BASES

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

SR 3.3.1.14 (continued)

The SR is modified by a Note that excludes verification of setpoints from the TADOT. The Functions affected have no setpoints associated with them.

SR 3.3.1.15

SR 3.3.1.15 is the performance of a TADOT of Turbine Trip Functions. This TADOT is as described in SR 3.3.1.4, except that this test is performed prior to reactor startup. A Note states that this Surveillance is not required if it has been performed within the previous 31 days. Verification of the Trip Setpoint does not have to be performed for this Surveillance. Performance of this test will ensure that the turbine trip Function is OPERABLE prior to taking the reactor critical. This test cannot be performed with the reactor at power and must therefore be performed prior to reactor startup.

REFERENCES

1. UFSAR, Chapter 7.
2. UFSAR, Chapter 6.
3. UFSAR, Chapter 15.
4. UFSAR, Section 3.1.
5. IEEE-279-1968.
6. 10 CFR 50.49.
7. WCAP-10271-P-A, Supplement 2, Rev. 1, June 1990.
8. Attachment VII to CP&L's letter to NRC dated May 30, 1997, H. B. Robinson Steam Electric Plant, Unit No. 2, "Response to Request for Additional Information Regarding the Technical Specifications Change Request to Convert to the Improved Standard Technical Specifications.

BASES

APPLICABLE SAFETY ANALYSES, LCO, and APPLICABILITY

f, g. Safety Injection – High Steam Flow in Two Steam Lines Coincident With T_{avg} – Low or Coincident With Steam Line Pressure – Low (continued)

Isolation, followed by High Differential Pressure Between the Steam Header and One Steam Line, for SI. This Function is not required to be OPERABLE in MODE 3 (with T_{avg} < 543°F), 4, 5, or 6 because there is insufficient energy in the secondary side of the unit to cause an accident.

The high steam line flow setpoint is set at the nominal trip setpoints defined in the linear function of turbine load steam pressure that is described in Note (d) to Table 3.3.2-1. The Allowable Values for the setpoint are defined in the linear function of turbine load steam pressure that is described in Note (c) to Table 3.3.2-1. The Nominal Trip Setpoint values are not given above 100% Rated Thermal Power (RTP) since operation is not allowed above 100% RTP. Allowable Values are specified as limited to the 100% RTP Allowable Value for the setpoint consistent with the plant design and Note (1) to Table 3.3.2-1.

2. Containment Spray

Containment Spray provides three primary functions:

1. Lowers containment pressure and temperature after an HELB in containment;

2. Reduces the amount of radioactive iodine in the containment atmosphere; and

3. Adjusts the pH of the water in the containment recirculation sump after a large break LOCA.

These functions are necessary to:

- Ensure the pressure boundary integrity of the containment structure;

(continued)

BASES

APPLICABLE SAFETY ANALYSIS, LCO, and APPLICABILITY (continued)

2. Containment Spray

- Limit the release of radioactive iodine to the environment in the event of a failure of the containment structure; and
- Minimize corrosion of the components and systems inside containment following a LOCA.

The containment spray actuation signal starts the containment spray pumps and aligns the discharge of the pumps to the containment spray nozzle headers in the upper levels of containment. Water is initially drawn from the RWST by the containment spray pumps and mixed with a sodium hydroxide solution from the spray additive tank. When the RWST reaches the low low level setpoint, the spray pump suctions are shifted to the containment sump (through the RHR system) if

(continued)

BASES

ACTIONS

A.1 (continued)

The Completion Time of immediately is consistent with the required times for actions requiring prompt attention. The restoration of the required AC electrical power sources should be completed as quickly as possible in order to minimize the time during which the unit safety systems may be without sufficient power.

Pursuant to LCO 3.0.6, the Distribution System's ACTIONS would not be entered even if all AC sources to it are inoperable, resulting in de-energization. Therefore, the Required Actions of Condition A are modified by a Note to indicate that when Condition A is entered with no AC power to any required ESF bus, the ACTIONS for LCO 3.8.10 must be immediately entered. This Note allows Condition A to provide requirements for the loss of the offsite circuit, whether or not a train is de-energized. LCO 3.8.10 would provide the appropriate restrictions for the situation involving a de-energized train.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

SR 3.8.2.1

SR 3.8.2.1 requires the SRs from LCO 3.8.1 that are necessary for ensuring the OPERABILITY of the AC sources in other than MODES 1, 2, 3, and 4. SR 3.8.1.16 is not required to be met since only one offsite circuit is required to be OPERABLE. SR 3.8.1.17 is excepted because starting independence is not required with the DG(s) that is not required to be operable.

This SR is modified by a Note. The reason for the Note is to minimize the frequency of requiring the OPERABLE DG(s) from being paralleled with the offsite power network or otherwise rendered inoperable during performance of SRs, and to minimize the frequency of deenergizing a required 480 V ESF bus or disconnecting a required offsite circuit during performance of SRs. With limited AC sources available, a single event could compromise both the required circuit and the DG. It is the intent that these SRs must still be capable of being met, but actual performance is not required during periods when the DG and offsite circuit is required to be OPERABLE. Refer to the corresponding Bases for LCO 3.8.1 for a discussion of each SR.

(continued)