

Attachment 2 TO AEP:NRC:1077A  
PROPOSED TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION CHANGES

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PDR ADCK 05000316  
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### DEFINITIONS

#### SECTION

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## DEFINITIONS.

### MEMBER(S) OF THE PUBLIC

1.35 MEMBER(S) OF THE PUBLIC shall include all persons who are not occupationally associated with the Plant. This category does not include employees of the utility, its contractors or its vendors. Also excluded from this category are persons who enter the site to service equipment or to make deliveries. This category does include persons who use portions of the site for recreational, occupational or other purposes not associated with the Plant.

### SITE BOUNDARY

1.36 The SITE BOUNDARY shall be that line beyond which the land is not owned, leased or otherwise controlled by the licensee.

### UNRESTRICTED AREA

1.37 An UNRESTRICTED AREA shall be any area at or beyond the SITE BOUNDARY to which access is not controlled by the licensee for purposes of protection of individuals from exposure to radiation and radioactive materials or any area within the site boundary used for residential quarters or industrial, commercial, institutional and/or recreational purposes.

### ALLOWABLE POWER LEVEL (APL)

1.38 APL means "allowable power level" which is that power level, less than or equal to 100% RATED THERMAL POWER, at which the plant may be operated to ensure that power distribution limits are satisfied.

### CORE OPERATING LIMITS REPORT (COLR)

1.39 The COLR is the unit-specific document that provides core operating limits for the current operating reload cycle. These cycle-specific core operating limits shall be determined for each reload cycle in accordance with Specification 6.9.1.11. Unit operation within these operating limits is addressed in individual specifications.

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## SAFETY LIMITS

### BASES

The curves are based on a nuclear enthalpy rise hot channel factor,  $F_{\Delta H}^N$ , defined in the COLR and a reference cosine with a peak of 1.55 for axial power shape. An allowance is included for an increase in  $F_{\Delta H}^N$  at reduced power based on the expression:

$$F_{\Delta H}^N = \text{CFDH} [1 + \text{PFDH} (1-P)]$$

where: CFDH is the  $F_{\Delta H}^N$  limit at RTP specified in the COLR

PFDH is the power factor multiplier for  $F_{\Delta H}^N$  provided in the COLR

P is the fraction of RATED THERMAL POWER

These limiting heat flux conditions are higher than those calculated for the range of all control rods fully withdrawn to the maximum allowable control rod insertion assuming the axial power imbalance is within the limits of the  $f_1 (\Delta I)$  function of the Overtemperature trip. When the axial power imbalance is not within the tolerance, the axial power imbalance effect on the Overtemperature  $\Delta T$  trips will reduce the setpoints to provide protection consistent with core safety limits.

### 2.1.2 REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM PRESSURE

The restriction of this Safety Limit protects the integrity of the Reactor Coolant System from overpressurization and thereby prevents the release of radionuclides contained in the reactor coolant from reaching the containment atmosphere.

The reactor pressure vessel and pressurizer are designed to Section III of the ASME Code for Nuclear Power Plant which permits a maximum transient pressure of 110% (2735 psig) of design pressure. The Reactor Coolant System piping, valves and fittings, are designed to ANSI B 31.1 1967 Edition, which permits a maximum transient pressure of 120% (2985 psig) of component design pressure. The Safety Limit of 2735 psig is therefore consistent with the design criteria and associated code requirements.

The entire Reactor Coolant System is hydrotested at 3107 psig, 125% of design pressure, to demonstrate integrity prior to initial operation.



## REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS

### MODERATOR TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.1.1.4 The moderator temperature coefficient (MTC) shall be within the limits specified in the COLR. The maximum upper limit shall be less than or equal to the limit shown in Figure 3.1-2.

APPLICABILITY: BOL Limit - MODES 1 and 2\* only#  
EOL Limit - MODES 1, 2 and 3 only#

#### ACTION:

a. With the MTC more positive than the BOL limit specified in the COLR:

1. Establish and maintain control rod withdrawal limits sufficient to restore the MTC to within its limit within 24 hours or be in HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours. These withdrawal limits shall be in addition to the insertion limits of Specification 3.1.3.6.
2. Maintain the control rods within the withdrawal limits established above until subsequent measurement verifies that the MTC has been restored to within its limit for the all rods withdrawn condition.
3. Prepare and submit a Special Report to the Commission pursuant to Specification 6.9.2 within 10 days describing the value of the measured MTC, the interim control rod withdrawal limits and the predicted average core burnup necessary for restoring the positive MTC to within its limit for the all rods withdrawn condition.

b. With the MTC more negative than the EOL limit specified in the COLR, be in HOT SHUTDOWN within 12 hours.

\* With  $K_{eff}$  greater than or equal to 1.0

# See Special Test Exception 3.10.3





## REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS

### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

- 4.1.1.4.1 The MTC shall be determined to be within its limits by confirmatory measurements. Measured MTC values shall be extrapolated and/or compensated to permit direct comparison with the above limits.
- 4.1.1.4.2 The MTC shall be determined to be within its limits during each fuel cycle as follows:
- a) The MTC shall be measured and compared to the BOL limit specified in the COLR prior to initial operation above 5% of RATED THERMAL POWER, after each fuel loading.
  - b) The MTC shall be measured at any THERMAL POWER within 7 EFPD after reaching an equilibrium boron concentration of 300 ppm. The measured value shall be compared to the 300 ppm surveillance limit specified in the COLR. In the event this comparison indicates that the MTC will be more negative than the EOL limit, the MTC shall be remeasured at least once per 14 EFPD during the remainder of the fuel cycle and the MTC value compared to the EOL limit.

## REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS

### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION (Continued)

- c) A power distribution map is obtained from the movable incore detectors and  $F_0(Z)$  and  $F_{\Delta H}^N$  are verified to be within their limits within 72 hours, and
- d) Either the THERMAL POWER level is reduced to less than or equal to 75% of RATED THERMAL POWER within one hour and within the next 4 hours the high neutron flux trip setpoint is reduced to less than or equal to 85% of RATED THERMAL POWER, or
- e) The remainder of the rods in the group with the inoperable rod are aligned to within  $\pm 12$  steps of the inoperable rod within one hour while maintaining the rod sequence and insertion limits as specified in the COLR; the THERMAL POWER level shall be restricted pursuant to Specification 3.1.3.6 during subsequent operation.

### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.1.3.1.1 The position of each full length rod shall be determined to be within the group demand limit by verifying the individual rod positions at least once per 12 hours except during time intervals when the Rod Position Deviation Monitor is inoperable, then verify the group positions at least once per 4 hours.

4.1.3.1.2 Each full length rod not fully inserted in the core shall be determined to be OPERABLE by movement of at least 8 steps in any one direction at least once per 31 days.

2. 1.



## REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS

### ROD DROP TIME

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.1.3.4 The individual full length (shutdown and control) rod drop time from the fully withdrawn position (specified in the COLR) shall be less than or equal to 2.2 seconds from beginning of decay of stationary gripper coil voltage to dashpot entry with:

- a.  $T_{avg}$  greater than or equal to 541°F, and
- b. All reactor coolant pumps operating.

APPLICABILITY: MODES 1 AND 2

#### ACTION:

With the drop time of any full length rod determined to exceed the above limit, restore the rod drop time to within the above limit prior to proceeding to MODE 1 or 2.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.1.3.4 The rod drop time of full length rods shall be demonstrated through measurement prior to entering MODE 2:

- a. For all rods following each removal of the reactor vessel head,
- b. For specifically affected individual rods following any maintenance on or modification to the control rod drive system which could affect the drop time of those specific rods, and
- c. At least once per 18 months.

## REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS

### SHUTDOWN ROD INSERTION LIMIT

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.1.3.5 All shutdown rods shall be limited in physical insertion as specified in the COLR.

APPLICABILITY: MODES 1\* and 2\*#

#### ACTION:

With a maximum of one shutdown rod inserted beyond the insertion limit specified in the COLR, except for surveillance testing pursuant to Specification 4.1.3.1.2, within one hour either:

- a. Restore the rod to within the insertion limit specified in the COLR,  
or
- b. Declare the rod to be inoperable and apply Specification 3.1.3.1.

### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.1.3.5 Each shutdown rod shall be determined to be within the insertion limit specified in the COLR:

- a. Within 15 minutes prior to withdrawal of any rods in control banks A, B, C or D during an approach to reactor criticality, and
- b. At least once per 12 hours thereafter.

\* See Special Test Exceptions 3.10.2 and 3.10.3.

# With  $K_{eff}$  greater than or equal to 1.0

## REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS

### CONTROL ROD INSERTION LIMITS

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.1.3.6 The control banks shall be limited in physical insertion as specified in the COLR.

APPLICABILITY: MODES 1\* and 2\*#.

#### ACTION:

With the control banks inserted beyond the insertion limits, except for surveillance testing pursuant to Specification 4.1.3.1.2; either:

- a. Restore the control banks to within the limits within two hours,  
or
- b. Reduce THERMAL POWER within two hours to less than or equal to that fraction of RATED THERMAL POWER which is allowed by the group position using the insertion limits specified in the COLR, or
- c. Be in at least HOT STANDBY within 6 hours.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.1.3.6 The position of each control bank shall be determined to be within the insertion limits at least once per 12 hours except during time intervals when the Rod Insertion Limit Monitor is inoperable, then verify the individual rod positions at least once per 4 hours.

\* See Special Test Exceptions 3.10.2 and 3.10.3

# With  $K_{eff}$  greater than or equal to 1.0.

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### 3.4.2 POWER DISTRIBUTION LIMITS

#### AXIAL FLUX DIFFERENCE (AFD)

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.2.1 The indicated AXIAL FLUX DIFFERENCE (AFD) shall be maintained within the target band about a target flux difference. The target band is specified in the COLR.

APPLICABILITY: MODE 1 above 50% RATED THERMAL POWER\*

#### ACTION:

- a. With the indicated AXIAL FLUX DIFFERENCE outside of the target band about the target flux difference and with THERMAL POWER:
  1. Above 90% or  $0.9 \times \text{APL}$  (whichever is less) of RATED THERMAL POWER, within 15 minutes:
    - a) Either restore the indicated AFD to within the target band limits, or
    - b) Reduce THERMAL POWER to less than 90% or  $0.9 \times \text{APL}$  (whichever is less) of RATED THERMAL POWER.
  2. Between 50% and 90% or  $0.9 \times \text{APL}$  (whichever is less) of RATED THERMAL POWER:
    - a) POWER OPERATION may continue provided:
      - 1) The indicated AFD has not been outside of the target band for more than 1 hour penalty deviation cumulative during the previous 24 hours, and
      - 2) The indicated AFD is within the limits specified in the COLR. Otherwise, reduce THERMAL POWER to less than 50% of RATED THERMAL POWER within 30 minutes and reduce the Power Range Neutron Flux-High Trip Setpoints to less than or equal to 55% of RATED THERMAL POWER within the next 4 hours.
    - b) Surveillance testing of the Power Range Neutron Flux Channels may be performed pursuant to Specification 4.3.1.1.1 provided the indicated AFD is maintained within the limit specified in the COLR. A total of 16 hours operation may be accumulated with the AFD outside of the target band during this testing without penalty deviation.

\* See Special Test Exception 3.10.2



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## POWER DISTRIBUTION LIMITS

### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (Continued)

4.2.1.2 The indicated AFD shall be considered outside of its target band when at least 2 of 4 or 2 of 3 OPERABLE excore channels are indicating the AFD to be outside the target band. Penalty deviation outside of the target band shall be accumulated on a time basis of:

- a. A penalty deviation of one minute for each one minute of POWER OPERATION outside of the target band at THERMAL POWER levels equal to or above 50% of RATED THERMAL POWER, and
- b. A penalty deviation of one half minute for each one minute of POWER OPERATION outside of the target band at THERMAL POWER levels between 15% and 50% of RATED THERMAL POWER.

4.2.1.3 The target axial flux difference for the OPERABLE excore channels shall be determined in conjunction with the measurement of APL as defined in Specification 4.2.6.2. The provisions of Specification 4.0.4 are not applicable.

4.2.1.4 The axial flux difference target band about the target axial flux difference shall be determined in conjunction with the measurement of APL as defined in Specification 4.2.6.2. The allowable values of the target band are specified in the COLR. The provisions of Specification 4.0.4 are not applicable.



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## POWER DISTRIBUTION LIMITS

### HEAT FLUX HOT CHANNEL FACTOR- $F_Q(Z)$

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.2.2  $F_Q(Z)$  shall be limited by the following relationships:

$$F_Q(Z) \leq CFQ/P [K(Z)] \quad P > 0.5$$

$$F_Q(Z) \leq CFQ/0.5 [K(Z)] \quad P \leq 0.5$$

- o CFQ is the  $F_Q$  limit at RATED THERMAL POWER specified in the COLR
- o  $P = \frac{\text{THERMAL POWER}}{\text{RATED THERMAL POWER}}$
- o  $F_Q(Z)$  is the measured hot channel factor including a 3% manufacturing tolerance uncertainty and a 5% measurement uncertainty.
- o  $K(Z)$  is the normalized  $F_Q(Z)$  as a function of core height specified in the COLR.

APPLICABILITY: MODE 1

#### ACTION:

With  $F_Q(Z)$  exceeding its limit:

- a. Reduce THERMAL POWER at least 1% for each 1%  $F_Q(Z)$  exceeds the limit within 15 minutes and similarly reduce the Power Range Neutron Flux-High Trip Setpoints within the next 4 hours; POWER OPERATION may proceed for up to a total of 72 hours; subsequent POWER OPERATION may proceed provided the Overpower  $\Delta T$  Trip Setpoints have been reduced at least 1% for each 1%  $F_Q(Z)$  exceeds the limit.
- b. Identify and correct the cause of the out of limit condition prior to increasing THERMAL POWER above the reduced limit required by a, above; THERMAL POWER may then be increased provided  $F_Q(Z)$  is demonstrated through incore mapping to be within its limit.





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POWER DISTRIBUTION LIMITS

NUCLEAR ENTHALPY HOT CHANNEL FACTOR -  $F_{\Delta H}^N$

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.2.3  $F_{\Delta H}^N$  shall be limited by the following relationships:

$$F_{\Delta H}^N \leq \text{CFDH} [1 + \text{PFDH} (1-P)]$$

where: P is the fraction of RATED THERMAL POWER

CFDH is the  $F_{\Delta H}^N$  limit at RATED THERMAL POWER specified in the COLR

PFDH is the power factor multiplier for  $F_{\Delta H}^N$  specified in the COLR

APPLICABILITY: MODE 1

ACTION:

With  $F_{\Delta H}^N$  exceeding its limit:

- a. Reduce THERMAL POWER to less than 50% of RATED THERMAL POWER within 2 hours and reduce the Power Range Neutron Flux-High Trip Setpoints to less than or equal to 55% of RATED THERMAL POWER within the next 4 hours.
- b. Demonstrate through in-core mapping that  $F_{\Delta H}^N$  is within its limit within 24 hours after exceeding the limit or reduce THERMAL POWER to less than 5% of RATED THERMAL POWER within the next 2 hours, and
- c. Identify and correct the cause of the out-of-limit condition prior to increasing THERMAL POWER; subsequent POWER OPERATION may proceed, provided that  $F_{\Delta H}^N$  is demonstrated through in-core mapping to be within its limit at a nominal 50% of RATED THERMAL POWER prior to exceeding this THERMAL POWER, at a nominal 75% of RATED THERMAL POWER prior to exceeding this THERMAL POWER and within 24 hours after attaining 95% or greater RATED THERMAL POWER.

## POWER DISTRIBUTION LIMITS

### ALLOWABLE POWER LEVEL - APL

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.2.6 THERMAL POWER shall be less than or equal to ALLOWABLE POWER LEVEL (APL), given by the following relationships:

APL = min over Z of  $\frac{CFQ \times K(Z)}{F_Q(Z) \times V(Z) \times F_p}$  x 100%, or 100%, whichever is less

- o CFQ is the  $F_Q$  limit at RATED THERMAL POWER specified in the COLR for Westinghouse or Exxon fuel.
- o  $F_Q(Z)$  is the measured hot channel factor, including a 3% manufacturing tolerance uncertainty and a 5% measurement uncertainty.
- o  $V(Z)$  is the function specified in the COLR.
- o  $F_p = 1.00$  except when successive steady-state power distribution maps indicate an increase in peak pin power,  $F_{\Delta H}$  with exposure. Then either of the following penalties,  $F_p$ , shall be taken:
  - $F_p = 1.02$  or,
  - $F_p = 1.00$  provided that Surveillance Requirement 4.2.6.2 is satisfied once per 7 Effective Full Power Days until 2 successive maps indicate that the max over Z of  $F_{\Delta H}$  is not increasing.
- o The above limit is not applicable in the following core regions.
  - 1) Lower core region 0% to 10% inclusive.
  - 2) Upper core region 90% to 100% inclusive.

APPLICABILITY: MODE 1

### 3/4.2 POWER DISTRIBUTION LIMITS

#### BASES

The specifications of this section provide assurance of fuel integrity during Condition I (Normal Operation) and II (Incidents of Moderate Frequency) events by: (a) maintaining the calculated DNBR in the core at or above design during normal operation and in short term transients, and (b) limiting the fission gas release, fuel pellet temperature and cladding mechanical properties to within assumed design criteria. In addition, limiting the peak linear power density during Condition I events provides assurance that the initial conditions assumed for the LOCA analyses are met and the ECCS acceptance criteria limit of 2200°F is not exceeded.

The definitions of certain hot channel and peaking factors as used in these specifications are as follows:

$F_Q(Z)$  Heat Flux Hot Channel Factor, is defined as the maximum local heat flux on the surface of a fuel rod at core elevation Z divided by the average fuel rod heat flux, allowing for manufacturing tolerances on fuel pellets and rods.

$F_{\Delta H}^N$  Nuclear Enthalpy Rise Hot Channel Factor, is defined as the ratio of the integral of linear power along the rod with the highest integrated power to the average rod power.

The limits on  $F_Q(Z)$  and  $F_{\Delta H}^N$  are specified in the COLR.

#### 3/4.2.1 AXIAL FLUX DIFFERENCE (AFD)

The limits on AXIAL FLUX DIFFERENCE assure that the  $F_Q(Z)$  upper bound envelope is not exceeded during either normal operation or in the event of xenon redistribution following power changes. The  $F_Q(Z)$  upper bound envelope is specified in the COLR.

Target flux difference is determined at equilibrium xenon conditions. The full length rods may be positioned within the core in accordance with their respective insertion limits and should be inserted near their normal position for steady state operation at high power levels. The value of the





## POWER DISTRIBUTION LIMITS

### BASES

target flux difference obtained under these conditions divided by the fraction of RATED THERMAL POWER is the target flux difference at RATED THERMAL POWER for the associated core burnup conditions. Target flux differences for other THERMAL POWER levels are obtained by multiplying the RATED THERMAL POWER value by the appropriate fractional THERMAL POWER level. The periodic updating of the target flux difference value is necessary to reflect core burnup considerations.

Although it is intended that the plant will be operated with the AXIAL FLUX DIFFERENCE within the target band about the target flux difference, during rapid plant THERMAL POWER reductions, control rod motion will cause the AFD to deviate outside of the target band at reduced THERMAL POWER levels. This deviation will not affect the xenon redistribution sufficiently to change the envelope of peaking factors which may be reached on a subsequent return to RATED THERMAL POWER (with the AFD within the target band) provided the time duration of the deviation is limited. Accordingly, a 1 hour penalty deviation limit cumulative during the previous 24 hours is provided for operation outside of the target band but within the limits specified in the COLR while at THERMAL POWER levels above 50% of RATED THERMAL POWER. For THERMAL POWER levels between 15% and 50% of RATED THERMAL POWER, deviations the AFD outside of the target band are less significant. The penalty of 2 hours actual time reflects this reduced significance.

Provisions for monitoring the AFD on an automatic basis are derived from the plant process computer through the AFD Monitor Alarm. The computer determines the one minute average of each of the OPERABLE excore detector outputs and provides an alarm message if the AFD for at least 2 of 4 or 2 of 3 OPERABLE excore channels are outside the target band and the THERMAL POWER is greater than 90% or  $0.9 \times \text{APL of RATED THERMAL POWER}$  (whichever is less). During operation at THERMAL POWER levels between 50% and 90% or  $0.9 \times \text{APL of RATED THERMAL POWER}$  (whichever is less) and between 15% and 50% RATED THERMAL POWER, the computer outputs an alarm message when the penalty deviation accumulates beyond the limits of 1 hour and 2 hours, respectively.

The basis and methodology for establishing these limits is presented in topical report WCAP-8385, "Power Distribution Control and Load Following Procedures."

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## POWER DISTRIBUTION LIMITS

### BASES

#### 3/4.2.2 and 3/4.2.3 HEAT FLUX HOT CHANNEL FACTOR, AND NUCLEAR ENTHALPY RISE HOT CHANNEL FACTOR

The limits on heat flux hot channel factor, and nuclear enthalpy rise hot channel factor ensure that 1) the design limits on peak local power density and minimum DNBR are not exceeded and 2) in the event of a LOCA the peak fuel clad temperature will not exceed the 2200°F ECCS acceptance criteria limit.

Each of these is measurable but will normally only be determined periodically as specified in Specifications 4.2.2.1, 4.2.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.2.6.1 and 4.2.6.2. This periodic surveillance is sufficient to ensure that the limits are maintained provided:

- a. Control rods in a single group move together with no individual rod insertion differing by more than  $\pm 12$  steps from the group demand position.
- b. Control rod groups are sequenced with overlapping groups as described in Specification 3.1.3.6.
- c. The control rod insertion limits of Specifications 3.1.3.5 and 3.1.3.6 are maintained.
- d. The axial power distribution, expressed in terms of AXIAL FLUX DIFFERENCE, is maintained within the limits.

$F_{\Delta H}^N$  will be maintained within its limits as specified in the COLR provided conditions a. through d. above are maintained. The relaxation of  $F_{\Delta H}^N$  as a function of THERMAL POWER allows changes in the radial power shape for all permissible rod insertion limits. The form of this relaxation for DNBR limits is discussed in Section 2.1.1 of this basis.

When an  $F_O$  measurement is taken, both experimental error and manufacturing tolerance must be allowed for. 5% is the appropriate allowance for a full core map taken with the incore detector flux mapping system and 3% in the appropriate allowance for manufacturing tolerance.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

MONTHLY REACTOR OPERATING REPORT

CORE OPERATING LIMITS REPORT

6.9.1.11.1 Core operating limits shall be established and documented in the CORE OPERATING LIMITS REPORT before each reload cycle or any remaining part of a reload cycle for the following:

- a. Moderator Temperature Coefficient Limits for Specification 3/4.1.1.4,
- b. Rod Drop Time Limits for Specification 3/4.1.3.4,
- c. Shutdown Rod Insertion Limits for Specification 3/4.1.3.5,
- d. Control Rod Insertion Limits for Specification 3/4.1.3.6,
- e. Axial Flux Difference for Specification 3/4.2.1.,
- f. Heat Flux Hot Channel Factor for Specification 3/4.2.2,
- g. Nuclear Enthalpy Rise Hot Channel Factor for Specification 3/4.2.3, and
- h. Allowable Power Level for Specification 3/4.2.6.

6.9.1.11.2 The analytical methods used to determine the core operating limits shall be those previously reviewed and approved by the NRC in:

- a. WCAP-9272-P-A, "Westinghouse Reload Safety Evaluation Methodology," July 1985 (Westinghouse Proprietary),
- b. WCAP-8385, "Power Distribution Control and Load Following Procedures - Topical Report," September 1974 (Westinghouse Proprietary),
- c. WCAP-10216-P-A, Part B, "Relaxation of Constant Axial Offset Control/ $F_0$  Surveillance Technical Specification," June 1983 (Westinghouse Proprietary),

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## ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

### CORE OPERATING LIMITS REPORT (Continued)

- e. WCAP-10266-P-A Rev. 2, "The 1981 Version of Westinghouse Evaluation Mode Using BASH Code," March 1987 (Westinghouse Proprietary).

6.9.1.11.3 The core operating limits shall be determined so that all applicable limits (e.g., fuel thermal-mechanical limits, core thermal-hydraulic limits, ECCS limits, nuclear limits such as shutdown margin, and transient and accident analysis limits) of the safety analysis are met.

6.9.1.11.4 The CORE OPERATING LIMITS REPORT, including any mid-cycle revisions or supplements thereto, shall be provided upon issuance, for each reload cycle, to the NRC document control desk with copies to the Regional Administrator and Resident Inspector.

### SPECIAL REPORTS

6.9.2 Special reports shall be submitted to the Regional Administrator within the time period specified for each report. These reports shall be submitted covering the activities identified below pursuant to the requirements of the applicable reference specification:

- a. ECCS Actuation, Specifications 3.5.2 and 3.5.3.
- b. Inoperable Seismic Monitoring Instrumentation, Unit No. 1, Specification 3.3.3.3.
- c. Inoperable Meteorological Monitoring Instrumentation, Unit No. 1, Specification 3.3.3.4.
- d. Fire Detection Instrumentation, Specification 3.3.3.8.
- e. Fire Suppression Systems, Specifications 3.7.9.1, 3.7.9.2, 3.7.9.3 and 3.7.9.4.
- f. Seismic Event Analysis, Specification 4.3.3.3.2.
- g. Sealed Source leakage in excess of limits, Specification 4.7.8.1.3.
- h. Moderator Temperature Coefficient, Specification 3.1.1.4.





Attachment 3 TO AEP:NRC:1077A

SAMPLE CORE OPERATING LIMITS REPORT

DONALD C. COOK NUCLEAR PLANT UNIT 2 CYCLE 7  
SAMPLE CORE OPERATING LIMITS REPORT

Revision 0

February 5, 1990

SAMPLE COLR for DONALD C. COOK NUCLEAR PLANT UNIT 2 CYCLE 7

1.0 CORE OPERATING LIMITS REPORT

This is a sample Core Operating Limits Report for Donald C. Cook Nuclear Plant Unit 2 Cycle 7 and, therefore, has not been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Technical Specification 6.9.1.11.

The Technical Specifications affected by this report are listed below:

3/4.1.1.4	Moderator Temperature Coefficient
3/4.1.3.1	Movable Control Assemblies Group Height
3/4.1.3.4	Rod Drop Time
3/4.1.3.5	Shutdown Rod Insertion Limits
3/4.1.3.6	Control Rods Limits
3/4.2.1	Axial Flux Difference
3/4.2.2	Heat Flux Hot Channel Factor
3/4.2.3	Nuclear Enthalpy Rise Hot Channel Factor
3/4.2.6	Allowable Power Level

SAMPLE COLR for Donald C. Cook Nuclear Plant Unit 2 Cycle 7

2.0 OPERATING LIMITS

The cycle-specific parameter limits for the specifications listed in Section 1.0 are presented in the following subsections. These limits have been developed using the NRC-approved methodologies specified in Technical Specification 6.9.1.11.

2.1 Moderator Temperature Coefficient (Specification 3/4.1.1.4)

2.1.1 The Moderator Temperature Coefficient EOL Limit is:

The EOL/ARO/RTP-MTC shall be less negative than the value given in Figure 1.

where: ARO stands for All Rods Out  
EOL stands for End of Cycle Life  
RTP stands for Rated Thermal Power  
H2P stands for Hot Zero Thermal Power

2.1.2 The MTC Surveillance limit is:

The 300 ppm/ARO/RTP-MTC should be less negative than or equal to  $-2.9E-4 \Delta k/k/^{\circ}F$ .

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SAMPLE COLR for Donald C. Cook Nuclear Plant Unit 2 Cycle 7

2.2 Rod Drop Time Drop Height (Specification 3/4.1.3.4)

2.2.1 All rods shall be dropped from at least 228 steps.

2.3 Shutdown Rod Insertion Limit (Specification 3/4.1.3.5)

2.3.1 The shutdown rods shall be withdrawn to at least 228 steps.

2.4 Control Rod Insertion Limits (Specification 3/4.1.3.6, and 3/4.1.3.1)

2.4.1 The control banks shall be limited in physical insertion as shown in Figure 2.

2.4.2 Successive Control Banks shall overlap by 100 steps. The sequence for Control Bank withdrawal shall be Control Bank A, Control Bank B, Control Bank C, and Control Bank D.

2.5 Axial Flux Difference (Specification 3/4.2.1)

2.5.1 The Allowable Operation Limits are provided in Figure 3.

2.5.2 The AXIAL FLUX DIFFERENCE (AFD) target band during base load operations is +3%, -3% for core average burnup < 0.0 MWD/MTU.

2.5.3 The AFD target band is +5%, -5% for core average accumulated burnup  $\geq$  0.0 MWD/MTU

SAMPLE COLR for Donald C. Cook Nuclear Plant Unit 2 Cycle 7

2.5 Heat Flux Hot Channel Factor -  $F_Q(Z)$  (Specification 3.2.2)

$$F_Q(Z) \leq \frac{CFQ}{P} * K(Z) \quad \text{for } P > 0.5$$

$$F_Q(Z) \leq 2 * CFQ * K(Z) \quad \text{for } P \leq 0.5$$

where:  $P = \frac{\text{THERMAL POWER}}{\text{RATED THERMAL POWER}}$

2.5.1 CFQ= 2.10 for ANF fuel  
1.97 for Westinghouse fuel

2.5.2  $K(Z)$  is provided in Figures 4 and 5  
for the respective fuel type

2.5.3  $V(Z)$  is provided in Figure 6

100





SAMPLE COLR for Donald C. Cook Nuclear Plant Unit 2 Cycle 7

2.6 Nuclear Enthalpy Rise Hot Channel Factor -  $F_{\Delta H}^N$  (Specification 3/4.2.3)

$$F_{\Delta H}^N \leq \text{CFDH} * (1 + \text{PFDH} * (1-P))$$

where:  $P = \frac{\text{THERMAL POWER}}{\text{RATED THERMAL POWER}}$

2.6.1           CFDH = 1.49 for ANF fuel  
                  - 1.48 for Westinghouse fuel

2.6.2           PFDH = 0.2 for ANF fuel  
                  - 0.2 for Westinghouse fuel

FIGURE 1

MODERATOR TEMPERATURE COEFFICIENT (MTC) VS.  
VESSEL AVERAGE MODERATOR TEMPERATURE

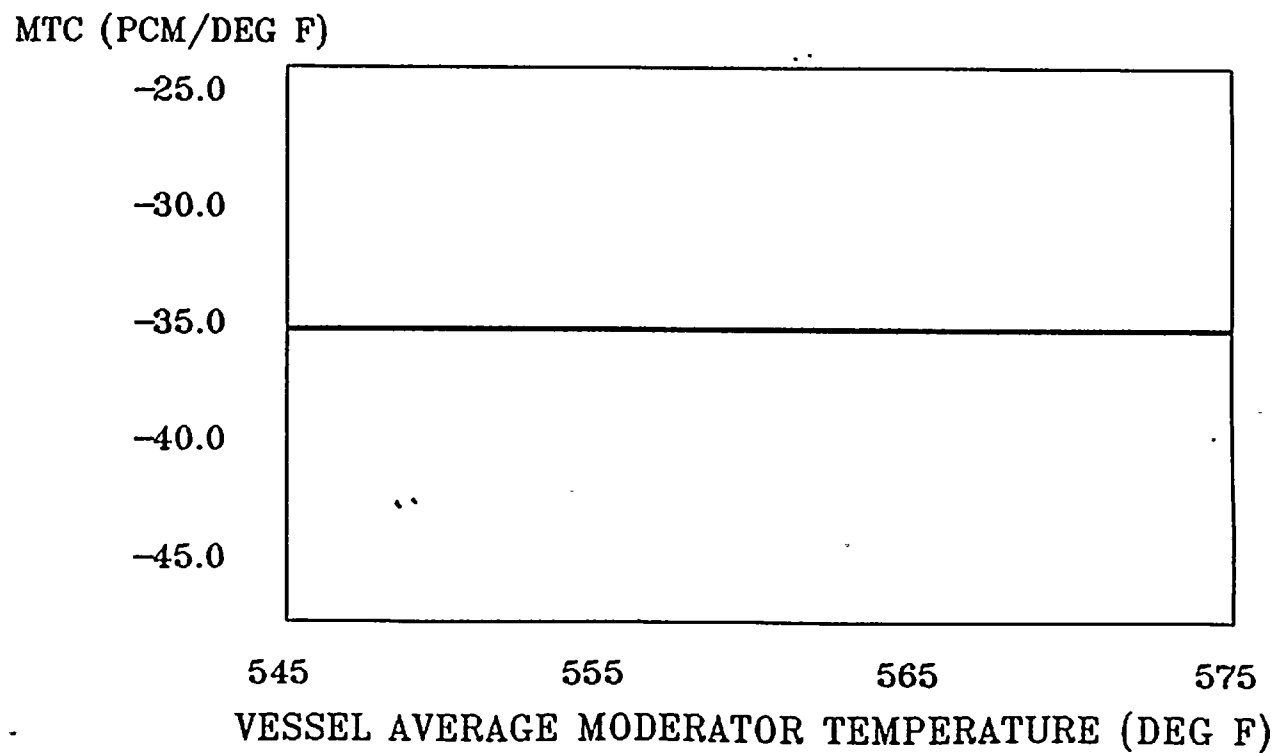


Figure 2

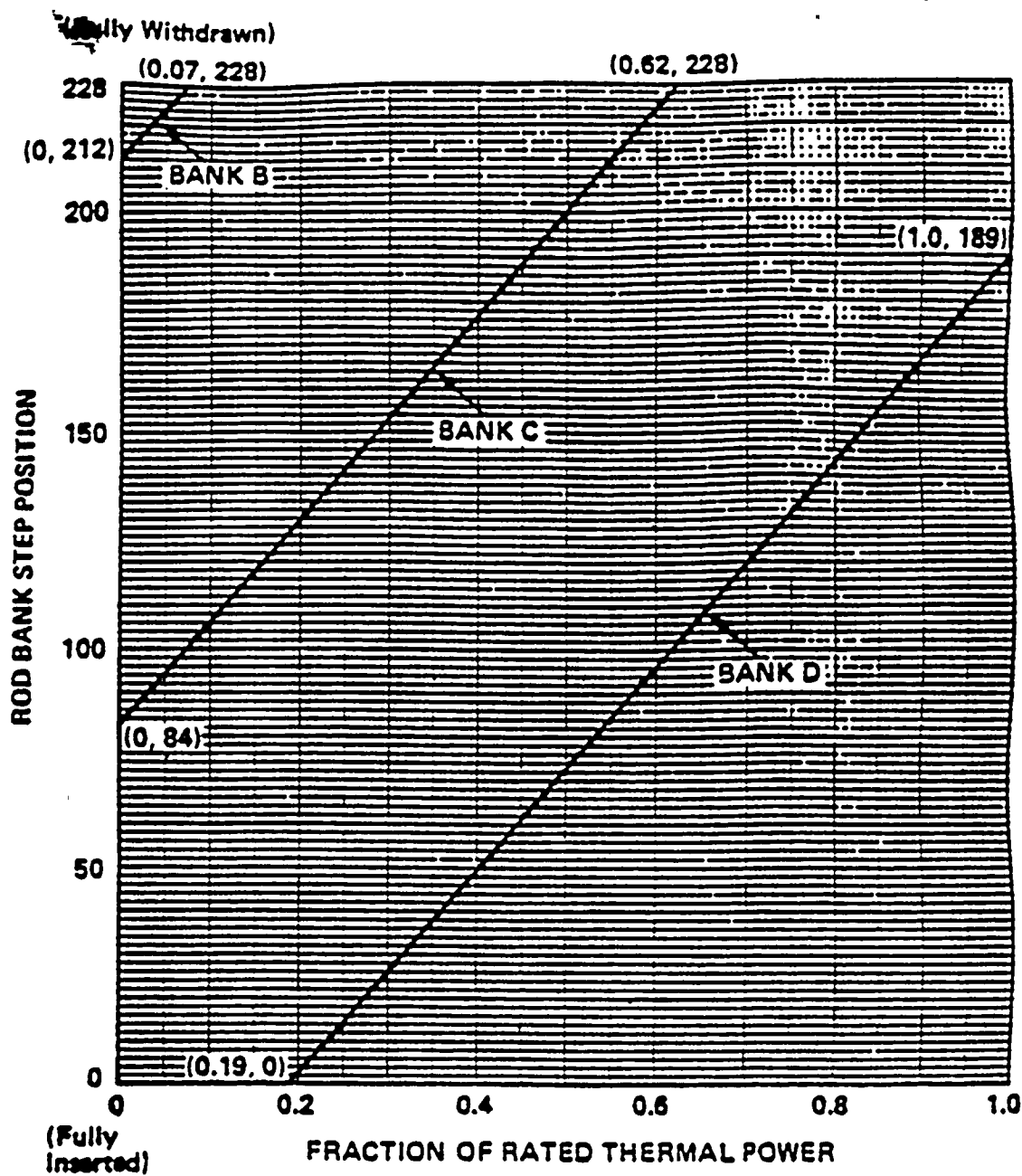


Figure 3.1-1  
ROD BANK INSERTION LIMITS VERSUS THERMAL POWER  
FOUR LOOP OPERATION



# FIGURE 3.2-1 ALLOWABLE DEVIATION FROM TARGET FLUX DIFFERENCE

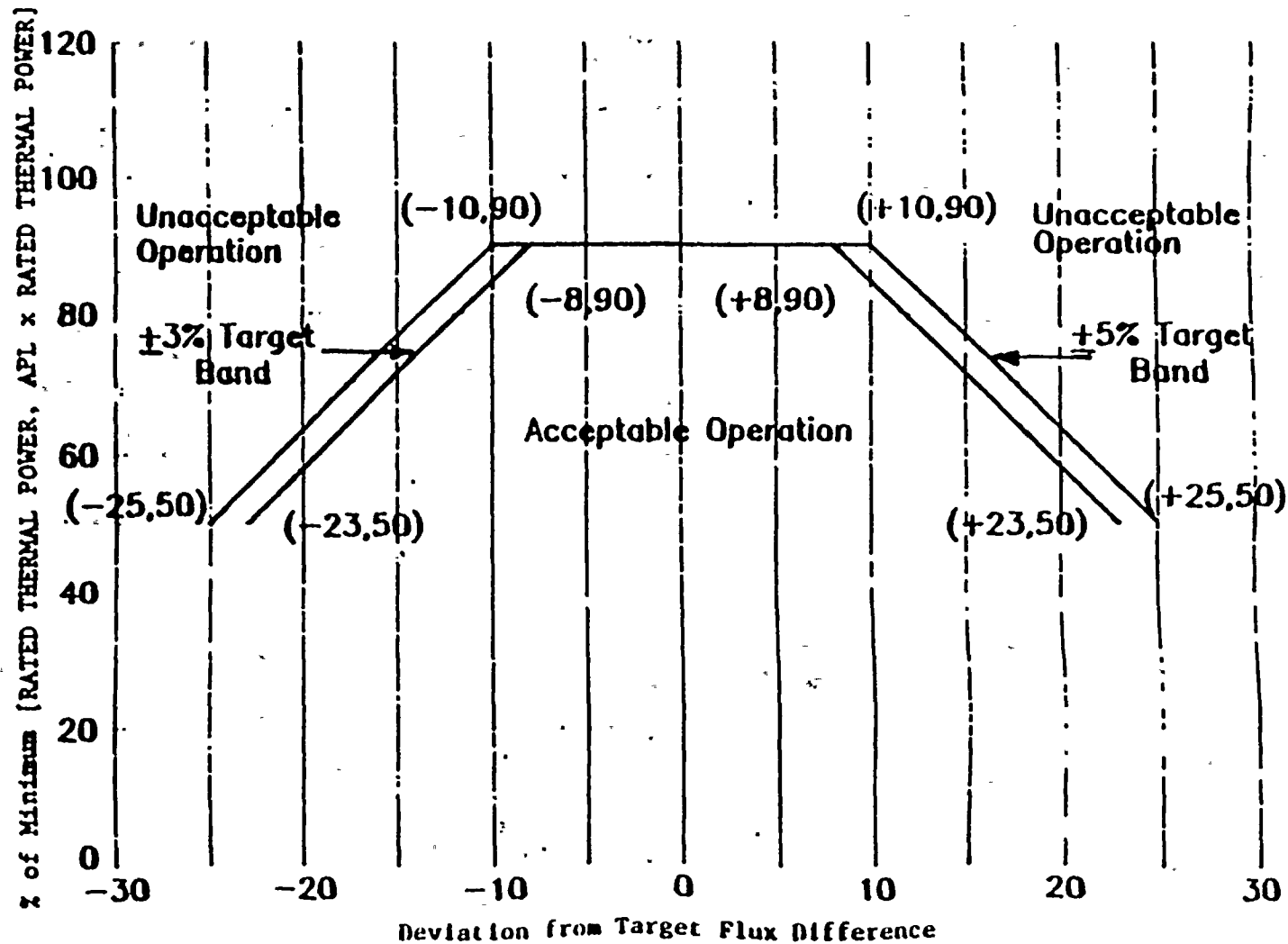
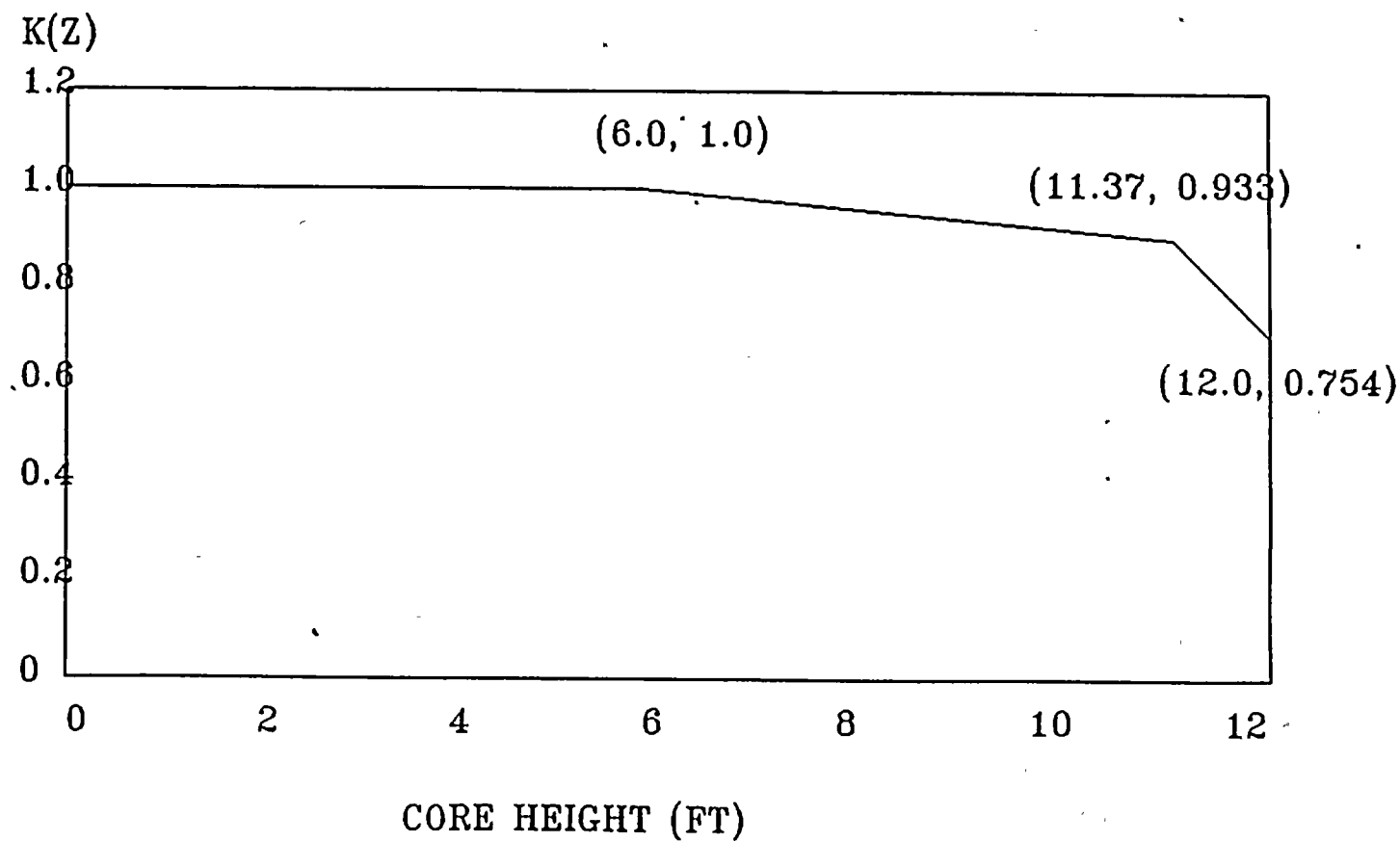


Figure 3

25 26 27



FIGURE 4  
K(Z) - NORMALIZED FQ(Z) AS A FUNCTION OF CORE HEIGHT  
WESTINGHOUSE FUEL

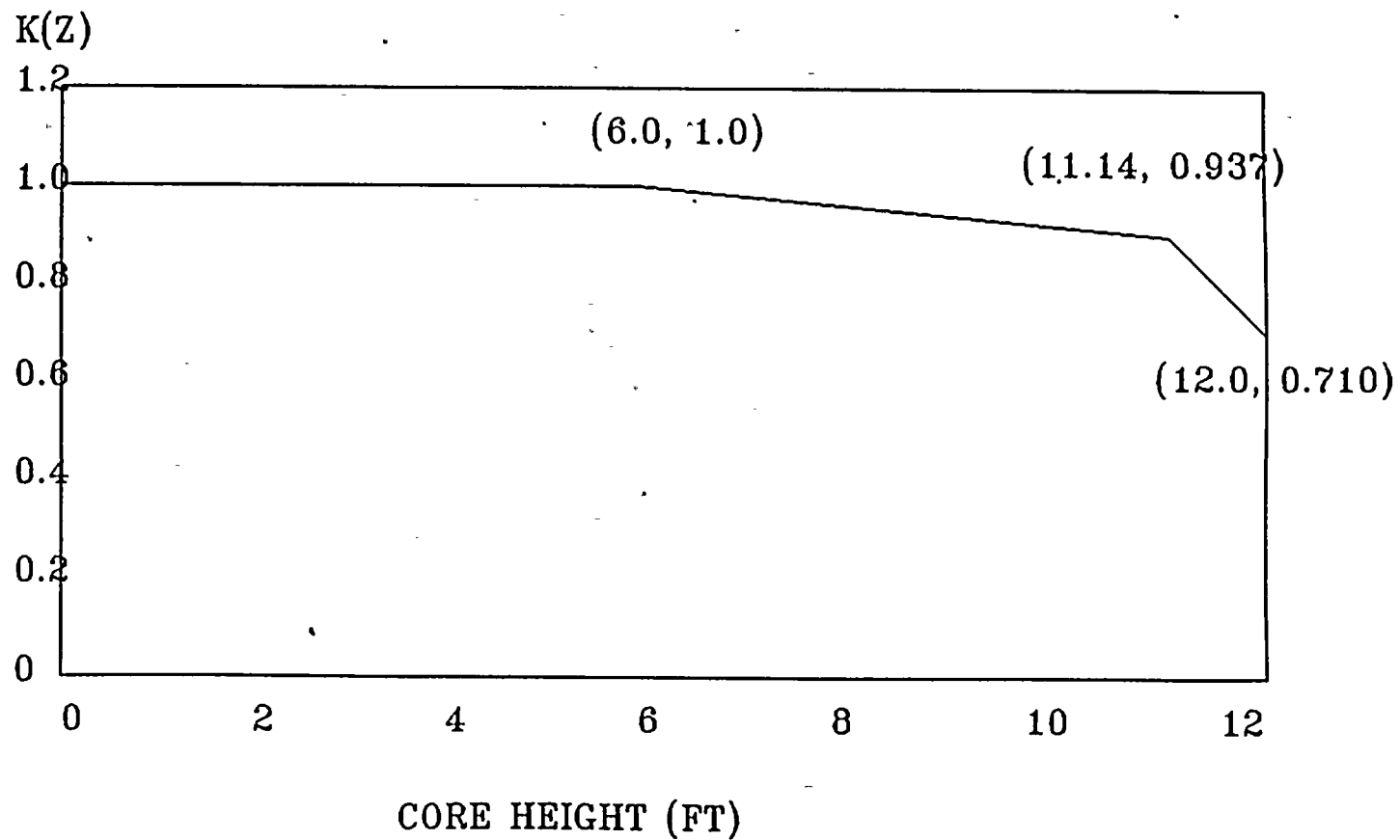


200





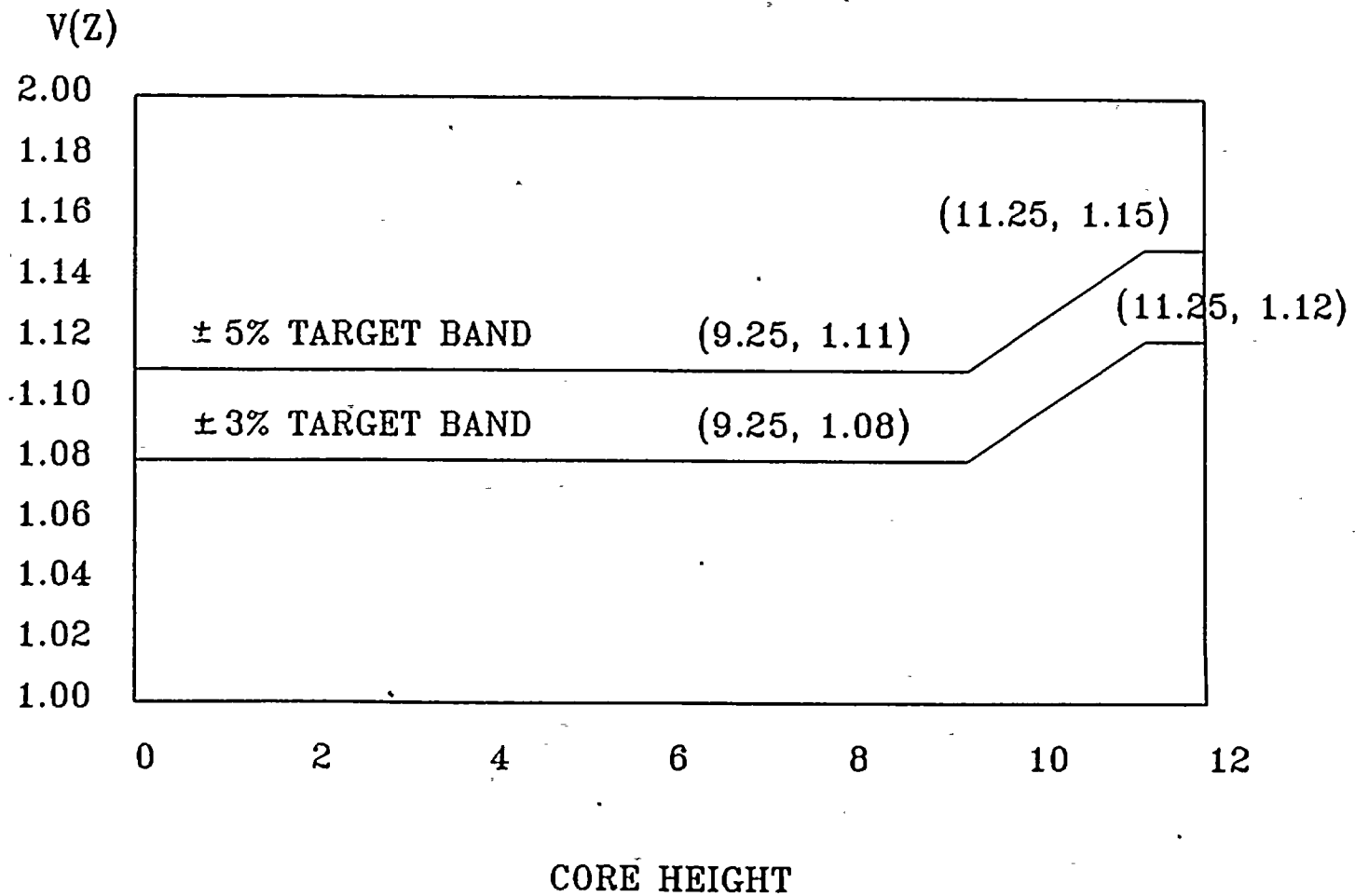
FIGURE 5  
K(Z) - NORMALIZED FQ(Z) AS A FUNCTION OF CORE HEIGHT  
EXXON NUCLEAR CO. FUEL



2-4-50



FIGURE 6  
V(Z) AS A FUNCTION OF CORE HEIGHT



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