

Control Rod Scram Accumulators  
3.1.5

## 3.1 REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS

## 3.1.5 Control Rod Scram Accumulators

LCD 3.1.5 Each control rod scram accumulator shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: MODES 1 and 2.

## ACTIONS

-----NOTE-----  
 Separate Condition entry is allowed for each control rod scram accumulator.  
 -----

CONDITION	REQUIRED ACTION	COMPLETION TIME
A. One control rod scram accumulator inoperable, <del>with reactor steam dome pressure</del> <del>&gt; [900] psig</del>	A.1 -----NOTE----- Only applicable if the associated control rod scram time was within the limits of Table 3.1.4-1 during the last scram time Surveillance. ----- Declare the associated control rod scram time "slow."	8 hours
	OR A.2 1 Declare the associated control rod inoperable. or control rod pair	8 hours

(continued)

BWR/6 STS

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## ACTIONS (continued)

CONDITION	REQUIRED ACTION	COMPLETION TIME
B. Two or more control rod scram accumulators inoperable with reactor steam dome pressure $\geq$ [900] psig.	<p>B.1 Restore charging water header pressure to <math>\geq</math> [1520] psig.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>B.2.1 -----NOTE----- Only applicable if the associated control rod scram time was within the limits of Table 3.1.4-1 during the last scram time Surveillance. -----</p> <p>Declare the associated control rod scram time "slow."</p> <p>OR</p> <p><del>B.2.2</del> B.1 Declare the associated control rod inoperable.</p>	<p>20 minutes from discovery of Condition B concurrent with charging water header pressure <math>&lt;</math> [1520] psig</p> <p>1 hour</p> <p>1 hour</p>
C. One or more control rod scram accumulators inoperable with reactor steam dome pressure $<$ [900] psig.	<p>C.1 Verify all control rods associated with inoperable accumulators are fully inserted.</p> <p>AND</p>	<p>Immediately upon discovery of charging water header pressure <math>&lt;</math> [1520] psig</p> <p>(continued)</p>

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## ACTIONS

CONDITION	REQUIRED ACTION	COMPLETION TIME
<del>C. (continued)</del>	<del>C.2 Declare the associated control rod inoperable.</del>	<del>1 hour</del>
<del>Ø. Required Action and associated Completion Time not met.</del>	<del>Ø.1</del> -----NOTE----- Not applicable if all inoperable control rod scram accumulators are associated with fully inserted control rods. ----- Place the reactor mode switch in the shutdown position.	<del>Immediately</del>

## SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

SURVEILLANCE	FREQUENCY
SR 3.1.5.1 Verify each control rod scram accumulator pressure is $\geq$ <del>[1620] psig</del>	7 days

$130 \text{ Kg/cm}^2 \text{ g (1850 psig)}$

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## B 3.1 REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS

## B 3.1.5 Control Rod Scram Accumulators

## BASES

## BACKGROUND

*two  
control  
rods*

The control rod scram accumulators are part of the Control Rod Drive (CRD) System and are provided to ensure that the control rods scram under varying reactor conditions. The control rod scram accumulators store sufficient energy to fully insert ~~a control rod~~ at any reactor vessel pressure. The accumulator is a hydraulic cylinder with a free floating piston. The piston separates the water used to scram the control rods from the nitrogen, which provides the required energy. The scram accumulators are necessary to scram the control rods within the required insertion times of LCO 3.1.4, "Control Rod Scram Times."

APPLICABLE  
SAFETY ANALYSES

The analytical methods and assumptions used in evaluating the control rod scram function are presented in References 1, 2, 3, and 4. The Design Basis Accident (DBA) and transient analyses assume that all of the control rods scram at a specified insertion rate. OPERABILITY of each individual control rod scram accumulator, along with LCO 3.1.3, "Control Rod OPERABILITY," and LCO 3.1.4, ensures that the scram reactivity assumed in the DBA and transient analyses can be met. The existence of an inoperable accumulator may invalidate prior scram time measurements for the associated control rod.

The scram function of the CRD System, and, therefore, the OPERABILITY of the accumulators, protects the MCPR Safety Limit (see Bases for LCO 3.2.2, "MINIMUM CRITICAL POWER RATIO (MCPR)") and the 1% cladding plastic strain fuel design limit (see Bases for LCO 3.2.1, "AVERAGE PLANAR LINEAR HEAT GENERATION RATE (APLHGR)," and LCO 3.2.3, "LINEAR HEAT GENERATION RATE (LHGR)"), which ensure that no fuel damage will occur if these limits are not exceeded (see Bases for LCO 3.1.4). Also, the scram function at low reactor vessel pressure (i.e., startup conditions) provides protection against violating fuel design limits during reactivity insertion accidents (see Bases for LCO 3.1.6, "Rod Pattern Control").

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## BASES

APPLICABLE  
SAFETY ANALYSES  
(continued)

Control rod scram accumulators satisfy Criterion 3 of the NRC Policy Statement.

## LCO

The OPERABILITY of the control rod scram accumulators is required to ensure that adequate scram insertion capability exists when needed over the entire range of reactor pressures. The OPERABILITY of the scram accumulators is based on maintaining adequate accumulator pressure.

## APPLICABILITY

In MODES 1 and 2, the scram function is required for mitigation of DBAs and transients and, therefore, the scram accumulators must be OPERABLE to support the scram function. In MODES 3 and 4, control rods are only allowed to be withdrawn under Special Operations LCO 3.10.3, "Single Control Rod Withdrawal—Hot Shutdown," and LCO 3.10.4, "Single Control Rod Withdrawal—Cold Shutdown," which provide adequate requirements for control rod scram accumulator OPERABILITY under these conditions. Requirements for scram accumulators in MODE 5 are contained in LCO 3.9.5, "Control Rod OPERABILITY—Refueling."

## ACTIONS

The ACTIONS table is modified by a Note indicating that a separate Condition entry is allowed for each control rod. This is acceptable since the Required Actions for each Condition provide appropriate compensatory action for each inoperable control rod. Complying with the Required Actions may allow for continued operation and subsequent inoperable control rods governed by subsequent Condition entry and application of associated Required Actions.

A.1 and A.2e

With one control rod scram accumulator inoperable and the reactor steam dome pressure  $\geq 900$  psig, the control rod may be declared "slow," since the control rod will still scram at the reactor operating pressure but may not satisfy the required scram times in Table 3.1.4-1 (in the LCO). Required Action A.1 is modified by a Note, which clarifies

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## BASES

## ACTIONS

A.1 and A.2 (continued)

that declaring the control rod "slow" is only applicable if the associated control scram time was within the limits of Table 3.1.4-1 during the last scram time test. Otherwise, the control rod would already be considered "slow" and the further degradation of scram performance with an inoperable accumulator could result in excessive scram times. In this event, the associated control rod is declared inoperable (Required Action A.2) and LCO 3.1.3 entered. This would result in requiring the affected control rod to be fully inserted and disarmed, thereby satisfying its intended function in accordance with ACTIONS of LCO 3.1.3.

The allowed Completion Time of 8 hours is considered reasonable, based on the large number of control rods available to provide the scram function, ~~and the ability of the affected control rod to scram only with reactor pressure at high reactor pressures.~~ or control rod pair

B.1, B.2.1, and B.2.2

With two or more control rod scram accumulators inoperable, and reactor steam dome pressure  $\geq 900$  psig, adequate pressure must be supplied to the charging water header. With inadequate charging water pressure, all of the accumulators could become inoperable, resulting in a potentially severe degradation of the scram performance. Therefore, within 20 minutes from discovery of charging water header pressure  $< 1520$  psig concurrent with Condition B, adequate charging water header pressure must be restored. The allowed Completion Time of 20 minutes is considered a reasonable time to place a CRD pump into service to restore the charging header pressure, if required. This Completion Time also recognizes the ability of the reactor pressure alone to fully insert all control rods.

The control rod may be declared "slow," since the control rod will still scram using only reactor pressure, but may not satisfy the times in Table 3.1.4-1. Required Action B.2.1 is modified by a Note indicating that declaring the control rod "slow" is only applicable if the associated control scram time was within the limits of Table 3.1.4-1 during the last scram time test. Otherwise, the control rod

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Control Rod Scram Accumulators  
B 3.1.5

## BASES

## ACTIONS

B.1, B.2.1, and B.2.2 (continued)

would already be considered "slow" and the further degradation of scram performance with an inoperable accumulator could result in excessive scram times. In this event, the associated control rods ~~is~~ declared inoperable (Required Action B.2.2) and LCO 3.1.3 entered. This would result in requiring the affected control rods to be fully inserted and disarmed, thereby satisfying its intended function in accordance with ACTIONS of LCO 3.1.3.

B.1

The allowed Completion Time of 1 hour is considered reasonable, based on ~~the ability of only the reactor pressure to scram the control rods and the low probability of a DBA or transient occurring while the affected accumulators are inoperable.~~

add  
insert (C)C.1 and C.2

(next page)

the capability to ~~scram~~ drive in the rods by the FMCRD motors and

With one or more control rod scram accumulators inoperable and the reactor steam dome pressure < 900 psig, the pressure supplied to the charging water header must be adequate to ensure that accumulators remain charged. With the reactor steam dome pressure < 900 psig, the function of the accumulators in providing the scram force becomes much more important since the scram function could become severely degraded during a depressurization event or at low reactor pressures. Therefore, immediately upon discovery of charging water header pressure < [1520] psig, concurrent with Condition C, all control rods associated with inoperable accumulators must be verified to be fully inserted. Withdrawn control rods with inoperable scram accumulators may fail to scram under these low pressure conditions. The associated control rods must also be declared inoperable within 1 hour. The allowed Completion Time of 1 hour is reasonable for Required Action C.2, considering the low probability of a DBA or transient occurring during the time the accumulator is inoperable.

C

B.1

The reactor mode switch must be immediately placed in the shutdown position if any Required Action and associated Completion Time cannot be met. This ensures that all

(continued)

C

Additionally, an automatic reactor scram function is provided on sensed low pressure in the CRD charging water header (see LCO 3.3.1.1, "RPS Instrumentation"). This anticipatory reactor trip protects against the possibility of significant pressure degradation (and thus reduced scram force) concurrently in multiple control rod scram accumulators due to a transient in the CRD hydraulic system.

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## BASES

## ACTIONS

C

0.1 (continued)

insertable control rods are inserted and that the reactor is in a condition that does not require the active function (i.e., scram) of the control rods. This Required Action is modified by a Note stating that the Required Action is not applicable if all control rods associated with the inoperable scram accumulators are fully inserted, since the function of the control rods has been performed.

SURVEILLANCE  
REQUIREMENTS

SR 3.1.5.1

130  $\text{Kg/cm}^2$  (1850 psig)

SR 3.1.5.1 requires that the accumulator pressure be checked every 7 days to ensure adequate accumulator pressure exists to provide sufficient scram force. The primary indicator of accumulator OPERABILITY is the accumulator pressure. A minimum accumulator pressure is specified, below which the capability of the accumulator to perform its intended function becomes degraded and the accumulator is considered inoperable. The minimum accumulator pressure of ~~1520 psig~~ is well below the expected pressure of ~~1750 psig to 2000 psig~~ (Ref. 2). Declaring the accumulator inoperable when the minimum pressure is not maintained ensures that significant degradation in scram times does not occur. The 7 day Frequency has been shown to be acceptable through operating experience and takes into account other indications available in the control room.

150  $\text{Kg/cm}^2$   
(2150 psig)

## REFERENCES

NEDE-24011-P-A, "General Electric Standard Application Fuel," September 1988.

1. FSAR, Section [4.3.2.5.5]

2. <sup>S</sup>FSAR, Section [4.6.1 ~~2.5.3~~]3. <sup>S</sup>FSAR, Section [5.2.2.2.3]4. <sup>S</sup>FSAR, Section [15.4.1]

ABWR

# < TRANSACTION REPORT >

04-28-1993(WED) 12:38

[ RECEIVE ]

NO.	DATE	TIME	DESTINATION STATION	PG.	DURATION	MODE	RESULT
11891	4-28	12:31	408 925 1687	10	0' 05' 58"	FINE.E	OK
				10	0' 05' 58"		