the requirements of 15.3.3.A.1 within the time specified, the reactor shall be placed in the hot shutdown condition within six hours. ~~If the requirements of 15.3.3.A.1 are not satisfied within an additional 48 hours,~~ ~~t~~The reactor shall be maintained in a condition with reactor coolant temperatures greater than ~~between 500 and~~ 350°F, unless one residual heat removal loop is being relied upon to provide redundancy for decay heat removal. In this case the reactor shall be maintained between 350°F and 140°F.

a. One residual heat removal pump may be out of service, provided the pump is restored to operable status within ~~24~~ 72 hours. The other residual heat removal pump shall be operable.

b. One residual heat exchanger may be out of service for a period of no more than ~~48~~ 72 hours.

c. Any valve in the system, required to function during accident conditions, may be inoperable provided repairs are completed within ~~24~~ 72 hours. Prior to initiating repairs, all valves in the system that provide the duplicate function shall be operable.

a. Four service water pumps are operable, two from each train.*

b. All necessary valves, interlocks and piping required for the functioning of the Service Water System during accident conditions are also operable.

2. During power operation, the requirements of 15.3.3.D-1 may be modified to allow one of the following components to be inoperable at any one time. If the system is not restored to meet the conditions of 15.3.3.D-1 within the time period specified, both reactors will be placed in the hot shutdown condition within six hours and in cold shutdown within 36 hours. ~~If the requirements of 15.3.3.D-1 are not satisfied within an additional 48 hours, both reactors shall be placed in the cold shutdown condition.~~

a. One of the four required service water pumps may be out of service provided a pump is restored to operable status within 24 hours.

b. One of the two loop headers may be out of service for a period of 24 hours.

c. A valve or other passive component may be out of service provided repairs can be completed within 48 hours.

Basis

The normal procedure for starting the reactor is, first, to heat the reactor coolant to near operating temperature, by running the reactor coolant pumps. The reactor is then made critical by withdrawing control rods and/or diluting boron in the coolant.[1] 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 to be conservative most engineered safety system components and auxiliary cooling systems, shall be fully operable. During low temperature physics tests there is a negligible amount of stored energy in the reactor coolant, therefore an accident comparable in severity to the Design Basis Accident is not possible, and the engineered safety systems are not required.

~~* During the Unit 2 1994 refueling outage, one train B service water pump operating with power supplied by the Alternate Shutdown System, B08/B09 480 volt buses, may be considered operable from a normal (offsite) power supply, under the provisions of Technical Specification 15.3.0.C.~~