

CHAPTER 11[†]: ACCIDENT ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the evaluation of the HI-STORM 100 System for the effects of off-normal and postulated accident conditions. The design basis off-normal and postulated accident events, including those resulting from mechanistic and non-mechanistic causes as well as those caused by natural phenomena, are identified in Subsections 2.2.2 and 2.2.3. For each postulated event, the event cause, means of detection, consequences, and corrective action are discussed and evaluated. As applicable, the evaluation of consequences includes structural, thermal, shielding, criticality, confinement, and radiation protection evaluations for the effects of each design event.

The structural, thermal, shielding, criticality, and confinement features and performance of the HI-STORM 100 System are discussed in Chapters 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. The evaluations provided in this chapter are based on the design features and evaluations described therein.

Chapter 11 is in full compliance with NUREG-1536; no exceptions are taken.

11.1 OFF-NORMAL CONDITIONS

Off-normal operations, as defined in accordance with ANSI/ANS-57.9, are those conditions, which, although not occurring regularly, are expected to occur no more than once a year. In this section, design events pertaining to off-normal operation for expected operational occurrences are considered. The off-normal conditions are listed in Subsection 2.2.2.

The following off-normal operation events have been considered in the design of the HI-STORM 100:

- Off-Normal Pressure
- Off-Normal Environmental Temperature
- Leakage of One MPC Seal Weld
- Partial Blockage of Air Inlets
- Off-Normal Handling of HI-TRAC Transfer Cask
- Malfunction of FHD System
- SCS Power Failure
- Off-Normal Loads[‡]

[†] This chapter has been prepared in the format and section organization set forth in Regulatory Guide 3.61. However, the material content of this chapter also fulfills the requirements of NUREG-1536. Pagination and numbering of sections, figures, and tables are consistent with the convention set down in Chapter 1, Section 1.0, herein. Finally, all terms-of-art used in this chapter are consistent with the terminology of the glossary (Table 1.0.1). This chapter has been substantially revised in support of LAR#3 to enhance clarity of presentation and evaluation of results. Because of extensive editing a clean chapter is issued with this amendment.

[‡] Off-normal load combinations are defined in Chapter 2, Table 2.2.14 and evaluated in Chapter 3, Section 3.4.

For each event, the postulated cause of the event, detection of the event, analysis of the event effects and consequences, corrective actions, and radiological impact from the event are presented.

The results of the evaluations performed herein demonstrate that the HI-STORM 100 System can withstand the effects of off-normal events without affecting function, and are in compliance with the applicable acceptance criteria. The following subsections present the evaluation of the HI-STORM 100 System for the design basis off-normal conditions that demonstrate that the requirements of 10CFR72.122 are satisfied, and that the corresponding radiation doses satisfy the requirements of 10CFR72.104(a) and 10CFR20.

11.1.1 Off-Normal Pressures

The sole pressure boundary in the HI-STORM 100 System is the MPC enclosure vessel. The off-normal pressure condition is specified in Subsection 2.2.2. The off-normal pressure for the MPC internal cavity is a function of the initial helium fill pressure and the temperature reached within the MPC cavity under normal storage. The MPC internal pressure is evaluated with 10% of the fuel rods ruptured and 100% of the rods fill gas and 30% of the fission gases released to the cavity.

11.1.1.1 Postulated Cause of Off-Normal Pressure

After fuel assembly loading, the MPC is drained, dried, and backfilled with an inert gas (helium) to assure long-term fuel cladding integrity during dry storage. Therefore, the probability of failure of intact fuel rods in dry storage is low. Nonetheless, the event is postulated and evaluated.

11.1.1.2 Detection of Off-Normal Pressure

The HI-STORM 100 System is designed to withstand the MPC off-normal internal pressure without any effects on its ability to meet its safety requirements. There is no requirement for detection of off-normal pressure and, therefore, no monitoring is required.

11.1.1.3 Analysis of Effects and Consequences of Off-Normal Pressure

The MPC off normal internal pressure is reported in Subsection 4.6.1 for the following conditions: limiting fuel storage scenario, tech. spec. maximum helium backfill and 10% rod rupture with 100% of rod fill gas and 30% of gaseous fission products released into the MPC cavity. The analysis shows that the MPC pressure remains below the design MPC internal pressure (Table 2.2.1).

It should be noted that this bounding temperature rise does not take any credit for the increase in thermosiphon action that would accompany the pressure increase that results from both the temperature rise and the addition of the gaseous fission products to the MPC cavity. As any such increase in thermosiphon action would decrease the temperature rise, the calculated pressure is higher than would actually occur.

Structural

The structural evaluation of the MPC enclosure vessel for off-normal internal pressure conditions is discussed in Section 3.4. The stresses resulting from the off-normal pressure are confirmed to be bounded by the applicable pressure boundary stress limits.

Thermal

The MPC internal pressure for off-normal conditions is reported in Subsection 4.6.1. The design basis internal pressure for off-normal conditions used in the structural evaluation (Table 2.2.1) bounds the off-normal condition pressure. .

Shielding

There is no effect on the shielding performance of the system as a result of this off-normal event.

Criticality

There is no effect on the criticality control features of the system as a result of this off-normal event.

Confinement

There is no effect on the confinement function of the MPC as a result of this off-normal event. As discussed in the structural evaluation above, all stresses remain within allowable values, assuring confinement boundary integrity.

Radiation Protection

Since there is no degradation in shielding or confinement capabilities as discussed above, there is no effect on occupational or public exposures as a result of this off-normal event.

Based on this evaluation, it is concluded that the off-normal pressure does not affect the safe operation of the HI-STORM 100 System.

11.1.1.4 Corrective Action for Off-Normal Pressure

The HI-STORM 100 System is designed to withstand the off-normal pressure without any effects on its ability to maintain safe storage conditions. There is no corrective action requirement for off-normal pressure.

11.1.1.5 Radiological Impact of Off-Normal Pressure

The event of off-normal pressure has no radiological impact because the confinement barrier and shielding integrity are not affected.

11.1.2 Off-Normal Environmental Temperatures

The HI-STORM 100 System is designed for use at any site in the United States. Off-normal environmental temperatures of -40 to 100°F (HI-STORM overpack) and 0 to 100°F (HI-TRAC transfer cask) have been conservatively selected to bound off-normal temperatures at these sites. The off-normal temperature range affects the entire HI-STORM 100 System and must be evaluated against the allowable component design temperatures. The off-normal temperatures are evaluated against the off-normal condition temperature limits listed in Table 2.2.3.

11.1.2.1 Postulated Cause of Off-Normal Environmental Temperatures

The off-normal environmental temperature is postulated as a constant ambient temperature caused by extreme weather conditions. To determine the effects of the off-normal temperatures, it is conservatively assumed that these temperatures persist for a sufficient duration to allow the HI-STORM 100 System to achieve thermal equilibrium. Because of the large mass of the HI-STORM 100 System with its corresponding large thermal inertia and the limited duration for the off-normal temperatures, this assumption is conservative.

11.1.2.2 Detection of Off-Normal Environmental Temperatures

The HI-STORM 100 System is designed to withstand the off-normal environmental temperatures without any effects on its ability to maintain safe storage conditions. There is no requirement for detection of off-normal environmental temperatures for the HI-STORM overpack and MPC. Chapter 2 provides operational limitations to the use of the HI-TRAC transfer cask at temperatures of $\leq 32^\circ\text{F}$ and prohibits use of the HI-TRAC transfer cask below 0°F .

11.1.2.3 Analysis of Effects and Consequences of Off-Normal Environmental Temperatures

The off-normal event considers an environmental temperature of 100°F with insolation for a duration sufficient to reach thermal equilibrium. The evaluation is performed for a limiting fuel storage configuration. The Off-Normal ambient temperature condition is evaluated in Subsection 4.6.1. The results are in compliance with off-normal temperature and pressure limits in Tables 2.2.1 and 2.2.3.

The off-normal event considering an environmental temperature of -40°F and no solar insolation for a duration sufficient to reach thermal equilibrium is evaluated with respect to material design temperatures of the HI-STORM overpack. The HI-STORM overpack and MPC are conservatively assumed to reach -40°F throughout the structure. The minimum off-normal environmental temperature specified for the HI-TRAC transfer cask is 0°F and the HI-TRAC is conservatively assumed to reach 0°F throughout the structure. For ambient temperatures from 0° to 32°F , antifreeze must be added to the demineralized water in the water jacket to prevent freezing. Chapter 3, Subsection 3.1.2, details the structural analysis and testing performed to assure prevention of brittle fracture failure of the HI-STORM 100 System.

Structural

The effect on the MPC for the upper off-normal thermal conditions (i.e., 100°F) is an increase in the internal pressure. As shown in Subsection 4.6.1, the resultant pressure is below the off-normal design pressure (Table 2.2.1). The effect of the lower off-normal thermal conditions (i.e., -40°F) requires an evaluation of the potential for brittle fracture. Such an evaluation is presented in Subsection 3.1.2.

Thermal

The resulting off-normal system and fuel assembly cladding temperatures for the hot conditions are provided in Subsection 4.6.1 for the HI-STORM overpack and MPC. As can be seen from this table, all temperatures for the off-normal environmental temperatures event are within the allowable values for off-normal conditions listed in Table 2.2.3.

Shielding

There is no effect on the shielding performance of the system as a result of this off-normal event.

Criticality

There is no effect on the criticality control features of the system as a result of this off-normal event.

Confinement

There is no effect on the confinement function of the MPC as a result of this off-normal event.

Radiation Protection

Since there is no degradation in shielding or confinement capabilities as discussed above, there is no effect on occupational or public exposures as a result of this off-normal event.

Based on this evaluation, it is concluded that the specified off-normal environmental temperatures do not affect the safe operation of the HI-STORM 100 System.

11.1.2.4 Corrective Action for Off-Normal Environmental Temperatures

The HI-STORM 100 System is designed to withstand the off-normal environmental temperatures without any effects on its ability to maintain safe storage conditions. There are no corrective actions required for off-normal environmental temperatures.

11.1.2.5 Radiological Impact of Off-Normal Environmental Temperatures

Off-normal environmental temperatures have no radiological impact, as the confinement barrier and shielding integrity are not affected.

11.1.3 Leakage of One Seal

The HI-STORM 100 System has a reliable welded boundary to contain radioactive fission products within the confinement boundary. The radioactivity confinement boundary is defined by the MPC shell, baseplate, MPC lid, vent and drain port cover plates, and associated welds. The closure ring provides a redundant welded closure to the release of radioactive material from the MPC cavity through the field-welded MPC lid closures. Confinement boundary welds are inspected by radiography or ultrasonic examination except for field welds that are examined by the liquid penetrant method on the root (for multi-pass welds) and final pass, at a minimum. Field welds are performed on the MPC lid, the MPC vent and drain port covers, and the MPC closure ring. The welds on the vent and drain port cover plates are leakage tested. Additionally, the MPC lid weld is subjected to a pressure test to verify its integrity.

Section 7.1 provides a discussion as to how the MPC design, welding, testing and inspection requirements meet the guidance of ISG-18 such that leakage from the confinement boundary may be considered non-credible.

11.1.3.1 Postulated Cause of Leakage of One Seal in the Confinement Boundary

There is no credible cause for the leakage of one seal in the confinement boundary. The conditions analyzed in Chapter 3 shows that the confinement boundary components are maintained within their Code-allowable stress limits under all normal and off-normal storage conditions. The MPC lid-to-shell weld meets the requirements of ISG-18, such that leakage from the confinement boundary is not considered credible. Therefore, there is no event that could cause leakage of one seal in the confinement boundary.

11.1.3.2 Detection of Leakage of One Seal in the Confinement Boundary

The HI-STORM 100 System is designed such that leakage of one seal in the confinement boundary is not considered a credible scenario. Therefore, there is no requirement to detect leakage from one seal.

11.1.3.3 Corrective Action for Leakage of One Seal in the Confinement Boundary

There is no corrective action required for the failure of one weld in the closure system of the confinement boundary. Leakage of one weld in the confinement boundary closure system is not a credible event.

11.1.3.4 Radiological Impact of Leakage of One Seal in the Confinement Boundary

The off-normal event of the failure of one weld in the confinement boundary closure system has no radiological impact because leakage from the confinement barrier is not credible.

11.1.4 Partial Blockage of Air Inlets

The HI-STORM 100 System is designed with debris screens on the inlet and outlet air ducts. These screens ensure the air ducts are protected from the incursion of foreign objects. There are four air inlet ducts 90° apart and it is highly unlikely that blowing debris during normal or off-normal operation could block all air inlet ducts. As required by the design criteria presented in Chapter 2, it is conservatively assumed that two of the four air inlet ducts are blocked. The blocked air inlet ducts are assumed to be completely blocked with an ambient temperature of 80°F (Table 2.2.2), full solar insolation, and maximum SNF decay heat values. This condition is analyzed to demonstrate the inherent thermal stability of the HI-STORM 100 System.

11.1.4.1 Postulated Cause of Partial Blockage of Air Inlets

It is conservatively assumed that the blocked air inlet ducts are completely blocked, although screens prevent foreign objects from entering the ducts. The screens are either inspected periodically or the outlet duct air temperature is monitored. It is, however, possible that blowing debris may block two air inlet ducts of the overpack.

11.1.4.2 Detection of Partial Blockage of Air Inlets

The detection of the partial blockage of air inlet ducts will occur during the routine visual inspection of the screens or temperature monitoring of the outlet duct air. The frequency of inspection is based on an assumed complete blockage of all four air inlet ducts. There is no inspection requirement as a result of the postulated two inlet duct blockage, because the complete blockage of all four air inlet ducts is bounding.

11.1.4.3 Analysis of Effects and Consequences of Partial Blockage of Air Inlets

Structural

There are no structural consequences as a result of this off-normal event.

Thermal

The thermal analysis for the two air inlet ducts blocked off-normal condition is performed in Subsection 4.6.1. The analysis demonstrates that under bounding (steady-state) conditions, no system components exceed the off-normal temperature limits in Table 2.2.3.

Shielding

There is no effect on the shielding performance of the system as a result of this off-normal event.

Criticality

There is no effect on the criticality control features of the system as a result of this off-normal event.

Confinement

There is no effect on the confinement function of the MPC as a result of this off-normal event.

Radiation Protection

Since there is no degradation in shielding or confinement capabilities as discussed above, there is no effect on occupational or public exposures as a result of this off-normal event.

Based on this evaluation, it is concluded that the specified off-normal partial blockage of air inlet ducts event does not affect the safe operation of the HI-STORM 100 System.

11.1.4.4 Corrective Action for Partial Blockage of Air Inlets

The corrective action for the partial blockage of air inlet ducts is the removal, cleaning, and replacement of the affected mesh screens. After clearing of the blockage, the storage module temperatures will return to the normal temperatures reported in Chapter 4. Partial blockage of air inlet ducts does not affect the HI-STORM 100 System's ability to operate safely.

Periodic inspection of the HI-STORM overpack air duct screens is required. Alternatively, the outlet duct air temperature is monitored. The frequency of inspection is based on an assumed blockage of all four air inlet ducts analyzed in Section 11.2.

11.1.4.5 Radiological Impact of Partial Blockage of Air Inlets

The off-normal event of partial blockage of the air inlet ducts has no radiological impact because the confinement barrier is not breached and shielding is not affected.

11.1.5 Off-Normal Handling of HI-TRAC

During upending and/or downending of the HI-TRAC transfer cask, the total lifted weight is distributed among both the upper lifting trunnions and the lower pocket trunnions. Each of the four trunnions on the HI-TRAC therefore supports approximately one-quarter of the total weight. This even distribution of the load would continue during the entire rotation operation.

If the lifting device is allowed to "go slack", the total weight would be applied to the lower pocket trunnions only. Under this off-normal condition, the pocket trunnions would each be required to

support one-half of the total weight, doubling the load per trunnion. This condition is analyzed to demonstrate that the pocket trunnions possess sufficient strength to support the increased load under this off-normal condition.

This off-normal condition does not apply to the HI-TRAC 125D, which does not have lower pocket trunnions. Upending and downending of the HI-TRAC 125D is performed using an L-frame.

11.1.5.1 Postulated Cause of Off-Normal Handling of HI-TRAC

If the cable of the crane handling the HI-TRAC is inclined from the vertical, it would be possible to unload the upper lifting trunnions such that the lower pocket trunnions are supporting the total cask weight and the lifting trunnions are only preventing cask rotation.

11.1.5.2 Detection of Off-Normal Handling of HI-TRAC

Handling procedures and standard rigging practice call for maintaining the crane cable in a vertical position by keeping the crane trolley centered over the lifting trunnions. In such an orientation it is not possible to completely unload the lifting trunnions without inducing rotation. If the crane cable were inclined from the vertical, however, the possibility of unloading the lifting trunnions would exist. It is therefore possible to detect the potential for this off-normal condition by monitoring the incline of the crane cable with respect to the vertical.

11.1.5.3 Analysis of Effects and Consequences of Off-Normal Handling of HI-TRAC

If the upper lifting trunnions are unloaded, the lower pocket trunnions will support the total weight of the loaded HI-TRAC. The analysis of the pocket trunnions to support the applied load of one-half of the total weight is provided in Subsection 3.4.4. The consequence of off-normal handling of the HI-TRAC is that the pocket trunnions safely support the applied load.

Structural

The stress evaluations of the lower pocket trunnions are discussed in Subsection 3.4.4. All stresses are within the allowable values.

Thermal

There is no effect on the thermal performance of the system as a result of this off-normal event.

Shielding

There is no effect on the shielding performance of the system as a result of this off-normal event.

Criticality

There is no effect on the criticality control features of the system as a result of this off-normal event.

Confinement

There is no effect on the confinement function of the MPC as a result of this off-normal event.

Radiation Protection

Since there is no degradation in shielding or confinement capabilities as discussed above, there is no effect on occupational or public exposures as a result of this off-normal event.

Based on this evaluation, it is concluded that the specified off-normal handling of the HI-TRAC does not affect the safe operation of the system.

11.1.5.4 Corrective Action for Off-Normal Handling of HI-TRAC

The HI-TRAC transfer casks are designed to withstand the off-normal handling condition without any adverse effects. There are no corrective actions required for off-normal handling of HI-TRAC other than to attempt to maintain the crane cable vertical during HI-TRAC upending or downending.

11.1.5.5 Radiological Consequences of Off-Normal Handling of HI-TRAC

The off-normal event of off-normal handling of HI-TRAC has no radiological impact because the confinement barrier is not breached and shielding is not affected.

11.1.6 Malfunction of FHD System

The FHD system is a forced helium circulation device used to effectuate moisture removal from loaded MPCs. For circulating helium, the FHD system is equipped with active components requiring external power for normal operation.

11.1.6.1 Postulated Cause of FHD Malfunction

Likely causes of FHD malfunction are (i) a loss of external power to the FHD System and (ii) an active component trip. In both cases a stoppage of forced helium circulation occurs. Such a circulation stoppage does not result in any helium leakage from the MPC or the FHD itself.

11.1.6.2 Detection of FHD Malfunction

The FHD System is monitored during its operation. An FHD malfunction is detected by operator response to control panel visual displays and alarms.

11.1.6.3 Analysis of Effects and Consequences of FHD Malfunction

Structural

The FHD System is required to be equipped with safety relief devices§ to prevent the MPC structural boundary pressures from exceeding the design limits. Consequently there is no adverse effect.

Thermal

Malfunction of the FHD System is categorized as an off-normal condition, for which the applicable peak cladding temperature limit is 1058°F (Table 2.2.3). The FHD System malfunction event is evaluated assuming the following bounding conditions:

- 1) Steady state maximum temperatures have been reached
- 2) Design basis heat load
- 3) Standing column of air in the annulus
- 4) MPCs backfilled with the minimum helium pressure required by the Technical Specifications

It is noted that operator action may be required to raise the helium regulator set point to ensure that condition 4 above is satisfied. These conditions are the same as for the normal on-site transfer in a vertically oriented HI-TRAC, discussed in Section 4.5. The steady state results are provided in Table 4.5.4. The results demonstrate that the peak fuel cladding temperatures remain below the limit in the event of a prolonged unavailability of the FHD system.

Shielding

There is no effect on the shielding performance of the system as a result of this off-normal event.

Criticality

There is no effect on the criticality control of the system as a result of this off-normal event.

Confinement

There is no effect on the confinement function of the MPC as a result of this off-normal event. As discussed in the structural evaluation above, the structural boundary pressures cannot exceed the design limits.

§ The relief pressure is below the off-normal design pressure (Table 2.2.1) to prevent MPC overpressure and above 7 atm to enable MPC pressurization for adequate heat transfer.

Radiation Protection

As there is no adverse effect on the shielding or confinement functions, there is no effect on occupational or public exposures as a result of this off-normal event.

Based on this evaluation, it is concluded that the FHD malfunction does not affect the safe operation of the HI-STORM 100 System.

11.1.6.4 Corrective Action for FHD Malfunction

The HI-STORM 100 System is designed to withstand the FHD malfunction without an adverse effect on its safety functions. Consequently no corrective action is required.

11.1.6.5 Radiological Impact of FHD Malfunction

The event has no radiological impact because the confinement barrier and shielding integrity are not affected.

11.1.7 SCS Power Failure

The SCS system is a fluid circulation device used to provide supplemental HI-TRAC cooling. For fluid circulation, the SCS system is equipped with active components requiring power for normal operation.

11.1.7.1 Postulated Cause of SCS Power Failure

The SCS is normally operated from an external source of power such as from site utilities or a feed from a heavy haul vehicle carrying the HI-TRAC. Occasional interruption in power supply is possible.

11.1.7.2 Detection of SCS Power Failure

The HI-STORM 100 System is designed to withstand a power failure without affecting its ability to meet safety requirements. Consequently SCS monitoring and failure detection is not required.

11.1.7.3 Analysis of Effects and Consequences of SCS Power Failure

The SCS System is required to be equipped with a backup power supply (See SCS specifications in Chapter 2, Appendix 2.C). This ensures uninterrupted operation of the SCS following a power failure. Consequently, a power failure does not effect SCS operation.

Structural

There is no effect on the structural integrity.

Thermal

There is no effect on thermal performance.

Shielding

There is no effect on the shielding performance.

Criticality

There is no effect on the criticality control.

Confinement

There is no effect on the confinement function.

Radiation Protection

As there is no effect on the shielding or confinement functions, there is no effect on occupational or public exposures.

Based on this evaluation, it is concluded that the SCS failure does not affect the safe operation of the HI-STORM 100 System.

11.1.7.4 Corrective Action for SCS Power Failure

The HI-STORM 100 System is designed to withstand a power failure without an adverse effect on its normal operation. Consequently no corrective action is required.

11.1.7.5 Radiological Impact of SCS Power Failure

The event has no radiological impact because the confinement barrier and shielding integrity are not affected.

11.2 ACCIDENTS

Accidents, in accordance with ANSI/ANS-57.9, are either infrequent events that could reasonably be expected to occur during the lifetime of the HI-STORM 100 System or events postulated because their consequences may affect the public health and safety. Subsection 2.2.3 defines the design basis accidents considered. By analyzing for these design basis events, safety margins inherently provided in the HI-STORM 100 System design can be quantified.

The results of the evaluations performed herein demonstrate that the HI-STORM 100 System can withstand the effects of all credible and hypothetical accident conditions and natural phenomena without affecting safety function, and are in compliance with the acceptable criteria. The following sections present the evaluation of the design basis postulated accident conditions and natural phenomena which demonstrate that the requirements of 10CFR72.122 are satisfied, and that the corresponding radiation doses satisfy the requirements of 10CFR72.106(b) and 10CFR20.

The load combinations evaluated for postulated accident conditions are defined in Table 2.2.14. The load combinations include normal loads with the accident loads. The accident load combination evaluations are provided in Section 3.4.

11.2.1 HI-TRAC Transfer Cask Handling Accident

11.2.1.1 Cause of HI-TRAC Transfer Cask Handling Accident

During the operation of the HI-STORM 100 System, the loaded HI-TRAC transfer cask is transported to the ISFSI in a vertical position. Unless the lifting device is designed in accordance with the criteria specified in Subsection 2.3.3, the height of the loaded overpack above the ground shall be limited to below the handling height limit determined in Chapter 3 to limit the inertia loading on the cask in a horizontal drop to less than 45g's. Although a handling accident is remote, a cask drop from the horizontal handling height limit is credible only if the lifting device is not designed in accordance with the criteria specified in Subsection 2.3.3. A vertical drop of the loaded HI-TRAC transfer cask is not a credible accident as the loaded HI-TRAC shall be transported and handled in the vertical orientation by devices designed in accordance with the criteria specified in Subsection 2.3.3 and a horizontal drop is precluded as HI-TRAC is transported in the vertical orientation. Nevertheless, for defense-in-depth a drop from a horizontal orientation is postulated and structural consequences evaluated.

11.2.1.2 HI-TRAC Transfer Cask Handling Accident Analysis

The handling accident analysis evaluates the effects of dropping the loaded HI-TRAC in the horizontal position. The analysis of the handling accident is provided in Chapter 3. The analysis shows that the HI-TRAC meets all structural requirements and there is no adverse effect on the confinement, thermal or subcriticality performance of the contained MPC. Limited localized damage to the HI-TRAC water jacket shell and loss of the water in the water jacket may occur as a result of the handling accident. The HI-TRAC top lid and transfer lid housing (pool lid for the HI-TRAC 125D) are demonstrated to remain attached by withstanding the maximum deceleration. The transfer

lid doors (not applicable to HI-TRAC 125D) are also shown to remain closed during the drop. Limiting the inertia loading to 60g's or less ensures the fuel cladding remains intact based on dynamic impact effects on spent fuel assemblies in the literature [11.2.1]. Therefore, demonstrating that the 45g limit for the HI-TRAC transfer cask is met ensures that the fuel cladding remains intact.

Structural

The structural evaluation of the MPC for 45g's is provided in Section 3.4. As discussed in Section 3.4, the MPC stresses as a result of the HI-TRAC side drop, 45g loading, are all within allowable values.

As discussed above, the water jacket enclosure shell could be punctured which results in a loss of the water within the water jacket. Additionally, the HI-TRAC top lid, transfer lid (pool lid for the HI-TRAC 125D), and transfer lid doors (not applicable to HI-TRAC 125D) are shown to remain in position under the 45g loading. Analysis of the lead in the HI-TRAC is performed in Appendix 3.F and it is shown that there is no appreciable change in the lead shielding.

Thermal

The loss of the water in the water jacket causes the temperatures to increase due to a reduction in the thermal conductivity through the HI-TRAC water jacket. An analysis of the MPC in the HI-TRAC transfer cask temperatures with no water in the water jacket is presented in Subsection 4.6.2. The analysis results are below the short-term allowable fuel cladding and material temperatures limits for accident conditions.

Shielding

The assumed loss of the water in the water jacket results in an increase in the radiation dose rates at locations adjacent to the water jacket. The shielding analysis results presented in Chapter 5 demonstrate that the requirements of 10CFR72.106 are not exceeded. As the structural analysis demonstrates that the HI-TRAC top lid, transfer lid (pool lid for the HI-TRAC 125D), and transfer lid doors (not applicable to HI-TRAC 125D) remain in place, there is no change in the dose rates at the top and bottom of the HI-TRAC.

Criticality

There is no effect on the criticality control features of the system as a result of this accident event.

Confinement

There is no effect on the confinement function of the MPC as a result of this accident event. As discussed in the structural evaluation above, all stresses remain within allowable values, assuring confinement boundary integrity.

Radiation Protection

There is no degradation in the confinement capabilities of the MPC, as discussed above. There are increases in the local dose rates adjacent to the water jacket. The dose rates are provided in Chapter 5. Immediately after the drop accident a radiological inspection of the HI-TRAC will be performed and temporary shielding shall be installed to limit exposure. Based on a minimum distance to the controlled area boundary of 100 meters, the 10CFR72.106 dose rate requirements at the controlled area boundary (5 Rem limit) are not exceeded.

11.2.1.3 HI-TRAC Transfer Cask Handling Accident Dose Calculations

The handling accident could cause localized damage to the HI-TRAC water jacket shell and loss of the water in the water jacket as the neutron shield impacts the ground.

When the water jacket is impacted, the HI-TRAC transfer cask surface dose rate could increase. The HI-TRAC's post-accident shielding analysis presented in Chapter 5 assumes complete loss of the water in the water jacket and bounds the dose rates anticipated for the handling accident.

If the water jacket of the loaded HI-TRAC is damaged beyond immediate repair and the MPC is not damaged, the loaded HI-TRAC may be unloaded into a HI-STORM overpack, a HI-STAR overpack, or unloaded in the fuel pool. If the MPC is damaged, the loaded HI-TRAC must be returned to the fuel pool for unloading. Depending on the damage to the HI-TRAC and the current location in the loading or unloading sequence, personnel exposure is minimized by continuing to load the MPC into a HI-STORM or HI-STAR overpack. Once the MPC is placed in the HI-STORM or HI-STAR overpack, the dose rates are greatly reduced. The highest personnel exposure will result from returning the loaded HI-TRAC to the fuel pool to unload the MPC.

The analysis of the handling accident presented in Section 3.4 shows that the MPC confinement barrier will not be compromised and, therefore, there will be no release of radioactive material from the confinement vessel. Any possible rupture of the fuel cladding will have no effect on the site boundary dose rates because the magnitude of the radiation source has not changed.

11.2.1.4 HI-TRAC Transfer Cask Handling Accident Corrective Action

Following a handling accident, the ISFSI operator shall first perform a radiological and visual inspection to determine the extent of the damage to the HI-TRAC transfer cask and MPC to the maximum practical extent. As appropriate, place temporary shielding around the HI-TRAC to reduce radiation dose rates. Special handling procedures will be developed and approved by the ISFSI operator to lift and upright the HI-TRAC. Upon uprighting, the portion of the overpack not previously accessible shall be radiologically and visually inspected. If damage to the water jacket is limited to a local penetration or crushing, local repairs can be performed to the shell and the water replaced. If damage to the water jacket is extensive, the damage shall be repaired and re-tested in accordance with Chapter 9, following removal of the MPC.

If upon inspection of the damaged HI-TRAC transfer cask and MPC, damage of the MPC is observed, the loaded HI-TRAC transfer cask will be returned to the facility for fuel unloading in accordance with Chapter 8. The handling accident will not affect the ability to unload the MPC using normal means as the structural analysis of the 60g loading (HI-STAR Docket Numbers 71-9261 and 72-1008) shows that there will be no gross deformation of the MPC basket. After unloading, the structural damage of the HI-TRAC and MPC shall be assessed and a determination shall be made if repairs will enable the equipment to return to service. Subsequent to the repairs, the equipment shall be inspected and appropriate tests shall be performed to certify the equipment for service. If the equipment cannot be repaired and returned to service, the equipment shall be disposed of in accordance with the appropriate regulations.

11.2.2 HI-STORM Overpack Handling Accident

11.2.2.1 Cause of HI-STORM Overpack Handling Accident

During the operation of the HI-STORM 100 System, the loaded HI-STORM overpack is lifted in the vertical orientation. The height of the loaded overpack above the ground shall be limited to below the vertical handling height limit determined in Chapter 3, unless the lifting device is designed in accordance with the criteria specified in Subsection 2.3.3. This vertical handling height limit will maintain the inertial loading on the cask in a vertical drop to 45g's or less. Although a handling accident is remote, a drop from the vertical handling height limit is a credible accident if the lifting device is not designed in accordance with the criteria specified in Subsection 2.3.3.

11.2.2.2 HI-STORM Overpack Handling Accident Analysis

The handling accident analysis evaluates the effects of dropping the loaded overpack in the vertical orientation. The analysis of the handling accident is provided in Chapter 3. The analysis shows that the HI-STORM 100 System meets all structural requirements and there are no adverse effects on the structural, confinement, thermal or subcriticality performance of the HI-STORM 100 System. Limiting the inertia loading to 60g's or less ensures the fuel cladding remains intact based on dynamic impact effects on spent fuel assemblies in the literature [11.2.1].

Structural

The structural evaluation of the MPC under a 60g vertical load is presented in the HI-STAR FSAR and SAR [11.2.3 and 11.2.4] and it is demonstrated therein that the stresses are within allowable limits. The structural analysis of the HI-STORM overpack is presented in Section 3.4. The structural analysis of the overpack shows that the concrete shield attached to the underside of the overpack lid remains attached and air inlet ducts do not collapse.

Thermal

As the structural analysis demonstrates that there is no adverse effect to the MPC or overpack, there is no effect on the thermal performance of the system as a result of this event.

Shielding

As the structural analysis demonstrates that there is no adverse effect to the MPC or overpack, there is no effect on the shielding performance of the system as a result of this event.

Criticality

There is no adverse effect on the criticality control features of the system as a result of this event.

Confinement

There is no adverse effect on the confinement function of the MPC as a result of this event. As discussed in the structural evaluation above, all stresses remain within allowable values, assuring confinement boundary integrity.

Radiation Protection

Since there is no degradation in shielding or confinement capabilities as discussed above, there is no effect on occupational or public exposures as a result of this event.

Based on this evaluation, it is concluded that the vertical drop of the HI-STORM Overpack with the MPC inside does not affect the safe operation of the HI-STORM 100 System.

11.2.2.3 HI-STORM Overpack Handling Accident Dose Calculations

The vertical drop handling accident of the loaded HI-STORM overpack will not cause any change of the shielding or breach of the MPC confinement boundary. Any possible rupture of the fuel cladding will have no effect on the site boundary dose rates because the magnitude of the radiation source has not changed. Therefore, the dose calculations are equivalent to the normal condition dose rates.

11.2.2.4 HI-STORM Overpack Handling Accident Corrective Action

Following a handling accident, the ISFSI operator shall first perform a radiological and visual inspection to determine the extent of the damage to the overpack. Special handling procedures, as required, will be developed and approved by the ISFSI operator.

If upon inspection of the MPC, structural damage of the MPC is observed, the MPC is to be returned to the facility for fuel unloading in accordance with Chapter 8. After unloading, the structural damage of the MPC shall be assessed and a determination shall be made if repairs will enable the MPC to return to service. Likewise, the HI-STORM overpack shall be thoroughly inspected and a determination shall be made if repairs will enable the HI-STORM overpack to return to service. Subsequent to the repairs, the equipment shall be inspected and appropriate tests shall be performed to certify the HI-STORM 100 System for service. If the equipment cannot be repaired and returned to service, the equipment shall be disposed of in accordance with the appropriate regulations.

11.2.3 Tip-Over

11.2.3.1 Cause of Tip-Over

The analysis of the HI-STORM 100 System has shown that the overpack does not tip over as a result of the accidents (i.e., tornado missiles, flood water velocity, and seismic activity) analyzed in this section. It is highly unlikely that the overpack will tip-over during on-site movement because of the required low handling height or the use of a lifting device designed in accordance with the criteria specified in Subsection 2.3.3. The tip-over accident is stipulated as a non-mechanistic accident.

For the anchored HI-STORM designs (HI-STORM 100A and 100SA), a tip-over accident is not possible. As described in Chapter 2 of this FSAR, these system designs are not evaluated for the hypothetical tip-over. As such, the remainder of this accident discussion applies only to the non-anchored designs (i.e., the 100 and 100S designs only).

11.2.3.2 Tip-Over Analysis

The tip-over accident analysis evaluates the effects of the loaded overpack tipping-over onto a reinforced concrete pad. The tip-over analysis is provided in Section 3.4. The structural analysis provided in Appendix 3.A demonstrates that the resultant deceleration loading on the MPC as a result of the tip-over accident is less than the design basis 45g's. The analysis shows that the HI-STORM 100 System meets all structural requirements and there is no adverse effect on the structural, confinement, thermal, or subcriticality performance of the MPC. However, the side impact will cause some localized damage to the concrete and outer shell of the overpack in the radial area of impact.

Structural

The structural evaluation of the MPC presented in Section 3.4 demonstrates that under a 45g loading the stresses are well within the allowable values. Analysis presented in Chapter 3 shows that the concrete shields attached to the underside and top of the overpack lid remains attached. As a result of the tip-over accident there will be localized crushing of the concrete in the area of impact.

Thermal

The thermal analysis of the overpack and MPC is based on vertical storage. The thermal consequences of this accident while the overpack is in the horizontal orientation are bounded by the burial under debris accident evaluated in Subsection 4.6.2. Damage to the overpack will be limited as discussed above. As the structural analysis demonstrates that there is no significant change in the MPC or overpack, once the overpack and MPC are returned to their vertical orientation there is no effect on the thermal performance of the system.

Shielding

The effect on the shielding performance of the system as a result of this event is two-fold. First, there may be a localized decrease in the shielding thickness of the concrete in the body of the overpack. Second, the bottom of the overpack, which is normally facing the ground and not accessible, will now be facing the horizon. This orientation will increase the off-site dose rate. However, the dose rate limits of 10CFR72.106 are not exceeded.

Criticality

There is no effect on the criticality control features of the system as a result of this event.

Confinement

There is no effect on the confinement function of the MPC as a result of this event. As discussed in the structural evaluation above, all stresses remain within allowable values, assuring confinement boundary integrity.

Radiation Protection

There is no effect on occupational or public exposures from radionuclide release as a result of this accident event since the confinement boundary integrity of the MPC remains intact.

Immediately after the tip-over accident a radiological inspection of the HI-STORM will be performed and temporary shielding shall be installed to limit exposure from direct radiation. Based on a minimum distance to the controlled area boundary of 100 meters, the 10CFR72.106 dose rate requirements at the controlled area boundary (5 Rem limit) are not exceeded.

Based on this evaluation, it is concluded that the accident does not affect the safe operation of the HI-STORM 100 System.

11.2.3.3 Tip-Over Dose Calculations

The analysis of the tip-over accident has shown that the MPC confinement barrier will not be compromised and, therefore, there will be no release of radioactivity or increase in site-boundary dose rates from release of radioactivity.

The tip-over accident could cause localized damage to the radial concrete shield and outer steel shell where the overpack impacts the surface. The overpack surface dose rate in the affected area could increase due to the damage. However, there should be no noticeable increase in the ISFSI site or boundary dose rate as a result of the localized damage on the side of the overpack.

The tip-over accident will also cause a re-orientation of the bottom of the overpack. As a result, radiation leaving the bottom of the overpack, which would normally be directed into the ISFSI pad, will be directed towards the horizon and the controlled area boundary. The dose rate at 100 meters

from the bottom of the overpack, the minimum distance to the controlled area boundary, was calculated for the HI-STORM 100S Version B with an MPC-24 for an assumed accident duration of 30 days. The burnup and cooling time of the fuel was 60,000 MWD/MTU and 3 years, which is more conservative than consistent with the off-site dose analysis reported in Chapter 10, Table 10.4.1 and the . This combination of overpack, MPC, burnup and cooling time is the same as that used in Chapters 5 and 10 for off-site dose calculations. The results presented below demonstrate that the regulatory requirements of 10CFR72.106 are easily met.

Distance	Dose Rate (mrem/hr)	Accident Duration	Total Dose (mrem)	10CFR72.106 Limit (mrem)
100 meters	2.36	720 hours or 30 days	1699.2	5000

11.2.3.4 Tip-Over Accident Corrective Action

Following a tip-over accident, the ISFSI operator shall first perform a radiological and visual inspection to determine the extent of the damage to the overpack. Special handling procedures, including the use of temporary shielding, will be developed and approved by the ISFSI operator.

If upon inspection of the MPC, structural damage of the MPC is observed, the structural damage shall be assessed and a determination shall be made if repairs will enable the MPC to return to service. If determined necessary, the MPC shall be returned to the facility for fuel unloading or transferred to either a HI-STAR or HI-STORM overpack in accordance with Chapter 8 for a duration that is determined to be appropriate. Likewise, the HI-STORM overpack shall be thoroughly inspected and a determination shall be made if repairs are required and will enable the HI-STORM overpack to return to service. Subsequent to the repairs, the equipment shall be inspected and appropriate tests shall be performed to certify the HI-STORM 100 System for service. If the equipment cannot be repaired and returned to service, the equipment shall be disposed of in accordance with the appropriate regulations.

11.2.4 Fire Accident

11.2.4.1 Cause of Fire

Although the probability of a fire accident affecting a HI-STORM 100 System during storage operations is low, a conservative fire has been assumed and analyzed. The analysis shows that the HI-STORM 100 System continues to perform its structural, confinement, thermal, and subcriticality functions.

11.2.4.2 Fire Analysis

11.2.4.2.1 Fire Analysis for HI-STORM Overpack

The possibility of a fire accident near an ISFSI is considered to be extremely remote due to an absence of combustibles within the ISFSI and adjacent to the overpacks. The only credible concern is related to a transport vehicle fuel tank fire, causing the outer layers of the storage overpack to be heated by the incident thermal radiation and forced convection heat fluxes. The amount of combustible fuel in the on-site transporter is limited to a volume of 50 gallons.

Structural

As discussed in Section 3.4, there are no structural consequences as a result of the fire accident condition.

Thermal

Based on a conservative analysis discussed in Subsection 4.6.2, of the HI-STORM 100 System response to a hypothetical fire event, it is concluded that the fire event does not significantly affect the temperature of the MPC or contained fuel. Furthermore, the ability of the HI-STORM 100 System to cool the spent nuclear fuel within temperature limits (Table 2.2.3) during and after fire is not compromised.

Shielding

With respect to concrete damage from a fire, NUREG-1536 (4.0,V,5.b) states: "the loss of a small amount of shielding material is not expected to cause a storage system to exceed the regulatory requirements in 10 CFR 72.106 and, therefore, need not be estimated or evaluated in the SAR." Less than one-inch of the concrete (~4% of the overpack radial concrete thickness) exceeds the short-term temperature limit.

Criticality

There is no effect on the criticality control features of the system as a result of this event.

Confinement

There is no effect on the confinement function of the MPC as a result of this event.

Radiation Protection

Since there is a much localized reduction in shielding and no effect on the confinement capabilities as discussed above, there is no effect on occupational or public exposures as a result of this accident event.

Based on this evaluation, it is concluded that the overpack fire accident does not affect the safe operation of the HI-STORM 100 System.

11.2.4.2.2 Fire Analysis for HI-TRAC Transfer Cask

To demonstrate the fuel cladding and MPC pressure boundary integrity under an exposure to a hypothetical short duration fire event during on-site handling operations, a fire accident analysis of the loaded 100-ton HI-TRAC is performed. This analysis, because of the lower mass of the 100-ton HI-TRAC, bounds the effects for the 125-ton HI-TRAC.

Structural

As discussed in Section 3.4, there are no adverse structural consequences as a result of the fire accident condition.

Thermal

As discussed in Subsection 4.6.2, the MPC internal pressure and fuel temperature increases as a result of the fire accident. The fire accident MPC internal pressure and peak fuel cladding temperature are substantially less than the accident limits for MPC internal pressure and maximum cladding temperature (Tables 2.2.1 and 2.2.3).

The thermal analysis of the MPC in the HI-TRAC transfer cask under a fire accident is performed in Subsection 4.6.2. As can be concluded from the analysis, the temperatures for fuel cladding and components are below the accident temperature limits.

Shielding

The assumed loss of all the water in the water jacket results in an increase in the radiation dose rates at locations adjacent to the water jacket. The assumed loss of all the Holtite in the 125-ton HI-TRAC lids results in an increase in the radiation dose rates at locations adjacent to the lids. The shielding evaluation presented in Chapter 5 demonstrates that the requirements of 10CFR72.106 are not exceeded.

Criticality

There is no effect on the criticality control features of the system as a result of this event.

Confinement

There is no effect on the confinement function of the MPC as a result of this event, since the internal pressure does not exceed the accident condition design pressure and the MPC confinement boundary temperatures do not exceed the short-term allowable temperature limits.

Radiation Protection

There is no degradation in confinement capabilities of the MPC, as discussed above. Increases in the local dose rates adjacent to the water jacket are evaluated in Chapter 5. . Immediately after the fire accident a radiological inspection of the HI-TRAC shall be performed and temporary shielding shall be installed to limit exposure. .

11.2.4.3 Fire Dose Calculations

The complete loss of the HI-TRAC neutron shield along with the water jacket shell is assumed in the shielding analysis for the post-accident analysis of the loaded HI-TRAC in Chapter 5 and bounds the determined fire accident consequences. The loaded HI-TRAC following a fire accident meets the accident dose rate requirement of 10CFR72.106.

The elevated temperatures experienced by the HI-STORM overpack concrete shield are limited to the outermost layer. Therefore, overall reduction in neutron shielding capabilities is quite small. . The slight increase in the neutron dose rate as a result of the concrete in the outer inch reaching elevated temperatures will not significantly increase the site boundary dose rate, due to the limited amount of the concrete shielding with reduced effectiveness and low site boundary dose rates. The loaded HI-STORM overpack following a fire accident meets the accident dose rate requirement of 10CFR72.106.

The analysis of the fire accident shows that the MPC confinement boundary is not compromised and therefore, there is no release of airborne radioactive materials.

11.2.4.4 Fire Accident Corrective Actions

Upon detection of a fire adjacent to a loaded HI-TRAC or HI-STORM overpack, the ISFSI operator shall take the appropriate immediate actions necessary to extinguish the fire. Fire fighting personnel should take appropriate radiological precautions, particularly with the HI-TRAC as the water jacket pressure relief valves may open with resulting water loss and increase in radiation doses. Following the termination of the fire, a visual and radiological inspection of the equipment shall be performed.

As appropriate, install temporary shielding around the HI-TRAC. Specific attention shall be taken during the inspection of the water jacket of the HI-TRAC. If damage to the HI-TRAC is limited to the loss of water in the water jacket due to the pressure increase, the water may be replaced . If damage to the HI-TRAC water jacket or HI-TRAC body is widespread and/or radiological conditions require, the HI-TRAC shall be unloaded in accordance with Chapter 8, prior to repair.

If damage to the HI-STORM storage overpack as the result of a fire event is widespread and/or as radiological conditions require, the MPC shall be removed from the HI-STORM overpack in accordance with Chapter 8. However, the thermal analysis described herein demonstrates that only the outermost layer of the radial concrete exceeds its design temperature. The HI-STORM overpack may be returned to service if there is no significant increase in the measured dose rates (i.e., the overpack's shielding effectiveness is confirmed) and if the visual inspection is satisfactory.

11.2.5 Partial Blockage of MPC Basket Vent Holes

Each MPC basket fuel cell wall has elongated vent holes at the bottom and top. The partial blockage of the MPC basket vent holes analyzes the effects on the HI-STORM 100 System due to the restriction of the vent openings.

11.2.5.1 Cause of Partial Blockage of MPC Basket Vent Holes

After the MPC is loaded with spent nuclear fuel, the MPC cavity is drained, dried, and backfilled with helium. There are only two possible sources of material that could block the MPC basket vent holes. These are the fuel cladding/fuel pellets and crud. Due to the maintenance of relatively low cladding temperatures during storage, it is not credible that the fuel cladding would rupture and that fuel cladding and fuel pellets would fall to block the basket vent holes. It is conceivable that a percentage of the crud deposited on the fuel rods may fall off of the fuel assembly and deposit at the bottom of the MPC.

Helium in the MPC cavity provides an inert atmosphere for storage of the fuel. The HI-STORM 100 System maintains the peak fuel cladding temperature below the required long-term storage limits. All credible accidents do not cause the fuel assembly to experience an inertia loading greater than 60g's. Therefore, there is no mechanism for the extensive rupture of spent fuel rod cladding.

Crud can be made up of two types of layers, loosely adherent and tightly adherent. The SNF assembly movement from the fuel racks to the MPC may cause a portion of the loosely adherent crud to fall away. The tightly adherent crud is not removed during ordinary fuel handling operations. The MPC basket vent holes that act as the bottom plenum for the MPC internal thermosiphon are of an elongated, semi-circular design to ensure that the flow passages will remain open under a hypothetical shedding of the crud on the fuel rods. For conservatism, only the minimum semi-circular hole area is credited in the thermal models (i.e., the elongated portion of the hole is completely neglected).

The amount of crud on fuel assemblies varies greatly from plant to plant. Typically, BWR plants have more crud than PWR plants. Based on the maximum expected crud volume per fuel assembly provided in reference [11.2.2], and the area at the base of the MPC basket fuel storage cell, the maximum depth of crud at the bottom of the MPC-68 was determined. For the PWR-style MPC designs, 90% of the maximum crud volume was used to determine the crud depth. The maximum crud depths for each of the MPCs are listed in Table 2.2.8. The maximum amount of crud was assumed to be present on all fuel assemblies within the MPC. Both the tightly and loosely adherent crud was conservatively assumed to fall off of the fuel assembly. As can be seen by the values listed in the table, the maximum amount of crud depth does not block the MPC basket vent holes as the crud accumulation depth is less than the elongation of the vent holes. Therefore, the available vent holes area is greater than that used in the thermal models.

11.2.5.2 Partial Blockage of MPC Basket Vent Hole Analysis

The partial blockage of the MPC basket vent holes has no effect on the structural, confinement and thermal analysis of the MPC. There is no effect on the shielding analysis other than a slight increase of the gamma radiation dose rate at the base of the MPC due to the accumulation of crud. As the MPC basket vent holes are not completely blocked, preferential flooding of the MPC fuel basket is not possible, and, therefore, the criticality analyses are not affected.

Structural

There are no structural consequences as a result of this event.

Thermal

There is no effect on the thermal performance of the system as a result of this event.

Shielding

There is no effect on the shielding performance of the system as a result of this accident event.

Criticality

There is no effect on the criticality control features of the system as a result of this accident event.

Confinement

There is no effect on the confinement function of the MPC as a result of this accident event.

Radiation Protection

Since there is no degradation in shielding or confinement capabilities as discussed above, there is no effect on occupational or public exposures as a result of this accident event.

Based on this evaluation, it is concluded that the partial blockage of MPC vent holes does not affect the safe operation of the HI-STORM 100 System.

11.2.5.3 Partial Blockage of MPC Basket Vent Holes Dose Calculations

Partial blockage of basket vent holes will not result in a compromise of the confinement boundary. Therefore, there will be no effect on the site boundary dose rates because the magnitude of the radiation source has not changed. There will be no radioactive material release.

11.2.5.4 Partial Blockage of MPC Basket Vent Holes Corrective Action

There are no consequences that exceed normal storage conditions. No corrective action is required for the partial blockage of the MPC basket vent holes.

11.2.6 Tornado

11.2.6.1 Cause of Tornado

The HI-STORM 100 System will be stored on an unsheltered ISFSI concrete pad and subject to environmental conditions. Additionally, the transfer of the MPC from the HI-TRAC transfer cask to the overpack may be performed at the unsheltered ISFSI concrete pad. It is possible that the HI-STORM System (storage overpack and HI-TRAC transfer cask) may experience the extreme environmental conditions of a tornado.

11.2.6.2 Tornado Analysis

The tornado accident has two effects on the HI-STORM 100 System. The tornado winds and/or tornado missile attempt to tip-over the loaded overpack or HI-TRAC transfer cask. The pressure loading of the high velocity winds and/or the impact of the large tornado missiles act to apply an overturning moment. The second effect is tornado missiles propelled by high velocity winds, which attempt to penetrate the storage overpack or HI-TRAC transfer cask.

During handling operations at the ISFSI pad, the loaded HI-TRAC transfer cask, while in the vertical orientation, shall be attached to a lifting device designed in accordance with the requirements specified in Subsection 2.3.3. Therefore, it is not credible that the tornado missile and/or wind could tip-over the loaded HI-TRAC while being handled in the vertical orientation. During handling of the loaded HI-TRAC in the horizontal orientation, it is possible that the tornado missile and/or wind may cause the rollover of the loaded HI-TRAC on the transport vehicle unless the lifting device is designed in accordance with the requirements specified in Subsection 2.3.3. The horizontal drop handling accident for the loaded HI-TRAC, Subsection 11.2.1, evaluates the consequences of the loaded HI-TRAC falling from the horizontal handling height limit and consequently this bounds the effect of the roll-over of the loaded HI-TRAC on the transport vehicle.

Structural

Section 3.4 provides the analysis of the pressure loading which attempts to tip-over the storage overpack and the analysis of the effects of the different types of tornado missiles. These analyses show that the loaded storage overpack does not tip-over as a result of the tornado winds and/or tornado missiles.

Analyses provided in Section 3.4 also shows that the tornado missiles do not penetrate the storage overpack or HI-TRAC transfer cask to impact the MPC. The result of the tornado missile impact on the storage overpack or HI-TRAC transfer cask is limited to damage of the shielding.

Thermal

The thermal consequences are evaluated in Subsection 11.2.1.

Shielding

The loss of the water in the water jacket results in an increase in the radiation dose rates at locations adjacent to the water jacket. The shielding analysis results presented in Chapter 5 demonstrate that the requirements of 10CFR72.106 are not exceeded.

Criticality

There is no effect on the criticality control features of the system as a result of this event.

Confinement

There is no effect on the confinement function of the MPC as a result of this event.

Radiation Protection

There is no degradation in confinement capabilities of the MPC, since the tornado missiles do not impact the MPC, as discussed above. Increases in the local dose rates as a result of the loss of water in the HI-TRAC water jacket are evaluated in Chapter 5. Immediately after the tornado accident a radiological inspection of the HI-TRAC shall be performed and temporary shielding shall be installed to limit the exposure to the public.

11.2.6.3 Tornado Dose Calculations

The tornado winds do not tip-over the loaded storage overpack; damage the shielding materials of the overpack or HI-TRAC; or damage the MPC confinement boundary. There is no affect on the radiation dose as a result of the tornado winds. A tornado missile may cause localized damage in the concrete radial shielding of the storage overpack. However, the damage will have a negligible effect on the site boundary dose. A tornado missile may penetrate the HI-TRAC water jacket shell causing the loss of the neutron shielding (water). The effects of the tornado missile damage on the loaded HI-TRAC transfer cask is bounded by the post-accident dose assessment performed in Chapter 5, which conservatively assumes complete loss of the water in the water jacket and the water jacket shell.

11.2.6.4 Tornado Accident Corrective Action

Following exposure of the HI-STORM 100 System to a tornado, the ISFSI operator shall perform a visual and radiological inspection of the overpack and/or HI-TRAC transfer cask. Damage sustained by the overpack outer shell, concrete, or vent screens shall be inspected and repaired. Damage sustained by the HI-TRAC shall be inspected and repaired.

11.2.7 Flood

11.2.7.1 Cause of Flood

The HI-STORM 100 System will be located on an unsheltered ISFSI concrete pad. Therefore, it is possible for the storage area to be flooded. The potential sources for the flood water could be unusually high water from a river or stream, a dam break, a seismic event, or a hurricane.

11.2.7.2 Flood Analysis

Structural

The flood accident affects the HI-STORM 100 overpack structural analysis in two ways. The flood water velocity acts to apply an overturning moment, which attempts to tip-over the loaded overpack. The flood affects the MPC by applying an external pressure.

Section 3.4 provides the analysis of the flood water applying an overturning moment. The results of the analysis show that the loaded overpack does not tip over if the flood velocity does not exceed the value stated in Table 2.2.8.

The structural evaluation of the MPC for the accident condition external pressure (Table 2.2.1) is presented in Section 3.4 and the resulting stresses from this event are shown to be well within the allowable values.

Thermal

For a flood of sufficient magnitude to allow the water to come into contact with the MPC, there is no adverse effect on the thermal performance of the system. The thermal consequence of such a flood is an increase in the rejection of the decay heat. Because the storage overpack is ventilated, water from a large flood will enter the annulus between the MPC and the overpack. The water would provide cooling that exceeds that available in the air filled annulus, due to water's higher thermal conductivity.

A smart flood condition that blocks the air flow but is not sufficient to allow water to come into contact with the MPC is bounded by the 100% inlet ducts blocked condition evaluated in Subsection 11.2.13.

Shielding

There is no effect on the shielding performance of the system as a result of this event. The flood water provides additional shielding that reduces radiation doses.

Criticality

There is no effect on the criticality control features of the system as a result of this event. The criticality analysis is unaffected because under the flooding condition water does not enter the MPC cavity and therefore the reactivity would be less than the loading condition in the fuel pool, which is presented in Section 6.1.

Confinement

There is no effect on the confinement function of the MPC as a result of this event. As discussed in the structural evaluation above, all stresses remain within allowable values, assuring confinement boundary integrity.

Radiation Protection

Since there is no degradation in shielding or confinement capabilities as discussed above, there is no effect on occupational or public exposures as a result of this event.

Based on this evaluation, it is concluded that the flood accident does not affect the safe operation of the HI-STORM 100 System.

11.2.7.3 Flood Dose Calculations

Since the flood accident produces no leakage of radioactive material and no reduction in shielding effectiveness, there are no adverse radiological consequences.

11.2.7.4 Flood Accident Corrective Action

As shown in the analysis of the flood accident, the HI-STORM 100 System sustains no damage as a result of the flood. At the completion of the flood, exposed surfaces may need debris and adherent foreign matter removal.

11.2.8 Earthquake

11.2.8.1 Cause of Earthquake

The HI-STORM 100 System may be employed at any reactor or ISFSI facility in the United States. It is possible that during the use of the HI-STORM 100 System, the ISFSI may experience an earthquake.

11.2.8.2 Earthquake Analysis

The earthquake accident analysis evaluates the effects of a seismic event on the loaded HI-STORM 100 System. The objective is to determine the stability limits of the HI-STORM 100 System. Based on a static stability criteria, it is shown in Chapter 3 that the HI-STORM 100 System is qualified to seismic activity less than or equal to the values specified in Table 2.2.8. The analyses in Chapter 3 show that the HI-STORM 100 System will not tip over under the conditions evaluated. The seismic activity has no adverse thermal, criticality, confinement, or shielding consequences.

Some ISFSI sites will have earthquakes that exceed the seismic activity specified in Table 2.2.8. For these high-seismic sites, anchored HI-STORM designs (the HI-STORM 100A and 100SA) have been developed. The design of these anchored systems is such that seismic loads cannot result in tip-

over or lateral displacement. Chapter 3 provides a detailed discussion of the anchored systems design.

Structural

The sole structural effect of the earthquake is an inertial loading of less than 1g. This loading is bounded by the tip-over analysis presented in Subsection 11.2.3, which analyzes a deceleration of 45g's and demonstrates that the MPC allowable stress criteria are met.

Thermal

There is no effect on the thermal performance of the system as a result of this event.

Shielding

There is no effect on the shielding performance of the system as a result of this event.

Criticality

There is no effect on the criticality control features of the system as a result of this event.

Confinement

There is no effect on the confinement function of the MPC as a result of this event.

Radiation Protection

Since there is no degradation in shielding or confinement capabilities as discussed above, there is no effect on occupational or public exposures as a result of this event.

Based on this evaluation, it is concluded that the earthquake does not affect the safe operation of the HI-STORM 100 System.

11.2.8.3 Earthquake Dose Calculations

Structural analysis of the earthquake accident shows that the loaded overpack will not tip over as a result of the specified seismic activity. If the overpack were to tip over, the resultant damage would be equal to that experienced by the tip-over accident analyzed in Subsection 11.2.3. Since the loaded overpack does not tip-over, there is no increase in radiation dose rates or release of radioactivity.

11.2.8.4 Earthquake Accident Corrective Action

Following the earthquake accident, the ISFSI operator shall perform a visual and radiological inspection of the overpacks in storage to determine if any of the overpacks have tipped-over. In the unlikely event of a tip-over, the corrective actions shall be in accordance with Subsection 11.2.3.4.

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11.2.9 100% Fuel Rod Rupture

This accident event postulates that all the fuel rods rupture and that the appropriate quantities of fission product gases and fill gas are released from the fuel rods into the MPC cavity.

11.2.9.1 Cause of 100% Fuel Rod Rupture

Through all credible accident conditions, the HI-STORM 100 System maintains the spent nuclear fuel in an inert environment while maintaining the peak fuel cladding temperature below the required short-term temperature limits, thereby providing assurance of fuel cladding integrity. There is no credible cause for 100% fuel rod rupture. This accident is postulated to evaluate the MPC confinement barrier for the maximum possible internal pressure based on the non-mechanistic failure of 100% of the fuel rods.

11.2.9.2 100% Fuel Rod Rupture Analysis

The 100% fuel rod rupture accident has no thermal, structural, criticality or shielding consequences. The event does not change the reactivity of the stored fuel, the magnitude of the radiation source, which is being shielded, the shielding capability, or the criticality control features of the HI-STORM 100 System. The determination of the maximum accident pressure is provided in Chapter 4. The MPC design basis internal pressure bounds the pressure developed assuming 100% fuel rod rupture. The structural analysis provided in Chapter 3 evaluates the MPC confinement boundary under the accident condition design internal pressure.

Structural

The structural evaluation of the MPC for the accident condition internal pressure presented in Section 3.4 demonstrates that the MPC stresses are well within the allowable values.

Thermal

The MPC internal pressure for the 100% fuel rod rupture condition is presented in Table 4.4.9. As can be seen from the values, the design basis accident condition MPC internal pressure (Table 2.2.1) used in the structural evaluation bounds the calculated value.

Shielding

There is no effect on the shielding performance of the system as a result of this event.

Criticality

There is no effect on the criticality control features of the system as a result of this event.

Confinement

There is no effect on the confinement function of the MPC as a result of this event. As discussed in the structural evaluation above, all stresses remain within allowable values, assuring confinement boundary integrity.

Radiation Protection

Since there is no degradation in shielding or confinement capabilities as discussed above, there is no effect on occupational or public exposures as a result of this event.

Based on this evaluation, it is concluded that the non-mechanistic 100% fuel rod rupture accident does not affect the safe operation of the HI-STORM 100 System.

11.2.9.3 100% Fuel Rod Rupture Dose Calculations

The MPC confinement boundary maintains its integrity. There is no effect on the shielding effectiveness, and the magnitude of the radiation source is unchanged. However, the radiation source could redistribute within the sealed MPC cavity causing a slight change in the radiation dose rates at certain locations. Therefore, there is no release of radioactive material or significant increase in radiation dose rates.

11.2.9.4 100% Fuel Rod Rupture Accident Corrective Action

As shown in the analysis of the 100% fuel rod rupture accident, the MPC confinement boundary is not damaged. The HI-STORM 100 System is designed to withstand this accident and continue performing the safe storage of spent nuclear fuel under normal storage conditions. No corrective actions are required.

11.2.10 Confinement Boundary Leakage

The MPC uses redundant confinement closures to assure that there is no release of radioactive materials for postulated storage accident conditions. The analyses presented in Chapter 3 and this chapter demonstrate that the MPC remains intact during all postulated accident conditions. The discussion contained in Chapter 7 demonstrates that MPC is designed, welded, tested and inspected to meet the guidance of ISG-18 such that leakage from the confinement boundary is considered non-credible.

11.2.10.1 Cause of Confinement Boundary Leakage

There is no credible cause for confinement boundary leakage. The accidents analyzed in this chapter show that the MPC confinement boundary withstands all credible accidents. There are no man-made or natural phenomena that could cause failure of the confinement boundary restricting radioactive material release. Additionally, because the MPC satisfies the criteria specified in Interim Staff Guidance (ISG) 18, there is no credible leakage that would occur from the confinement boundary.

11.2.10.3 Confinement Boundary Leakage Accident Corrective Action

The HI-STORM 100 System is designed to withstand this accident and continue performing the safe storage of spent nuclear fuel. No corrective actions are required.

11.2.11 Explosion

11.2.11.1 Cause of Explosion

An explosion within the bounds of an ISFSI is improbable since there are no explosive materials within the site boundary. An explosion as a result of combustion of the fuel contained in cask transport vehicle is possible. As the fuel available for the explosion is limited in quantity the effects of an explosion on a reinforced structure are minimal. Explosions postulated to occur within or beyond the ISFSI boundary would require a site hazards evaluation under the provisions of 72.212 regulations by individual cask users.

11.2.11.2 Explosion Analysis

Any credible explosion accident is bounded by the accident external design pressure (Table 2.2.1) analyzed as a result of the flood accident water depth in Subsection 11.2.7 and the tornado missile accident of Subsection 11.2.6, because explosive materials are not stored within close proximity to the casks. The bounding analysis shows that the MPC and the Overpack can withstand the effects of substantial accident external pressures without collapse or rupture.

Structural

The structural evaluations for the MPC accident condition external pressure and overpack pressure differential are presented in Section 3.4 and demonstrate that all stresses are within allowable values.

Thermal

There is no effect on the thermal performance of the system as a result of this event.

Shielding

There is no effect on the shielding performance of the system as a result of this event.

Criticality

There is no effect on the criticality control features of the system as a result of this event.

Confinement

There is no effect on the confinement function of the MPC as a result of this event. As discussed in the structural evaluation above, all stresses remain within allowable values, assuring confinement boundary integrity.

Radiation Protection

Since there is no degradation in shielding or confinement capabilities as discussed above, there is no effect on occupational or public exposures as a result of this event.

Based on this evaluation, it is concluded that the explosion accident does not affect the safe operation of the HI-STORM 100 System.

11.2.11.3 Explosion Dose Calculations

The bounding external pressure load has no effect on the HI-STORM 100 overpack and MPC. Therefore, no effect on the shielding, criticality, thermal or confinement capabilities of the HI-STORM 100 System is experienced as a result of the explosion pressure load. The effects of explosion generated missiles on the HI-STORM 100 System structure is bounded by the analysis of tornado generated missiles.

11.2.11.4 Explosion Accident Corrective Action

The explosive overpressure caused by the explosion is bounded by the external pressure exerted by the flood accident. The external pressure from the flood is shown not to damage the HI-STORM 100 System. Following an explosion, the ISFSI operator shall perform a visual and radiological inspection of the overpack. If the outer shell or concrete is damaged as a result of explosion generated missiles, the concrete material may be replaced and the outer shell repaired.

11.2.12 Lightning

11.2.12.1 Cause of Lightning

The HI-STORM 100 System will be stored on an unsheltered ISFSI concrete pad. There is the potential for lightning to strike the overpack. This analysis evaluates the effects of lightning striking the overpack.

11.2.12.2 Lightning Analysis

The HI-STORM 100 System is a large metal/concrete cask stored in an unsheltered ISFSI. As such, it may be subject to lightning strikes. When the HI-STORM 100 System is hit with lightning, the lightning will discharge through the steel shell of the overpack to the ground. Lightning strikes have high currents, but their duration is short (i.e., less than a second). The overpack outer shell is composed of conductive carbon steel and, as such, will provide a direct path to ground.

The MPC provides the confinement boundary for the spent nuclear fuel. The effects of a lightning strike will be limited to the overpack. The lightning current will discharge into the overpack and directly into the ground. Therefore, the MPC will be unaffected.

Structural

There is no structural consequence as a result of this event.

Thermal

There is no effect on the thermal performance of the system as a result of this event.

Shielding

There is no effect on the shielding performance of the system as a result of this event.

Criticality

There is no effect on the criticality control features of the system as a result of this event.

Confinement

There is no effect on the confinement function of the MPC as a result of this event.

Radiation Protection

Since there is no degradation in shielding or confinement capabilities as discussed above, there is no effect on occupational or public exposures as a result of this event.

Based on this evaluation, it is concluded that the lightning accident does not affect the safe operation of the HI-STORM 100 System.

11.2.12.3 Lightning Dose Calculations

An evaluation of lightning strikes demonstrates that the effect of a lightning strike has no effect on the confinement boundary or shielding materials. Therefore, no further analysis is necessary.

11.2.12.4 Lightning Accident Corrective Action

The HI-STORM 100 System will not sustain any damage from the lightning accident. There is no surveillance or corrective action required.

11.2.13 100% Blockage of Air Inlets

11.2.13.1 Cause of 100% Blockage of Air Inlets

This event is defined as a complete blockage of all four bottom inlets. Such blockage of the inlets may be postulated to occur as a result of a flood, blizzard snow accumulation, tornado debris, or volcanic activity.

11.2.13.2 100% Blockage of Air Inlets Analysis

The immediate consequence of a complete blockage of the air inlet ducts is that the normal circulation of air for cooling the MPC is stopped. An amount of heat will continue to be removed by localized air circulation patterns in the overpack annulus and outlet ducts, and the MPC will continue to radiate heat to the relatively cooler storage overpack. As the temperatures of the MPC and its contents rise, the rate of heat rejection will increase correspondingly. Under this condition, the temperatures of the overpack, the MPC and the stored fuel assemblies will rise as a function of time.

As a result of the large mass, and correspondingly large thermal capacity of the storage overpack, it is expected that a significant temperature rise is only possible if the blocked condition is allowed to persist for a number of days. This accident condition is, however, a short duration event that will be identified and corrected by scheduled periodic surveillance at the ISFSI site.

Structural

There are no structural consequences as a result of this event.

Thermal

A thermal analysis is performed in Subsection 4.6.2 to determine the effect of a complete blockage of all inlets for an extended duration. For this event, both the fuel cladding and component temperatures remain below their short-term temperature limits. The MPC internal pressure for this event is evaluated in Subsection 4.6.2 and is bounded by the design basis internal pressure for accident conditions (Table 2.2.1).

Shielding

There is no effect on the shielding performance of the system as a result of this event, since the concrete temperatures do not exceed the short-term condition design temperature provided in Table 2.2.3.

Criticality

There is no effect on the criticality control features of the system as a result of this event.

Confinement

There is no effect on the confinement function of the MPC as a result of this event.

Radiation Protection

Since there is no degradation in shielding or confinement capabilities as discussed above, there is no effect on occupational or public exposures as a result of this event.

Based on this evaluation, it is concluded that the 100% blockage of air inlets accident does not affect the safe operation of the HI-STORM 100 System, if the blockage is removed in the specified time period.

11.2.13.3 100% Blockage of Air Inlets Dose Calculations

As shown in the analysis of the 100% blockage of air inlets accident, the shielding capabilities of the HI-STORM 100 System are unchanged because the peak concrete temperature does not exceed its short-term condition design temperature. The elevated temperatures will not cause the breach of the confinement system and the short term fuel cladding temperature limit is not exceeded. Therefore, there is no radiological impact.

11.2.13.4 100% Blockage of Air Inlets Accident Corrective Action

Analysis of the 100% blockage of air inlet accident shows that the temperatures for cask system components and fuel cladding are within the accident temperature limits if the blockage is cleared within 32 hours. Upon detection of the complete blockage of the air inlet ducts, the ISFSI operator shall assign personnel to clear the blockage with mechanical and manual means as necessary. After clearing the overpack ducts, the overpack shall be visually and radiologically inspected for any damage. If exit air temperature monitoring is performed in lieu of direct visual inspections, the difference between the ambient air temperature and the exit air temperature will be the basis for assurance that the temperature limits are not exceeded.

For an accident event that completely blocks the inlet or outlet air ducts for greater than the analyzed duration, a site-specific evaluation or analysis may be performed to demonstrate adequate heat removal for the duration of the event. Adequate heat removal is defined as the minimum rate of heat dissipation that ensures cladding temperatures limits are met and structural integrity of the MPC and Overpack is not compromised. For those events where an evaluation or analysis is not performed or is not successful in showing that cladding temperatures remain below their short term temperature limits, the site's emergency plan shall include provisions to address removal of the material blocking the air inlet ducts and to provide alternate means of cooling prior to exceeding the time when the fuel cladding temperature reaches its short-term temperature limit. Alternate means of cooling could include, for example, spraying water into the air outlet ducts using pumps or fire-hoses or blowing air into the air outlet ducts using fans, to directly cool the MPC.

11.2.14 Burial Under Debris

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11.2.14.1 Cause of Burial Under Debris

Burial of the HI-STORM System under debris is not a credible accident. During storage at the ISFSI, there are no structures over the casks. The minimum regulatory distance(s) from the ISFSI to the nearest site boundary and the controlled area around the ISFSI concrete pad precludes the close proximity of substantial amounts of vegetation.

There is no credible mechanism for the HI-STORM System to become completely buried under debris. However, for conservatism, complete burial under debris is considered. Blockage of the HI-STORM overpack air inlet ducts has already been considered in Subsection 11.2.13.

11.2.14.2 Burial Under Debris Analysis

Burial of the HI-STORM System does not impose a condition that would have more severe consequences for criticality, confinement, shielding, and structural analyses than that performed for the other accidents analyzed. The debris would provide additional shielding to reduce radiation doses. The accident external pressure encountered during the flood bounds any credible pressure loading caused by the burial under debris.

Burial under debris can affect thermal performance because the debris acts as an insulator and heat sink. This will cause the HI-STORM System and fuel cladding temperatures to increase. A thermal analysis has been performed to determine the time for the fuel cladding temperatures to reach the short term accident condition temperature limit during a burial under debris accident.

Structural

The structural evaluation of the MPC enclosure vessel for accident internal pressure conditions bounds the pressure calculated herein. Therefore, the resulting stresses from this event are well within the allowable values, as demonstrated in Section 3.4.

Thermal

The fuel cladding and MPC integrity is evaluated in Subsection 4.6.2. The evaluation demonstrates that the fuel cladding and confinement function of the MPC are not compromised.

Shielding

There is no effect on the shielding performance of the system as a result of this event.

Criticality

There is no effect on the criticality control features of the system as a result of this event.

Confinement

There is no effect on the confinement function of the MPC as a result of this event. As discussed in the structural evaluation above, all stresses remain within allowable values, assuring confinement boundary integrity.

Radiation Protection

Since there is no degradation in shielding or confinement capabilities as discussed above, there is no effect on occupational or public exposures as a result of this event.

Based on this evaluation, it is concluded that the burial under debris accident does not affect the safe operation of the HI-STORM 100 System, if the debris is removed within the specified time. The 24-hour minimum duct inspection interval ensures that a burial under debris condition will be detected long before the allowable burial time is reached.

11.2.14.3 Burial Under Debris Dose Calculations

As discussed in burial under debris analysis, the shielding is enhanced while the HI-STORM System is covered.

The elevated temperatures will not cause the breach of the confinement system and the short term fuel cladding temperature limit is not exceeded. Therefore, there is no radiological impact.

11.2.14.4 Burial Under Debris Accident Corrective Action

Analysis of the burial under debris accident shows that the fuel cladding peak temperatures are not exceeded even for an extended duration of burial. Upon detection of the burial under debris accident, the ISFSI operator shall assign personnel to remove the debris with mechanical and manual means as necessary. After uncovering the storage overpack, the storage overpack shall be visually and radiologically inspected for any damage. The loaded MPC shall be removed from the storage overpack with the HI-TRAC transfer cask to allow complete inspection of the overpack air inlets and outlets, and annulus. Removal of obstructions to the air flow path shall be performed prior to the re-insertion of the MPC. The site's emergency action plan shall include provisions for the performance of this corrective action.

11.2.15 Extreme Environmental Temperature

11.2.15.1 Cause of Extreme Environmental Temperature

The extreme environmental temperature is postulated as a constant ambient temperature caused by extreme weather conditions. To determine the effects of the extreme temperature, it is conservatively assumed that the temperature persists for a sufficient duration to allow the HI-STORM 100 System to achieve thermal equilibrium. Because of the large mass of the HI-STORM 100 System, with its

corresponding large thermal inertia and the limited duration for the extreme temperature, this assumption is conservative.

11.2.15.2 Extreme Environmental Temperature Analysis

The accident condition considering an extreme environmental temperature (Table 2.2.2) for a duration sufficient to reach thermal equilibrium is evaluated with respect to accident condition design temperatures listed in Table 2.2.3.

Structural

The structural evaluation of the MPC enclosure vessel for accident condition internal pressure bounds the pressure resulting from this event. Therefore, the resulting stresses from this event are bounded by that of the accident condition and are well within the allowable values, as discussed in Section 3.4.

Thermal

The resulting temperatures for the system and fuel assembly cladding are provided in evaluation performed in Subsection 4.6.2. As concluded from this evaluation, all temperatures are within the short-term accident condition allowable values specified in Table 2.2.3.

Shielding

There is no effect on the shielding performance of the system as a result of this event, since the concrete temperature does not exceed the short-term temperature limit specified in Table 2.2.3.

Criticality

There is no effect on the criticality control features of the system as a result of this event.

Confinement

There is no effect on the confinement function of the MPC as a result of this event. As discussed in the structural evaluation above, all stresses remain within allowable values, assuring confinement boundary integrity.

Radiation Protection

Since there is no degradation in shielding or confinement capabilities as discussed above, there is no effect on occupational or public exposures as a result of this event.

Based on this evaluation, it is concluded that the extreme environment temperature accident does not affect the safe operation of the HI-STORM 100 System.

11.2.15.3 Extreme Environmental Temperature Dose Calculations

The extreme environmental temperature will not cause the concrete to exceed its normal design temperature. Therefore, there will be no degradation of the concrete's shielding effectiveness. The elevated temperatures will not cause a breach of the confinement system and the short-term fuel cladding temperature is not exceeded. Therefore, there is no radiological impact on the HI-STORM 100 System for the extreme environmental temperature and the dose calculations are equivalent to the normal condition dose rates.

11.2.15.4 Extreme Environmental Temperature Corrective Action

There are no consequences of this accident that require corrective action.

11.2.16 Supplemental Cooling System (SCS) Failure

The SCS system is a forced fluid circulation device used to provide supplemental HI-TRAC cooling. For fluid circulation, the SCS system is equipped with active components requiring power for normal operation. Although an SCS System failure is highly unlikely, for defense-in-depth an accident condition that renders it inoperable for an extended duration is postulated herein.

11.2.16.1 Cause of SCS Failure

Possible causes of SCS failure are: (a) Simultaneous loss of external and backup power, or (b) Complete loss of annulus water from an uncontrolled leak or line break.

11.2.16.2 Analysis of Effects and Consequences of SCS Failure

Structural

See discussion under thermal evaluation below.

Thermal

In the event of a SCS failure due to (a), the following sequence of events occur:

- i) The annulus water temperature rises to reach its boiling temperature (~212°F).
- ii) A progressive reduction of water level and dryout of the annulus.

In the event of an SCS failure due to (b), a rapid water loss occurs and annulus is replaced with air. For the condition of a vertically oriented HI-TRAC with air in the annulus, the maximum steady-state temperatures are below the accident temperature limits for fuel cladding and components (see Subsection 4.5.4).

Shielding

There is no adverse effect on the shielding effectiveness of the system.

Criticality

There is no adverse effect on the criticality control of the system.

Confinement

There is no adverse effect on the confinement function of the MPC. As discussed in the evaluations above, the structural boundary pressures are within design limits.

Radiation Protection

As there is no adverse effect on the shielding or confinement functions, there is no effect on occupational or public exposures as a result of this off-normal event.

Based on this evaluation, it is concluded that the SCS failure does not affect the safe operation of the HI-STORM 100 System.

11.2.16.3 SCS Failure Dose Calculations

The event has no radiological impact because the confinement barrier and shielding integrity are not affected.

11.2.16.4 SCS Failure Corrective Action

In the vertical orientation the HI-TRAC is designed to withstand an SCS failure without an adverse effect on its safety functions.

11.3 REFERENCES

- [11.2.1] Chun et al., “Dynamic Impact Effects on Spent Fuel Assemblies,” Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, UCID-21246, (October 1987).
- [11.2.2] ESEERCO Project EP91-29 and EPRI Project 3100-02, “Debris Collection System for Boiling Water Reactor Consolidation Equipment,” B&W Fuel Company, (October 1995).
- [11.2.3] Docket Number 72-1008, HI-STAR 100 System FSAR, Holtec Report HI-2012610, Revision 2.
- [11.2.4] Docket Number 71-9261, HI-STAR 100 System SAR, Holtec Report HI-951251, Revision 10.

SUPPLEMENT 11.I

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REPORT HI-2002444

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Rev. 6

HI-STORM 100 FSAR
Revision 8
January 18, 2010

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