

TABLE 3.7-5

SPRAY AND/OR SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

A. OPEN HEAD DELUGE TYPE WATER SYSTEMS

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>ACTUATION</u>
1-HV-AES-1 Charcoal Filters	Manual & Electric-heat
1-HV-AES-2 Charcoal Filters	Manual & Electric-heat
12-HV-AFX Charcoal Filters*	Manual & Electric-heat
1-HV-CPR-1 Charcoal Filters	Manual & Electric-heat
1-HV-CIPX-1 Charcoal Filters	Manual & Electric-heat
1-HV-ACRF-1 Charcoal Filters	Manual & Electric-heat

B. CLOSED HEAD SPRINKLER TYPE WATER SYSTEMS

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE SYSTEM</u>	<u>ACTUATION</u>
Auxiliary Bldg. Cask Handling Area*	Preaction Sprinkler	Dry Pilot
Auxiliary Bldg. Drumming Area*	Preaction Sprinkler	Dry Pilot
Auxiliary Bldg. Elev. 587* & 609* (Corridors, charging, safety Inj. pump rooms, laundry area)	Preaction Sprinkler	Dry Pilot
Reactor Coolant Pumps (4)	Preaction Sprinkler	Manual

*Shared system with D. C. COOK - UNIT 2.

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TABLE 3.7-5

SPRAY AND/OR SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

A. OPEN HEAD DELUGE TYPE WATER SYSTEMS

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>ACTUATION</u>
2-HV-AES-1 Charcoal Filters	Manual & Electric-heat
2-HV-AES-2 Charcoal Filters	Manual & Electric-heat
12-HV-AFX Charcoal Filters*	Manual & Electric-heat
2-HV-CPR-1 Charcoal Filters	Manual & Electric-heat
2-HV-CIPX-1 Charcoal Filters	Manual & Electric-heat
2-HV-ACRF-1 Charcoal Filters	Manual & Electric-heat

B. CLOSED HEAD SPRINKLER TYPE WATER SYSTEMS

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>TYPE SYSTEM</u>	<u>ACTUATION</u>
Auxiliary Bldg. Cask Handling Area*	Preaction Sprinkler	Dry Pilot
Auxiliary Bldg. Drumming Area*	Preaction Sprinkler	Dry Pilot
Auxiliary Bldg. Elev. 587* & 609* (Corridors, charging, safety Inj. pump rooms, laundry area)	Preaction Sprinkler	Dry Pilot
Reactor Coolant Pumps (4)	Preaction Sprinkler	Manual

*Shared system with D. C. COOK - UNIT 1.

BASES

3/4.7.9 Cont.

The purpose of the charcoal filter fire suppression T/S is to account for detection and suppression of fires in the charcoal filters. Manual operation of these systems is allowed because two-point heat detection with control room and local annunciation of trouble conditions is provided for the charcoal filters. The OPERABILITY of the fire suppression system protecting the charcoal filters is only required when there is charcoal in the filters. Actuation of spray water onto the charcoal filters requires both the manual opening of the system isolation valve and reaching the high temperature alarm setpoint for the automatic opening of the system deluge valve.

Because of the inaccessibility of the lower containment to personnel during operation due to ALARA radiation exposure concerns, the use of one or more CCTVs in the lower containment, to monitor for fire and smoke, is an acceptable substitute to an hourly fire watch, if the fire suppression system becomes inoperable.

3/4.7.10 FIRE RATED ASSEMBLIES

The OPERABILITY of the fire barriers and barrier penetrations ensures that fire damage will be limited. These design features minimize the possibility of a single fire involving more than one fire area prior to detection and extinguishment. The fire barriers, fire barrier penetrations for conduits, cable trays and piping, fire dampers, and fire doors are periodically inspected to verify their OPERABILITY. The ventilation seals are seals around ventilation duct work penetrating fire barriers.

PLANT SYSTEMS

BASES

other tasks (e.g., an operator on tour) provided that such personnel fulfilled the above stated requirements. As a minimum, each area affected by an isolated low pressure CO₂ system must be visited every twenty-five (25) to thirty-five (35) minutes² by the Roving Fire Watch Patrol. Such measures will provide the necessary level of fire protection while affording necessary provisions for personnel safety.

In the event that portions of the fire suppression systems are inoperable, alternate backup fire fighting equipment is required to be made available in the affected areas until the inoperable equipment is restored to service. When the inoperable fire-fighting equipment is intended for use as a backup means of fire suppression, a longer period of time is allowed to provide an alternate means of fire fighting than if the inoperable equipment is the primary means of fire suppression.

The surveillance requirements provide assurance that the minimum OPERABILITY requirements of the fire suppression systems are met. An allowance is made for ensuring a sufficient volume of Halon and CO₂ in the storage tanks by verifying either the weight, level, or pressure of the tanks.

In the event the fire suppression water system becomes inoperable, immediate corrective measures must be taken since this system provides the major fire suppression capability of the plant. The requirement for a twenty-four hour report to the Commission provides for prompt evaluation of the acceptability of the corrective measures to provide adequate fire suppression capability for the continued protection of the nuclear plant.

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Because of the inaccessibility of the lower containment to personnel during operation due to ALARA radiation exposure concerns, the use of one or more CCTVS in the lower containment to monitor for fire and smoke, is an acceptable substitute to a continuous fire watch, if the fire suppression system becomes inoperable.

3/4.7.10 FIRE RATED ASSEMBLIES

The OPERABILITY of the fire barriers and barrier penetrations ensures that fire damage will be limited. These design features minimize the possibility of a single fire involving more than one fire area prior to detection and extinguishment. The fire barriers, fire barrier penetrations for conduits, cable trays and piping, fire dampers, and fire doors are periodically inspected to verify their OPERABILITY. The ventilation seals are seals around ventilation duct work penetrating fire barriers.

