

### 3.4 Water Level (Flood) Design

The information in this section of the reference ABWR DCD, including all subsections and tables and figures, is incorporated by reference with the following supplements and departures.

STP DEP T1 5.0-1 (Table 3.4-1)

STD DEP T1 2.3-1

STD DEP T1 2.15-1

STP DEP 1.2-2

STD DEP 3.8-1

#### 3.4.1.1.1 Flood Protection from External Sources

STP DEP T1 5.0-1

*Waterproofing of foundations and walls of Seismic Category I structures below ~~grade~~ flood level ~~rise~~ is accomplished principally by the use of water stops at expansion and construction joints. In addition to water stops, waterproofing of the plant structures and penetrations that house safety-related systems and components is provided up to 8 cm above the ~~plant ground~~ flood level to protect the external surfaces from exposure to water.*

#### 3.4.1.1.2 Compartment Flooding from Postulated Component Failures

STDP DEP T1 2.3-1

*The MSL tunnel area is instrumented with ~~radiation~~ and air temperature monitors that are used to automatically isolate the MSIVs upon detection of high abnormal limits.*

#### 3.4.1.1.2.3 Evaluation of Radwaste Building Flooding Events

STD DEP T1 2.15-1

STD DEP 3.8-1

*The Radwaste Building is a reinforced concrete structure consisting of a ~~Seismic Category I~~ substructure ~~13.5~~ 13.7m below grade at the basemat top and a superstructure ~~15.7~~ 13.7m above grade. This building does not contain safety-related equipment and is not contiguous with other plant structures except through the radwaste piping and tunnel. In case of a flood, the building substructure serves as a large sump which can collect and hold any leakage within the building. Also, the medium and large radwaste tanks are housed in sealed compartments which are designed to contain any spillage or leakage from tanks that may rupture. The piping that transfer the liquid waste from the other buildings to the Radwaste Building traverse through a tunnel. ~~which runs near (but does not penetrate) the Radwaste Building. The top of the radwaste tunnel is at grade (Figure 1.2-23e).~~ at an elevation of 1,500mm, 3m*

~~above the basement slab 1,036cm (Table 3.4-1).~~ Seals are provided for all penetrations from the tunnel to prevent building to building flooding.

The structural design of this building is such that no internal flooding is expected or will occur under the worst case conditions from ~~these tanks that are isolated by the Seismic Category I compartments~~ medium and large radwaste tanks.

### 3.4.1.1.2.5 Evaluation of Turbine Building Flood Events

STP DEP 1.2-2

Circulating Water System and Turbine Building Water System (TSW) are the only systems large enough to fill the ~~condenser pit~~ Turbine Building; therefore, only these two systems can flood into adjacent buildings.

~~A failure in either of these systems~~ Circulating Water System will result in the total flooding of the Turbine Building ~~up to~~ below grade. Another failure in TSW system will result in the total flooding of Turbine Building still within the TSW System equipment room. These are accomplished by leak detectors in a condenser pit and TSW System equipment room, and automatic means to shutdown those systems. Water is prevented from crossing to other buildings by two means in the case of the leak detection failure. The first is a normally closed alarmed door in the connecting passage between the Turbine Building and Service Building. The second is that the radwaste tunnel will be sealed at both ends to prevent water from either entering the tunnel or leaving the tunnel. A large hydrostatic head is prevented by a large non-water-tight truck door at grade to provide a release point for any flooding water.

Because of the large size of the circulating water system and the TSW system, ~~a~~ leaks will fill the condenser pit and the TSW System equipment room quickly. Monitors were added in the condenser pit and the TSW System equipment room of the Turbine Building to provide leak detection and an automatic means to shutdown the Circulating Water System and TSW System in the event of flooding in the Turbine Building (Subsections 10.4.5.2.3 and 10.4.5.6).

### 3.4.2 Analytical and Test Procedures

STP DEP T1 5.0-1

Since the design basis flood elevation is ~~30.5 cm below~~ at El. 40.0 ft (see Subsection 2.4S.2.2), 182.9 cm above the finished plant grade, ~~there is no dynamic force due to flood.~~ The ~~the~~ lateral hydrostatic and hydrodynamic pressure on the structures due to the design flood water level, as well as ground and soil pressures, are calculated.

### 3.4.3 COL License Information

#### 3.4.3.1 Flood Elevation

The following site specific supplement addresses COL License Information Item 3.5.

The site specific design basis flood elevation is defined as 182.9 cm above grade. The design basis flood is described in Subsection 2.4S.2.

As described in Table 3.4-1 note 3 and 5, all penetrations and doors that penetrate the exterior walls of Seismic Category I Buildings that are located below the design basis flood level are watertight. Therefore all safety-related equipment in these buildings are protected from postulated external floods and satisfy the requirements of GDC 2.

Watertight doors or barriers are provided on the Reactor Building and Control Building to protect the buildings from the external design basis flood. These watertight doors or barriers are considered Seismic Category I components. In order to ensure that the watertight doors and barriers can withstand the ABWR Standard Plant loading requirements, the watertight doors and barriers of the Reactor Building and Control Building will be designed for the more severe of the standard plant and site-specific loading. Watertight doors shall be designed to meet the Incorporated Barrier requirements of Regulatory Guide 1.102.

The watertight doors or barriers for the Reactor Building consist of the six exterior doors and the exterior Large Equipment Access indicated in Tier 1 Figures 2.15.10h and 2.15.10j. The watertight doors for the Control Building consist of the access doors between the Control Building and the Service Building shown in Tier 1 Figures 2.15.12d, e, and f, the exterior equipment access door shown in Tier 1 Figure 2.15.12g, and an access door between the Control Building and the Service Building shown in Tier 1 Figure 2.15.12g. Each door will be given a unique component ID in the construction drawings.

The locations for watertight doors in the Reactor Building and Control Building include:

#### Exterior Watertight Door or Barriers

Structure	Door or Barrier Description	Elevation
Reactor Building	Clean Access Area Corridor Entrance	B1F (4800 mm)
	Diesel Generator A Access	1F (12300 mm)
	Diesel Generator B Access	1F (12300 mm)
	Diesel Generator C Access	1F (12300 mm)
	East Equipment Hatch Access	1F (12300 mm)
	West Equipment Hatch Access	1F (12300 mm)
	Large Equipment Access	1F (12300 mm)
Control Building	HX Area Access at Service Building	B3F (-2150 mm)
	Electrical Area Access at Service Building	B2F (3500 mm)
	Control Building Access at Service Building	B1F (7900 mm)
	Entrance to Reactor Building Controlled Access	1F (12300 mm)
	Equipment Access	1F (12300 mm)

Exterior openings of the Reactor Building and Control Building that could make safety-related SSCs vulnerable to tornado missiles are protected by separate barriers or doors designed to resist tornado missiles.

The watertight doors are seated such that the force of the water helps maintain the watertight seal. The watertight doors are designed to be leak tight. Watertight doors will be individually engineered assemblies designed by the supplier to satisfy the design basis performance requirements for external flooding. Watertight doors will allow only slight seepage during an external flooding event in accordance with criteria for Type 2 closures in U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) EP 1165-2-314, "Flood-Proofing Regulations". This criterion will be met under hydrostatic loading of 12 inches of water above the design basis flood elevation per Table 3.4-1, plus the height of wave run-up and drag effects, as required. Water retaining capability of the doors shall be demonstrated by qualification tests for the water head levels. These tests will be completed prior to shipment of the doors. For this purpose a test fixture may be used, with gasket material and cross section, its retainers, and the anvil configuration being identical to that of the full size doors. The test fixture shall have the necessary valving, pressure gages, flow meters, and instruments for measuring gasket compression. To validate that the door satisfies a Type 2 closure per (COE) EP 1165-2-314, the leakage shall not exceed 0.10 gallon/hour/linear foot of gasket when subjected to 125% of the specified head pressure.

The watertight doors or barriers that are utilized for protection against external flooding are normally closed and are used for egress, as required.

The watertight doors, frames, and all components are designed to the requirements of AISC N690 and SRP Section 3.8.4. The structural steel used for the watertight doors conforms to either ASTM A36, ASTM A992 or ASTM A500 Grade B. The faceplate conforms to ASTM A606, type 4 and the rubber gasket conforms to ASTM D2000, Grade BC. Fabrication of the doors shall meet the requirements of AISC N690. The welding shall meet the requirements of nondestructive testing, personnel qualifications and acceptance criteria contained in AWS D1.1.

The watertight doors shall be designed for the following loads and load combinations:

$$S = D + W$$

$$S = D + P$$

$$1.6S = D + P + E'$$

$$1.6S = D + W_t \text{ (See definition below)}$$

Where:

S = Normal allowable stresses as defined in AISC N690

D = Dead Loads

- $E'$  = Loads generated by SSE, per Sections 3H.1 and 3H.2.
- $P$  = Pressure Loads, which may be due to hydrostatic pressure,  $P_h$ , or differential pressure,  $P_d$ .
- $P_h$  = Loads due to hydrostatic pressure, determined based on the flood elevation per Table 3.4-1, plus the height of wave run-up and drag effects, as required.
- $P_d$  = Loads due to differential pressure
- $W$  = Normal Wind Loads, per Sections 3H.1 and 3H.2.
- $W_t$  = Tornado Loads, per Sections 3H.1 and 3H.2, including wind velocity pressure  $W_w$ , differential pressure  $W_p$ , and tornado-generated missiles (if not protected)  $W_m$

The value used for  $W_t$  shall be computed to satisfy the following possible combinations:

$$W_t = W_w$$

$$W_t = W_p$$

$$W_t = W_m$$

$$W_t = W_w + W_m$$

$$W_t = W_w + 0.5 W_p$$

$$W_t = W_w + 0.5 W_p + W_m$$

### 3.4.3.2 Ground Water Elevation

The following site specific supplement addresses COL License Information Item 3.6.

The site specific ground water elevation is defined in Subsection 2.4S.12. The ground water elevation is lower than 61.0cm below grade.

### 3.4.3.3 Flood Protection Requirements for Other Structures

The following site specific supplement addresses COL License Information Item 3.7.

The Ultimate Heat Sink and Reactor Service Water Piping Tunnel have the same flood protection features as other Seismic Category I structures within the scope of the certified design. These design features are addressed in Subsection 3.4.1.1. As described in that Subsection, they are protected from postulated flooding and satisfy the requirements of GDC 2 and the guidance of RG 1.102.

The Ultimate Heat Sink and Reactor Service Water Piping Tunnel are divisionally separated in accordance with Section 3.13 and 3.12. Penetrations that are located

below design flood level are watertight thereby preventing an internal flood event from propagating from one division to another.

Watertight doors or barriers are provided on the site-specific Diesel Generator Fuel Oil Storage Vaults to protect the vaults from the external design basis flood. These watertight doors or barriers are considered site-specific Seismic Category I components. Each door will be given a unique component ID in the construction drawings.

The locations of watertight doors for the Diesel Generator Fuel Oil Storage Vaults include:

#### Exterior Watertight Door or Barrier Component IDs

Structure	Door Description
Diesel Generator Fuel Oil Storage Vaults	Access to Vault A
	Access to Vault B
	Access to Vault C

The design requirements for Diesel Generator Fuel Oil Storage Vault watertight doors are similar to the requirements described in Section 3.4.3.1, except that only the site-specific loads are considered, as described in Section 3H.6.7.

#### 3.4.3.4 Penetration Seals

The following site specific supplement addresses COL License Information Item in Subsection 3.4.1.1.1.

Penetrations located between Seismic Category I building and non-Seismic Category I building or to the outside below site-specific flood elevation are similar to a primary containment penetration. They consist of a steel sleeve embedded in the wall with a closure plate that acts as a seal and as a pipe anchor. The sleeve, closure plate and pipe are welded together to form a highly reliable seal.

Table 3.4-1 Structures, Penetrations, and Access Openings Designed for Flood Protection (Note 9)

Structure	Reactor Building	Service Building	Control Building	Radwaste Building	Turbine Building	Ultimate Heat Sink/RSW Pump House (Note 8)
Design Flood Level (mm)	<del>11,695</del> 12,192 mm (40.0 ft)	<del>11,695</del> 10058 mm (33 ft) (Note 7)	<del>11,695</del> 12,192 mm (40.0 ft)	<del>11,695</del> 10058 mm (33 ft) (Note 7)	<del>11,695</del> 10058 mm (33 ft) (Note 7)	12,192 mm (40.0 ft)
Design Ground Water Level (mm)	<del>11,390</del> 9,753 mm (32 ft)	<del>11,390</del> 9,753 mm (32 ft)	<del>11,390</del> 9,753 mm (32 ft)	<del>11,390</del> 9,753 mm (32 ft)	<del>11,390</del> 9,753 mm (32 ft)	8,534 mm (28.0 ft)
Reference Plant Grade (mm)	<del>12,000</del> 10,363 mm (34ft)	<del>12,000</del> 10,363 mm (34ft)	<del>12,000</del> 10,363 mm (34ft)	<del>12,000</del> 10,363 mm (34ft)	<del>12,000</del> 10,363 mm (34ft)	10,363 mm (34 ft)
Top of Base Slab (mm)	<del>8,200</del> -9,837 mm (-32.27 ft)	<del>2,150 &amp; 3,500</del> -3,787 mm (-12.42 ft)	<del>8,200</del> -9,837 mm (-32.27 ft)	<del>1,500</del> -3,353 mm (-11 ft)	<del>5,300</del> -4,840 mm (-15.88 ft)	4,267 mm (UHS), -5,486 mm (RSW Pump House) (14 ft, UHS) (-18 ft, RSW Pump House)
Actual Plant Grade (mm)	<del>12,000</del> Varies between 9,753 mm (32 ft) and 10,973 mm (36 ft)	<del>12,000</del> Varies between 9,753 mm (32 ft) and 10,973 mm (36 ft)	<del>12,000</del> Varies between 9,753 mm (32 ft) and 10,973 mm (36 ft)	<del>12,000</del> Varies between 9,753 mm (32 ft) and 10,973 mm (36 ft)	<del>12,000</del> Varies between 9,753 mm (32 ft) and 10,973 mm (36 ft)	Varies between 9,753 mm (32 ft) and 10,973 mm (36 ft)
Building Height (mm)	<del>49,700</del>	<del>22,200</del>	<del>22,200</del>	<del>28,000</del>	<del>54,300</del>	
Penetrations Below Design Flood Level (Notes 1 through 4)	Refer to Table 6.2-9	None	RCW, RSW and miscellaneous lines, and electrical penetrations	None, except radwaste piping	Radwaste piping	RSW piping and electric cables

Table 3.4-1 Structures, Penetrations, and Access Openings Designed for Flood Protection (Note 9) (Continued)

Structure	Reactor Building	Service Building	Control Building	Radwaste Building	Turbine Building	Ultimate Heat Sink/RSW Pump House (Note 8)
Access Openings Below Design Flood Level (Notes 5 and 6)	Access ways to outside and from S/B and C/B (Fig. 1.2-4 through 1.2-8) @ 4,800 mm	Access ways from R/B, C/B and T/B. (Fig. 1.2-17 through 1.2-20) @ 3,500 mm, (Fig. 1.2-18)  Area access ways from S/B @ 3,500 (See Fig. 1.2-18) 3,500 mm, and 7,900 mm (Fig. 1.2-19)  Area access way from T/B @ 3,500 mm (Fig. 1.2-24)	<del>Hx area access from S/B @ 2,150 mm, (Fig. 1.2-15)</del>  <del>Area access from S/B @ 3,500 (See Fig. 1.2-18)</del>  <del>Area access way from S/B @ 7,900 mm, (See Fig. 1.2-15)</del> Access ways to outside, S/B, R/B, and RW/B (See Fig 1.2-17 through 1.2-20)	None	Access ways from S/B @ 5,300 mm, (Fig 1.2-18)	None

## Notes:

- 1 Watertight penetrations will be provided for all Reactor, ~~and Control~~, Turbine and Radwaste Buildings penetrations that are below ~~grade~~ design flood level.
- 2 The safety-related and non-safety-related tunnels prevent the lines running through them from being exposed to outside ground flooding.
- 3 Penetrations below design flood level will be sealed against any hydrostatic head resulting from the design basis flood, or from a moderate energy pipe failure in the tunnel or inside a connecting building.
- 4 Waterproof sealant applied to the building exterior walls below flood level will also be extended a minimum of 150 mm along the penetration surfaces.
- 5 Watertight doors (bulkhead type) are provided at all Reactor and Control Building access ways that are below ~~grade~~ design flood level.
- 6 The figure shown best depicts the indicated access.



- 7 The Turbine Building and Service Building shall also meet the flood design requirements of ASCE 7-05. The Radwaste Building shall also meet the flood design requirements of ASCE 7-95.
- 8 UHS includes safety-related cooling towers and RSW Pump House, which are contiguous to the UHS.
- 9 All elevations in this table correspond to mean sea level (msl).

