

3. A minimum of 13, ~~A minimum of 10,000~~ gallons of water per operating unit in the condensate storage tanks and an unlimited water supply from the lake via either leg of the plant Service Water System.
 4. System piping and valves required to function during accident conditions directly associated with the above components operable.
- B. The iodine-131 activity on the secondary side of the steam generator shall not exceed 1.2 $\mu\text{Ci/cc}$.
- C. During power operation the requirements of 15.3.4.A.2.a and b may be modified to allow the following components to be inoperable for a specified time. If the system is not restored to meet the requirements of 15.3.4.A.2.a and b within the time period specified, the specified action must be taken. If the requirements of 15.3.4.A.2.a and b are not satisfied within an additional 48 hours, the appropriate reactor(s) shall be cooled down to less than 350°F.
1. Two Unit Operation - One of the four operable auxiliary feedwater pumps may be out-of-service for the below specified times. A turbine driven auxiliary feedwater pump may be out of service for up to 72 hours. If the turbine driven auxiliary feedwater pump cannot be restored to service within the 72 hour time period the associated reactor shall be in hot shutdown within the next 12 hours. A motor driven auxiliary feedwater pump may be out of service for up to 7 days. If the inoperable motor driven auxiliary feedwater pump cannot be restored to service within the 7 day time period both of the reactors shall be in hot shutdown within the next 12 hours.

2. Single Unit Operation - The turbine driven auxiliary feedwater pump may be out-of-service for up to 72 hours. If the turbine driven auxiliary feedwater pump cannot be restored to service within that 72 hour time period, the reactor shall be in hot shutdown within the next 12 hours. Either one of the two motor driven auxiliary feedwater pumps may be out-of-service for up to 7 days. If the motor driven auxiliary feedwater pump cannot be restored to service within that 7 day period the operating unit shall be in hot shutdown within the next 12 hours.

Basis

A reactor shutdown from power requires removal of core decay heat. Immediate decay heat removal requirements are normally satisfied by the steam bypass to the condenser. Therefore, core decay heat can be continuously dissipated via the steam bypass to the condenser as feedwater in the steam generator is converted to steam by heat absorption. Normally, the capability to return feedwater flow to the steam generators is provided by operation of the turbine cycle feedwater system.

The eight main steam safety valves have a total combined rated capability of 6,664,000 lbs/hr. The total full power steam flow is 6,620,000 lbs/hr, therefore eight (8) main steam safety valves will be able to relieve the total full-power steam flow if necessary.

In the unlikely event of complete loss of electrical power to the station, decay heat removal would continue to be assured for each unit by the availability of either the steam-driven auxiliary feedwater pump or one of the two motor-driven auxiliary steam generator feedwater pumps, and steam discharge to the atmosphere via the main steam safety valves or atmospheric relief valves. One motor-driven auxiliary feedwater pump can supply sufficient feedwater for removal of decay heat from a unit. The minimum amount of water in the condensate storage tanks ensures the ability to maintain each unit in a hot shutdown condition for at least one hour concurrent with a loss of all AC power.

~~The minimum amount of water in the condensate storage tanks is the amount needed for 25 minutes of operation/unit, which allows sufficient time for operator action.~~