2.0 SAFETY LIMITS (SLs)

2.1 SLs

2.1.1 Reactor Core SLs

In MODES 1 and 2, the combination of THERMAL POWER, Reactor Coolant System (RCS) highest loop average temperature, and pressurizer pressure shall not exceed the SLs specified in Figure 2.1.1-1.

2.1.2 RCS Pressure SL

In MODES 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, the RCS pressure shall be maintained ≤ 2735 psig.

2.2 SL Violations

2.2.1 If SL 2.1.1 is violated, restore compliance and be in MODE 3 within 1 hour.

2.2.2 If SL 2.1.2 is violated:

2.2.2.1 In MODE 1 or 2, restore compliance and be in MODE 3 within 1 hour.

2.2.2.2 In MODE 3, 4, or 5, restore compliance within 5 minutes.

2.2.3 Within 1 hour notify the NRC Operations Center, in accordance with 10 CFR 50.72.

2.2.4 Within 24 hours, notify the General Manager-Nuclear Plant and Vice President-Nuclear.

2.2.5 Within 30 days a Licensee Event Report (LER) shall be prepared and submitted to the NRC pursuant to 10 CFR 50.73.

2.2.6 Operation of the unit shall not be resumed until authorized by the NRC.

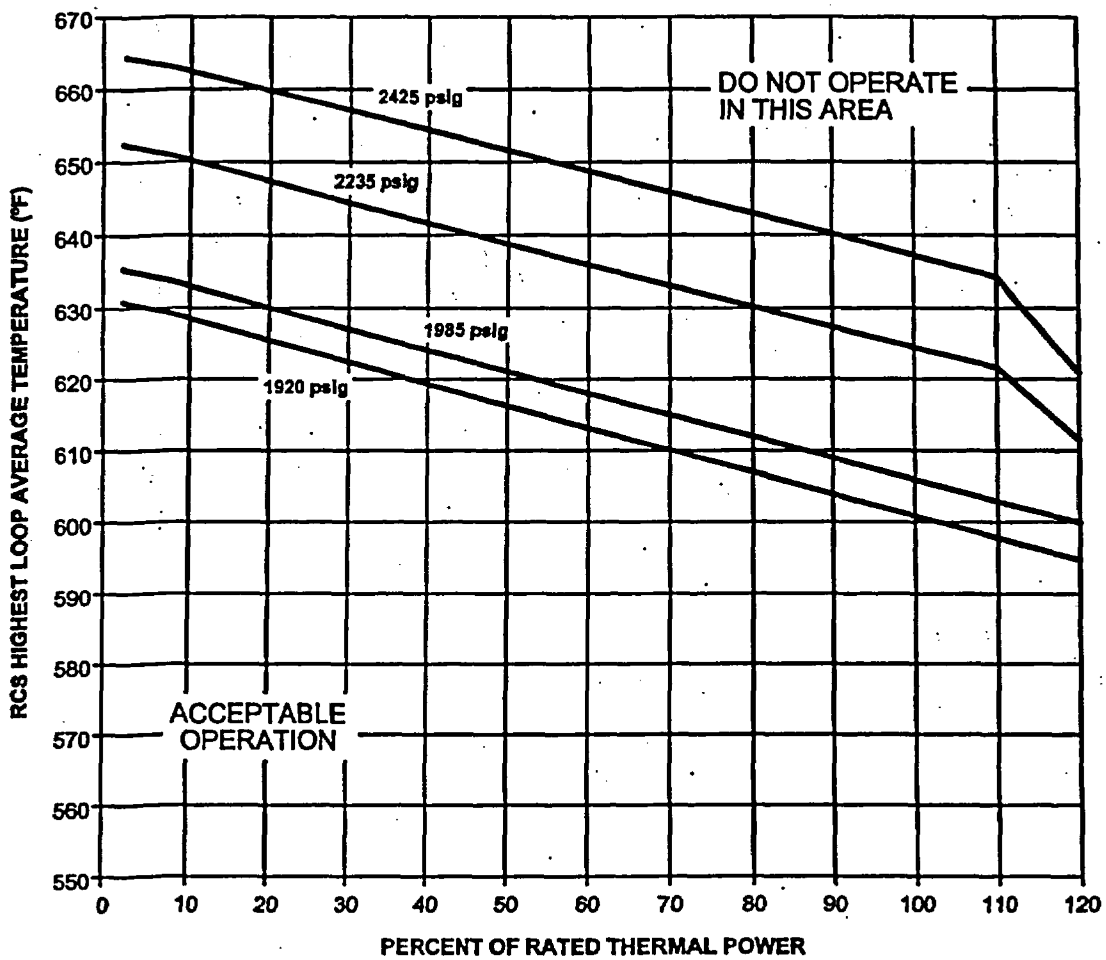

Figure 2.1.1-1
Reactor Core Safety Limits

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS (continued)

SURVEILLANCE		FREQUENCY
SR 3.3.1.16	-------------------------NOTES------------------------- 1. Only required when not performed within previous 31 days. 2. Verification of setpoint is not required. --	
	Perform COT.	After each MODE 3 entry for unit shutdown and prior to exceeding the P-9 interlock trip setpoint.

Table 3.3.1-1 (page 1 of 9)
Reactor Trip System Instrumentation

FUNCTION	APPLICABLE MODES OR OTHER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS	REQUIRED CHANNELS	CONDITIONS	SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS	ALLOWABLE VALUE	NOMINAL TRIP SETPOINT(n)
1. Manual Reactor Trip	1,2	2	B	SR 3.3.1.13	NA	NA
	3(a), 4(a), 5(a)	2	C	SR 3.3.1.13	NA	NA
2. Power Range Neutron Flux						
a. High	1,2	4	D	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.2 SR 3.3.1.7 SR 3.3.1.11 SR 3.3.1.15	≤ 111.3% RTP	109% RTP
b. Low	1(b),2	4	E	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.8 SR 3.3.1.11 SR 3.3.1.15	≤ 27.3% RTP	25% RTP
3. Power Range Neutron Flux High Positive Rate	1,2	4	E	SR 3.3.1.7 SR 3.3.1.11	≤ 6.3% RTP with time constant ≥ 2 sec	5% RTP with time constant ≥ 2 sec
4. Intermediate Range Neutron Flux	1(b), 2(c)	2	F,G	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.8 SR 3.3.1.11	≤ 41.9% RTP	25% RTP
	2(d)	2	H	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.8 SR 3.3.1.11	≤ 41.9% RTP	25% RTP

(continued)

(a) With Reactor Trip Breakers (RTBs) closed and Rod Control System capable of rod withdrawal.

(b) Below the P-10 (Power Range Neutron Flux) interlocks.

(c) Above the P-6 (Intermediate Range Neutron Flux) interlocks.

(d) Below the P-6 (Intermediate Range Neutron Flux) interlocks.

(n) A channel is OPERABLE with an actual Trip Setpoint value outside its calibration tolerance band provided the Trip Setpoint value is conservative with respect to its associated Allowable Value and the channel is readjusted to within the established calibration tolerance band of the Nominal Trip Setpoint. A Trip Setpoint may be set more conservative than the Nominal Trip Setpoint as necessary in response to plant conditions.

Table 3.3.1-1 (page 2 of 9)
Reactor Trip System Instrumentation

	FUNCTION	APPLICABLE MODES OR OTHER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS	REQUIRED CHANNELS	CONDITIONS	SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS	ALLOWABLE VALUE	NOMINAL TRIP SETPOINT(n)
5.	Source Range Neutron Flux	2(d)	2	I,J	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.8 SR 3.3.1.11	≤ 1.7 E5 cps	1.0 E5 cps
		3(a), 4(a), 5(a)	2	J,K	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.7 SR 3.3.1.11	≤ 1.7 E5 cps	1.0 E5 cps
		3(e), 4(e), 5(e)	1	L	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.11	NA	NA
6.	Overtemperature ΔT	1,2	4	E	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.3 SR 3.3.1.6 SR 3.3.1.7 SR 3.3.1.10 SR 3.3.1.15	Refer to Note 1 (Page 3.3.1-20)	Refer to Note 1 (Page 3.3.1-20)
7.	Overpower ΔT	1,2	4	E	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.7 SR 3.3.1.10 SR 3.3.1.15	Refer to Note 2 (Page 3.3.1-21)	Refer to Note 2 (Page 3.3.1-21)

(continued)

(a) With RTBs closed and Rod Control System capable of rod withdrawal.

(d) Below the P-6 (Intermediate Range Neutron Flux) interlocks.

(e) With the RTBs open. In this condition, source range Function does not provide reactor trip but does provide input to the High Flux at Shutdown Alarm System (LCO 3.3.8) and indication.

(n) A channel is OPERABLE with an actual Trip Setpoint value outside its calibration tolerance band provided the Trip Setpoint value is conservative with respect to its associated Allowable Value and the channel is readjusted to within the established calibration tolerance band of the Nominal Trip Setpoint. A Trip Setpoint may be set more conservative than the Nominal Trip Setpoint as necessary in response to plant conditions.

Table 3.3.1-1 (page 3 of 9)
Reactor Trip System Instrumentation

FUNCTION	APPLICABLE MODES OR OTHER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS	REQUIRED CHANNELS	CONDITIONS	SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS	ALLOWABLE VALUE	NOMINAL TRIP SETPOINT(n)
8. Pressurizer Pressure						
a. Low	1(f)	4	M	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.7 SR 3.3.1.10 SR 3.3.1.15	≥ 1950 psig	1960(g) psig
b. High	1,2	4	E	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.7 SR 3.3.1.10 SR 3.3.1.15	≤ 2395 psig	2385 psig
9. Pressurizer Water Level - High	1(f)	3	M	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.7 SR 3.3.1.10	≤ 93.9%	92%
10. Reactor Coolant Flow - Low						
a. Single Loop	1(h)	3 per loop	N	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.7 SR 3.3.1.10 SR 3.3.1.15	≥ 89.4%	90%
b. Two Loops	1(i)	3 per loop	M	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.7 SR 3.3.1.10 SR 3.3.1.15	≥ 89.4%	90%

(continued)

(f) Above the P-7 (Low Power Reactor Trips Block) interlock.

(g) Time constants utilized in the lead-lag controller for Pressurizer Pressure-Low are 10 seconds for lead and 1 second for lag.

(h) Above the P-8 (Power Range Neutron Flux) interlock.

(i) Above the P-7 (Low Power Reactor Trips Block) interlock and below the P-8 (Power Range Neutron Flux) interlock.

(n) A channel is OPERABLE with an actual Trip Setpoint value outside its calibration tolerance band provided the Trip Setpoint value is conservative with respect to its associated Allowable Value and the channel is readjusted to within the established calibration tolerance band of the Nominal Trip Setpoint. A Trip Setpoint may be set more conservative than the Nominal Trip Setpoint as necessary in response to plant conditions.

Table 3.3.1-1 (page 4 of 9)
Reactor Trip System Instrumentation

	FUNCTION	APPLICABLE MODES OR OTHER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS	REQUIRED CHANNELS	CONDITIONS	SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS	ALLOWABLE VALUE	NOMINAL TRIP SETPOINT[(n)]
11.	Undervoltage RCPs	1[(f)]	2 per bus	M	SR 3.3.1.9 SR 3.3.1.10 SR 3.3.1.15	≥ 9481 V	9600 V
12.	Underfrequency RCPs	1[(f)]	2 per bus	M	SR 3.3.1.9 SR 3.3.1.10 SR 3.3.1.15	≥ 57.1 Hz	57.3 Hz
13.	Steam Generator (SG) Water Level - Low Low	1,2	4 per SG	E	SR 3.3.1.1 SR 3.3.1.7 SR 3.3.1.10 SR 3.3.1.15	≥ 35.9%	37.8%

(continued)

(f) Above the P-7 (Low Power Reactor Trips Block) interlock.

(n) A channel is OPERABLE with an actual Trip Setpoint value outside its calibration tolerance band provided the Trip Setpoint value is conservative with respect to its associated Allowable Value and the channel is readjusted to within the established calibration tolerance band of the Nominal Trip Setpoint. A Trip Setpoint may be set more conservative than the Nominal Trip Setpoint as necessary in response to plant conditions.

Table 3.3.1-1 (page 5 of 9)
Reactor Trip System Instrumentation

FUNCTION	APPLICABLE MODES OR OTHER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS	REQUIRED CHANNELS	CONDITIONS	SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS	ALLOWABLE VALUE	NOMINAL TRIP SETPOINT(n)
14. Turbine Trip						
a. Low Fluid Oil Pressure	1(j)	3	O	SR 3.3.1.10 SR 3.3.1.16	≥ 500 psig	580 psig
b. Turbine Stop Valve Closure	1(j)	4	P	SR 3.3.1.10 SR 3.3.1.14	≥ 90% open	96.7% open
15. Safety Injection (SI) Input from Engineered Safety Feature Actuation System (ESFAS)	1,2	2 trains	Q	SR 3.3.1.13	NA	NA
16. Reactor Trip System Interlocks						
a. Intermediate Range Neutron Flux, P-6	2(d)	2	R	SR 3.3.1.11 SR 3.3.1.12	≥ 1.2E-5% RTP	2.0E-5% RTP
b. Low Power Reactor Trips Block, P-7	1	1 per train	S	SR 3.3.1.5	NA	NA
c. Power Range Neutron Flux, P-8	1	4	S	SR 3.3.1.11 SR 3.3.1.12	≤ 50.3% RTP	48% RTP
d. Power Range Neutron Flux, P-9	1	4	S	SR 3.3.1.11 SR 3.3.1.12	≤ 52.3% RTP	50% RTP
e. Power Range Neutron Flux, P-10 and input to P-7	1,2	4	R	SR 3.3.1.11 SR 3.3.1.12	(l,m)	(l,m)
f. Turbine Impulse Pressure, P-13	1	2	S	SR 3.3.1.10 SR 3.3.1.12	≤ 12.3% impulse Pressure Equivalent turbine	10% impulse Pressure Equivalent turbine

(continued)

(d) Below the P-6 (Intermediate Range Neutron Flux) interlocks.
(j) Above the P-9 (Power Range Neutron Flux) interlock.
(l) For the P-10 input to P-7, the Allowable Value is ≤ 12.3% RTP and the Nominal Trip Setpoint is 10% RTP.
(m) For the Power Range Neutron Flux, P-10, the Allowable Value is ≥ 7.7% RTP and the Nominal Trip Setpoint is 10% RTP.
(n) A channel is OPERABLE with an actual Trip Setpoint value outside its calibration tolerance band provided the Trip Setpoint value is conservative with respect to its associated Allowable Value and the channel is readjusted to within the established calibration tolerance band of the Nominal Trip Setpoint. A Trip Setpoint may be set more conservative than the Nominal Trip Setpoint as necessary in response to plant conditions.

Table 3.3.1-1 (page 6 of 9)
Reactor Trip System Instrumentation

	FUNCTION	APPLICABLE MODES OR OTHER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS	REQUIRED CHANNELS	CONDITIONS	SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS	ALLOWABLE VALUE	NOMINAL TRIP SETPOINT[n]
17.	Reactor Trip Breakers[k]	1,2	2 trains	T,V	SR 3.3.1.4	NA	NA
		3[a], 4[a], 5[a]	2 trains	C	SR 3.3.1.4	NA	NA
18.	Reactor Trip Breaker Undervoltage and Shunt Trip Mechanisms	1,2	1 each per RTB	U,V	SR 3.3.1.4	NA	NA
		3[a], 4[a], 5[a]	1 each per RTB	C	SR 3.3.1.4	NA	NA
19.	Automatic Trip Logic	1,2	2 trains	Q,V	SR 3.3.1.5	NA	NA
		3[a], 4[a], 5[a]	2 trains	C	SR 3.3.1.5	NA	NA

(a) With RTBs closed and Rod Control System capable of rod withdrawal.

(k) Including any reactor trip bypass breakers that are racked in and closed for bypassing an RTB.

(n) A channel is OPERABLE with an actual Trip Setpoint value outside its calibration tolerance band provided the Trip Setpoint value is conservative with respect to its associated Allowable Value and the channel is readjusted to within the established calibration tolerance band of the Nominal Trip Setpoint. A Trip Setpoint may be set more conservative than the Nominal Trip Setpoint as necessary in response to plant conditions.

Table 3.3.1-1 (page 7 of 9)
Reactor Trip System Instrumentation

Note 1: Overtemperature Delta-T

The Allowable Value of each input to the Overtemperature Delta-T function as defined by the equation below shall not exceed its as-left value by more than the following:

(1) 0.5% ΔT span for the ΔT channel
(2) 0.5% ΔT span for the T_{avg} channel
(3) 0.5% ΔT span for the pressurizer pressure channel
(4) 0.5% ΔT span for the f_1 (AFD) channel

$$\left[100\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta T_0}\frac{\{1+\tau_1 s\}}{\{1+\tau_2 s\}}\frac{1}{\{1+\tau_3 s\}}\right] \le \left[K_1 - K_2\frac{\{1+\tau_4 s\}}{\{1+\tau_5 s\}}\left[T\frac{1}{\{1+\tau_6 s\}} - T'\right]^{(o)} - K_3\{P' - P\} - f_1(AFD)\right]$$

Where:

ΔT	measured loop specific RCS differential temperature, degrees F
ΔT_0	indicated loop specific RCS differential at RTP, degrees F
$\frac{1+\tau_1 s}{1+\tau_2 s}$	lead-lag compensator on measured differential temperature
τ_1, τ_2	time constants utilized in lead-lag compensator for differential temperature: τ_1 = 0 seconds, τ_2 = 0 seconds
$\frac{1}{1+\tau_3 s}$	lag compensator on measured differential temperature
τ_3	time constant utilized in lag compensator for differential temperature, ≤ 6 seconds
K_1	fundamental setpoint, ≤ 114.9% RTP
K_2	modifier for temperature, = 2.24% RTP per degree F
$\frac{1+\tau_4 s}{1+\tau_5 s}$	lead-lag compensator on dynamic temperature compensation
τ_4, τ_5	time constants utilized in lead-lag compensator for temperature compensation: τ_4 ≥ 28 seconds, τ_5 ≤ 4 seconds
T	measured loop specific RCS average temperature, degrees F
$\frac{1}{1+\tau_6 s}$	lag compensator on measured average temperature
τ_6	time constant utilized in lag compensator for average temperature, ≤ 6 seconds
T'	indicated loop specific RCS average temperature at RTP, ≤ 588.4 degrees F
K_3	modifier for pressure, = 0.177% RTP per psig
P	measured RCS pressurizer pressure, psig
P'	reference pressure, ≥ 2235 psig
s	Laplace transform variable, inverse seconds

Table 3.3.1-1 (page 8 of 9)
Reactor Trip System Instrumentation

Note 1: Overtemperature Delta-T (continued)

$f_1(AFD)$ modifier for Axial Flux Difference (AFD):

1. for AFD between -23% and +10%, = 0% RTP
2. for each % AFD is below -23%, the trip setpoint shall be reduced by 3.3% RTP
3. for each % AFD is above +10%, the trip setpoint shall be reduced by 1.95% RTP

(o) The compensated temperature difference $\frac{\{1+\tau_4 s\}}{\{1+\tau_5 s\}}\left[T\frac{1}{\{1+\tau_6 s\}} - T'\right]$ shall be no more negative than 3 degrees F.

Note 2: Overpower Delta-T

The Allowable Value of each input to the Overpower Delta-T Function as defined by the equation below shall not exceed its as-left value by more than the following:

(1) 0.5% ΔT span for the ΔT channel
(2) 0.5% ΔT span for the T_{avg} channel

$$\left[100\frac{\Delta T}{\Delta T_0}\frac{\{1+\tau_1 s\}}{\{1+\tau_2 s\}}\frac{1}{\{1+\tau_3 s\}}\right] \le \left[K_4 - \left[K_5\frac{\{\tau_7 s\}}{\{1+\tau_7 s\}}\frac{1}{\{1+\tau_8 s\}}T\right] - K_6\left[T\frac{1}{\{1+\tau_6\}} - T''\right] - f_2(AFD)\right]$$

Where:	ΔT	measured loop specific RCS differential temperature, degrees F
	ΔT_0	indicated loop specific RCS differential at RTP, degrees F
	$\frac{1+\tau_1 s}{1+\tau_2 s}$	lead-lag compensator on measured differential temperature
	τ_1, τ_2	time constants utilized in lead-lag compensator for differential temperature: τ_1 = 0 seconds, τ_2 = 0 seconds
	$\frac{1}{1+\tau_3 s}$	lag compensator on measured differential temperature
	τ_3	time constant utilized in lag compensator for differential temperature, ≤ 6 seconds
	K_4	fundamental setpoint, ≤ 110% RTP
	K_5	modifier for temperature change: ≥ 2% RTP per degree F for increasing temperature, ≥ 0% RTP per degree F for decreasing temperature
	$\frac{\tau_7 s}{1+\tau_7 s}$	rate-lag compensator on dynamic temperature compensation
	τ_7	time constant utilized in rate-lag compensator for temperature compensation, ≥ 10 seconds
	T	measured loop specific RCS average temperature, degrees F
	$\frac{1}{1+\tau_6 s}$	lag compensator on measured average temperature

Table 3.3.1-1 (page 9 of 9)
Reactor Trip System Instrumentation

Note 2: Overtemperature Delta-T (continued)

τ_6	time constant utilized in lag compensator for average temperature, ≤ 6 seconds
K_6	modifier for temperature: ≥ 0.244% RTP per degree F for T > T", = 0% RTP for T ≤ T"
T"	indicated loop specific RCS average temperature at RTP, ≤ 588.4 degrees F
s	Laplace transform variable, inverse seconds
f_2(AFD)	modifier for Axial Flux Difference (AFD), = 0% RTP for all AFD

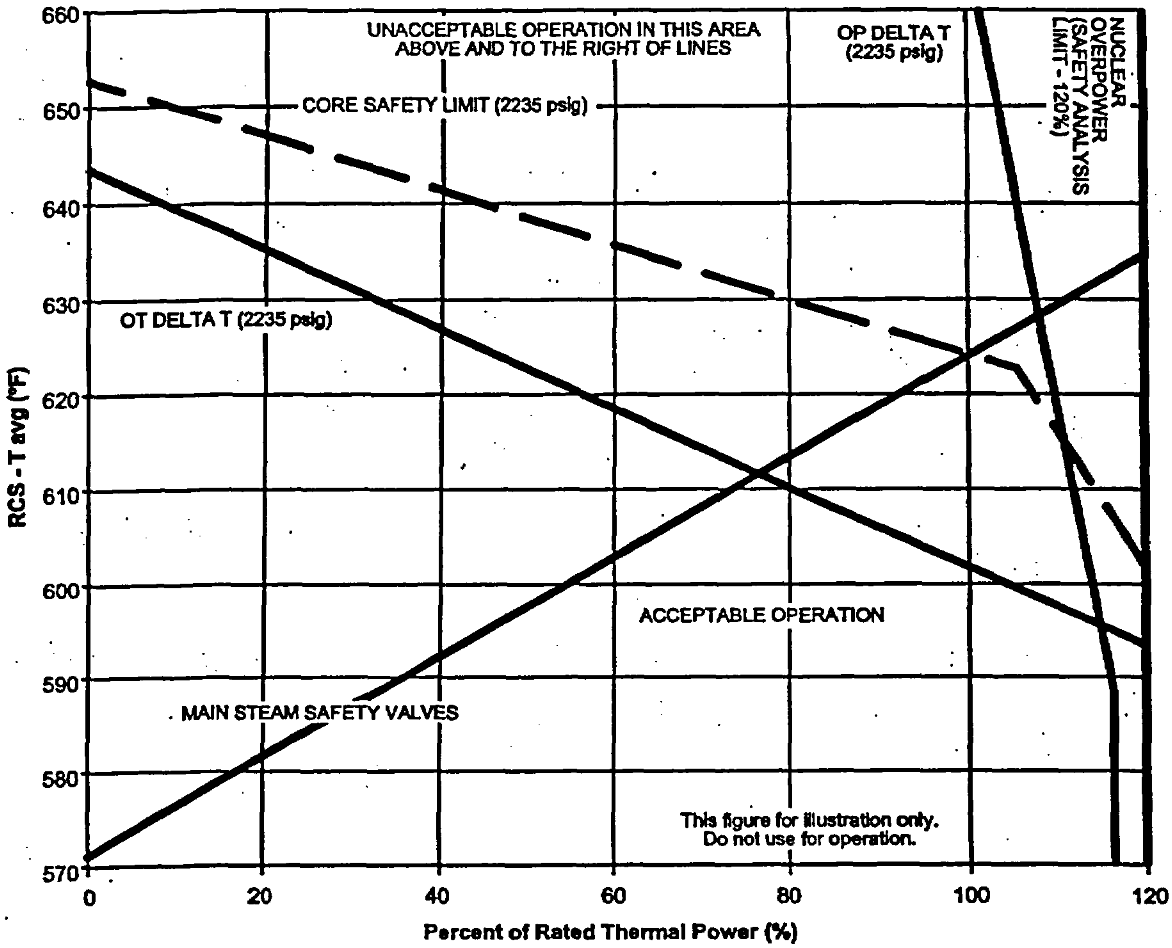

Figure B 2.1.1-1 (page 1 of 1)
REACTOR CORE SAFETY LIMITS VS. BOUNDARY OF PROTECTION

BASES

APPLICABLE SAFETY ANALYSES, LCO, and APPLICABLITY

6. Overtemperature ΔT (continued)

as close as possible to 588.4 °F. The instrument uncertainty calculations and safety analyses, in combination, have accounted for loop variation in loop specific, full power, indicated ΔT and T_{avg}. With respect to T_{avg}, a value for T′ common to all four loops is permissible within the limits identified in the uncertainty calculations. Outside of those limits, the value of T′ will be set appropriately to reflect indicated, loop specific, full power values. In the case of decreasing temperature, the compensated temperature difference shall be no more negative than 3 °F to limit the increase in the setpoint during cooldown transients. The engineering scaling calculations use each of the referenced parameters as an exact gain or reference value. Tolerances are not applied to the individual gain or reference parameters. Tolerances are applied to each calibration module and the overall string calibration. In order to ensure that the Overtemperature ΔT instrument channel is performing in a manner consistent with the assumptions of the safety analyses, it is necessary to verify during the CHANNEL OPERATIONAL TEST that the magnitude of instrument drift from the as-left condition is within limits, and that the input parameters to the trip function are within the appropriate calibration tolerances for the defined calibration conditions (Ref. 9).

The LCO requires all four channels of the Overtemperature ΔT trip Function to be OPERABLE. Note that the Overtemperature ΔT Function receives input from channels shared with other RTS Functions. Failures that affect multiple Functions require entry into the Conditions applicable to all affected Functions.

In MODE 1 or 2, the Overtemperature ΔT trip must be OPERABLE to prevent DNB. In MODE 3, 4, 5, or 6, this trip Function does not have to be OPERABLE because the reactor is not operating and there is insufficient heat production to be concerned about DNB.

(continued)

BASES

APPLICABLE SAFETY ANALYSES, LCO, and APPLICABILITY

7. Overpower ΔT (continued)

Delta-T_0, as used in the overtemperature and overpower ΔT trips, represents the 100% RTP value as measured for each loop. This normalizes each loop's ΔT trips to the actual operating conditions existing at the time of measurement, thus forcing the trip to reflect the equivalent full power conditions as assumed in the accident analyses. These differences in RCS loop ΔT can be due to several factors, e.g., difference in RCS loop flows and slightly asymmetric power distributions between quadrants. While RCS loop flows are not expected to change with cycle life, radial power redistribution between quadrants may occur, resulting in small changes in loop specific ΔT values. Therefore, loop specific ΔT_0 values are measured as needed to ensure they represent actual core conditions.

The value for T" is a key reference parameter corresponding directly to plant safety analyses initial conditions assumptions for the Overpower ΔT function. For the purposes of performing a CHANNEL CALIBRATION, the values for K_4, K_5, K_6, and T" are utilized in the safety analyses without explicit tolerances, but should be considered as nominal values for instrument settings. That is, while an exact setting is not expected, a setting as close as reasonably possible is desired. Note that for T", the value for the hottest RCS loop will be set as close as possible to 588.4 °F. The instrument uncertainty calculations and safety analyses, in combination, have accounted for loop variation in loop specific, full power, indicated ΔT and T_{avg}. With respect to T_{avg}, a value for T" common to all four loops is permissible within the limits identified in the uncertainty calculations. Outside of those limits, the value of T" will be set appropriately to reflect indicated, loop specific, full power values. The engineering scaling calculations use each of the referenced parameters as an exact gain or reference value. Tolerances are not applied to the individual gain or reference parameters. Tolerances are applied to each calibration module and the overall string calibration. In order to ensure that the Overpower ΔT instrument channel is performing in a manner consistent with the assumptions of the safety analyses, it is necessary to verify during the CHANNEL OPERATIONAL TEST that the magnitude of instrument drift from the as-left condition is within limits, and that the input parameters to the trip function are within the appropriate calibration tolerances for defined calibration conditions (Ref. 9). Note that for the parameter K_5,

(continued)

BASES

REFERENCES (continued)

2. FSAR, Chapter 6.
3. FSAR, Chapter 15.
4. IEEE-279-1971.
5. 10 CFR 50.49.
6. WCAP-11269, Westinghouse Setpoint Methodology for Protection Systems; as supplemented by:
   - Amendments 34 (Unit 1) and 14 (Unit 2), RTS Steam Generator Water Level – Low Low, ESFAS Turbine Trip and Feedwater Isolation SG Water Level – High High, and ESFAS AFW SG Water Level – Low Low.
   - Amendments 48 and 49 (Unit 1) and Amendments 27 and 28 (Unit 2), deletion of RTS Power Range Neutron Flux High Negative Rate Trip.
   - Amendments 60 (Unit 1) and 39 (Unit 2), RTS Overtemperature ΔT setpoint revision.
   - Amendments 57 (Unit 1) and 36 (Unit 2), RTS Overtemperature and Overpower ΔT time constants and Overtemperature ΔT setpoint.
   - Amendments 43 and 44 (Unit 1) and 23 and 24 (Unit 2), revised Overtemperature and Overpower ΔT trip setpoints and allowable values.
   - Amendments 104 (Unit 1) and 82 (Unit 2), revised RTS Intermediate Range Neutron Flux, Source Range Neutron Flux, and P-6 trip setpoints and allowable values.
   - Amendments _____ (Unit 1) and _____ (Unit 2), revised Overtemperature ΔT trip setpoint to limit value of the compensated temperature difference and revised the modifier for axial flux difference.
   - Amendments _____ (Unit 1) and _____ (Unit 2), revised Overtemperature ΔT and Overpower ΔT trip setpoints to increase the fundamental setpoints K_1 and K_4 and to modify coefficients and dynamic compensation terms.
7. WCAP-10271-P-A, Supplement 1, May 1986.
8. FSAR, Chapter 16.
9. Westinghouse Letter GP-16696, November 5, 1997.

(continued)

BASES

REFERENCES (continued)

10. WCAP-13632-P-A Revision 2, "Elimination of Periodic Sensor Response Time Testing Requirements," January 1996.

11. WCAP-14036-P-A Revision 1, "Elimination of Periodic Protection Channel Response Time Tests," October 1998.

12. WCAP-14333-P-A, Rev. 1, October 1998.

13. WCAP-10271-P-A, Supplement 2, Rev. 1, June 1990.