



U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION  
**STANDARD REVIEW PLAN**

**APPENDIX 7.1-A ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA AND GUIDELINES FOR  
 INSTRUMENTATION AND CONTROL SYSTEMS IMPORTANT TO  
 SAFETY**

**REVIEW RESPONSIBILITIES**

**Primary** - Organization responsible for the review of instrumentation and controls

**Secondary** - None

ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA

The acceptance criteria and guidelines for instrumentation and control (I&C) systems important to safety are divided into five categories: (1) regulations including paragraph 10 CFR 50.55a(h), "Protection and Safety Systems," which incorporates by reference IEEE Std. 603-1991, "IEEE Standard Criteria for Safety Systems for Nuclear Power Generating Stations," and IEEE Std. 279-1971, "Criteria for Protection Systems for Nuclear Power Generating Stations"; (2) the General Design Criteria (GDC) of 10 CFR Part 50 Appendix A; (3) Commission Papers (SECY) and Staff Requirements Memoranda (SRM); (4) regulatory guides (including endorsed industry codes and standards); and (5) Standard Review Plan (SRP) branch technical positions (BTPs).

An applicability statement describes how each criterion and guideline applies to the review of I&C systems. Conformance to the requirements of GDC 1, "Quality Standards and Records," and 10 CFR 50.55a(a)(1) which addresses quality standards for systems important to safety are

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**USNRC STANDARD REVIEW PLAN**

This Standard Review Plan, NUREG-0800, has been prepared to establish criteria that the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission staff responsible for the review of applications to construct and operate nuclear power plants intends to use in evaluating whether an applicant/licensee meets the NRC's regulations. The Standard Review Plan is not a substitute for the NRC's regulations, and compliance with it is not required. However, an applicant is required to identify differences between the design features, analytical techniques, and procedural measures proposed for its facility and the SRP acceptance criteria and evaluate how the proposed alternatives to the SRP acceptance criteria provide an acceptable method of complying with the NRC regulations.

The standard review plan sections are numbered in accordance with corresponding sections in Regulatory Guide 1.70, "Standard Format and Content of Safety Analysis Reports for Nuclear Power Plants (LWR Edition)." Not all sections of Regulatory Guide 1.70 have a corresponding review plan section. The SRP sections applicable to a combined license application for a new light-water reactor (LWR) are based on Regulatory Guide 1.206, "Combined License Applications for Nuclear Power Plants (LWR Edition)."

These documents are made available to the public as part of the NRC's policy to inform the nuclear industry and the general public of regulatory procedures and policies. Individual sections of NUREG-0800 will be revised periodically, as appropriate, to accommodate comments and to reflect new information and experience. Comments may be submitted electronically by email to [NRR\\_SRP@nrc.gov](mailto:NRR_SRP@nrc.gov).

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evaluated in the review of Section 7.1 of the safety analysis report (SAR). Conformance to the remaining requirements of 10 CFR Part 50 applicable to I&C systems is evaluated on a system basis in the review of Sections 7.2 through 7.9 of the SAR. Likewise, the degree of conformance to the guidelines provided in the SRP, regulatory guides, and industry codes and standards is evaluated on a system basis in the review of Sections 7.2 through 7.9 of the SAR. Exceptions taken to the guidance provided by regulatory guides and endorsed industry codes and standards should be evaluated as a part of the review of the applicability of these criteria. The evaluation findings should be provided as a part of the review of Section 7.1 of the SAR, or the exception should be noted and a reference provided to the section where it is addressed.

Three Mile Island (TMI) action plan requirements for I&C systems important to safety are imposed by 10 CFR 50.34(f) for applications pending as of February 16, 1982. For operating reactors that had approved construction permits prior to February 16, 1982, the TMI action plan requirements were imposed by orders that required conformance with NUREG-0718, "Licensing Requirements for Pending Applications for Construction Permits and Manufacturing License"; NUREG-0737, "Clarification of TMI Action Plan Requirements"; NUREG-0737 Supplement 1, "Clarification of TMI Action Plan Requirements - Requirements for Emergency Response Capability"; and NUREG-0694, "TMI-Related Requirements for New Operating Reactor Licenses." Part 52 applicants should address the technically relevant portions of the requirements in paragraphs 10 CFR 50.34(f)(1)-(3) except for paragraphs (f)(i)(xii), (f)(2)(ix) and (f)(3)(v). This appendix identifies both the 10 CFR Part 50 and TMI action plan reference numbers for the TMI action plan requirements relevant to Chapter 7 of the SAR. The action plan references are given in brackets following the reference to the equivalent requirement of 10 CFR 50.34(f). This appendix presents specific acceptance criteria for TMI action plan items; however, important context information is found in the concepts contained in the referenced reports<sup>1</sup>.

Inspections, Tests, Analyses, and Acceptance Criteria (ITAAC). For design certification (DC) and combined license (COL) reviews, the staff reviews the applicant's proposed ITAAC associated with the structures, systems, and components (SSCs) related to this SRP section in accordance with SRP Section 14.3, "Inspections, Tests, Analyses, and Acceptance Criteria." The staff recognizes that the review of ITAAC cannot be completed until after the rest of this portion of the application has been reviewed against acceptance criteria contained in this SRP section. Furthermore, the staff reviews the ITAAC to ensure that all SSCs in this area of review are identified and addressed as appropriate in accordance with SRP Section 14.3.

COL Action Items and Certification Requirements and Restrictions. For a DC application, the review will also address COL action items and requirements and restrictions (e.g., interface requirements and site parameters).

For a COL application referencing a DC, a COL applicant must address COL action items (referred to as COL license information in certain DCs) included in the referenced DC. Additionally, a COL applicant must address requirements and restrictions (e.g., interface requirements and site parameters) included in the referenced DC.

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<sup>1</sup>For Part 50 applicants not listed in 10 CFR 50.34(f), the provisions of 50.34(f) will be made a requirement during the licensing process.

1. Regulations - 10 CFR Part 50

(a) 10 CFR 50.55a(a)(1): Addresses Quality Standards for Systems Important to Safety

"Structures, systems, and components must be designed, fabricated, erected, constructed, tested, and inspected to quality standards commensurate with the importance of the safety function to be performed."

Applicability - All I&C systems

Review Methods - The applicant/licensee should commit to conformance with the regulatory guides and standards referenced in SRP Sections 7.1 through 7.9 and the BTPs in SRP Appendix 7-A. The design should conform to all regulatory guides and standards committed to by the applicant/licensee.

(b) 10 CFR 50.55a(h)(2), "Protection Systems"

"For nuclear power plants with construction permits issued after January 1, 1971, but before May 13, 1999, protection systems must meet the requirements stated in either IEEE Std. 279-1971, 'Criteria for Protection Systems for Nuclear Power Generating Stations,' or IEEE Std. 603-1991, 'Criteria for Safety Systems for Nuclear Power Generating Stations,' and the correction sheet dated January 30, 1995. For nuclear power plants with construction permits issued before January 1, 1971, protection systems must be consistent with their licensing basis or may meet the requirements of IEEE Std. 603-1991 and the correction sheet dated January 30, 1995."

Applicability - The protection systems: reactor trip system (RTS), engineered safety features actuation system (ESFAS), auxiliary supporting features and other supporting features, and supporting data communication systems.

One part of each IEEE standard also applies to all I&C systems, and one part of each standard applies to information systems important to safety. The parts applicable to all I&C systems are:

- IEEE Std. 603-1991, Clause 5.6.3, "Independence Between Safety Systems and Other Systems," and
- IEEE Std. 279-1971, Clause 4.7.2, "Isolation Devices"

The parts applicable to information systems important to safety are:

- IEEE Std. 603-1991, Clause 5.8.2, "Indication of Bypasses," and
- IEEE Std. 279-1971, Clause 4.13, "Indication of Bypasses"

Review Methods - SRP Appendix 7.1-C provides guidance for evaluating conformance to the requirements of IEEE Std. 603-1991, including the applicable regulatory guides. SRP Appendix 7.1-B provides similar guidance for evaluating conformance to the requirements of IEEE Std. 279-1971.

(c) 10 CFR 50.55a(h)(3), "Safety Systems"

"Applications filed on or after May 13, 1999 for preliminary and final design approvals (10 CFR Part 52, Appendix O), design certifications, and construction permits, operating licenses and combined licenses that do not reference a final design approval or design certification, must meet the requirements for safety systems in IEEE Std. 603-1991, and the correction sheet dated January 30, 1995."

Applicability - The I&C safety systems including safety portions of engineered safety feature (ESF) control systems; and supporting data communication systems, safe shutdown systems, information systems, interlock systems, auxiliary supporting features and other auxiliary features, and supporting data communications systems.

One part of the IEEE standard also applies to all I&C systems, and one part of the standard applies to information systems important to safety. The part applicable to all I&C systems is:

- IEEE Std. 603-1991, Clause 5.6.3, "Independence Between Safety Systems and Other Systems"

The part applicable to information systems important to safety is:

- IEEE Std. 603-1991, Clause 5.8.2, "Indication of Bypasses"

Review Methods - SRP Appendix 7.1-C provides guidance for evaluating conformance to the requirements of IEEE Std. 603-1991, including the applicable regulatory guides.

(d) 10 CFR 50.34(f)(2)(v): Addressing [TMI Action Plan Item I.D.3] Bypass and Inoperable Status Indication

"Provide for automatic indication of the bypassed and operable status of safety systems."

Applicability - The protection systems, RTS, ESFAS, information systems important to safety, interlock systems, and supporting data communication systems.

Review Methods - Review of compliance with 10 CFR 50.34(f)(2)(v) should address the characteristics listed in the table below. These characteristics are described in IEEE Std. 279-1971 and IEEE Std. 603-1991, and methods for reviewing them are discussed in SRP Appendix 7.1-B and SRP Appendix 7.1-C (see table below for sections).

Characteristic	Review Guidance	
	SRP Appendix 7.1-B	SRP Appendix 7.1-C
Auxiliary features	Subsection 4.5	Subsection 5.1
Indication of bypasses	Subsection 4.13	Subsection 5.8
Control and protection system interaction	Subsection 4.7	Subsections 5.6 and 6.3
Independence	Subsection 4.6	Subsection 5.6

The evaluation of conformance with this requirement should be addressed in the review of Sections 7.2, 7.3, and 7.6 of the SAR. Bypass and inoperable status indication is required only for selected information system and interlock functions, as discussed in SRP Sections 7.5 and 7.6.

- (e) 10 CFR 50.34(f)(2)(xi): Addressing [TMI Action Plan Item II.D.3] Direct Indication of Relief and Safety Valve Position

"Provide direct indication of relief and safety valve position (open or closed) in the control room."

Applicability - Information systems important to safety.

Review Methods - Relief and safety valve position indication should be included in the information systems important to safety and reviewed in accordance with the review guidance provided in SRP Section 7.5. Position indication should be derived from a reliable valve-position detection device or a reliable indication of flow in the discharge pipe. Both position indication and an alarm should be provided in the control room. The valve-position indication may be safety grade. If the position indication is not safety grade, a reliable single-channel direct indication powered from a vital instrument bus may be provided if backup methods of determining valve position are available and are discussed in the emergency procedures as an aid to operator diagnosis of an action. The position indication should also be seismically and environmentally qualified. NUREG-0737 provides additional guidance on conformance with this requirement. The evaluation of conformance with this requirement should be addressed in the review of Section 7.5 of the SAR.

- (f) 10 CFR 50.34(f)(2)(xii): Addressing [TMI Action Plan Item II.E.1.2] Auxiliary Feedwater System Automatic Initiation and Flow Indication

"Provide automatic and manual auxiliary feedwater (AFW) system initiation, and provide auxiliary feedwater system flow indication in the control room. (Applicable to PWRs only)."

Applicability - ESFAS and information systems important to safety in pressurized water reactors (PWRs).

Review Methods - AFW initiation and flow indication should conform with the requirements applicable to the ESFAS and instrumentation systems. NUREG-0737 provides additional guidance on conformance with this requirement. The evaluation of conformance with this requirement should be addressed in the review of Sections 7.3 and 7.5 of the SAR.

- (g) 10 CFR 50.34(f)(2)(xvii): Addressing [TMI Action Plan Item II.F.1] Accident Monitoring Instrumentation

"Provide instrumentation to measure, record and readout in the control room: (A) containment pressure, (B) containment water level, (C) containment hydrogen concentration, (D) containment radiation intensity (high level), and (E) noble gas

effluents at all potential, accident release points. Provide for continuous sampling of radioactive iodines and particulates in gaseous effluents from all potential accident release points, and for onsite capability to analyze and measure these samples."

Applicability - Information systems important to safety.

Review Methods - The accident monitoring instrumentation functions required by 10 CFR 50.34(f)(2)(xvii) should be included in the information systems important to safety and reviewed in accordance with the review guidance provided in SRP Section 7.5.

- (h) 10 CFR 50.34(f)(2)(xviii): Addressing [TMI Action Plan Item II.F.2] Instrumentation for the Detection of Inadequate Core Cooling

"Provide instruments that provide in the control room an unambiguous indication of inadequate core cooling, such as primary coolant saturation meters in PWRs, and a suitable combination of signals from indicators of coolant level in the reactor vessel and in-core thermocouples in PWRs and BWRs."

Applicability - Information systems important to safety.

Review Methods - Instrumentation for the detection of inadequate core cooling should be included in the information systems important to safety and reviewed in accordance with the review guidance provided in SRP Section 7.5. Inadequate core cooling instrumentation should provide unambiguous indication of these conditions. It should provide the operator with sufficient information during accident situations to take planned manual actions, and to determine whether safety systems are operating properly. In addition, the instrumentation should also provide sufficient data for the operator to be able to evaluate the potential for core uncover and gross breach of protective barriers, including the resultant release of radioactivity to the environment. NUREG-0737 provides additional guidance on conformance with this requirement. The evaluation of conformance with this requirement should be addressed in the review of Section 7.5 of the SAR.

- (i) 10 CFR 50.34(f)(2)(xiv): Addressing [TMI Action Plan Item II.E.4.2] Containment Isolation Systems

"Provide containment isolation systems that (A) ensure all non-essential systems are isolated automatically by the containment isolation system; (B) for each non-essential penetration (except instrument lines) have two isolation barriers in series; (C) do not result in reopening of the containment isolation valves on resetting of the isolation signal; (D) utilize a containment set point pressure for initiating containment isolation as low as is compatible with normal operation; and (E) include automatic closing on a high radiation signal for all systems that provide a path to the environs."

Applicability - ESFAS - note that item (B) is not included in the scope for the organization responsible for I&C systems.

Review Methods - The containment isolation functions of the ESFAS should be reviewed to confirm that the ESFAS automatically closes each isolation device on each nonessential penetration. Signal diversity should be provided for the containment isolation function. For plants with digital-computer-based ESFAS, signal diversity can be confirmed by review of the licensee/applicant's diversity and defense-in-depth analysis.

Reopening of isolation valves should be performed on a valve-by-valve or line-by-line basis, provided that electrical independence and the single-failure criterion for the ESFAS functions continue to be satisfied. Ganged reopening of containment isolation valves is not acceptable.

Regulatory Guide 1.105, "Setpoints for Safety-Related Instrumentation," and SRP BTP 7-12 provide guidance on establishing and maintaining instrument setpoints. For isolation of nonessential containment penetrations, however, the trip setpoint should be established by adding measurement error terms to the highest pressure value expected during normal plant operations, rather than subtracting error terms from an accident analysis analytical limit. The setpoint should also be shown to be low enough to assure protection system functions are actuated before analytical limits are reached. The pressure setpoint selected should be far enough above the maximum observed, or expected, pressure inside containment during normal operation so that inadvertent containment isolation does not occur during normal operation from instrument drift or fluctuations due to the accuracy of the pressure sensor. The containment pressure history during normal operation should be used as a basis for arriving at an appropriate minimum pressure setpoint for initiating containment isolation. Applicants for new licenses should use pressure history data from similar plants that have operated for more than one year, if possible, to arrive at a minimum containment setpoint pressure.

Containment purge lines and other penetrations that provide a path to the environment should be isolated on a high radiation signal as one of the diverse isolation functions.

The review of these design provisions to address 10 CFR 50.34(f)(2)(xiv) should be addressed in the review of Section 7.3 of the SAR and should be coordinated with the organization responsible for the review of containment systems. NUREG-0737 provides additional guidance on conformance with these requirements.

- (j) 10 CFR 50.34(f)(2)(xix): Addressing [TMI Action Plan Item II.F.3] Instruments for Monitoring Plant Conditions Following Core Damage

"Provide instrumentation adequate for monitoring plant conditions following an accident that includes core damage."

Applicability - Information systems important to safety.

Review Methods - Instrumentation for monitoring plant conditions following core damage should be included in the information systems important to safety. There should be instrumentation of sufficient quantity, range, availability, and reliability to permit adequate monitoring of plant variables and systems during and after an accident. Sufficient information should be provided to the operator for (1) taking planned manual

actions to shut the plant down safely; (2) determining whether the reactor trip, ESF systems, and manually initiated safety-related systems are performing their intended safety functions (i.e., reactivity control, core cooling, and maintaining reactor containment system and containment integrity); and (3) determining the potential for causing a gross breach of the barriers to radioactivity release (i.e., fuel cladding). The evaluation of conformance with this requirement should be addressed in the review of Section 7.5 of the SAR.

- (k) 10 CFR 50.34(f)(2)(xx): Addressing [TMI Action Plan Item II.G.1] Power for Pressurizer Level Indication and Controls for Pressurizer Relief and Block Valves

"Provide power supplies for pressurizer relief valves, block valves, and level indicators such that: (A) level indicators are powered from vital buses, (B) motive and control power connections to the emergency power sources are through devices qualified in accordance with requirements applicable to systems important to safety, and (C) electric power is provided from emergency power sources. (Applicable to PWRs only)."

Applicability - Information systems important to safety in PWRs, and safe shutdown systems.

Review Methods - Pressurizer level indication, block valve position indication, and relief valve position indication should be supplied from a source of emergency power in the event of a loss of offsite power. The power supplies should conform with the guidance of NUREG-0737. The evaluation of conformance with this requirement should be addressed in the review of Sections 7.4 and 7.5 of the SAR. The review of this requirement should be coordinated with the organization responsible for the review of electrical systems.

- (l) 10 CFR 50.34(f)(2)(xxii): Addressing [TMI Action Plan Item II.K.2.9] Failure Modes and Effects Analysis of Integrated Control System

"Perform a failure modes and effects analysis of the integrated control system (ICS) to include consideration of failures and effects of input and output signals to the ICS. (Applicable to Babcock and Wilcox (B&W) - designed plants only)."

Applicability - Control systems in B&W - designed plants.

Review Methods - The recommendations of the generic failure modes and effects analysis described in BAW-1564, "Integrated Control System Reliability Analysis," should be incorporated into the design if this analysis applies to the plant. Otherwise a plant-specific failure modes and effects analysis should be conducted in accordance with NRC orders on B&W plants, and NUREG-0694. The evaluation of conformance with this requirement should be addressed in the review of Section 7.7 of the SAR.

- (m) 10 CFR 50.34(f)(2)(xxiii): Addressing [TMI Action Plan Item II.K.2.10] Anticipatory Trip on Loss of Main Feedwater or Turbine Trip

"Provide, as part of the reactor protection system, an anticipatory reactor trip that would be actuated on loss of main feedwater and on turbine trip. (Applicable to B&W-designed plants only)."

Applicability - Reactor Trip System (RTS) in B&W-designed plants.

Review Methods - The design should comply with the guidance of NUREG-0694 item II.K.1 and either IEEE Std. 279-1971 or IEEE Std. 603-1991. SRP Appendix 7.1-B Subsection 4.5 and SRP Appendix 7.1-C Subsection 5.12 provide guidance on the review of auxiliary features such as anticipatory trips. The evaluation of conformance with this requirement should be addressed in the review of Section 7.2 of the SAR.

- (n) 10 CFR 50.34(f)(2)(xxiv): Addressing [TMI Action Plan Item II.K.3.23] Central Reactor Vessel Water Level Recording

"Provide the capability to record reactor vessel water level in one location on recorders that meet normal accident monitoring recording requirements. (Applicable to BWRs only)."

Applicability - Information systems important to safety in BWRs.

Review Methods - The capability should be provided to record water level over the range from the top of the vessel dome to the lowest pressure tap. This range of water level indication should be available in one location on recorders that meet normal accident monitoring recording requirements. The evaluation of conformance with this requirement should be addressed in the review of Section 7.5 of the SAR.

- (o) 10 CFR 50.62: "Requirements for reduction of risk from anticipated transients without scram [ATWS] events for light-water-cooled nuclear power plants."

(c)(1) "Each pressurized water reactor must have equipment from sensor output to final actuation device, that is diverse from the reactor trip system, to automatically initiate the auxiliary (or emergency) feedwater system and initiate a turbine trip under conditions indicative of an ATWS. This equipment must be designed to perform its function in a reliable manner and be independent (from sensor output to the final actuation device) from the existing reactor trip system. (2) Each pressurized water reactor manufactured by Combustion Engineering or by Babcock and Wilcox must have a diverse scram system from the sensor output to interruption of power to the control rods. This scram system must be designed to perform its function in a reliable manner and be independent from the existing reactor trip system (from sensor output to interruption of power to the control rods). (3) Each boiling water reactor must have an alternate rod injection (ARI) system that is diverse (from the reactor trip system) from sensor output to the final actuation device. The ARI system must have redundant scram air header exhaust valves. The ARI must be designed to perform its function in a reliable manner and be independent (from the existing reactor trip system) from sensor output to the final actuation device. (4) Each boiling water reactor must have a standby liquid control system (SLCS)...The SLCS and its injection location must be designed to perform its function in a reliable manner. The SLCS initiation must be automatic and must be designed to perform its function in a reliable manner for plants granted a construction

permit after July 26, 1984, and for plants granted a construction permit prior to July 26, 1984, that have already been designed and built to include this feature. (5) Each boiling water reactor must have equipment to trip the reactor coolant recirculating pumps automatically under conditions indicative of an ATWS.”

Applicability - Systems and equipment used for mitigating ATWS events pursuant to the requirements of 10 CFR 50.62 and supporting data communication systems.

Review Methods - SRP Section 7.8 provides guidance for the evaluation of conformance to the requirements of 10 CFR 50.62.

(p) 10 CFR 52.47(b)(1): ITAAC for Standard Design Certification

"The application [for design certification] must also contain: ... The proposed tests, inspections, analyses, and acceptance criteria that are necessary and sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that, if the inspections, test, and analyses are performed and the acceptance criteria met, a plant that references the design certification is built and will operate in accordance with the design certification..."

Applicability - All I&C systems.

Review Methods - SRP Section 14.3.5 provides guidance for the evaluation of ITAAC.

(q) 10 CFR 52.80(a): ITAAC for Combined License Applications

"The application [for the COL] must contain: The proposed inspections, tests and analyses...that the licensee shall perform, and the acceptance criteria which are necessary and sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that, if the inspections, tests, and analyses are performed and the acceptance criteria met, the facility has been constructed and will operate in conformity with the combined license..."

Applicability - All I&C systems.

Review Methods - SRP Section 14.3.5 provides guidance for the evaluation of ITAAC.

2. 10 CFR Part 50 Appendix A, General Design Criteria

(a) GDC 1, "Quality Standards and Records"

"Structures, systems, and components important to safety shall be designed, fabricated, erected, and tested to quality standards commensurate with the importance of the safety functions to be performed. Where generally recognized codes and standards are used, they shall be identified and evaluated to determine their applicability, adequacy, and sufficiency and shall be supplemented or modified as necessary to assure a quality product in keeping with the required safety function. A quality assurance program shall be established and implemented in order to provide adequate assurance that these

structures, systems, and components will satisfactorily perform their safety functions. Appropriate records of the design, fabrication, erection, and testing of structures, systems, and components important to safety shall be maintained by or under the control of the nuclear power unit licensee throughout the life of the unit."

Applicability - All I&C systems and components important to safety.

Review Methods - Regulatory guides and endorsed codes and standards applicable to I&C systems important to safety are identified in Section 4 of this appendix. These guidelines provide the information needed to determine their applicability. The review of Section 7.1 of the SAR should confirm that the appropriate regulatory guides and endorsed standards are identified as applicable for each I&C system important to safety.

The evaluation of the quality assurance program and appropriate records is addressed in the review of Chapter 17 of the SAR.

(b) GDC 2, "Design Bases for Protection Against Natural Phenomena"

"Structures, systems, and components important to safety shall be designed to withstand the effects of natural phenomena such as earthquakes, tornadoes, hurricanes, floods, tsunamis, and seiches without loss of capability to perform their safety functions. The design bases for these structures, systems, and components shall reflect: (1) appropriate consideration of the most severe of the natural phenomena that have been historically reported for the site and surrounding area, with sufficient margin for the limited accuracy, quantity, and period of time in which the historical data have been accumulated, (2) appropriate combinations of the effects of normal and accident conditions with the effects of the natural phenomena, and (3) the importance of the safety functions to be performed."

Applicability - All I&C safety systems and supporting data communication systems.

Review Methods - The design bases for protection against natural phenomena for I&C systems important to safety should be provided for the I&C system. The design bases should identify those systems and components that should be qualified to survive the effects of earthquakes and other natural phenomena. The review should confirm that the I&C systems important to safety are qualified for protection against natural phenomena consistent with the analysis of these events as provided in Chapter 3 of the SAR, and that they are located and housed in structures consistent with these requirements.

The evaluation of the adequacy of qualification programs to demonstrate the capability of I&C systems to withstand the effects of natural phenomena is addressed in the review of Section 3.10 of the SAR.

The instrumentation systems needed for severe accidents must be designed so there is reasonable assurance they will operate in the severe accident environment for which they are intended, and over the time span for which they are needed. They need not be subject to additional environmental or seismic qualification testing or analysis.

The review of conformance with GDC 2 should be coordinated with the organization responsible for review of plant systems and the organization responsible for review of mechanical engineering topics.

(c) GDC 4, "Environmental and Dynamic Effects Design Bases"

"Structures, systems, and components important to safety shall be designed to accommodate the effects of and to be compatible with the environmental conditions associated with normal operation, maintenance, testing, and postulated accidents, including loss-of-coolant accidents. These structures, systems, and components shall be appropriately protected against dynamic effects, including the effects of missiles, pipe whipping, and discharging fluids that may result from equipment failures and from events and conditions outside the nuclear power unit..."

Applicability - All I&C safety systems and supporting data communication systems.

Review Methods - The environmental and missile design bases for I&C systems important to safety should be provided for each system in Chapter 7 of the SAR. The design bases should identify those systems and components that are qualified to accommodate the effects of environmental conditions and that are protected from the dynamic effects of missiles, pipe whipping, and discharging fluids. If systems or components are qualified to survive the environmental effects of postulated accidents for limited periods of time, the bases for limited operability should be provided. Review of equipment qualification for environmental conditions should be conducted in accordance with the guidance provided in SRP Appendix 7.1-B Subsection 4.4 and SRP Appendix 7.1-C Subsection 5.4.

The I&C systems needed for severe accidents must be designed so there is reasonable assurance they will operate in the severe accident environment for which they are intended and over the time span for which they are needed. They need not be subject to additional environmental qualification requirements.

The review of this requirement should be coordinated with the organization responsible for review of environmental qualification.

(d) GDC 10, "Reactor Design"

"The reactor core and associated coolant, control, and protection systems shall be designed with appropriate margin to assure that specified fuel design limits are not exceeded during any condition of normal operation, including the effects of anticipated operational occurrences."

Applicability - I&C protection and control systems.

Review Methods - Evaluation of I&C system contributions to design margin for reactor core and coolant systems should be a part of the review of the adequacy of I&C protective and control functions. This review is coordinated with the organization responsible for the review of reactor systems. The I&C systems may contribute to reactor design margin in many ways, for example, by providing better than the minimum

required performance, as conservatism in setpoint calculations, or by system features that make the protection or control systems more fault tolerant. Margin may also be credited in many places and there will naturally be tradeoffs between margin in the reactor design, margin in performance analysis assumptions and methods, and margin in the I&C design. The reactor systems and I&C reviewers should work together to understand the margins provided in the applicant's design and to confirm there is reasonable assurance that adequate margin is provided.

(e) GDC 13, "Instrumentation and Control"

"Instrumentation shall be provided to monitor variables and systems over their anticipated ranges for normal operation, for anticipated operational occurrences, and for accident conditions as appropriate to assure adequate safety, including those variables and systems that can affect the fission process, the integrity of the reactor core, the reactor coolant pressure boundary, and the containment and its associated systems. Appropriate controls shall be provided to maintain these variables and systems within prescribed operating ranges."

Applicability - All I&C systems including supporting data communication systems.

Review Methods - Review of compliance with GDC 13 should include consideration of the following topics.

- Instrumentation to monitor plant variables and systems - See SRP Sections 7.5 and 7.7.
- Instrumentation to monitor the status of protection systems - See SRP Appendix 7.1-B Subsections 4.9, 4.13, 4.19, or SRP Appendix 7.1-C Subsections 5.8 and 6.5.
- I&C for manual initiation of safety functions - See SRP Appendix 7.1-B Subsections 4.17 and 4.19, or SRP Appendix 7.1-C Subsections 5.8, 6.2, and 7.2.
- I&C to support diverse actuation of safety functions - See SRP Section 7.8.
- I&C to regulate ESF systems - See SRP Section 7.3.
- Interlocks to maintain variables and systems within safe states - See SRP Section 7.6.
- I&C to maintain variables and systems within normal operational limits - See SRP Section 7.7.
- Protection of instrument sensing lines from environmental extremes - See Regulatory Guide 1.151, "Instrument Sensing Lines."
- Setpoints for instrumentation system alarms and control system actions - See SRP BTP 7-12.
- Data communication systems that support plant I&C - See SRP Section 7.9.

I&C systems should support conformance to the regulatory requirements applicable to the process systems that they control. Requirements to be noted in this regard include the following GDC.

<b>General Design Criterion</b>	<b>Lead Reviewer (Organization Responsible for Review) of:</b>	<b>Review Guidance</b>
GDC 10, "Reactor Design"	Reactor Systems	SRP Chapter 4
GDC 12, "Suppression of Reactor Power Oscillations"	Reactor Systems	SRP Section 4.3
GDC 15, "Reactor Coolant System Design"	Reactor Systems	SRP Section 5.4
GDC 16, "Containment Design"	Containment Systems	SRP Section 6.2
GDC 28, "Reactivity Limits"	Reactor Systems	SRP Section 4.3
GDC 33, "Reactor Coolant Makeup"	Reactor Systems	SRP Chapter 9
GDC 34, "Residual Heat Removal"	Reactor Systems	SRP Sections 5.4.6 and 5.4.7
GDC 35, "Emergency Core Cooling"	Reactor Systems	SRP Section 6.3
GDC 38, "Containment Heat Removal"	Containment Systems	SRP Section 6.2.2
GDC 41, "Containment Atmosphere Cleanup"	Plant Systems	SRP Section 6.5
GDC 44, "Cooling Water"	Plant Systems	SRP Chapter 9

Depending on the applicant/licensee I&C system architecture, review of I&C for these functions may be within the review scope of the organization responsible for review of I&C as part of the review of SAR Chapter 7, or a secondary responsibility supporting other organizations' review of other SAR sections. The review methods described in this appendix should be used as appropriate. The review guidance of SRP Appendix 7.1-B or SRP Appendix 7.1-C should also be applied to I&C systems required for operation of ESF systems or their auxiliary supporting features and other auxiliary features.

(f) GDC 15, "Reactor Coolant System Design"

"The reactor coolant system and associated auxiliary, control, and protection system shall be designed with sufficient margin to ensure that the design conditions of the reactor coolant pressure boundary are not exceeded during any condition of normal operation, including anticipated operational occurrences."

Applicability - I&C protection and control systems.

Review Methods - Evaluation of I&C system contributions to design margin for reactor coolant systems should be a part of the review of the adequacy of I&C protective and control functions. This review is coordinated with the organization responsible for the review of reactor systems. The I&C systems may contribute to reactor coolant system design margin in many ways, for example, by providing better than the minimum required performance, as conservatism in setpoint calculations, or by system features that make the protection or control systems more fault tolerant. Margin may also be credited in many places and there will naturally be tradeoffs between margin in the reactor design, margin in performance analysis assumptions and methods, and margin in the I&C design. The reactor systems and I&C reviewers should work together to understand the margins provided in the applicant's design and to confirm there is reasonable assurance that adequate margin is provided.

(g) GDC 16, "Containment Design"

"Reactor containment and associated systems shall be provided to establish an essentially leak-tight barrier against the uncontrolled release of radioactivity to the environment and to assure that the containment design conditions important to safety are not exceeded for as long as postulated accident conditions require."

Applicability - ESF I&C systems.

Review Methods - GDC 16 imposes functional requirements on ESF I&C systems to the extent that they support the requirement that the containment provide a leak tight barrier. Relevant I&C functions might include, for example, initiation of containment isolation, removal of radioactive material from the containment atmosphere (e.g., containment spray), or containment environmental control (e.g., containment spray or containment cooling). The review should confirm that the I&C systems provide the functions, performance, and reliability necessary to support the containment system safety function. This review is coordinated with the organization responsible for the review of containment systems.

(h) GDC 19, "Control Room"

"A control room shall be provided from which actions can be taken to operate the nuclear power unit safely under normal conditions and to maintain it in a safe condition under accident conditions, including loss-of-coolant accidents. Adequate radiation protection shall be provided to permit access and occupancy of the control room under accident conditions without personnel receiving radiation exposures in excess of 5 rem whole body, or its equivalent to any part of the body, for the duration of the accident. Equipment at appropriate locations outside the control room shall be provided (1) with a

design capability for prompt hot shutdown of the reactor, including necessary instrumentation and controls to maintain the unit in a safe condition during hot shutdown, and (2) with a potential capability for subsequent cold shutdown of the reactor through the use of suitable procedures ..."

Applicability - All I&C systems and supporting data communication systems.

Review Methods - The evaluation of the I&C available to operate the nuclear power unit under normal and accident conditions is addressed in the review of Sections 7.3, 7.5, and Section 7.7 of the SAR. The evaluation of reactor trip functions, interlock functions, and diverse I&C functions that support safe operation is addressed in the review of Sections 7.2, 7.6, and 7.8 of the SAR. The evaluation of safe shutdown and remote shutdown capabilities is addressed in the review of Section 7.4 of the SAR.

The adequacy of the human factor aspects of the control room design is addressed in the review of Chapter 18 of the SAR. The evaluation of the habitability aspects of GDC 19 with respect to radiation protection is addressed in the review of Section 6.4 of the SAR.

Guidelines for the review of safe shutdown capabilities, including remote shutdown capabilities, are provided in SRP Section 7.4.

(i) GDC 20, "Protection System Functions"

"The protection system shall be designed (1) to initiate automatically the operation of appropriate systems including the reactivity control systems, to assure that specified acceptable fuel design limits are not exceeded as a result of anticipated operational occurrences, and (2) to sense accident conditions and to initiate the operation of systems and components important to safety."

Applicability - The protection systems, RTS, and ESFAS.

Review Methods - Review of compliance with GDC 20 should address the characteristics listed in the table below. These characteristics are described in IEEE Std. 279-1971 and IEEE Std. 603-1991, and methods for reviewing them are discussed in SRP Appendix 7.1-B and SRP Appendix 7.1-C (see table below for sections).

Characteristic	Review Guidance	
	SRP Appendix 7.1-B	SRP Appendix 7.1-C
Design basis requirements	Subsection 3	Subsection 4
General functional requirements	Subsection 4.1	Subsections 5, 6.1, and 7.1
System integrity	Subsection 4.5	Subsection 5.5
Setpoints	Subsections 3 and 4.15	Subsection 6.8

The evaluation of conformance with this requirement should be addressed in the review of Sections 7.2 and 7.3 of the SAR.

(j) GDC 21, "Protection System Reliability and Testability"

"The protection system shall be designed for high functional reliability and in-service testability commensurate with the safety functions to be performed. Redundancy and independence designed into the protection system shall be sufficient to assure that (1) no single failure results in loss of the protection function, and (2) removal from service of any component or channel does not result in loss of the required minimum redundancy unless the acceptable reliability of operation of the protection system can be otherwise demonstrated. The protection system shall be designed to permit periodic testing of its functioning when the reactor is in operation, including a capability to test channels independently to determine failures and losses of redundancy that may have occurred."

Applicability - The protection systems, RTS, ESFAS, and supporting data communication systems.

Review Methods - Review of compliance with GDC 21 should address the characteristics listed in the table below. These characteristics are described in IEEE Std. 279-1971 and IEEE Std. 603-1991, and methods for reviewing them are discussed in SRP Appendix 7.1-B and SRP Appendix 7.1-C (see table below for section).

Characteristic	Review Guidance	
	SRP Appendix 7.1-B	SRP Appendix 7.1-C
Design basis requirements	Subsection 3	Subsection 4
Single-failure criterion	Subsection 4.2	Subsection 5.1
Completion of protective action	Subsection 4.16	Subsections 5.2 and 7.3
Quality	Subsection 4.3	Subsection 5.3
System integrity	Subsection 4.5	Subsection 5.5
Physical, electrical, and communications independence	Subsections 4.6 and 4.7	Subsections 5.6 and 6.3
Capability for test and calibration	Subsections 4.9 and 4.10	Subsections 5.7 and 6.5
Indication of bypass	Subsection 4.13	Subsection 5.8
Control of access to safety system equipment	Subsections 4.14 and 4.18	Subsection 5.9
Repair and troubleshooting provisions	Subsection 4.21	Subsection 5.10
Identification of protection system equipment	Subsection 4.22	Subsection 5.11

Characteristic	Review Guidance	
	SRP Appendix 7.1-B	SRP Appendix 7.1-C
Auxiliary features	Subsection 4.5	Subsection 5.12
Multi-unit stations	Subsection 4.5	Subsection 5.13
Human factors considerations	Subsection 4.19	Subsection 5.14
Reliability	Subsection 4.1	Subsection 5.15
Manual controls	Subsection 4.17	Subsections 6.2 and 7.2
Derivation of system inputs	Subsection 4.8	Subsection 6.4
Operating bypasses	Subsection 4.12	Subsections 6.6 and 7.4
Maintenance bypasses	Subsection 4.11	Subsections 6.7 and 7.5
Setpoints	Subsections 4.1 and 4.15	Subsection 6.8
Power sources	Subsection 4.5	Subsection 8

The evaluation of conformance with this requirement should be addressed in the review of Sections 7.2 and 7.3 of the SAR.

(k) GDC 22, "Protection System Independence"

"The protection system shall be designed to assure that the effects of natural phenomena, and of normal operating, maintenance, testing, and postulated accident conditions on redundant channels do not result in loss of the protection function, or shall be demonstrated to be acceptable on some other defined basis. Design techniques, such as functional diversity or diversity in component design and principles of operation, shall be used to the extent practical to prevent loss of the protection function."

Applicability - The protection systems, RTS, ESFAS, and supporting data communication systems.

Review Methods - Review of compliance with GDC 22 should address the characteristics listed in the table below. These characteristics are described in IEEE Std. 279-1971 and IEEE Std. 603-1991, and methods for reviewing them are discussed in SRP Appendix 7.1-B and SRP Appendix 7.1-C (see table below for section).

Characteristic	Review Guidance	
	SRP Appendix 7.1-B	SRP Appendix 7.1-C
Design Basis reliability requirements	Subsection 3	Subsection 4
Single-failure criterion	Subsection 4.2	Subsection 5.1
Quality	Subsection 4.3	Subsection 5.3
Equipment qualification	Subsection 4.4	Subsection 5.4
System integrity	Subsection 4.5	Subsection 5.5
Physical, electrical, and communications independence	Subsection 4.6 and 4.7	Subsection 5.6 and 6.3
Manual controls	Subsection 4.17	Subsections 6.2 and 7.2
Setpoints	Subsections 4.1 and 4.15	Subsection 6.8
Power sources	Subsection 4.5	Subsection 8

(l) GDC 23, “Protection System Failure Modes”

“The protection system shall be designed to fail into a safe state or into a state demonstrated to be acceptable on some other defined basis if conditions such as disconnection of the system, loss of energy (e.g., electric power, instrument air), or postulated adverse environments (e.g., extreme heat or cold, fire pressure, steam, water, and radiation) are experienced.”

Applicability - The protection systems, RTS, ESFAS, and supporting data communication systems.

Review Methods - Review of compliance with GDC 23 is accomplished as part of the review of system integrity requirements discussed in IEEE Std. 279-1971 and IEEE Std. 603-1991. SRP Appendix 7.1-B and SRP Appendix 7.1-C discuss methods for review of these characteristics. SRP Appendix 7.1-B Subsection 4.5 and SRP Appendix 7.1-C Subsection 5.5 provide review guidance that encompasses the review with respect to compliance with GDC 23. The evaluation of conformance with this requirement should be addressed in the review of Sections 7.2 and 7.3 of the SAR.

(m) GDC 24, “Separation of Protection and Control Systems”

“The protection system shall be separated from control systems to the extent that failure of any single control system component, or channel, or failure or removal from service of any single protection system component or channel which is common to the control and protection systems leaves intact a system satisfying all reliability, redundancy, and independence requirements of the protection system. Interconnection of the protection and control systems shall be limited so as to assure that safety is not significantly impaired.”

Applicability - All I&C systems.

Review Methods - Review of compliance with GDC 24 should address the characteristics listed in the table below. These characteristics are described in IEEE Std. 279-1971 and IEEE Std. 603-1991, and methods for reviewing them are discussed in SRP Appendix 7.1-B and SRP Appendix 7.1-C (see table below for section).

Characteristic	Review Guidance	
	SRP Appendix 7.1-B	SRP Appendix 7.1-C
Single-failure criterion	Subsection 4.2	Subsection 5.1
Physical, electrical, and communications independence	Subsection 4.6	Subsections 5.6
Control protection interaction	Subsection 4.7	Subsections 6.6 and 6.3
Auxiliary features	Subsection 4.5	Subsection 5.12
Power sources	Subsection 4.5	Subsection 8

Separation of protection and control systems should be considered in the review of all sections of Chapter 7 of the SAR to confirm that all interfaces between control systems and protection systems have been properly identified and addressed.

(n) GDC 25, "Protection System Requirements for Reactivity Control Malfunctions"

"The protection system shall be designed to assure that specified acceptable fuel design limits are not exceeded for any single malfunction of the reactivity control systems, such as accidental withdrawal (not ejection or dropout) of control rods."

Applicability - The RTS and reactivity control system interlocks identified in SAR Chapter 15 as required to assure that specified acceptable fuel design limits are not exceeded for any single malfunction of the reactivity control systems.

Review Methods - Confirmation that the protection system is designed for an appropriate spectrum of reactivity control system malfunctions is addressed in the review of protection system design basis requirements as discussed in IEEE Std. 279-1971 and IEEE Std. 603-1991. SRP Appendix 7.1-B Subsection 3 and SRP Appendix 7.1-C Subsection 4 provide review guidance for this topic. The evaluation of conformance with this requirement should be addressed in the review of Section 7.2 of the SAR.

(o) GDC 28, "Reactivity Limits"

"The reactivity control systems shall be designed with appropriate limits on the potential amount and rate of reactivity increase to assure that the effects of postulated reactivity accidents can neither (1) result in damage to the reactor coolant pressure boundary

greater than limited local yielding nor (2) sufficiently disturb the core, its support structures or other reactor pressure vessel internals to impair significantly the capability to cool the core....”

Applicability - I&C interlock and control systems.

Review Methods - GDC 28 imposes functional requirements on I&C interlock and control systems to the extent they are provided to limit reactivity increases to prevent or limit the effect of reactivity accidents. Relevant I&C systems might include, for example, rod blocks or rod worth minimization systems. The review should confirm that the I&C systems provide the functions, performance, and reliability necessary to limit reactivity increases as credited for compliance with GDC 28. This review is coordinated with the organization responsible for the review of reactor systems.

(p) GDC 29, “Protection Against Anticipated Operational Occurrences”

“The protection and reactivity control systems shall be designed to assure an extremely high probability of accomplishing their safety functions in the event of anticipated operational occurrences.”

Applicability - The protection systems, reactivity control functions of control systems, and supporting data communication systems.

Review Methods - Evaluation with respect to the requirements of GDC 29 is based on conformance of the protection system and reactivity control systems to the applicable GDC discussed above. Probabilistic reliability assessments may be performed by the NRC staff to provide a basis for development of deterministic criteria for specific systems. The review of these systems will address conformance to the deterministic criteria so established. Conformance of the reactivity control systems to GDC 29 is addressed in the review of Section 7.2 of the SAR.

(q) GDC 33, “Reactor Coolant Makeup”

“A system to supply reactor coolant makeup for protection against small breaks in the reactor coolant pressure boundary shall be provided....”

Applicability - ESF and interlock I&C systems.

Review Methods - GDC 33 imposes functional requirements on ESF I&C systems provided to initiate, control, and protect the integrity of reactor coolant makeup systems for protection against small breaks in the reactor coolant pressure boundary. Relevant I&C systems might include, for example, systems to initiate or realign the flow paths of charging systems or interlocks provided to assure proper system alignment during plant operation. The review should confirm that the I&C systems provide the functions, performance, and reliability necessary to initiate and control the reactor coolant makeup system such that the safety functions described in GDC 33 are met. This review is coordinated with the organization responsible for the review of reactor systems.

(r) GDC 34, "Residual Heat Removal"

"A system to remove residual heat shall be provided...."

Applicability - ESF, safe shutdown, and interlock I&C systems.

Review Methods - GDC 34 imposes functional requirements on ESF, safe shutdown, and interlock I&C systems provided to initiate, control and protect the integrity of residual heat removal systems. Relevant I&C systems might include, for example, systems to initiate or realign flow paths for residual heat removal systems or interlocks provided to assure proper system alignment during plant operation. The review should confirm that the I&C systems provide the functions, performance, and reliability necessary to initiate and control the residual heat removal system such that the safety functions of GDC 34 are achieved. This review is coordinated with the organization responsible for the review of reactor systems.

(s) GDC 35, "Emergency Core Cooling"

"A system to provide abundant emergency core cooling shall be provided...."

Applicability - ESF, safe shutdown, and interlock I&C systems.

Review Methods - GDC 35 imposes functional requirements on ESF, safe shutdown, and interlock I&C systems provided to initiate, control and protect the integrity of emergency core cooling systems. Relevant I&C systems might include, for example, systems to initiate or realign flow paths for emergency core cooling systems or interlocks provided to assure proper system alignment during plant operation. The review should confirm that the I&C systems provide the functions, performance, and reliability necessary to initiate and control the emergency core cooling system such that the safety functions of GDC 35 are achieved. This review is coordinated with the organization responsible for the review of reactor systems.

(t) GDC 38, "Containment Heat Removal"

"A system to remove heat from the reactor containment shall be provided..."

Applicability - ESF, safe shutdown, and interlock I&C systems.

Review Methods - GDC 38 imposes functional requirements on ESF, safe shutdown, and interlock I&C systems provided to initiate, control and protect the integrity of containment heat removal systems. Relevant I&C systems might include, for example, systems to initiate or realign flow paths for containment heat removal systems or interlocks provided to assure proper system alignment during plant operation. The review should confirm that the I&C systems provide the function, performance, and reliability necessary to initialize and control the containment heat removal system such that the safety functions of GDC 38 are achieved. This review is coordinated with the organization responsible for the review of containment systems.

(u) GDC 41, "Containment Atmosphere Cleanup"

"Systems to control fission products, hydrogen, oxygen, and other substances which may be released into the reactor containment shall be provided...."

Applicability - ESF, and interlock I&C systems.

Review Methods - GDC 41 imposes functional requirements on I&C systems provided to initiate, control and protect the integrity of containment atmosphere cleanup systems. Relevant I&C systems might include, for example, systems to initiate or realign flow paths for containment spray or hydrogen recombiner systems or interlocks provided to assure proper system alignment during plant operation. The review should confirm that the I&C systems provide the functions, performance, and reliability necessary to initiate and control the containment atmosphere control systems such that the safety functions of GDC 41 are achieved. This review is coordinated with the organization responsible for the review of containment systems.

(v) GDC 44, "Cooling Water"

"A system to transfer heat from structures, systems, and components important to safety, to an ultimate heat sink shall be provided...."

Applicability - ESF, interlock, and control I&C systems.

Review Methods - GDC 44 imposes functional requirements on I&C systems provided to initiate, control and protect the integrity of cooling water systems important to safety. Relevant I&C systems might include, for example, systems to initiate or realign flow paths for service water or component cooling water systems or interlocks provided to assure proper system alignment during plant operation. The review should confirm that the I&C systems provide the functions, performance, and reliability necessary to initiate and control the cooling water systems such that the functions important to safety described in GDC 44 are achieved. This review is coordinated with the organization responsible for the review of containment systems.

3. Staff Requirements Memoranda

Note: This section quotes positions that are extracted from SRM and the associated SECY papers. Specific positions are not necessarily separated from explanatory material in these documents. The quotes given here do not include the explanatory material provided in the SECY or SRM. The quotes may also combine material from the SRM and SECY to fully represent the NRC position.

- (a) Item II.Q, "Defense Against Common-Mode Failures in Digital Instrumentation and Control Systems" of Staff Requirements Memorandum on SECY-93-087, "Policy, Technical, and Licensing Issues Pertaining to Evolutionary and Advanced Light-Water Reactor (ALWR) Designs," dated July 21, 1993.

- (1) The applicant should assess the diversity and defense-in-depth of the proposed I&C system to demonstrate that vulnerabilities to common-cause failures have adequately been addressed.
- (2) In performing the assessment, the vendor or applicant should analyze each postulated common-cause failure for each event that is evaluated in the accident analysis section of the SAR using best-estimate methods. The vendor or applicant should demonstrate adequate diversity within the design for each of these events.
- (3) If a postulated common-cause failure could disable a safety function, then a diverse means, with a documented basis that the diverse means is unlikely to be subject to the same common-cause failure, should be provided to perform either the same function or a different function. The diverse or different function may be performed by a non-safety system if the system is of sufficient quality to perform the necessary function under the associated event conditions.
- (4) A set of displays and controls located in the main control room should be provided for manual, system-level actuation of critical safety functions and monitoring of parameters that support the safety functions. The displays and controls should be independent and diverse from the safety computer system identified in items (1) and (3) above.

Applicability - RTS, ESFAS, control systems, diverse I&C systems, and supporting data communication systems in plants using digital computer-based RTS or ESFAS.

Review Methods - SRP BTP 7-19 provides guidance for the evaluation of compliance with the SECY/SRM. SRP Sections 7.7 and 7.8 provide guidance for the review of control system and diverse I&C system features that are credited as non-safety diverse means of protecting against common-cause failure within the safety systems.

- (b) Item II.T, "Control Room Annunciator (Alarm) Reliability," of Staff Requirements Memorandum on SECY-93-087, "Policy, Technical, and Licensing Issues Pertaining to Evolutionary and Advanced Light-Water Reactor (ALWR) Designs" dated July 21, 1993

The annunciator system is considered to consist of sets of alarms (which may be displayed on tiles, video display units [VDUs], or other devices) and sound equipment; logic and processing support; and functions to enable operators to silence, acknowledge, reset, and test alarms.

The main control room (MCR) should contain compact, redundant operator workstations with multiple display and control devices that provide organized, hierarchical access to alarms, displays, and controls. Each workstation should have the full capability to perform MCR functions as well as support division of tasks between two operators.

The display and control features should be designed to satisfy existing regulations, for example, separation and independence requirements for Class 1E circuits (IEEE Std. 384-1992, "IEEE Standard Criteria for Independence of Class 1E Equipment and Circuits"); criteria for protection systems (IEEE Std. 279-1971); and specifications for manual initiation of protective actions at the systems level (Regulatory Guide 1.62, "Manual Initiation of Protection Action"). The designer should use existing defensive measures (e.g., segmentation, fault tolerance, signal validation, self-testing, error checking, supervisory watchdog programs), as appropriate, to assure that alarm, display, and control functions provided by the redundant workstations meet these criteria.

Alarms that are provided for manually controlled actions for which no automatic control is provided, and that are required for the safety systems to accomplish their safety functions, should meet the applicable specifications for Class 1E equipment and circuits.

Applicability - Information systems important to safety and supporting data communication systems in ALWRs. For nuclear power plants with construction permits issued before January 1, 1971, the display and control features should be consistent with their licensing basis or may meet the standards of IEEE Std. 603-1991 (including the correction sheet dated January 30, 1995). For nuclear power plants with construction permits issued after January 1, 1971, but before May 13, 1999, the display and control features should meet the standards of IEEE Std. 279-1971 or IEEE Std. 603-1991 (including the correction sheet dated January 30, 1995). For nuclear power plants with construction permits issued after May 13, 1999, the display and control features should meet the standards of IEEE Std. 603-1991 (including the correction sheet dated January 30, 1995). In addition, these features should conform, as appropriate, to regulatory guides that support and amplify the guidance of IEEE Std. 279-1971 and IEEE Std. 603-1991.

Review Methods - Section 7.5 describes methods for review of annunciator systems in ALWRs.

4. Regulatory Guides (including endorsed industry codes and standards)

(a) Regulatory Guide 1.22, "Periodic Testing of Protection System Actuation Functions"

Applicability - RTS, ESFAS, diverse I&C systems, and supporting data communication systems.

Review Methods - Regulatory Guide 1.22 provides bases for evaluating conformance to GDC 21 and IEEE Std. 279-1971, Clauses 4.10 through 4.13. The guidance applies equally to IEEE Std. 603-1991, Clauses 5.7, 5.8.3, 6.5, 6.7, 7.5, and 8.3. SRP BTP 7-8 describes the staff position on the scope of periodic testing in protection systems. SRP BTP 7-17 provides additional guidance on acceptable periodic testing provisions for digital computer-based systems.

(b) Regulatory Guide 1.47, "Bypassed and Inoperable Status Indication for Nuclear Power Plant Safety Systems"

Applicability - RTS, ESFAS, information systems important to safety, safety interlock systems, and supporting data communication systems.

Review Methods - Regulatory Guide 1.47 provides bases for evaluating conformance to GDC 21 and IEEE Std. 279-1971, Clauses 4.13 and 4.20, for protection systems. The guidance applies equally to IEEE Std. 603-1991, Clauses 5.8.2 and 5.8.3. The regulatory guide also provides bases for evaluating the adequacy of bypass and inoperable status indication for I&C systems important to safety as addressed in the review of Section 7.5 of the SAR.

- (c) Regulatory Guide 1.53, "Application of the Single-Failure Criterion to Nuclear Power Plant Protection Systems" (endorses IEEE Std. 379-2000, "Standard Application of the Single-Failure Criterion to Nuclear Power Generating Station Safety Systems")

Applicability - All I&C safety systems and supporting data communication systems.

Review Methods - Regulatory Guide 1.53 provides a basis for evaluating conformance to GDC 21 and IEEE Std. 279-1971, Clause 4.2. The guidance applies equally to IEEE Std. 603-1991, Clause 5.

- (d) Regulatory Guide 1.62, "Manual Initiation of Protection Action"

Applicability - RTS, ESFAS, and diverse I&C systems.

Review Methods - Regulatory Guide 1.62 provides a basis for evaluating conformance to IEEE Std. 279-1971, Clause 4.17. The guidance applies equally to IEEE Std. 603-1991, Clauses 6.2 and 7.2. Regulatory Guide 1.62 also provides guidance that should be considered in the review of manual initiation of ATWS mitigation and diverse actuation system functions.

- (e) Regulatory Guide 1.75, "Criteria for Independence of Electrical Safety Systems" (endorses IEEE Std. 384-1992, "IEEE Standard Criteria for Independence of Class 1E Equipment and Circuits")

Applicability - All I&C systems.

Review Methods - Regulatory Guide 1.75 provides a basis for evaluating conformance to GDC 21 and IEEE Std. 279-1971, Clauses 4.6 and 4.22, and for evaluating the adequacy of I&C systems important to safety that incorporate redundant or diverse features to satisfy the single-failure criterion. The guidance applies equally to IEEE Std. 603-1991, Clauses 5.6 and 5.11. The I&C evaluation is limited to the review of components and electrical wiring inside racks, panels, and control boards for systems important to safety. The evaluation of the physical separation of electrical cables is addressed in the review of Chapter 8 of the SAR.

- (f) Regulatory Guide 1.97, Revisions 2 and 3, "Instrumentation for Light-Water-Cooled Nuclear Power Plants to Assess Plant and Environs Conditions During and Following an Accident" (endorses ANSI/ANS 4.5-1980, "Criteria for Accident Monitoring Functions in Light-Water-Cooled Reactors"), and Regulatory Guide 1.97, Revision 4,

“Criteria for Accident Monitoring Instrumentation for Nuclear Power Plants”  
(endorses IEEE Std. 497-2002, “IEEE Standard Criteria for Accident Monitoring Instrumentation for Nuclear Power Generating Stations”)

Applicability - Information systems important to safety.

Review Methods - Regulatory Guide 1.97 provides a basis for evaluating conformance to GDC 13. Existing plants currently reference Revision 2 or 3 of Regulatory Guide 1.97. Revision 4 of Regulatory Guide 1.97 is intended primarily for new plants. Revision 4 may be used by the current operating reactor licensees for modification or conversion in accordance with Regulatory Position 1 of Regulatory Guide 1.97.

Revision 4 to Regulatory Guide 1.97 represents a significantly different approach to the topic from the previous revisions. Revision 4 is based on IEEE Std. 497-2002, which establishes flexible, performance-based criteria for the selection, performance, design, qualification, display, and quality assurance of accident monitoring variables. There is no prescriptive list of accident monitoring parameters or associated functional requirements on a parameter-by-parameter basis.

The evaluation of instrumentation for monitoring environs conditions and radiation monitoring systems is addressed in the review of other sections of the SAR.

SRP Section 7.5 and BTP 7-10 describe the review of accident monitoring instrumentation.

(g) Regulatory Guide 1.105, “Setpoints for Safety-Related Instrumentation” (endorses Part 1 of ISA-S67.04-1994, “Setpoints for Nuclear Safety-Related Instrumentation”)

Applicability - All I&C systems.

Review Methods - Regulatory Guide 1.105 provides a basis for evaluating conformance to GDC 13 and IEEE Std. 279-1971, Clause 3. The guidance applies equally to IEEE Std. 603-1991, Clause 6.8. SRP BTP 7-12 provides guidance for establishing and maintaining instrument setpoints.

Regulatory Guide 1.105 and ISA-S67.04-1994 provide guidance for establishing setpoints for trip functions. Nevertheless, their guidance is equally relevant to accounting for measurement uncertainties when determining the indicated plant conditions at which emergency procedures will require operator action, determining the setpoint for interlock functions, and determining setpoints for control functions provided to maintain plant variables and systems within prescribed operating ranges. Therefore, the guidance of Regulatory Guide 1.105 is useful in reviewing all I&C systems important to safety even if no automatic trip functions are involved.

(h) Regulatory Guide 1.118, “Periodic Testing of Electric Power and Protection Systems” (endorses IEEE Std. 338-1987, “Standard Criteria for the Periodic Surveillance Testing of Nuclear Power Generating Station Safety Systems”)

Applicability - All I&C safety systems, diverse I&C systems, and supporting data communication systems.

Review Methods - Regulatory Guide 1.118 provides a basis for evaluating conformance to GDC 21 and IEEE Std. 279-1971, Clause 4.10. The guidance applies equally to IEEE Std. 603-1991, Clause 5.7. The I&C evaluation is limited to the review of testing of protection systems. The evaluation of testing of electric power systems is addressed by others in the review of Chapter 8 of the SAR. SRP BTP 7-17 discusses periodic test provisions in digital computer-based systems.

- (i) Regulatory Guide 1.151, "Instrument Sensing Lines" (endorses ANSI/ISA-S67.02-1980, "Nuclear Safety-Related Instrument Sensing Line Piping and Tubing Standard for Use in Nuclear Power Plants")

Applicability - I&C sensing lines and sensing line environmental control systems.

Review Methods - Regulatory Guide 1.151 provides a basis for evaluating conformance to GDC 13. Environmental control systems for all I&C systems are addressed in the review of Section 7.7 of the SAR.

- (j) Regulatory Guide 1.152, "Criteria for Digital Computers in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants" (endorses IEEE Std. 7-4.3.2-2003, "IEEE Standard Criteria for Digital Computers in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Generating Stations")

Applicability - All I&C safety systems and supporting data communication systems.

Review Methods - Regulatory Guide 1.152 provides a basis for evaluating conformance of computers with GDC 21. SRP Appendix 7.1-D provides review guidance for the evaluation of conformance to the guidance of Regulatory Guide 1.152.

- (k) Regulatory Guide 1.168, "Verification, Validation, Reviews and Audits for Digital Computer Software Used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants" (endorses IEEE Std. 1012-1998, "IEEE Standard for Software Verification and Validation," and IEEE Std. 1028-1997, "IEEE Standard for Software Reviews and Audits")

Applicability - All I&C systems and components important to safety.

Review Methods - Regulatory Guide 1.168 provides a basis for evaluating conformance with 10 CFR 50.55a(a)(1), 10 CFR 50.55a(h), GDC 1, and Criteria I, II, III, XI, and XVIII of 10 CFR Part 50 Appendix B for computer-based systems. It endorses, with comments, IEEE Std. 1012-1998 for planning the verification and validation of safety system software. It also endorses, with comments, IEEE Std. 1028-1997 as providing acceptable approaches for carrying out software reviews, inspections, walkthroughs, and audits.

SRP BTP 7-14 describes the review of planning and implementation of verification, validation, and audits of digital computer software.

- (l) Regulatory Guide 1.169, "Configuration Management Plans for Digital Computer Software Used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants" (endorses IEEE Std. 828-1990, "IEEE Standard for Software Configuration Management Plans," and IEEE Std. 1042-1987, "IEEE Guide to Software Configuration Management")

Applicability - All I&C systems and components important to safety.

Review Methods - Regulatory Guide 1.169 provides a basis for evaluating conformance with 10 CFR 50.55a(a)(1), 10 CFR 50.55a(h), GDC 1, and Criterion III of 10 CFR Part 50 Appendix B for computer-based systems. It endorses, with comments, IEEE Std. 828-1990 for planning the configuration management of safety system software. It also endorses, with comments, IEEE Std. 1042-1987 as acceptable guidance for carrying out configuration management plans produced under the auspices of IEEE Std. 828-1990.

SRP BTP 7-14 describes the review of configuration management for digital computer software.

- (m) Regulatory Guide 1.170, "Software Test Documentation for Digital Computer Software Used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants" (endorses IEEE Std. 829-1983, "IEEE Standard for Software Test Documentation")

Applicability - All I&C systems and components important to safety.

Review Methods - Regulatory Guide 1.170 provides a basis for evaluating conformance with 10 CFR 50.55a(h), GDC 1, GDC 21, and Criteria I, III, IV, VI, XI, and XVII of 10 CFR Part 50 Appendix B for computer-based systems. It endorses, with comments, IEEE Std. 829-1983 as providing acceptable approaches for documenting software testing.

SRP BTP 7-14 describes the review of testing of digital computer software.

- (n) Regulatory Guide 1.171, "Software Unit Testing for Digital Computer Software Used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants" (endorses IEEE Std. 1008-1987, "IEEE Standard for Software Unit Testing")

Applicability - All I&C systems and components important to safety.

Review Methods - Regulatory Guide 1.171 provides a basis for evaluating conformance with 10 CFR 50.55a(h), GDC 1, GDC 21, and Criteria I, II, III, V, VI, XI, and XVII of 10 CFR Part 50 Appendix B for computer-based systems. It endorses, with comments, IEEE Std. 1008-1987 as providing acceptable approaches to unit testing of software.

SRP BTP 7-14 describes the review of testing of digital computer software.

- (o) Regulatory Guide 1.172, "Software Requirements Specifications for Digital Computer Software Used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants" (endorses IEEE Std. 830-1993, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Software Requirements Specifications")

Applicability - All I&C systems and components important to safety.

Review Methods - Regulatory Guide 1.172 provides a basis for evaluating conformance with 10 CFR 50.55a(h), GDC 1, and Criterion III of 10 CFR Part 50 Appendix B for computer-based systems. It endorses, with comments, IEEE Std. 830-1993 as describing an acceptable approach to the development of software requirements specifications.

SRP BTP 7-14 describes the review of software requirements specifications.

- (p) Regulatory Guide 1.173, "Developing Software Life Cycle Processes for Digital Computer Software Used in Safety Systems of Nuclear Power Plants" (endorses IEEE Std. 1074-1995, "IEEE Standard for Developing Software Life Cycle Processes")

Applicability - All I&C systems and components important to safety.

Review Methods - Regulatory Guide 1.173 provides a basis for evaluating conformance with 10 CFR 50.55a(h), GDC 1, and Criteria I, II, III, VI, XV, and XVII of 10 CFR 50 Appendix B for computer-based systems. It endorses, with comments, IEEE Std. 1074-1995 as providing acceptable approaches to defining software development processes.

SRP BTP 7-14 describes the review of software development plans and software project management plans that should outline the licensee/applicant's software life cycle. SRP BTP 7-14 also describes the review of each activity group described in IEEE Std. 1074-1995.

- (q) Regulatory Guide 1.174, "An Approach for Using Probabilistic Risk Assessment Risk-Informed Decisions on Plant-Specific Changes to Licensing Basis."

Applicability - All I&C Systems.

Review Methods - Regulatory Guide 1.174 provides a basis for the conformance to GDC 13 as part of the evaluation of I&C surveillance test interval changes for purposes other than the accommodation of a 24 month fuel cycle change.

Regulatory Guide 1.174 provides guidance on the use of probabilistic risk assessment (PRA) findings and risk insights in support of licensee requests for changes to a plant's licensing basis, as in requests for licensing amendments and technical specification changes.

SRP BTP 7-12 provides information concerning I&C calibration intervals.

- (r) Regulatory Guide 1.177, "An Approach for Plant-Specific, Risk-Informed Decision Making: Technical Specifications."

Applicability - All I&C Systems.

Review Methods - Regulatory Guide 1.177 provides a basis for the conformance to GDC 13 part of the evaluation of I&C surveillance test interval changes for purposes other than the accommodation of a 24 month fuel cycle change.

Regulatory Guide 1.177 provides guidance on assessing the nature and impact of proposed technical specification changes by considering engineering issues and applying risk insights.

SRP BTP 7-12 provides information concerning I&C calibration intervals.

- (s) Regulatory Guide 1.180, "Guidelines for Evaluating Electromagnetic and Radio-Frequency Interference in Safety-Related Instrumentation and Control Systems" (endorses IEEE Std. 1050-1996, "IEEE Guide for Instrumentation and Control Equipment Grounding in Generating Stations," and portions of MIL-Std.-461E-1999, "Requirements for the Control of Electromagnetic Interference Characteristics of Subsystems and Equipment," IEC 61000-3, "Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) - Part 3: Limits," IEC 61000-4, "Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) - Part 4: Testing and Measurement Techniques," IEC 61000-6, "Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) - Part 6: Generic Standards," IEEE Std. C62.41-1991, "IEEE Recommended Practice on Surge Voltages in Low-Voltage AC Power Circuits," and IEEE Std. C62.45-1992, "IEEE Guide on Surge Testing for Equipment Connected to Low-Voltage AC Power Circuits")

Applicability - All I&C systems and components important to safety.

Review Methods - Regulatory Guide 1.180 provides a basis for evaluating conformance of I&C systems and components with 10 CFR 50.55a(a)(1), 10 CFR 50.55a(h), GDC 1, GDC 2, GDC 4 and Criteria III and XI. Regulatory Guide 1.180 identifies electromagnetic environment operating envelopes, design, installation, and test practices acceptable to the staff for addressing the effects of electromagnetic interference/radio frequency interference (EMI/RFI), and power surges on I&C systems and components important to safety.

Regulatory Guide 1.180 also endorses the applicable portions of the following standards, which are referenced by IEEE Std. 1050-1996.

- IEEE Std. 518-1982, "IEEE Guide for the Installation of Electrical Equipment to Minimize Noise Inputs to Controllers from External Sources"
- IEEE 665-1995, "IEEE Guide for Generating Station Grounding"

- (t) Regulatory Guide 1.189, "Fire Protection for Operating Nuclear Power Plants"

Applicability - Safe shutdown I&C systems.

Review Methods - Regulatory Guide 1.189 compiles fire protection regulations and guidelines into a comprehensive guide. It provides a basis for evaluating conformance of I&C systems and components with 10 CFR Part 50 Appendix A GDC 19, GDC 25, and 10 CFR 50 Appendix R. Regulatory Position 5 of the Regulatory Guide provides performance goals for safe shutdown, alternate and dedicated shutdown systems. This position also identifies systems and instrumentation generally necessary for achieving hot shutdown and cold shutdown and provides guidance on design criteria and analysis methods for these systems. Application of Regulatory Guide 1.189 to review of safe shutdown I&C systems should be coordinated with the organization responsible for fire protection.

(u) Regulatory Guide 1.200 (For Trial Use), "An Approach for Determining the Technical Accuracy of Probabilistic Risk Assessment Results for Risk-Informed Activities."

Applicability - All I&C Systems.

Review Methods - Regulatory Guide 1.200 provides a basis for the conformance to GDC 13 as part of the evaluation of I&C surveillance test interval changes for purposes other than the accommodation of a 24 month fuel cycle change.

Regulatory Guide 1.200 provides guidance on determining that the quality of the PRA, in total or the parts that are used to support an application, is sufficient to provide confidence in the results such that the PRA can be used in regulatory decision making for light-water reactors.

(v) Regulatory Guide 1.204, "Guidelines for Lightning Protection of Nuclear Power Plants" (endorses IEEE Std. 665-1995, "IEEE Guide for Generating Station Grounding," IEEE Std. 666-1991, "IEEE Design Guide for Electrical Power Service Systems for Generating Stations," IEEE Std. 1050-1996, "IEEE Guide for Instrumentation and Control Equipment Grounding in Generating Stations," IEEE Std. C62.23-1995, "IEEE Application Guide for Surge Protection of Electric Generating Plants," and applicable portions of referenced secondary standards)

Applicability - All I&C systems and components important to safety.

Review Methods - Regulatory Guide 1.204 provides a basis for evaluating conformance of I&C systems and components with 10 CFR 50.55a, 10 CFR 50.55a(h), and GDC 2.

Regulatory Guide 1.204 provides guidance in the design and installation of lightning protection systems to assure that electrical transients resulting from lightning phenomena do not render I&C systems important to safety inoperable or cause spurious operation of such systems.

Regulatory Guide 1.204 also endorses the applicable portions of the following standards, which are referenced by IEEE Std. 665-1995, IEEE Std. 666-1991, IEEE Std. 1050-1996, or IEEE Std. C62.23-1995.

- IEEE Std. 80-2000, "IEEE Guide for Safety in AC Substation Grounding"
- IEEE Std. 81-1983, "IEEE Guide for Measuring Earth Resistivity, Ground Impedance, and Earth Surface Potentials of a Ground System"
- IEEE Std. 81.2-1991, "IEEE Guide for Measurement of Impedance and Safety Characteristics of Large, Extended or Interconnected Grounding Systems"
- IEEE Std. 142-1991, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Grounding of Industrial and Commercial Power Systems" (IEEE Green Book)
- IEEE Std. 367-1996, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Determining the Electric Power Station Ground Potential Rise and Induced Voltage from a Power Fault"
- IEEE Std. 487-2000, "IEEE Recommended Practice for the Protection of Wire-Line Communication Facilities Serving Electric Supply Locations"
- IEEE Std. 1100-1999, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Powering and Grounding Electronic Equipment" (IEEE Emerald Book)
- IEEE Std. C37.101-1993, "IEEE Guide for Generator Ground Protection"
- IEEE Std. C57.13.3-1983, "IEEE Guide for the Grounding of Instrument Transformer Secondary Circuits and Cases"
- IEEE Std. C62.92.1-2000, "IEEE Guide for the Application of Neutral Grounding in Electrical Utility Systems, Part I - Introduction"
- IEEE Std. C62.92.2-1989, "IEEE Guide for the Application of Neutral Grounding in Electrical Utility Systems, Part II - Grounding of Synchronous Generator Systems"
- IEEE Std. C62.92.3-1993, "IEEE Guide for the Application of Neutral Grounding in Electrical Utility Systems, Part III - Generator Auxiliary Systems"
- IEEE Std. C62.41.1-2002, "IEEE Guide on the Surge Environment in Low-Voltage (1000 V and Less) AC Power Circuits"
- IEEE Std. C62.41.2-2002, "IEEE Recommended Practice on Characterization of Surges in Low-Voltage (1000 V and Less) AC Power Circuits"
- IEEE Std. C62.45-2002, "IEEE Recommended Practice on Surge Testing for Equipment Connected to Low-Voltage (1000 V and Less) AC Power Circuits"

#### 5. SRP Branch Technical Positions

Applicability - As noted in SRP Table 7-1.

Review Methods - The SRP BTPs provide bases for evaluating specific review areas.

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13. IEEE Std. C62.41.2-2002, "IEEE Recommended Practice on Characterization of Surges in Low-Voltage (1000 V and Less) AC Power Circuits."
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**PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT STATEMENT**

The information collections contained in the Standard Review Plan are covered by the requirements of 10 CFR Part 50 and 10 CFR Part 52, and were approved by the Office of Management and Budget, approval number 3150-0011 and 3150-0151.

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