



Westinghouse
Electric Corporation

Energy Systems

Box 355
Pittsburgh Pennsylvania 15230-0355

NSD-NRC-96-4849
DCP/NRC0628
Docket No.: STN-52-003

October 17, 1996

Document Control Desk
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

ATTENTION: T. R. QUAY

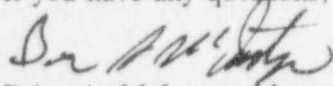
SUBJECT: AP600 DESIGN CERTIFICATION, OPEN ITEM STATUS FOR SEVERAL
PLANT SYSTEMS BRANCH REVIEW AREAS

Reference: NRC letter "Open Items Status Regarding Several Plant Systems Branch
Review Areas for the AP600 Advanced Reactor Design," dated July 24, 1996.

Dear Mr. Quay:

This provides a status report for the open items identified in the Reference. The items from Enclosure 1 of the Reference are addressed as items 3105 through 3123 in the Attachment to this letter. All items from Enclosure 2 of the Reference were identified as "Resolved" except 22. Of these 22, 11 were identified as "Action N." Westinghouse has provided all information requested for these 11 items. Of the remaining 11 items, four (OI 11.1-4, OI 11.1-5, OI 11.2-5 and OI 11.5-7) were closed by the issue of Revision 9 of the SSAR in August, 1996. Of the remaining seven, five (11.5-4, 11.5-9, 11.5-10, 11.5-12, and 11.5-14) are addressed as items 1189, 1194, 1195, 1197 and 1199 in the Attachment to this letter. Item 11.5-19 was discussed with the NRC. There is no requirement to list principal isotopes measured by area radiation monitor and to do so could be misleading. Item 11.1-3 is addressed as item 3425 in the Attachment and will be closed upon issue of the RAI review identified by the item

If you have any questions, please contact Jim Winters on (412) 374-5290.


Brian A. McIntyre, Manager
Advanced Plant Safety and Licensing

/nja

Attachment: Open Items Related to NRC July 24, 1996 letter

cc: W. Huffman, NRC
N. Liparulo, Westinghouse (w/o attachments/enclosures)

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AP600 Open Item Tracking System Database: Executive Summary

Date: 10/16/96

Selection: [item no] between 3105 And 3123 Sorted by Item #

Item No	Branch	DSER Section/ Question	Type	Title/Description Detail Status	Resp Engineer	(W) Status	NRC Status	Letter No /	Date
3105	NRR/SPLB	9.2.4.2.2	TEL-OI	<p>Demineralized Water Storage Tank "A floating top assembly is provided to retard oxygen" - was deleted.</p> <p>Condensate Storage Tank "The tank is provided with floating top assembly to retard oxygen ingress" - was deleted.</p> <p>Westinghouse should explain why the floating top assembly is not needed.</p> <p>Closed - Mention of a floating top assembly to retard oxygen ingress in the description for both the demineralized water storage tank and the condensate storage tank was deleted because it is unnecessary detail in the SSAR for the nonsafety-related demineralized water transfer and storage system. Subsection 9.2.4.1.2 states that the system design basis includes requiring oxygen content in both the condensate storage tank and the demineralized water distribution system from the demineralized water storage tank to be less than 100 ppb. The method or methods to maintain oxygen content below 100ppb may include a floating top assembly or any of a number of other methods. The method(s) will be selected based upon overall plant cost, maintainability and operability tradeoffs. The details of the selected method(s) are not required to be Tier 2 and therefore not required to be included in the SSAR.</p>	Winters	Closed	Action W		
3106	NRR/SPLB	9.2.4.3.1	TEL-OI	<p>Normal Operation</p> <p>2nd paragraph - "A volume of 85000 gal. is reserved in the demineralized water storage tank for use by the chemical and volume control system for primary plant makeup" - was deleted.</p> <p>Westinghouse should explain why the reserved water is not needed.</p> <p>Closed - There is no reason to specify in the SSAR any specific amount of water in the demineralized water storage tank that is reserved for the chemical and volume control system or any other specific demand. SSAR subsection 9.2.4.1.2 states that a design basis for the demineralized water storage tank is that it supply a source of demineralized water to the chemical and volume control makeup pumps during startup and required boron dilution evolutions. The demineralized water transfer and storage system supplies the required amount of water to the chemical and volume and control system for reactor water makeup. SSAR subsection 9.2.4.2.2 states that the demineralized water storage tank has a capacity of approximately 100,000 gallons. SSAR subsection 9.2.4.3.1 provides a description of system operation which maintains the desired volume to supply the expected demands for demineralized water during normal plant operation.</p>	Winters	Closed	Action W		
3107	NRR/SPLB	9.2.4.6	TEL-OI	<p>Instrument Application</p> <p>1st paragraph - A level detection system is installed on both the demineralized water and condensate storage tanks. Level signals are transmitted to the automatic tank level control devices. Level alarms are provided in the main control room for the condensate storage tank and the demineralized water storage tank. Monitoring of demineralized water transfer and storage system operating data will be performed through the display and processing system" - was deleted.</p> <p>Westinghouse should explain how the water level of the demineralized water and condensate storage tank is measured, controlled and alarmed.</p> <p>Closed - SSAR subsection 9.2.4.6, Revision 8, includes an explanation of the instrumentation systems for AP600. For the demineralized water transfer and storage system, as for other systems, monitoring of instrumentation shown on a P&ID is performed by the data display and processing system. Control is performed by the plant control system. Appropriate alarms are provided in the control room. Local indication, display and manual control are available in portable display units which may be connected to the display and processing system.</p>	Winters	Closed	Action W		

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Selection: [item no] between 3105 And 3123 Sorted by Item #

Item No.	Branch	DSEI Section/ Question	Type	Title/Description Detail Status	Resp Engineer	(W) Status	NRC Status	Letter No. /	Date
3108	NRR/SPLB	9.2.5.2.2	TEL-OI	Potable Water Storage Tank The potable water storage facility consists of a "2000 gal." carbon steel tank with---, while the "2000 gal." was deleted. The information on tank size is needed. Closed - SSAR subsection 9.2.5.2.2, Revision 9, indicates the approximate size of the potable water storage tank. NRC Status Update provided in September 5, 1996 letter: In a fax dated July 23, 1996, Westinghouse provided a draft markup of SSAR 9.2.5.2.2. The staff found this change acceptable. The staff reviewed the change in Revision 9. This item is resolved. Resolved	Winters	Closed	Resolved		
3109	NRR/SPLB	9.2.5.3	TEL-OI	System Operation 4th paragraph - Potable water is not supplied to other areas that are potentially contaminated.' - was deleted. 5th paragraph - No interconnection exist between the potable water system and "any potentially radioactive system" or any system using water for purpose other than domestic water service, in which, "any potentially radioactive system" was deleted. Westinghouse should explain how the system can satisfy GDC 60 without the deleted statements. Closed - SSAR subsection 9.2.5.3, Revision 9, indicates that there are no interconnections between potable water and potentially radioactive systems. NRC Status Update provided in September 5, 1996 letter: In a fax dated July 23, 1996, Westinghouse provided a draft markup of SSAR 9.2.5.4. The staff found this change acceptable. The staff reviewed the change in Revision 9. This item is resolved. Resolved	Winters	Closed	Resolved		
3110	NRR/SPLB	9.2.6.1.2	TEL-OI	Power Generation Design Basis The sanitary drainage system is designed to accommodate 25 gallons/person /day for 500 persons during a 24 - hour period. The "500 persons" was replaced with "the largest number of persons expected at the station." What is the largest number of persons at the station? Closed - SSAR subsection 9.2.6.1.2, Revision 9, indicates the approximate number of persons used to design the sanitary drainage system for the portion of the plant covered by Design Certification. NRC Status Update provided in September 5, 1996 letter: In a fax dated July 23, 1996, Westinghouse provided a draft markup of SSAR 9.2.6.1.2. The staff found this change acceptable. The staff reviewed the change in Revision 9. This item is resolved. Resolved	Winters	Closed	Resolved		

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Selection: [item no] between 3105 And 3123 Sorted by Item #

Item No.	Branch	DSER Section/ Question	Type	Title/Description Detail Status	Resp Engineer	(W) Status	NRC Status	Letter No. /	Date
3111	NRR/SPLB	9.2.10.2.1	TEL-OI	General Description 1st paragraph - Major components of the heating system include heat exchangers, pumps, a surge tank, and a chemical feed tank. " - was deleted. This information is needed. Closed - SSAR subsection 9.2.10.2.1, Revision 9, includes a list of the major components in the hot water heating system. NRC Status Update provided in September 5, 1996 letter: In a fax dated July 24, 1996, Westinghouse provided a draft markup of SSAR 9.2.10.2.1. The staff found this change acceptable. The staff reviewed the change in Revision 9. This item is resolved. Resolved	Winters	Closed	Resolved		
3112	NRR/SPLB	9.2.10.2.2	TEL-OI	Component Discription Chemical Feed Tank 2nd paragraph - The tank is a 50 gallon vertical cylinder of carbon steel construction ----, while "50 gal." was deleted. The information on tank size is needed. Closed - SSAR subsection 9.2.10.2.2, Revision 9, provides the appropriate information on the maximum size for the chemical addition tank in the hot water heating system. NRC Status Update provided in September 5, 1996 letter: In a fax dated August 1, 1996, Westinghouse provided a draft markup to SSAR 9.2.10.2.2 and 10.4.9.1.2. The staff found this change acceptable. The staff reviewed the change in Revision 9. This item is resolved. Resolved	Winters	Closed	Resolved		
3113	NRR/SPLB	10.4.5.2.2	TEL-OI	Component Discription Piping and Valves 2nd paragraph - piping is designed for 60 psig as are the expansion joints,----" - was deleted. The piping design pressure is needed. Circulating Water Chemical Injection 4th paragraph - A sodium hypochlorite treatment system is provided for control of microorganisms which cause fouling. ----" The paragraph was deleted. Westinghouse should address an alternative system if this one is not used. Closed - SSAR subsection 10.4.5.2.2, Revision 6, provides the appropriate information on design pressure and biocide for the circulating water system. The attendant subsection 10.4.12.1, Revision 6, provides appropriate COL information items to ensure that proper expansion joints and biocides are selected and used. NRC Status Update provided in September 5, 1996 letter: In a fax dated July 26, 1996, Westinghouse provided a draft markup of SSAR 10.4.5.2.2. The staff found this change acceptable. The staff reviewed the change in Revision 9. This item is resolved. Resolved	Winters	Closed	Resolved		

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Item No.	Branch	DSER Section/ Question	Type	Title/Description Detail Status	Resp Engineer	(W) Status	NRC Status	Letter No. /	Date
3114	NRR/SPLB	10.4.5.5	TEL-OI	Instrumentation Applications 3rd paragraph - the pressure transmitter also provides indication in the control room and provides a signal to the plant computer." - was deleted. This information is needed. 7th paragraph - The circulating water chemistry is controled by cooling tower blowdown and chemical addition "to maintain the circulation water at a Laugelier Index in the range of +0.1 to +0.2 or a Stability Index in the range of 7.0 to 7.5", while the numbers were deleted. This information is needed. Closed - SSAR subsection 10.4.5.5, Revision 9, provides the appro[riate information on instrumentation for the circulating water system. The attendant subsection 10.4.12.1, Revision 9, provides appropriate COL information items to ensure that proper operating limits on water chemistry are selected and used. NRC Status Update provided in September 5, 1996 letter: In a fax dated July 26, 1996, Westinghouse provided a draft markup of SSAR 10.4.5.5. The staff found this change acceptable. The staff reviewed the change in Revision 9. This item is resolved. Resolved	Winters	Closed	Resolved		
3115	NRR/SPLB	10.4.7.1.1	TEL-OI	Safety Design Basis 1st paragraph - the isolation valves close within 10 seconds after receipt of an isolation signal." - was deleted. This information is needed. Closed - As agreed, SSAR subsection 10.4.7.1.1, Revision 9, provides the appropriate reference to the Technical Specifications for feedwater isolation closure times. The valve closure assumed in safety analyses is 10 seconds, except where used for mass and energy releases into containment where 5 seconds is used. Consistent with the evaluation of the effects of these release on containment, the Technical Specifications will include the proper value assumed by Safety Analysis. NRC Status Update provided in September 5, 1996 letter: In a fax dated July 26, 1996, Westinghouse provided a draft markup of SSAR 10.4.7.1.1. The staff found this change acceptable. The staff reviewed the change in Revision 9. This item is resolved. Resolved	Winters	Closed	Resolved		

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Selection: [item no] between 3105 And 3123 Sorted by Item #

Item No.	Branch	DSER Section/ Question	Type	Title/Description Detail Status	Resp Engineer	(W) Status	NRC Status	Letter No. /	Date
3116	NRR/SPLB	10.4.7.1.2	TEL-OI	Power Generation Design Basis 4th paragraph - The pumps and other system components are designed to avoid the need for an immediate trip of the condensate, feedwater booster, or feedwater pumps on low net positive suction head." - was deleted. This information is needed. Closed - SSAR subsection 10.4.7.1.2, Revision 9, provides the appropriate design basis for protection of the pumps from operating with low net positive suction head. NRC Status Update provided in September 5, 1996 letter: In a fax dated July 29, 1996, Westinghouse provided a draft markup of SSAR 10.4.7.1. The staff found this change acceptable. The staff reviewed the change in Revision 9. This item is resolved. Resolved	Winters	Closed	Resolved		
3117	NRR/SPLB	10.4.7.2.1	TEL-OI	General Description: 4th paragraph - Steam is provided to the deaeration feedwater heater from the auxiliary steam supply system to preheat the feedwater "to about 225-250 F" during the initial cleanup and startup recirculation operations, while the temperature was deleted. This information is needed. Closed - SSAR subsection 10.4.7.2.1, Revision 9, provides a range for heatup of the feedwater during startup. NRC Status Update provided in September 5, 1996 letter: In a fax dated July 29, 1996, Westinghouse provided a draft markup of SSAR 10.4.7.2.1. The staff found this change acceptable. The staff reviewed the change in Revision 9. This item is resolved. Resolved	Winters	Closed	Resolved		
3119	NRR/SPLB	10.4.7.2.3	TEL-OI	Plant Shutdown: 1st paragraph - As power is decreased "below 50 percent of full-load condensate flow," one of the two operating condensate pumps may be stopped. While "below 50 percent of full-load condensate flow" was deleted, it should stay. Paragraphs 2 and 3 were deleted and a new paragraph was added. However, the new paragraph did not address the plant conditions following reactor trip or when bringing the plant to cold shutdown. The new paragraph should include this information. Closed - SSAR subsection 10.4.7.2.3.3, Revision 9, provides the appropriate references to reactor trip and cold shutdown during plant shutdown. There is no reason to limit shutting of condensate pumps to well less than 50% of full-load condensate flow. If a pump were shut down at a higher flow design controls and alarms would activate. See SSAR subsection 10.4.7.2.2 for the pump design requirements of 50% of full load. However, if the condensate flow were less than about 70%, depending on water temperature, a single pump could supply the required flow. NRC Status Update provided in September 5, 1996 letter: In a fax dated July 29, 1996, Westinghouse provided a draft markup of SSAR 10.4.7.2.3.3. The staff found this change acceptable. The staff reviewed the change in Revision 9. This item is resolved. Resolved	Winters	Closed	Resolved		

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Selection: [item no] between 3105 And 3123 Sorted by item #

Item No.	Branch	DSER Section/ Question	Type	Title/Description Detail Status	Resp Engineer	(W) Status	NRC Status	Letter No. /	Date
3120	NRR/SPLB	10.4.7.5	TEL-OI	Instrumentation Applications: 3rd paragraph - The main feedwater pump speed varies to maintain a programed pressure differential "between the steam header and the feed pump discharge header" - this "information" was deleted, it should stay. 4th paragraph - "Automatic recirculation valves are provided in the discharge lines from each condensate pump." - was deleted. These valves are required to protect the pumps from becoming vapor bound and should not be removed. 5th paragraph - "A flow element is installed in the discharge of each of the steam generator feedwater pumps to provide the control signal to open the minimum recirculation flow valves in order to protect the steam generator feedwater pumps." - was deleted. This information is needed. Closed - 3rd paragraph - The programmed pressure differential is obtained across the feedwater control valve as written in this paragraph of SSAR subsection 10.4.7.5, Revision 6. Closed - 4th paragraph - There are a number of recirculation paths for the condensate pumps as shown on SSAR Figure 10.4.7-1 (Sheet 1 of 4), Revision 6. These paths include through the polishers to the hotwell or to the condensate storage tank. No further explanation is required in the text of the SSAR. Closed - 5th paragraph - The sentence indicated was moved to the third paragraph, not deleted.	Winters	Closed	Action W		
3121	NRR/SPLB	10.4.9.1.1	TEL-OI	Safety Design Basis 1st and 3rd paragraphs - "The isolation valves close within 10 seconds after receipt of an isolation signal." - was deleted. The valve closure time is needed. Closed - As indicated for Open Item 3115, the feedwater isolation valve closure time is identified in the Technical Specifications.	Winters	Closed	Action W		
3122	NRR/SPLB	10.4.9.1.2	TEL-OI	Power Generation Design Basis: 1st paragraph - "The startup feedwater system is a nonsafety-related system serving as a first line of defense for loss of feedwater events." - was deleted. This statement is required for the RTNSS review. Closed - The identification of the startup feedwater system as a nonsafety-related system serving as a first line of defense for loss of feedwater events is not an appropriate power generation design basis entry in the SSAR. The definition of systems and their contribution to RTNSS is contained in the PRA, ITAACs and in SSAR sections which describe our graded approach and the differentiation between safety-related and defense-in-depth systems.	Winters	Closed	Action W		
3123	NRR/SPLB	10.4.9.2.2	TEL-OI	Component Description: Startup Feedwater Control Valve: 3rd paragraph - "The SFCF will close in 10 seconds or less" - was deleted, it should stay. Startup Feedwater Isolation Valve: 3rd paragraph - The startup feedwater isolation valve and "Startup feedwater isolation valve" provide isolation of the nonsafety-related portions of the system from the safety-related portions. The second isolation valve should be startup feedwater control valve. Closed - As indicated for Open Item 3115, consistent with the evaluation of the effects of mass and energy releases on containment, the Technical Specifications will include the proper value assumed by Safety Analysis for feedwater isolation valve closure time. SSAR subsection 10.4.9.2.2, Revision 9, correctly identifies the control valve in lieu of the isolation valve. NRC Status Update provided in September 5, 1996 letter: In a fax dated August 1, 1996, Westinghouse provided a draft markup to SSAR 10.4.9.2.2. The staff found this change acceptable. The reviewed the change in Revision 9 of the SSAR. This item is resolved. Resolved	Winters	Closed	Resolved		

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Date: 10/16/96

Selection: [DSER Section] like '11.5-4' Sorted by Item #

Item		DSER Section/		Title/Description	Resp	(W)	NRC		
No.	Branch	Question	Type	Detail Status	Engineer	Status	Status	Letter No. /	Date
1189	NRR/SPLB	11.5-4	DSER-OI		Israelson, G./BPC	Closed	Resolved	NTD-NRC-95-4464	

(RADIATION MONITORING SYSTEM, RMS) Section 11.5 of the SSAR does not explain why the containment atmosphere particulate detector (part of reactor coolant pressure boundary leak detection system) is non-seismic Category I and receives power from non-1E power supply.

Closed - SSAR, section 11.5.2.3.2, Rev. 3, describes the Containment Atmosphere Radiation Monitor as being seismically qualified per Reg. Guide 1.100. These detectors are not used for accident and post-accident monitoring. The Class 1E containment radiation monitors functions are discussed in section 11.5.1.1 and these Containment High Radiation Monitors are discussed in section 11.5.2.3.2.

OI - Action W - provide justification for meeting requirements for design change for RCP boundary leakage.

Closed - The applicable RegGuide on recommended radiation monitors provides suggestions and indicates that a containment atmosphere particulate detector may be used to help monitor leakage from the reactor coolant boundary. SSAR subsection 5.2.5, Revision 5, includes a comprehensive discussion on detection leakage through the reactor coolant boundary. Part of this discussion details which instrumentation is used and how. NRC has accepted this AP600 position on leak detection for use with the leak-before-break position. The requirements for detectable leakage for leak-before-break are more than generally used in for operating plants. Therefore, since the leak detection position in SSAR subsection 5.2.5 is accepted without particulate detectors and since the REGGuide suggests but does not require particulate detectors, there is no requirement for particulate detectors in AP600.

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Selection: [DSER Section] like '11.5-9' Sorted by Item #

Item No.	Branch	DSER Section/ Question	Type	Title/Description Detail Status	Resp Engineer	(W) Status	NRC Status	Letter No. /	Date
1194	NRR/SPLB	11.5-9	DSER-OI		Israelson, G/BPC	Closed	Active	NTD-NRC-95-4464	
Westinghouse should included grab sampling and continuous sampling provisions for iodine activity in the containment purge exhaust.									
Closed - All radiologically controlled areas ventilation systems exhaust through the plant vent. VFS-M6-001, Rev. 5 shows a continuous sampling for gases, iodines and particulates. This P&ID is included in SSAR, Rev. 3. SSAR section 11.5.2.3.3, Rev. 3 includes a statement that the plant vent radiation monitor has particulate, iodine, and gaseous grab sampling capability.									
OI - Action W - review for design changes and add additional information to SSAR.									
Closed - SSAR Table 9.3.3-2, Revision 8, Figure 9.4.7-1, Revision 7, and Table 11.5-1, Revision 8, indicate that grab sampling and continuous sampling provisions are provided on the plant vent, which is the containment purge exhaust.									

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Date: 10/16/96

Selection: [DSER Section] like '11.5-10' Sorted by Item #

Item No.	Branch	DSER Section/ Question	Type	Title/Description Detail Status	Resp Engineer	(W) Status	NRC Status	Letter No. /	Date
1195	NRR/SPLB	11.5-10	DSER-OI		Israelson, G/SCS	Closed	Active		

Westinghouse should include continuous sampling and analysis provisions for service water system effluent. Provision of a continuous radiation monitor in an effluent line is not the same as provision of continuous sampling capability for the line.

Closed - RAI 460.7R1 provided a discussion of the radiation monitor in the SWS. SWS blowdown radiation monitor description added SSAR, section 11.5.2.3.1, Rev. 3. SSAR Table 9.3.4-1, was revised to include the SWS radiation monitor. The SWS includes provisions for continuous sampling and analysis of the blowdown using temporary equipment connected to the grab sample connection shown on the system P&ID.

OI - Action W - review for design changes and add additional information to SSAR.

Closed - SSAR subsection 9.2.1 and 9.2.2 describe the functions and relationships between the service water system and the component cooling water system. Unlike some plants, the AP600 system called the service water system has no interfaces with systems carrying radioactive or potentially radioactive fluids. It cools the component cooling water system which provides the primary boundary to radioactive fluids. Two pressure boundary breaches are required to contaminate the service water system. As a result, continuous sampling and analysis provisions for service water system effluent is not required for AP600.

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Selection: [DSER Section] like '11.5-12' Sorted by Item #

Item No.	Branch	DSER Section/ Question	Type	Title/Description Detail Status	Resp Engineer	(W) Status	NRC Status	Letter No. /	Date
1197	NRR/SPLB	11.5-12	DSER-OI		Israelson, G.	Closed	Active		

Westinghouse should explain the purposes of the grab sampling and analysis provisions for the component cooling water system, service water system effluent stream, SG blowdown stream, turbine building drains, and waste water drains. In addition, Westinghouse should indicate if grab sampling and analysis provisions for tritium activity are included for the above system, streams and drains.

Closed - The purpose of sampling is described in SSAR sections 9.3.3 (primary sampling) and 9.3.4 (secondary sampling). SSAR Tables 9.3.3-1 and 9.3.3-2, revised to include tritium as one of the radioisotopes which is analyzed in both primary and secondary systems sampling.

OI - Action W - review for design changes and add additional information to SSAR.

Closed - SSAR Table 9.3.3-2, Revision 8, includes proper grab sampling and analysis provisions for AP600.

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Date: 10/16/96

Selection: [DSER Section] like '11.5-14' Sorted by Item #

Item No.	Branch	DSER Section/ Question	Type	Title/Description Detail Status	Resp Engineer	(W) Status	NRC Status	Letter No. /	Date
1199	NRR/SPLB	11.5-14	DSER-OI		Israelson, G./SCS	Closed	Active		

Westinghouse should include grab sampling and analysis provisions for secondary resin slurry stream.

Closed - SSAR sections 10.4.6.3 and 10.4.8.2.3.6, were revised to describe provisions to handle and contain radioactive secondary system spent resin. The SSAR revisions state that radioactive spent resin processing will be performed in the Auxiliary Building loading bay with mobile equipment. Solid radwaste handling, sampling and processing in the Auxiliary Building loading bay is described in SSAR section 11.4.

OI - Action W - review for design changes and add additional information to SSAR.

Closed - SSAR Table 9.3.3-2, Revision 8, includes the appropriate sampling and analysis provisions for the secondary resin slurry stream.

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Date: 10/16/96

Selection: [DSER Section] like '11.1-3' Sorted by Item #

Item No.	Branch	DSER Section/ Question	Type	Title/Description Detail Status	Resp Engineer	(W) Status	NRC Status	Letter No. /	Date
3425	NRR/SPLB	11.1-3	RAI-OI		Winters	Resolved	Action W		
<p>(Received in July 24, 1996 NRC letter)</p> <p>This is a new open item. DSER Chapter 11 was prepared based on that the responses to requests for additional information (RAIs) would be part of the SSAR document. Since Westinghouse decided not to do so, the responses that are not included in the SSAR are not necessarily sufficient being used as the bases for the staff finding. SSAR should be revised to include the above information that was only provided in RAI responses and that was used by the staff as the bases for acceptance documented in the DSER.</p> <p>One example is show in DSER page 11-24 where the acceptance was based on the responses to Q460.4(b) and Q460.21. Another example is shown in DSER page 11-50 where the acceptance was based on the responses to Q460.16. The content of the responses to Q460.4(b), Q460.21, and Q460.16 should be included in the SSAR. There are quite a few items of this nature. Westinghouse is requested to review DSER Chapter 11 to identify and revise the SSAR for all those items.</p> <p>Action W - Westinghouse will review the RAI responses relied upon in the NRC DSER and will provide the NRC an explanation of where they are addressed in the current SSAR or why they don't need to be in the SSAR.</p> <p>Closed - Westinghouse recognizes that the level of information of RAIs related to SSAR Chapter 11 is more detailed than that in SSAR Chapter 11 itself. This approach is based on the fact that RAI responses are official Westinghouse information, forwarded by letter, and placed formally on the docket. We consider them to be certification support documents similar to test data reports or computer code validation reports. As such, they can be used as justification for FSER conclusions. In addition, it is not appropriate to include in Tier 2 information the type of detail contained in the RAI responses. Westinghouse is reviewing the relevant RAI responses to ensure that they are consistent with the design described in the SSAR, Revision 9. The results of this review will be forwarded to NRC by official letter.</p>									