

Enclosure 3

Edwin I. Hatch Nuclear Plant
Request to Revise Technical Specifications:
Drywell Air Temperature

Page Change Instructions

Unit 1

| <u>Page</u> | <u>Instruction</u> |
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Unit 2

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3.6 CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

3.6.1.5 Drywell Air Temperature

LCO 3.6.1.5 Drywell average air temperature shall be $\leq 150^{\circ}\text{F}$.

APPLICABILITY: MODES 1, 2, and 3.

ACTIONS

| CONDITION | REQUIRED ACTION | COMPLETION TIME |
|--|--|-----------------|
| A. Drywell average air temperature not within limit. | A.1 Restore drywell average air temperature to within limit. | 8 hours |
| B. Required Action and associated Completion Time not met. | B.1 Be in MODE 3. | 12 hours |
| | <u>AND</u> B.2 Be in MODE 4. | 36 hours |

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

| SURVEILLANCE | FREQUENCY |
|--|-----------|
| SR 3.6.1.5.1 Verify drywell average air temperature is within limit. | 24 hours |

3.6 CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

3.6.1.5 Drywell Air Temperature

LCO 3.6.1.5 Drywell average air temperature shall be $\leq 150^{\circ}\text{F}$. |

APPLICABILITY: MODES 1, 2, and 3.

ACTIONS

| CONDITION | REQUIRED ACTION | COMPLETION TIME |
|--|--|-----------------|
| A. Drywell average air temperature not within limit. | A.1 Restore drywell average air temperature to within limit. | 8 hours |
| B. Required Action and associated Completion Time not met. | B.1 Be in MODE 3. | 12 hours |
| | <u>AND</u> B.2 Be in MODE 4. | 36 hours |

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

| SURVEILLANCE | FREQUENCY |
|--|-----------|
| SR 3.6.1.5.1 Verify drywell average air temperature is within limit. | 24 hours |

3.6 CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

3.6.1.5 Drywell Air Temperature

LC0 3.6.1.5 Drywell average air temperature shall be $\leq 150^{\circ}\text{F}$.



APPLICABILITY: MODES 1, 2, and 3.

ACTIONS

| CONDITION | REQUIRED ACTION | COMPLETION TIME |
|--|--|-----------------|
| A. Drywell average air temperature not within limit. | A.1 Restore drywell average air temperature to within limit. | 8 hours |
| B. Required Action and associated Completion Time not met. | B.1 Be in MODE 3. | 12 hours |
| | <u>AND</u> B.2 Be in MODE 4. | 36 hours |

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

| SURVEILLANCE | FREQUENCY |
|--|-----------|
| SR 3.6.1.5.1 Verify drywell average air temperature is within limit. | 24 hours |

3.6 CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

3.6.1.5 Drywell Air Temperature

LCO 3.6.1.5 Drywell average air temperature shall be $\leq 195^{\circ}\text{F}$.



APPLICABILITY: MODES 1, 2, and 3.

ACTIONS

| CONDITION | REQUIRED ACTION | COMPLETION TIME |
|--|--|-----------------|
| A. Drywell average air temperature not within limit. | A.1 Restore drywell average air temperature to within limit. | 8 hours |
| B. Required Action and associated Completion Time not met. | B.1 Be in MODE 3. | 12 hours |
| | <u>AND</u> B.2 Be in MODE 4. | 36 hours |

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

| SURVEILLANCE | FREQUENCY |
|--|-----------|
| SR 3.6.1.5.1 Verify drywell average air temperature is within limit. | 24 hours |

Enclosure 4

Edwin I. Hatch Nuclear Plant
Request to Revise Technical Specifications:
Drywell Air Temperature

Bases Changes

B 3.6 CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

B 3.6.1.5 Drywell Air Temperature

BASES

BACKGROUND The drywell contains the reactor vessel and piping, which add heat to the airspace. Drywell coolers remove heat and maintain a suitable environment. The average airspace temperature affects the calculated response to postulated Design Basis Accidents (DBAs). The limitation on the drywell average air temperature was developed as reasonable, based on operating experience. The limitation on drywell air temperature is used in the Reference 1 safety analyses.

APPLICABLE SAFETY ANALYSES Primary containment performance is evaluated for a spectrum of break sizes for postulated loss of coolant accidents (LOCAs) (Ref. 1). Among the inputs to the design basis analysis is the initial drywell average air temperature (Ref. 1). Analyses assume an initial average drywell air temperature of 150°F. This limitation ensures that the safety analysis remains valid by maintaining the expected initial conditions and ensures that the peak LOCA drywell temperature does not result in the drywell structure exceeding the maximum allowable temperature of 281°F (Ref. 2). Exceeding this design temperature may result in the degradation of the primary containment structure under accident loads. Equipment inside primary containment required to mitigate the effects of a DBA is designed to operate and be capable of operating under environmental conditions expected for the accident.

Drywell air temperature satisfies Criterion 2 of the NRC Policy Statement (Ref. 3).

LCO In the event of a DBA, with an initial drywell average air temperature less than or equal to the LCO temperature limit, the resultant peak accident temperature is maintained below the drywell design temperature. As a result, the ability of primary containment to perform its design function is ensured.

(continued)

BASES

SURVEILLANCE
REQUIREMENTS

SR 3.6.1.5.1 (continued)

The 24 hour Frequency of the SR was developed based on operating experience related to drywell average air temperature variations and temperature instrument drift during the applicable MODES and the low probability of a DBA occurring between surveillances. Furthermore, the 24 hour Frequency is considered adequate in view of other indications available in the control room, including alarms, to alert the operator to an abnormal drywell air temperature condition.

REFERENCES

1. FSAR, Sections 5.2 and 14.4.3.
 2. FSAR, Section 5.2.3.2.
 3. NRC No. 93-102, "Final Policy Statement on Technical Specification Improvements," July 23, 1993.
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B 3.6 CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

B 3.6.1.5 Drywell Air Temperature

BASES

BACKGROUND The drywell contains the reactor vessel and piping, which add heat to the airspace. Drywell coolers remove heat and maintain a suitable environment. The average airspace temperature affects the calculated response to postulated Design Basis Accidents (DBAs). The limitation on the drywell average air temperature was developed as reasonable, based on operating experience. The limitation on drywell air temperature is used in the Reference 1 safety analyses.

APPLICABLE SAFETY ANALYSES Primary containment performance is evaluated for a spectrum of break sizes for postulated loss of coolant accidents (LOCAs) (Ref. 1). Among the inputs to the design basis analysis is the initial drywell average air temperature (Ref. 1). Analyses assume an initial average drywell air temperature of 150°F. This limitation ensures that the safety analysis remains valid by maintaining the expected initial conditions and ensures that the peak LOCA drywell temperature does not result in the drywell structure exceeding the maximum allowable temperature of 340°F (Ref. 2). Exceeding this design temperature may result in the degradation of the primary containment structure under accident loads. Equipment inside primary containment required to mitigate the effects of a DBA is designed to operate and be capable of operating under environmental conditions expected for the accident.

Drywell air temperature satisfies Criterion 2 of the NRC Policy Statement (Ref. 3).

LCO In the event of a DBA, with an initial drywell average air temperature less than or equal to the LCO temperature limit, the resultant peak accident temperature is maintained below the drywell design temperature. As a result, the ability of primary containment to perform its design function is ensured.

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B 3.6 CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

B 3.6.1.5 Drywell Air Temperature

BASES

BACKGROUND

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APPLICABLE SAFETY ANALYSES

Primary containment performance is evaluated for a spectrum of break sizes for postulated loss of coolant accidents (LOCAs) (Ref. 1). Among the inputs to the design basis analysis is the initial drywell average air temperature (Ref. 1). Analyses assume an initial average drywell air temperature of ~~150°F~~ 150°F. This limitation ensures that the safety analysis remains valid by maintaining the expected initial conditions and ensures that the peak LOCA drywell temperature does not ~~exceed~~ the maximum allowable temperature of 281°F (Ref. 2). Exceeding this design temperature may result in the degradation of the primary containment structure under accident loads. Equipment inside primary containment required to mitigate the effects of a DBA is designed to operate and be capable of operating under environmental conditions expected for the accident.

result in
the drywell
structure
exceeding

Drywell air temperature satisfies Criterion 2 of the NRC Policy Statement (Ref. 3).

LCO

In the event of a DBA, with an initial drywell average air temperature less than or equal to the LCO temperature limit, the resultant peak accident temperature is maintained below the drywell design temperature. As a result, the ability of primary containment to perform its design function is ensured.

(continued)

BASES

SURVEILLANCE
REQUIREMENTS

SR 3.6.1.5.1 (continued)

The 24 hour Frequency of the SR was developed based on operating experience related to drywell average air temperature variations and temperature instrument drift during the applicable MODES and the low probability of a DBA occurring between surveillances. Furthermore, the 24 hour Frequency is considered adequate in view of other indications available in the control room, including alarms, to alert the operator to an abnormal drywell air temperature condition.

REFERENCES

1. FSAR, Sections 5.2 and 14.4.3.
2. FSAR, Section ~~6.2~~ 5.2.3.2.
3. NRC No. 93-102, "Final Policy Statement on Technical Specification Improvements," July 23, 1993.

B 3.6 CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

B 3.6.1.5 Drywell Air Temperature

BASES

BACKGROUND

The drywell contains the reactor vessel and piping, which add heat to the airspace. Drywell coolers remove heat and maintain a suitable environment. The average airspace temperature affects the calculated response to postulated Design Basis Accidents (DBAs). The limitation on the drywell average air temperature was developed as reasonable, based on operating experience. The limitation on drywell air temperature is used in the Reference 1 safety analyses.

APPLICABLE SAFETY ANALYSES

Primary containment performance is evaluated for a spectrum of break sizes for postulated loss of coolant accidents (LOCAs) (Ref. 1). Among the inputs to the design basis analysis is the initial drywell average air temperature (Ref. 1). Analyses assume an initial average drywell air temperature of ~~130°F~~ ^{150°F}. This limitation ensures that the safety analysis remains valid by maintaining the expected initial conditions and ensures that the peak LOCA drywell temperature does not ~~exceed~~ the maximum allowable temperature of 340°F (Ref. 2). Exceeding this design temperature may result in the degradation of the primary containment structure under accident loads. Equipment inside primary containment required to mitigate the effects of a DBA is designed to operate and be capable of operating under environmental conditions expected for the accident.

result in
the drywell
structure exceeding

Drywell air temperature satisfies Criterion 2 of the NRC Policy Statement (Ref. 3).

LCO

In the event of a DBA, with an initial drywell average air temperature less than or equal to the LCO temperature limit, the resultant peak accident temperature is maintained below the drywell design temperature. As a result, the ability of primary containment to perform its design function is ensured.

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