

## B 3.6 CONTAINMENT SYSTEMS

### B 3.6.16 Reactor Building

#### BASES

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**BACKGROUND** The reactor building is a concrete structure that surrounds the steel containment vessel. Between the containment vessel and the reactor building inner wall is an annular space that collects containment leakage that may occur following a loss of coolant accident (LOCA). This space also allows for periodic inspection of the outer surface of the steel containment vessel.

The Annulus Ventilation System (AVS) establishes a negative pressure in the annulus between the reactor building and the steel containment vessel under post accident conditions. Filters in the system then control the release of radioactive contaminants to the environment. The reactor building is required to be OPERABLE to ensure retention of containment leakage and proper operation of the AVS. To ensure the retention of containment leakage within the reactor building:

- a. The door in each access opening is closed except when the access opening is being used for normal transit entry and exit.
- b. The sealing mechanism associated with each penetration (e.g., welds, bellows, or O-rings) is OPERABLE.

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**APPLICABLE SAFETY ANALYSES** The design basis for reactor building OPERABILITY is a LOCA. Maintaining reactor building OPERABILITY ensures that the release of radioactive material from the containment atmosphere is restricted to those leakage paths and associated leakage rates assumed in the accident analyses.

The reactor building satisfies Criterion 3 of 10 CFR 50.36 (Ref. 1).

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**LCO** Reactor building OPERABILITY must be maintained to ensure proper operation of the AVS and to limit radioactive leakage from the containment to those paths and leakage rates assumed in the accident analyses.

## BASES

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**APPLICABILITY** Maintaining reactor building OPERABILITY prevents leakage of radioactive material from the reactor building. Radioactive material may enter the reactor building from the containment following a LOCA. Therefore, reactor building OPERABILITY is required in MODES 1, 2, 3, and 4 when a steam line break, LOCA, or rod ejection accident could release radioactive material to the containment atmosphere.

In MODES 5 and 6, the probability and consequences of these events are low due to the Reactor Coolant System temperature and pressure limitations in these MODES. Therefore, reactor building OPERABILITY is not required in MODE 5 or 6.

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## ACTIONS

### A.1

In the event reactor building OPERABILITY is not maintained, reactor building OPERABILITY must be restored within 24 hours. Twenty-four hours is a reasonable Completion Time considering the limited leakage design of containment and the low probability of a Design Basis Accident occurring during this time period.

### B.1 and B.2

If the reactor building cannot be restored to OPERABLE status within the required Completion Time, the plant must be brought to a MODE in which the LCO does not apply. To achieve this status, the plant must be brought to at least MODE 3 within 6 hours and to MODE 5 within 36 hours. The allowed Completion Times are reasonable, based on operating experience, to reach the required plant conditions from full power conditions in an orderly manner and without challenging plant systems.

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## SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

### SR 3.6.16.1

Maintaining reactor building OPERABILITY requires maintaining the door in each access opening closed, except when the access opening is being used for normal transit entry and exit. The Surveillance Frequency is based on operating experience, equipment reliability, and plant risk and is controlled under the Surveillance Frequency Control Program.

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## BASES

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### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (continued)

#### SR 3.6.16.2

The ability of a AVS train to produce the required negative pressure within the required times provides assurance that the building is adequately sealed. The negative pressure prevents leakage from the building, since outside air will be drawn in by the low pressure. The negative pressure must be established within the time limit to ensure that no significant quantity of radioactive material leaks from the reactor building prior to developing the negative pressure.

The basis for the times and setpoints are provided in TS Bases 3.6.10, "Annulus Ventilation System (AVS)," Applicable Safety Analysis Section.

The Surveillance Frequency is based on operating experience, equipment reliability, and plant risk and is controlled under the Surveillance Frequency Control Program.

#### SR 3.6.16.3

This SR would give advance indication of gross deterioration of the concrete structural integrity of the reactor building. The Surveillance Frequency is based on operating experience, equipment reliability, and plant risk and is controlled under the Surveillance Frequency Control Program.

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### REFERENCES

1. 10 CFR 50.36, Technical Specifications, (c)(2)(ii).