

3.11 EMERGENCY COOLING POND

Applicability

Applies to the emergency cooling pond.

Objective

To assure the availability of a sufficient supply of cooling water inventory in the emergency cooling pond.

Specification

3.11.1 The emergency cooling pond shall be operable whenever containment integrity is established as required by Specification 3.6.1 with:

1. A minimum contained water volume of 70 acre-feet (equivalent to an indicated water level of 5 feet).
2. An average water temperature of $\leq 100^{\circ}\text{F}$.

3.11.2 With the requirements of Specification 3.11.1 not satisfied, be in the hot shutdown condition within 6 hours and in the cold shutdown condition within the following 30 hours.

Bases

The requirements of Specification 3.11.1 provide for sufficient water inventory in the emergency cooling pond to mitigate within acceptable limits the effects of a DBA with a concurrent failure of the Dardanelle Reservoir. The minimum water depth takes into account (1) water loss from evaporation due to heat load and climatological conditions, (2) pond bottom irregularities, (3) suction pipe level at the pond and (4) operator action in transferring the service water system from the Dardanelle Reservoir. Operator action is credited in the inventory analysis during the transfer of the service water system to the pond. Specifically, pump returns are transferred to the pond shortly after a loss of lake event and pump suction returns are transferred later in the event depending on pump bay level. In the time frame between the transfer of the returns and suction returns to the pond, lake water is pumped into the pond, increasing level. This additional water is required, along with that maintained by Technical Specifications, to ensure a 64.5 inch pond depth, which corresponds to a 30 day supply of cooling water.

The values are based on worst case initial conditions which could be present considering a simultaneous normal shutdown of Unit 1 and emergency shutdown of Unit 2 following a LOCA in Unit 2, using the ECP as a heat sink. The measured ECP temperature at the discharge from the pond is considered a conservative average of total pond conditions since solar gain, wind speed, and thermal current effects throughout the pond will essentially be at equilibrium conditions under initial stagnant conditions.

9509110145 950908
PDR ADOCK 05000313
P PDR

PLANT SYSTEMS

BASES

3/4.7.2 STEAM GENERATOR PRESSURE/TEMPERATURE LIMITATION

The limitation on steam generator pressure and temperature ensures that the pressure-induced stresses in the steam generators do not exceed the maximum allowable fracture toughness stress limits. The limitations to 90°F and 275 psig are based on a steam generator RTNDT of 30°F and are sufficient to prevent brittle fracture.

3/4.7.3 SERVICE WATER SYSTEM

The OPERABILITY of the service water system ensures that sufficient cooling capacity is available for continued operation of equipment during normal and accident conditions. The redundant cooling capacity of this system, assuming a single failure, is consistent with the assumptions used in the accident analyses.

3/4.7.4 EMERGENCY COOLING POND

The limitations on the emergency cooling pond level and temperature are based on worst case initial conditions which could be present considering a simultaneous normal shutdown of Unit 1 and emergency shutdown of Unit 2 following a LOCA in Unit 2, using the ECP as a heat sink. The indicated ECP level is based on sounding to ensure a minimum contained water volume of 70 acre-feet. These soundings ensure degradation is within acceptable limits such that the indicated level is consistent with the required volume and the pond meets its design basis. The measured ECP temperature at the discharge from the pond is considered a conservative average of total pond conditions since solar gain, wind speed, and thermal current effects throughout the pond will essentially be at equilibrium conditions under initial stagnant conditions. Visual inspections are performed to ensure any physical degradation is within acceptable limits to enable the ECP to fulfill its safety function. An engineering evaluation shall be performed by a qualified engineer of any apparent changes in visual appearance or other abnormal degradation to determine operability.

The limitations on minimum water level and maximum temperature are based on providing a 30-day cooling water supply to safety-related equipment without exceeding their design basis temperature and is consistent with the recommendations of Regulatory Guide 1.27, "Ultimate Heat Sink for Nuclear Plants", March 1974. Operator action is credited in the inventory analysis during the transfer of the service water system to the pond. Specifically, pump returns are transferred to the pond shortly after a loss of lake event and pump suctions are transferred later in the event depending on pump bay level. In the time frame between the transfer of the returns and suctions to the pond, lake water is pumped into the pond, increasing level. This additional water is required, along with that maintained by Technical Specifications, to ensure a 64.5 inch pond depth, which corresponds to a 30 day supply of cooling water.

3/4.7.5 FLOOD PROTECTION

The limitation on flood protection ensures that facility protective actions will be taken in the event of flood conditions.

PLANT SYSTEMS

BASES

3/4.7.6 CONTROL ROOM EMERGENCY AIR CONDITIONING/AIR FILTRATION SYSTEM

The OPERABILITY of the control room emergency air conditioning/air filtration system ensures that 1) the ambient air temperature does not exceed the allowable temperature for continuous duty rating for the equipment and instrumentation cooled by this system and 2) the control room will remain habitable for operations personnel during and following all credible accident conditions. The OPERABILITY of this system in conjunction with control room design provisions is based on limiting the radiation exposure to personnel occupying the control room to 5 rem or less whole body, or its equivalent. This limitation is consistent with the requirements of General Design Criteria 19 of Appendix "A", 10 CFR 50.

3/4.7.8 SHOCK SUPPRESSORS (SNUBBERS)

All snubbers are required OPERABLE to ensure that the structural integrity of the reactor coolant system and all other safety-related systems is maintained during and following a seismic or other event initiating dynamic loads. Snubbers excluded from this inspection program are those installed on nonsafety-related systems and then only if their failure or failure of the system on which they are installed would have no adverse effect on any safety-related system.

The visual inspection frequency is based upon maintaining a constant level of snubber protection to systems. Therefore, the required inspection interval varies based upon the number of INOPERABLE snubbers found during the previous inspection in proportion to the sizes of the various snubber populations or categories and the previous inspection interval as specified in NRC Generic Letter 90-09, "Alternative Requirements For Snubber Visual Inspection Intervals and Corrective Actions". Inspections performed before that interval has elapsed may be used as a new reference point to determine the next inspection. However, the result of such early inspections performed before the original required time interval has elapsed (nominal time less 25%) may not be used to lengthen the required inspection interval. Any inspection whose results require a shorter inspection interval will override the previous schedule.

When the cause of the rejection of a snubber is clearly established and remedied for that snubber and for any other snubbers that may be generically susceptible and verified by inservice functional testing, that snubber may be exempted from being counted as inoperable. Generically susceptible snubbers are those which are of a specific make or model and have the same design features directly related to rejection of the snubber by visual inspection, or are similarly located or exposed to the same environmental conditions such as temperature, radiation and vibration.

When a snubber is found inoperable, an engineering evaluation is performed, in addition to the determination of the snubber mode of failure, in order to determine if any safety-related component or system has been adversely affected by the inoperability of the snubber. The engineering evaluation is performed to determine whether or not the snubber mode of failure has imparted a significant effect or degradation on the supported component or system.

If a review and evaluation of an INOPERABLE snubber is performed and documented to justify continued operation and provided that all design criteria are met with the INOPERABLE snubber, then the INOPERABLE snubber would not need to be restored or replaced.