

Enclosure 1

MFN 06-308, Supplement 19

Response to Portion of NRC Request for

Additional Information Letter No. 258

Related to ESBWR Design Certification Application

Classification of Structures, Systems and Components

RAI Number 3.2-6 S02

For historical purposes, the original text of RAI 3.2-6 and previous supplements and the GEH responses are included. The attachments (if any) are not included from the original response to avoid confusion.

NRC RAI 3.2-6

In the Table 3.2-1, there are several items which are designated as either Seismic Category I or II. Consistent with guidance provided in RG 1.29 and SRP 3.2.1, these items should also be designated as Quality Assurance B. Please revise the Table accordingly.

GE Response

The classification system works in the other direction. Safety-related structures, systems and components (SSCs) have a Safety Class of 1, 2 or 3 and are required to be classified as Seismic Category I and Quality Assurance B. Seismic Category I or II SSCs are not required to be safety-related, and the QA requirements of 10 CFR 50 Appendix B only apply to safety-related components. Thus, Quality Assurance E is appropriate for all nonsafety-related SSCs regardless of their seismic classification.

There are a number of examples in existing BWRs, as well as in the ABWR, where SSCs have been assigned a Seismic Category I or II classification while still being nonsafety-related and subject to Quality Assurance E requirements. The ESBWR classifications are thus following the precedent set by earlier BWR designs.

On a case by case basis, certain nonsafety-related components, such as the portions of the Fire Protection System that are considered to be RTNSS, were conservatively assigned by the system designer to a higher seismic category than would otherwise have been required. However, applying more stringent seismic design requirements does not mean that these SSCs are also automatically required to upgrade their Quality Assurance classification.

Some text discussing the assignment of Seismic Category I requirements to certain nonsafety-related equipment will be added in a new DCD Subsection 3.2.3.4.

DCD Impact

The DCD markup for this response is provided in MFN 06-308.

NRC RAI 3.2-6 S01

The response to RAI 3.2-6 indicates that Quality Assurance E is appropriate for all nonsafety related SSCs regardless of their seismic classification. Note (5) to Table 3.2-1 identifies Quality Class E as quality assurance requirements commensurate with the importance of the item's function. Note 4 to table 3.2-2 also states that elements of 10 CFR 50 Appendix B are generally applied to nonsafety-related equipment commensurate with the importance of the equipment's function. Due to the general nature of this Quality Assurance E definition, it is not clear what specific quality assurance requirements are applicable to various components that are classified as Quality Assurance E. For example, the DCD does not identify what supplemental requirements, if any, are applicable to nonsafety-related SSCs such as the steam dryer, RPV insulation and high energy piping whose failure may adversely affect safety related SSCs. Also, Section 17.4 on Quality/Reliability Assurance or Section 19.6 on RTNSS do not appear to address graded supplemental requirements applicable to Quality Assurance Class E for important non-safety systems such as the standby AC power system and the plant service water system that have a defense-in-depth function. Please clarify what graded requirements are applied to Quality Assurance class E for each component in Table 3.2-1 so classified. If not sufficiently defined at this time, this will be subject to further review at a later time when design requirements and a design-specific focused PRA are complete.

GEH Response

GEH Report NEDO-33181, "NP-2010 COL Demonstration Project Quality Assurance Program," (Reference 17.1-3) addresses the QA requirements that are to be applied to nonsafety-related SSCs (Quality Class E in Table 3.2-1). This report will be referenced from Section 17.1.22 of the DCD. The QA requirements imposed on nonsafety-related SSCs fall into two categories that can be summarized as follows:

- Quality Class S (Special) – This category applies to SSCs that do not meet the definition of safety-related, but (1) are subject to special regulatory requirements (e.g., Seismic Category I equipment or a level of regulatory-imposed Quality Assurance) or (2) are nonsafety-related SSCs for which 10 CFR 50 Appendix B is not applicable, but are significant contributors to plant safety.
- Quality Class N (Nonsafety-related) – This category applies to SSCs that do not meet the definition of safety-related or the above definition for Quality Class S. QA requirements from ISO-9001 will be applied to SSCs in this category.

SSCs in the first subcategory of Quality Class S are assigned to Safety Class N in Table 3.2-1, and may also have been assigned to Quality Group B or C and/or to Seismic Category I or II. QA requirements as defined in Section 24.2 of NEDO-33181 (Reference 17.1-3) will be applied to SSCs in this subcategory.

SSCs in the second subcategory of Quality Class S are primarily those classified as RTNSS in DCD Tier 2 Table 19A-2. QA requirements as defined in Section 24.1 of NEDO-33181 (Reference 17.1-3), which are based on Section II.V of SRP 17.5, will be applied to SSCs in this subcategory.

Copies of GEH Report NEDO-33181, "NP-2010 COL Demonstration Project Quality Assurance Program," are available for review in the GEH Washington, DC and Wilmington, NC offices.

DCD Impact

DCD Tier 2, Sections 17.1.22 and 17.1.25 will be revised as noted in the attached markup.

DCD Tier 2, Table 3.2-1 Note (5) and Table 3.2-2 Note (4) will be revised to refer to DCD Section 17.1.22 for further information as noted in the attached markups.

NRC RAI 3.2-6 S02

The response to RAI 3.2-6 S01 identified a new Quality Class S (Special) that applies to nonsafety-related Quality Class E that are either subject to special regulatory requirements or are significant contributors to plant safety. The revised response to RAI 3.2-6 S01 submitted NEDO-33181 Revision 5, "COL demonstration Project Quality Assurance Program." The RAI response and QA program description do not include the list of specific SSCs that are considered Quality Class S and do not define what supplemental requirements or special treatment considerations are applicable to these SSCs to ensure their reliability assumed in the PRA. Also, it is not clear from the response as to whether Seismic Category II SSCs are considered Quality Class S. Submit a revision to DCD Table 3.2-1 to identify which components are classified as Quality Class S or Quality Class N and describe the special treatment requirements that apply to such SSCs. For example, define what supplemental design, inspection and installation requirements over and above commercial codes and standards are applicable to risk-significant SSCs defined by the RTNSS process that are defined as Quality Class S. If the selection of SSCs that are defined as Quality Class S and their supplemental requirements depend on the final PRA and the final deterministic selection process, then advise when the scope of Quality Class S SSCs and their supplemental requirements will be final and complete.

GEH Response

GEH will replace the QA Requirement column of DCD Tables 3.2-1 and 9.1-4 with the more descriptive Quality Class as defined in NEDO-33181. This change will clearly identify all nonsafety-related SSCs that have any special QA requirements. Note (5) of Table 3.2-1 has been expanded to provide definitions of Quality Class Q, S and N, and to identify a list of reasons that put an SSC into Quality Class S. The notes column of the table is then used to point to the specific cause(s) for designating an SSC as Quality Class S.

The assignment of SSCs to Quality Class S is considered complete at this time. Detailed supplemental requirements that apply to a specific Quality Class S SSC are defined during the design and procurement specification preparation processes in accordance with procedures that will be established. Attachment 1 to this response describes the process that will be used to establish and assure compliance with the applicable requirements for RTNSS SSCs, and provides examples of the type of supplemental QA requirements that are expected to be required by the procedures.

DCD Impact

DCD Tier 2, Table 3.2-1 will be revised in DCD Revision 6 as noted in the attached markup. Note (5) d of this markup refers to a new DCD Tier 2 Subsection 3.7.2.8.2, which was added to the DCD in response to RAIs 3.8-79 S03 and 3.8-80 S03.

DCD Tier 2, Table 9.1-4 will be revised in DCD Revision 6 as noted in the attached markup.

Although not directly the result of this RAI response, the following additional changes have been introduced into DCD Tier 2, Table 3.2-1, as part of the attached markup:

- System F16 – The system name was changed from "Fuel Storage Facility" to "Fuel Storage Racks" to match its official title. (Note: This change also applies to DCD Tier 2, Table 9.1-4).
- System F21 – Changed location from RB to FB to match general arrangement drawings in DCD Tier 2 Section 1.2. (Note: This change also applies to DCD Tier 2, Table 9.1-4).
- System F41 – Added "RB, CB, TB, FB" to the list of applicable locations. This equipment is located throughout the plant.
- System R11 – Deleted item 1 because this is no longer a design function for R11. This protective action is now performed by a trip of control power to the feedwater pump adjustable speed drive as described in DCD Tier 2 Section 7.3.3.3. Deleted "Other" from item 2 description.
- System R15 – Added clarifying notes about seismic classification for consistency with DCD Tier 2 Section 9.5.3.
- System R41 – Plant Grounding was changed to nonsafety-related for consistency with its description in DCD Tier 2 Appendix 8A. No SRP or regulatory guide is applicable to this system.
- Systems T31 and U40 – The containment vent line was relocated from System U40 to T31 to be consistent with the actual system boundary between these two systems.
- System U31, Item 5 – Added EB to list of buildings that contain an elevator.

Attachment 1 – Supplemental RTNSS Requirements Determination Process

Establishment of Reasonable Confidence

Safety-related qualification efforts required by 10 CFR 50, Appendix B, and its related General Design Criteria predecessors require conservatisms during the design process and strict observation of a sequence of tests to assure that components requiring safety-related qualification can perform their design basis functions. Components are purposely over-tested through use of safety margins, a specific sequence of testing and, generally, use of test profiles that envelope multiple accident conditions. This degree of conservatism, while appropriate for safety-related components, is not necessary for RTNSS components to establish 'reasonable confidence' in the performance of design basis functions under regulated events.

As used in this discussion, reasonable confidence is defined as:

A level of confidence based on facts, actions, knowledge, experience, and/or observations.

This definition is derived from the definition of 'reasonable assurance' that applies to the original term safety-related, which has been defined as:

A justifiable level of confidence based on objective and measurable facts, actions, or observations, which infer adequacy.

The definition of 'reasonable assurance' connotes a highly formal process (objective and measurable) with activities performed under the control of a quality program. The definition of 'reasonable confidence' connotes a lesser degree of formality and rigor, and does not indicate that a quality assurance program is required. Confidence is provided by facts, actions, knowledge, experience and/or observations no matter whether they were determined under a quality assurance program or not, and no matter if nuclear industry standards and guidance were used to generate them.

Accordingly, depending on the severity of the accident conditions or regulated event, establishing an accident function basis can range from a review of manufacturer's product literature, to a simple analysis, through more advanced considerations. Some RTNSS component's accident condition evaluations will be well within component capabilities. Some RTNSS component's accident condition evaluations will require additional information from manufacturer or materials assessment. Some may require operability tests under peak accident conditions. If testing is deemed appropriate, it does not have to be controlled under 10 CFR 50, Appendix B, requirements.

Documentation and Configuration Control

The configuration requirements necessary for RTNSS components to maintain accident functionality for regulated events will have to be documented to allow procedures for installation and maintenance to be prepared. In addition, if maintenance, surveillance, or calibration requirements are deemed necessary to establish reasonable confidence

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in accident function(s), these too will have to be documented and retrievable. Again, the documentation and filing systems do not have to conform to 10 CFR 50 Appendix B.

Procurement

Procurement processes for RTNSS components will be less rigorous than that for safety-related components. Lesser specification, purchase and acceptance activities will satisfy reasonable confidence in the performance of design basis functions under accident conditions.

The procurement process for RTNSS components will specify, purchase, and accept new and replacement items (components as well as spare/replacement parts) necessary to provide reasonable confidence in the performance of accident function. The process includes development and issuance of procurement documents. For procurement of RTNSS and other Quality Class S components and their respective spare and replacement items, procurement activities will be adjusted to be commensurate with the safety significance of the component by means of a technical evaluation.

There are no mandatory supplier qualification requirements associated with RTNSS procurements. As with any procurement, buyers should be comfortable with a new supplier's capabilities before purchasing an item. However, suppliers of RTNSS items do not have to be audited and/or maintain an approved 10 CFR 50, Appendix B, quality assurance program. Likewise audits and/or commercial grade surveys are not required for approving or qualifying suppliers of items used in RTNSS applications.

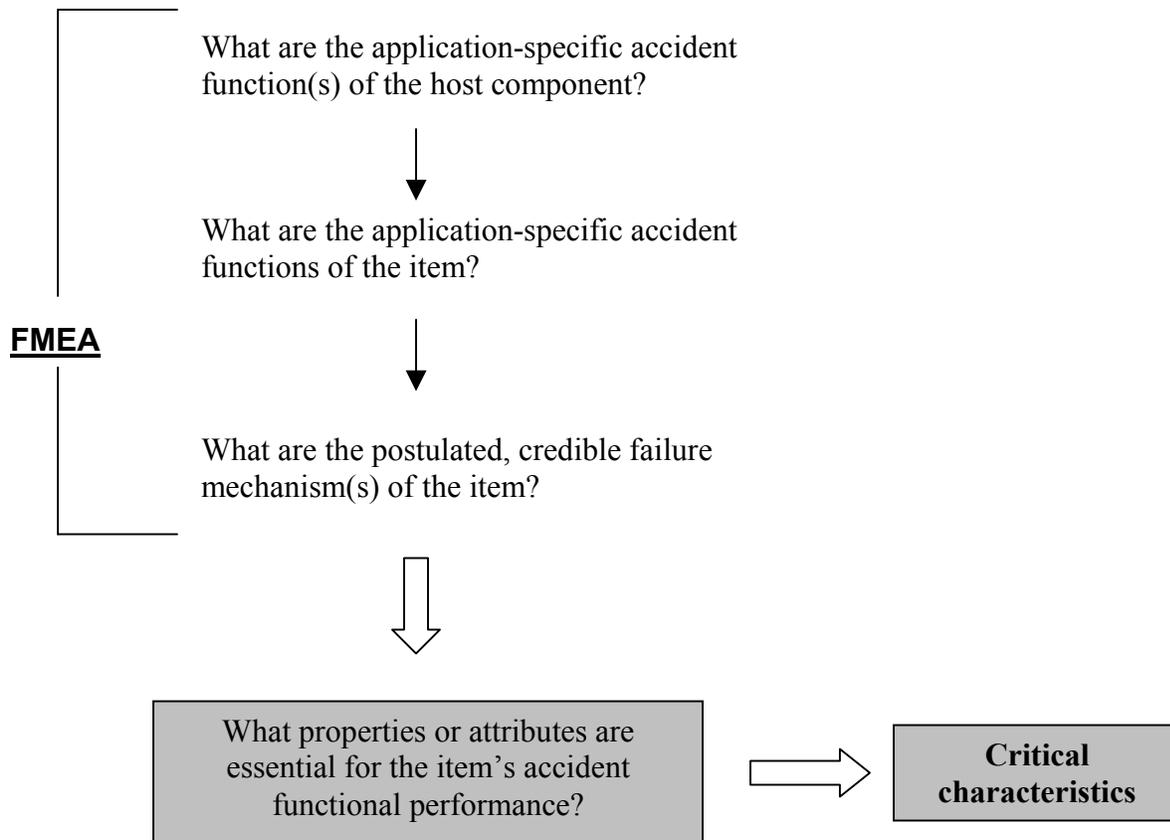
Technical Evaluation

As part of the technical evaluation, the Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA) documents the credible failure mechanisms that are likely to occur under the RTNSS item's service conditions (i.e., normal and accident) and their impact on the functionality of the item. From the failure mechanisms, the resulting effects on the parent component and system can be determined. The critical characteristics for design can be derived from the RTNSS parent component's required functionality and the critical design requirements necessary to mitigate the credible failure mechanisms determined in the FMEA.

RTNSS items intended for use in seismically or environmentally qualified applications require critical characteristics necessary to assure that the original qualification is maintained. RTNSS items intended for generic applications require special consideration to assure that the worst-case applications or most bounding/enveloping conditions are used when selecting critical characteristics.

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FMEA Methodology



Critical Characteristics and Acceptance Methods

The determination of critical characteristics for acceptance and the acceptance method are the logical progression from the FMEA and critical characteristics for design.

From the design critical characteristics, the designer determines which of these critical characteristics, when verified, will provide reasonable confidence that the RTNSS item received is the item that was specified for its end-use application(s). These are to be identified in the evaluation as Critical Characteristics for Acceptance. The selected critical characteristics (i.e., attributes that are essential for the item's form, fit and functional performance) are based upon the complexity, performance, and end-use application(s) of the item.

A Basis Statement shall be included to document the selection of the critical characteristics for acceptance. The Basis Statement should provide a brief discussion of how the selected critical characteristics support the RTNSS parent component's function(s).

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The selection of the appropriate acceptance methods for verification depends on various factors including testing and documentation requirements. Critical Characteristics are identifiable and measurable attributes of the subject RTNSS item that once evaluated and verified, will provide reasonable confidence that the item received is the item that was specified for its end-use application(s) and will perform its intended function(s).

It is only necessary to verify the appropriate critical characteristics that provide reasonable confidence that the item received is the item that was specified for its end-use application(s). Examples of critical characteristics may include:

Part Number, Nameplate Data, Color, Dimensions, Material, Durometer, Plating, Tensile Strength, Resistance, Accuracy, Voltage, Leakage, Pressure Drop, Capacitance

These characteristics are provided for illustration only. This list is not completely inclusive or exclusive of critical characteristics that may be deemed necessary for an evaluation.

Basis Statements

A technically sound and logical Basis Statement is to be included with the FMEA and critical characteristics for acceptance.

The RTNSS FMEA generally includes a Basis Statement that discusses credible failure mechanisms and the failure modes created by the initiating failure mechanism along with the resulting and subsequent effects on the parent component. The Basis Statement should briefly discuss any bounding or limiting conditions considered in determining the credible failure mechanisms.

The selection of the critical characteristics for acceptance shall include a Basis Statement that documents the conclusions, including the determination that the criteria provide the necessary reasonable confidence (i.e., relating the critical characteristics to the RTNSS item's function(s) and the failure mechanisms).

The Basis Statement should provide a brief discussion of how the selected critical characteristics support the RTNSS component's related function(s).

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Specifying Technical Requirements

To ensure that the RTNSS item is properly specified, a technical description of the item should be communicated to the supplier. The description should be sufficient to ensure that the RTNSS item can meet its accident function requirements. The technical requirements specified in the procurement document should directly relate to the results of the Technical Evaluation described in the proceeding subsection.

Typically, the technical description will consist of the following:

1. Part numbers, model numbers, mark numbers, documentation number, etc.
2. Description of the items with modifiers sufficient to distinguish the item from other similar items. Catalog descriptions may be used.
3. Design specific drawings/supplier drawings and revision level (if applicable)
4. Industry codes and standards, including applicable revision level. The specific applicable sections of codes and standards should be referenced wherever possible.
5. Applicable environmental conditions and service conditions if the manufacturer is requested to satisfy some or all of the technical requirements to support the accident function basis. In this case, the procurement specification should provide the manufacture/vendor with the expected normal and accident environments and any other key variables that define service conditions. For procurement of components that are identical to the originally installed component, such information should be equal to or less constraining than the requirements for the component.
6. Material specifications (if applicable)

The technical requirements, excluding part and model numbers, of a RTNSS item generally are the same regardless of the supplier. When procuring an identical item from the original equipment supplier, it may not be necessary to list all the technical requirements to effectively communicate the requirements of the proper item. The extent of the technical description on the procurement document is dictated by the procurement conditions, the role of the supplier in the equipment design, the complexity of the item, the item's role in performing accident functions, manufacturing processes used in the item's production and the bounding conditions the item required to satisfy.

Accident environments need only be specified if the manufacturer is providing some or all of the accident function basis. In other words, if the acceptance by the manufacture / vendor of the environmental conditions listed in the specification is used as part or total basis for performance of a RTNSS function under accident environments, then the conditions must be contained within the purchase specification. Stating the conditions and having the manufacturer accept them can provide a significant portion of the accident function assessment. This concept is based on placing orders with known and credible manufacturers / vendors who understand the capabilities of their components

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and understand the effects of the environments that are specified. If GEH has determined acceptability of the device for the accident function independent of the manufacturer / vendor, the accident environment and service conditions do not have to be specified in the purchase order.

RTNSS activities are not required to be performed under a 10 CFR 50, Appendix B, quality assurance program and suppliers of RTNSS items are not required to have an audited and approved 10 CFR 50, Appendix B, quality assurance program. However, certain quality activities on the part of the supplier / manufacturer may be desirable. For example, a written verification may be requested that specific materials have been used or excluded from use in manufacture. If there is a specific attribute of the component being purchased that is unusual or not commonly purchased, the vendor can be requested to confirm that the attribute has been considered in the design or manufacture of the component.

Procurement documents for RTNSS or other Quality Class S equipment should not specify “safety-related” or be controlled by a 10 CFR 50, Appendix B, quality assurance program. The supplier may be requested to affirm that the technical requirements of the purchase order have been met. Suppliers have various means of providing affirmation, which may include an implicit acceptance of the purchase order or a letter. Most suppliers currently provide a Certificate of Conformance in response to such requests. Most suppliers have a commercial quality assurance program. Including requirements for application of the commercial quality assurance program in the specification is at the option of GEH.

The documentation required to furnish objective evidence that the technical requirements of items and supplier’s quality requirements have been met should be specified. Supplier documentation may be specified to provide design confirmation of equivalency for alternate replacement items or to identify discreet differences to facilitate the equivalency evaluation of an alternate item by GEH. Documents necessary to allow proper installation and use of the device should be specified.

The types of supplier documentation may be requested for RTNSS items include the following:

- Supplier drawings, procedures, and specifications
- Supplier instruction manuals
- Nondestructive test reports, if applicable
- Inspection reports, if applicable
- Performance test reports, if applicable

The information request should have a specific purpose in supporting use of the RTNSS component, completion of the procurement process, or development or support of the accident function basis. Retention of the information after acceptance should only be

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for as long as there is a need for it. There are no long-term document retention requirements for RTNSS components.

Acceptance

The associated requirements for the acceptance of basic components and commercial grade items used in safety-related applications do not apply because 10 CFR 50, Appendix B, and 10 CFR 21 do not apply to RTNSS SSCs or their spare/replacement items.

Depending on the complexity and sophistication of the RTNSS component being procured, receipt inspections/tests, crediting existing supplier evaluations, or reliance on the historical performance of the item and the supplier may be used to achieve reasonable confidence that the device is acceptable and will perform its RTNSS function.

The table below illustrates ways of simplifying existing acceptance processes to achieve a level of confidence appropriate for RTNSS items. In any option, or combination of options selected by GEH, the level of documentation should also be adjusted as necessary based on the low safety significance of the procured item.

Acceptance Method	Recommended Acceptance Process for RTNSS Items
Receipt inspections/test of procured RTNSS items.	Use reduced sampling plans
Supplier commercial quality activities.	Reference existing supplier evaluations (i.e., supplier audit reports, commercial grade surveys, etc.) that are available to GEH.
Reliance on the historical performance of the item and the supplier.	Good supplier performance history and/or item performance history may be credited for establishing reasonable confidence.

Potential Documentation Requirements of RTNSS SSCs

The following list provides an example of documents that potentially need to be delivered when supplying RTNSS SSCs. Individual purchase orders will identify those documents that are applicable to specific SSCs.

1. Certification of Compliance to referenced specification and/or P.O; or Certification of Compliance to specific ASME Code Edition (Addenda/Case(s)) to which item(s) is furnished if not specified by Purchaser.

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2. ASME Code Data Report, including nameplate data and rubbing
3. Performance Curves and Data
4. Calibration Certification
5. "As-built" Drawings
6. Certified Material Test Reports
7. Ultrasonic Test Report
8. Magnetic Particle Test Report
9. Liquid Penetrant Test Report
10. Eddy Current Test Report
11. Radiograph Evaluation Report
12. Final Radiographs with Location Maps
13. Hydrostatic Test Report
14. Ferrite Content of Austenitic Welds Certification
15. Leakage Certification
16. Performance Test Certification
17. Repair Reports
18. Heat treatment time and temperature charts (if done by other than Material manufacturer)
19. Calibration Environmental Conditions
20. Environmental Qualification Certification (No test report is required from the vendor, but the vendor must certify that the equipment meets a test report as specified in the description field.)
21. Product Quality Certification (PQC)
22. Description of Quality Assurance Program applicable to equipment or services on this order.
23. Service Manual applicable to the specific equipment supplied
24. Parts list applicable to the specific equipment supplied, sufficiently detailed to allow reorder
25. Certification of conformance to this purchase order
26. Chemical certification to specified limits
27. Applicable special storage requirements and instructions, including inert gas blanket pressure limits, if present

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28. Certified Physical and Chemical Test Report
29. Lot chemical analysis report
30. Wall thickness report
31. Stress report, including allowable nozzle loads
32. Impact test report
33. Seismic test report
34. Pressure/temperature rating
35. Seismic Qualification certification
36. NDE Personnel qualification certification and records
37. Welding Personnel qualification certification and records
38. Certificate of Conformance to IEEE 383-1974 vertical flame test.
39. Westinghouse Electronic Tube Division Certificate of Conformance
40. QA/QC records storage location of sub-vendors and list of records stored.
41. Documentation of Underwriter's Laboratory (UL) Listing or Factory Mutual (FM) approval. Commodity 'UL' or 'FM' marking (e.g., stamping, labeling) satisfies the documentation requirement.
42. Design Report
43. Other, as listed in item description or specification

Potential Enhanced Receipt Inspection Requirements of RTNSS SSCs

For RTNSS items, an Inspector shall perform a general inspection, verifying each of the following as applicable:

Identification and Marking – Review associated documentation and perform a visual inspection to verify that identification and markings, either on the item or its container, are adequate to identify the item as that required. Identification and marking may include, but is not limited to, manufacturer's part number, serial number, ASTM/ASME specification number, heat/lot traceability, voltage, schedule, grade, rating, dimensions, UL or FM labeling, etc.

Protective Covers and Seals – Verify that protective covers and/or seals required by the procurement documents are intact and perform their intended function. Covers may be removed for inspection of the interior surfaces and shall be replaced and/or resealed after completion of inspection, as applicable.

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Coatings and Preservatives – Verify that coatings and preservatives are applied in accordance with the purchase order/data base or manufacturer's instructions. Instructions for removal of the coating/preservative should also be identified.

Inert Gas Blanket – Verify that the inert gas blanket pressure is within the acceptable limits established by the manufacturer or purchase order/data base, as applicable.

- a. Read pressure rating and check the gauges on outside of container to verify pressure.
- b. If pressure is outside range specified, the item is to be considered incorrect.

Desiccant – Verify that the desiccant is not saturated, as indicated through the use of humidity indicators.

- a. For items that require desiccant, saturated desiccant shall be replaced, as necessary, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or as specified by GEH Design.

Cleanliness – Perform a visual inspection to assure that accessible internal and external areas are within the procurement document requirements for dirt, soil, mill scale, weld splatter, oil, grease, and/or stains.

Manufacturing Documentation – Review manufacturing documentation and test reports to assure that the item received was fabricated, tested, and inspected prior to shipment in accordance with specified requirements unless documentation is received that indicates review and acceptance by GEH source inspection. This review shall include, but not be limited to, checks to ensure the following as applicable:

- a. Document is identifiable to the item.
- b. Document includes all appropriate data required by the procurement documents.
- c. Verify the data indicates the characteristics of the item are in compliance with procurement documents.
- d. Document is legible and no pertinent information has been "cut off" in the copying process.
- e. Test reports, drawings, calculations, and special process procedures shall be reviewed and approved by the appropriate engineering organization prior to acceptance.

Physical Damage – Perform a visual inspection to assure that damage has not occurred to items or parts. Parts of items are not broken, cracked, missing, deformed, or misaligned. Where possible, check that rotating parts turn freely without binding. Accessible areas shall be free of detrimental gouges, dents, scratches, and burrs.

Dimensions – Perform an inspection to assure that important dimensions conform to specified requirements, as identified in the purchase order/data base. Examples are

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base plate mounting holes, overall external size, and configuration and orientation of parts.

Weld Preparations – Perform a visual inspection to assure that weld preparations are in accordance with specified requirements/intent.

Workmanship – Perform a visual inspection of accessible areas to assure that the workmanship is satisfactory to meet the intent of the requirements.

Lubricants and Oils – Verify the presence of proper lubricants and oils, if required, by either the procurement documents or manufacturer's instructions.

Electrical Insulation – Verify the performance of insulation resistance tests for motors, generators, and control and power cable to ensure conformance with specified requirements.

Physical Properties – Verify the physical properties conform to the specified requirements and that chemical and physical test reports, if required, meet the requirements.

Special Inspections – Ensure special inspections as specified by the purchase order are performed. Specialized inspection assistance; i.e., NDE, electrical, engineering, etc., if required, shall be documented on or attached to the Receipt Inspection Report.