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TSB2 - TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS BASES UNIT 2 MANUAL

REMOVE MANUAL TABLE OF CONTENTS    DATE: 04/25/2008

ADD      MANUAL TABLE OF CONTENTS    DATE: 05/02/2008

CATEGORY: DOCUMENTS    TYPE: TSB2

ID: TEXT 3.7.1

ADD:    REV: 2

REMOVE:    REV:1

CATEGORY: DOCUMENTS    TYPE: TSB2

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Page 2 of 2

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# SSES MANUAL

Manual Name: TSB2

Manual Title: TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS BASES UNIT 2 MANUAL

## Table Of Contents

Issue Date: 05/02/2008

<u>Procedure Name</u>	<u>Rev</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Change ID</u>	<u>Change Number</u>
TEXT LOES <b>Title:</b> LIST OF EFFECTIVE SECTIONS	90	04/23/2008		
TEXT TOC <b>Title:</b> TABLE OF CONTENTS	13	04/23/2008		
TEXT 2.1.1 <b>Title:</b> SAFETY LIMITS (SLS) REACTOR CORE SLS	3	10/04/2007		
TEXT 2.1.2 <b>Title:</b> SAFETY LIMITS (SLS) REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM (RCS) PRESSURE SL	1	10/04/2007		
TEXT 3.0 <b>Title:</b> LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION (LCO) APPLICABILITY	2	10/12/2006		
TEXT 3.1.1 <b>Title:</b> REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS SHUTDOWN MARGIN (SDM)	1	03/24/2005		
TEXT 3.1.2 <b>Title:</b> REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS REACTIVITY ANOMALIES	0	11/18/2002		
TEXT 3.1.3 <b>Title:</b> REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS CONTROL ROD OPERABILITY	1	07/06/2005		
TEXT 3.1.4 <b>Title:</b> REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS CONTROL ROD SCRAM TIMES	3	09/29/2006		
TEXT 3.1.5 <b>Title:</b> REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS CONTROL ROD SCRAM ACCUMULATORS	1	07/06/2005		
TEXT 3.1.6 <b>Title:</b> REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS ROD PATTERN CONTROL	2	03/24/2005		

## SSES MANUAL

Manual Name: TSB2

Manual Title: TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS BASES UNIT 2 MANUAL

TEXT 3.1.7 3 10/04/2007  
**Title:** REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS STANDBY LIQUID CONTROL (SLC) SYSTEM

TEXT 3.1.8 2 10/04/2007  
**Title:** REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS SCRAM DISCHARGE VOLUME (SDV) VENT AND DRAIN VALVES

TEXT 3.2.1 3 04/09/2007  
**Title:** POWER DISTRIBUTION LIMITS AVERAGE PLANAR LINEAR HEAT GENERATION RATE (APLHGR)

TEXT 3.2.2 2 04/03/2007  
**Title:** POWER DISTRIBUTION LIMITS MINIMUM CRITICAL POWER RATIO (MCPR)

TEXT 3.2.3 1 10/04/2007  
**Title:** POWER DISTRIBUTION LIMITS LINEAR HEAT GENERATION RATE LHGR

TEXT 3.3.1.1 3 04/09/2007  
**Title:** INSTRUMENTATION REACTOR PROTECTION SYSTEM (RPS) INSTRUMENTATION

TEXT 3.3.1.2 1 04/09/2007  
**Title:** INSTRUMENTATION SOURCE RANGE MONITOR (SRM) INSTRUMENTATION

TEXT 3.3.2.1 2 04/09/2007  
**Title:** INSTRUMENTATION CONTROL ROD BLOCK INSTRUMENTATION

TEXT 3.3.2.2 0 11/18/2002  
**Title:** INSTRUMENTATION FEEDWATER - MAIN TURBINE HIGH WATER LEVEL TRIP INSTRUMENTATION

TEXT 3.3.3.1 6 12/17/2007  
**Title:** INSTRUMENTATION POST ACCIDENT MONITORING (PAM) INSTRUMENTATION

TEXT 3.3.3.2 1 04/18/2005  
**Title:** INSTRUMENTATION REMOTE SHUTDOWN SYSTEM

TEXT 3.3.4.1 0 11/18/2002  
**Title:** INSTRUMENTATION END OF CYCLE RECIRCULATION PUMP TRIP (EOC-RPT) INSTRUMENTATION

## SSES MANUAL

**Manual Name:** TSB2

**Manual Title:** TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS BASES UNIT 2 MANUAL

TEXT 3.3.4.2 0 11/18/2002  
**Title:** INSTRUMENTATION ANTICIPATED TRANSIENT WITHOUT SCRAM RECIRCULATION PUMP TRIP (ATWS-RPT) INSTRUMENTATION

TEXT 3.3.5.1 3 07/06/2005  
**Title:** INSTRUMENTATION EMERGENCY CORE COOLING SYSTEM (ECCS) INSTRUMENTATION

TEXT 3.3.5.2 0 11/18/2002  
**Title:** INSTRUMENTATION REACTOR CORE ISOLATION COOLING (RCIC) SYSTEM INSTRUMENTATION

TEXT 3.3.6.1 3 10/04/2007  
**Title:** INSTRUMENTATION PRIMARY CONTAINMENT ISOLATION INSTRUMENTATION

TEXT 3.3.6.2 2 10/04/2007  
**Title:** INSTRUMENTATION SECONDARY CONTAINMENT ISOLATION INSTRUMENTATION

TEXT 3.3.7.1 1 10/04/2007  
**Title:** INSTRUMENTATION CONTROL ROOM EMERGENCY OUTSIDE AIR SUPPLY (CREOAS) SYSTEM INSTRUMENTATION

TEXT 3.3.8.1 3 12/17/2007  
**Title:** INSTRUMENTATION LOSS OF POWER (LOP) INSTRUMENTATION

TEXT 3.3.8.2 0 11/18/2002  
**Title:** INSTRUMENTATION REACTOR PROTECTION SYSTEM (RPS) ELECTRIC POWER MONITORING

TEXT 3.4.1 3 04/09/2007  
**Title:** REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM (RCS) RECIRCULATION LOOPS OPERATING

TEXT 3.4.2 0 11/18/2002  
**Title:** REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM (RCS) JET PUMPS

TEXT 3.4.3 1 01/16/2006  
**Title:** REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM (RCS) SAFETY/RELIEF VALVES (S/RVS)

TEXT 3.4.4 0 11/18/2002  
**Title:** REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM (RCS) RCS OPERATIONAL LEAKAGE



# SSES MANUAL

**Manual Name:** TSB2

**Manual Title:** TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS BASES UNIT 2 MANUAL

TEXT 3.6.1.3 8 01/23/2008  
**Title:** CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS PRIMARY CONTAINMENT ISOLATION VALVES (PCIVS)

TEXT 3.6.1.4 0 11/18/2002  
**Title:** CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS CONTAINMENT PRESSURE

TEXT 3.6.1.5 1 10/05/2005  
**Title:** CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS DRYWELL AIR TEMPERATURE

TEXT 3.6.1.6 0 11/18/2002  
**Title:** CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS SUPPRESSION CHAMBER-TO-DRYWELL VACUUM BREAKERS

TEXT 3.6.2.1 2 12/17/2007  
**Title:** CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS SUPPRESSION POOL AVERAGE TEMPERATURE

TEXT 3.6.2.2 0 11/18/2002  
**Title:** CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS SUPPRESSION POOL WATER LEVEL

TEXT 3.6.2.3 1 01/16/2006  
**Title:** CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS RESIDUAL HEAT REMOVAL (RHR) SUPPRESSION POOL COOLING

TEXT 3.6.2.4 0 11/18/2002  
**Title:** CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS RESIDUAL HEAT REMOVAL (RHR) SUPPRESSION POOL SPRAY

TEXT 3.6.3.1 2 06/13/2006  
**Title:** CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS PRIMARY CONTAINMENT HYDROGEN RECOMBINERS

TEXT 3.6.3.2 1 04/18/2005  
**Title:** CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS DRYWELL AIR FLOW SYSTEM

TEXT 3.6.3.3 0 11/18/2002  
**Title:** CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS PRIMARY CONTAINMENT OXYGEN CONCENTRATION

TEXT 3.6.4.1 7 10/04/2007  
**Title:** CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS SECONDARY CONTAINMENT

## SSSES MANUAL

**Manual Name:** TSB2

**Manual Title:** TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS BASES UNIT 2 MANUAL

TEXT 3.6.4.2 2 01/03/2005

**Title:** CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS SECONDARY CONTAINMENT ISOLATION VALVES (SCIVS)

TEXT 3.6.4.3 4 09/21/2006

**Title:** CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS STANDBY GAS TREATMENT (SGT) SYSTEM

TEXT 3.7.1 2 05/02/2008

**Title:** PLANT SYSTEMS RESIDUAL HEAT REMOVAL SERVICE WATER (RHRSW) SYSTEM AND THE ULTIMATE HEAT SINK (UHS)

TEXT 3.7.2 2 05/02/2008

**Title:** PLANT SYSTEMS EMERGENCY SERVICE WATER (ESW) SYSTEM

TEXT 3.7.3 0 11/18/2002

**Title:** PLANT SYSTEMS CONTROL ROOM EMERGENCY OUTSIDE AIR SUPPLY (CREOAS) SYSTEM

TEXT 3.7.4 0 11/18/2002

**Title:** PLANT SYSTEMS CONTROL ROOM FLOOR COOLING SYSTEM

TEXT 3.7.5 1 10/04/2007

**Title:** PLANT SYSTEMS MAIN CONDENSER OFFGAS

TEXT 3.7.6 1 01/17/2005

**Title:** PLANT SYSTEMS MAIN TURBINE BYPASS SYSTEM

TEXT 3.7.7 1 10/04/2007

**Title:** PLANT SYSTEMS SPENT FUEL STORAGE POOL WATER LEVEL

TEXT 3.8.1 7 04/23/2008

**Title:** ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS AC SOURCES - OPERATING

TEXT 3.8.2 0 11/18/2002

**Title:** ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS AC SOURCES - SHUTDOWN

TEXT 3.8.3 1 04/23/2008

**Title:** ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS DIESEL FUEL OIL LUBE OIL AND STARTING AIR

# SSES MANUAL

Manual Name: TSB2

Manual Title: TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS BASES UNIT 2 MANUAL

TEXT 3.8.4 2 12/14/2006  
**Title:** ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS DC SOURCES - OPERATING

TEXT 3.8.5 1 12/14/2006  
**Title:** ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS DC SOURCES - SHUTDOWN

TEXT 3.8.6 1 12/14/2006  
**Title:** ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS BATTERY CELL PARAMETERS

TEXT 3.8.7 3 03/31/2006  
**Title:** ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS - OPERATING

TEXT 3.8.8 0 11/18/2002  
**Title:** ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS - SHUTDOWN

TEXT 3.9.1 0 11/18/2002  
**Title:** REFUELING OPERATIONS REFUELING EQUIPMENT INTERLOCKS

TEXT 3.9.2 0 11/18/2002  
**Title:** REFUELING OPERATIONS REFUEL POSITION ONE-ROD-OUT INTERLOCK

TEXT 3.9.3 0 11/18/2002  
**Title:** REFUELING OPERATIONS CONTROL ROD POSITION

TEXT 3.9.4 0 11/18/2002  
**Title:** REFUELING OPERATIONS CONTROL ROD POSITION INDICATION

TEXT 3.9.5 0 11/18/2002  
**Title:** REFUELING OPERATIONS CONTROL ROD OPERABILITY - REFUELING

TEXT 3.9.6 1 10/04/2007  
**Title:** REFUELING OPERATIONS REACTOR PRESSURE VESSEL (RPV) WATER LEVEL

TEXT 3.9.7 0 11/18/2002  
**Title:** REFUELING OPERATIONS RESIDUAL HEAT REMOVAL (RHR) - HIGH WATER LEVEL



B 3.7 PLANT SYSTEMS

B 3.7.1 Residual Heat Removal Service Water (RHRSW) System and the Ultimate Heat Sink (UHS)

BASES

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**BACKGROUND** The RHRSW System is designed to provide cooling water for the Residual Heat Removal (RHR) System heat exchangers, required for a safe reactor shutdown following a Design Basis Accident (DBA) or transient. The RHRSW System is operated whenever the RHR heat exchangers are required to operate in the shutdown cooling mode or in the suppression pool cooling or spray mode of the RHR System.

The RHRSW System consists of two independent and redundant subsystems. Each subsystem is made up of a header, one pump, a suction source, valves, piping, heat exchanger, and associated instrumentation. Either of the two subsystems is capable of providing the required cooling capacity to maintain safe shutdown conditions. The two subsystems are separated so that failure of one subsystem will not affect the OPERABILITY of the other subsystem. One Unit 1 RHRSW subsystem and the associated (same division) Unit 2 RHRSW subsystem constitute a single RHRSW loop. The two RHRSW pumps in a loop can each, independently, be aligned to either Unit's heat exchanger. The RHRSW System is designed with sufficient redundancy so that no single active component failure can prevent it from achieving its design function. The RHRSW System is described in the FSAR, Section 9.2.6, Reference 1.

Cooling water is pumped by the RHRSW pumps from the UHS through the tube side of the RHR heat exchangers. After removing heat from the RHRSW heat exchanger, the water is discharged to the spray pond (UHS) by way of the UHS return loops. The UHS return loops direct the return flow to a network of sprays that dissipate the heat to the atmosphere or directly to the UHS via a bypass header.

The system is initiated manually from the control room except for the spray array bypass manual valves that are operated locally in the event of a failure of the spray array bypass valves. The system can be started any time the LOCA signal is manually overridden or clears.

(continued)

BASES

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BACKGROUND  
(continued)

The ultimate heat sink (UHS) system is composed of approximately 3,300,000 cubic foot spray pond and associated piping and spray risers. Each UHS return loop contains a bypass line, a large spray array and a small spray array. The purpose of the UHS is to provide both a suction source of water and a return path for the RHRSW and ESW systems. The function of the UHS is to provide water to the RHRSW and ESW systems at a temperature less than the 97°F design temperature of the RHRSW and ESW systems. UHS temperature is maintained less than the design temperature by introducing the hot return fluid from the RHRSW and ESW systems into the spray loops and relying on spray cooling to maintain temperature. The UHS is designed to supply the RHRSW and ESW systems with all the cooling capacity required during a combination LOCA/LOOP for thirty days without fluid addition. The UHS is described in the FSAR, Section 9.2.7 (Reference 1).

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APPLICABLE  
SAFETY  
ANALYSES

The RHRSW System removes heat from the suppression pool to limit the suppression pool temperature and primary containment pressure following a LOCA. This ensures that the primary containment can perform its function of limiting the release of radioactive materials to the environment following a LOCA. The ability of the RHRSW System to support long term cooling of the reactor or primary containment is discussed in the FSAR, Chapters 6 and 15 (Refs. 2 and 3, respectively). These analyses explicitly assume that the RHRSW System will provide adequate cooling support to the equipment required for safe shutdown. These analyses include the evaluation of the long term primary containment response after a design basis LOCA.

The safety analyses for long term cooling were performed for various RHRSW and UHS configurations combinations of RHR System failures. As discussed in the FSAR, Section 6.2.2 (Ref. 2) for these analyses, manual initiation of the OPERABLE RHRSW subsystem and the associated RHR System is required. The maximum suppression chamber water temperature and pressure are analyzed to be below the design temperature of 220°F and maximum allowable pressure of 53 psig.

(continued)

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BASES

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APPLICABLE  
SAFETY  
ANALYSES  
(continued)

The UHS design takes into account the cooling efficiency of the spray arrays and the evaporation losses during design basis environmental conditions. The spray array bypass header provides the flow path for the ESW and RHRSW system to keep the spray array headers from freezing. The small and/or large spray arrays are placed in service to dissipate heat returning from the plant. The UHS return header is comprised of the spray array bypass header, the large spray array, and the small spray array.

The spray array bypass header is capable of passing full flow from the RHRSW and ESW systems in each loop. The large spray array is capable of passing full flow from the RHRSW and ESW systems in each loop. The small spray array supports heat dissipation when low system flows are required.

The RHRSW System, together with the UHS, satisfy Criterion 3 of the NRC Policy Statement. (Ref. 4)

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LCO

Two RHRSW subsystems are required to be OPERABLE to provide the required redundancy to ensure that the system functions to remove post accident heat loads, assuming the worst case single active failure occurs coincident with the loss of offsite power.

An RHRSW subsystem is considered OPERABLE when:

- a. One pump is OPERABLE; and
- b. An OPERABLE flow path is capable of taking suction from the UHS and transferring the water to the RHR heat exchanger and returning it to the UHS at the assumed flow rate, and
- c. An OPERABLE UHS.

The OPERABILITY of the UHS is based on having a minimum water level at the overflow weir of 678 feet 1 inch above mean sea level and a maximum water temperature of 85°F; unless either unit is in MODE 3. If a unit enters MODE 3, the time of entrance into this condition determines the appropriate maximum ultimate heat sink fluid temperature. If the earliest unit to enter MODE 3 has been in that condition for less than twelve (12) hours, the peak temperature to maintain OPERABILITY of the ultimate heat sink remains at 85°F. If either unit has been in MODE 3 for more than twelve (12) hours but less than twenty-four (24) hours, the OPERABILITY temperature of the ultimate heat sink becomes 87°F. If either unit has been in MODE 3 for twenty-four (24) hours or more, the OPERABILITY temperature of the ultimate heat sink becomes 88°F.

(continued)

BASES

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LCO  
(continued)

In addition, the OPERABILITY of the UHS is based on having sufficient spray capacity in the UHS return loops. Sufficient spray capacity is defined as one large and one small spray array in one loop.

This OPERABILITY definition is supported by analysis and evaluations performed in accordance with the guidance given in Regulatory Guide 1.27.

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APPLICABILITY

In MODES 1, 2, and 3, the RHRSW System and the UHS are required to be OPERABLE to support the OPERABILITY of the RHR System for primary containment cooling (LCO 3.6.2.3, "Residual Heat Removal (RHR) Suppression Pool Cooling," and LCO 3.6.2.4, "Residual Heat Removal (RHR) Suppression Pool Spray") and decay heat removal (LCO 3.4.8, "Residual Heat Removal (RHR) Shutdown Cooling System—Hot Shutdown"). The Applicability is therefore consistent with the requirements of these systems.

In MODES 4 and 5, the OPERABILITY requirements of the RHRSW System are determined by the RHR shutdown cooling subsystem(s) it supports (LCO 3.4.9, "Residual Heat Removal (RHR) Shutdown Cooling System - Cold Shutdown"; LCO 3.9.7, "Residual Heat Removal (RHR) - High Water Level"; and LCO 3.9.8, "Residual Heat Removal (RHR) - Low Water Level").

In MODES 4 and 5, the OPERABILITY requirements of the UHS is determined by the systems it supports.

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ACTIONS

The ACTIONS are modified by a Note indicating that the applicable Conditions of LCO 3.4.8, be entered and Required Actions taken if the inoperable RHRSW subsystem results in inoperable RHR shutdown cooling (SDC) (i.e., both the Unit 1 and Unit 2 RHRSW pumps in a loop are inoperable resulting in the associated RHR SDC system being inoperable). This is an exception to LCO 3.0.6 because the Required Actions of LCO 3.7.1 do not adequately compensate for the loss of RHR SDC Function (LCO 3.4.8).

Condition A is modified by a separate note to allow separate Condition entry for each valve. This is acceptable since the Required Action for this Condition provide appropriate compensatory actions.

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BASES

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ACTIONS  
(continued)

A.1

With one spray loop bypass valve not capable of being closed on demand, the associated Unit 1 and Unit 2 RHRSW subsystems cannot use the spray cooling function of the affected UHS return loop. As a result, the associated RHRSW subsystem must be declared inoperable.

With one spray loop bypass valve not capable of being opened on demand, a return flow path is not available. As a result, the associated RHRSW subsystems must be declared inoperable.

With one spray array bypass manual valve not capable of being closed, the associated Unit 1 and Unit 2 RHRSW subsystems cannot use the spray cooling function of the affected UHS return path if the spray array bypass valve fails to close. As a result, the associated RHRSW subsystems must be declared inoperable.

With one spray array bypass manual valve not open, a return flow path is not available. As a result, the associated RHRSW subsystems must be declared inoperable.

With one large spray array valve not capable of being opened on demand, the associated Unit 1 and Unit 2 RHRSW subsystems cannot use the full required spray cooling capability of the affected UHS return path. With one large spray array valve not capable of being closed on demand, the associated Unit 1 and Unit 2 RHRSW subsystems cannot use the small spray array when loop flows are low as the required spray nozzle pressure is not achievable for the small spray array. As a result, the associated RHRSW subsystems must be declared inoperable.

With one small spray array valve not capable of being opened on demand, the associated Unit 1 and Unit 2 RHRSW subsystems cannot use the spray cooling function of the affected UHS return path for low loop flow rates. For a single failure of the large spray array valve in the closed position, design bases LOCA/LOOP calculations assume that flow is reduced on the affected loop within 3 hours after the event to allow use of the small spray array. With one small spray array valve not capable of being closed on demand, the associated Unit 1 and Unit 2 RHRSW subsystems cannot use the large spray array for a flow path as the required nozzle pressure is not achievable for the large spray array. As a result, the associated RHRSW subsystems must be declared inoperable.

(continued)

BASES

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ACTIONS  
(continued)

With any UHS return path valve listed in Tables 3.7.1-1, 3.7.1-2, or 3.7.1-3 inoperable, the UHS return path is no longer single failure proof.

For combinations of inoperable valves in the same loop, the UHS spray capacity needed to support the OPERABILITY of the associated Unit 1 and Unit 2 RHRSW subsystems is affected. As a result, the associated RHRSW subsystems must be declared inoperable.

The 8-hour completion time to establish the flow path provides sufficient time to open a path and de-energize the appropriate valve in the open position.

The 72-hour completion time is based on the fact that, although adequate UHS spray loop capability exists during this time period, both units are affected and an additional single failure results in a system configuration that will not meet design basis accident requirements.

If an additional RHRSW subsystem on either Unit is inoperable, cooling capacity less than the minimum required for response to a design basis event would exist. Therefore, an 8-hour Completion Time is appropriate. The 8-hour Completion Time provides sufficient time to restore inoperable equipment and there is a low probability that a design basis event would occur during this period.

B.1

Required Action B.1 is intended to ensure that appropriate actions are taken if one Unit 2 RHRSW subsystem is inoperable. Although designated and operated as a unitized system, the associated Unit 1 subsystem is directly connected to a common header which can supply the associated RHR heat exchanger in either unit. The Unit 1 subsystems are considered capable of supporting Unit 2 RHRSW subsystem when the Unit 1 subsystem is OPERABLE and can provide the assumed flow to the Unit 2 heat exchanger. A Completion time of 72 hours, when one Unit 1 RHRSW subsystem is not capable of supporting the Unit 2 RHRSW subsystems, is allowed to restore the Unit 2 RHRSW subsystem to OPERABLE status. In this configuration, the remaining OPERABLE Unit 2 RHRSW subsystem is adequate to perform the RHRSW heat removal function. However, the overall reliability is reduced because a single failure in the OPERABLE RHRSW subsystem

(continued)

BASES

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ACTIONS

B.1 (continued)

could result in loss of RHRSW function. The Completion Time is based on the redundant RHRSW capabilities afforded by the OPERABLE subsystem and the low probability of an event occurring requiring RHRSW during this period.

With one RHRSW subsystem inoperable, and both of the Unit 1 RHRSW subsystems capable of supporting their respective Unit 2 RHRSW subsystems, the design basis cooling capacity for both units can still be maintained even considering a single active failure. However, the configuration does reduce the overall reliability of the RHRSW System. Therefore, provided both of the Unit 1 subsystems remain capable of supporting their respective Unit 2 RHRSW subsystems, the inoperable RHRSW subsystem must be restored to OPERABLE status within 7 days. The 7-day Completion Time is based on the remaining RHRSW System heat removal capability.

C.1

Required Action C.1 is intended to ensure that appropriate actions are taken if both Unit 2 RHRSW subsystems are inoperable. Although designated and operated as a unitized system, the associated Unit 1 subsystem is directly connected to a common header which can supply the associated RHR heat exchanger in either unit. With both Unit 2 RHRSW subsystems inoperable, the RHRSW system is still capable of performing its intended design function. However, the loss of an additional RHRSW subsystem on Unit 1 results in the cooling capacity to be less than the minimum required for response to a design basis event. Therefore, the 8-hour Completion Time is appropriate. The 8-hour Completion Time for restoring one RHRSW subsystem to OPERABLE status, is based on the Completion Times provided for the RHR suppression pool spray function.

With both Unit 2 RHRSW subsystems inoperable, and both of the Unit 1 RHRSW subsystems capable of supporting their respective Unit 2 RHRSW subsystem, if no additional failures occur which impact the RHRSW System, the remaining OPERABLE Unit 1 subsystems and flow paths provide adequate heat removal capacity following a design basis LOCA. However, capability for this alignment is not assumed in long term containment response analysis and an additional single failure in the RHRSW System could reduce the system capacity below that assumed in the safety analysis.

(continued)

BASES

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ACTIONS

C.1 (continued)

Therefore, continued operation is permitted only for a limited time. One inoperable subsystem is required to be restored to OPERABLE status within 72 hours. The 72 hour Completion Time for restoring one inoperable RHRSW subsystem to OPERABLE status is based on the fact that the alternate loop is capable of providing the required cooling capability during this time period.

D.1 and D.2

If the RHRSW subsystems cannot be restored to OPERABLE status within the associated Completion Times, or the UHS is determined to be inoperable, the unit must be placed in a MODE in which the LCO does not apply. To achieve this status, the unit must be placed in at least MODE 3 within 12 hours and in MODE 4 within 36 hours. The allowed Completion Times are reasonable, based on operating experience, to reach the required unit conditions from full power conditions in an orderly manner and without challenging unit systems.

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SURVEILLANCE  
REQUIREMENTS

SR 3.7.1.1

This SR verifies the water level to be sufficient for the proper operation of the RHRSW pumps (net positive suction head and pump vortexing are considered in determining this limit). The 12 hour Frequency is based on operating experience related to trending of the parameter variations during the applicable MODES.

SR 3.7.1.2

Verification of the UHS temperature, which is the arithmetical average of the UHS temperature near the surface, middle and bottom levels, ensures that the heat removal capability of the ESW and RHRSW Systems are within the assumptions of the DBA analysis. The 24 hour Frequency is based on operating experience related to trending of the parameter variations during the applicable MODES.

(continued)

BASES

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SURVEILLANCE  
REQUIREMENTS SR 3.7.1.3  
(continued)

Verifying the correct alignment for each manual, power operated, and automatic valve in each RHRSW subsystem flow path provides assurance that the proper flow paths will exist for RHRSW operation. This SR does not apply to valves that are locked, sealed, or otherwise secured in position, since these valves are verified to be in the correct position prior to locking, sealing, or securing. A valve is also allowed to be in the nonaccident position, and yet considered in the correct position, provided it can be realigned to its accident position. This is acceptable because the RHRSW System is a manually initiated system.

This SR does not require any testing or valve manipulation; rather, it involves verification that those valves capable of being mispositioned are in the correct position. This SR does not apply to valves that cannot be inadvertently misaligned, such as check valves.

The 31-day Frequency is based on engineering judgment, is consistent with the procedural controls governing valve operation, and ensures correct valve positions.

SR 3.7.1.4

The UHS spray array bypass valves are required to actuate to the closed position for the UHS to perform its design function. These valves receive an automatic signal to open upon emergency service water (ESW) or residual heat removal service water (RHRSW) system pump start and are required to be operated from the control room or the remote shutdown panel. A spray bypass valve is considered to be inoperable when it cannot be closed on demand. Failure of the spray bypass valve to close on demand puts the UHS at risk to exceed its design temperature. The failure of the spray bypass valve to open on demand makes one return path unavailable, and therefore the associated RHRSW subsystems must be declared inoperable. This SR demonstrates that the valves will move to their required positions when required. The 92-day Test Frequency is based upon engineering judgement and operating/testing history that indicates this frequency gives adequate assurance that the valves will move to their required positions when required.

(continued)

BASES

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SURVEILLANCE  
REQUIREMENTS SR 3.7.1.5  
(continued)

The UHS return header large spray array valves are required to open in order for the UHS to perform its design function. These valves are manually actuated from either the control room or the remote shutdown panel, under station operating procedure, when the RHRSW system is required to remove energy from the reactor vessel or suppression pool. This SR demonstrates that the valves will move to their required positions when required. The 92-day Test Frequency is based upon engineering judgement and operating/testing history that indicates this frequency gives adequate assurance that the valves will move to their required positions when required.

SR 3.7.1.6

The small spray array valves HV-01224A2 and B2 are required to operate in order for the UHS to perform its design function. These valves are manually actuated from the control room or the remote shutdown panel, under station operating procedure, when the RHRSW system is required to remove energy from the reactor vessel or suppression pool. This SR demonstrates that the valves will move to their required positions when required. The 92-day Test Frequency is based upon engineering judgment and operating/testing history that indicates this frequency gives adequate assurance that the valves will move to their required positions when required.

SR 3.7.1.7

The spray array bypass manual valves 012287A and B are required to operate in the event of a failure of the spray array bypass valves to close in order for the UHS to perform its design function.

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- REFERENCES
1. FSAR, Section 9.2.6.
  2. FSAR, Chapter 6.
  3. FSAR, Chapter 15.
  4. Final Policy Statement on Technical Specifications Improvements, July 22, 1993 (58 FR 39132).
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B 3.7 PLANT SYSTEMS

B 3.7.2 Emergency Service Water (ESW) System

BASES

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**BACKGROUND** The ESW System is designed to provide cooling water for the removal of heat from equipment, such as the diesel generators (DGs), residual heat removal (RHR) pump coolers, and room coolers for Emergency Core Cooling System equipment, required for a safe reactor shutdown following a Design Basis Accident (DBA) or transient. Upon receipt of a loss of offsite power or loss of coolant accident (LOCA) signal, ESW pumps are automatically started after a time delay.

The ESW System consists of two independent and redundant subsystems. Each of the two ESW subsystems is made up of a header, two pumps, a suction source, valves, piping and associated instrumentation. The two subsystems are separated from each other so an active single failure in one subsystem will not affect the OPERABILITY of the other subsystem. A continuous supply of water is provided to ESW from the Service Water System for the keepfill system. This supply is not required for ESW operability.

Cooling water is pumped from the Ultimate Heat Sink (UHS) by the ESW pumps to the essential components through the two main headers. After removing heat from the components, the water is discharged to the spray pond (UHS) by way of a network of sprays that dissipate the heat to the atmosphere or directly to the UHS via a bypass header.

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**APPLICABLE SAFETY ANALYSES** Sufficient water inventory is available for all ESW System post LOCA cooling requirements for a 30 day period with no additional makeup water source available. The ability of the ESW System to support long term cooling is assumed in evaluations of the equipment required for safe reactor shutdown presented in the FSAR, Chapters 4 and 6 (Refs. 1 and 2, respectively).

The ability of the ESW System to provide adequate cooling to the identified safety equipment is an implicit assumption for the safety analyses evaluated in References 1 and 2. The ability to provide onsite emergency AC power is dependent on the ability of the ESW System to cool the DGs. The long term cooling capability of the RHR and core spray pumps is also dependent on the cooling provided by the ESW System.

The ESW System satisfies Criterion 3 of the NRC Policy Statement. (Ref. 3)

(continued)

BASES

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LCO

The ESW subsystems are independent of each other to the degree that each has separate controls, power supplies, and the operation of one does not depend on the other. In the event of a DBA, one subsystem of ESW is required to provide the minimum heat removal capability assumed in the safety analysis for the system to which it supplies cooling water. To ensure this requirement is met, two subsystems of ESW must be OPERABLE. At least one subsystem will operate, if the worst single active failure occurs coincident with the loss of offsite power.

A subsystem is considered OPERABLE when it has two OPERABLE pumps, and an OPERABLE flow path capable of taking suction from the UHS and transferring the water to the appropriate equipment and returning flow to the UHS. If individual loads are isolated, the affected components may be rendered inoperable, but it does not necessarily affect the OPERABILITY of the ESW System. Because each ESW subsystem supplies all four required DGs, an ESW subsystem is considered OPERABLE if it supplies at least three of the four DGs provided no single DG does not have an ESW subsystem capable of supplying flow.

An adequate suction source is not addressed in this LCO since the minimum net positive suction head of the ESW pumps is bounded by the Residual Heat Removal Service Water System requirements (LCO 3.7.1, "Residual Heat Removal System and Ultimate Heat Sink (UHS)").

The ESW return loop requirement, in terms of operable UHS return paths or UHS spray capacity, is also not addressed in this LCO. UHS operability, in terms of the return loop and spray capacity is addressed in the RHRSW/ UHS Technical Specification (LCO 3.7.1, "Residual Heat Removal Service Water System and Ultimate Heat Sink (UHS)").

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APPLICABILITY

In MODES 1, 2, and 3, the ESW System is required to be OPERABLE to support OPERABILITY of the equipment serviced by the ESW System. Therefore, the ESW System is required to be OPERABLE in these MODES.

In MODES 4 and 5, the OPERABILITY requirements of the ESW System is determined by the systems it supports.

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(continued)

BASES (continued)

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**ACTIONS**

The ACTIONS are modified by a Note indicating that the applicable Conditions of LCO 3.8.1, be entered and Required Actions taken if the inoperable ESW subsystem results in inoperable DGs (i.e., the supply from both subsystems of ESW is secured to the same DG). This is an exception to LCO 3.0.6 because the Required Actions of LCO 3.7.2 do not adequately compensate for the loss of a DG (LCO 3.8.1) due to loss of ESW flow.

A.1

With one ESW pump inoperable in each subsystem, both inoperable pumps must be restored to OPERABLE status within 7 days. With the unit in this condition, the remaining OPERABLE ESW pumps are adequate to perform the ESW heat removal function; however, the overall reliability is reduced because a single failure could result in loss of ESW function. The 7 day Completion Time is based on the remaining ESW heat removal capability and the low probability of an event occurring during this time period.

B.1

With one or both ESW subsystems not capable of supplying ESW flow to two or more DGs, the capability to supply ESW to at least three DGs from each ESW subsystem must be restored within 7 days. With the units in this condition, the remaining ESW flow to DGs is adequate to maintain the full capability of all DGs; however, the overall reliability is reduced because a single failure could result in loss of the multiple DGs. The 7 day Completion Time is based on the fact that all DGs remain capable of responding to an event occurring during this time period.

C.1

With one ESW subsystem inoperable for reasons other than Condition B, the ESW subsystem must be restored to OPERABLE status within 7 days. With the unit in this condition, the remaining OPERABLE ESW subsystem is adequate to perform the heat removal function. However, the overall reliability is reduced because a single failure in the OPERABLE ESW subsystem could result in loss of ESW function.

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BASES

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ACTIONS

C.1 (continued)

The 7 day Completion Time is based on the redundant ESW System capabilities afforded by the OPERABLE subsystem, the low probability of an accident occurring during this time period, and is consistent with the allowed Completion Time for restoring an inoperable Core Spray Loop, LPCI Pumps and Control Structure Chiller.

D.1 and D.2

If the ESW subsystem cannot be restored to OPERABLE status within the associated Completion Time, or both ESW subsystems are inoperable for reasons other than Condition A and B (i.e., three ESW pumps inoperable), the unit must be placed in a MODE in which the LCO does not apply. To achieve this status, the unit must be placed in at least MODE 3 within 12 hours and in MODE 4 within 36 hours. The allowed Completion Times are reasonable, based on operating experience, to reach the required unit conditions from full power conditions in an orderly manner and without challenging unit systems.

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SURVEILLANCE  
REQUIREMENTS

SR 3.7.2.1

Verifying the correct alignment for each manual, power operated, and automatic valve in each ESW subsystem flow path provides assurance that the proper flow paths will exist for ESW operation. This SR does not apply to valves that are locked, sealed, or otherwise secured in position, since these valves were verified to be in the correct position prior to locking, sealing, or securing. A valve is also allowed to be in the nonaccident position, and yet considered in the correct position, provided it can be automatically realigned to its accident position within the required time. This SR does not require any testing or valve manipulation; rather, it involves verification that those valves capable of being mispositioned are in the correct position. This SR does not apply to valves that cannot be inadvertently misaligned, such as check valves.

This SR is modified by a Note indicating that isolation of the ESW System to components or systems may render those

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BASES

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SURVEILLANCE  
REQUIREMENTS

SR 3.7.2.1 (continued)

components or systems inoperable, but does not necessarily affect the OPERABILITY of the ESW System. As such, when all ESW pumps, valves, and piping are OPERABLE, but a branch connection off the main header is isolated, the ESW System is still OPERABLE.

The 31 day Frequency is based on engineering judgment, is consistent with the procedural controls governing valve operation, and ensures correct valve positions.

SR 3.7.2.2

This SR verifies that the automatic valves of the ESW System will automatically switch to the safety or emergency position to provide cooling water exclusively to the safety related equipment during an accident event. This is demonstrated by the use of an actual or simulated initiation signal. This SR also verifies the automatic start capability of the ESW pumps in each subsystem.

Operating experience has shown that these components usually pass the SR when performed at the 24 month Frequency. Therefore, this Frequency is concluded to be acceptable from a reliability standpoint.

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REFERENCES

1. FSAR, Chapter 4.
  2. FSAR, Chapter 6.
  3. Final Policy Statement on Technical Specifications Improvements, July 22, 1993 (58 FR 39132)
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