

ATTACHMENT 2 TO AEP:NRC:0895A

PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE

DONALD C. COOK NUCLEAR PLANT UNIT NOS. 1 AND 2

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

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REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

HOT STANDBY

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

- 3.4.1.2 a. At least two of the reactor coolant loops listed below shall be OPERABLE:
1. Reactor Coolant Loop 1 and its associated steam generator and reactor coolant pump,
 2. Reactor Coolant Loop 2 and its associated steam generator and reactor coolant pump,
 3. Reactor Coolant Loop 3 and its associated steam generator and reactor coolant pump,
 4. Reactor Coolant Loop 4 and its associated steam generator and reactor coolant pump.
- b. At least two of the above coolant loops shall be in operation Unless the reactor trip breakers are disconnected.*
- c. At least one of the above coolant loops shall be in operation if the reactor trip breakers are disconnected.*

APPLICABILITY: MODE 3

ACTION:

- a. With less than the above required reactor coolant loops OPERABLE, restore the required loops to OPERABLE status within 72 hours or be in HOT SHUTDOWN within the next 12 hours.
- b. With no reactor coolant loop in operation, suspend all operations involving a reduction in boron concentration of the Reactor Coolant System and immediately initiate corrective action to return the required coolant loop to operation.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.4.1.2.1 At least the above required reactor coolant pumps, if not in operation, shall be determined to be OPERABLE once per 7 days by verifying correct breakeer alignments and indicated power availability.

4.4.1.2.2 At least one cooling loop shall be verified to be in operation and circulating reactor coolant at least once per 12 hours.

* All reactor coolant pumps may be de-energized for up to 1 hour provided (1) no operations are permitted that would cause dilution of the reactor coolant system boron concentration, and (2) core outlet temperature is maintained at least 10°F below saturation temperature.

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HOT STANDBY

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2. Reactor Coolant Loop 2 and its associated steam generator and reactor coolant pump,
3. Reactor Coolant Loop 3 and its associated steam generator and reactor coolant pump,
4. Reactor Coolant Loop 4 and its associated steam generator and reactor coolant pump.

b. At least two of the above coolant loops shall be in operation unless the reactor trip breakers are disconnected.*

c. At least one of the above coolant loops shall be in operation if the reactor trip breakers are disconnected.*

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LIMITING SAFETY SYSTEM SETTINGS

BASES

reliability of the Reactor Protection System. This trip is redundant to the Steam Generator Water Level Low-Low trip. The Steam/Feedwater Flow Mismatch portion of this trip is activated when the steam flow exceeds the feedwater flow by $< 0.71 \times 10^6$ lbs/hour. The Steam Generator Low Water level portion of the trip is activated when the water level drops below 25 percent, as indicated by the narrow range instrument. These trip values include sufficient allowance in excess of normal operating values to preclude spurious trips but will initiate a reactor trip before the steam generators are dry. Therefore, the required capacity and starting time requirements of the auxiliary feedwater pumps are reduced and the resulting thermal transient on the Reactor Coolant System and steam generators is minimized.

Undervoltage and Underfrequency - Reactor Coolant Pump Busses

The Undervoltage and Underfrequency Reactor Coolant Pump Bus trips provide reactor core protection against DNB as a result of complete loss of forced coolant flow. The specified setpoints assure a reactor trip signal is generated before the low flow trip setpoint is reached. Time delays are incorporated in the underfrequency and undervoltage trips to prevent spurious reactor trips from momentary electrical power transients. For undervoltage, the delay is set so that the time required for a signal to reach the reactor trip breakers following the simultaneous trip of two or more reactor coolant pump bus circuit breakers shall not exceed (0.9) seconds. For underfrequency, the delay is set so that the time required for a signal to reach the reactor trip breakers after the underfrequency trip setpoint is reached shall not exceed (0.3) seconds. On decreasing power the Undervoltage and Underfrequency Reactor Coolant Pump Bus trips are automatically blocked by P-7 (a power level of approximately 10 percent of RATED THERMAL POWER with a turbine impulse chamber pressure at approximately 10 percent of full power equivalent); and on increasing power, reinstated automatically by P-7.

Turbine Trip

A Turbine Trip causes a direct reactor trip when operating above P-7. Each of the turbine trips provide turbine protection and reduce the severity of the ensuing transient. No credit was taken in the accident analyses for operation of these trips. Their functional capability at the specified trip settings is required to enhance the overall reliability of the Reactor Protection System.

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BASES

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Undervoltage and Underfrequency - Reactor Coolant Pump Busses

The Undervoltage and Underfrequency Reactor Coolant Pump Bus trips provide reactor core protection against DNB as a result of complete loss of forced coolant flow. The specified setpoints assure a reactor trip signal is generated before the low flow trip setpoint is reached. Time delays are incorporated in the underfrequency and undervoltage trips to prevent spurious reactor trips from momentary electrical power transients. For undervoltage, the delay is set so that the time required for a signal to reach the reactor trip breakers following the simultaneous trip of two or more reactor coolant pump bus circuit breakers shall not exceed (0.9) seconds. For underfrequency, the delay is set so that the time required for a signal to reach the reactor trip breakers after the underfrequency trip setpoint is reached shall not exceed (0.3) seconds. On decreasing power the Undervoltage and Underfrequency Reactor Coolant Pump Bus trips are automatically blocked by P-7 (a power level of approximately 10 percent of RATED THERMAL POWER with a turbine impulse chamber pressure at approximately 10 percent of full power equivalent); and on increasing power, reinstated automatically by P-7.

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