

ATTACHMENT 1

TO

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REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

BASES

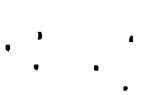
3/4.4.9 PRESSURE/TEMPERATURE LIMITS

All components in the Reactor Coolant System are designed to withstand the effects of cyclic loads due to system temperature and pressure changes. These cyclic loads are introduced by normal load transients, reactor trips, and startup and shutdown operations. The various categories of load cycles used for design purposes are provided in Section 4.1.4 of the FSAR. During startup and shutdown, the rates of temperature and pressure changes are limited so that the maximum specified heatup and cooldown rates are consistent with the design assumptions and satisfy the stress limits for cyclic operation.

An ID or OD one-quarter thickness surface flaw is postulated at the location in the vessel which is found to be the limiting case. There are several factors which influence the postulated location. The thermal induced bending stress during heatup is compressive on the inner surface while tensile on the outer surface of the vessel wall. During cooldown the bending stress profile is reversed. In addition, the material toughness is dependent upon irradiation and temperature and therefore the fluence profile through the reactor vessel wall, the rate of heatup and also the rate of cooldown influence the postulated flaw location.

The heatup limit curve, Figure 3.4-2, is a composite curve which was prepared by determining the most conservative case, with either the inside or outside wall controlling, for any heatup rate up to 60°F per hour. The cooldown limit curves of Figure 3.4-3 are composite curves which were prepared based upon the same type analysis with the exception that the controlling location is always the inside wall where the cooldown thermal gradients tend to produce tensile stresses while producing compressive stresses at the outside wall. The heatup and cooldown curves were prepared based upon the most limiting value of the predicted adjusted reference temperature at the end of 12 EFPY.

Reactor operation and resultant fast neutron ($E > 1$ Mev) irradiation will cause an increase in the RT_{NDT} . Therefore, an adjusted reference temperature, based upon the fluence and copper and phosphorus content of the material must be predicted. The heatup and cooldown limit curves of Figures 3.4-2 and 3.4-3 include predicted adjustments for this shift in RT_{NDT} at the end of 12 EFPY, as well as adjustments for possible errors in the pressure and temperature sensing instruments.



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The 12 EFY heatup and cooldown curves were developed based on the following:

1. The core beltline weld material being the limiting material with a copper and phosphorus content of .31% and .017%.
2. The projected fluence values contained in Table XII of the Southwest Research Institute report, "Reactor Vessel Material Surveillance Program for Donald C. Cook Unit No. 1, Analysis of Capsule Y," dated January 1984.
3. Figure 1, NRC Regulatory Guide 1.99, Revision 1

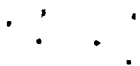
The shift in RT_{NDT} of the vessel material will be established periodically during operation by removing and evaluating reactor vessel material irradiation surveillance specimen dosimetry installed near the inside wall of the reactor vessel. The projected fluence values obtained will be used to calculate the change in RT_{NDT} in accordance with Regulatory Guide 1.99, Revision 1.

The pressure-temperature limit lines shown on Figure 3.4-2 for reactor criticality and for inservice leak and hydrostatic testing have been provided to assure compliance with the minimum temperature requirements of Appendix G to 10 CFR 50.

The number of reactor vessel irradiation surveillance specimens and the frequencies for removing and testing these specimens are provided in Table 4.4-5 to assure compliance with the requirements of Appendix H to 10 CFR Part 50.

The limitations imposed on pressurizer heatup and cooldown and spray water temperature differential are provided to assure that the pressurizer is operated within the design criteria assumed for the fatigue analysis performed in accordance with the ASME Code requirements.

The OPERABILITY of two PORVs, one PORV and the RHR safety valve, or an RCS vent opening of greater than or equal to 2 square inches ensures that the RCS will be protected from pressure transients which could exceed the limits of Appendix G to 10 CFR Part 50 when one or more of the RCS cold legs are less than or equal to 188°F. Either PORV or RHR safety valve has adequate relieving capability to protect the RCS from overpressurization when the transient is limited to either (1) the start of an idle RCP with the secondary water temperature of the steam generator less than or equal to 50°F above the RCS cold leg temperatures or (2) the start of a charging pump and its injection into a water solid RCS.



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