ATTACHMENT A

MARKED UP TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION
BASES PAGES B 3/4.5-33
FOR DPR-19 AND DPR-25

3.5 LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION BASES (Cont'd.)

Analyses have shown that only four of the five valves in the automatic depressurization system are required to operate. Loss of one of the relief valves does not significantly affect the pressure relieving capability, therefore, continued operation is acceptable provided the appropriate MAPLHGR reduction factor is applied to assure compliance with the 2200°F PCT limit. Loss of more than one relief valve significantly reduces the pressure relief capability of the ADS; thus, a 7-day repair period is specified with the HPCI available, and a 24-hour repair period otherwise.

When one or more relief valves is inoperable, there is a requirement that the HPCI subsystem be operable. The verification of operability, as used in this context, for HPCI means to administratively check by examining logs or other information to determine if certain components/systems are out-of-service for maintenance or other reasons. It does not mean to perform the surveillance requirements needed to demonstrate the operability of the component/system.

E. Isolation Cooling System - The turbine main condenser is normally available. The isolation condenser is provided for core decay heat removal following reactor isolation and scram. The isolation condenser has a heat removal capacity sufficient to handle the decay heat production at 300 seconds following a scram. Water will be lost from the reactor vessel through the relief valves in the 300 seconds following isolation and scram. This represents a minor loss relative to the vessel inventory.

The system may be manually initiated at any time. The system is automatically initiated on high reactor pressure in excess of 1060 psig sustained for 15 seconds. The time delay is provided to prevent unnecessary actuation of the system during anticipated turbine trips. Automatic initiation is provided to minimize the coolant loss following isolation from the main condenser. To be considered operable, the shell side of the isolation condenser must contain ~~at least 11,300 gallons of water~~. Make-up water to the shell side of the isolation condenser is provided by the condensate transfer pumps from the condensate storage tank. The condensate transfer pumps are operable from on-site power. The fire protection system is also available as make-up water. An alternate method of cooling the core upon isolation from the main condenser is by using the relief valves and HPCI subsystem in a feed and bleed manner. Therefore, the high pressure relief function and the HPCI must be available together to cope with an anticipated transient so the LCO for HPCI and relief valves is set upon this function rather than their function as depressurization means for a small pipe break.

Sufficient water volume to meet the heat removal requirements specified in the UFSAR

3.5 LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION BASES (Cont'd.)

Analyses have shown that only four of the five valves in the Automatic Depressurization System are required to operate. Loss of one of the relief valves does not significantly affect the pressure-relieving capability, therefore continued operation is acceptable provided the appropriate MAPLHGR reduction factor is applied to assure compliance with the 2200°F PCT limit. Loss of more than one relief valve significantly reduces the pressure relief capability of the ADS; thus; a 7-day repair period is specified with the HPCI available, and a 24-hour repair period otherwise.

When one or more relief valves is inoperable, there is a requirement that the HPCI subsystem be operable. The verification of operability, as used in this context, for HPCI means to administratively check by examining logs or other information to determine if certain components/systems are out-of-service for maintenance or other reasons. It does not mean to perform the surveillance requirements needed to demonstrate the operability of the component/system.

E. Isolation Cooling System - The turbine main condenser is normally available. The isolation condenser is provided for core decay heat removal following reactor isolation and scram. The isolation condenser has a heat removal capacity sufficient to handle the decay heat production at 300 seconds following a scram. Water will be lost from the reactor vessel through the relief valves in the 300 seconds following isolation and scram. This represents a minor loss relative to the vessel inventory.

The system may be manually initiated at any time. The system is automatically initiated on high reactor pressure in excess of 1060 psig sustained for 15 seconds. The time delay is provided to prevent unnecessary actuation of the system during anticipated turbine trips. Automatic initiation is provided to minimize the coolant loss following isolation from the main condenser. To be considered operable the shell side of the isolation condenser must contain ~~at least 11,300 gallons of water~~. Make-up water to the shell side of the isolation condenser is provided by the condensate transfer pumps from the condensate storage tank. The condensate transfer pumps are operable from on-site power. The fire protection system is also available as make-up water. An alternate method of cooling the core upon isolation from the main condenser is by using the relief valves and HPCI subsystem in a feed and bleed manner. Therefore, the high pressure relief function and the HPCI must be available together to cope with an anticipated transient so the LCO for HPCI and relief valves is set upon this function rather than their function as depressurization means for a small pipe break.

Sufficient water volume to meet the heat removal requirements specified in the UFSAR

ATTACHMENT B

MARKED UP TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION
BASES PAGES B 3/4.5-33
FOR DPR-19 AND DPR-25

3.5 LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION BASES (Cont'd.)

Analyses have shown that only four of the five valves in the Automatic Depressurization System are required to operate. Loss of one of the relief valves does not significantly affect the pressure-relieving capability, therefore, continued operation is acceptable provided the appropriate MAPLHGR reduction factor is applied to assure compliance with the 2200°F PCT limit. Loss of more than one relief valve significantly reduces the pressure relief capability of the ADS; thus; a 7-day repair period is specified with the HPCI available, and a 24-hour repair period otherwise.

When one or more relief valves is inoperable, there is a requirement that the HPCI subsystem be operable. The verification of operability, as used in this context, for HPCI means to administratively check by examining logs or other information to determine if certain components/systems are out-of-service for maintenance or other reasons. It does not mean to perform the surveillance requirements needed to demonstrate the operability of the component/system.

E. Isolation Cooling System - The turbine main condenser is normally available. The isolation condenser is provided for core decay heat removal following reactor isolation and scram. The isolation condenser has a heat removal capacity sufficient to handle the decay heat production at 300 seconds following a scram. Water will be lost from the reactor vessel through the relief valves in the 300 seconds following isolation and scram. This represents a minor loss relative to the vessel inventory.

The system may be manually initiated at any time. The system is automatically initiated on high reactor pressure in excess of 1060 psig sustained for 15 seconds. The time delay is provided to prevent unnecessary actuation of the system during anticipated turbine trips. Automatic initiation is provided to minimize the coolant loss following isolation from the main condenser. To be considered operable the shell side of the isolation condenser must contain sufficient water volume to meet the heat removal requirements specified in the UFSAR. Make-up water to the shell side of the isolation condenser is provided by the condensate transfer pumps from the condensate storage tank. The condensate transfer pumps are operable from on-site power. The fire protection system is also available as make-up water. An alternate method of cooling the core upon isolation from the main condenser is by using the relief valves and HPCI subsystem in a feed and bleed manner. Therefore, the high pressure relief function and the HPCI must be available together to cope with an anticipated transient so the LCO for HPCI and relief valves is set upon this function rather than their function as depressurization means for a small pipe break.

3.5 LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION BASES (Cont'd.)

Analyses have shown that only four of the five valves in the Automatic Depressurization System are required to operate. Loss of one of the relief valves does not significantly affect the pressure-relieving capability, therefore, continued operation is acceptable provided the appropriate MAPLHGR reduction factor is applied to assure compliance with the 2200°F PCT limit. Loss of more than one relief valve significantly reduces the pressure relief capability of the ADS; thus; a 7-day repair period is specified with the HPCI available, and a 24-hour repair period otherwise.

When one or more relief valves is inoperable, there is a requirement that the HPCI subsystem be operable. The verification of operability, as used in this context, for HPCI means to administratively check by examining logs or other information to determine if certain components/systems are out-of-service for maintenance or other reasons. It does not mean to perform the surveillance requirements needed to demonstrate the operability of the component/system.

E. Isolation Cooling System - The turbine main condenser is normally available. The isolation condenser is provided for core decay heat removal following reactor isolation and scram. The isolation condenser has a heat removal capacity sufficient to handle the decay heat production at 300 seconds following a scram. Water will be lost from the reactor vessel through the relief valves in the 300 seconds following isolation and scram. This represents a minor loss relative to the vessel inventory.

The system may be manually initiated at any time. The system is automatically initiated on high reactor pressure in excess of 1060 psig sustained for 15 seconds. The time delay is provided to prevent unnecessary actuation of the system during anticipated turbine trips. Automatic initiation is provided to minimize the coolant loss following isolation from the main condenser. To be considered operable the shell side of the isolation condenser must contain sufficient water volume to meet the heat removal requirements specified in the UFSAR. Make-up water to the shell side of the isolation condenser is provided by the condensate transfer pumps from the condensate storage tank. The condensate transfer pumps are operable from on-site power. The fire protection system is also available as make-up water. An alternate method of cooling the core upon isolation from the main condenser is by using the relief valves and HPCI subsystem in a feed and bleed manner. Therefore, the high pressure relief function and the HPCI must be available together to cope with an anticipated transient so the LCO for HPCI and relief valves is set upon this function rather than their function as depressurization means for a small pipe break.