST. Three pressure switches are located on each motor driven AFW pump suction line from the CST and ~~two sets of three pressure switches on the turbine driven AFW pump suction line from the CST.~~ A low pressure signal sensed by two switches of a set will cause the emergency supply of water for the respective pump to be aligned. ERCW. (safety

pumps

(continued)

BASES

APPLICABLE
SAFETY ANALYSES,
LCO, and
APPLICABILITY

f, g. Auxiliary Feedwater-Pump Suction Transfer on
Suction Pressure-Low (continued)

grade) is then lined up to supply the AFW pumps to ensure an adequate supply of water for the AFW System to maintain at least one of the SGs as the heat sink for reactor decay heat and sensible heat removal.

Since the detectors are located in an area not affected by HELBs or high radiation, they will not experience any adverse environmental conditions and the Trip Setpoint reflects only steady state instrument uncertainties.

These Functions must be OPERABLE in MODES 1, 2, and 3 to ensure a safety grade supply of water for the AFW System to maintain the SGs as the heat sink for the reactor. These Functions do not have to be OPERABLE in MODES 5 and 6 because there is not enough heat being generated in the reactor to require the SGs as a heat sink. In MODE 4, AFW automatic suction transfer does not need to be OPERABLE because RHR will already be in operation, or sufficient time is available to place RHR in operation, to remove decay heat.

7. Automatic Switchover to Containment Sump

At the end of the injection phase of a LOCA, the RWST will be nearly empty. Continued cooling must be provided by the ECCS to remove decay heat. The source of water for the ECCS pumps is automatically switched to the containment recirculation sump. The low head residual heat removal (RHR) pumps draw the water from the containment recirculation sump, the RHR pumps pump the water through the RHR heat exchanger, inject the water back into the RCS, and supply the cooled water to the other ECCS pumps.

(continued)

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a. Automatic Actuation Logic and Actuation Relays	1,2,3,4	2 trains	C	SR 3.3.2.2 SR 3.3.2.3 SR 3.3.2.5	NA	NA

(continued)

BASES

APPLICABLE
SAFETY ANALYSES,
LCO, and
APPLICABILITY
(continued)

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(continued)

BASES

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f. Auxiliary Feedwater-Pump Suction Transfer on Suction Pressure-Low (continued)

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ENCLOSURE 4

TVA COMMITMENTS

1. The TVA Nuclear Safety Review Board review will be completed prior to implementation of the license amendment.