ENCLOSURE 5

BRUNSWICK STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT, UNIT 1 AND 2
NRC DOCKETS 50-325 AND 50-324
OPERATING LICENSES DPR-71 AND DPR-62
REQUEST FOR LICENSE AMENDMENT
SUPPRESSION CHAMBER WATER TEMPERATURE INSTRUMENTATION

MARKED-UP TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION PAGES - UNIT 1

3/4.6.2 DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEMS

SUPPRESSION CHAMBER

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.6.2.1 The suppression chamber shall be OPERABLE with:

a. The pool water:

1. Volume between 87,600 ft^3 and 89,600 ft^3, equivalent to a level between -27 inches and -31 inches, and a

2. Maximum average temperature of 95°F during OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1 or 2, except that the maximum average temperature may be permitted to increase to:

a) 105°F during testing which adds heat to the suppression chamber.

b) 110°F with THERMAL POWER less than or equal to 1% of RATED THERMAL POWER.

c) 120°F with the main steam line isolation valves closed following a scram.

b. ~~Two OPERABLE suppression chamber water temperature instrumentation channels with a minimum of 11 operable RTD inputs per channel.~~

~~c.~~ A total leakage from the drywell to the suppression chamber of less than the equivalent leakage through a 1-inch diameter orifice at a differential pressure of 1 psig.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2 and 3.

ACTION:

a. With the suppression chamber water level outside the above limits, restore the water level to within the limits within 6 hours or be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.

b. In OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1 or 2 with the suppression chamber average water temperature greater than 95°F, restore the average temperature to less than or equal to 95°F within 24 hours or be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours, except, as permitted above:

LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION (Continued)

ACTION: (Continued)

1. With the suppression chamber average water temperature greater than 105°F during testing which adds heat to the suppression chamber, stop all testing which adds heat to the suppression chamber and restore the average temperature to less than or equal to 95°F within 24 hours or be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.

2. With the suppression chamber average water temperature greater than 110°F manually scram the reactor and operate at least one residual heat removal loop in the suppression pool cooling mode.

3. With the suppression chamber average water temperature greater than 120°F, depressurize the reactor pressure vessel to less than 200 psig within 12 hours.

~~c. With one suppression chamber water temperature instrumentation channel inoperable, restore the inoperable channel to OPERABLE status within 7 days or verify suppression chamber water temperature to be within the limits at least once per 12 hours.~~

~~d. With both suppression chamber water temperature instrumentation channels inoperable, restore at least one inoperable temperature instrumentation channel to OPERABLE status within 8 hours or be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.~~

~~or~~ With the drywell-to-suppression chamber bypass leakage in excess of the limit, restore the bypass leakage to within the limit prior to increasing reactor coolant temperature above 212°F.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.6.2.1 The suppression chamber shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

a By verifying the suppression chamber water volume to be within the limits at least once per 24 hours.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

b. At least once per 24 hours in OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1 or 2 by verifying the suppression chamber average water temperature to be less than or equal to 95°F, except:

1. At least once per 5 minutes during testing which adds heat to the suppression chamber, by verifying the suppression chamber average water temperature to be less than or equal to 105°F.

2. At least once per hour when suppression chamber average water temperature is greater than 95°F, by verifying:

a) Suppression chamber average water temperature to be less than or equal to 110°F, and

b) THERMAL POWER to be less than or equal to 1% of RATED THERMAL POWER.

3. At least once per 30 minutes following a scram with suppression chamber average water temperature greater than 95°F, by verifying suppression chamber average water temperature less than or equal to 120°F.

c. By an external visual examination of selected emergency core cooling system suction line penetrations of the suppression chamber enclosure prior to taking the reactor from COLD SHUTDOWN after safety/relief valve operation with the suppression chamber average water temperature greater than or equal to 160°F and reactor coolant system pressure greater than 200 psig.

d. ~~By verifying at least two suppression chamber water temperature instrumentation channels OPERABLE by performance of a:~~

~~1. CHANNEL CHECK at least once per 24 hours.~~

~~2. CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST at least once per 31 days, and~~

~~3. CHANNEL CALIBRATION at least once per 18 months (550 days).~~

~~with the temperature alarm setpoint for high water temperature less than or equal to 95°F.~~ DELETED

e. At least once per 18 months by:

1. A visual inspection of the accessible interior of the suppression chamber and exterior of the suppression chamber enclosure.

NOTE: PAGE 3/4 6-10b MERGED ONTO THIS PAGE

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

MOVE TO PAGE 3/4 6-10a

2. Conducting a drywell-to-suppression chamber bypass leak test at an initial differential pressure of 1 psig and verifying that the differential pressure does not decrease by more than 0.25 inches of water per minute for a 10 minute period.

DELETE THIS PAGE

3/4.6.2 DEPRESSURIZATION AND COOLING SYSTEMS (Continued)

Experimental data indicate that excessive steam condensing loads can be avoided if the peak temperature of the pressure suppression pool is maintained below 160°F during any period of relief valve operation with sonic conditions at the discharge exit. Specifications have been placed on the envelope of reactor operating conditions so that the reactor can be depressurized in a timely manner to avoid the regime of potentially high pressure suppression chamber loadings.

Because of the large volume and thermal capacity of the pressure suppression pool, the volume and temperature normally changes very slowly and monitoring these parameters daily is sufficient to establish any temperature trends. By requiring the pressure suppression pool temperature to be continually monitored and frequently logged during periods of significant heat addition, the temperature trends will be closely followed so that appropriate action can be taken. The requirement for an external visual examination following any event where potentially high loadings could occur provides assurance that no significant damage was encountered. Particular attention should be focused on structural discontinuities in the vicinity of the relief valve discharge since these are expected to be the points of highest stress.

In addition to the limits on temperature of the suppression chamber pool water, operating procedures define the action to be taken in the event a relief valve inadvertently opens or sticks open. As a minimum this action shall include: (1) use of all available means to close the valve, (2) initiate suppression pool water cooling heat exchangers, (3) initiate reactor shutdown, and (4) if other relief valves are used to depressurize the reactor, their discharge shall be separated from that of the stuck-open relief valve to assure mixing and uniformity of energy insertion to the pool.

The suppression chamber water temperature monitoring system performs a dual function. It provides for post-accident monitoring as recommended by Regulatory Guide 1.97. This system is also designed to meet the acceptance criteria of NUREG-0661, Appendix A in monitoring average suppression chamber water temperature during normal operating conditions. ~~Refer to Sections 3/4.3.5.3 and 3/4.6.2.1 for Limiting Conditions for Operation and Surveillance Requirements pertaining to each function.~~

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3/4.6.3 PRIMARY CONTAINMENT ISOLATION VALVES

The OPERABILITY of the primary containment isolation valves ensures that the primary containment atmosphere will be isolated from the outside environment in the event of a release of radioactive material to the primary containment atmosphere or pressurization of the containment. Primary containment isolation within the time limits specified ensures that the release of radioactive material to the environment will be consistent with the assumptions used in the analyses for a LOCA.

Insert for Brunswick Unit 1 page B 3/4 6-4

During normal operating conditions, suppression chamber average water temperature is determined by using input from 11 of the 12 RTD locations. During accident/transient conditions the resultant mixing in the suppression chamber allows for valid average temperatures with fewer inputs.

ENCLOSURE 6

BRUNSWICK STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT, UNIT 1 AND 2
NRC DOCKETS 50-325 AND 50-324
OPERATING LICENSES DPR-71 AND DPR-62
REQUEST FOR LICENSE AMENDMENT
SUPPRESSION CHAMBER WATER TEMPERATURE INSTRUMENTATION

MARKED-UP TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION PAGES - UNIT 2

3/4.6.2 DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEMS

SUPPRESSION CHAMBER

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.6.2.1 The suppression chamber shall be OPERABLE with:

a. The pool water:

1. Volume between 87,600 ft^3 and 89,600 ft^3, equivalent to a level between -27 inches and -31 inches, and a

2. Maximum average temperature of 95°F during OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1 or 2, except that the maximum average temperature may be permitted to increase to:

a) 105°F during testing which adds heat to the suppression chamber.

b) 110°F with THERMAL POWER less than or equal to 1% of RATED THERMAL POWER.

c) 120°F with the main steam line isolation valves closed following a scram.

b. ~~Two OPERABLE suppression chamber water temperature instrumentation channels with a minimum of 11 operable RTD inputs per channel.~~

~~c.~~ A total leakage from the drywell to the suppression chamber of less than the equivalent leakage through a 1-inch diameter orifice at a differential pressure of 1 psig.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2 and 3.

ACTION.

a. With the suppression chamber water level outside the above limits, restore the water level to within the limits within 6 hours or be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.

b. In OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1 or 2 with the suppression chamber average water temperature greater than 95°F, restore the average temperature to less than or equal to 95°F within 24 hours or be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours, except, as permitted above:

LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION (Continued)

ACTION: (Continued)

1. With the suppression chamber average water temperature greater than 105°F during testing which adds heat to the suppression chamber, stop all testing which adds heat to the suppression chamber and restore the average temperature to less than or equal to 95°F within 24 hours or be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.

2. With the suppression chamber average water temperature greater than 110°F manually scram the reactor and operate at least one residual heat removal loop in the suppression pool cooling mode.

3. With the suppression chamber average water temperature greater than 120°F, depressurize the reactor pressure vessel to less than 200 psig within 12 hours.

c. ~~With one suppression chamber water temperature instrumentation channel inoperable, restore the inoperable channel to OPERABLE status within 7 days or verify suppression chamber water temperature to be within the limits at least once per 12 hours.~~

~~d. With both suppression chamber water temperature instrumentation channels inoperable, restore at least one inoperable temperature instrumentation channel to OPERABLE status within 8 hours or be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.~~

~~e.~~ With the drywell-to-suppression chamber bypass leakage in excess of the limit, restore the bypass leakage to within the limit prior to increasing reactor coolant temperature above 212°F.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.6.2.1 The suppression chamber shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

a. By verifying the suppression chamber water volume to be within the limits at least once per 24 hours.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

b. At least once per 24 hours in OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1 or 2 by verifying the suppression chamber average water temperature to be less than or equal to 95°F, except:

1. At least once per 5 minutes during testing which adds heat to the suppression chamber, by verifying the suppression chamber average water temperature to be less than or equal to 105°F.

2. At least once per hour when suppression chamber average water temperature is greater than 95°F, by verifying:

a) Suppression chamber average water temperature to be less than or equal to 110°F, and

b) THERMAL POWER to be less than or equal to 1% of RATED THERMAL POWER.

3. At least once per 30 minutes following a scram with suppression chamber average water temperature greater than 95°F, by verifying suppression chamber average water temperature less than or equal to 120°F.

c. By an external visual examination of selected emergency core cooling system suction line penetrations of the suppression chamber enclosure prior to taking the reactor from COLD SHUTDOWN after safety/relief valve operation with the suppression chamber average water temperature greater than or equal to 160°F and reactor coolant system pressure greater than 200 psig.

d. ~~By verifying at least two suppression chamber water temperature instrumentation channels OPERABLE by performance of a:~~

~~1. CHANNEL CHECK at least once per 24 hours.~~

~~2. CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST at least once per 31 days, and~~

~~3. CHANNEL CALIBRATION at least once per 18 months (550 days).~~

~~with the temperature alarm setpoint for high water temperature less than or equal to 95°F.~~ DELETED

e. At least once per 18 months by:

1. A visual inspection of the accessible interior of the suppression chamber and exterior of the suppression chamber enclosure.

NOTE: PAGE 3/4 6-10b MERGED ONTO THIS PAGE

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

move to PAGE 3/4 6-10a

2. Conducting a drywell-to-suppression chamber bypass leak test at an initial differential pressure of 1 psig and verifying that the differential pressure does not decrease by more than 0.25 inches of water per minute for a 10 minute period.

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3/4.6.2 DEPRESSURIZATION AND COOLING SYSTEMS (Continued)

Experimental data indicate that excessive steam condensing loads can be avoided if the peak temperature of the pressure suppression pool is maintained below 160°F during any period of relief valve operation with sonic conditions at the discharge exit. Specifications have been placed on the envelope of reactor operating conditions so that the reactor can be depressurized in a timely manner to avoid the regime of potentially high pressure suppression chamber loadings.

Because of the large volume and thermal capacity of the pressure suppression pool, the volume and temperature normally change very slowly, and monitoring these parameters daily is sufficient to establish any temperature trends. By requiring the pressure suppression pool temperature to be continually monitored and frequently logged during periods of significant heat addition, the temperature trends will be closely followed so that appropriate action can be taken. The requirement for an external visual examination following any event where potentially high loadings could occur provides assurance that no significant damage was encountered. Particular attention should be focused on structural discontinuities in the vicinity of the relief valve discharge since these are expected to be the points of highest stress.

In addition to the limits on temperature of the suppression chamber pool water, operating procedures define the action to be taken in the event a relief valve inadvertently opens or sticks open. As a minimum this action shall include: (1) use of all available means to close the valve, (2) initiate suppression pool water cooling heat exchangers, (3) initiate reactor shutdown, and (4) if other relief valves are used to depressurize the reactor, their discharge shall be separated from that of the stuck-open relief valve to assure mixing and uniformity of energy insertion to the pool.

The suppression chamber water temperature monitoring system performs a dual function. It provides for post-accident monitoring as recommended by Regulatory Guide 1.97. This system is also designed to meet the acceptance criteria of NUREG-0661, Appendix A in monitoring average suppression chamber water temperature during normal operating conditions. ~~Refer to Sections 3/4.3.3.3 and 3/4.6.2.1 for Limiting Conditions for Operation and Surveillance Requirements pertaining to each function.~~

ADD INSERT FROM ATTACHED PAGE

3/4.6.3 PRIMARY CONTAINMENT ISOLATION VALVES

The OPERABILITY of the primary containment isolation valves ensures that the primary containment atmosphere will be isolated from the outside environment in the event of a release of radioactive material to the primary containment atmosphere or pressurization of the containment. Primary containment isolation within the time limits specified ensures that the release of radioactive material to the environment will be consistent with the assumptions used in the analyses for a LOCA.

Insert for Brunswick Unit 2 page B 3/4 6-4

During normal operating conditions, suppression chamber average water temperature is determined by using input from 11 of the 12 RTD locations. During accident/transient conditions the resultant mixing in the suppression chamber allows for valid average temperatures with fewer inputs.

ENCLOSURE 7

BRUNSWICK STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT, UNIT 1 AND 2
NRC DOCKETS 50-325 AND 50-324
OPERATING LICENSES DPR-71 AND DPR-62
REQUEST FOR LICENSE AMENDMENT
SUPPRESSION CHAMBER WATER TEMPERATURE INSTRUMENTATION

TYPED TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION PAGES - UNIT 1

3/4.6.2 DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEMS

SUPPRESSION CHAMBER

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.6.2.1 The suppression chamber shall be OPERABLE with:

a. The pool water:

1. Volume between 87,600 ft^3 and 89,600 ft^3, equivalent to a level between -27 inches and -31 inches, and a

2. Maximum average temperature of 95°F during OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1 or 2, except that the maximum average temperature may be permitted to increase to:

a) 105°F during testing which adds heat to the suppression chamber.

b) 110°F with THERMAL POWER less than or equal to 1% of RATED THERMAL POWER.

c) 120°F with the main steam line isolation valves closed following a scram.

b. A total leakage from the drywell to the suppression chamber of less than the equivalent leakage through a 1-inch diameter orifice at a differential pressure of 1 psig.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2 and 3.

ACTION:

a. With the suppression chamber water level outside the above limits, restore the water level to within the limits within 6 hours or be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.

b. In OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1 or 2 with the suppression chamber average water temperature greater than 95°F, restore the average temperature to less than or equal to 95°F within 24 hours or be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours, except, as permitted above:

LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION (Continued)

ACTION: (Continued)

1. With the suppression chamber average water temperature greater than 105°F during testing which adds heat to the suppression chamber, stop all testing which adds heat to the suppression chamber and restore the average temperature to less than or equal to 95°F within 24 hours or be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.

2. With the suppression chamber average water temperature greater than 110°F manually scram the reactor and operate at least one residual heat removal loop in the suppression pool cooling mode.

3. With the suppression chamber average water temperature greater than 120°F, depressurize the reactor pressure vessel to less than 200 psig within 12 hours.

c. With the drywell-to-suppression chamber bypass leakage in excess of the limit, restore the bypass leakage to within the limit prior to increasing reactor coolant temperature above 212°F.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.6.2.1 The suppression chamber shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

a. By verifying the suppression chamber water volume to be within the limits at least once per 24 hours.

b. At least once per 24 hours in OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1 or 2 by verifying the suppression chamber average water temperature to be less than or equal to 95°F, except:

1. At least once per 5 minutes during testing which adds heat to the suppression chamber, by verifying the suppression chamber average water temperature to be less than or equal to 105°F.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

2. At least once per hour when suppression chamber average water temperature is greater than 95°F, by verifying:

   a) Suppression chamber average water temperature to be less than or equal to 110°F, and

   b) THERMAL POWER to be less than or equal to 1% of RATED THERMAL POWER.

3. At least once per 30 minutes following a scram with suppression chamber average water temperature greater than 95°F, by verifying suppression chamber average water temperature less than or equal to 120°F.

c. By an external visual examination of selected emergency core cooling system suction line penetrations of the suppression chamber enclosure prior to taking the reactor from COLD SHUTDOWN after safety/relief valve operation with the suppression chamber average water temperature greater than or equal to 160°F and reactor coolant system pressure greater than 200 psig.

d. Deleted. |

e. At least once per 18 months by:

1. A visual inspection of the accessible interior of the suppression chamber and exterior of the suppression chamber enclosure.

2. Conducting a drywell-to-suppression chamber bypass leak test at an initial differential pressure of 1 psig and verifying that the differential pressure does not decrease by more than 0.25 inches of water per minute for a 10 minute period. |

(Page 3/4 6-10b has been deleted.) |

3/4.6.2 DEPRESSURIZATION AND COOLING SYSTEMS (Continued)

Experimental data indicate that excessive steam condensing loads can be avoided if the peak temperature of the pressure suppression pool is maintained below 160°F during any period of relief valve operation with sonic conditions at the discharge exit. Specifications have been placed on the envelope of reactor operating conditions so that the reactor can be depressurized in a timely manner to avoid the regime of potentially high pressure suppression chamber loadings.

Because of the large volume and thermal capacity of the pressure suppression pool, the volume and temperature normally changes very slowly, and monitoring these parameters daily is sufficient to establish any temperature trends. By requiring the pressure suppression pool temperature to be continually monitored and frequently logged during periods of significant heat addition, the temperature trends will be closely followed so that appropriate action can be taken. The requirement for an external visual examination following any event where potentially high loadings could occur provides assurance that no significant damage was encountered. Particular attention should be focused on structural discontinuities in the vicinity of the relief valve discharge since these are expected to be the points of highest stress.

In addition to the limits on temperature of the suppression chamber pool water, operating procedures define the action to be taken in the event a relief valve inadvertently opens or sticks open. As a minimum this action shall include: (1) use of all available means to close the valve, (2) initiate suppression pool water cooling heat exchangers, (3) initiate reactor shutdown, and (4) if other relief valves are used to depressurize the reactor, their discharge shall be separated from that of the stuck-open relief valve to assure mixing and uniformity of energy insertion to the pool.

The suppression chamber water temperature monitoring system performs a dual function. It provides for post-accident monitoring as recommended by Regulatory Guide 1.97. This system is also designed to meet the acceptance criteria of NUREG-0661, Appendix A in monitoring average suppression chamber water temperature during normal operating conditions. During normal operating conditions, suppression chamber average water temperature is determined by using input from 11 of the 12 RTD locations. During accident/transient conditions the resultant mixing in the suppression chamber allows for valid average temperatures with fewer inputs. |

3/4.6.3 PRIMARY CONTAINMENT ISOLATION VALVES

The OPERABILITY of the primary containment isolation valves ensures that the primary containment atmosphere will be isolated from the outside environment in the event of a release of radioactive material to the primary containment atmosphere or pressurization of the containment. Primary containment isolation within the time limits specified ensures that the release of radioactive material to the environment will be consistent with the assumptions used in the analyses for a LOCA.

ENCLOSURE 8

BRUNSWICK STEAM ELECTRIC PLANT, UNIT 1 AND 2
NRC DOCKETS 50-325 AND 50-324
OPERATING LICENSES DPR-71 AND DPR-62
REQUEST FOR LICENSE AMENDMENT
SUPPRESSION CHAMBER WATER TEMPERATURE INSTRUMENTATION

TYPED TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION PAGES - UNIT 2

3/4.6.2 DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEMS

SUPPRESSION CHAMBER

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.6.2.1 The suppression chamber shall be OPERABLE with:

a. The pool water:

1. Volume between 87,600 ft^3 and 89,600 ft^3, equivalent to a level between -27 inches and -31 inches, and a

2. Maximum average temperature of 95°F during OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1 or 2, except that the maximum average temperature may be permitted to increase to:

a) 105°F during testing which adds heat to the suppression chamber.

b) 110°F with THERMAL POWER less than or equal to 1% of RATED THERMAL POWER.

c) 120°F with the main steam line isolation valves closed following a scram.

b. A total leakage from the drywell to the suppression chamber of less than the equivalent leakage through a 1-inch diameter orifice at a differential pressure of 1 psig.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1, 2 and 3.

ACTION:

a. With the suppression chamber water level outside the above limits, restore the water level to within the limits within 6 hours or be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.

b. In OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1 or 2 with the suppression chamber average water temperature greater than 95°F, restore the average temperature to less than or equal to 95°F within 24 hours or be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours, except as permitted above:

LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION (Continued)

ACTION: (Continued)

1. With the suppression chamber average water temperature greater than 105°F during testing which adds heat to the suppression chamber, stop all testing which adds heat to the suppression chamber and restore the average temperature to less than or equal to 95°F within 24 hours or be in at least HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 24 hours.

2. With the suppression chamber average water temperature greater than 110°F manually scram the reactor and operate at least one residual heat removal loop in the suppression pool cooling mode.

3. With the suppression chamber average water temperature greater than 120°F, depressurize the reactor pressure vessel to less than 200 psig within 12 hours.

c. With the drywell-to-suppression chamber bypass leakage in excess of the limit, restore the bypass leakage to within the limit prior to increasing reactor coolant temperature above 212°F.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.6.2.1 The suppression chamber shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

a. By verifying the suppression chamber water volume to be within the limits at least once per 24 hours.

b. At least once per 24 hours in OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1 or 2 by verifying the suppression chamber average water temperature to be less than or equal to 95°F, except:

1. At least once per 5 minutes during testing which adds heat to the suppression chamber, by verifying the suppression chamber average water temperature to be less than or equal to 105°F.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

2. At least once per hour when suppression chamber average water temperature is greater than 95°F, by verifying:

   a) Suppression chamber average water temperature to be less than or equal to 110°F, and

   b) THERMAL POWER to be less than or equal to 1% of RATED THERMAL POWER.

3. At least once per 30 minutes following a scram with suppression chamber average water temperature greater than 95°F, by verifying suppression chamber average water temperature less than or equal to 120°F.

c. By an external visual examination of selected emergency core cooling system suction line penetrations of the suppression chamber enclosure prior to taking the reactor from COLD SHUTDOWN after safety/relief valve operation with the suppression chamber average water temperature greater than or equal to 160°F and reactor coolant system pressure greater than 200 psig.

d. Deleted. |

e. At least once per 18 months by:

1. A visual inspection of the accessible interior of the suppression chamber and exterior of the suppression chamber enclosure.

2. Conducting a drywell-to-suppression chamber bypass leak test at an initial differential pressure of 1 psig and verifying that the differential pressure does not decrease by more than 0.25 inches of water per minute for a 10 minute period. |

(Page 3/4 6-10b has been deleted.) |

3/4.6.2 DEPRESSURIZATION AND COOLING SYSTEMS (Continued)

Experimental data indicate that excessive steam condensing loads can be avoided if the peak temperature of the pressure suppression pool is maintained below 160°F during any period of relief valve operation with sonic conditions at the discharge exit. Specifications have been placed on the envelope of reactor operating conditions so that the reactor can be depressurized in a timely manner to avoid the regime of potentially high pressure suppression chamber loadings.

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3/4.6.3 PRIMARY CONTAINMENT ISOLATION VALVES

The OPERABILITY of the primary containment isolation valves ensures that the primary containment atmosphere will be isolated from the outside environment in the event of a release of radioactive material to the primary containment atmosphere or pressurization of the containment. Primary containment isolation within the time limits specified ensures that the release of radioactive material to the environment will be consistent with the assumptions used in the analyses for a LOCA.