ROD BLOCK MONITOR

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.1.4.3 Both rod block monitor (RBM) channels shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1, when THERMAL POWER is greater than or equal to 30% of RATED THERMAL POWER.

ACTION:

7 days

a. With one RBM channel inoperable, restore the inoperable RBM channel to OPERABLE status within ~~24 hours~~ and verify that the reactor is not operating on a LIMITING CONTROL ROD PATTERN; otherwise, place the inoperable rod block monitor channel in the tripped condition within the next hour.

b. With both RBM channels inoperable, place at least one inoperable rod block monitor channel in the tripped condition within ~~one hour.~~

48 hours

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.1.4.3 Each of the above required RBM channels shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by performance of a:

a. CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST and CHANNEL CALIBRATION at the frequencies and for the OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS specified in Table 4.3.6-1.

b. CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST prior to control rod withdrawal when the reactor is operating on a LIMITING CONTROL ROD PATTERN.

ROD BLOCK MONITOR

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.1.4.3 Both rod block monitor (RBM) channels shall be OPERABLE.

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1, when THERMAL POWER is greater than or equal to 30% of RATED THERMAL POWER.

ACTION:

a. With one RBM channel inoperable, restore the inoperable RBM channel to OPERABLE status within ~~24 hours~~ 7 days and verify that the reactor is not operating on a LIMITING CONTROL ROD PATTERN; otherwise, place the inoperable rod block monitor channel in the tripped condition within the next hour.

b. With both RBM channels inoperable, place at least one inoperable rod block monitor channel in the tripped condition within ~~one hour~~ 48 hours.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.1.4.3 Each of the above required RBM channels shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by performance of a:

a. CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST and CHANNEL CALIBRATION at the frequencies and for the OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS specified in Table 4.3.6-1.

b. CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST prior to control rod withdrawal when the reactor is operating on a LIMITING CONTROL ROD PATTERN.

TABLE 3.3.6-2
CONTROL ROD BLOCK INSTRUMENTATION SETPOINTS

TRIP FUNCTION	TRIP SETPOINT	ALLOWABLE VALUE
1. ROD BLOCK MONITOR		
a. Upscale##	≤ 0.58W + 52 % ~~≤ 0.63 W + 41%~~	≤ 0.58W + 55 % ~~≤ 0.63 W + 43%~~
b. Inoperative	NA	NA
c. Downscale	≥ 5/125 divisions of full scale	≥ 3/125 of divisions full scale
2. APRM		
a. Flow Biased Neutron Flux Upscale##		
1) Flow Biased	≤ 0.58 W + 50%	≤ 0.58 W + 53%
2) High Flow Clamped	≤ 108% of RATED THERMAL POWER	≤ 111% of RATED THERMAL POWER
b. Inoperative	NA	NA
c. Downscale	≥ 5% of RATED THERMAL POWER	≥ 3% of RATED THERMAL POWER
d. Neutron Flux - Upscale Startup	≤ 12% of RATED THERMAL POWER	≤ 14% of RATED THERMAL POWER
3. SOURCE RANGE MONITORS		
a. Detector not full in	NA	NA
b. Upscale	≤ 2×10^5 cps	≤ 4×10^5 cps
c. Inoperative	NA	NA
d. Downscale	≥ 0.7 cps**	≥ 0.5 cps**
4. INTERMEDIATE RANGE MONITORS		
a. Detector not full in	NA	NA
b. Upscale	≤ 108/125 divisions of full scale	≤ 110/125 divisions of full scale
c. Inoperative	NA	NA
d. Downscale	≥ 5/125 divisions of full scale	≥ 3/125 divisions of full scale
5. SCRAM DISCHARGE VOLUME		
a. Water Level - High	≤ 44 gallons	≤ 44 gallons
6. REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM RECIRCULATION FLOW		
a. Upscale	≤ 114/125 divisions of full scale	≤ 117/125 divisions of full scale
b. Inoperative	NA	NA
c. Comparator	≤ 10% flow deviation	≤ 11% flow deviation

* The Average Power Range Monitor rod block function is varied as a function of recirculation loop flow (W). The trip setting of this function must be maintained in accordance with Specification 3.2.2.

** Provided signal-to-noise ratio is ≥ 2. Otherwise, 3 cps as trip setpoint and 2.8 cps for allowable value.

See Specification 3.4.1.1.2.a for single loop operation requirements.

TABLE 3.3.6-2
CONTROL ROD BLOCK INSTRUMENTATION SETPOINTS

TRIP FUNCTION	TRIP SETPOINT	ALLOWABLE VALUE
1. ROD BLOCK MONITOR		
a. Upscale*#	≤ 0.58W + 52 % ~~≤ 0.63 W + 41%~~	≤ 0.58W + 55 % ~~≤ 0.63 W + 43%~~
b. Inoperative	NA	NA
c. Downscale	≥ 5/125 divisions of full scale	≥ 3/125 of divisions full scale
2. APRM		
a. Flow Biased Neutron Flux Upscale*#		
1) Flow Biased	≤ 0.58 W + 50%	≤ 0.58 W + 53%
2) High Flow Clamped	≤ 108% of RATED THERMAL POWER	≤ 111% of RATED THERMAL POWER
b. Inoperative	NA	NA
c. Downscale	≥ 5% of RATED THERMAL POWER	≥ 3% of RATED THERMAL POWER
d. Neutron Flux - Upscale Startup	≤ 12% of RATED THERMAL POWER	≤ 14% of RATED THERMAL POWER
3. SOURCE RANGE MONITORS		
a. Detector not full in	NA	NA
b. Upscale	≤ 2×10^5 cps	≤ 4×10^5 cps
c. Inoperative	NA	NA
d. Downscale	≥ 0.7 cps**	≥ 0.5 cps**
4. INTERMEDIATE RANGE MONITORS		
a. Detector not full in	NA	NA
b. Upscale	≤ 108/125 division of full scale	≤ 110/125 division of full scale
c. Inoperative	NA	NA
d. Downscale	≥ 5/125 division of full scale	≥ 3/125 divisions of full scale
5. SCRAM DISCHARGE VOLUME		
a. Water Level - High	≤ 44 gallons	≤ 44 gallons
6. REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM RECIRCULATION FLOW		
a. Upscale	≤ 114/125 divisions of full scale	≤ 117/125 divisions of full scale
b. Inoperative	NA	NA
c. Comparator	≤ 10% flow deviation	≤ 11% flow deviation

* The Average Power Range Monitor rod block function is varied as a function of recirculation loop flow (W). The trip setting of this function must be maintained in accordance with Specification 3.2.2.

** Provided signal-to-noise ratio is ≥ 2. Otherwise, 3 cps as trip setpoint and 2.8 cps for allowable value.

\# See Specification 3.4.1.1.2.a for single loop operation requirements.

TABLE 4.3.6-1

CONTROL ROD BLOCK INSTRUMENTATION SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

TRIP FUNCTION	CHANNEL CHECK	CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST	CHANNEL CALIBRATION[a]	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS FOR WHICH SURVEILLANCE REQUIRED
1. ROD BLOCK MONITOR				
a. Upscale	NA	Q	~~Q~~ R	1*
b. Inoperative	NA	Q	NA	1*
c. Downscale	NA	Q	~~Q~~ R	1*
2. APRM				
a. Flow Biased Neutron Flux - Upscale	S	Q	SA	1
b. Inoperative	NA	Q	NA	1,2,5***
c. Downscale	S	Q	SA	1
d. Neutron Flux - Upscale, Startup	S	Q	SA	2,5***
3. SOURCE RANGE MONITORS				
a. Detector not full in	NA	S/U[b],W	NA	2,5
b. Upscale	NA	S/U[b],W	Q	2,5
c. Inoperative	NA	S/U[b],W	NA	2,5
d. Downscale	NA	S/U[b],W	Q	2,5
4. INTERMEDIATE RANGE MONITORS				
a. Detector not full in	NA	S/U[b],W	NA	2,5
b. Upscale	S	S/U[b],W	Q	2,5
c. Inoperative	NA	S/U[b],W	NA	2,5
d. Downscale	S	S/U[b],W	Q	2,5
5. SCRAM DISCHARGE VOLUME				
a. Water Level-High	NA	Q	R	1,2,5**
6. REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM RECIRCULATION FLOW				
a. Upscale	NA	Q	Q	1
b. Inoperative	NA	Q	NA	1
c. Comparator	NA	Q	Q	1

TABLE 4.3.6-1

CONTROL ROD BLOCK INSTRUMENTATION SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

R

TRIP FUNCTION	CHANNEL CHECK	CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST	CHANNEL CALIBRATION[a]	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS FOR WHICH SURVEILLANCE REQUIRED
1. ROD BLOCK MONITOR				
a. Upscale	NA	Q	~~SA~~	1*
b. Inoperative	NA	Q	NA	1*
c. Downscale	NA	Q	~~SA~~	1*
2. APRM				
a. Flow Biased Neutron Flux - Upscale	S	Q	SA	1
b. Inoperative	NA	Q	NA	1,2,5***
c. Downscale	S	Q	SA	1
d. Neutron Flux - Upscale, Startup	S	Q	SA	2,5***
3. SOURCE RANGE MONITORS				
a. Detector not full in	NA	S/U[b],W	NA	2,5
b. Upscale	NA	S/U[b],W	SA	2,5
c. Inoperative	NA	S/U[b],W	NA	2,5
d. Downscale	NA	S/U[b],W	SA	2,5
4. INTERMEDIATE RANGE MONITORS				
a. Detector not full in	NA	S/U[b],W	NA	2,5
b. Upscale	S	S/U[b],W	SA	2,5
c. Inoperative	NA	S/U[b],W	NA	2,5
d. Downscale	S	S/U[b],W	SA	2,5
5. SCRAM DISCHARGE VOLUME				
a. Water Level-High	NA	Q	R	1,2,5**
6. REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM RECIRCULATION FLOW				
a. Upscale	NA	Q	Q	1
b. Inoperative	NA	Q	NA	1
c. Comparator	NA	Q	Q	1

REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

RECIRCULATION LOOPS - SINGLE LOOP OPERATION

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.4.1.1.2 One reactor coolant recirculation loop shall be in operation with the pump speed ≤ 80% of the rated pump speed and the reactor at a THERMAL POWER/core flow condition outside of Regions I and II of Figure 3.4.1.1.1-1, and

a. the following revised specification limits shall be followed:

1. Specification 2.1.2: the MCPR Safety Limit shall be increased to 1.07.
2. Table 2.2.1-1: the APRM Flow-Biased Scram Trip Setpoints shall be as follows:

Trip Setpoint	Allowable Value
≤ 0.58W + 54%	≤ 0.58W + 57%

3. Specification 3.2.2: the APRM Setpoints shall be as follows:

Trip Setpoint	Allowable Value
S ≤ (0.58W + 54%) T S_{RB} ≤ (0.58W + 45%) T	S ≤ (0.58W + 57%) T S_{RB} ≤ (0.58W + 48%) T

4. Specification 3.2.3: The MINIMUM CRITICAL POWER RATIO (MCPR) shall be greater than or equal to the applicable Single Loop Operation MCPR limit as specified in the CORE OPERATING LIMITS REPORT.
5. Specification 3.2.4: The LINEAR HEAT GENERATION RATE (LHGR) shall be less than or equal to the applicable Single Loop Operation LHGR limit as specified in the CORE OPERATING LIMITS REPORT.
6. Table 3.3.6-2: the RBM/APRM Control Rod Block Setpoints shall be as follows:

	Trip Setpoint	Allowable Value
a. RBM - Upscale	~~≤ 0.63W + 35%~~ ≤ 0.58W + 47 %	~~≤ 0.63W + 37%~~ ≤ 0.58W + 50 %
	Trip Setpoint	Allowable Value
b. APRM - Flow Biased	≤ 0.58W + 45%	≤ 0.58W + 48%

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1* and 2*+, except during two loop operation.#

RECIRCULATION LOOPS - SINGLE LOOP OPERATION

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.4.1.1.2 One reactor coolant recirculation loop shall be in operation with the pump speed ≤ 80% of the rated pump speed and the reactor at a THERMAL POWER/core flow condition outside of Regions I and II of Figure 3.4.1.1.1-1, and

a. the following revised specification limits shall be followed:

1. Specification 2.1.2: the MCPR Safety Limit shall be increased to 1.07.
2. Table 2.2.1-1: the APRM Flow-Biased Scram Trip Setpoints shall be as follows:

Trip Setpoint	Allowable Value
≤ 0.58W + 54%	≤ 0.58W + 57%

3. Specification 3.2.2: the APRM Setpoints shall be as follows:

Trip Setpoint	Allowable Value
S ≤ (0.58W + 54%) T S_{RB} ≤ (0.58W + 45%) T	S ≤ (0.58W + 57%) T S_{RB} ≤ (0.58W + 48%) T

4. Specification 3.2.3: The MINIMUM CRITICAL POWER RATIO (MCPR) shall be greater than or equal to the applicable Single Loop Operation MCPR limit as specified in the CORE OPERATING LIMITS REPORT.
5. Specification 3.2.4: The LINEAR HEAT GENERATION RATE (LHGR) shall be less than or equal to the applicable Single Loop Operation LHGR limit as specified in the CORE OPERATING LIMITS REPORT.
6. Table 3.3.6-2: the RBM/APRM Control Rod Block Setpoints shall be as follows:

	Trip Setpoint	Allowable Value
a. RBM - Upscale	~~≤ 0.63W + 35%~~ ≤ 0.58W + 47 %	~~≤ 0.63W + 37%~~ ≤ 0.58W + 50 %
	Trip Setpoint	**Allowable Value**
b. APRM - Flow Biased	≤ 0.58W + 45%	≤ 0.58W + 48%

APPLICABILITY: OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS 1* and 2*+, except during two loop operation.#

ACTION:

a. In OPERATIONAL CONDITION 1:
   1. With
      a) no reactor coolant system recirculation loops in operation, or
      b) Region I of Figure 3.4.1.1.1-1 entered, or
      c) Region II of Figure 3.4.1.1.1-1 entered and core thermal hydraulic instability occurring as evidenced by:

3/4.1.4 CONTROL ROD PROGRAM CONTROLS (Continued)

280 cal/gm design limit to demonstrate compliance for each operating cycle. If cycle-specific values of the above parameters are outside the range assumed in the parametric analyses, an extension of the analysis or a cycle-specific analysis may be required. Conservatism present in the analysis, results of the parametric studies, and a detailed description of the methodology for performing the Control Rod Drop Accident analysis are referenced in Specification 6.9.3.

~~The RBM is designed to automatically prevent fuel damage in the event of erroneous rod withdrawal from locations of high power density during high power operation. Two channels are provided. Tripping one of the channels will block erroneous rod withdrawal soon enough to prevent fuel damage.~~ This system backs up the written sequence used by the operator for withdrawal of control rods.

3/4.1.5 STANDBY LIQUID CONTROL SYSTEM

The standby liquid control system provides a backup capability for bringing the reactor from full power to a cold, Xenon-free shutdown, assuming that none of the withdrawn control rods can be inserted. To meet this objective it is necessary to inject a quantity of boron which produces a concentration of 660 ppm in the reactor core in approximately 90 to 120 minutes. A minimum quantity of 4587 gallons of sodium pentaborate solution containing a minimum of 5500 lbs. of sodium pentaborate is required to meet this shutdown requirement. There is an additional allowance of 165 ppm in the reactor core to account for imperfect mixing. The time requirement was selected to override the reactivity insertion rate due to cooldown following the Xenon poison peak and the required pumping rate is 41.2 gpm. The minimum storage volume of the solution is established to allow for the portion below the pump suction that cannot be inserted and the filling of other piping systems connected to the reactor vessel. The temperature requirement for the sodium pentaborate solution is necessary to ensure that the sodium pentaborate remains in solution.

With redundant pumps and explosive injection valves and with a highly reliable control rod scram system, operation of the reactor is permitted to continue for short periods of time with the system inoperable or for longer periods of time with one of the redundant components inoperable.

Surveillance requirements are established on a frequency that assures a high reliability of the system. Once the solution is established, boron concentration will not vary unless more boron or water is added, thus a check on the temperature and volume once each 24 hours assures that the solution is available for use.

Replacement of the explosive charges in the valves at regular intervals will assure that these valves will not fail because of deterioration of the charges.

The RBM is designed to automatically block erroneous rod withdrawal at power. However, its operation is not required to prevent fuel damage as a result of such an event. Two channels are provided.

CONTROL ROD PROGRAM CONTROLS (Continued)

The RSCS and RWM logic automatically initiates at the low power setpoint (20% of RATED THERMAL POWER) to provide automatic supervision to assure that out-of-sequence rods will not be withdrawn or inserted.

Parametric Control Rod Drop Accident analyses have shown that for a wide range of key reactor parameters (which envelope the operating ranges of these variables), the fuel enthalpy rise during a postulated control rod drop accident remains considerably lower than the 280 cal/gm limit. For each operating cycle, cycle-specific parameters such as maximum control rod worth, Doppler coefficient, effective delayed neutron fraction, and maximum four-bundle local peaking factor are compared with the inputs to the parametric analyses to determine the peak fuel rod enthalpy rise. This value is then compared against the 280 cal/gm design limit to demonstrate compliance for each operating cycle. If cycle-specific values of the above parameters are outside the range assumed in the parametric analyses, an extension of the analysis or a cycle-specific analysis may be required. Conservatism present in the analysis, results of the parametric studies, and a detailed description of the methodology for performing the Control Rod Drop Accident analysis are referenced in Specification 6.9.3.

~~The RBM is designed to automatically prevent fuel damage in the event of erroneous rod withdrawal from locations of high power density during high power operation. Two channels are provided. Tripping one of the channels will block erroneous rod withdrawal soon enough to prevent fuel damage.~~ This system backs up the written sequence used by the operator for withdrawal of control rods.

3/4.1.5 STANDBY LIQUID CONTROL SYSTEM

The standby liquid control system provides a backup capability for bringing the reactor from full power to a cold, Xenon-free shutdown, assuming that none of the withdrawn control rods can be inserted. To meet this objective it is necessary to inject a quantity of boron which produces a concentration of 660 ppm in the reactor core in approximately 90 to 120 minutes. A minimum quantity of 4587 gallons of sodium pentaborate solution containing a minimum of 5500 lbs. of sodium pentaborate is required to meet this shutdown requirement. There is an additional allowance of 165 ppm in the reactor core to account for imperfect mixing. The time requirement was selected to override the reactivity insertion rate due to cooldown following the Xenon poison peak and the required pumping rate is 41.2 gpm. The minimum storage volume of the solution is established to allow for the portion below the pump suction that cannot be inserted and the filling of other piping systems connected to the reactor vessel. The temperature requirement for the sodium pentaborate solution is necessary to ensure that the sodium pentaborate remains in solution.

With redundant pumps and explosive injection valves and with a highly reliable control rod scram system, operation of the reactor is permitted to continue for short periods of time with the system inoperable or for longer periods of time with one of the redundant components inoperable.

The RBM is designed to automatically block erroneous rod withdrawal at power. However, its operation is not required to prevent fuel damage as a result of such an event. Two channels are provided.

[illegible]