

2.1.2 Emergency Power Generating Buildings

1.0 Description

The Emergency Power Generating Buildings (EPGB) are safety-related, Seismic Category I, reinforced concrete structures supported by a reinforced concrete basemat. There are two essentially identical EPGBs (EPGB 1/2 and EPGB 3/4) located adjacent to the Nuclear Island (NI). To address aircraft and explosion pressure wave hazards, these structures are physically separated by the NI complex as illustrated on Figure 2.1.2-1. Information in tables and figures in this section is for information only with the exception of the specific features listed in the ITAAC for verification.

Each structure houses two diesel generators, two fuel oil tanks, two control rooms, heating ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) equipment, electrical equipment, and miscellaneous equipment associated with the operation of each generator. The two diesel generators are separated by a reinforced concrete wall to protect against internal hazards. The two fuel oil tanks are separated from the diesel generators by a reinforced concrete wall to protect against internal hazards.

The EPGBs are Seismic Category I structures, which are capable of performing their safety-related function during and following a safe shutdown earthquake (SSE). These structures are designed for external hazards including rain and snow loads, flooding, wind loads, tornado loads, missile impact loads, SSE loads, and site-proximity hazards. The buildings are also designed for structure and component dead loads, live loads, pipe reactions, and thermal effects. There are no internally generated missile impact loads applicable to the design of these buildings.

Each EPGB provides the following safety-related functions:

- Supports the emergency diesel generators and associated mechanical, electrical, and instrumentation and control equipment required to function during and after a design basis event.
- Provides protection for safety-related equipment against external hazards.
- Provides separation between the main diesel generators and fuel oil tanks.
- Each EPGB structure is approximately 95 feet by 178 feet by 68 feet high.

2.0 Arrangement

2.1 The location of the two EPGBs is as shown on Figure 2.1.2-1.

3.0 Key Design Features

3.1 Physical separation of the EPGBs by the NI complex is as shown on Figure 2.1.2-1.

3.2 The EPGBs site grade level is located between 12 inches and 18 inches below finish floor elevation at ground entrances.

- 3.3 The basic configuration of the EPGB structures contains an internal hazards separation barrier so that the impact of internal hazards, including fire, flood, high-energy line break and missile impact, is contained within the EPGB of hazard origination. Figure 2.1.2-4 identifies the internal hazards separation barrier.
- 3.4 The EPGB structures are Seismic Category I and are designed and constructed to withstand design basis loads, as specified below, without loss of structural integrity and safety-related functions.
- Normal plant operation (including dead loads, live loads, lateral earth pressure loads, hydrostatic loads, hydrodynamic loads, and temperature loads).
 - Internal Events (including internal flood loads, accident pressure loads, accident thermal loads, accident pipe reactions, and pipe break loads—including reaction loads, jet impingement loads, and missile impact loads).
 - External events (including rain, snow, flood, tornado, tornado-generated missiles, and earthquake).
- 3.5 Deleted.
- 3.6 The EPGB structures have key dimensions that are confirmed after construction.

4.0 Interface Requirements

There are no interface requirements for the EPGBs.

5.0 Inspections, Tests, Analyses, and Acceptance Criteria

Table 2.1.2-3 lists the EPGB ITAAC.

Table 2.1.2-1—Key Dimensions of Emergency Power Generating Building Structure

Label	Section Descriptions	Region	Floor Elevation or Elevation Range	Key Dimensions(1)
F4	Foundation Basemat.	Refer to Figure 2.1.2-3.	Nominal elevation 0 ft – 0 in.	6 ft – 0 in.
W11	Typical Wall at Column Line 11.	Refer to Figure 2.1.2-2.	From nominal elevations 0 ft to 69 ft.	1 ft – 11 5/8 in.
S10	Reinforced Concrete Slab.	Refer to Figure 2.1.2-3.	Nominal elevation 51 ft – 6 in.	2 ft – 0 in.

Notes:

- 1) Concrete forming and placement tolerances shall conform to the requirements of ACI 349 and ACI 117.

Table 2.1.2-2—Key Dimensions of Emergency Power Generating Building Foundation Footprint

Label	Section Descriptions	Region	Key Dimension	Tolerance
D11	Distance from North to South edge of EPGB foundation base slab.	Refer to Figure 2.1.2-1.	178 ft – 0 in.	+/- 12 in.
D12	Distance from East to West edge of EPGB foundation base slab.	Refer to Figure 2.1.2-1.	94 ft – 6 in.	+/- 12 in.
D13	Distance from top of EPGB foundation base slab to top of roof.	Refer to Figure 2.1.2-3.	68 ft – 0 in.	+/- 12 in.

**Table 2.1.2-3—Emergency Power Generating Building
ITAAC (3 Sheets)**

Commitment Wording		Inspections, Tests, Analyses	Acceptance Criteria
2.1	The location of the EPGBs is as shown on Figure 2.1.2-1.	An inspection of the EPGBs will be performed.	The as-built location of the EPGBs is as shown on Figure 2.1.2-1.
3.1	Physical separation of the EPGBs by the NI complex is as shown on Figure 2.1.2-1.	An inspection of the EPGBs will be performed.	The as-built EPGBs are separated by the NI complex as shown on Figure 2.1.2-1.
3.2	The EPGBs site grade level is located between 12 inches and 18 inches below finish floor elevation at ground entrances.	An inspection of EPGBs site grade level will be performed.	The as-built EPGBs site grade level is located between 12 inches and 18 inches below finish floor elevation at ground entrances.

**Table 2.1.2-3—Emergency Power Generating Building
ITAAC (3 Sheets)**

Commitment Wording		Inspections, Tests, Analyses	Acceptance Criteria
3.3	<p>The basic configuration of the EPGB structures contains an internal hazards separation barrier so that the impact of internal hazards, including fire, flood, high-energy line break and missile impact, is contained within the EPGB of hazard origination. Figure 2.1.2-4 identifies the internal hazards separation barrier.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. An inspection of the EPGBs will be performed. b. A fire protection analysis will be performed. c. Inspection of as-built conditions of barriers, doors, dampers, and penetrations through the barriers identified on Figure 2.1.2-4, versus construction drawings of barriers, doors, dampers, and penetrations as determined in the part (b) analysis, will be performed. d. An internal flooding analysis for the EPGBs will be performed. e. A walkdown of the EPGB features identified in the internal flooding analysis in part (d) that maintain the impact of the impact of the internal flooding to the EPGB of origin will be performed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The as-built configuration of the EPGBs provides internal hazards barriers as shown on Figure 2.1.2-4. b. Completion of analysis that indicates that barriers, doors, dampers and penetrations providing separation have a minimum 3-hour fire rating and mitigate propagation of smoke to the extent that safe shutdown is not adversely affected. c. The as-built configuration of walls, doors, dampers and penetrations through the barriers listed on Figure 2.1.2-4 agrees with the construction drawings. d. Completion of the internal flooding analysis for the EPGBs indicates that the impact of internal flooding is contained with the EPGB of origin. e. The EPGB flood protection features that maintain the impact of internal flooding to the EPGB of origin are installed and agree with the construction drawings.

**Table 2.1.2-3—Emergency Power Generating Building
ITAAC (3 Sheets)**

Commitment Wording		Inspections, Tests, Analyses	Acceptance Criteria
3.4	<p>The EPGB structures are Seismic Category I and are designed and constructed to withstand design basis loads, as specified below, without loss of structural integrity and safety-related functions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Normal plant operation (including dead loads, live loads, lateral earth pressure loads, hydrostatic loads, hydrodynamic loads, and temperature loads). • Internal Events (including internal flood loads, accident pressure loads, accident thermal loads, accident pipe reactions, and pipe break loads – including reaction loads, jet impingement loads, cubicle pressurization loads, and missile impact loads). • External events (including rain, snow, flood, tornado, tornado-generated missiles, and earthquake). 	<p>An analysis of the EPGB structures for the design basis loads will be performed. During construction, deviations from the approved design will be analyzed for design basis loads.</p>	<p>A report exists which reconciles deviations during construction and concludes that the as-built EPGB structures conform to the approved design and will withstand the design basis loads specified without loss of structural integrity or safety-related functions.</p>
3.5	Deleted.	Deleted.	Deleted.
3.6	<p>The EPGB structures have key dimensions that are confirmed after construction.</p>	<p>An inspection of key dimensions of the as-built EPGB structures will be performed. During construction, deviations from the approved design will be analyzed for design basis loads.</p>	<p>Deviations from the key dimensions and tolerances specified in Table 2.1.2-1 and Table 2.1.2-2 are reconciled and the as-built EPGB structures will withstand the design basis loads without loss of structural integrity and safety related functions.</p>

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