

If either condition (1) or (2) cannot be met, specifications 15.3.0.A and 15.3.0.B become applicable. This specification is not applicable during cold shutdown or refueling shutdown conditions.

- D. A momentary loss of normal or emergency power resulting in immediate corrective or required action in accordance with Table 15.3.5-2, i.e., placing associated channels into the trip condition or shutdown of the unit, shall not be interpreted as causing a violation of the specification with respect to minimum operable channels or minimum degree of redundancy, unless said loss is the result of operator error or procedural violation.

Bases

Specifications 15.3.0.A and 15.3.0.B delineate the action to be taken for circumstances not directly provided for in the action statements of the LCO and whose occurrence would violate the intent of the specification. For example, Specification 15.3.3.A.2.a permits a single Reactor Coolant System accumulator to be isolated for up to one hour during power operations. Under the terms of Specification 15.3.0.A and 15.3.0.B, if more than one accumulator is isolated or inoperable, the unit is required to be in hot shutdown within three hours of discovery of the condition and in the cold shutdown condition within the following 45 hours unless corrective measures are completed. As a further example, Specification 15.3.3.B.2.b permits one Containment Spray Pump to be out of service for up to 48 hours during power operations. Under the terms of these Specifications, if both of the required Containment Spray Pumps are inoperable, the unit is required to be in hot shutdown within three hours, and in the cold shutdown condition within the next 45 hours. It is assumed the unit is brought to the required condition within the required times by promptly initiating and carrying out the appropriate statement.

Unit 1 Amendment No.

15.3.0-2

Unit 2 Amendment No.

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- f. The isolation valves in the discharge header of the high head safety injection system are in the open position.
 - g. All valves, interlocks, and piping associated with the above components and required to function during accident conditions are operable.
 - h. During conditions of operation with reactor coolant system pressure in excess of 1,000 psig, the source of AC power shall be removed from the accumulator isolation valves MOV-841A and B at the motor control center and the valves shall be open.
 - i. Power may be restored to MOV-841A and B for the purpose of valve testing or maintenance providing the testing and maintenance is completed and power is removed within four hours.
2. During power operation, the requirements of 15.3.3.A.1, Items b and c, may be modified to allow one of each of the following components to be inoperable at any one time. If the system is not restored to meet the requirements of 15.3.3.A.1 within the time period specified, the reactor shall be placed in the hot shutdown condition. If the requirements of 15.3.3.A.1 are not satisfied within an additional 48 hours, the reactor shall be placed in the cold shutdown condition.
- a. One accumulator may be isolated to perform a check valve leakage test or be otherwise inoperable for a period of up to one hour. Before isolating an accumulator, the other accumulator isolation valve shall be checked open.
 - b. One safety injection pump may be out of service, provided the pump is restored to operable status within 24 hours. The other safety injection pump shall be tested to demonstrate operability prior to initiating repair of the inoperable pump.
 - c. Any valve in these systems required to function during accident conditions may be inoperable provided repairs are completed within 24 hours. Prior to initiating repairs, all valves in the system that provide the duplicate function shall be tested to demonstrate operability.
3. During power operation, the requirements of 15.3.3.A.1, Items d and e, may be modified to allow one of each of the following components to be inoperable at any one time. If the component is not restored to meet

The operable status of the various systems and components is to be demonstrated by periodic tests, defined by Specification 15.4.5. A large fraction of these tests will be performed while the reactor is operating in the power range. If a component is found to be inoperable it will be possible in most cases to effect repairs and restore the system to full operability within a relatively short time. For a single component to be inoperable does not negate the ability of the system to perform its function, but it reduces the redundancy provided in the reactor design and thereby limits the ability to tolerate additional equipment failures. To provide maximum assurance that the redundant component(s) will operate if required to do so, the redundant component(s) are to be tested or placed in continuous operation prior to initiating repair of the inoperable component. If it develops that (a) the inoperable component is not repaired within the specified allowable time period or (b) a second component in the same or related system is found to be inoperable, the reactor will initially be put in the hot shutdown condition to provide for reduction of the decay heat from the fuel, and consequent reduction of cooling requirements after a postulated loss-of-coolant accident. This will also permit improved access for repairs in some cases. After a limited time in hot shutdown, if the malfunction(s) are not corrected, the reactor will be placed in the cold shutdown condition, utilizing normal shutdown and cooldown procedures. For example, specification 15.3.3.A.2.a allows one accumulator to be isolated or otherwise inoperable for periods of up to one hour. An inoperable accumulator may be defined as one with its outlet MOV shut, no pressure instrumentation operable, or water and/or nitrogen spaces cross-connected with the accumulator on the other loop. If the inoperable accumulator is not restored within one hour then the conditions of specification 15.3.0.A and 15.3.0.B apply which requires the affected unit, if critical, to be in hot shutdown within three hours and in cold shutdown within 48 hours if the condition is not corrected. In the cold shutdown condition there is no possibility of an accident that would release fission products or damage the fuel elements.

The specified repair times do not apply to regularly scheduled maintenance of the engineered safety systems, which is normally to be performed during refueling shutdowns. The limiting times to repair are based on: