

## 1.0 DEFINITIONS

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### DEFINED TERMS

1.1 The DEFINED TERMS of this section appear in capitalized type and are applicable throughout these Technical Specifications.

### THERMAL POWER

1.2 THERMAL POWER shall be the total reactor core heat transfer rate to the reactor coolant.

### RATED THERMAL POWER

1.3 RATED THERMAL POWER shall be a total reactor core heat transfer rate to the reactor coolant of 2817 MWt.

### OPERATIONAL MODE

1.4 An OPERATIONAL MODE shall correspond to any one inclusive combination of core reactivity condition, power level and average reactor coolant temperature specified in Table 1.1.

### ACTION

1.5 ACTION shall be those additional requirements specified as corollary statements to each principal specification and shall be part of the specifications.

### OPERABLE - OPERABILITY

1.6 A system, subsystem, train, component or device shall be OPERABLE or have OPERABILITY when it is capable of performing its specified function(s). Implicit in this definition shall be the assumption that all necessary attendant instrumentation, controls, normal and emergency electrical power sources, cooling or seal water, lubrication or other auxiliary equipment, that are required for the system, subsystem, train, component or device to perform its function(s), are also capable of performing their related support function(s).

Table 2.2-1 Reactor Protection System Instrumentation Trip Setpoints

<u>Functional unit</u>	<u>Allowable values</u>
1. Manual reactor trip	Not applicable.
2. High flux	<p>≤104.9% of RATED THERMAL POWER with four pumps operating with secondary heat balance based on ultrasonic flow meter instrumentation*</p> <p>≤103.3% of RATED THERMAL POWER with four pumps operating with secondary heat balance not based on ultrasonic flow meter instrumentation*</p> <p>≤80.6% of RATED THERMAL POWER with three pumps operating*</p>
3. RC high temperature	≤618°F*
4. Flux -- $\Delta$ flux/flow <sup>(1)</sup>	Pump allowable values not to exceed the limit lines shown in the CORE OPERATING LIMITS REPORT for four and three pump operation.*
5. RC low pressure <sup>(1)</sup>	≥1900.0 psig*
6. RC high pressure	≤2355.0 psig*
7. RC pressure-temperature <sup>(1)</sup>	≥(16.25 T <sub>out</sub> °F – 7899.0) psig*
8. High flux/number of RC pumps on <sup>(1)</sup>	<p>≤55.1% of RATED THERMAL POWER with one pump operating in each loop*</p> <p>≤0.0% of RATED THERMAL POWER with two pumps operating in one loop and no pumps operating in the other loop*</p> <p>≤0.0% of RATED THERMAL POWER with no pumps operating or only one pump operating*</p>
9. Containment pressure high	≤4 psig*

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80, 123, 138, 149, 189, 218, 274, 278

TABLE 3.3-1

REACTOR PROTECTION SYSTEM INSTRUMENTATION

<u>FUNCTIONAL UNIT</u>	<u>TOTAL NO. OF CHANNELS</u>	<u>CHANNELS TO TRIP</u>	<u>MINIMUM CHANNELS OPERABLE</u>	<u>APPLICABLE MODES</u>	<u>ACTION</u>
1. Manual Reactor Trip	2	1	2	1, 2 and *	1
2. High Flux	4	2	3	1, 2	2#, 10, 11#
3. RC High Temperature	4	2	3	1, 2	3#, 10
4. Flux - $\Delta$ Flux - Flow	4	2(a)(b)	3	1, 2	2#, 10
5. RC Low Pressure	4	2(a)	3	1, 2	3#, 10
6. RC High Pressure	4	2	3	1, 2	3#, 10
7. RC Pressure-Temperature	4	2(a)	3	1, 2	3#, 10
8. High Flux/Number of Reactor Coolant Pumps On	4	2(a)(b)	3	1, 2	3#, 10
9. Containment High Pressure	4	2	3	1, 2	3#, 10
10. Intermediate Range, Neutron Flux and Rate	2	N/A	2(c)	1, 2 and *	4
11. Source Range, Neutron Flux and Rate					
A. Startup	2	N/A	2	2 ## and *	5
B. Shutdown	2	N/A	1	3, 4 and 5	6
12. Control Rod Drive Trip Breakers	2 per trip system	1 per trip system	2 per trip system	1, 2 and *	7#, 8#
13. Reactor Trip Module	2 per trip system	1 per trip system	2 per trip system	1, 2 and *	7#
14. Shutdown Bypass High Pressure	4	2	3	2**, 3** 4**, 5**	6#
15. CR Relays	2	2	2	1, 2 and *	9#

TABLE 3.3-1 (Continued)

ACTION STATEMENTS (Continued)

- ACTION 8 - With one of the Reactor Trip Breaker diverse trip features (undervoltage or shunt trip devices) inoperable, restore it to OPERABLE status in 48 hours or place the breaker in trip in the next hour.
- ACTION 9 - With one or both channels of SCR Relays inoperable, restore the channels to OPERABLE status during the next COLD SHUTDOWN exceeding 24 hours.
- ACTION 10 - With the number of channels OPERABLE one less than the Minimum Channels OPERABLE requirement, within one hour, place one inoperable channel in trip and the second inoperable channel in bypass, and restore one of the inoperable channels to OPERABLE status within 48 hours or be in HOT STANDBY within the next 6 hours and open the reactor trip breakers.
- ACTION 11 - In MODE 1 above 50% RATED THERMAL POWER, when the calculated required secondary heat balance is no longer based on ultrasonic flow meter instrumentation,
- a. Immediately reduce THERMAL POWER to  $\leq 98.4\%$  of RATED THERMAL POWER with four reactor coolant pumps operating or to  $\leq 73.8\%$  of RATED THERMAL POWER with three reactor coolant pumps operating, and
  - b. Within 10 hours, reduce the High Flux trip setpoint to  $\leq 103.3\%$  of RATED THERMAL POWER with four reactor coolant pumps operating.

TABLE 4.3-1

REACTOR PROTECTION SYSTEM INSTRUMENTATION SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

<u>FUNCTIONAL UNIT</u>	<u>CHANNEL CHECK</u>	<u>CHANNEL CALIBRATION</u>	<u>CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST</u>	<u>MODES IN WHICH SURVEILLANCE REQUIRED</u>
1. Manual Reactor Trip	N.A.	N.A.	S/U(1)	N.A.
2. High Flux	S	D(2), and Q(6,9,10)	N.A.	1, 2
3. RC High Temperature	S	R	SA(9)	1, 2
4. Flux - ΔFlux - Flow	S(4)	M(3) and Q(6,7,9)	N.A.	1, 2
5. RC Low Pressure	S	R	SA(9)	1, 2
6. RC High Pressure	S	R	SA(9)	1, 2
7. RC Pressure-Temperature	S	R(10)	SA(9,10)	1, 2
8. High Flux/Number of Reactor Coolant Pumps On	S	Q(6,9)	N.A.	1, 2
9. Containment High Pressure	S	E	SA(9)	1, 2
10. Intermediate Range, Neutron Flux and Rate	S	E(6)	N.A.(5)	1, 2 and *
11. Source Range, Neutron Flux and Rate	S	E(6)	N.A.(5)	2, 3, 4 and 5
12. Control Rod Drive Trip Breakers	N.A.	N.A.	Q(8,9) and S/U(1)(8)	1, 2 and *
13. Reactor Trip Module Logic	N.A.	N.A.	Q(9)	1, 2 and *
14. Shutdown Bypass High Pressure	S	R	SA(9)	2**, 3**, 4**, 5**
15. SCR Relays	N.A.	N.A.	R	1, 2 and *

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185, 218, 230, 274, 278

TABLE 4.3-1 (Continued)

Notation

- (1) - If not performed in previous 7 days.
- (2) - Heat balance only, above 15% of RATED THERMAL POWER. When > 50% RATED THERMAL POWER, ultrasonic flow meter instrumentation is required to be utilized when performing secondary calorimetric heat balance unless ACTION 11 of Table 3.3-1 is entered. Adjust power range channel output if calorimetric heat balance calculation results exceed power range channel output by greater than 2% RATED THERMAL POWER.
- (3) - When THERMAL POWER [TP] is above 50% of RATED THERMAL POWER [RTP], and at a steady state, compare out-of-core measured AXIAL POWER IMBALANCE [API<sub>O</sub>] to incore measured AXIAL POWER IMBALANCE [API<sub>I</sub>] as follows:

$$\frac{RTP [API_O - API_I]}{TP} = \text{Offset Error}$$

Recalibrate if the absolute value of the Offset Error is  $\geq 2.5\%$

- (4) - AXIAL POWER IMBALANCE and loop flow indications only.
- (5) - CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST is not applicable. Verify at least one decade overlap prior to each reactor startup if not verified in previous 7 days.
- (6) - Neutron detectors may be excluded from CHANNEL CALIBRATION.
- (7) - Flow rate measurement sensors may be excluded from CHANNEL CALIBRATION. However, each flow measurement sensor shall be calibrated at least once each REFUELING INTERVAL.
- (8) - The CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST shall independently verify the OPERABILITY of both the undervoltage and shunt trip devices of the Reactor Trip Breakers.
- (9) - Performed on a STAGGERED TEST BASIS.
- (10) - If the as-found channel setpoint is conservative with respect to the Allowable Value but outside its predefined as-found acceptance criteria band, then the channel shall be evaluated to verify that it is functioning as required before returning the channel to service. If the as-found instrument channel setpoint is not conservative with respect to the Allowable Value, the channel shall be declared inoperable.

The instrument channel setpoint shall be reset to a value that is within the as-left tolerance of the Limiting Trip Setpoint, or a value that is more conservative than the Limiting Trip Setpoint; otherwise, the channel shall be declared inoperable. The Limiting Trip Setpoint and the methodology used to determine the Limiting Trip Setpoint, the predefined as-found acceptance criteria band, and the as-left setpoint tolerance band are specified in a document incorporated by reference into the Updated Safety Analysis Report.

\* - With any control rod drive trip breaker closed.

\*\* - When Shutdown Bypass is actuated.

## PLANT SYSTEMS

### CONDENSATE STORAGE TANKS

#### LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

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3.7.1.3 The condensate storage tanks shall be OPERABLE with a minimum usable volume of 270,300 gallons of water.

APPLICABILITY: MODES 1, 2 and 3.

#### ACTION:

With the condensate storage tanks inoperable, within 4 hours either:

- a. Restore the condensate storage tanks to OPERABLE status or be in-HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours, or
- b. Verify by administrative means the OPERABILITY of the service water system as a backup supply to the auxiliary feedwater system, verify once per 12 hours thereafter, and restore the condensate storage tanks to OPERABLE status within 7 days or be in HOT SHUTDOWN within the following 12 hours.

#### SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

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4.7.1.3.1 The condensate storage tanks shall be demonstrated OPERABLE at least once per 12 hours by verifying the usable water volume to be within its limits when the tanks are the supply source for the auxiliary feedwater pumps.

## ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

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### CORE OPERATING LIMITS REPORT

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

- 2.1.2 AXIAL POWER IMBALANCE Protective Limits for Reactor Core Specification 2.1.2
- 2.2.1 Trip Setpoint for Flux --  $\Delta$ Flux/Flow for Reactor Protection System Setpoints Specification 2.2.1
- 3.1.1.3c Negative Moderator Temperature Coefficient Limit
- 3.1.3.6 Regulating Rod Insertion Limits
- 3.1.3.7 Rod Program
- 3.1.3.8 Xenon Reactivity
- 3.1.3.9 Axial Power Shaping Rod Insertion Limits
- 3.2.1 AXIAL POWER IMBALANCE
- 3.2.2 Nuclear Heat Flux Hot Channel Factor,  $F_Q$
- 3.2.3 Nuclear Enthalpy Rise Hot Channel Factor,  $F_{\Delta H}^N$
- 3.2.4 QUADRANT POWER TILT

The analytical methods used to determine the core operating limits addressed by the individual Technical Specifications shall be: those previously reviewed and approved by the NRC, as described in BAW-10179P-A, "Safety Criteria and Methodology for Acceptable Cycle Reload Analyses", or any other new NRC-approved analytical methods used to determine core operating limits that are not yet referenced in the applicable approved revision of BAW-10179P-A. The applicable approved revision number for BAW-10179P-A at the time the reload analyses are performed shall be identified in the CORE OPERATING LIMITS REPORT. The CORE OPERATING LIMITS REPORT shall also list any new NRC-approved analytical methods used to determine core operating limits that are not yet referenced in the applicable approved revision of BAW-10179P-A.



## ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

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### CORE OPERATING LIMITS REPORT (Continued)

As described in reference documents listed in accordance with the instructions given above, when an initial assumed power level of 102% of RATED THERMAL POWER is specified in a previously approved method, an actual value of 100.37% of RATED THERMAL POWER may be used when the input for reactor thermal power measurement of feedwater mass flow and temperature is from the Ultrasonic Flow Meter. The following NRC approved documents are applicable to the use of the Ultrasonic Flow Meter with a 0.37% measurement uncertainty:

Caldon Inc. Engineering Report-80P, "Improving Thermal Power Accuracy and Plant Safety While Increasing Operating Power Level Using the LEFM<sup>TM</sup> System," Revision 0, dated March, 1997.

Caldon Inc. Engineering Report-157P, "Supplement to Topical Report ER-80P: Basis for a Power Uprate with the LEFM<sup>TM</sup> or LEFM CheckPlus<sup>TM</sup> System," Revision 5, dated October, 2001.

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.

The CORE OPERATING LIMITS REPORT, including any mid-cycle revision 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.