Tennessee Valley Authority, Post Office Box 2000, Decatur, Alabama 35609-2000

February 18, 2014

10 CFR 50.4

ATTN: Document Control Desk
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555-0001

Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant, Unit 3
Renewed Facility Operating License No. DPR-68
NRC Docket No. 50-296

Subject: **Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant, Unit 3 Core Operating Limits Report for Cycle 17 Operation**

In accordance with the requirements of Technical Specification (TS) 5.6.5.d, the Tennessee Valley Authority is submitting the Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant (BFN), Unit 3, Cycle 17, Core Operating Limits Report (COLR), Revision 0. Revision 0 of the BFN, Unit 3, Cycle 17, COLR includes all modes of operation (Modes 1 through 5).

There are no new commitments contained in this letter. If you have any questions please contact Jamie L. Paul at (256) 729-2636.

Respectfully,

K. J. Polson
Vice President

Enclosure: Core Operating Limits Report, (105% OLTP), for Cycle 17 Operation
TVA-COLR-BF3C17, Revision 0

cc: (w/ Enclosure)

NRC Regional Administrator - Region II
NRC Senior Resident Inspector - Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant

A001
NRR

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Enclosure
Tennessee Valley Authority
Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant
Unit 3

Core Operating Limits Report, (105% OLTP), for Cycle 17 Operation
TVA-COLR-BF3C17, Revision 0

(See Attached)

EDMS L32 140123 801
QA Document
Pages Affected: All
BFE-3603, Revision 0

TVA NPG

Reactor Engineering and Fuels - BWRFE
1101 Market Street, Chattanooga, TN 37402

Browns Ferry Unit 3 Cycle 17

Core Operating Limits Report, (105% OLTP)

TVA-COLR-BF3C17 Revision 0 (Final)
(Revision Log, Page v)

January 2014

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Date: January 23, 2014

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Reactor Engineering and Fuels - BWRFE
1101 Market Street, Chattanooga TN 37402

Date: January 23, 2014

Revision Log

Number	Page	Description
0-R0	All	New document.

Nomenclature

APLHGR	Average Planar LHGR
APRM	Average Power Range Monitor
AREVA NP	Vendor (Framatome, Siemens)
ARTS	APRM/RBM Technical Specification Improvement
BOC	Beginning of Cycle
BWR	Boiling Water Reactor
CAVEX	Core Average Exposure
CD	Coast Down
CMSS	Core Monitoring System Software
COLR	Core Operating Limits Report
CPR	Critical Power Ratio
CRWE	Control Rod Withdrawal Error
CSDM	Cold SDM
DIVOM	Delta CPR over Initial CPR vs. Oscillation Magnitude
ECCS	Emergency Core Cooling System
EOC	End of Cycle
EOCLB	End-of-Cycle Licensing Basis
EOOS	Equipment OOS
FFTR	Final Feedwater Temperature Reduction
FFWTR	Final Feedwater Temperature Reduction
FHOOS	Feedwater Heaters OOS
ft	Foot: English unit of measure for length
GNF	Vendor (General Electric, Global Nuclear Fuels)
GWd	Giga Watt Day
HTSP	High TSP
ICA	Interim Corrective Action
ICF	Increased Core Flow (beyond rated)
IS	In-Service
kW	kilo watt: SI unit of measure for power.
LCO	License Condition of Operation
LFWH	Loss of Feedwater Heating
LHGR	Linear Heat Generation Rate
LHGRFAC	LHGR Multiplier (Power or Flow dependent)
LPRM	Low Power Range Monitor
LRNB	Generator Load Reject, No Bypass

MAPFAC	MAPLHGR multiplier (Power or Flow dependent)
MCPR	Minimum CPR
MELL	Maximum Extended Load Line
MSRV	Moisture Separator Reheater Valve
MSRVOOS	MSRV OOS
MTU	Metric Ton Uranium
MWd/MTU	Mega Watt Day per Metric Ton Uranium
NEOC	Near EOC
NRC	United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NSS	Nominal Scram Speed
NTSP	Nominal TSP
OLMCPR	MCPR Operating Limit
OOS	Out-Of-Service
OPRM	Oscillation Power Range Monitor
OSS	Optimum Scram Speed
PBDA	Period Based Detection Algorithm
Pbypass	Power, below which TSV Position and TCV Fast Closure Scrams are Bypassed
PLU	Power Load Unbalance
PLUOOS	PLU OOS
PRNM	Power Range Neutron Monitor
RBM	Rod Block Monitor
RPS	Reactor Protection System
RPT	Recirculation Pump Trip
RPTOOS	RPT OOS
SDM	Shutdown Margin
SLMCPR	MCPR Safety Limit
SLO	Single Loop Operation
SRV	Safety Relief Valve
SRVOOS	SRV OOS
TBV	Turbine Bypass Valve
TBVIS	TBV IS
TBVOOS	TBV OOS
TIP	Transversing In-core Probe
TIPOOS	TIP OOS
TLO	Two Loop Operation
TSP	Trip Setpoint
TSSS	Technical Specification Scram Speed
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority

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1 Introduction

In anticipation of cycle startup, it is necessary to describe the expected limits of operation.

1.1 Purpose

The primary purpose of this document is to satisfy requirements identified by unit technical specification section 5.6.5. This document may be provided, upon final approval, to the NRC.

1.2 Scope

This document will discuss the following areas:

- Average Planar Linear Heat Generation Rate (APLHGR) Limit
  (Technical Specifications 3.2.1 and 3.7.5)
  Applicability: Mode 1, ≥ 25% RTP (Technical Specifications definition of RTP)
- Linear Heat Generation Rate (LHGR) Limit
  (Technical Specification 3.2.3, 3.3.4.1, and 3.7.5)
  Applicability: Mode 1, ≥ 25% RTP (Technical Specifications definition of RTP)
- Minimum Critical Power Ratio Operating Limit (OLMCPR)
  (Technical Specifications 3.2.2, 3.3.4.1, and 3.7.5)
  Applicability: Mode 1, ≥ 25% RTP (Technical Specifications definition of RTP)
- Oscillation Power Range Monitor (OPRM) Setpoint
  (Technical Specification Table 3.3.1.1)
  Applicability: Mode 1, ≥ (as specified in Technical Specifications Table 3.3.1.1-1)
- Average Power Range Monitor (APRM) Flow Biased Rod Block Trip Setting
  (Technical Requirements Manual Section 5.3.1 and Table 3.3.4-1)
  Applicability: Mode 1, ≥ (as specified in Technical Requirements Manuals Table 3.3.4-1)
- Rod Block Monitor (RBM) Trip Setpoints and Operability
  (Technical Specification Table 3.3.2.1-1)
  Applicability: Mode 1, ≥ % RTP as specified in Table 3.3.2.1-1 (TS definition of RTP)
- Shutdown Margin (SDM) Limit
  (Technical Specification 3.1.1)
  Applicability: All Modes

1.3 Fuel Loading

The core will contain previously exposed and fresh AREVA NP, Inc., ATRIUM-10 fuel. Nuclear fuel types used in the core loading are shown in Table 1.1. The core shuffle and final loading were explicitly evaluated for BOC cold shutdown margin performance as documented in Reference 5.

Table 1.1 Nuclear Fuel Types*

Fuel Description	Original Cycle	Number of Assemblies	Nuclear Fuel Type (NFT)	Fuel Names (Range)
ATRIUM-10 A10-3831B-15GV80-FCD	15	120	6	FCD001-FCD200
ATRIUM-10 A10-3403B-9GV80-FCD	15	20	7	FCD257-FCD276
ATRIUM-10 A10-3392B-10GV80-FCD	15	7	8	FCD221-FCD256
ATRIUM-10 A10-4218B-15GV80-FCC	15	2	9	FCC217-FCC218
ATRIUM-10 A10-4218B-13GV80-FCC	15	4	10	FCC307-FCC310
ATRIUM-10 A10-3757B-10GV80-FCC	15	40	11	FCC335-FCC374
ATRIUM-10 A10-3440B-11GV80-FCE	16	144	12	FCE001-FCE144
ATRIUM-10 A10-3826B-13GV80-FCE	16	44	13	FCE145-FCE188
ATRIUM-10 A10-4075B-13GV80-FCE	16	47	14	FCE189-FCE236
ATRIUM-10 A10-4081B-12GV80-FCE	16	48	15	FCE237-FCE284
ATRIUM-10 A10-3849B-13GV80-FCF	17	176	16	FCF301-FCF476
ATRIUM-10 A10-3882B-10GV70-FCF	17	40	17	FCF477-FCF516
ATRIUM-10 A10-4116B-12GV70-FCF	17	72	18	FCF517-FCF588

1.4 Acceptability

Limits discussed in this document were generated based on NRC approved methodologies per References 6 through 22.

* The table identifies the expected fuel type breakdown in anticipation of final core loading. The final composition of the core depends upon uncertainties during the outage such as discovering a failed fuel bundle, or other bundle damage. Minor core loading changes, due to unforeseen events, will conform to the safety and monitoring requirements identified in this document.

2 APLHGR Limits

(Technical Specifications 3.2.1 & 3.7.5)

The APLHGR limit is determined by adjusting the rated power APLHGR limit for off-rated power, off-rated flow, and SLO conditions. The most limiting of these is then used as follows:

$$\text{APLHGR limit} = \text{MIN} (\text{APLHGR}_P , \text{APLHGR}_F, \text{APLHGR}_{SLO})$$

where:

APLHGR_P	off-rated power APLHGR limit	$[\text{APLHGR}_{RATED} * \text{MAPFAC}_P]$
APLHGR_F	off-rated flow APLHGR limit	$[\text{APLHGR}_{RATED} * \text{MAPFAC}_F]$
APLHGR_{SLO}	SLO APLHGR limit	$[\text{APLHGR}_{RATED} *$ SLO Multiplier$]$

2.1 Rated Power and Flow Limit: APLHGR_{RATED}

The rated conditions APLHGR for ATRIUM-10 fuel is identified in Reference 1 and shown in Figure 2.1.

2.2 Off-Rated Power Dependent Limit: APLHGR_P

Reference 1, for ATRIUM-10 fuel, does not specify a power dependent APLHGR. Therefore, MAPFAC_P is set to a value of **1.0**.

2.2.1 Startup without Feedwater Heaters

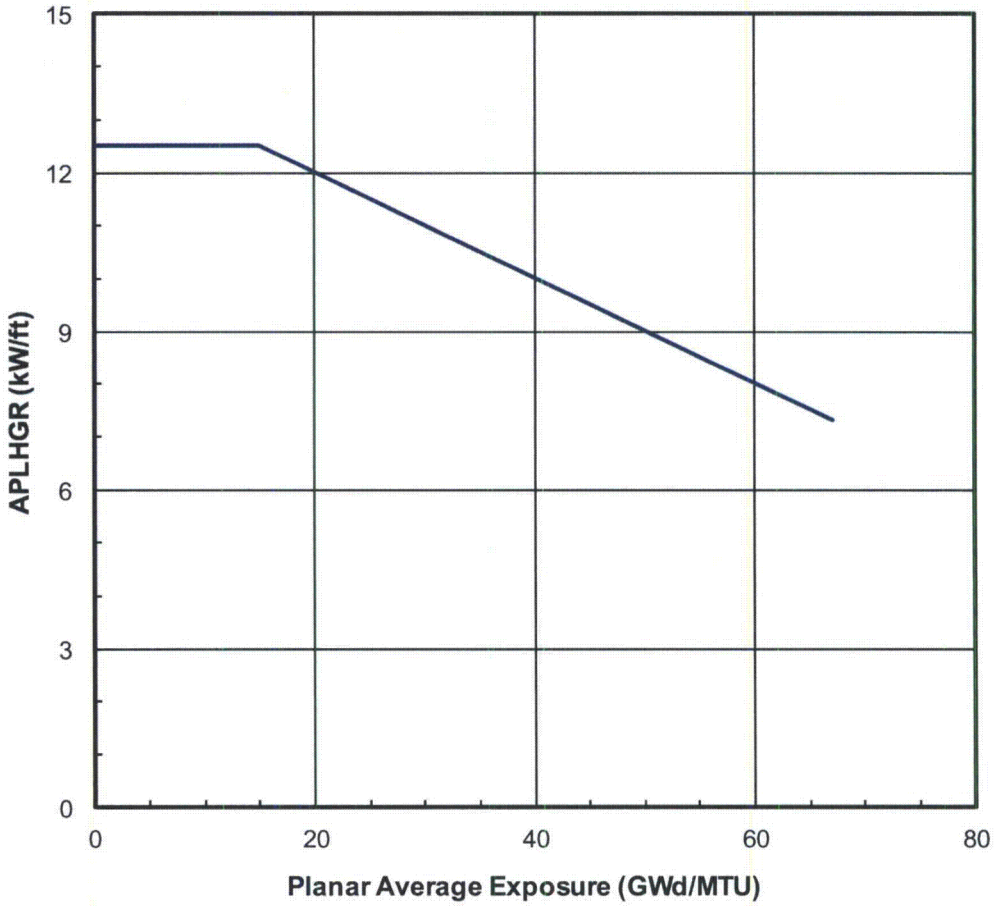
There is a range of operation during startup when the feedwater heaters are not placed into service until after the unit has reached a significant operating power level. No Additional power dependent limitation is required.

2.3 Off-Rated Flow Dependent Limit: APLHGR_F

Reference 1, for ATRIUM-10 fuel, does not specify a flow dependent APLHGR. Therefore, MAPFAC_F is set to a value of **1.0**.

2.4 Single Loop Operation Limit: APLHGR_{SLO}

The single loop operation multiplier for ATRIUM-10 fuel is **0.85**, per Reference 1.



Planar Avg. Exposure (GWd/MTU)	APLHGR Limit (kW/ft)
0.0	12.5
15.0	12.5
67.0	7.3

Figure 2.1 $APLHGR_{RATED}$ for ATRIUM-10 Fuel

2.5 Equipment Out-Of-Service Corrections

The limits shown in Figure 2.1 are applicable for operation with all equipment In-Service as well as the following Equipment Out-Of-Service (EOOS) options; including combinations of the options.

In-Service	All equipment In-Service*
RPTOOS	EOC-Recirculation Pump Trip Out-Of-Service
TBVOOS	Turbine Bypass Valve(s) Out-Of-Service
PLUOOS	Power Load Unbalance Out-Of-Service
FHOOS (or FFWTR)	Feedwater Heaters Out-Of-Service or Final Feedwater Temperature Reduction

Single Recirculation Loop Operation (SLO) requires the application of the SLO multipliers to the rated APLHGR limits as described previously.

* All equipment service conditions assume 1 SRVOOS.

3 LHGR Limits

(Technical Specification 3.2.3, 3.3.4.1, & 3.7.5)

The LHGR limit is determined by adjusting the rated power LHGR limit for off-rated power and off-rated flow conditions. The most limiting of these is then used as follows:

$$\text{LHGR limit} = \text{MIN} (\text{LHGR}_P , \text{LHGR}_F)$$

where:

LHGR_P	off-rated power LHGR limit	$[\text{LHGR}_{RATED} * \text{LHGRFAC}_P]$
LHGR_F	off-rated flow LHGR limit	$[\text{LHGR}_{RATED} * \text{LHGRFAC}_F]$

3.1 Rated Power and Flow Limit: LHGR_{RATED}

The rated conditions LHGR for all fuel types, is identified in Reference 1 and shown in Figure 3.1. The LHGR limit is consistent with References 2 and 3.

3.2 Off-Rated Power Dependent Limit: LHGR_P

LHGR limits are adjusted for off-rated power conditions using the LHGRFAC_P multiplier provided in Reference 1. The multiplier is split into two sub cases: turbine bypass valves in and out-of-service. The multipliers are shown in Figure 3.2.

3.2.1 Startup without Feedwater Heaters

There is a range of operation during startup when the feedwater heaters are not placed into service until after the unit has reached a significant operating power level. Additional limits are shown in Figure 3.4 and Figure 3.5, based on temperature conditions identified in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Startup Feedwater Temperature Basis

	Temperature	
Power	Range 1	Range 2
(%Rated)	(°F)	(°F)
25	160.0	155.0
30	165.0	160.0
40	175.0	170.0
50	185.0	180.0

3.3 Off-Rated Flow Dependent Limit: $LHGR_F$

The LHGR limit is adjusted for off-rated flow conditions using the $LHGRFAC_F$ multiplier provided in Reference 1. The multiplier are shown in Figure 3.3.

3.4 Equipment Out-Of-Service Corrections

The limit shown in Figure 3.1 is applicable for operation with all equipment In-Service as well as the following Equipment Out-Of-Service (EOOS) options; including combinations of the options.*

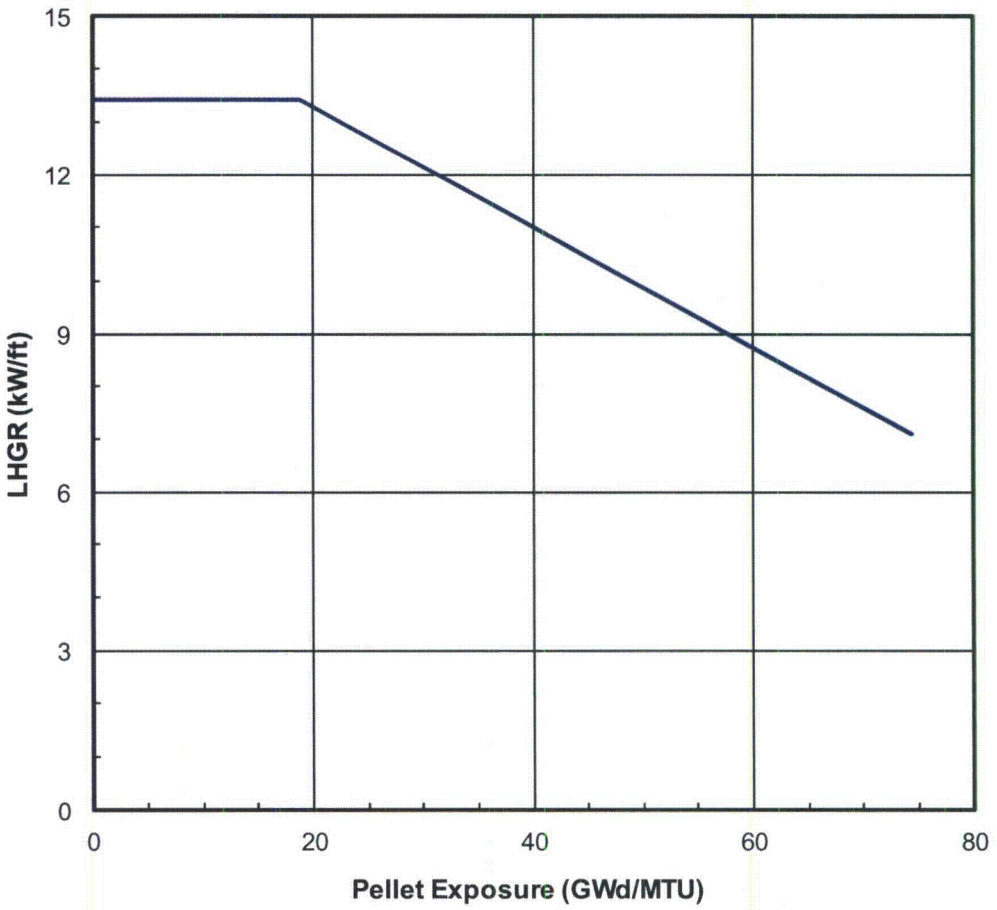
In-Service	All equipment In-Service
RPTOOS	EOC-Recirculation Pump Trip Out-Of-Service
TBVOOS	Turbine Bypass Valve(s) Out-Of-Service
PLUOOS	Power Load Unbalance Out-Of-Service
FHOOS (or FFWTR)	Feedwater Heaters Out-Of-Service or Final Feedwater Temperature Reduction
SLO	Single Loop Operation, One Recirculation Pump Out--Of-Service

Off-rated power corrections shown in Figure 3.2 are dependent on operation of the Turbine Bypass Valve system. For this reason, separate limits are to be applied for TBVIS or TBVOOS operation. The limits have no dependency on RPTOOS, PLUOOS, FHOOS/FFWTR, or SLO.

Off-rated flow corrections shown in Figure 3.3 are bounding for all EOOS conditions.

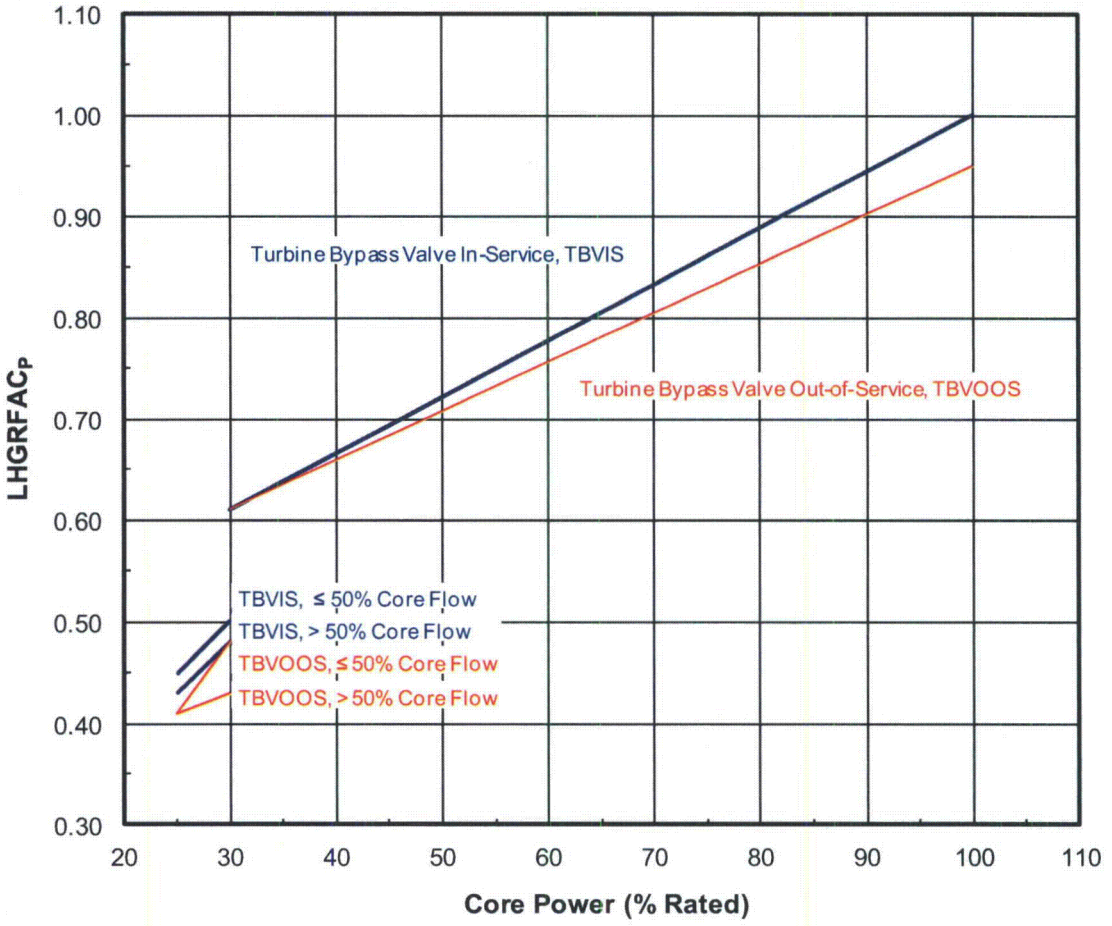
Off-rated power corrections shown in Figure 3.4 and Figure 3.5 are also dependent on operation of the Turbine Bypass Valve system. In this case, limits support FHOOS operation during startup. These limits have no dependency on RPTOOS, PLUOOS, or SLO.

* All equipment service conditions assume 1 SRVOOS.



Pellet Exposure (GWd/MTU)	LHGR Limit (kW/ft)
0.0	13.4
18.9	13.4
74.4	7.1

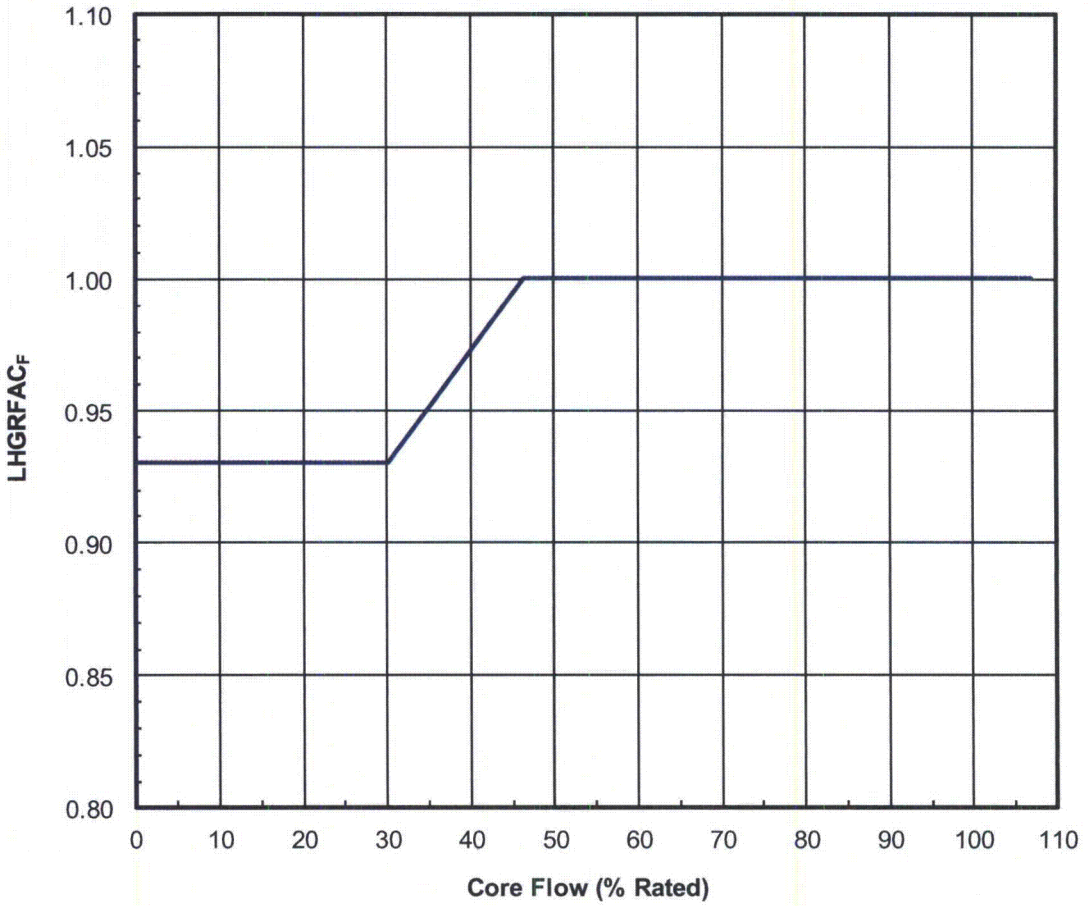
Figure 3.1 $LHGR_{RATED}$ for ATRIUM-10 Fuel



Turbine Bypass In-Service		*Turbine Bypass Out-of-Service*	
Core Power (% Rated)	**LHGRFAC$_P$**	**Core Power (% Rated)**	**LHGRFAC$_P$**
100.0	1.00	100.0	0.95
30.0	0.61	30.0	0.61
Core Flow > 50% Rated		**Core Flow > 50% Rated**	
30.0	0.48	30.0	0.43
25.0	0.43	25.0	0.41
Core Flow ≤ 50% Rated		**Core Flow ≤ 50% Rated**	
30.0	0.50	30.0	0.48
25.0	0.45	25.0	0.41

Figure 3.2 Base Operation LHGRFAC$_P$ for ATRIUM-10 Fuel

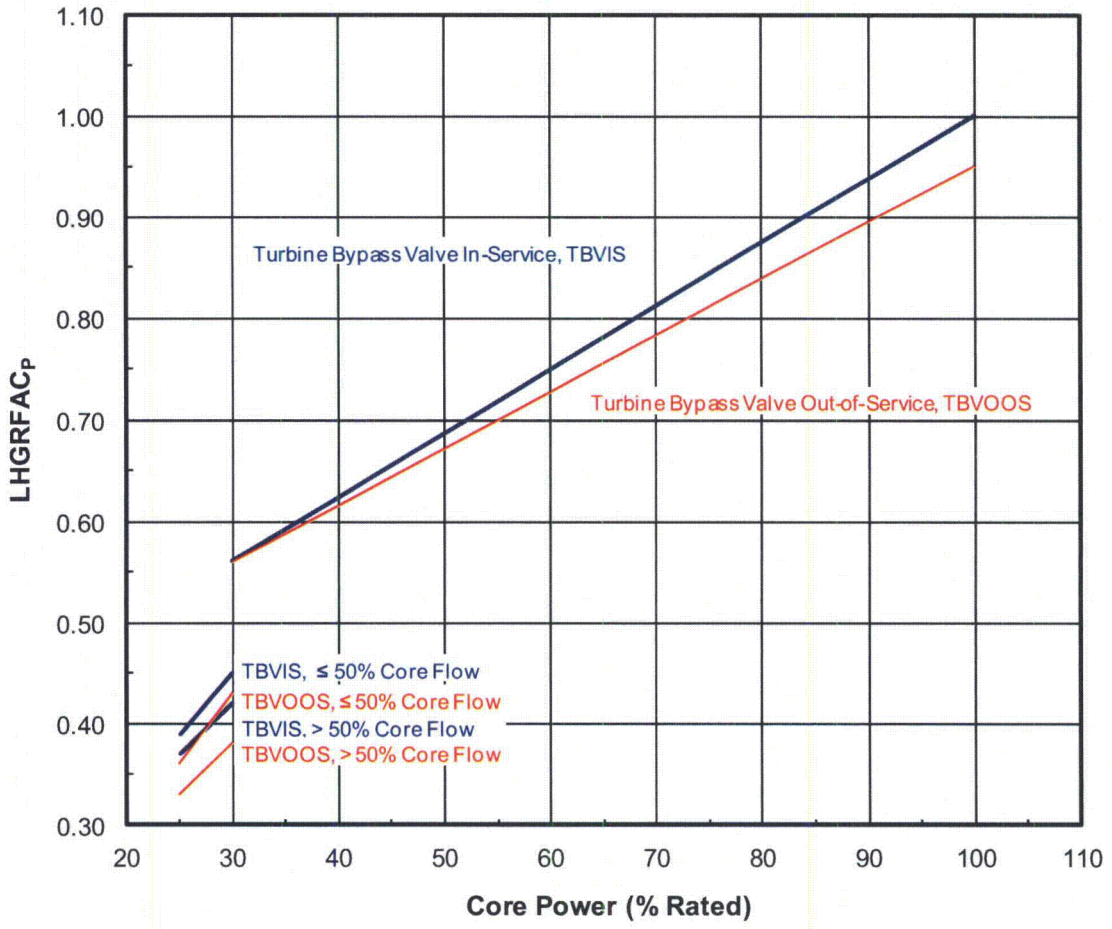
(*Independent of other EOOS conditions*)



Core Flow (% Rated)	LHGRFAC$_F$
0.0	0.93
30.0	0.93
46.4	1
107.0	1

Figure 3.3 LHGRFAC$_F$ for ATRIUM-10 Fuel
(*Values bound all EOOS conditions*)

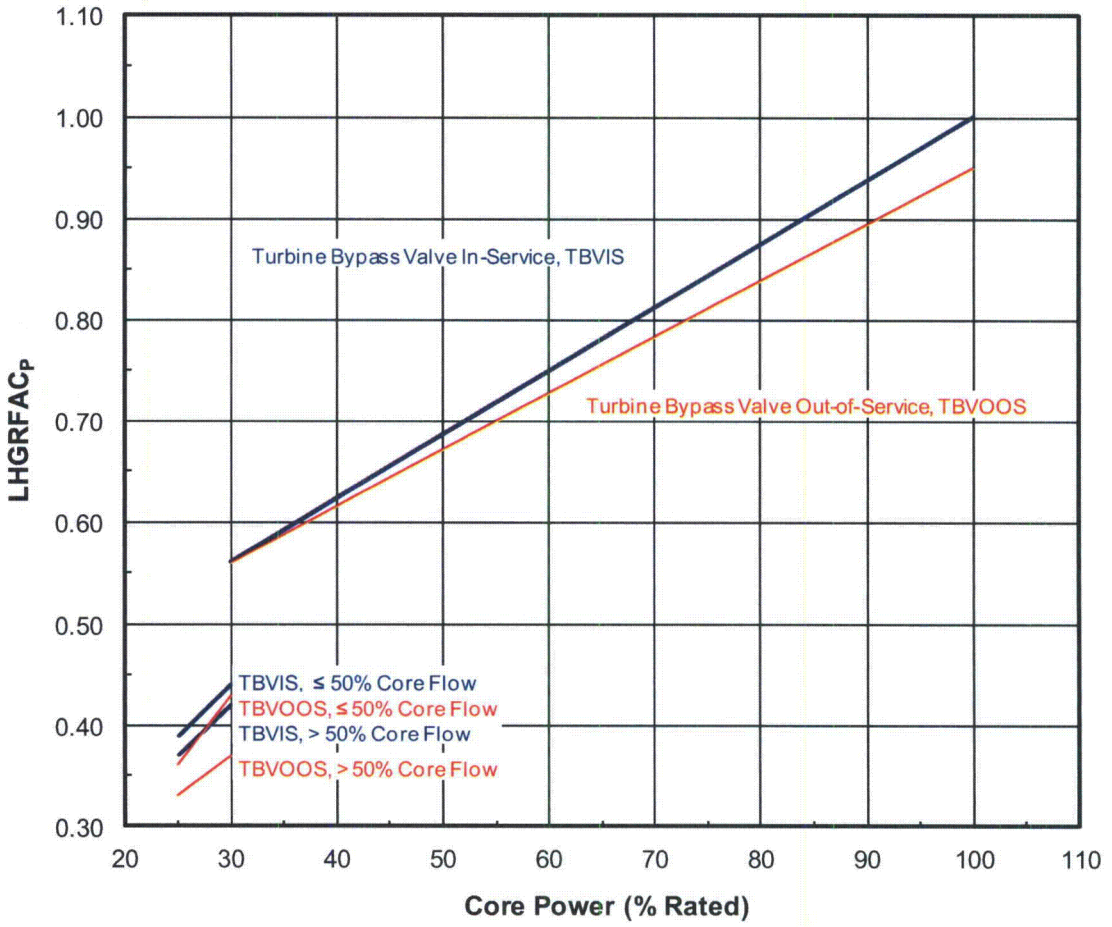
(*107.0% maximum core flow line is used to support 105% rated flow operation, ICF*)



Turbine Bypass In-Service	
Core Power (% Rated)	**LHGRFACP**
100.0	1.00
30.0	0.56
Core Flow > 50% Rated	
30.0	0.42
25.0	0.37
Core Flow ≤ 50% Rated	
30.0	0.45
25.0	0.39

Turbine Bypass Out-of-Service	
Core Power (% Rated)	**LHGRFACP**
100.0	0.95
30.0	0.56
Core Flow > 50% Rated	
30.0	0.38
25.0	0.33
Core Flow ≤ 50% Rated	
30.0	0.43
25.0	0.36

Figure 3.4 Startup Operation LHGRFACP for ATRIUM-10 Fuel:
Table 3.1 Temperature Range 1
(no Feedwater heating during startup)



Turbine Bypass In-Service	
Core Power (% Rated)	**$LHGRFAC_P$**
100.0	1.00
30.0	0.56
Core Flow > 50% Rated	
30.0	0.42
25.0	0.37
Core Flow ≤ 50% Rated	
30.0	0.44
25.0	0.39

Turbine Bypass Out-of-Service	
Core Power (% Rated)	**$LHGRFAC_P$**
100.0	0.95
30.0	0.56
Core Flow > 50% Rated	
30.0	0.37
25.0	0.33
Core Flow ≤ 50% Rated	
30.0	0.43
25.0	0.36

Figure 3.5 Startup Operation $LHGRFAC_P$ for ATRIUM-10 Fuel:
Table 3.1 Temperature Range 2
(no Feedwater heating during startup)

4 OLMCPR Limits

(Technical Specification 3.2.2, 3.3.4.1, & 3.7.5)

OLMCPR is calculated to be the most limiting of the flow or power dependent values

$$\text{OLMCPR limit} = \text{MAX} (MCPR_F , MCPR_P)$$

where:

$MCPR_F$	core flow-dependent MCPR limit
$MCPR_P$	power-dependent MCPR limit

4.1 Flow Dependent MCPR Limit: $MCPR_F$

$MCPR_F$ limits are dependent upon core flow (% of Rated), and the max core flow limit, (Rated or Increased Core Flow, ICF). $MCPR_F$ limits are shown in Figure 4.1, consistent with Reference 1. Limits are valid for all EOOS combinations. No adjustment is required for SLO conditions.

4.2 Power Dependent MCPR Limit: $MCPR_P$

$MCPR_P$ limits are dependent upon:

- Core Power Level (% of Rated)
- Technical Specification Scram Speed (TSSS), Nominal Scram Speed (NSS), or Optimum Scram Speed (OSS)
- Cycle Operating Exposure (NEOC, EOC, and CD - as defined in this section)
- Equipment Out-Of-Service Options
- Two or Single recirculation Loop Operation (TLO vs. SLO)

The $MCPR_P$ limits are provided in the following tables, where each table contains the limits for all fuel types and EOOS options (for a specified scram speed and exposure range). The CMSS determines $MCPR_P$ limits, from these tables, based on linear interpolation between the specified powers.

4.2.1 Startup without Feedwater Heaters

There is a range of operation during startup when the feedwater heaters are not placed into service until after the unit has reached a significant operating power level. Additional power dependent limits are shown in Table 4.5 through Table 4.8, based on temperature conditions identified in Table 3.1.

4.2.2 Scram Speed Dependent Limits (TSSS vs. NSS vs. OSS)

$MCPR_P$ limits are provided for three different sets of assumed scram speeds. The Technical Specification Scram Speed (TSSS) $MCPR_P$ limits are applicable at all times, as long as the scram time surveillance demonstrates the times in Technical Specification Table 3.1.4-1 are met. Both Nominal Scram Speeds (NSS) and/or Optimum Scram Speeds (OSS) may be used, as long as the scram time surveillance demonstrates Table 4.1 times are applicable.*†

Table 4.1 Nominal Scram Time Basis

Notch Position (index)	Nominal Scram Timing (seconds)	Optimum Scram Timing (seconds)
46	0.420	0.380
36	0.980	0.875
26	1.600	1.465
6	2.900	2.900

In demonstrating compliance with the NSS and/or OSS scram time basis, surveillance requirements from Technical Specification 3.1.4 apply; accepting the definition of SLOW rods should conform to scram speeds shown in Table 4.1. If conformance is not demonstrated, TSSS based $MCPR_P$ limits are applied.

On initial cycle startup, TSSS limits are used until the successful completion of scram timing confirms NSS and/or OSS based limits are applicable.

4.2.3 Exposure Dependent Limits

Exposures are tracked on a Core Average Exposure basis (CAVEX, not Cycle Exposure). Higher exposure $MCPR_P$ limits are always more limiting and may be used for any Core Average Exposure up to the ending exposure. Per Reference 1, $MCPR_P$ limits are provided for the following exposure ranges:

BOC to NEOC	NEOC corresponds to	**27,393.0 MWd / MTU**
BOC to EOCLB	EOCLB corresponds to	**31,304.9 MWd / MTU**
BOC to End of Coast	End of Coast	**32,724.6 MWd / MTU**

NEOC refers to a Near EOC exposure point.

* Reference 1 analysis results are based on information identified in Reference 4.

† Drop out times consistent with method used to perform actual timing measurements (i.e., including pickup/dropout effects).

The EOCLB exposure point is not the true End-Of-Cycle exposure. Instead it corresponds to a licensing exposure window exceeding expected end-of-full-power-life.

The End of Coast exposure point represents a licensing exposure point exceeding the expected end-of-cycle exposure including cycle extension options.

4.2.4 *Equipment Out-Of-Service (EOOS) Options*

EOOS options* covered by $MCPR_P$ limits are given by the following:

In-Service	All equipment In-Service
RPTOOS	EOC-Recirculation Pump Trip Out-Of-Service
TBVOOS	Turbine Bypass Valve(s) Out-Of-Service
RPTOOS+TBVOOS	Combined RPTOOS and TBVOOS
PLUOOS	Power Load Unbalance Out-Of-Service
PLUOOS+RPTOOS	Combined PLUOOS and RPTOOS
PLUOOS+TBVOOS	Combined PLUOOS and TBVOOS
PLUOOS+TBVOOS+RPTOOS	Combined PLUOOS, RPTOOS, and TBVOOS
FHOOS (or FFWTR)	Feedwater Heaters Out-Of-Service (or Final Feedwater Temperature Reduction)

For exposure ranges up to NEOC and EOCLB, additional combinations of $MCPR_P$ limits are also provided including FHOOS. The coast down exposure range assumes application of FFWTR. FHOOS based $MCPR_P$ limits for the coast down exposure are redundant because the temperature setdown assumption is identical with FFWTR.

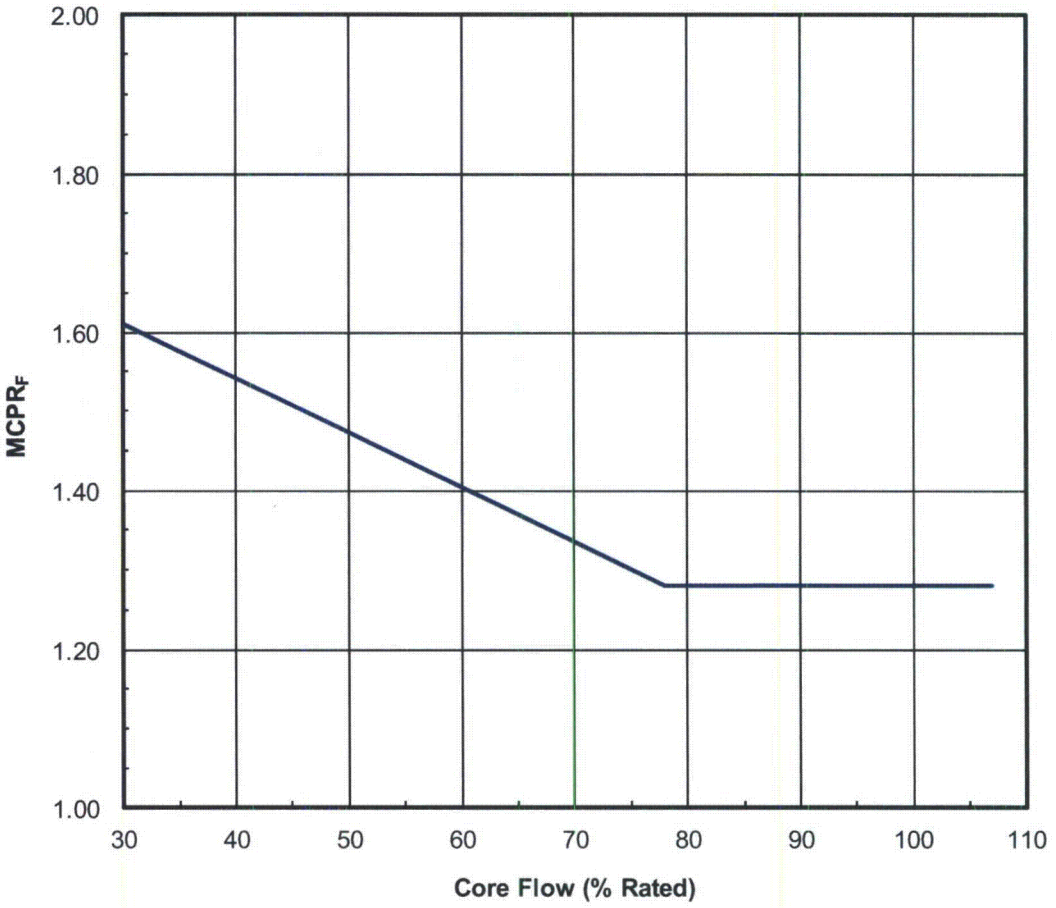
4.2.5 *Single-Loop-Operation (SLO) Limits*

$MCPR_P$ limits are increased by 0.02 to support SLO, per Reference 1.

4.2.6 *Below Pbypass Limits*

Below Pbypass (30% rated power), $MCPR_P$ limits depend upon core flow. One set of $MCPR_P$ limits applies for core flow above 50% of rated; a second set applies if the core flow is less than or equal to 50% rated.

* All equipment service conditions assume 1 SRVOOS.



Core Flow (% Rated)	MCPR$_F$
30.0	1.61
78.0	1.28
107.0	1.28

Figure 4.1 MCPR$_F$ for ATRIUM-10 Fuel
(*Values bound all EOOS conditions*)

(*107.0% maximum core flow line is used to support 105% rated flow operation, ICF*)

Table 4.2 $MCPR_P$ Limits for Optimum Scram Time Basis*

Operating Condition	Power (% of rated)	BOC to NEOC	BOC to EOCLB	BOC to End of Coast
Base Case	100	1.38	1.41	1.43
	75	1.51	1.51	1.55
	65	1.57	1.57	1.61
	50	1.70	1.70	1.76
	50	1.93	1.93	1.93
	40	2.03	2.03	2.03
	30	2.19	2.19	2.30
	30 at > 50%F	2.53	2.53	2.63
	25 at > 50%F	2.77	2.77	2.89
	30 at ≤ 50%F	2.45	2.45	2.52
	25 at ≤ 50%F	2.68	2.68	2.80
FHOOS	100	1.40	1.43	---
	75	1.55	1.55	---
	65	1.61	1.61	---
	50	1.76	1.76	---
	50	1.93	1.93	---
	40	2.03	2.03	---
	30	2.30	2.30	---
	30 at > 50%F	2.63	2.63	---
	25 at > 50%F	2.89	2.89	---
	30 at ≤ 50%F	2.52	2.52	---
	25 at ≤ 50%F	2.80	2.80	---

* All limits, including "Base Case," support RPTOOS operation; operation is supported for any combination of 1 MSRVOOS, up to 2 TIPOOS (or the equivalent number of TIP channels), and up to 50% of the LPRMs out-of-service. For single-loop operation, $MCPR_P$ limits will be 0.02 higher.

FFWTR/FHOOS is supported for the BOC to End of Coast limits.

Table 4.3 $MCPR_P$ Limits for Nominal Scram Time Basis*

Operating Condition	Power (% of rated)	BOC to NEOC	BOC to EOCLB	BOC to End of Coast
Base Case	100	1.40	1.42	1.43
	75	1.53	1.53	1.56
	65	1.59	1.59	1.62
	50	1.72	1.72	1.79
	50	1.93	1.93	1.94
	40	2.04	2.04	2.04
	30	2.22	2.22	2.33
	30 at > 50%F	2.53	2.53	2.63
	25 at > 50%F	2.77	2.77	2.89
	30 at ≤ 50%F	2.45	2.45	2.52
	25 at ≤ 50%F	2.68	2.68	2.80
TBVOOS	100	1.44	1.46	1.47
	75	1.57	1.57	1.60
	65	1.62	1.63	1.66
	50	1.75	1.75	1.81
	50	1.93	1.93	1.94
	40	2.04	2.04	2.04
	30	2.23	2.23	2.34
	30 at > 50%F	3.14	3.14	3.26
	25 at > 50%F	3.53	3.53	3.64
	30 at ≤ 50%F	2.74	2.74	2.88
	25 at ≤ 50%F	3.17	3.17	3.32
FHOOS	100	1.43	1.43	---
	75	1.55	1.56	---
	65	1.62	1.62	---
	50	1.79	1.79	---
	50	1.94	1.94	---
	40	2.04	2.04	---
	30	2.33	2.33	---
	30 at > 50%F	2.63	2.63	---
	25 at > 50%F	2.89	2.89	---
	30 at ≤ 50%F	2.52	2.52	---
	25 at ≤ 50%F	2.80	2.80	---
PLUOOS	100	1.40	1.42	1.43
	75	1.53	1.53	1.56
	65	1.82	1.82	1.83
	50	---	---	---
	50	1.94	1.94	1.94
	40	2.04	2.04	2.04
	30	2.22	2.22	2.33
	30 at > 50%F	2.53	2.53	2.63
	25 at > 50%F	2.77	2.77	2.89
	30 at ≤ 50%F	2.45	2.45	2.52
	25 at ≤ 50%F	2.68	2.68	2.80

* All limits, including "Base Case," support RPTOOS operation; operation is supported for any combination of 1 MSRVOOS, up to 2 TIPOOS (or the equivalent number of TIP channels), and up to 50% of the LPRMs out-of-service. For single-loop operation, $MCPR_P$ limits will be 0.02 higher.

FFWTR and FHOOS assume the same value of temperature drop. Consequently, FHOOS limits are not provided for BOC to End of COAST due to redundancy. Thermal limits for the "BOC to End of COAST" exposure applicability window are developed to conservatively bound FHOOS limits for earlier exposure applicability windows.

A 50% power step change for PLUOOS limits is not supported. When core power is ≤ 50%, the LRNB event is the same with, or without PLUOOS.

Table 4.3 $MCPR_P$ Limits for Nominal Scram Time Basis (*continued*)*

Operating Condition	Power (% of rated)	BOC to NEOC	BOC to EOCLB	BOC to End of Coast
TBVOOS FHOOS	100	1.46	1.47	---
	75	1.59	1.60	---
	65	1.66	1.66	---
	50	1.81	1.81	---
	50	1.94	1.94	---
	40	2.04	2.04	---
	30	2.34	2.34	---
	30 at > 50%F	3.26	3.26	---
	25 at > 50%F	3.64	3.64	---
	30 at ≤ 50%F	2.88	2.88	---
	25 at ≤ 50%F	3.32	3.32	---
TBVOOS PLUOOS	100	1.44	1.46	1.47
	75	1.57	1.57	1.60
	65	1.82	1.82	1.83
	50	---	---	---
	50	1.94	1.94	1.94
	40	2.04	2.04	2.04
	30	2.23	2.23	2.34
	30 at > 50%F	3.14	3.14	3.26
	25 at > 50%F	3.53	3.53	3.64
	30 at ≤ 50%F	2.74	2.74	2.88
	25 at ≤ 50%F	3.17	3.17	3.32
FHOOS PLUOOS	100	1.43	1.43	---
	75	1.55	1.56	---
	65	1.83	1.83	---
	50	---	---	---
	50	1.94	1.94	---
	40	2.04	2.04	---
	30	2.33	2.33	---
	30 at > 50%F	2.63	2.63	---
	25 at > 50%F	2.89	2.89	---
	30 at ≤ 50%F	2.52	2.52	---
	25 at ≤ 50%F	2.80	2.80	---
TBVOOS FHOOS PLUOOS	100	1.46	1.47	---
	75	1.59	1.60	---
	65	1.83	1.83	---
	50	---	---	---
	50	1.94	1.94	---
	40	2.04	2.04	---
	30	2.34	2.34	---
	30 at > 50%F	3.26	3.26	---
	25 at > 50%F	3.64	3.64	---
	30 at ≤ 50%F	2.88	2.88	---
	25 at ≤ 50%F	3.32	3.32	---

* All limits, including "Base Case," support RPTOOS operation; operation is supported for any combination of 1 MSRVOOS, up to 2 TIPOOS (or the equivalent number of TIP channels), and up to 50% of the LPRMs out-of-service. For single-loop operation, $MCPR_P$ limits will be 0.02 higher.

FFWTR and FHOOS assume the same value of temperature drop. Consequently, FHOOS limits are not provided for BOC to End of COAST due to redundancy. Thermal limits for the "BOC to End of COAST" exposure applicability window are developed to conservatively bound FHOOS limits for earlier exposure applicability windows.

A 50% power step change for PLUOOS limits is not supported. When core power is ≤ 50%, the LRNB event is the same with, or without PLUOOS.

Table 4.4 $MCPR_P$ Limits for Technical Specification Scram Time Basis*

Operating Condition	Power (% of rated)	BOC to NEOC	BOC to EOCLB	BOC to End of Coast
Base Case	100	1.42	1.43	1.44
	75	1.55	1.55	1.57
	65	1.60	1.60	1.64
	50	1.75	1.75	1.82
	50	1.94	1.94	1.95
	40	2.05	2.05	2.05
	30	2.24	2.24	2.36
	30 at > 50%F	2.53	2.53	2.63
	25 at > 50%F	2.77	2.77	2.89
	30 at ≤ 50%F	2.45	2.45	2.52
	25 at ≤ 50%F	2.68	2.68	2.80
TBVOOS	100	1.46	1.47	1.48
	75	1.59	1.59	1.61
	65	1.64	1.64	1.68
	50	1.77	1.77	1.83
	50	1.94	1.94	1.95
	40	2.05	2.05	2.07
	30	2.26	2.26	2.37
	30 at > 50%F	3.14	3.14	3.26
	25 at > 50%F	3.53	3.53	3.64
	30 at ≤ 50%F	2.74	2.74	2.88
	25 at ≤ 50%F	3.17	3.17	3.32
FHOOS	100	1.44	1.44	---
	75	1.57	1.57	---
	65	1.64	1.64	---
	50	1.82	1.82	---
	50	1.95	1.95	---
	40	2.05	2.05	---
	30	2.36	2.36	---
	30 at > 50%F	2.63	2.63	---
	25 at > 50%F	2.89	2.89	---
	30 at ≤ 50%F	2.52	2.52	---
	25 at ≤ 50%F	2.80	2.80	---
PLUOOS	100	1.42	1.43	1.44
	75	1.55	1.55	1.57
	65	1.83	1.83	1.84
	50	---	---	---
	50	1.95	1.95	1.95
	40	2.05	2.05	2.05
	30	2.24	2.24	2.36
	30 at > 50%F	2.53	2.53	2.63
	25 at > 50%F	2.77	2.77	2.89
	30 at ≤ 50%F	2.45	2.45	2.52
	25 at ≤ 50%F	2.68	2.68	2.80

* All limits, including "Base Case," support RPTOOS operation; operation is supported for any combination of 1 MSRVOOS, up to 2 TIPOOS (or the equivalent number of TIP channels), and up to 50% of the LPRMs out-of-service. For single-loop operation, $MCPR_P$ limits will be 0.02 higher.

FFWTR and FHOOS assume the same value of temperature drop. Consequently, FHOOS limits are not provided for BOC to End of COAST due to redundancy. Thermal limits for the "BOC to End of COAST" exposure applicability window are developed to conservatively bound FHOOS limits for earlier exposure applicability windows.

A 50% power step change for PLUOOS limits is not supported. When core power is ≤ 50%, the LRNB event is the same with, or without PLUOOS.

Table 4.4 $MCPR_P$ Limits for Technical Specification Scram Time Basis (*continued*)*

Operating Condition	Power (% of rated)	BOC to NEOC	BOC to EOCLB	BOC to End of Coast
TBVOOS FHOOS	100	1.48	1.48	---
	75	1.61	1.61	---
	65	1.68	1.68	---
	50	1.83	1.83	---
	50	1.95	1.95	---
	40	2.07	2.07	---
	30	2.37	2.37	---
	30 at > 50%F	3.26	3.26	---
	25 at > 50%F	3.64	3.64	---
	30 at ≤ 50%F	2.88	2.88	---
	25 at ≤ 50%F	3.32	3.32	---
TBVOOS PLUOOS	100	1.46	1.47	1.48
	75	1.59	1.59	1.61
	65	1.83	1.83	1.84
	50	---	---	---
	50	1.95	1.95	1.95
	40	2.05	2.05	2.07
	30	2.26	2.26	2.37
	30 at > 50%F	3.14	3.14	3.26
	25 at > 50%F	3.53	3.53	3.64
	30 at ≤ 50%F	2.74	2.74	2.88
	25 at ≤ 50%F	3.17	3.17	3.32
FHOOS PLUOOS	100	1.44	1.44	---
	75	1.57	1.57	---
	65	1.84	1.84	---
	50	---	---	---
	50	1.95	1.95	---
	40	2.05	2.05	---
	30	2.36	2.36	---
	30 at > 50%F	2.63	2.63	---
	25 at > 50%F	2.89	2.89	---
	30 at ≤ 50%F	2.52	2.52	---
	25 at ≤ 50%F	2.80	2.80	---
TBVOOS FHOOS PLUOOS	100	1.48	1.48	---
	75	1.61	1.61	---
	65	1.84	1.84	---
	50	---	---	---
	50	1.95	1.95	---
	40	2.07	2.07	---
	30	2.37	2.37	---
	30 at > 50%F	3.26	3.26	---
	25 at > 50%F	3.64	3.64	---
	30 at ≤ 50%F	2.88	2.88	---
	25 at ≤ 50%F	3.32	3.32	---

* All limits, including "Base Case," support RPTOOS operation; operation is supported for any combination of 1 MSRVOOS, up to 2 TIPOOS (or the equivalent number of TIP channels), and up to 50% of the LPRMs out-of-service. For single-loop operation, $MCPR_P$ limits will be 0.02 higher.

FFWTR and FHOOS assume the same value of temperature drop. Consequently, FHOOS limits are not provided for BOC to End of COAST due to redundancy. Thermal limits for the "BOC to End of COAST" exposure applicability window are developed to conservatively bound FHOOS limits for earlier exposure applicability windows.

A 50% power step change for PLUOOS limits is not supported. When core power is ≤ 50%, the LRNB event is the same with, or without PLUOOS.

Table 4.5 Startup Operation $MCPR_P$ Limits for Table 3.1 Temperature Range 1: Technical Specification Scram Time Basis*

Operating Condition	Power (% of rated)	BOC to NEOC	BOC to EOCLB	BOC to End of Coast
TBVIS	100	1.44	1.44	1.44
	75	1.57	1.57	1.57
	65	1.84	1.84	1.84
	50	1.95	1.95	1.95
	50	1.99	1.99	1.99
	40	2.24	2.24	2.24
	30	2.61	2.61	2.61
	30 at > 50%F	2.88	2.88	2.88
	25 at > 50%F	3.21	3.21	3.21
	30 at ≤ 50%F	2.79	2.79	2.79
	25 at ≤ 50%F	3.07	3.07	3.07
TBVOOS	100	1.48	1.48	1.48
	75	1.61	1.61	1.61
	65	1.84	1.84	1.84
	50	1.95	1.95	1.95
	50	1.99	1.99	1.99
	40	2.25	2.25	2.25
	30	2.61	2.61	2.61
	30 at > 50%F	3.44	3.44	3.44
	25 at > 50%F	3.85	3.85	3.85
	30 at ≤ 50%F	3.10	3.10	3.10
	25 at ≤ 50%F	3.54	3.54	3.54

* Limits support RPTOOS operation; operation is supported for any combination of 1 MSRVOOS, up to 2 TIPOOS (or the equivalent number of TIP channels), and up to 50% of the LPRMs out-of-service. For single-loop operation, $MCPR_P$ limits will be 0.02 higher.

Limits are applicable for all other EOOS scenarios, apart from TBV.

Table 4.6 Startup Operation $MCPR_P$ Limits for Table 3.1 Temperature Range 2: Technical Specification Scram Time Basis*

Operating Condition	Power (% of rated)	BOC to NEOC	BOC to EOCLB	BOC to End of Coast
TBVIS	100	1.44	1.44	1.44
	75	1.57	1.57	1.57
	65	1.84	1.84	1.84
	50	1.95	1.95	1.95
	50	2.00	2.00	2.00
	40	2.26	2.26	2.26
	30	2.63	2.63	2.63
	30 at > 50%F	2.90	2.90	2.90
	25 at > 50%F	3.23	3.23	3.23
	30 at ≤ 50%F	2.80	2.80	2.80
	25 at ≤ 50%F	3.09	3.09	3.09
TBVOOS	100	1.48	1.48	1.48
	75	1.61	1.61	1.61
	65	1.84	1.84	1.84
	50	1.95	1.95	1.95
	50	2.00	2.00	2.00
	40	2.26	2.26	2.26
	30	2.63	2.63	2.63
	30 at > 50%F	3.45	3.45	3.45
	25 at > 50%F	3.86	3.86	3.86
	30 at ≤ 50%F	3.12	3.12	3.12
	25 at ≤ 50%F	3.56	3.56	3.56

* Limits support RPTOOS operation; operation is supported for any combination of 1 MSRVOOS, up to 2 TIPOOS (or the equivalent number of TIP channels), and up to 50% of the LPRMs out-of-service. For single-loop operation, $MCPR_P$ limits will be 0.02 higher.

Limits are applicable for all other EOOS scenarios, apart from TBV.

Table 4.7 Startup Operation $MCPR_P$ Limits for Table 3.1 Temperature Range 1: Nominal Scram Time Basis*

Operating Condition	Power (% of rated)	BOC to NEOC	BOC to EOCLB	BOC to End of Coast
TBVIS	100	1.43	1.43	1.43
	75	1.55	1.56	1.56
	65	1.83	1.83	1.83
	50	1.94	1.94	1.94
	50	1.96	1.96	1.96
	40	2.22	2.22	2.22
	30	2.58	2.58	2.58
	30 at > 50%F	2.88	2.88	2.88
	25 at > 50%F	3.21	3.21	3.21
	30 at ≤ 50%F	2.79	2.79	2.79
	25 at ≤ 50%F	3.07	3.07	3.07
TBVOOS	100	1.46	1.47	1.47
	75	1.59	1.60	1.60
	65	1.83	1.83	1.83
	50	1.94	1.94	1.94
	50	1.96	1.96	1.96
	40	2.22	2.22	2.22
	30	2.58	2.58	2.58
	30 at > 50%F	3.44	3.44	3.44
	25 at > 50%F	3.85	3.85	3.85
	30 at ≤ 50%F	3.10	3.10	3.10
	25 at ≤ 50%F	3.54	3.54	3.54

* Limits support RPTOOS operation; operation is supported for any combination of 1 MSRVOOS, up to 2 TIPOOS (or the equivalent number of TIP channels), and up to 50% of the LPRMs out-of-service. For single-loop operation, $MCPR_P$ limits will be 0.02 higher.

Limits are applicable for all other EOOS scenarios, apart from TBV.

Table 4.8 Startup Operation $MCPR_P$ Limits for Table 3.1 Temperature Range 2: Nominal Scram Time Basis*

Operating Condition	Power (% of rated)	BOC to NEOC	BOC to EOCLB	BOC to End of Coast
TBVIS	100	1.43	1.43	1.43
	75	1.55	1.56	1.56
	65	1.83	1.83	1.83
	50	1.94	1.94	1.94
	50	1.97	1.97	1.97
	40	2.23	2.23	2.23
	30	2.60	2.60	2.60
	30 at > 50%F	2.90	2.90	2.90
	25 at > 50%F	3.23	3.23	3.23
	30 at ≤ 50%F	2.80	2.80	2.80
	25 at ≤ 50%F	3.09	3.09	3.09
TBVOOS	100	1.46	1.47	1.47
	75	1.59	1.60	1.60
	65	1.83	1.83	1.83
	50	1.94	1.94	1.94
	50	1.97	1.97	1.97
	40	2.23	2.23	2.23
	30	2.60	2.60	2.60
	30 at > 50%F	3.45	3.45	3.45
	25 at > 50%F	3.86	3.86	3.86
	30 at ≤ 50%F	3.12	3.12	3.12
	25 at ≤ 50%F	3.56	3.56	3.56

* Limits support RPTOOS operation; operation is supported for any combination of 1 MSRVOOS, up to 2 TIPOOS (or the equivalent number of TIP channels), and up to 50% of the LPRMs out-of-service. For single-loop operation, $MCPR_P$ limits will be 0.02 higher.

Limits are applicable for all other EOOS scenarios, apart from TBV.

5 Oscillation Power Range Monitor (OPRM) Setpoint

(Technical Specification 3.3.1.1)

Technical Specification Table 3.3.1.1-1, Function 2f, identifies the OPRM upscale function.

Instrument setpoints are established, such that the reactor will be tripped before an oscillation can grow to the point where the SLMCPR is exceeded. An Option III stability analysis is performed for each reload core to determine allowable OLMCPR's as a function of OPRM setpoint. Analyses consider both steady state startup operation, and the case of a two recirculation pump trip from rated power.

The resulting stability based OLMCPR's are reported in Reference 1. The OPRM setpoint (*sometimes referred to as the Amplitude Trip, S_p*) is selected, such that required margin to the SLMCPR is provided without stability being a limiting event. Analyses are based on cycle specific DIVOM analyses performed per Reference 22. The calculated OLMCPR's are shown in Table 5.1. Review of results shown in Table 4.2 indicates an OPRM setpoint of **1.14** may be used. The successive confirmation count (*sometimes referred to as N_p*) is provided in Table 5.2, per Reference 27.

Table 5.1 OPRM Setpoint Range*

OPRM Setpoint	OLMCPR (SS)	OLMCPR (2PT)
1.05	1.18	1.19
1.06	1.20	1.21
1.07	1.22	1.23
1.08	1.24	1.25
1.09	1.26	1.27
1.10	1.28	1.29
1.11	1.30	1.31
1.12	1.32	1.33
1.13	1.34	1.36
1.14	1.36	1.38
1.15	1.39	1.40

Table 5.2 OPRM Successive Confirmation Count Setpoint

Count	OPRM Setpoint
6	≥ 1.04
8	≥ 1.05
10	≥ 1.07
12	≥ 1.09
14	≥ 1.11
16	≥ 1.14
18	≥ 1.18
20	≥ 1.24

* Extrapolation beyond a setpoint of 1.15 is not allowed

6 APRM Flow Biased Rod Block Trip Settings

(Technical Requirements Manual Section 5.3.1 and Table 3.3.4-1)

The APRM rod block trip setting is based upon References 23 & 24, and is defined by the following:

$SRB \leq (0.66(W-\Delta W) + 61\%)$	Allowable Value
$SRB \leq (0.66(W-\Delta W) + 59\%)$	Nominal Trip Setpoint (NTSP)

where:

SRB	=	Rod Block setting in percent of rated thermal power (3458 MW_t)
W	=	Loop recirculation flow rate in percent of rated
ΔW	=	Difference between two-loop and single-loop effective recirculation flow at the same core flow (ΔW=0.0 for two-loop operation)

The APRM rod block trip setting is clamped at a maximum allowable value of 115% (corresponding to a NTSP of 113%).

7 Rod Block Monitor (RBM) Trip Setpoints and Operability

(Technical Specification Table 3.3.2.1-1)

The RBM trip setpoints and applicable power ranges, based on References 23 & 24, are shown in Table 7.1. Setpoints are based on an HTSP, unfiltered analytical limit of 114%. Unfiltered setpoints are consistent with a nominal RBM filter setting of 0.0 seconds; filtered setpoints are consistent with a nominal RBM filter setting less than 0.5 seconds. Cycle specific CRWE analyses of OLMCPR are documented in Reference 1, superseding values reported in References 23, 24, and 26.

Table 7.1 Analytical RBM Trip Setpoints*

RBM Trip Setpoint		Allowable Value (AV)	Nominal Trip Setpoint (NTSP)
LPSP		27%	25%
IPSP		62%	60%
HPSP		82%	80%
LTSP	- unfiltered	121.7%	120.0%
	- filtered	120.7%	119.0%
ITSP	- unfiltered	116.7%	115.0%
	- filtered	115.7%	114.0%
HTSP	- unfiltered	111.7%	110.0%
	- filtered	110.9%	109.2%
DTSP		90%	92%

As a result of cycle specific CRWE analyses, RBM setpoints in Technical Specification Table 3.3.2.1-1 are applicable as shown in Table 7.2. Cycle specific setpoint analysis results are shown in Table 7.3, per Reference 1.

Table 7.2 RBM Setpoint Applicability

Thermal Power (% Rated)	Applicable MCPR†	Notes from Table 3.3.2.1-1	Comment
> 27% and < 90%	< 1.74	(a), (b), (f), (h)	two loop operation
	< 1.77	(a), (b), (f), (h)	single loop operation
≥ 90%	< 1.43	(g)	two loop operation‡

* Values are considered maximums. Using lower values, due to RBM system hardware/software limitations, is conservative, and acceptable.

† MCPR values shown correspond with, (support), SLMPCR values identified in Reference 1.

‡ Greater than 90% rated power is not attainable in single loop operation.

Table 7.3 Control Rod Withdrawal Error Results

RBM HTSP Analytical Limit	CRWE OLMCPR
Unfiltered	
107	1.28
111	1.31
114	1.33
117	1.35

Results, compared against the base case OLMCPR results of Table 4.2, indicate SLMCPR remains protected for RBM inoperable conditions (i.e., 114% unblocked).

8 Shutdown Margin Limit

(Technical Specification 3.1.1)

Assuming the strongest OPERABLE control blade is fully withdrawn, and all other OPERABLE control blades are fully inserted, the core shall be sub-critical and meet the following minimum shutdown margin:

SDM > 0.38% dk/k