1.0 DEFINITIONS

The succeeding frequently used terms are explicitly defined so that a uniform interpretation of the specifications may be achieved.

Alteration of the Reactor Core - The act of moving any component in the region above the core support plate, below the upper grid and within the shroud with the vessel head removed and fuel in the vessel.

Normal control rod movement with the control drive hydraulic system is not defined as a core alteration. Normal movement of in-core instrumentation and the traversing in-core probe is not defined as a core alteration.

Channel - A channel is an arrangement of a sensor and associated components used to evaluate plant variables and produce discrete outputs used in logic. A channel terminates and loses its identity where individual channel outputs are combined in logic.

Cold Condition - Reactor coolant temperature equal to or less than 212 F.

Cold Shutdown - The reactor is in the shutdown mode, the reactor coolant temperature equal to or less than 212 F, and the reactor vessel is vented to atmosphere.

Critical Power Ratio (CPR) - The critical power ratio is the ratio of that assembly power which causes some point in the assembly to experience transition boiling to the assembly power at the reactor condition of interest as calculated by application of the GEXL correlation. (Reference NEDO-10958).

Dose Equivalent I-131 - That concentration of I-131 (Ci/gm) 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.

LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION	SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS
pursuant to Specification 6.9.3 a Special Report which includes the following information: a. Explanation of why gaseous radwaste was being discharged without treatment, identification of any inoperable equipment or subsystems and the reason for its inoperability. b. Action taken to restore the inoperable equipment to operable status. c. Summary description of action taken to prevent a recurrence. Reactor shutdown is not required.	

LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION	SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS
6. The concentration of hydrogen downstream of the recombiners shall be limited to less than or equal to 2% by volume.	6a. An instrument check of the operation of the hydrogen monitors shall be performed once per day.
a. With the concentration of hydrogen downstream of the recombiner greater than 2% but less than or equal to 4% by volume, restore the concentration to within the limit within 48 hours.	6b. The hydrogen monitors and associated alarms downstream of the recombiner shall be calibrated once per month.
b. With the concentration of hydrogen downstream of the recombiner greater than 4% by volume, an orderly reduction of power shall be initiated within one hour to bring the hydrogen downstream of the recombiner to less than or equal to 2% by volume.	6c. Calibration shall include the use of standard gas samples containing a nominal: 1. 1% hydrogen, balance nitrogen by volume. 2. 4% hydrogen, balance nitrogen by volume.
c. Except as specified in 3.8.C.6.d, two hydrogen monitors downstream of the recombiners shall be operable during power operation.	
d. With the number of hydrogen monitors operable one less than required, operation may continue for up to 14 days provided grab samples are taken and analyzed daily. With both hydrogen monitors inoperable, operation may continue for up to 14 days provided grab samples are taken and analyzed every 4 hours during power operation.	
6. *The concentration of hydrogen downstream of the recombiners shall be limited to less than or equal to 4% by volume.	
a. *With the concentration of hydrogen downstream of the recombiner greater than 4%, restore the concentration to within the limit within 48 hours.	
b. *Except as specified in 3.8.C.6.c, one hydrogen monitor downstream of the recombiner shall be operable during power operation.	
c. *With the number of hydrogen monitors operable less than required, operation may continue for up to 30 days provided grab samples are taken and analyzed every 4 hours during power operation.	*To become effective upon completion of the installation of the ambient charcoal treatment system.

LIMITING CONDITIONS FOR OPERATION	SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS
7a. The radioactivity release rate of noble gases from the Steam Jet Air Ejector discharge as determined by quantitative analysis of identifiable gamma emitters shall not exceed 320,000 uCi/sec after 30 minutes decay. With the radioactivity release rate of noble gases from Steam Jet Air Ejector discharge exceeding 320,000 uCi/sec after 30 minutes decay restore the radioactivity release rate to within its limit within 72 hrs., or be in hot standby within the next 12 hours.	7a. The radioactivity release rate of noble gases from the Steam Jet Air Ejector discharge shall be determined to be within limits at the following frequencies by performing an isotopic analysis of a representative sample of gases taken at the discharge of the Steam Jet Air Ejector. 1. At least once per month unless the unit has been out of service for the entire month. 2. Within 4 hrs. following an increase, if the off-gas monitors indicate an increase of greater than 50% in the steady state fission gas release after factoring out increases due to power changes.
7b. One Steam Jet Air Ejector radiation monitor shall be operable during operation of a main condenser Steam Jet Air Ejector. Upon loss of both Steam Jet Air Ejector radiation monitors, releases may continue via this pathway for up to 72 hours provided	7b. The Steam Jet Air Ejector radiation monitors shall be calibrated every quarter and an instrument check shall be performed once per day. Additionally a functional test will be performed every month. The channel functional test shall also demonstrate that