KANSAS GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

GLENN L. KOESTER
VICE PRESIDENT - NUCLEAR

July 25, 1984

Mr. Harold R. Denton, Director
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

KMLNRC 84-123
Re: Docket No. STN 50-482
Subj: Initial Test Program Changes

Dear Mr. Denton:

SNUPPS FSAR Section 14.2.3 addresses the availability of FSAR testing commitments for NRC review. In support of this section, transmitted herewith are marked-up changes to the Wolf Creek Initial Test Program described in the Wolf Creek and SNUPPS FSARs.

Attachment A contains changes to the Wolf Creek FSAR Addendum. These changes include incorporation of tests previously described in the SNUPPS FSAR and modifications, corrections and clarifications to test abstracts.

Attachment B contains changes to the SNUPPS FSAR. These changes include modifications and clarifications to test abstracts and clarifications relating to the preoperational test schedules. Schedule clarifications reflect the fact that Administrative Procedures exist to ensure that all prerequisites are met before testing is initiated.

This information will be formally incorporated into the next revision of the Wolf Creek and SNUPPS Safety Analysis Reports. This information is hereby incorporated into the Wolf Creek Generating Station, Unit No. 1, Operating License Application.

Yours very truly,

Glenn L Koester

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OATH OF AFFIRMATION

STATE OF KANSAS)
) SS:
COUNTY OF SEDGWICK)

I, Glenn L. Koester, of lawful age, being duly sworn upon oath, do depose, state and affirm that I am Vice President - Nuclear of Kansas Gas and Electric Company, Wichita, Kansas, that I have signed the foregoing letter of transmittal, know the contents thereof, and that all statements contained therein are true.

KANSAS GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

ATTEST:

By Glenn L Koester
Glenn L. Koester
Vice President - Nuclear

E.D. Prothro
E.D. Prothro, Assistant Secretary

STATE OF KANSAS)
) SS:
COUNTY OF SEDGWICK)

BE IT REMEMBERED that on this 25th day of July, 1984, before me, Evelyn L. Fry, a Notary, personally appeared Glenn L. Koester, Vice President - Nuclear of Kansas Gas and Electric Company, Wichita, Kansas, who is personally known to me and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he duly acknowledged the execution of the same for and on behalf of and as the act and deed of said corporation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal the date and year above written.

EVELYN L. FRY
NOTARY PUBLIC
STATE OF KANSAS

Evelyn L. Fry
Evelyn L. Fry, Notary

My Commission expires on August 15, 1984.

Att. A

14.2.12.1.~~10~~ 12 ~~PRT~~ Pressurizer Relief Tank Cold Preoperational Test (~~S-03BB02~~ SU3-BB02)

14.2.12.1.~~10~~ 12.1 Objectives

To demonstrate that the reactor makeup water system can supply design pressurizer relief tank (PRT) spray flow against design backpressure. The operation of the PRT nitrogen isolation valves, including their response to a containment isolation signal, is also verified.

14.2.12.1.~~10~~ 12.2 Prerequisites

a. Required component testing, instrument calibration, and system flushing/cleaning are complete.

b. Required electrical power supplies and control circuits are operational.

c. The reactor makeup water system is available to supply water to the PRT.

d. The service gas system is available to ~~provide a nitrogen supply to~~ pressurize the PRT.

14.2.12.1.~~10~~ 12.3 Test Method

a. With a design backpressure in the PRT, a reactor makeup water pump is operated to obtain the spray flow to the PRT.

b. The response of the PRT nitrogen isolation valves to a containment isolation signal is verified.

14.2.12. .~~10~~ 12.4 Acceptance Criteria

a. The reactor makeup water system supplies the design spray flow to the PRT with design backpressure in the PRT.

b. PRT nitrogen isolation valves close on receipt of a containment isolation signal. Valve closure times are within design specifications.

14.2.12.1.26 Charging System Preoperational Test (SU3-BG03)

14.2.12.1.26.1 Objective

To demonstrate positive displacement charging pump operating characteristics and to verify the operation of the regenerative heat exchanger inlet isolation valves and the letdown isolation valves, including their response to a safety injection signal (SIS).

14.2.12.1.26.2 Prerequisites

a. Required component testing, instrument calibration, and system flushing/cleaning are complete.

b. Required electrical power supplies and control circuits are operational.

c. The volume control tank contains an adequate supply of demineralized water for the performance of this test.

d. ~~The component~~ cooling water ~~system~~ is available to ~~provide cooling water to~~ the positive displacement charging pump.

e. The reactor coolant system is available to receive charging system flow.

14.2.12.1.26.3 Test Method

a. The positive displacement charging pump is operated, and pump operating data are recorded.

b. Regenerative heat exchanger inlet isolation valve and letdown system isolation valve control circuits are verified, including valve response to safety injection signals.

14.2.12.1.26.4 Acceptance Criteria

a. Positive displacement charging pump operating characteristics are within design specifications.

b. Charging pump to regenerative heat exchanger inlet isolation valves close on receipt of an SIS. Valve closure times are within design specifications.

c. The letdown line containment isolation valves close on receipt of a containment isolation signal. Valve closure times are within design specifications.

14.2.12.1.25 Seal Injection Preoperational Test (~~S-03BG02~~) SU3-BG02

14.2.12.1.25.1 Objectives

To demonstrate the ability of the chemical and volume control system to supply adequate seal water injection flow to the reactor coolant pumps and verify the operation of the seal water return containment isolation valves, including their response to a CIS.

14.2.12.1.25.2 Prerequisites

a. Required component testing, instrument calibration, and system flushing/cleaning are complete.

b. Required electrical power supplies and control circuits are operational.

c. The volume control tank contains an adequate supply of demineralized water for the performance of this test.

d. ~~The component~~ Cooling water ~~system~~ is available to ~~provide cooling water to~~ the charging pumps.

14.2.12.1.25.3 Test Method

a. With a charging pump in operation, seal water throttle valves are adjusted to maintain the required flow to each reactor coolant pump.

b. Seal water return containment isolation valves control logics are verified, including their response to a CIS.

14.2.12.1.25.4 Acceptance Criteria

a. Seal water injection flow to each reactor coolant pump is within design specifications.

b. Seal water return containment isolation valves close on receipt of a CIS. Valve closure times are within design specifications.

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14.2.12.1.30 Fuel Pool Cooling and Cleanup System Preoperational Test (~~S-03EC01~~ SU3-EC01)

14.2.12.1.30.1 Objectives

a. To demonstrate the operating characteristics of the fuel pool cooling, fuel pool cleanup, and pool skimmer pumps and to verify that the associated instrumentation and controls are functioning properly.

b. To verify that the fuel pool cleanup pump refueling water storage tank (RWST) suction isolation valves close on receipt of a safety injection signal (SIS).

c. To verify that each fuel pool cooling pumproom cooler starts when the associated fuel pool cooling pump starts.

14.2.12.1.30.2 Prerequisites

a. Required component testing, instrument calibration, and system flushing/cleaning are complete.

b. Required electrical power supplies and control circuits are operational.

c ~~The component~~ cooling water ~~system~~ is available to ~~provide cooling water to~~ the fuel pool cooling and cleanup system heat exchangers.

d. The liquid radwaste system is available to drain the refueling pool to the RWST.

e. The essential service water system is available to provide cooling water to the spent fuel pool pumproom coolers.

f. The spent fuel pool and fuel transfer canals are filled to their normal operating levels.

14.2.12.1.30.3 Test Method

a. The fuel pool cooling, fuel pool cleanup, and pool skimmer pumps are operated in their various modes, and pump operating data are recorded.

b. System component control circuits are verified, including the operation of system pumps and valves on receipt of safety signals.

c. The ability of each fuel pool cooling pumproom cooler to start when the associated fuel pool cooling pump starts is verified.

14.2.12.1.30.4 Acceptance Criteria

a. The operating characteristics of the fuel pool cooling, fuel pool cleanup, and pool skimmer pumps are within design specifications.

b. The fuel pool cleanup pumps RWST suction isolation valves close on receipt of an SIS.

c. Each fuel pool cooling pump trips on a low spent fuel pool level signal.

d. Each fuel pool cooling pump trips on receipt of a load shed signal.

e. Each fuel pool cooling pumproom cooler starts when the associated fuel pool cooling pump starts.

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14.2.12.1.34 Residual Heat Removal (RHR) System Cold Preoperational Test (~~S-03EJ01~~ SU3-EJ01)

14.2.12.1.34.1 Objectives

To demonstrate the operability of the RHR pumps, demonstrate by flow test their ability to supply water at rated pressure and flow, and verify their response to safety signals. The operation of system motor-operated valves, including their response to safety signals, are also verified. The RWST control and alarm circuits are also verified.

14.2.12.1.34.2 Prerequisites

a. Required component testing, instrument calibration, and system flushing/cleaning are complete.

b. Required electrical power supplies and control circuits are operational.

c. The reactor vessel head is removed, and the water level is above the nozzles.

d. The refueling water storage tank contains an adequate supply of demineralized water for the performance of this test.

e. ~~The component~~ Cooling water ~~system~~ is available to ~~supply water to~~ the RHR pumps and heat exchangers.

f. The instrument air system is available to supply air to system air-operated valves.

14.2.12.1.34.3 Test Method

a. Performance characteristics of the RHR pumps are verified during discharge to the reactor coolant hot and cold loops and test recirculation.

b. RWST and RHR system component control circuits are verified, including the operation of the RHR pumps and system valves on receipt of safety signals.

14.2.12.1.34.4 Acceptance Criteria

a. RHR pump performance characteristics are within design specifications.

b. RHR system components align or actuate in accordance with system design to safety injection, containment isolation, load sequencing, load shed, and tank level signals.

c. The time required for each RHR pump to reach rated speed is within design specifications.

d. RHR system motor-operated valve closure times are within design specifications.

14.2.12.1.37 Safety Injection Flow Verification Test (~~S-03EM02~~ SU3-EM02)

14.2.12.1.37.1 Objectives

a. To demonstrate the operating characteristics of the safety injection pumps and the centrifugal charging pumps.

b. To demonstrate the capability of the safety injection pumps to provide balanced flow to the reactor coolant system and prevent runout flow in the cold leg and hot leg injection modes.

c. To demonstrate the capability of the charging pumps to provide balanced flow to the reactor coolant system and prevent runout flow in the boron injection mode.

d. To demonstrate the capability of the residual heat removal pumps to provide required net positive suction head to the safety injection pumps and the centrifugal charging pumps.

e. To demonstrate that the safety injection and centrifugal charging pump room coolers maintain room temperature within design limits.

f. To demonstrate that associated system valve operating times are within specified limits.

14.2.12.1.37.2 Prerequisites

a. Required component testing, instrument calibration, and system flushing/cleaning are complete.

b. Required electrical power supplies and control circuits are operational.

c. The CVCS is available to supply rated flow to the reactor coolant system via the boron injection path, while simultaneously supplying other required loads.

d. The residual heat removal system is available to supply adequate suction head to the safety injection and centrifugal charging pumps during required injection modes.

e. The borated refueling water storage tank contains an adequate supply of demineralized water for this test.

f. The reactor vessel is available to receive water, and the temporary reactor vessel pumpdown system is operational (if required).

g. The auxiliary building HVAC system is available to cool the pump#rooms and verify associated pump interlocks.

h. The accumulator safety injection system piping from the safety injection system to the reactor coolant system is available, and an accumulator tank is capable of receiving water.

i. ~~The component~~ Cooling water ~~system~~ is available to ~~provide cooling flow to~~ required pumps and heat exchangers.

j. The compressed air system is available to supply air to associated system valves.

k. The residual heat removal system hot leg and cold leg flow orifices have been sized for required flow.

14.2.12.1.37.3 Test Method

a. The safety injection pumps are operated in the cold leg flow mode to verify pump performance characteristics and to identify the weaker pump.

b. The safety injection cold leg branch lines are balanced using the weaker safety injection pump and the balance checked with the stronger pump. The balance is performed so that injection flow is maximized while preventing pump runout.

c. The safety injection hot leg branch lines are balanced, using their respective safety injection pump. The balance is performed so that injection flow is maximized while preventing pump runout.

d. The centrifugal charging pumps are operated in the boron injection mode to determine pump performance characteristics and to identify the weaker pump.

e. The boron injection branch lines are balanced, using the weaker centrifugal charging pump and the balance checked with the stronger pump. The balance is performed such that injection flow is maximized while preventing pump runout.

f. Each residual heat removal pump is operated in series with the centrifugal charging pumps and safety injection pumps to verify that the residual heat removal pumps can supply adequate suction head.

g. With each centrifugal charging pump and safety injection pump operating, pump room temperatures are allowed to stabilize, and room temperature data are recorded.

14.2.12.1.37.4 Acceptance Criteria

a. The safety injection and centrifugal charging pump response times and valve operating times are within design specifications.

b. The safety injection pump room coolers start with their respective pump.

c. The NPSH provided by the residual heat removal pumps to the centrifugal charging pumps and safety injection pumps is within system design specifications.

d. Safety injection cold leg, hot leg, and safety injection pump flows are within design specifications.

e. Boron injection and centrifugal charging pump flows are within design specifications.

f. The safety injection and centrifugal charging pump room coolers can maintain room temperature within design limits.

14.2.12.1.41 Containment Spray System Preoperational Test (~~S-03EN02~~) S43EN02

14.2.12.1.41.1 Objectives

a. To demonstrate the operation of system components, including their response to safety signals, and verify that the associated instrumentation and controls are functioning properly. System flow characteristics in the test and simulated accident modes are also verified.

b. To demonstrate the ability of the pump room coolers to maintain room temperatures within design limits.

14.2.12.1.41.2 Prerequisites

a. Required component testing, instrument calibration, and system flushing/cleaning are complete.

b. Required electrical power supplies and control circuits are operational.

c. The refueling water storage tank contains an adequate supply of demineralized water for the performance of this test.

~~d. Temporary piping is installed from the spray header test connections to the reactor vessel.~~

d ~~e~~. The auxiliary building HVAC system is available to cool the pump rooms and verify associated pump interlocks.

e ~~f~~. The containment spray pump rooms are closed.

14.2.12.1.41.3 Test Method

a. Performance characteristics of the containment spray pumps are verified in the test mode, recirculating to the refueling water storage tank, and in the simulated accident mode. ~~discharging to the reactor vessel.~~

b. System component control circuits are verified, including the operation of system pumps and valves on receipt of load sequence/shedder and CSAS/CIS signals, respectively.

c. During system operation, spray additive eductor operating characteristics are verified.

d. During containment spray pump operation, pump room temperature data are recorded.

14.2.12.1.41.4 Acceptance Criteria

a. Containment spray pump performance characteristics are within design specifications for the tested modes of operation.

b. Containment spray pump and valve response to load sequence/shedder and CSAS/CIS is verified, and the associated response times are within design specifications.

c. Spray additive eductor operating characteristics are within design specifications.

d. The containment spray pump room coolers maintain the room temperature within design limits.

14.2.12.1.45 Control Building HVAC System Preoperational Test (~~S-03GK01~~ SU3-GK01)

14.2.12.1.45.1 Objectives

To demonstrate the capacities of the control building supply air unit, control building exhaust fans, access control exhaust fans, control room pressurization fans, control room filtration fans, control room air conditioning units, access control fan coil units, counting room fan coil unit, and Class IE electrical equipment ac units. To demonstrate that the control room pressurization fans are capable of maintaining a positive pressure in the control room following a control room ventilation isolation signal (CRVIS). The system instrumentation and controls, including the components' responses to safety ~~and fire~~ signals, are also verified. To demonstrate that the ventilation to battery rooms 1 through 4 is in accordance with system design.

14.2.12.1.45.2 Prerequisites

a. Required component testing, instrument calibration, and system air balancing are complete.

b. Required electrical power supplies and control circuits are operational.

c. The compressed air system is available to supply air to system air-operated dampers.

14.2.12.1.45.3 Test Method

a. The control building system fans are operated, and fan capacities are verified.

b. Proper response of system components to control room ventilation isolation signals (CRVIS) ~~,~~ and safety injection signals (SIS), ~~and fire signals~~ is verified.

c. With a CRVIS present, the ability of each control room pressurization fan to maintain the control room at a positive pressure is verified.

d. The air flow to battery rooms 1 through 4 is verified.

14.2.12.1.45.4 Acceptance Criteria

a. The control building HVAC system fan capacities are within design specifications.

b. The control building HVAC system fans and dampers properly respond to CRVIS ~~,~~ and SIS, ~~and fire signals,~~ in accordance with system design.

c. The control room pressure maintained by the control room pressurization fans is within design specification.

d. The air flow to battery rooms 1 through 4 is in accordance with system design.

14.2.12.2.6 Liquid Radwaste System Preoperational Test (SU4-HB01)

14.2.12.2.6.1 Objectives

a. To demonstrate the operating characteristics of liquid radwaste system pumps and reverse osmosis unit and to verify the operation of their associated control circuits.

b. To demonstrate the operation of the liquid radwaste system containment isolation valves, including their response to a CIS.

c. To determine by operational test that the liquid system containment isolation valves' closure times are within design specifications.

14.2.12.2.6.2 Prerequisites

a. Required component testing, instrument calibration, and system flushing/cleaning are complete.

b. Required electrical power supplies and control circuits are operational.

c. ~~The component~~ cooling water ~~system~~ is available to ~~provide cooling water to~~ the reactor coolant drain tank heat exchanger and the reverse osmosis unit.

14.2.12.2.6.3 Test Method

a. The liquid radwaste system pumps and reverse osmosis unit are operated, and performance characteristics are recorded.

b. The operability of the system pump and valve control circuits is verified.

c. The liquid radwaste system containment isolation valves are operated under flow conditions, and operating times are recorded.

14.2.12.2.6.4 Acceptance Criteria

a. The performance characteristics of the liquid radwaste system pumps are within design specifications.

b. Each pump trips on receipt of a low-level signal from its respective tank.

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14.2.12.2.7 Waste Evaporator Preoperational Test (~~S-04HB02~~) SU4-HB02

14.2.12.2.7.1 Objectives

To demonstrate the operability of the waste evaporator and its associated pumps, valves, and control circuits.

14.2.12.2.7.2 Prerequisites

a. Required component testing, instrument calibration, and system flushing/cleaning are complete.

b. Required electrical power supplies and control circuits are operational.

c. ~~The component~~ cooling water s~~ystem~~ is available to ~~supply water to~~ the waste evaporator.

d. The auxiliary steam system is available to supply steam to the waste evaporator.

e. The waste evaporator condensate tank and the primary evaporator bottoms tank are available to receive waste evaporator effluent.

14.2.12.2.7.3 Test Method

a. The waste evaporator is operated, and performance data is recorded.

b. With the waste evaporator in operation, a low feed inlet pressure signal is initiated, and the evaporator is verified to shift to the recycle mode.

c. The waste evaporator distillate pump is verified to trip on a low evaporator condenser level.

14.2.12.2.7.4 Acceptance Criteria

a. The waste evaporator process flow is within design specifications.

b. The waste evaporator goes into the recycle mode on low feed inlet pressure.

c. The waste evaporator distillate pump trips on a low evaporator condenser level.

Gamma and neutron radiation surveys are performed at selected points throughout the station. Periodic sampling is performed to verify chemical and radio-chemical analysis of the reactor coolant.

14.2.10.4 Power Level Ascension

After the operating characteristics of the reactor have been verified by low power testing, a program of power level ascension brings the unit to its full rated power level in successive stages. At each successive stage, hold points are provided to evaluate and approve test results prior to proceeding to the next stage. The minimum test requirements for each successive stage of power ascension are specified in the initial startup test procedures.

Measurements are made to determine the relative power distribution in the core as functions of power level and control assembly bank position.

Secondary system heat balance measurements ensure that the indications of power level are consistent and provide bases for calibration of the power range nuclear channels. The ability of the reactor coolant system to respond effectively to signals from primary and secondary instrumentation under a variety of conditions encountered in normal operations is verified.

At prescribed power levels, the dynamic response characteristics of the primary and secondary systems are evaluated. System response characteristics are measured for design step load changes, rapid load reduction, and plant trips.

Adequacy of radiation shielding is verified by gamma and neutron radiation surveys at selected points throughout the station at various power levels. Periodic sampling is performed to verify the chemical and radio-chemical analysis of the reactor coolant.

14.2.11 TEST PROGRAM SCHEDULE

The planned sequential schedule for the Preoperational Test Program is provided in Table 14.2-4. The sequential schedule for the Initial Startup Test Program is provided in Table 14.2-5. Detailed schedules for testing will be prepared, reviewed, and revised on a continuing basis as plant construction progresses.

INSERT →
1

Preoperational testing is scheduled to commence approximately 18 months prior to fuel loading. The preoperational tests are performed and sequenced during this period as a function of system turnover, system interrelationships, and acceptance for testing ~~and are completed as identified on Table 14.2-4~~.

Initial startup testing is scheduled to be conducted over a period of approximately 3 to 5 months, commencing with fuel loading. The initial startup tests are completed as identified

INSERT 1

Preoperational tests which are not performed according to the Table 14.2-4 schedule are reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Administrative procedures are established to ensure that all prerequisites are met before testing is initiated. Upon completion of all prerequisite tests applicable to a system or subsystem, a documented review is conducted by Startup personnel to verify that appropriate documentation is available and that required prerequisite tests have been satisfactorily completed. All deficiencies which would prevent performance of preoperational tests or generate negative test results are identified and dispositioned prior to implementation of the preoperational tests.

14.2.12.3.18 Reactor Coolant System Flow Coastdown Test (S-07BB04)

14.2.12.3.18.1 Objectives

a. To measure the rate at which reactor coolant flow changes, subsequent to simultaneously tripping all reactor coolant pumps.

b. To determine that the reactor coolant system low-flow delay time~~s~~ is ~~are~~ less than or equal to the total low-flow delay time~~s~~ assumed in the safety analysis for loss of flow.

~~c. To determine that the undervoltage trip and underfrequency trip delay times are within design specifications.~~

14.2.12.3.18.2 Prerequisites

a. Required component testing and instrument calibration are complete.

b. Required electrical power supplies and control circuits are operational.

c. The reactor core is installed, and the plant is at normal operating temperature and pressure with all reactor coolant pumps running.

14.2.12.3.18.3 Test Method

Flow coastdown stabilization and loss of coolant delay-time data are recorded while tripping reactor coolant pumps.

14.2.12.3.18.4 Acceptance Criteria

a. The rate of change of reactor coolant flow is within design specifications.

b. The reactor coolant system low-flow delay times are less than or equal to the total low-flow delay times assumed in the safety analysis for loss of flow.

~~c. The undervoltage trip and underfrequency trip delay times are within design specifications.~~

14.2.12.3.33 RCCA or Bank Worth Measurement at Power (S-07SF09)~~*~~

14.2.12.3.33.1 Objectives

a) To measure RCCA ~~or bank~~ worth~~s~~ for a rod ejected from the HFP rod insertion limit position.

INSERT 1 →

14.2.12.3.33.2 Prerequisites

Testing will be performed at 30-percent and 50-percent power with the reactor stable.

14.2.12.3.33.3 Test Method

a) Ejected rod - Compute ~~Measure~~ the change in reactivity associated with the ~~each~~ change in ~~RCC or~~ RCCA ~~bank~~ position. ~~Utilizing data from the reactivity computer, compute rod worths.~~

INSERT 2 →

14.2.12.3.33.4 Acceptance Criteria

a) Ejected rod - The rod worth~~s~~ of the ejected rod is ~~are consistent with the acceptance criteria given in the Nuclear Design Report~~ within tolerance values specified in vendor design documents.

b) Dropped rod - The peaking factors are within the limits specified in vendor design documents.

INSERT 1

b) To determine incore response resulting from a dropped rod with all other control rods near fully withdrawn.

INSERT 2

b) Dropped rod - Determine the Quadrant Power Tilt Ratio and hot channel factors by use of the Incore Flux Mapping System.

~~*See the Callaway Site Addendum~~

SNUPPS
TABLE 14.2-4 (Sheet 5)

Prepare Procedures — Begin Testing (-18 Months) — Containment Test (-3 Months) — Hot Functional Test (-2 Months) — Fuel Load (0 Months)

S-04PK01	125 - V(Non-Class IE) dc System Preoperational Test
S-04PN01	Instrument AC(Non-Class IE) System Preoperational Test
S-4QD01	Emergency Lighting System Preoperational Test
S-04QF01	Public Address System Preoperational Test
S-04QJ01	Heat Tracing Freeze Protection System Preoperational Test
S-04RM01	Secondary Sampling System Preoperational Test
S-04SD01	Area Radiation Monitoring Preoperational Test
S-04SG01	Seismic Monitoring Instrumentation System Preoperational Test
S-04SJ01	Deleted
S-090007	Plant Performance Test (2)
S-04AC02	Turbine Trip Test
S-04AC03	Turbine System Cold Test
S-04AQ01	Condensate and Feedwater Chemical Feed Preoperational Test
S-04LE01	Oily Waste System Preoperational Test
S-04LF01	Floor and Equipment Drain System Preoperational Test
S-04AF01	Secondary Vent and Drain System Preoperational Test
S-04EB01	Closed Cooling Water System Preoperational Test
S-090023	Electrical Distribution System Voltage Verification Test
S-09SQ01	Loose Parts Monitoring System Test

LEGEND

- - - Procedure Preparation, Review, and Approval
——— Testing Performed During This Time Frame
■ Test Required To Be Completed By This Time

NOTES: (1) Deleted

(2) Continued on Table 14.2-5. May Be Performed During Construction Completion Testing. See Wolf Creek Addendum Section 14.2.4.

(4) See the Wolf Creek Site Addendum.