

REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

OVERPRESSURE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.4.8.3 Both shutdown cooling system (SCS) suction line relief valves with lift settings of less than or equal to 467 psig shall be OPERABLE and aligned to provide overpressure protection for the Reactor Coolant System.

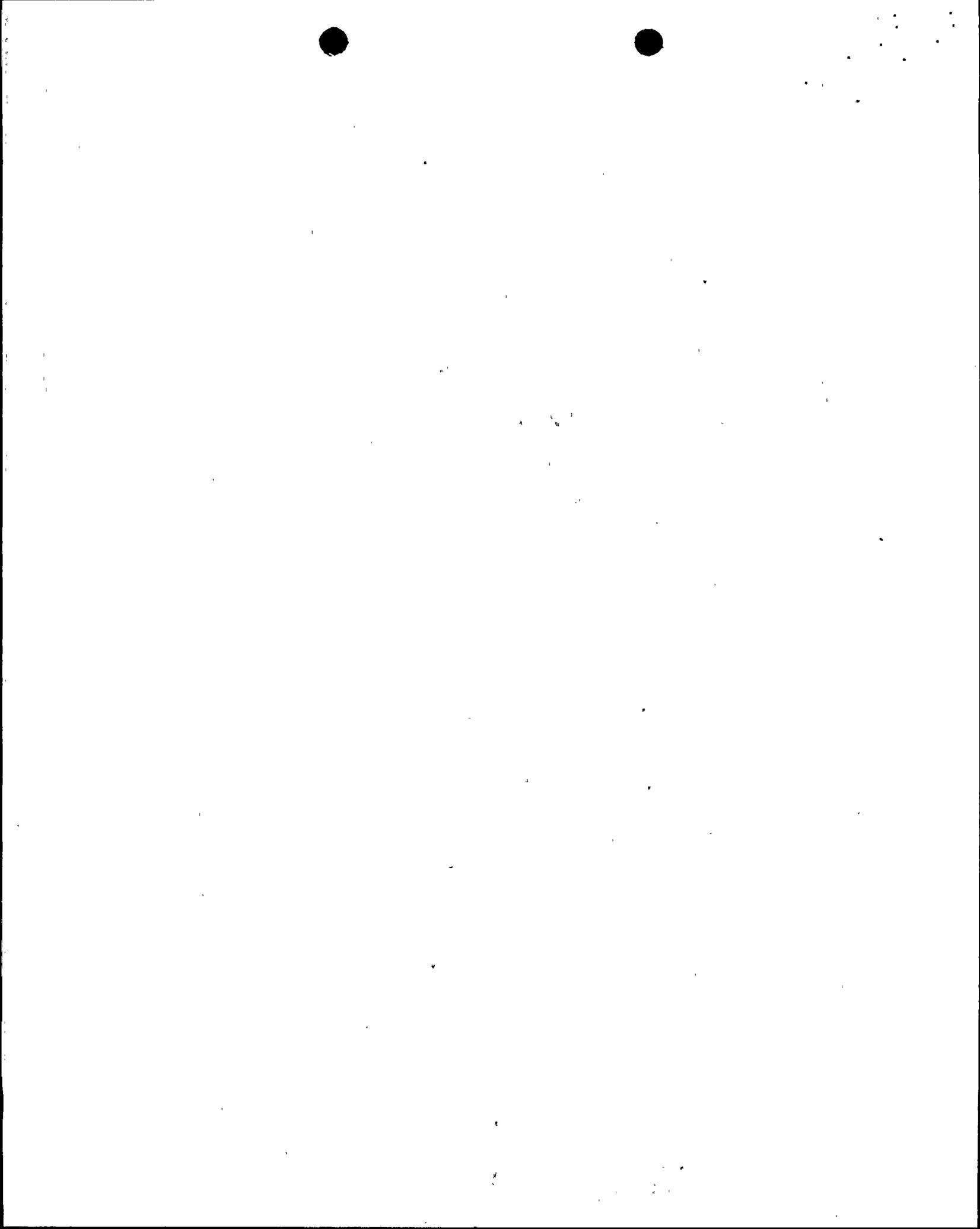
APPLICABILITY: When the reactor vessel head is installed and the temperature of one or more of the RCS cold legs is less than or equal to:

- a. 214°F during cooldown
- b. 291°F during heatup

ACTION:

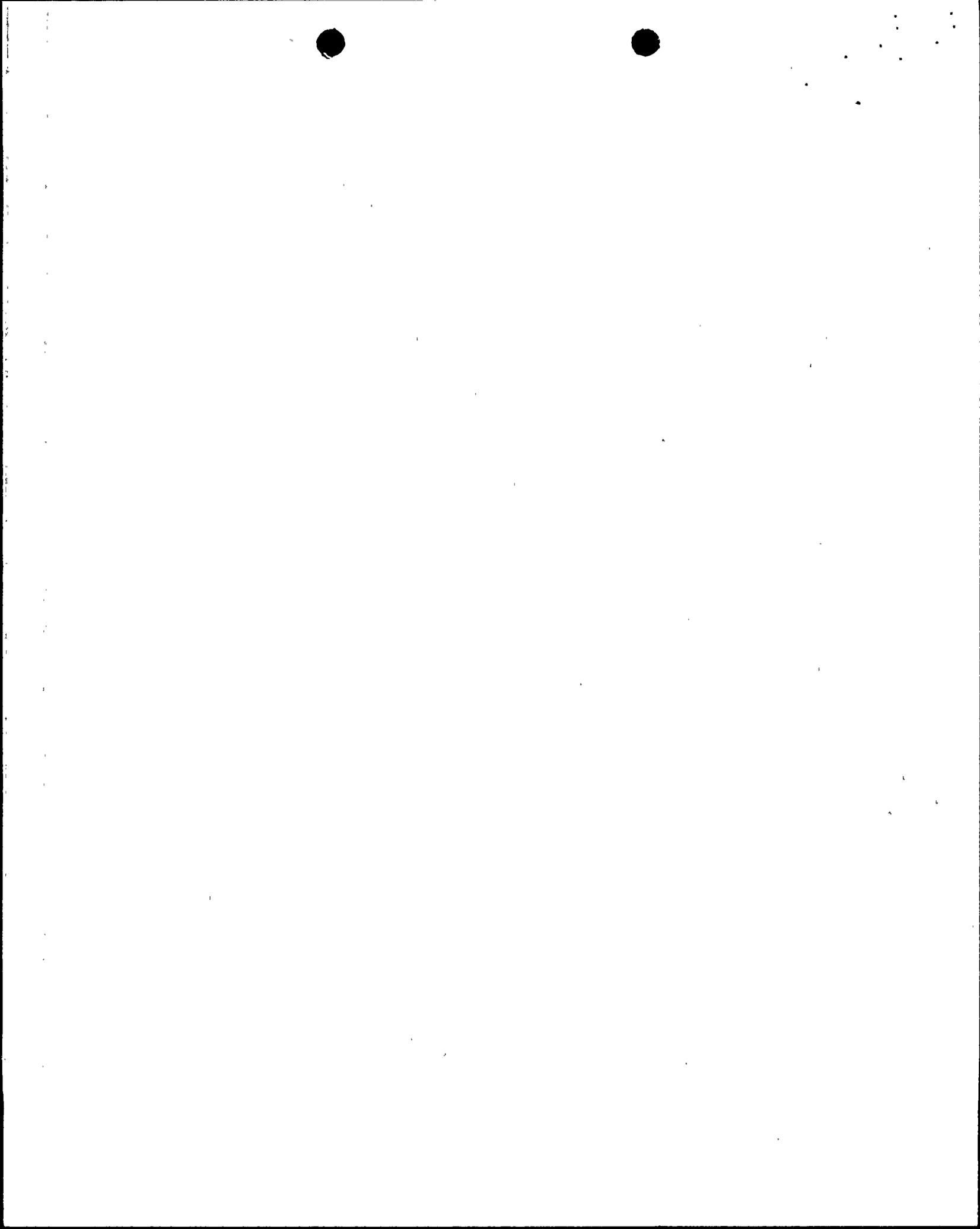
Add A

- a. With one SCS relief valve inoperable in MODE 4, restore the inoperable valve to OPERABLE status within 7 days or depressurize and vent the RCS through at least a 16 square inch vent(s) within the next 8 hours. Do not start a reactor coolant pump if the steam generator water temperature is greater than 100°F above any RCS cold leg temperature.
- b. With one SCS relief valve inoperable in MODES 5 or 6, either (1) restore the inoperable valve to OPERABLE status within 24 hours or (2) reduce T_{cold} to less than 200°F and, complete depressurization and venting of the RCS through at least a 16 square inch vent(s) within a total of 32 hours. Do not start a reactor coolant pump if the steam generator secondary water temperature is greater than 100°F above any RCS cold leg temperature.
- c. With both SCS relief valves inoperable, reduce T_{cold} to less than 200°F and, depressurize and vent the RCS through a greater than or equal to 16 square inch vent(s) within eight hours. Do not start a reactor coolant pump if the steam generator secondary water temperature is greater than 100°F above any RCS cold leg temperature.
- d. With the RCS vented per ACTIONS a, b. or c, verify the vent pathway at least once per 31 days when the pathway is provided by a valve(s) that is locked, sealed, or otherwise secured in the open position; otherwise, verify the vent pathway every 12 hours.
- e. In the event either the SCS suction line relief valves or an RCS vent(s) are used to mitigate an RCS pressure transient, a Special Report shall be prepared and submitted to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 within 30 days. The report shall describe the circumstances initiating the transient, the effect of the SCS suction line relief valves or RCS vent(s) on the transient and any corrective action necessary to prevent recurrence.
- f. The provisions of Specification 3.0.4 are not applicable.



(A)

In addition, once one or more cold legs reach 214°F , this LCO remains applicable during periods of steady state temperature conditions until all RCS cold legs reach 291°F . If a cooldown is terminated prior to reaching 214°F and a heatup is commenced, this LCO is applicable until all RCS cold legs reach 291°F .



REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.4.8.3.1 Each SCS suction line relief valve shall be verified to be aligned to provide overpressure protection for the RCS at least once per 31 days when the pathway is provided by a valve(s) that is locked, sealed, or otherwise secured in the open position; otherwise verify alignment every 12 hours, during

- ~~a. Cooldown with the RCS temperature less than or equal to 214°F.~~
- ~~b. Heatup with the RCS temperature less than or equal to 291°F.~~

4.4.8.3.2 The SCS suction line relief valves shall be verified OPERABLE with the required setpoint at least once per 18 months.

REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

OVERPRESSURE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.4.8.3 Both shutdown cooling system (SCS) suction line relief valves with lift settings of less than or equal to 467 psig shall be OPERABLE and aligned to provide overpressure protection for the Reactor Coolant System.

APPLICABILITY: When the reactor vessel head is installed and the temperature of one or more of the RCS cold legs is less than or equal to:

- a. 214°F during cooldown
- b. 291°F during heatup

ACTION:

Add A

- a. With one SCS relief valve inoperable in MODE 4, restore the inoperable valve to OPERABLE status within 7 days or depressurize and vent the RCS through at least a 16 square inch vent(s) within the next 8 hours. Do not start a reactor coolant pump if the steam generator water temperature is greater than 100°F above any RCS cold leg temperature.
- b. With one SCS relief valve inoperable in MODES 5 or 6, either (1) restore the inoperable valve to OPERABLE status within 24 hours or (2) reduce T_{cold} to less than 200°F and, complete depressurization and venting of the RCS through at least a 16 square inch vent(s) within a total of 32 hours. Do not start a reactor coolant pump if the steam generator secondary water temperature is greater than 100°F above any RCS cold leg temperature.
- c. With both SCS relief valves inoperable, reduce T_{cold} to less than 200°F and, depressurize and vent the RCS through a greater than or equal to 16 square inch vent(s) within eight hours. Do not start a reactor coolant pump if the steam generator secondary water temperature is greater than 100°F above any RCS cold leg temperature.
- d. With the RCS vented per ACTIONS a, b, or c, verify the vent pathway at least once per 31 days when the pathway is provided by a valve(s) that is locked, sealed, or otherwise secured in the open position; otherwise, verify the vent pathway every 12 hours.
- e. In the event either the SCS suction line relief valves or an RCS vent(s) are used to mitigate an RCS pressure transient, a Special Report shall be prepared and submitted to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 within 30 days. The report shall describe the circumstances initiating the transient, the effect of the SCS suction line relief valves or RCS vent(s) on the transient and any corrective action necessary to prevent recurrence.
- f. The provisions of Specification 3.0.4 are not applicable.



(A)

In addition, once one or more cold legs reach 214°F , this LCO remains applicable during periods of steady state temperature conditions until all RCS cold legs reach 291°F . If a cooldown is terminated prior to reaching 214°F and a heatup is commenced, this LCO is applicable until all RCS cold legs reach 291°F .



REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

OVERPRESSURE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.4.8.3.1/ Each SCS suction line relief valve shall be verified to be aligned to provide overpressure protection for the RCS at least once per 31 days when the pathway is provided by a valve(s) that is locked, sealed, or otherwise secured in the open position; otherwise verify alignment every 12 hours, ~~during~~

- ~~a. Cooldown with the RCS temperature less than or equal to 214°F.~~
- ~~b. Heatup with the RCS temperature less than or equal to 291°F.~~

4.4.8.3.2 The SCS suction line relief valves shall be verified OPERABLE with the required setpoint at least once per 18 months.



REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

OVERPRESSURE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.4.8.3 Both shutdown cooling system (SCS) suction line relief valves with lift settings of less than or equal to 467 psig shall be OPERABLE and aligned to provide overpressure protection for the Reactor Coolant System.

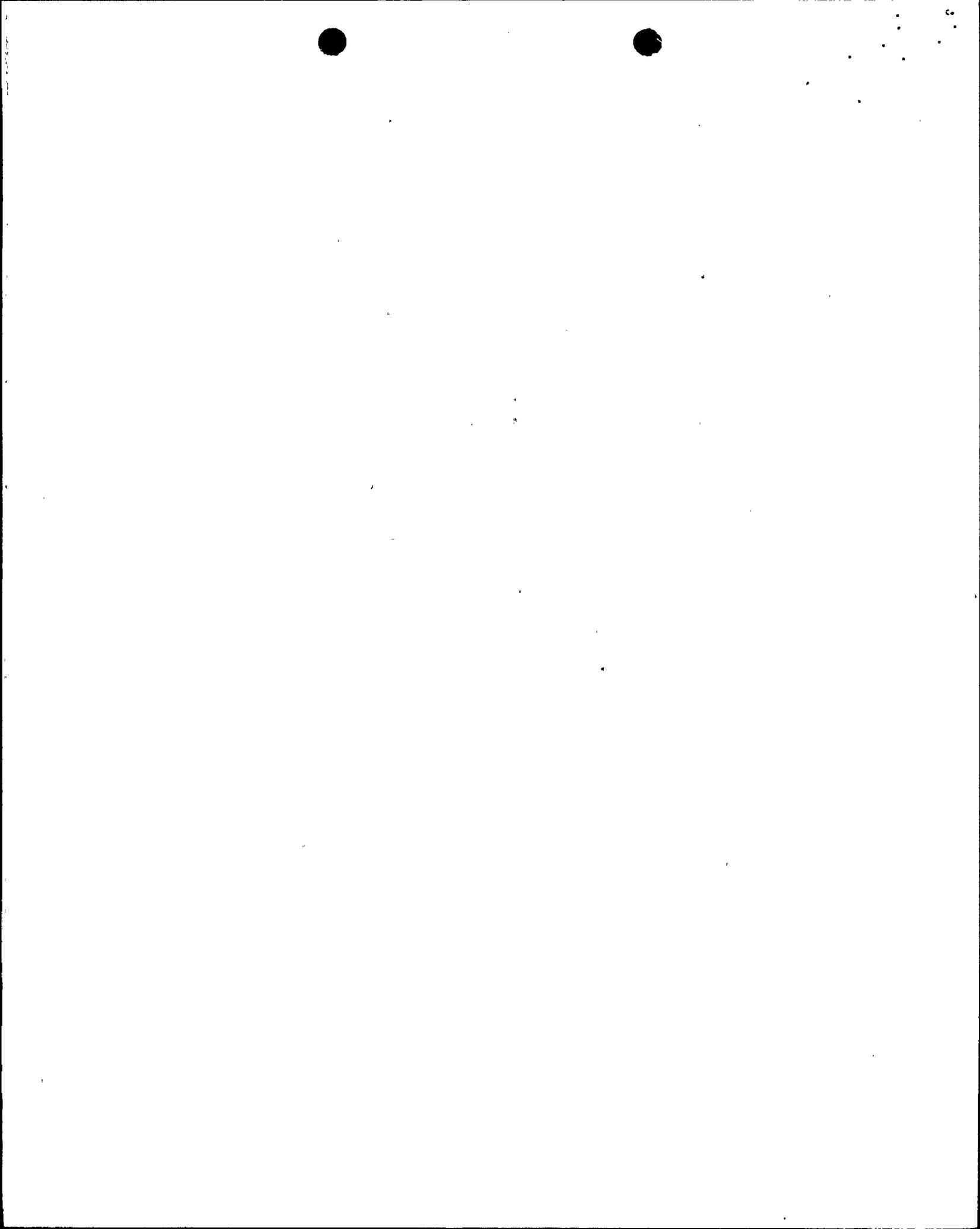
APPLICABILITY: When the reactor vessel head is installed and the temperature of one or more of the RCS cold legs is less than or equal to:

- a. 214°F during cooldown
- b. 291°F during heatup

ACTION:

Add A

- a. With one SCS relief valve inoperable in MODE 4, restore the inoperable valve to OPERABLE status within 7 days or depressurize and vent the RCS through at least a 16 square inch vent(s) within the next 8 hours. Do not start a reactor coolant pump if the steam generator water temperature is greater than 100°F above any RCS cold leg temperature.
- b. With one SCS relief valve inoperable in MODES 5 or 6, either (1) restore the inoperable valve to OPERABLE status within 24 hours or (2) reduce T_{cold} to less than 200°F and, complete depressurization and venting of the RCS through at least a 16 square inch vent(s) within a total of 32 hours. Do not start a reactor coolant pump if the steam generator secondary water temperature is greater than 100°F above any RCS cold leg temperature.
- c. With both SCS relief valves inoperable, reduce T_{cold} to less than 200°F and, depressurize and vent the RCS through a greater than or equal to 16 square inch vent(s) within eight hours. Do not start a reactor coolant pump if the steam generator secondary water temperature is greater than 100°F above any RCS cold leg temperature.
- d. With the RCS vented per ACTIONS a, b, or c, verify the vent pathway at least once per 31 days when the pathway is provided by a valve(s) that is locked, sealed, or otherwise secured in the open position; otherwise, verify the vent pathway every 12 hours.
- e. In the event either the SCS suction line relief valves or an RCS vent(s) are used to mitigate an RCS pressure transient, a Special Report shall be prepared and submitted to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 within 30 days. The report shall describe the circumstances initiating the transient, the effect of the SCS suction line relief valves or RCS vent(s) on the transient and any corrective action necessary to prevent recurrence.
- f. The provisions of Specification 3.0.4 are not applicable.



(A) In addition, once one or more cold legs reach 214°F , this LCO remains applicable during periods of steady state temperature conditions until all RCS cold legs reach 291°F . If a cooldown is terminated prior to reaching 214°F and a heatup is commenced, this LCO is applicable until all RCS cold legs reach 291°F .

REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

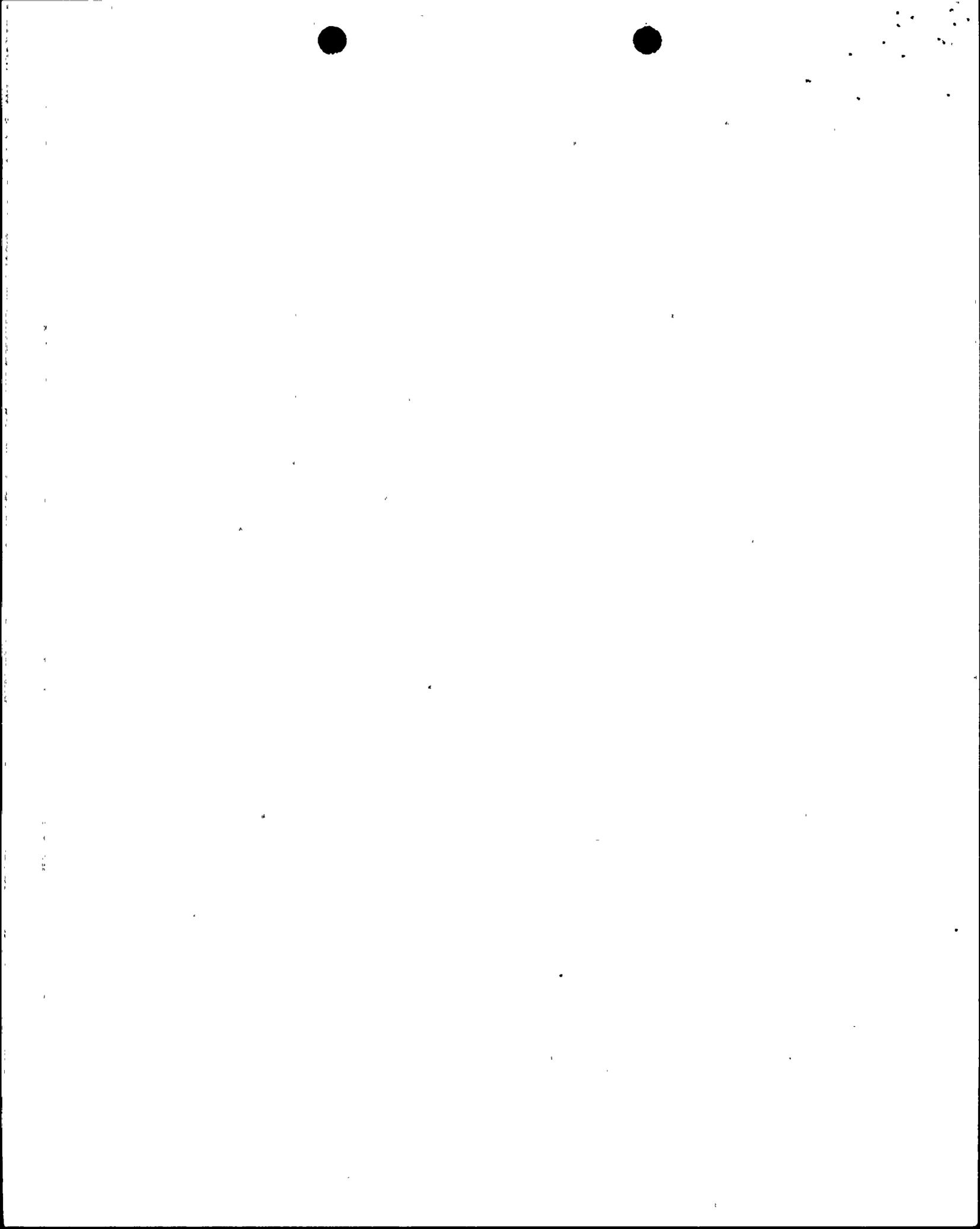
OVERPRESSURE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.4.8.3.1 Each SCS suction line relief valve shall be verified to be aligned to provide overpressure protection for the RCS at least once per 31 days when the pathway is provided by a valve(s) that is locked, sealed, or otherwise secured in the open position; otherwise verify alignment every 12 hours, during

- ~~a. Cooldown with the RCS temperature less than or equal to 214°F.~~
- ~~b. Heatup with the RCS temperature less than or equal to 291°F.~~

4.4.8.3.2 The SCS suction line relief valves shall be verified OPERABLE with the required setpoint at least once per 18 months.



4.4 REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

BASES

3/4.4.1 REACTOR COOLANT LOOPS AND COOLANT CIRCULATION

The plant is designed to operate with both reactor coolant loops and associated reactor coolant pumps in operation, and maintain DNBR above 1.231 during all normal operations and anticipated transients. In MODES 1 and 2 with one reactor coolant loop not in operation, this specification requires that the plant be in at least HOT STANDBY within 1 hour.

In MODE 3, a single reactor coolant loop provides sufficient heat removal capability for removing decay heat; however, single failure considerations require that two loops be OPERABLE.

In MODE 4, and in MODE 5 with reactor coolant loops filled, a single reactor coolant loop or shutdown cooling loop provides sufficient heat removal capability for removing decay heat; but single failure considerations require that at least two loops (either shutdown cooling or RCS) be OPERABLE. Thus, if the reactor coolant loops are not OPERABLE, this specification requires that two shutdown cooling loops be OPERABLE.

In MODE 5 with reactor coolant loops not filled, a single shutdown cooling loop provides sufficient heat removal capability for removing decay heat; but single failure considerations, and the unavailability of the steam generators as a heat removing component, require that at least two shutdown cooling loops be OPERABLE.

The operation of one reactor coolant pump or one shutdown cooling pump provides adequate flow to ensure mixing, prevent stratification, and produce gradual reactivity changes during boron concentration reductions in the Reactor Coolant System. A flow rate of at least 3400 gpm (actual) will circulate one equivalent Reactor Coolant System volume of 12,097 cubic feet in approximately 27 minutes. The reactivity change rate associated with boron reductions will, therefore, be within the capability of operator recognition and control. The 3780 gpm in the specification includes all instrument uncertainties including the 300°F calibration temperature of the flow transmitters.

The restrictions on starting a reactor coolant pump in MODES 4 and 5, with one or more RCS cold legs less than or equal to ~~255°F~~ during cooldown or ~~295°F~~ during heatup are provided to prevent RCS pressure transients, caused by energy additions from the secondary system, which could exceed the limits of Appendix G to 10 CFR Part 50. The RCS will be protected against overpressure transients and will not exceed the limits of Appendix G by restricting starting of the RCPs to when the secondary water temperature of each steam generator is less than 100°F above each of the RCS cold leg temperatures.

214
291

3/4.4.2 SAFETY VALVES

The pressurizer code safety valves operate to prevent the RCS from being pressurized above its Safety Limit of 2750 psia. Each safety valve is designed to relieve a minimum of 460,000 lb per hour of saturated steam at the valve setpoint. The relief capacity of a single safety valve is adequate to relieve any overpressure condition which could occur during shutdown. In the event that no safety valves are OPERABLE, an operating shutdown cooling loop, connected to the RCS, provides overpressure relief capability and will prevent RCS overpressurization.



3/4.4 REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEMBASES3/4.4.1 REACTOR COOLANT LOOPS AND COOLANT CIRCULATION

The plant is designed to operate with both reactor coolant loops and associated reactor coolant pumps in operation, and maintain DNBR above 1.231 during all normal operations and anticipated transients. In MODES 1 and 2 with one reactor coolant loop not in operation, this specification requires that the plant be in at least HOT STANDBY within 1 hour.

In MODE 3, a single reactor coolant loop provides sufficient heat removal capability for removing decay heat; however, single failure considerations require that two loops be OPERABLE.

In MODE 4, and in MODE 5 with reactor coolant loops filled, a single reactor coolant loop or shutdown cooling loop provides sufficient heat removal capability for removing decay heat; but single failure considerations require that at least two loops (either shutdown cooling or RCS) be OPERABLE. Thus, if the reactor coolant loops are not OPERABLE, this specification requires that two shutdown cooling loops be OPERABLE.

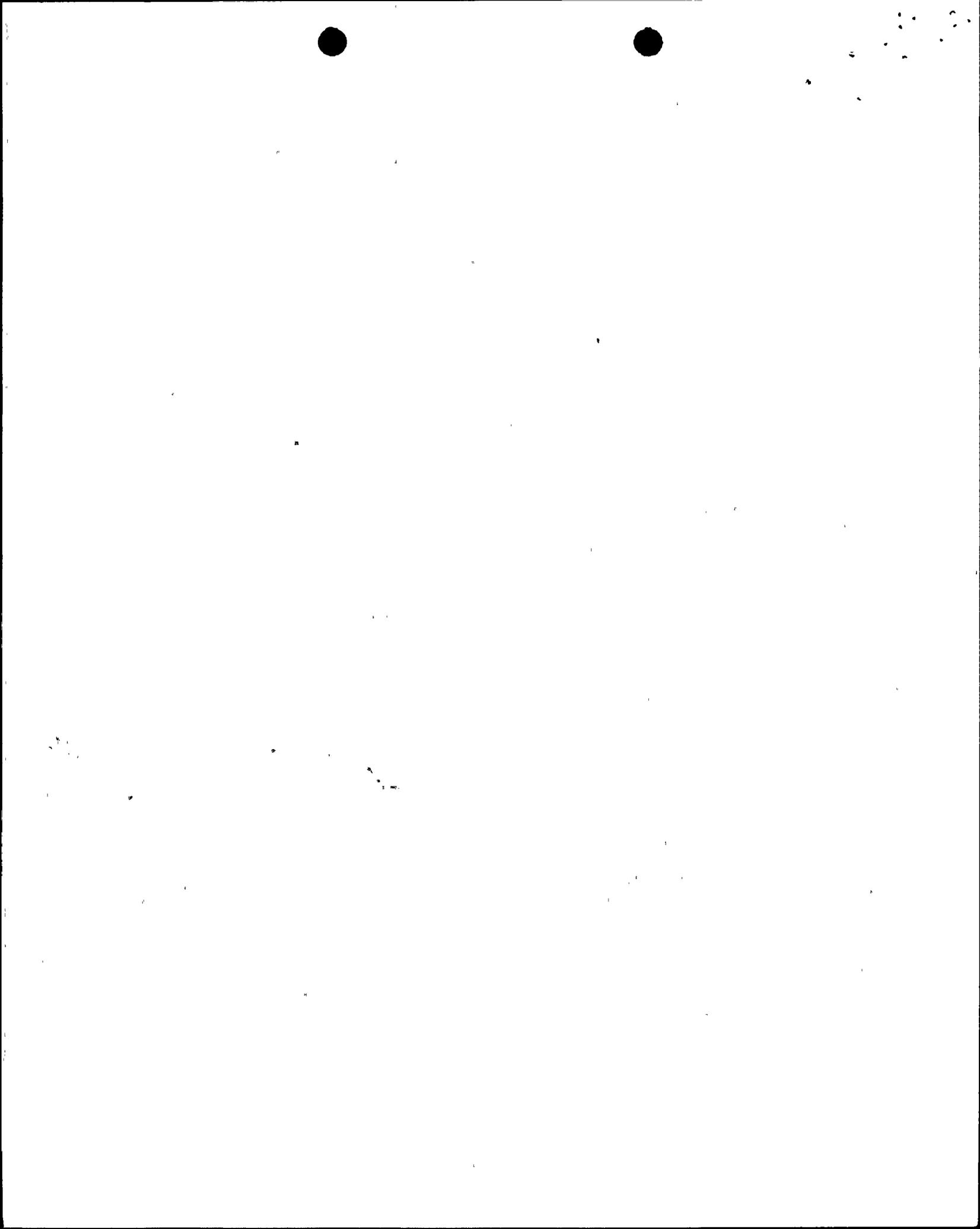
In MODE 5 with reactor coolant loops not filled, a single shutdown cooling loop provides sufficient heat removal capability for removing decay heat; but single failure considerations, and the unavailability of the steam generators as a heat removing component, require that at least two shutdown cooling loops be OPERABLE.

The operation of one reactor coolant pump or one shutdown cooling pump provides adequate flow to ensure mixing, prevent stratification, and produce gradual reactivity changes during boron concentration reductions in the Reactor Coolant System. A flow rate of at least 3400 gpm (actual) will circulate one equivalent Reactor Coolant System volume of 12,097 cubic feet in approximately 27 minutes. The reactivity change rate associated with boron reductions will, therefore, be within the capability of operator recognition and control. The 3780 gpm in the specification includes all instrument uncertainties including the 300°F calibration temperature of the flow transmitters. 214

The restrictions on starting a reactor coolant pump in MODES 4 and 5, with one or more RCS cold legs less than or equal to ~~255°F~~ during cooldown or ~~295°F~~ during heatup are provided to prevent RCS pressure transients, caused by energy additions from the secondary system, which could exceed the limits of Appendix G to 10 CFR Part 50. The RCS will be protected against overpressure transients and will not exceed the limits of Appendix G by restricting starting of the RCPs to when the secondary water temperature of each steam generator is less than 100°F above each of the RCS cold leg temperatures. 291

3/4.4.2 SAFETY VALVES

The pressurizer code safety valves operate to prevent the RCS from being pressurized above its Safety Limit of 2750 psia. Each safety valve is designed to relieve a minimum of 460,000 lb per hour of saturated steam at the valve setpoint. The relief capacity of a single safety valve is adequate to relieve any overpressure condition which could occur during shutdown. In the event that no safety valves are OPERABLE, an operating shutdown cooling loop, connected to the RCS, provides overpressure relief capability and will prevent RCS overpressurization.



3/4.4 REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEMBASES3/4.4.1 REACTOR COOLANT LOOPS AND COOLANT CIRCULATION

The plant is designed to operate with both reactor coolant loops and associated reactor coolant pumps in operation, and maintain DNBR above 1.24 during all normal operations and anticipated transients. In MODES 1 and 2 with one reactor coolant loop not in operation, this specification requires that the plant be in at least HOT STANDBY within 1 hour.

In MODE 3, a single reactor coolant loop provides sufficient heat removal capability for removing decay heat; however, single failure considerations require that two loops be OPERABLE.

In MODE 4, and in MODE 5 with reactor coolant loops filled, a single reactor coolant loop or shutdown cooling loop provides sufficient heat removal capability for removing decay heat; but single failure considerations require that at least two loops (either shutdown cooling or RCS) be OPERABLE. Thus, if the reactor coolant loops are not OPERABLE, this specification requires that two shutdown cooling loops be OPERABLE.

In MODE 5 with reactor coolant loops not filled, a single shutdown cooling loop provides sufficient heat removal capability for removing decay heat; but single failure considerations, and the unavailability of the steam generators as a heat removing component, require that at least two shutdown cooling loops be OPERABLE.

The operation of one reactor coolant pump or one shutdown cooling pump provides adequate flow to ensure mixing, prevent stratification, and produce gradual reactivity changes during boron concentration reductions in the Reactor Coolant System. A flow rate of at least 3400 gpm (actual) will circulate one equivalent Reactor Coolant System volume of 12,097 cubic feet in approximately 27 minutes. The reactivity change rate associated with boron reductions will, therefore, be within the capability of operator recognition and control. The 3780 gpm in the specification includes all instrument uncertainties including the 300°F calibration temperature of the flow transmitters. 214

The restrictions on starting a reactor coolant pump in MODES 4 and 5, with one or more RCS cold legs less than or equal to 255°F during cooldown or 295°F during heatup are provided to prevent RCS pressure transients, caused by energy additions from the secondary system, which could exceed the limits of Appendix G to 10 CFR Part 50. The RCS will be protected against overpressure transients and will not exceed the limits of Appendix G by restricting starting of the RCPs to when the secondary water temperature of each steam generator is less than 100°F above each of the RCS cold leg temperatures. 291

3/4.4.2 SAFETY VALVES

The pressurizer code safety valves operate to prevent the RCS from being pressurized above its Safety Limit of 2750 psia. Each safety valve is designed to relieve a minimum of 450,000 lb per hour of saturated steam at the valve setpoint. The relief capacity of a single safety valve is adequate to relieve any overpressure condition which could occur during shutdown. In the event that no safety valves are OPERABLE, an operating shutdown cooling loop, connected to the RCS, provides overpressure relief capability and will prevent RCS overpressurization.

