

Table 2.5.1-4 Inspections, Tests, Analyses, and Acceptance Criteria				
No.	ITAAC No.	Design Commitment	Inspections, Tests, Analyses	Acceptance Criteria
520	2.5.01.05	5. The DAS manual actuation of ADS, IRWST injection, and containment recirculation can be executed correctly and reliably.	See ITAAC Table 3.2-1, item 1.	See ITAAC Table 3.2-1, item 1.

Table 2.5.1-5		
Component Name	Tag No.	Component Location
DAS Processor Cabinet 1	DAS-JD-001	Auxiliary Building
DAS Processor Cabinet 2	DAS-JD-002	Auxiliary Building
DAS Squib Valve Control Cabinet	DAS-JD-003	Auxiliary Building

2.5.2 Protection and Safety Monitoring System

Design Description

The protection and safety monitoring system (PMS) initiates reactor trip and actuation of engineered safety features in response to plant conditions monitored by process instrumentation and provides safety-related displays. The PMS has the equipment identified in Table 2.5.2-1. The PMS has four divisions of Reactor Trip and Engineered Safety Features Actuation, and two divisions of safety-related post-accident parameter displays. The functional arrangement of the PMS is depicted in Figure 2.5.2-1 and the component locations of the PMS are as shown in Table 2.5.2-9.

1. The functional arrangement of the PMS is as described in the Design Description of this Section 2.5.2.
2. The seismic Category I equipment, identified in Table 2.5.2-1, can withstand seismic design basis loads without loss of safety function.
3. The Class 1E equipment, identified in Table 2.5.2-1, has electrical surge withstand capability (SWC), and can withstand the electromagnetic interference (EMI), radio frequency interference (RFI), and electrostatic discharge (ESD) conditions that would exist before, during, and following a design basis accident without loss of safety function for the time required to perform the safety function.
4. The Class 1E equipment, identified in Table 2.5.2-1, can withstand the room ambient temperature, humidity, pressure, and mechanical vibration conditions that would exist before, during, and following a design basis accident without loss of safety function for the time required to perform the safety function.

based on their degree of risk significance. The risk-significant components are listed in Table 3.7-1.

The objective of the D-RAP program is to provide reasonable assurance that risk-significant SSCs (Table 3.7-1) are designed such that: (1) assumptions from the risk analysis are utilized, (2) SSCs (Table 3.7-1) when challenged, function in accordance with the assumed reliability, (3) SSCs (Table 3.7-1) whose failure results in a reactor trip, function in accordance with the assumed reliability, and (4) maintenance actions to achieve the assumed reliability are identified.

1. The D-RAP ensures that the design of SSCs within the scope of the reliability assurance program (Table 3.7-1) is consistent with the risk insights and key assumptions (e.g., SSC design, reliability, and availability).

Table 3.7-1 Risk-Significant Components	
Equipment Name	Tag No.
Component Cooling Water System (CCS)	
Component Cooling Water Pumps	CCS-MP-01A/B
Containment System (CNS)	
Containment Vessel	CNS-MV-01
Hydrogen Igniters	VLS-EH-1 through -64
Chemical and Volume Control System (CVS)	
Makeup Pumps	CVS-MP-01A/B
Makeup Pump Suction and Discharge Check Valves	CVS-PL-V113 CVS-PL-V160A/B
Letdown Discharge Isolation Valves	CVS-PL-V045 CVS-PL-V047
Diverse Actuation System (DAS)	
DAS Processor Cabinets and Control Panel (used to provide automatic and manual actuation)	DAS-JD-001 DAS-JD-002 DAS-JD-003 OCS-JC-020
Auxiliary Building UPS Distribution Panels (provide power to DAS)	EDS2-EA-12, EDS3-EA-14A
Rod Drive MG Sets (generator field control relays)	PLS-MG-01A/B
Containment Isolation Valves Controlled by DAS	CVS-PL-V045, -V047 VFS-PL-V003, -V004, -V009, -V010 WLS-PL-V055, -V057
Main ac Power System (ECS)	