Florida Power & Light Company, 6351 S. Ocean Drive, Jensen Beach, FL 34957

December 13, 1999

L-99-263
10 CFR 50.4

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Attn: Document Control Desk
Washington, D. C. 20555

RE: St. Lucie Unit 2
Docket No. 50-389
Technical Specification 3/4.7.5
Bases Change Notification

The purpose of this letter is to notify the NRC that Florida Power & Light Company (FPL) has changed the Bases of Technical Specification (TS) 3/4.7.5, Ultimate Heat Sink, to clarify the limiting temperature. With the implementation of the component cooling water heat exchanger performance monitoring program, the limiting ultimate heat sink temperature is treated as a variable with an upper limit of 95°F without compromising any margin of safety. System operation is maintained well within safety design limits for the service conditions of the heat exchanger. The change to the TS bases page B 3/4.7-5 clarifies this point.

Attachment 1 provides the marked up Bases page for St. Lucie Unit 2. The change is the result of implementing the component cooling water heat exchanger performance monitoring program which has been evaluated pursuant to 10 CFR 50.59, and has been reviewed in accordance with FPL procedures.

Please contact us if there are any questions.

Very truly yours,

J. A. Stall
Vice President
St. Lucie Plant

JAS/

Attachment

cc: Regional Administrator, Region II, USNRC
Senior Resident Inspector, USNRC, St. Lucie Plant

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PLANT SYSTEMS

BASES

3/4.7.5 ULTIMATE HEAT SINK

The limitations on the ultimate heat sink level ensure that sufficient cooling capacity is available to either (1) provide normal cooldown of the facility, or (2) to mitigate the effects of accident conditions within acceptable limits.

The limitations on minimum water level is based on providing an adequate cooling water supply to safety-related equipment until cooling water can be supplied from Big Mud Creek.

Cooling capacity calculations are based on an ultimate heat sink temperature of 95°F. It has been demonstrated by a temperature survey conducted from March 1976 to May 1981 that the Atlantic Ocean has never risen higher than 86°F. Based on this conservatism, no ultimate heat sink temperature limitation is specified.

INSERT A

3/4.7.6 FLOOD PROTECTION

The limitation on flood protection ensures that facility protective actions will be taken in the event of flood conditions. The installation of the stoplogs ensures adequate protection for wave run-up effects where no permanent adjacent structures exist and provides protection to safety-related equipment. The maximum wave runup from the probable maximum flood (PMF) has been calculated to be elevation 18.0 feet Mean Low Water (MLW).

3/4.7.7 CONTROL ROOM EMERGENCY AIR CLEANUP SYSTEM

The OPERABILITY of the Control Room Emergency Air Cleanup System ensures that (1) the ambient air temperature does not exceed the allowable temperature for continuous duty rating for the equipment and instrumentation cooled by this system and (2) the control room will remain habitable for operations personnel during and following all credible accident conditions. The OPERABILITY of this system in conjunction with control room design provisions is based on limiting the radiation exposure to personnel occupying the control room to 5 rems or less whole body, or its equivalent. This limitation is consistent with the requirements of General Design Criterion 19 of Appendix A, 10 CFR Part 50.

3/4.7.8 ECCS AREA VENTILATION SYSTEM

The OPERABILITY of the ECCS Area Ventilation System ensures that cooling air is provided for ECCS equipment.

INSERT A

With the implementation of the CCW heat exchanger performance monitoring program, the limiting ultimate heat sink temperature is treated as a variable with an upper limit of 95°F with out compromising any margin of safety. System operation is maintained well within safety design limits for the service conditions of the heat exchangers.