

Attachment #1

Revised Technical Specification Bases

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siphon header, so the siphon headers for the Unit 3 LPSW pumps must be supplied from Unit 2 or Unit 3. A Unit 2 ECCW siphon header shall not simultaneously serve to support operability of both the Unit 1&2 LPSW System and the Unit 3 LPSW System. Under certain conditions of low lake level and high LPSW System demand, a Unit 2 ECCW siphon header is not capable of simultaneously providing adequate NPSH to both the Unit 1&2 LPSW System and the Unit 3 LPSW System.

Lake level requirements to support operability of the LPSW System shall be contained in the ONS Selected Licensee Commitment (SLC) Manual. SLC 16.9.7 currently contains the lake level requirements which are necessary to support operability of the LPSW System in conjunction with this specification.

For any ECCW siphon header to be considered operable, one Essential Siphon Vacuum (ESV) pump must be operating and aligned to the header, to ensure that the CCW piping remains sufficiently primed during normal operation. This configuration maintains the initial conditions used during testing and assumed in accident analyses. The ESV pump must be capable of restarting after restoration of emergency power following a loss of off-site power. This ensures that the siphon supply to LPSW can be maintained by removing any air that may leak into the CCW piping or any air that is degassed from the lake water.

To operate any ESV pump, it must have a continuous supply of seal water from the SSW System. The safety function of the SSW System is to supply seal water to the ESV pumps, but the SSW System also supplies seal/cooling water to the CCW pumps. SSW is fed from the LPSW System. The SSW System consists of two headers. One SSW header is sufficient to provide sealing flow to ESV pumps and CCW pumps. A solenoid valve is provided to isolate SSW flow to each ESV pump. This solenoid valve must be operable to ensure that SSW flow is provided to its respective ESV pump.

To maintain separation between the ESV System headers on a given unit, the cross-connect between the ESV pumps' suction shall be closed. Operability of the ESV System also requires that the float valve on the respective ECCW siphon header be operable. When the potential for freezing exists, the heat tracing on the ESV float valve must also be operable. To support continued operability of the ESV System during a LOCA/LOOP, instrumentation must be available to ensure that the SSW duplex strainers will be rotated on an as needed basis. The instrumentation used to support this activity is SSW to ESV pump flow,

Attachment #2

Markup of Existing Technical Specifications Bases

siphon header, so the siphon headers for the Unit 3 LPSW pumps must be supplied from Unit 2 or Unit 3. A Unit 2 ECCW siphon header shall not simultaneously serve to support operability of both the Unit 1&2 LPSW System and the Unit 3 LPSW System. Under certain conditions of low lake level and high LPSW System demand, a Unit 2 ECCW siphon header is not capable of simultaneously providing adequate NPSH to both the Unit 1&2 LPSW System and the Unit 3 LPSW System.

Lake level requirements to support operability of the LPSW System shall be contained in the ONS Selected Licensee Commitment (SLC) Manual. SLC 16.9.7 currently contains the lake level requirements which are necessary to support operability of the LPSW System in conjunction with this specification.

For any ECCW siphon header to be considered operable, one Essential Siphon Vacuum (ESV) pump must be operating and aligned to the header, to ensure that the CCW piping remains sufficiently primed during normal operation. This configuration maintains the initial conditions used during testing and assumed in accident analyses. The ESV pump must be capable of restarting after restoration of emergency power following a loss of off-site power. This ensures that the siphon supply to LPSW can be maintained by removing any air that may leak into the CCW piping or any air that is degassed from the lake water.

To operate any ESV pump, it must have a continuous supply of seal water from the SSW System. The safety function of the SSW System is to supply seal water to the ESV pumps, but the SSW System also supplies seal/cooling water to the CCW pumps. SSW is fed from the LPSW System. The SSW System consists of two headers. One SSW header is sufficient to provide sealing flow to ESV pumps and CCW pumps. A solenoid valve is provided to isolate SSW flow to each ESV pump. This solenoid valve must be operable to ensure that SSW flow is provided to its respective ESV pump.

To maintain separation between the ESV System headers on a given unit, the cross-connect between the ESV pumps' suction shall be closed. Operability of the ESV System also requires that the float valve on the respective ECCW siphon header be operable. When the potential for freezing exists, the heat tracing on the ESV float valve must also be operable. To support continued operability of the ESV System during a LOCA/LOOP, instrumentation must be available to ensure that ~~the ESV vacuum tank will be drained, and~~ the SSW duplex strainers will be rotated on an as needed basis. The instrumentation used to support ~~these two~~ activities is ~~ESV vacuum tank level, and~~ SSW to ESV pump flow.

THIS ACTIVITY IS

Oconee Units 1, 2, and 3

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Amendment No. 229 (Unit 1)

Amendment No. 230 (Unit 2)

Amendment No. 226 (Unit 3)