3/4.3.4 CONTROL ROD WITHDRAWAL BLOCK INSTRUMENTATION

LIMITING CONDITION FOR OPERATION

3.3.4 The control rod withdrawal block instrumentation shown in Table 3.3.4-1 shall be OPERABLE with their trip setpoints set consistent with the values shown in the Trip Setpoint column of Table 3.3.4-2.

APPLICABILITY: As shown in Table 3.3.4-1.

ACTION:

a. With a control rod withdrawal block instrumentation channel trip setpoint less conservative than the value shown in the Allowable Values column of Table 3.3.4-2, declare the channel inoperable until the channel is restored to OPERABLE status with its Trip Setpoint adjusted consistent with the Trip Setpoint value.

b. With the requirements for the minimum number of OPERABLE channels not satisfied for one trip system, POWER OPERATION may continue provided that either:

   1. The inoperable channel(s) is restored to OPERABLE status within 24 hours, or

   2. The redundant trip system is demonstrated OPERABLE within 4 hours and at least once per 24 hours until the inoperable channel is restored to OPERABLE status, and the inoperable channel is restored to OPERABLE status within 7 days, or

   3. For the Rod Block Monitor only, THERMAL POWER is limited such that the MCPR will remain above 1.04, assuming a single error that results in complete withdrawal of any single control rod that is capable of withdrawal.

   4. Otherwise, place at least one trip system in the tripped condition within the next hour.

c. With the requirements for the minimum number of OPERABLE channels not satisfied for both trip systems, place at least one trip system in the tripped condition within one hour.

d. The provisions of Specification 3.0.3 are not applicable in OPERATIONAL CONDITION 5.

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.3.4 Each of the above required control rod withdrawal block instrumentation channels shall be demonstrated OPERABLE by the performance of a CHANNEL CHECK, CHANNEL CALIBRATION, and a CHANNEL FUNCTIONAL TEST during the OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS and at the frequencies shown in Table 4.3.4-1.

2.1.2 THERMAL POWER (High Pressure and High Flow)

The fuel cladding integrity Safety Limit is set such that no fuel damage is calculated to occur if the limit is not violated. Since the parameters which result in fuel damage are not directly observable during reactor operation, the thermal and hydraulic conditions resulting in a departure from nucleate boiling have been used to mark the beginning of the region where fuel damage could occur. Although it is recognized that a departure from nucleate boiling would not necessarily result in damage to BWR fuel rods, the critical power at which boiling transition is calculated to occur has been adopted as a convenient limit. However, the uncertainties in monitoring the core operating state and in the procedures used to calculate the critical power, result in an uncertainty in the value of the critical power. Therefore, the fuel cladding integrity safety limit is defined as the critical power ratio in the limiting fuel assembly for which more than 99.9% of the fuel rods in the core are expected to avoid boiling transition considering the power distribution within the core and all uncertainties.

The Safety Limit MCPR is determined using a statistical model that combines all of the uncertainties in operating parameters and the procedures used to calculate critical power. The probability of the occurrence of boiling transition is determined using an approved critical power correlation. Details of the fuel cladding integrity safety limit calculation are given in Reference 1 and 2.

Uncertainties used in the determination of the fuel cladding integrity safety limit and the bases of these uncertainties are presented in Reference 1 and 2.

The power distribution is based on a typical 764 assembly core in which the rod pattern was arbitrarily chosen to produce a skewed power distribution having the greatest number of assemblies at the highest power levels. The worst distribution in Brunswick Unit 2 during any fuel cycle could not be as severe as the distribution used in the analysis. The pressure safety limits are arbitrarily selected to be the lowest transient overpressures allowed by the applicable codes, ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section III, and USAS Piping Code, Section B31.1.

Reference

1. "General Electric Standard Application for Reactor Fuel," NEDE-24011-P-A, Revision 8.

2. "General Electric Standard Application for Reactor Fuel," NEDE-24011-P-A, Amendment 14.