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PR

January 8, 2000

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

Subject: Waterford 3 SES
Docket No. 50-382
License No. NPF-38
Final Safety Analysis Report - Revision 10 Supplement

Gentlemen:

By letter dated October 1, 1999, (W3F1-99-0145), Entergy submitted Revision 10 to the Waterford 3 Steam Electric Station Unit 3 Updated Final Safety Analysis Report in accordance with 10CFR50.71(e) and 10CFR50.4(b)(6).

Subsequent to that submittal, Entergy identified that the revision bar was inadvertently omitted from page 9.5-43. This page has been corrected. Eleven copies of the page are enclosed. To update your copy of the UFSAR, please remove the affected page and insert the enclosed replacement.

This letter does not contain commitments. Should you require further information, please contact E.L. Lemke at (504) 739-6349.

Very truly yours,

C.M. Dugger
Vice President, Operations
Waterford 3

CMD/ELL/rtk
Enclosure

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PDR ADOCK 05000382

Final Safety Analysis Report - Revision 10

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cc: (w/Enclosure)
E.W. Merschoff, NRC Region IV
N. Kalyanam, NRC-NRR
NRC Resident Inspectors Office

(w/o Enclosure)
J. Smith
N.S. Reynolds

WSES-FSAR-UNIT-3
COMPARISON TO APPENDIX A (Cont'd)

E. Fire Detection and Suppression

1. Fire Detection

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| (a) Fire detection systems should, as a minimum, comply with NFPA 72D, "Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Proprietary Protective Signaling Systems." | <p>Each fire detection system for safety-related plant areas performing either fire detection only, or fire detection/actuation of an automatic suppression system is designed in accordance with Class A circuitry as defined in NFPA-72D, from the detection loop to each Fire Local Control Panel (FLCP). From each FLCP to the Master Remote Control Panel (MRCP) located in the Control Room, Class B supervised circuitry per NFPA-72D is provided. In addition, a duplicate set of alarm and trouble conditions are wired from each FLCP to the plant computer and displayed on a CRT in the Control Room. Thus, the intent of Class A design, as defined in NFPA-72D, for the entire fire detection, alarm and signaling system for the plant is achieved.</p> <p>Fire detection initiating device circuits, for some areas, are arranged such that both redundant circuits are contained in a common raceway for a limited length of the raceway. These areas have been evaluated and found to be acceptable in regards to potential physical damage to the raceway.</p> <p>The thermistor wire detectors provided for the charcoal filter units have Class B circuitry from the detection loop to the Fire Local Control Panel, and alarms in the Control Room on CP-19.</p> |
| (b) Fire detection system should give audible and visual alarm and annunciation in the Control Room. Local audible alarms should also sound at the location of the fire. | <p>Fire detection systems give audible and visual alarm in the Control Room. Local audible alarms are provided.</p> |
| (c) Fire alarms should be distinctive and unique. They should not be capable of being confused with any other plant system alarms. | <p>Fire alarm signals utilize devices to produce sounds distinctive from those of other alarm systems.</p> |
| (d) Fire detection and actuation systems should be connected to the plant emergency power supply. | <p>The secondary (emergency) power supply is provided by the emergency diesel to generators and the station batteries, which are capable of supplying system power for 8 hours.</p> |

WSES-FSAR-UNIT-3
COMPARISON TO APPENDIX A (Cont'd)

E. Fire Detection and Suppression

1. Fire Detection

- (a) Fire detection systems should, as a minimum, comply with NFPA 72D, "Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Proprietary Protective Signaling Systems."

Each fire detection system for safety-related plant areas performing either fire detection only, or fire detection/actuation of an automatic suppression system is designed in accordance with Class A circuitry as defined in NFPA-72D, from the detection loop to each Fire Local Control Panel (FLCP). From each FLCP to the Master Remote Control Panel (MRCP) located in the Control Room, Class B supervised circuitry per NFPA-72D is provided. In addition, a duplicate set of alarm and trouble conditions are wired from each FLCP to the plant computer and displayed on a CRT in the Control Room. Thus, the intent of Class A design, as defined in NFPA-72D, for the entire fire detection, alarm and signaling system for the plant is achieved.

Fire detection initiating device circuits, for some areas, are arranged such that both redundant circuits are contained in a common raceway for a limited length of the raceway. These areas have been evaluated and found to be acceptable in regards to potential physical damage to the raceway.

The thermistor wire detectors provided for the charcoal filter units have Class B circuitry from the detection loop to the Fire Local Control Panel, and alarms in the Control Room on CP-19.

- (b) Fire detection system should give audible and visual alarm and annunciation in the Control Room. Local audible alarms should also sound at the location of the fire.

Fire detection systems give audible and visual alarm in the Control Room. Local audible alarms are provided.

- (c) Fire alarms should be distinctive and unique. They should not be capable of being confused with any other plant system alarms.

Fire alarm signals utilize devices to produce sounds distinctive from those of other alarm systems.

- (d) Fire detection and actuation systems should be connected to the plant emergency power supply.

The secondary (emergency) power supply is provided by the emergency diesel to generators and the station batteries, which are capable of supplying system power for 8 hours.

WSES-FSAR-UNIT-3
COMPARISON TO APPENDIX A (Cont'd)

E. Fire Detection and Suppression

1. Fire Detection

- (a) Fire detection systems should, as a minimum, comply with NFPA 72D, "Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Proprietary Protective Signaling Systems."

Each fire detection system for safety-related plant areas performing either fire detection only, or fire detection/actuation of an automatic suppression system is designed in accordance with Class A circuitry as defined in NFPA-72D, from the detection loop to each Fire Local Control Panel (FLCP). From each FLCP to the Master Remote Control Panel (MRCP) located in the Control Room, Class B supervised circuitry per NFPA-72D is provided. In addition, a duplicate set of alarm and trouble conditions are wired from each FLCP to the plant computer and displayed on a CRT in the Control Room. Thus, the intent of Class A design, as defined in NFPA-72D, for the entire fire detection, alarm and signaling system for the plant is achieved.

Fire detection initiating device circuits, for some areas, are arranged such that both redundant circuits are contained in a common raceway for a limited length of the raceway. These areas have been evaluated and found to be acceptable in regards to potential physical damage to the raceway.

The thermistor wire detectors provided for the charcoal filter units have Class B circuitry from the detection loop to the Fire Local Control Panel, and alarms in the Control Room on CP-19.

- (b) Fire detection system should give audible and visual alarm and annunciation in the Control Room. Local audible alarms should also sound at the location of the fire.

Fire detection systems give audible and visual alarm in the Control Room. Local audible alarms are provided.

- (c) Fire alarms should be distinctive and unique. They should not be capable of being confused with any other plant system alarms.

Fire alarm signals utilize devices to produce sounds distinctive from those of other alarm systems.

- (d) Fire detection and actuation systems should be connected to the plant emergency power supply.

The secondary (emergency) power supply is provided by the emergency diesel to generators and the station batteries, which are capable of supplying system power for 8 hours.

WSES-FSAR-UNIT-3
COMPARISON TO APPENDIX A (Cont'd)

E. Fire Detection and Suppression

1. Fire Detection

- (a) Fire detection systems should, as a minimum, comply with NFPA 72D, "Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Proprietary Protective Signaling Systems."

Each fire detection system for safety-related plant areas performing either fire detection only, or fire detection/actuation of an automatic suppression system is designed in accordance with Class A circuitry as defined in NFPA-72D, from the detection loop to each Fire Local Control Panel (FLCP). From each FLCP to the Master Remote Control Panel (MRCP) located in the Control Room, Class B supervised circuitry per NFPA-72D is provided. In addition, a duplicate set of alarm and trouble conditions are wired from each FLCP to the plant computer and displayed on a CRT in the Control Room. Thus, the intent of Class A design, as defined in NFPA-72D, for the entire fire detection, alarm and signaling system for the plant is achieved.

Fire detection initiating device circuits, for some areas, are arranged such that both redundant circuits are contained in a common raceway for a limited length of the raceway. These areas have been evaluated and found to be acceptable in regards to potential physical damage to the raceway.

The thermistor wire detectors provided for the charcoal filter units have Class B circuitry from the detection loop to the Fire Local Control Panel, and alarms in the Control Room on CP-19.

- (b) Fire detection system should give audible and visual alarm and annunciation in the Control Room. Local audible alarms should also sound at the location of the fire.

Fire detection systems give audible and visual alarm in the Control Room. Local audible alarms are provided.

- (c) Fire alarms should be distinctive and unique. They should not be capable of being confused with any other plant system alarms.

Fire alarm signals utilize devices to produce sounds distinctive from those of other alarm systems.

- (d) Fire detection and actuation systems should be connected to the plant emergency power supply.

The secondary (emergency) power supply is provided by the emergency diesel to generators and the station batteries, which are capable of supplying system power for 8 hours.

WSES-FSAR-UNIT-3
COMPARISON TO APPENDIX A (Cont'd)

E. Fire Detection and Suppression

1. Fire Detection

- (a) Fire detection systems should, as a minimum, comply with NFPA 72D, "Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Proprietary Protective Signaling Systems."

Each fire detection system for safety-related plant areas performing either fire detection only, or fire detection/actuation of an automatic suppression system is designed in accordance with Class A circuitry as defined in NFPA-72D, from the detection loop to each Fire Local Control Panel (FLCP). From each FLCP to the Master Remote Control Panel (MRCP) located in the Control Room, Class B supervised circuitry per NFPA-72D is provided. In addition, a duplicate set of alarm and trouble conditions are wired from each FLCP to the plant computer and displayed on a CRT in the Control Room. Thus, the intent of Class A design, as defined in NFPA-72D, for the entire fire detection, alarm and signaling system for the plant is achieved.

Fire detection initiating device circuits, for some areas, are arranged such that both redundant circuits are contained in a common raceway for a limited length of the raceway. These areas have been evaluated and found to be acceptable in regards to potential physical damage to the raceway.

The thermistor wire detectors provided for the charcoal filter units have Class B circuitry from the detection loop to the Fire Local Control Panel, and alarms in the Control Room on CP-19.

- (b) Fire detection system should give audible and visual alarm and annunciation in the Control Room. Local audible alarms should also sound at the location of the fire.

Fire detection systems give audible and visual alarm in the Control Room. Local audible alarms are provided.

- (c) Fire alarms should be distinctive and unique. They should not be capable of being confused with any other plant system alarms.

Fire alarm signals utilize devices to produce sounds distinctive from those of other alarm systems.

- (d) Fire detection and actuation systems should be connected to the plant emergency power supply.

The secondary (emergency) power supply is provided by the emergency diesel to generators and the station batteries, which are capable of supplying system power for 8 hours.

WSES-FSAR-UNIT-3
COMPARISON TO APPENDIX A (Cont'd)

E. Fire Detection and Suppression

1. Fire Detection

- (a) Fire detection systems should, as a minimum, comply with NFPA 72D, "Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Proprietary Protective Signaling Systems."

Each fire detection system for safety-related plant areas performing either fire detection only, or fire detection/actuation of an automatic suppression system is designed in accordance with Class A circuitry as defined in NFPA-72D, from the detection loop to each Fire Local Control Panel (FLCP). From each FLCP to the Master Remote Control Panel (MRCP) located in the Control Room, Class B supervised circuitry per NFPA-72D is provided. In addition, a duplicate set of alarm and trouble conditions are wired from each FLCP to the plant computer and displayed on a CRT in the Control Room. Thus, the intent of Class A design, as defined in NFPA-72D, for the entire fire detection, alarm and signaling system for the plant is achieved.

Fire detection initiating device circuits, for some areas, are arranged such that both redundant circuits are contained in a common raceway for a limited length of the raceway. These areas have been evaluated and found to be acceptable in regards to potential physical damage to the raceway.

The thermistor wire detectors provided for the charcoal filter units have Class B circuitry from the detection loop to the Fire Local Control Panel, and alarms in the Control Room on CP-19.

- (b) Fire detection system should give audible and visual alarm and annunciation in the Control Room. Local audible alarms should also sound at the location of the fire.

Fire detection systems give audible and visual alarm in the Control Room. Local audible alarms are provided.

- (c) Fire alarms should be distinctive and unique. They should not be capable of being confused with any other plant system alarms.

Fire alarm signals utilize devices to produce sounds distinctive from those of other alarm systems.

- (d) Fire detection and actuation systems should be connected to the plant emergency power supply.

The secondary (emergency) power supply is provided by the emergency diesel to generators and the station batteries, which are capable of supplying system power for 8 hours.

WSES-FSAR-UNIT-3
COMPARISON TO APPENDIX A (Cont'd)

E. Fire Detection and Suppression

1. Fire Detection

- (a) Fire detection systems should, as a minimum, comply with NFPA 72D, "Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Proprietary Protective Signaling Systems."

Each fire detection system for safety-related plant areas performing either fire detection only, or fire detection/actuation of an automatic suppression system is designed in accordance with Class A circuitry as defined in NFPA-72D, from the detection loop to each Fire Local Control Panel (FLCP). From each FLCP to the Master Remote Control Panel (MRCP) located in the Control Room, Class B supervised circuitry per NFPA-72D is provided. In addition, a duplicate set of alarm and trouble conditions are wired from each FLCP to the plant computer and displayed on a CRT in the Control Room. Thus, the intent of Class A design, as defined in NFPA-72D, for the entire fire detection, alarm and signaling system for the plant is achieved.

Fire detection initiating device circuits, for some areas, are arranged such that both redundant circuits are contained in a common raceway for a limited length of the raceway. These areas have been evaluated and found to be acceptable in regards to potential physical damage to the raceway.

The thermistor wire detectors provided for the charcoal filter units have Class B circuitry from the detection loop to the Fire Local Control Panel, and alarms in the Control Room on CP-19.

- (b) Fire detection system should give audible and visual alarm and annunciation in the Control Room. Local audible alarms should also sound at the location of the fire.

Fire detection systems give audible and visual alarm in the Control Room. Local audible alarms are provided.

- (c) Fire alarms should be distinctive and unique. They should not be capable of being confused with any other plant system alarms.

Fire alarm signals utilize devices to produce sounds distinctive from those of other alarm systems.

- (d) Fire detection and actuation systems should be connected to the plant emergency power supply.

The secondary (emergency) power supply is provided by the emergency diesel to generators and the station batteries, which are capable of supplying system power for 8 hours.

WSES-FSAR-UNIT-3
COMPARISON TO APPENDIX A (Cont'd)

E. Fire Detection and Suppression

1. Fire Detection

- (a) Fire detection systems should, as a minimum, comply with NFPA 72D, "Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Proprietary Protective Signaling Systems."

Each fire detection system for safety-related plant areas performing either fire detection only, or fire detection/actuation of an automatic suppression system is designed in accordance with Class A circuitry as defined in NFPA-72D, from the detection loop to each Fire Local Control Panel (FLCP). From each FLCP to the Master Remote Control Panel (MRCP) located in the Control Room, Class B supervised circuitry per NFPA-72D is provided. In addition, a duplicate set of alarm and trouble conditions are wired from each FLCP to the plant computer and displayed on a CRT in the Control Room. Thus, the intent of Class A design, as defined in NFPA-72D, for the entire fire detection, alarm and signaling system for the plant is achieved.

Fire detection initiating device circuits, for some areas, are arranged such that both redundant circuits are contained in a common raceway for a limited length of the raceway. These areas have been evaluated and found to be acceptable in regards to potential physical damage to the raceway.

The thermistor wire detectors provided for the charcoal filter units have Class B circuitry from the detection loop to the Fire Local Control Panel, and alarms in the Control Room on CP-19.

- (b) Fire detection system should give audible and visual alarm and annunciation in the Control Room. Local audible alarms should also sound at the location of the fire.

Fire detection systems give audible and visual alarm in the Control Room. Local audible alarms are provided.

- (c) Fire alarms should be distinctive and unique. They should not be capable of being confused with any other plant system alarms.

Fire alarm signals utilize devices to produce sounds distinctive from those of other alarm systems.

- (d) Fire detection and actuation systems should be connected to the plant emergency power supply.

The secondary (emergency) power supply is provided by the emergency diesel to generators and the station batteries, which are capable of supplying system power for 8 hours.

WSES-FSAR-UNIT-3
COMPARISON TO APPENDIX A (Cont'd)

E. Fire Detection and Suppression

1. Fire Detection

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| <p>(a) Fire detection systems should, as a minimum, comply with NFPA 72D, "Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Proprietary Protective Signaling Systems."</p> | <p>Each fire detection system for safety-related plant areas performing either fire detection only, or fire detection/actuation of an automatic suppression system is designed in accordance with Class A circuitry as defined in NFPA-72D, from the detection loop to each Fire Local Control Panel (FLCP). From each FLCP to the Master Remote Control Panel (MRCP) located in the Control Room, Class B supervised circuitry per NFPA-72D is provided. In addition, a duplicate set of alarm and trouble conditions are wired from each FLCP to the plant computer and displayed on a CRT in the Control Room. Thus, the intent of Class A design, as defined in NFPA-72D, for the entire fire detection, alarm and signaling system for the plant is achieved.</p> <p>Fire detection initiating device circuits, for some areas, are arranged such that both redundant circuits are contained in a common raceway for a limited length of the raceway. These areas have been evaluated and found to be acceptable in regards to potential physical damage to the raceway.</p> <p>The thermistor wire detectors provided for the charcoal filter units have Class B circuitry from the detection loop to the Fire Local Control Panel, and alarms in the Control Room on CP-19.</p> |
| <p>(b) Fire detection system should give audible and visual alarm and annunciation in the Control Room. Local audible alarms should also sound at the location of the fire.</p> | <p>Fire detection systems give audible and visual alarm in the Control Room. Local audible alarms are provided.</p> |
| <p>(c) Fire alarms should be distinctive and unique. They should not be capable of being confused with any other plant system alarms.</p> | <p>Fire alarm signals utilize devices to produce sounds distinctive from those of other alarm systems.</p> |
| <p>(d) Fire detection and actuation systems should be connected to the plant emergency power supply.</p> | <p>The secondary (emergency) power supply is provided by the emergency diesel to generators and the station batteries, which are capable of supplying system power for 8 hours.</p> |

WSES-FSAR-UNIT-3
COMPARISON TO APPENDIX A (Cont'd)

E. Fire Detection and Suppression

1. Fire Detection

- (a) Fire detection systems should, as a minimum, comply with NFPA 72D, "Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Proprietary Protective Signaling Systems."

Each fire detection system for safety-related plant areas performing either fire detection only, or fire detection/actuation of an automatic suppression system is designed in accordance with Class A circuitry as defined in NFPA-72D, from the detection loop to each Fire Local Control Panel (FLCP). From each FLCP to the Master Remote Control Panel (MRCP) located in the Control Room, Class B supervised circuitry per NFPA-72D is provided. In addition, a duplicate set of alarm and trouble conditions are wired from each FLCP to the plant computer and displayed on a CRT in the Control Room. Thus, the intent of Class A design, as defined in NFPA-72D, for the entire fire detection, alarm and signaling system for the plant is achieved.

Fire detection initiating device circuits, for some areas, are arranged such that both redundant circuits are contained in a common raceway for a limited length of the raceway. These areas have been evaluated and found to be acceptable in regards to potential physical damage to the raceway.

The thermistor wire detectors provided for the charcoal filter units have Class B circuitry from the detection loop to the Fire Local Control Panel, and alarms in the Control Room on CP-19.

- (b) Fire detection system should give audible and visual alarm and annunciation in the Control Room. Local audible alarms should also sound at the location of the fire.

Fire detection systems give audible and visual alarm in the Control Room. Local audible alarms are provided.

- (c) Fire alarms should be distinctive and unique. They should not be capable of being confused with any other plant system alarms.

Fire alarm signals utilize devices to produce sounds distinctive from those of other alarm systems.

- (d) Fire detection and actuation systems should be connected to the plant emergency power supply.

The secondary (emergency) power supply is provided by the emergency diesel to generators and the station batteries, which are capable of supplying system power for 8 hours.

E. Fire Detection and Suppression

1. Fire Detection

- (a) Fire detection systems should, as a minimum, comply with NFPA 72D, "Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Proprietary Protective Signaling Systems."

Each fire detection system for safety-related plant areas performing either fire detection only, or fire detection/actuation of an automatic suppression system is designed in accordance with Class A circuitry as defined in NFPA-72D, from the detection loop to each Fire Local Control Panel (FLCP). From each FLCP to the Master Remote Control Panel (MRCP) located in the Control Room, Class B supervised circuitry per NFPA-72D is provided. In addition, a duplicate set of alarm and trouble conditions are wired from each FLCP to the plant computer and displayed on a CRT in the Control Room. Thus, the intent of Class A design, as defined in NFPA-72D, for the entire fire detection, alarm and signaling system for the plant is achieved.

Fire detection initiating device circuits, for some areas, are arranged such that both redundant circuits are contained in a common raceway for a limited length of the raceway. These areas have been evaluated and found to be acceptable in regards to potential physical damage to the raceway.

The thermistor wire detectors provided for the charcoal filter units have Class B circuitry from the detection loop to the Fire Local Control Panel, and alarms in the Control Room on CP-19.

- (b) Fire detection system should give audible and visual alarm and annunciation in the Control Room. Local audible alarms should also sound at the location of the fire.

Fire detection systems give audible and visual alarm in the Control Room. Local audible alarms are provided.

- (c) Fire alarms should be distinctive and unique. They should not be capable of being confused with any other plant system alarms.

Fire alarm signals utilize devices to produce sounds distinctive from those of other alarm systems.

- (d) Fire detection and actuation systems should be connected to the plant emergency power supply.

The secondary (emergency) power supply is provided by the emergency diesel to generators and the station batteries, which are capable of supplying system power for 8 hours.