

Table 3.3.1.1-1 (page 3 of 3)  
Reactor Protection System Instrumentation

FUNCTION	APPLICABLE MODES OR OTHER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS	REQUIRED CHANNELS PER TRIP SYSTEM	CONDITIONS REFERENCED FROM REQUIRED ACTION D.1	SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS	ALLOWABLE VALUE
7. Scram Discharge Volume Water Level - High (continued)					
b. Float Switch	1,2	2	G	SR 3.3.1.1.8 SR 3.3.1.1.13 SR 3.3.1.1.14	≤ 46 gallons
	5(a)	2	H	SR 3.3.1.1.8 SR 3.3.1.1.13 SR 3.3.1.1.14	≤ 46 gallons
8. Turbine Stop Valve - Closure	≥ 30% RTP	4	E	SR 3.3.1.1.8 SR 3.3.1.1.13 SR 3.3.1.1.14 SR 3.3.1.1.15	≤ 10% closed
9. Turbine Control Valve Fast Closure, Trip Oil Pressure - Lcw	≥ 30% RTP	2	E	SR 3.3.1.1.8 SR 3.3.1.1.13 SR 3.3.1.1.14 SR 3.3.1.1.15	≥ 550 psig
10. Reactor Mode Switch - Shutdown Position	1,2	1	G	SR 3.3.1.1.12 SR 3.3.1.1.14	NA
	5(a)	1	H	SR 3.3.1.1.12 SR 3.3.1.1.14	NA
11. Manual Scram	1,2	1	G	SR 3.3.1.1.8 SR 3.3.1.1.14	NA
	5(a)	1	H	SR 3.3.1.1.8 SR 3.3.1.1.14	NA
12. RPS Channel Test Switches	1,2	2	G	SR 3.3.1.1.4	NA
	5(a)	2	H	SR 3.3.1.1.4	NA
13. Deleted					

(a) With any control rod withdrawn from a core cell containing one or more fuel assemblies.

## BASES

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### BACKGROUND (continued)

fast closure trip oil pressure (indicated by TCV low hydraulic pressure), turbine stop valve (TSV) position, drywell pressure, and scram discharge volume (SDV) water level, as well as reactor mode switch in shutdown position, manual, and RPS channel test switch scram signals. There are at least four redundant sensor input signals from each of these parameters (with the exception of the reactor mode switch in shutdown, manual, and RPS channel test switch scram signals). Most channels include electronic equipment (e.g., trip units) that compares measured input signals with pre-established setpoints. When the setpoint is exceeded, the channel output relay deenergizes, which then outputs an RPS trip signal to the trip logic.

The RPS is comprised of two independent trip systems (A and B) with two logic channels in each trip system (logic channels A1 and A2, B1 and B2) as shown in Reference 1. The outputs of the logic channels in a trip system are combined in a one-out-of-two logic so that either channel can trip the associated trip system. The tripping of both trip systems will produce a reactor scram. This logic arrangement is referred to as a one-out-of-two taken twice logic. Each trip system can be reset by use of a reset switch. If a full scram occurs (both trip systems trip), a relay prevents reset of the trip systems for 10 seconds after the full scram signal is received. This 10 second delay on reset ensures that the scram function will be completed.

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(continued)

BASES

APPLICABLE  
SAFETY ANALYSES,  
LCO, and  
APPLICABILITY

12. RPS Channel Test Switches (continued)

There is no Allowable Value for this Function since the channels are mechanically actuated solely on the position of the switches.

Four channels of the RPS Channel Test Switch Function with two channels in each trip system arranged in a one-out-of-two logic are available and required to be OPERABLE. The function is required in MODES 1 and 2, and in MODE 5 with any control rod withdrawn from a core cell containing one or more fuel assemblies, since these are the MODES and other specified conditions when control rods are withdrawn.

(continued)

BASES (continued)

ACTIONS

A Note has been provided to modify the ACTIONS related to RPS instrumentation channels. Section 1.3, Completion Times, specifies that 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. Section 1.3 also specifies that Required Actions of the Condition continue to apply for each additional failure, with Completion Times based on initial entry into the Condition. However, the Required Actions for inoperable RPS instrumentation channels provide appropriate compensatory measures for separate inoperable channels. As such, a Note has been provided that allows separate Condition entry for each inoperable RPS instrumentation channel.

(continued)

## BASES

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### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

SR 3.3.1.1.8, SR 3.3.1.1.12 and SR 3.3.1.1.16 (continued)

The 184 day Frequency of SR 3.3.1.1.16 for the APRM Functions supplements the automatic self-test functions that operate continuously in the APRM and voter channels. The APRM CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST covers the APRM channels (including recirculation flow processing - applicable to Function 2.b only), the 2-out-of-4 voter channels, and the interface connections into the RPS trip systems from the voter channels. Any setpoint adjustment shall be consistent with the assumptions of the current plant specific setpoint methodology. The 184 day Frequency of SR 3.3.1.1.16 for the APRM Functions is based on the reliability analysis of Reference 12. (NOTE: The actual voting logic of the 2-out-of-4 Voter Function is tested as part of SR 3.3.1.1.14.) A Note for SR 3.3.1.1.16 is provided that requires the APRM Function 2.a SR to be performed within 12 hours of entering MODE 2 from MODE 1. Testing of the MODE 2 APRM Function cannot be performed in MODE 1 without utilizing jumpers or lifted leads. This Note allows entry into MODE 2 from MODE 1 if the associated frequency is not met per SR 3.0.2. Twelve hours is based on operating experience and in consideration of providing a reasonable time in which to complete the SR.

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APPLICABLE  
SAFETY ANALYSES,  
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