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SORENSEN,G.C.. Washington Public Power Supply System
RECIP.NAME RECIPIENT AFFILIATION
SCHWENCER,A. Licensing Branch 2

SUBJECT: Forwards response to telcon request for addl clarification of response to Question 640.01 a & b re emergency operating procedures generation package,Confirmatory Issue 15, emergency procedures review,NUREG-0982 SER closed.

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Washington Public Power Supply System
P.O. Box 968 3000 George Washington Way Richland, Washington 99352 (509) 372-5000

October 11, 1983
G02-83-908

Docket No. 50-397

Director of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
Attention: Mr. A. Schwencer, Chief
Licensing Branch No. 2
Division of Licensing
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Mr. Schwencer:

Subject: NUCLEAR PROJECT NO. 2
PROCEDURES GENERATION PACKAGE FOR WNP-2

References:
1) Letter, G02-83-675, G. C. Sorensen (SS) to A. Schwencer (NRC), "Procedures Generation Package for WNP-2, Request for Additional Information", dated July 29, 1983
2) Letter, G02-83-248, G. D. Bouchey (SS) to A. Schwencer (NRC), "Emergency Operating Procedures Generation Package", dated March 23, 1983

Reference 1 submitted clarification on the Emergency Operating Procedures Generation Package provided by reference 2. In a phone conversation between Messrs. W. Middleton, J. Clifford, and F. Froelich (NRC Staff) and P. Powell, F. Frisch, and R. DaValle (Supply System), additional clarification of the response to question 640.01 a. and b. was requested. In response, the attached clarification is provided. With this submittal, the Supply System considers Confirmatory Issue 15, Emergency Procedures Review, NUREG-0892, WNP-2 Safety Evaluation Report, to be closed.

Should you have any further questions, please contact Mr. P. L. Powell, Manager, WNP-2 Licensing.

Very truly yours,

G. C. Sorensen, Acting Manager
Nuclear Safety and Regulatory Programs

PLP/tmh
Attachment

cc: R Auluck - NRC
WS Chin - BPA
A Toth - NRC Site

B001
1/60

640.Q1 Emergency Operating Procedure Guidelines; the process for developing plant-specific technical guidelines from generic technical guidelines needs to be explained. For this item, the following are the staff information needs:

a. A description of the process used to determine the applicability of the actions specified in the generic technical guidelines to the specific plant. This should be a detailed description of an engineering evaluation or analysis, to the specific operator task level, that evaluates the applicability of the generic technical guidelines to WNP-2.

Supply System Response

In the preliminary development phase, the Supply System's representative to the BWR Owners' Group Subcommittee for EOP's identified requirements for adapting generic guidelines to the specific plant.

In a subsequent phase, the following organizations performed the indicated functions:

System Engineering (Corporate Technology) performed plant specific calculations utilizing generic guideline, Appendix C, Revision 2 material.

Plant Technical provided guidance for systems application, defined design bases and initiated development of the Graphics Display System incorporating specific guideline provisions and also reviewed procedures.

Safety Engineering Group coordinated activities for relocating and providing new controls and instruments identified as specific requirements and coordinated the control room design review using draft-issue procedures.

WNP-2 Plant Engineering (Corporate Technology) interfaced with AE and contractor personnel in design and installation or relocation of controls and instrumentation required to implement action steps identified by the guideline.

Plant Operations coordinated interfacing organization activities related to adapting the guideline, assimilated input from those organizations and initiated construction of the specific guideline.

In the final phase, Plant Operations completed preparation of the plant specific guideline and submitted it to the following organizations for review:

WNP-2 Plant Engineering
Plant Technical
Safety Engineering Group
WNP-2 Plant Training
Operations Quality Assurance
WNP-2 Licensing

Review cycle comments were incorporated or resolved and the specific plant guideline submitted with the procedures preparation package under cover of reference 2.

Following submittal of plant specific guidelines, development of procedures was initiated by Plant Operations. Upon completion, procedures were reviewed by Plant Operations Committee and the following supplemental organizations:

General Electric Company (Site Representative)
WNP-2 Plant Engineering (Corporate Technology)
Safety Engineering Group
WNP-2 Plant Training
System Engineering (Corporate Technology)

Review cycle comments have been incorporated or resolved (with strong emphasis placed on compliance to the plant specific guideline) and procedures have been approved by the Plant Operations Committee. A review by General Electric Company, San Jose, California continues.

Procedures were successfully utilized in a general application by Supply System Licensing candidates at Browns Ferry and Perry Simulators. They are currently receiving WNP-2 control room walkthrough by each shift crew.

b. If the process described in item 6401.01(a) of this letter identifies any deviations from the generic technical guidelines (because of different plant equipment, operating characteristics, or design), the PGP needs to identify the deviations, describe the analysis performed to determine the safety significance of the deviations, and provide the technical justification (i.e., the analysis) for the plant-specific approach.

Supply System Response

WNP-2 specific plant guideline deviations from the generic guideline (because of different plant equipment, operating characteristics or design) is detailed in the following table.

Additionally, a marked-up copy of the generic guideline, Revision 2 is enclosed to show the exact nature and location of the revision.

GENERIC GUIDELINE (REV. 2) DEVIATIONS

Page	Step	Deviation	Reason
I-4	-	Deleted reference to HPCI, IC and SPMS	Systems are not a part of WNP-2 design
I-6	CAU #5	Deleted reference to procedures for suppression pool and drywell temperatures	WNP-2 design provides averaging circuits for direct readout of average temperatures
I-6	CAU #6	Removed wide, narrow and fuel zone level instruments from CAUTION #6	Reference leg vertical runs for these instruments are outside the drywell and not sensitive to drywell temperatures
I-9	CAU #16	Deleted "ventilation system" bypass requirements for opening MSIV's	MSIV's are not interlocked with the ventilation system
RC-3	RC/L-2	Deleted reference to HPCI	WNP-2 design doesn't include a HPCI system
RC-4	RC/P-1	Deleted reference to IC	WNP-2 design doesn't include an IC
RC-6	RC/P-2	Deleted reference to IC, HPCI and "other steam driven equipment" used for depressurization	WNP-2 design doesn't include IC or HPCI. "Other steam driven equipment" such as seals, SJAE RFPT and offgas require no additional procedure since operation will continue if MSIV's are open
RC-9	RC/Q-4.1	Deleted HPCI	Not WNP-2 design

Page	Step	Deviations	Reason
CC-1	-	Deleted "Containment Temperature" entry condition	The entry condition is applicable to MK III design; WNP-2 containment design is MK II
CC-5	-	Deleted entire CN/T section for containment temperature	CN/T is applicable to MK III design; WNP-2 containment design is MK II
CC-6	PC/P-1	Deleted reference to primary "Containment Pressure Control System"	The guideline step is applicable to MK III containment design. WNP-2 design is MK II
CC-10	SP/L-1	Deleted reference to Suppression Pool Makeup System (SPMS)	WNP-2 design does not incorporate a dedicated SPMS; the guideline step is applicable to MK III
C1-1	C1-1	Deleted reference to IC	Not WNP-2 design
C1-1	C1-2	Deleted reference to LPCS-B	WNP-2 design incorporates a single LPCS system
C1-2	C1-2	Deleted other unit "interconnections"	WNP-2 is a single unit site
C1-2	C1-3	Deleted HPCI	Not WNP-2 design
C1-3	C1-5 C1-7	Substituted HPCS for HPCI	HPCI is not WNP-2 design; HPCS is the WNP-2 equivalent
C1-3	C1-7	Deleted emergency depressurization requirement when 2 injection subsystems are lined up	Clarified requirement to depressurize only if level drops to TAF. Consistent with Generic Guideline, Rev. 3
C1-4	C1-7	Deleted reference to HPCI	Not WNP-2 design
C2-1	C2-1.1	Deleted reference to IC	Not WNP-2 design
C2-1	C2-1.3	Did not specify or refer to minimum SRV reopening pressure	Not applicable to WNP-2 design; SRV's can be actuated open at 0 PSIG RPV pressure
		Did not specify "other steam driven equipment" as a means of depressurization	See justification for Page RC-6, Step RC/P-2
		Deleted reference to HPCI and IC	Not WNP-2 design
C3-1	C3-1	Deleted reference to IC	Not WNP-2 design
C5-1	C5-2	Deleted reference to HPCI	Not WNP-2 design
	C5-6.3	Deleted reference to minimum SRV reopening pressure	See justification for Page C2-1, Step C2-1.3

Page	Step	Deviations	Reason
C6-1	C6-1	Deleted reference to IC and HPCI	Not WNP-2 design
	C6-2.1	Added statement that prevents injection "until RPV pressure is below the minimum alternate RPV flooding pressure"	Clarifies requirement to insure power is reduced to stagnation prior to injection of coolant. The change is consistent with Generic Guideline, Rev. 3
C6-2	C6-3.1	Deleted "motor driven feedwater pumps"	Not WNP-2 design
C6-3	C6-3.1	Deleted "Interconnections with other units"	WNP-2 is a single unit site
	C6-4	Deleted "motor driven feedwater pumps" and "Interconnections with other units"	Motor pumps not WNP-2 design; WNP-2 is a single unit site
	C6-5.2	Deleted reference to cold reference leg instrument vertical run temperature	At WNP-2, safeguards level instrumentation cold reference leg vertical runs are located outside the drywell and not sensitive to drywell temperatures
C7-2	C7-2	CAUTION #9 was erroneously omitted from the WNP-2 Plant Specific Guideline	The procedure will be revised to incorporate CAUTION #9
C7-3	C7-2	Deleted reference to HPCI	Not WNP-2 design
C7-4	C7-2	Deleted "Interconnection with other units"	WNP-2 is a single unit site

PREPUBLICATION DRAFT

EMERGENCY PROCEDURE GUIDELINES

Revision 2

BWR 1 through 6

May 20, 1982

Enclosure to Attachment

INTRODUCTION

INSERT I-1 →

Based on the various BWR system designs, the following generic symptomatic emergency procedure guidelines have been developed:

- RPV Control Guideline
- Containment Control Guideline

The RPV Control Guideline restores and maintains RPV water level within a satisfactory range, shuts down the reactor, controls RPV pressure, and cools down the RPV to cold shutdown conditions. This guideline is entered after low RPV water level, high drywell pressure, or an isolation has occurred or a condition which requires reactor scram exists and reactor power is above [3%] or cannot be determined.

The Containment Control Guideline controls primary containment temperatures, pressure, and level whenever suppression pool temperature, drywell temperature, containment temperature, drywell pressure, or suppression pool water level is above its normal operating limit or suppression pool water level is below its normal operating limit.

INTRODUCTION

This RPV Control Guideline maintains adequate core cooling, shuts down the reactor, and cools down the RPV to cold shutdown conditions. This guideline is entered whenever low RPV water level, high RPV pressure, high drywell pressure, or a condition which requires MSIV isolation has occurred, or whenever a condition which requires reactor scram exists and reactor power is above the APRM downscale trip or cannot be determined.

The Primary Containment Control Guideline maintains primary containment integrity and protects equipment in the primary containment. This guideline is entered whenever suppression pool temperature, drywell temperature, drywell pressure, or suppression pool water level is above its high operating limit or suppression pool water level is below its low operating limit.

INSERT I-1

Figure 1, Operator Actions Flowchart, illustrates all operator actions within the emergency procedure guidelines. Each action block states briefly the operator action and its purpose. The blocks are correlated from top (high RPV pressure) to bottom (RPV cold shutdown conditions) with a vertical RPV pressure/temperature scale to show continuity of the linked operator actions. Each block is further identified by a numbered symbol (e.g., ▽1) which is keyed to the guideline steps.

Table I is a list of abbreviations used in the guidelines.

Brackets [ ] enclose plant unique setpoints, design limits, pump shutoff pressures, etc., and parentheses ( ) within brackets indicate the source for the bracketed variable. Illustrated in these guidelines are variables for a typical BWR/4 or BWR/6 as appropriate.

At various points throughout these guidelines, precautions are noted by the symbol [#] . The number within the box refers to a numbered "Caution" contained in the Operator Precautions section. These "Cautions" are brief and succinct red flags for the operator. Where the basis for the "Caution" or a step is not completely evident from the text, a full discussion of the basis is contained in Appendix A. Other system details which pertain to the guidelines are also included in this appendix.

The emergency procedure guidelines are generic to GE-BWR 1 through 6 designs in that they address all major systems which may be used to respond to an emergency. Because no specific plant includes all of the systems in these guidelines, the guidelines are applied to individual plants by deleting statments which are not applicable or by substituting equivalent systems where appropriate. For example, plants with no low pressure injection system will delete statements referring to LPCI, and plants with Low Pressure Core Flooding will substitute LPCF for LPCI.

At various points within these guidelines, limits are specified beyond which certain actions are required. While conservative, these limits are derived from engineering analyses utilizing best-estimate (as opposed to licensing) models. Consequently, these limits are not as conservative as the limits specified in a plant's Technical Specifications. This is not to imply that operation beyond the Technical Specifications is recommended in an emergency. Rather, such operation may be required under certain degraded conditions in order to safely mitigate the consequences of those degraded conditions. The limits specified in the guidelines establish the boundaries within which continued safe operation of the plant can be assured. Therefore, conformance with the guidelines does not ensure strict conformance with a plant's Technical Specifications or other licensing bases.

The entry conditions for these emergency procedure guidelines are symptomatic of both emergencies and events which may degrade into emergencies. The guidelines specify actions appropriate for both. Therefore, entry into procedures developed from these guidelines is not conclusive that an emergency has occurred.

TABLE I

ABBREVIATIONS

ADS -	Automatic Depressurization System
APRM -	Average Power Range Monitor
CRD -	Control Rod Drive
ECCS -	Emergency Core Cooling System
HCU -	Hydraulic Control Unit
~~HPCI -~~	~~High Pressure Coolant Injection~~
HPCS -	High Pressure Core Spray
~~IC -~~	~~Isolation Condenser~~
LCO -	Limiting Condition for Operation
LOCA -	Loss of Coolant Accident
LPCI -	Low Pressure Coolant Injection
LPCS -	Low Pressure Core Spray
MSIV -	Main Steamline Isolation Valves
NDTT -	Nil-Ductility Transition Temperature
NPSH -	Net Positive Suction Head
RCIC -	Reactor Core Isolation Cooling
RHR -	Residual Heat Removal
RPS -	Reactor Protection System
RPV -	Reactor Pressure Vessel
RSCS -	Rod Sequence Control System
RWCU -	Reactor Water Cleanup
SBGT -	Standby Gas Treatment
SLC -	Standby Liquid Control
SORV -	Stuck Open Relief Valve
~~SPMS -~~	~~Suppression Pool Makeup System~~
SRV -	Safety Relief Valve

OPERATOR PRECAUTIONS

GENERAL

This section lists "Cautions" which are generally applicable at all times.

CAUTION #1

Monitor the general state of the plant. If an entry condition for ~~either [procedure developed from the RPV Control Guideline] or [procedure developed from the Containment Control Guideline]~~ an Emergency Procedure occurs, enter that procedure. When it is determined that an emergency no longer exists, ~~enter~~ return to [normal operating procedure].

CAUTION #2

Monitor RPV water level and pressure and primary containment temperatures and pressure from multiple indications.

CAUTION #3

If a safety function initiates automatically, assume a true initiating event has occurred unless otherwise confirmed by at least two independent indications.

CAUTION #4

Whenever RHR is in the LPCI mode, inject through the heat exchangers as soon as possible.

CAUTION #5

Suppression pool temperature is determined by [procedure for determining bulk suppression pool water temperature]. Drywell temperature is determined by [procedure for determining drywell atmosphere average temperature]. Containment temperature is determined by [procedure for determining Mark III containment atmosphere average temperature].

CAUTION #6

Whenever [temperature near the instrument reference leg vertical runs] exceeds the temperature in the table and the instrument reads below the indicated level in the table, the actual RPV water level may be anywhere below the elevation of the lower instrument tap.

Temperature*	Indicated Level	Instrument
any	617 in.	Shutdown Range Level (500 to 900 in.)
any	160 in.	Upset Range Level (0 to 180 in.)
~~107°F~~	~~-107 in.~~	~~Wide Range Level (-150 to +60 in.)~~
~~310°F~~	~~-19 in.~~	~~Narrow Range Level (0 to +60 in.)~~
~~545°F~~	~~168 in.~~	~~Fuel Zone Level (200 to 500 in.)~~

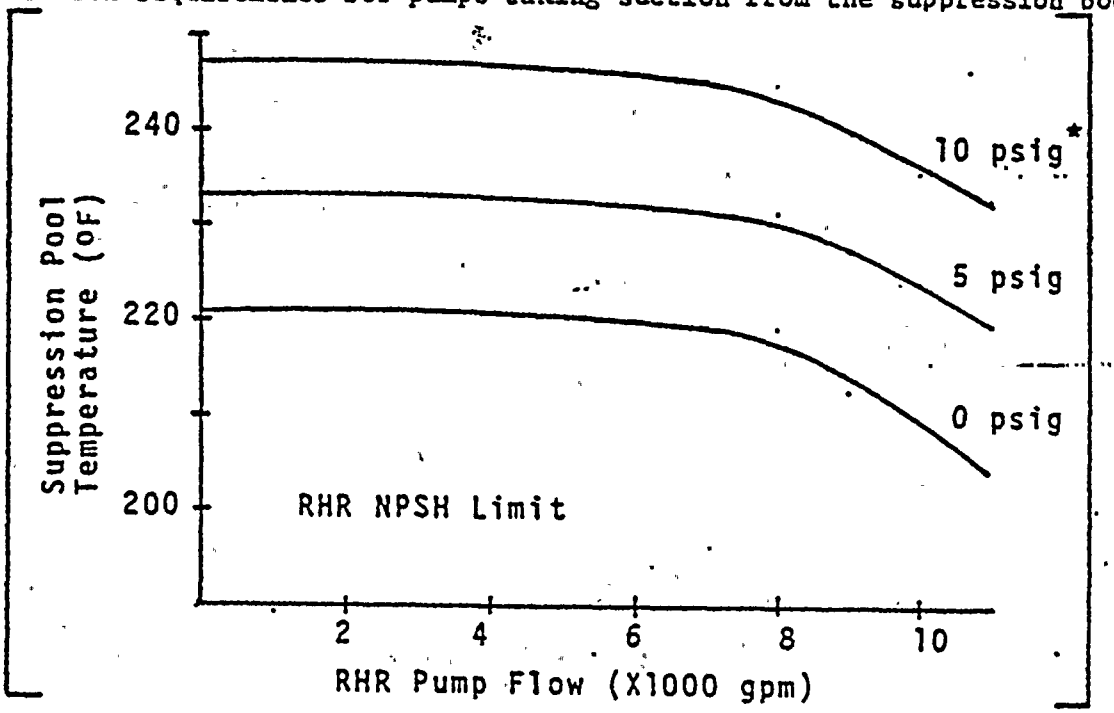
~~*[List in order of increasing temperature.]~~

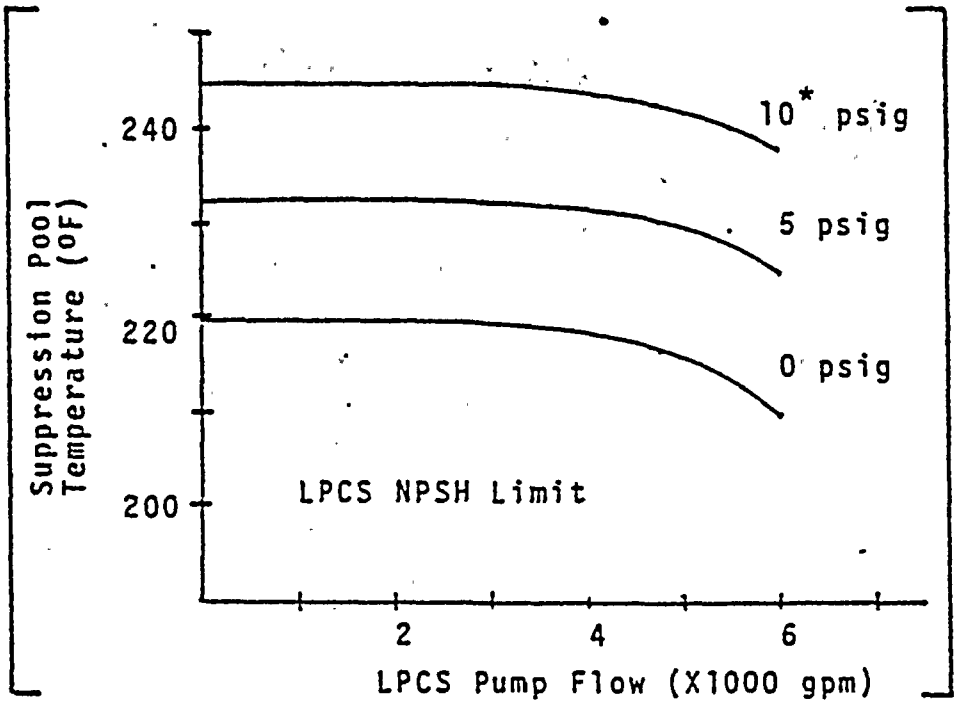
CAUTION #7

[Heated reference leg instrument] indicated levels are not reliable during rapid RPV depressurization below 500 psig. For these conditions, utilize [cold reference leg instruments] to monitor RPV water level.

CAUTION #8

Observe NPSH requirements for pumps taking suction from the suppression pool.





*Suppression chamber pressure
Suppression pool at normal water level

CAUTION #9

If signals of high suppression pool water level [12 ft. 7 in. (high level suction interlock)] or low condensate storage tank water level [0 in. (low level suction interlock)] occur, confirm automatic transfer of or manually transfer HPCI, HPCS, and RCIC suction from the condensate storage tank to the suppression pool.

SPECIFIC

This section lists "Cautions" which are applicable at one or more specific points within the guidelines. Where a "Caution" is applicable, it is identified with the symbol [#].

CAUTION #10

Do not secure or place an ECCS in MANUAL mode unless, by at least two independent indications, (1) misoperation in AUTOMATIC mode is confirmed, or (2) adequate core cooling is assured. If an ECCS is placed in MANUAL mode, it will not initiate automatically. Make frequent checks of the initiating or controlling parameter. When manual operation is no longer required, restore the system to AUTOMATIC/STANDBY mode if possible.

CAUTION #11

If a high drywell pressure ECCS initiation signal [2.0 psig (drywell pressure which initiates ECCS)] occurs or exists while depressurizing, prevent injection from those LPCS and LPCI pumps not required to assure adequate core cooling prior to reaching their maximum injection pressures. When the high drywell pressure ECCS initiation signal clears, restore LPCS and LPCI to AUTOMATIC/STANDBY mode.

CAUTION #12

Do not throttle HPCI or RCIC systems below [2200 rpm (minimum turbine speed limit per turbine vendor manual)].

CAUTION #13

Cooldown rates above [100°F/hr (RPV cooldown rate LCO)] may be required to accomplish this step.

CAUTION #14

Do not depressurize the RPV below [100 psig (HPCI or RCIC low pressure isolation setpoint, whichever is higher)] unless motor driven pumps sufficient to maintain RPV water level are running and available for injection.

CAUTION #15

Open SRVs in the following sequence if possible: [SRV opening sequence].

CAUTION #16

Bypassing RPV low water level ~~[ventilation system and]~~ MSIV isolation interlocks may be required to accomplish this step.

CAUTION #17

Cooldown rates above [100°F/hr (RPV cooldown rate LCO)] may be required to conserve RPV water inventory, protect primary containment integrity, or limit radioactive release to the environment.

CAUTION #18

If continuous LPCI operation is required to assure adequate core cooling, do not divert all RHR pumps from LPCI mode.

CAUTION #19

~~Confirm automatic trip or~~ Manually trip SLC pumps at [0% (low level trip)] in the SLC tank.

CAUTION #20

Defeating RSCS interlocks may be required to accomplish this step.

CAUTION #21

Elevated suppression chamber pressure may trip the RCIC turbine on high exhaust pressure.

CAUTION #22

Defeating isolation interlocks may be required to accomplish this step.

CAUTION #23

Do not initiate drywell sprays ~~unless~~ if suppression pool water level is ~~below~~ above [17 ft. 2 in. (elevation of bottom of ~~Mark I~~ internal suppression chamber to drywell vacuum breakers less vacuum breaker opening pressure in feet of water)].

CAUTION #24

A rapid increase in injection into the RPV may induce a large power excursion and result in substantial core damange.

CAUTION #25

Large reactor power oscillations may be observed while executing this step.

RPV CONTROL GUIDELINE

PURPOSE

The purpose of this guideline is to:

- Maintain adequate core cooling, ~~Restore and maintain RPV water level within a satisfactory range~~,
- Shut down the reactor, and
- ~~Control RPV pressure and~~ cool down the RPV to cold shutdown conditions ([100°F < RPV water temperature < 212°F (cold shutdown conditions) conditions)]).

ENTRY CONDITIONS

The entry conditions for this guideline are any of the following:

- RPV water level below [+ 12 in. (low level scram setpoint)], or
- RPV pressure above [1043 psig (high RPV pressure scram setpoint)]
- Drywell pressure above [2.0 psig (high drywell pressure scram setpoint)], or
- A condition which requires MSIV isolation ~~An isolation which requires or initiates reactor scram~~, or
- A condition which requires reactor scram, and reactor power above [3% (APRM downscale trip)] or cannot be determined.

OPERATOR ACTIONS

RC-1 If reactor scram has not been initiated, initiate reactor scram.

Irrespective of the entry condition, execute [Steps RC/L, RC/P, and RC/Q] concurrently.

RC/L Monitor and control RPV water level.

RC/L-1 Confirm initiation of any of the following:

- Isolation
- ECCS
- [Emergency diesel generator]

Initiate any of these which should have initiated but did not.

If while executing the following step:

- Boron Injection is required, enter [procedure developed from CONTINGENCY #7].
- RPV water level cannot be determined, RPV FLOODING IS REQUIRED; enter [procedure developed from CONTINGENCY #6].
- RPV Flooding is required, enter [procedure developed from CONTINGENCY #6].

RC/L-2 Restore and maintain RPV water level between [+ 12 in. (low level scram setpoint)] and [+58 in. (high level trip setpoint)] with one or more of the following systems:

#9
#10
#11

- Condensate/feedwater system [1110 - 0 psig (RPV pressure range for system operation)]
- CRD system [1110 - 0 psig (RPV pressure range for system operation)]
- RCIC system [1110 - 50 psig (RPV pressure range for system operation)]

#12

- ~~HPCI system [1110 - 100 psig (RPV pressure range for system operation)]~~

- HPCS system [1110 - 0 psig (RPV pressure range for system operation)]

- LPCS system [425 - 0 psig (RPV pressure range for system operation)]

- LPCI system [250 - 0 psig (RPV pressure range for system operation)]

If RPV water level cannot be restored and maintained above [+12 in. (low level scram setpoint)], maintain RPV water level above [-164 in. (top of active fuel)].

If RPV water level can be maintained above [-164 in. (top of active fuel)] and the ADS timer has initiated, prevent automatic RPV depressurization by resetting the ADS timer.

If RPV water level cannot be maintained above [-164 in. (top of active fuel)], enter [procedure developed from CONTINGENCY #1].

If Alternate Shutdown Cooling is required, enter [procedure developed from CONTINGENCY #5].

RC/L-3 Proceed to cold shutdown in accordance with [procedure for cooldown to cold shutdown conditions].

RC/P Monitor and control RPV pressure.

If while executing the following steps:

- Emergency RPV Depressurization is anticipated, rapidly depressurize the RPV with the main turbine bypass valves. #13

- Emergency RPV Depressurization or RPV Flooding is required and less than [7 (number of SRVs dedicated to ADS)] SRVs are open, enter [procedure developed from CONTINGENCY #2].

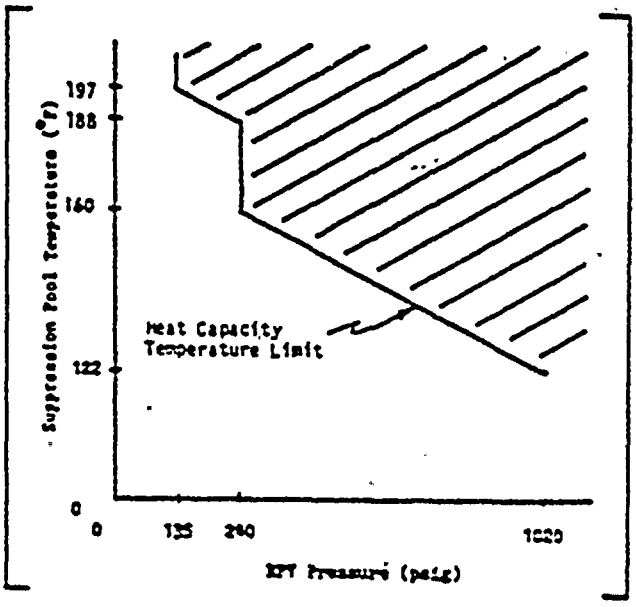
- RPV Flooding is required and at least [7 (number of SRVs dedicated to ADS)] SRVs are open, enter [procedure developed from CONTINGENCY #6].

RC/P-1. If any SRV is cycling, ~~initiate IC and~~ manually open SRVs until RPV pressure drops to [935 psig (RPV pressure at which all turbine bypass valves are fully open)].

If while executing the following steps:

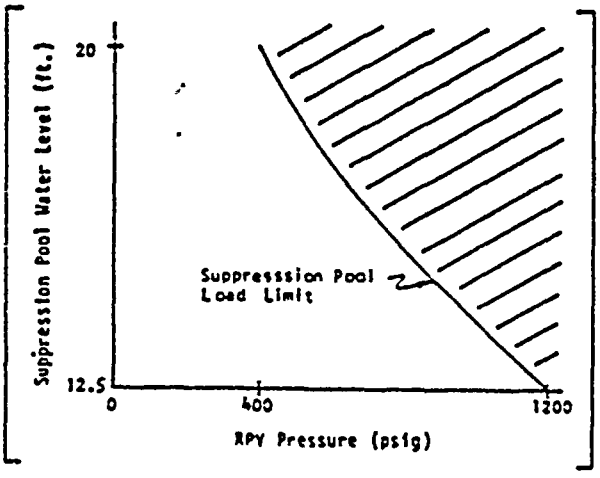
- Suppression pool temperature cannot be maintained below the Heat Capacity Temperature Limit, maintain RPV pressure below the Limit.

#8
#13
#14



- Suppression pool water level cannot be maintained below the Suppression Pool Load Limit, maintain RPV pressure below the Limit.

#13
#14



- Steam Cooling is required, enter [procedure developed from CONTINGENCY #3].

If while executing the following steps:

- Boron Injection is required, and
- The main condenser is available, and
- There has been no indication of gross fuel failure or steam line break,

open MSIVs to re-establish the main condenser as a heat sink. #16

RC/P-2 Control RPV pressure below [1090 psig (lowest SRV lifting pressure)] with the main turbine bypass valves. #14

RPV pressure control may be augmented by one or more of the following systems:

- ~~IC~~
- SRVs. If the continuous SRV pneumatic supply is or becomes unavailable, depressurize with sustained SRV opening. #15
- ~~HPCI~~ #12
- RCIC
- ~~[Other steam driven equipment]~~
- RWCU (recirculation mode) if no boron has been injected into the RPV.
- Main steam line drains

- RWCU (blowdown mode) if no boron has been injected into the RPV. Refer to [sampling procedures] prior to initiating blowdown.

If while executing the following steps the reactor is not shutdown, return to [Step RC/P-2].

RC/P-3 When ~~RPV water level is stabilized and~~ either:

- All control rods are inserted beyond position [06 (maximum subcritical banked withdrawal position)], or
- [280 pounds (Cold Shutdown Boron Weight)] of boron have been injected into the RPV, or
- The reactor is shutdown and no boron has been injected into the RPV,

Depressurize the RPV and maintain cooldown rate below [100°F/hr (RPV cooldown rate LCO)]. #14, #17

RC/P-4 When the RHR shutdown cooling interlocks clear, initiate the shutdown cooling mode of RHR. #18

If the RHR shutdown cooling mode cannot be established and further cooldown is required, continue to cool down using one or more of the systems used for depressurization.

If RPV cooldown is required but cannot be accomplished and all control rods are inserted beyond position [06 (maximum subcritical banked withdrawal position)], ALTERNATE SHUTDOWN COOLING IS REQUIRED; enter [procedure developed from CONTINGENCY #5].

RC/P-5 Proceed to cold shutdown in accordance with [procedure for cooldown to cold shutdown conditions].

RC/Q Monitor and control reactor power.

If while executing the following steps:

- All control rods are inserted beyond position [06 (maximum subcritical banked withdrawal position)], terminate boron injection and enter [scram procedure].
- The reactor is shutdown and no boron has been injected into the RPV, enter [scram procedure].

RC/Q-1 [Confirm or place the reactor mode switch in SHUTDOWN.]

RC/Q-2 If the main turbine-generator is on-line [and the MSIVs are open], confirm or initiate recirculation flow runback to minimum.

RC/Q-3 If reactor power is above [3% (APRM downscale trip)] or cannot be determined, trip the recirculation pumps.

Execute [Steps RC/Q-4 and RC/Q-5] concurrently.

#19

RC/Q-4 If the reactor cannot be shutdown before suppression pool temperature reaches [110°F (Boron Injection Initiation Temperature)], BORON INJECTION IS REQUIRED; inject boron into the RPV with SLC and prevent automatic initiation of ADS.

RC/Q-4.1 If boron cannot be injected with SLC, inject boron into the RPV by one or more of the following alternate methods:

- CRD
- HPCS
- RWCU
- Feedwater
- ~~HPCI~~
- RCIC
- Hydro pump

RC/Q-4.2 If boron is not being injected into the RPV by RWCU, confirm automatic isolation of or manually isolate RWCU.

RC/Q-4.3 Continue to inject boron until [280 pounds (Cold Shutdown Boron Weight)] of boron have been injected into the RPV.

RC/Q-4.4 Enter [scram procedure].

RC/Q-5 Insert control rods as follows:

RC/Q-5.1 If any scram valve is not open:

- [Remove:
  H11-P609 C71-F18A,E,C,G
  H11-P611 C71-F18B,F,D,H
  (fuses which de-energize RPS scram solenoids)].

- Close [_____ (scram air header supply valve)] and open [_____ (scram air header vent valves)].

When control rods are not moving inward:

- [Replace:
  H11-P609 C71-F18A,E,C,G
  H11-P611 C71-F18B,F,D,H
  (fuses which de-energize RPS scram solenoids)].

- Close [_____ (scram air header vent valves)] and open [_____ (scram air header supply valve)].

RC/Q-5.2 Reset the reactor scram.

If the reactor scram cannot be reset:

1. Start all CRD pumps.

   If no CRD pump can be started, continue in this procedure at [Step RC/Q-5.6.1].

2. Close [C11-F034 (HCU accumulator charging water header valve)].

3. Rapidly insert control rods manually until the reactor scram can be reset. #20

4. Reset the reactor scram.

5. Open [C11-F034 (HCU accumulator charging water header valve)].

RC/Q-5.3 If the scram discharge volume vent and drain valves are open, initiate a manual reactor scram.

1. If control rods moved inward, return to [Step RC/Q-5.2].

2. Reset the reactor scram.

   If the reactor scram cannot be reset, continue in this procedure at [Step RC/Q-5.5.1].

3. Open the scram discharge volume vent and drain valves.

RC/Q-5.4 Individually open the scram test switches for control rods not inserted beyond position [06 (maximum subcritical banked withdrawal position)].

When a control rod is not moving inward, close its scram test switch.

RC/Q-5.5 Reset the reactor scram.

If the reactor scram cannot be reset:

1. Start all CRD pumps.

   If no CRD pump can be started, continue in this procedure at [Step RC/Q-5.6.1].

2. Close [C11-F034 (HCU accumulator charging water header valve)].

RC/Q-5.6 Rapidly insert control rods manually until all control rods are inserted beyond position [06 (maximum subcritical banked withdrawal position)]. #20

If any control rod cannot be inserted beyond position [06 (maximum subcritical banked withdrawal position)]:

1. Individually direct the effluent from [C11-F102 (CRD withdraw line vent valve)] to a contained radwaste drain and open [C11-F102 (CRD withdraw line vent valve)] for each control rod not inserted beyond position [06 (maximum subcritical banked withdrawal position)].

2. When a control rod is not moving inward, close its [C11-F102 (CRD withdraw line vent valve)].

PRIMARY

CONTAINMENT CONTROL GUIDELINE

PURPOSE

The purpose of this guideline is to: ~~control primary containment temperatures, pressure, and level~~.

- Maintain primary containment integrity, and
- Protect equipment in the primary containment

ENTRY CONDITIONS

The entry conditions for this guideline are any of the following:

- Suppression pool temperature above [95°F (most limiting suppression pool temperature LCO)]
- Drywell temperature above [135°F (drywell temperature LCO or maximum normal operating temperature, whichever is higher)]
- ~~Containment temperature above [90°F (containment temperature LCO)]~~
- Drywell pressure above [2.0 psig (high drywell pressure scram setpoint)]
- Suppression pool water level above [12 ft. 6 in. (maximum suppression pool water level LCO)]
- Suppression pool water level below [12 ft. 2 in. (minimum suppression pool water level LCO)]

OPERATOR ACTIONS

INADVERTENTLY LEFT IN THE WNP-2 PLANT SPECIFIC GUIDELINE. NOT WNP-2 DESIGN.

Irrespective of the entry condition, execute [Steps SP/T, DW/T, ~~en/e,~~ PC/P, and SP/L] concurrently.

SP/T Monitor and control suppression pool temperature.

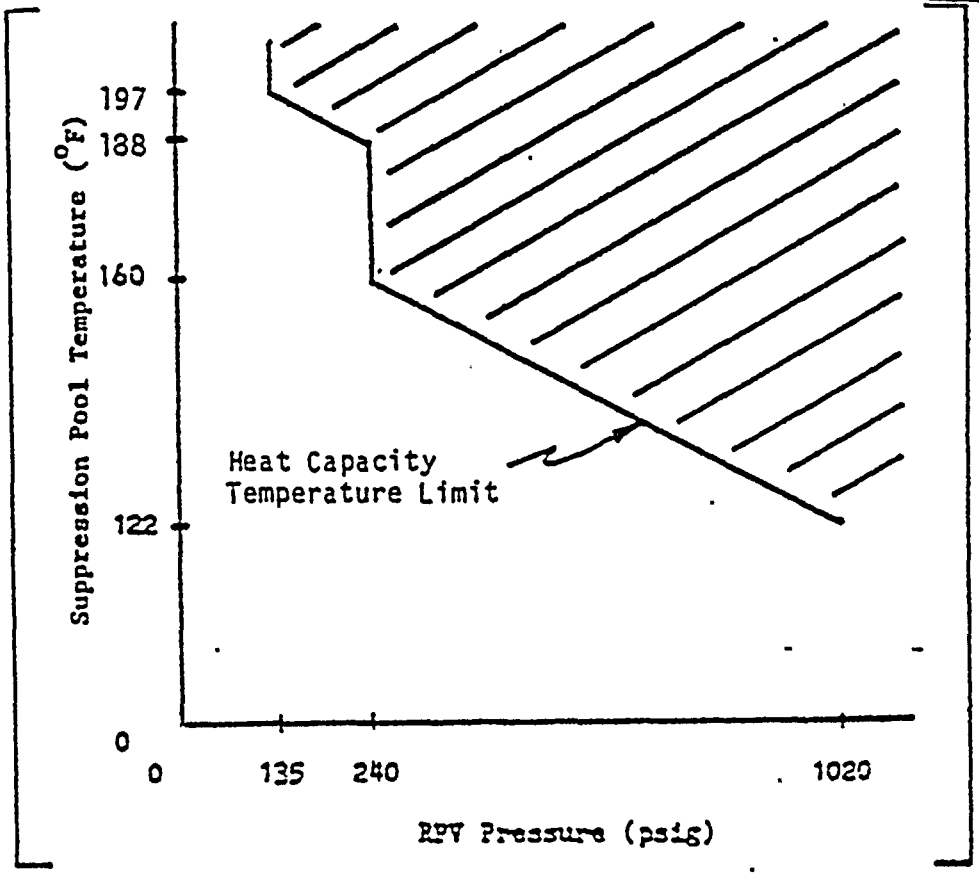
SP/T-1 Close ~~any~~ all SORV.

If any SORV cannot be closed [within 2 minutes (optional plant-specific time interval)], scram the reactor.

SP/T-2 ~~Operate available suppression pool cooling~~ when pool temperature exceeds [95°F (most limiting suppression pool temperature LCO)], operate available suppression pool cooling. #18

SP/T-3 Before suppression pool temperature reaches [110°F (Boron Injection Initiation Temperature)], scram the reactor.

SP/T-4 If suppression pool temperature cannot be maintained below the Heat Capacity Temperature Limit, maintain RPV pressure below the Limit. #8 #13 #14



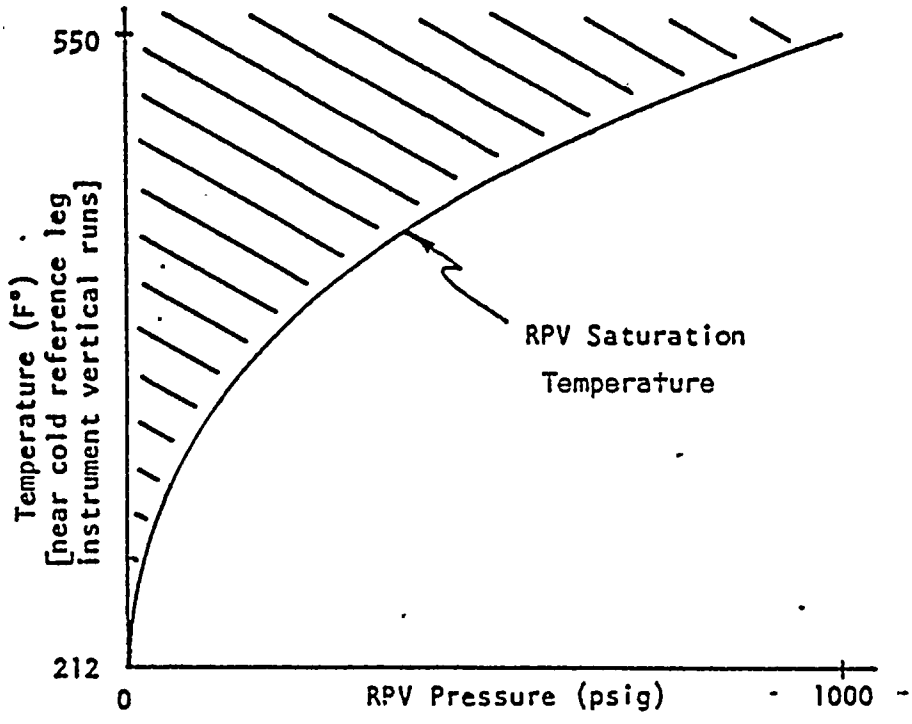
If suppression pool temperature and RPV pressure cannot be restored and maintained below the Heat Capacity Temperature Limit, EMERGENCY RPV DEPRESSURIZATION IS REQUIRED; enter [procedure developed from the RPV Control Guideline] at [Step RC-1] and execute it concurrently with this procedure.

DW/T Monitor and control drywell temperature.

DW/T-1 ~~Operate available drywell cooling~~ when drywell temperature exceeds [135°F (drywell temperature LCO or maximum normal operating temperature, whichever is higher)], operate available drywell cooling.

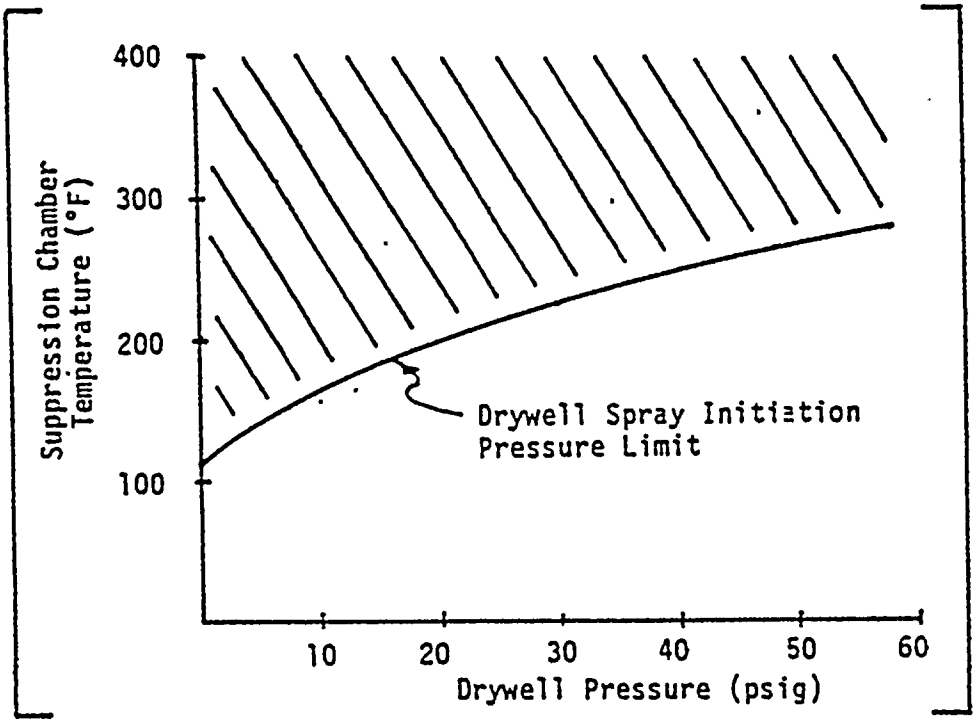
#6

DW/T-2 If drywell temperature [near the cold reference leg instrument vertical runs] reaches the RPV Saturation Temperature, RPV FLOODING IS REQUIRED; enter [procedure developed from the RPV Control Guideline] at [Step RC-1] and execute it concurrently with this procedure.



#18

DW/T-3 Before drywell temperature reaches [340°F (maximum temperature at which ADS qualified or drywell design temperature, whichever is lower)] but only if [suppression chamber temperature and drywell pressure are below the Drywell Spray Initiation Pressure Limit], [shut down recirculation pumps and drywell cooling fans and] initiate drywell sprays [restricting flow rate to less than 720 gpm (Maximum Drywell Spray Flow Rate Limit)].



DW/T-4 If drywell temperature cannot be maintained below [340°F (maximum temperature at which ADS qualified or drywell design temperature, whichever is lower)], EMERGENCY RPV DEPRESSURIZATION IS REQUIRED; enter [procedure developed from the RPV Control Guideline] at [Step RC-1] and execute it concurrently with this procedure.

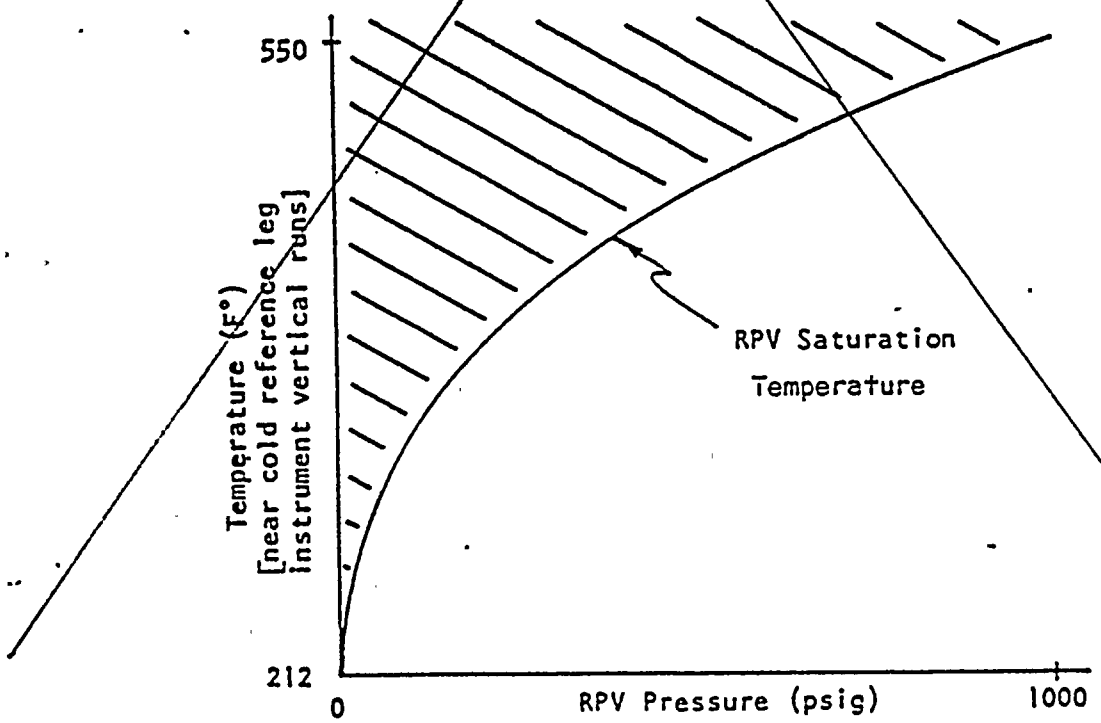
CN/T Monitor and control containment temperature.

CN/T-1 Operate available containment cooling when containment temperature exceeds [90°F (containment temperature LCO)]. #6

CN/T-2 Before containment temperature reaches [185°F (containment design temperature)] but only if [suppression chamber pressure is above 1.7 psig (Mark III Containment Spray Initiation Pressure Limit)], initiate suppression pool sprays. 18

CN/T-3 If containment temperature cannot be maintained below [185°F (containment design temperature)], EMERGENCY RPV DEPRESSURIZATION IS REQUIRED; enter [procedure developed from the RPV Control Guideline] at [Step RC-1] and execute it concurrently with this procedure.

CN/T-4 If containment temperature [near the cold reference leg instrument vertical runs] reaches the RPV Saturation Temperature, RPV FLOODING IS REQUIRED.



PC/P Monitor and control primary containment pressure.

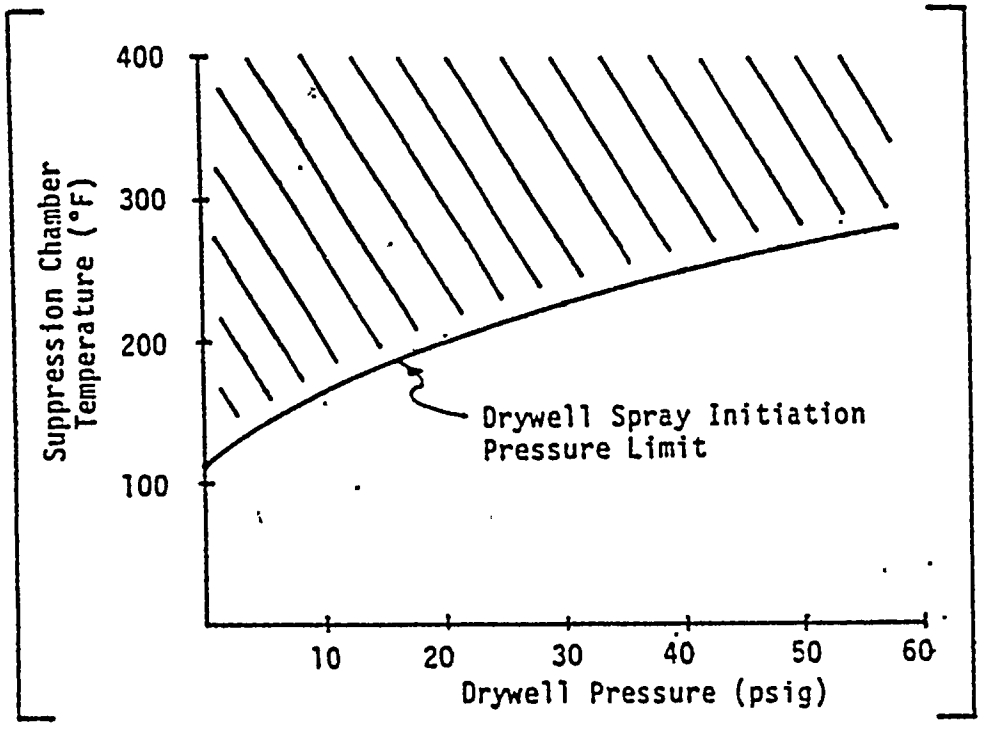
PC/P-1 Operate ~~[the following systems, as required]~~

- ~~Containment pressure control systems. Use containment pressure control system operating procedure].~~

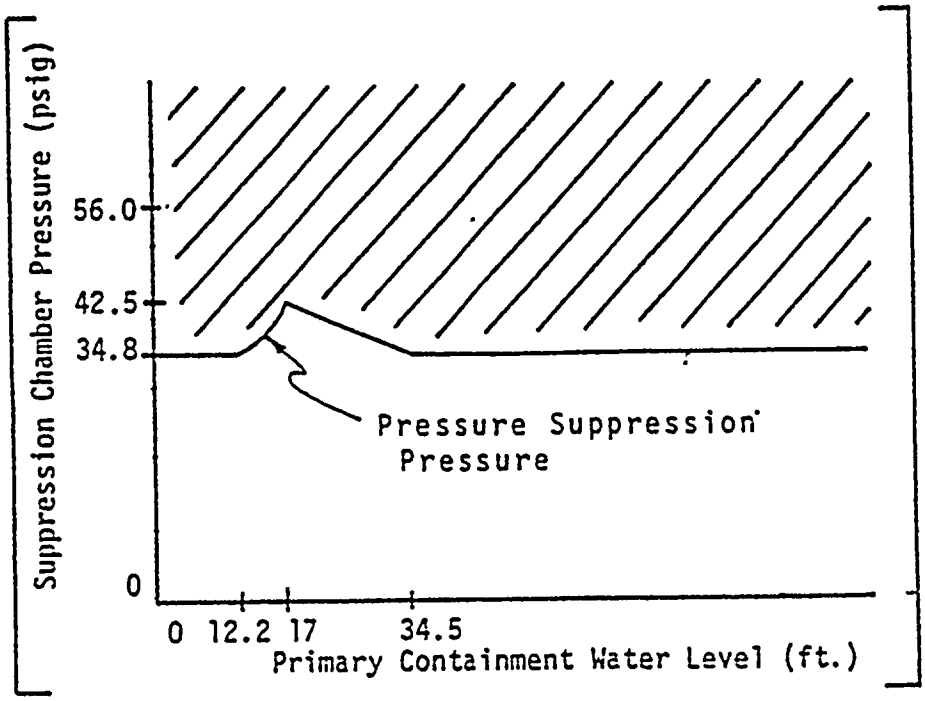
- SBGT [and drywell purge], only when the temperature in the space being evacuated is below [212°F(Maximum Noncondensible Evacuation Temperature)]. Use [SBGT and drywell purge operating procedures]. #21

PC/P-2 Before suppression chamber pressure reaches [the Pressure Suppression Pressure], [17.4 psig (Suppression Chamber Spray Initiation Pressure)], but only if ~~[suppression chamber pressure is above 1.7 psig (Mark III Containment Spray Initiation Pressure Limit)]~~ [suppression pool water level is below 24 ft. 6 in. (elevation of suppression pool spray nozzles)], initiate suppression pool sprays. #8, #18

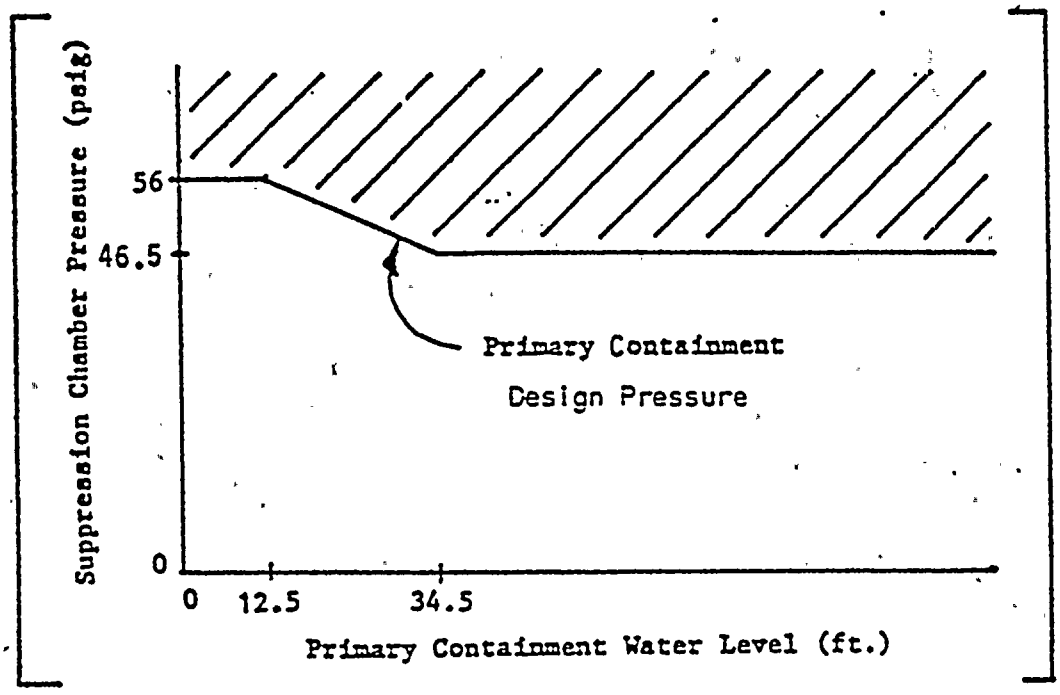
PC/P-3 If suppression chamber pressure exceeds [17.4 psig (Suppression Chamber Spray Initiation Pressure)] but only if [suppression chamber temperature and drywell pressure are below the Drywell Spray Initiation Pressure Limit], [shut down recirculation pumps and drywell cooling fans and] initiate drywell sprays [restricting flow rate to less than 720 gpm (Maximum Drywell Spray Flow Rate Limit)]. #18



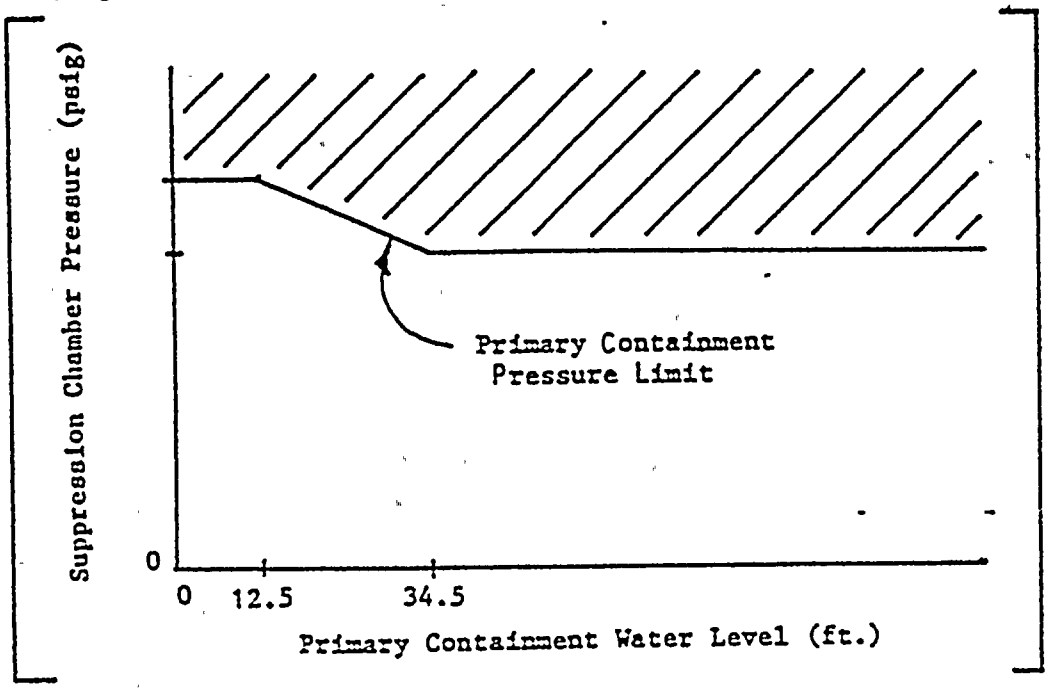
PC/P-4 If suppression chamber pressure cannot be maintained below [the Pressure Suppression Pressure], EMERGENCY RPV DEPRESSURIZATION IS REQUIRED.



PC/P-5 If suppression chamber pressure cannot be maintained below [the Primary Containment Design Pressure], RPV FLOODING IS REQUIRED.

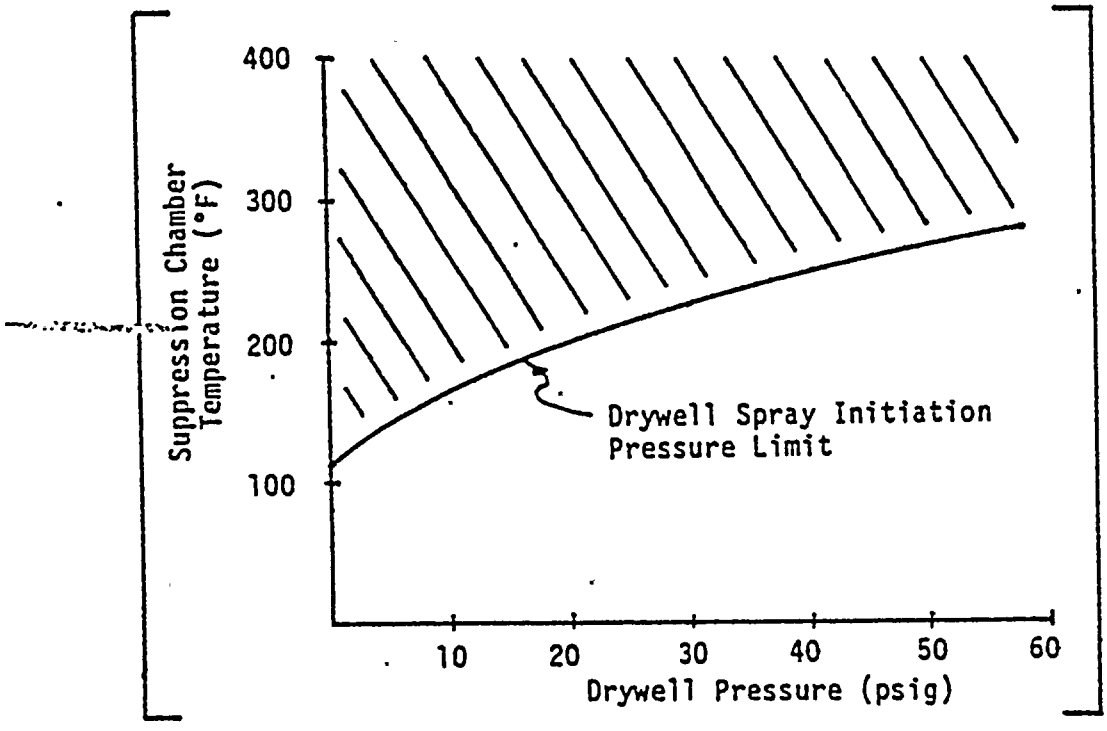


PC/P-6 If suppression chamber pressure cannot be maintained below the Primary Containment Pressure Limit, then irrespective of whether adequate core cooling is assured:



- [If suppression pool water level is below 24 ft. 6 in. (elevation of suppression pool spray nozzles),] initiate suppression pool sprays.

- If [suppression chamber temperature and drywell pressure are below the Drywell Spray Initiation Pressure Limit], [shutdown recirculation pumps and drywell cooling fans and] initiate drywell sprays [restricting flow rate to less than 720 gpm (Maximum Drywell Spray Flow Rate Limit)]



PC/P-7 If suppression chamber pressure exceeds the Primary Containment Pressure Limit, vent the primary containment in accordance with [procedure for containment venting] to reduce and maintain pressure below the Primary Containment Pressure Limit.

#22

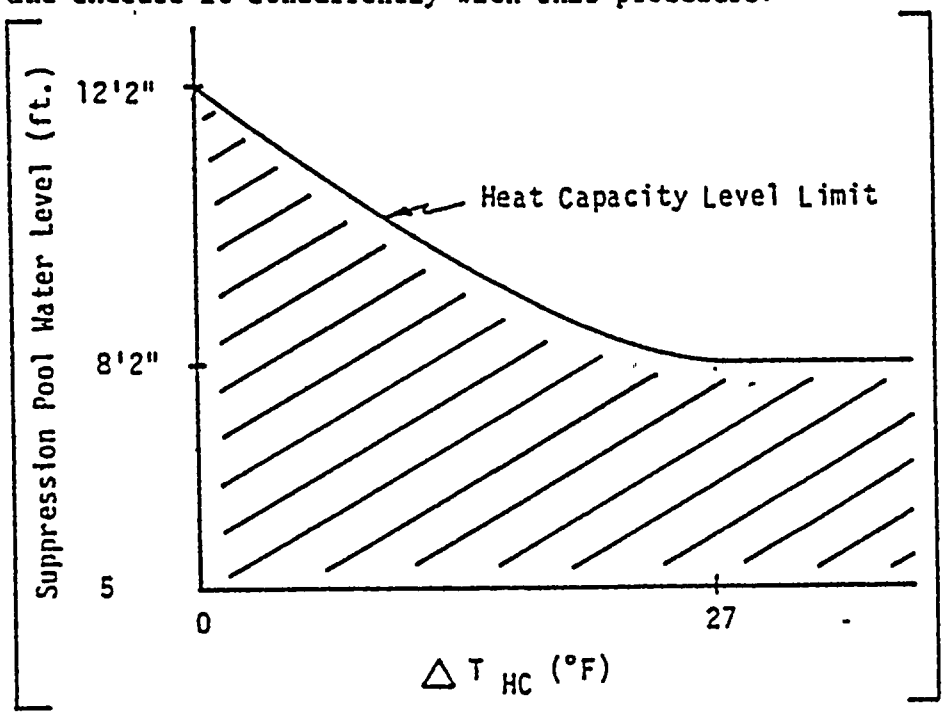
SP/L Monitor and control suppression pool water level.

SP/L-1 Maintain suppression pool water level between [12 ft. 6 in. (maximum suppression pool water level LCO)] and [12 ft. 2 in. (minimum suppression pool water level LCO)]. Refer to [sampling procedure] prior to discharging water. ~~[Suppression pool makeup may be augmented by SPMS].~~ #8, #9

~~If SPMS has been initiated, maintain suppression pool water level between [23 ft. 9 in. (SPMS initiation setpoint plus suppression pool water level increase which results from SPMS operation)] and [19 ft. 11 in. (minimum suppression pool water level LCO)].~~

CC-10 INSERT →

~~SP/L-2~~ If suppression pool water level cannot be maintained above the Heat Capacity Level Limit, EMERGENCY RPV DEPRESSURIZATION IS REQUIRED; enter [procedure developed from the RPV Control Guideline] at [Step RC-1] and execute it concurrently with this procedure.



Where ΔT_{HC} = Heat Capacity Temperature Limit minus suppression pool temperature

If suppression pool water level cannot be maintained above [30 ft. 10 in. (minimum suppression pool water level LCO)], execute [Step SP/L-2].

If suppression pool water level cannot be maintained below [31 ft. 2 in. (maximum suppression pool water level LCO)], execute [Step SP/L-3].

SP/L-2 SUPPRESSION POOL WATER LEVEL BELOW [30 ft. 10 in. (minimum suppression pool water level LCO)].

Maintain suppression pool water level above the Heat Capacity Level Limit.

(CC-10 INSERT)

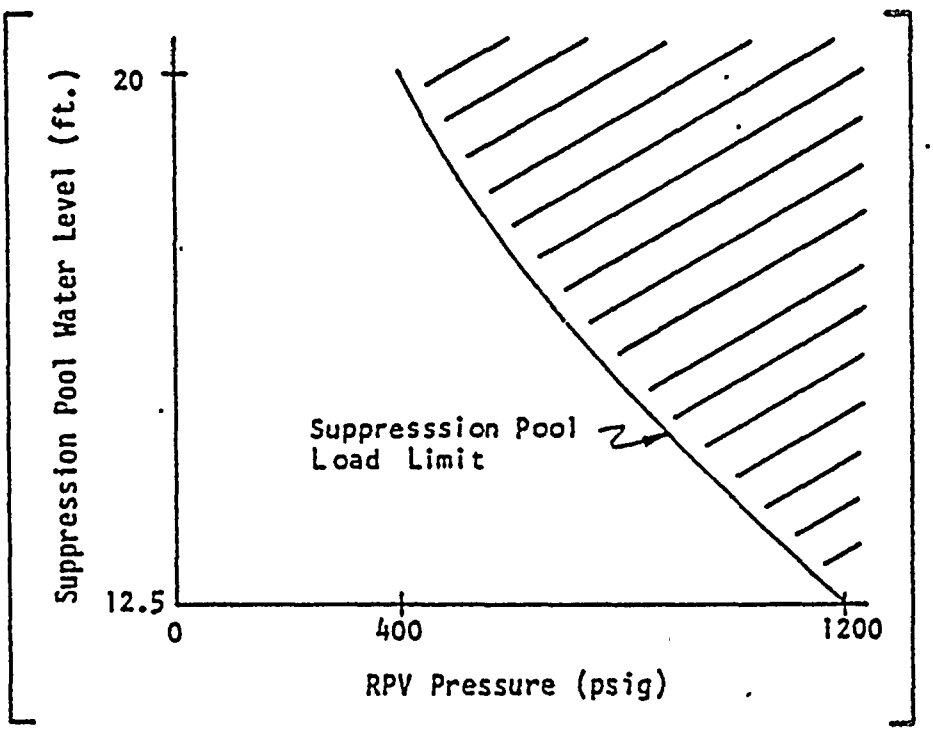
CC-11 INSERT 1 →

~~SP/L-3 If suppression pool water level cannot be maintained below [12 ft. 6 in. (maximum suppression pool water level LCO)]:~~

~~SP/L-3.1 If adequate core cooling is assured, terminate injection into the RPV from sources external to the primary containment.~~

SP/L-3.2 If suppression pool water level cannot be maintained below the Suppression Pool Load Limit, maintain RPV pressure below the Limit.

#13
#14



CC-11 INSERT 2 →

If suppression pool water level and RPV pressure cannot be restored and maintained below the Suppression Pool Load Limit, EMERGENCY RPV DEPRESSURIZATION IS REQUIRED; enter [procedure developed from the RPV Control Guideline] at [Step RC-1] and execute it concurrently with this procedure.

SP/L-3 SUPPRESSION POOL WATER LEVEL ABOVE [31 ft. 2 in. (maximum suppression pool water level LCO)]

Execute [Steps SP/L-3.1 and SP/L-3.2] concurrently.

SP/L-3.1 Maintain suppression pool water level below the Suppression Pool Load Limit.

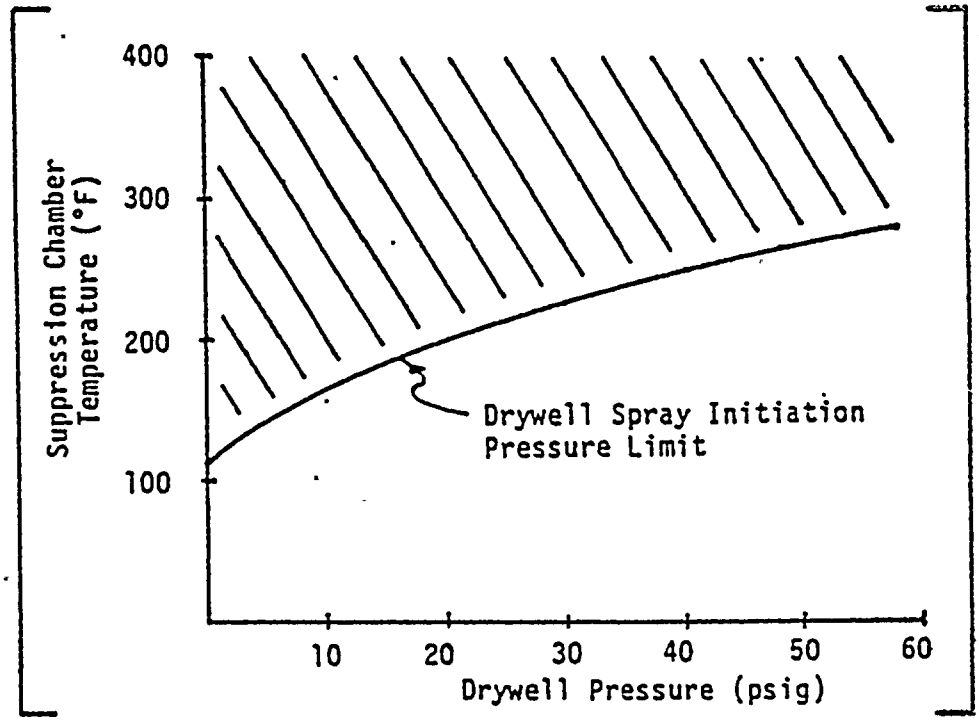
(CC-11, INSERT 1)

If suppression pool water level and RPV pressure cannot be maintained below the Suppression Pool Load Limit but only if adequate core cooling is assured, terminate injection into the RPV from sources external to the primary containment except from boron injection systems and CRD.

(CC-11, INSERT 2)

CC-12 INSERT 1

SP/L-3.3 ~~Before~~ WHEN suppression pool water level reaches [17 ft. 2 in. (elevation of bottom of Mark I internal suppression chamber to drywell vacuum breakers less vacuum breaker opening pressure in feet of water)] but only if [suppression chamber temperature and drywell pressure are below the Drywell Spray Initiation Pressure Limit], [shut down recirculation pumps and drywell cooling fans and] initiate drywell sprays [restricting flow rate to less than 720 gpm (Maximum Drywell Spray Flow Rate Limit)]. #18



SP/L-3.4 If suppression pool water level exceeds [17 ft. 2 in. (elevation of bottom of Mark I internal suppression chamber to drywell vacuum breakers less vacuum breaker opening pressure in feet of water)] continue to operate drywell sprays [below 720 gpm (Maximum Drywell Spray Flow Rate Limit)]. #23

SP/L-3.2 Before suppression pool water level reaches [54 ft. 6 in. (Maximum Primary Containment Water Level Limit or elevation of bottom of internal suppression chamber to drywell vacuum breakers less vacuum breaker opening pressure in feet of water, whichever is lower)] but only if adequate core cooling is assured, terminate injection into the RPV from sources external to the primary containment except from boron injection systems and CRD.

(CC-12, INSERT 1).

SP/L-3.5 When primary containment water level reaches [104 ft. (Maximum Primary Containment Water Level Limit)], terminate injection into the RPV from sources external to the primary containment irrespective of whether adequate core cooling is assured.

CONTINGENCY #1
LEVEL RESTORATION

If while executing the following steps:

- Boron Injection is required, enter [procedure developed from CONTINGENCY #7].
- RPV water level cannot be determined, RPV FLOODING IS REQUIRED; enter [procedure developed from CONTINGENCY #6].
- RPV Flooding is required, enter [procedure developed from CONTINGENCY #6].

~~C1-1 Initiate IC.~~

C1-2 Line up for injection and start pumps in 2 or more of the following injection subsystems:

- Condensate
- HPCS
- LPCI-A
- LPCI-B
- LPCI-C
- LPCS-A
- ~~LPCS-B~~

If less than 2 of the injection subsystems can be lined up, commence lining up as many of the following alternate injection subsystems as possible:

- RHR service water crosstie
- Fire system
- ~~Interconnections with other units~~
- ECCS keep-full systems
- SLC (test tank)
- SLC (boron tank)

C1-3 Monitor RPV pressure and water level. Continue in this procedure at the step indicated in the following table.

RPV PRESSURE REGION

RPV LEVEL	HIGH	INTERMEDIATE [425 psig][1]	LOW [100 psig][2]
INCREASING	C1-4	C1-5	C1-6
DECREASING	C1-7		C1-8

[1](RPV pressure at which LPCS shutoff head is reached)

[2]~~(HPCI or~~ RCIC low pressure isolation setpoint, ~~whichever is higher)~~

If while executing the following steps:

- The RPV water level trend reverses or RPV pressure changes region, return to [Step C1-3].
- RPV water level drops below [-146 in. (ADS initiation setpoint)], prevent automatic initiation of ADS.

C1-4 RPV WATER LEVEL INCREASING, RPV PRESSURE HIGH

Enter [procedure developed from the RPV Control Guideline] at [Step RC/L].

C1-5 RPV WATER LEVEL INCREASING, RPV PRESSURE INTERMEDIATE

If ~~HPCI~~ HPCS and RCIC are not available and RPV pressure is increasing, EMERGENCY RPV DEPRESSURIZATION IS REQUIRED. When RPV pressure is decreasing, enter [procedure developed from the RPV Control Guideline] at [Step RC/L].

If ~~HPCI~~ HPCS and RCIC are not available and RPV pressure is not increasing, enter [procedure developed from the RPV Control Guideline] at [Step RC/L].

Otherwise, when RPV water level reaches [+12 in. (low level scram setpoint)], enter [procedure developed from the RPV Control Guideline] at [Step RC/L].

C1-6 RPV WATER LEVEL INCREASING, RPV PRESSURE LOW

If RPV pressure is increasing, EMERGENCY RPV DEPRESSURIZATION IS REQUIRED. When RPV pressure is decreasing, enter [procedure developed from the RPV Control Guideline] at [Step RC/L].

Otherwise, enter [procedure developed from the RPV Control Guideline] at [Step RC/L].

C1-7 RPV WATER LEVEL DECREASING, RPV PRESSURE HIGH OR INTERMEDIATE

If ~~HPCI~~ HPCS and RCIC are not operating, restart ~~HPCI and RCIC~~ whichever is not operating.

~~If no CRD pump is operating but at least 2 injection subsystems are lined up for injection with pumps running, EMERGENCY RPV DEPRESSURIZATION IS REQUIRED. When RPV water level is increasing or RPV pressure drops below [100 psig (HPCI or RCIC low pressure isolation setpoint, whichever is higher)], return to [Step C1-3].~~

If ~~no CRD pump is operating and~~ no injection subsystem is lined up for injection with at least one pump running, start pumps in alternate injection subsystems which are lined up for injection.

When RPV water level drops to [-164 in. (top of active fuel)]:

- If no system, injection subsystem or alternate injection subsystem is lined up with at least one pump running, STEAM COOLING IS REQUIRED. When any system, injection subsystem or alternate injection subsystem is lined up with at least one pump running, return to [Step C1-3].

- Otherwise, EMERGENCY RPV DEPRESSURIZATION IS REQUIRED. When RPV water level is increasing or RPV pressure drops below [100 psig (~~HPCI or~~ RCIC low pressure isolation setpoint, ~~whichever is higher~~)], return to [Step C1-3].

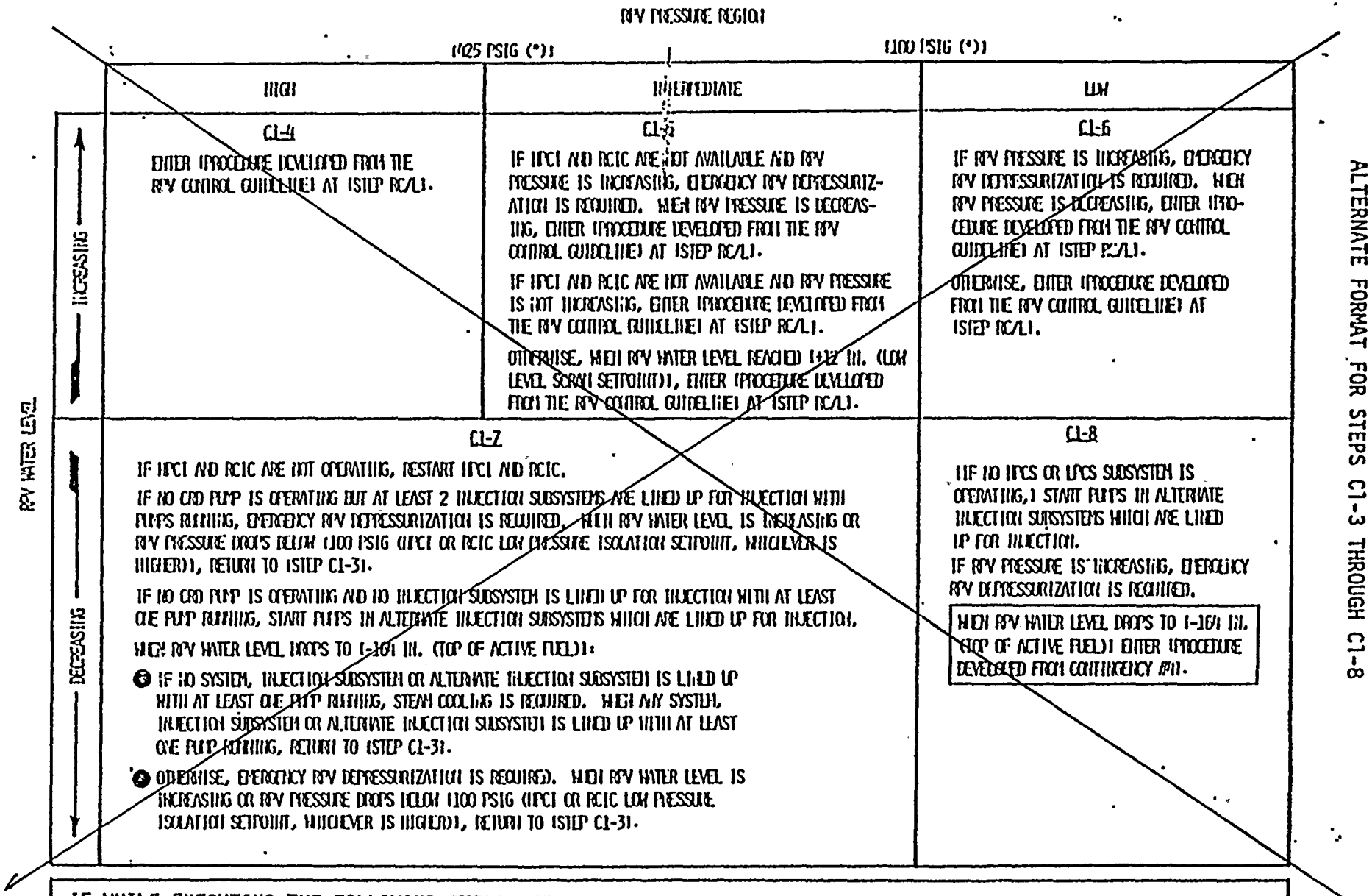
C1-8 RPV WATER LEVEL DECREASING, RPV PRESSURE LOW

[If no HPCS or LPCS subsystem is operating,] start pumps in alternate injection subsystems which are lined up for injection.

If RPV pressure is increasing, EMERGENCY RPV DEPRESSURIZATION IS REQUIRED.

When RPV water level drops to [-164 in. (top of active fuel)], enter [procedure developed from CONTINGENCY #4].

C1-3 MONITOR RPV PRESSURE AND WATER LEVEL. CONTINUE IN THIS PROCEDURE AT THE STEP INDICATED IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE:



IF WHILE EXECUTING THE FOLLOWING STEPS THE RPV WATER LEVEL TREND REVERSES OR RPV PRESSURE CHANGES REGION, RETURN TO [STEP C1-3].

*RPV PRESSURE AT WHICH LPCS SHUTOFF HEAD IS REACHED. +HPCI OR RCIC LOW PRESSURE ISOLATION SETPOINT, WHICHEVER IS HIGHER.

ALTERNATE FORMAT FOR STEPS C1-3 THROUGH C1-8

CONTINGENCY #2
EMERGENCY RPV DEPRESSURIZATION

C2-1 When either: #13, #14

- Boron Injection is required and all injection into the RPV except from boron injection systems and CRD has been terminated and prevented, or
- Boron Injection is not required,

~~C2-1.1 Initiate IC.~~

C2-1.2 If suppression pool water level is above [4 ft. 9 in. (elevation of top of SRV discharge device)], open all ADS valves.

If any ADS valve cannot be opened, open other SRVs until [7 (number of SRVs dedicated to ADS)] valves are open.

C2-1.3 If less than [3 (Minimum Number of SRVs Required for Emergency Depressurization)] SRVs are open ~~[and RPV pressure is at least 50 psig (Minimum SRV Re-opening Pressure) above suppression chamber pressure],~~ rapidly depressurize the RPV using one or more of the following systems (use in order which will minimize radioactive release to the environment): #22

- Main condenser
- RHR (steam condensing mode)
- ~~[Other steam driven equipment]~~
- Main steam line drains
- ~~HPCI steam line~~
- RCIC steam line
- Head vent
- ~~IC tube side vent~~

If RPV Flooding is required, enter [procedure developed from CONTINGENCY #6].

C2-2 Enter [procedure developed from the RPV Control Guideline] at [Step RC/P-4].

CONTINGENCY #3

STEAM COOLING

~~C3-1 Confirm initiation of IC.~~

If while executing the following steps Emergency RPV Depressurization is required or any system, injection subsystem, or alternate injection subsystem is lined up for injection with at least one pump running, enter [procedure developed from CONTINGENCY #2].

~~If IC cannot be initiated:~~

When RPV water level drops to [-272 in. (Minimum Zero-Injection RPV Water Level)] or if RPV water level cannot be determined, open one SRV.

When RPV pressure drops below [700 psig (Minimum Single SRV Steam Cooling Pressure)], enter [procedure developed from CONTINGENCY #2].

CONTINGENCY #4

CORE COOLING WITHOUT LEVEL RESTORATION

C4-1 Open all ADS valves. #13

If any ADS valve cannot be opened, open other SRVs until [7 (number of SRVs dedicated to ADS)] valves are open.

C4-2 Operate HPCS and LPCS subsystems with suction from the suppression pool.

When at least one core spray subsystem is operating with suction from the suppression pool and RPV pressure is below [310 psig (RPV pressure for rated LPCS or HPCS flow, whichever pressure is lower)], terminate injection into the RPV from sources external to the primary containment.

C4-3 When RPV water level is restored to [-164 in. (top of active fuel)], enter [procedure developed from the RPV Control Guideline] at [Step RC/L].

CONTINGENCY #5
ALTERNATE SHUTDOWN COOLING

C5-1 Initiate suppression pool cooling.

C5-2 Close the [RPV head vents,] MSIVs, main steam line drain valves, ~~and HPCI~~ and RCIC isolation valves.

C5-3 Place the control switch for [one (Minimum Number of SRVs Required for Alternate Shutdown Cooling)] SRV[s] in the OPEN position.

C5-4 Slowly raise the RPV water level to establish a flow path through the open SRV back to the suppression pool.

C5-5 Start one LPCS or LPCI pump with suction from the suppression pool.

C5-6 Slowly increase LPCS or LPCI injection into the RPV to the maximum.

C5-6.1 If RPV pressure does not stabilize at least [94 psig (Minimum Alternate Shutdown Cooling RPV Pressure)] above suppression chamber pressure, start another LPCS or LPCI pump.

C5-6.2 If RPV pressure does not stabilize below [172 psig (Maximum Alternate Shutdown Cooling RPV Pressure)], open another SRV.

C5-6.3 If the cooldown rate exceeds [100°F/hr (maximum RPV cooldown rate LCO)]; reduce LPCS or LPCI injection into the RPV until the cooldown rate decreases below [100°F/hr (maximum RPV cooldown rate LCO)] ~~[or RPV pressure decreases to within 50 psig (Minimum SRV Re-opening Pressure) of suppression chamber pressure, whichever occurs first].~~

C5-7 Control suppression pool temperature to maintain RPV water temperature above [70°F (RPV NDTT or head tensioning limit, whichever is higher)].

C5-8 Proceed to cold shutdown in accordance with [procedure for cooldown to cold shutdown conditions].

CONTINGENCY #6
RPV FLOODING

C6-1 If at least [3 (Minimum Number of SRVs Required for Emergency Depressurization)] SRVs can be opened or if HPCS or motor driven feedwater pumps are available for injection, close the MSIVs, main steam line drain valves, ~~IC, HPCI~~, RCIC and RHR steam condensing isolation valves.

C6-2 If any control rod is not inserted beyond position [06 (maximum subcritical banked withdrawal position)]:

C6-2.1 Terminate and prevent all injection into the RPV except from boron injection systems and CRD, until RPV pressure is below the Minimum Alternate RPV Flooding Pressure.

INSERT C6-1

If while executing the following step, RPV water level can be determined and RPV Flooding is not required, enter [procedure developed from CONTINGENCY #7] and [procedure developed from the RPV Control Guideline] at [Step RC/P-4] and execute these procedures concurrently.

C6-2.2 When RPV pressure is below the Minimum Alternate RPV Flooding Pressure, commence and slowly increase injection into the RPV with the following systems to maintain RPV pressure above the Minimum Alternate RPV Flooding Pressure:

#24

Number of open SRVS	Minimum Alternate RPV Flooding Pressure (psig)
7 or more	155
6	185
5	225
4	285
3	385
2	585

- Motor driven feedwater pumps
- Condensate pumps
- CRD
- [LPCI]

Number of open SRV's	Minimum Alternate RPV Flooding Pressure (psig)
7 or more	185
6	215
5	265
4	330
3	445
2	675

If less than [2 minimum number of SRV's for which the Minimum Atlernate RPV Flooding Pressure is below the lowest SRV lifting pressure)] SRV's can be opened, continue in this procedure.

If while executing the following step, RPV water level can be determined and RPV Flooding is not required, enter [procedure developed from CONTINGENCY #7] and [procedure developed from the RPV Control Guideline] at [Step RC/P-4] and execute these procedures concurrently.

INSERT C G-1

INSERT C6-2

If RPV pressure cannot be maintained above the Minimum Alternate RPV Flooding Pressure, commence and slowly increase injection into the RPV with the following systems to maintain RPV pressure above the Minimum Alternate RPV Flooding Pressure:

- HPCS
- LPCS
- RHR service water crosstie
- Fire System
- Interconnection with other units
- ECCS keep-full systems

C6-2.3 When:

- All control rods are inserted beyond position [06 (maximum subcritical banked withdrawal position)], or

- The reactor is shutdown and no boron has been injected into the RPV,

continue in this procedure.

C6-3 If RPV water level cannot be determined:

C6-3.1 Commence and increase injection into the RPV with the following systems until at least [3 (Minimum Number of SRVs Required for Emergency Depressurization)] SRVs are open and RPV pressure is not decreasing and is at least [77 psig (Minimum RPV Flooding Pressure)] above suppression chamber pressure.

- HPCS
- ~~Motor-driven feedwater pumps~~
- LPCS
- LPCI
- Condensate pumps
- CRD

*Use of these systems tentative pending further analysis.

C6-2.2 Commence and slowly increase injection into the RPV with the following systems until at least [2 (minimum number of SRV's for which the Minimum Alternate RPV Flooding Pressure is below the lowest SRV lifting pressure)] SRV's are open and RPV pressure is above the Minimum Alternate RPV Flooding Pressure: #25

- ~~Motor driven feedwater pumps~~ — INADVERTENTLY LEFT IN THE WNP-2 PLANT SPECIFIC GUIDELINE. NOT WNP-2 DESIGN
- Condensate pumps
- CRD
- [LPCI]

If at least [2 minimum number of SRV's for which the Minimum Alternate RPV Flooding Pressure is below the lowest SRV lifting pressure)] SRV's are not open or RPV pressure cannot be increased to above the Minimum Alternate RPV Flooding Pressure, commence and slowly increase injection into the RPV with the following systems until at least [2 (minimum number of SRV's for which the Minimum Alternate RPV Flooding Pressure is below the lowest SRV lifting pressure)] SRV's are open and RPV pressure is above the Minimum Alternate RPV Flooding Pressure:

- HPCS
- LPCS
- [RHR service water crosstie
- Fire System
- ECCS keep-full systems]

C6-2.3 Maintain at least [2 (minimum number of SRV's for which the Minimum Alternate RPV Flooding Pressure is below the lowest SRV lifting pressure)] SRV's open and RPV pressure above the Minimum Alternate RPV Flooding Pressure by throttling injection.

INSERT C6-2

- RHR service water crosstie
- Fire System
- ~~Interconnections with other units~~
- ECCS keep-full systems
- SLC (test tank)
- SLC (boron tank)

INSERT C6-3

~~C6-3.2 Maintain RPV pressure at least [77 psig (Minimum RPV Flooding Pressure)] above suppression chamber pressure by throttling injection.~~

C6-4 If RPV water level can be determined, commence and increase injection into the RPV with the following systems until RPV water level is increasing:

- HPCS
- ~~Motor-driven feedwater pumps~~
- LPCS
- LPCI
- Condensate pumps
- CRD
- RHR service water crosstie
- Fire System
- ~~Interconnections with other units~~
- ECCS keep-full systems
- SLC (test tank)
- SLC (boron tank)

C6-5 If RPV water level cannot be determined:

C6-5.1 Fill all RPV level instrumentation reference columns.

C6-5.2 Continue injecting water into the RPV until ~~[temperature near the cold reference leg instrument vertical runs] is below 212°F and RPV~~ water level instrumentation is available.

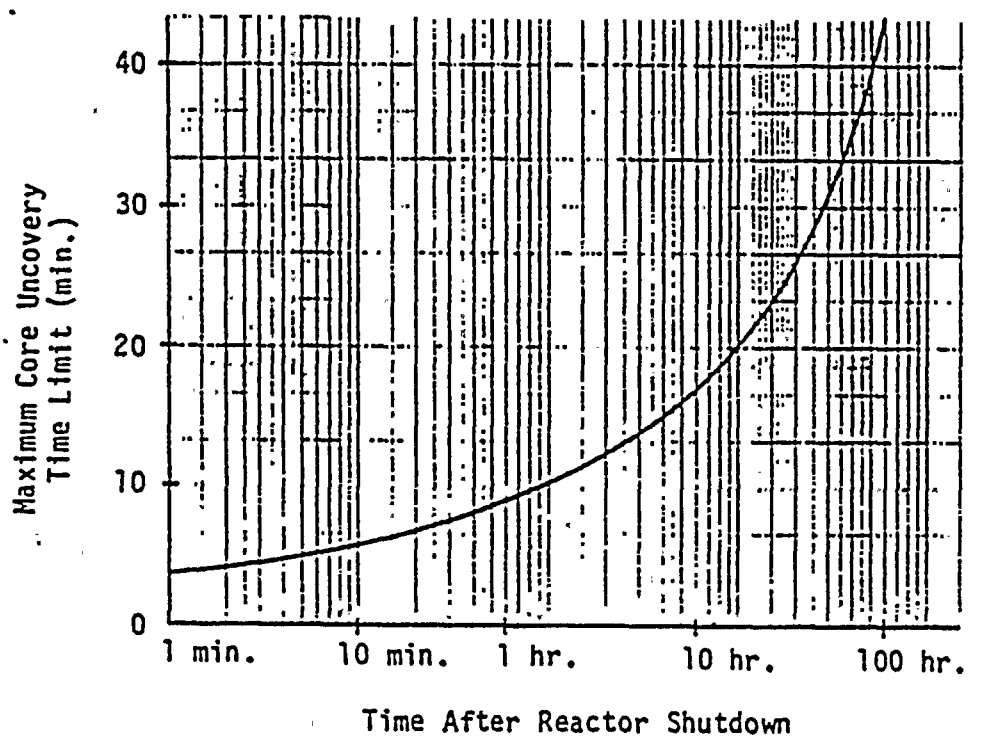
Maintain at least [3 (Minimum Number of SRV's Required for Emergency Depressurization)] SRV's open and RPV pressure at least [98 psig (Minimum RPV Flooding Pressure)] above suppression chamber pressure by throttling injection.

INSERT CG-3

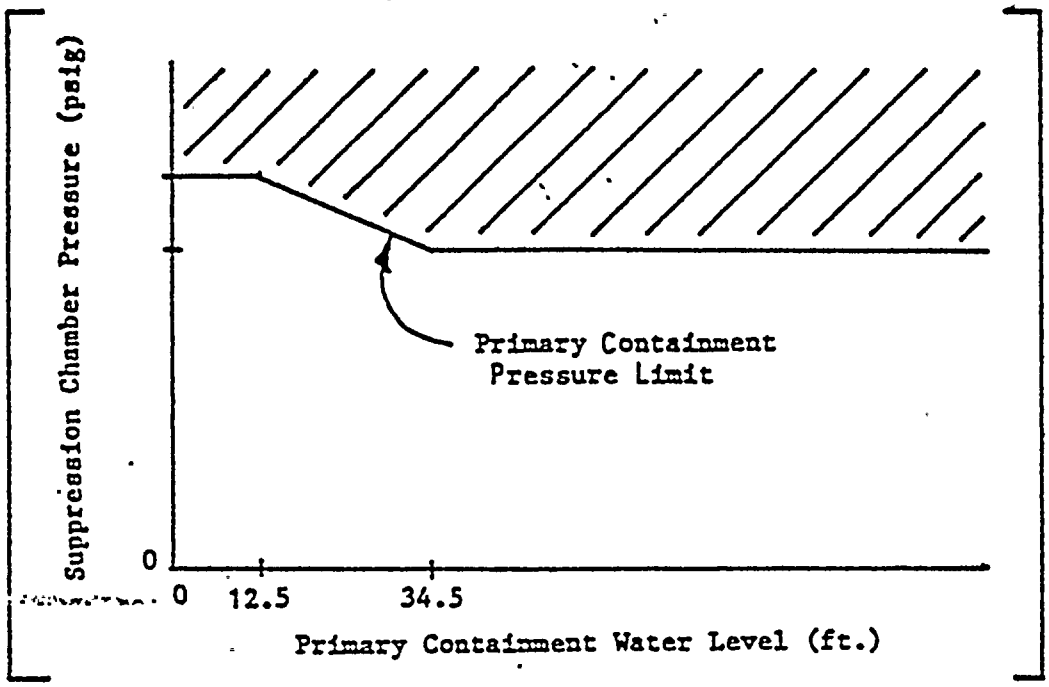
If while executing the following steps, RPV water level can be determined, continue in this procedure at [Step C6-6].

C6-5.3 If it can be determined that the RPV is filled or if RPV pressure is at least [77 psig (Minimum RPV Flooding Pressure)] above suppression chamber pressure, terminate all injection into the RPV and reduce RPV water level.

C6-5.4 If RPV water level indication is not restored within the Maximum Core Uncovery Time Limit after commencing terminaton of injection into the RPV, return to [Step C6-3].



C6-6 When suppression chamber pressure can be maintained below the Primary Containment Pressure Limit, enter [procedure developed from the RPV Control Guideline] at [Steps RC/L and RC/P-4] and execute these steps concurrently.



CONTINGENCY #7
LEVEL/POWER CONTROL

If while executing the following steps RPV Flooding is required or RPV water level cannot be determined, control injection into the RPV to maintain reactor power above [8% (Reactor Flow Stagnation Power)] but as low as practicable.

However, if reactor power cannot be determined or maintained above [8% (Reactor Flow Stagnation Power)], RPV FLOODING IS REQUIRED; enter [procedure developed from CONTINGENCY #6].

C7-1 If:

- Reactor power is above [3% (APRM downscale trip)] or cannot be determined, and
- Suppression pool temperature is above [110°F (Boron Injection Initiation Temperature)], and
- Either an SRV is open or opens or drywell pressure is above [2.0 psig (high drywell pressure scram setpoint)],

lower RPV water level by terminating and preventing all injection into the RPV except from boron injection systems and CRD until either: #25

- Reactor power drops below [3% (APRM downscale trip)], or
- RPV water level reaches [-164 in. (top of active fuel)], or
- All SRVs remain closed and drywell pressure remains below [2.0 psig (high drywell pressure scram setpoint)].

If while executing the following steps Emergency RPV Depressurization is required, continue in this procedure at [Step C7-2.1].

If while executing the following step:

- Reactor power is above [3% (APRM downscale trip)] or cannot be determined, and
- RPV water level is above [-164 in. (top of active fuel)], and
- Suppression pool temperature is above [110°F (Boron Injection Initiation Temperature)], and
- Either an SRV is open or opens or drywell pressure is above [2.0 psig (high drywell pressure scram setpoint)],

return to [Step C7-1].

C7-2 Maintain RPV water level either: ~~#9,~~ #10, #11, #24

- If RPV water level was deliberately lowered in [Step C7-1], at the level to which it was lowered, or
- If RPV water level was not deliberately lowered in [Step C7-1], between [+12 in. (low level scram setpoint)] and [+58 in. (high level trip setpoint)],

with the following systems:

- Condensate/feedwater system [1110 - 0 psig (RPV pressure range for system operation)]
- CRD system [1110 - 0 psig (RPV pressure range for system operation)]

- RCIC system [1110 - 50 psig (RPV pressure range for system operation)] #12

- ~~HPCI system [1110 - 100 psig (RPV pressure range for system operation)]~~

- LPCI system [250 - 0 psig (RPV pressure range for system operation)]

If RPV water level cannot be so maintained, maintain RPV water level above [-164 in. (top of active fuel)].

If RPV water level cannot be maintained above [-164 in. (top of active fuel)], EMERGENCY RPV DEPRESSURIZATION IS REQUIRED:

INSERT C 7-3

C7-2.1 Terminate and prevent all injection into the RPV except from boron injection systems and CRD.

C7-2.2 When RPV pressure is below the Minimum Alternate RPV Flooding Pressure, commence and slowly increase injection into the RPV with the following systems to restore and maintain RPV water level above [-164. in. (top of active fuel)]: #24

Number of open SRVS	Minimum Alternate RPV Flooding Pressure (psig)
7	155
6	185
5	225
4	285
3	385
2	585

- Condensate/ feedwater system
- CRD
- RCIC
- HPCI
- LPCI

Terminate and prevent all injection into the RPV except from boron injection systems and CRD until RPV pressure is below the Minimum Alternate RPV Flooding Pressure.

Number of open SRV's	Minimum Alternate RPV Flooding Pressure (psig)
7 or more	185
6	215
5	265
4	330
3	447
2	675

If less than [2 (minimum number of SRV's for which the Minimum Alternate RPV Flooding Pressure is below the lowest SRV lifting pressure)] SRV's can be opened, continue in this procedure.

Commence and slowly increase injection into the RPV with the following systems to restore and maintain RPV water level above [-161 in. (top of active fuel)]:

- o Condensate/feedwater system
- o CRD
- o RCIC
- [o LPCI]

INSERT C7-3

If RPV water level cannot be restored and maintained above [-164 in. (top of active fuel)], commence and slowly increase injection into the RPV with the following systems to restore and maintain RPV water level above [-164 in. (top of active fuel)]:

- HPCS
- LPCS
- RHR service water crosstie
- Fire System
- ~~Interconnection with other units~~
- ECCS keep-full systems

*

If while executing the following step reactor power commences and continues to increase, return to [Step C7-1].

C7-3 When [204 pounds (Hot Shutdown Boron Weight)] of boron have been injected or all control rods are inserted beyond position [06 (maximum subcritical banked withdrawal position)], restore and maintain RPV water level between [+12 in. (low level scram setpoint)] and [+58 in. (high level trip setpoint)].

If RPV water level cannot be restored and maintained above [+12 in. (low level scram setpoint)], maintain RPV water level above [-164 in. (top of active fuel)].

If RPV water level cannot be maintained above [-164 in. (top of active fuel)], EMERGENCY RPV DEPRESSURIZATION IS REQUIRED; return to [Step C7-2.1].

If Alternate Shutdown Cooling is required, enter [procedure developed from CONTINGENCY #5].

C7-4 Proceed to cold shutdown in accordance with [procedure for cooldown to cold shutdown conditions].

*Use of these systems tentative pending further analysis.