

## 2.0 LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION

### 2.3 Emergency Core Cooling System (Continued)

#### (3) Protection Against Low Temperature Overpressurization

The following limiting conditions shall be applied during scheduled heatups and cooldowns. Disabling of the HPSI pumps need not be required if the RCS is vented through at least a 0.94 square inch or larger vent.

Whenever the reactor coolant system cold leg temperature is below 385°F, at least one (1) HPSI pump shall be disabled.

Whenever the reactor coolant system cold leg temperature is below 320°F, at least two (2) HPSI pumps shall be disabled.

Whenever the reactor coolant system cold leg temperature is below 270°F, all three (3) HPSI pumps shall be disabled.

In the event that no charging pumps are operable when the reactor coolant system cold leg temperature is below 270°F, a single HPSI pump may be made operable and utilized for boric acid injection to the core, with flow rate restricted to no greater than 120 gpm.

#### (4) Trisodium Phosphate (TSP) Dodecahydrate

During operating Modes 1 and 2, the TSP baskets shall contain  $\geq 110 \text{ ft}^3$  of active TSP.

- a. With the above TSP requirements not within limits, the TSP shall be restored within 72 hours.
- b. With Specification 2.3(4)a required action and completion time not met, the plant shall be in hot shutdown within the next 6 hours and cold shutdown within the following 36 hours.

#### Basis

The normal procedure for starting the reactor is to first heat the reactor coolant to near operating temperature by running the reactor coolant pumps. The reactor is then made critical by withdrawing CEA's and diluting boron in the reactor coolant. With this mode of start-up, the energy stored in the reactor coolant during the approach to criticality is substantially equal to that during power operation and therefore all engineered safety features and auxiliary cooling systems are required to be fully operable.