

## DEFINITIONS

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### 1.12 DELETED

#### ENGINEERED SAFETY FEATURES RESPONSE TIME

1.13 The ENGINEERED SAFETY FEATURES (ESF) RESPONSE TIME shall be that time interval from when the monitored parameter exceeds its ESF Actuation Setpoint at the channel sensor until the ESF equipment is capable of performing its safety function (i.e., the valves travel to their required positions, pump discharge pressures reach their required values, etc.). Times shall include diesel generator starting and sequence loading delays where applicable. The response time may be measured by means of any series of sequential, overlapping, or total steps so that the entire response time is measured. In lieu of measurement, response time may be verified for selected components provided that the components and the methodology for verification have been previously reviewed and approved by the NRC.

### 1.14 Deleted

#### FREQUENCY NOTATION

1.15 The FREQUENCY NOTATION specified for the performance of Surveillance Requirements shall correspond to the intervals defined in Table 1.1.

#### IDENTIFIED LEAKAGE

1.1 IDENTIFIED LEAKAGE shall be:

- a. Leakage (except CONTROLLED LEAKAGE) into closed systems, such as pump seal or valve packing leaks that are captured and conducted to a sump or collecting tank, or
- b. Leakage into the containment atmosphere from sources that are both specifically located and known either not to interfere with the operation of Leakage Detection Systems or not to be PRESSURE BOUNDARY LEAKAGE, or
- c. Reactor Coolant System leakage through a steam generator to the Secondary Coolant System.

#### MASTER RELAY TEST

1.17 A MASTER RELAY TEST shall be the energization of each master relay and verification of OPERABILITY of each relay. The MASTER RELAY TEST shall include continuity check of each associated slave relay.

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## DEFINITIONS

### QUADRANT POWER TILT RATIO

1.24 QUADRANT POWER TILT RATIO shall be the ratio of the maximum upper excore detector calibrated output to the average of the upper excore detector calibrated outputs, or the ratio of the maximum lower excore detector calibrated output to the average of the lower excore detector calibrated outputs, whichever is greater. With one excore detector inoperable, the remaining three detectors shall be used for computing the average.

### RADIOACTIVE WASTE TREATMENT SYSTEMS

1.25 RADIOACTIVE WASTE TREATMENT SYSTEMS are those liquid, gaseous and solid waste systems which are required to maintain control over radioactive material in order to meet the Limiting Conditions for Operation (LCOs) set forth in these specifications.

### RADIOLOGICAL EFFLUENT MONITORING AND OFFSITE DOSE CALCULATION MANUAL (REMDCM)

1.26 A RADIOLOGICAL EFFLUENT MONITORING MANUAL shall be a manual containing the site and environmental sampling and analysis programs for measurements of radiation and radioactive materials in those exposure pathways and for those radionuclides which lead to the highest potential radiation exposures to individuals from station operation. An OFFSITE DOSE CALCULATION MANUAL shall be a manual containing the methodology and parameters to be used in the calculation of offsite doses due to radioactive gaseous and liquid effluents and in the calculation of gaseous and liquid effluent monitoring instrumentation alarm/trip setpoints. Requirements of the REMDCM are provided in Specification 6.13.

### RATED THERMAL POWER

1.27 RATED THERMAL POWER shall be a total reactor core heat transfer rate to the reactor coolant of 3411 MWt.

### REACTOR TRIP SYSTEM RESPONSE TIME

1.28 The REACTOR TRIP SYSTEM RESPONSE TIME shall be the time interval from when the monitored parameter exceeds its Trip Setpoint at the channel sensor until loss of stationary gripper coil voltage. The response time may be measured by means of any series of sequential, overlapping, or total steps so that the entire response time is measured. In lieu of measurement, response time may be verified for selected components provided that the components and the methodology for verification have been previously reviewed and approved by the NRC.

### REPORTABLE EVENT

1.29 A REPORTABLE EVENT shall be any of those conditions specified in Section 50.73 of 10 CFR Part 50.

### SHUTDOWN MARGIN

1.30 SHUTDOWN MARGIN shall be the instantaneous amount of reactivity by which the reactor is subcritical or would be subcritical from its present condition assuming all full-length rod cluster assemblies (shutdown and control) are fully inserted except for the single rod cluster assembly of highest reactivity worth which is assumed to be fully withdrawn.

### 3/4.3 INSTRUMENTATION

#### 3/4.3.1 REACTOR TRIP SYSTEM INSTRUMENTATION

##### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

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3.3.1 As a minimum, the Reactor Trip System instrumentation channels and interlocks of Table 3.3-1 shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: As shown in Table 3.3-1.

ACTION:

As shown in Table 3.3-1.

##### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

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4.3.1.1 Each Reactor Trip System instrumentation channel and interlock and the automatic trip logic shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by the performance of the Reactor Trip System Instrumentation Surveillance Requirements specified in Table 4.3-1.

4.3.1.2 The REACTOR TRIP SYSTEM RESPONSE TIME of each Reactor trip function shall be verified to be within its limit at least once per 18 months. Neutron detectors and speed sensors are exempt from response time verification. Each verification shall include at least one train such that both trains are verified at least once per 36 months and one channel (to include input relays to both trains) per function such that all channels are verified at least once every N times 18 months where N is the total number of redundant channels in a specific Reactor trip function as shown in the "Total No. of Channels" column of Table 3.3-1.

## INSTRUMENTATION

### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

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4.3.2.1 Each ESFAS instrumentation channel and interlock and the automatic actuation logic and relays shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by performance of the ESFAS Instrumentation Surveillance Requirements specified in Table 4.3-2.

4.3.2.2 The ENGINEERED SAFETY FEATURES RESPONSE TIME\* of each ESFAS function shall be verified to be within the limit at least once per 18 months. Each verification shall include at least one train such that both trains are verified at least once per 36 months and one channel (to include input relays to both trains) per function such that all channels are verified at least once per N times 18 months where N is the total number of redundant channels in a specific ESFAS function as shown in the "Total No. of Channels" column of Table 3.3-3.

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\*The provisions of Specification 4.0.4 are not applicable for response time verification of steam line isolation for entry into MODE 4 and MODE 3 and turbine driven auxiliary feedwater pump for entry into MODE 3.

## INSTRUMENTATION

### BASES

#### 3/4.3.1 and 3/4.3.2 REACTOR TRIP SYSTEM INSTRUMENTATION and ENGINEERED SAFETY FEATURES ACTUATION SYSTEM INSTRUMENTATION (Continued)

The methodology, as defined in WCAP-10991 to derive the Nominal Trip Setpoints, is based upon combining all of the uncertainties in the channels. Inherent in the determination of the Nominal Trip Setpoints are the magnitudes of these channel uncertainties. Sensors and other instrumentation utilized in these channels should be capable of operating within the allowances of these uncertainty magnitudes. Occasional drift in excess of the allowance may be determined to be acceptable based on the other device performance characteristics. Device drift in excess of the allowance that is more than occasional, may be indicative of more serious problems and would warrant further investigation.

The above Bases do not apply to the two radiation monitors in the ESF Table (Item 3C and Item 7E). For these radiation monitors the allowable values are essentially nominal values. Due to the uncertainties involved in radiological parameters, the methodologies of WCAP-10991 were not applied. Actual trip setpoints will be reestablished below the allowable value based on calibration accuracies and good practices.

The verification of response time at the specified frequencies provides assurance that the reactor trip and the engineered safety features actuation associated with each channel is completed within the time limit assumed in the safety analysis. No credit is taken in the analysis for those channels with response times indicated as not applicable (i.e., N.A.).

Response time may be verified by actual response time tests in any series of sequential, overlapping or total channel measurements, or by the summation of allocated sensor, signal processing and actuation logic response times with actual response time tests on the remainder of the channel. Allocations for sensor response times may be obtained from: (1) historical records based on acceptable response time tests (hydraulic, noise, or power interrupt tests), (2) in-place, onsite, or offsite (e.g. vendor) test measurements; or (3) utilizing vendor engineering specifications. WCAP-13632-P-A, Revision 2, "Elimination of Pressure Sensor Response Time Testing Requirements" provides the basis and methodology for using allocated sensor response times in the overall verification of the channel response time for specific sensors identified in the WCAP. Response time verification for other sensor types must be demonstrated by test. Detector response times may be measured by the in-situ online noise analysis-response time degradation method described in the Westinghouse Topical Report, "The Use of Process Noise Measurements to Determine Response Characteristics of Protection Sensors in U.S. Plants," dated August 1983.

WCAP-14036, Revision 1, "Elimination of Periodic Protection Channel Response Time Tests" provides the basis and methodology for using allocated signal processing and actuation logic response times in the overall verification of the protection system channel response time. The allocations for sensor, signal conditioning and actuation logic response times must be verified prior to placing the component in operational service and re-verified following maintenance that may adversely affect response time. In general, electrical repair work does not impact response time provided the parts used for repair are of the same type and value. Specific components identified in the WCAP may be replaced without verification testing. One example where response time could be affected is replacing the sensing assembly of a transmitter.