Attachment to AEP:NRC:1018A

Proposed Revised Technical Specification Changes

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

where

$F_Q^M(Z) = F_Q(Z,\ell)$ at ℓ for which

$\frac{F_Q(Z,\ell)}{T(E_\ell)}$ is a maximum

$F_Q^L(Z) = F_Q^L(E_\ell)$ at ℓ for which

$\frac{F_Q(Z,\ell)}{T(E_\ell)}$ is a maximum

$F_Q^M(Z)$ and $F_Q^L(Z)$ are functions of core height, Z, and correspond at each Z to the rod ℓ for which $\frac{F_Q(Z,\ell)}{T(E_\ell)}$ is a maximum at that Z

V(Z) is a cycle dependent function and is provided in the Peaking Factor Limit Report. K(Z) is defined in Figure 3.2-2 for Exxon Nuclear Company fuel and in Figure 3.2-3 for Westinghouse fuel. $T(E_\ell)$ is defined in Figures 3.2-4 and 3.2-5. $E_p(Z)$ is an uncertainty factor to account for the reduction in the $F_Q^L(E_\ell)$ curve due to accumulation of exposure prior to the next flux map.

Westinghouse Fuel	Exxon Nuclear Co. Fuel	
$E_p(Z) = 1.0$	$E_p(Z) = 1.0$	$0.0 \leq E_\ell \leq 17.62$
$E_p(Z) = 1.0$	$E_p(Z) = 1.0 + [.0040 \times F_Q^M(Z)]$	$17.62 < E_\ell \leq 34.5$
$E_p(Z) = 1.0$	$E_p(Z) = 1.0 + [.0093 \times F_Q^M(Z)]$	$34.5 < E_\ell \leq 42.2$
	$E_p(Z) = 1.0 + [.0060 \times F_Q^M(Z)]$	$42.2 < E_\ell \leq 48.0$
	$E_p(Z) = 1.0$	$48.0 < E_\ell \leq 48.7$

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION (Continued)

Westinghouse Fuel	ENC Fuel	
$F_P = 1.0$	$F_P = 1.0$	$0.0 \leq E_\ell \leq 17.62$
$F_P = 1.0$	$F_P = 1.0 + [.0015 \times W]$	$17.62 < E_\ell \leq 34.5$
$F_P = 1.0$	$F_P = 1.0 + [.0033 \times W]$	$34.5 < E_\ell \leq 42.2$
	$F_P = 1.0 + [.0020 \times W]$	$42.2 < E_\ell \leq 48.0$
	$F_P = 1.0$	$48.0 < E_\ell \leq 48.7$

where W is the number of effective full power weeks (rounded up to the next highest integer) since the last full core flux map.

APPLICABILITY: MODE 1 above the minimum percent of RATED THERMAL POWER indicated by the relationships.*

$$\text{APL} = \min \text{ over Z of } \frac{2.10 \times K(Z)}{F_Q(Z,\ell) \times V(Z)} \times 100\% \quad \text{Westinghouse Fuel}$$

$$\text{APL} = \min \text{ over Z of } \frac{F_Q^L(E_\ell) \times K(Z)}{F_Q(Z,\ell) \times V(Z) \times E_p(Z)} \times 100\% \quad \text{Exxon Nuclear Co. Fuel}$$

where $F_Q(Z, \ell)$ is the measured $F_Q(Z, \ell)$, including a 3% manufacturing tolerance uncertainty and a 5% measurement uncertainty, at the time of target flux determination from a power distribution map using the movable incore detectors. V(Z) is the function given in the Peaking Factor Limit Report. The above limit is not applicable in the following core plane regions.

1. Lower core region 0% to 10% inclusive.
2. Upper core region 90% to 100% inclusive.

* The APDMS may be out of service when surveillance for determining power distribution maps is being performed.

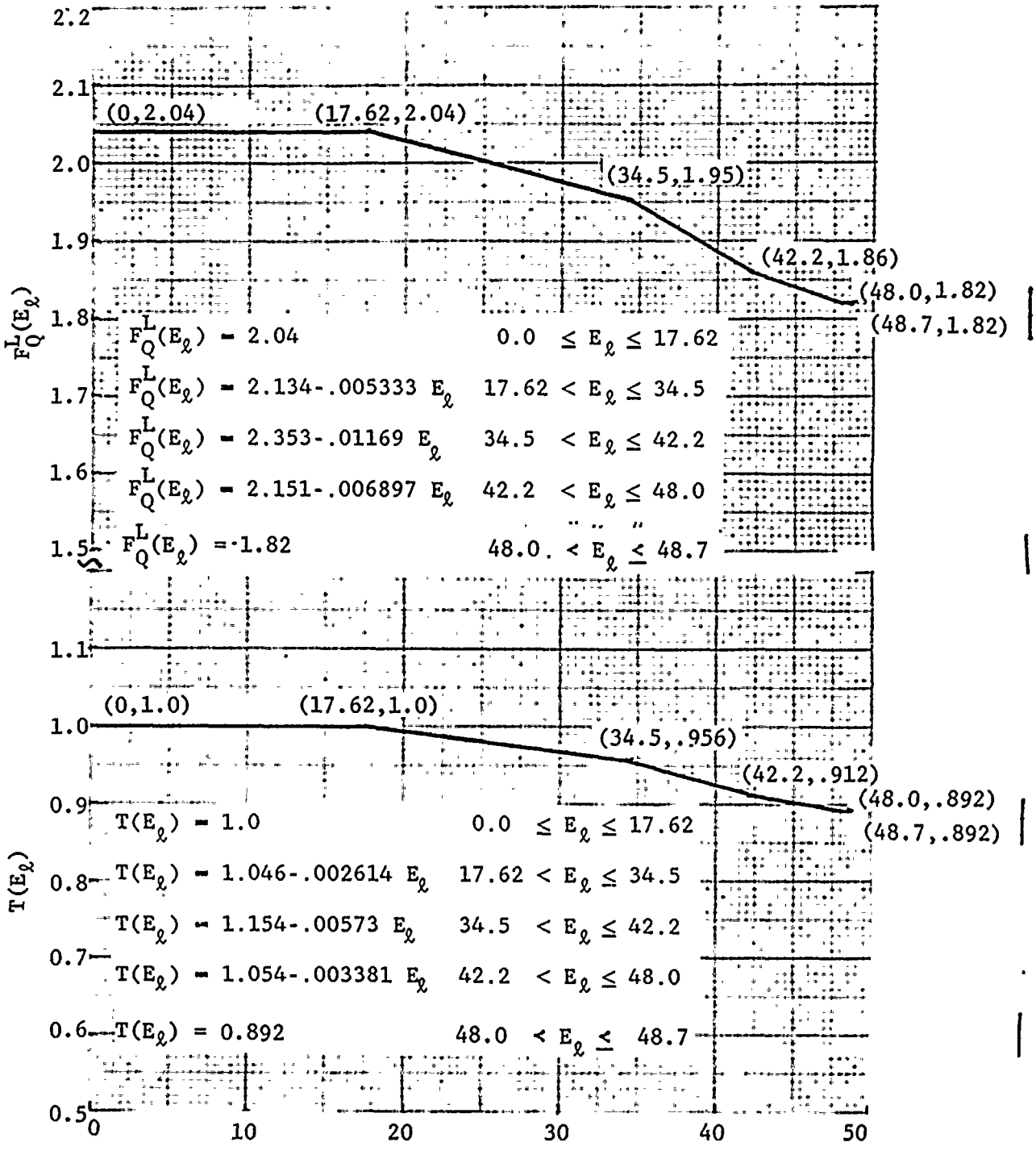

FIGURE 3.2-4

Exposure Dependent F_Q Limit, $F_Q^L(E_\ell)$, and Normalized Limit $T(E_\ell)$ as a function of Peak Pellet Burnup for Exxon Nuclear Company Fuel