

ATTACHMENT 3

PROPOSED CHANGES  
TO  
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION 3.6.2.3  
AND ASSOCIATED BASES

## CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

### CONTAINMENT COOLING SYSTEM

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

---

3.6.2.3 Three independent groups of Reactor Containment Fan Coolers (RCFC) shall be OPERABLE with a minimum of two units in two groups and one unit in the third group.

APPLICABILITY: MODES 1, 2, 3, and 4.

#### ACTION:

With one group of the above required Reactor Containment Fan Coolers inoperable, restore the inoperable group of RCFC to OPERABLE status within 72 hours or be in at least HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and in COLD SHUTDOWN within the following 30 hours.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

---

4.6.2.3 Each group of Reactor Containment Fan Coolers shall be demonstrated OPERABLE:

- a. At least once per 31 days by:
  - 1) Starting each non-operating fan group from the control room, and verifying that each fan group operates for at least 15 minutes, and
  - 2) Verifying a ~~component~~ cooling water flow rate of greater than or equal to ~~550~~ 1800 gpm to each cooler.
- b. At least once per 18 months by verifying that each fan group starts automatically on a Safety Injection test signal.

## CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

### BASES

---

#### CONTAINMENT VENTILATION SYSTEM (Continued)

fore, the SITE BOUNDARY dose guidelines of 10 CFR 100 would not be exceeded in the event of an accident during containment PURGING operation.

Leakage integrity tests with a maximum allowable leakage rate for containment purge supply and exhaust supply valves will provide early indication of resilient material seal degradation and will allow opportunity for repair before gross leakage failures could develop. The 0.60 L<sub>a</sub> leakage limit of Specification 3.6.1.2b, shall not be exceeded when the leakage rates determined by the leakage integrity tests of these valves are added to the previously determined total for all valves and penetrations subject to Type B and C tests.

### 3/4.6.2 DEPRESSURIZATION AND COOLING SYSTEMS

#### 3/4.6.2.1 CONTAINMENT SPRAY SYSTEM

The OPERABILITY of the Containment Spray System ensures that containment depressurization and cooling capability will be available in the event of a LOCA or steam line break. The pressure reduction and resultant lower containment leakage rate are consistent with the assumptions used in the safety analyses.

The Containment Spray System and the Containment Cooling System both provide post-accident cooling of the containment atmosphere. However, the Containment Spray System also provides a mechanism for removing iodine from the containment atmosphere and therefore the time requirements for restoring an inoperable Spray System to OPERABLE status have been maintained consistent with that assigned other inoperable ESF equipment.

#### 3/4.6.2.2 RECIRCULATION FLUID PH CONTROL SYSTEM

The operability of the recirculation fluid pH control system ensures that there is sufficient trisodium phosphate available in containment to guarantee a sump pH of  $\geq 7.0$  during the recirculation phase of a postulated LOCA. This pH level is required to reduce the potential for chloride induced stress corrosion of austenitic stainless steel and assure the retention of iodine in the recirculating fluid. The specified amount of TSP will result in a recirculation fluid pH between 7.0 and 9.5.

#### 3/4.6.2.3 CONTAINMENT COOLING SYSTEM

The OPERABILITY of the Containment Cooling System ensures that: (1) the containment air temperature will be maintained within limits during normal operation, and (2) adequate heat removal capacity is available when operated in conjunction with the Containment Spray Systems during post-LOCA conditions.

## CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

### BASES

---

#### 3/4.6.2.3 CONTAINMENT COOLING SYSTEM (continued)

STPEGS has three groups of Reactor Containment Fan Coolers with two fans in each group (total of six fans). Five fans are adequate to satisfy the safety requirements including single failure. The fan cooler units are designed to remove heat from the containment during both normal operation and accident conditions. In the event of an accident, all fan cooler units are automatically placed into operation on receipt of a safety injection signal. During normal operation, cooling water flow to the fan cooler units is supplied by the non-safety grade chilled water system. Following an accident, cooling water flow to the fan coolers is supplied by the safety grade component cooling water system. The chilled water system supplies water at a lower temperature than that of the component cooling water system and therefore requires a lower flow rate to achieve a similar heat removal rate.

#### 3/4.6.3 CONTAINMENT ISOLATION VALVES

The OPERABILITY of the containment isolation valves ensures that the containment atmosphere will be isolated from the outside environment in the event of a release of radioactive material to the containment atmosphere or pressurization of the containment and is consistent with the requirements of General Design Criteria 54 through 57 of Appendix A to 10 CFR Part 50. Containment isolation within the time limits specified for those isolation valves designed to close automatically ensures that the release of radioactive material to the environment will be consistent with the assumptions used in the analyses for a LOCA.

#### 3/4.6.4 COMBUSTIBLE GAS CONTROL

The OPERABILITY of the equipment and systems required for the detection and control of hydrogen gas ensures that this equipment will be available to maintain the hydrogen concentration within containment below its flammable limit during post-LOCA conditions. Either recombiner unit is capable of controlling the expected hydrogen generation associated with: (1) zirconium-water reactions, (2) radiolytic decomposition of water, and (3) corrosion of metals within containment. These Hydrogen Control Systems are consistent with the recommendations of Regulatory Guide 1.7, "Control of Combustible Gas Concentrations in Containment Following a LOCA," Revision 2, November 1978.