

Docket No. 50-271
BVY 99-106

Attachment 3

Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station

Proposed Technical Specification Change No. 225

Missed Technical Specification Surveillance

Marked-up Version of the Current Technical Specifications

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1.0 DEFINITIONS

2. The standby gas treatment ...

3. All reactor buildups are operable or

V. Shutdown - The switch is in being performed position and is removed de-energized

1. Hot temp

2. Cold temp

3. Shutdown multiplex

W. Simulated Auto applying a simulated question.

X. Transition Boiling - a. between nucleate and film which both nucleate and film boiling type being completely stable.

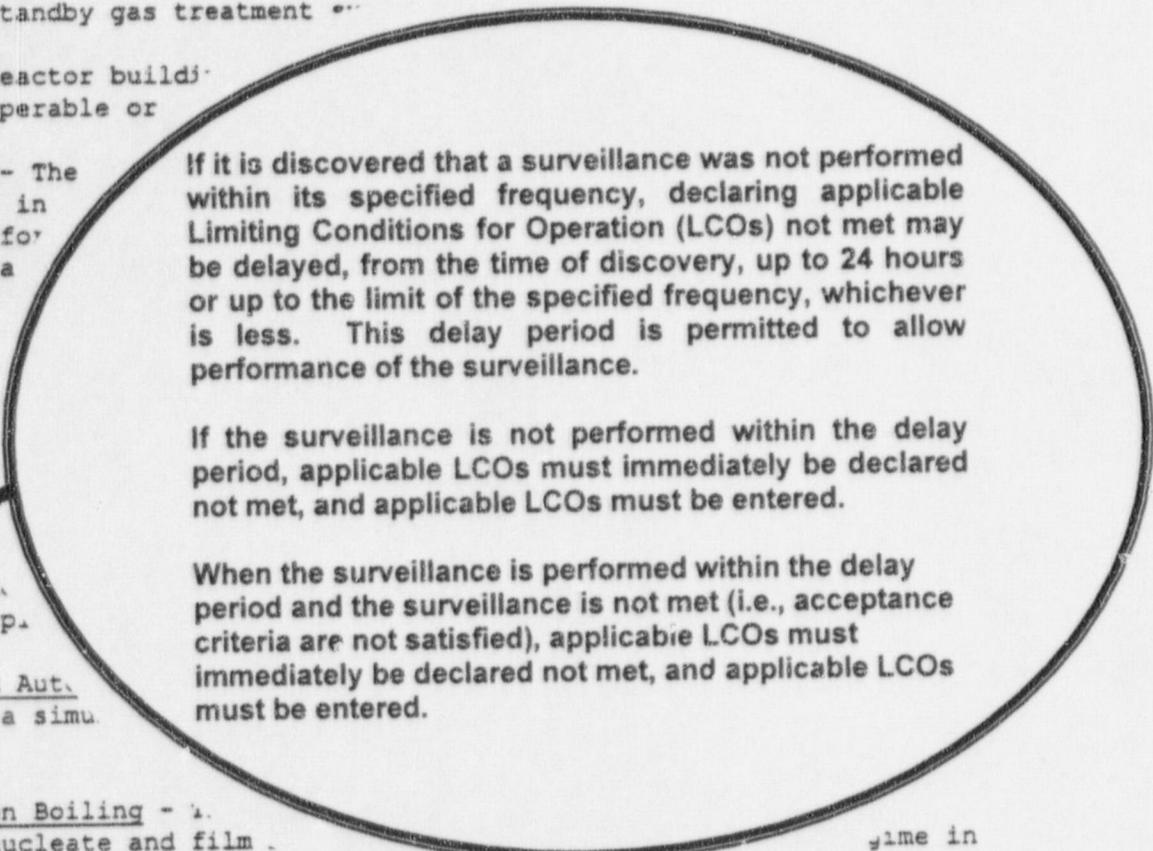
Y. Surveillance Frequency - Unless otherwise stated in these specifications, periodic surveillance tests, checks, calibrations, and examinations shall be performed within the specified surveillance intervals. These intervals may be adjusted plus 25%. The operating cycle interval is considered to be 18 months and the tolerance stated above is applicable.

Z. Surveillance Interval - The surveillance interval is the calendar time between surveillance tests, checks, calibrations, and examinations to be performed upon an instrument or component when it is required to be operable. These tests unless otherwise stated in these specifications may be waived when the instrument, component, or system is not required to be operable, but these tests shall be performed on the instrument, component, or system prior to being required to be operable.

AA. Deleted

BB. Source Check - The qualitative assessment of channel response when the channel sensor is exposed to a radioactive source.

CC. Dose Equivalent I-131 - The dose equivalent I-131 shall be that concentration of I-131 (microcurie/gram) which alone would produce the same thyroid dose as the quantity and isotopic mixture of I-131, I-132, I-133, I-134 and I-135 actually present. The thyroid dose conversion



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Attachment 4

Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station

Proposed Technical Specification Change No. 225

Missed Technical Specification Surveillance

Retyped Technical Specification Pages

1.0 DEFINITIONS

2. The standby gas treatment system is operable.
 3. All reactor building automatic ventilation system isolation valves are operable or are secured in the isolated position.
- V. Shutdown - The reactor is in a shutdown condition when the reactor mode switch is in the shutdown mode position and no core alterations are being performed. When the mode switch is placed in the shutdown position a reactor scram is initiated, power to the control rod drives is removed, and the reactor protection system trip systems are de-energized.
1. Hot Shutdown means conditions as above with reactor coolant temperature greater than 212°F.
 2. Cold Shutdown means conditions as above with reactor coolant temperature equal to or less than 212°F.
 3. Shutdown means conditions as above such that the effective multiplication factor (K_{eff}) of the core shall be less than 0.99.
- W. Simulated Automatic Actuation - Simulated automatic actuation means applying a simulated signal to the sensor to actuate circuit in question.
- X. Transition Boiling - Transition boiling means the boiling regime between nucleate and film boiling. Transition boiling is the regime in which both nucleate and film boiling occur intermittently with neither type being completely stable.
- Y. Surveillance Frequency - Unless otherwise stated in these specifications, periodic surveillance tests, checks, calibrations, and examinations shall be performed within the specified surveillance intervals. These intervals may be adjusted plus 25%. The operating cycle interval is considered to be 18 months and the tolerance stated above is applicable.

If it is discovered that a surveillance was not performed within its specified frequency, declaring applicable Limiting Conditions for Operation (LCOs) not met may be delayed, from the time of discovery, up to 24 hours or up to the limit of the specified frequency, whichever is less. This delay period is permitted to allow performance of the surveillance.

If the surveillance is not performed within the delay period, applicable LCOs must immediately be declared not met, and applicable LCOs must be entered.

When the surveillance is performed within the delay period and the surveillance is not met (i.e., acceptance criteria are not satisfied), applicable LCOs must immediately be declared not met, and applicable LCOs must be entered.

1.0 DEFINITIONS

- Z. Surveillance Interval - The surveillance interval is the calendar time between surveillance tests, checks, calibrations, and examinations to be performed upon an instrument or component when it is required to be operable. These tests unless otherwise stated in these specifications may be waived when the instrument, component, or system is not required to be operable, but these tests shall be performed on the instrument, component, or system prior to being required to be operable.
- AA. Deleted
- BB. Source Check - The qualitative assessment of channel response when the channel sensor is exposed to a radioactive source.
- CC. Dose Equivalent I-131 - The dose equivalent I-131 shall be that concentration of I-131 (microcurie/gram) which alone would produce the same thyroid dose as the quantity and isotopic mixture of I-131, I-132, I-133, I-134 and I-135 actually present. The thyroid dose conversion factors used for this calculation shall be those listed in NRC Regulatory Guide 1.109, Revision 1, October 1977.
- DD. Solidification - Solidification shall be the conversion of wet wastes into a form that meets shipping and burial ground requirements. Suitable forms include dewatered resins and filter sludges.
- EE. Deleted
- FF. Site Boundary - The site boundary is shown in Figure 2.2-5 in the FSAR.
- GG. Deleted
- HH. Deleted
- II. Off-Site Dose Calculation Manual (ODCM) - A manual containing the current methodology and parameters used in the calculation of off-site doses due to radioactive gaseous and liquid effluents, in the calculation of gaseous and liquid effluent monitoring alarm/trip setpoints, and in the conduction of the environmental radiological monitoring program.
- JJ. Process Control Program (PCP) - A process control program shall contain the sampling, analysis, tests, and determinations by which wet radioactive waste from liquid systems is assured to be converted to a form suitable for off-site disposal.
- KK. Gaseous Radwaste Treatment System - The Augmented Off-Gas System (AOG) is the gaseous radwaste treatment system which has been designed and installed to reduce radioactive gaseous effluents by collecting primary coolant system off-gases from the primary system and providing for delay or holdup for the purpose of reducing the total radioactivity prior to release to the environment.

1.0 DEFINITIONS

- LL. Ventilation Exhaust Treatment System - The Radwaste Building and AOG Building ventilation HEPA filters are ventilation exhaust treatment systems which have been designed and installed to reduce radioactive material in particulate form in gaseous effluents by passing ventilation air through HEPA filters for the purpose of removing radioactive particulates from the gaseous exhaust stream prior to release to the environment. Engineered safety feature atmospheric cleanup systems, such as the Standby Gas Treatment (SBGT) System, are not considered to be ventilation exhaust treatment system components.
- MM. Vent/Purging - Vent/Purging is the controlled process of discharging air or gas from the primary containment to control temperature, pressure, humidity, concentration or other operating conditions.
- NN. Core Operating Limits Report - The Core Operating Limits Report is the unit-specific document that provides core operating limits for the current operating reload cycle. These cycle-specific core operating limits shall be determined for each reload cycle in accordance with Specification 6.6.C. Plant operation within these operating limits is addressed in individual specifications.