

The Need for Drywell Venting

- Current SAMGs instruct operators to flood containment after vessel breach
- Isolation of wetwell vent timing depends on plant-specific design
- Opening of Drywell vent depends on pressurization after the wetwell is isolated and could be as much as 2 - 3 days later

Summary of Drywell Venting Time

EPRI Study (1026539)

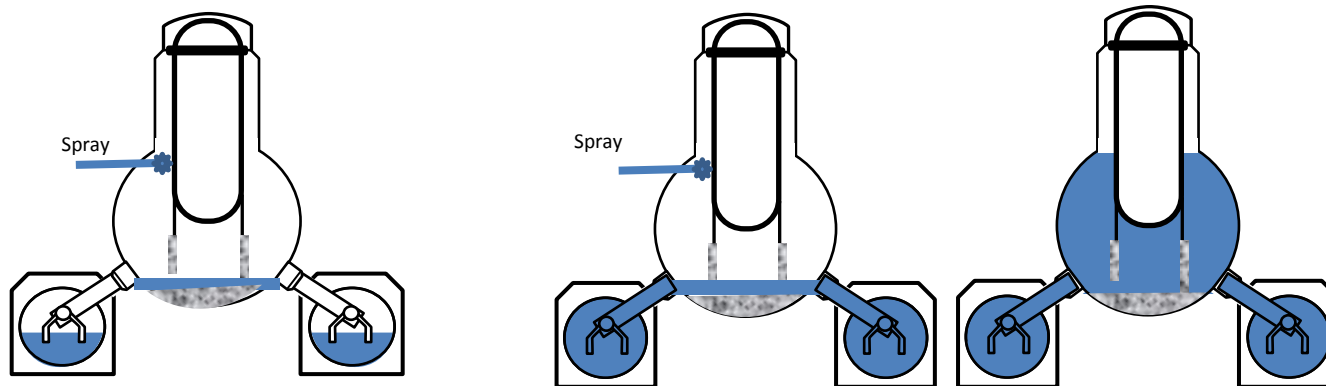
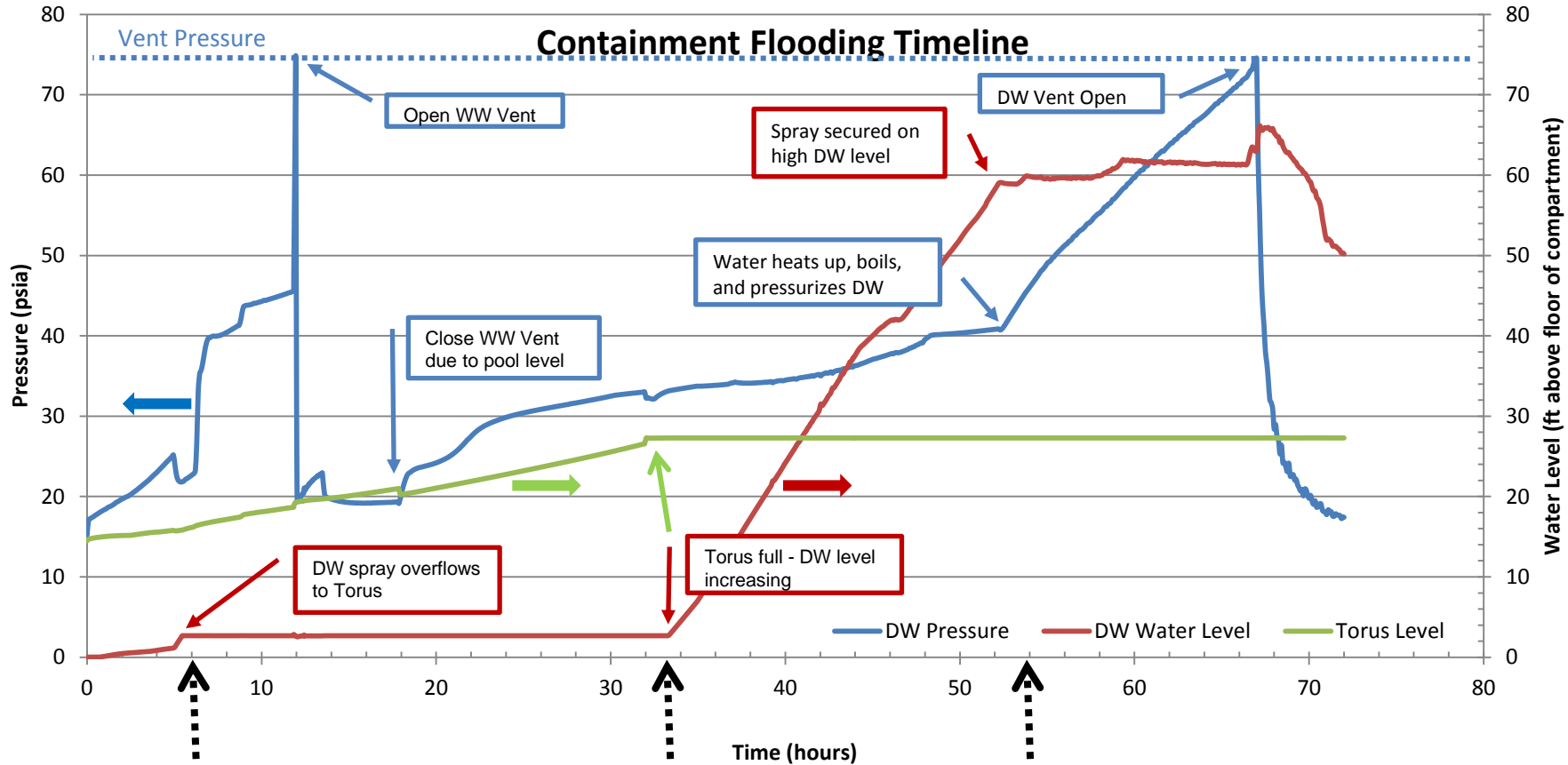
Case	Initial WW Vent Opening	Isolation of WW vent on High Pool Level ⁽¹⁾	DW Vent Opened ⁽²⁾
<u>Venting cases</u>			
Flood & RHV	12.1 hr	17.7 hr	66 hr
Spray & RHV	11.9 hr	17.9 hr	67 hr
<u>Filtering strategies cases</u>			
Flood & RHV ⁽³⁾ (controlled)	12.1 - 16.8 hr	16.8	17.9 - 72.0 hr
Spray & RHV ⁽³⁾ (controlled)	11.9 - 17.9 hr	17.9 hr	19.7 - 72.0 hr

- (1) Isolation of wetwell vent when pool level exceeds El. of vacuum breaker
- (2) Water addition can suppress pressurization until injection is terminated and water heats to saturation
- (3) Cases part of filtering strategies (rulemaking); not intended for containment depressurization alone (order)

Summary of Drywell Venting Time Tabletop (BWROG-TP-13-001)

Case ⁽¹⁾	Initial WW Vent Opening	Isolation of WW vent on High Pool Level ⁽²⁾	DW Vent Opened
Scenario 3	6.7 hr	44.9 hr	47.6 hr
Scenario 4	35 min	45.5 hr	48.1 hr
Scenario 5	9.3 hr	46.2 hr	48.9 hr
Scenario 6	9.3 hr	51.7 hr	60.7 hr

- (1) Results provided for all Base Case analyses assumed vent controlled within specified pressure band (also part of filtering strategies).
- (2) Isolation of wetwell vent when pool level exceeds top of torus, which is the location of the vacuum breakers



Summary

- For cases with initial wetwell venting – the demand for opening the drywell vent could be 2-3 days from accident initiation (Ref: EPRI & Tabletop)
- Filtering strategies that maintain a higher pressure in containment may result in much early opening of the drywell vent and can be investigated as part of the Rulemaking in conjunction with water management strategies