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1.9.68.4 Regulatory Guide 1.68.3, April 1982, Preoperational Testing of Instrument and Control Air Systems

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1.9.68.4 ~~DOCKETED~~ Regulatory Guide 1.68.3 Position
BRANCH

This guide describes a method acceptable to the NRC for verifying that instrument and control air systems and the loads they supply will operate properly at normal system pressures and to assure the operability of functions important to safety in the event that system pressure is lost, reduced below normal operating level, or increased above the design pressure of the air system components to the upstream safety valve accumulation pressure.

1.9.68.4.2 VEGP Position

The instrument air system has no safety design basis as discussed in subsection 9.3.1. The ability of the instrument air system to perform its design function will be demonstrated during the instrument air preoperational test described in chapter 14. VEGP conforms with this guide with the following clarifications:

1. The provisions of position C.8 are satisfied as follows:

Monitoring of the response of each safety-related pneumatic valve upon loss of air occurs during construction acceptance tests for each valve and is a prerequisite test for the preoperational test of the system. In performing this testing, the air pressure that will be supplied will be equivalent to the air pressure supplied by the instrument air system during normal plant operation, and it will be demonstrated that each valve responds properly (assumes its fail-safe position) for both a simulated sudden loss of air and for a gradual loss of air pressure. Since it is verified, on an individual basis, that each safety-related pneumatically operated valve will assume its fail-safe position, performance of a large-scale loss-of-air test encompassing several branches of the instrument air system is not necessary to verify correct valve response.

2. Position C.6 states that the "...ability of the system to meet the quality requirements of the system design should be verified," and references ANSI/ISA S7.3-1975 as an acceptable standard with respect to oil, water, and particulate matter contained in the product air. It further states that the quality should be verified by analyzing the air at the end of each feeder line. The VEGP instrument air system design is such that instrument air is filtered at the dehumidifier, and at

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each instrument (by a local filter/regulator) in accordance with individual instrument manufacturer's requirements. This ensures that particulate will be filtered at the individual instrument to prevent possible plugging and/or erosion of the individual air passages. Because of this individual filtration, verification of the particulate size at the end of each feeder is not necessary. The oil and moisture content are verified in conformance with the Regulatory Guide position.

1.9.69 REGULATORY GUIDE 1.69, DECEMBER 1973, CONCRETE RADIATION SHIELDS FOR NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

1.9.69.1 Regulatory Guide 1.69 Position

This guide endorses ANSI N101.6-1972 which addresses the design and construction of concrete radiation shields.

1.9.69.2 VEGP Position

Not applicable since VEGP uses conventional concrete for shielding, not concrete shields addressed in ANSI N101.6-1972.

1.9.70 REGULATORY GUIDE 1.70, REVISION 3, NOVEMBER 1978, STANDARD FORMAT AND CONTENT OF SAFETY ANALYSIS REPORTS FOR NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS

1.9.70.1 Regulatory Guide 1.70 Position

The purpose of the FSAR is to inform the NRC of the nature of the plant, the plans for its use, and the safety evaluations that have been performed to evaluate whether the plant can be operated without undue risk to the health and safety of the public. The FSAR is the principal document for the applicant to provide this information. The purpose of this guide is to indicate the information to be provided in the FSAR and to establish a uniform format acceptable to the NRC for presenting this information.