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1.0 DEFINITIONS (Cont)

INSTRUMENT CALIBRATION	An INSTRUMENT CALIBRATION means the adjustment of an instrument signal output so that it corresponds, within acceptable range and accuracy, to a known value(s) of the parameter which the instrument monitors. Calibration shall encompass the entire instrument including actuation, alarm or trip.
INSTRUMENT CHANNEL	An INSTRUMENT CHANNEL means an arrangement of a sensor and auxiliary equipment required to generate and transmit to a trip system a single trip signal related to the plant parameter monitored by that instrument channel.
INSTRUMENT CHECK	An INSTRUMENT CHECK is a determination of acceptable operability by observation of instrument behavior during operation. This determination shall include, where possible, comparison of the instrument with other independent instruments measuring the same variable.
INSTRUMENT FUNCTIONAL TEST	An INSTRUMENT FUNCTIONAL TEST means the injection of a simulated signal into the instrument primary sensor to verify the proper instrument channel response, alarm and/or initiating action.
LEAKAGE	<p>a. Identified LEAKAGE:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reactor coolant LEAKAGE into drywell collection systems, such as pump seal or valve packing leaks, that is captured and conducted to a sump or collecting tank, or2. Reactor coolant LEAKAGE into the drywell atmosphere from sources which are both specifically located and known either not to interfere with the operation of the leakage detection systems or not to be Pressure Boundary Leakage. <p>b. Unidentified LEAKAGE:</p> <p>Unidentified LEAKAGE shall be all reactor coolant leakage which is not Identified Leakage.</p> <p>c. <u>Pressure Boundary LEAKAGE</u></p> <p>Pressure Boundary LEAKAGE shall be leakage through a non- isolable fault in a reactor coolant system component body, pipewall or vessel wall.</p>
LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION (LCO)	<p>The LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION specify the minimum acceptable levels of system performance necessary to assure safe startup and operation of the facility. When these conditions are met, the plant can be operated safely and abnormal situations can be safely controlled.</p> <p>Failure to meet a Surveillance, whether such failure is experienced during the performance of the Surveillance or between performances of the Surveillance, shall be failure to meet the LCO.</p>

3.0 LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION (LCO) APPLICABILITY

Not Used

4.0 SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENT (SR) APPLICABILITY

4.0.1 Not Used

4.0.2 Not Used

4.0.3 If it is discovered that a Surveillance was not performed within its specified Surveillance Frequency, then compliance with the requirement to declare the LCO not met may be delayed, from the time of discovery, up to 24 hours or up to the limit of the specified Surveillance Frequency, whichever is greater. This delay period is permitted to allow performance of the Surveillance. A risk evaluation shall be performed for any Surveillance delayed greater than 24 hours and the risk impact shall be managed.

If the Surveillance is not performed within the delay period, the LCO must immediately be declared not met, and the applicable Condition(s) must be entered.

When the Surveillance is performed within the delay period and the Surveillance is not met, the LCO must immediately be declared not met, and the applicable Condition(s) must be entered.

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3.0 LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION (LCO) APPLICABILITY

Not Used

4.0 SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENT (SR) APPLICABILITY

4.0.1 Not Used

4.0.2 Not Used

4.0.3 TS 4.0.3 establishes the flexibility to defer declaring affected equipment inoperable or an affected variable outside the specified limits when a Surveillance has not been completed within the specified Surveillance Frequency. A delay period of up to 24 hours or up to the limit of the specified Surveillance Frequency, whichever is greater, applies from the point in time that it is discovered that the Surveillance has not been performed in accordance with the definition of "Surveillance Frequency" and not at the time that the specified Surveillance Frequency was not met.

This delay period provides adequate time to complete Surveillances that have been missed. This delay period permits the completion of a Surveillance before complying with required Actions or other remedial measures that might preclude completion of the Surveillance.

The basis for this delay period includes consideration of the unit conditions, adequate planning, availability of personnel, the time required to perform the Surveillance, the safety significance of the delay in completing the required Surveillance, and the recognition that the most probable result of any particular Surveillance being performed is the verification of conformance with the requirements.

When a Surveillance with a Surveillance Frequency based not on time intervals, but upon specified unit conditions, operating situations, or requirements of regulations (e.g., in accordance with 10 CFR 50, Appendix J, as modified by approved exemptions, etc.) is discovered to not have been performed when specified, TS 4.0.3 allows for the full delay period of up to the specified Surveillance Frequency to perform the Surveillance. However, since there is no time interval specified, the missed Surveillance should be performed at the first reasonable opportunity.

TS 4.0.3 provides a time limit for, and allowances for the performance of, Surveillances that become applicable as a consequence of reactor MODE changes imposed by required Actions.

Failure to comply with specified Frequencies for surveillance intervals is expected to be an infrequent occurrence. Use of the delay period established by TS 4.0.3 is a flexibility which is not intended to be used as an operational convenience to extend Surveillance intervals. While up to

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24 hours or the limit of the specified Surveillance Frequency is provided to perform the missed Surveillance, it is expected that the missed Surveillance will be performed at the first reasonable opportunity. The determination of the first reasonable opportunity should include consideration of the impact on plant risk (from delaying the Surveillance as well as any plant configuration changes required or shutting the plant down to perform the Surveillance) and impact on any (continued) analysis assumptions, in addition to unit conditions, planning, availability of personnel, and the time required to perform the Surveillance. This risk impact should be managed through the program in place to implement 10 CFR 50.65(a)(4) and its implementation guidance, NRC Regulatory Guide 1.182, 'Assessing and Managing Risk Before Maintenance Activities at Nuclear Power Plants.' This Regulatory Guide addresses consideration of temporary and aggregate risk impacts, determination of risk management action thresholds, and risk management action up to and including plant shutdown. The missed Surveillance should be treated as an emergent condition as discussed in the Regulatory Guide. The risk evaluation should be commensurate with the importance of the component. Missed Surveillance for important components should be analyzed quantitatively. If the results of the risk evaluation determine the risk increase is significant, this evaluation should be used to determine the safest course of action. All missed Surveillances will be placed in the licensee's Corrective Action Program.

If a Surveillance is not completed within the allowed delay period, then the equipment is considered inoperable or the variable is considered outside the specified limits and the completion times or the required actions for the applicable LCO Actions begin immediately upon expiration of the delay period. If a Surveillance is failed within the delay period, then the equipment is inoperable, or the variable is outside the specified limits and the completion times of the required actions for the applicable LCO Actions begin immediately upon the failure of the Surveillance.

Completion of the Surveillance within the delay period allowed by this Specification, or within the completion time of the Actions, restores compliance with "Surveillance Frequency."