

## The Corel 8 Version of NRC's Standard Technical Specifications, NUREG's 1430 - 1434

### Background

The NRC's Standard Technical Specifications (STS) were produced using WordPerfect (WP), Ver 5.1 (DOS environment). Some time in 1999, NRC will be incorporating its Advanced Document Access and Management System (ADAMS), at which time NRC's standard for word-processing will be Corel WordPerfect, Release 8. Also, at this time, electronic documents will become the NRC's official record copy for most if not all communications that have previously been in paper form. While electronic records may be in a variety of formats, those in Corel 8 will be the most useful for NRC as living documents, such as Technical Specifications (TS).

Licensee's have long maintained electronic copies of Plant TS that are modified for subsequent proposed license amendments and submitted to NRC in paper form. While those submittals may be made in electronic form in the future, it would be preferable if the format is Corel 8 such that they can be modified by NRC for use as official record copies of license amendments. During some interim period, NRC may find it useful to be able to revise Plant TS electronic submittals in formats other than Corel 8, to facilitate having a modifiable electronic copy of the final version of the document as issued for license amendments. Furthermore, it no longer makes sense to issue license amendments on a changed page bases, but rather on a changed file basis where for paper copies the complete file would be issued with each page indicating the license amendment number as the current version of the page, another consideration for paginable documents, e.g., documents where each page may be a different amendment, as indicated in a footer, are not paginable.

For the NRC's STS, the conversion of these documents to Corel 8 is more complex than simply using the software's capability to open WP 5.1 format documents in Corel 8. The transition requires a font change to Arial 11 (NRC's new standard) from Letter Gothic 12, a change from a fixed width font to a proportional font. Hence, lines composed by a string of characters will appear differently when converted to the new font. Also, a number of changes, notably the greater use of styles have been made when converting the STS from a WP 5.1 to a Corel 8 format. While the Corel 8 format can be read with WP 6.1, in a Windows environment, some aspects of tables are not rendered the same with respect to lines between table rows. Hence, the NRC's Corel 8 version of the STS will not be suitable for use with WP 6.1.

A format and style guide for STS in WP 5.1 was prepared by the Vendor Owners Groups during the development of the improved STS. Today that document is maintained by the Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI). One of the objectives of this document is to address format changes incorporated in the Corel 8 version of the STS that supercede the NEI guide.

### WP 5.1 Format Problems Fixed by the Corel 8 Format

The original WP 5.1 format of the STS, produced by an NRC contractor, was not user friendly. A different contract, for preparing the update of the STS for Revision 1, was canceled due to the contractors failure to perform (their inability to make text changes in view of the complex format of the documents). Following the issuance of Rev. 1 of the STS, NRC undertook the revision of the Bases documents to eliminate those features of the format that precluded the document being paginable. NRC subsequently issued Revision 1A of the STS Bases in a format which was about 99% paginable. One of the features of this version that is not paginable is the placement of subsection titles, such as "SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS,"

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in the left margin with indented text that follows. When subsection titles, such as that noted, do not fit on a single line in the left margin, the indented text of all lines other than one following the last one required for the subsection title would end with a hard return, to return to the left margin for the title continuation. Such problems have been removed in the Corel 8 version of the Bases, such that the documents are 100% paginable.

Format changes have also been made in documents other than the Bases such that the documents are now paginable. For example, many of the Chapter 1 sections on the use and application of TS are formatted with subsections that resemble the Bases. To some degree the same types of format exist for Chapters 2, 4 and 5 of the STS, as well as for Section 3.0 of Chapter 3. These chapters and sections are now paginable in the Corel 8 format.

Chapter 3, Sections 3.1 through 3.9 or 3.10, of the specifications use tables for Limiting Condition for Operation (LCO) Actions. A large amount of this data constituted different rows of information, but it is not formatted as separate rows in the WP5.1 format. The appearance of separate rows was obtained by using hard returns to produce the desired spacing. Also, a separate row is used to indicate that Required Actions for a Condition are continued on the next page. This practice is also used for the Surveillance Requirements tables to provide continuation information. The Corel 8 format of the STS eliminates such practices in order to provide tables that are paginable.

The Action tables may have one or more Required Actions, each separate by a logical connector, for each Condition. Each Required Action and its following logical connector is placed in a separate row, along with its associated Completion Time. Hence, when table pagination occurs, the last item in a Required Action column is a logical connector if the Required Actions continue on the next page for that Condition. The Condition is in the same row as the first Required Action, and spans all subsequent rows for additional Required Actions for that Condition. The table uses a horizontal line to separate the rows for each Condition and the first Required Action and its associated Completion Time. Subsequent Required Actions and logical connectors placed in separate rows do not use horizontal line separators. Hence, when the Required Actions for a given Condition span two or more pages, a line does not exist at the bottom of the table on the first page in the Required Action or the Completion Time columns. For the Condition column, the row spans one or more pages (a single cell), that ends with a horizontal line separating that Condition from the next. Corel 8 recognizes that a row that spans multiple pages which has a line separating it from the next row in that column should display that line at the bottom of each page on which that row exists. Hence, a Condition that spans two pages, will have a horizontal line at the bottom of the first page. (WP 6.1 does not do this, and hence is not suitable for the Corel 8 version of the STS.)

When a page ends with a logical connector in the Required Action column, a table lines format change must be made to place a horizontal line at the bottom of that row, which includes its associated Completion Time, in order to have a line at the bottom of table on that page. Subsequent pagination may place this row on a different page, in which case the line separating that row from the next would not be desired. A macro has been prepared that will ensure that table line format changes are made such that each page of the Action tables will end with a single horizontal line, when the table continues on the next page. When the last Condition in an Action table spans two pages, the a double horizontal line at the bottom of this cell at the end of the table is not desired at the bottom of the prior pages for this cell. The solution is to split the Condition cell into two rows with the first ending on the next to the last page for the table. The table lines format for this row is then set for a single bottom line. The

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macro handles the latter automatically. The macro is used after changes are made that could affect the pagination of the Actions table and makes the format changes to have a single line at the bottom of Actions tables for all pages except the last, on which the table ends with a double line. NRC will make this macro publically available for use by licensees for their plant TS if they choose to produce them in a Corel 8 format.

The pagination of the Action tables is dependent upon the printer selected, since differ HP printers will print a different number of lines per inch. Likewise, its recipical, the number of inches per line differs and for two common NRC printers, the HP LaserJet 6P and the Network HP LaserJet 5si have requirements of 0.178 and 0.183 inches per line respectively, with the lattter printing the fewest number of lines per page. The macro for Action tables is run by formatting the line height to simulate the HP 5si printer. The last row on each page is converted to a Hard Row - Hard Page (HRow-HPg) rather than just a Row and Soft Page break (Row-SPg). As a consequence, a little more white space will appear between the end of a Action table (for which the table continues on the next page) and the footer on the page when a printer setup is used that requires less inches per line. Without this feature for formatting the Action table, repagination of the documents that would occur with the use of different printers could lead to page breaks at a different place in the tables with the absence of line when a table ends on one page or existence of unwanted lines between Required Actions of the same Condition that repaginate to the same page.

#### Page Numbering

The paginable Bases document (WP 5.1 format) used a numbering scheme that was unique to each file. The original page numbering was based on continuous page numbers for all files for each Section, e.g., "B 3.1-1" through "B 3.1-n" with "n" bing the last page of the last file in Section 3.1. For the Corel 8 version of the STS, page numbers for each LCO are a unique number as are page numbers in the paginable Bases, e.g., 3.4.5 - 1 would the first page of LCO 3.4.5. LCO 3.4.6 would start with page number 1 as 3.4.6 - 1. In addition, Chapter 5, Administrative Controls, is re-numbered for each Section, rather than having a single chapter number, i.e., page 5.0-1 is no longer used and the Sections number are used, 5.1 - 1, 5.2 - 1, etc. For Chapter 5, it would be advantageous to break each section into a separate file so that in plant applications they could be issued individually on a license amendment basis, as done for Chapter 1. Chapters 2 and 4 are such small files that seldom get changed that it would not serve any useful purpose to break them into separate files for each section. One format change for page numbering is the addition of a blank space before and after the "-" separating a section or spec (LCO) numbers and the page number, e.g., 5.4.3 - 1.

#### Header and Footer Format Differences for WP 5.1 and Corel 8

Both WP 5.1 and Corel 8 allow the use of up to two headers and footers, however, changes to headers and footers throughout the document are handled differently. WP 5.1 allows a header or footer to be defined at any location in the document and that definition will remain at that place in the document, even after pagination. In WP5.1, a header defined below the top of the page will only become effective on a subsequent page, while for Corel 8, a header defined in the middle of a page as part of a style, could appear on that page (but probably only if it is the first definition of that header on that page, a test was not run to confirm this). Corel 8, uses delay codes, such that a header redefined for use on page 3 of the document, will appear on page 1 with a delay of 2 pages to control the number of pages before it is used. If the document is re-paginated following changes, that delayed header will still start on page 3.

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Hence, depending on the type of header change that may occur in a Corel 8 STS document, it may or may not be affected by pagination. Such matters are addressed later herein.

One of the problems with pagination related to redefined headers is overcome when headers are defined as a part of a style, which maintains its location within the document after pagination. Corel 8, unlike WP 5.1, permits one to place the cursor in the view of a header or footer to make changes. Because multiple headers are used on the same page, and delay codes are used to produce them, experience has shown that placement of the cursor in headers may produce an unstable situation, causing the software program to crash. Hence, care should be exercised in making changes to the STS documents in the Corel 8 format to avoid placing the cursor in a header.

For the WP 5.1 formatted STS, the header data on the first page was generally not placed in a header. For the Corel 8 format, Header A is used for all heading data included on the first page of a file, and is generally but not always redefined via a delay code for use on succeeding pages. The first line of Header A is a Chapter, Section, LCO title, right justified, with a HRt followed by its corresponding number, also right justified, with a HRt so that the third header line is blank and a blank line is automatically added between a header and the body of the document, which effectively starts on the fifth line of the page.

Header A is typically redefined by a 1 page delay code to contain the same information as on the first page, but with additional lines for information that is generally common to the remaining pages in a file. In contrast, Header B is generally defined to contain continuation information for succeeding pages as addressed below. Since continuation information is not included in footers, only Footer A is used for STS vendor identification (plant name, for plant TS), page, and version information, except for some table of contents pages which use Footer B for the first two pages of STS unique data, a preface and a blank page.

#### Master Document Formats

The WP 5.1 formatted STS were configured (formatted) to allow the assembly of all files using a Master Document format. The primary advantage of the use of a Master Document is that it permits the generation of a table of contents (TOC) using data in each file that is tagged for such use. Because the use of STS for a Plant TS application generally follows the same format of the STS with minor variations, it is not difficult to create a Plant TS TOC based upon the version included with the STS. Hence, data in the Corel 8 version of the STS is not tagged for automatic generation of a TOC. Furthermore, the TOC entries are on an individual file basis, all of which are now numbered starting with page number 1 so that each file is numbered separately, which precludes problems with continuity of numbering caused by pagination. The lone exception is Section 3.0 which is repeated for LCO Applicability and SR Applicability, where the latter starts on page 3.0 - 4. Likewise, the benefit of page numbers within the TOC is reduced to seeing the titles of entries in their numeric order by Chapter - Section - Subsection (Specification if a Safety Limit (SL) or LCO, or its Bases), since the corresponding page number always starts with the number 1, with the one exception. So that the table of contents may be placed consecutively, in contrast to being included in three Volumes of the NUREG documents, they have been numbered consecutively, TOC - 1 through TOC - n, for the Specification listing followed by the Bases listing.

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## Removal of Graphical Brackets

The STS used graphical brackets to bracket large areas of text to indicate that it may be different for a Plant TS application. These graphical brackets were generally anchored to a page location, not the surrounded text, making them un-paginable. The use of these graphical brackets had been reduced in some revisions of the STS due to their complexity, but not were not completely eliminated. Character brackets ( [ and ] ) had replace graphical brackets, and in the Corel 8 version they replace all previous graphical brackets. Generally, where they are used for a large area, the character bracket will be offset to the left of indented text. The Bases no longer use brackets since any brackets in the corresponding SLs or LCOs are sufficient to cover the associated material in the Bases.

## Em Dash

An Em dash, with horizontal advance, has been replaced with a hyphen with one blank space on each side of it, e.g., "SDM — Tavg" will now appear as "SDM - Tavg."

## Format Changes for Action Tables

Action tables use three columns, one for Conditions, the second for Required Actions and the third for Completion Times. Each table has a header row with the type of content in capital letters. The column widths for the WP 5.1 formatted documents were 2.35", 2.65", and 1.7" respectively. The heading for the third column, COMPLETION TIME, in an Arial 11 font (NRC Std) takes more space than a Letter Gothic 12 font (WP51 format) and this heading would not fit on a single line in the space available. Consequently, the heading would wrap and appear on two lines. To avoid this situation, 0.2" was remove from column 1 and given to column 3 of the Action tables. While this reduced the space available on a line in the Condition column, about the same amount of text appears on each line in the new format as in the old since the proportional spacing of the Arial font more than compensates for the reduced column width.

## Reduced Font Size Tables

Numbered tables in the Instrumentation Section use reduced fonts to fit a lot of data on a page. With the change to the Arial font, an adjustment is made for some tables so that the data fits the available space, considering the type of data entered in the table. This has necessitated some adjustment of column widths. These tables, like the Action tables, have used hard returns rather than rows to separate information that is uniquely row dependent. The these tables are reformatted to include separate rows for such data, so that they are paginable and uses a separate row for information that constitutes a row. (Some tables just have a reduced font size to get the material to fit within the available space and will be reformatted in the future for better presentation.)

## Use of Styles

The Corel 8 format for TS makes extensive use of styles to:

1. Enter text that is used multiple times or is standard use.
2. Enter format changes.
3. Define a Header for use on a subsequent page for continuation information.
4. Suspend the use of a Header on a current or subsequent page.

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5. Enter graphic lines, advance text up/down or left/right, enter hard returns, etc

Separate style libraries (a file consisting of styles) are used as follows:

TOC - Table of Contents (allnewtc.sty)  
Chapter 1 - Use and Application (allnew1.sty)  
Chapter 2 - Safety Limits (allnew2s.sty)  
Chapter 2 - Bases (allnew2b.sty)  
Chapter 3 - Section 3.0 Specs(allnew3l.sty)  
Chapter 3 - Section 3.0 Bases (allnew3b.sty)  
Chapter 3 - LCOs w/ Section Styles (allnewl.sty)  
Chapter 3 - LCOs w/o Section Styles (allnewlo.sty)  
Chapter 3 - Bases w/ Section Styles (allnewb.sty)  
Chapter 3 - Bases w/o Section Styles (allnewbs.sty)  
Chapter 4 - Design Limits (allnew4.sty)  
Chapter 5 - Admin Controls (allnew5.sty)

The different libraries may use a style by the same name, but with a different function or purpose. Hence, all styles can not be placed in a single library (Style file). The default style, "DocumentStyle" defines the font and font size as Arial 11.

Many of the styles are character (paired) styles that have a start and end format tag. In many cases, no data is placed within the start and end tags of a style, but only after it. One exceptions is the note styles that place a horizontal dashed line before and after the note text, with the term "NOTE" or "NOTES" centered on a separate line preceding the text. Since "Reviewer's Notes" are only used in STS, these may use a unique note style or the general note style with the text being preceded with "Reviewer's Note:" to indicate its purpose. For the areas of TS that are composed mostly of paragraphs, a paragraph style is used such at a single hard return (HRt code) introduces a blank line between two paragraphs, in lieu of having to use two HRts.

#### Printer Definition Files

The number of Arial 11 font lines that are printed on a page may vary with the printer definition file that is used for printing a document. The number of inches per line was found to vary between 0.177 to 0.183 for two different NRC printers, the first a LaserJet 6P (local) and the second a LaserJet 5SiMX (LAN). For some styles, a vertical advance is necessary to align text with a margin heading, hence for this purpose the VAdv codes were set using an average of 0.18 lines per inch.

#### Continuation Information Incorporated in Headers

For Revision 1A of the STS Bases, continuation information, i.e., subsection titles, were place in headers, rather that being mixed with the text and adjusted to fit in the left margin, something that rendered the prior version unpaginable. The Bases also use a horizontal line between each subsection, along with changes in headers, such that it could accommodate a section change in mid-page as well at the start of a new page. That same feature is incorporated in the Corel 8 version, with the use of a style to define each subsection, and a general style that is place at the end of the text of the preceding subsection. The latter subsection ending style performs a necessary function, that could not be incorporated in the subsection style, when

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pagination causes it to be at the top of a page following the end of the previous subsection on the prior page. Since styles contain the continuation information, the documents are paginable without any further action to insure the proper application of continuation information..

Where continuation is generic, Header B is defined within styles though the use of delay codes. For example, the Bases subsections consisting of Background, Applicable Safety Analysis, LCO, Applicability, etc use Header B to define continuation information at the top of the page which identifies the current subsection.

For the Definition Section 1.1 and Administrative Controls Chapter 5, continuation information is provided based upon data specific information, e.g., the term being defined, or the title of a subsection that is content specific (e.g. "Steam Generator Tube Surveillance Program") rather than generic subsection titles in the Bases (e.g. Applicable Safety Analysis) that can be place in a style. In these documents, the continuation headers are defined by delay codes on the first page of a section. As pagination after changes may result in relocation of the start of definitions or subsections to different pages, one will have to check to manually verify that the continuation information is proper for a re-paginated document that uses this manner to present continuation information. Table 1 provides a summary of styles and individual delay codes to used create Headers for documents to accommodate continuation information. (A future change would be to incorporate Hard Pages to preclude re-pagination that could invalidate continuation information, and have a Macro to implement such.)

## Discussion of Styles Usage by Chapters and Sections

### Table of Contents

The document (open) style, "NewUse," contains the basic formats for top, bottom, left, and right margins, left justification, widows/orphans protection, and tab settings. A document (open) style is used with each file, and contains the same basic formats noted, however different names are used for this style in different applications. For the STS, the first two pages of the NUREG are cover sheets, which have been added to the TOC file for the Corel 8 format documents. Page numbering for the TOC is defined outside of footers since the numbering for the first pages of the document are lower case Roman numerals while the numbering of the TOC pages are arabic numerals. Footer B is used for the Preface and succeeding page. A character (paired) style, "Preface" is used to set a page centering format for the STS Preface section, along with the centered "Preface" title, and the format codes for page numbering. This style also include a delay code to terminate Footer B for the pages beginning with the TOC.

Footer A is used to define the footer for the TOC. The format used for the TOC is contained in one of two styles, "TOC-Specs" and "TOC-Bases" with the only difference being the tab settings, which are adjusted to accommodate the "B " prefix to SL and LCO spec numbers and their corresponding page numbers. Each style includes formats for page numbering, with the exception of the PgNumSet Code that establishes the starting page number, all TOC pages being numbered consecutively. Delay codes are used for file specific continuation information, see Table 1 below.

### Chapter 1, Section 1, Definitions

The document (open) style, "NewUse," contains the basic formats for top, bottom, left, and right margins, left justification, widows/orphans protection, and tab settings. The tab settings for

general text are 3 tabs per inch, rather than 2 as used in WP 5.1 versions of the STS. The first page of a TS file starts with header information followed by one or two running heads that are separated by a double horizontal rule (line). For some files, all of the data of the running heads are placed within a single style. The Definitions Section is an example where the Chapter number and title is the first running head followed by the Section number and title which is the second. Consequently, one style includes both the running heads as well as the double rule separator. The double rule separator, a graph line code, may include additional space above and below the line as a format option. For this example, that additional space above the line is 0.05 inches and 0.04 inches below the line.

The first data for the Definitions section is a Note that is placed within a general note style. (Note styles are described above.) A general practice with the use of styles and spacing of information is to have a HRt between two successive styles. This makes the identification of the styles in the Reveal Codes window more discernable, since they appear on separate lines. The alternative would have been to place the a HRt within the one or the other of the styles such that a HRt would not be required between styles. If this HRt is removed, the impact will generally be the loss of a blank line between data displayed by the style. At times this may cause data to overlap. With reasonable care, the practice of requiring some HRts offers more benefits than disadvantages as noted.

Preceding the first defined term, a definition heading style, "DefnHd" places a title above the two column view of Terms and Definitions. Outside the off codes, the left margin is set at 3.33 inches, where the "Definition" heading appears. The definitions have the appearance of two columns, the first for the "Term" that is being defined and the second for its "Definition." Terms are typed within a pared character style, "Defn-1line" (typical) that defines the number of lines available to display the term. In this style the left margin is reset to 1 inch and the right margin is 5.27 inches, or (8.5-5.27) 3.23 inches from the left side of the page for a column width of 2.23 inches. The definition that follows outside of the style off code appears in document area with an increased left margin (3.33 inches, set by the definitions heading style) or a column that is (7.5-3.33-1) 4.17 inches wide.

The text typed outside the definition style (the term's definition) is advanced up the appropriate amount (number of lines equivalent to those specified for use by the term) and aligns with the text of the term, so that it appears as if being indented in a second column. The definitions may contain listed items or multiple paragraphs. A paragraph spacing is used, as specified in the definition heading style, and only requires a single HRt to place a blank line between paragraphs. The definition styles includes a Conditional End of Page so that the term and at least the first three lines of its definition remain on the same page as the term. While normally only two lines would be required for the Condl EOP, the use of three lines assures that a three line paragraph after the term will not orphan the last line on the next page. Likewise, when 3 or 4 line definition styles are use, the Condl EOP is increased to 4 and 5 lines respectively, for the same reason.

Header A is a two line header with right justified section title and number on separate lines. Header A is redefined with a 1 page delay code in the section style with the section number and title flush left on the fifth header line followed by a horizontal rule on the next header line. For Section 1.1, Header A is again redefined to its original form with an n-1 page delay where n = the last page number corresponding to the Modes table page of the Definitions Section. Also for Section 1.1, Header B is defined with delay codes to place the defined term, followed by " (continued)", on the sixth header line to provide continued information for a definition that

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continues on the next page. Delay codes are used to discontinue Header B when a Definition starts on a new page.

For the last page of Section 1.1 that includes a table of defined Modes, Header B is discontinued by the use of the "Fig-Tbl" style code, placed on the prior page, which also resets the left margin to 1 inch and removes the paragraph styling. This codes may also be used in Sections 1.2 through 1.4 if there were a need for a figure or table at the end of these documents.

## Chapter 1, Section 2 - 4, Use and Application Sections

The styles used for Sections 2 through 4 of Chapter 1 on Use and Application use the same set of styles, except for running heads that are similar to that described above for the Definition Section of Chapter 1. However, the Section Heading styles for Sections 2 through 4 include the paragraph styling and set the left margin at 2.5 inches for the text of the subsections that follow. Header A, defined on the first page includes the same information as for Section 1, the section title and number on separate lines right justified. Each section style, redefines Header A using a one page delay code as noted under Section 1.1 above, with the section number and title on the fifth header line, left justified, with a horizontal rule separating the header from the body of the document. Header B is defined within each subsection style with a 1 page delay to provide the subsection title as continued information on the sixth header line. At the end of each subsection, the "SubSectEnd" style is used which with a 1 page delay code to discontinue Header B. This allows a subsection to start at the top of a page without having continuation information for the prior section, as would be provided in Header B.

Each subsection type (Purpose, Background, Description, Examples) resets the left margin to 1 inch within the style off code to enter the subsection title and, for all but Purpose, to enter a graphic line separating subsections. Advance codes are used to assure alignment of subsection text with the subsection title in the left margin.

Under the Examples subsection, a number of individual examples may be provided, with each starting with an example style. For each example style, the example number is typed within the paired style codes, which has a 1 inch left margin, and provides the text "EXAMPLE " preceding the number, all underlined. Paragraph styling is maintained in the example. Actions or Surveillance Requirements tables column widths have been adjusted so that the table headings fit on one line within the space for the column headings. All text including logical connectors are type without additional use of styles, in contrast to Sections 3.1 through 3.9 (3.10) of Chapter 3, which make extensive use of styles for logical connectors. Section 1.4, "Frequency", uses a general note style in an abbreviated form of a Surveillance Requirements table, i.e., it does not include a SR number.

For Section 1.3 on Completion Times, a final subsection titled "Immediate Completion Time" is used after the last example. A paired character styles is also used for this subsection which is similar to the other subsections.

## Chapter 2, Safety Limits and Chapter 4 Design Limits (Specifications)

The styles used for Chapters 2 and 4 cover the same basic formats. The first is the document (open) style, "NewSpecs" that has the margin settings, tab settings, paragraph styling, and widows/orphan protection codes. The document subdivisions are Sections, Subsections, and

Specifications and each uses a character (paired) style. The section styles, "Sect21Hd" (typ.) are unique and each includes the section number and title. The first section style (in each chapter) contains the chapter number and title followed by a double horizontal rule, followed by the section number and title. Subsequent section styles in a chapter have a single horizontal rule, followed by the section number and title. The left margin is set at 1.5 inches in section styles.

For the subsection style is either general or specific, "SubSect" or "SubSect211Hd" where for the former the subsection number is placed before the style off code and for both the left margin is set to 2 inches for the text following the style off code. Subsections have titles that follow the subsection number. The "SubSect" style is used for specifications that have 3-digit numbers, e.g., 2.2.1 under Safety Limit Violations. For 4-digit specifications, the style "Spec" is used with the specification number placed before the style off code and the left margin is set to 2.7 inches for the text following the style off code. The end of a section, subsection and spec use a style, "SectEnd", "SubSectEnd", or "SpecEnd" to reset the margin for what follows and the choice is based on what follows rather than what ends, i.e., at the end of a spec, a "SectEnd" style is used if what follows is a new section, likewise if what follows is a new subsection, a "SubSectEnd" style would be used at the end of a spec.

For Chapter 2, Section 2.2, "Safety Limit Violations" may be continued on a second page. For continued information, Header A is redefined in the first section style, with the chapter number and title on the fifth header line. Header B is defined in the style for Section 2.2, with a one page delay so that continuation information, a horizontal rule with "SL Violations (continued)" below it, is provided on subsequent pages, or this Section itself may start on the second page, both with the associated redefined Header A noted above. For Chapter 4, Header A is redefined in the first section style as in Chapter 2 with the chapter number and title on the fifth header line. The style for Section 4.3, Fuel Storage, includes Header B defined with a 1 page delay with a horizontal rule on the sixth line and the section number and title on the following line to provide continued information. Likewise, Section 4.3 may start at the top of the second page. Styles for Chapters 2 and 4 include a "Fig-Tbl" style that resets Header A for a figure or table on the last page(s) of the document. This style is placed on the preceding page to redefine Header A, for consistency of use with other applications of this type of style. A "SectEnd" code must still be used at the end of a section when followed by the "Fig-Tbl" style to reset the left margin to 1 inch and to discontinue use of Header B.

## Bases Styles

Before addressing Chapter 2, Safety Limits Bases, the following discussion is provided on styles and formats for Bases in general, whether it is a SL Bases or it is a LCO Bases.

A Document (Open) style, "NewBases" sets the basic format parameters for Bases documents. Those formats are margins, left justification, widows/orphan protection, and tab settings. Tab are set 3 per inch in lieu of specific settings, of about half-inch, as used in the WP5.1 formatted documents.

Header information on the first page of the of Bases has been place within Header A for the Corel 8 format, as noted above. However, Header A is redefined in a one-page delay code such that on all subsequent pages it will have the word "BASES" at the left margin on the fifth header line, which will appear above a horizontal rule defined by a Header B, described below.

Each Bases document consists of two running heads, below the header. For SL Bases, the first contains the section number and title (B 2.1 Safety Limits) and the second is the subsection number and title (B 2.1.1 Reactor Core SLs or B 2.1.2 RCS SLs). Because there are only two files for SL Bases, the section and subsection running heads are combined into a single paired character style, "SectB211Hd" and "SectB212Hd". For LCO Bases the first running head is the section number and title in a section style, e.g., "SectB31Hd" for Section B 3.1, "Reactivity Control Systems." The STS consist of either 9 or 10 sections for LCOs. The second running head is the LCO number and title. Because the LCO numbers and titles are unique for each LCO, the second running head is entered as data directly after the section style. The Section style includes a couple of HRt codes such that the second running head (LCO number and title) appear on the second line below the section running head.

"BACKGROUND" is the title of the first subsection within each Bases, and appears below a double rule with the "BASES" above it. All this information is combined into a single paired character style, "B-Backgnd". Since the text of all Bases subsections start at 2.5 inches from the left side of page, this margin setting is included in the "B-Backgnd" style and eliminates the need to indent each paragraph with the subsections. To distinguish Background subsections in Bases from subsections with the same name in Sections 2 through 4 of Chapter 1 on Use and Application, the Bases subsection style names start with a "B-" prefix. Likewise, paragraph styling is used so that each paragraph may end with one HRt code, eliminating the need for two HRts to provide a blank line between paragraphs.

All subsection styles after Background, reset the left margin to 1 inch to place the subsection title at this position in the left margin. These subsections have a horizontal rule as one of the first elements, that place a horizontal line between subsections. A conditional end of page code ensures that the horizontal rule is not orphaned on one page with the subsection title or just the first three lines of the subsection text appearing on the next page. Three lines of text are included in the conditional end of page since they are not protected by the normal widows/orphan protection that protects against a single paragraph line being widowed or orphaned on a page. The subsection style codes end with a vertical advance code such that the text of the subsection, that is typed after the character style off code, will be in line with the first line of the subsection title. As noted under the discussion on printer definition files above, a vertical advance is chosen which provides the best fit for the variation in the number of lines per inch that may be encountered with different printers. For subsection titles in Bases, it was found that ending a title with a HRt reduces by one the number of lines to be advanced after the style off code. Hence, all subsection titles, defined within the style format codes, end with a HRt for this and no other reason.

All subsection styles end with a one page delay code that creates a Header B for the next page which will display a horizontal rule and the subsection title below it, followed by " (continued)", to identify the subsection title on subsequent pages. While a Bases page may have many subsections that start on it, only the last delay code defining a Header B will be used for the continuation information on the next page. If pagination cause the subsection style to take effect at the top of a page, a special style codes is necessary to preclude the previous subsection title from appearing as a Header B continuation. For this reason, each subsection ends with a paired character style, "SubSectEnd", that discontinues Header B so that its subsection title does not appear in Header B on the next page. (The next page would be the start of a new subsection.) This style is place after the period for the end of the last subsection paragraph and before a HRt that separates this paragraph from the next subsection style. When a subsection starts at the top of a page, the horizontal rule that is part of the subsection

style will appear below the word "BASES" on the fifth line of Header A (redefined from page 1 via delay code) and in the same location that Header B places a horizontal rule when providing continuation information for a subsection opened on earlier pages. The last Bases subsection is References, and the style for it resets tab settings to use a decimal tab for numbered references.

One of the differences between the Corel 8 and WP5.1 format for STS is the number of lines required to display subsection titles. For example, with the Arial 11 font, the title for the "APPLICABLE SAFETY ANALYSIS" subsection take 3 lines to fit within the available space between a 1 inch left margin and the 2.5 inch left margin for subsection text (actually a 6 inch right margin defined in the subsection style). The SL and LCO Bases uses many of the same subsection styles, however, some are unique to each. If a Bases includes a figure or table following the References subsection, it would start on a new page using a HPg code and a new style (B-Fig-Tbl) placed before the HPg code (not after it) and is used to reset the left margin to 1 inch, and with a 1 page delay to discontinue Headers A and B. The original Header A would be manually copied from the top of the document and placed on the Table/ Figure page to provide header information. This is a rare occurrence, having tables or figures following the Bases Reference subsection, but is an option that is available.

## Chapter 2, Safety Limits (Bases) and Chapter 3, Sections 3.1 through 3.9 (3.10) (Bases)

Having discussed the general requirements for Bases, the only difference between SL and LCO Bases documents are the titles of the subsections, and the styles for running heads that were addressed above.

## Chapter 3, Section 3.0, LCO and SR Applicability (Specifications and Bases)

The Section 3.0 Specifications in Chapter 3 have a unique format that is similar to that used for their Bases. Each style for the Spec will be described with the differences for the Bases style noted after it. A Document (Open) style, "NewSpecs" contains the same format codes (margins, etc.) as described above. For Section 3.0 Bases, this style name is "NewBases" and the format codes are the same.

Header A contains the section title (LCO Applicability), right justified, with the section number (3.0), right justified, on the second line. Header A is reset with a delay code for the new section title (SR Applicability) which occurs later in the same document, with the same section number (3.0) on the second line, both right justified..

The section number followed by its title are a running head placed above a double horizontal rule. This information is contained in a paired character style, "Sect3-LCO-Hd" that also establishes paragraph styling for the remainder of the document and a 2.5 inch left margin setting for the text of the document. For Section 3.0 Bases, the style is named "SectB3LCO-Hd" and differs from the Spec style in that the text "BASES" is place two lines below the section number and title, before the double horizontal rule. The section styles includes the delay codes to redefine Header A for subsequent pages and includes "LCO Applicability" on the fifth header line followed by a horizontal rule and a vertical advance code that is controlling when an LCO spec starts at the top of a page. For the Bases section style, the word BASES appears on the fifth header line. Since the SR Applicability section is included in the same file, its style "Sect3-SR-Hd" is similar to that used for the LCO section, but with the inclusion of a redefined Header A for SR Applicability as noted above. For the Bases, the

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corresponding section style is "SectB3SR-Hd" and is similar for that noted for the LCO Applicability section.

Each numbered LCO is provided by a separate paired character style that places the number, e.g., "LCO 3.0.1", at the normal 1 inch right margin. The first LCO style is named "LCO301Hd" while "B-LCO301Hd" is the name of the corresponding style for the Section 3.0 Bases. Each LCO style after the first, includes a horizontal rule that separates the subsections for each LCO. The LCO style defines a Header B that consists of a horizontal rule on the sixth header line with the LCO number and " (continued)" on the following line, to provide continuation information on subsequent pages. As noted above, where multiple versions of Header B can be defined via delay codes on a single page, because more than one LCO style exists per page, only the last one defined is used on the subsequent page. The styles for Surveillance Requirements, e.g., SR 3.0.1, are similar to those for LCOs, including the initial subsection heading, but naturally "SR" replaces "LCO" for data and in style names. A "SubSectEnd" style is placed at the end of each LCO and SR and includes a 1 page delay code to discontinue Header B such that continuation information for this LCO or SR will not appear at the top of the next page when a new LCO or SR starts on that page. The Bases use two additional styles, "B-LCO-SumHd" and "B-SR-SumHd" that are used for a summary statement on the LCOs or SRs that follow.

### Chapter 3, Sections 3.1 through 3.9 (3.10) Specifications

A Document (Open) style, "NewSpecs" contains format for margins, justification, tab settings, and widows/orphan protection. As with the Bases for LCOs, the WP5.1 format did not define a header on the first page of the document. The abbreviated specification title, right justified, followed by the specification number, right justified on the next line, constitutes Header A used on the first page of a document. The section number and title are entered by a paired character style, "Sect31Hd" being a typical style name. The spec number and title, separated by triple spaces, are data entered after the section style.

A paired character style, "LCO-Num" is used only for the LCO number, that is preceded by the "LCO " prefix defined within the paired style codes. After the style off code, the title of the LCO is entered with a left margin setting of 2.5 inches. This style also includes tab settings that are appropriate for use before the Actions table. This style is followed by a paired character style, "Applic" which places "APPLICABILITY:" at a left margin setting of 1 inch, with the left margin reverting to the default setting of 2.5 inches for the text that follows the style off code. A paired character style, "Actions" is used to reset the left margin to 1 inch and place the text "ACTIONS" that appears above the Actions table. The "Actions" style starts with two HRts that provides two blank lines between the Applicability and the Actions areas. However when the LCO and Applicability and associated Notes fill a page, at least to the extent that sufficient room does not remain for the first Condition or Required Action of the Actions Table, the Actions area (and likewise the "Actions" Style) start on the next page. The two HRts that are a part of the "Actions" style give two unwanted blank lines when the Action table start on the second page. A style, "Actions-Pg2" is place before the "Actions" style to advance the following material up tow lines.

For the actions and surveillance requirements tables, the WP5.1 format was to display a double line at the top and the bottom of each table. However, the first row of the table is a heading row that automatically repeats on each page that the table continues. Hence if the table format for lines above the heading row are set to "double" this carries over for each page that the heading row is repeated. Therefore, a single line is used at the top of the heading row with a horizontal

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rule placed at the top of the table to give the appearance of a double line at the top of the table. The paired character style "Actions-Tbl" is used to place a horizontal rule at the top of the Actions table. A similar style named "SRs-Tbl" is used for this purpose for the Surveillance Requirements table. The "Actions" and "Actions-Tbl" styles are separate since a Note(s) may be occur between them.

Logical connectors consist of the underlined terms "AND" or "OR" that are positioned from the left margin (Indented in the WP5.1 format) in the Conditions, Required Actions, and Completion Times columns of Actions tables and in the Frequency column of Surveillance Requirements tables. Paired character styles are used to enter logical connectors. The logical connector styles are named for their function followed by a "-n" where the n is the indentation level, n = 1 for left justified, n = 2 for a small right adjustment (previously indented), and n = 3 for a larger right adjustment (previously double indented), e.g., "AND-1", "OR-1", "AND-2", etc. When logical connectors are used in the Condition column, generally only one is used and the practice has been to have it position at the indent level of the text following the condition number (lettered). Thus, for a Condition, an AND logical connector would use the "AND-2" style to obtain the desired position of the logical connector in relation to text in the Condition column. An exception for the use of styles for logical connectors are surveillance requirements, which rarely use logical connectors, which must be individually formatted, i.e., [Indent][UND]AND[und][HRt]. Some STS have place a logical connector in the statement of an LCO specification, but such usage is not permitted by the Use and Application, Section 1.2 on Logical Connectors. The Corel 8 version of the STS replaces such with a simple "and" or "or".

Notes are used extensively in LCOs and in the WP5.1 format, where the text of the note would be preceded by a dashed line with the word "NOTE" place in the center of the line, and a dashed line following the text of a note. If a note included a list of items, the term "NOTES" might be used instead of just "NOTE" in the dashed line preceding the list of note items. A paired character style is used to perform the note function but does not completely duplicate the WP5.1 note appearance. The styles for note(s), with the note text falling within the paired character style on/off codes, use a dashed line followed by a line with just the word NOTE or NOTES centered below it. The advantage being that a graphical line format can be used that will fill what ever margin settings one has for the placement of a note, allowing one style to be used where different margins exist. The exceptions are where a note appears as indented following a Condition or Action number in the Actions table or following a SR number in the Surveillance Requirements table. The style names for these note(s) have a "Cond-", "Action-", and "SR-" prefix respectively. The graphic lines used in these notes have a designated starting and ending position, as does the word "NOTE(S)" below the top line. While the practice for the STS has been to place a Indent code before these Note Styles, such is actually not necessary. The first paragraph of text for these notes is automatically indented but, subsequent paragraphs or list items have to be indented individually. Other features of these note styles are similar to the format of the general note style.

The tab settings used for the WP5.1 format Action table would require the use of a single or double indent following Action number to provide the same starting point for actions, depending on the number of characters used. In many documents, the text starting point would be at the first tab setting since a single indent was used with a short action number. Thus, it was difficult to maintain consistent editorial practices (indentation level) and always indent the text for required actions to the same position regardless of the length of the action number. For the most part this has been solved by selection 0.25 inches for the first tab setting in the required actions column, which is sufficient for a numbered list within a note, but is beyond the end of all

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but the shortest action numbers, e.g., "I.1" as compared to "A.1" the latter which is about 0.23 inches wide, enough so that the 0.25 inch tab setting is skipped when used with a tab or indent. The second tab setting was chosen so that the largest three digit action numbers would fit within the available space and subsequent text to be at the same second tab setting. A third tab setting in the Required Actions column would be used if a note with a numbered list (text of the list at the third tab setting) were placed after an action number, the note being indented to the set tab setting. Hence, the difference between the second and third tab settings is about equal to the distance included in the first tab setting.

The row format for Actions and SRs tables is such that 0.113 inch top and bottom margins are used. This eliminates the need for a HRt before and after the data in every cell just to provide white space between text in a table cell and the margin lines separating Condition rows. Because lines are not used between rows for Required Actions for the same Condition, these noted margin settings give the appearance of the equivalent of a blank line between text of adjacent required actions. One of the problems with starting cell entries with a HRt is that it becomes a Dormant HRt when a cell appears at the top of a page, necessitating an additional HRt to obtain the desired spacing, a situation that adds extra unwanted blank lines if the cell paginates to a different location other than at the top of a page.

Under table formats addressed earlier above, it was noted that a Macro is used to create HRow-HPg for Action and SRs table to avoid unwanted re-pagination. This macro also resets margins discussed above, so that they will be consistently set as desired.

LCOs require three different headers, the first (HdrA) is the normal header used for the first page, and is duplicated, if required, when an SRs table starts at the top of a page or when additional figures or tables follow after an SRs table. Otherwise, a different header (HdrB) is used for Action table continuation pages and redefined for SRs table continuation pages. The initial approach was to use delay codes to control these headers, but this proved unstable with tables that use a heading row repeated at the top of each page (headers and heading would overlap in both displayed appearance and on printed pages). Because hard page breaks (HRow-HPg) are used, headers can be redefined on a page basis as needed, without the use of delay codes. This was done to avoid the unstable situation noted above. The aforementioned Macro will automatically set all headers and header discontinuation codes when reformatting a repaginated LCO document. The "Actions-Pg2" style code is automatically inserted when needed by the Macro, hence reducing the burden for making changes to LCOs and the associated tables.

#### Chapter 4, Sections 4.1 through 4.3 (Specifications)

The styles for this chapter were addressed above with Chapter 2 styles because of their similarity.

#### Chapter 5, Administrative Controls (Specifications)

A Document (Open) style, "NewSpecs" contains format for margins, justification, tab settings, and widows/orphan protection. Each section starts with two running heads, the chapter number and title, followed by the section number and title and a double horizontal rule. A section style, "Sect51Hd" establishes the left margin at 2 inches and sets the paragraph styling for the document text. Each specification uses the "AdminSpec" style that resets the left margin to 1 inch for the specification number that is placed within the paired character style codes. This style used a conditional end of page code set at 4 lines to ensure that the spec number is not

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orphaned by a 3 line paragraph that otherwise is not protected by the normal widows/orphan protection. The formatting of the Administrative Controls chapter starts each section with a new page number, e.g, 5.1-1, and is a part of the section style.

Header A consists of the section title and title on separate lines, flush right. The section style duplicates Header A with a 1 page delay code with the addition of the section number and title on the fifth header line followed by a horizontal rule for subsequent pages. If a specification continues from one page to the next, delay codes are used to define a Header B that places the specification and title on the line below the horizontal rule of Header A. Fortunately for the STS, any un-titled specifications either start on a new page or do not continue on a second page. If one did, the continuation information would be just the specification number followed by “ (continued)” below the Header A horizontal rule. If a specification starts on a new page (after the first page for any section), the specification style “AdminSpec” will be below the horizontal rule for Header A, described above. Assuming that there was continuation information for the current section previously defined by a Header B, a delay code will be necessary to discontinue Header B when a specification starts on a new page. Because the specifications in Chapter 5 are not generic to all versions of the STS or Plant TS, continuation information as described herein can not be made part of specific styles as was done for all Bases and for Specifications for Chapters 1, 2, and 4, as well as for Sections 3.0 of Chapter 3.

The two remaining Chapter 5 styles are for notes, “Note” and “RvrsNote”, the latter style which is a Reviewer’s note that is unique to the STS. An attractive alternative for Chapter 5 would be to place each section in a separate file as used for Chapter 1, which would permit them to be issued on an individual (amendment) basis for Plant TS amendments.

## Ghosts

One problem that is encountered, particularly with LCOs, is Ghost! Typically, a Note (or part of the associated text) defined on one page may re-appear in the Header or Table heading area on a subsequent page. Style information, such as “APPLICABILITY:” that is output by the “Applic” style, is another example. The Ghost information does not appear on printed pages. Experience has shown that rapid movement of the horizontal scroll bar cursor may at times clear the display, but not permanently. Problems with Ghost will be taken up with Corel to see if there is a practical solution.

## Alignment for Completion Times and Frequency

When Notes precede Required Actions or Surveillance Requirements, the past STS practice was to align the associated Completion Time or Frequency with the first line of text following such Notes by placing extra HRts in the Completion Time or Frequency column. For the Corel 8 documents, if the Completion Time or Frequency also includes a Note, the Note and subsequent text is placed down the column using HRts so that the text following the Note is aligned to the text following the Note of its preceding Required Action or Surveillance Requirement. (Text to text alignment rather than Text to Note alignment.) At times, this may not be possible if the Note in the Completion Time or Frequency takes more lines than a Note in its corresponding Required Action or Surveillance Requirement column. Thus, the Completion Time and Frequency columns of Action and SRs Tables are the only columns that would start with one or more than one HRts, such that the aforementioned alignment of text is provided. The WP51 format would align all Notes in Completion Time or Frequency columns



with the first line of text following any Note in Required Action or Surveillance requirement column.

#### Table Formats

Some Numbered tables (typ Section 3.3, Instrumentation) need to be reformatted for better display. First effort was to change fonts so that data would fit within existing columns. This will be fixed later.

#### Block Protection (Keep text together)

The Bases include underlined headings (titles) for various items, typically Actions and Surveillance Requirements, e.g., A-1 and SR 3.8.1.1. These headings appear on a single line and should have Block Protection to keep the heading on the same page as the first line of text that follows it. Widows and orphans protection will prevent just one of a paragraph being orphaned at the bottom of a page. Block protection for these headings, as well as for some other underlined title headings, in the Bases has not been universally incorporated into the Corel 8 version of the STS. A macro will be prepared to provide the desired block protection and the files will be updated. Until such time, block protection will be provided on an individual case basis where needed. The Bases are paginable, hence, different pagination will result for different printers as noted above.

Table 1  
 Headers or Footer Defined in Styles and Delay Codes  
 (Header A generally applicable for first page of document and Footer A for all pages, except 1<sup>st</sup> two of TOC)

Chapter/ Section	Style	Delay	Pages	Header Line				
				1st	2nd	5th (3rd for TOC)	6th (4th TOC)	7th
TOC	preface	Discontinue Footer B	2					
TOC	TOC-Specs	Hdr A	(no delay)			←"TOC"	.5↓DbfLine	
TOC	TOC-Specs	Hdr A	1			←"TOC"	.5↓Line	
TOC	TOC-Bases	Hdr A	(no delay)			←"TOC"	.5↓DbfLine	
TOC	TOC-Bases	Hdr A	1			←"TOC"	.5↓Line	
TOC	Delay	Hdr B	x				↓.11+ "Sect #/Title"	
TOC	Delay	Hdr B Discontinue	y					
1.1	Delay Code	Hdr A	1	→ Title	→ Sect #			
1.1	Delay Code	Hdr A	n	→ Title	→ Sect #	←#/Title	.5↓Line	
1.1	Delay Code	Hdr B	x				Belong here??	↓.11+--"Term (cont)"
1.1	Delay Code	Hdr B Discontinue	x + 1 (if not cont'd)					
1.2-1.4	Section	Hdr A	1	→ Title	→ Sect #	←#/Title+1.13		

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Chapter/ Section	Style	Delay	Pages	Header Line				
				1st	2nd	5th (3rd for TOC)	6th (4th TOC)	7th
1.2-1.4	SubSect	Hdr B	1				.5↓Line↓.6	←“SubSect (cont)”
1.2-1.4	SubSectEnd	Hdr B Discontinue	1					
2.1S	Section	Hdr A	1	→ Title	→ Chap #	← #/Title + 1.13		
2.2S	Section	Hdr B	1				.5↓Line↓.6	←“SubSect (cont)”
2.1S & 2.2S	SectEnd	Hdr B Discontinue	1					
3.0(LCO)S	Section	Hdr A	1	→ Title	→ Sect #	←“LCO Appl” + 1.13		
3.0(LCO)S	LCO#	Hdr B	1				.5↓Line↓.6	←“LCO# (cont)”
3.0(SR)S	Section	Hdr A	1	→ Title	→ Sect #	←“SR Appl” + 1.13		
3.0(SR)S	SR#	Hdr B	1				.5↓Line↓.6	←“SR# (cont)”
3.0(LCO)S &3.0(SR)S	SubSectEnd	Hdr B Discontinue	1					
3.0(LCO)B	Section	Hdr A	1	→ Title	→ Sect #	←“BASES” + 1.13		
3.0(LCO)B	LCO#	Hdr B	1				.5↓Line↓.6	←“LCO# (cont)”
3.0(SR)B	Section	Hdr A (No delay)	0	→ Title	→ Sect #			
3.0(SR)B	Section	Hdr A	1	→ Title	→ Sect #	←“BASES” + 1.13		

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Chapter/ Section	Style	Delay	Pages	Header Line				
				1st	2nd	5th (3rd for TOC)	6th (4th TOC)	7th
3.0(SR)B	SR#	Hdr B	1				.5↓Line↓.6	←“SR# (cont)”
3.0(LCO)B &3.0(SR)B	SubSectEnd	Hdr B Discontinue	1					
3.1- 3.9(10)S	Hdr A	N/A	1 + SR Tbl at top of page + Table/ Fig pgs	→ Title	→ LCO#			
3.1- 3.9(10)S	Hdr B	N/A	x (Actions tbl cont)	→ Title	→ LCO#	←“ACTIONS (cont)”+1.14		
3.1- 3.9(10)S	Hdr B	N/A	y (SR tbl cont)	→ Title	→ LCO#	←“SRs (cont)” +1.14		
3.1- 3.9(10)B	Delay	Hdr A	1	→ Title	→ LCO#	←“BASES”		
3.1- 3.9(10)B	SubSect	Hdr B	1				.5↓Line↓.6	←“SubSect Title (cont)”
3.1- 3.9(10)B	SubSectEnd	Hdr B Discontinue	1					
4.1	Sect	Hdr A	1	→ Title	→ Chap#	←#/Title+1.13		
4.1-4.3	Sect	Hdr B	1				.5↓Line↓.6	←“Sect Title (cont)”
4.1-4.3	SectEnd	Hdr B Discontinue	1					

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Chapter/ Section	Style	Delay	Pages	Header Line				
				1st	2nd	5th (3rd for TOC)	6th (4th TOC)	7th
5.1-5.7	Sect	Hdr A	1	→ <i>Title</i>	→ <i>Sect#</i>	← #/ <i>Title</i>	.5↓Line	
5.1-5.7	Delay	Hdr B	x					↓.11+← " <i>Spec#/ Title (cont)</i> "
5.1-5.7	Delay	Hdr B Discontinue	y					

Table 1 Notes:

→ = FlushRight, ← = FlushLeft

.5↓Line↓.6 = Graphic Line w/ 0.5 in above, 0.6 inches below, .5↓DbfLine = Graphic Double Line w/ 0.5 inches above.

+↑.13 = Vertical Advance (Up 0.13 inches), ↓.11+ = Vertical Advance (Dn 0.11 inches)

A item it italics, e.g., *Title*, is replaced by its applicable name. "(cont)" shown is actually " (continued)"