

### 3.5 LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3. If the requirements of either Specification 3.5.G or Specification 4.5.G.1.c cannot be met, an orderly shutdown shall be initiated and the reactor pressure shall be reduced to  $\leq 150$  psig within 24 hours.

#### H. Minimum Core and Containment Cooling System Availability

1. During any period when one of the emergency diesel generators is inoperable, continued reactor operation is permissible only during the succeeding seven days, provided that all of the LPCI, Core Spray and Containment Cooling Subsystems connecting to the operable diesel generator shall be operable. If this requirement cannot be met, an orderly shutdown shall be initiated and the reactor shall be in the cold shutdown condition within 24 hours.
2. Any combination of inoperable components in the Core and Containment Cooling Systems shall not defeat the capability of the remaining operable components to fulfill the core and containment cooling functions.
3. When irradiated fuel is in the reactor vessel and the reactor is in either a refueling or cold shutdown condition, all Core and Containment Cooling Subsystems may be inoperable provided no work is permitted which has the potential for draining the reactor vessel.

### 4.5 SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENT

- c. The RCIC System shall deliver at least 400 gpm at normal reactor operating pressure when recirculating to the Condensate Storage Tank.

#### H. Minimum Core and Containment Cooling System Availability

1. When one of the emergency diesel generators is made or found to be inoperable, the remaining diesel generator shall have been or shall be demonstrated to be operable within 24 hours.

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4. When (1) irradiated fuel is in the reactor vessel; (2) the reactor is in either a cold shutdown or refueling condition; and (3) operations with a potential for draining the reactor vessel are in progress:

a. Two low pressure ECCS injection/spray subsystems and one diesel generator associated with one of the ECCS subsystems shall be operable.

b. A source of water >300,000 gallons shall be available to the operable ECCS subsystems. With ≤300,000 gallons available, all ECCS injection/spray subsystems shall be considered inoperable.

c. With Specification 3.5.H.4.a not met, but with one low pressure ECCS injection/spray subsystem operable, restore compliance within 4 hours.

d. If the required action and associated completion time of Specification 3.5.H.4.c are not met, or if no low pressure ECCS injection/spray subsystems are operable, immediately initiate action to suspend operations with a potential for draining the reactor vessel.

### 4.5 SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENT

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### 3.5 LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

#### I. Maintenance of Filled Discharge Pipe

Whenever core spray subsystems, LPCI subsystem, HPCI, or RCIC are required to be operable, the discharge piping from the pump discharge of these systems to the last block valve shall be filled.

### 4.5 SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENT

#### I. Maintenance of Filled Discharge Pipe

The following surveillance requirements shall be adhered to to assure that the discharge piping of the core spray subsystems, LPCI subsystem, HPCI and RCIC are filled:

1. Every month and prior to the testing of the LPCI subsystem and core spray subsystem, the discharge piping of these systems shall be vented from the high point and water flow observed.
2. Following any period where the LPCI subsystem or core spray subsystems have not been required to be operable, the discharge piping of the inoperable system shall be vented from the high point prior to the return of the system to service.
3. Whenever the HPCI or RCIC system is lined up to take suction from the torus, the discharge piping of the HPCI and RCIC shall be vented from the high point of the system and water flow observed on a monthly basis.

## BASES: 3.5 (Cont'd)

SSW pump, SSW valve, etc.), then reactor operation is limited to 15 days provided that during this time both the normal and emergency power supplies for the remaining operable equipment are also operable, in addition to demonstrating the operability of all remaining active components of the SSW system which perform a safety function and the alternate cooling tower fan.

If the SSW System would not be capable of performing its safety function for any reason, even without assuming a worst case single active failure, then the reactor must be placed in the cold shutdown condition within 24 hours.

E. High Pressure Coolant Injection System

The High Pressure Coolant Injection System (HPCIs) is provided to adequately cool the core for all pipe breaks smaller than those for which the LPCI or Core Spray Cooling Subsystems can protect the core.

The HPCIs meets this requirement without the use of outside power. For the pipe breaks for which the HPCIs is intended to function the core never uncovers and is continuously cooled; thus, no clad damage occurs and clad temperatures remain near normal throughout the transient.

Reference: Subsection 6.5.2.2 of the FSAR.

F. Automatic Depressurization System

The Automatic Depressurization System (ADS) consists of the four safety-relief valves and serves as a backup to the High Pressure Coolant Injection System (HPCI). ADS is designed to provide depressurization of the reactor coolant system during a small break loss-of-coolant accident if HPCI fails or is unable to maintain sufficient reactor water level. Since HPCI operability is required above 150 psig, ADS operability is also required above this pressure.

ADS operation reduces the reactor pressure to within the operating pressure range of the low pressure coolant injection and core spray systems, so that these systems can provide reactor coolant inventory makeup.

G. Reactor Core Isolation Cooling System

The Reactor Core Isolation Cooling System (RCIC) is provided to maintain the water inventory of the reactor vessel in the event of a main steam line isolation and complete loss of outside power without the use of the emergency core cooling systems. The RCIC meets this requirement. Reference Section 14.5.4.4 FSAR. The HPCIS provides an incidental backup to the RCIC system such that in the event the RCIC should be inoperable no loss of function would occur if the HPCIS is operable.

H. Minimum Core and Containment Cooling System Availability

The core cooling and containment cooling subsystems provide a method of transferring the residual heat following a shutdown or accident to a heat sink. Based on analyses, this specification assures that the core and containment cooling function is maintained with any combination of allowed inoperable components.

BASES: 3.5 (Cont'd)

Operability of low pressure ECCS injection/spray subsystems is required during cold shutdown and refueling conditions to ensure adequate coolant inventory and sufficient heat removal capability for the irradiated fuel in the core in case of inadvertent draindown of the vessel. It is permissible, based upon the low heat load and other methods available to remove the residual heat, to disable all core and containment cooling systems for maintenance if the reactor is in cold shutdown or refueling and there are no operations with a potential for draining the reactor vessel (OPDRV). However, if OPDRVs are in progress with irradiated fuel in the reactor vessel, operability of low pressure ECCS injection/spray subsystems is required to ensure capability to maintain adequate reactor vessel water level in the event of an inadvertent vessel draindown. In this condition, at least 300,000 gallons of makeup water must be available to assure core flooding capability. In addition, only one diesel generator associated with one of the ECCS injection/spray subsystems is required to be operable in this condition since, upon loss of normal power supply, one ECCS subsystem is sufficient to meet this function.

The low pressure ECCS injection/spray subsystems consist of two core spray (CS) and two low pressure coolant injection (LPCI) subsystems. During cold shutdown and refueling conditions, each CS subsystem requires one motor driven pump, piping, and valves to transfer water from the suppression pool or condensate storage tank to the reactor pressure vessel (RPV). Also, during cold shutdown and refueling conditions, each LPCI subsystem requires one motor driven pump, piping, and valves to transfer water from the suppression pool to the RPV. Under these conditions, only a single LPCI pump is required per subsystem because of the larger injection capacity in relation to a CS subsystem. One LPCI subsystem may be aligned for decay heat removal and considered operable for the ECCS function, if it can be manually realigned (remote or local) to the LPCI mode and is not otherwise inoperable. Because of low pressure and low temperature conditions during cold shutdown and refueling, sufficient time will be available to manually align and initiate LPCI subsystem operation to provide core cooling prior to postulated fuel uncover.

I. Maintenance of Filled Discharge Pipe

Full discharge lines are required when the core spray subsystems, LPCI subsystems, HPCI and RCIC are required to be operable to preclude the possibility of damage to the discharge piping due to water hammer action upon a pump start.