1.0 USE AND APPLICATION

1.1 Definitions

---NOTE--
The defined terms of this section appear in capitalized type and are applicable
throughout these Technical Specifications and Bases.

Term	Definition
ACTIONS	ACTIONS shall be that part of a Specification that prescribes Required Actions to be taken under designated Conditions within specified Completion Times.
AVERAGE PLANAR LINEAR HEAT GENERATION RATE (APLHGR)	The APLHGR shall be applicable to a specific planar height and is equal to the sum of the heat generation rate per unit length of fuel rod for all the fuel rods in the specified bundle at the specified height divided by the number of fuel rods in the fuel bundle
CHANNEL CALIBRATION	A CHANNEL CALIBRATION shall be the adjustment, as necessary, of the channel output such that it responds within the necessary range and accuracy to known values of the parameter that the channel monitors. The CHANNEL CALIBRATION shall encompass the entire channel, including the required sensor, alarm, display, and trip functions, and shall include the CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST. Calibration of instrument channels with resistance temperature detector (RTD) or thermocouple sensors may consist of an inplace qualitative assessment of sensor behavior and normal calibration of the remaining adjustable devices in the channel. The CHANNEL CALIBRATION may be performed by means of any series of sequential, overlapping, or total channel steps so that the entire channel is calibrated.
CHANNEL CHECK	A CHANNEL CHECK shall be the qualitative assessment, by observation, of channel behavior during operation. This determination shall include, where possible, comparison of the channel indication and status to other indications or status derived from independent instrument channels measuring the same parameter.

(continued)

1.1 Definitions

CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST	A CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST shall be the injection of a simulated or actual signal into the channel as close to the sensor as practicable to verify OPERABILITY, including required alarm, interlock, display, and trip functions, and channel failure trips. The CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST may be performed by means of any series of sequential, overlapping, or total channel steps so that the entire channel is tested.
CORE ALTERATION	CORE ALTERATION shall be the movement of any fuel, sources, or reactivity control components, within the reactor vessel with the vessel head removed and fuel in the vessel. The following exceptions are not considered to be CORE ALTERATIONS:

      a. Movement of wide range neutron monitors, local power range monitors, traversing incore probes, or special movable detectors (including undervessel replacement); and

      b. Control rod movement, provided there are no fuel assemblies in the associated core cell.

    Suspension of CORE ALTERATIONS shall not preclude completion of movement of a component to a safe position.

CORE OPERATING LIMITS REPORT (COLR)	The COLR is the unit specific document that provides cycle specific parameter limits for the current reload cycle. These cycle specific limits shall be determined for each reload cycle in accordance with Specification 16.6.9.4. Plant operation within these limits is addressed in individual Specifications.
DOSE EQUIVALENT I-131	DOSE EQUIVALENT I-131 shall be that concentration of I-131 (microcuries/gram) that 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 Table III of TID-14844, AEC, 1962, "Calculation of Distance Factors for Power and Test Reactor Sites" The following is defined equivalent to 3.7×10^4 Bq (1μCi) of I-131; I-132, 1.07×10^6 Bq (29μCi); I-133, 1.33×10^5Bq (3.6μCi); I-134,insignificant; I-135, 4.44×10^5Bq (12μCi)

1.1 Definitions

EMERGENCY CORE COOLING SYSTEM (ECCS) RESPONSE TIME	The ECCS RESPONSE TIME shall be that time interval from when the monitored parameter exceeds its ECCS initiation setpoint at the channel sensor until the ECCS equipment is capable of performing its safety function (i.e., the valves travel to their required positions, and pump discharge pressure reach their required value, etc.). Times shall include diesel generator starting and sequence loading delays, where applicable. The response time may be measured by means of any series of sequential, overlapping, or total steps so that the entire response time is measured.
END OF CYCLE RECIRCULATION PUMP TRIP (EOC RPT) SYSTEM RESPONSE TIME	The EOC RPT SYSTEM RESPONSE TIME shall be that time interval from initial signal generation by the associated turbine stop valve limit switch or from when the turbine control valve hydraulic oil control oil pressure drops below the pressure switch setpoint to complete suppression of the electric arc between the fully open contacts of the recirculation pump circuit breaker. The response time may be measured by means of any series of sequential, overlapping, or total steps so that the entire response time is measured, except for the breaker arc suppression time, which is not measured but is validated to conform to the manufacturer's design value.
ISOLATION SYSTEM RESPONSE TIME	The ISOLATION SYSTEM RESPONSE TIME shall be that time interval from when the monitored parameter exceeds its isolation initiation setpoint at the channel sensor until the isolation valves travel to their required positions. Times shall include the diesel generator starting and sequence loading delays, plus the valve stroke time, where applicable. The response time may be measured by means of any series of sequential, overlapping, or total steps so that the entire response time is measured.
La	The maximum allowable primary containment leakage rate, La, shall be 0.5% of primary containment air weight per day at the calculated peak containment pressure (Pa).

1.1 Definitions

LEAKAGE

LEAKAGE shall be:

    a. Identified LEAKAGE
       1. LEAKAGE into the drywell, such as that from
          pump seals or valve packing, that is captured and
          conducted to a sump or collecting tank; or
       2. LEAKAGE into the drywell atmosphere from
          sources that are both specifically located and
          known either not to interfere with the operation of
          leakage detection systems or not to be pressure
          boundary LEAKAGE;
    b. Unidentified LEAKAGE
      All LEAKAGE into the drywell that is not identified
      LEAKAGE;
    c. Total LEAKAGE
      Sum of the identified and unidentified LEAKAGE;
    d. Pressure Boundary LEAKAGE
      LEAKAGE through a nonisolable fault in a Reactor
      Coolant System (RCS) component body, pipe wall, or
      vessel wall.

LINEAR HEAT
GENERATION RATE
(LHGR)

The LHGR shall be the heat generation rate per unit length of
fuel rod.   It is the integral of the heat flux over the heat
transfer area associated with the unit length.

LOGIC SYSTEM
FUNCTIONAL TEST

A LOGIC SYSTEM FUNCTIONAL TEST shall be a test of
all required logic components (i.e., all required relays and
contacts, trip units, solid state logic elements, etc.) of a logic
circuit, from as close to the sensor as practicable up to, but
not including, the actuated device, to verify OPERABILITY.
The LOGIC SYSTEM FUNCTIONAL TEST may be
performed by means of any series of sequential, overlapping,
or total system steps so that the entire logic system is tested.

MINIMUM
CRITICAL POWER
RATIO (MCPR)

The MCPR shall be the smallest critical power ratio (CPR)
that exists in the core.   The CPR is that power in the
assembly that is calculated by application of the appropriate
correlation(s) to cause some point in the assembly to
experience boiling transition, divided by the actual assembly
operating power.

(continued)

1.1 Definitions

MODE	A MODE shall correspond to any one inclusive combination of mode switch position, average reactor coolant temperature, and reactor vessel head closure bolt tensioning specified in Table 1.1-1 with fuel in the reactor vessel.
OPERABLE—OPERABILITY	A system, subsystem, division, component, or device shall be OPERABLE or have OPERABILITY when it is capable of performing its specified safety function(s) and when all necessary attendant instrumentation, controls, normal or emergency electrical power, cooling and seal water, lubrication, and other auxiliary equipment that are required for the system, subsystem, division, component, or device to perform its specified safety function(s) are also capable of performing their related support function(s).
PHYSICS TESTS	PHYSICS TESTS shall be those tests performed to measure the fundamental nuclear characteristics of the reactor core and related instrumentation. These tests are:

       a. Described in Chapter 14, Initial Test and operation Program of the FSAR;

       b. Authorized under the provisions of 10 CFR50.59; or

       c. Otherwise approved by the ROC-AEC

PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE LIMITS (PTL)	The PTL is the unit specific document that provides the reactor vessel pressure and temperature limit, including heatup and cooldown rates, for the current reactor vessel fluency period. Plant operation within these operating limits is addressed in LCO 3.4.10, "RCS Pressure and Temperature (P/T) Limits."
RATED THERMAL POWER(RTP)/ ORIGINAL LICENSED THERMAL POWER	RTP shall be a total reactor core heat transfer rate to the reactor coolant effective as of cycle 26 MOC for Unit 1 and cycle 26 BOC for Unit 2. The current RTP is increased to 1840 MWt,3.66% above its OLTP of 1775 MWt.
REACTOR PROTECTION SYSTEM (RPS) RESPONSE TIME	The RPS RESPONSE TIME shall be that time interval from when the monitored parameter exceeds its RPS trip setpoint at the channel sensor until de-energization of the scram pilot valve solenoids. The response time may be measured by means of any series of sequential, overlapping, or total steps so that the entire response time is measured.

1.1 Definitions

SHUTDOWN MARGIN (SDM)	SDM shall be the amount of reactivity by which the reactor is subcritical or would be subcritical assuming that:

a. The reactor is xenon free;
b. The moderator temperature is $20°C$ ($68°F$); and
c. All control rods are fully inserted except for the single control rod of highest reactivity worth, which is assumed to be fully withdrawn.

With control rods not capable of being fully inserted, the reactivity worth of these control rods must be accounted for in the determination of SDM.

STAGGERED TEST BASIS	A STAGGERED TEST BASIS shall consist of the testing of one of the systems, subsystems, channels, or other designated components during the interval specified by the Surveillance Frequency, so that all systems, subsystems, channels, or other designated components are tested during n Surveillance Frequency intervals, where n is the total number of systems, subsystems, channels, or other designated components in the associated function.

THERMAL POWER	THERMAL POWER shall be the total reactor core heat transfer rate to the reactor coolant.

TURBINE BYPASS SYSTEM RESPONSE TIME	The TURBINE BYPASS SYSTEM RESPONSE TIME consists of two components:

a. The time from initial movement of the main turbine stop valve or control valve until initial movement of the turbine bypass valve; and
b. The time from initial movement of the main turbine stop valve or control valve until 80% of the turbine bypass valve opening is established.

The response time may be measured by means of any series of sequential, overlapping, or total steps so that the entire response time is measured.

1.1 Definitions

Table 1.1-1 (page 1 of 1)
MODES

MODE	TITLE	REACTOR MODE SWITCH POSITION	AVERAGE REACTOR COOLANT TEMPERATURE
1	Power Operation	Run	NA
2	Startup	Refuel(a) or Startup/Hot Standby	NA
3	Hot Shutdown(a)	Shutdown	$>100℃\,(212℉)$
4	Cold Shutdown(a)	Shutdown	$\leq100℃\,(212℉)$
5	Refueling(b)	Shutdown or Refuel	NA

(a) All reactor vessel head closure bolts fully tensioned.

(b) One or more reactor vessel head closure bolts less than fully tensioned.

1.0 USE AND APPLICATION

1.2 Logical Connectors

PURPOSE   The purpose of this section is to explain the meaning of logical connectors.

Logical connectors are used in Technical Specifications (TS) to discriminate between, and yet connect, discrete Conditions, Required Actions, Completion Times, Surveillances, and Frequencies.   The only logical connectors that appear in TS are <u>AND</u> and <u>OR</u>.   The physical arrangement of these connectors constitutes logical conventions with specific meanings.

BACKGROUND   Several levels of logic may be used to state Required Actions. These levels are identified by the placement (or nesting) of the logical connectors and by the number assigned to each Required Action.   The first level of logic is identified by the first digit of the number assigned to a Required Action and the placement of the logical connector in the first level of nesting (i.e., left justified with the number of the Required Action).   The successive levels of logic are identified by additional digits of the Required Action number and by successive indentions of the logical connectors.

When logical connectors are used to state a Condition, Completion Time, Surveillance, or Frequency, only the first level of logic is used, and the logical connector is left justified with the statement of the Condition, Completion Time, Surveillance, or Frequency.

EXAMPLES   The following examples illustrate the use of logical connectors.

EXAMPLE 1.2-1

ACTIONS

CONDITION	REQUIRED ACTION	COMPLETION TIME
A. LCO not met.	A.1 Verify… <u>AND</u> A.2 Restore…	

(continued)

1.2 Logical Connectors

EXAMPLE 1.2-1 (continued)

In this example the logical connector AND is used to indicate that when in Condition A, both Required Actions A.1 and A.2 must be completed.

EXAMPLE 1.2-2

ACTIONS

CONDITION	REQUIRED ACTION	COMPLETION TIME
A. LCO not met.	A.1 Trip…	
	OR	
	A.2.1 Verify…	
	AND	
	A.2.2.1 Reduce …	
	OR	
	A.2.2.2 Perform…	
	OR	
	A.3 Align…	

This example represents a more complicated use of logical connectors.   Required Actions A.1, A.2, and A.3 are alternative choices, only one of which must be performed as indicated by the use of the logical connector OR and the left justified placement. Any one of these three Actions may be chosen.   If A.2 is chosen, then both A.2.1 and A.2.2 must be performed as indicated by the logical connector AND.   Required Action A.2.2 is met by performing A.2.2.1 or A.2.2.2.   The indented position of the logical connector OR indicates that A.2.2.1 and A.2.2.2 are alternative choices, only one of which must be performed.

1.0 USE AND APPLICATION

1.3 Completion Times

PURPOSE   The purpose of this section is to establish the Completion Time
                convention and to provide guidance for its use.

BACKGROUND   Limiting Conditions for Operation (LCOs) specify minimum
                requirements for ensuring safe operation of the unit.   The
                ACTIONS associated with an LCO state Conditions that typically
                describe the ways in which the requirements of the LCO can fail to
                be met.   Specified with each stated Condition are Required
                Action(s) and Completion Times(s).

DESCRIPTION   The Completion Time is the amount of time allowed for
                completing a Required Action.   It is referenced to the time of
                discovery of a situation (e.g., inoperable equipment or variable not
                within limits) that requires entering an ACTIONS Condition unless
                otherwise specified, providing the unit is in a MODE or specified
                condition stated in the Applicability of the LCO.   Required
                Actions must be completed prior to the expiration of the specified
                Completion Time.   An ACTIONS Condition remains in effect and
                the Required Actions apply until the Condition no longer exists or
                the unit is not within the LCO Applicability.

                If situations are discovered that require entry into more than one
                Condition at a time within a single LCO (multiple Conditions), the
                Required Actions for each Condition must be performed within the
                associated Completion Time.   When in multiple Conditions,
                separate Completion Times are tracked for each Condition starting
                from the time of discovery of the situation that required entry into
                the Condition.

                Once a Condition has been entered, subsequent divisions,
                subsystems, components, or variables expressed in the Condition,
                discovered to be inoperable or not within limits, will not result in
                separate entry into the Condition unless specifically stated.   The
                Required Actions of the Condition continue to apply to each
                additional failure, with Completion Times based on initial entry
                into the Condition.

                However, when a subsequent division, subsystem, component, or

                                                                    (continued)

1.3 Completion Times

DESCRIPTION   variable expressed in the Condition is discovered to be inoperable
(continued)   or not within limits, the Completion Time(s) may be extended.   To
                 apply this Completion Time extension, two criteria must first be
                 met.   The subsequent inoperability:

    a. Must exist concurrent with the <u>first</u> inoperability; and

    b. Must remain inoperable or not within limits after the first
       inoperability is resolved.

The total Completion Time allowed for completing a Required
Action to address the subsequent inoperability shall be limited to
the more restrictive of either:

    a. The stated Completion Time, as measured from the initial
       entry into the Condition, plus an additional 24 hours; or

    b. The stated Completion Time as measured from discovery of
       the subsequent inoperability.

The above Completion Time extensions do not apply to those
Specifications that have exceptions that allow completely separate
re-entry into the Condition (for each division, subsystem,
component or variable expressed in the Condition) and separate
tracking of Completion Times based on this re-entry.   These
exceptions are stated in individual Specifications.

The above Completion Time extension does not apply to a
Completion Time with a modified "time zero."   This modified
"time zero" may be expressed as a repetitive time (i.e., "once per 8
hours," where the Completion Time is referenced from a previous
completion of the Required Action versus the time of Condition
entry) or as a time modified by the phrase "from discovery . . ."
Example 1.3-3 illustrates one use of this type of Completion Time.
The 10 day Completion Time specified for Condition A and B in
Example 1.3-3 may not be extended.

EXAMPLES   The following examples illustrate the use of Completion Times
                 with different types of Conditions and changing Conditions.

1.3 Completion Times

EXAMPLES   EXAMPLE 1.3-1
  (continued)
                  ACTIONS

CONDITION	REQUIRED ACTION	COMPLETION TIME
B. Required Action and associated Completion Time not met.	B.1 Be in MODE 3. AND B.2 Be in MODE 4.	12 hours 36 hours

Condition B has two Required Actions.   Each Required Action
has its own separate Completion Time.   Each Completion Time is
referenced to the time that Condition B is entered.

The Required Actions of Condition B are to be in MODE 3 within
12 hours AND in MODE 4 within 36 hours.   A total of 12 hours is
allowed for reaching MODE 3 and a total of 36 hours (not 48
hours) is allowed for reaching MODE 4 from the time that
Condition B was entered.   If MODE 3 is reached within 6 hours,
the time allowed for reaching MODE 4 is the next 30 hours
because the total time allowed for reaching MODE 4 is 36 hours.

If Condition B is entered while in MODE 3, the time allowed for
reaching MODE 4 is the next 36 hours.

1.3 Completion Times

EXAMPLES   EXAMPLE 1.3-2
    (continued)

ACTIONS

CONDITION	REQUIRED ACTION	COMPLETION TIME
A. One pump inoperable.	A.1 Restore pump to OPERABLE status.	7 days
B. Required Action and associated Completion Time not met.	B.1 Be in MODE 3. AND B.2 Be in MODE 4.	12 hours 36 hours

When a pump is declared inoperable, Condition A is entered.   If
the pump is not restored to OPERABLE status within 7 days,
Condition B is also entered and the Completion Time clocks for
Required Actions B.1 and B.2 start.   If the inoperable pump is
restored to OPERABLE status after Condition B is entered,
Conditions A and B are exited, and therefore, the Required Actions
of Condition B may be terminated.

When a second pump is declared inoperable while the first pump is
still inoperable, Condition A is not re-entered for the second pump.
LCO 3.0.3 is entered, since the ACTIONS do not include a
Condition for more than one inoperable pump.   The Completion
Time clock for Condition A does not stop after LCO 3.0.3 is
entered, but continues to be tracked from the time Condition A was
initially entered.

While in LCO 3.0.3, if one of the inoperable pumps is restored to
OPERABLE status and the Completion Time for Condition A has
not expired, LCO 3.0.3 may be exited and operation continued in
accordance with Condition A.

While in LCO 3.0.3, if one of the inoperable pumps is restored to
OPERABLE status and the Completion Time for Condition A has
expired, LCO 3.0.3 may be exited and operation continued in

1.3 Completion Times

EXAMPLES   EXAMPLE 1.3-2 (continued)
   (continued)

accordance with Condition B.   The Completion Time for
Condition B is tracked from the time the Condition A Completion
Time expired.

On restoring one of the pumps to OPERABLE status, the
Condition A Completion Time is not reset, but continues from the
time the first pump was declared inoperable.   This Completion
Time may be extended if the pump restored to OPERABLE status
was the first inoperable pump.   A 24 hour extension to the stated 7
days is allowed, provided this does not result in the second pump
being inoperable for > 7 days.

1.3 Completion Times

EXAMPLES   EXAMPLE 1.3-3
   (continued)
                  ACTIONS

CONDITION	REQUIRED ACTION	COMPLETION TIME
A. One Function X subsystem inoperable.	A.1 Restore Function X subsystem to OPERABLE status.	7 days AND 10 days from discovery of failure to meet the LCO
B. One Function Y subsystem inoperable.	B.1 Restore Function Y subsystem to OPERABLE status	72 hours AND 10 days from discovery of failure to meet the LCO
C. One Function X subsystem inoperable. AND One Function Y subsystem inoperable.	C.1 Restore Function X subsystem to OPERABLE status. OR C.2 Restore Function Y subsystem to OPERABLE status.	72 hours 72 hours

When one Function X subsystem and one Function Y subsystem
are inoperable, Condition A and Condition B are concurrently
applicable.   The Completion Times for Condition A and Condition
B are tracked separately for each subsystem, starting from the time
each subsystem was declared inoperable and the Condition was
entered.   A separate Completion Time is

(continued)

1.3 Completion Times

EXAMPLES   EXAMPLE 1.3-3 (continued)
   (continued)
                  established for Condition C and tracked from the time the second
                  subsystem was declared inoperable (i.e., the time the situation
                  described in Condition C was discovered).

                  If Required Action C.2 is completed within the specified
                  Completion Time, Conditions B and C are exited.   If the
                  Completion Time for Required Action A.1 has not expired,
                  operation may continue in accordance with Condition A.   The
                  remaining Completion Time in Condition A is measured from the
                  time the affected subsystem was declared inoperable (i.e., initial
                  entry into Condition A).

                  The Completion Times of Conditions A and B are modified by a
                  logical connector, with a separate 10 day Completion Time
                  measured from the time it was discovered the LCO was not met.
                  In this example, without the separate Completion Time, it would be
                  possible to alternate between Conditions A, B, and C in such a
                  manner that operation could continue indefinitely without ever
                  restoring systems to meet the LCO.   The separate Completion
                  Time modified by the phrase "from discovery of failure to meet the
                  LCO" is designed to prevent indefinite continued operation while
                  not meeting the LCO.   This Completion Time allows for an
                  exception to the normal "time zero" for beginning the Completion
                  Time "clock".   In this instance, the Completion Time "time zero"
                  is specified   as commencing at the time the LCO was initially not
                  met, instead of at the time the associated Condition was entered.

1.3 Completion Times

EXAMPLES   EXAMPLE 1.3-4
(continued)
                  ACTIONS

CONDITION	REQUIRED ACTION	COMPLETION TIME
A. One or more valves inoperable.	A.1 Restore valve(s) to OPERABLE status.	4 hours
B. Required Action and associated Completion Time not met.	B.1 Be in MODE 3. AND B.2 Be in MODE 4.	12 hours 36 hours

A single Completion Time is used for any number of valves inoperable at the same time.   The Completion Time associated with Condition A is based on the initial entry into Condition A and is not tracked on a per valve basis.   Declaring subsequent valves inoperable, while Condition A is still in effect, does not trigger the tracking of separate Completion Times.

Once one of the valves has been restored to OPERABLE status, the Condition A Completion Time is not reset, but continues from the time the first valve was declared inoperable.   The Completion Time may be extended if the valve restored to OPERABLE status was the first inoperable valve.   The Condition A Completion Time may be extended for up to 4 hours provided this does not result in any subsequent valve being inoperable for > 4 hours.

If the Completion Time of 4 hours (plus the extension) expires while one or more valves are still inoperable, Condition B is entered.

1.3 Completion Times

EXAMPLES   EXAMPLE 1.3-5
  (continued)

ACTIONS

--------------------------------------NOTE------------------------------------
Separate Condition entry is allowed for each inoperable valve.

CONDITION	REQUIRED ACTION	COMPLETION TIME
A. One or more valves inoperable.	A.1 Restore valve(s) to OPERABLE status.	4 hours
B. Required Action and associated Completion Time not met.	B.1 Be in MODE 3. AND B.2 Be in MODE 4.	12 hours 36 hours

The Note above the ACTIONS Table is a method of modifying how the Completion Time is tracked.   If this method of modifying how the Completion Time is tracked was applicable only to a specific Condition, the Note would appear in that Condition rather than at the top of the ACTIONS Table.

The Note allows Condition A to be entered separately for each inoperable valve, and Completion Times tracked on a per valve basis.   When a valve is declared inoperable, Condition A is entered and its Completion Time starts.   If subsequent valves are declared inoperable, Condition A is entered for each valve and separate Completion Times start and are tracked for each valve.

If the Completion Time associated with a valve in Condition A expires, Condition B is entered for that valve.   If the Completion Times associated with subsequent valves in Condition A expire, Condition B is entered separately for each valve and separate Completion Times start and are tracked for each valve.   If a valve that caused entry into Condition B is restored to OPERABLE status, Condition B is exited for that valve.

(continued)

1.3 Completion Times

EXAMPLES   EXAMPLE 1.3-5 (continued)
   (continued)
                  Since the Note in this example allows multiple Condition entry and
                  tracking of separate Completion Times, Completion Time
                  extensions do not apply.

                  EXAMPLE 1.3-6

                  ACTIONS

CONDITION	REQUIRED ACTION	COMPLETION TIME
A. One channel inoperable.	A.1 Perform SR 3.x.x.x. OR A.2 Reduce THERMAL POWER to ≤ 50% RTP.	Once per 8 hours 8 hours
B. Required Action and associated Completion Time not met.	B.1 Be in MODE 3.	12 hours

                  Entry into Condition A offers a choice between Required Action
                  A.1 or A.2.   Required Action A.1 has a "once per" Completion
                  Time, which qualifies for the 25% extension, per SR 3.0.2, to each
                  performance after the initial performance.   The initial 8 hour
                  interval of Required Action A.1 begins when Condition A is
                  entered and the initial performance of Required Action A.1 must be
                  complete within the first 8 hour interval.   If Required Action

                  A.1 is followed and the Required Action is not met within the
                  Completion Time (plus the extension allowed by SR 3.0.2),

                                                                    (continued)

1.3 Completion Times

EXAMPLES   EXAMPLE 1.3-6 (continued)
   (continued)
Condition B is entered.   If Required Action A.2 is followed and
the Completion Time of 8 hours is not met, Condition B is entered.

If after entry into Condition B, Required Action A.1 or A.2 is met,
Condition B is exited and operation may then continue in
Condition A.

EXAMPLE 1.3-7

ACTIONS

CONDITION	REQUIRED ACTION	COMPLETION TIME
A. One subsystem inoperable.	A.1 Verify affected subsystem isolated. AND A.2 Restore subsystem to OPERABLE status.	1 hour AND Once per 8 hours thereafter 72 hours
B. Required Action and associated Completion Time not met.	B.1 Be in MODE 3. AND B.2 Be in MODE 4.	12 hours 36 hours

Required Action A.1 has two Completion Times.   The 1 hour
Completion Time begins at the time the Condition is entered and
each "Once per 8 hours thereafter" interval begins upon
performance of Required Action A.1.

1.3 Completion Times

EXAMPLES   EXAMPLE 1.3-7 (continued)
   (continued)
                  If after Condition A is entered, Required Action A.1 is not met
                  within either the initial 1 hour or any subsequent 8 hour interval
                  from the previous performance (plus the extension allowed by SR
                  3.0.2), Condition B is entered.   The Completion Time clock for
                  Condition A does not stop after Condition B is entered, but
                  continues from the time Condition A was initially entered.   If
                  Required Action A.1 is met after Condition B is entered, Condition
                  B is exited and operation may continue in accordance with
                  Condition A, provided the Completion Time for Required Action
                  A.2 has not expired.

IMMEDIATE   When "Immediately" is used as a Completion Time, the Required
COMPLETION   Action should be pursued without delay and in a controlled
TIME   manner.

1.0 USE AND APPLICATION

1.4 Frequency

PURPOSE   The purpose of this section is to define the proper use and
                   application of Frequency requirements.

DESCRIPTION   Each Surveillance Requirement (SR) has a specified Frequency in
                   which the Surveillance must be met in order to meet the associated
                   LCO.   An understanding of the correct application of the specified
                   Frequency is necessary for compliance with the SR.

                   The "specified Frequency" is referred to throughout this section
                   and each of the Specifications of Section 3.0, Surveillance
                   Requirement (SR) Applicability.   The "specified Frequency"
                   consists of the requirements of the Frequency column of each SR,
                   as well as certain Notes in the Surveillance column that modify
                   performance requirements.

                   Sometimes special situations dictate when the requirements of a
                   Surveillance are to be met.   They are "otherwise stated"
                   conditions allowed by SR 3.0.1.   They may be stated as clarifying
                   Notes in the Surveillance, as part of the Surveillance, or both.
                   Example 1.4-4 discusses these special situations.

                   Situations where a Surveillance could be required (i.e., its
                   Frequency could expire), but where it is not possible or not desired
                   that it be performed until sometime after the associated LCO is
                   within its Applicability, represent potential SR 3.0.4 conflicts.   To
                   avoid these conflicts, the SR (i.e., the Surveillance or the
                   Frequency) is stated such that it is only "required" when it can be
                   and should be performed.   With an SR satisfied, SR 3.0.4 imposes
                   no restriction.

                   The use of "met" or "performed" in these instances conveys
                   specific meanings.   A Surveillance is "met" only when the
                   acceptance criteria are satisfied.   Known failure of the
                   requirements of a Surveillance, even without a Surveillance
                   specifically being "performed," constitutes a Surveillance not
                   "met."   "Performance" refers only to the requirement to
                   specifically determine the ability to meet the acceptance criteria.
                   SR 3.0.4 restrictions would not apply if both the following
                   conditions are satisfied:

                                                                    (continued)

1.4 Frequency

DESCRIPTION   a. The Surveillance is not required to be performed; and
(continued)   b. The Surveillance is not required to be met, or even if
            required to be met, is not known to be failed.

EXAMPLES   The following examples illustrate the various ways that
Frequencies are specified.   In these examples, the Applicability of
the LCO (LCO not shown) is MODES 1, 2, and 3.

EXAMPLE 1.4-1

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

SURVEILLANCE	FREQUENCY
Perform CHANNEL CHECK.	12 hours

Example 1.4-1 contains the type of SR most often encountered in
the Technical Specifications (TS).   The Frequency specifies an
interval (12 hours) during which the associated Surveillance must
be performed at least one time.   Performance of the Surveillance
initiates the subsequent interval.   Although the Frequency is
stated as 12 hours, an extension of the time interval to 1.25 times
the interval specified in the Frequency is allowed by SR 3.0.2 for
operational flexibility.   The measurement of this interval
continues at all times, even when the SR is not required to be met
per SR 3.0.1 (such as when the equipment is inoperable, a variable
is outside specified limits, or the unit is outside the Applicability of
the LCO).   If the interval specified by SR 3.0.2 is exceeded while
the unit is in a MODE or other specified condition in the
Applicability of the LCO, and the performance of the Surveillance
is not otherwise modified (refer to Examples 1.4-3 and 1.4-4), then
SR 3.0.3 becomes applicable.

If the interval as specified by SR 3.0.2 is exceeded while the unit is
not in a MODE or other specified condition in the Applicability of
the LCO for which performance of the SR is required, the
Surveillance must be performed within the Frequency requirements
of SR 3.0.2 prior to entry into the MODE or other specified
condition.   Failure to do so would result in a violation of SR3.0.4.

1.4 Frequency

EXAMPLES   EXAMPLE 1.4-2
  (continued)

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

SURVEILLANCE	FREQUENCY
Verify flow is within limits.	Once within 12 hours after ≥ 25% RTP <u>AND</u> 24 hours thereafter

Example 1.4-2 has two Frequencies.   The first is a one time performance Frequency, and the second is of the type shown in Example 1.4-1.   The logical connector "AND" indicates that both Frequency requirements must be met.   Each time reactor power is increased from a power level < 25% RTP to ≥ 25% RTP, the Surveillance must be performed within 12 hours.

The use of "once" indicates a single performance will satisfy the specified Frequency (assuming no other Frequencies are connected by "AND").   This type of Frequency does not qualify for the extension allowed by SR 3.0.2.

"Thereafter" indicates future performances must be established per SR 3.0.2, but only after a specified condition is first met (i.e., the "once" performance in this example).   If reactor power decreases to < 25% RTP, the measurement of both intervals stops.   New intervals start upon reactor power reaching 25% RTP.

1.4 Frequency

EXAMPLES   EXAMPLE 1.4-3
   (continued)
                  SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

SURVEILLANCE	FREQUENCY
--------------------NOTE-------------------- Not required to be performed until 12 hours after ≥ 25% RTP. -- Perform channel adjustment.	7 days

The interval continues whether or not the unit operation is < 25% RTP between performances.

As the Note modifies the required performance of the Surveillance, it is construed to be part of the "specified Frequency."   Should the 7 day interval be exceeded while operation is < 25% RTP, this Note allows 12 hours after power reaches ≥ 25% RTP to perform the Surveillance.   The Surveillance is still considered to be within the "specified Frequency."   Therefore, if the Surveillance were not performed within the 7 day interval (plus the extension allowed by SR 3.0.2), but operation was < 25% RTP, it would not constitute a failure of the SR or failure to meet the LCO.   Also, no violation of SR 3.0.4 occurs when changing MODES, even with the 7 day Frequency not met, provided operation does not exceed 12 hours with power ≥ 25% RTP.

Once the unit reaches 25% RTP, 12 hours would be allowed for completing the Surveillance.   If the Surveillance were not performed within this 12 hour interval, there would then be a failure to perform a Surveillance within the specified Frequency, and the provisions of SR 3.0.3 would apply.

(continued)

1.4 Frequency

EXAMPLES   EXAMPLE 1.4-4
  (continued)
                  SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

SURVEILLANCE	FREQUENCY
---------------------NOTE------------------- Only required to be met in MODE 1. --- Verify leakage rates are within limits.	24 hours

Example 1.4-4 specifies that the requirements of this Surveillance
do not have to be met until the unit is in MODE 1.   The interval
measurement for the Frequency of this Surveillance continues at all
times, as described in Example 1.4-1.   However, the Note
constitutes an "otherwise stated" exception to the Applicability of
this Surveillance.   Therefore, if the Surveillance were not
performed within the 24 hour interval (plus the extension allowed
by SR 3.0.2), but the unit was not in MODE 1, there would be no
failure of the SR nor failure to meet the LCO.   Therefore, no
violation of SR 3.0.4 occurs when changing MODES, even with
the 24 hour Frequency exceeded, provided the MODE change was
not made into MODE 1.   Prior to entering MODE 1 (assuming
again that the 24 hour Frequency were not met), SR 3.0.4 would
require satisfying the SR.