

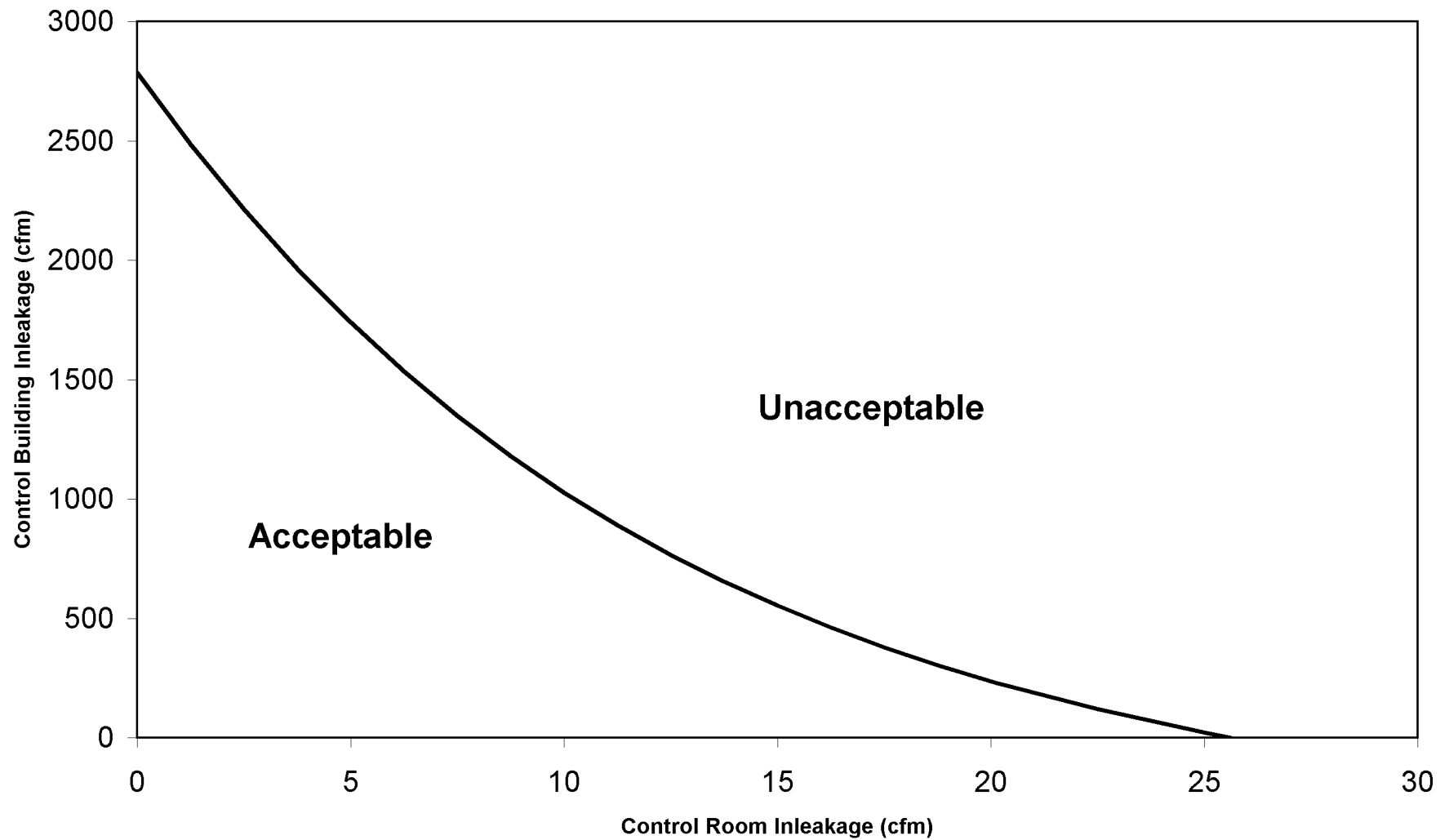
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**CALLAWAY PLANT**

**FIGURE 15 A -1**

**RELEASE PATHWAYS**

# Allowable Inleakage Values

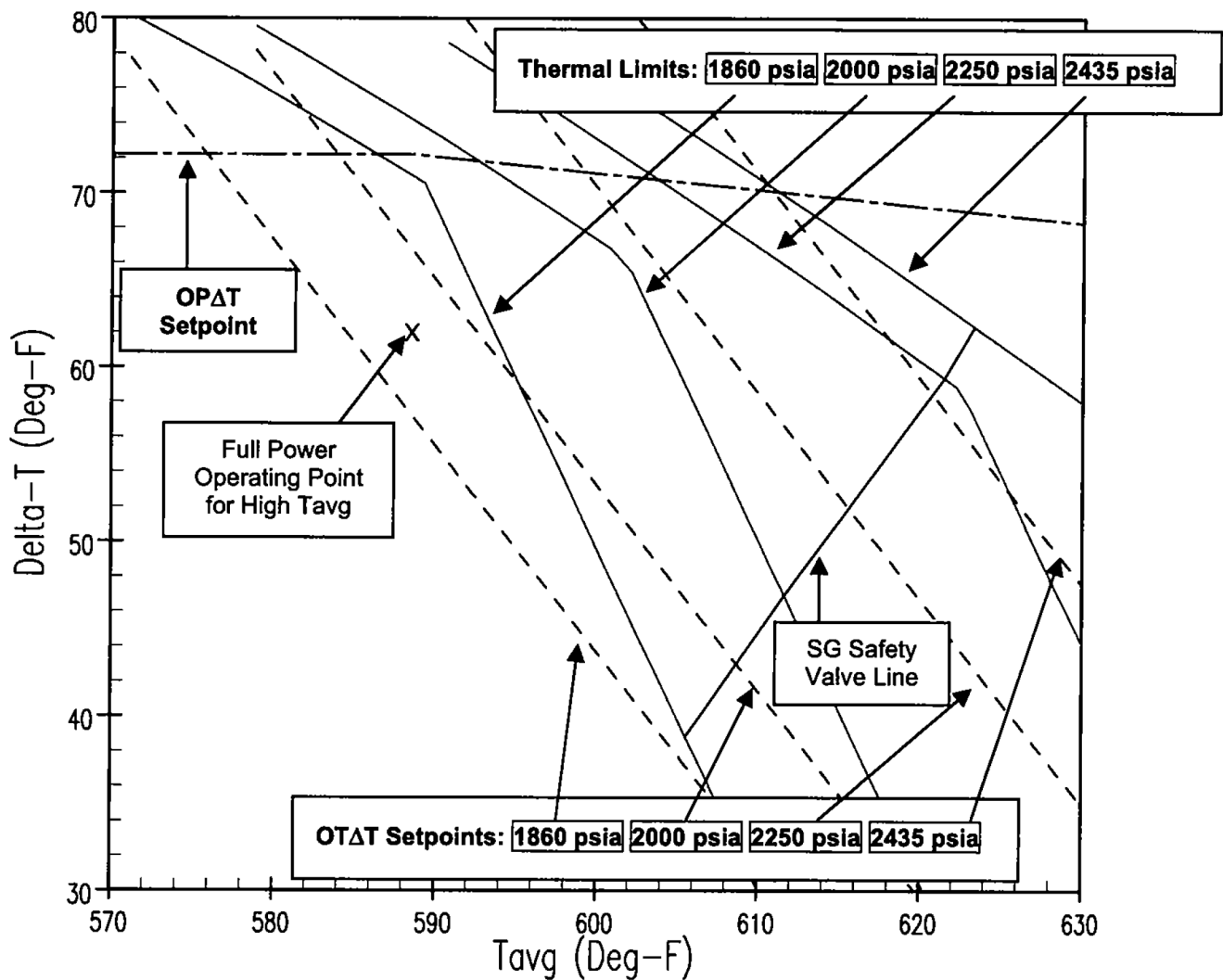


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9/06

**CALLAWAY PLANT**

**FIGURE 15A-2**

**ALLOWABLE INLEAKAGE VALUES**



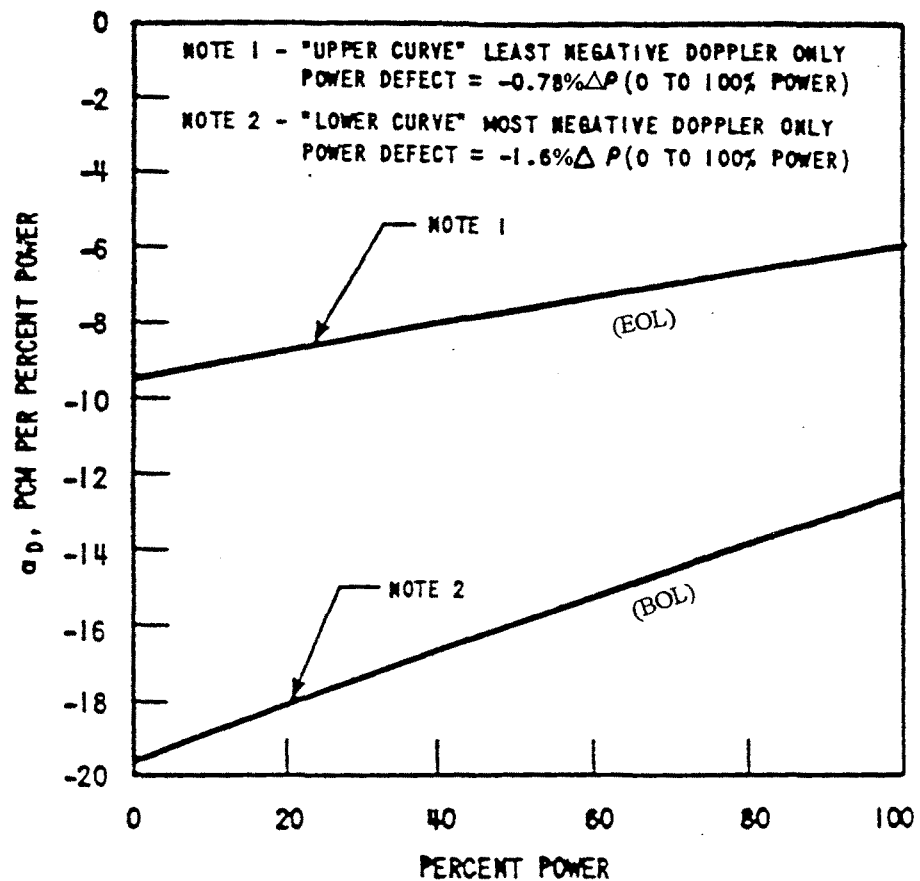
The analysis that produced the above figure conservatively bounds the actual plant configuration. This analysis uses different setpoint coefficients in the OPΔT reactor trip setpoint from what is currently configured. The effect of the differences between the analysis inputs and the plant configuration is that the analysis inputs result in delayed protection and more limiting results.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.0-1

ILLUSTRATION OF OVERPOWER  
AND  
OVERTEMPERATURE PROTECTION

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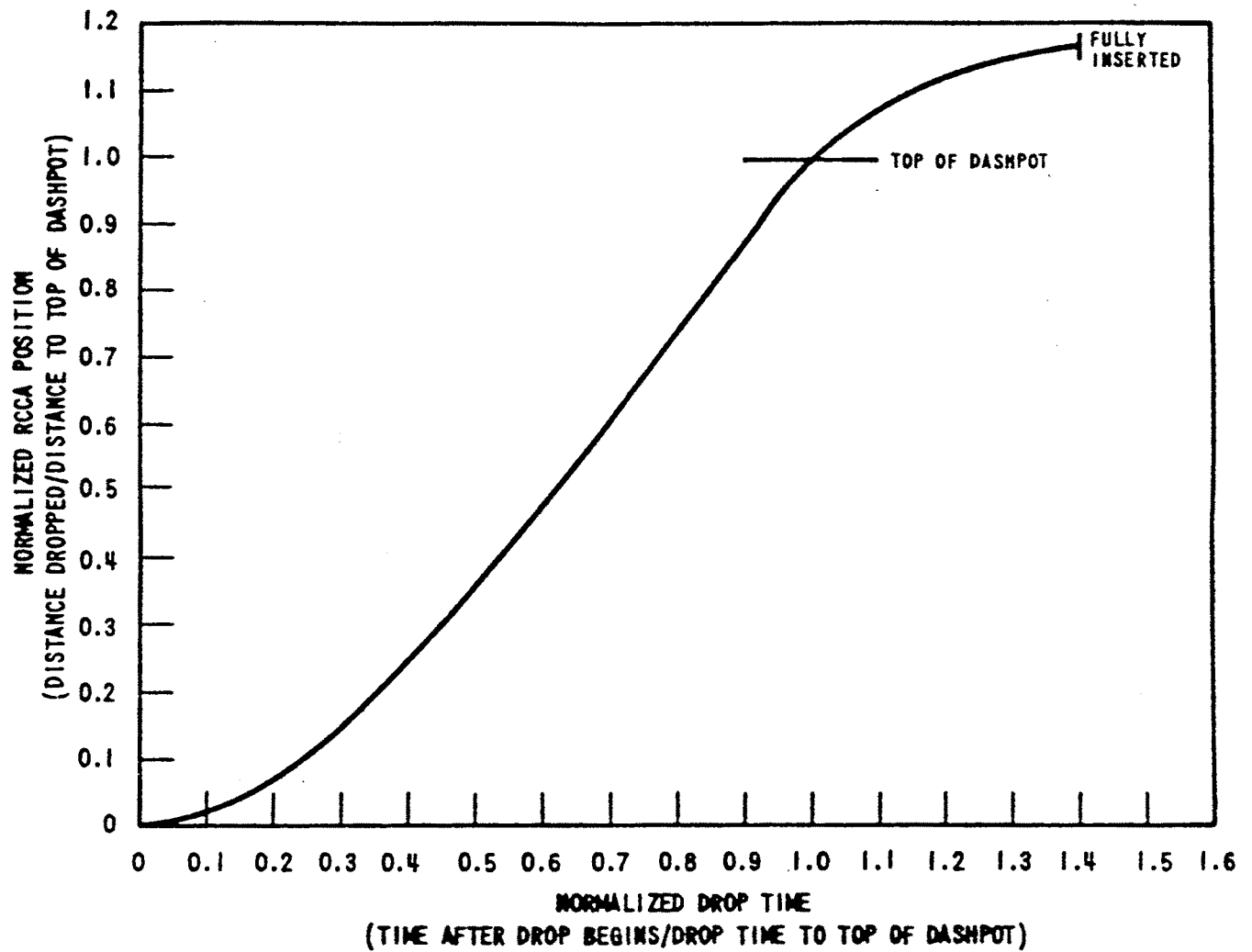


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#### CALLAWAY PLANT

Figure 15.0-2  
Doppler Power Coefficient Used  
in Accident Analysis

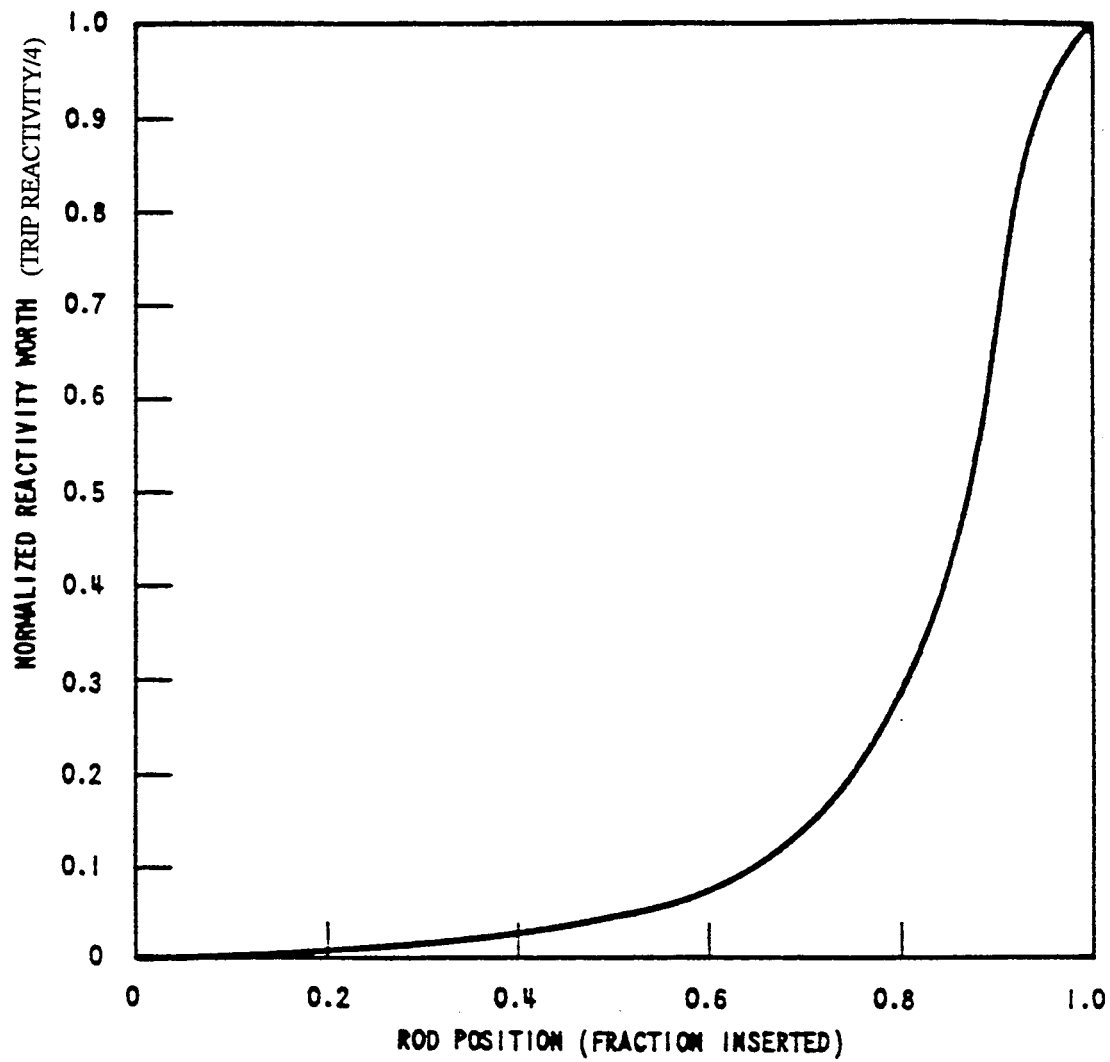




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CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.0-3  
RCCA POSITION VERSUS  
TIME TO DASHPOT

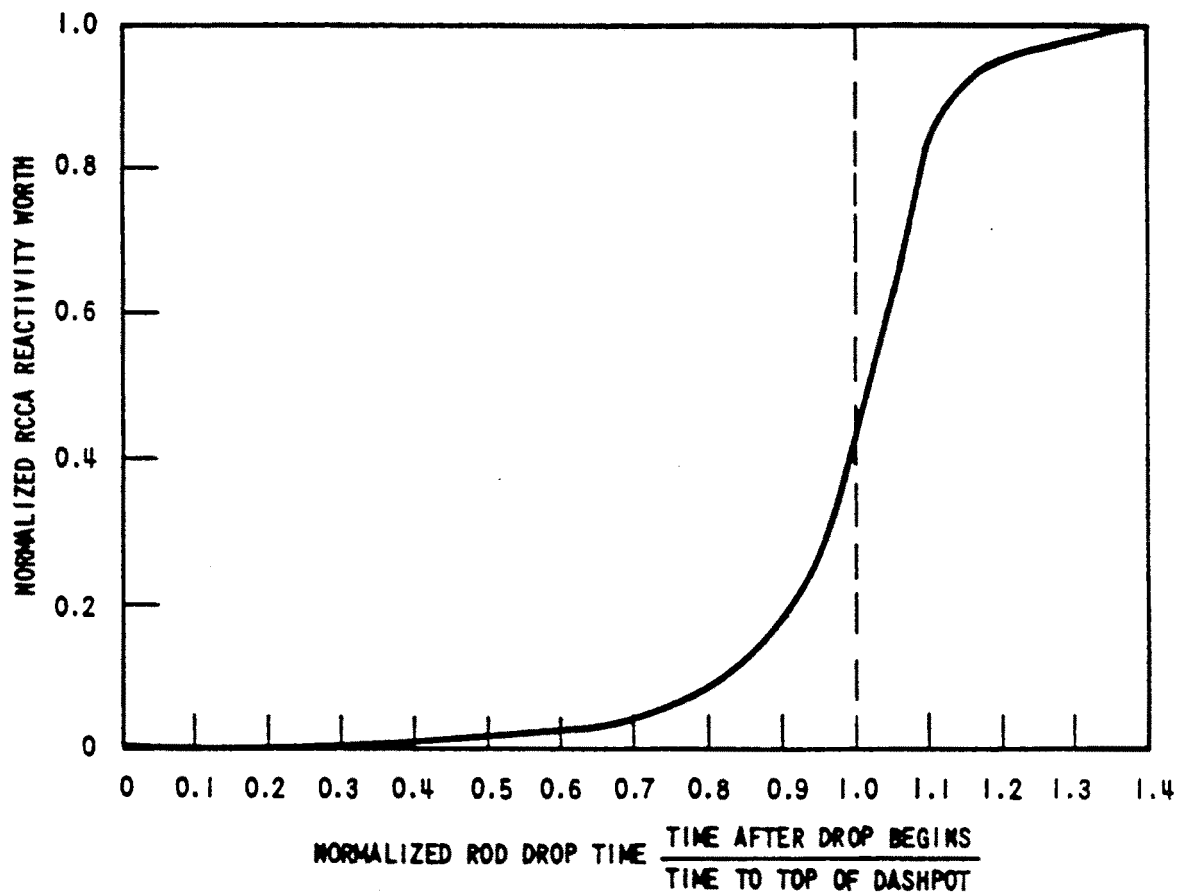


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CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.0-4

NORMALIZED ROD WORTH VERSUS  
PERCENT INSERTED



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CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.0-5

NORMALIZED RCCA BANK REACTIVITY  
WORTH VERSUS NORMALIZED DROP TIME

Figure 15.0-6 Deleted

ABBREVIATIONS USED:

AFWS - AUXILIARY FEEDWATER SYSTEM	ECCS - EMERGENCY CORE COOLING SYSTEM
CVCS - CHEMICAL AND VOLUME CONTROL SYSTEM	HL - HOT LEG
ESFAS - ENGINEERED SAFETY FEATURES ACTUATION SYSTEM	CL - COLD LEG
FW - FEEDWATER	CCWS - COMPONENT COOLING WATER SYSTEM
RTS - REACTOR TRIP SYSTEM	RCS - REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM
SIS - SAFETY INJECTION SYSTEM	SWS - SERVICE WATER SYSTEM
SI - SAFETY INJECTION	HPI - HIGH PRESSURE INJECTION
RT - REACTOR TRIP	LPI - LOW PRESSURE INJECTION
CS - CONTAINMENT SPRAY	CI - CONTAINMENT ISOLATION
	SG - STEAM GENERATOR

NOTES:

1. FOR TRIP INITIATION AND SAFETY SYSTEM ACTUATION, MULTIPLE SIGNALS ARE SHOWN BUT ONLY A SINGLE SIGNAL IS REQUIRED. THE OTHER SIGNALS ARE BACKUPS.
2. NO TIMING SEQUENCE IS IMPLIED BY POSITION OF VARIOUS BRANCHES. REFER TO EVENT TIMING SEQUENCES PRESENTED IN TABULAR FORM IN PERTINENT ACCIDENT ANALYSIS SECTION OF CHAPTER 15.0 OF THE FSAR.
3. WHEN OVERTEMPERATURE AND OVERPOWER ARE USED IT REFERS TO OT-DELTA T AND OP-DELTA T.

DIAGRAM SYMBOLS:



- EVENT TITLE



- BRANCH POINT FOR DIFFERENT PLANT CONDITIONS



- SAFETY SYSTEM



- SAFETY ACTION



- SYSTEM REQUIRED TO MEET SINGLE-FAILURE CRITERIA

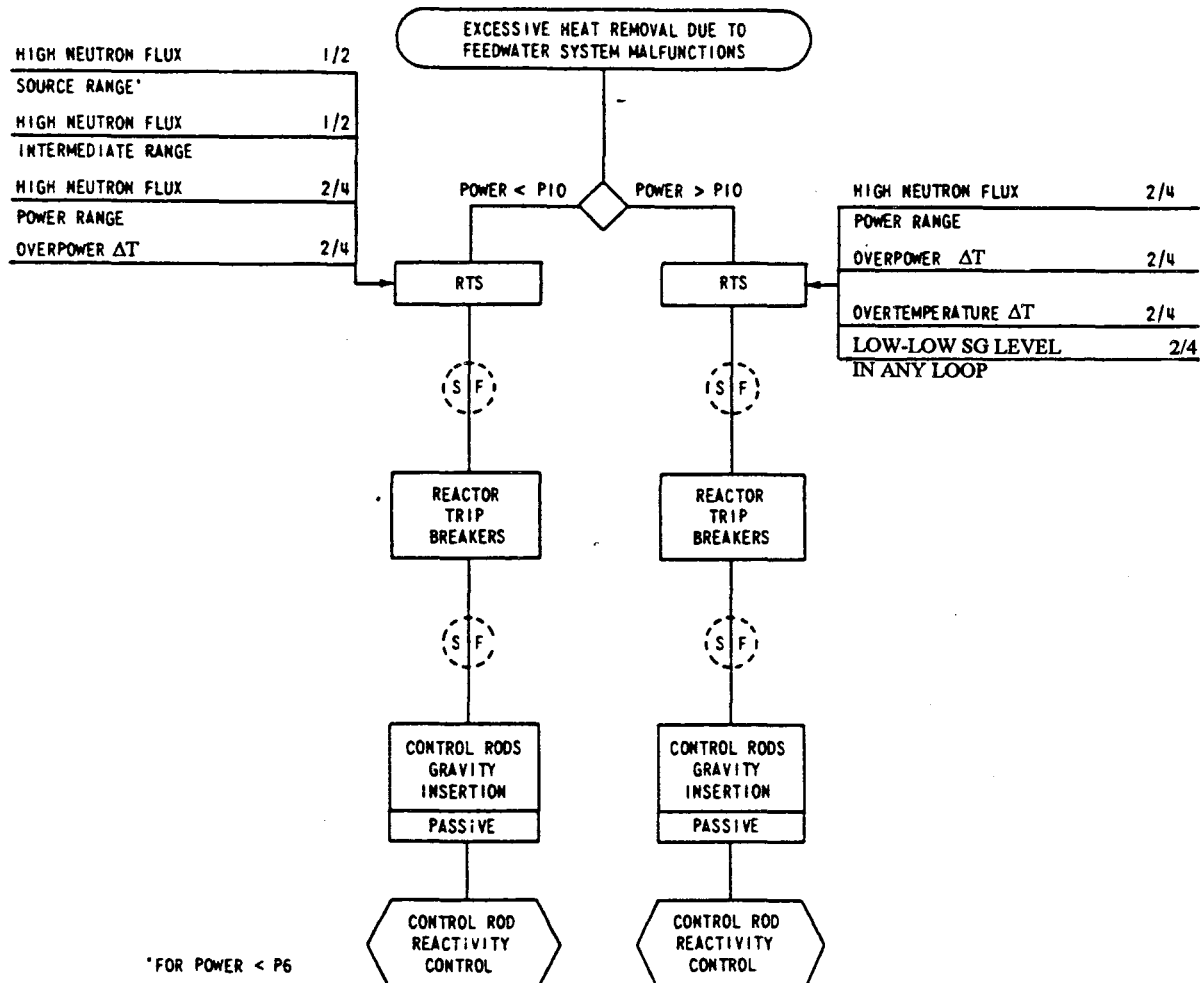


- MANUAL ACTION REQUIRED DURING SYSTEM OPERATION

**CALLAWAY PLANT**

**FIGURE 15.0-7**

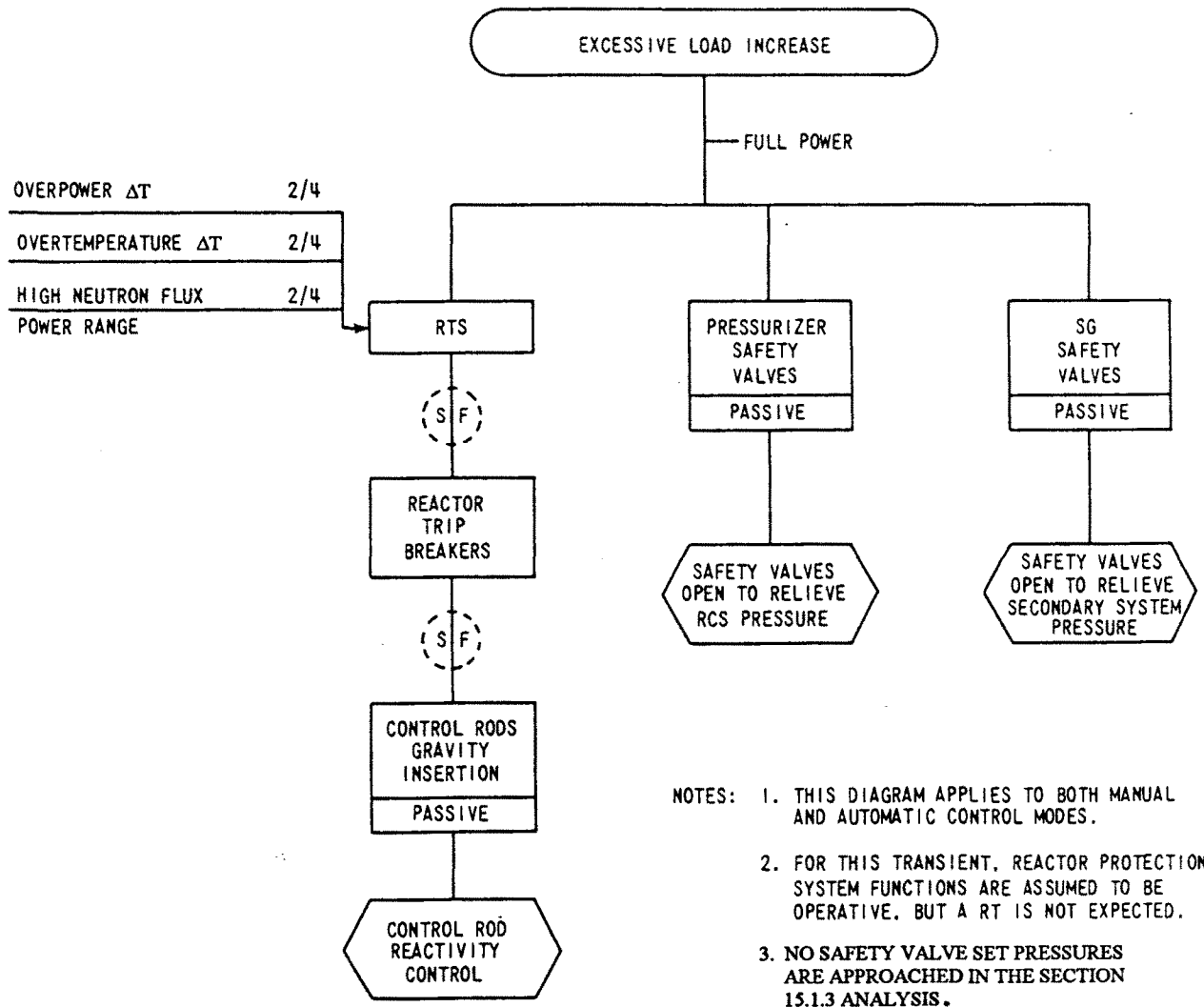
**ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS  
USED IN SEQUENCE DIAGRAMS**



## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.0-8

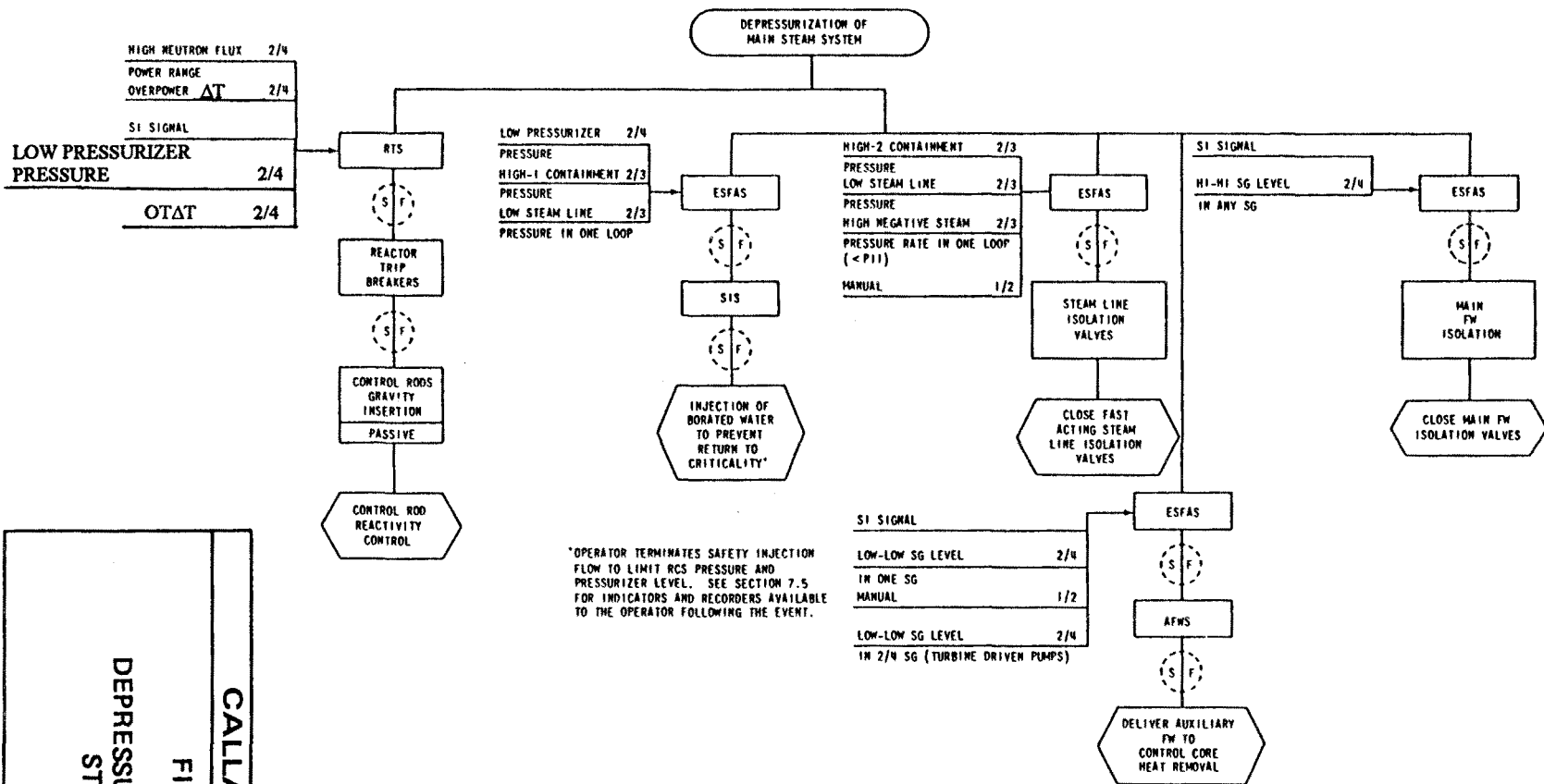
EXCESSIVE HEAT REMOVAL DUE TO  
FEEDWATER SYSTEMS MALFUNCTION



# CALLAWAY PLANT

## FIGURE 15.0-9

### EXCESSIVE LOAD INCREASE



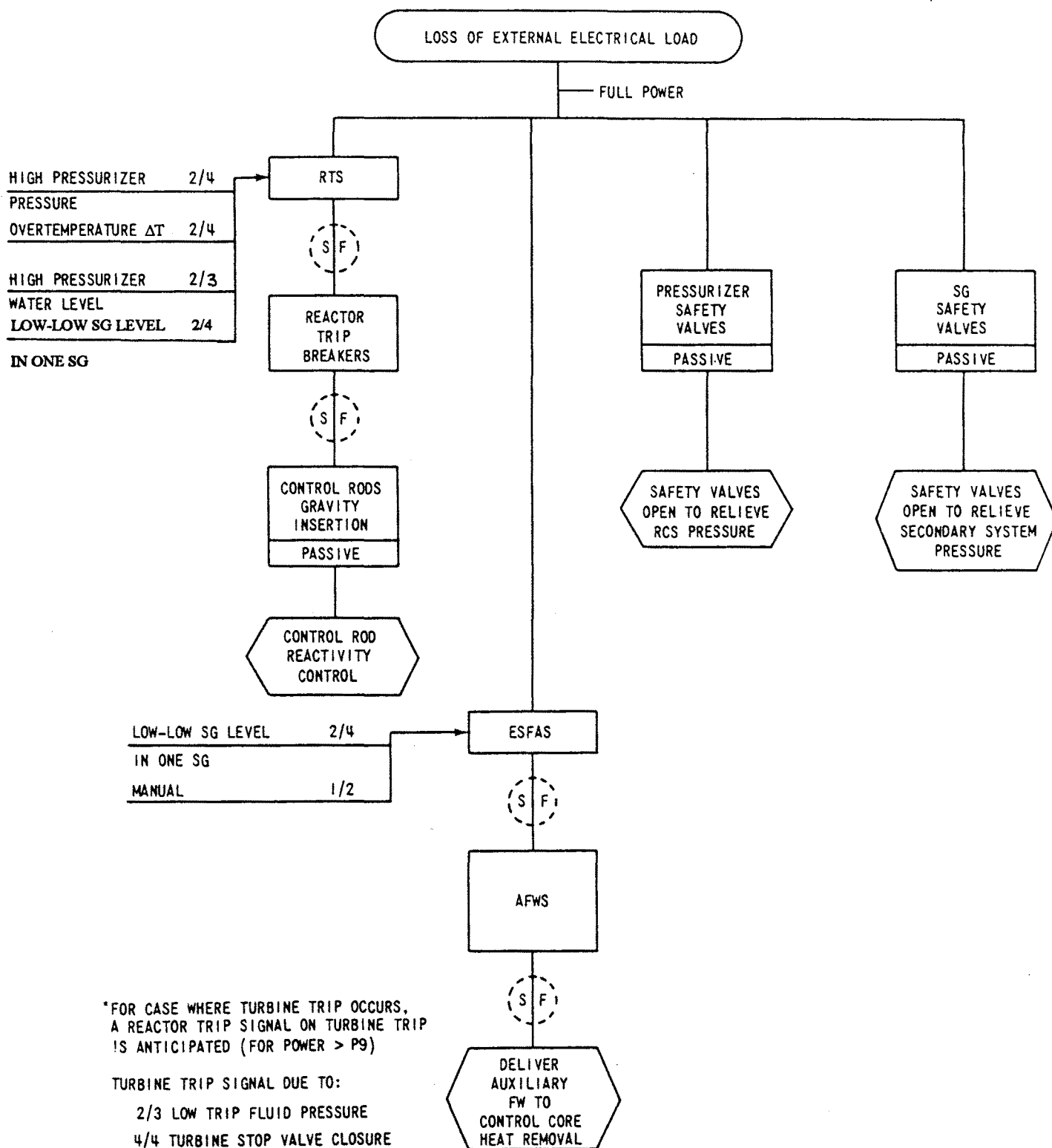
**CALLAWAY PLANT**

**FIGURE 15.0-10**

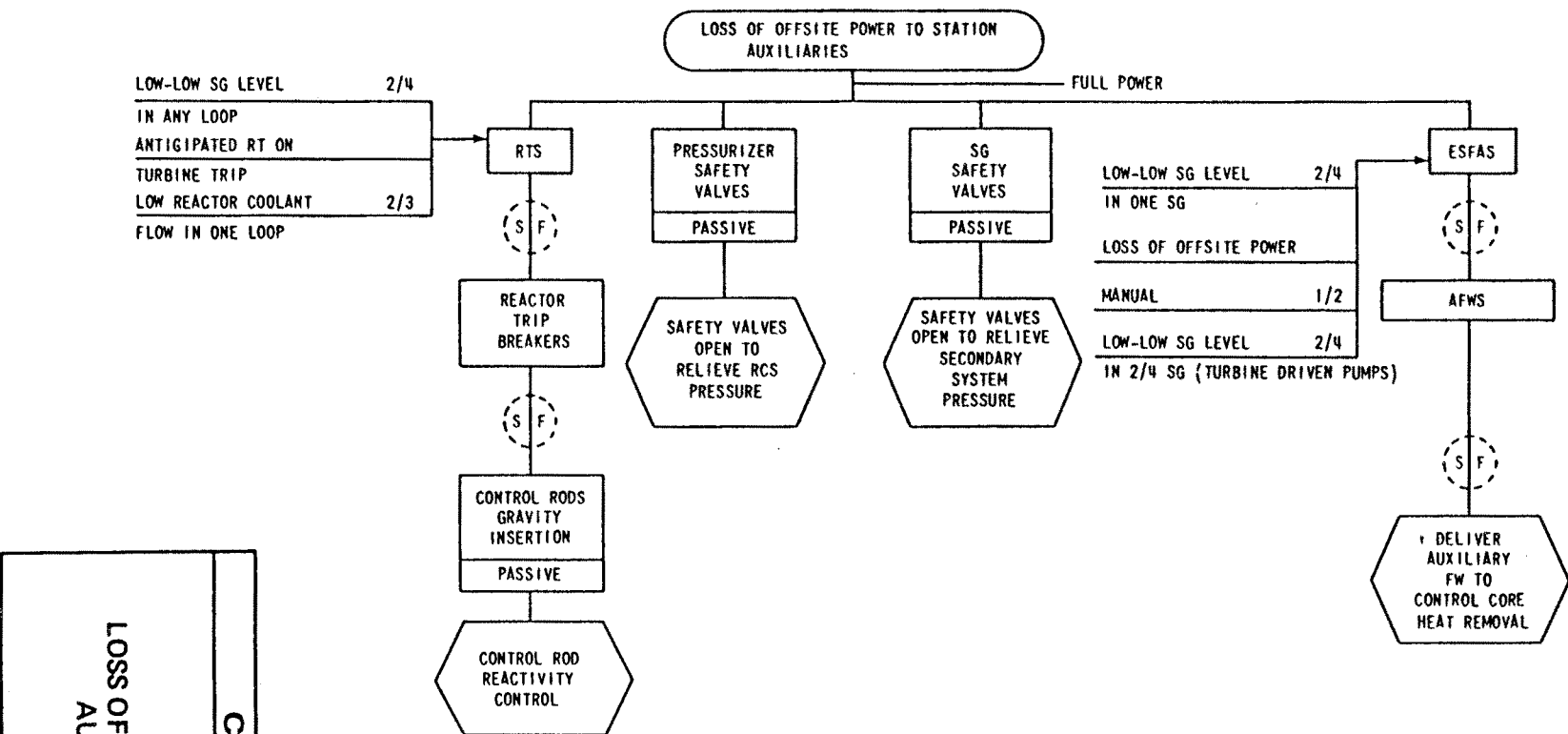
**DEPRESSURIZATION OF MAIN STEAM SYSTEM**

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**CALLAWAY PLANT**

**FIGURE 15.0-11**  
**LOSS OF EXTERNAL LOAD**

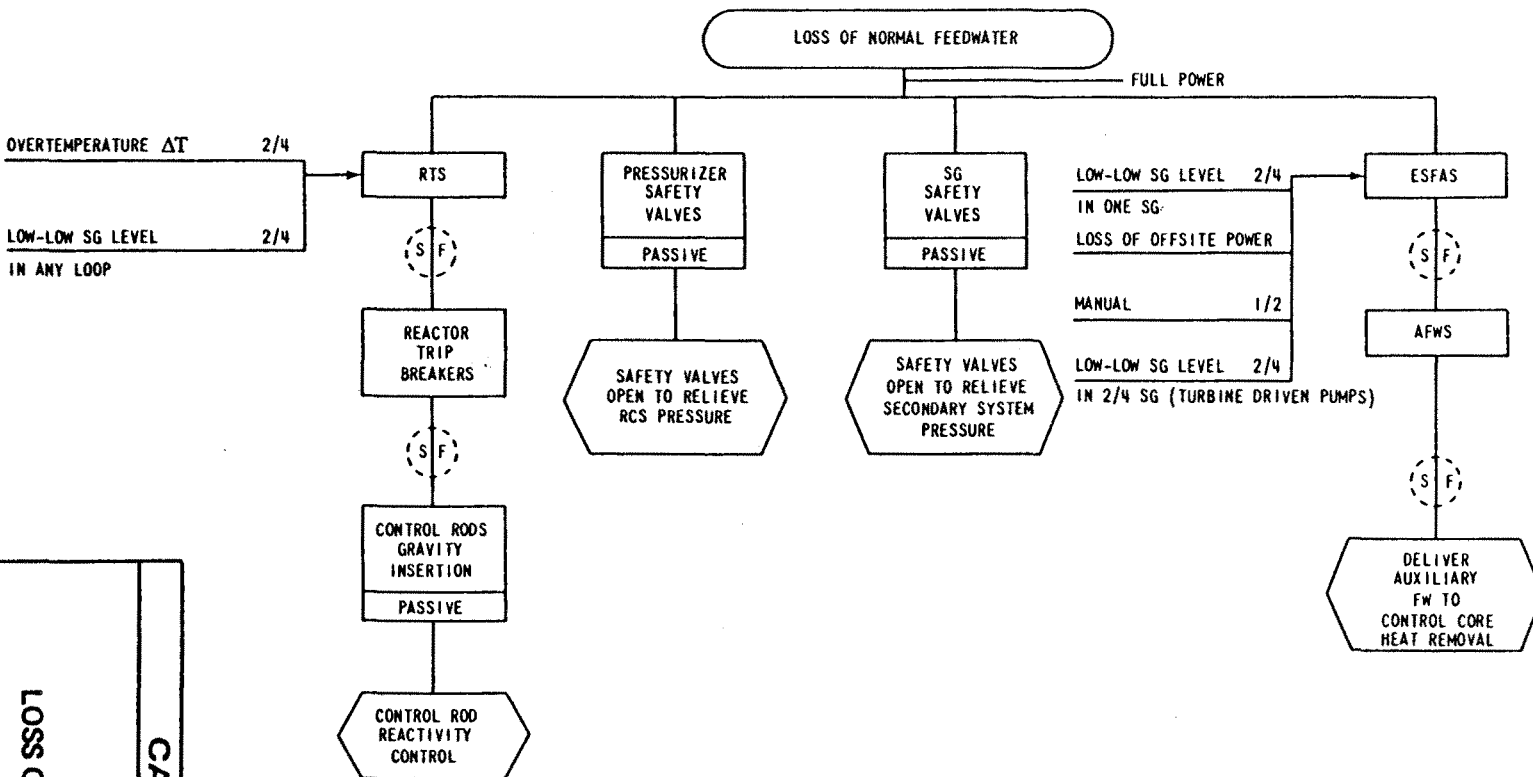


LOSS OF OFFSITE POWER TO STATION  
AUXILIARIES

FIGURE 15.0-12

CALLAWAY PLANT

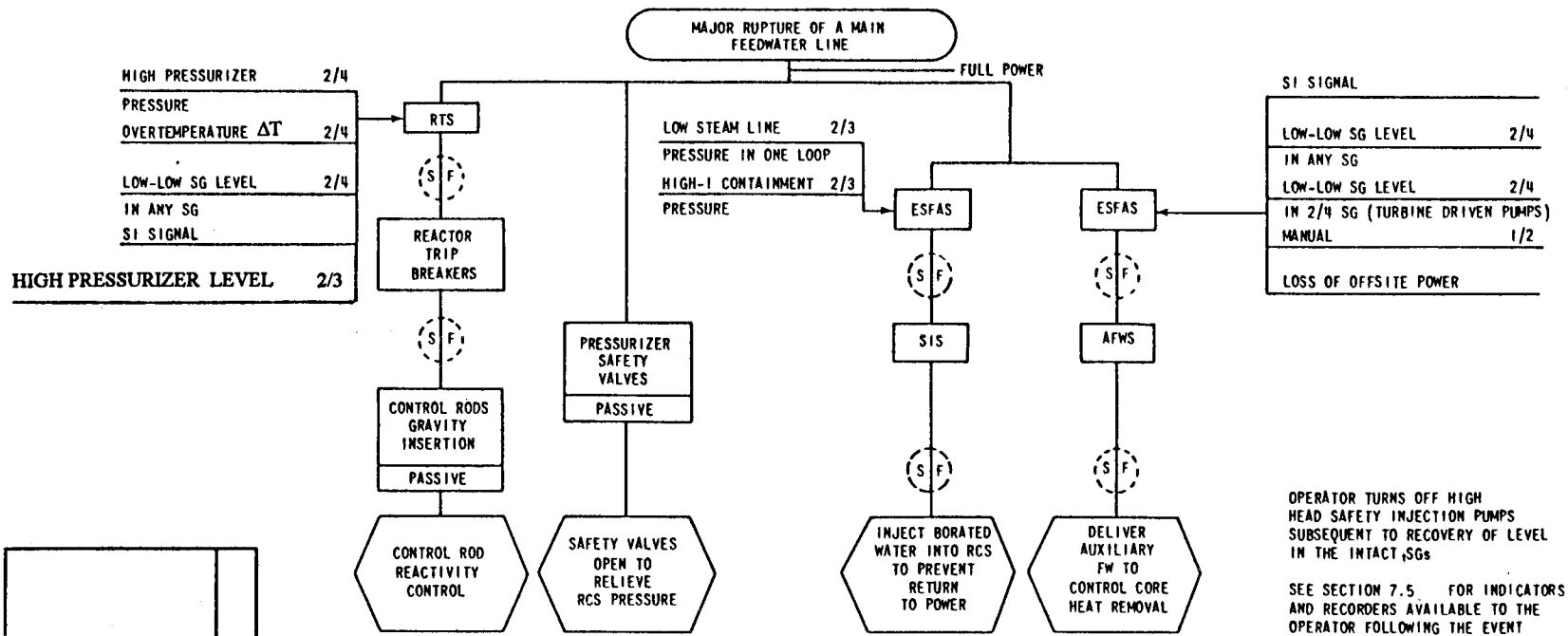
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LOSS OF NORMAL FEEDWATER

FIGURE 15.0-13

CALLAWAY PLANT

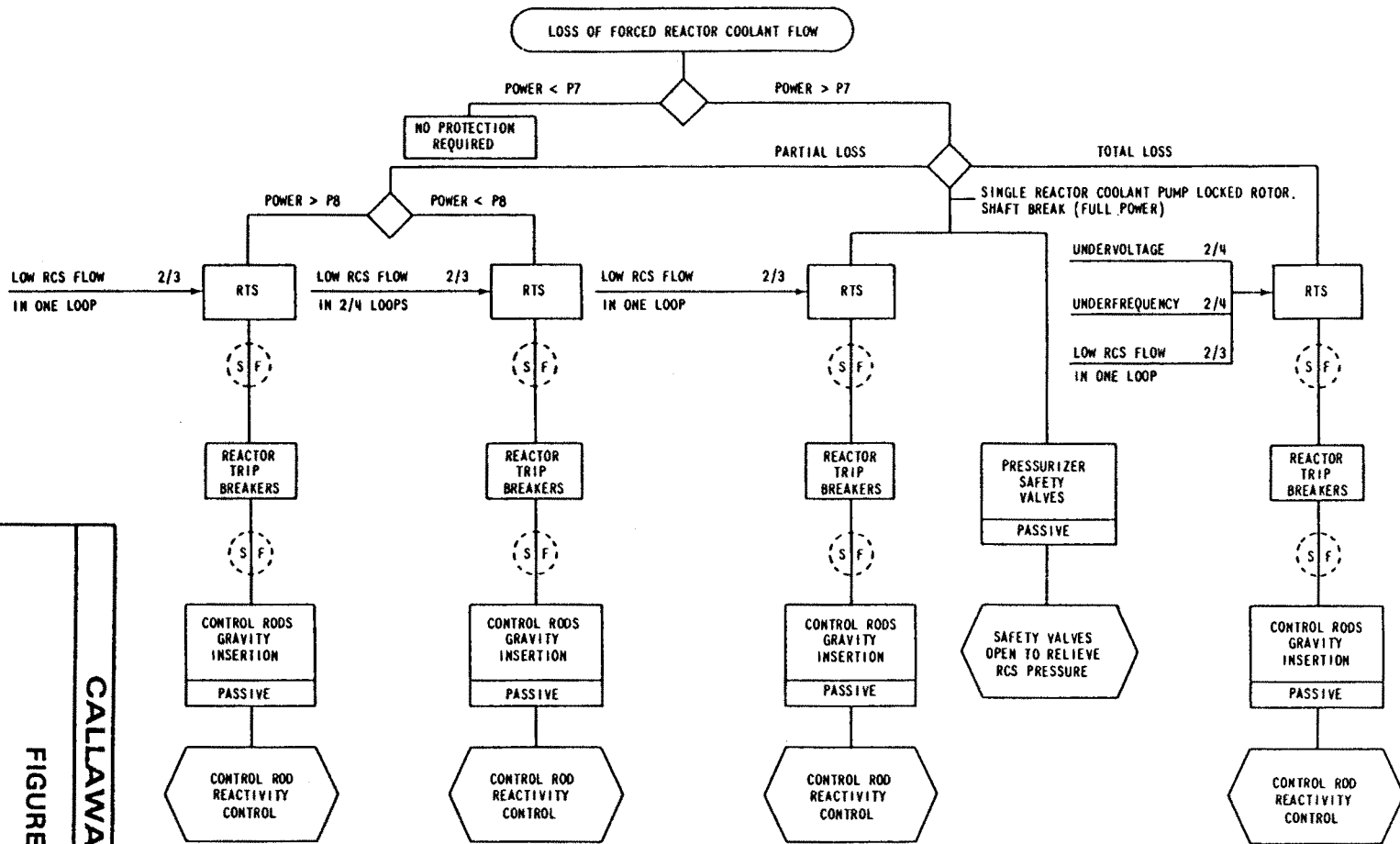


**CALLAWAY PLANT**

**FIGURE 15.0-14**

**MAJOR RUPTURE OF A MAIN FEEDWATER LINE**

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LOSS OF FORCED REACTOR  
COOLANT FLOW

FIGURE 15.0-15

CALLAWAY PLANT

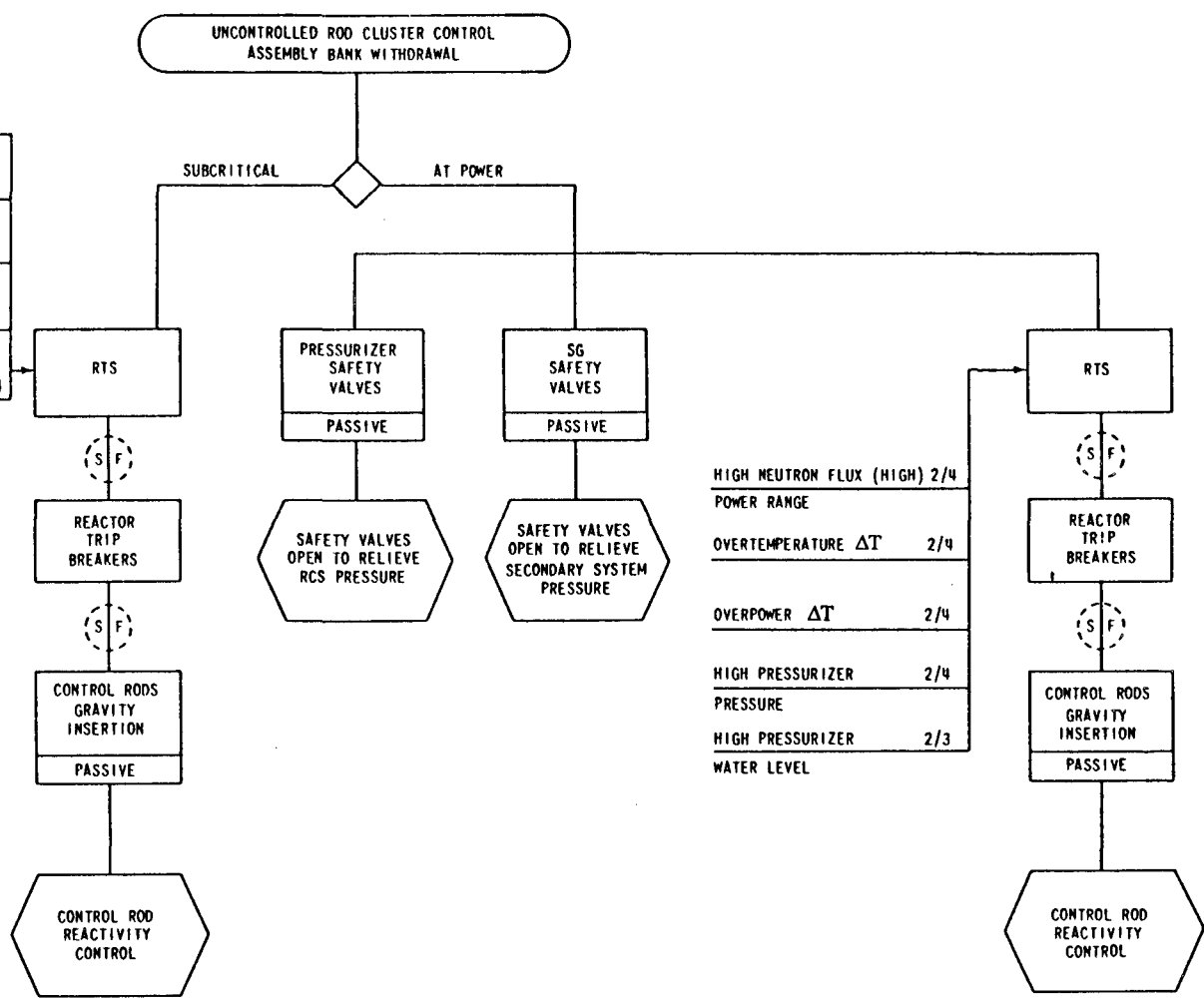
HIGH NEUTRON FLUX	1/2
SOURCE RANGE	
HIGH NEUTRON FLUX	1/2
INTERMEDIATE RANGE	
HIGH NEUTRON FLUX (LOW)	2/4
POWER RANGE	
HIGH NEUTRON FLUX (HIGH)	2/4
POWER RANGE	
HIGH NEUTRON FLUX RATE	2/4
POWER RANGE	

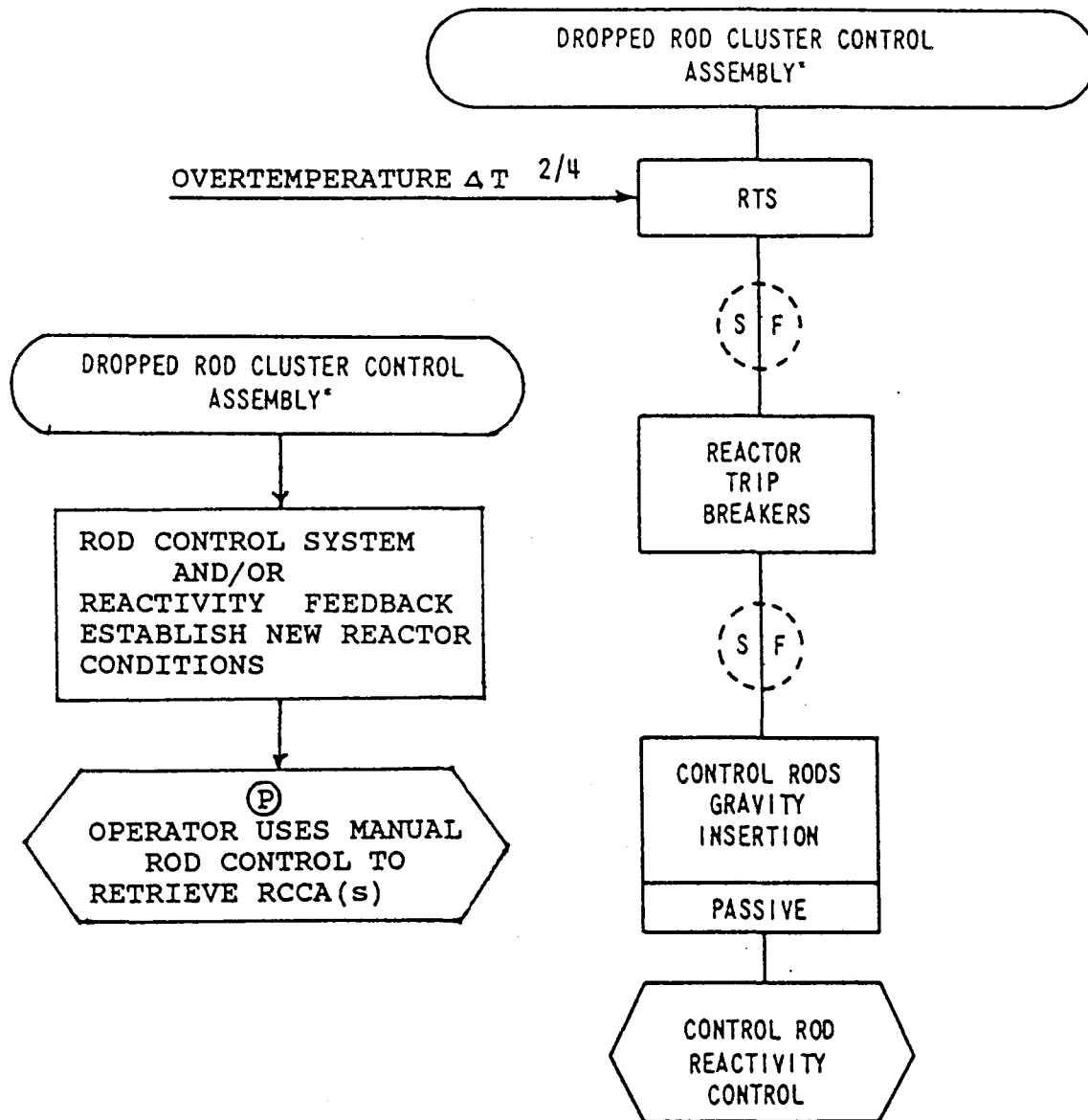
CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.0-16

UNCONTROLLED ROD CLUSTER CONTROL  
ASSEMBLY BANK WITHDRAWAL

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11/95



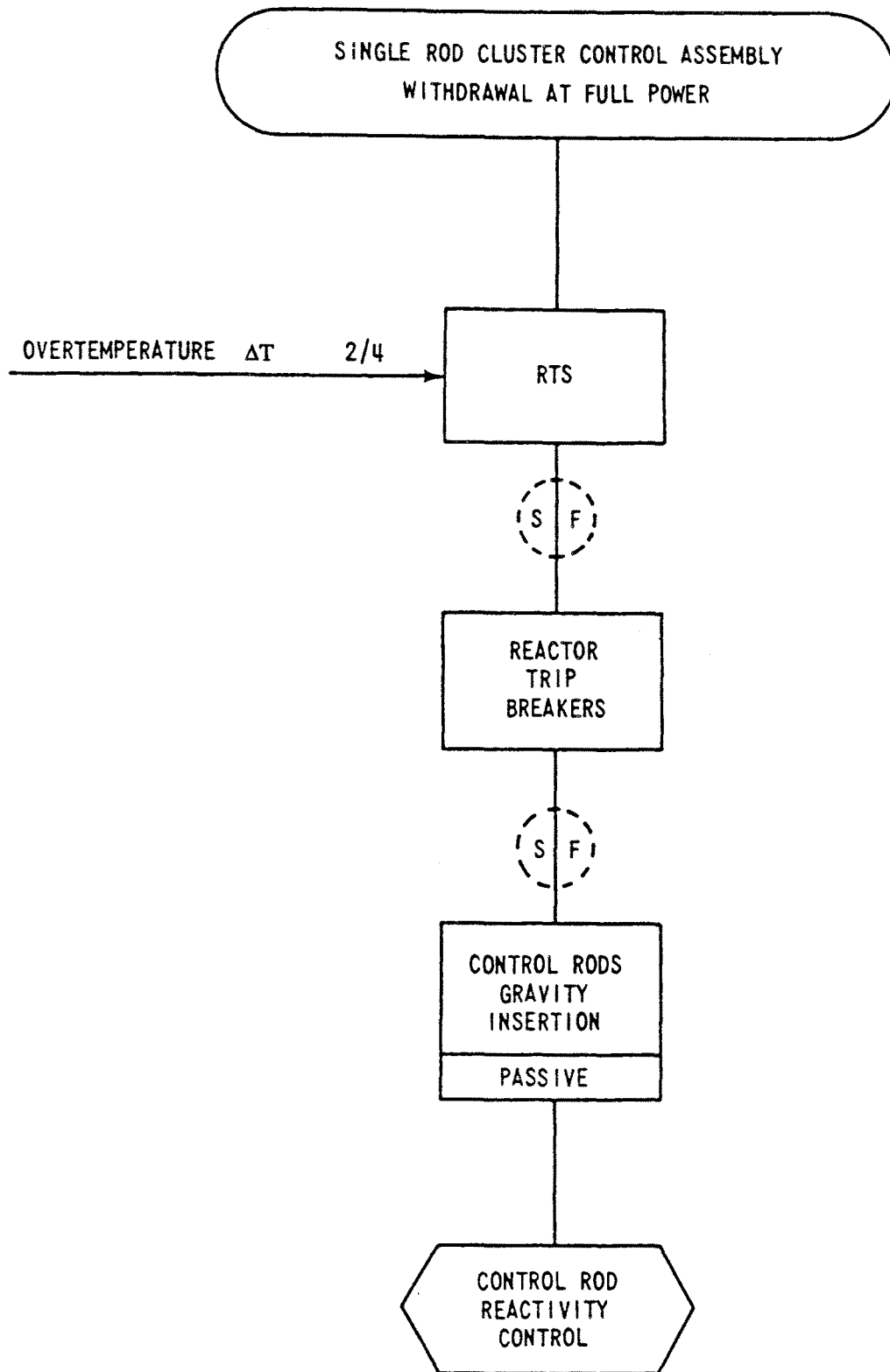


\*TRIP SEQUENCE MAY OCCUR IF ROD WORTH IS LOW AND AUTOMATIC ROD WITHDRAWAL IS RAPID. TRIP IS NOT MODELED IN THE SAFETY ANALYSIS.

# CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.0-17

DROPPED ROD CLUSTER  
CONTROL ASSEMBLY

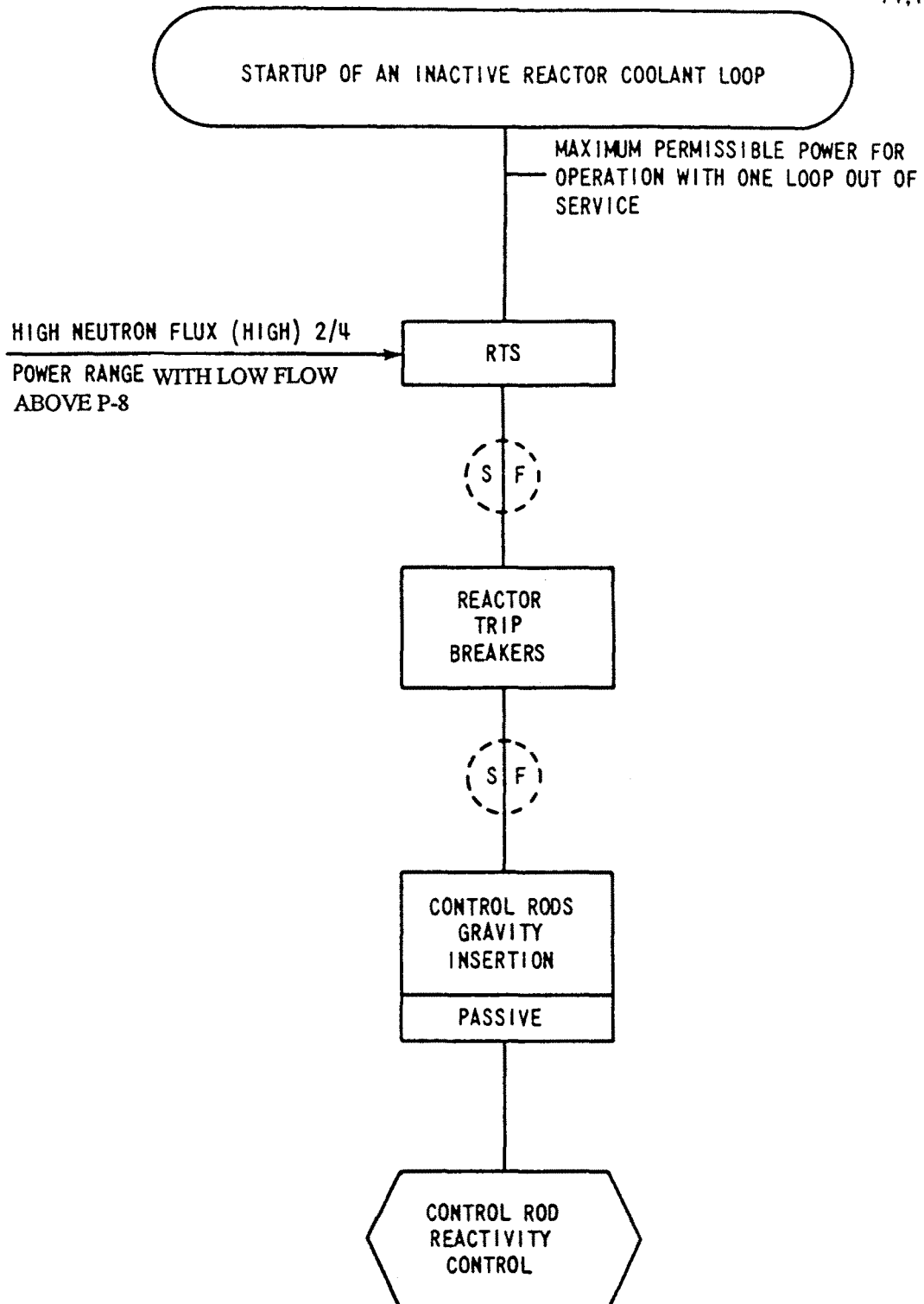


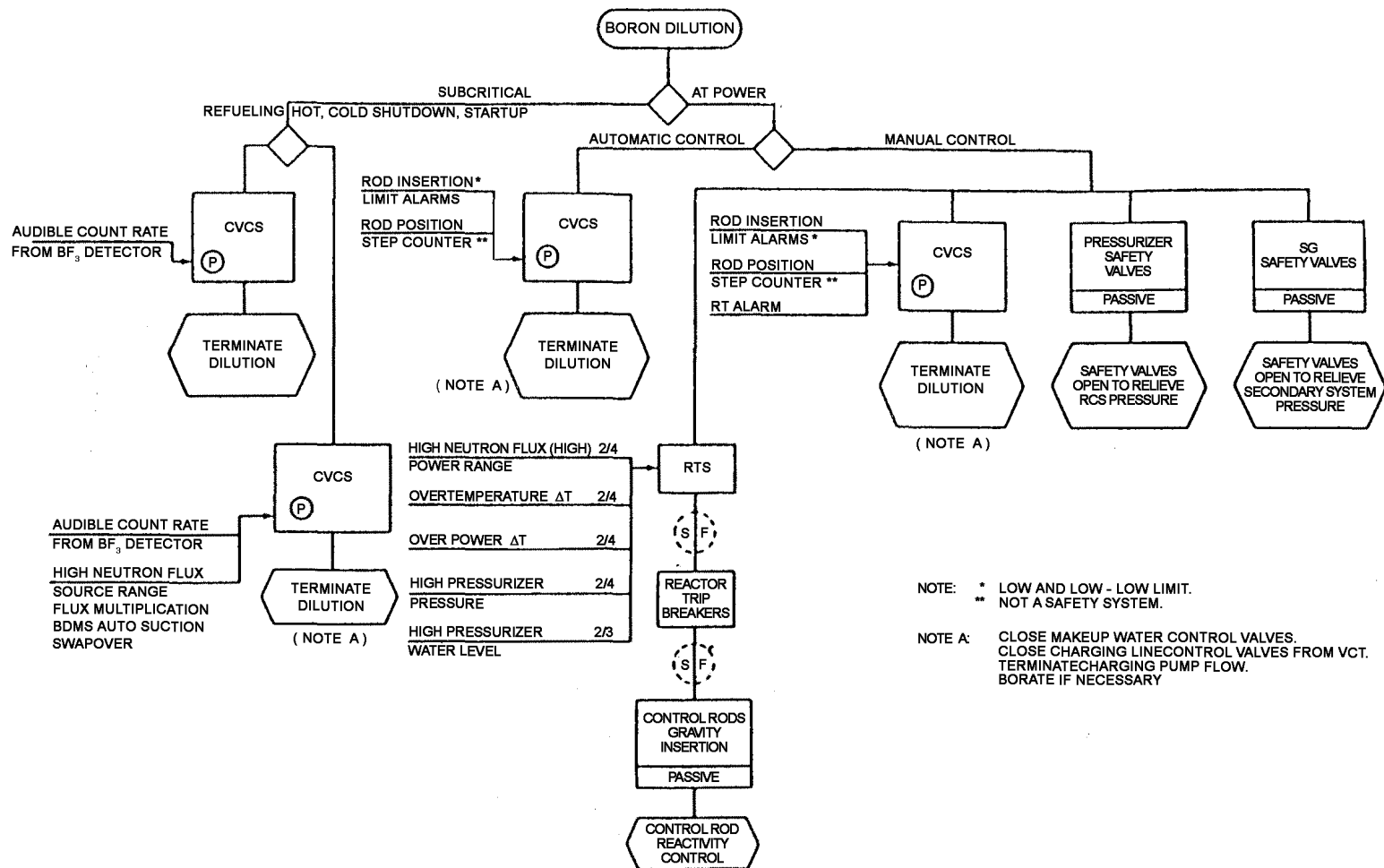
## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.0-18

SINGLE ROD CLUSTER CONTROL ASSEMBLY  
WITHDRAWAL AT FULL POWER



**CALLAWAY PLANT****FIGURE 15.0-19****STARTUP OF AN INACTIVE  
REACTOR COOLANT LOOP**



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5/06

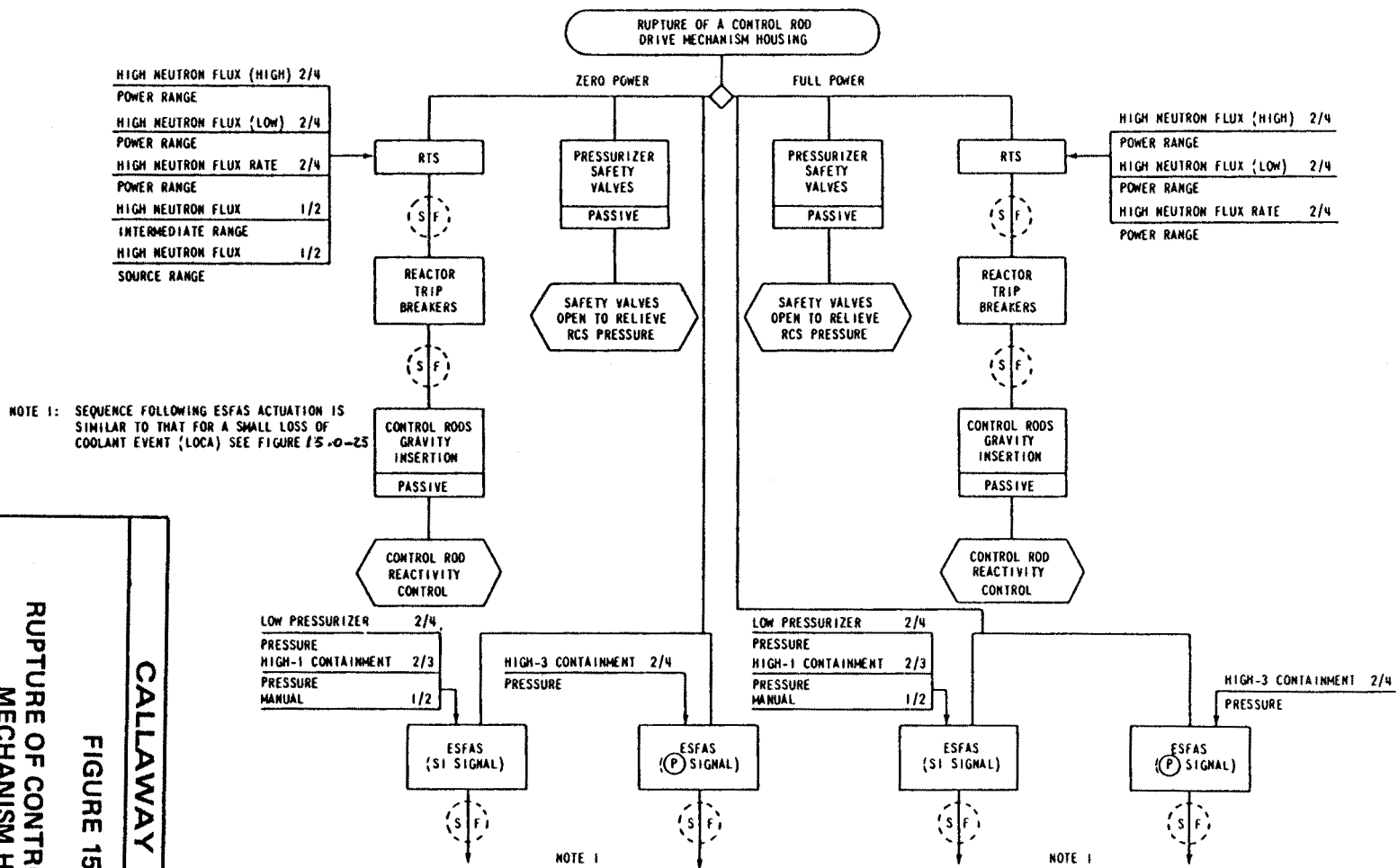
## CALLAWAY PLANT

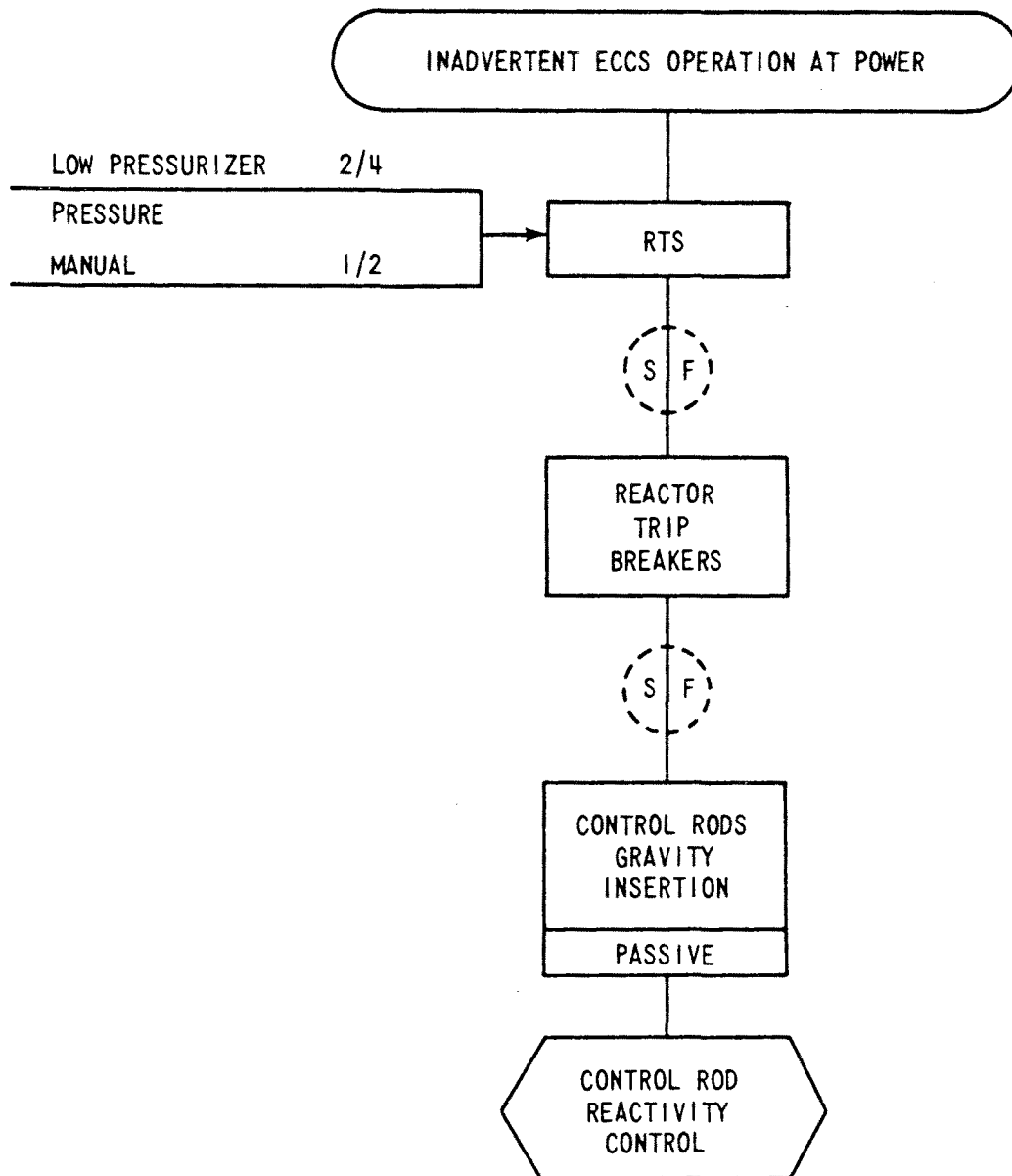
**FIGURE 15.0-20  
BORON DILUTION**

# RUPTURE OF CONTROL ROD DRIVE MECHANISM HOUSING

FIGURE 15.0-21

CALLAWAY PLANT

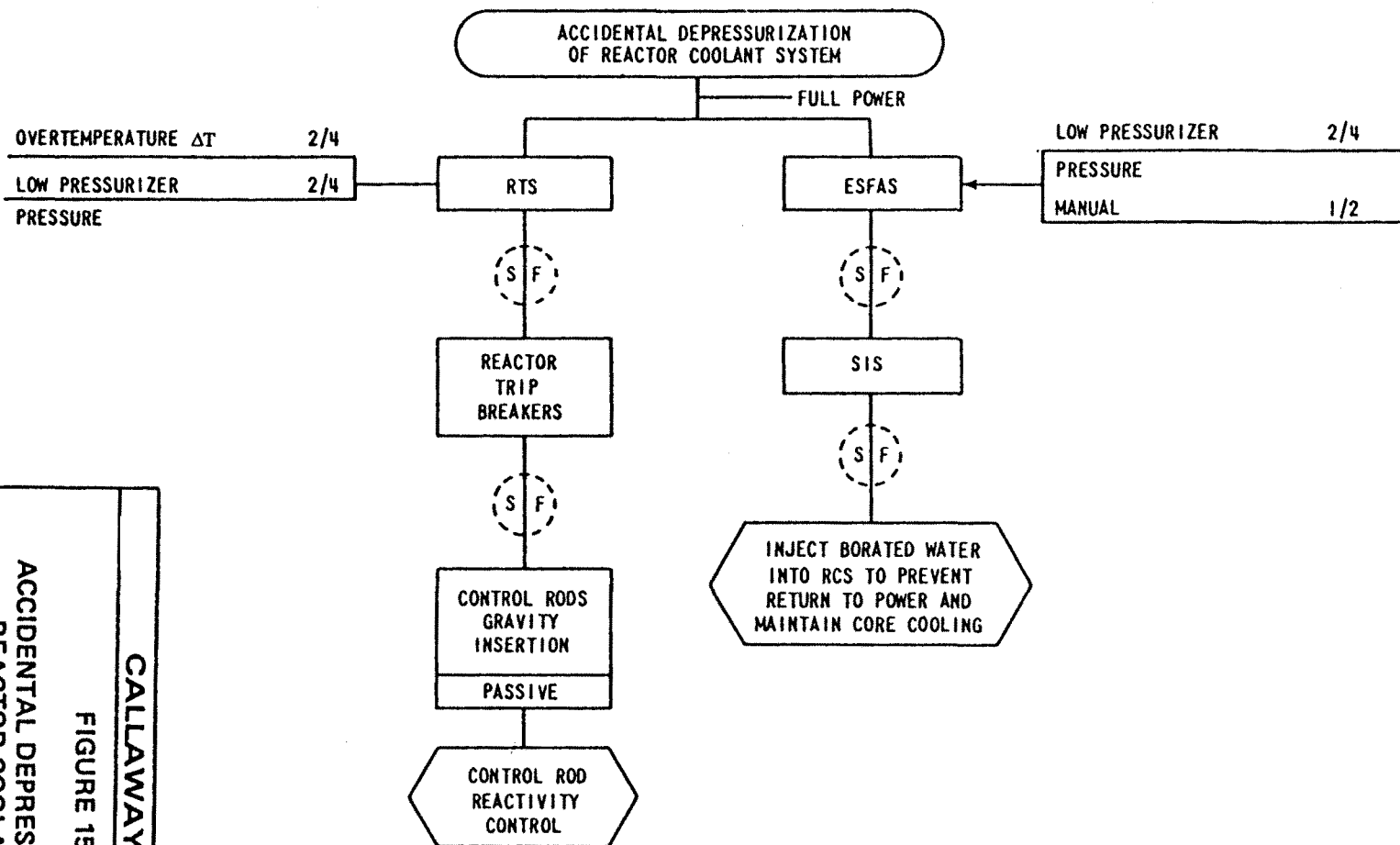


**CALLAWAY PLANT****FIGURE 15.0-22****INADVERTENT ECCS OPERATION  
AT POWER**

ACCIDENTAL DEPRESSURIZATION OF  
REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM

FIGURE 15.0-23

CALLAWAY PLANT

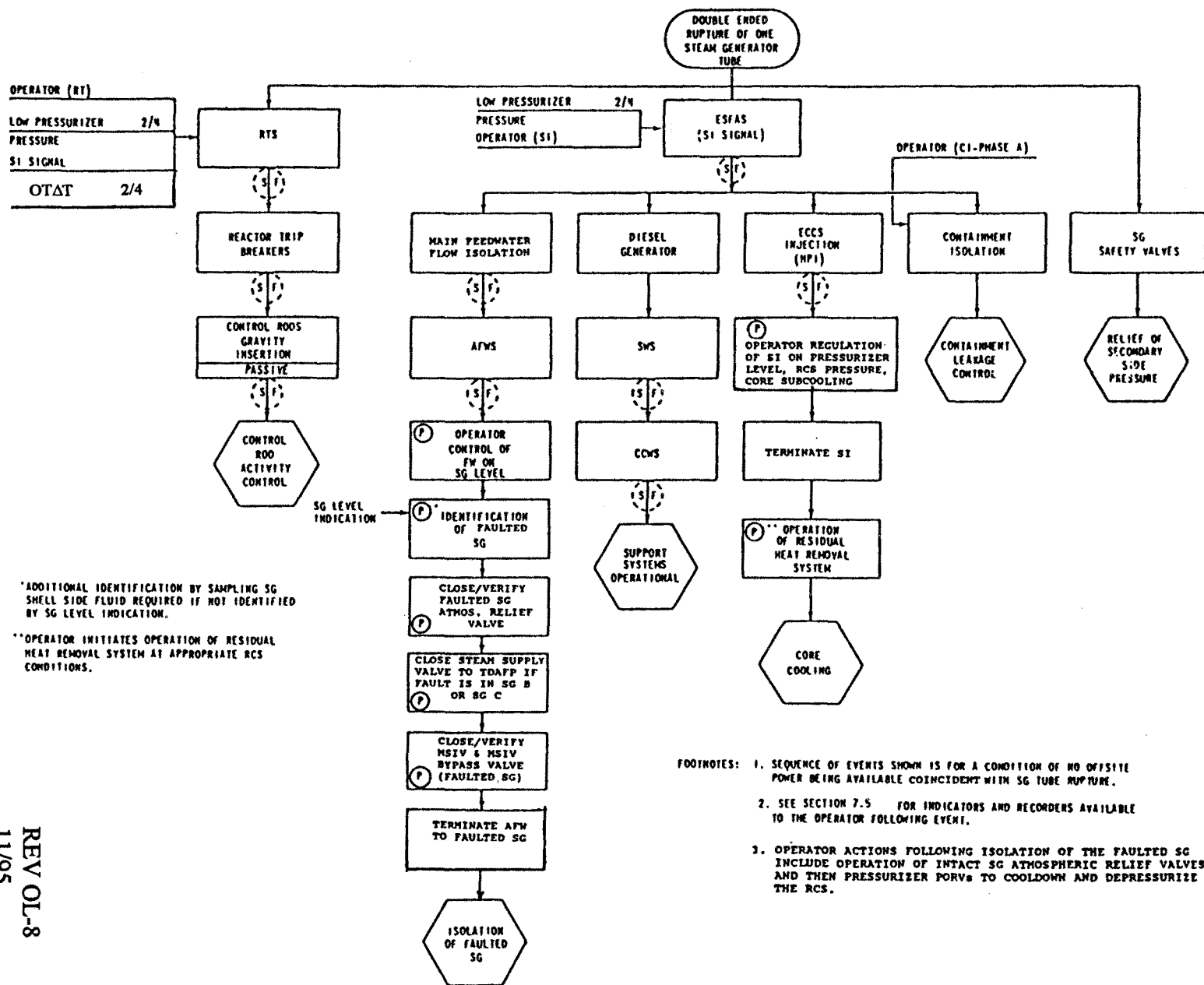


# STEAM GENERATOR TUBE RUPTURE

CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.0-24

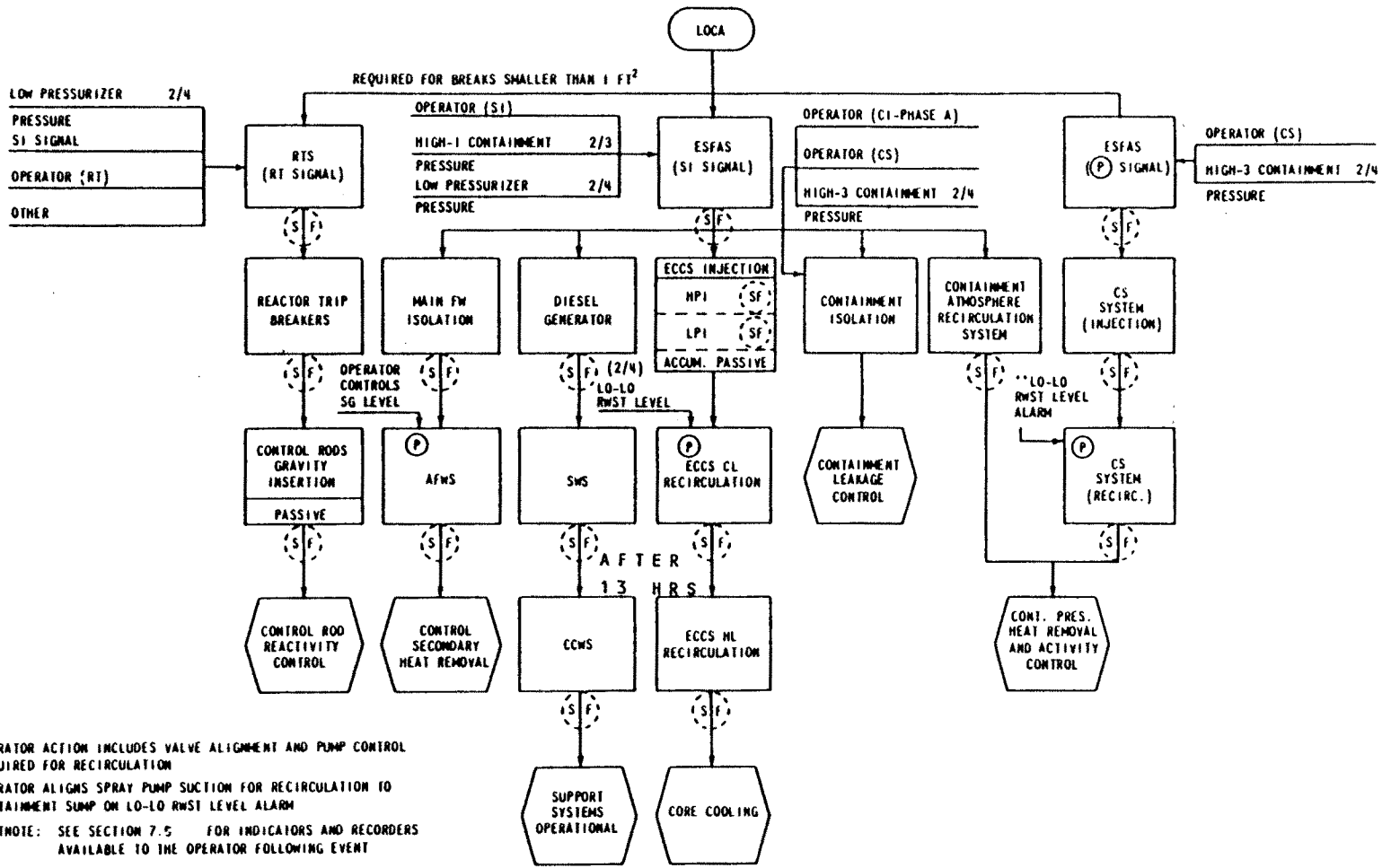
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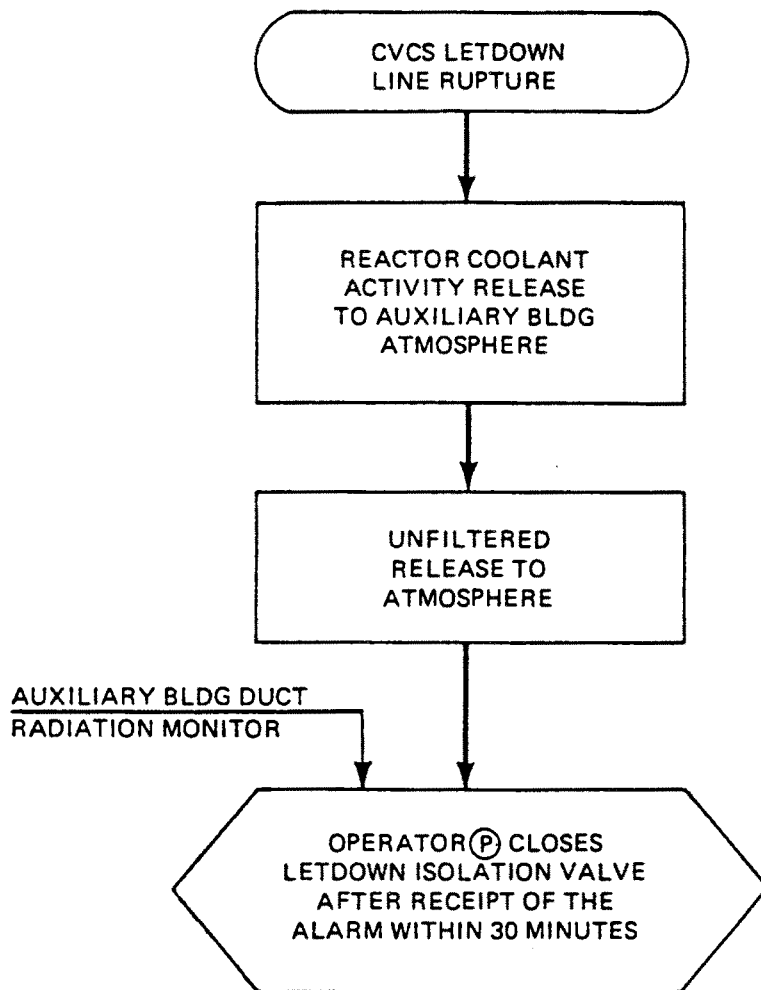


# CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.0-25

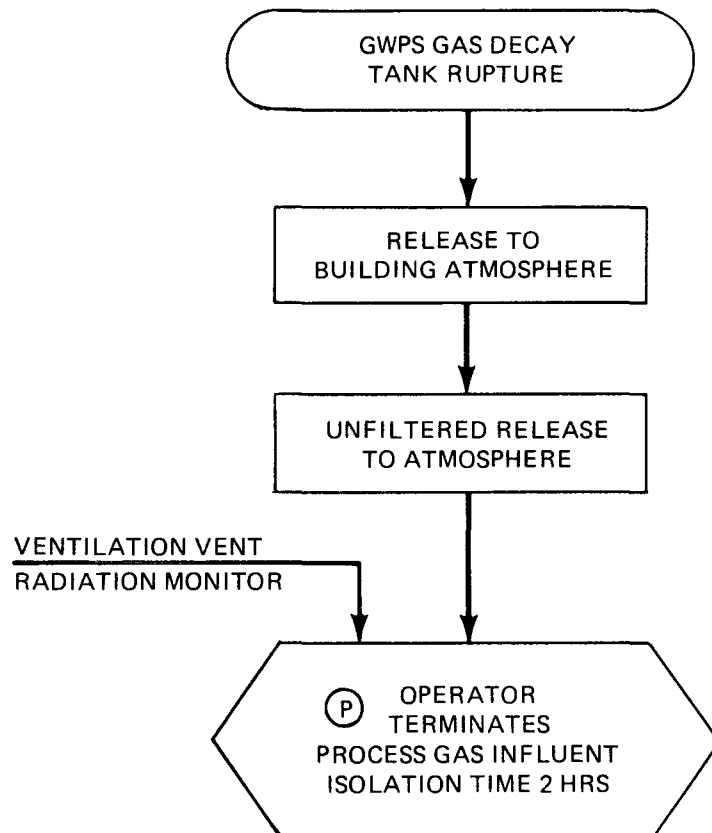
## LOSS OF COOLANT ACCIDENT



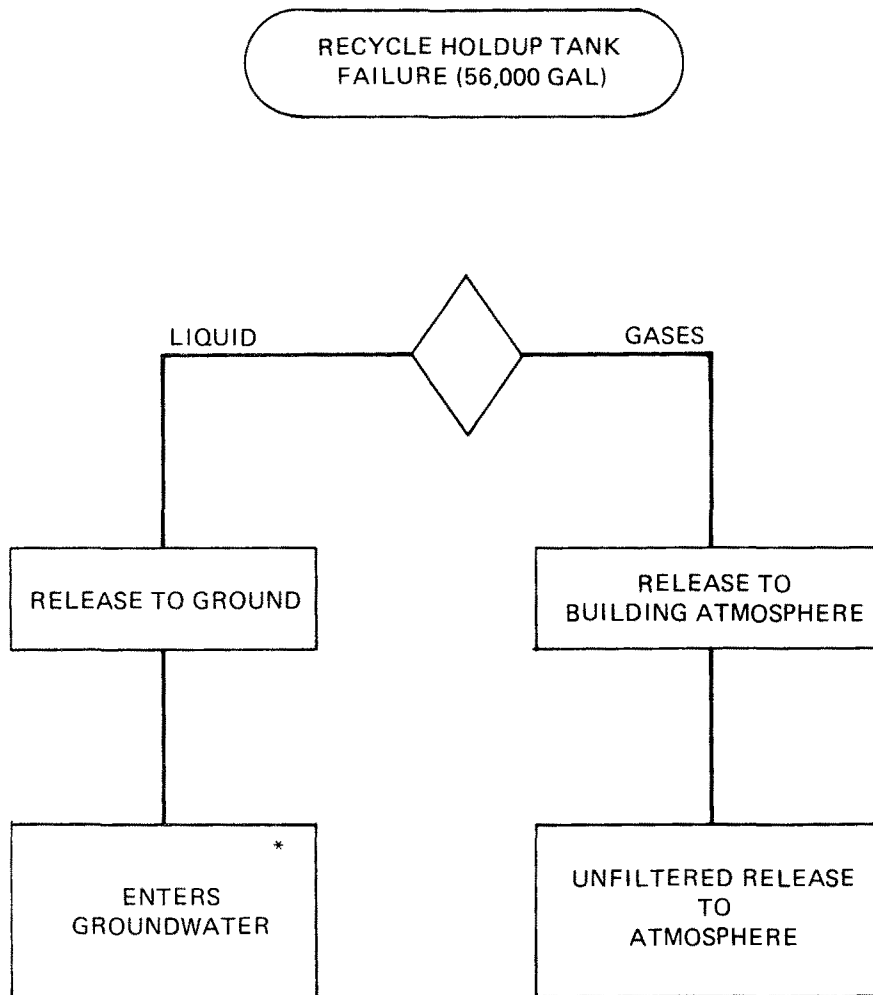


<b>CALLAWAY PLANT</b>
<b>FIGURE 15.0-26</b>
<b>CVCS LETDOWN LINE RUPTURE</b>



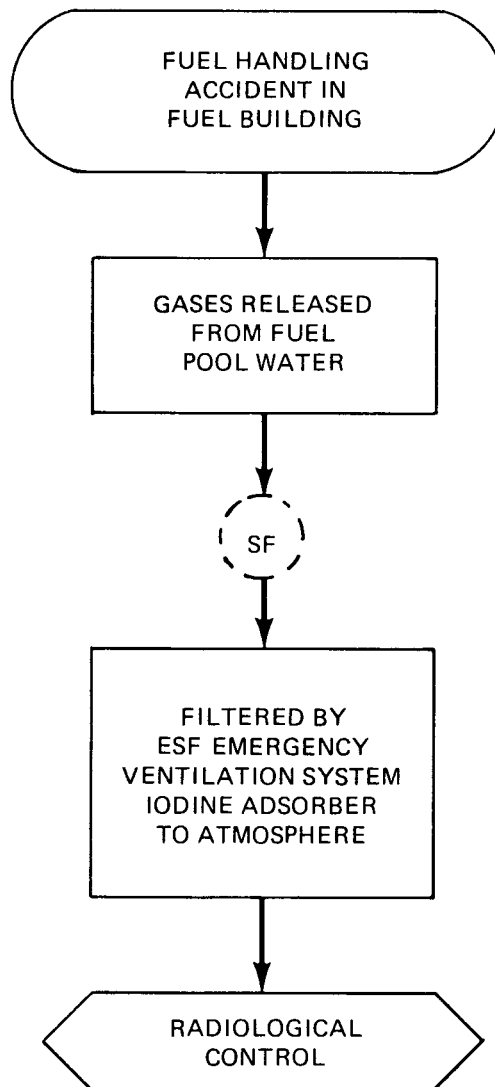


<b>CALLAWAY PLANT</b>
<b>FIGURE 15.0-27</b>
<b>GWPS GAS DECAY TANK RUPTURE</b>

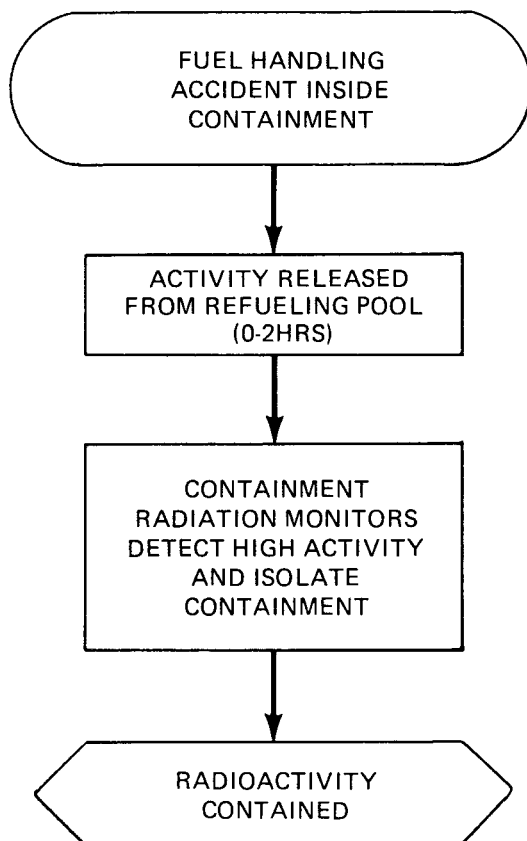


\*See Section 2.4.13  
of the Site Addendum

<b>CALLAWAY PLANT</b>
<b>FIGURE 15.0-28</b>
<b>FLOOR DRAIN TANK FAILURE</b>



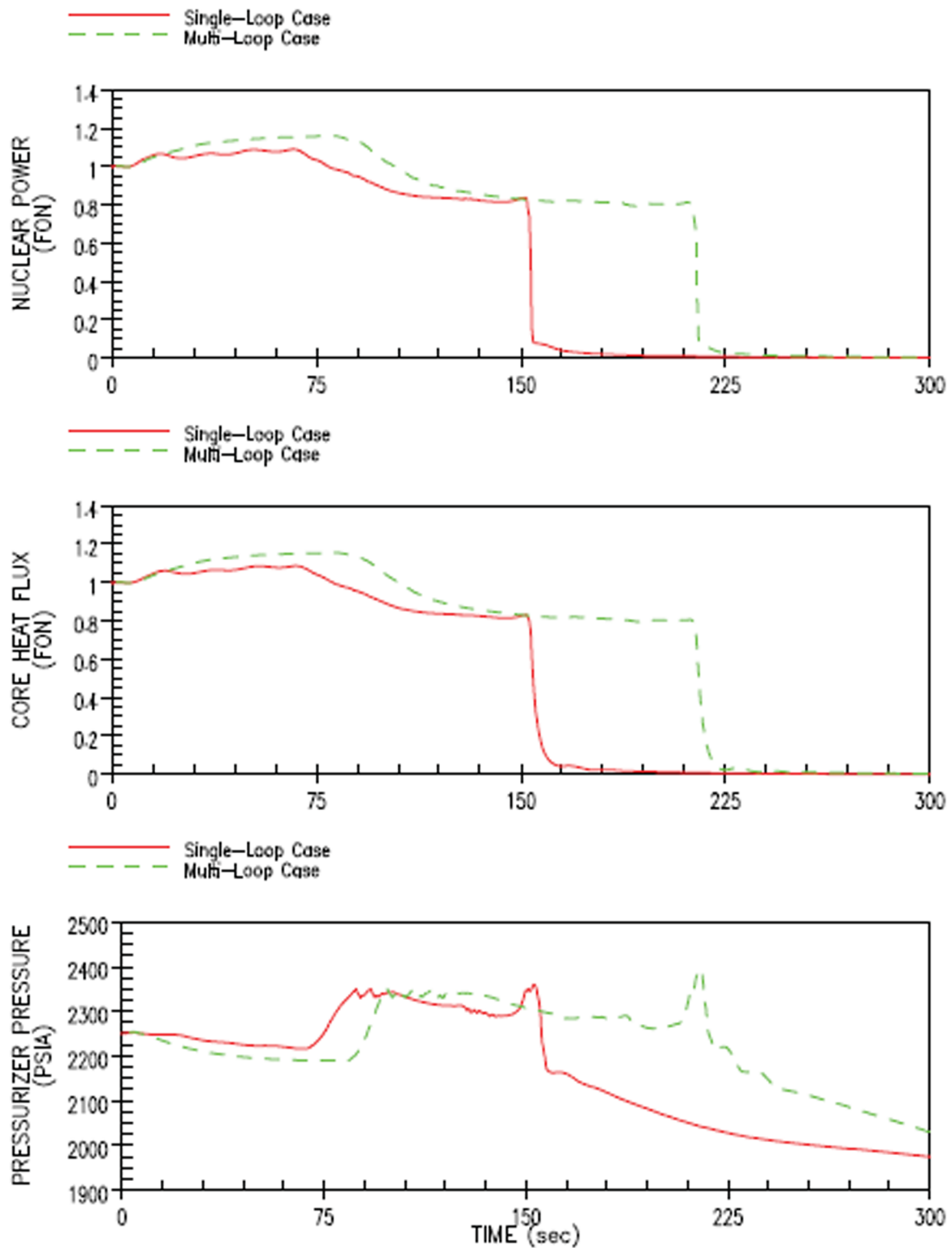
<b>CALLAWAY PLANT</b>
<b>FIGURE 15.0-29</b>
<b>FUEL HANDLING ACCIDENT IN FUEL BUILDING</b>



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<b>CALLAWAY PLANT</b>
<b>FIGURE 15.0-30</b>
<b>FUEL HANDLING ACCIDENT INSIDE CONTAINMENT</b>

Figure 15.0-31 has been deleted.

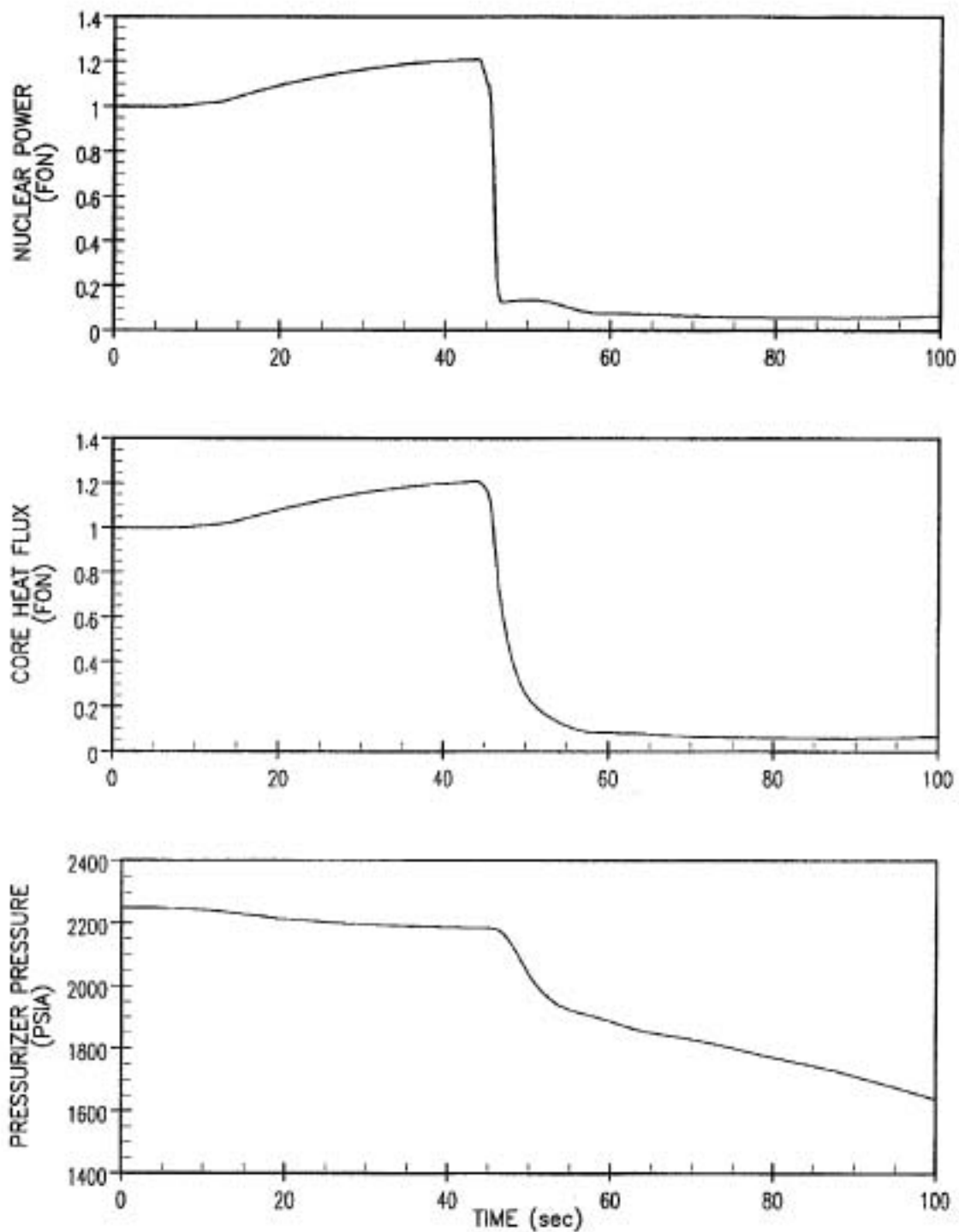


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.1-1

NUCLEAR POWER, CORE HEAT FLUX AND  
PRESSURIZER PRESSURE TRANSIENTS  
FOR HFP FEEDWATER MALFUNCTION  
FLOW INCREASE CASE

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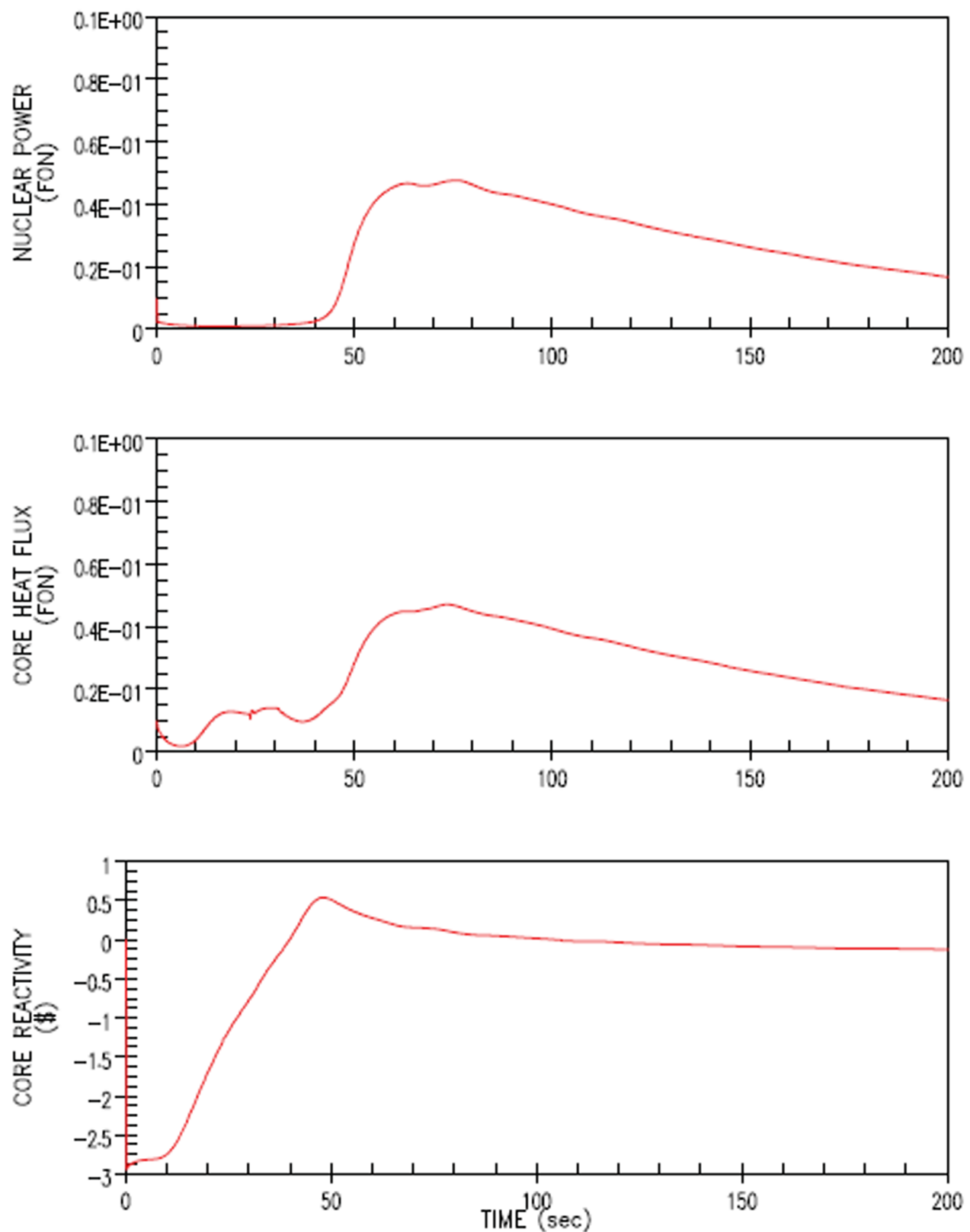
The analysis that produced the above figures conservatively bounds the actual plant configuration. This analysis uses different setpoint coefficients in the OPΔT reactor trip setpoint from what is currently configured. The effect of the differences between the analysis inputs and the plant configuration is that the analysis inputs result in delayed protection and more limiting results.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.1-1A

NUCLEAR POWER, CORE HEAT FLUX AND  
PRESSURIZER PRESSURE TRANSIENTS FOR HFP  
FEEDWATER TEMPERATURE REDUCTION INCIDENT

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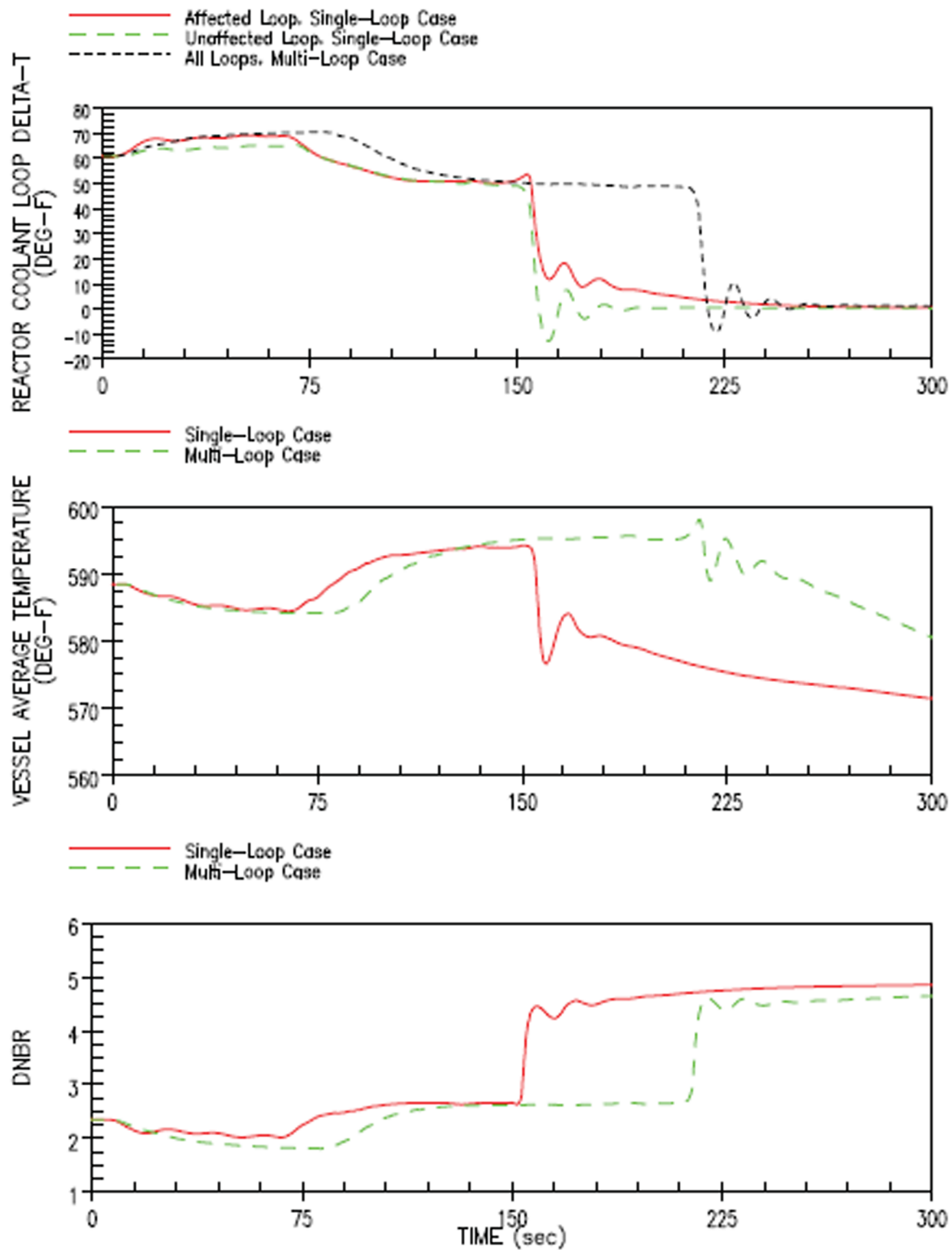
## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.1-1B

NUCLEAR POWER, CORE HEAT FLUX AND  
CORE REACTIVITY TRANSIENTS FOR  
H2P FEEDWATER MALFUNCTION -  
FLOW INCREASE, MULTI-LOOP CASE

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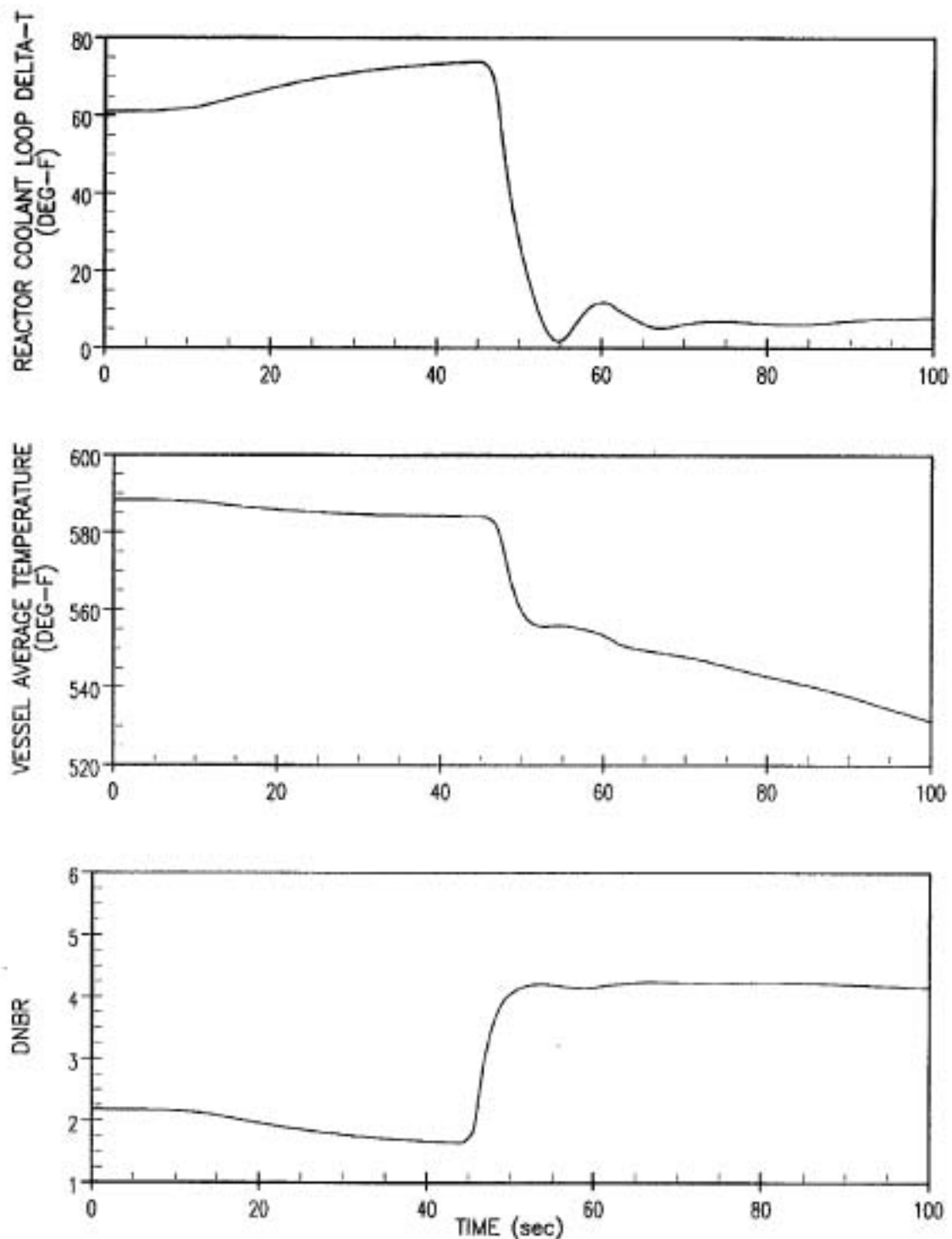


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.1-2

REACTOR COOLANT LOOP DELTA-T, VESSEL  
AVERAGE TEMP AND DNBR TRANSIENTS  
FOR HFP FEEDWATER MALFUNCTION -  
FLOW INCREASE CASE

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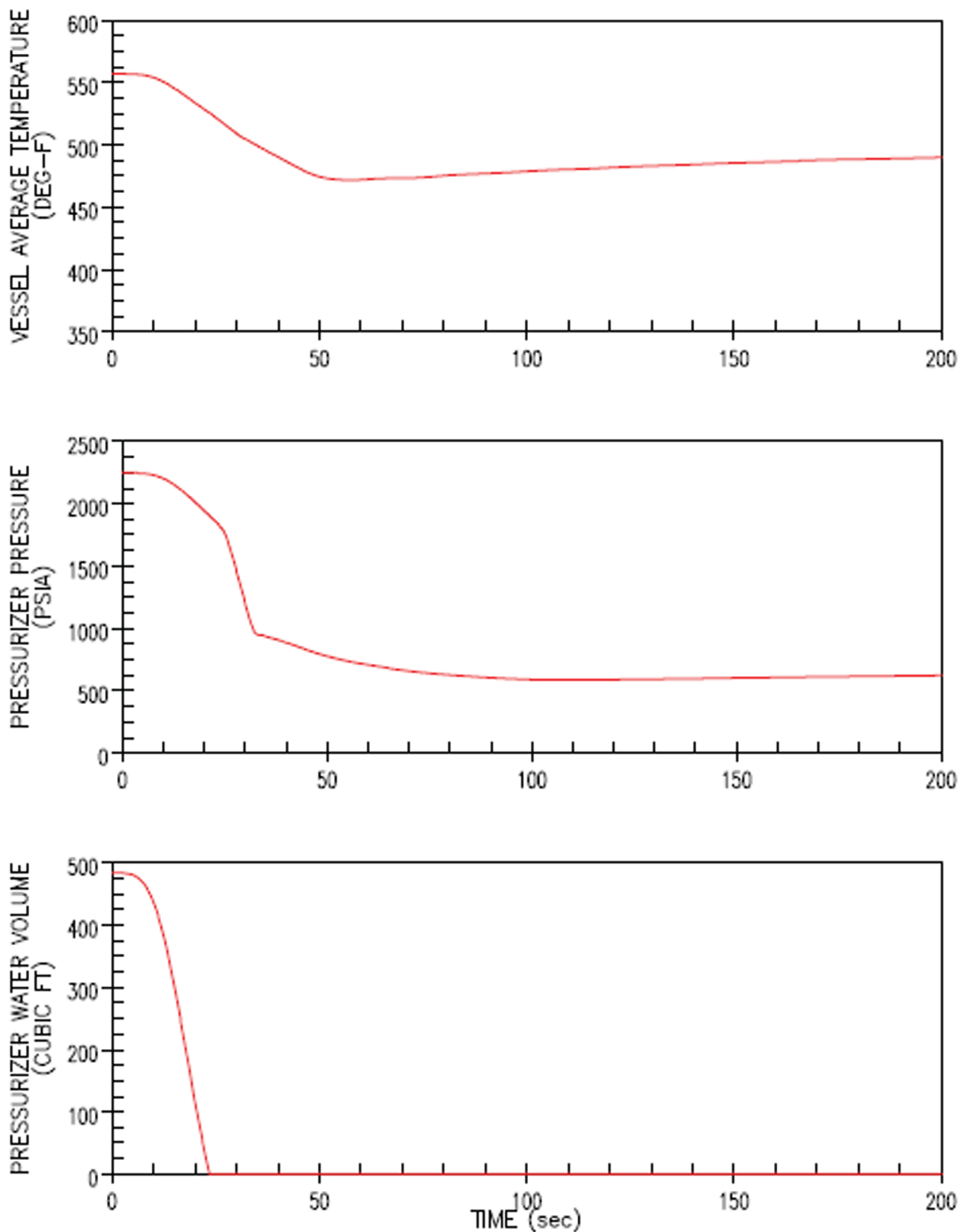
The analysis that produced the above figures conservatively bounds the actual plant configuration. This analysis uses different setpoint coefficients in the OPΔT reactor trip setpoint from what is currently configured. The effect of the differences between the analysis inputs and the plant configuration is that the analysis inputs result in delayed protection and more limiting results.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.1-2A

REACTOR COOLANT LOOP DELTA-T VESSEL  
AVERAGE TEMP AND DNBR TRANSIENTS FOR HFP  
FEEDWATER TEMPERATURE REDUCTION INCIDENT

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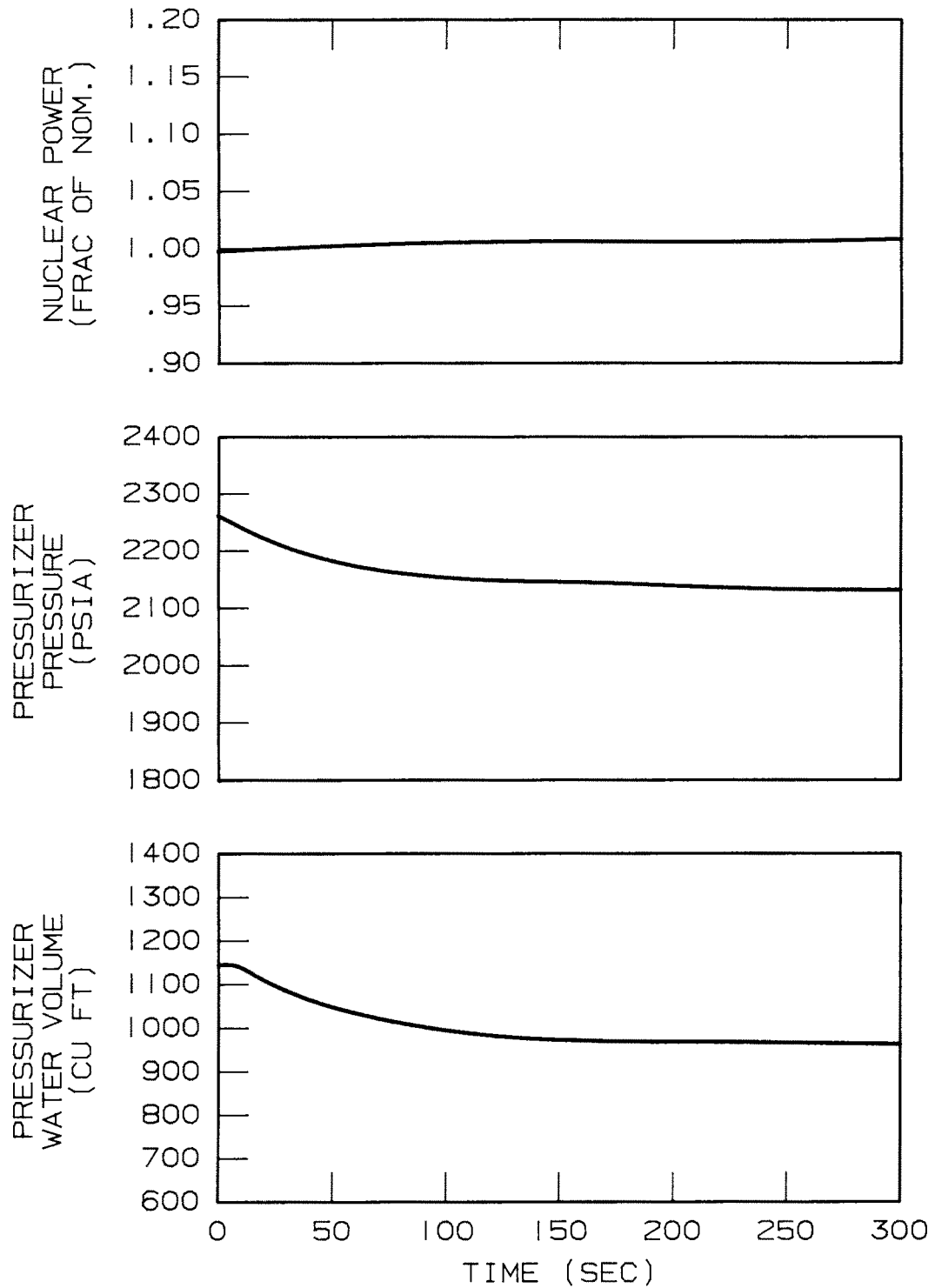


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.1-2B

VESSEL AVERAGE TEMP, PRESSURIZER  
PRESSURE AND WATER VOLUME TRANSIENTS  
FOR HZP FEEDWATER MALFUNCTION -  
FLOW INCREASE, MULTI-LOOP CASE

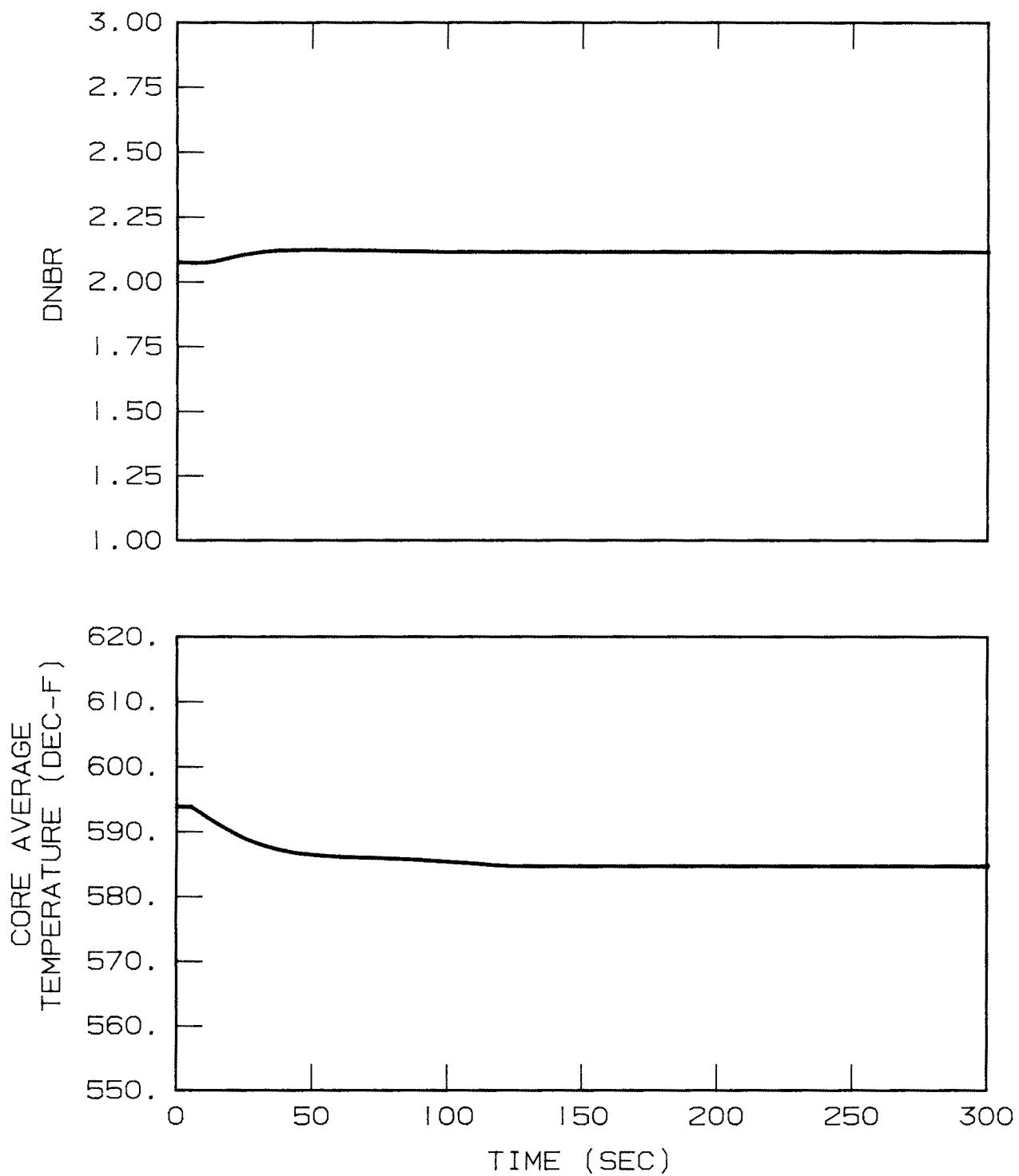
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### CALLAWAY PLANT

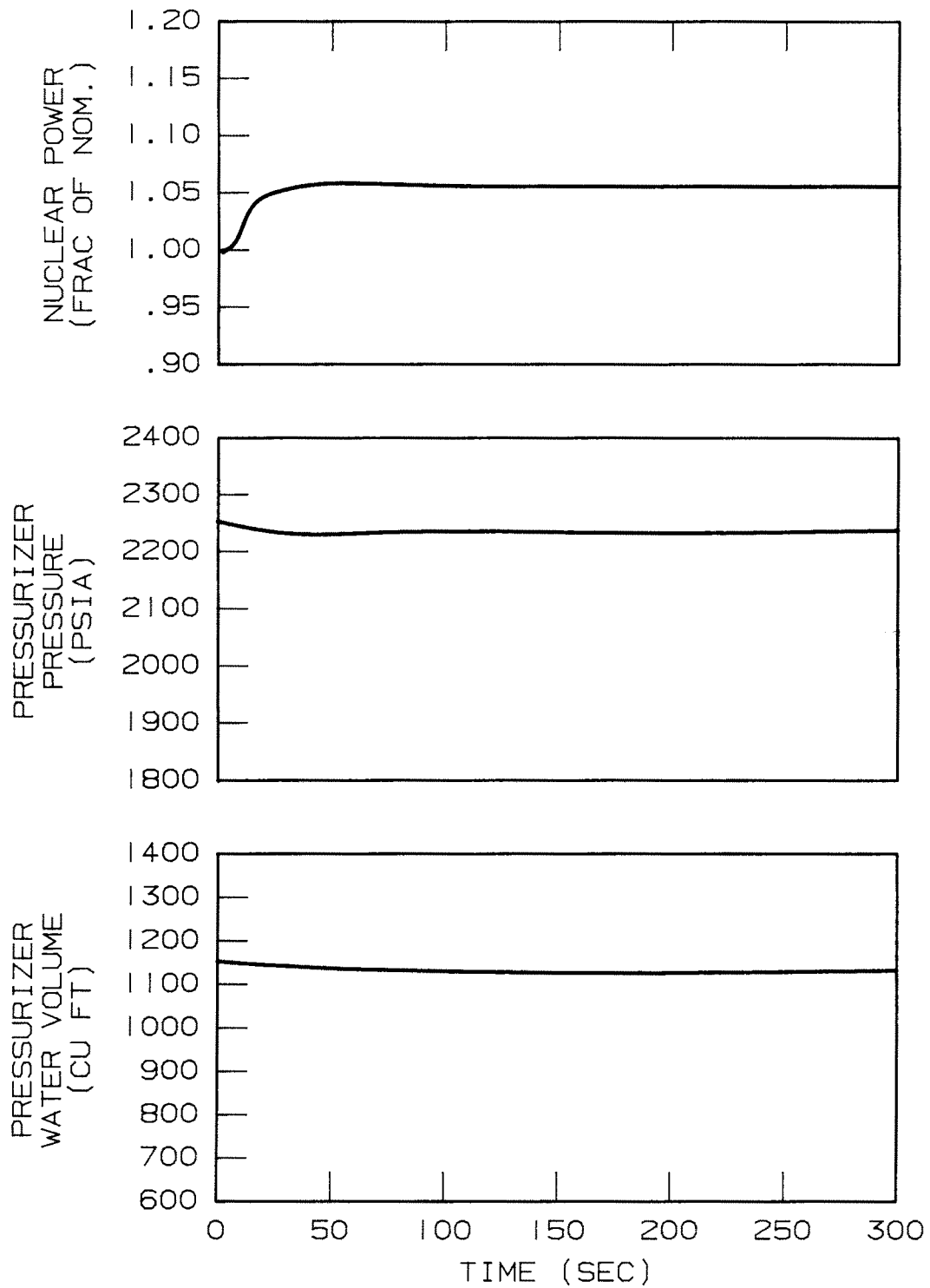
FIGURE 15.1-3  
NUCLEAR POWER, PRESSURIZER PRES-  
SURE AND WATER VOLUME TRANSIENTS  
FOR TEN PERCENT STEP LOAD  
INCREASE, MINIMUM REACTIVITY  
FEEDBACK, MANUAL REACTOR CONTROL



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#### CALLAWAY PLANT

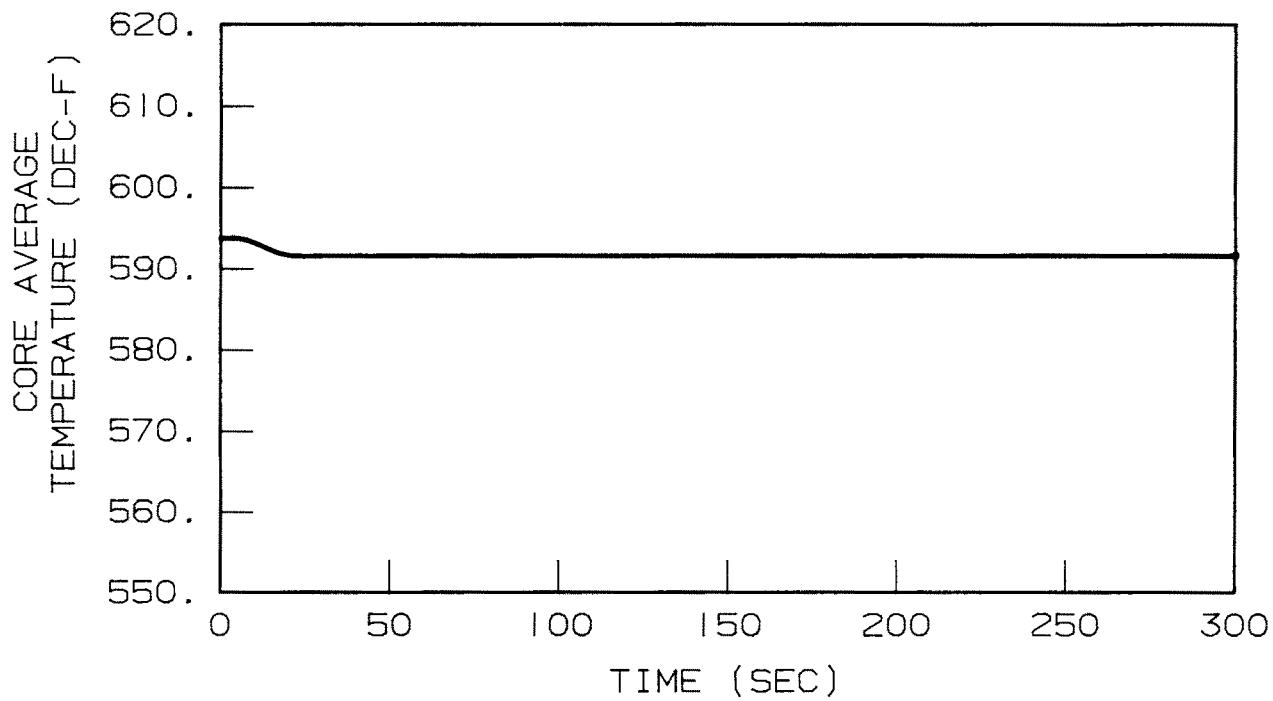
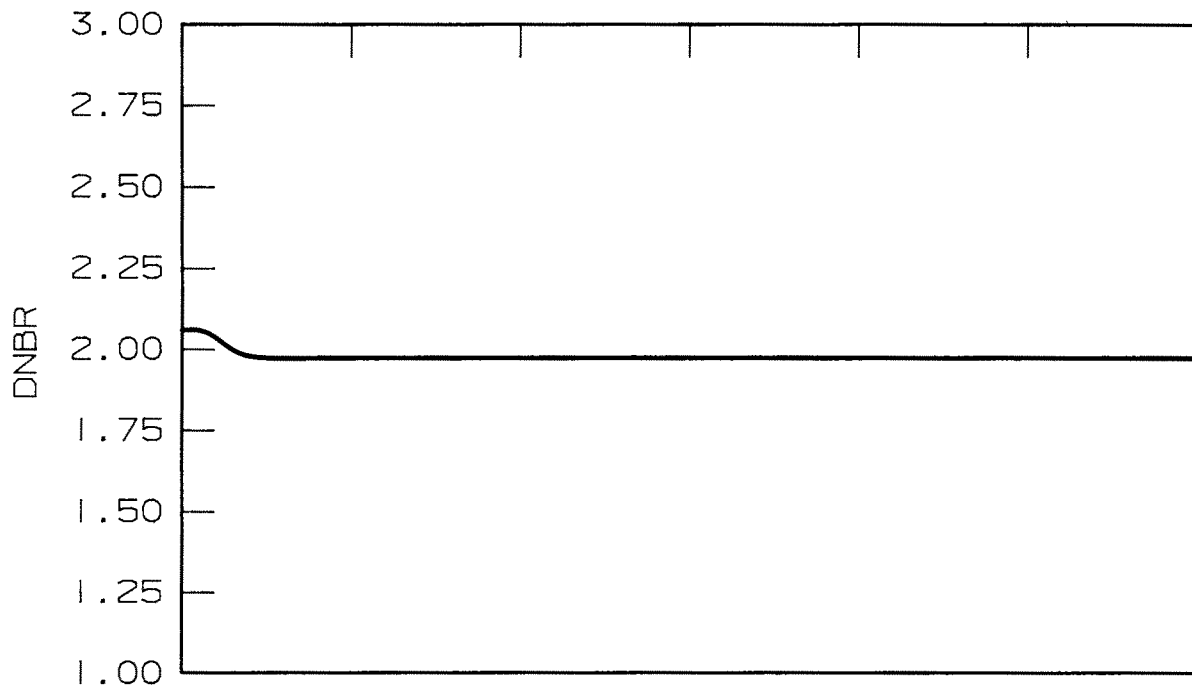
**FIGURE 15.1-4  
DNBR AND VESSEL AVERAGE  
TEMPERATURE TRANSIENTS FOR TEN  
PERCENT STEP LOAD INCREASE,  
MINIMUM REACTIVITY FEEDBACK,  
MANUAL REACTOR CONTROL**



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### CALLAWAY PLANT

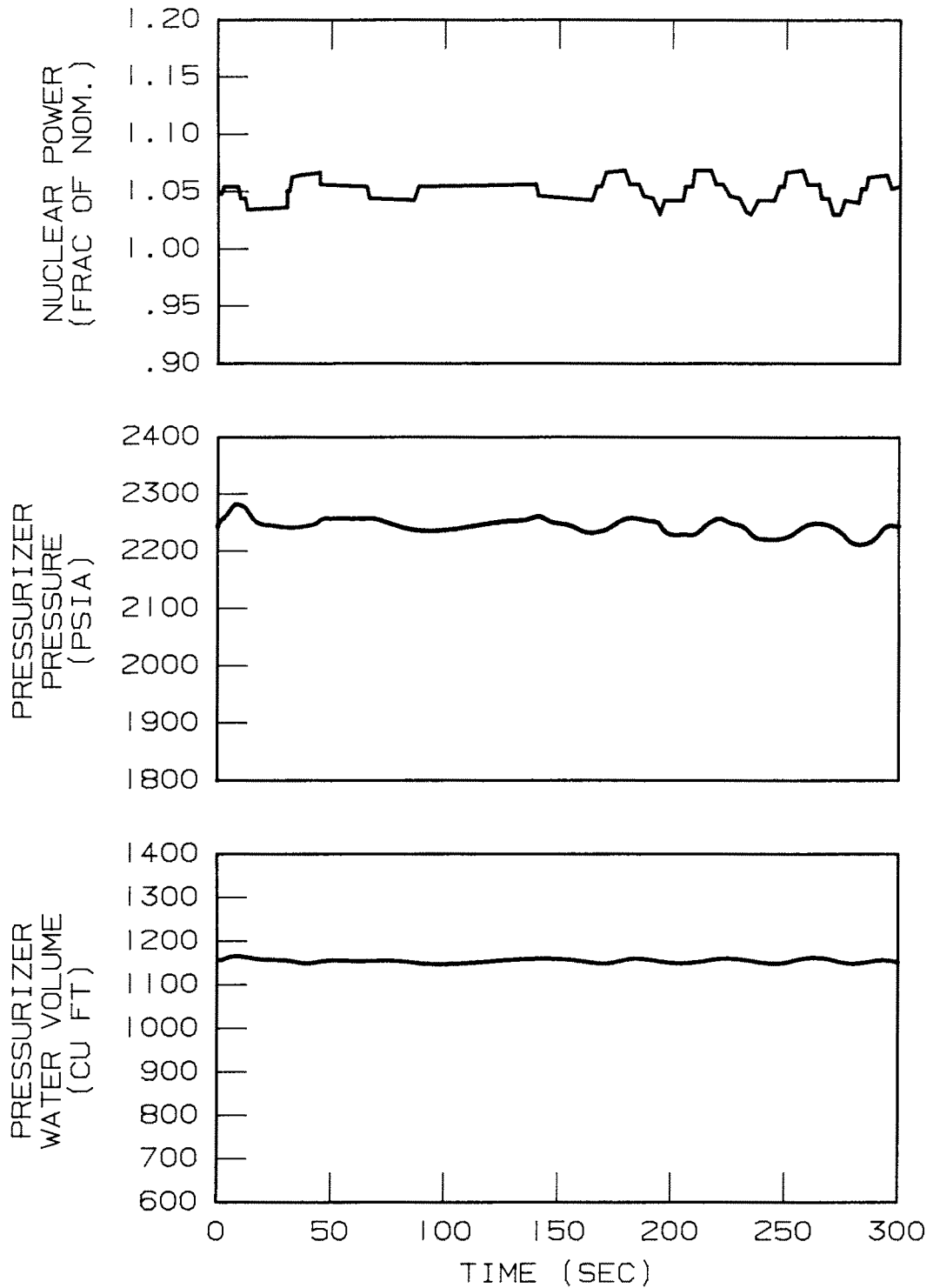
FIGURE 15.1-5  
NUCLEAR POWER, PRESSURIZER PRES-  
SURE AND WATER VOLUME TRANSIENTS  
FOR TEN PERCENT STEP LOAD  
INCREASE, MAXIMUM REACTIVITY  
FEEDBACK, MANUAL REACTOR CONTROL



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### CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.1-6  
DNBR AND VESSEL AVERAGE  
TEMPERATURE TRANSIENTS FOR TEN  
PERCENT STEP LOAD INCREASE,  
MAXIMUM REACTIVITY FEEDBACK,  
MANUAL REACTOR CONTROL

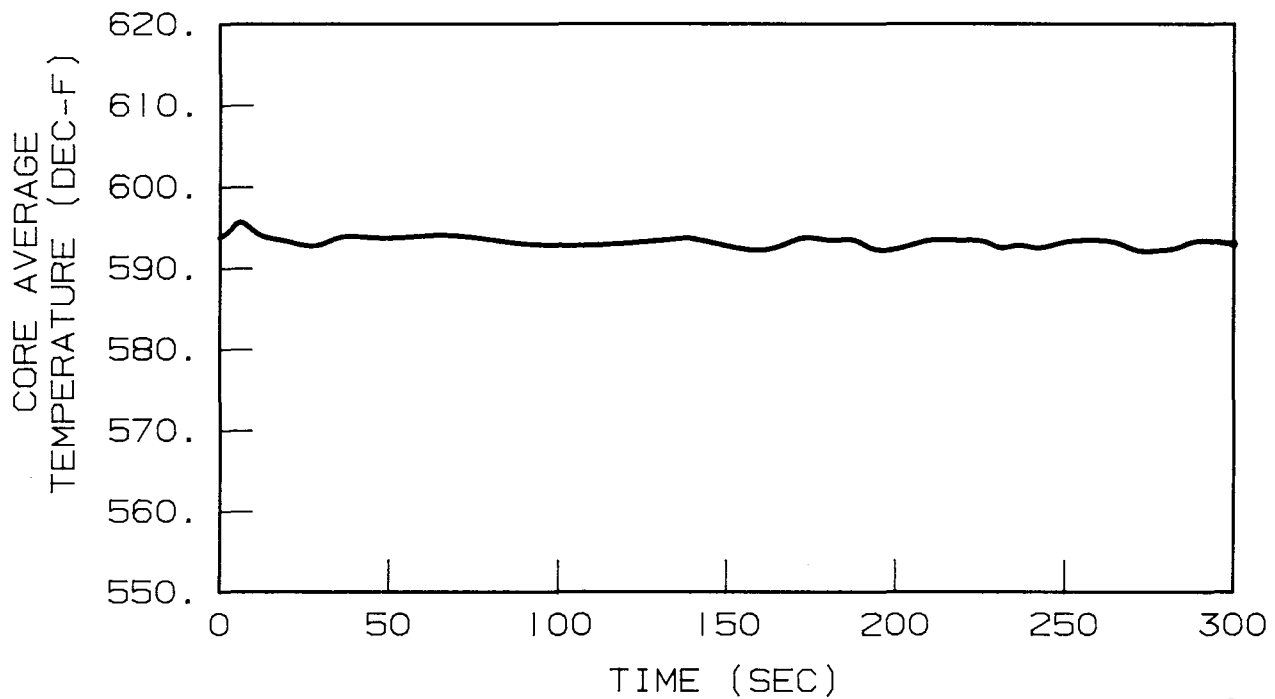
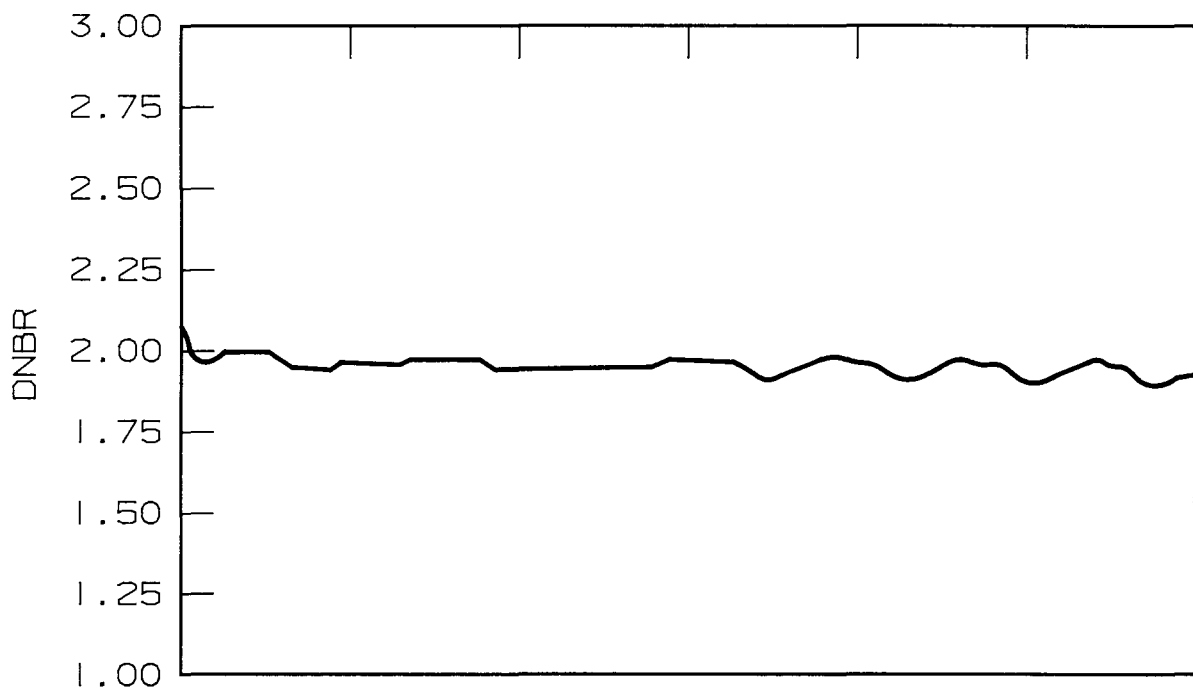


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### CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.1-7  
NUCLEAR POWER, PRESSURIZER PRES-  
SURE AND WATER VOLUME TRANSIENTS  
FOR TEN PERCENT STEP LOAD  
INCREASE, MINIMUM REACTIVITY  
FEEDBACK, AUTOMATIC REACTOR CONTROL

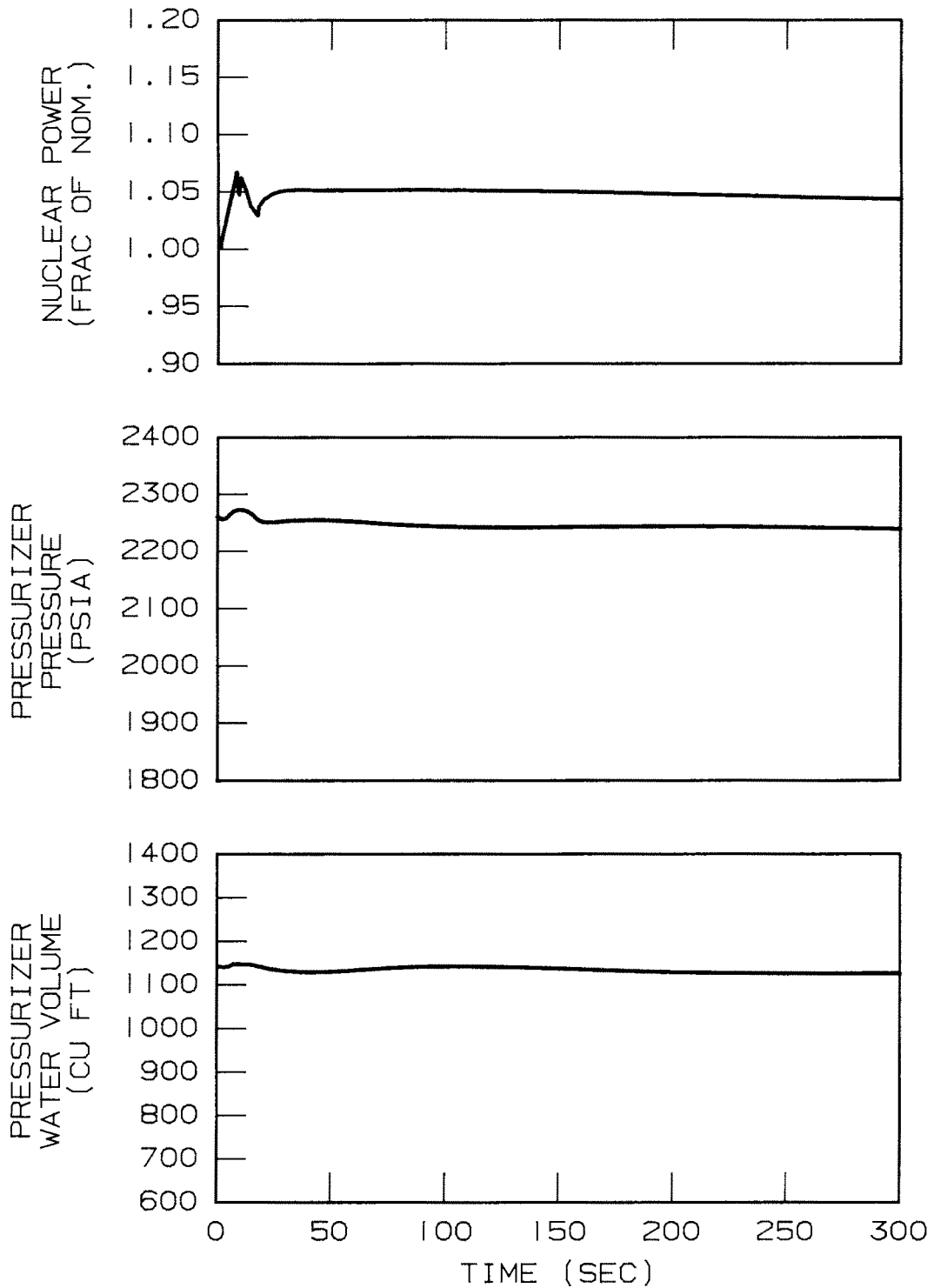




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### CALLAWAY PLANT

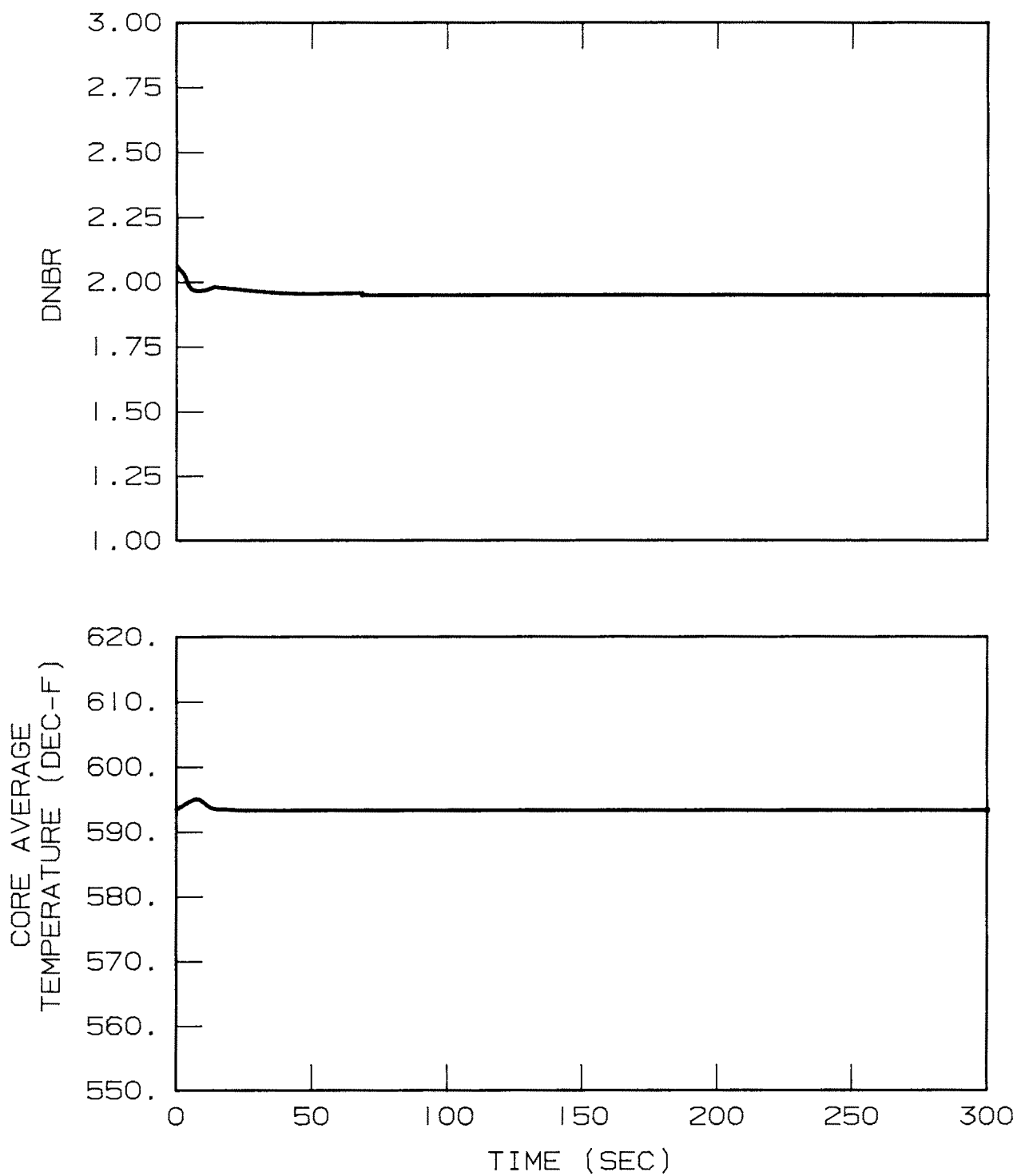
FIGURE 15.1-8  
DNBR AND VESSEL AVERAGE TEMPERA-  
TURE TRANSIENTS FOR TEN PERCENT  
STEP LOAD INCREASE, MINIMUM  
REACTIVITY FEEDBACK, AUTOMATIC  
REACTOR CONTROL



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### CALLAWAY PLANT

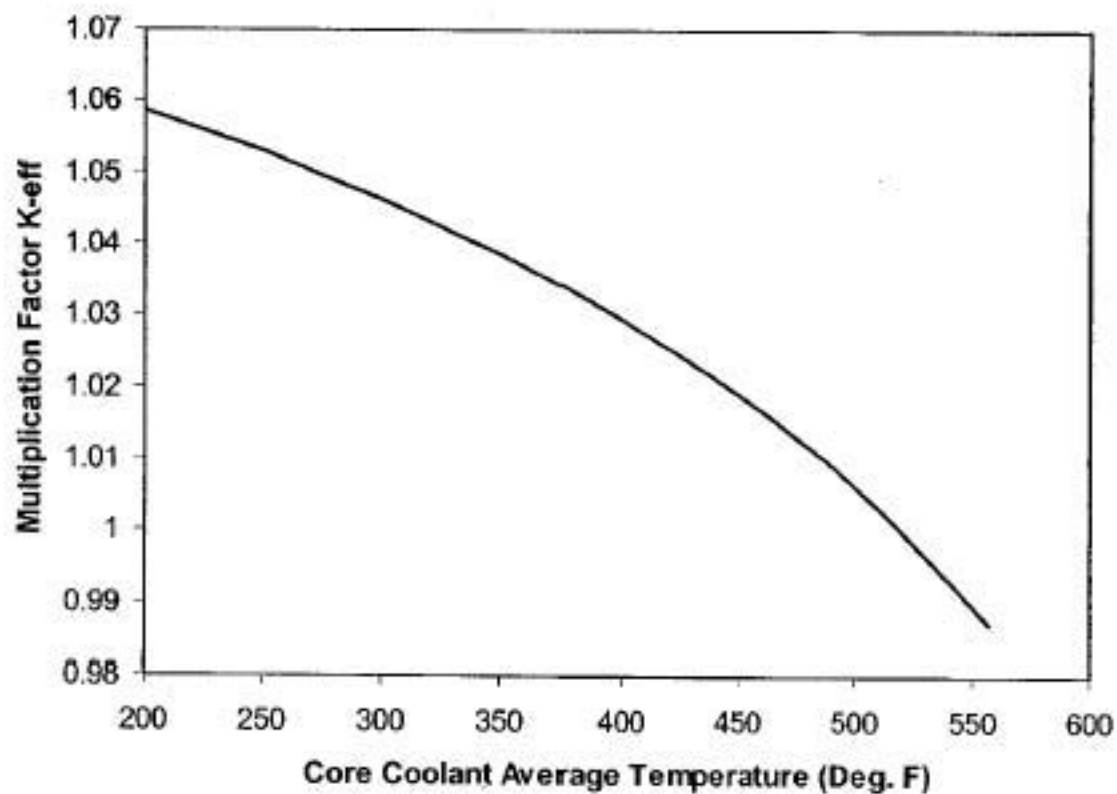
FIGURE 15.1-9  
NUCLEAR POWER, PRESSURIZER  
PRESSURE AND WATER VOLUME TRAN-  
SIENTS FOR TEN PERCENT STEP LOAD  
INCREASE, MAXIMUM REACTIVITY FEED-  
BACK, AUTOMATIC REACTOR CONTROL



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### CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.1-10  
DNBR AND VESSEL AVERAGE  
TEMPERATURE TRANSIENTS FOR TEN  
PERCENT STEP LOAD INCREASE,  
MAXIMUM REACTIVITY FEEDBACK,  
AUTOMATIC REACTOR CONTROL



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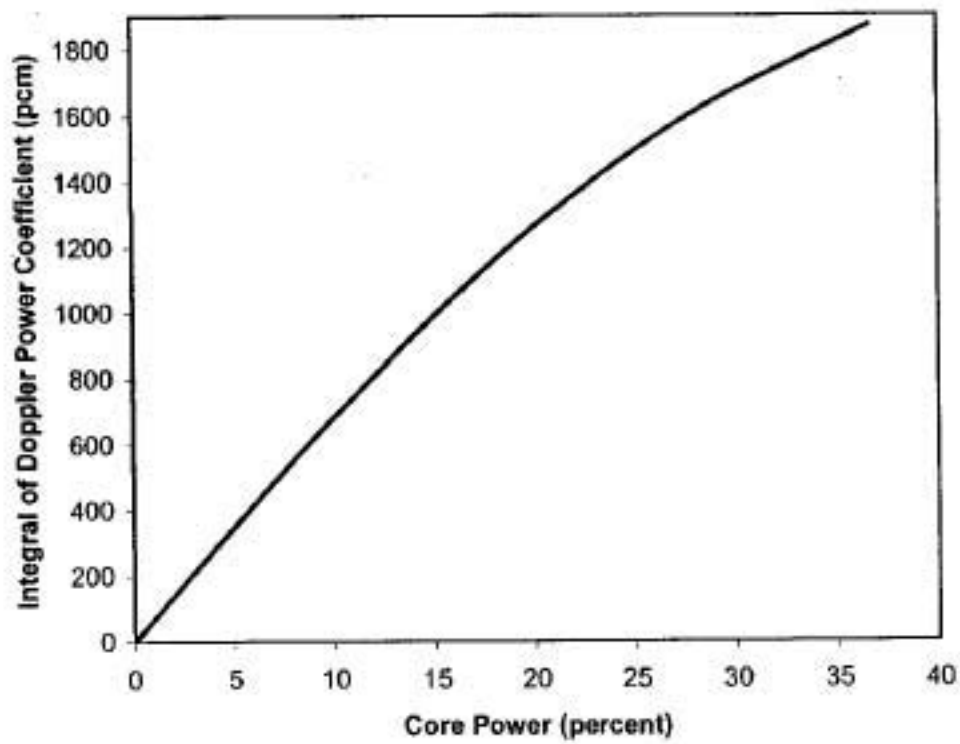
## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.1-11

$K_{eff}$  VERSUS TEMPERATURE

**Figure 15.1-12 Deleted**

**Figure 15.1-13 Deleted**



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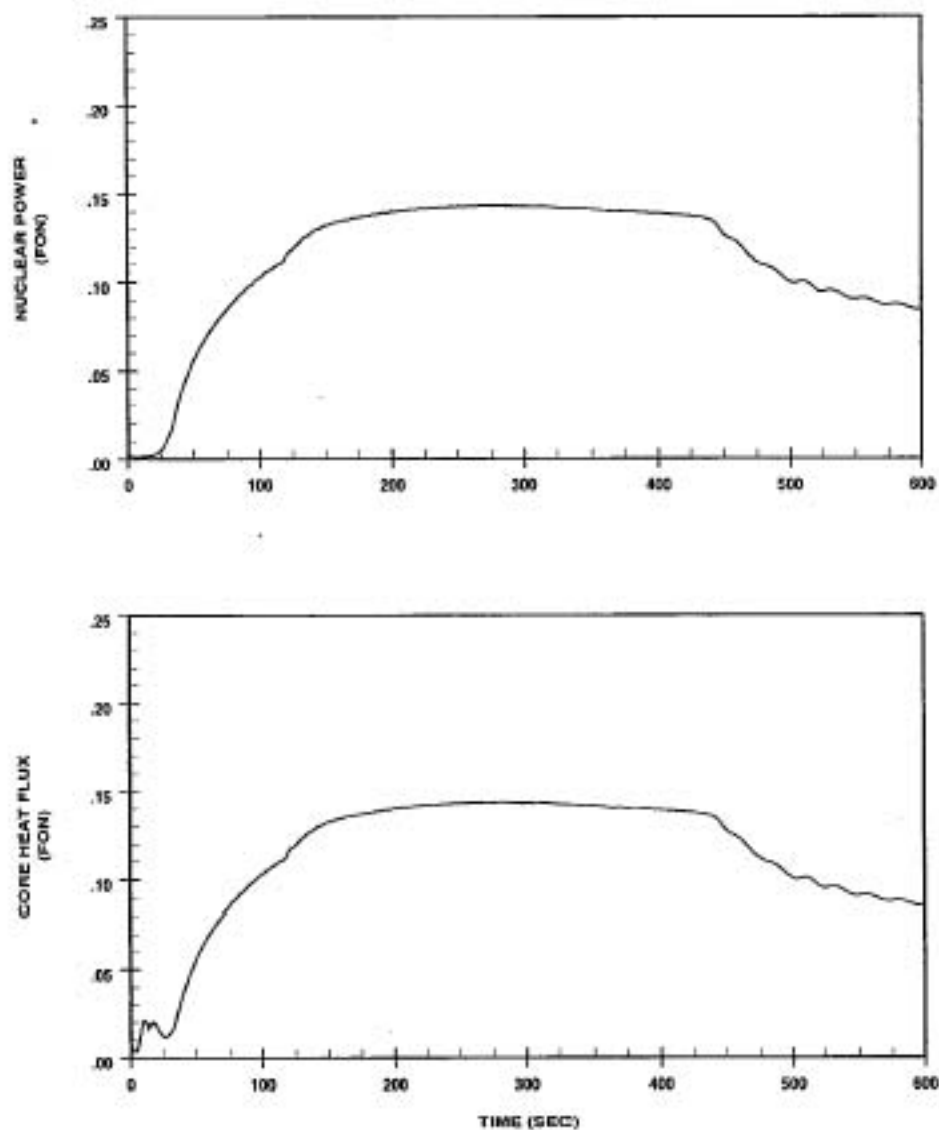
## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.1-14

DOPPLER POWER FEEDBACK

**Figure 15.1-15 Deleted**



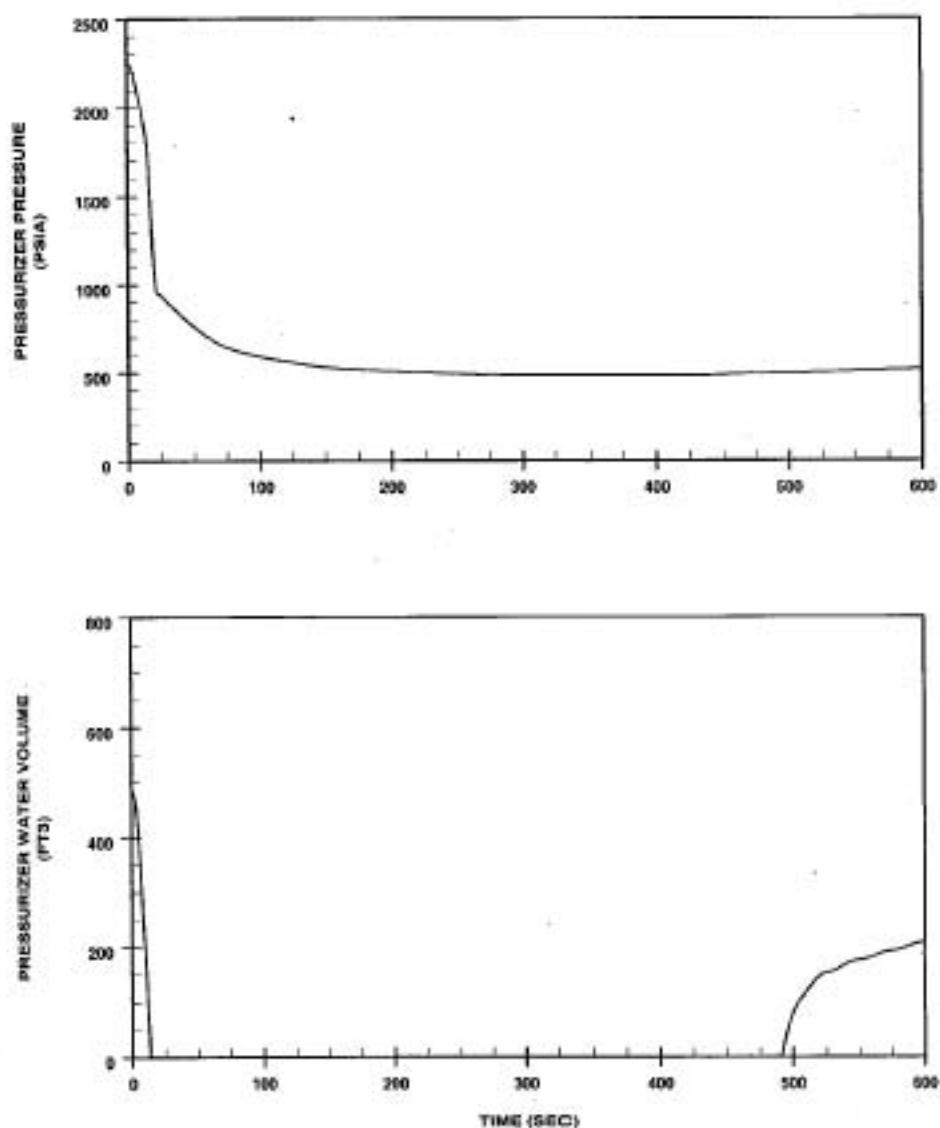


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.1-15A

NUCLEAR POWER AND CORE HEAT FLUX  
TRANSIENTS FOR A STEAM LINE DER,  
OFFSITE POWER AVAILABLE



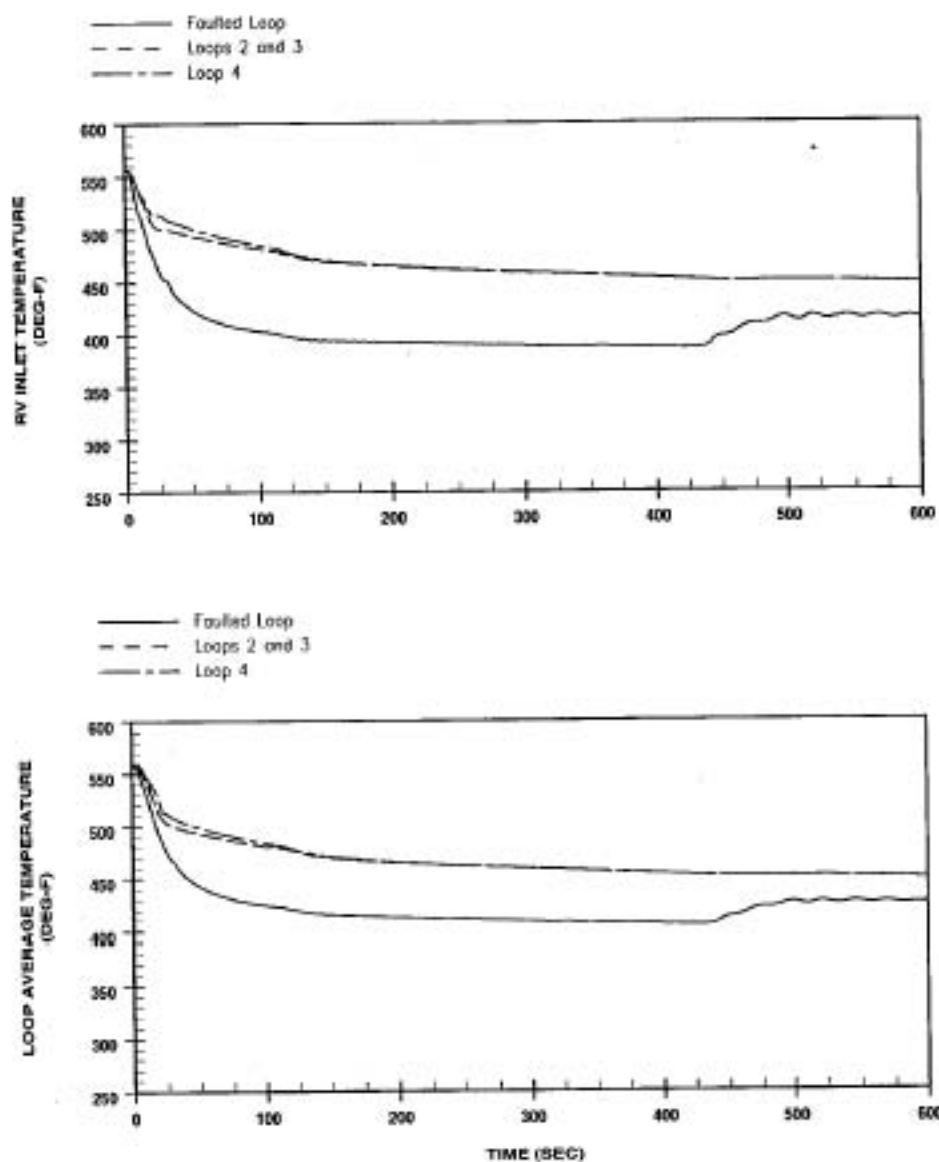
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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.1-15B

PRESSURIZER PRESSURE AND PRESSURIZER  
WATER VOLUME TRANSIENTS FOR A STEAM  
LINE DER, OFFSITE POWER AVAILABLE

**Figure 15.1-16 Deleted**

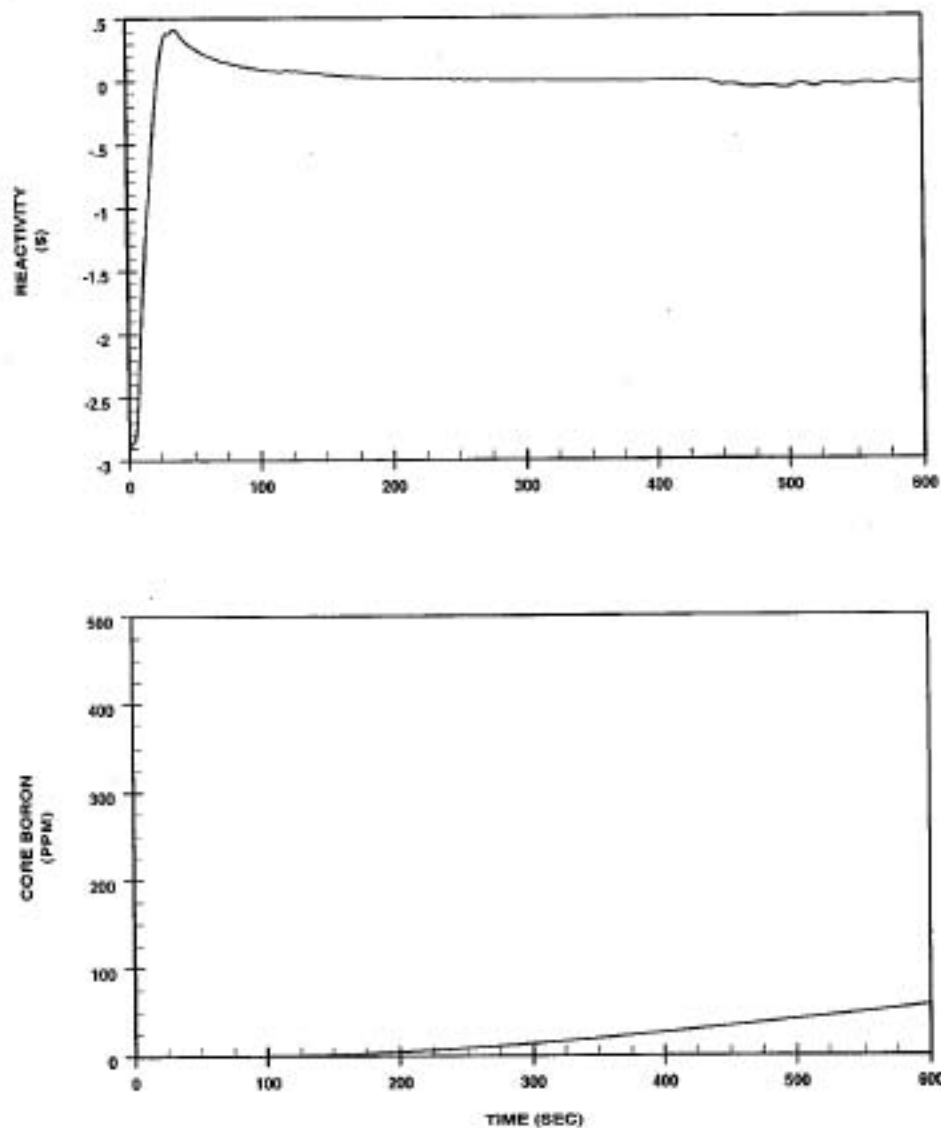


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.1-16A

**VESSEL INLET AND LOOP AVERAGE  
TEMPERATURE TRANSIENTS FOR A STEAM  
LINE DER, OFFSITE POWER AVAILABLE**



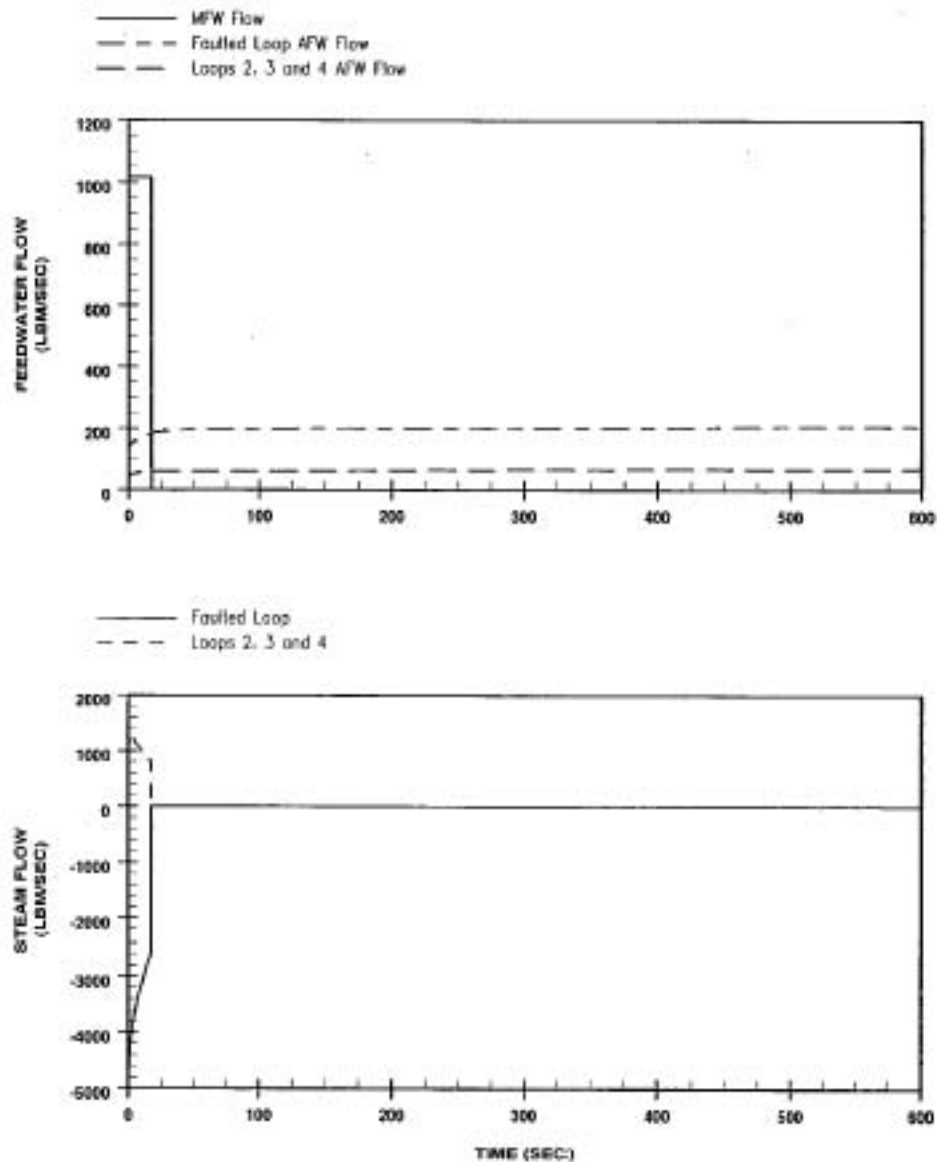
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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.1-15B

REACTIVITY AND CORE BORON  
TRANSIENTS FOR A STEAM LINE DER,  
OFFSITE POWER AVAILABLE

**Figure 15.1-17 Deleted**

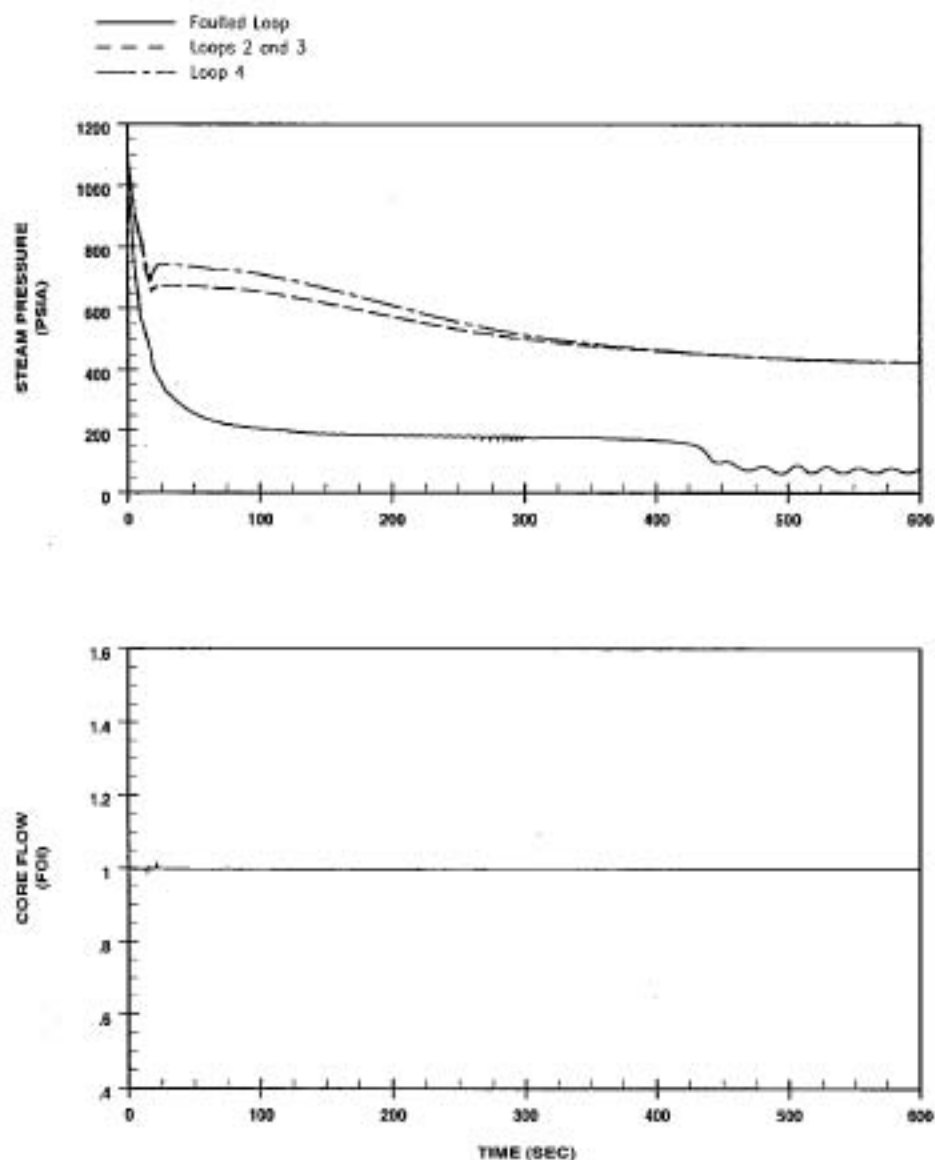


REV. OL-16  
5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.1-17A

FEEDWATER FLOW AND STEAM  
FLOW TRANSIENTS FOR A STEAM LINE DER,  
OFFSITE POWER AVAILABLE



REV. OL-16  
5/88

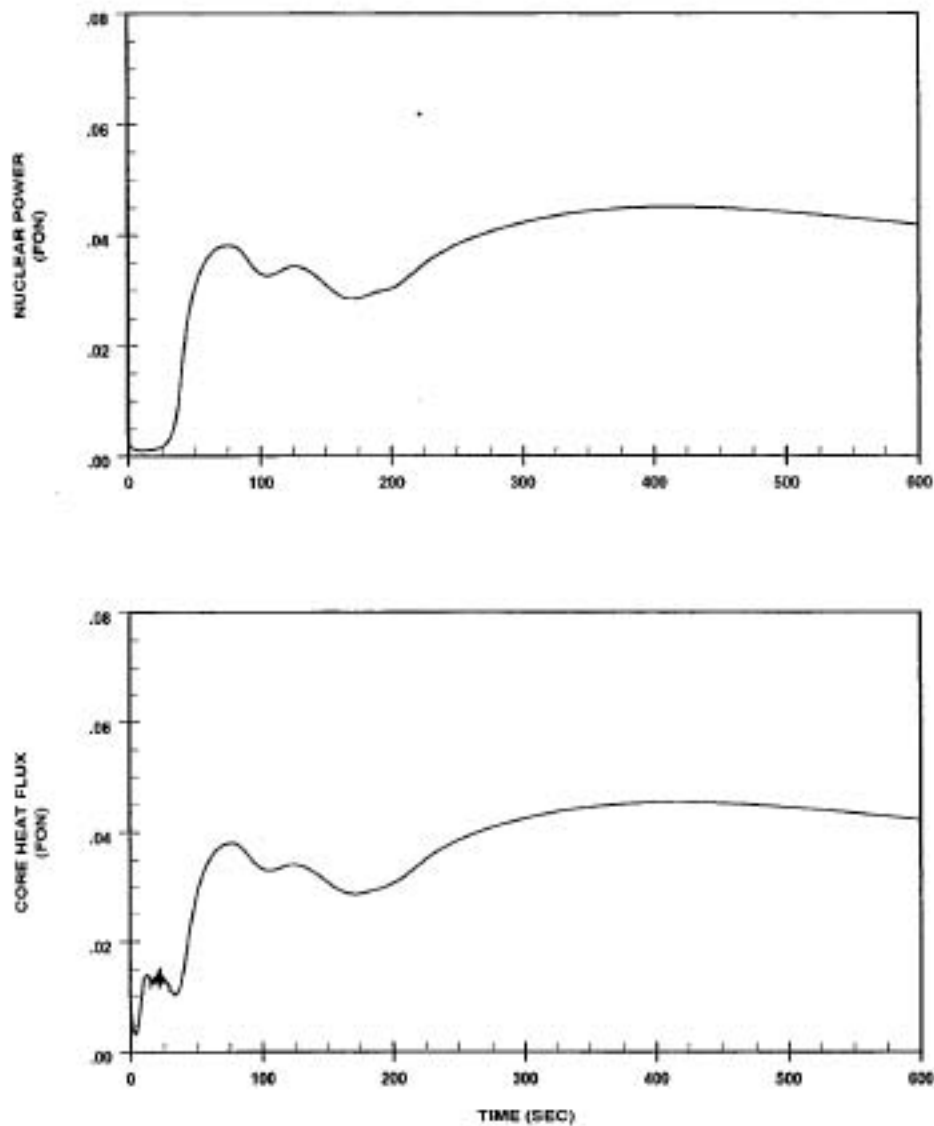
## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.1-17B

**STEAM PRESSURE AND CORE FLOW  
TRANSIENTS FOR A STEAM LINE DER,  
OFFSITE POWER AVAILABLE**



**Figure 15.1-18 Deleted**

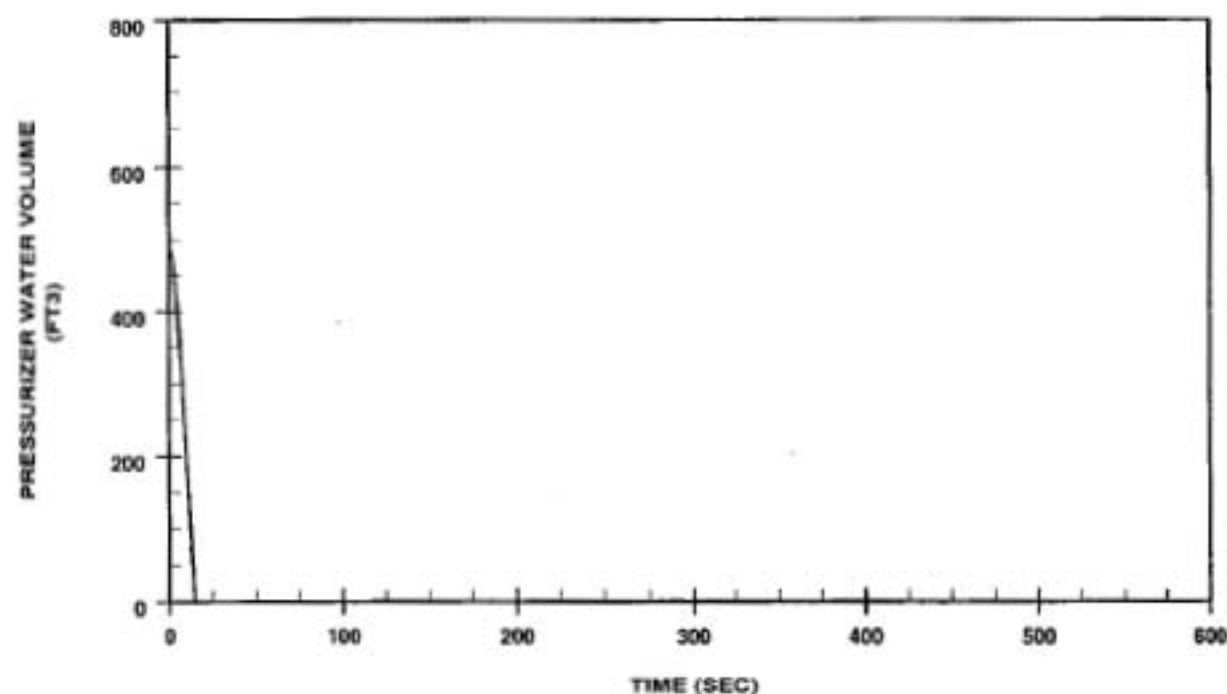
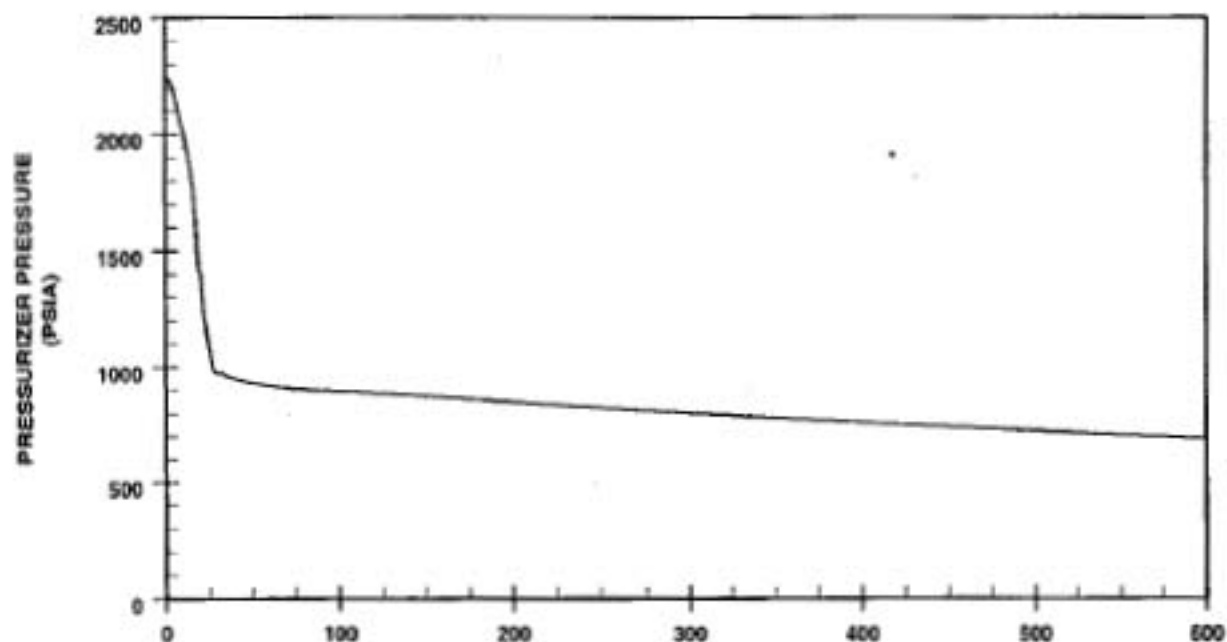


REV. OL-15  
5/06

## CALLAWAY PLANT

### FIGURE 16.1-10A

**NUCLEAR POWER AND CORE HEAT FLUX  
TRANSIENTS FOR STEAM LINE BRK,  
NO OFFSITE POWER AVAILABLE**



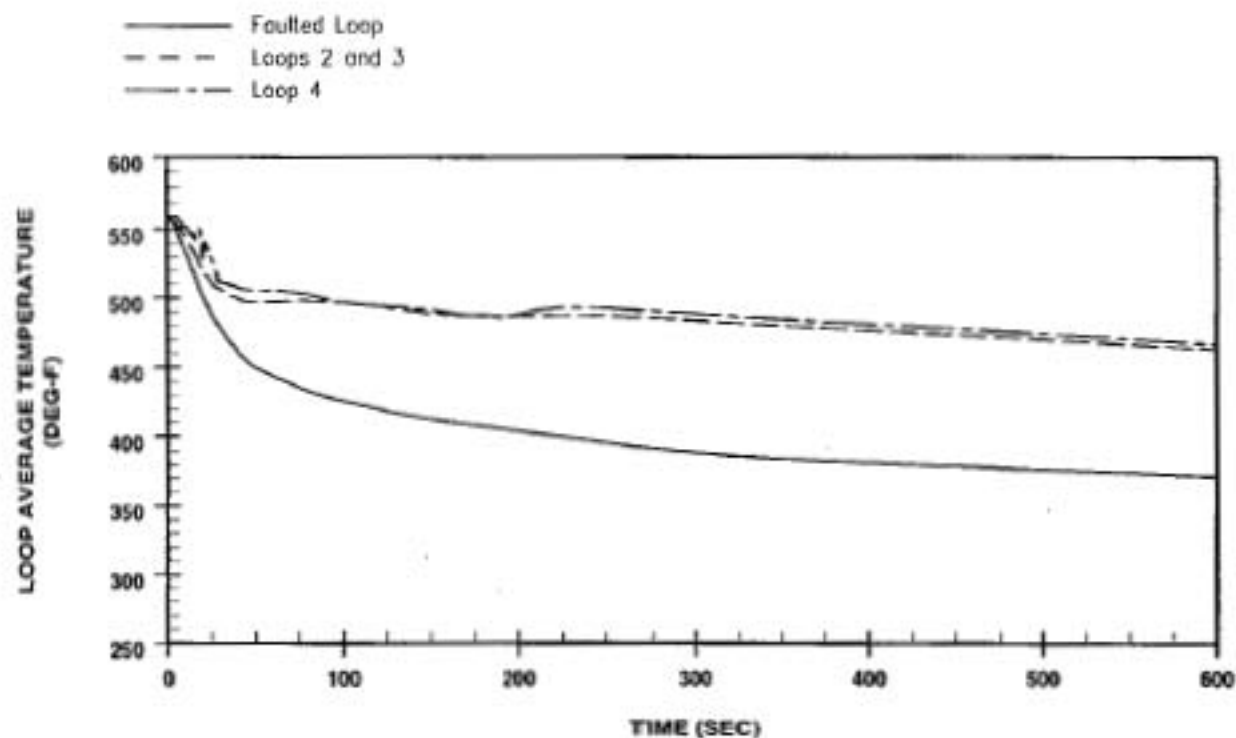
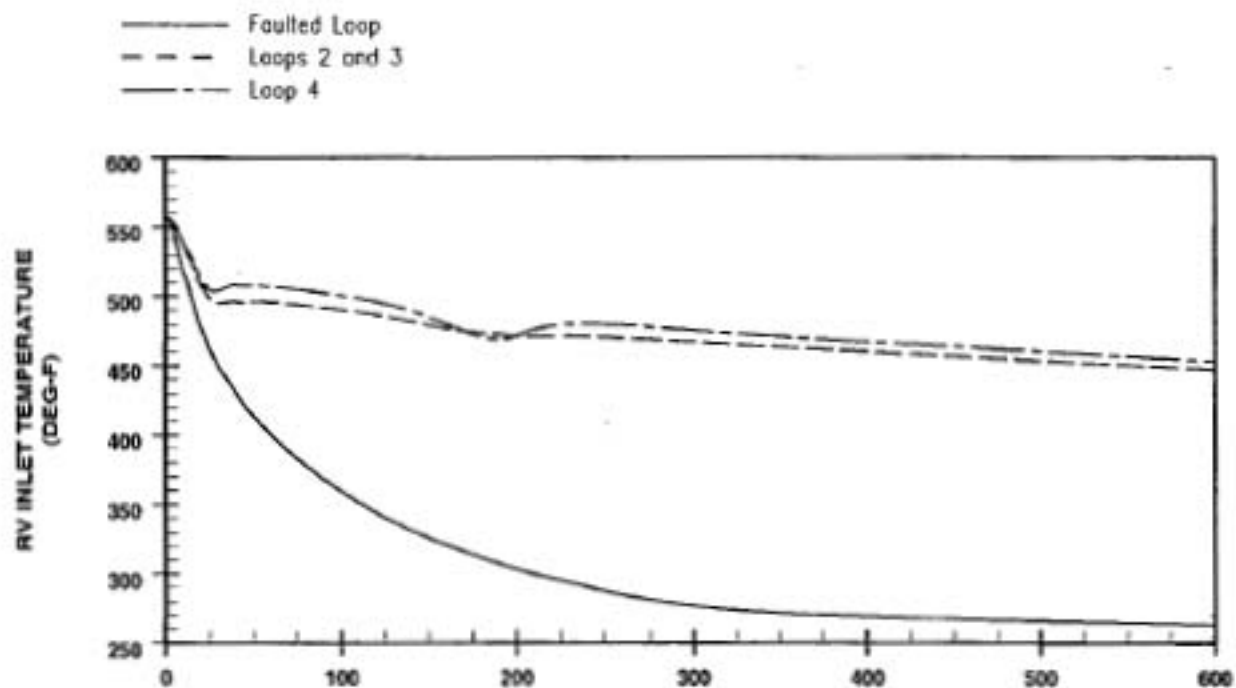
REV. OL-16  
5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.1-18B

PRESSURIZER PRESSURE AND PRESSURIZER WATER  
VOLUME TRANSIENTS FOR A STEAM LINE DER,  
NO OFFSITE POWER AVAILABLE

**Figure 15.1-19 Deleted**

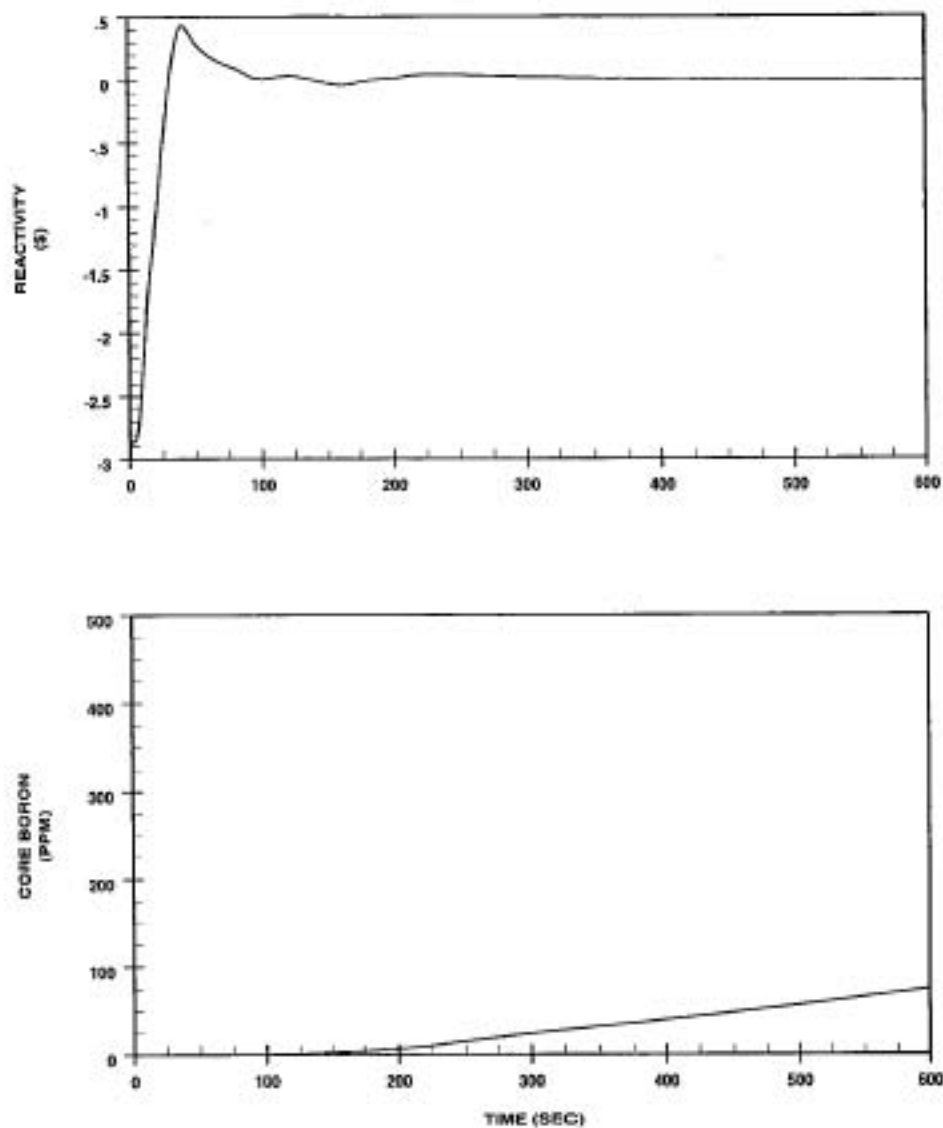


REV. OL-16  
5/80

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.1-19A

VESSEL INLET AND LOOP AVERAGE  
TEMPERATURE TRANSIENTS FOR A STEAM  
LINE DER, NO OFFSITE POWER AVAILABLE



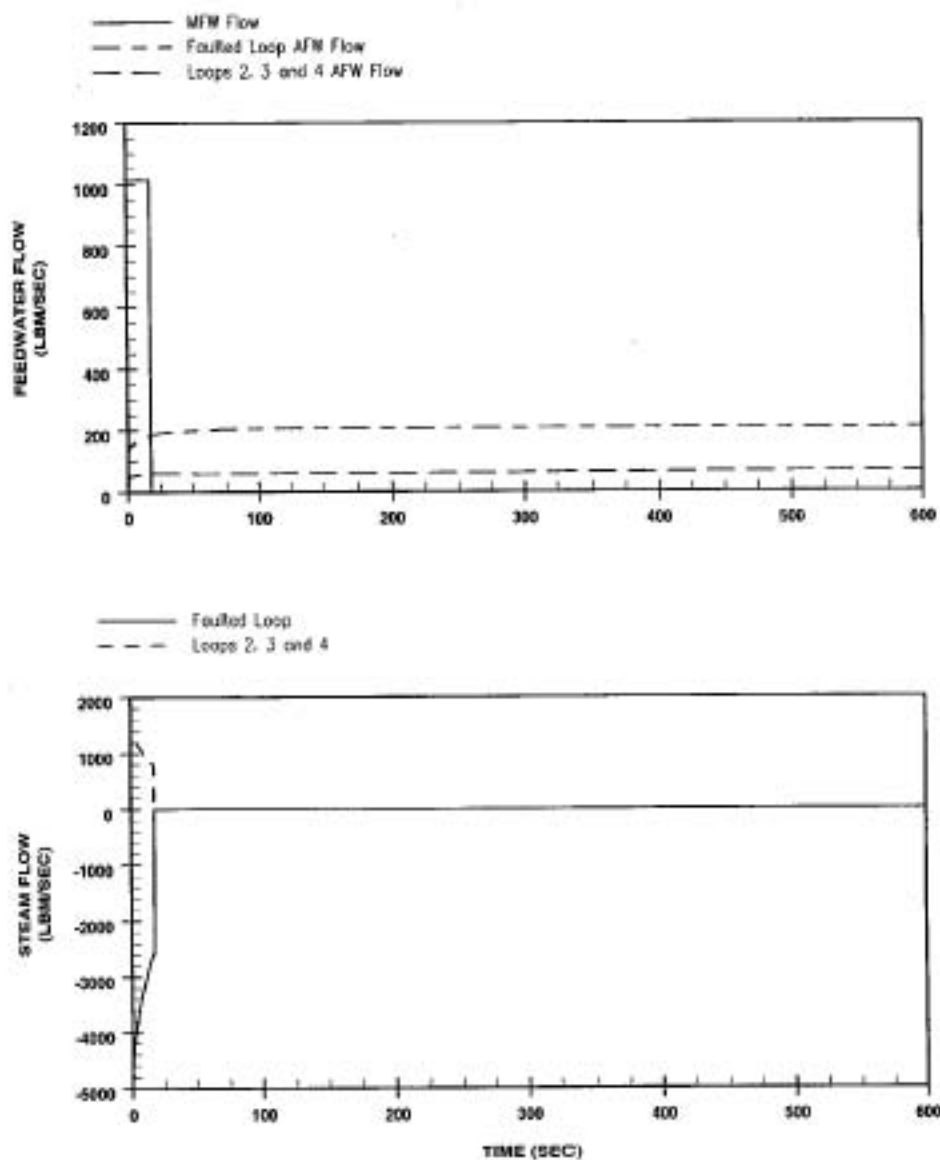
REV. OL-16  
5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.1-19B

REACTIVITY AND CORE BORON  
TRANSIENTS FOR A STEAM LINE DER,  
NO OFFSITE POWER AVAILABLE

**Figure 15.1-20 Deleted**



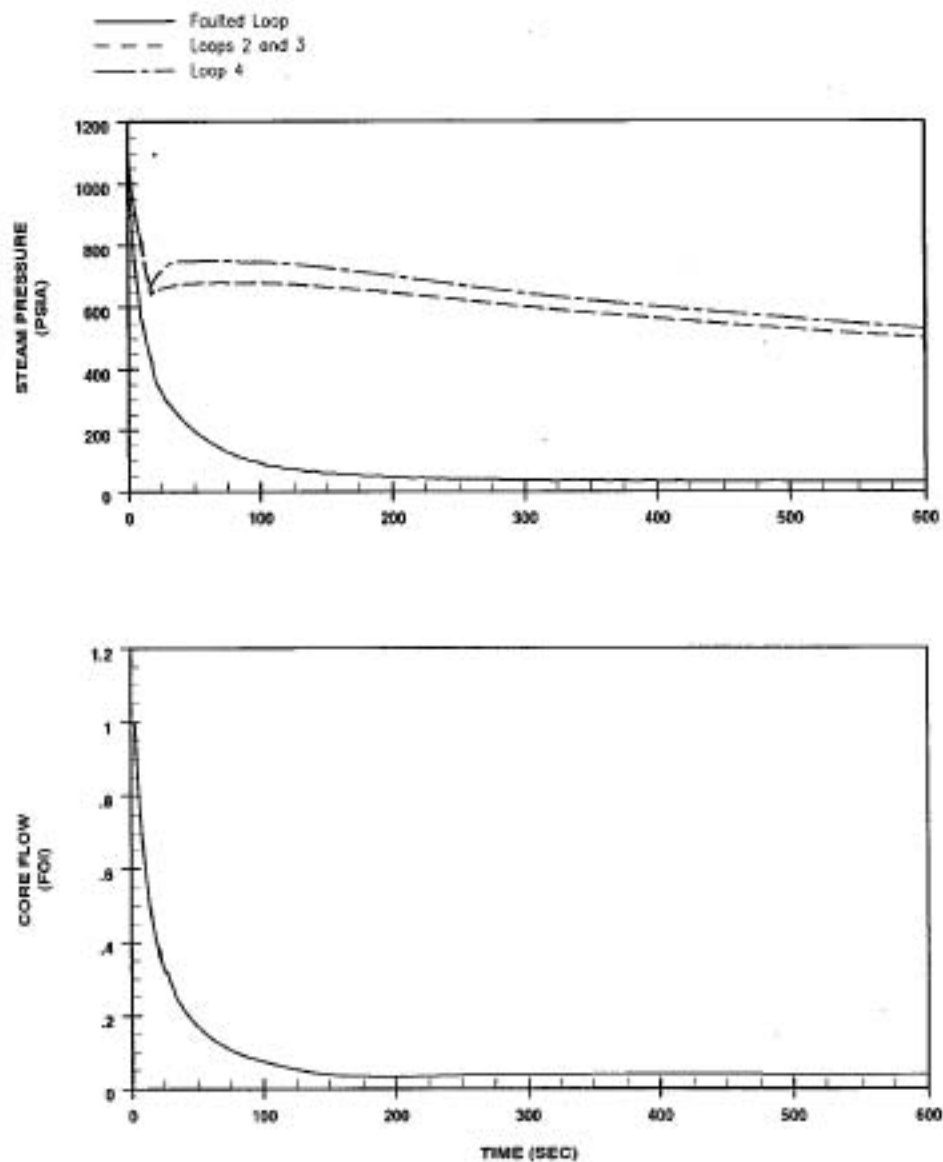
REV. OL-16  
5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.1-20A

**FEEDWATER FLOW AND STEAM FLOW  
TRANSIENTS FOR A STEAM LINE DER,  
NO OFFSITE POWER AVAILABLE**



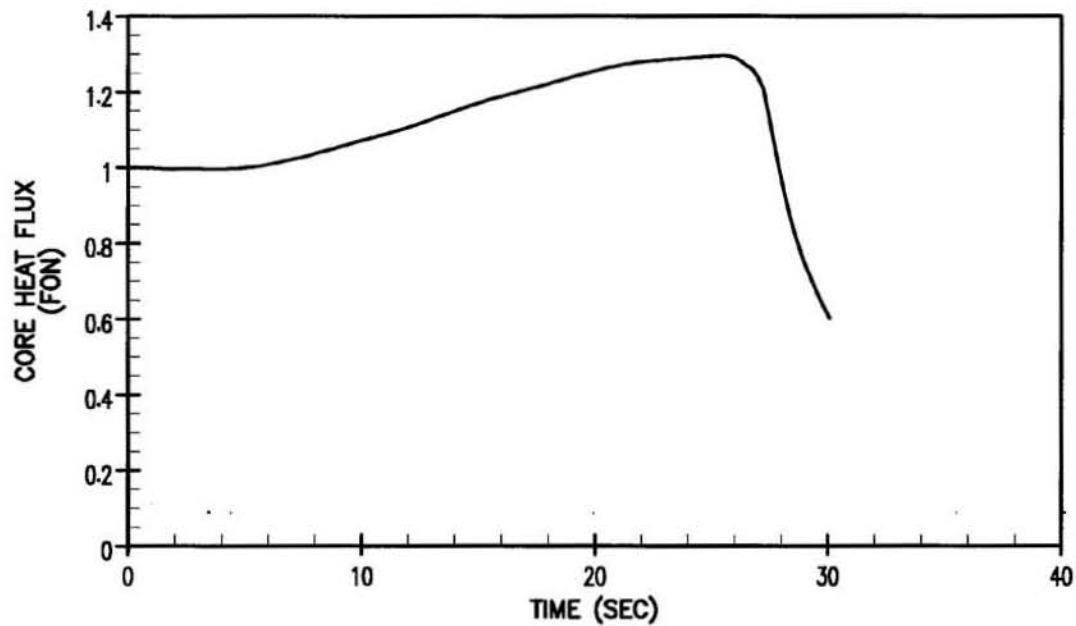
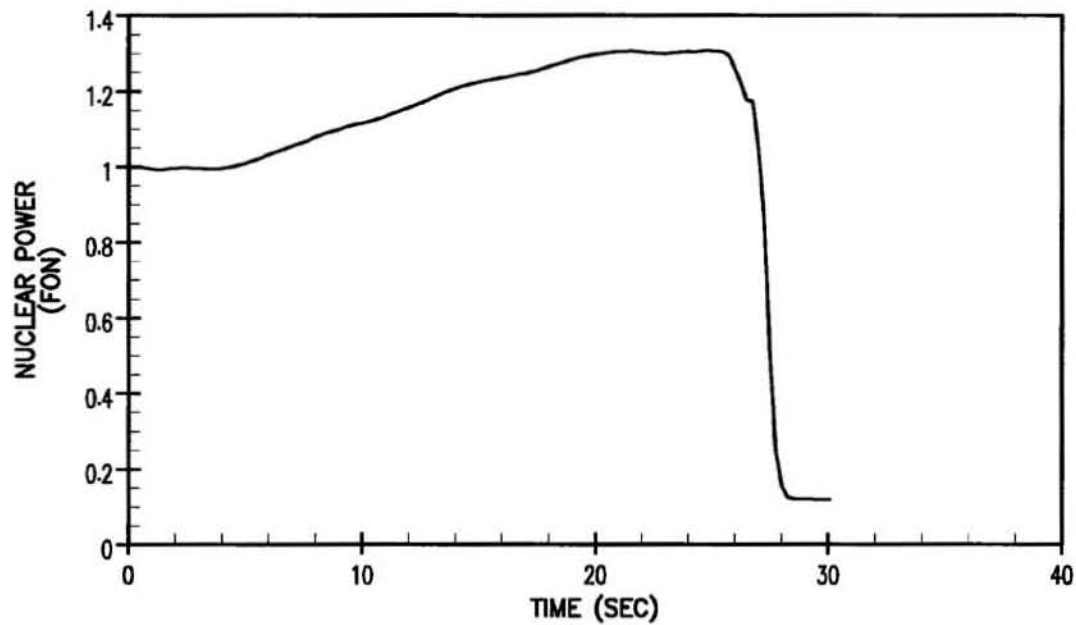


REV. OL-16  
5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.1-20B

STEAM PRESSURE AND CORE FLOW  
TRANSIENTS FOR A STEAM LINE DER,  
NO OFFSITE POWER AVAILABLE



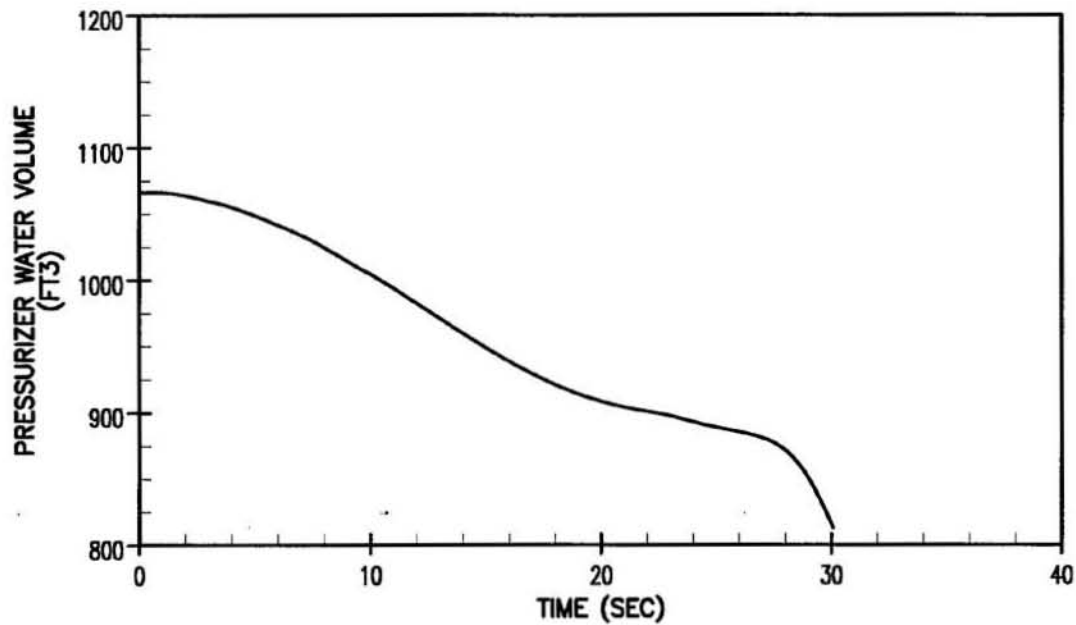
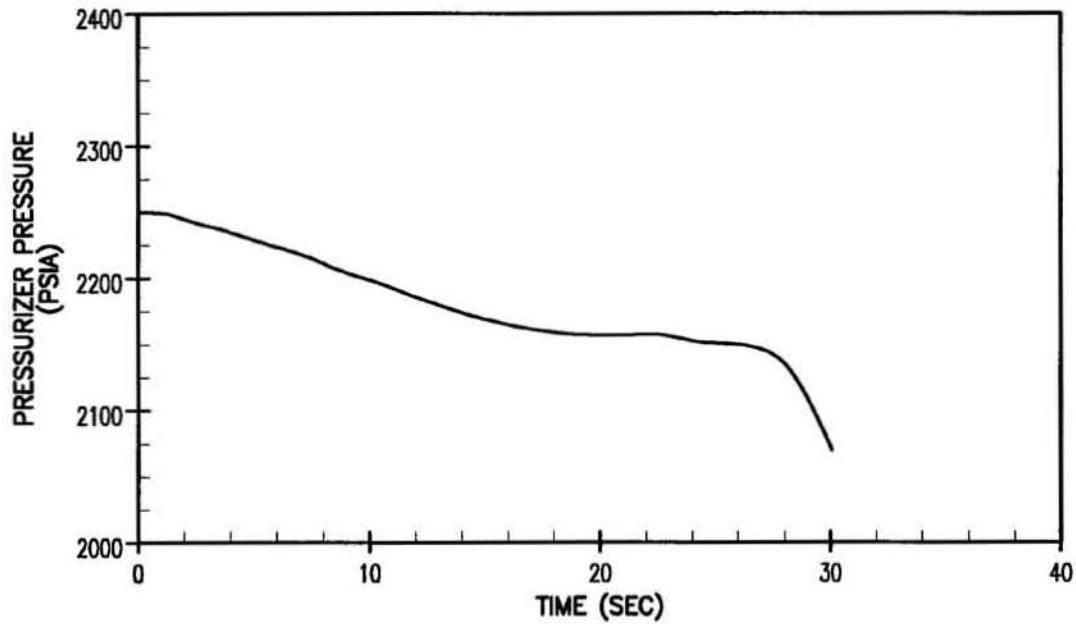
The analysis that produced the above figures conservatively bounds the actual plant configuration. This analysis uses different setpoint coefficients in the OPΔT reactor trip setpoint from what is currently configured. The effect of the differences between the analysis inputs and the plant configuration is that the analysis inputs result in delayed protection and more limiting results.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.1-21

STEAMLINE RUPTURE FULL POWER  
CORE RESPONSE

REV. 12 1/10



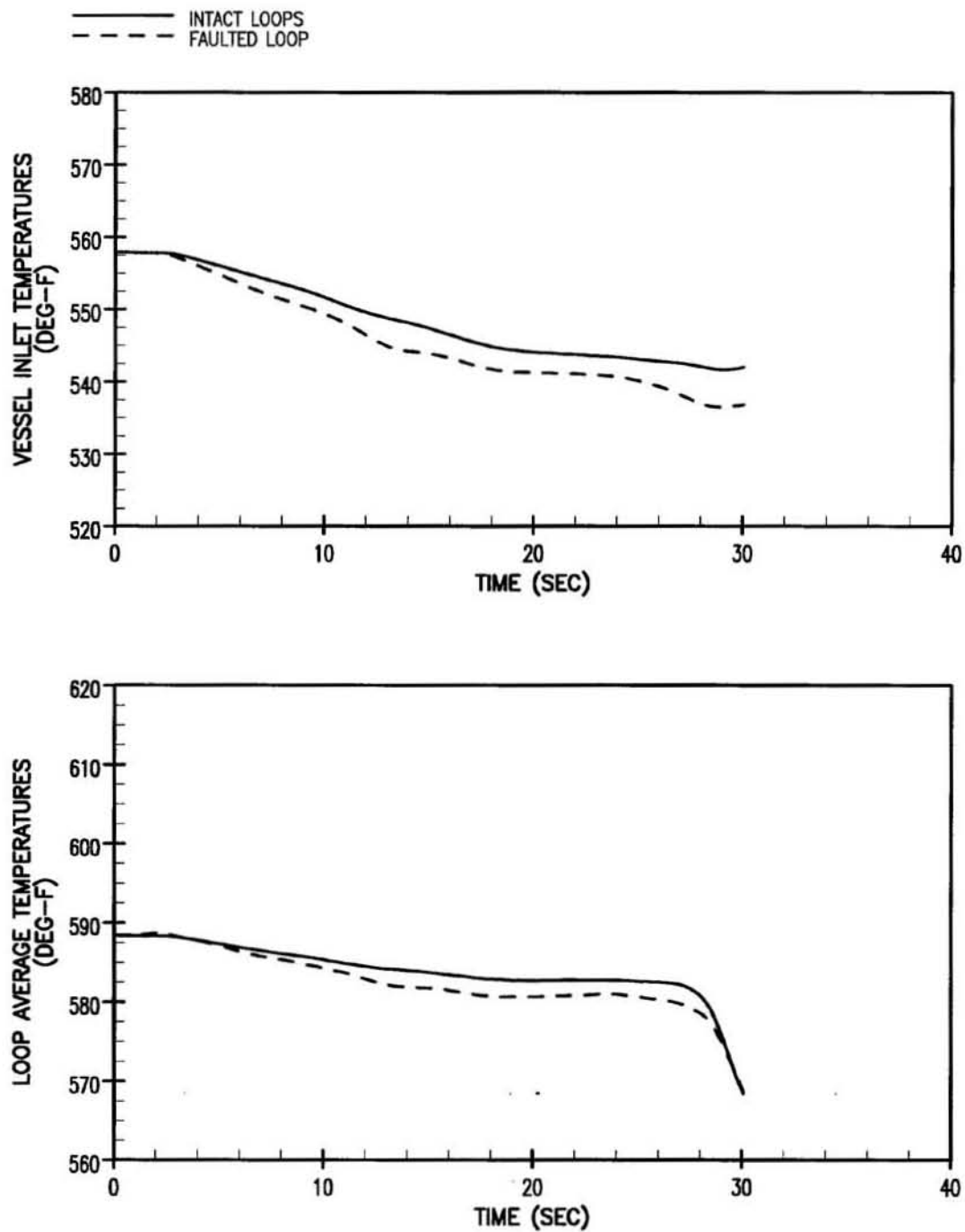
The analysis that produced the above figures conservatively bounds the actual plant configuration. This analysis uses different setpoint coefficients in the OPΔT reactor trip setpoint from what is currently configured. The effect of the differences between the analysis inputs and the plant configuration is that the analysis inputs result in delayed protection and more limiting results.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.1-22

STEAMLINE RUPTURE FULL POWER  
CORE RESPONSE

REV. 12 1/10



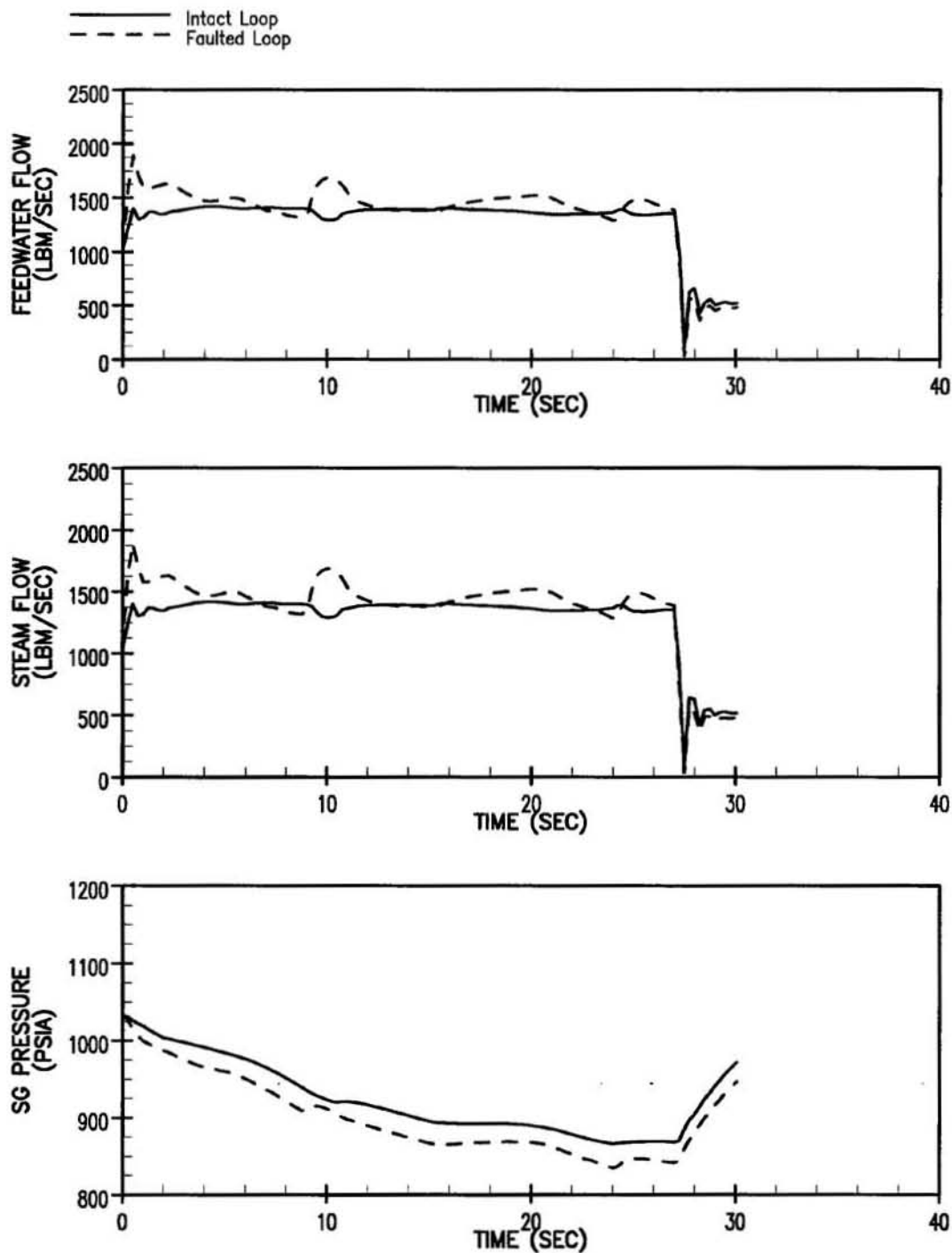
The analysis that produced the above figures conservatively bounds the actual plant configuration. This analysis uses different setpoint coefficients in the OPΔT reactor trip setpoint from what is currently configured. The effect of the differences between the analysis inputs and the plant configuration is that the analysis inputs result in delayed protection and more limiting results.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.1-23

STEAMLINE RUPTURE FULL POWER  
CORE RESPONSE

REV. 0 1/10

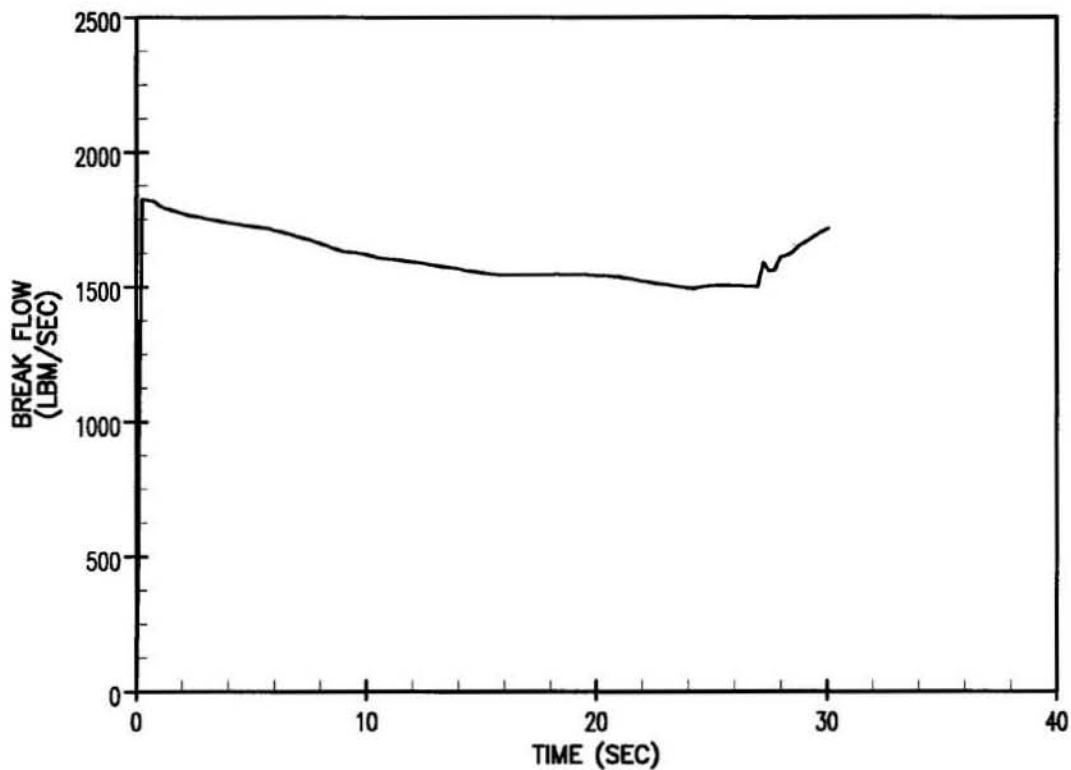


The analysis that produced the above figures conservatively bounds the actual plant configuration. This analysis uses different setpoint coefficients in the OPΔT reactor trip setpoint from what is currently configured. The effect of the differences between the analysis inputs and the plant configuration is that the analysis inputs result in delayed protection and more limiting results.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

**FIGURE 15.1-24**  
**STEAMLINE RUPTURE FULL POWER**  
**CORE RESPONSE**

REV. 0 1/10

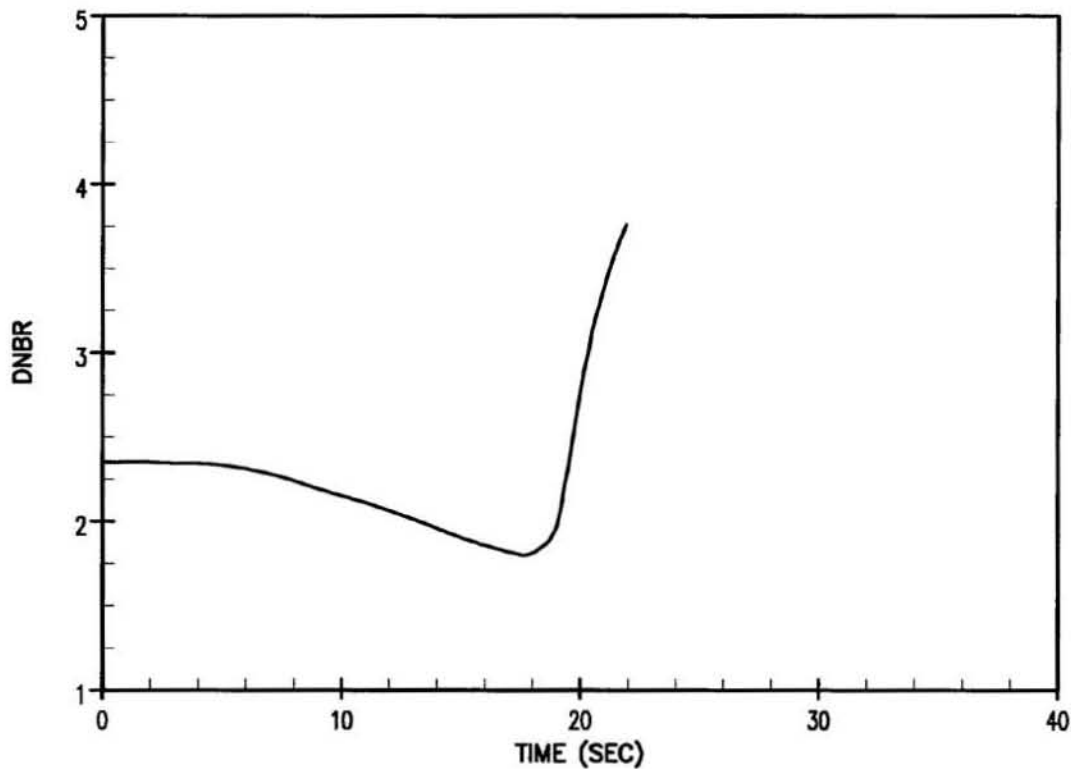


The analysis that produced the above figures conservatively bounds the actual plant configuration. This analysis uses different setpoint coefficients in the OPΔT reactor trip setpoint from what is currently configured. The effect of the differences between the analysis inputs and the plant configuration is that the analysis inputs result in delayed protection and more limiting results.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

**FIGURE 15.1-25**  
**STEAMLINE RUPTURE FULL POWER**  
**CORE RESPONSE**

**REV. 0 1/10**



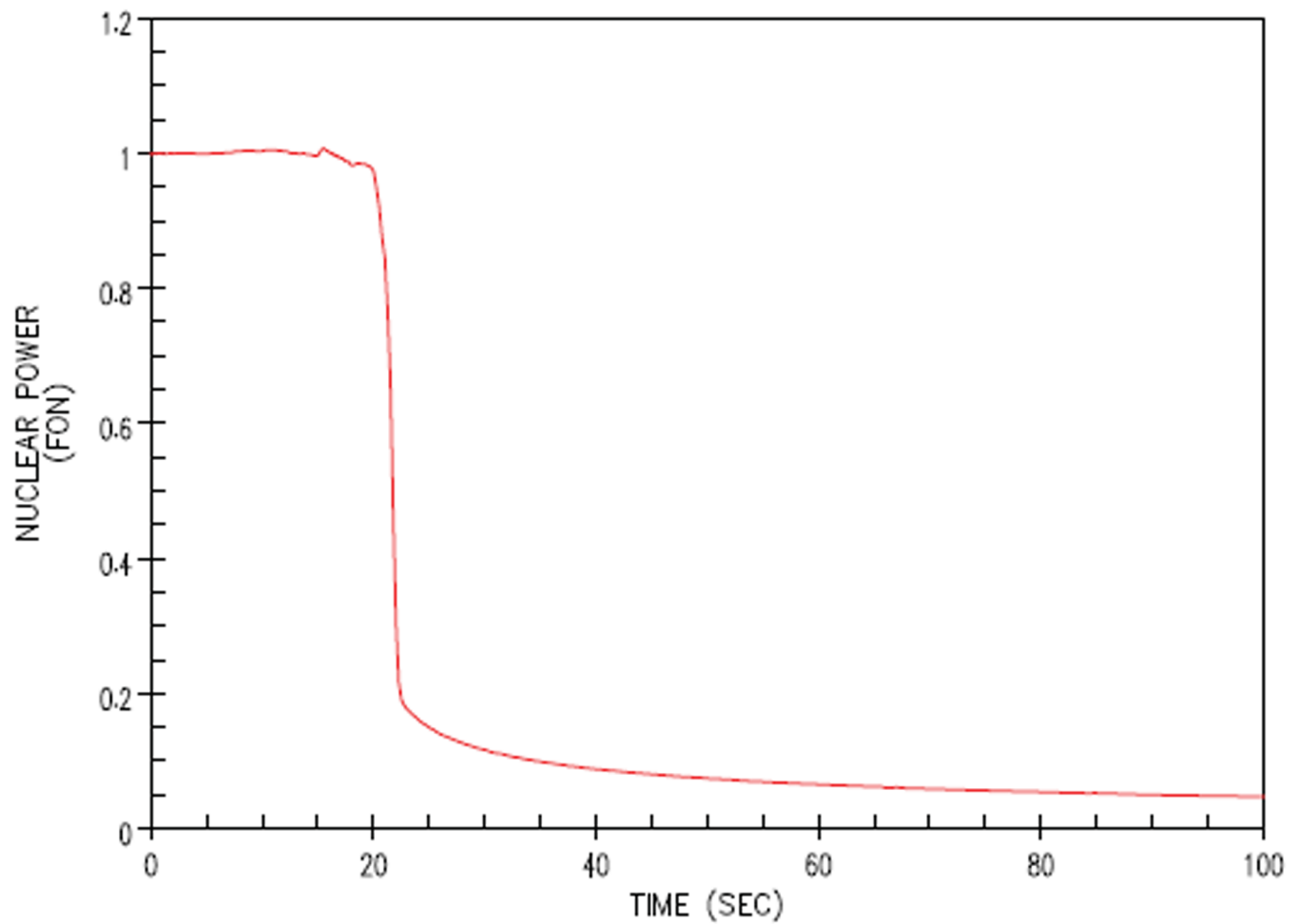
The analysis that produced the above figures conservatively bounds the actual plant configuration. This analysis uses different setpoint coefficients in the OPΔT reactor trip setpoint from what is currently configured. The effect of the differences between the analysis inputs and the plant configuration is that the analysis inputs result in delayed protection and more limiting results.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.1-26

STEAMLINE RUPTURE FULL POWER  
CORE RESPONSE

REV. 0 1/10



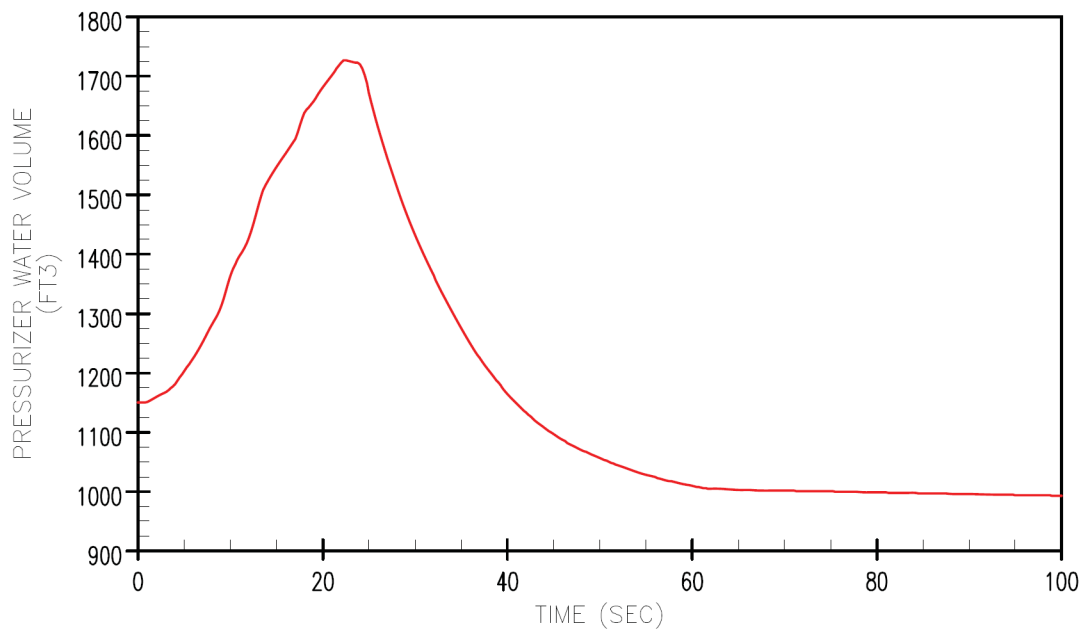
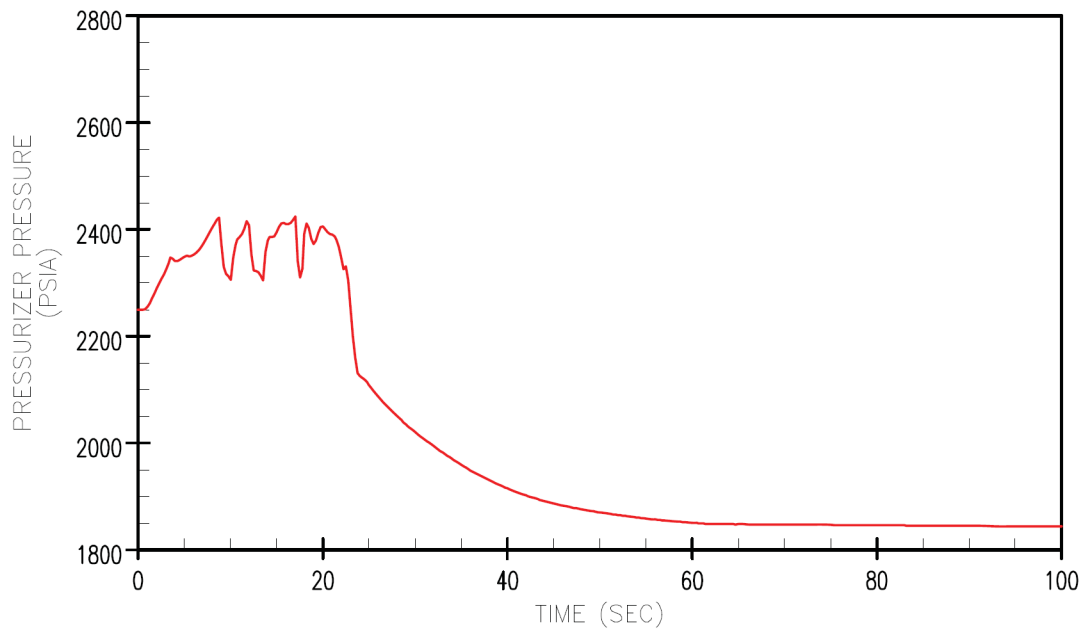
## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.2-1

**TURBINE TRIP EVENT WITH  
PRESSURIZER SPRAY AND POWER  
OPERATED RELIEF VALVES**

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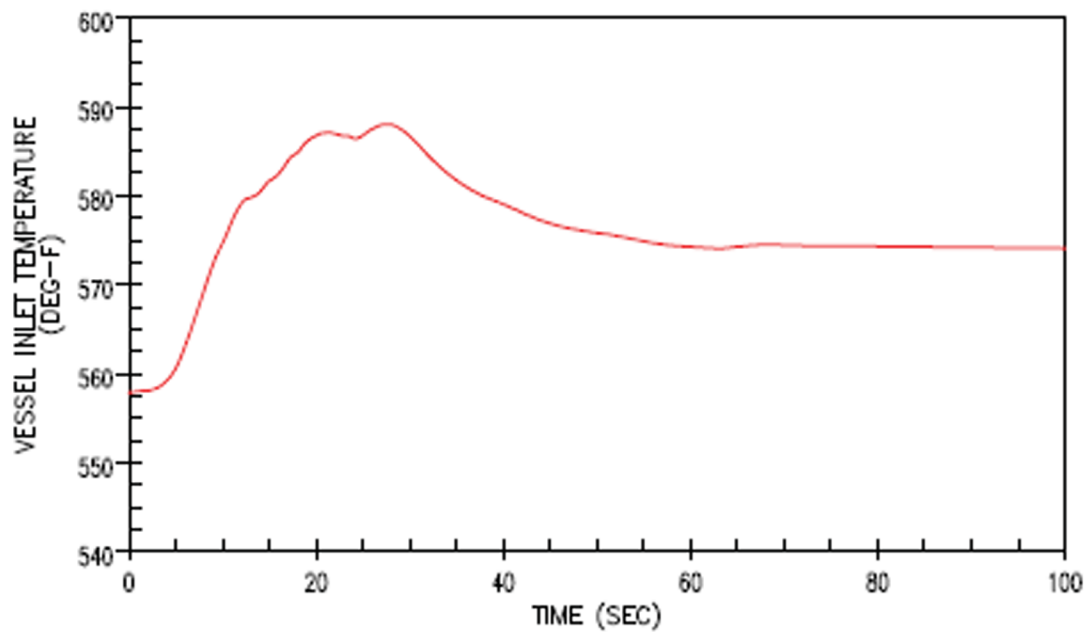
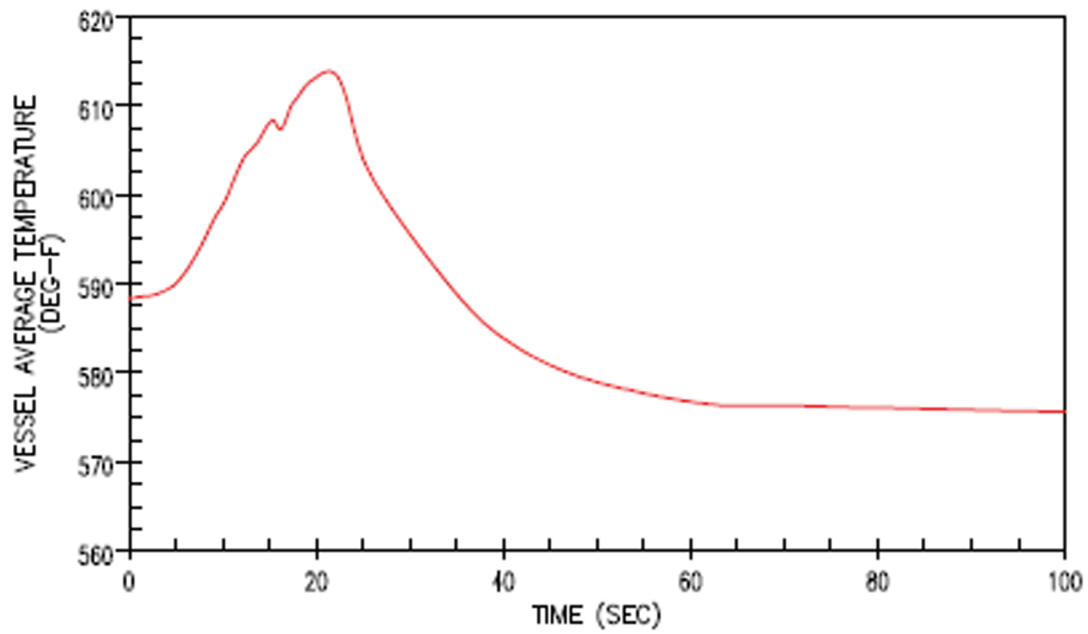


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.2-2

**TURBINE TRIP EVENT WITH  
PRESSURIZER SPRAY AND POWER  
OPERATED RELIEF VALVES**

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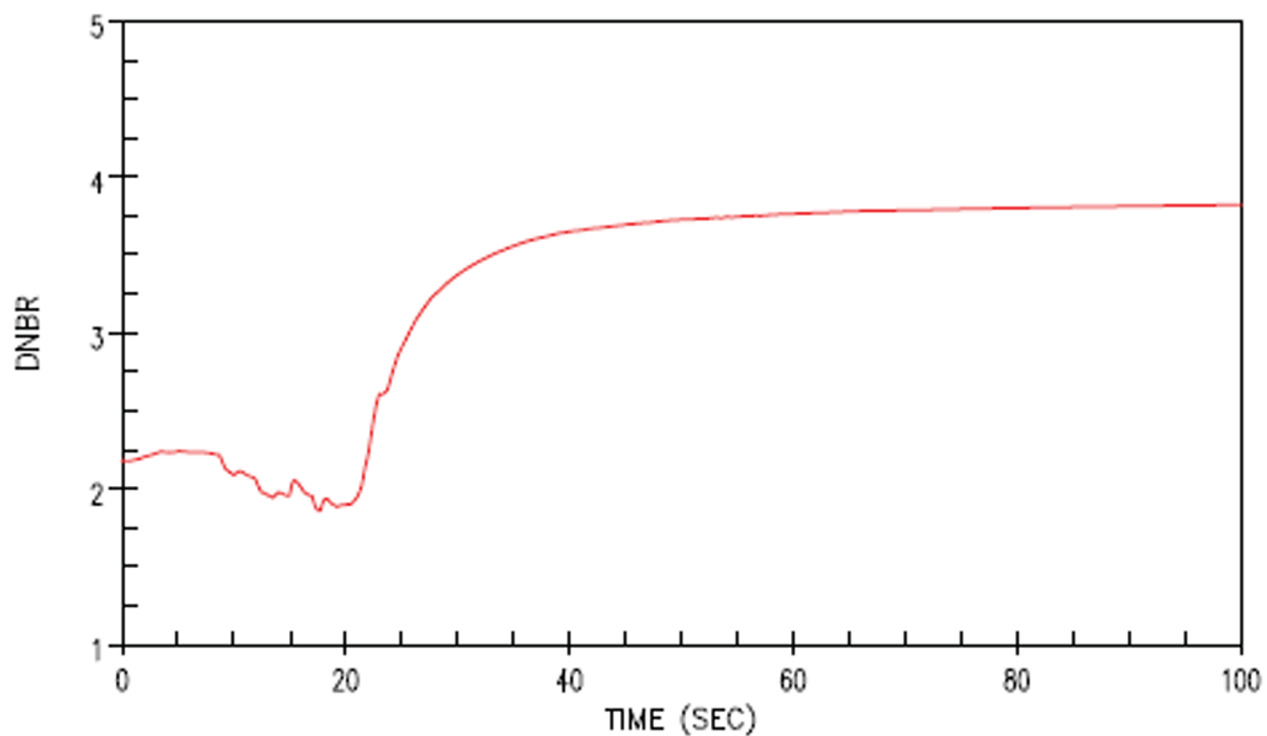
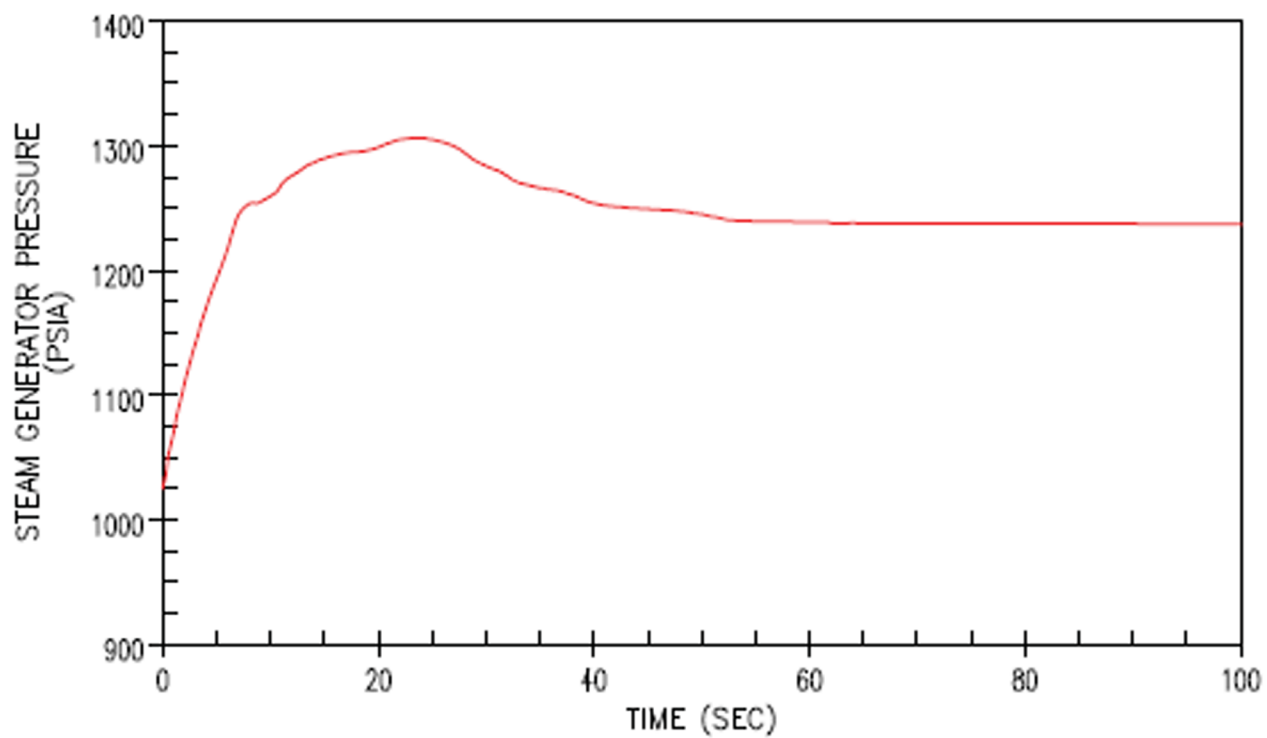


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.2-3

**TURBINE TRIP EVENT WITH  
PRESSURIZER SPRAY AND POWER  
OPERATED RELIEF VALVES**

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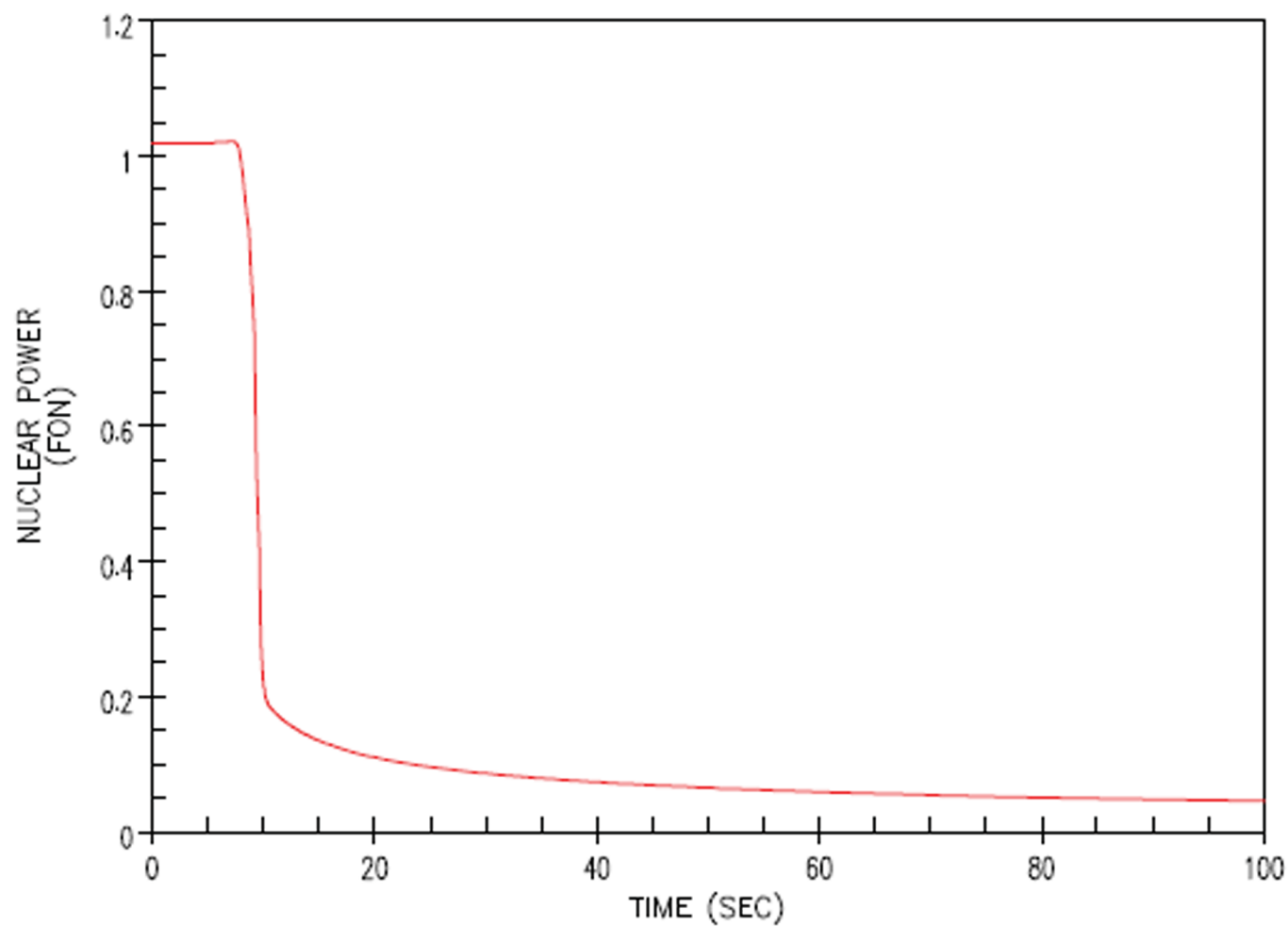


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.2-4

**TURBINE TRIP EVENT WITH  
PRESSURIZER SPRAY AND POWER  
OPERATED RELIEF VALVES**

Rev. 17 11/13

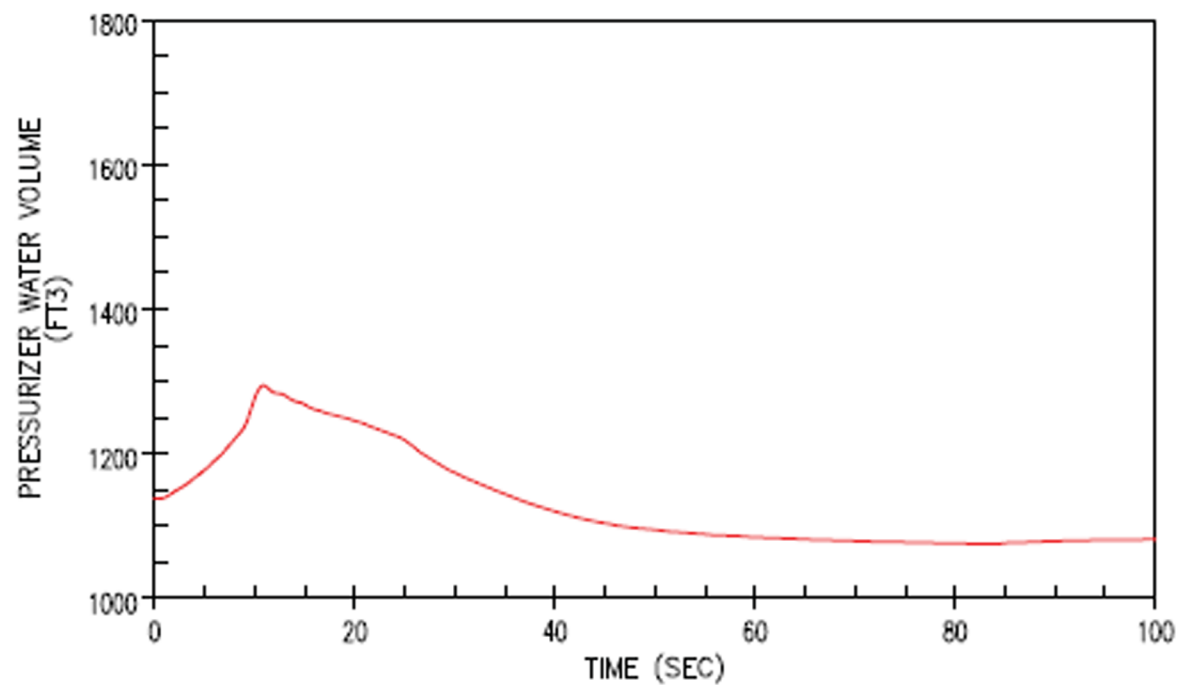
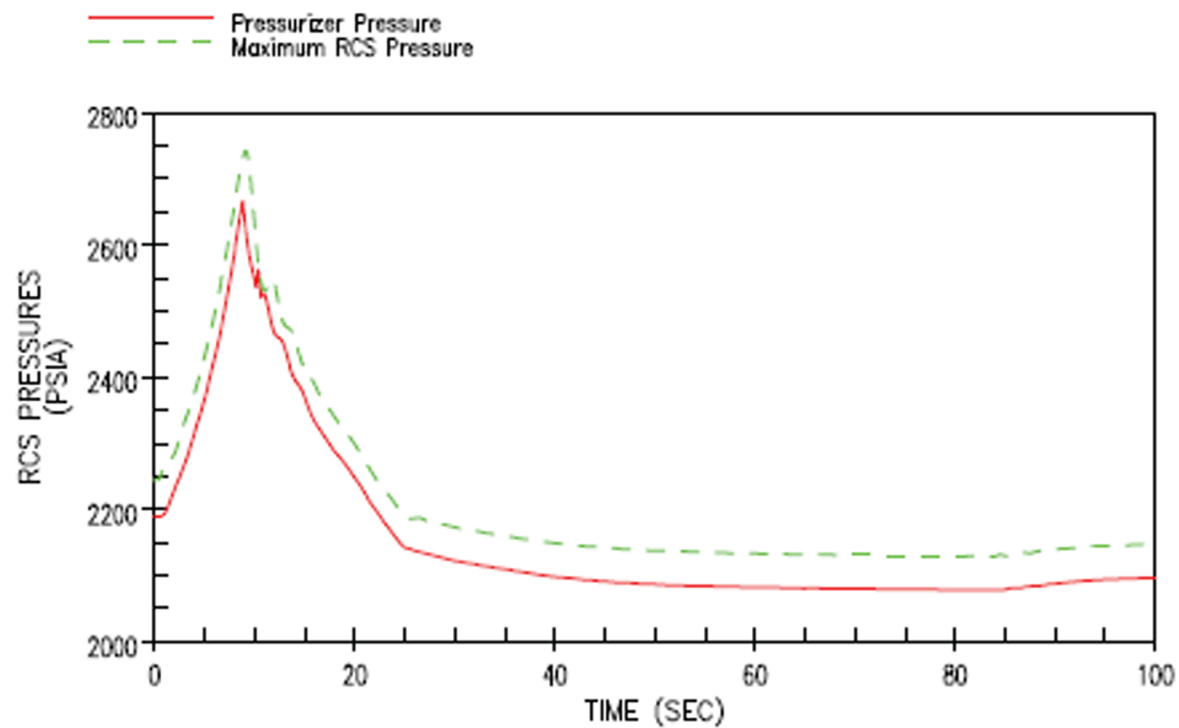


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.2-5

TURBINE TRIP EVENT WITHOUT  
PRESSURIZER SPRAY AND POWER  
OPERATED RELIEF VALVES

Rev. 16 11/13

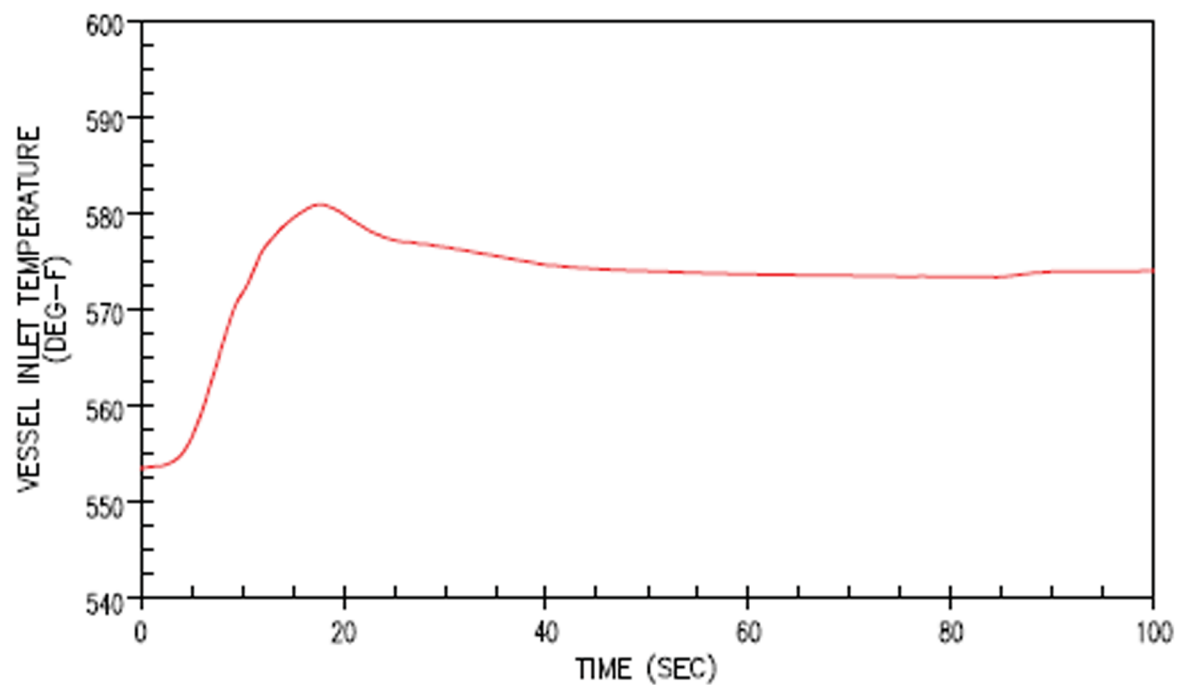
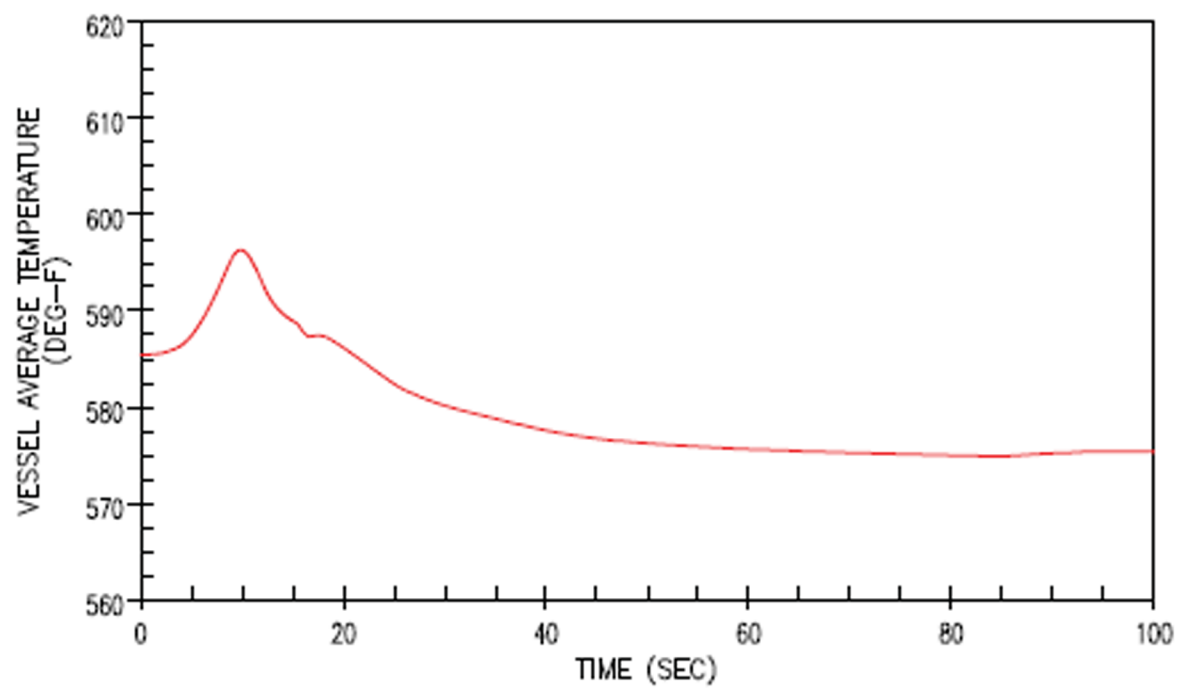


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.2-6

**TURBINE TRIP EVENT WITHOUT  
PRESSURIZER SPRAY AND POWER  
OPERATED RELIEF VALVES**

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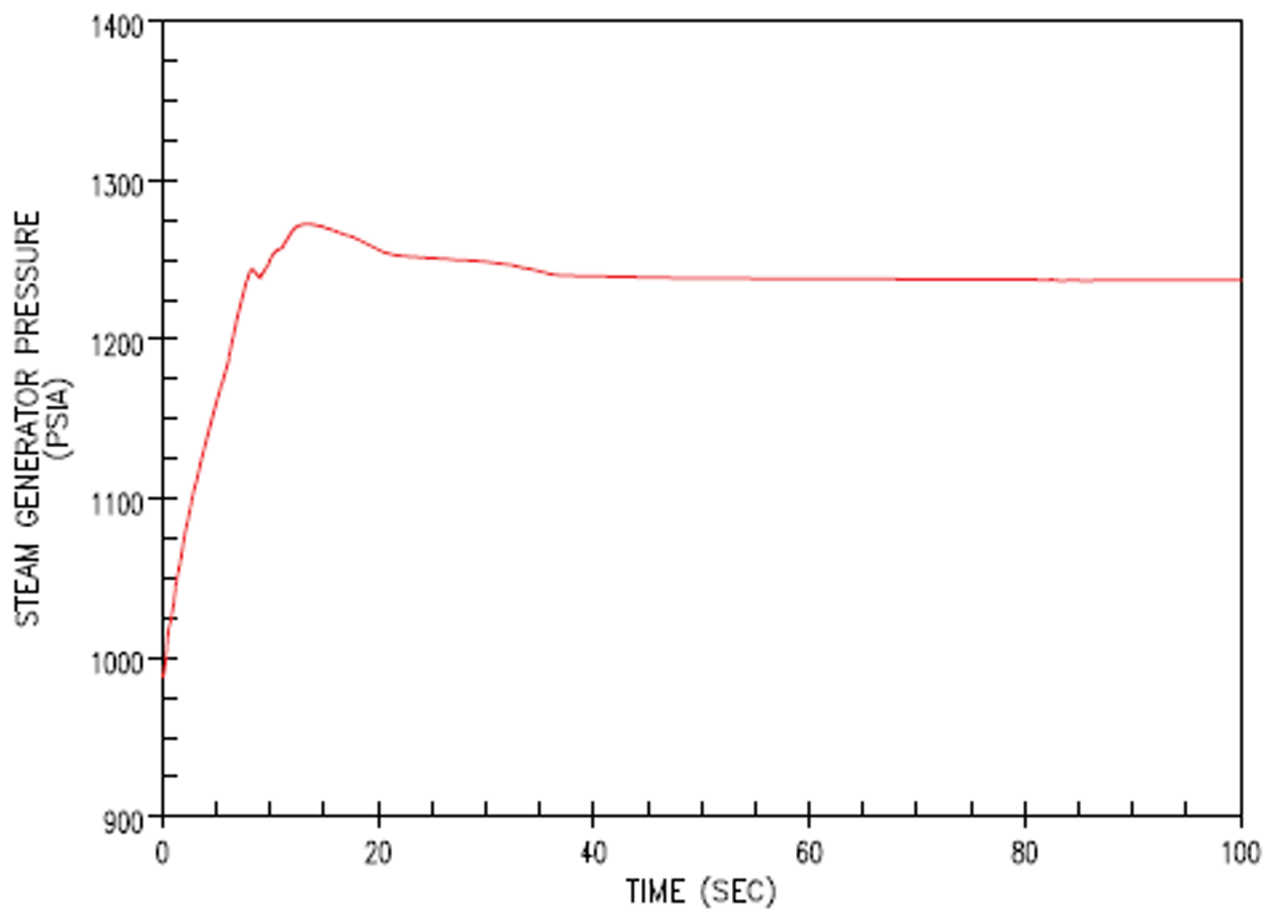


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.2-7

TURBINE TRIP EVENT WITHOUT  
PRESSURIZER SPRAY AND POWER  
OPERATED RELIEF VALVES

Rev. 16 11/13

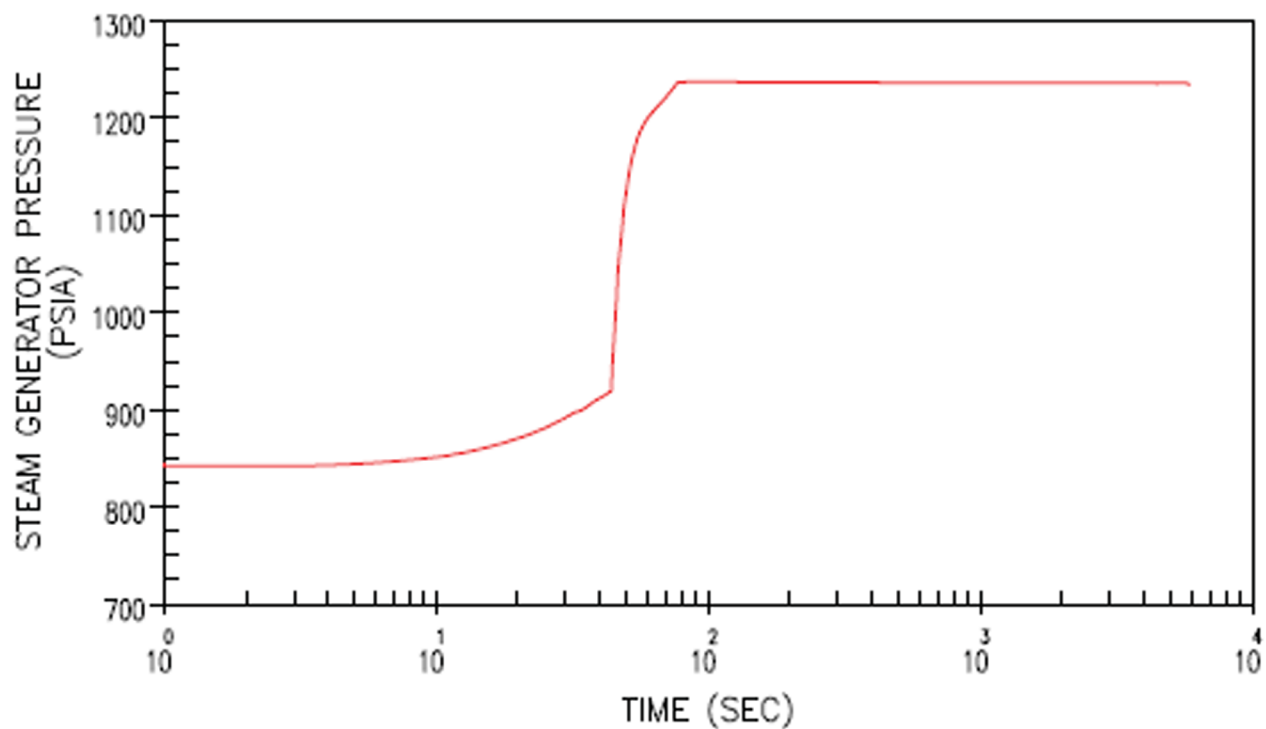
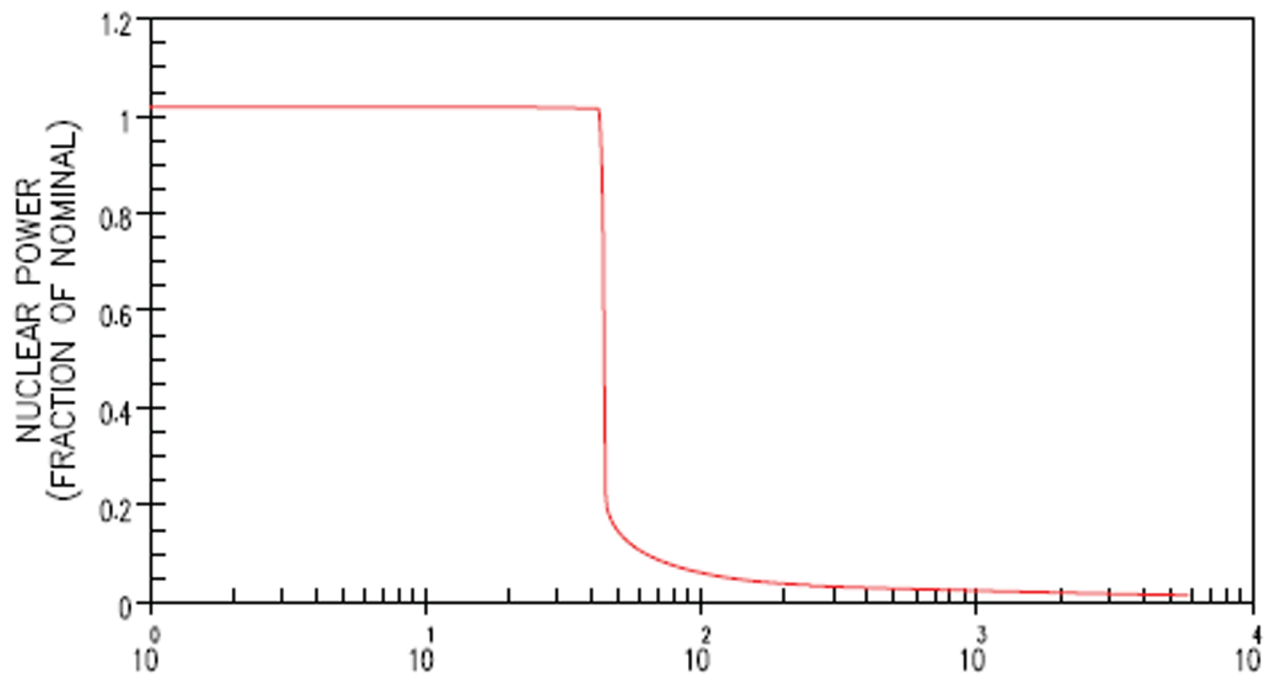


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.2-8

**TURBINE TRIP EVENT WITHOUT  
PRESSURIZER SPRAY AND POWER  
OPERATED RELIEF VALVES**

Rev. 16 11/13



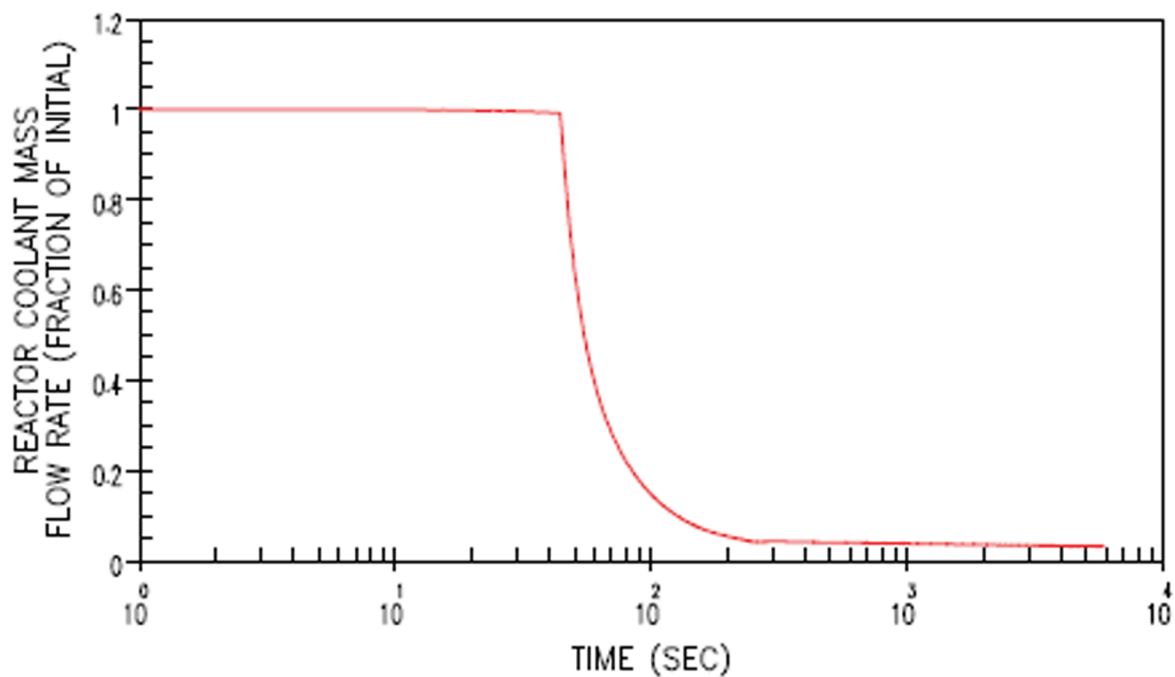
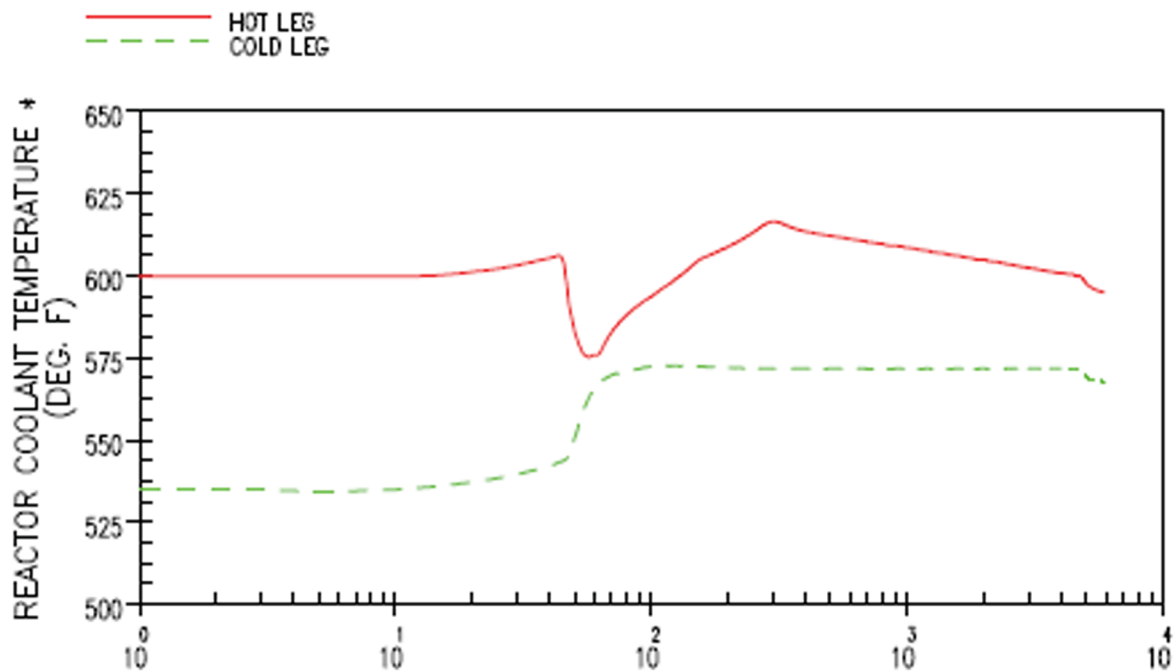
## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.2-9

NUCLEAR POWER AND STEAM  
GENERATOR PRESSURE TRANSIENTS  
FOR LOSS OF AC POWER

Rev. 17 11/13





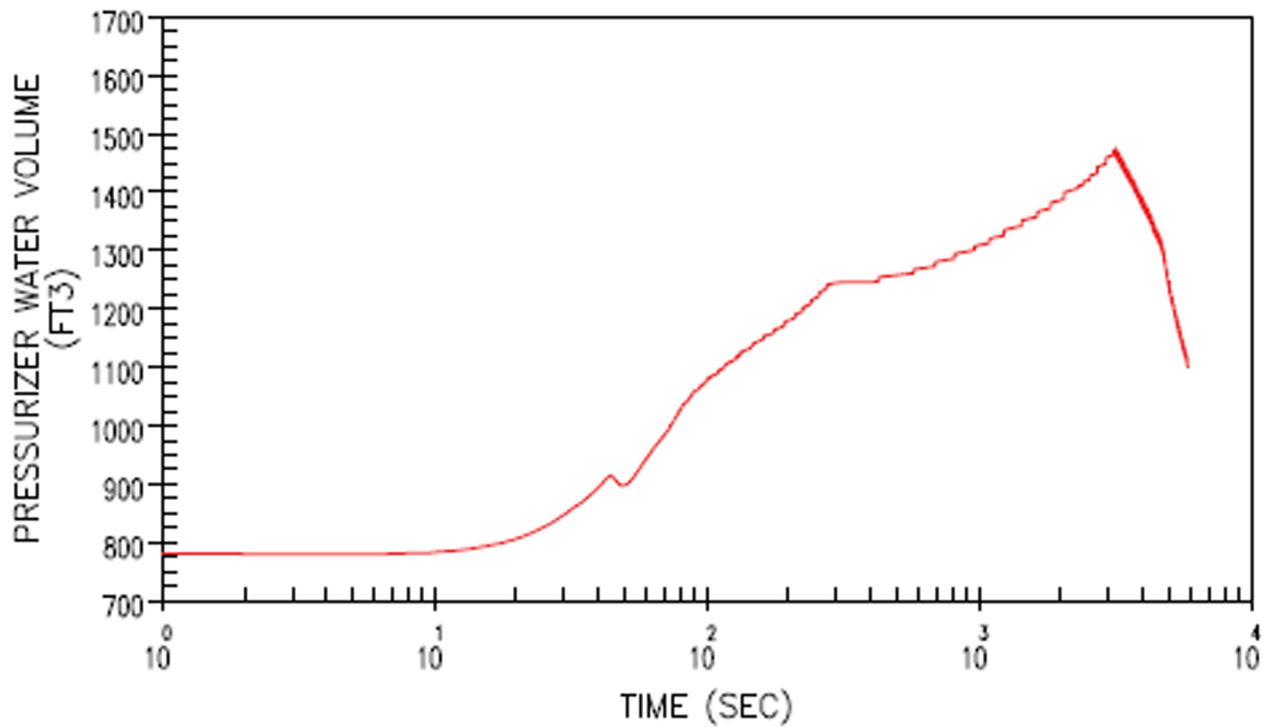
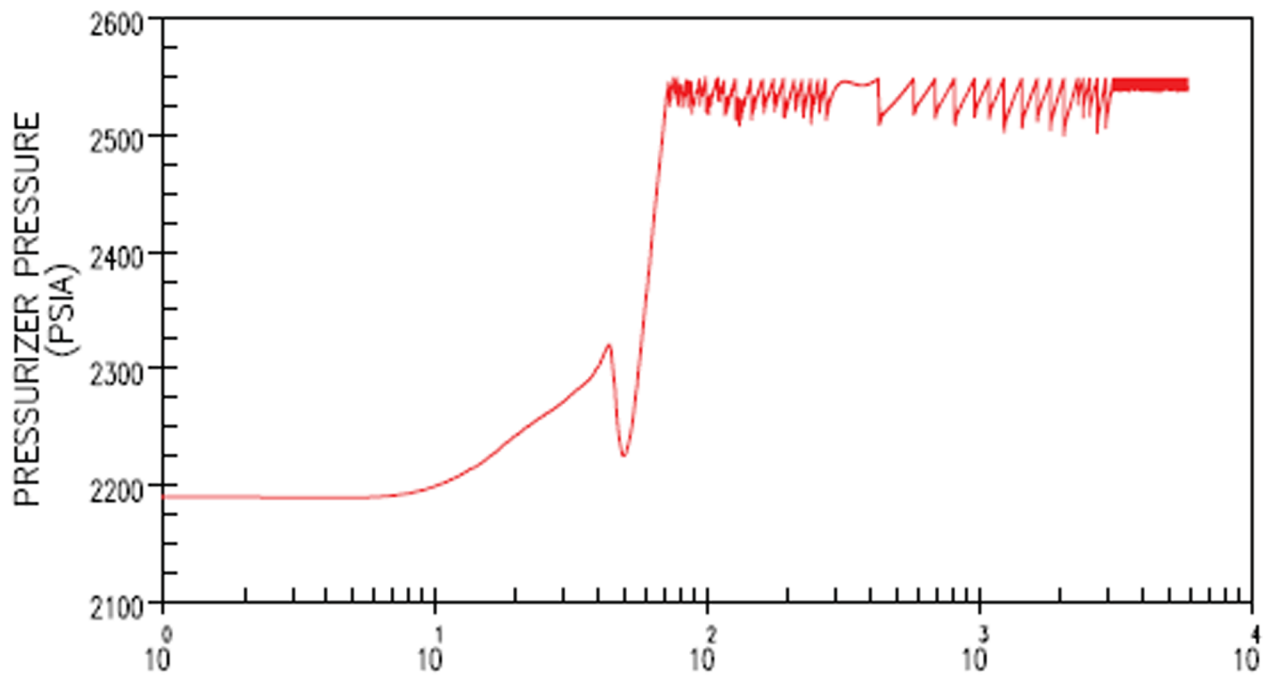
\* All loops

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.2-10

REACTOR COOLANT TEMPERATURE  
AND MASS FLOW RATE TRANSIENTS  
FOR LOSS OF AC POWER

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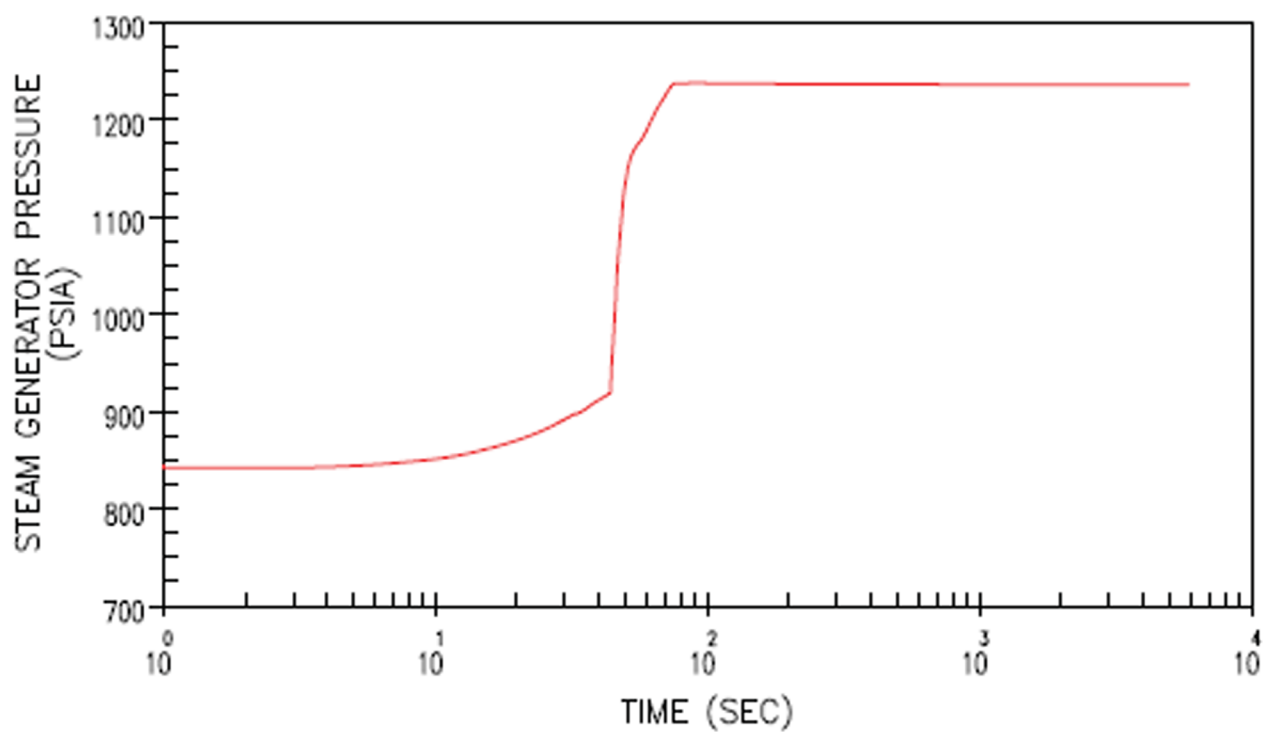
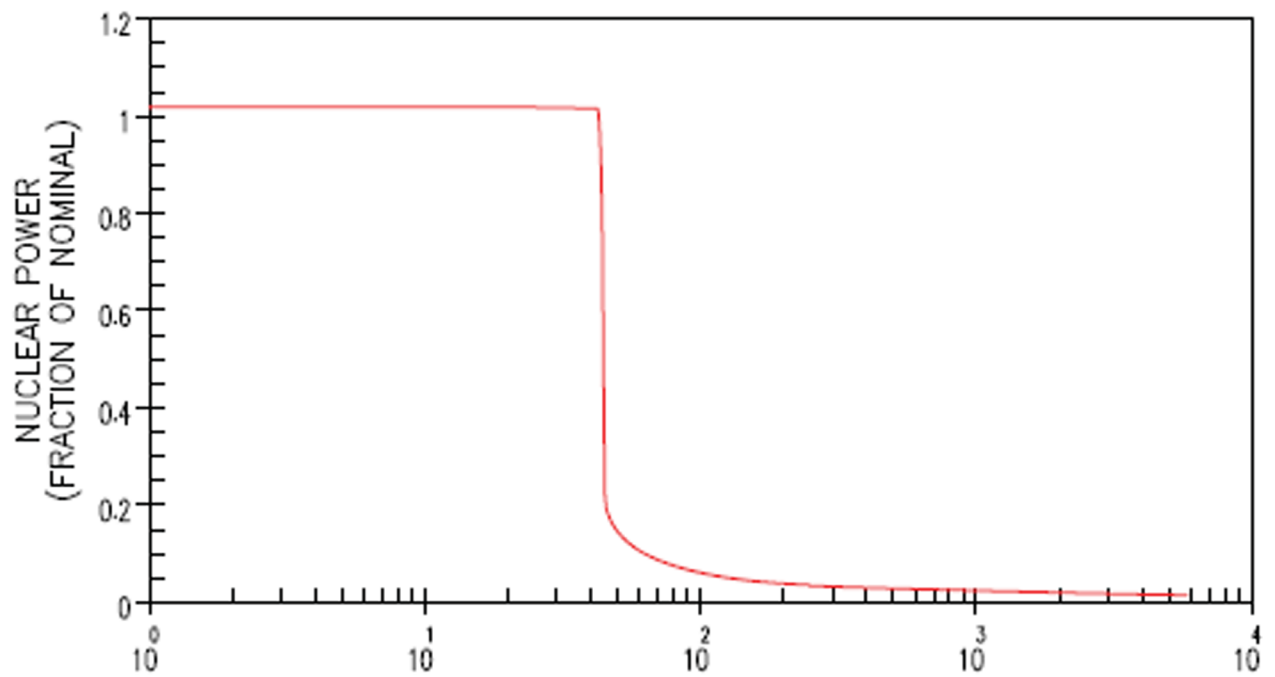


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.2-11

PRESSURIZER PRESSURE AND WATER  
VOLUME TRANSIENTS FOR LOSS OF  
AC POWER

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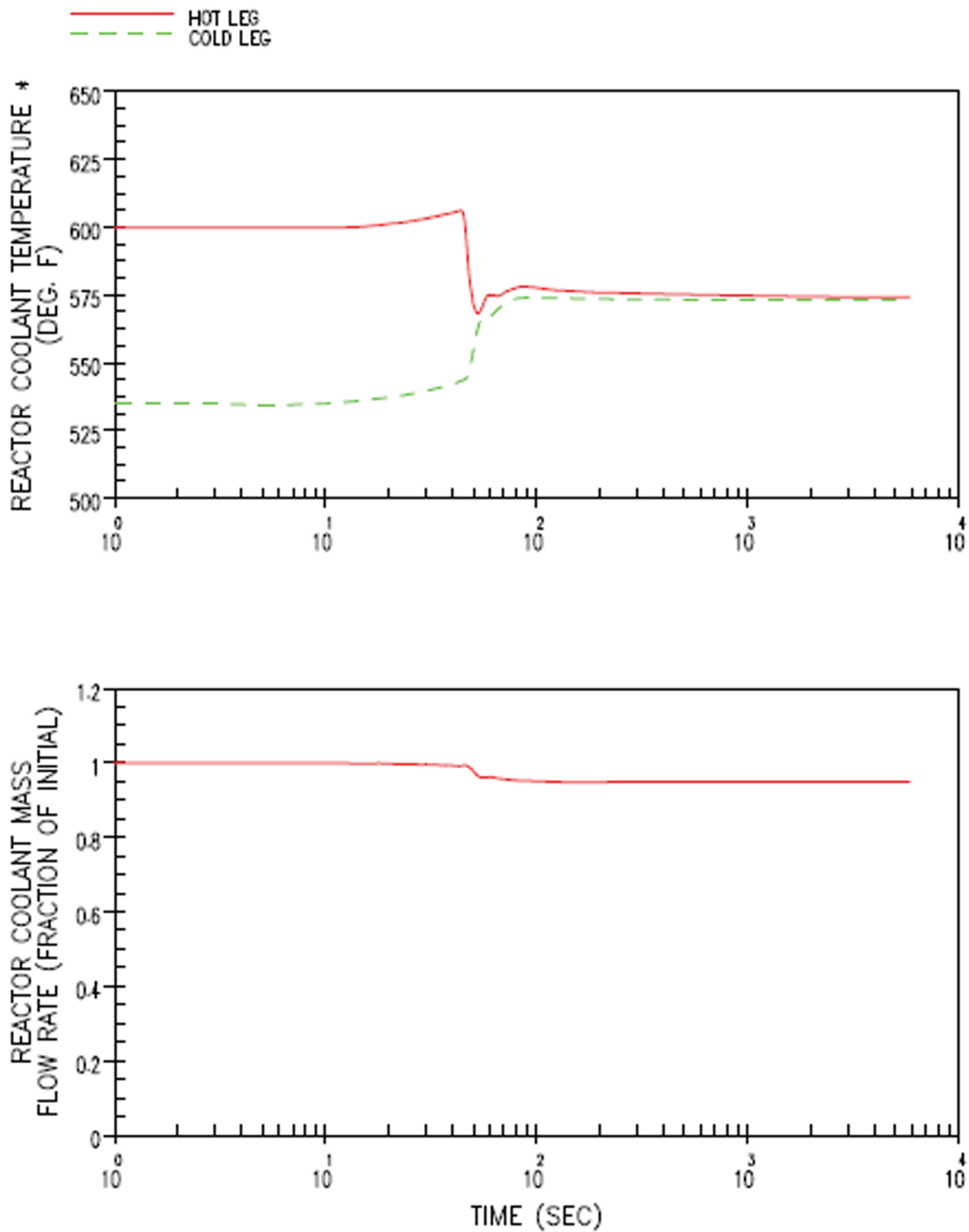


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.2-12

NUCLEAR POWER AND STEAM  
GENERATOR PRESSURE TRANSIENTS  
FOR LOSS OF NORMAL FEEDWATER  
TO ALL STEAM GENERATORS

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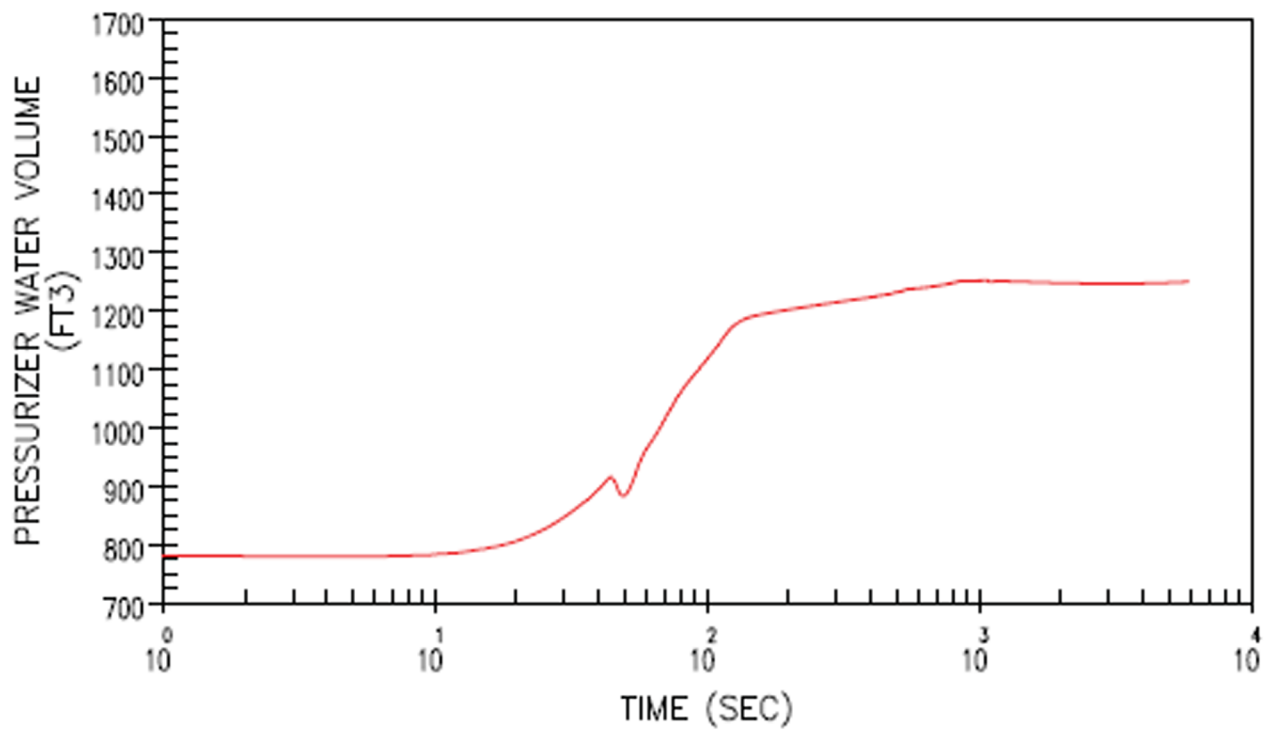
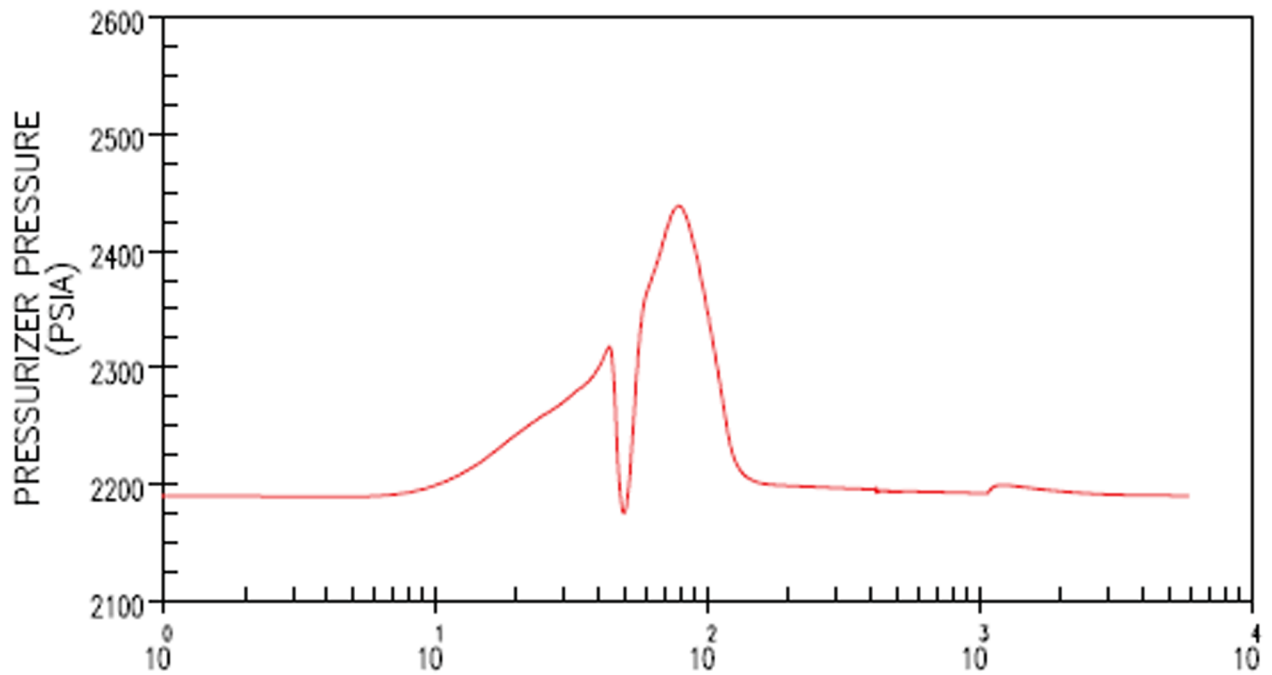
† All loops

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.2-13

REACTOR COOLANT TEMPERATURE  
AND MASS FLOW RATE TRANSIENTS  
FOR LOSS OF NORMAL FEEDWATER  
TO ALL STEAM GENERATORS

Rev. 17 11/13

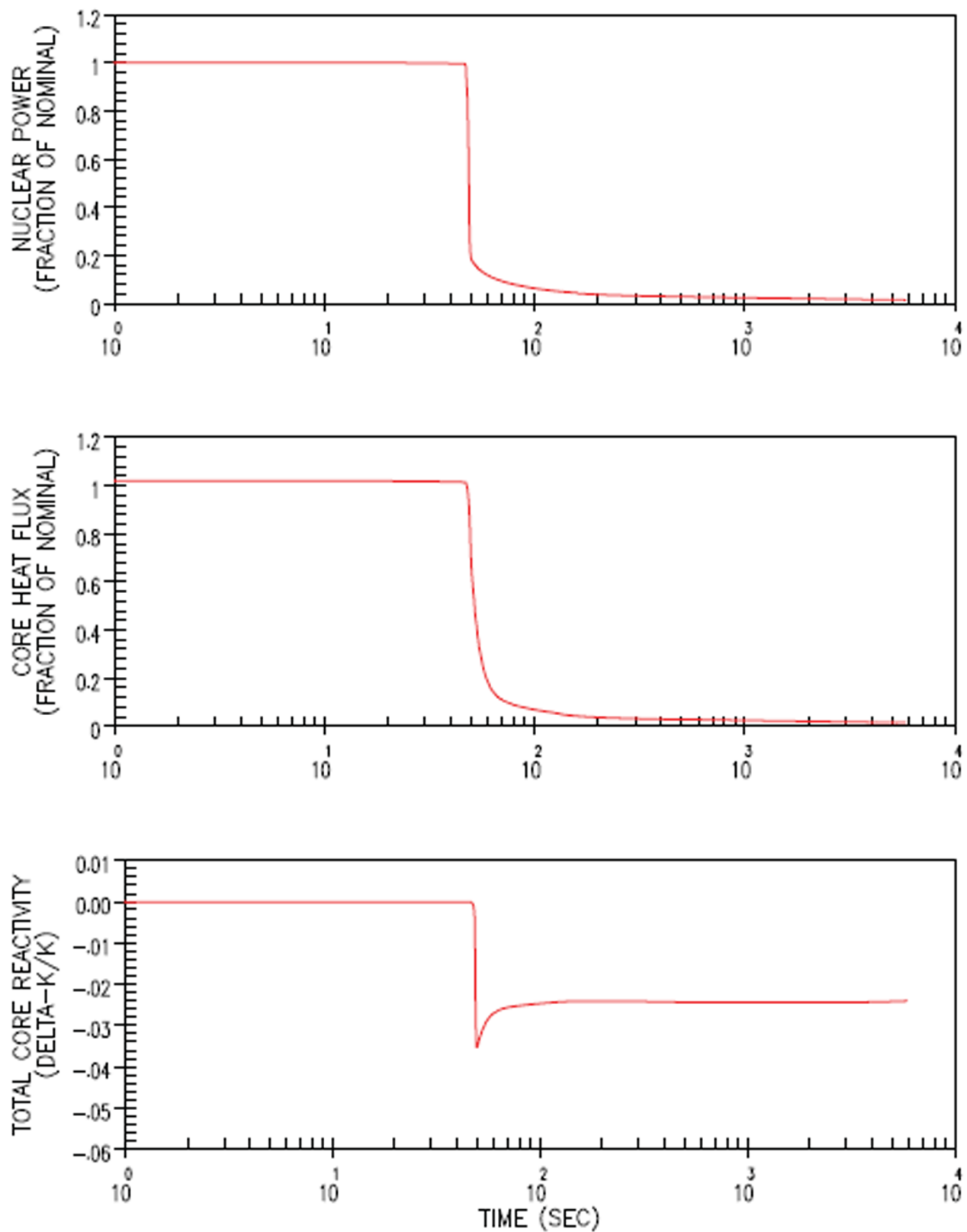


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.2-14

PRESSURIZER PRESSURE AND WATER  
VOLUME TRANSIENTS  
FOR LOSS OF NORMAL FEEDWATER  
TO ALL STEAM GENERATORS

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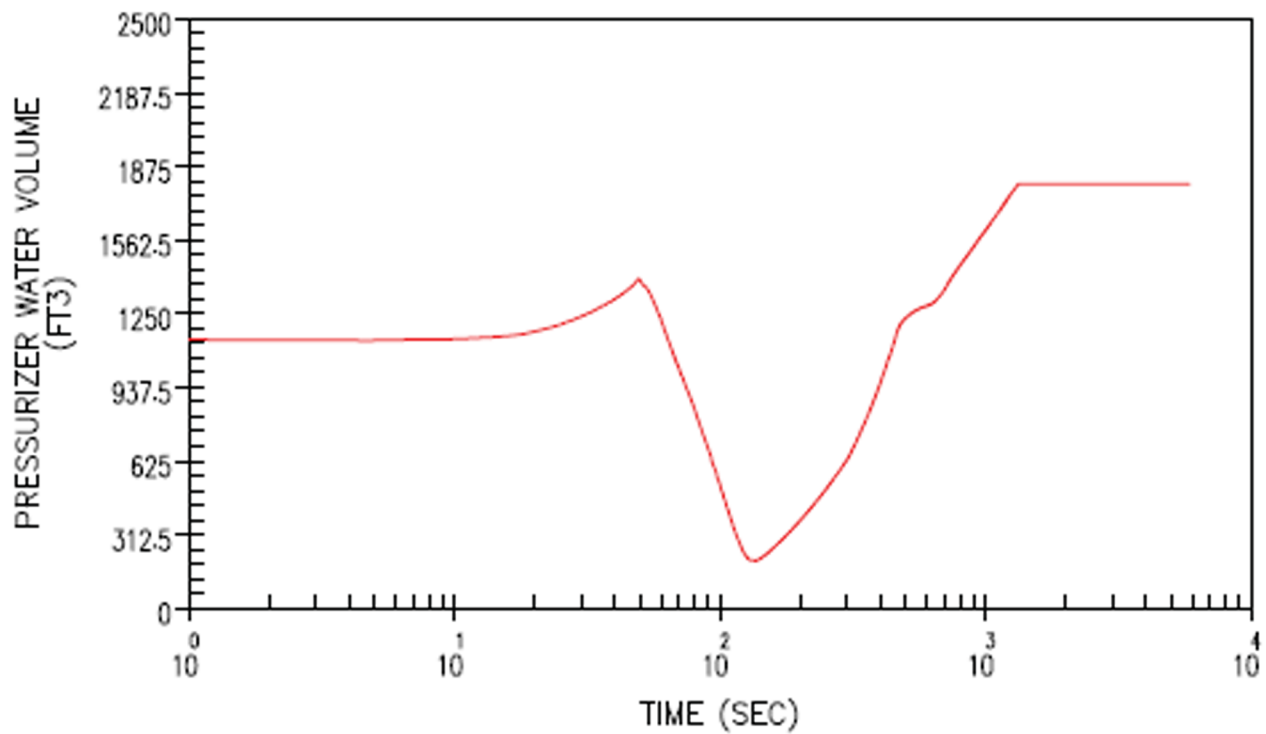
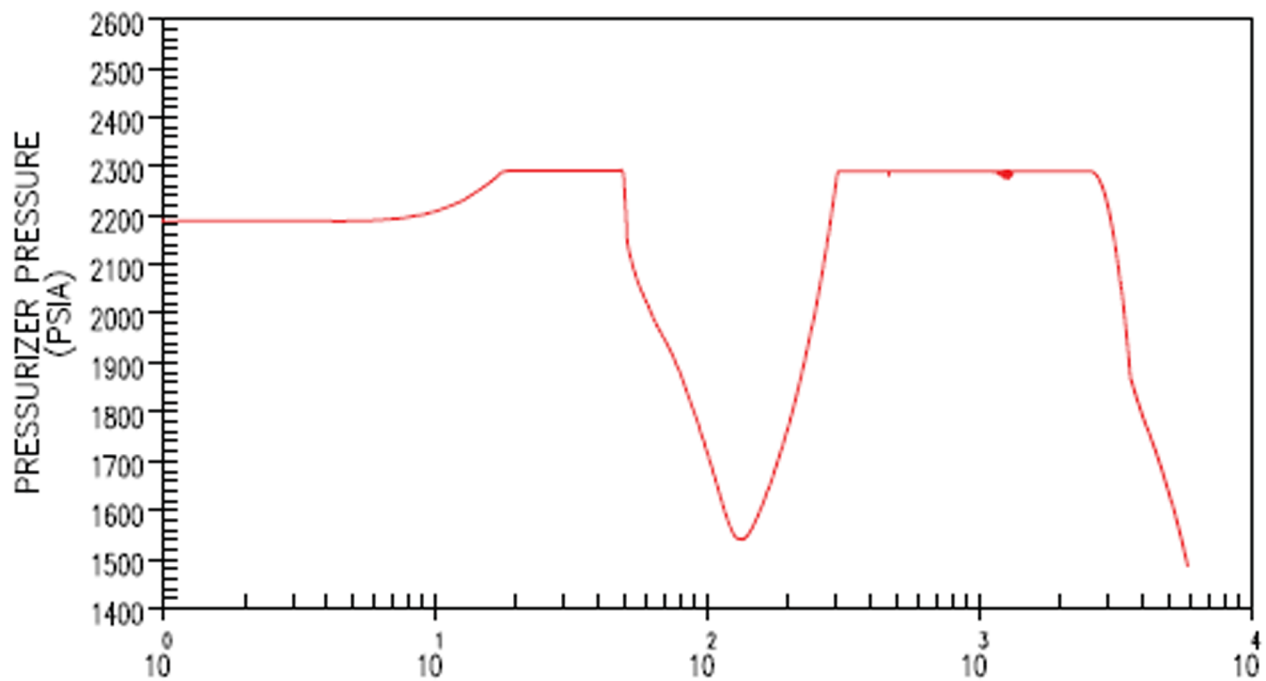


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.2-15

NUCLEAR POWER, CORE HEAT FLUX AND  
TOTAL CORE REACTIVITY TRANSIENTS  
FOR MAIN FEEDLINE RUPTURE  
WITH OFFSITE POWER AVAILABLE

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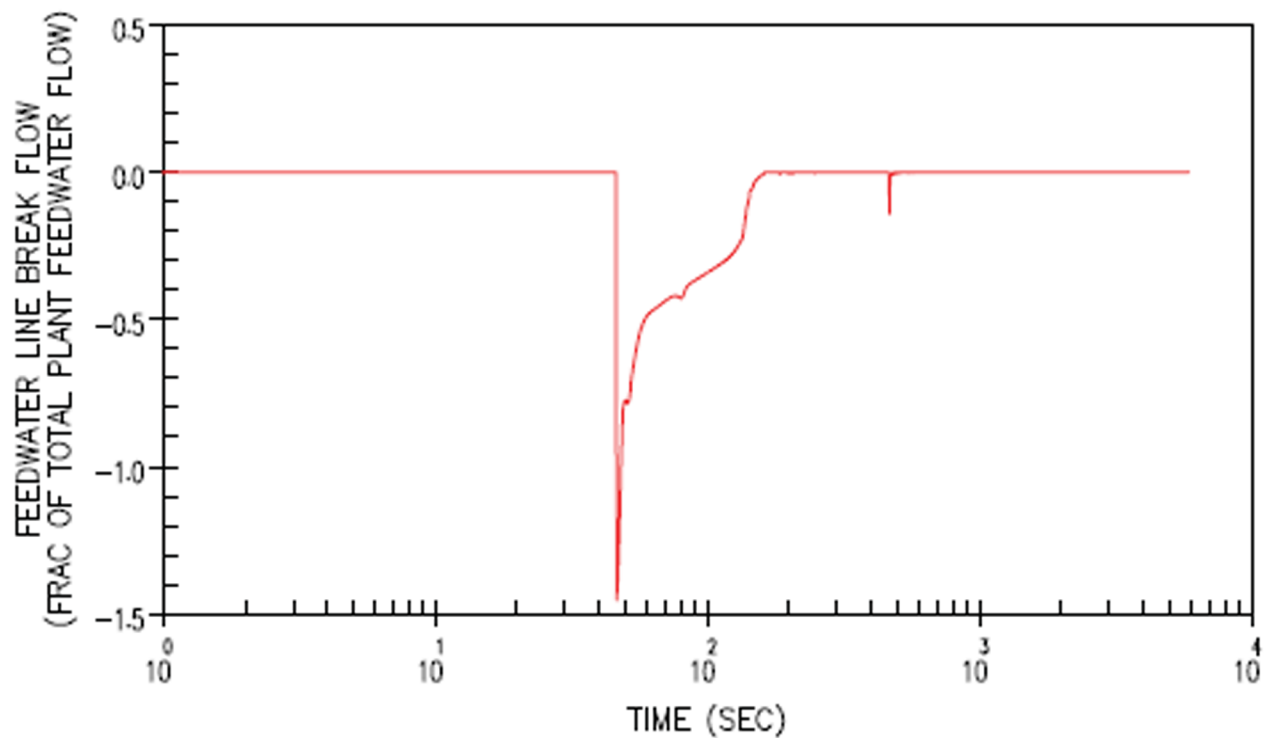
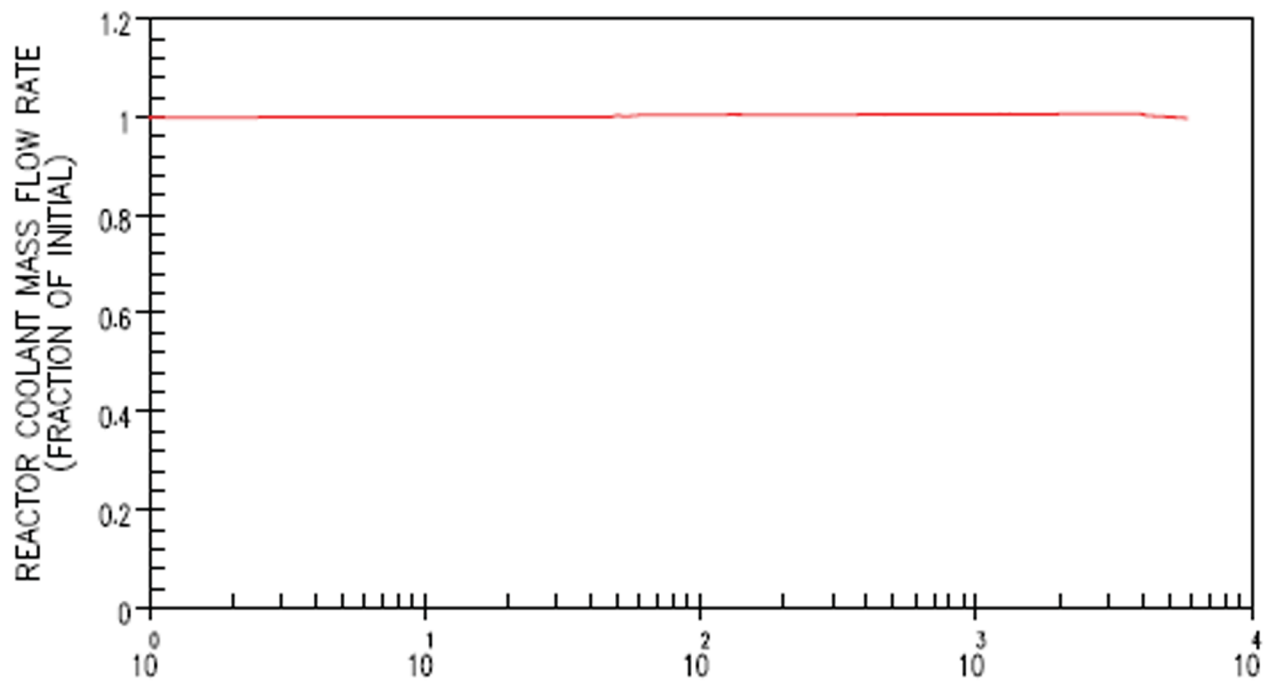


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.2-16

PRESSURIZER PRESSURE AND  
WATER VOLUME TRANSIENTS  
FOR MAIN FEEDLINE RUPTURE  
WITH OFFSITE POWER AVAILABLE

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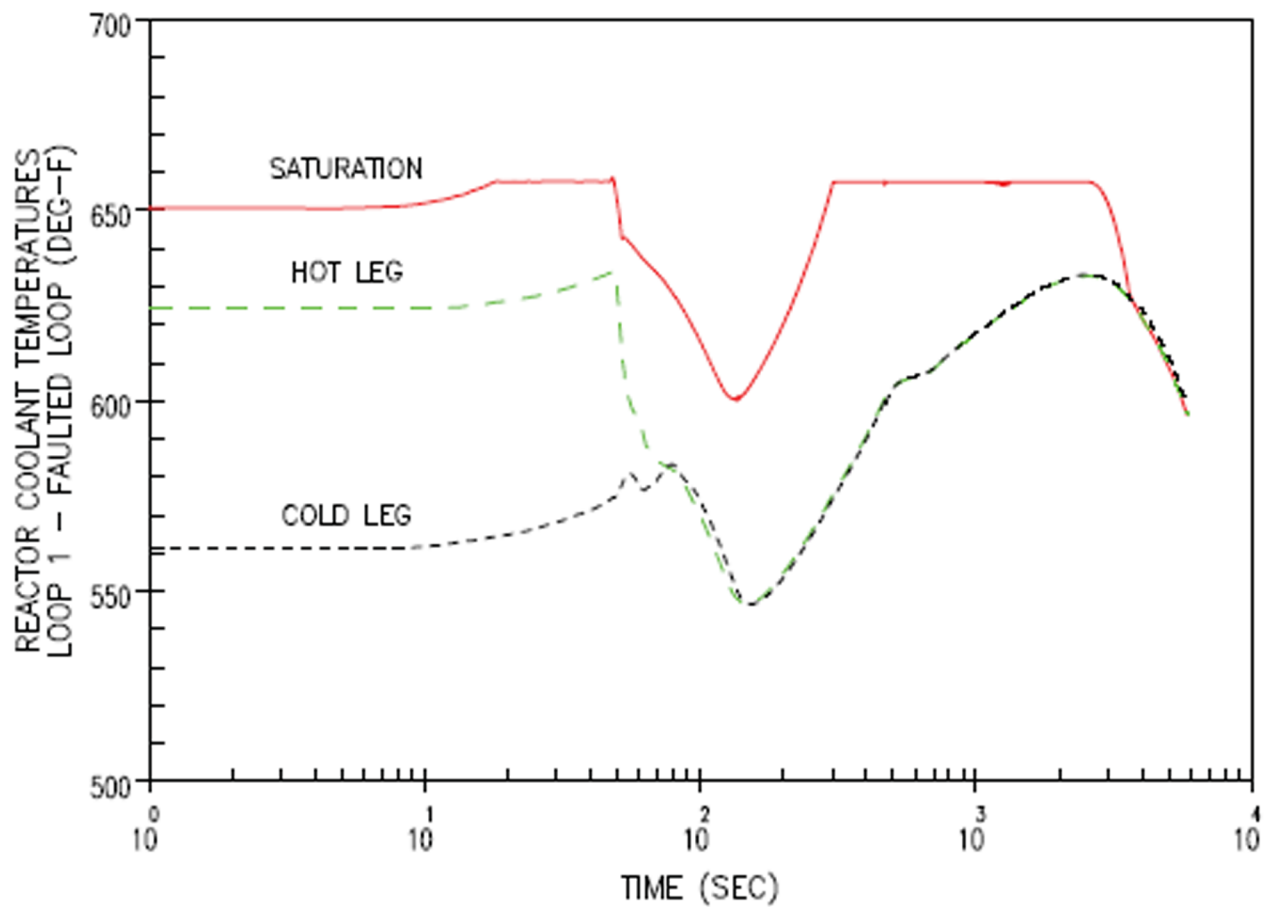
## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.2-17

REACTOR COLLANT MASS FLOW FATE  
AND REEDWATER LINE BREAK TRANSIENTS  
FOR MAIN FEEDLINE RUPTURE  
WITH OFFSITE POWER AVAILABLE

Rev. 17 11/13

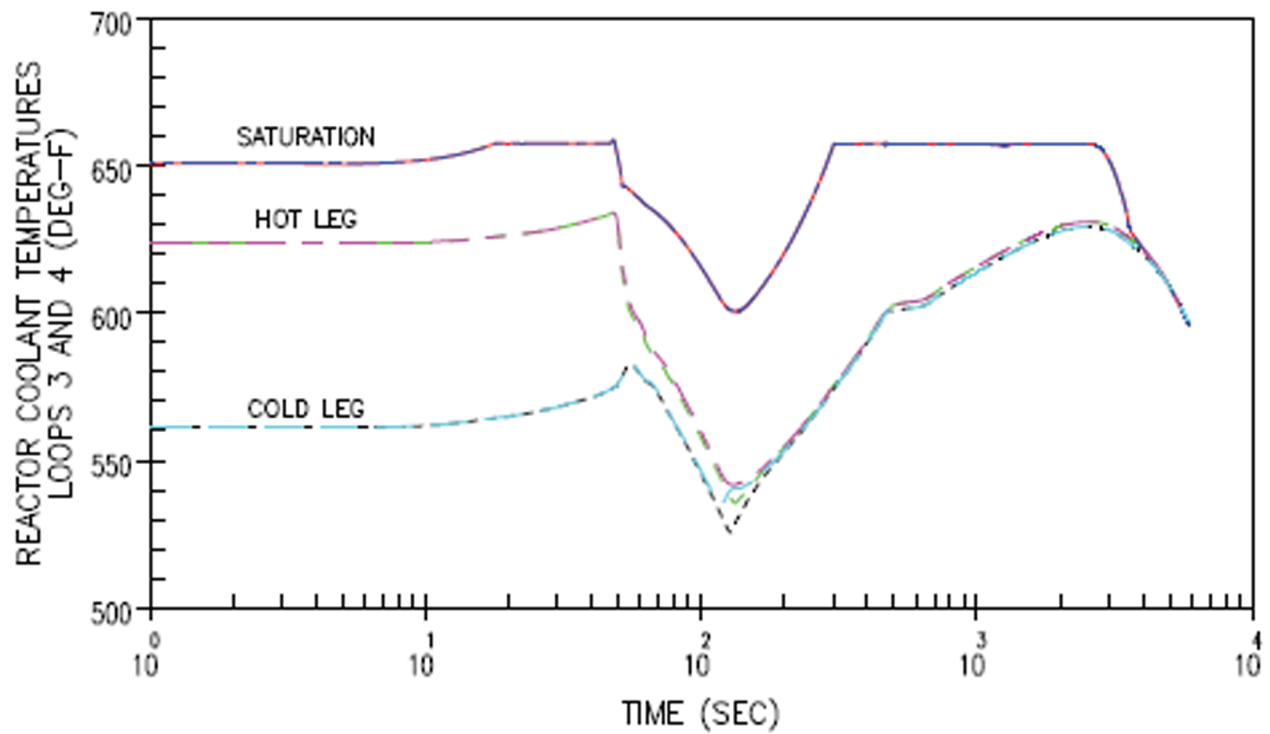
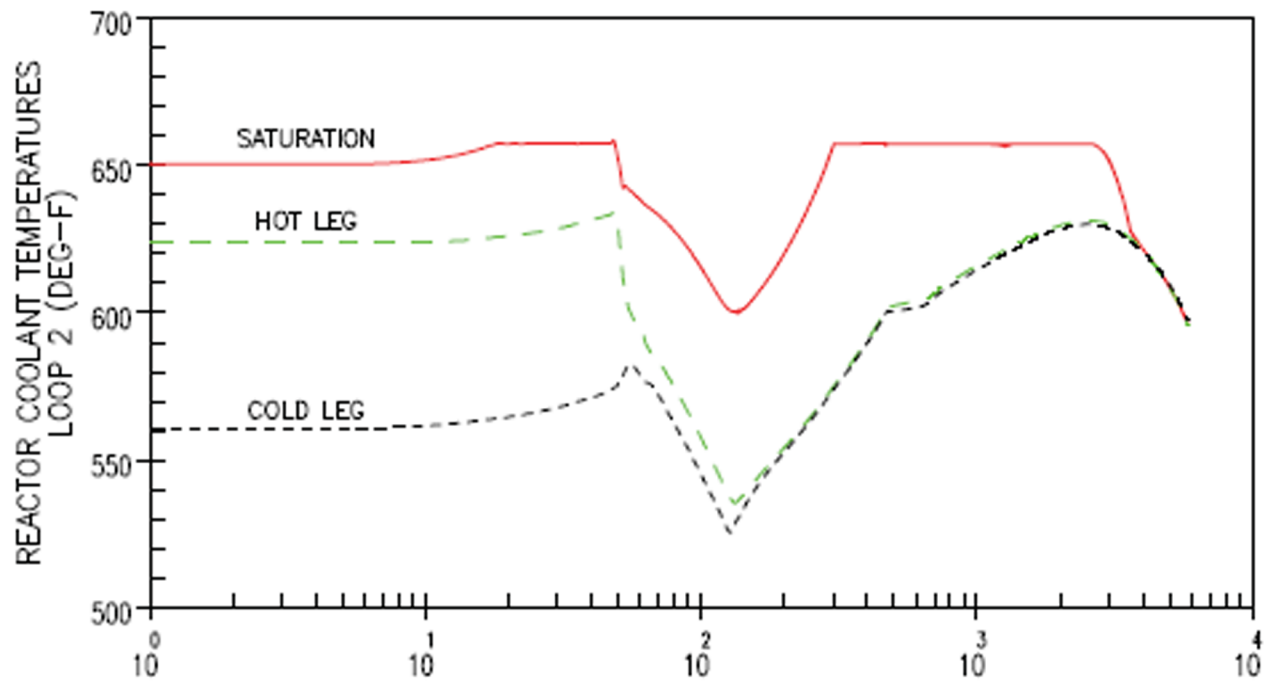




## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.2-18

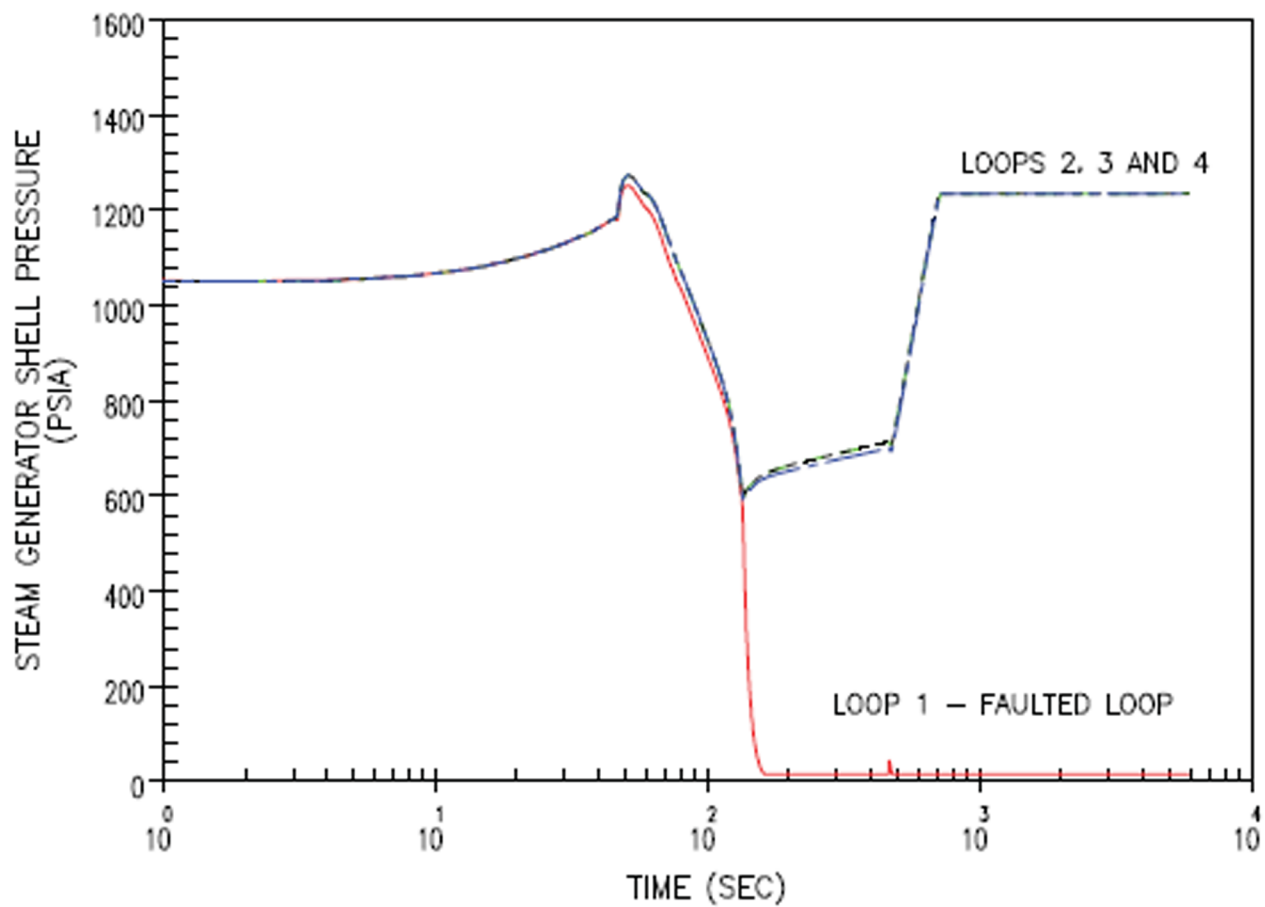
TEMPERATURE TRANSIENT  
IN FAULTED LOOP  
FOR MAIN FEEDLINE RUPTURE  
WITH OFFSITE POWER AVAILABLE  
Rev. 17 11/13



## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.2-19

TEMPERATURE TRANSIENT  
IN INTACT LOOPS  
FOR MAIN FEEDLINE RUPTURE  
WITH OFFSITE POWER AVAILABLE  
Rev. 17 11/13

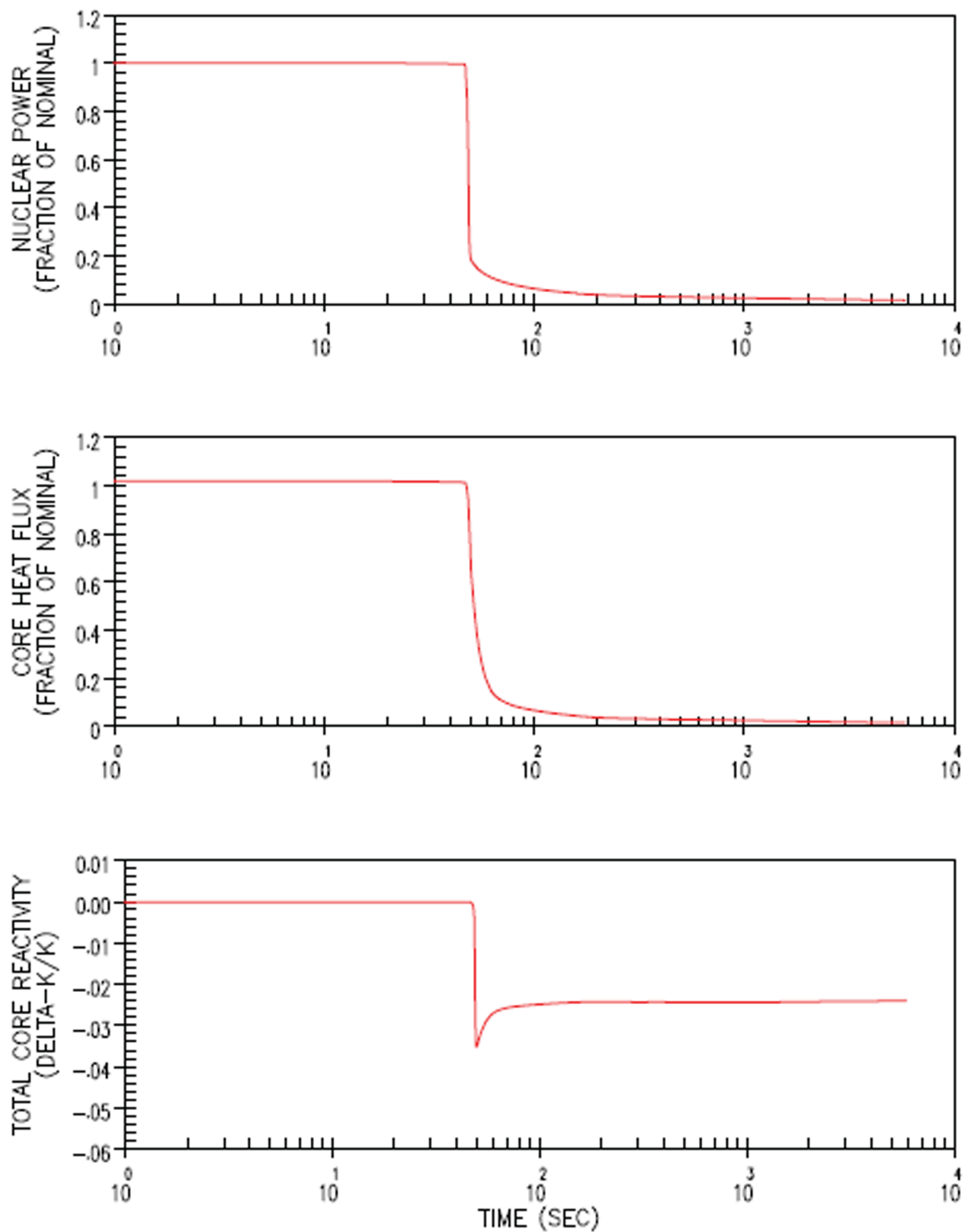


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.2-20

STEAM GENERATOR SHELL  
PRESSURE TRANSIENT  
FOR MAIN FEEDLINE RUPTURE  
WITH OFFSITE POWER AVAILABLE

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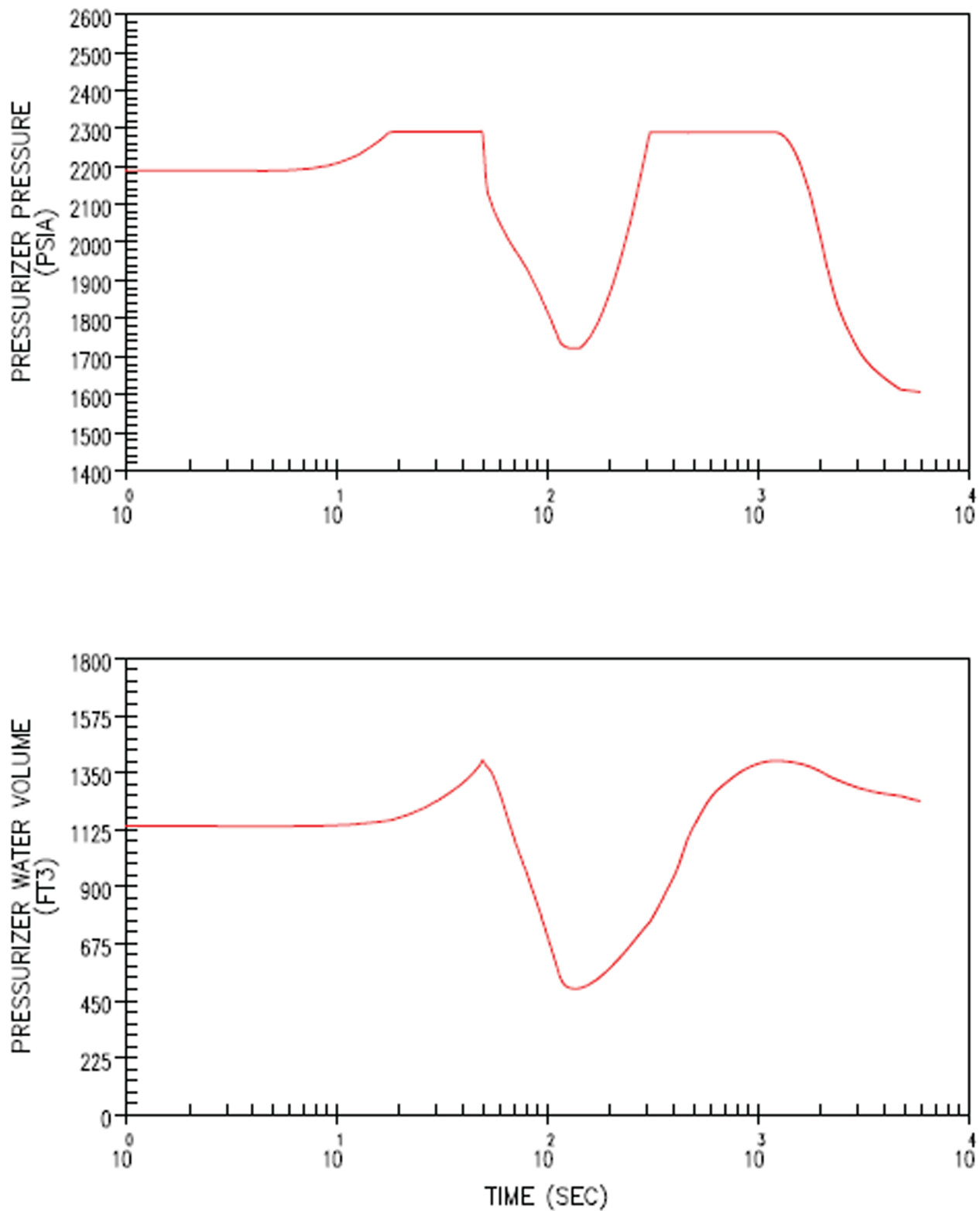


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.2-21

NUCLEAR POWER CORE HEAT FLUX AND  
TOTAL CORE REACTIVITY TRANSIENTS  
FOR MAIN FEEDLINE RUPTURE  
WITHOUT OFFSITE POWER

Rev. 17 11/13

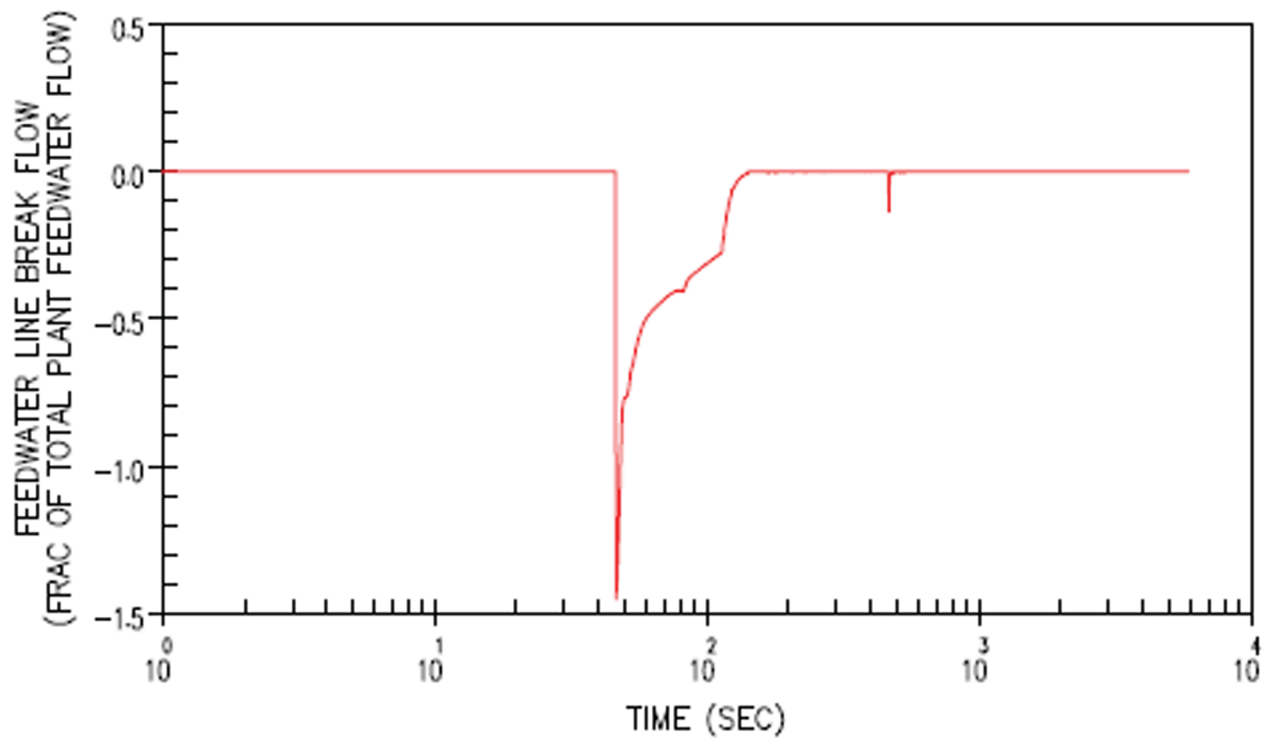
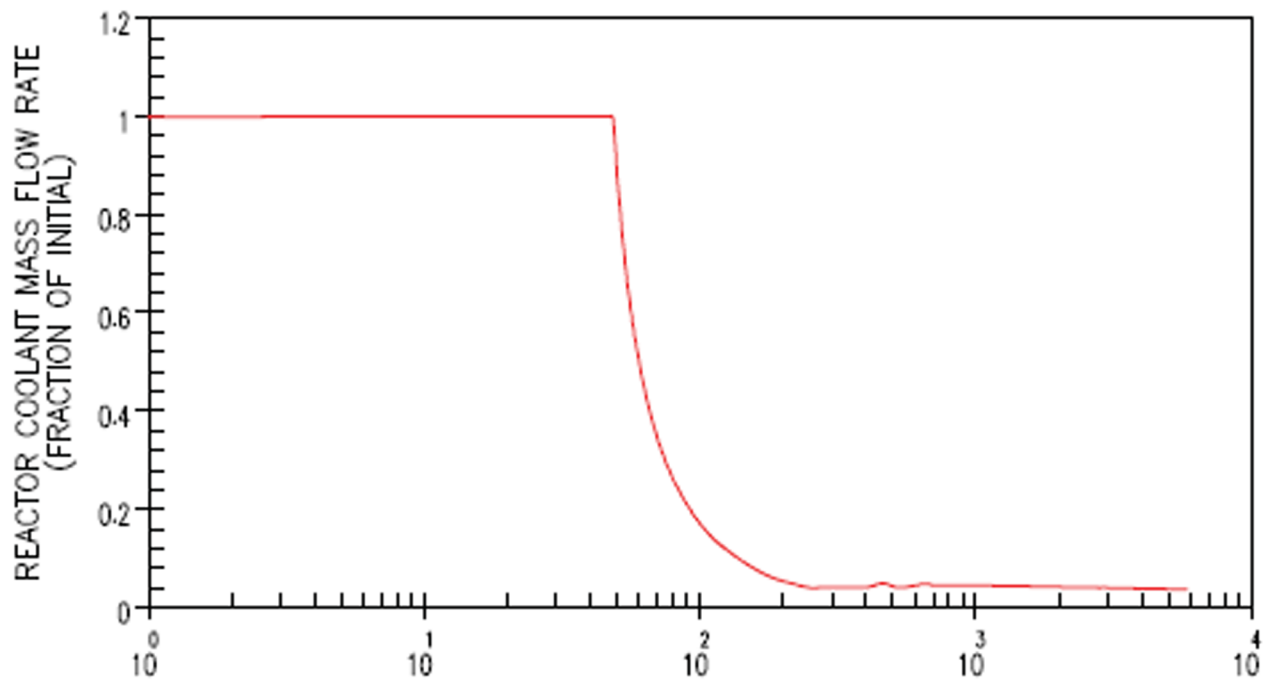


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.2-22

PRESSURIZER PRESSURE AND  
WATER VOLUME TRANSIENTS  
FOR MAIN FEEDLINE RUPTURE  
WITHOUT OFFSITE POWER

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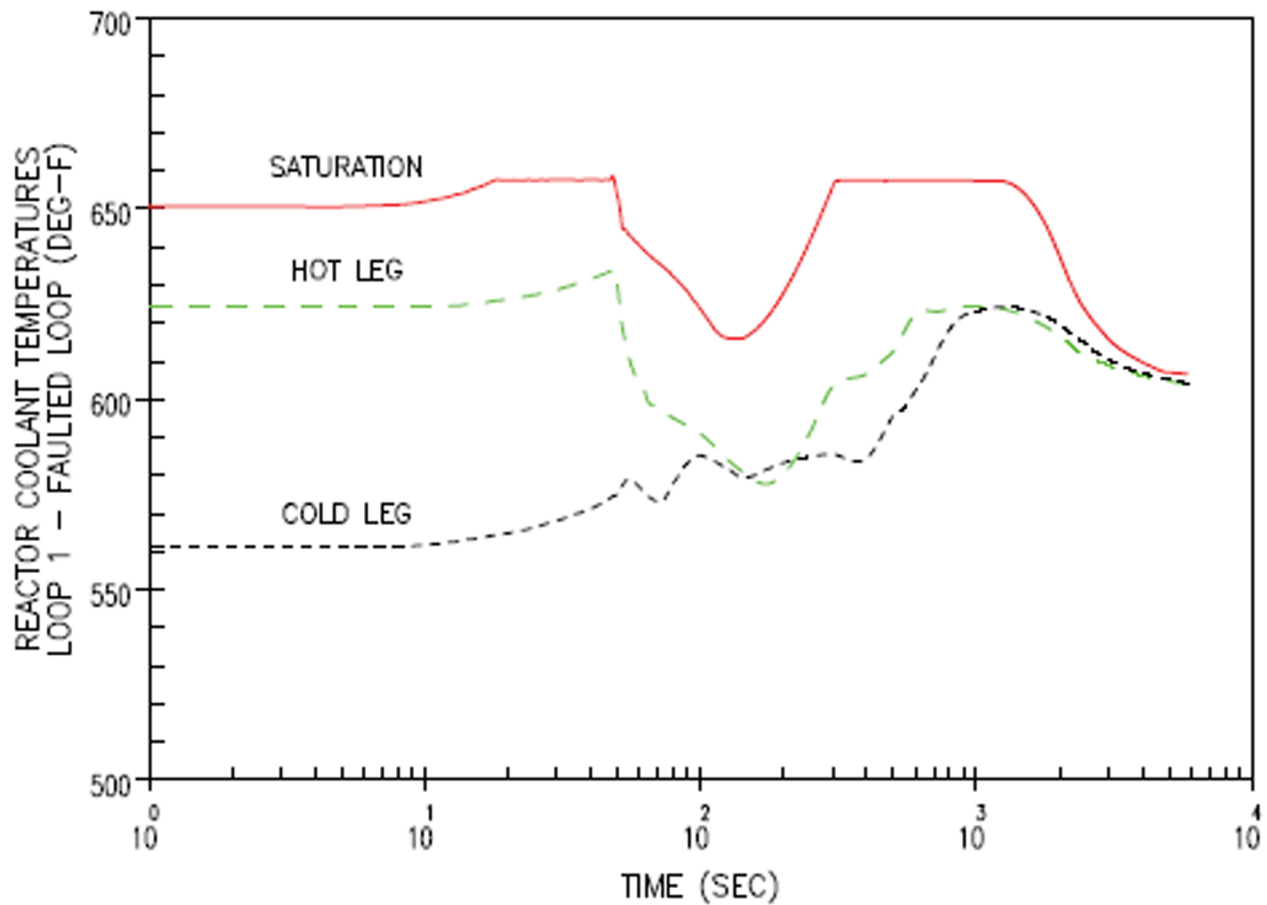


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.2-23

REACTOR COOLANT MASS FLOW RATE  
AND FEEDWATER LINE BREAK TRANSIENTS  
FOR MAIN FEEDLINE RUPTURE  
WITHOUT OFFSITE POWER

Rev. 17 11/13

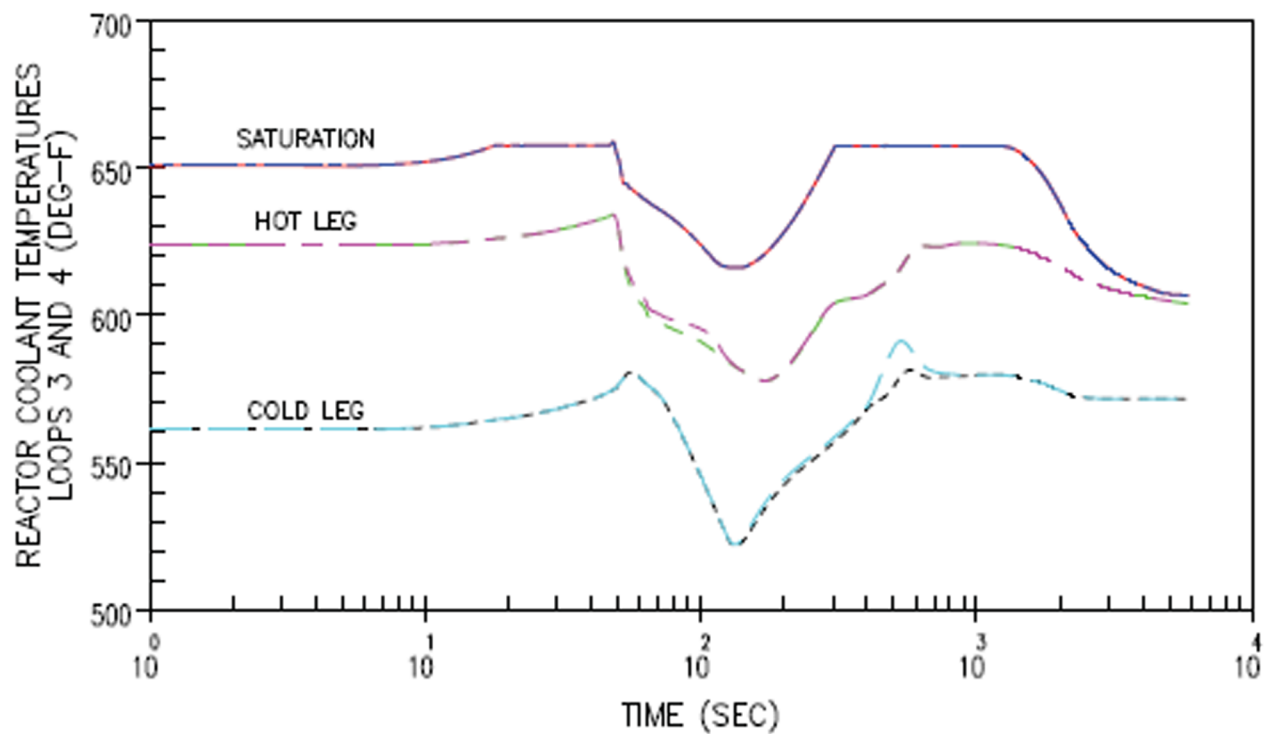
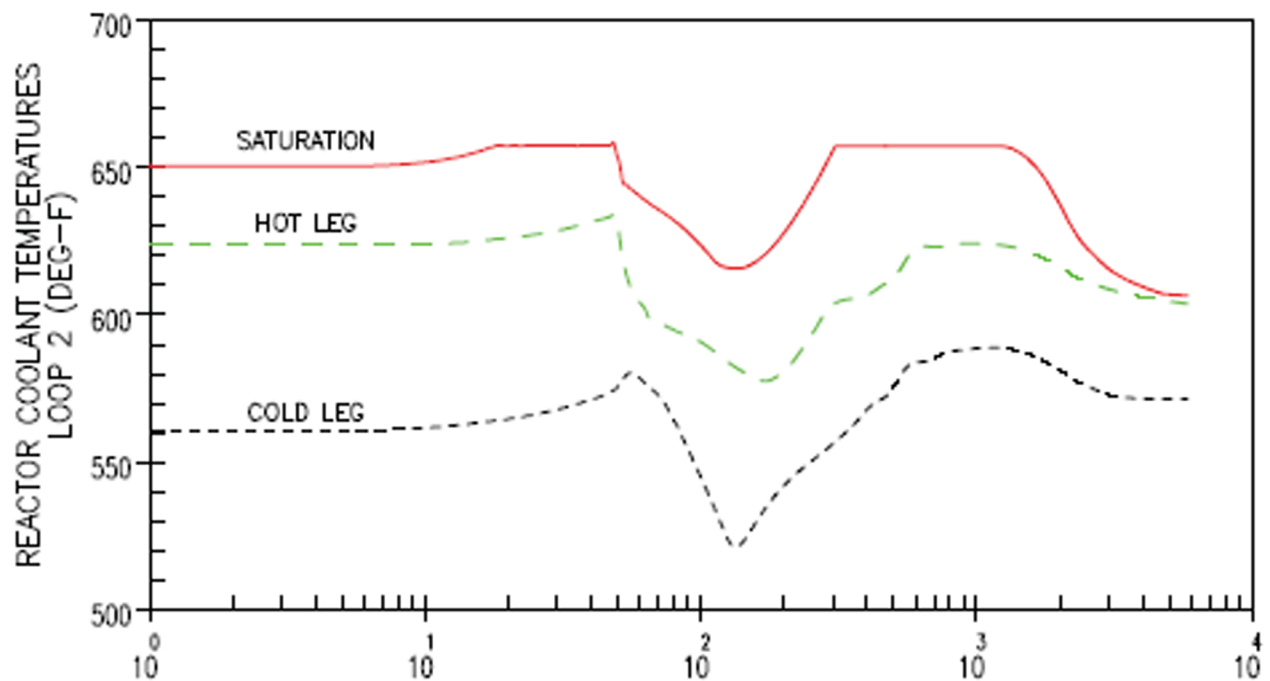


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.2-24

TEMPERATURE TRANSIENT  
IN FAULTED LOOP  
FOR MAIN FEEDLINE RUPTURE  
WITHOUT OFFSITE POWER

Rev. 17 11/13



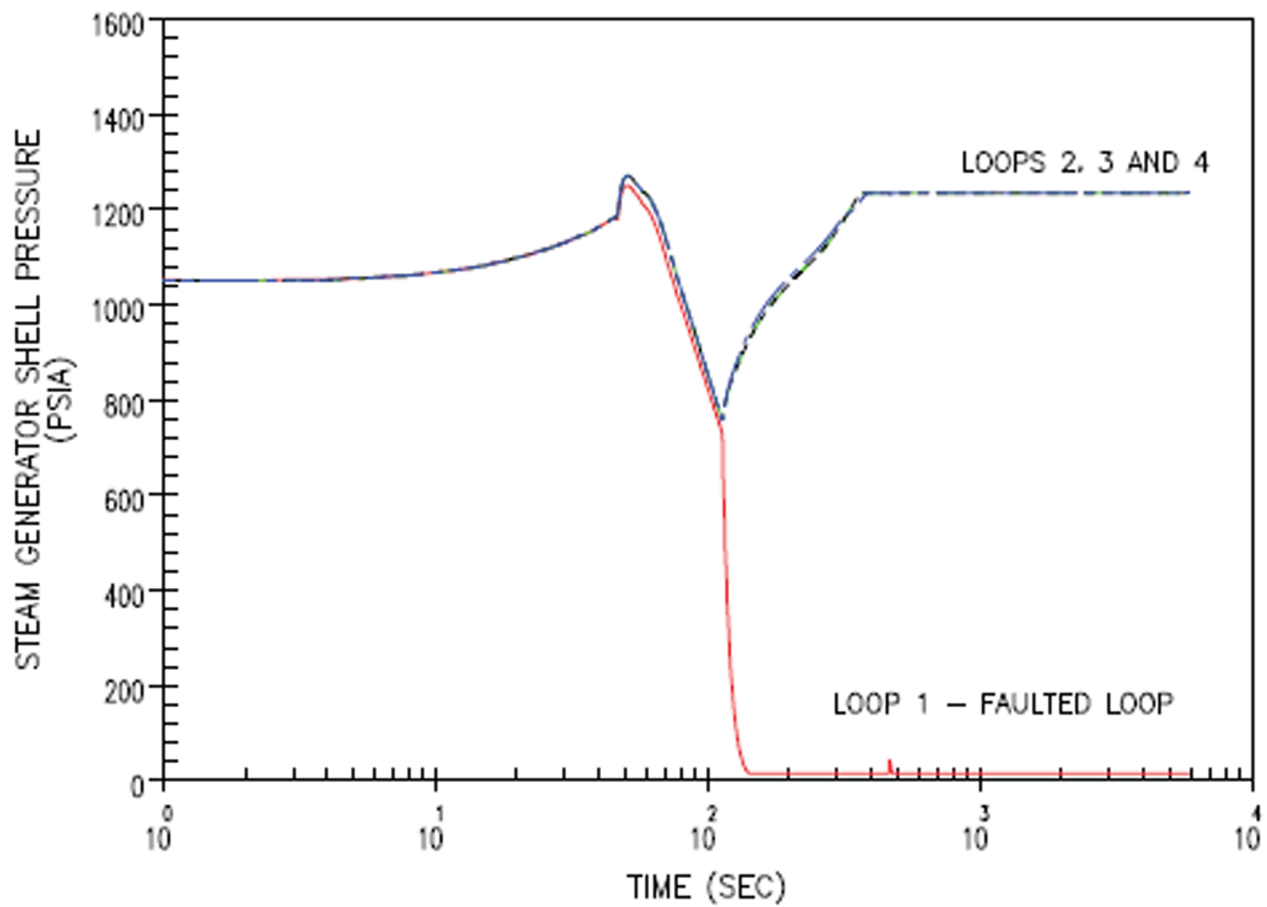
## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.2-25

TEMPERATURE TRANSIENT  
IN INTACT LOOPS  
FOR MAIN FEEDLINE RUPTURE  
WITHOUT OFFSITE POWER

Rev. 17 11/13





## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.2-26

STEAM GENERATOR SHELL  
PRESSURE TRANSIENT  
FOR MAIN FEEDLINE RUPTURE  
WITHOUT OFFSITE POWER

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**Figure 15.2-27 Deleted**

**Figure 15.2-28 Deleted**

**Figure 15.2-29 Deleted**

**Figure 15.2-30 Deleted**

**Figure 15.2-31 Deleted**

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**Figure 15.2-33 Deleted**



**Figure 15.2-34 Deleted**

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**Figure 15.2-40 Deleted**

**Figure 15.2-41 Deleted**



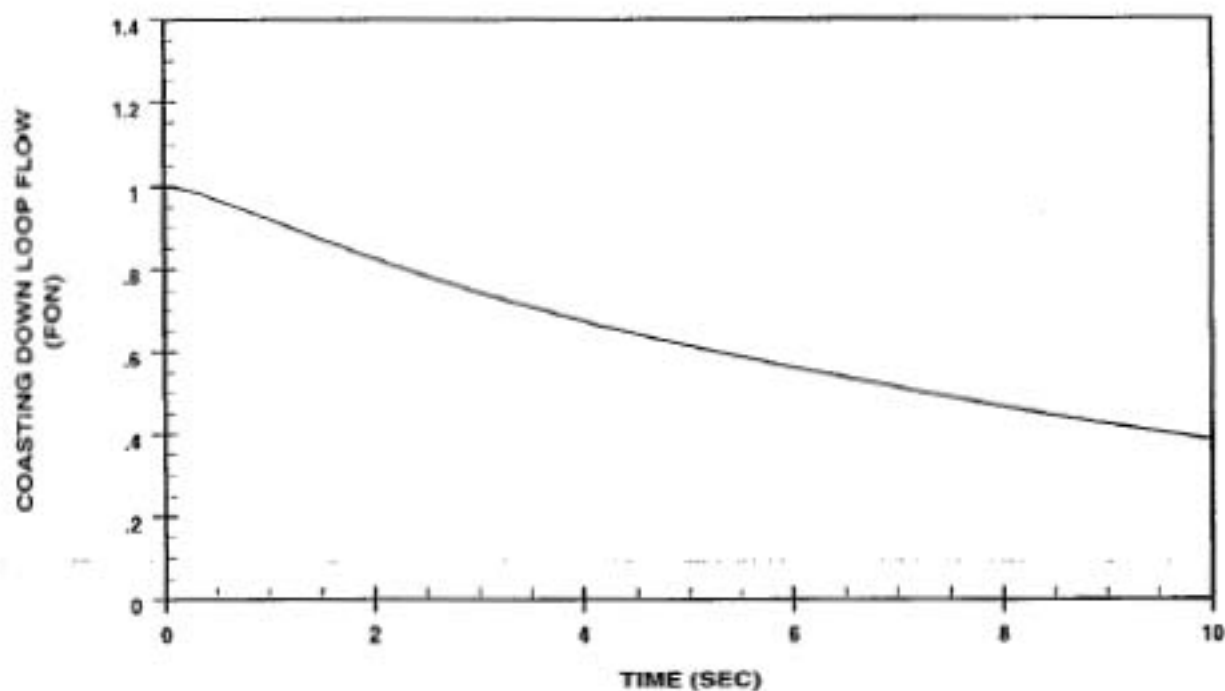
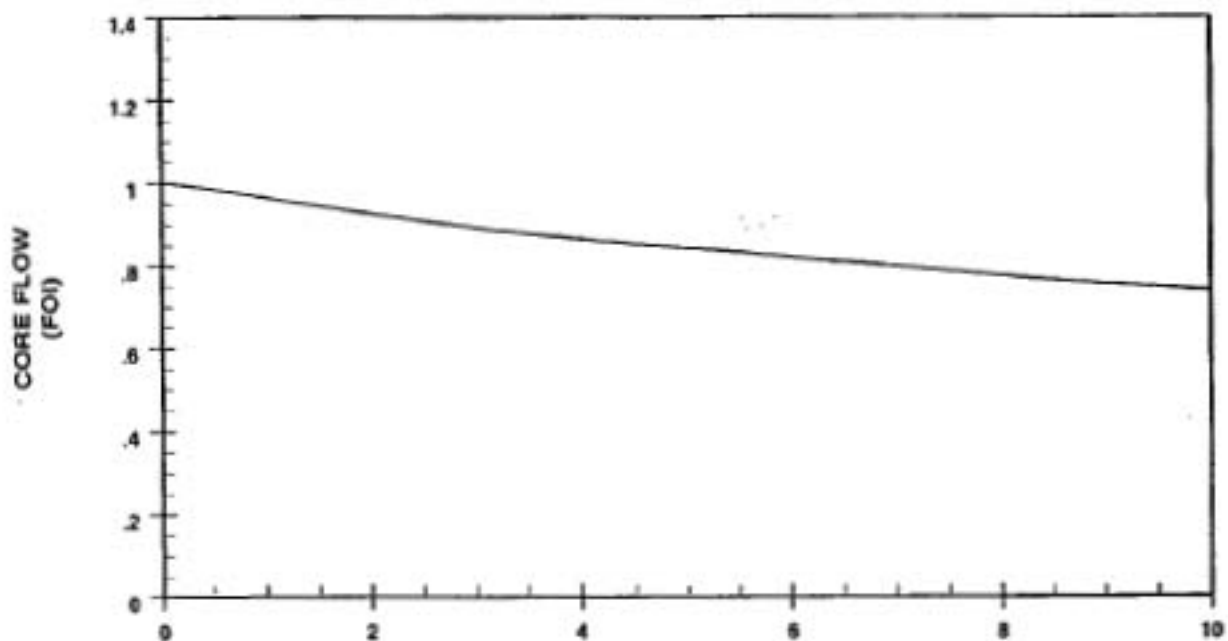
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**Figure 15.2-46 Deleted**

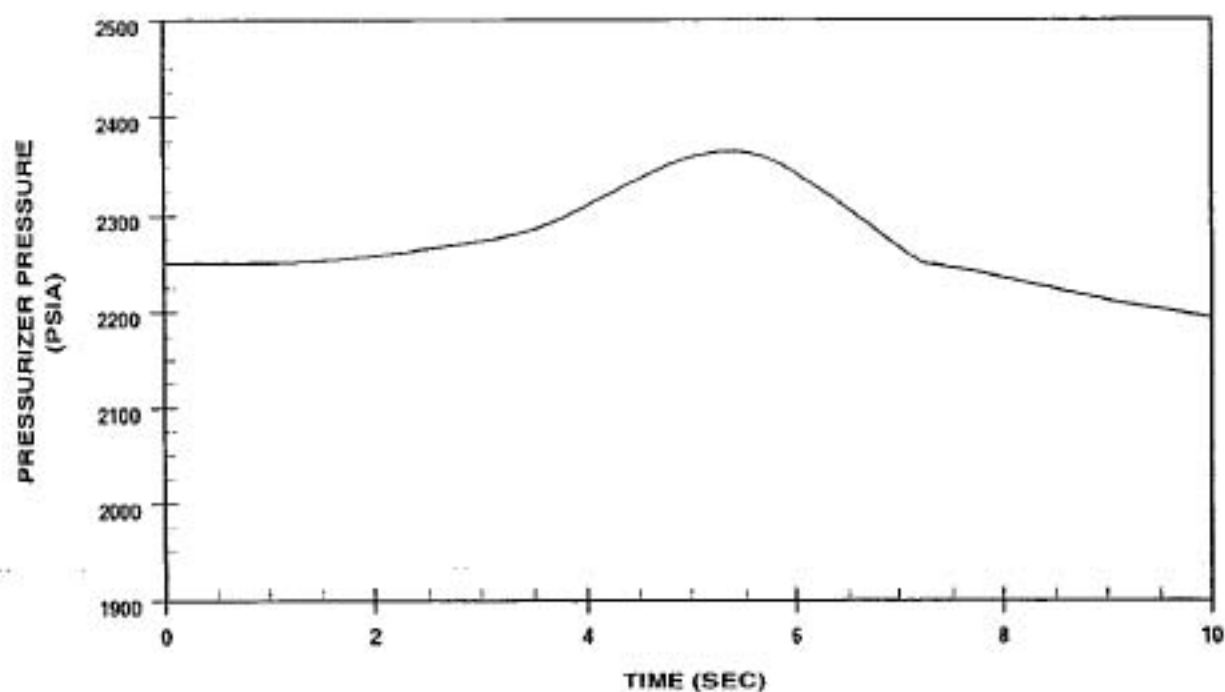
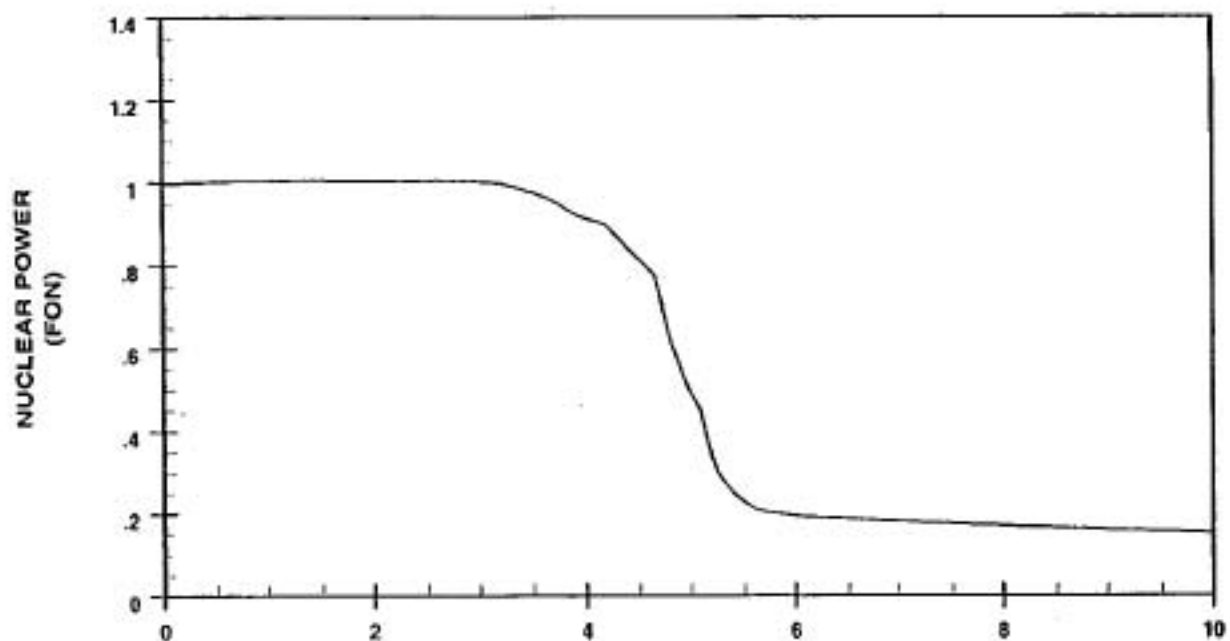


REV. OL-16  
5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.3-1

FLOW TRANSIENTS FOR FOUR  
LOOPS IN OPERATION, TWO  
PUMPS COASTING DOWN

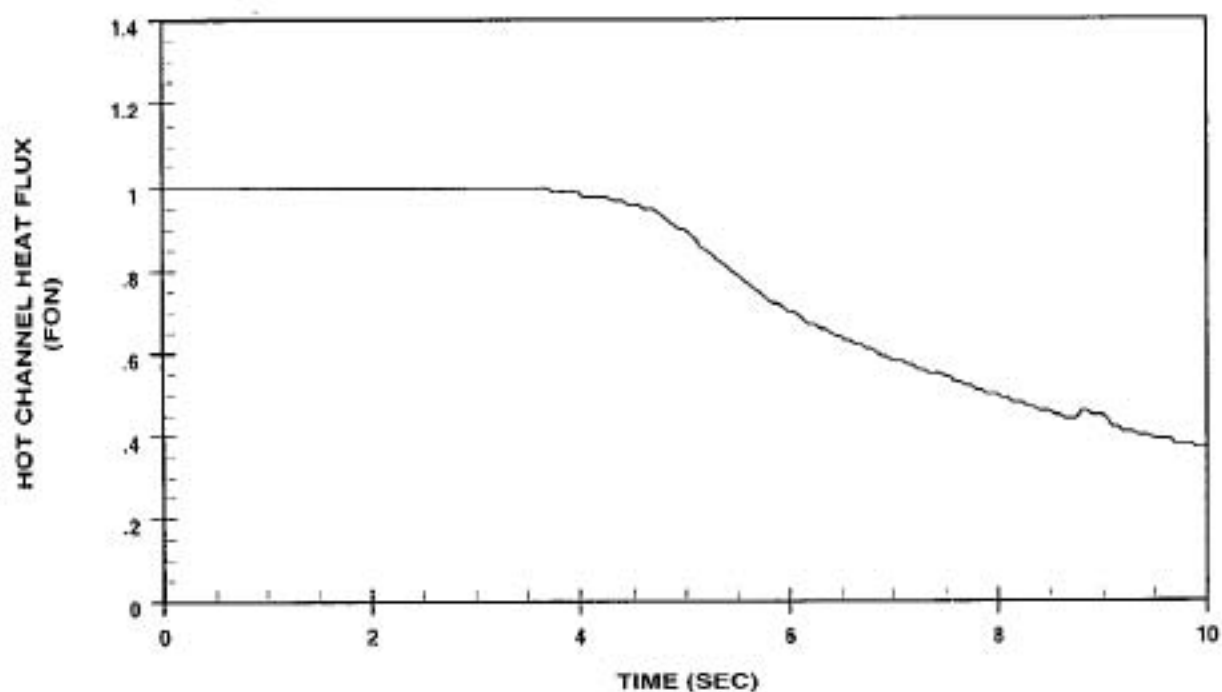
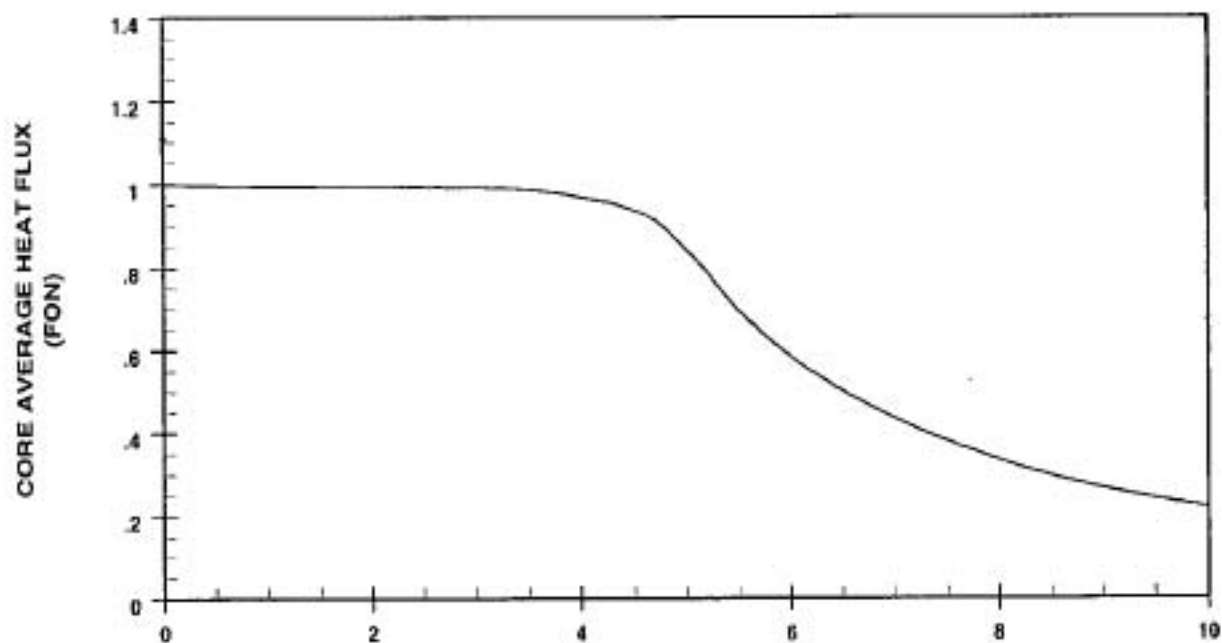


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5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.3-2

NUCLEAR POWER AND PRESSURIZER PRESSURE  
TRANSIENTS FOR FOUR LOOPS IN OPERATION,  
TWO PUMPS COASTING DOWN



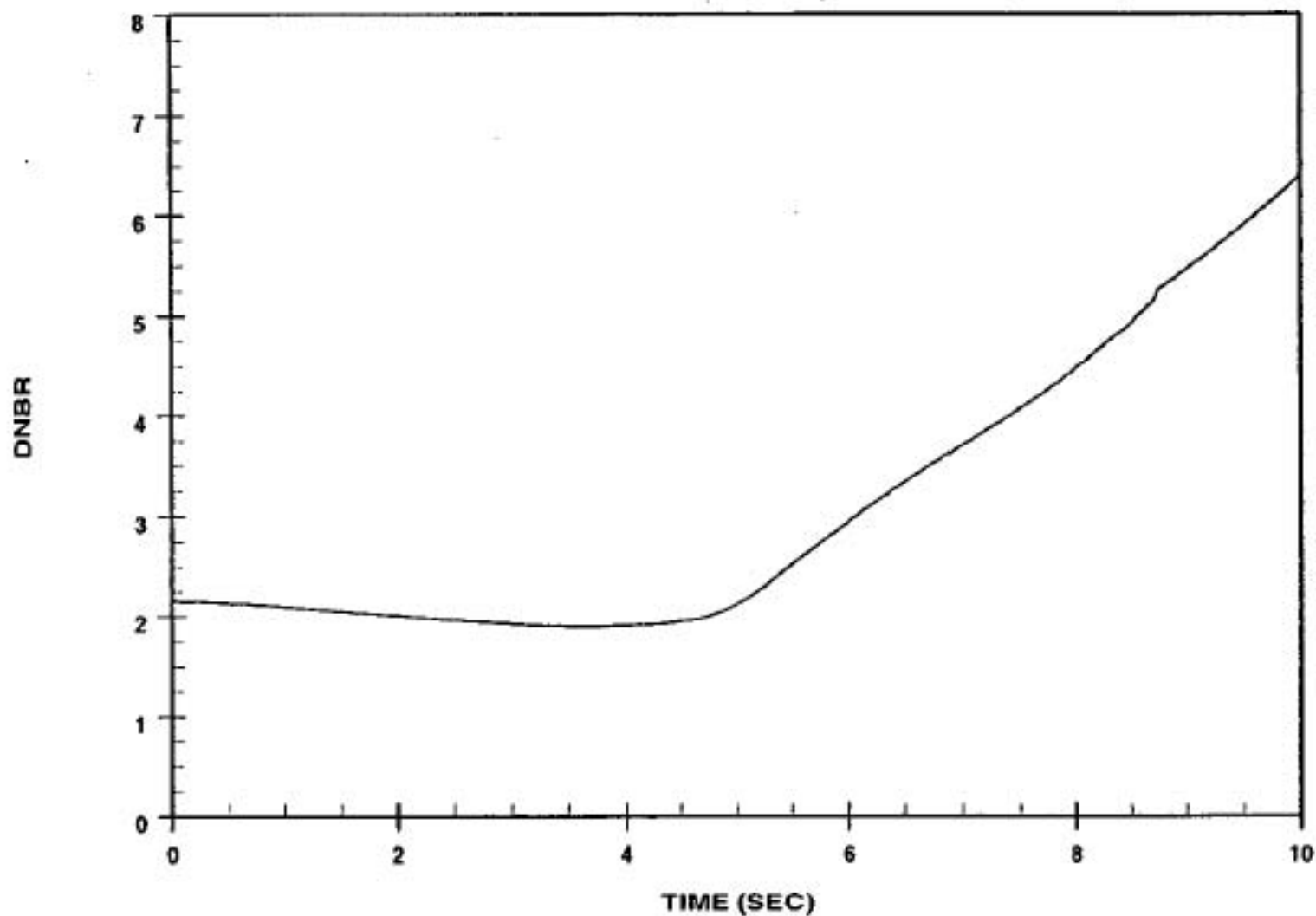
REV. OL-16  
5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.3-3

CORE AVERAGE AND HOT CHANNEL HEAT  
FLUX TRANSIENTS FOR FOUR LOOPS IN  
OPERATION, TWO PUMPS COASTING DOWN





REV. OL-16  
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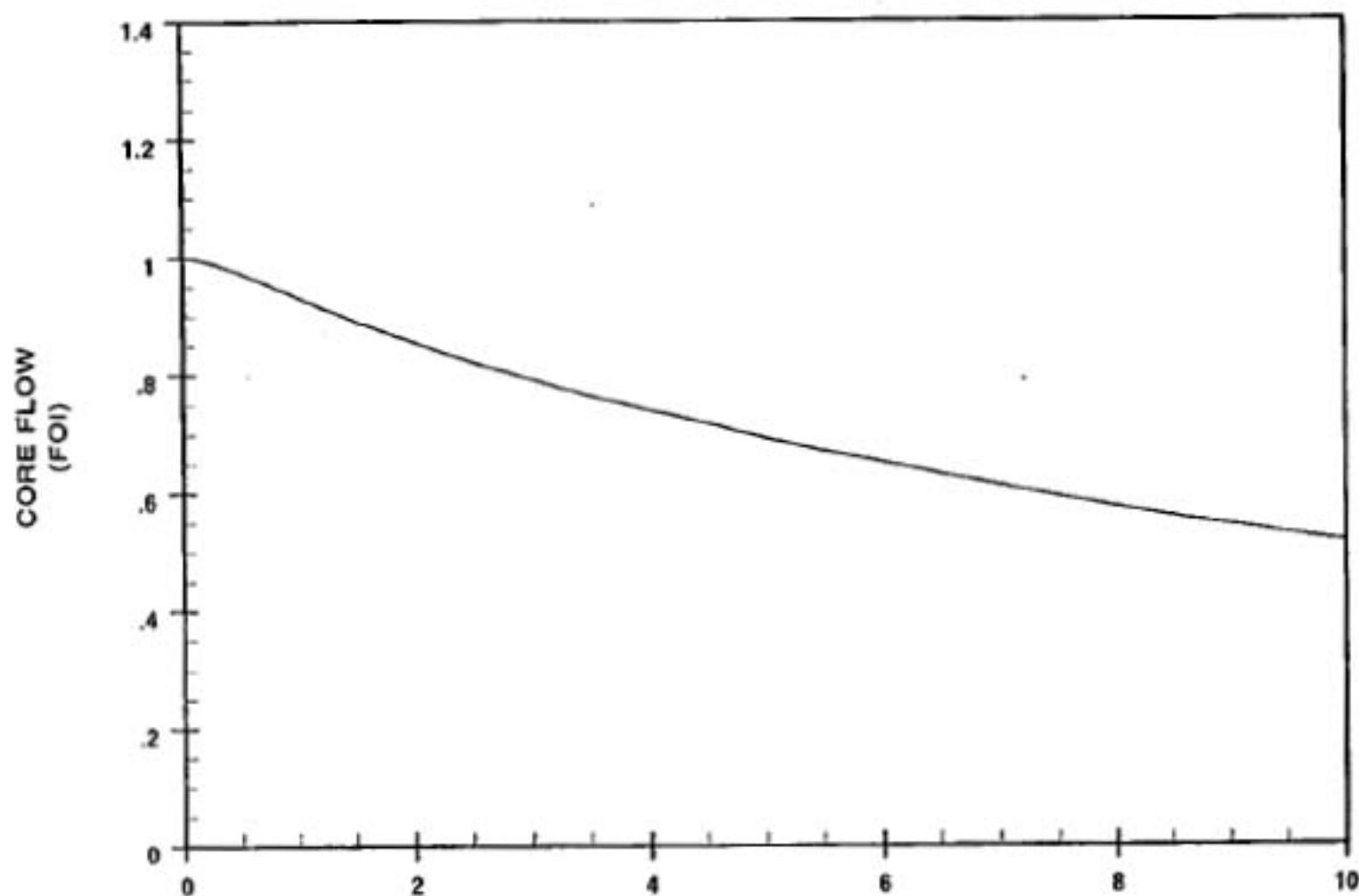
## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.3-4

DNBR TRANSIENT FOR FOUR  
LOOPS IN OPERATION,  
TWO PUMPS COASTING DOWN

Figure 15.3-4A Deleted

Figure 15.3-4B Deleted

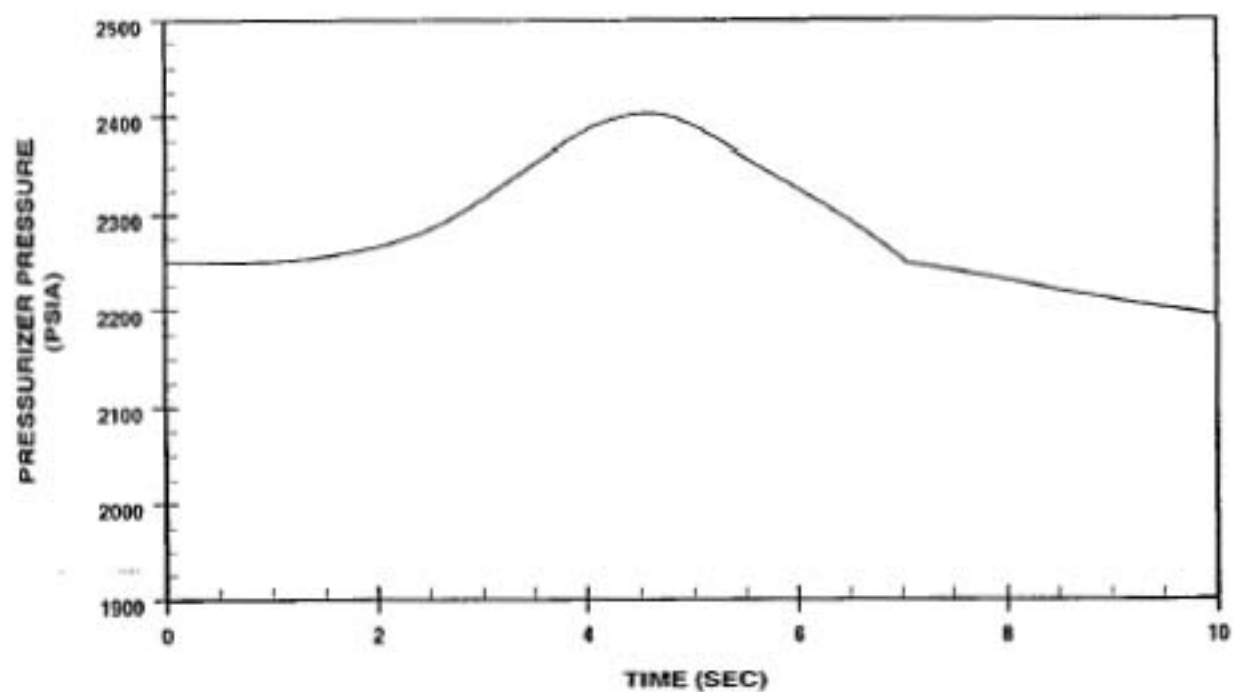
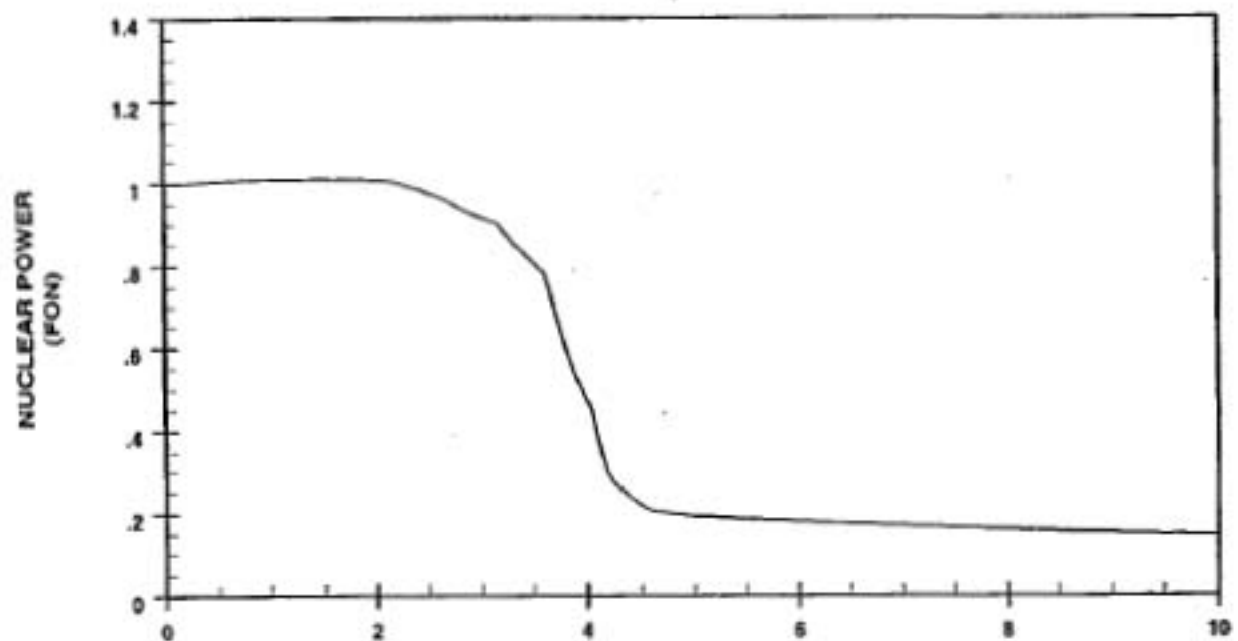


REV. OL-16  
5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.3-6

CORE FLOW TRANSIENT FOR  
FOUR LOOPS IN OPERATION,  
FOUR PUMPS COASTING DOWN

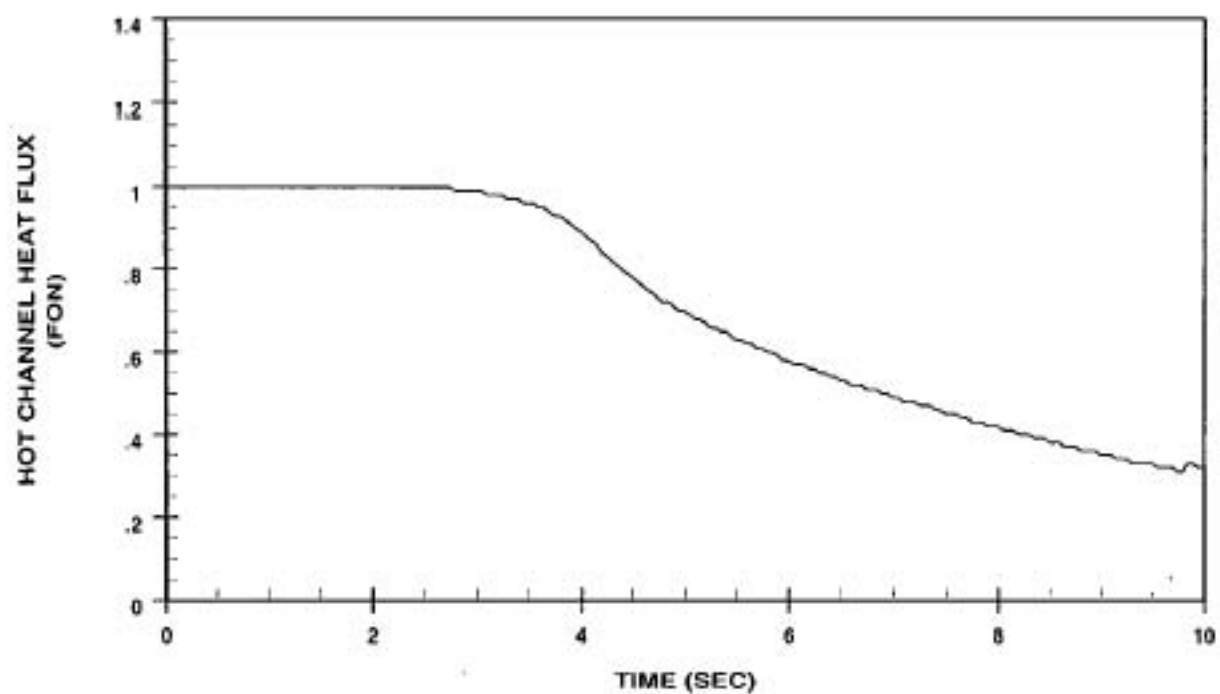
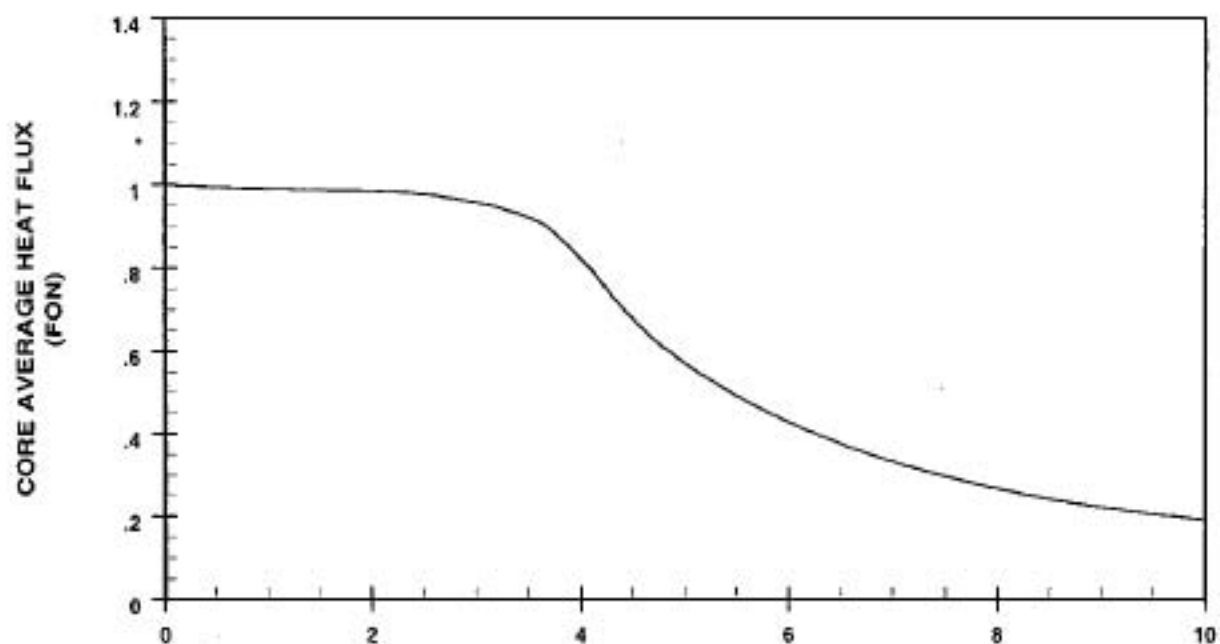


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5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.3-8

NUCLEAR POWER AND PRESSURIZER PRESSURE  
TRANSIENTS FOR FOUR LOOPS IN OPERATION,  
FOUR PUMPS COASTING DOWN

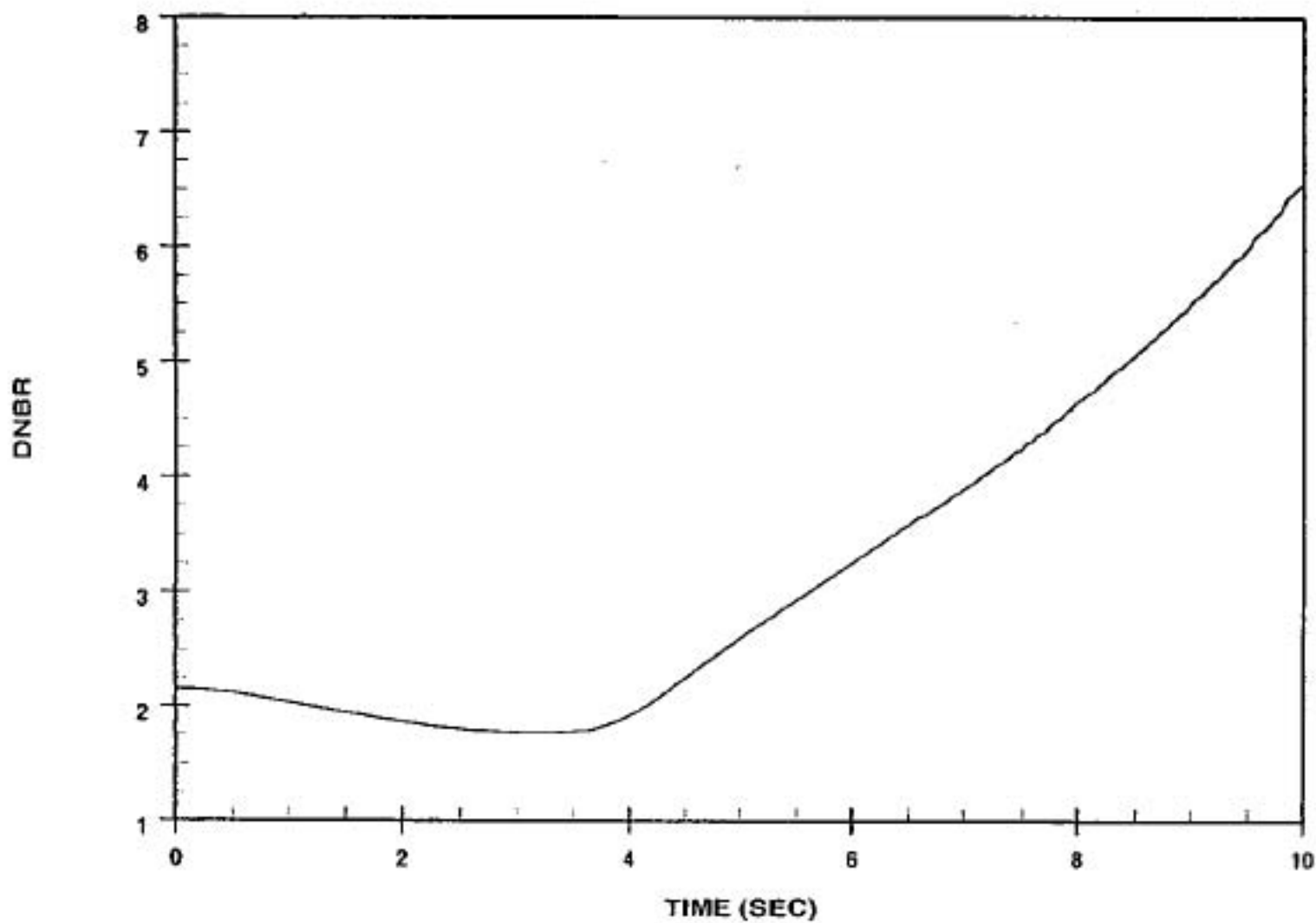


REV. OL-16  
5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.3-7

CORE AVERAGE AND HOT CHANNEL HEAT FLUX  
TRANSIENTS FOR FOUR LOOPS IN OPERATION,  
FOUR PUMPS COASTING DOWN



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## CALLAWAY PLANT

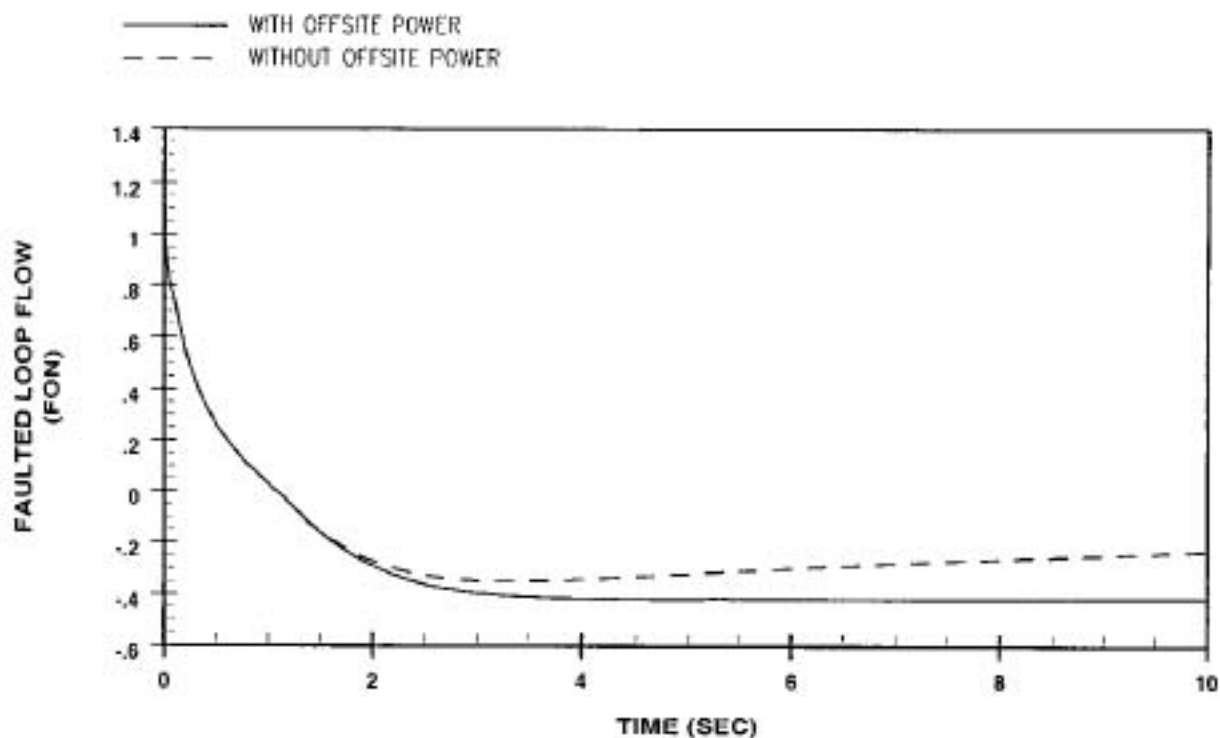
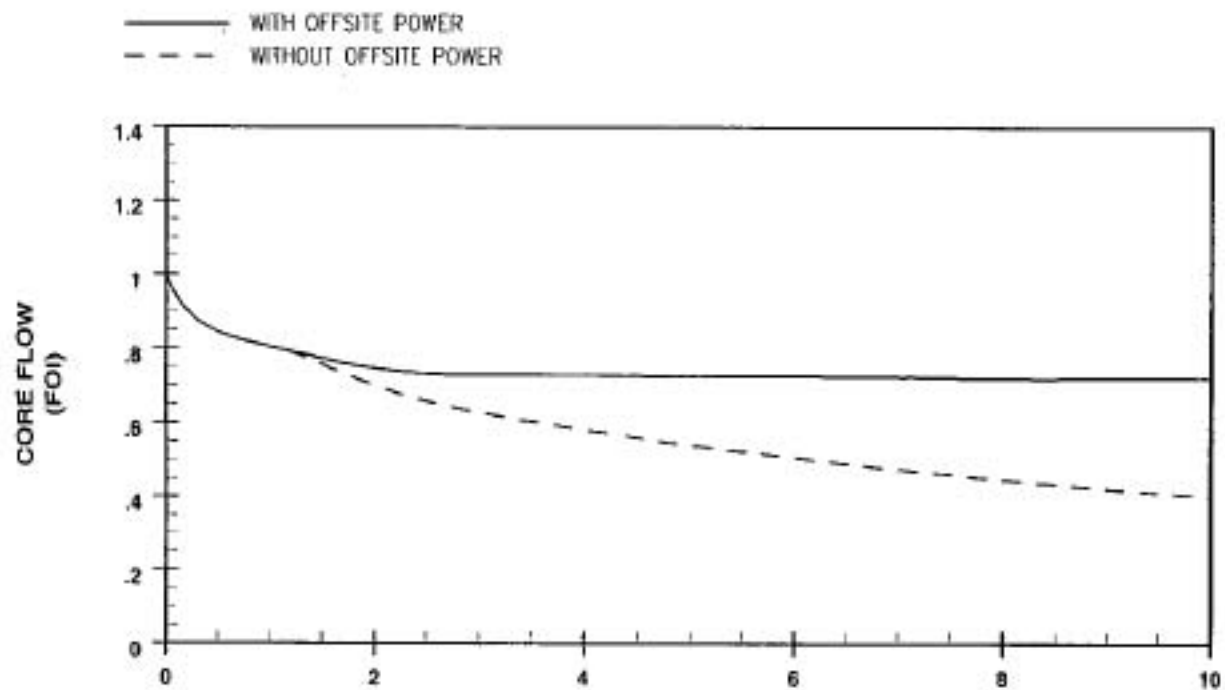
FIGURE 15.3-8

DNBR TRANSIENT FOR  
FOUR LOOPS IN OPERATION,  
FOUR PUMPS COASTING DOWN

**Figure 15.3-8A Deleted**



**Figure 15.3-8B Deleted**

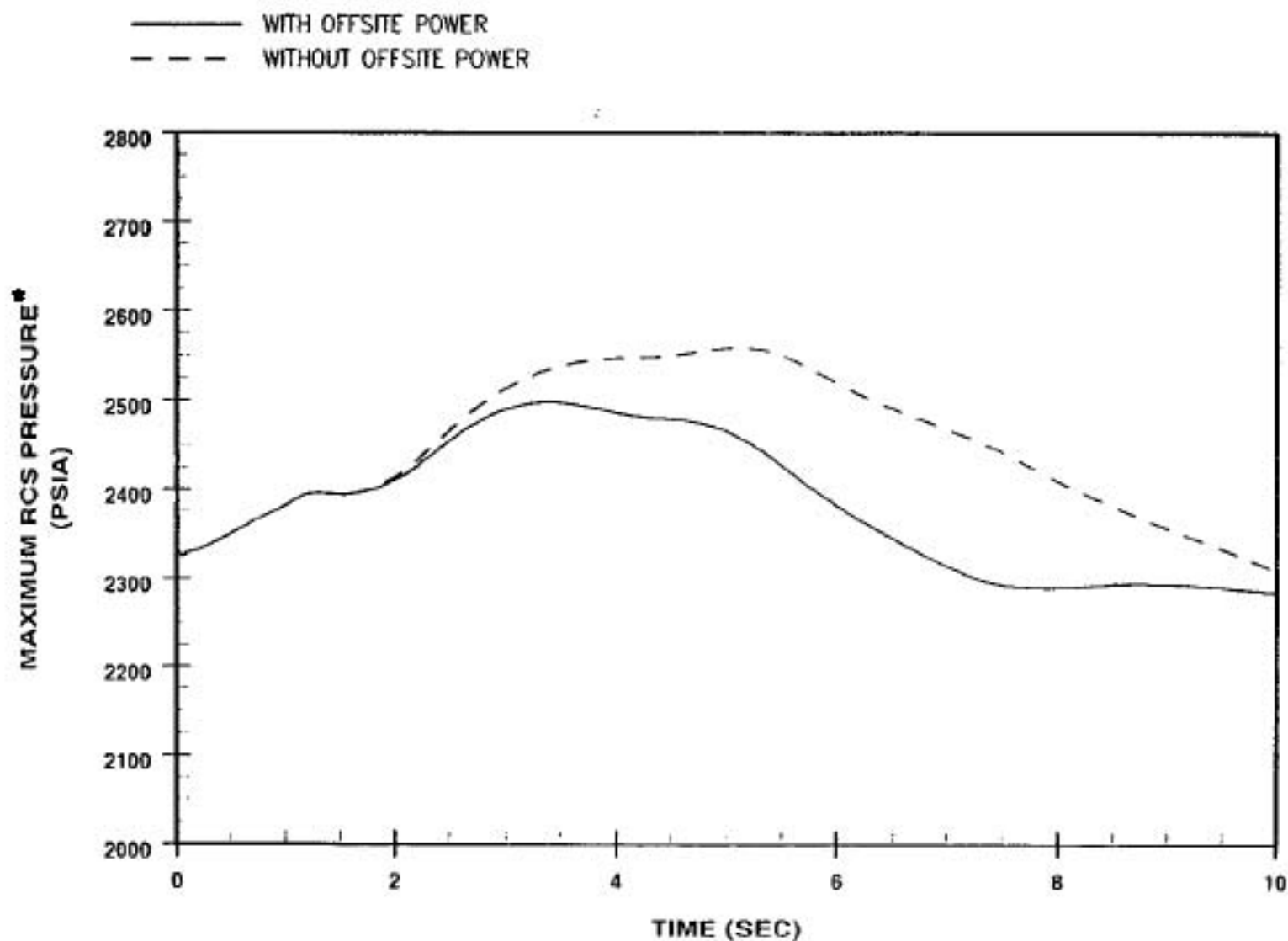


REV. OL-16  
5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.3-9

FLOW TRANSIENTS FOR  
FOUR LOOPS IN OPERATION,  
ONE LOCKED ROTOR



**NOTES:**

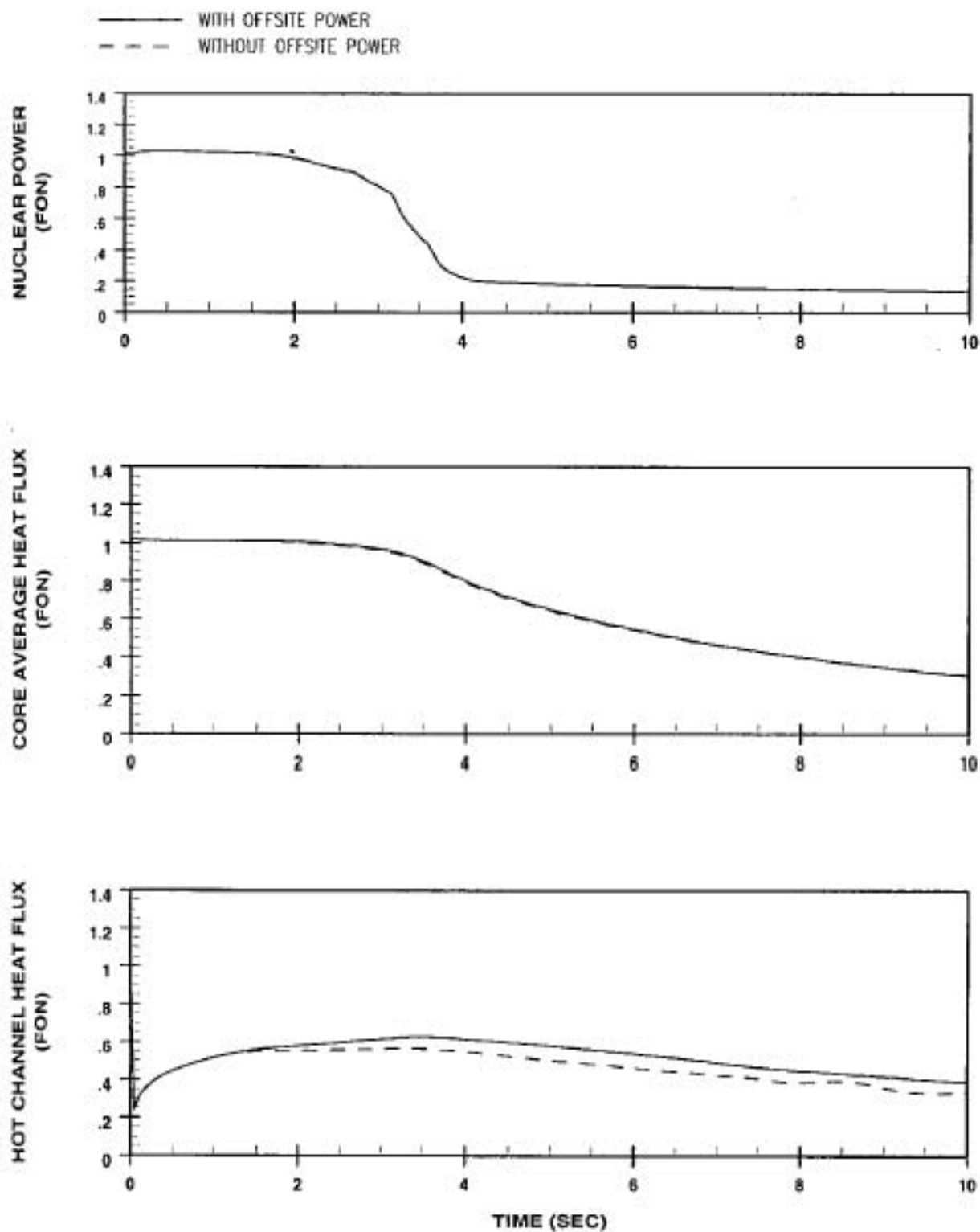
- \* Per NEAL-09-2, a 45 psi penalty has been added to the calculated peak RCS pressure following a locked rotor accident. See Table 15.3-2.

**CALLAWAY PLANT**

**FIGURE 15.3-10**

**PEAK REACTOR COOLANT PRESSURE  
FOR FOUR LOOPS IN OPERATION,  
ONE LOCKED ROTOR**

**REV. 10 1/10**

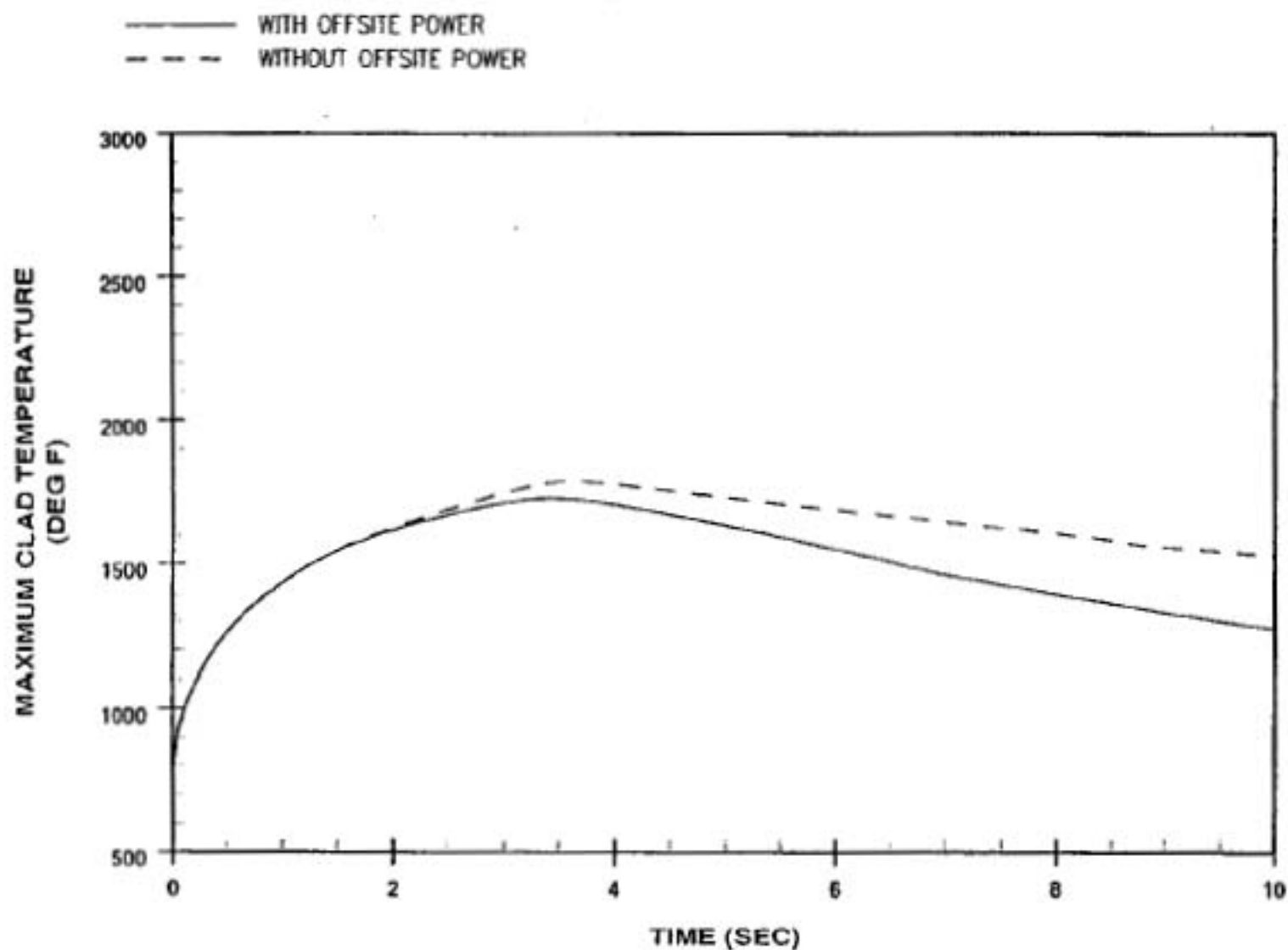


REV. OL-16  
 5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.3-11

NUCLEAR POWER, CORE AVERAGE AND  
 HOT CHANNEL HEAT FLUX TRANSIENTS FOR  
 FOUR LOOPS IN OPERATION, ONE LOCKED ROTOR



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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.3-12

MAXIMUM CLAD TEMPERATURE  
AT HOT SPOT FOR FOUR LOOPS IN  
OPERATION, ONE LOCKED ROTOR

Figures 15.3-13 thru 15.3-24 have been deleted.

Figures 15.3-13 thru 15.3-24 have been deleted.

Figures 15.3-13 thru 15.3-24 have been deleted.



Figures 15.3-13 thru 15.3-24 have been deleted.

Figures 15.3-13 thru 15.3-24 have been deleted.

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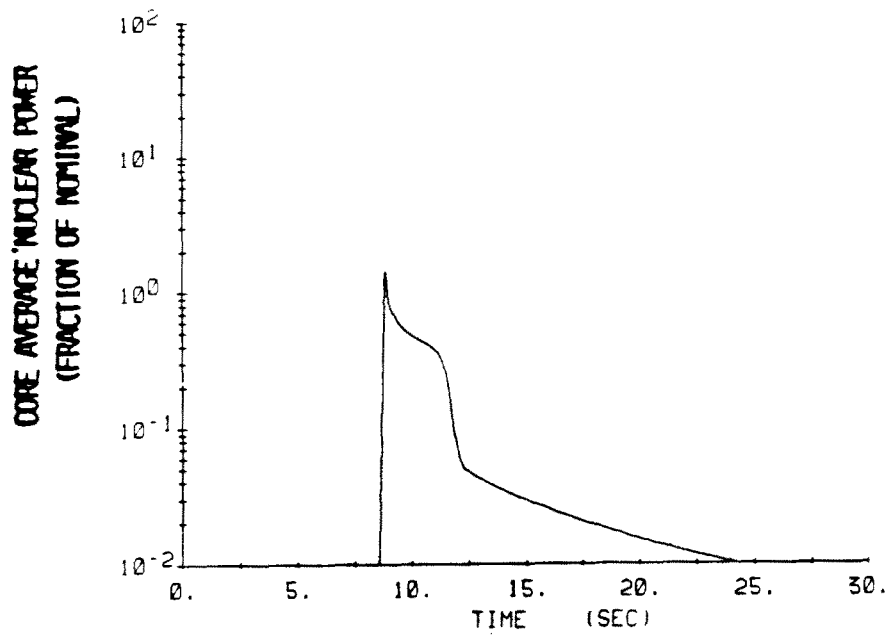
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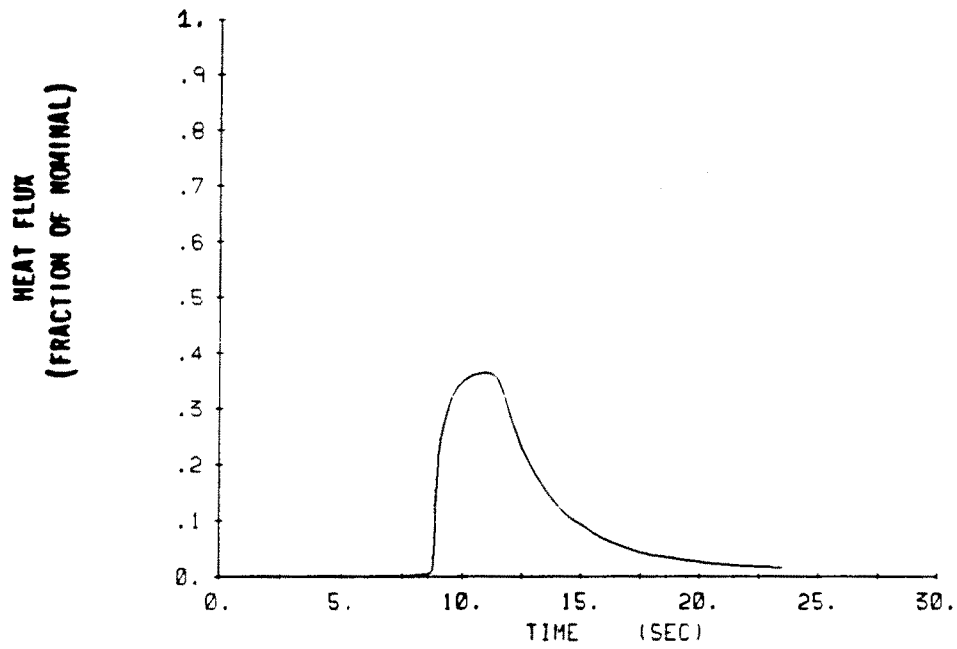


REV. OL-5  
6/91

**CALLAWAY PLANT**

**FIGURE 15A-1**

**CORE AVERAGE NUCLEAR POWER  
TRANSIENT FOR UNCONTROLLED ROD  
WITHDRAWAL FROM A SUBCRITICAL  
CONDITION**

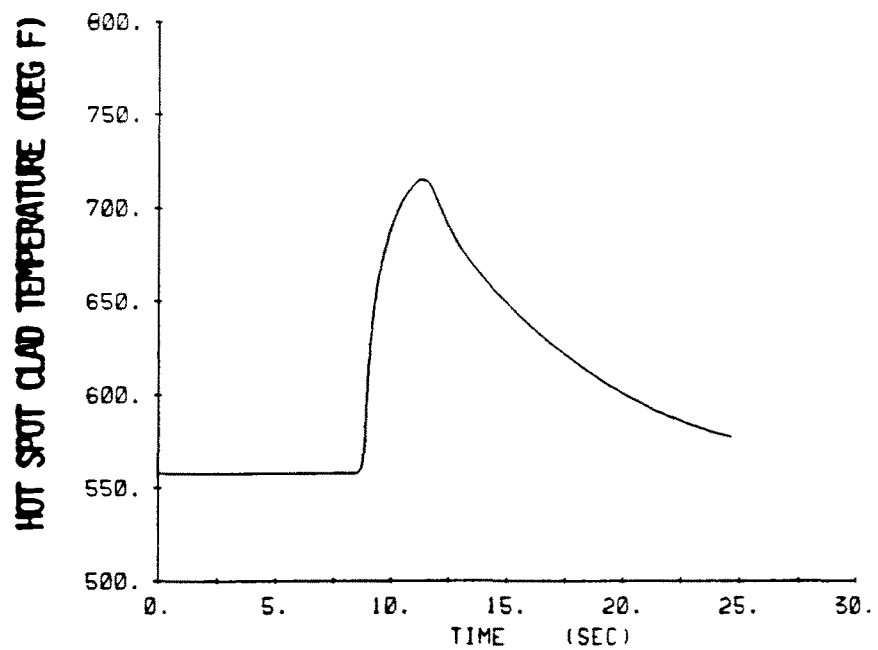
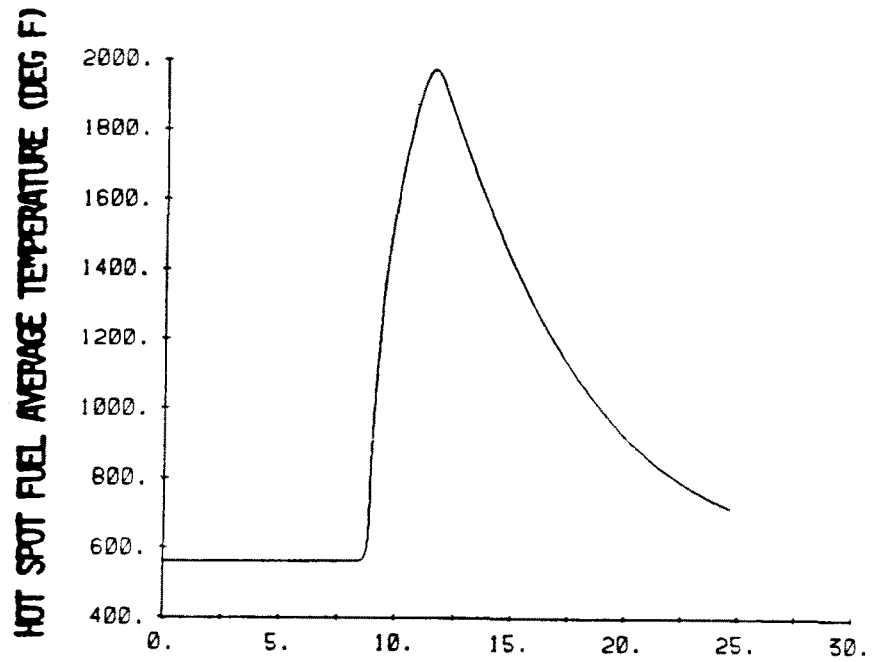


REV. OL-5  
6/91

**CALLAWAY PLANT**

**FIGURE 15.4-2**

**THERMAL FLUX TRANSIENT FOR  
UNCONTROLLED ROD WITHDRAWAL  
FROM A SUBCRITICAL  
CONDITION**

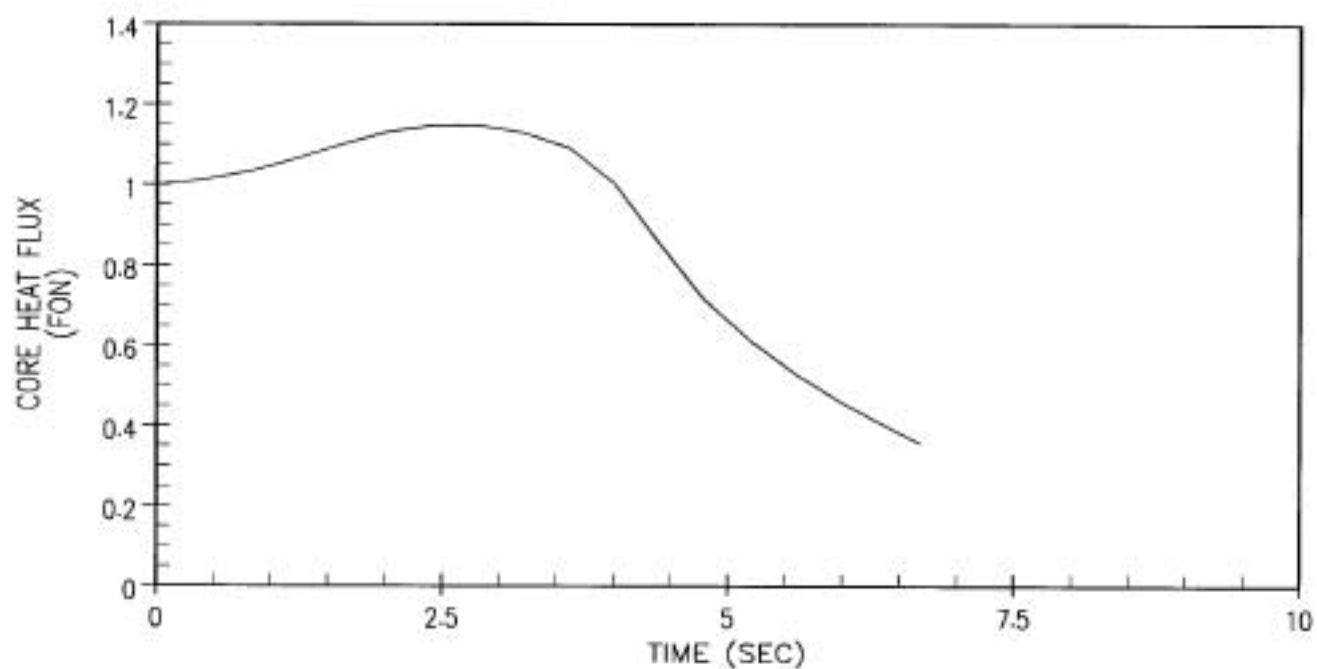
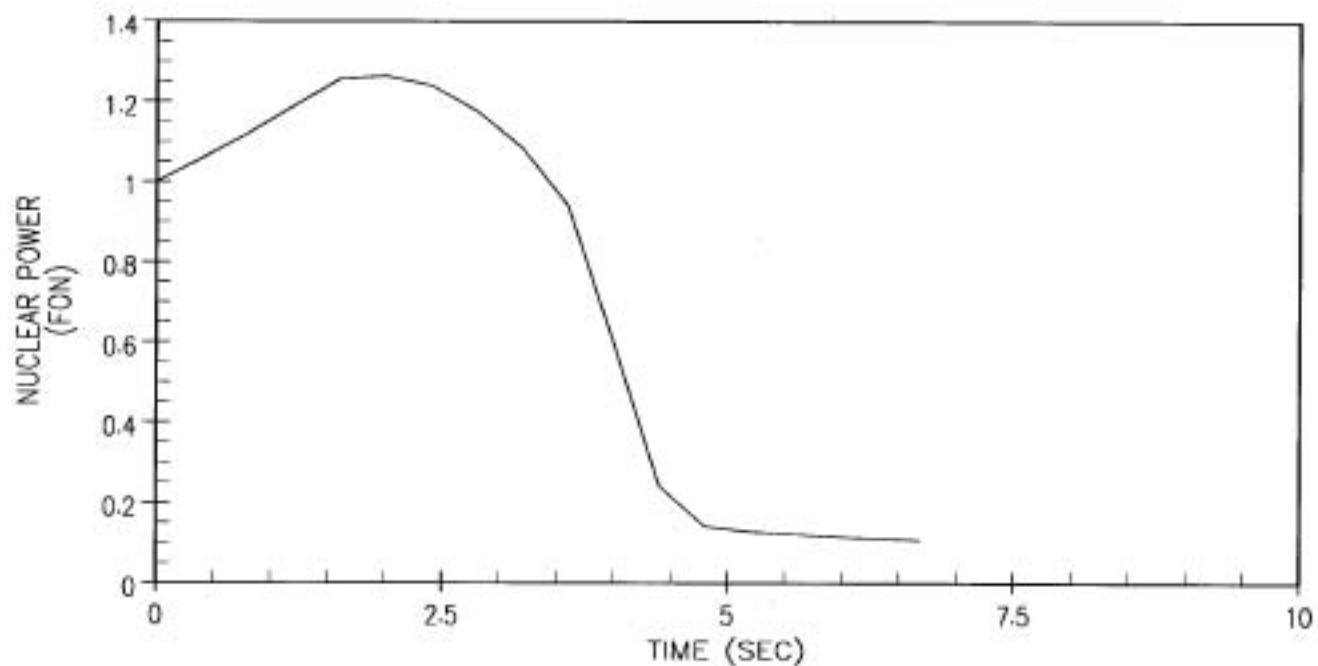


REV. OL-5  
6/91

**CALLAWAY PLANT**

**FIGURE 15.4-3**

**FUEL AND CLAD TEMPERATURE  
TRANSIENTS FOR UNCONTROLLED  
ROD WITHDRAWAL FROM A SUB-  
CRITICAL CONDITION**

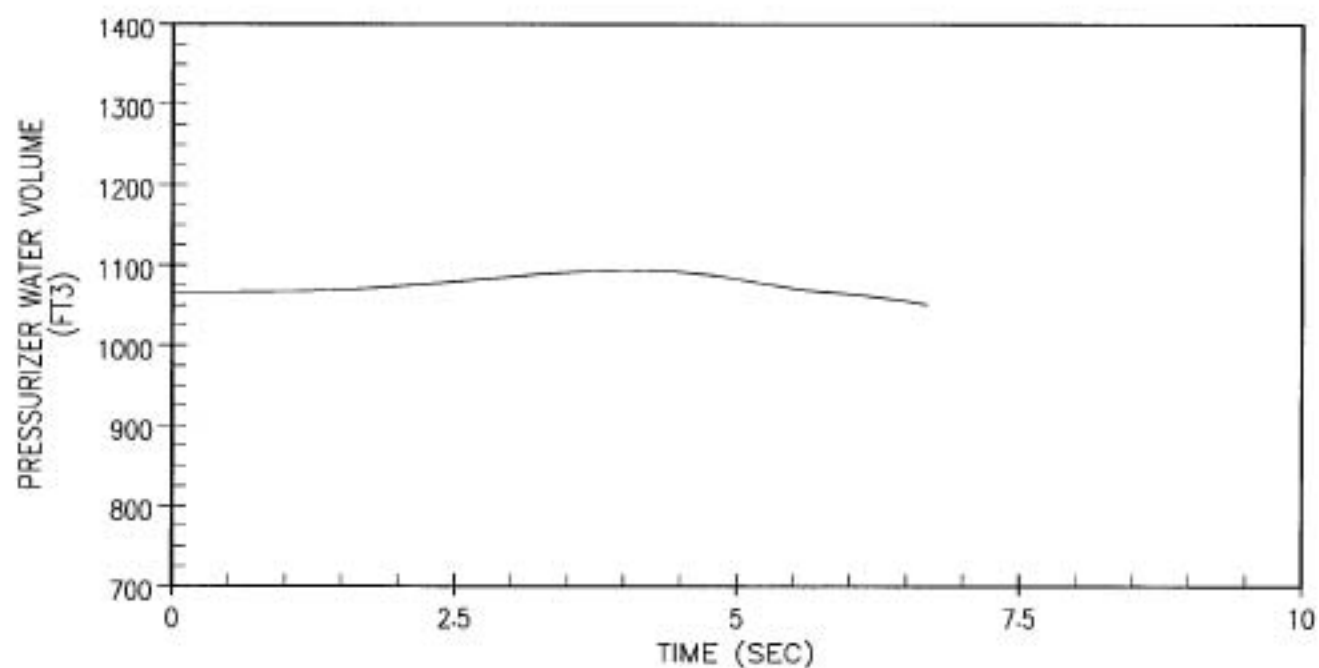
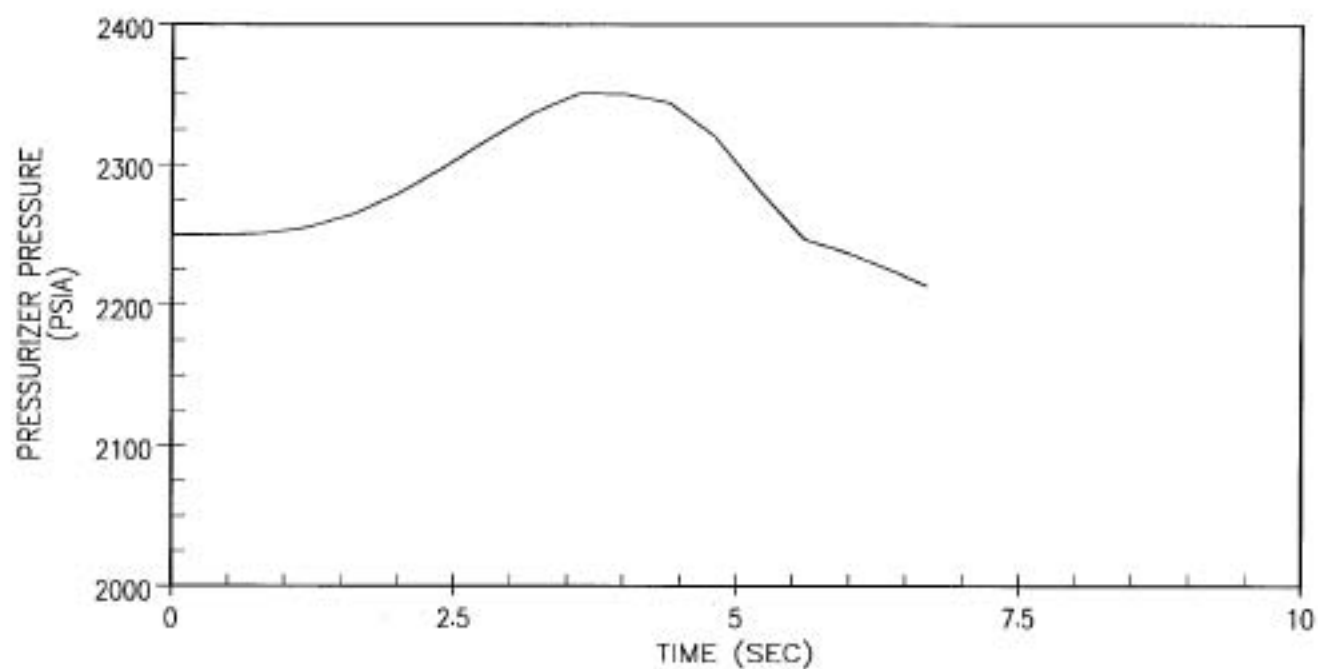


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.4-4

UNCONTROLLED RCCA BANK WITHDRAWAL  
FROM FULL POWER WITH MINIMUM  
REACTIVITY FEEDBACK  
(110 PCM/SEC WITHDRAWAL RATE)

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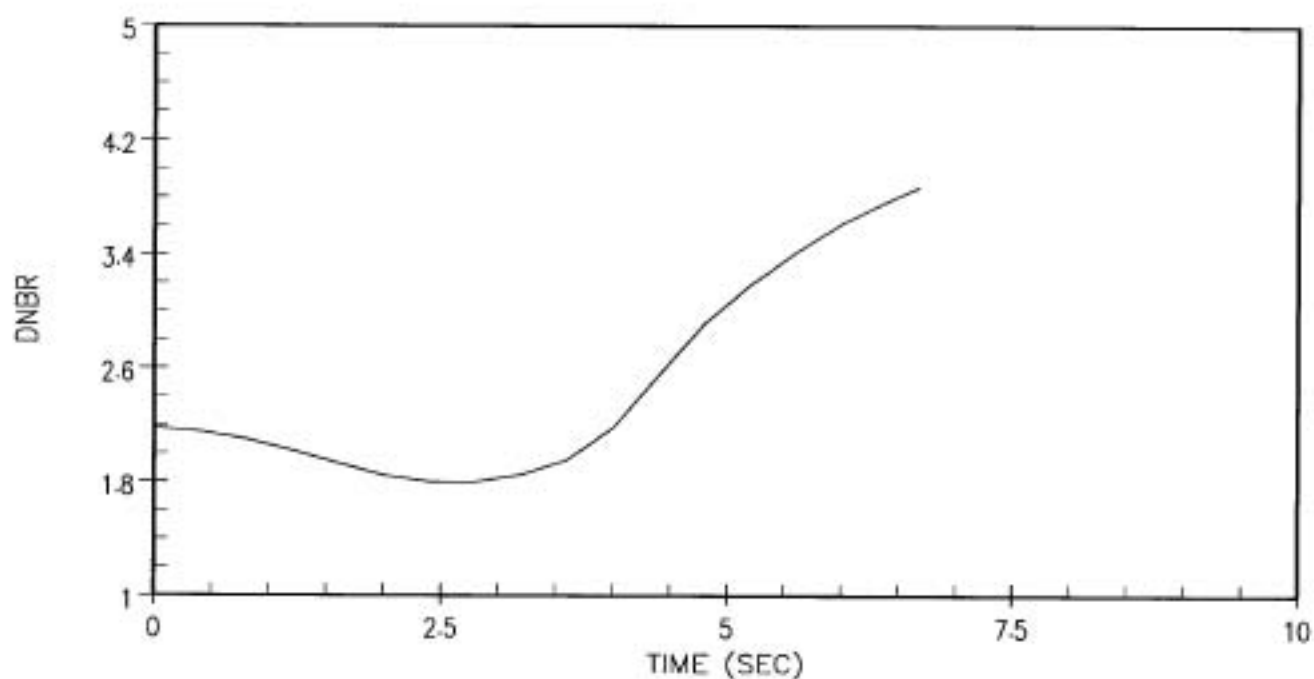
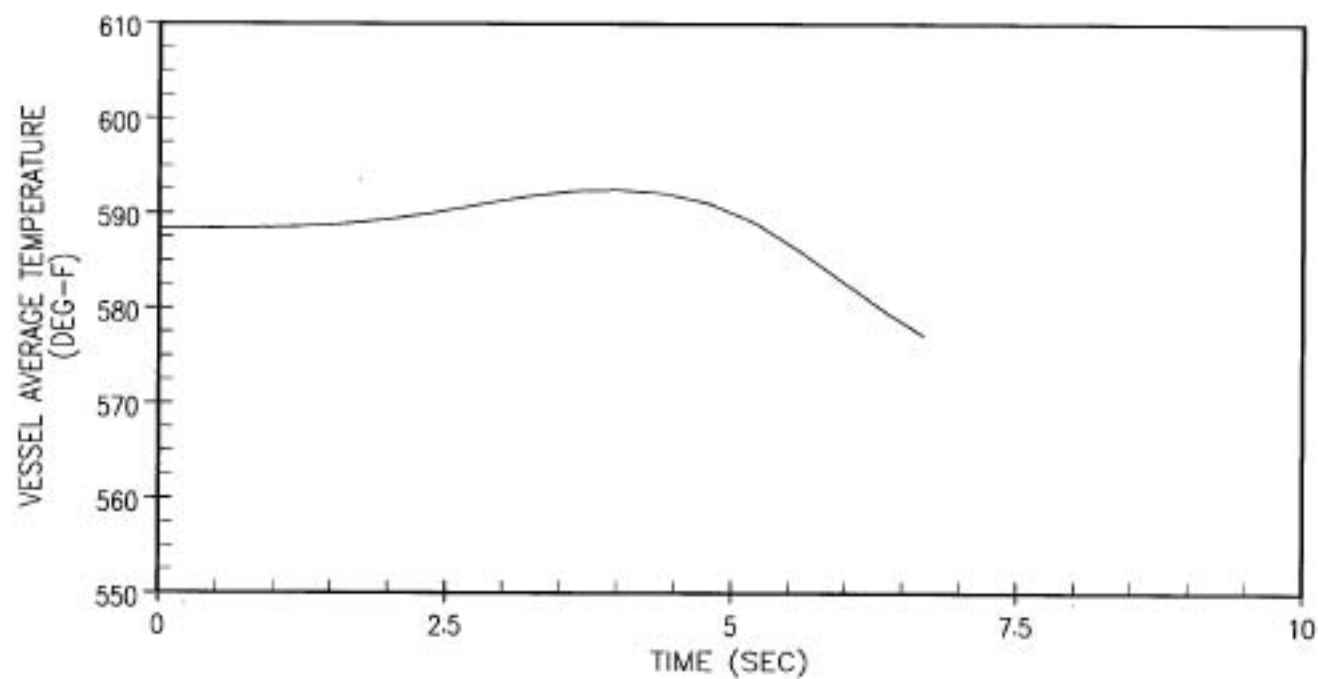


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.4-6

UNCONTROLLED RCCA BANK  
WITHDRAWAL FROM FULL POWER WITH  
MINIMUM REACTIVITY FEEDBACK  
(110 PCM/SEC WITHDRAWAL RATE)

REV. 10 1/10

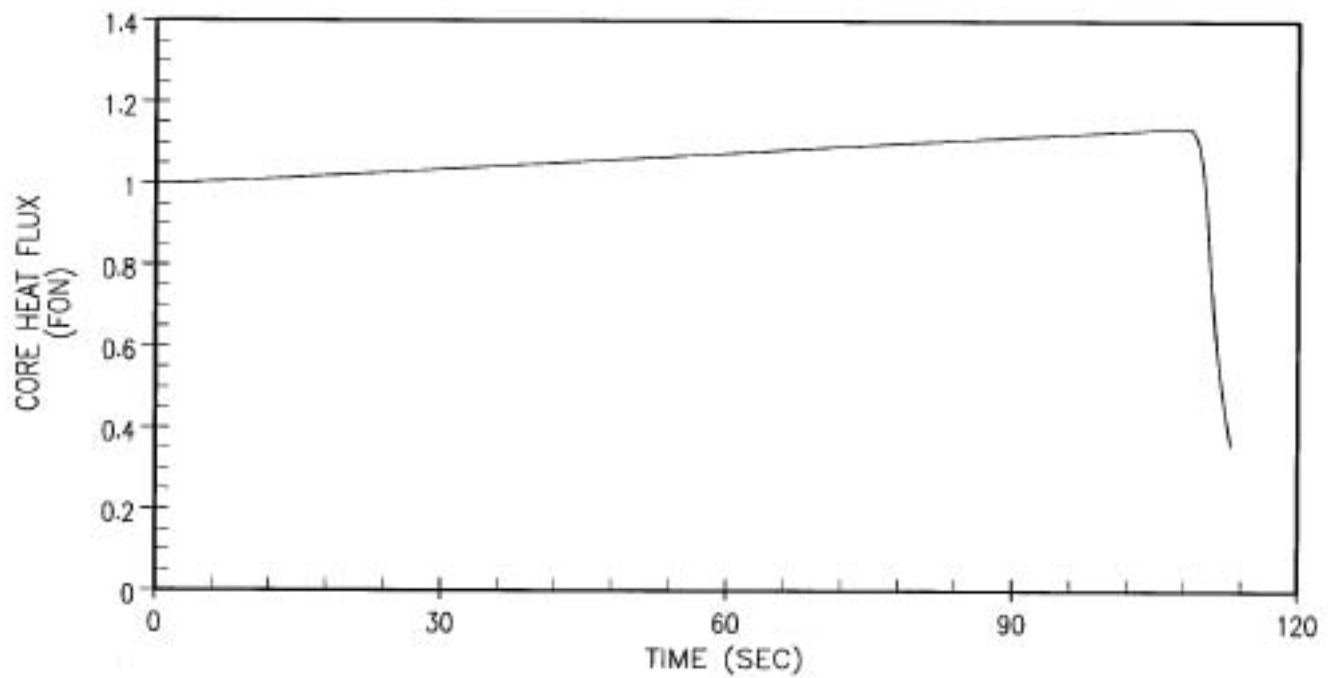
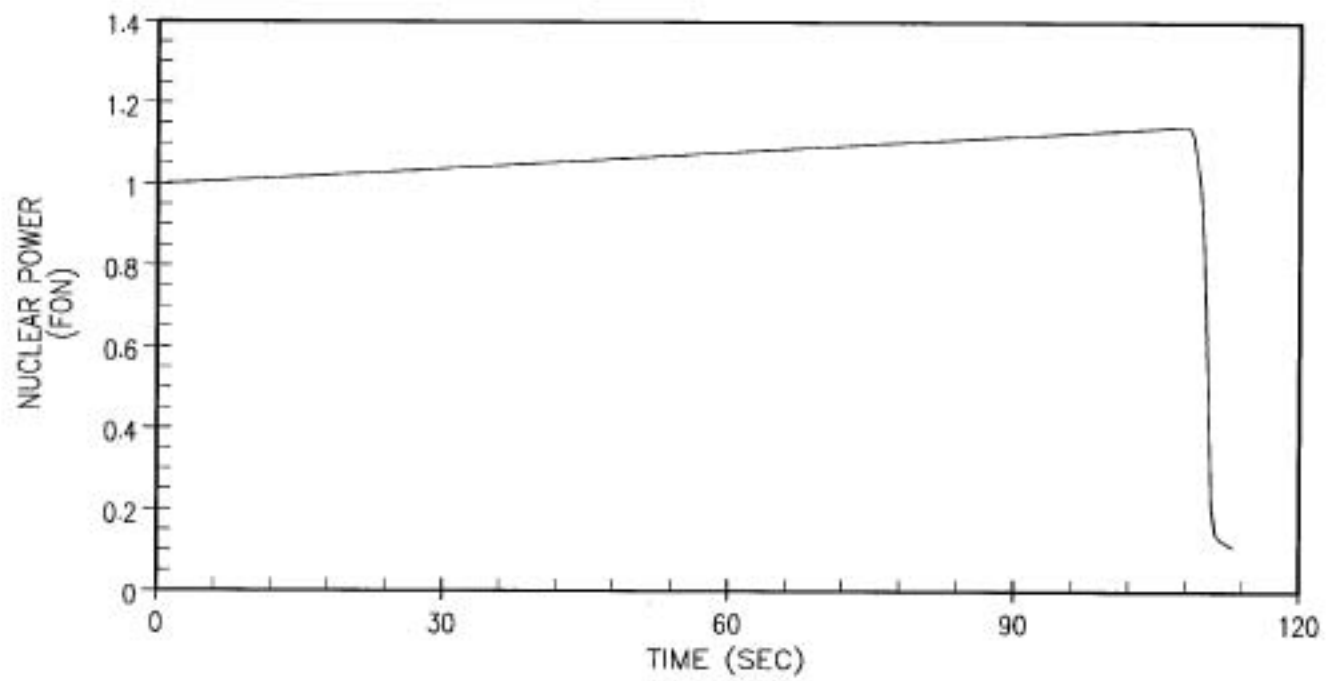


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.4-8

UNCONTROLLED RCCA BANK  
WITHDRAWAL FROM FULL POWER WITH  
MINIMUM REACTIVITY FEEDBACK  
(110 PC/MSEC WITHDRAWAL RATE)

REV. 10 1/10



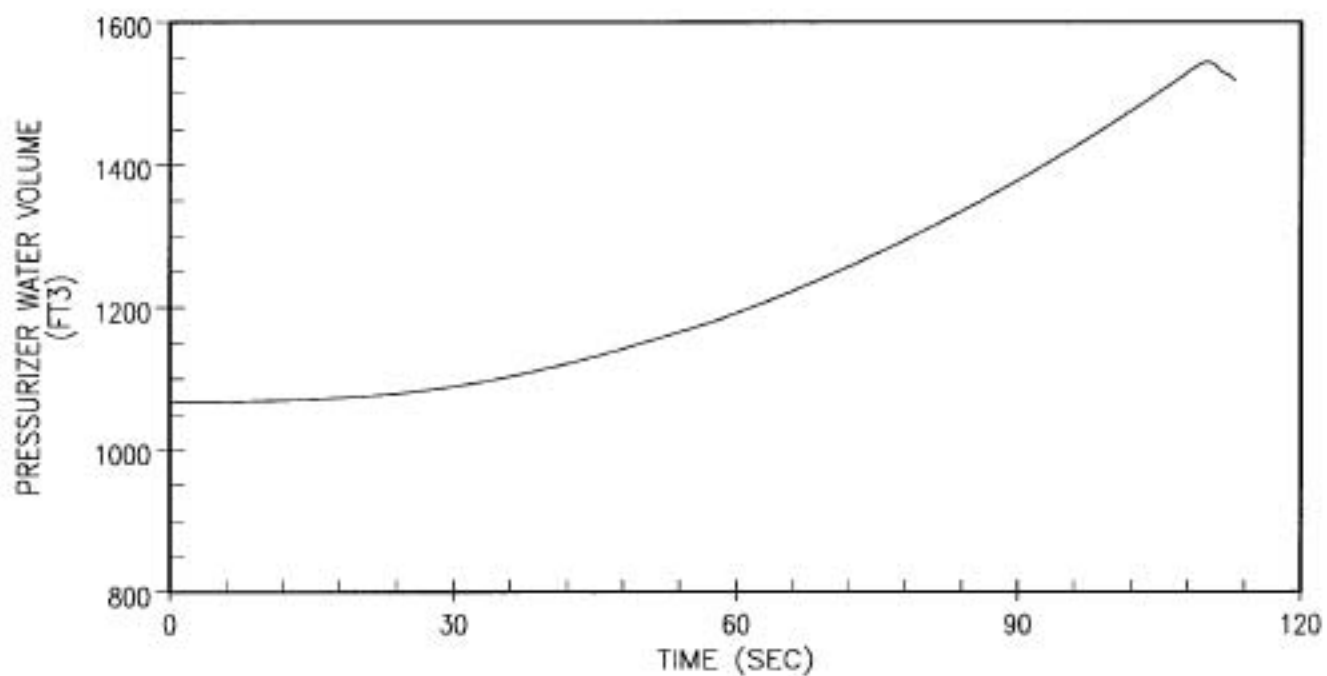
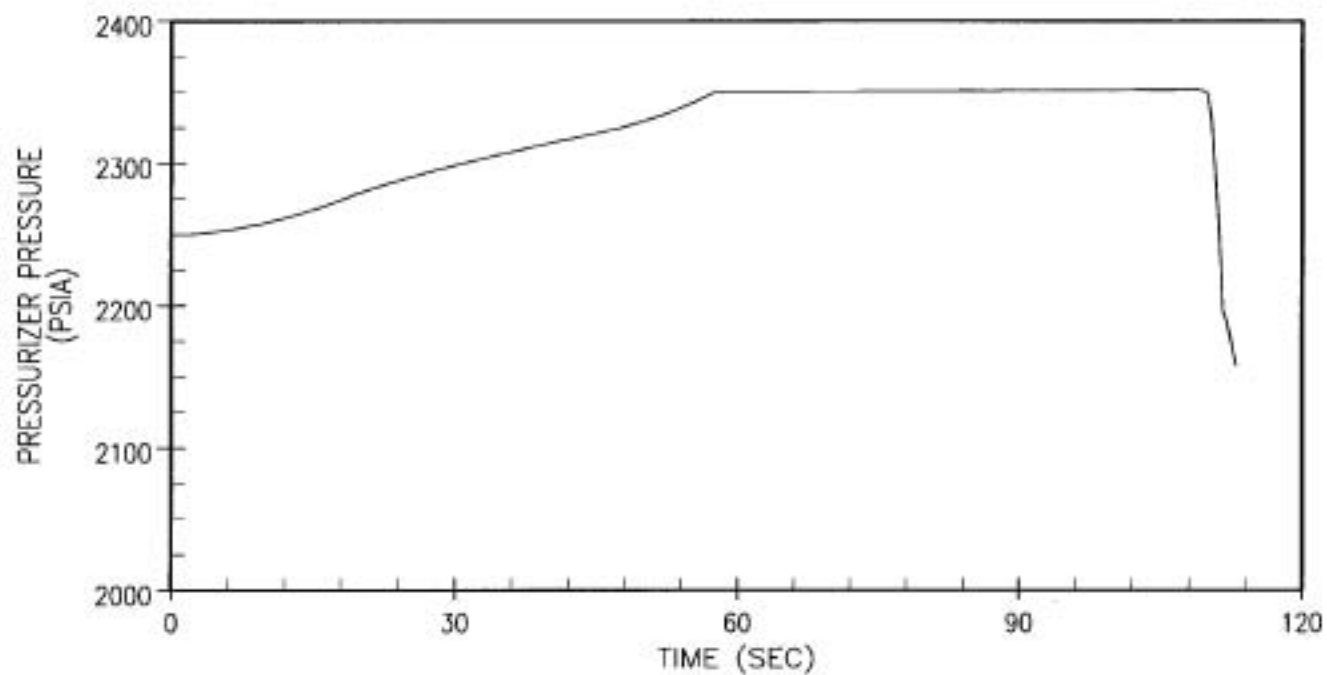
## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.4-7

UNCONTROLLED RCCA BANK  
WITHDRAWAL FROM FULL POWER  
WITH MINIMUM REACTIVITY FEEDBACK  
(1 PCMI/SEC WITHDRAWAL RATE)

REV. 15 1/10



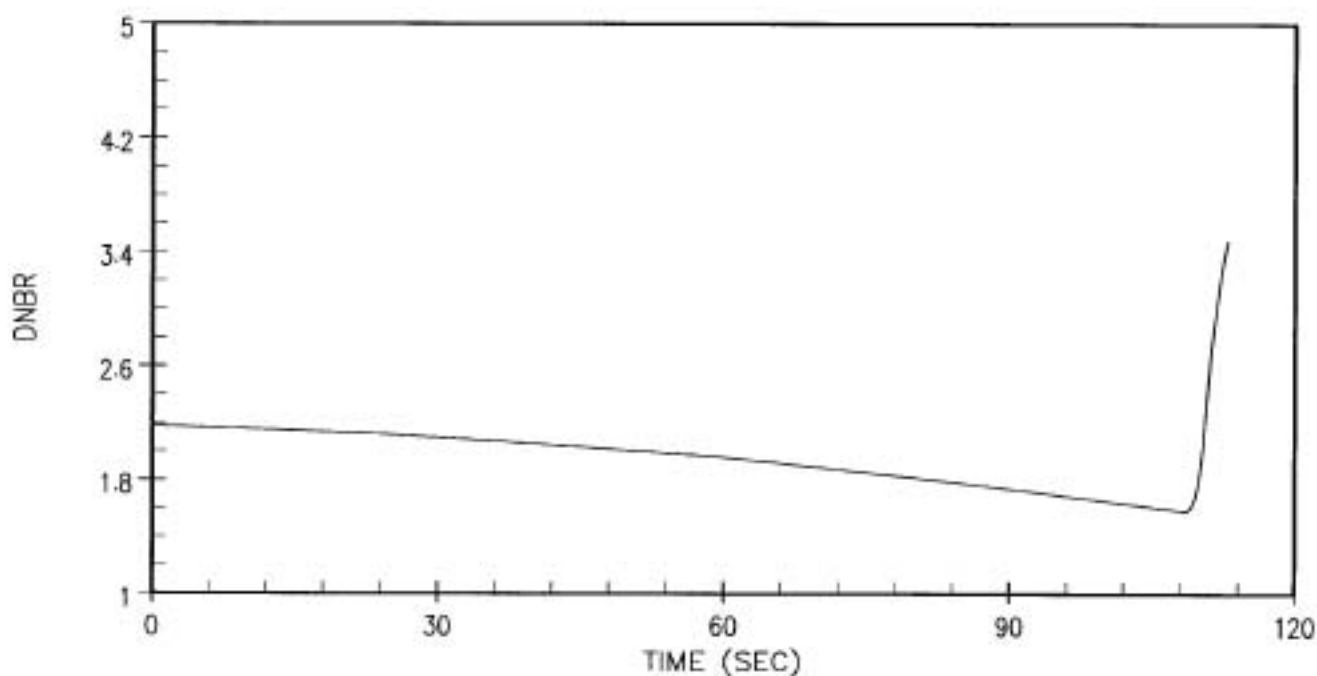
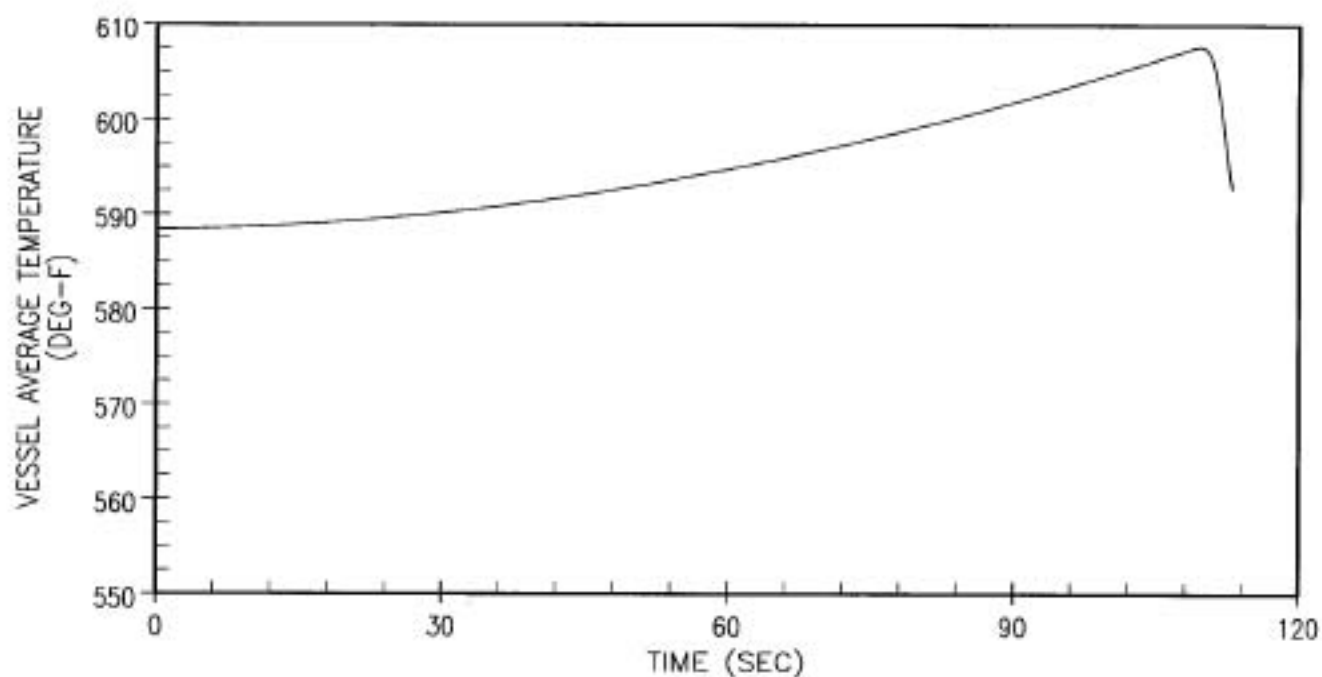


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.4-8

UNCONTROLLED RCCA BANK  
WITHDRAWAL FROM FULL POWER  
WITH MINIMUM REACTIVITY FEEDBACK  
(1 PC/MSEC WITHDRAWAL RATE)

REV. 16 1/10

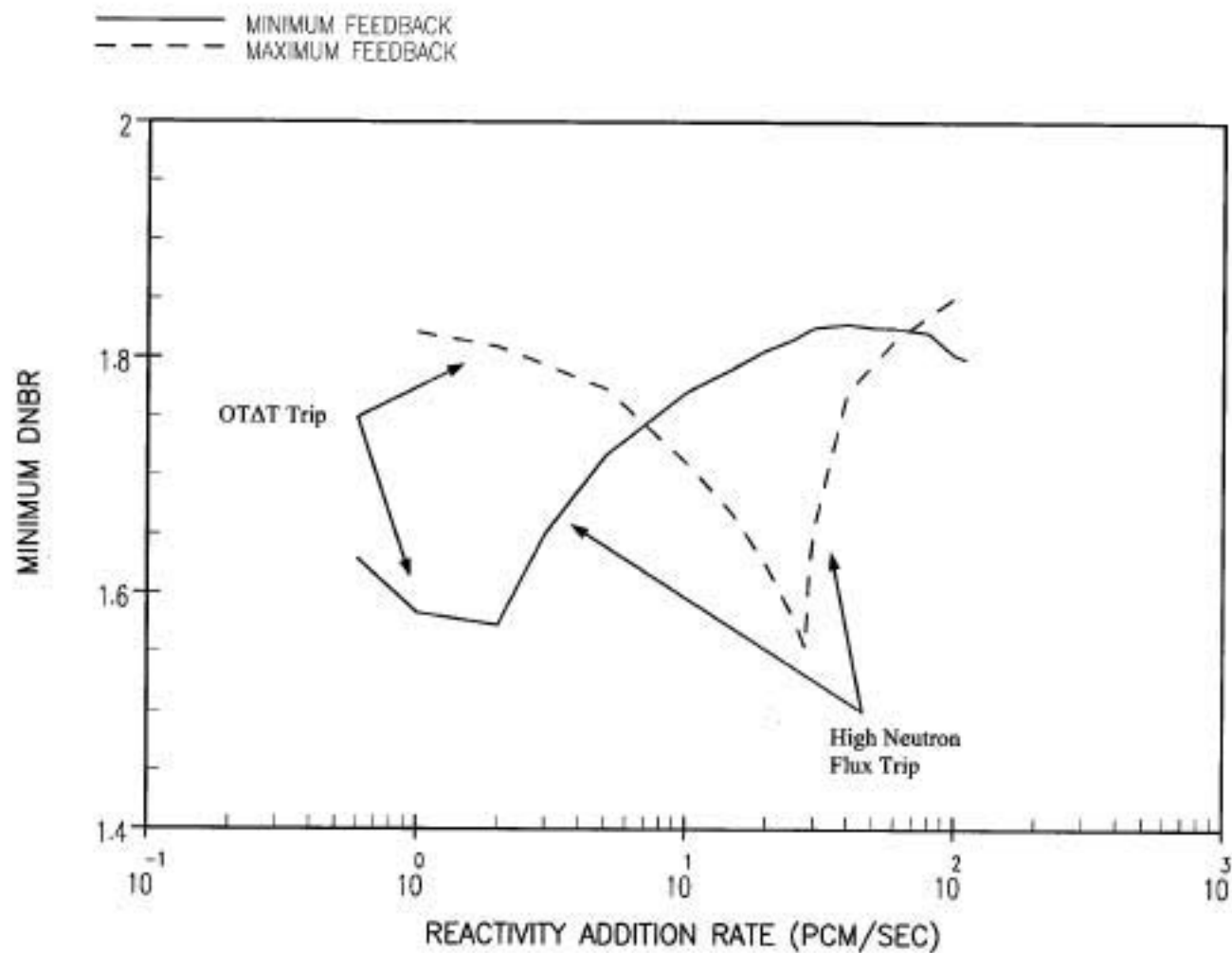


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.4-9

UNCONTROLLED RCCA BANK  
WITHDRAWAL FROM FULL POWER  
WITH MINIMUM REACTIVITY FEEDBACK  
(1 PCM/SEC WITHDRAWAL RATE)

REV. 16 1/10

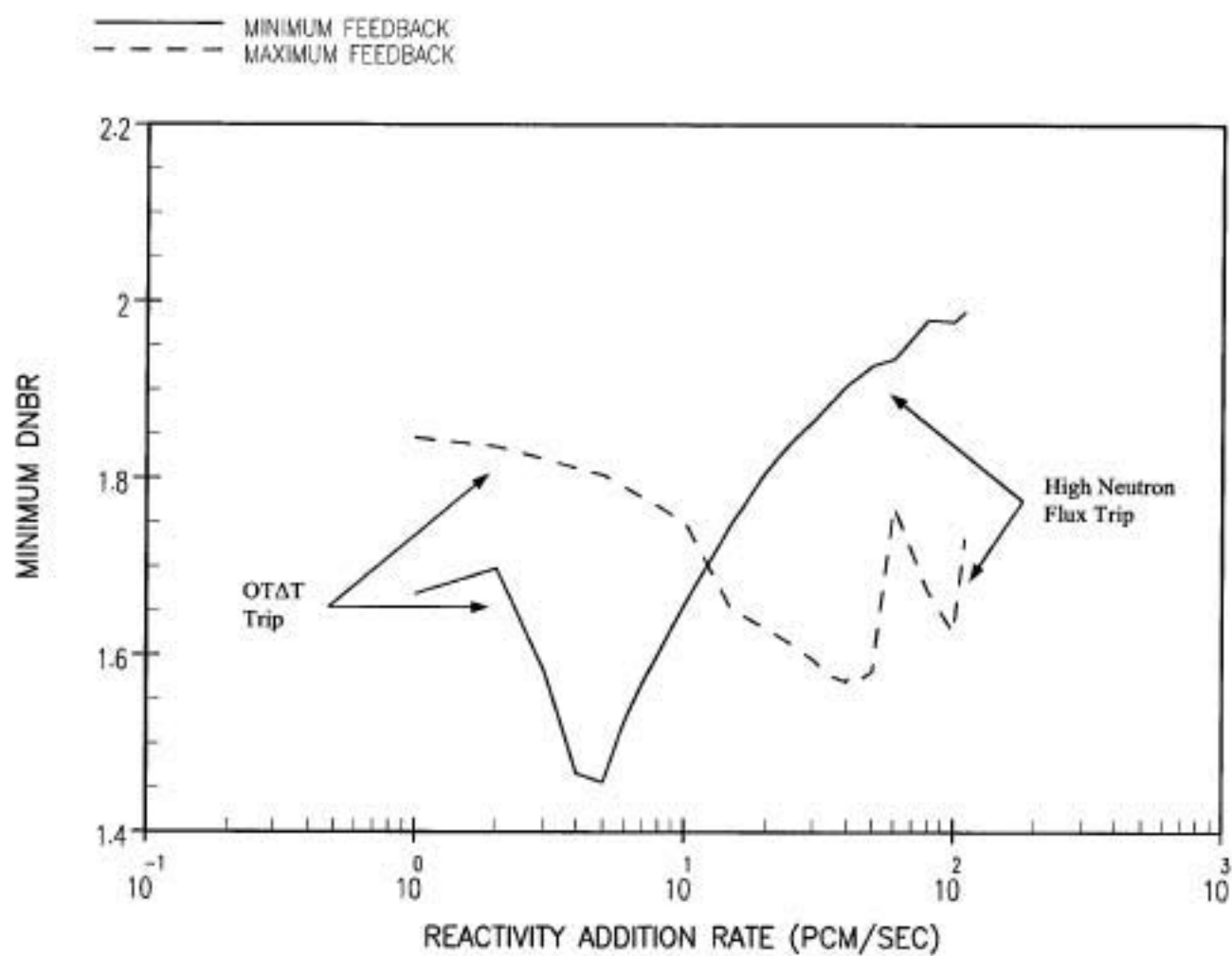


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.4-10

MINIMUM DNBR VERSUS REACTIVITY  
INSERTION RATE, ROD WITHDRAWAL  
FROM 100 PERCENT POWER

REV. 10 1/10

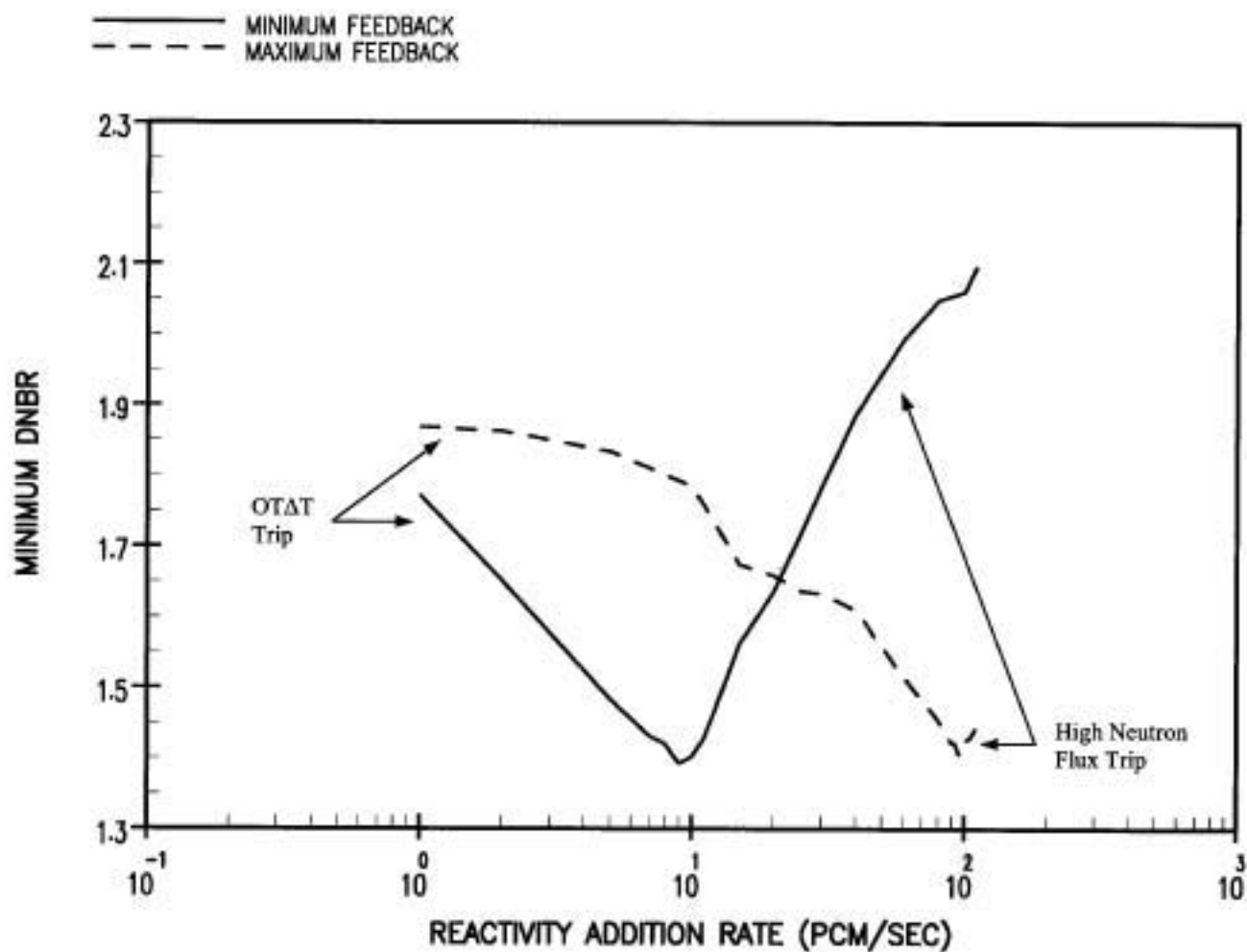


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.4-11

MINIMUM DNBR VERSUS REACTIVITY  
INSERTION RATE, ROD WITHDRAWAL  
FROM 60 PERCENT POWER

REV. 16 1/10

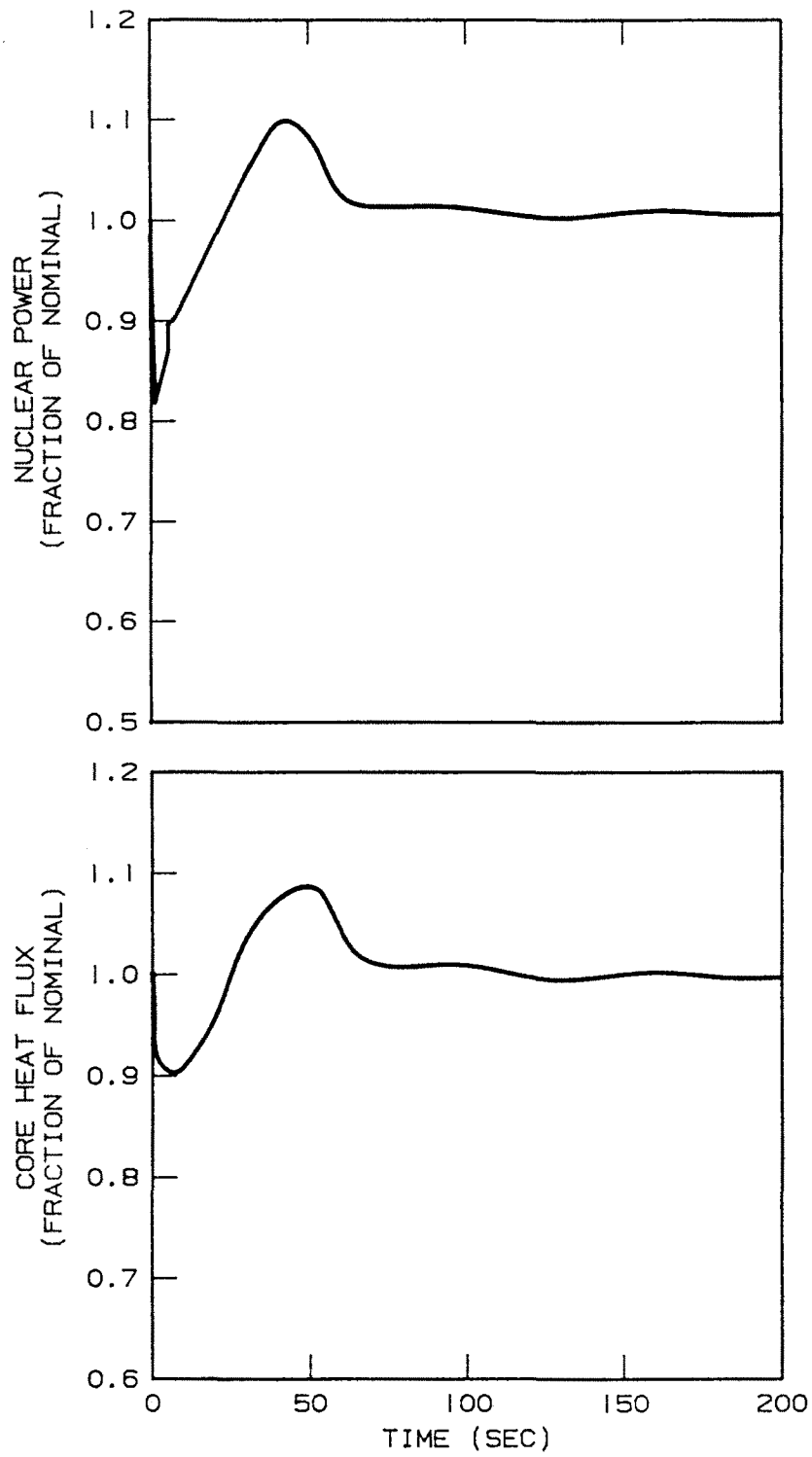


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.4-12

MINIMUM DNBR VERSUS REACTIVITY  
INSERTION RATE, ROD WITHDRAWAL  
FROM 10 PERCENT POWER

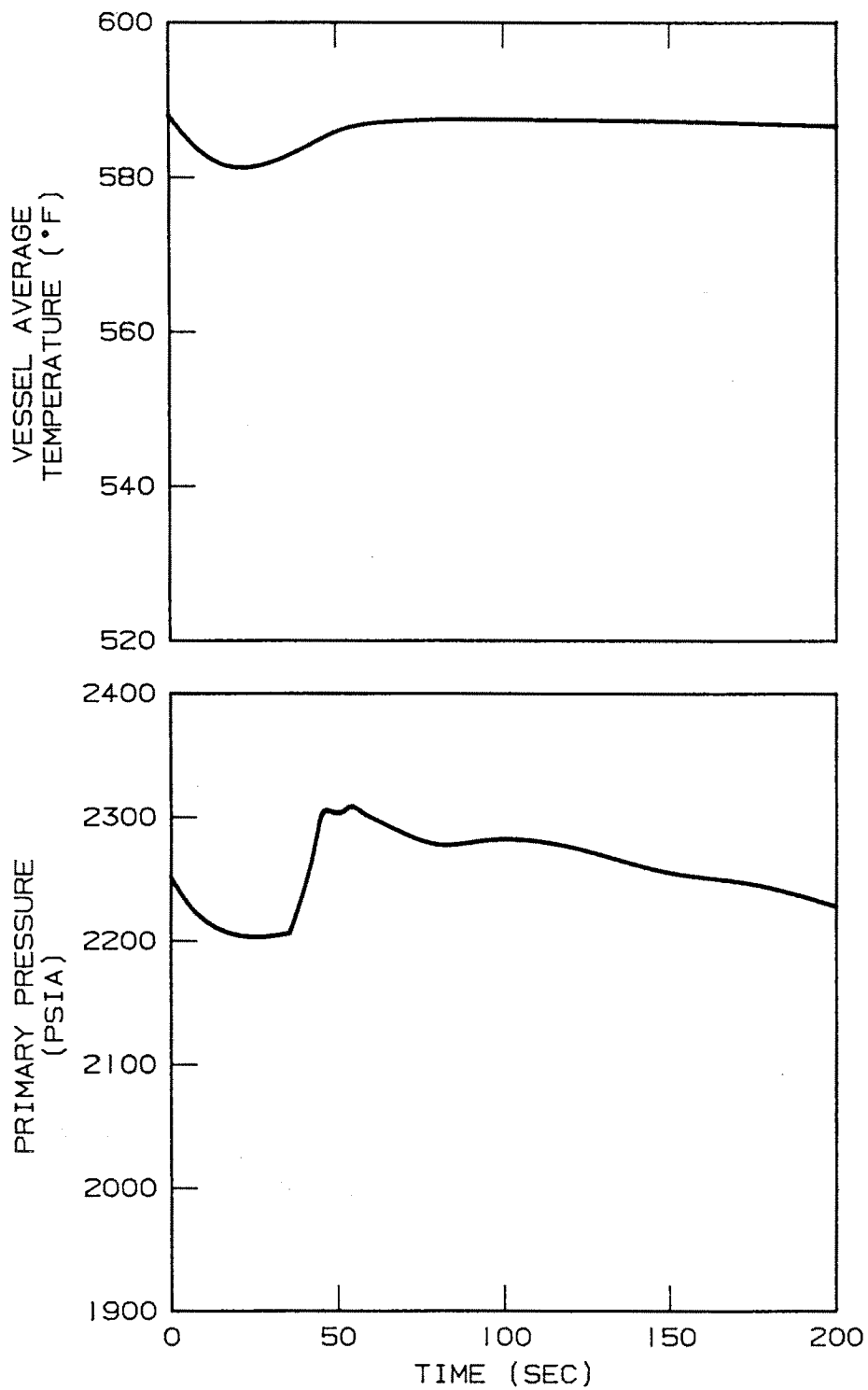
REV. 10 1/10



REV. 16  
10/06

**CALLAWAY PLANT**

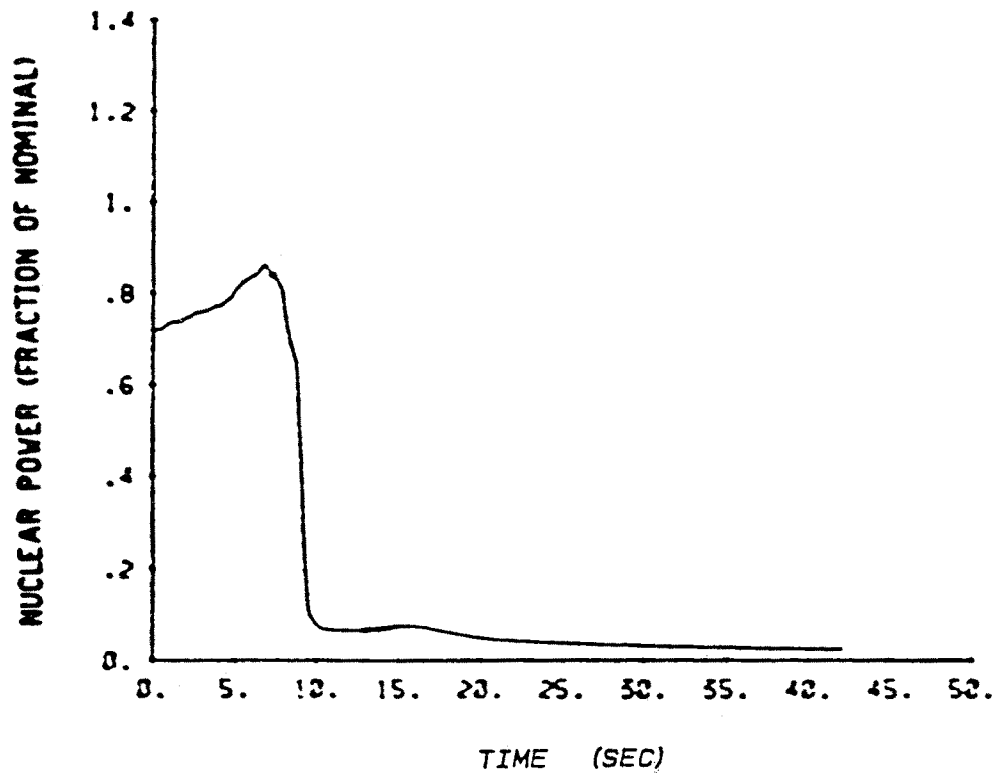
**FIGURE 15.4-12a  
NUCLEAR POWER TRANSIENT AND  
CORE HEAT FLUX TRANSIENT FOR  
DROPPED ROD CLUSTER  
CONTROL ASSEMBLY**



REV. 16  
10/06

**CALLAWAY PLANT**

**FIGURE 15.4-12b  
PRESSURIZER PRESSURE TRANSIENT AND  
CORE AVERAGE TEMPERATURE TRANSIENT  
FOR DROPPED ROD CLUSTER  
CONTROL ASSEMBLY**

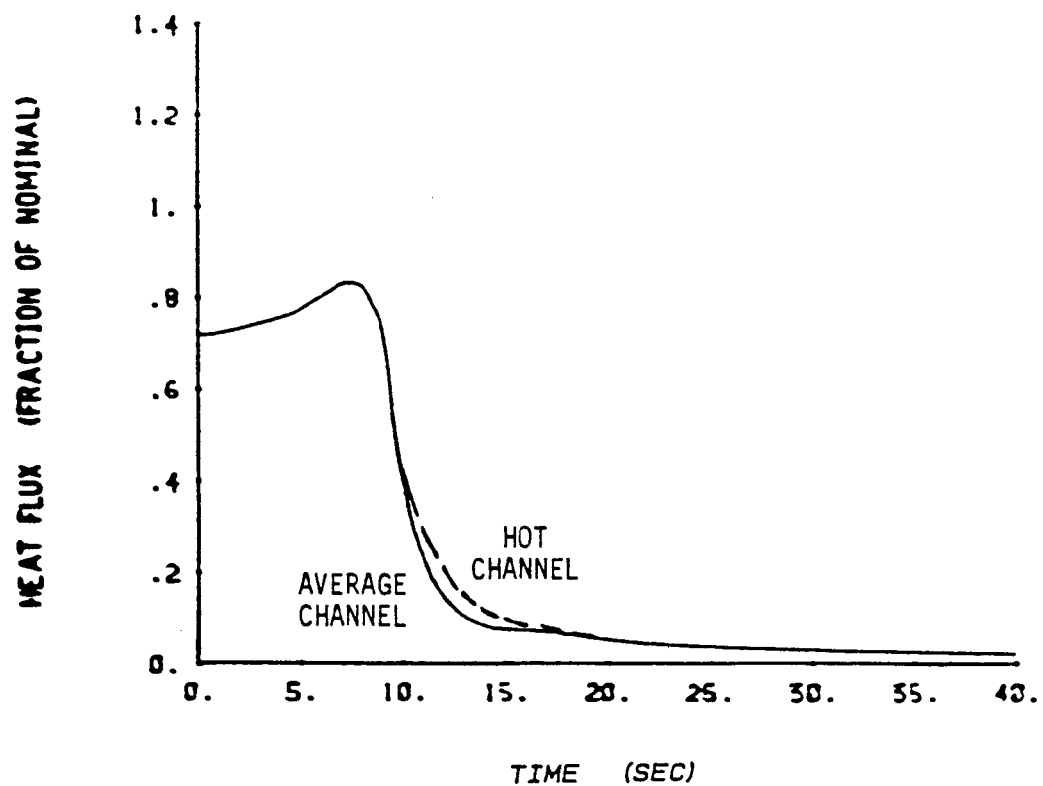


Rev. OL-2  
6/88

CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.4-13  
NUCLEAR POWER TRANSIENT  
FOR STARTUP OF AN INACTIVE  
REACTOR COOLANT LOOP

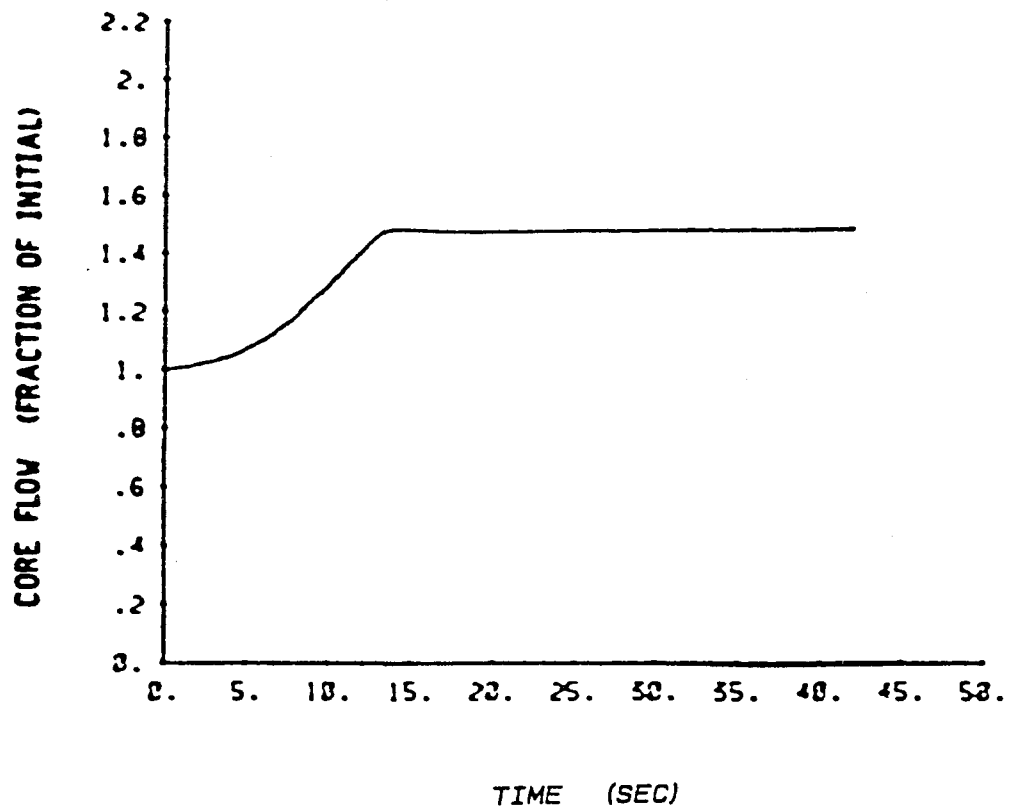




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6/88

CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.4-14  
HEAT FLUX TRANSIENT  
FOR STARTUP OF AN INACTIVE  
REACTOR COOLANT LOOP

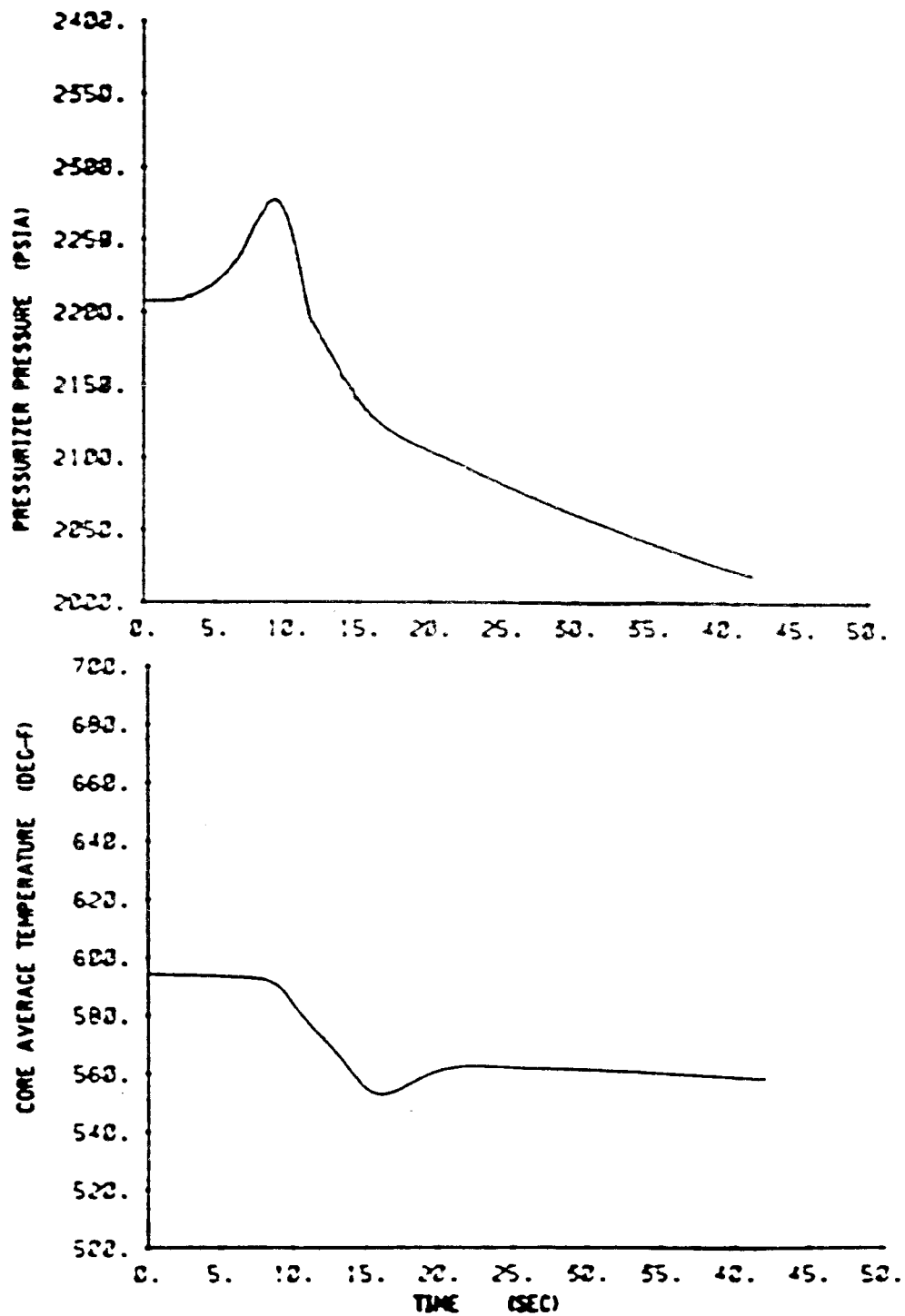


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6/88

**CALLAWAY PLANT**

**FIGURE 15.4-15**

**CORE FLOW TRANSIENT  
FOR STARTUP OF AN INACTIVE  
REACTOR COOLANT LOOP**

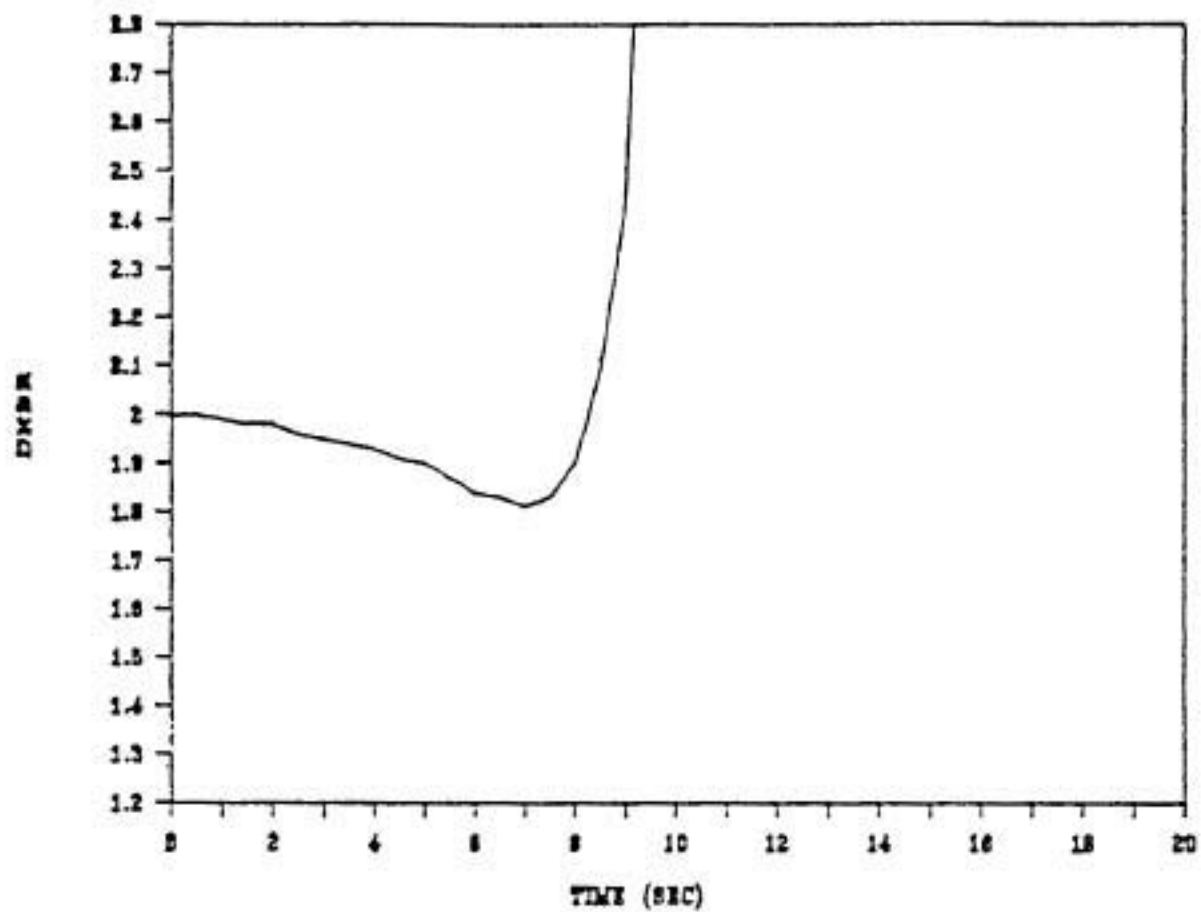


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**CALLAWAY PLANT**

**FIGURE 15.4-16**

**CORE AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AND  
PRESSURIZER PRESSURE TRANSIENTS  
FOR STARTUP OF AN INACTIVE  
REACTOR COOLANT LOOP**



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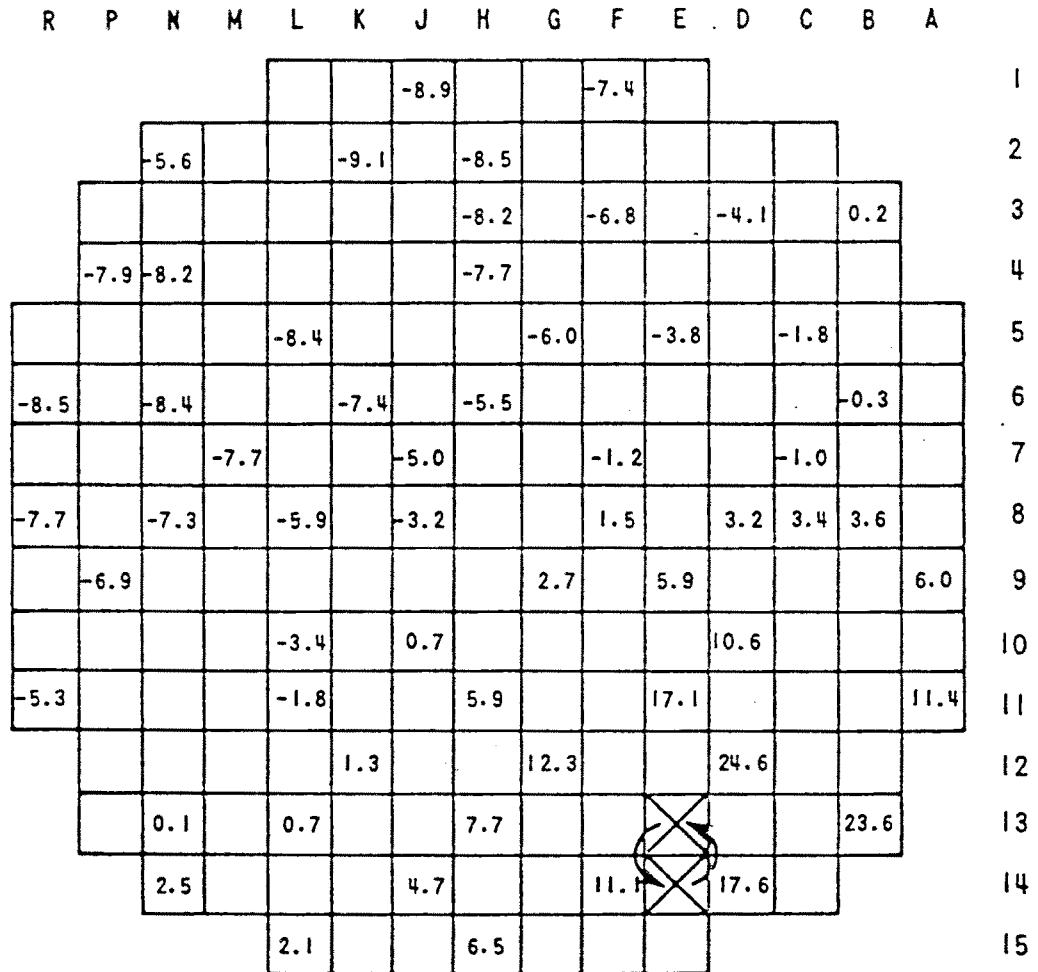
## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.4-17

DNER TRANSIENT FOR  
STARTUP OF AN INACTIVE  
REACTOR COOLANT LOOP

**Figure 15.4-17A Deleted**

**Figure 15.4-17B Deleted**

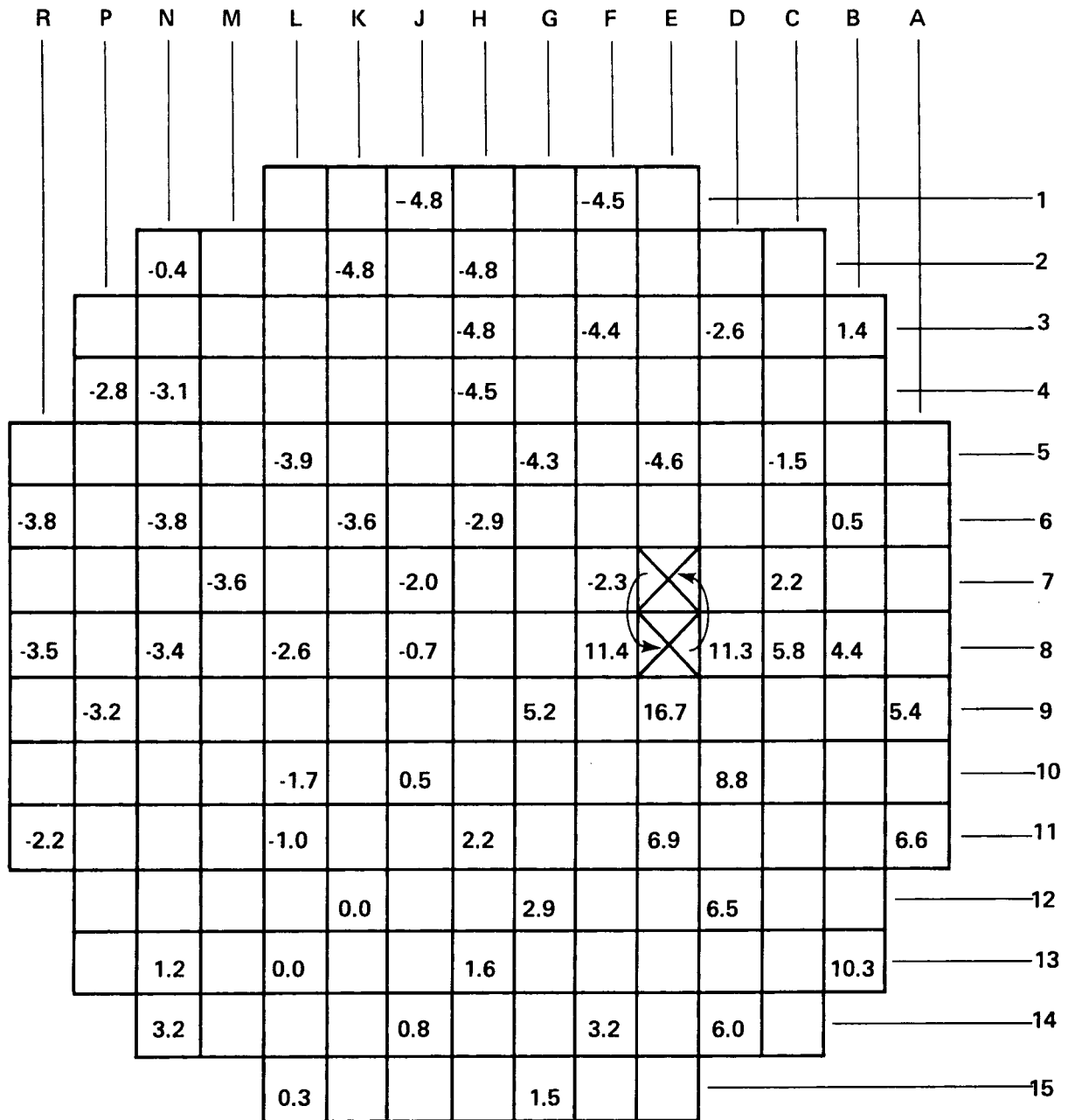


CASE A

Rev. OL-0  
6/86

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.4-18  
 REPRESENTATIVE PERCENT CHANGE IN  
 LOCAL ASSEMBLY AVERAGE POWER FOR  
 AN INTERCHANGE BETWEEN A REGION 1  
 AND A REGION 3 ASSEMBLY

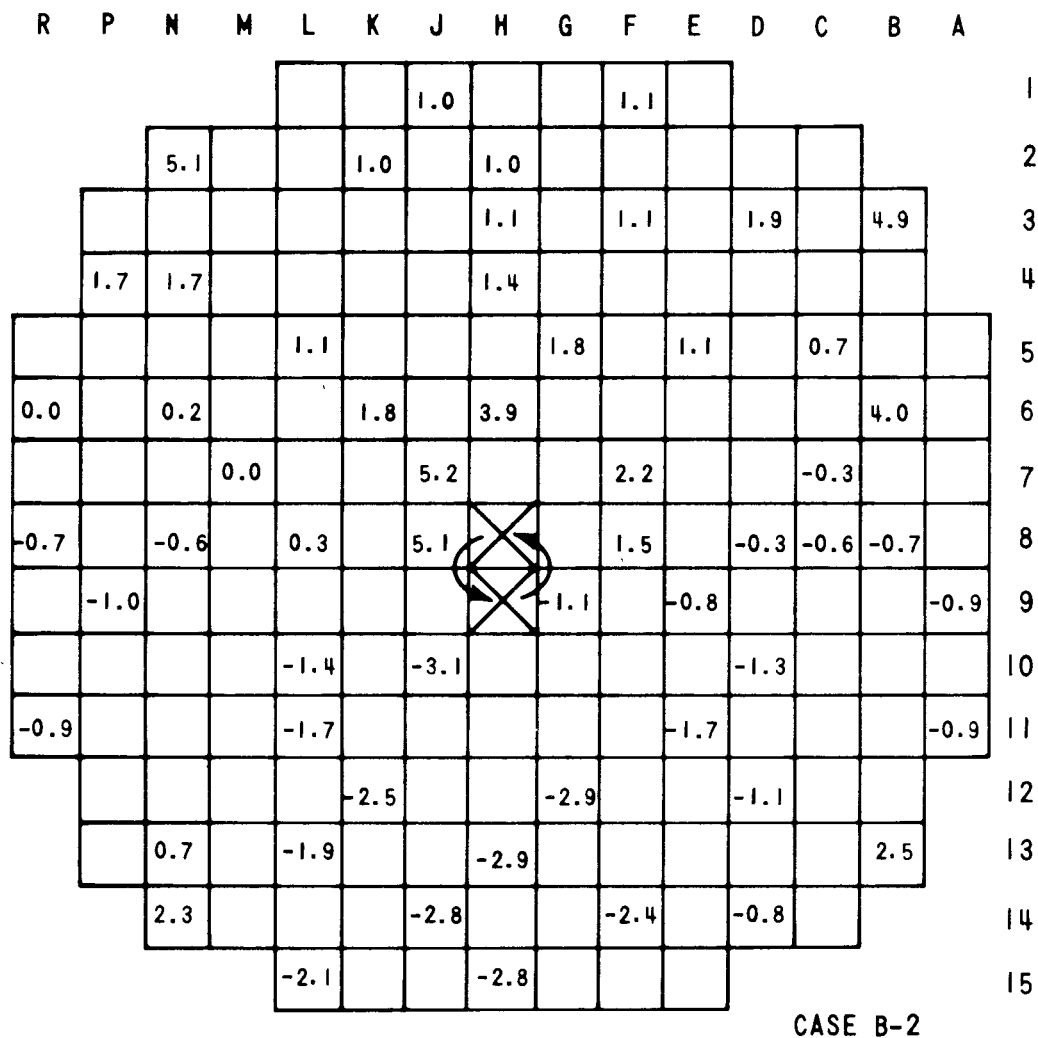


CASE B-1

Rev. OL-0  
6/86**CALLAWAY PLANT**

**FIGURE 15.4-19**  
 REPRESENTATIVE PERCENT CHANGE IN  
 LOCAL ASSBLY. AVG. POWER FOR AN  
 INTERCHANGE BETWEEN A REGION 1  
 AND A REGION 2 ASSBLY. WITH THE  
 BURN. POISON RODS BEING RETAINED  
 BY THE REGION 2 ASSEMBLY





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6/86

### CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.4-20  
REPRESENTATIVE PERCENT CHANGE IN  
LOCAL ASSBLY. AVG. POWER FOR AN  
INTERCHANGE BETWEEN A REGION 1  
AND A REGION 2 ASSBLY. WITH THE  
BURN. POISON RODS BEING TRANSFERRED  
TO THE REGION 1 ASSEMBLY.

R	P	N	M	L	K	J	H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	
					-2.2			-2.1							1
	2.0			-2.0		-2.1									2
						-1.5		-1.6		-1.0		2.0			3
	-0.9	-1.0				-0.4									4
				-0.4				1.2		-0.5		-1.4			5
-2.1		-1.6			2.3		5.7						-2.0		6
			-3.2			9.7			4.4			-1.7			7
-2.3		-1.6		1.8		13.6	X		5.6		-0.4	-1.6	-2.1		8
	-2.2							9.7		1.1				-2.2	9
				0.3		4.5					-0.9				10
-1.9				-0.4			1.8			-0.5				-1.9	11
					-0.9			-0.6			-1.1				12
															13
	0.4		-1.4			-1.5							2.0		14
															15
	2.0				-2.1			-2.0		-0.9					
				-1.9		-2.2									

CASE C

Rev. OL-0  
6/86**CALLAWAY PLANT**

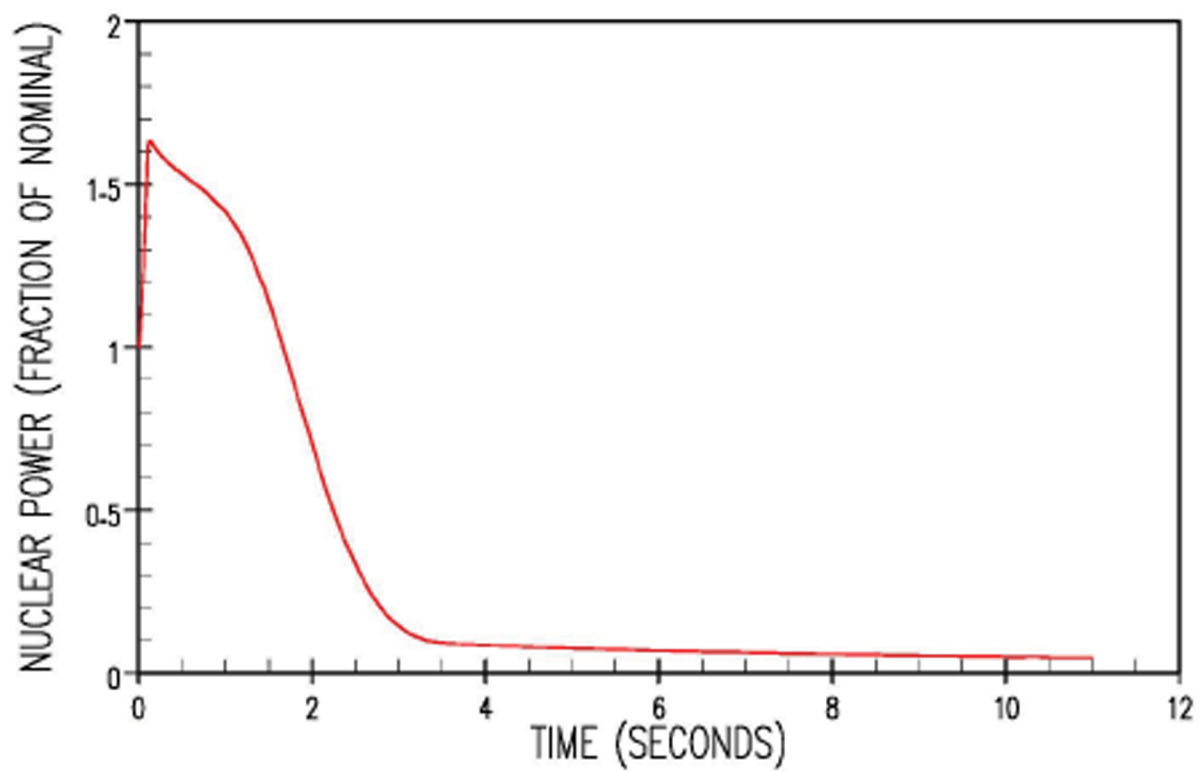
**FIGURE 15.4-21**  
**REPRESENTATIVE PERCENT CHANGE IN**  
**LOCAL ASSEMBLY AVERAGE POWER FOR**  
**AN ENRICHMENT ERROR (A REGION 2**  
**ASSEMBLY LOADED INTO THE CORE**  
**CENTRAL POSITION)**

R	P	N	M	L	K	J	H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A	
						-11			-14						1
	0.4				-9.2		-12								2
							-12		-14		-15		-13		3
	3.2	1.2					-11								4
				-1.5				-12		-15		-16			5
9.8		7.1			-4.6		-8.0						-16		6
			9.2			-2.3			-12			-14			7
20.0		17.8		10.8		0.8			-10		-14	-15	-16		8
	27.2							-5.5		-11				-15	9
				20.7		5.8					-12				10
42.0		X		23.6			1.9			-8.6				-13	11
					14.0			-1.7			-8.9				12
		38.6		20.4			2.8							-7.0	13
		35.9				7.0			-3.3		-6.3				14
				15.3			2.9								15

CASE D

Rev. OL-0  
6/86**CALLAWAY PLANT**

**FIGURE 15.4-22**  
**REPRESENTATIVE PERCENT CHANGE IN**  
**LOCAL ASSEMBLY AVERAGE POWER FOR**  
**LOADING A REGION 2 ASSEMBLY**  
**INTO A REGION 1 POSITION NEAR**  
**THE CORE PERIPHERY**

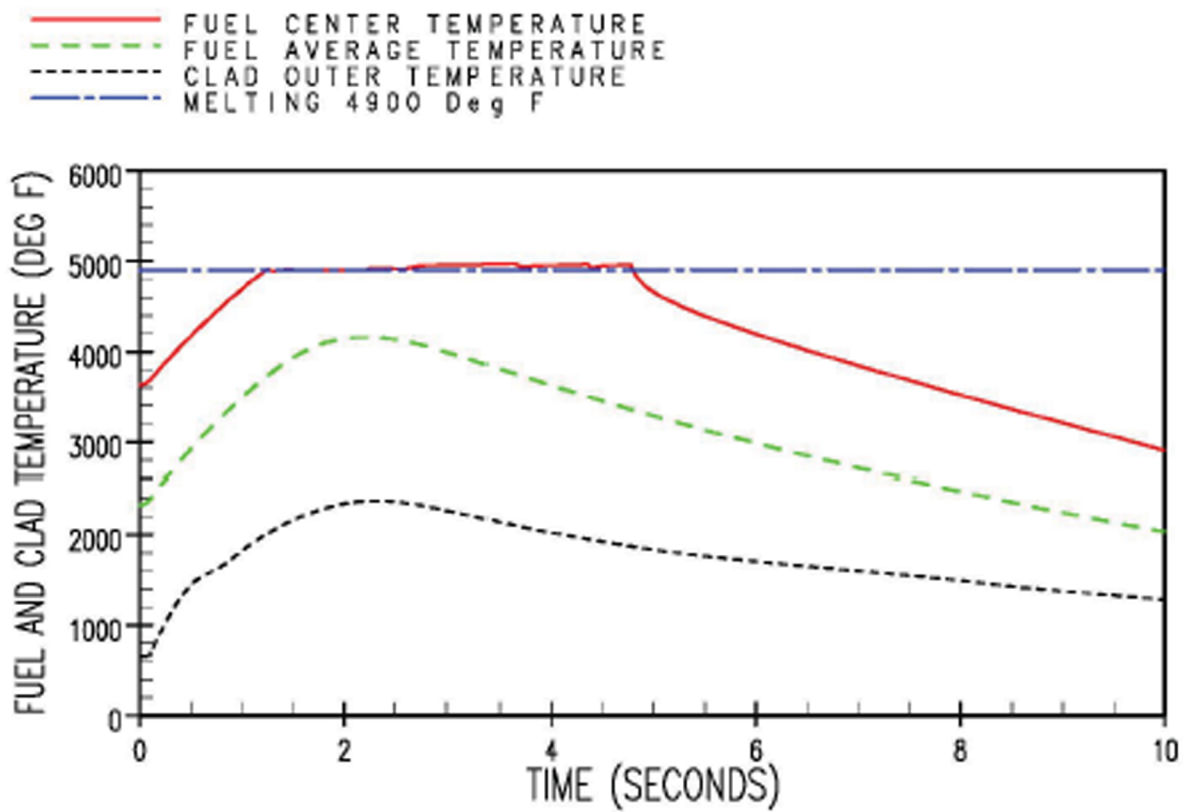


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.4-23

NUCLEAR POWER TRANSIENT, BOL,  
HFP, ROD EJECTION ACCIDENT

Rev. 12 11/13

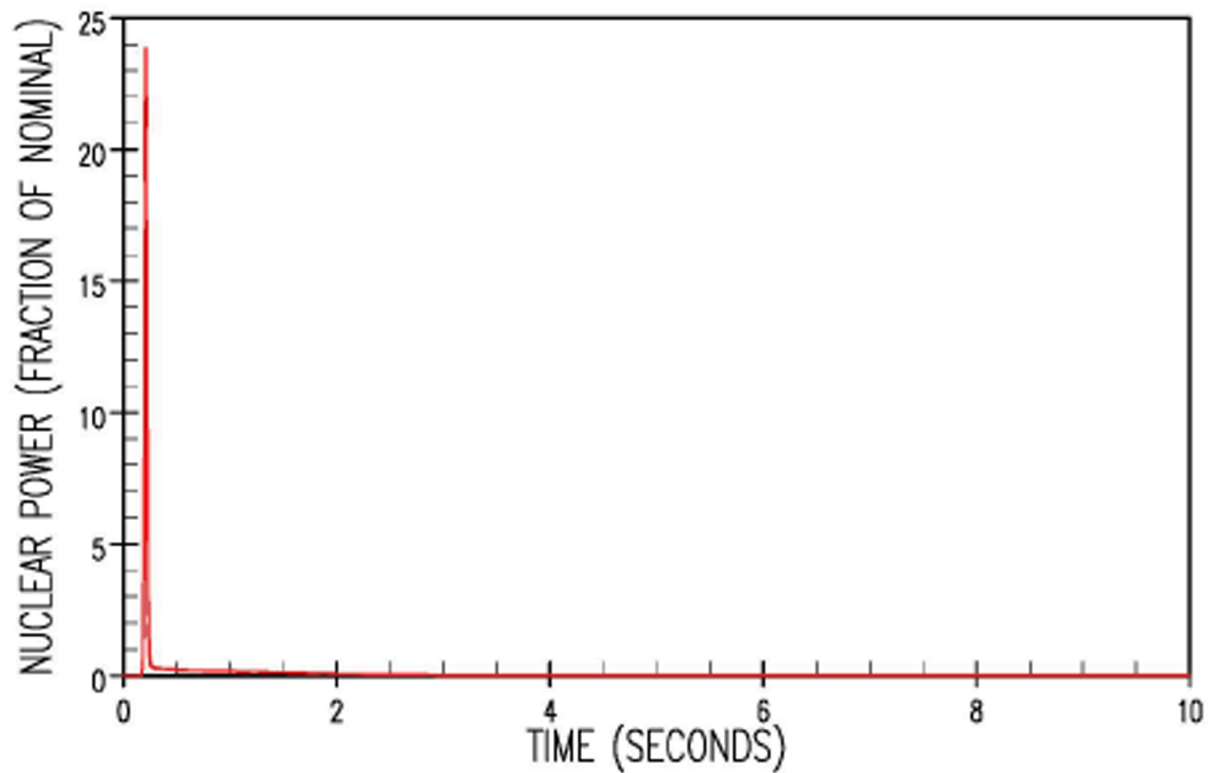


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.4-24

HOT SPOT FUEL AND CLAD  
TEMPERATURES VERSUS TIME, BOL,  
HFP, ROD EJECTION ACCIDENT

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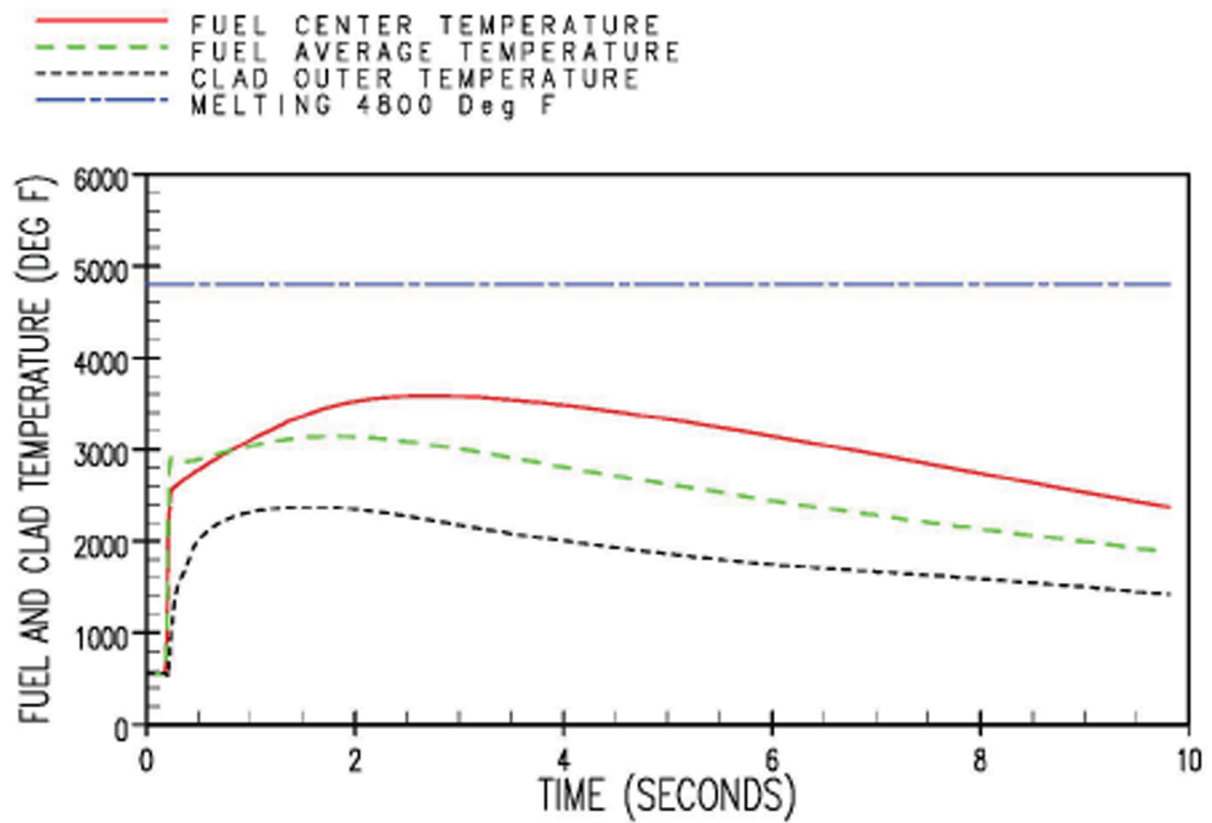


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.4-25

NUCLEAR POWER TRANSIENT, EOL,  
H2P, ROD EJECTION ACCIDENT

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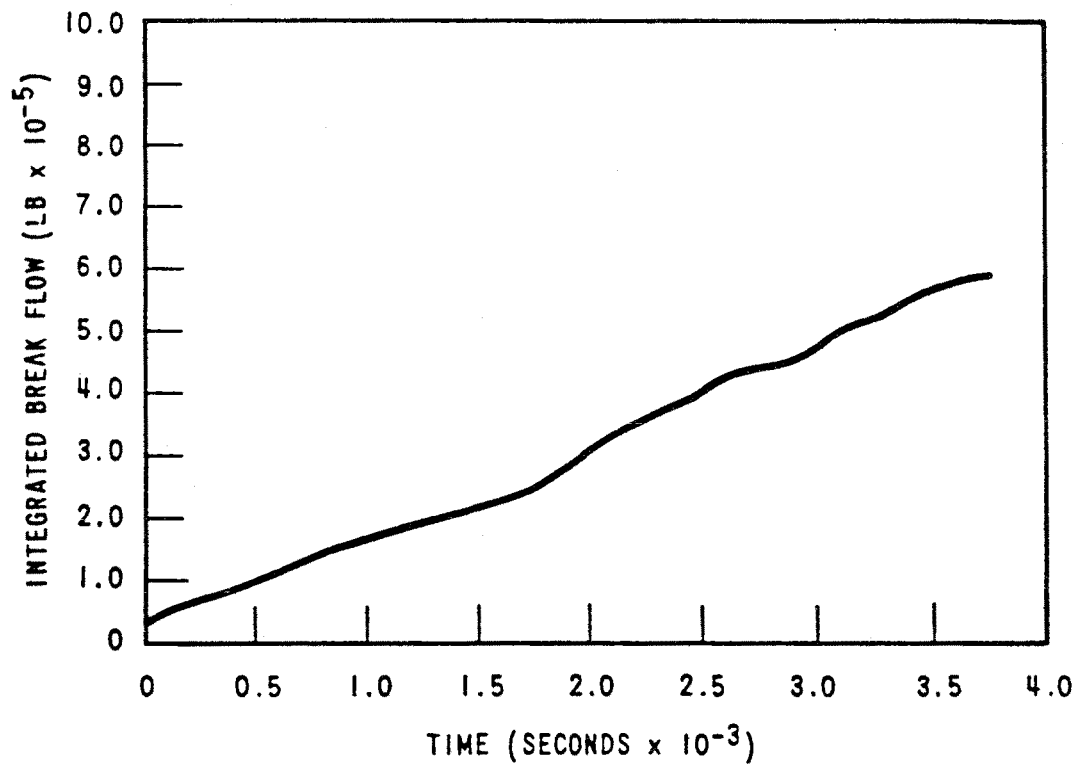


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.4-26

HOT SPOT FUEL AND CLAD  
TEMPERATURES VERSUS TIME, EOL,  
HZIP, ROD EJECTION ACCIDENT

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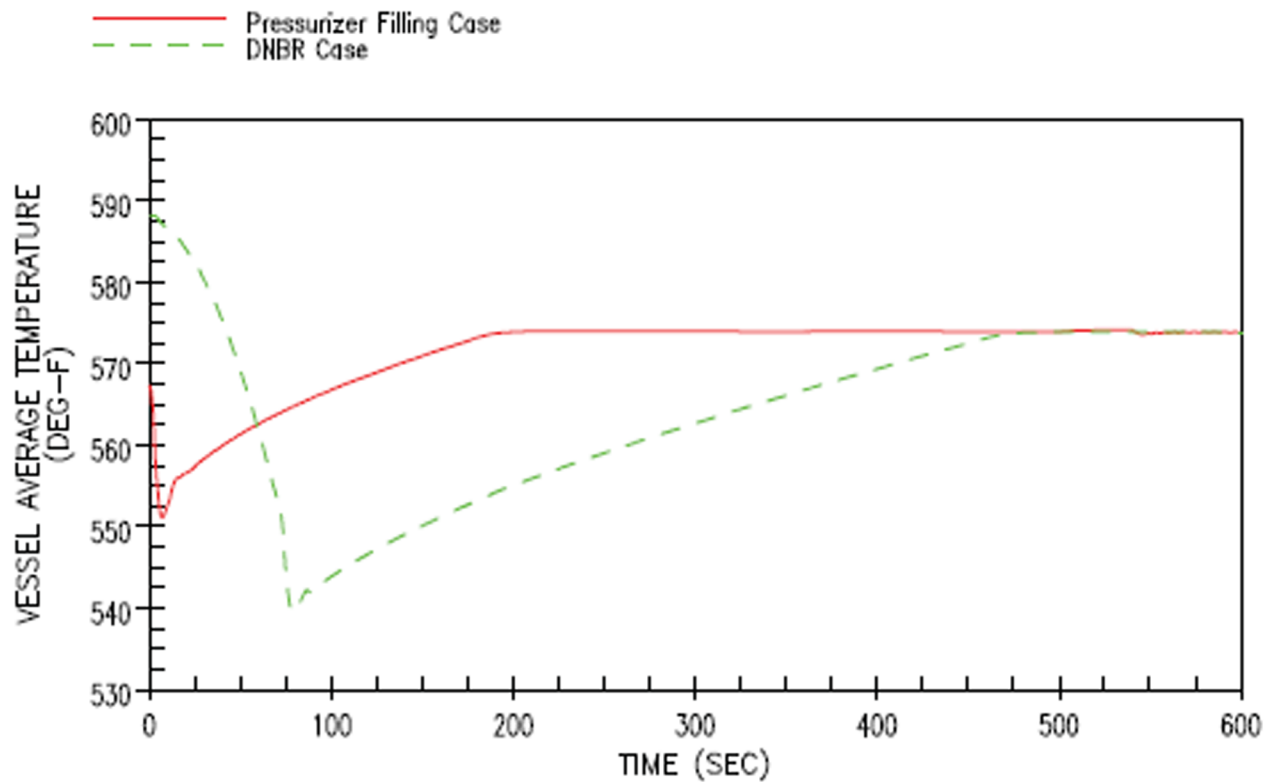
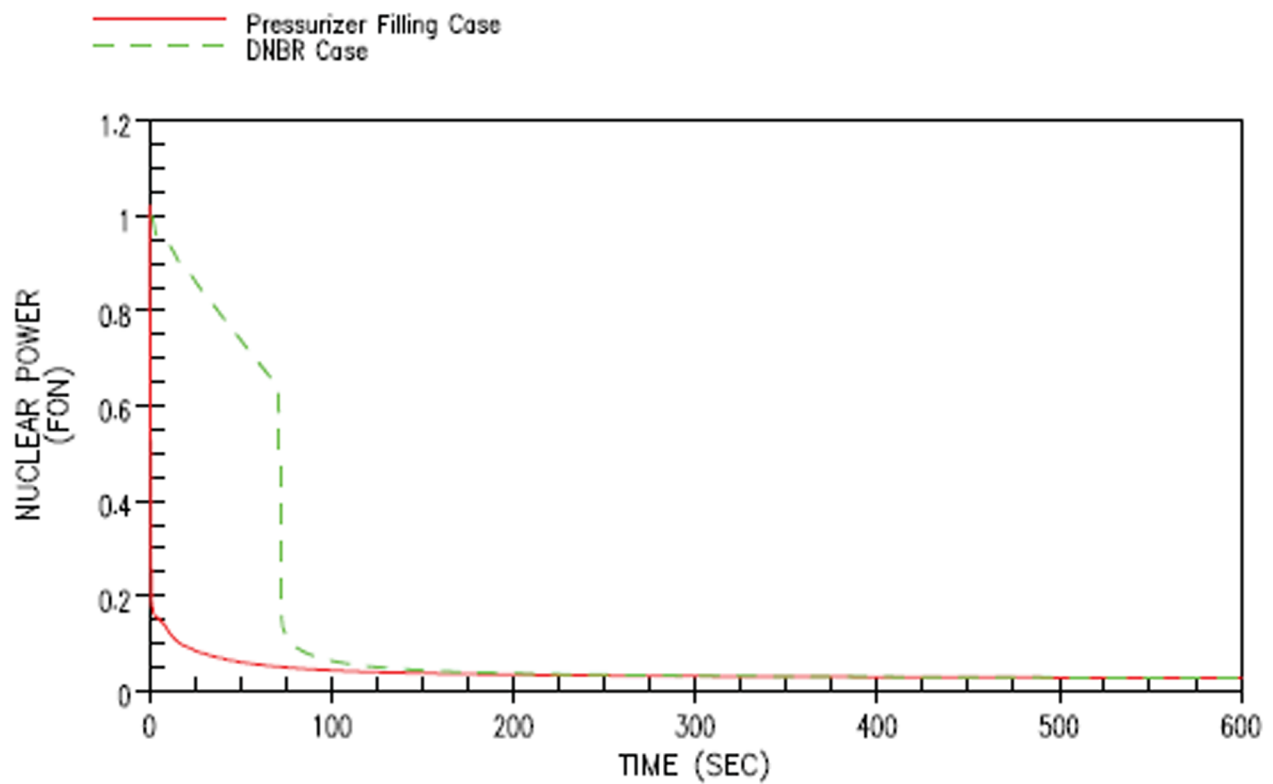
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**CALLAWAY PLANT**

**FIGURE 15.4-27**

**REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM INTEGRATED  
BREAK FLOW  
ROD EJECTION ACCIDENT**



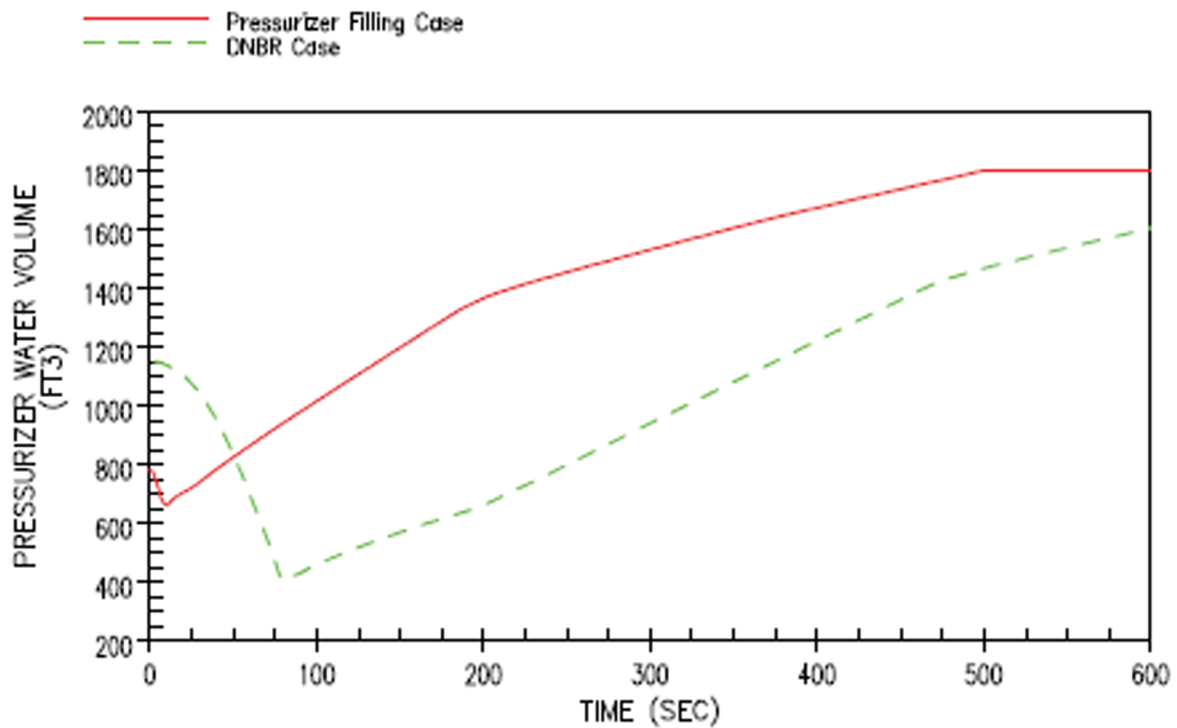
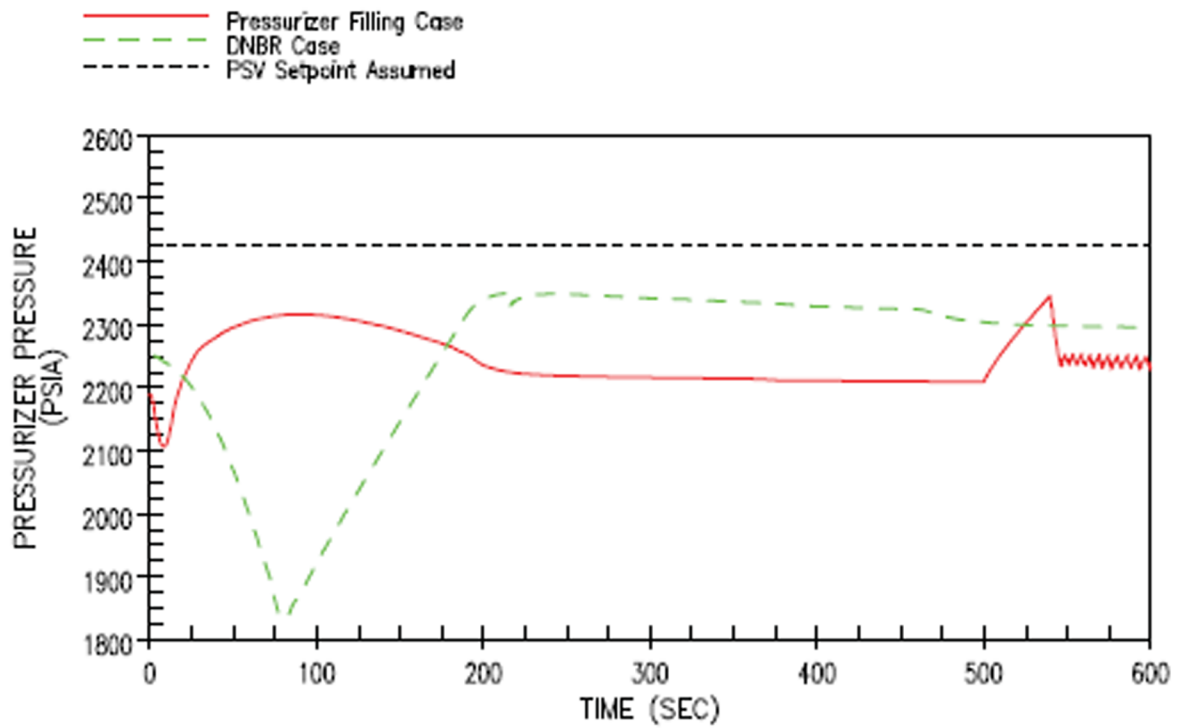


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.5-1

INADVERTENT OPERATION OF ECCS  
DURING POWER OPERATION

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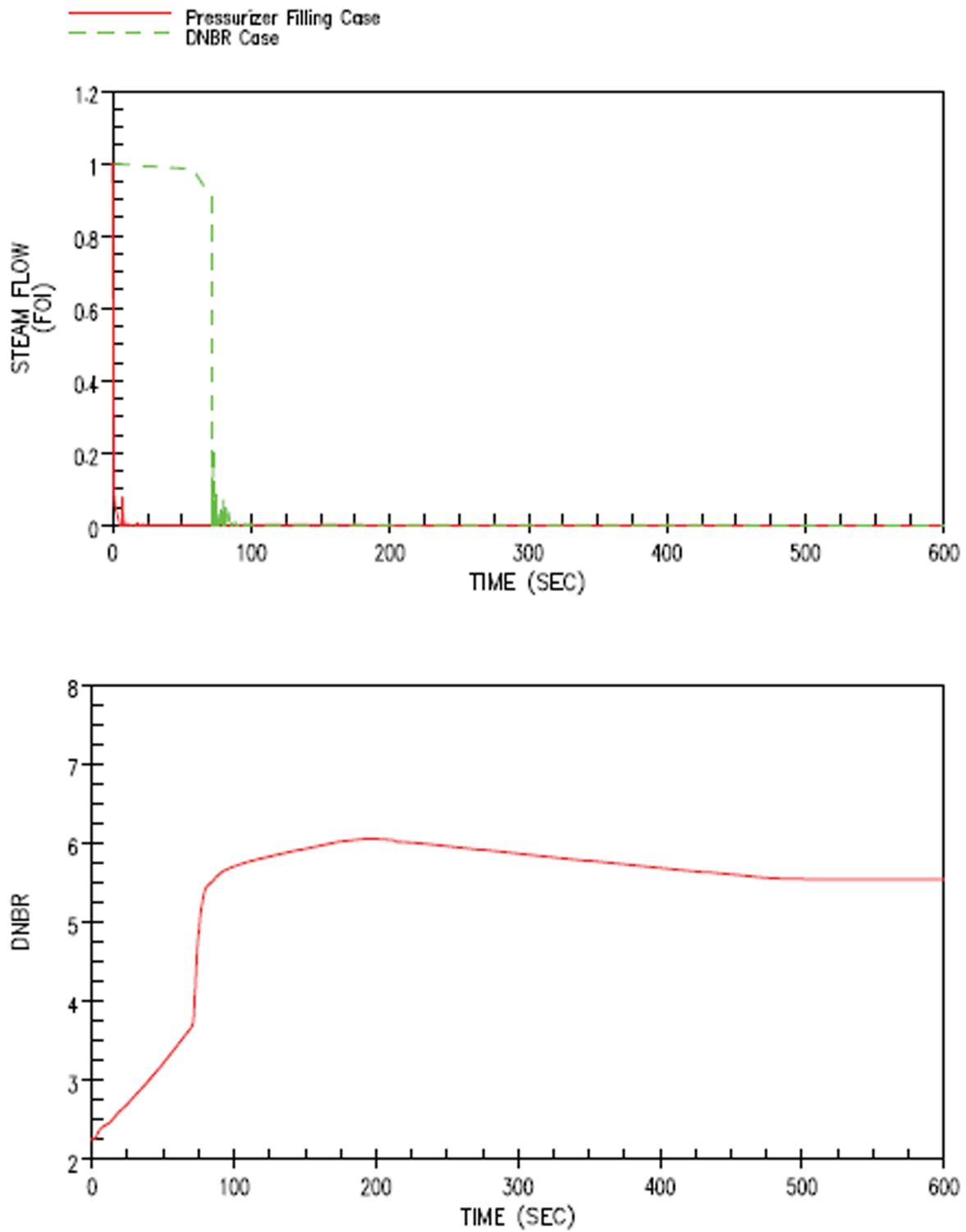


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.5-2

INADVERTENT OPERATION OF ECCS  
DURING POWER OPERATION

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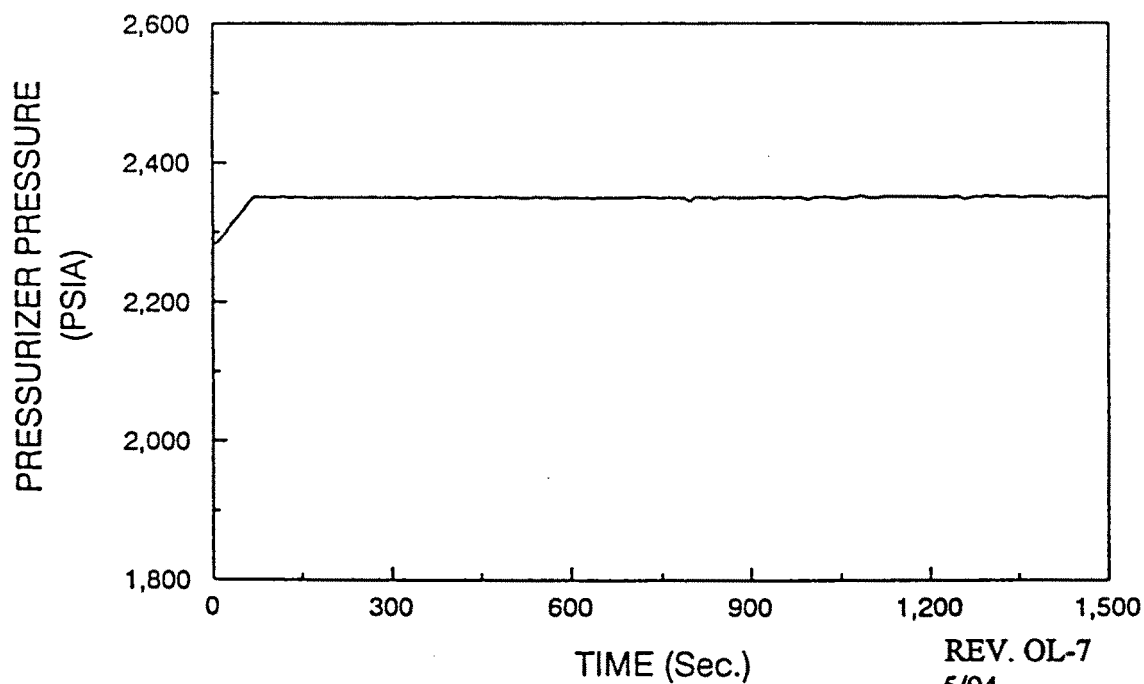
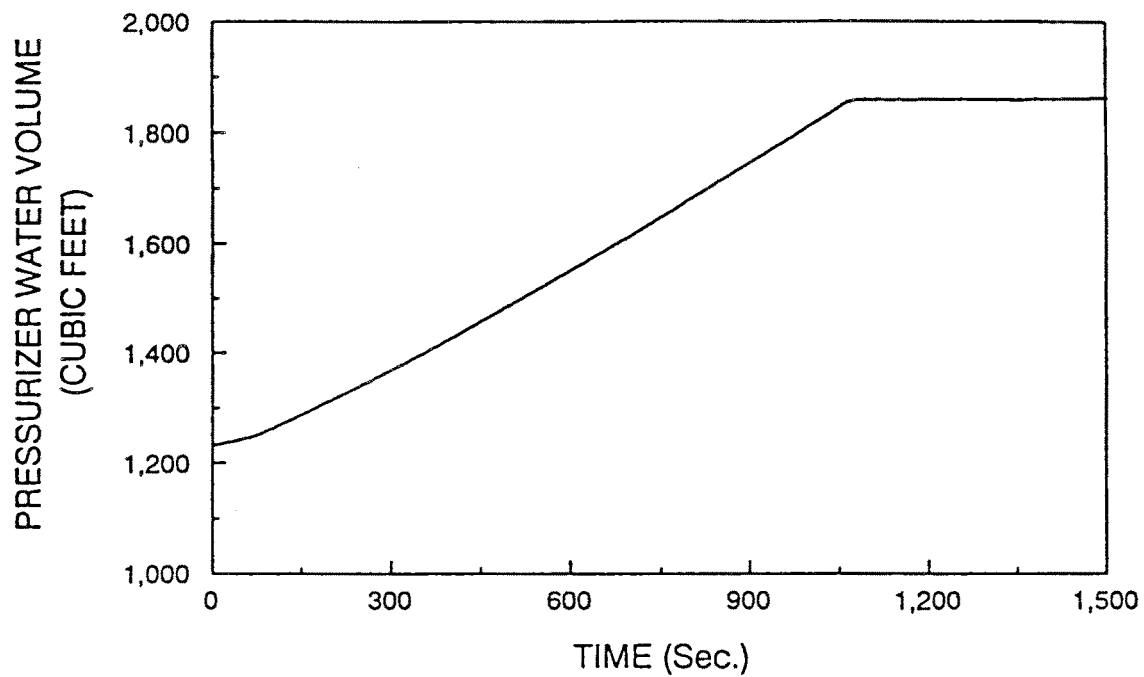


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.5-3

INADVERTENT OPERATION OF ECCS  
DURING POWER OPERATION

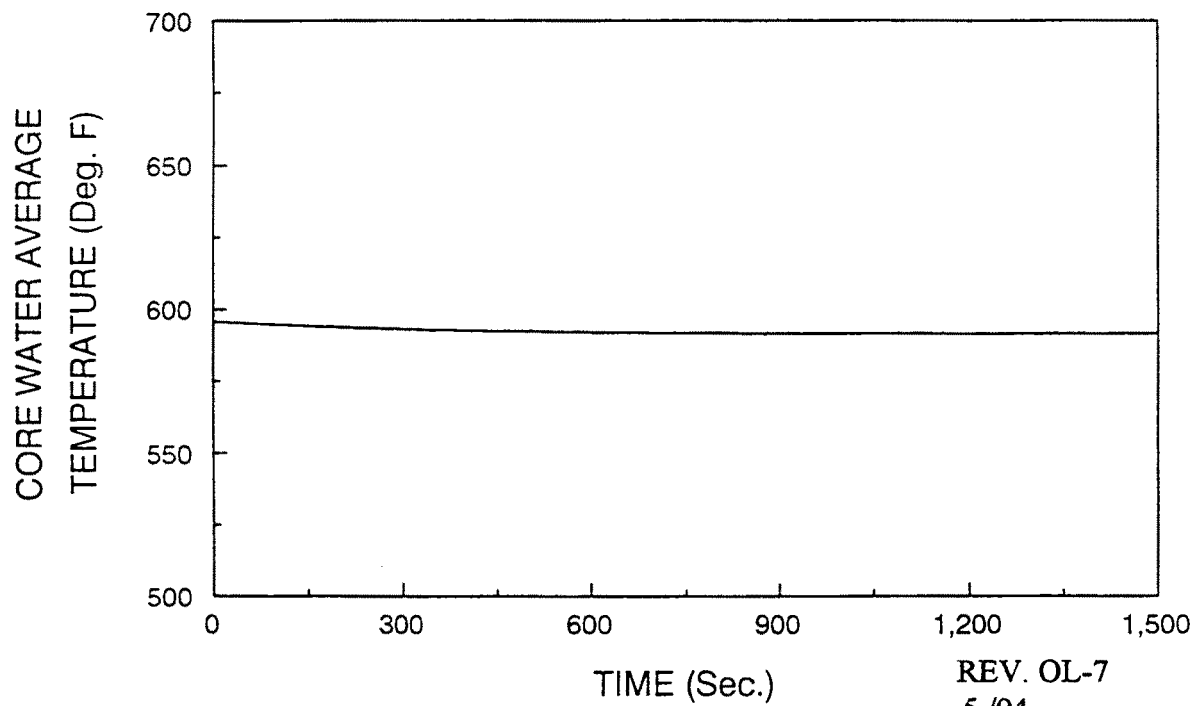
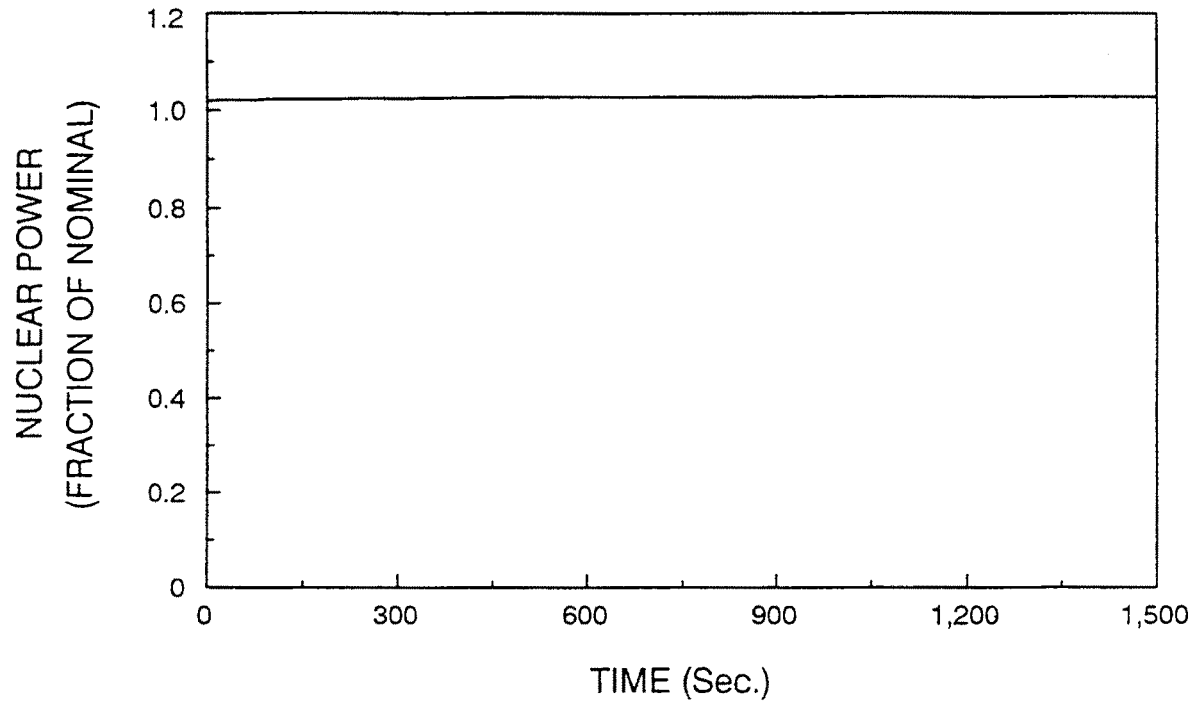
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CALLAWAY PLANT

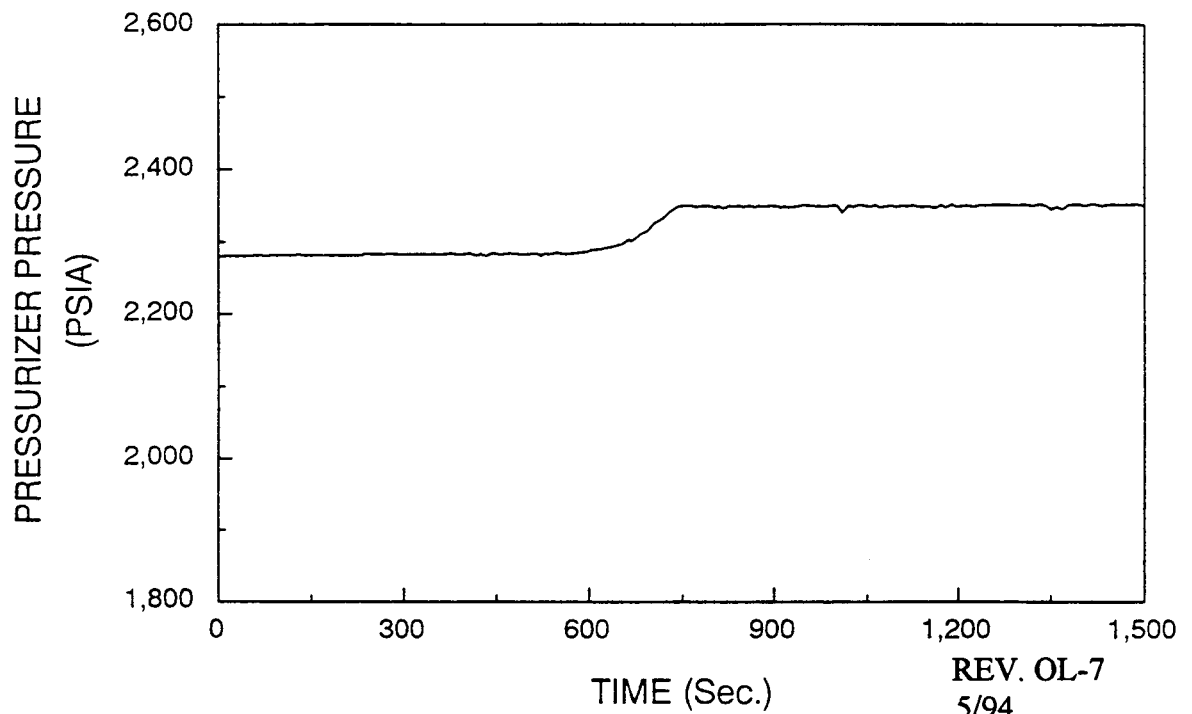
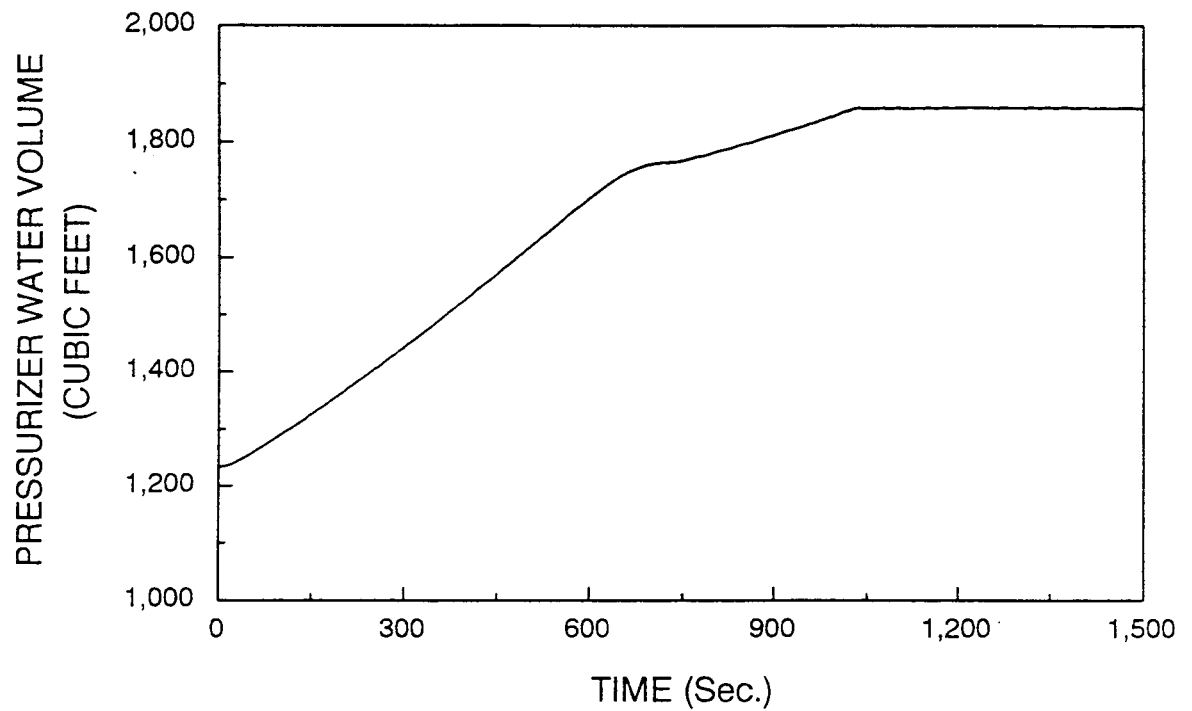
FIGURE 15.5-4  
CHEMICAL AND VOLUME CONTROL  
SYSTEM MALFUNCTION MINIMUM  
REACTIVITY FEEDBACK, WITHOUT  
PRESSURIZER SPRAY



REV. OL-7  
5 /94

CALLAWAY PLANT

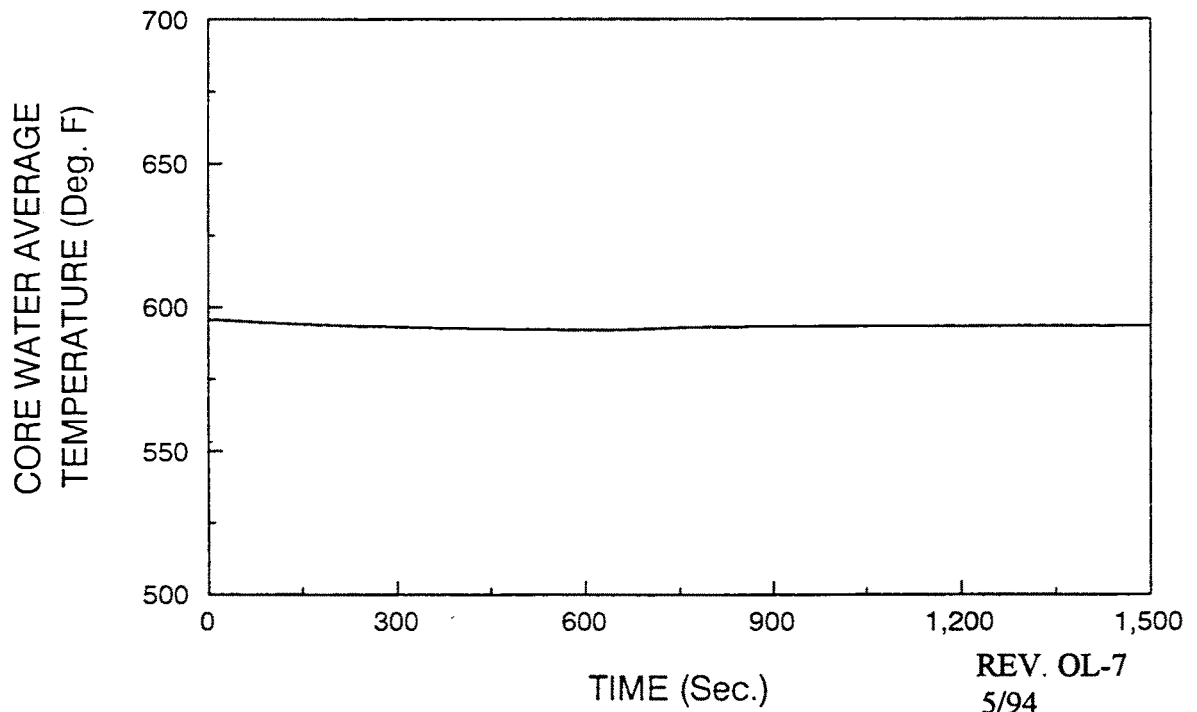
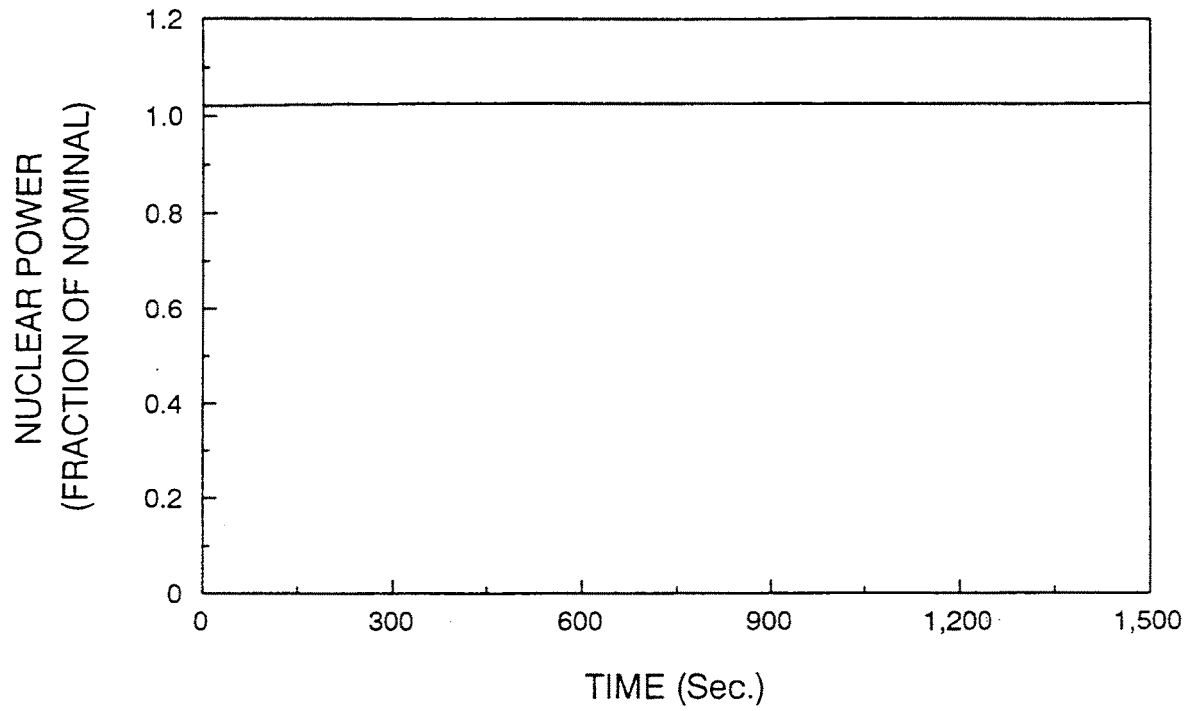
FIGURE 15.5-5  
CHEMICAL AND VOLUME CONTROL  
SYSTEM MALFUNCTION MINIMUM  
REACTIVITY FEEDBACK, WITHOUT  
PRESSURIZER SPRAY



REV. OL-7  
5/94

CALLAWAY PLANT

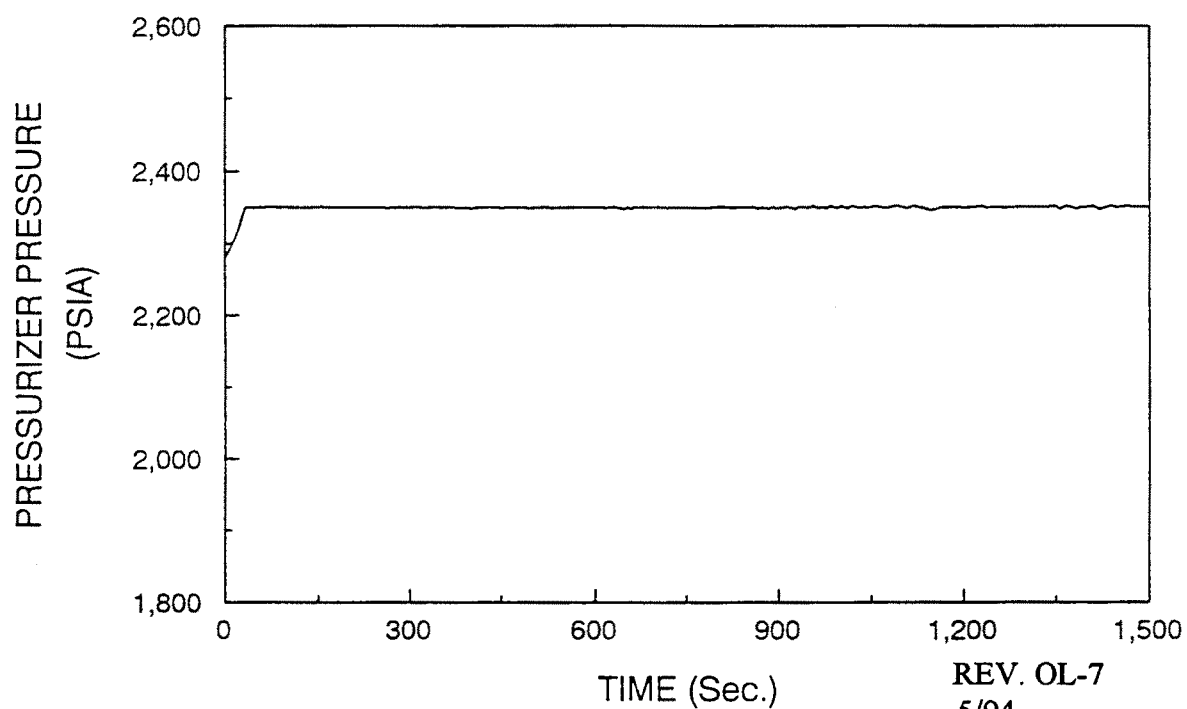
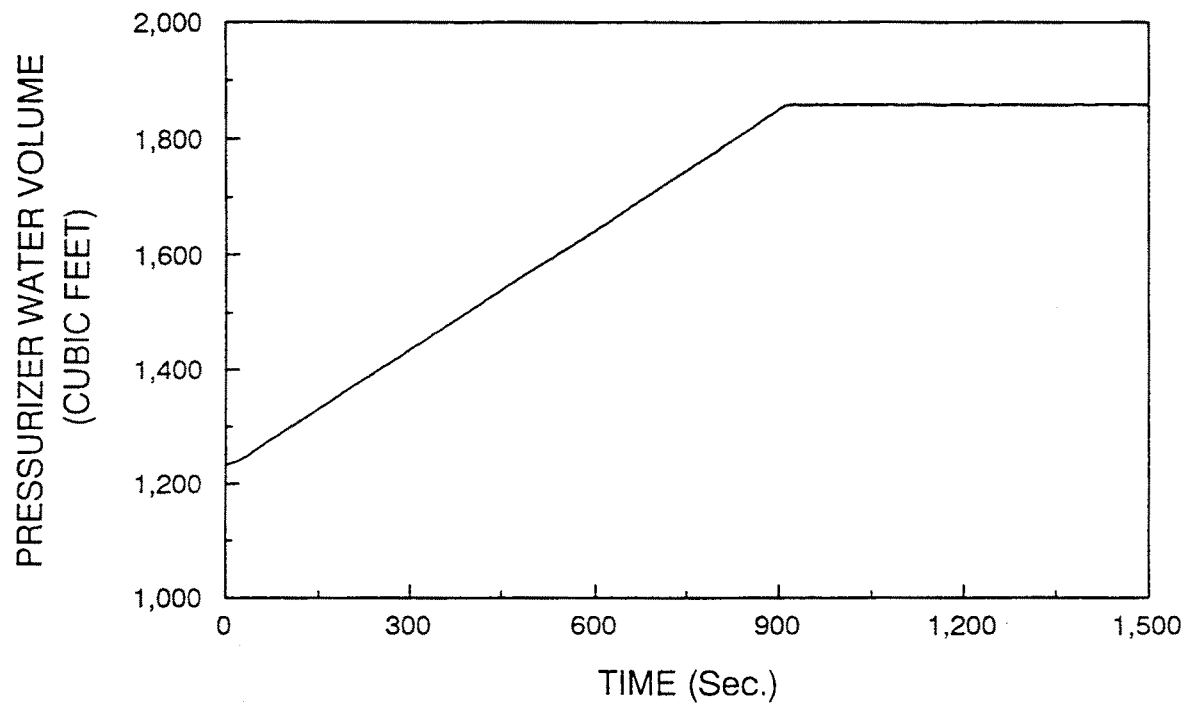
FIGURE 15.5-6  
CHEMICAL AND VOLUME CONTROL  
SYSTEM MALFUNCTION MINIMUM  
REACTIVITY FEEDBACK, WITH  
PRESSURIZER SPRAY



REV. OL-7  
5/94

CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.5-7  
CHEMICAL AND VOLUME CONTROL  
SYSTEM MALFUNCTION MINIMUM  
REACTIVITY FEEDBACK, WITH  
PRESSURIZER SPRAY

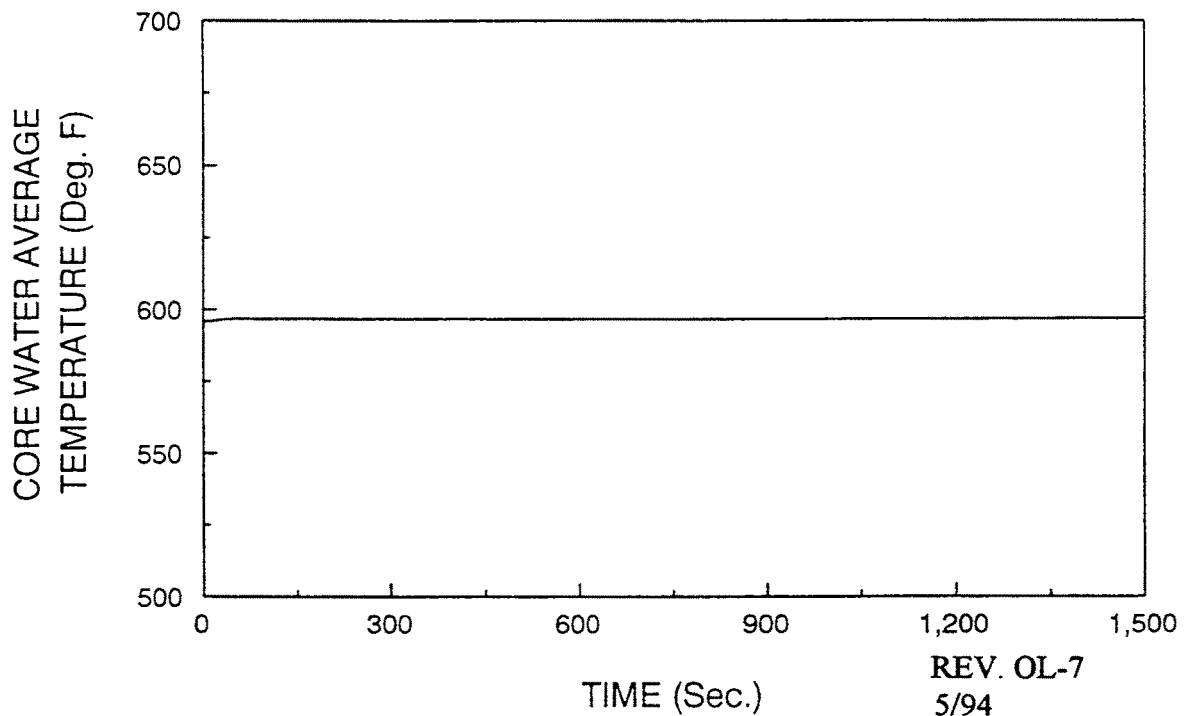
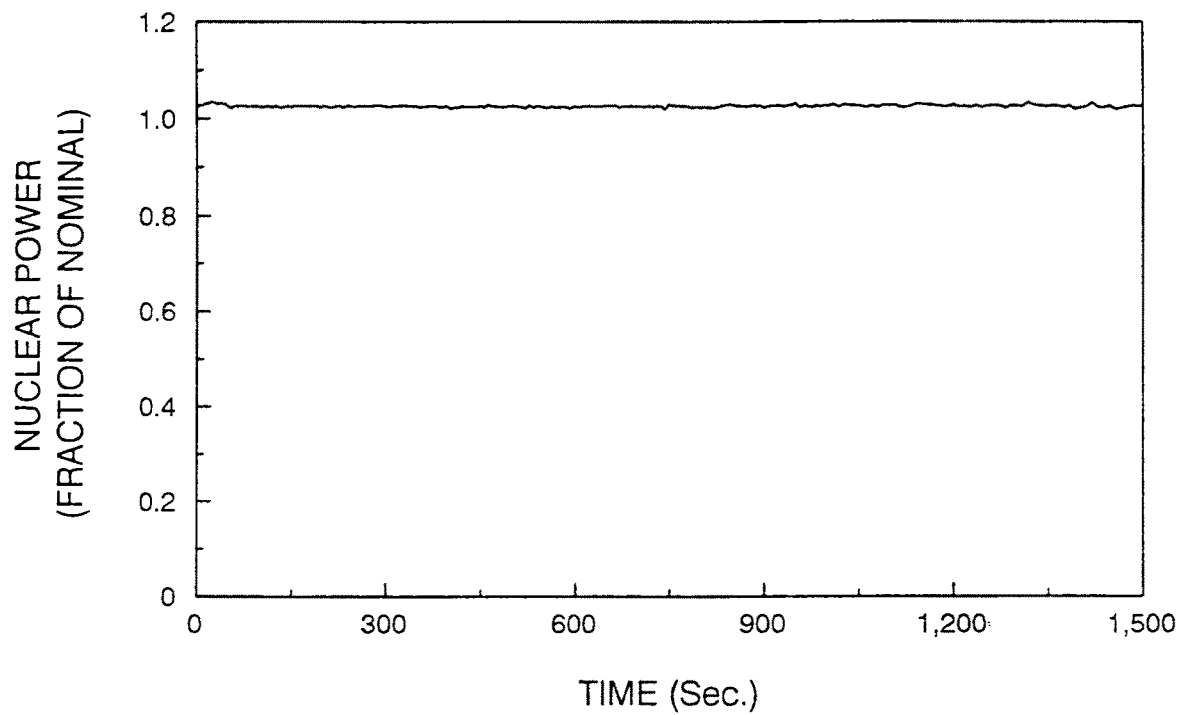


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5/94

CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.5-8  
CHEMICAL AND VOLUME CONTROL  
SYSTEM MALFUNCTION MAXIMUM  
REACTIVITY FEEDBACK, WITHOUT  
PRESSURIZER SPRAY

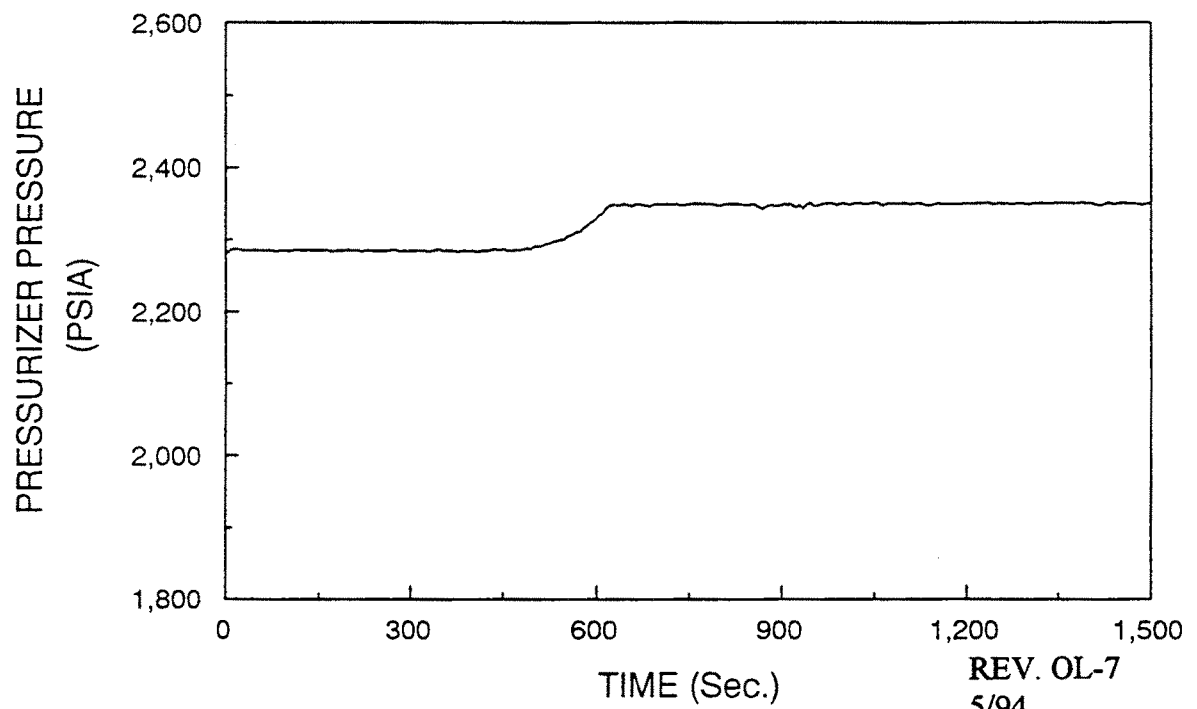
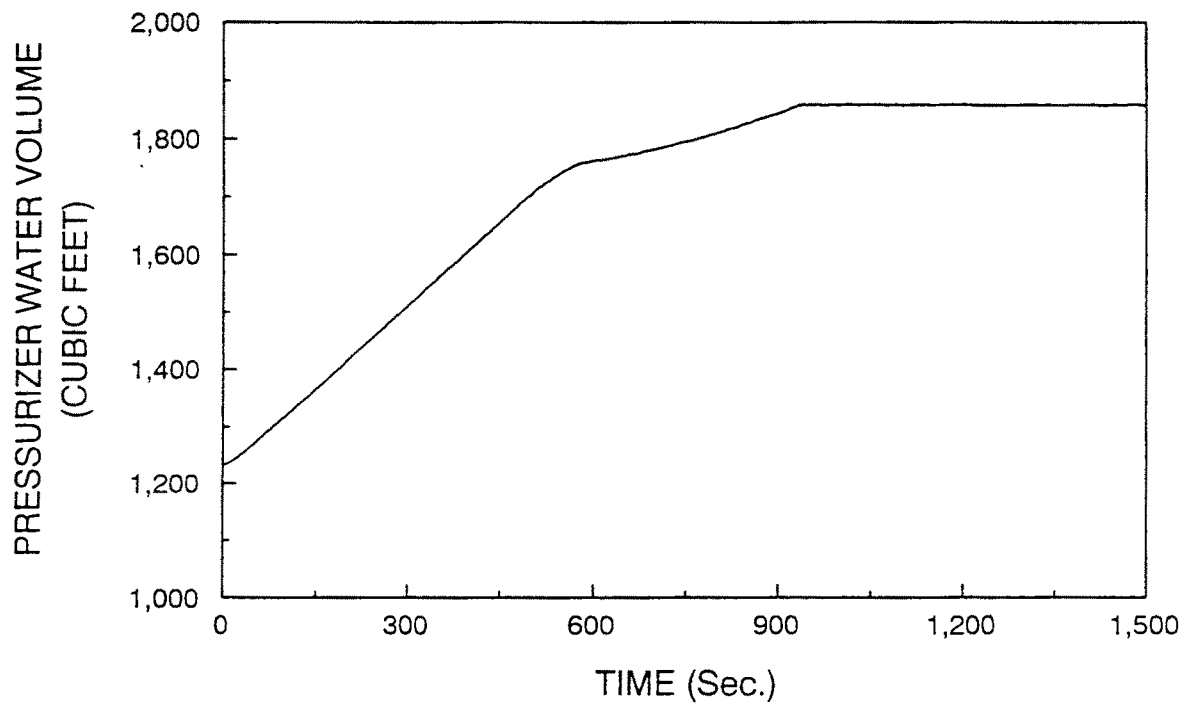




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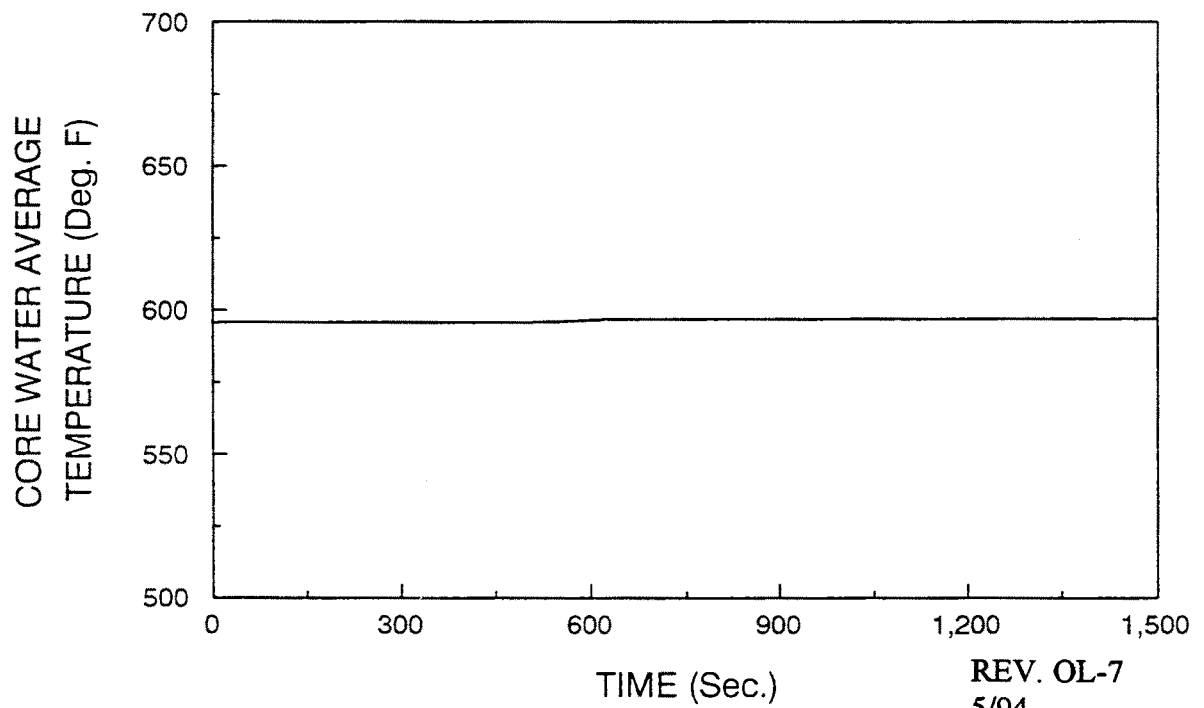
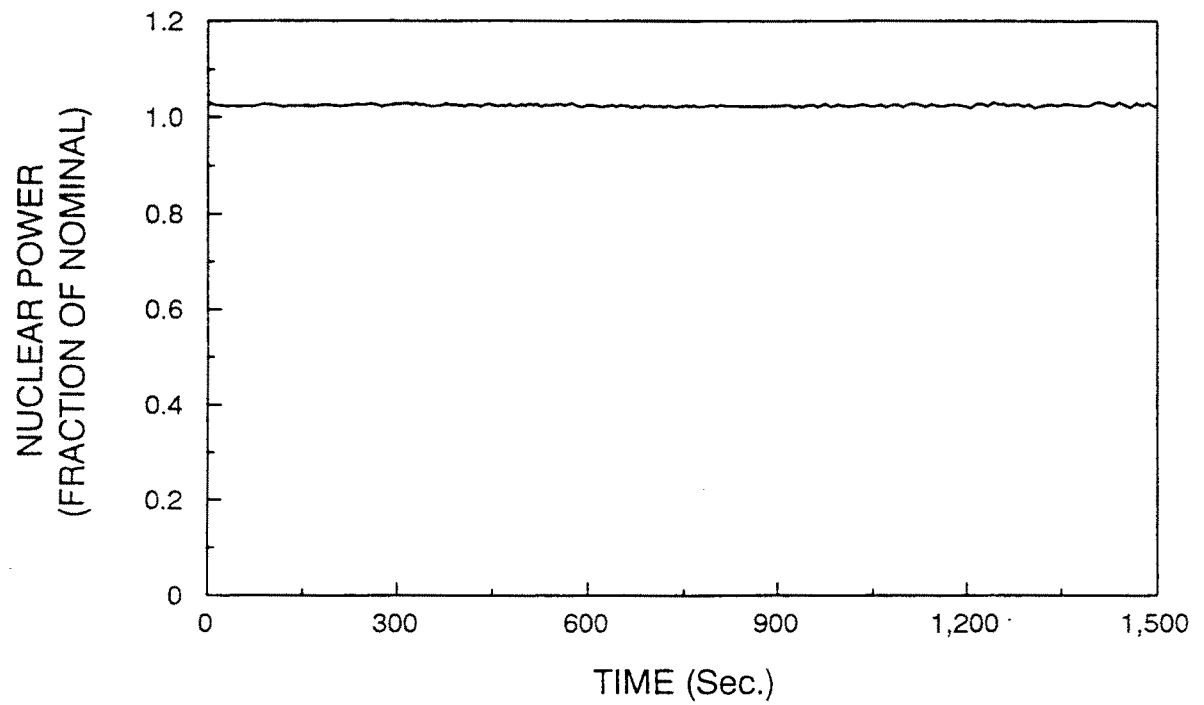
CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.5-9  
CHEMICAL AND VOLUME CONTROL  
SYSTEM MALFUNCTION MAXIMUM  
REACTIVITY FEEDBACK, WITHOUT  
PRESSURIZER SPRAY



CALLAWAY PLANT

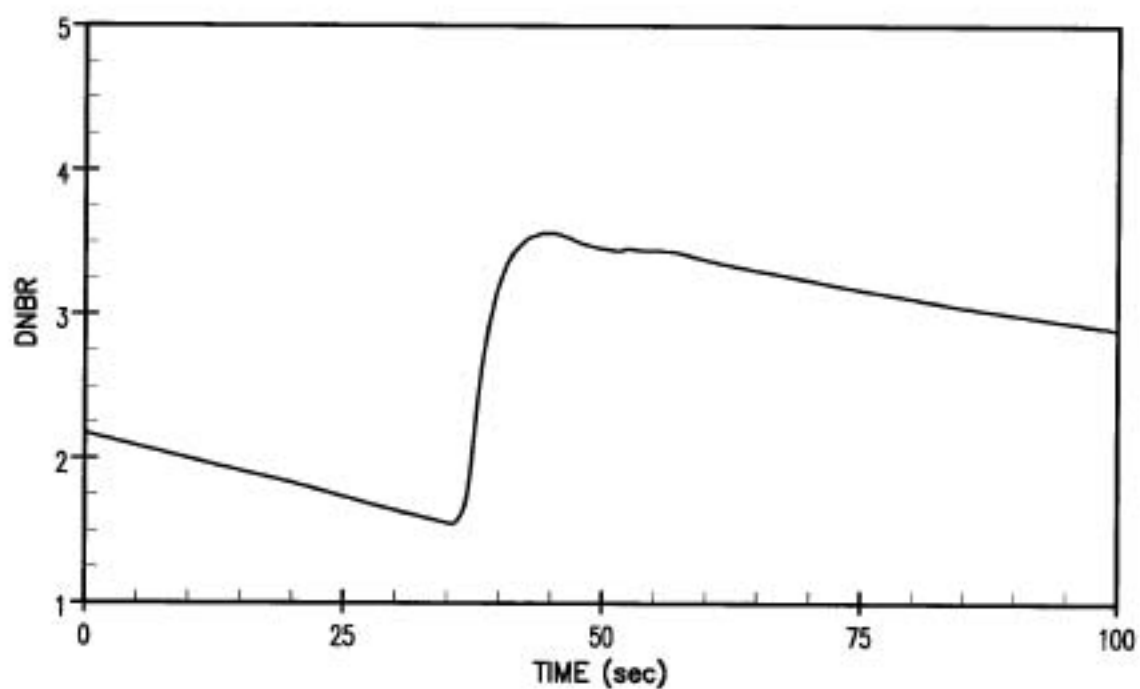
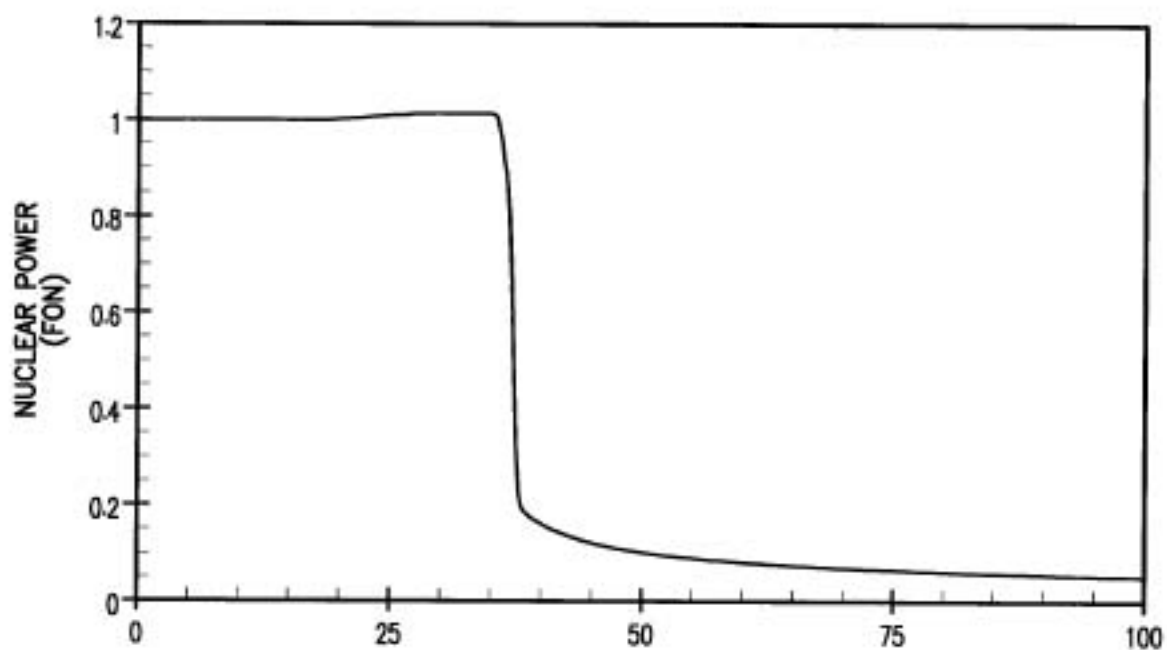
FIGURE 15.5-10  
CHEMICAL AND VOLUME CONTROL  
SYSTEM MALFUNCTION MAXIMUM  
REACTIVITY FEEDBACK, WITH  
PRESSURIZER SPRAY



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5/94

CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.5-11  
CHEMICAL AND VOLUME CONTROL  
SYSTEM MALFUNCTION MAXIMUM  
REACTIVITY FEEDBACK, WITH  
PRESSURIZER SPRAY

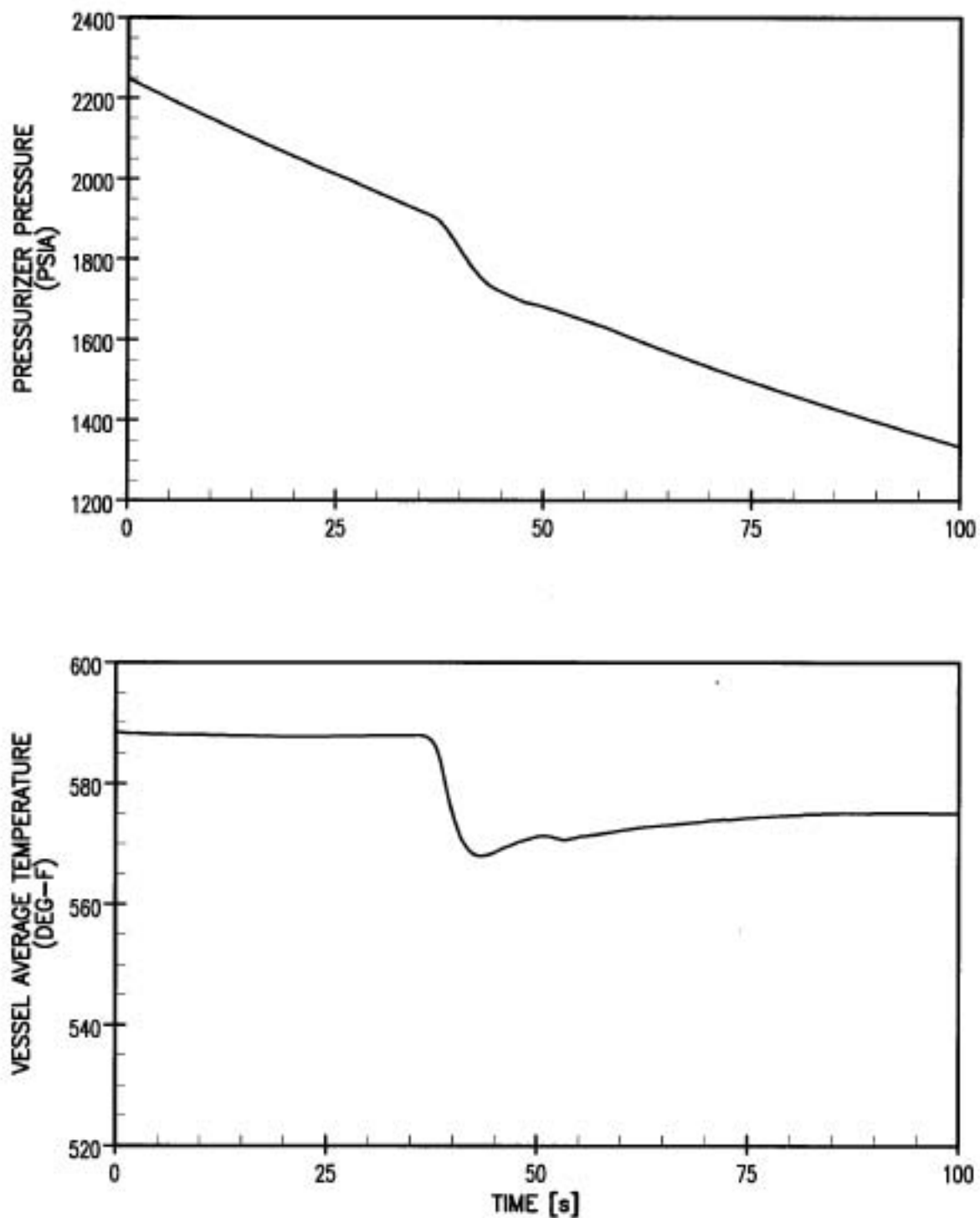


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.6-1

NUCLEAR POWER AND DNBR  
TRANSIENTS FOR INADVERTENT OPENING  
OF A PRESSURIZER SAFETY VALVE

REV. 10 1/10

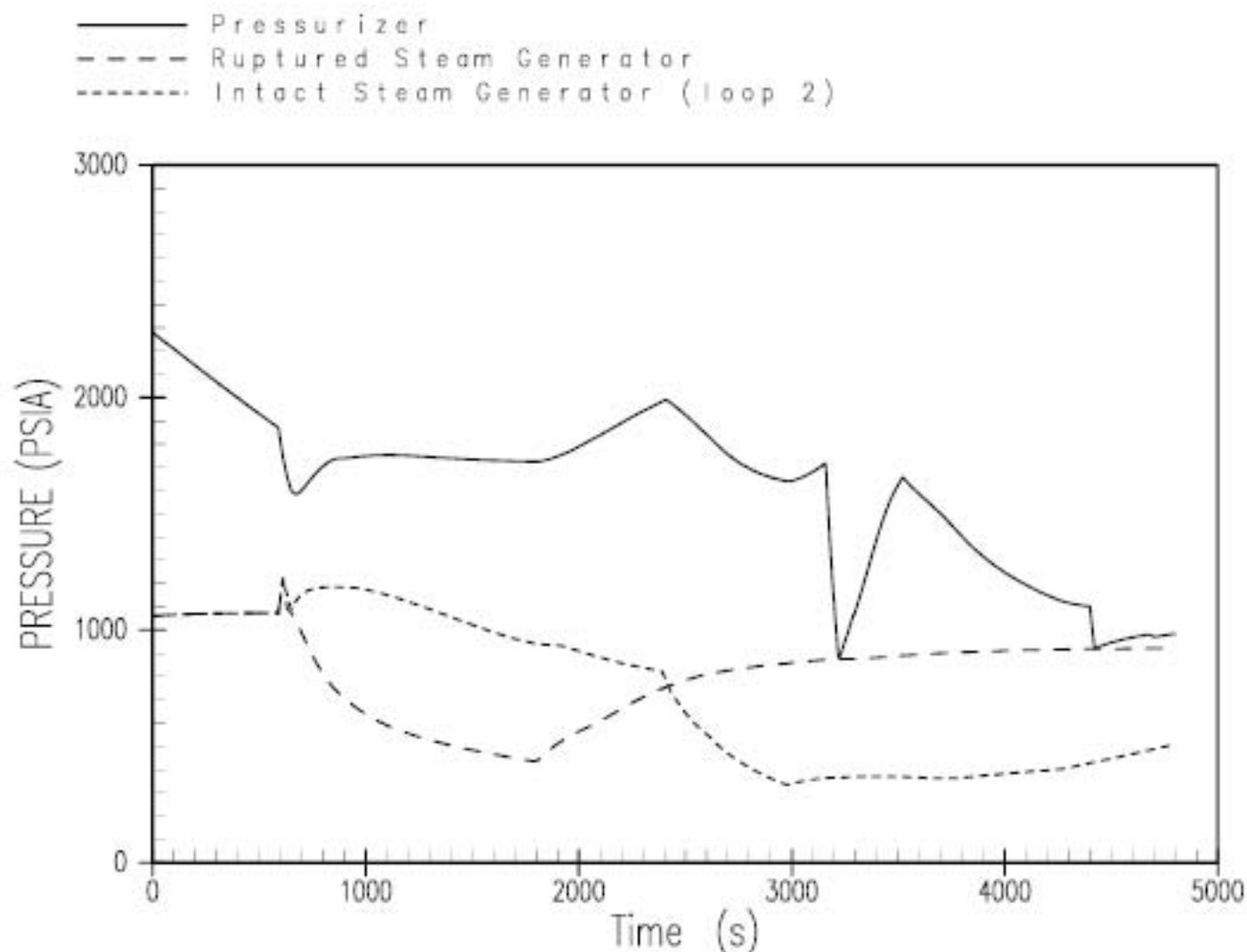


## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.8-2

PRESSURIZER PRESSURE AND VESSEL AVERAGE  
TEMPERATURE TRANSIENTS FOR INADVERTENT  
OPENING OF A PRESSURIZER SAFETY VALVE

REV. 10 1/10



**Note:**

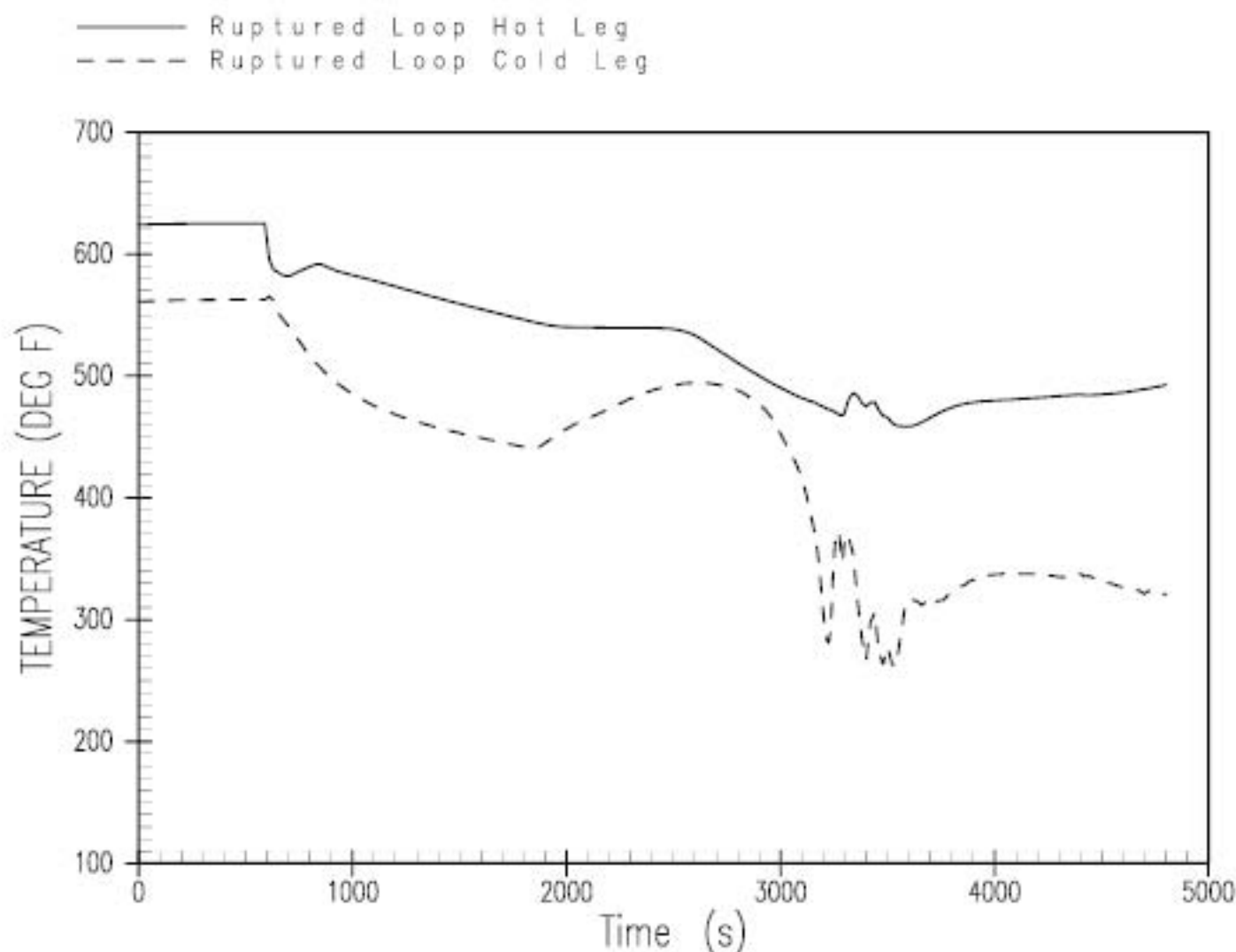
The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.5-3A

**PRESSURIZER AND STEAM GENERATOR (RUPTURED AND INTACT GENERATORS) PRESSURE TRANSIENTS FOR STEAM GENERATOR TUBE RUPTURE EVENT  
REV. 10 6/11**



#### Note:

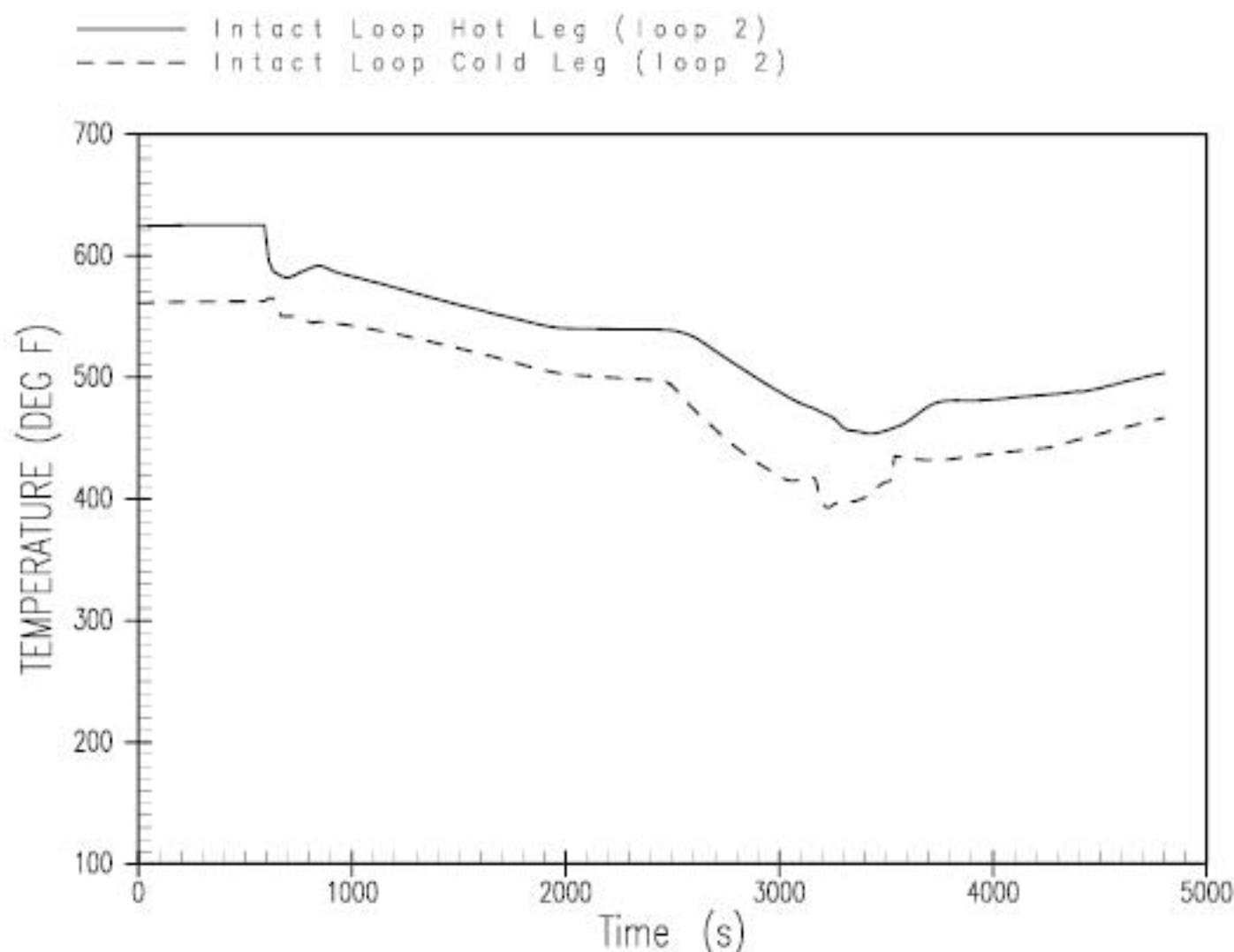
The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

### FIGURE 15.8-3B

REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM TEMPERATURE  
(RUPTURED LOOP) TRANSIENT FOR STEAM  
GENERATOR TUBE RUPTURE EVENT  
REV. 10 6/11



**Note:**

The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

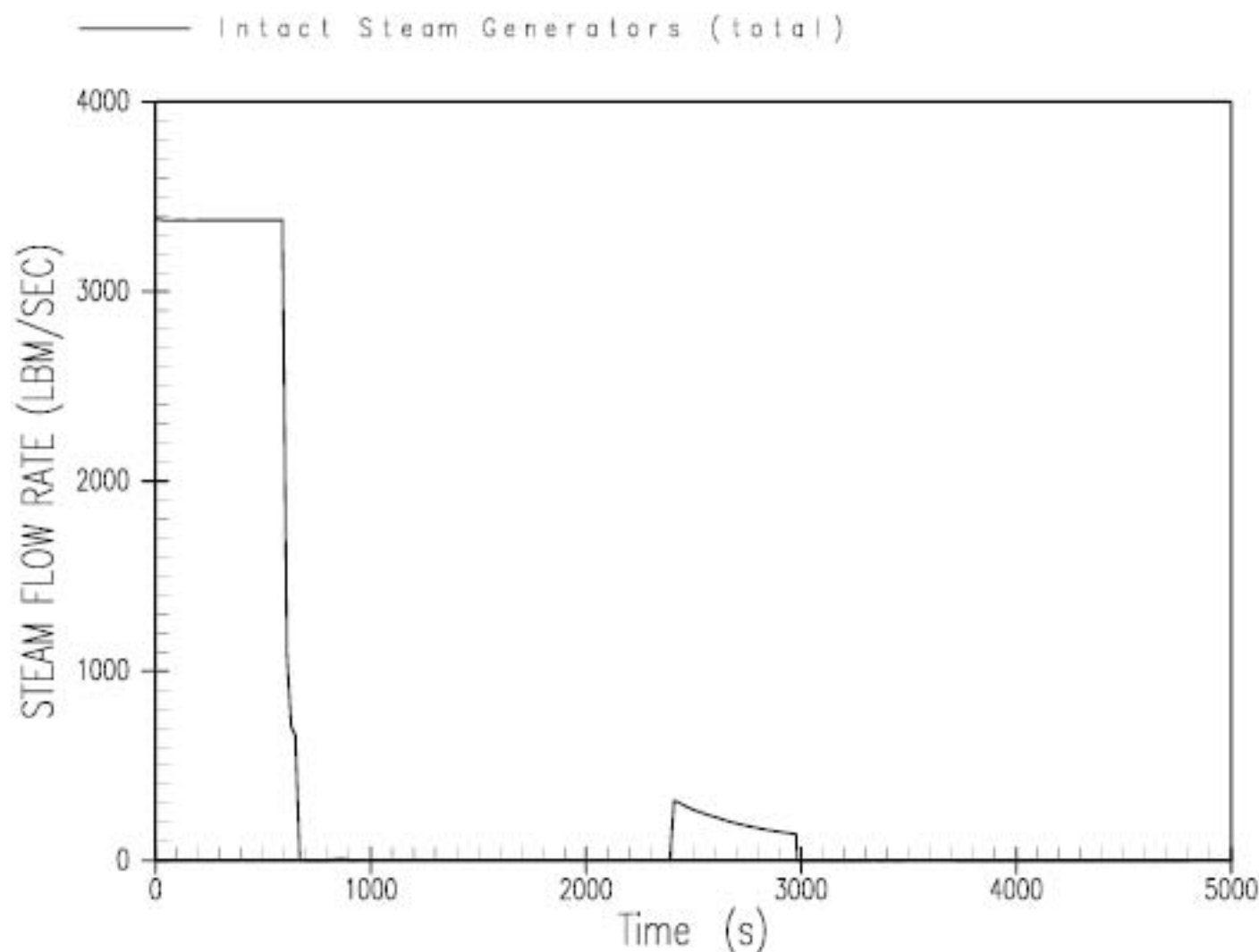
Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.5-3C

**REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM TEMPERATURE  
(INTACT LOOPS) TRANSIENT FOR STEAM  
GENERATOR TUBE RUPTURE EVENT  
REV. 10 6/11**





**Note:**

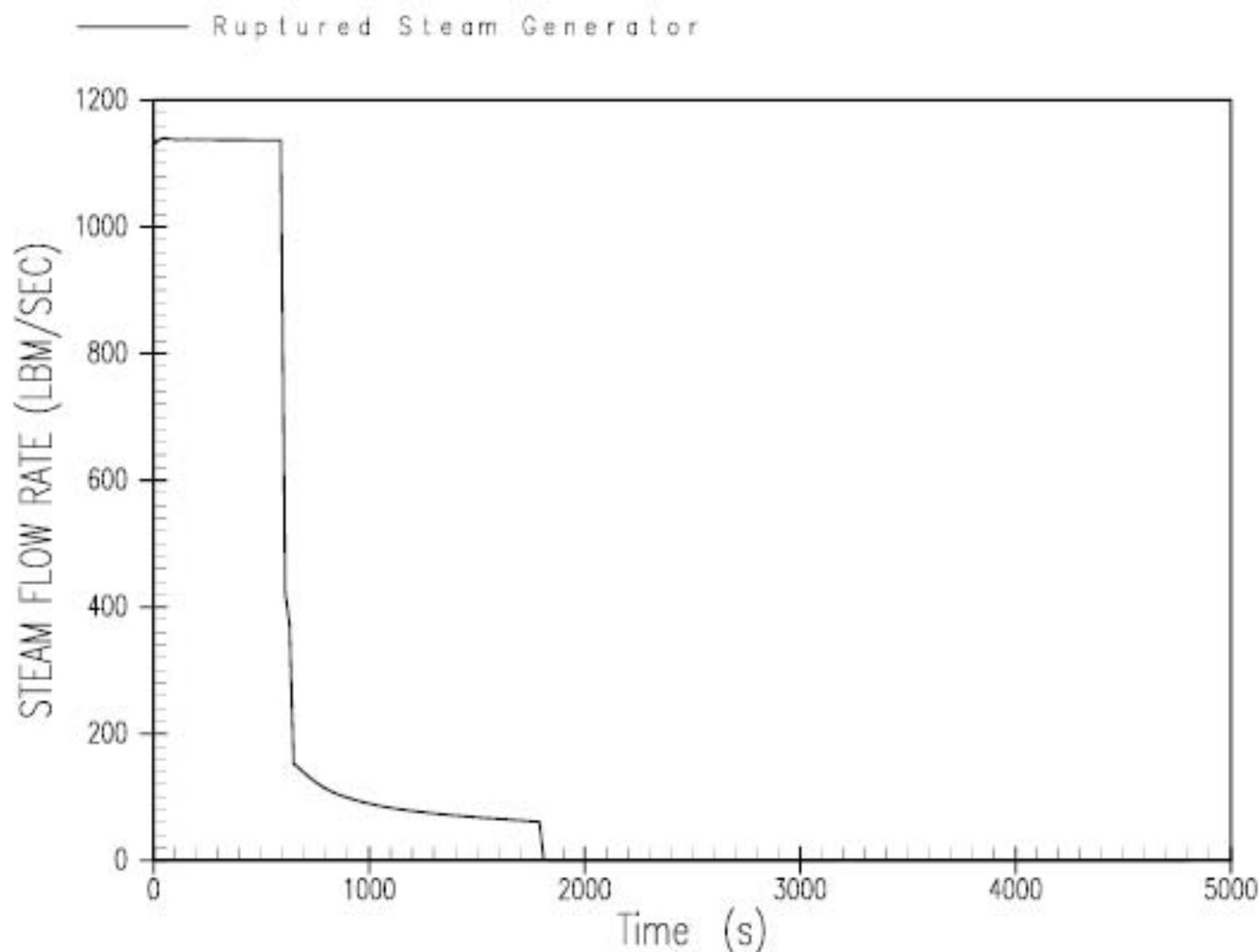
The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

### FIGURE 15.8-3D

**STEAM FLOW RATE (INTACT GENERATORS)  
TRANSIENT FOR STEAM GENERATOR  
TUBE RUPTURE EVENT  
REV. 10 6/11**



**Note:**

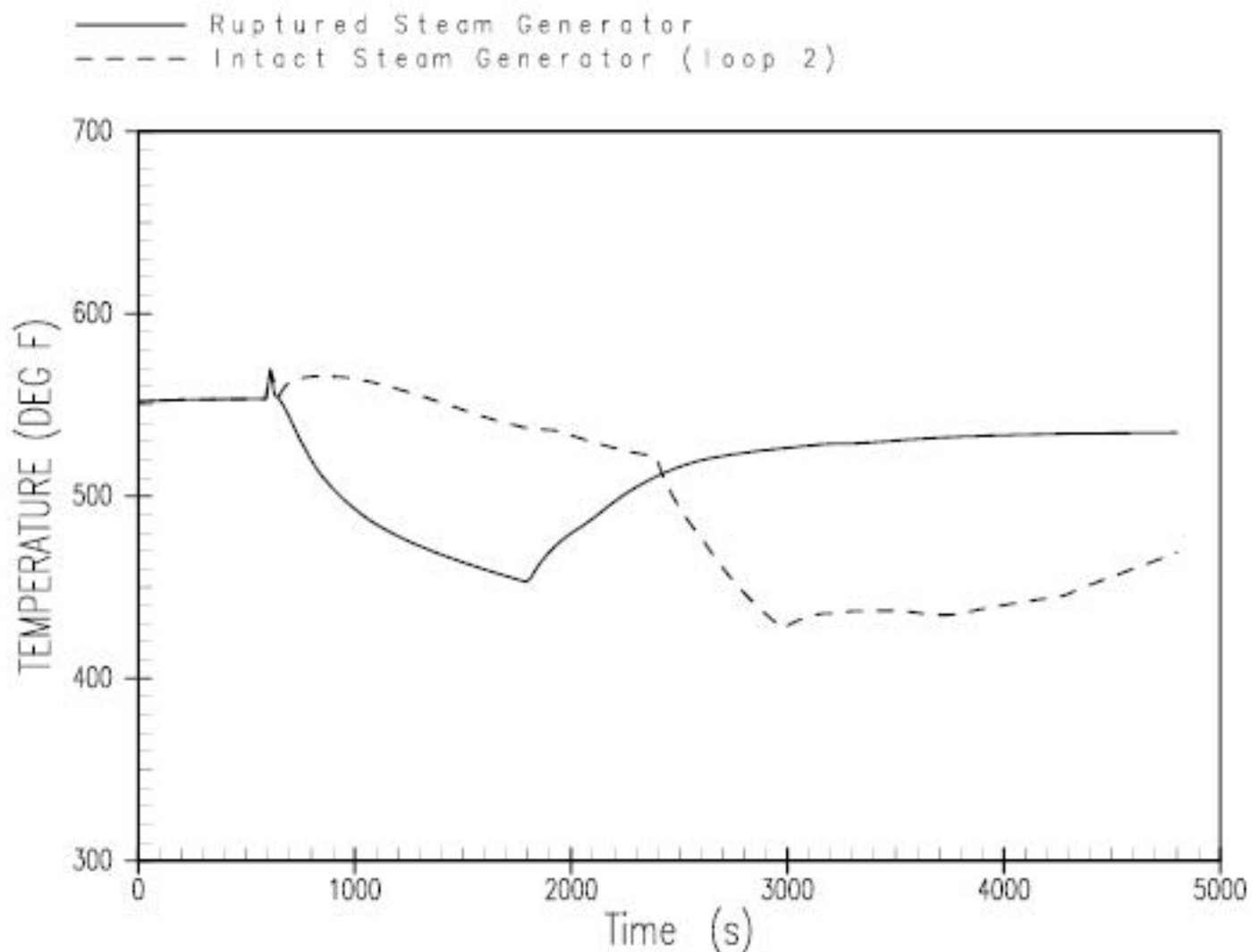
The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

**CALLAWAY PLANT**

**FIGURE 15.8-3E**

**STEAM FLOW RATE (RUPTURED GENERATOR)  
TRANSIENT FOR STEAM GENERATOR  
TUBE RUPTURE EVENT  
REV. 10 6/11**



**Note:**

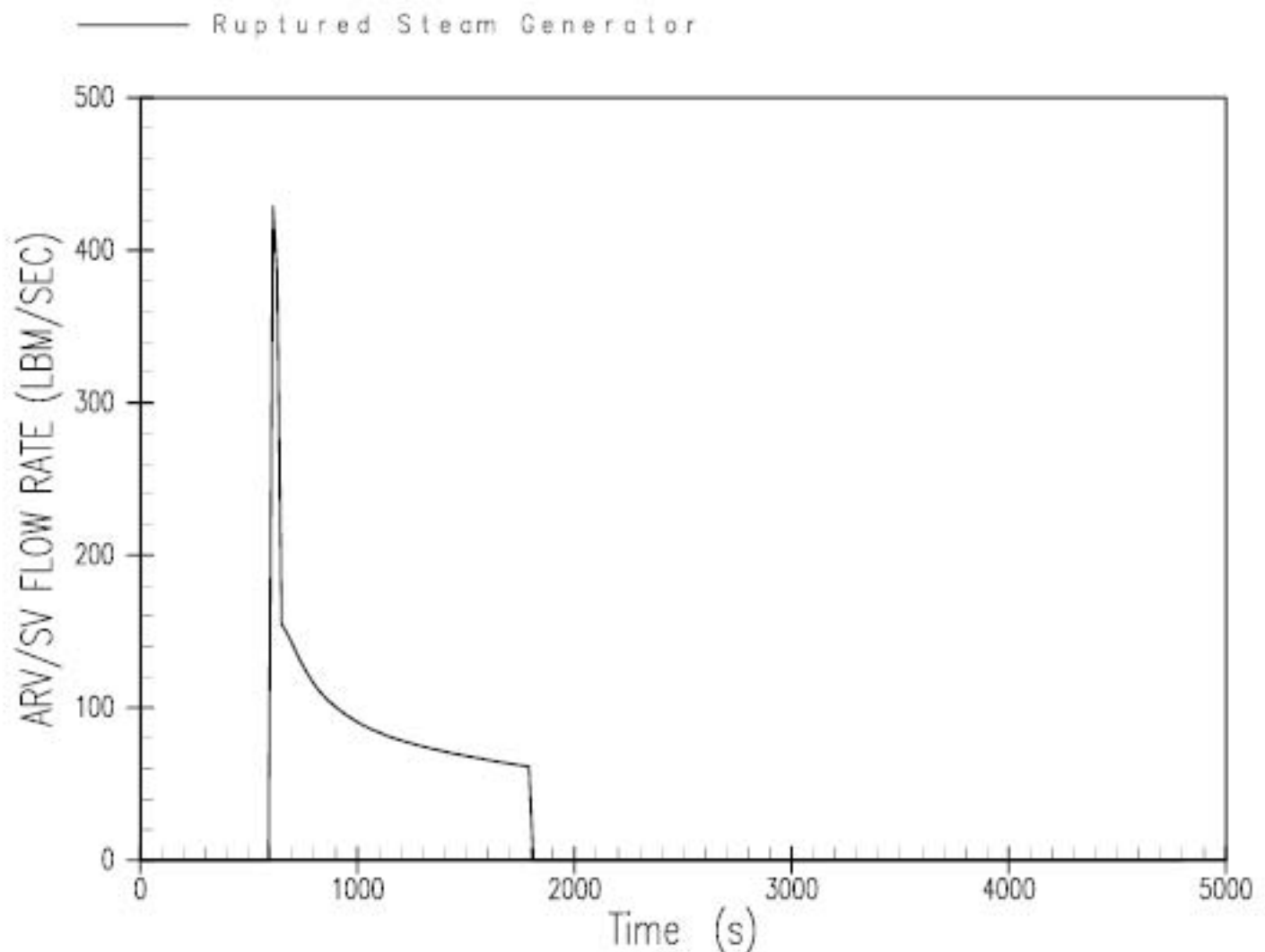
The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

### FIGURE 15.8-3F

**STEAM GENERATOR TEMPERATURE (RUPTURED  
AND INTACT GENERATORS) TRANSIENTS FOR  
STEAM GENERATOR TUBE RUPTURE EVENT  
REV. 10 6/11**



**Note:**

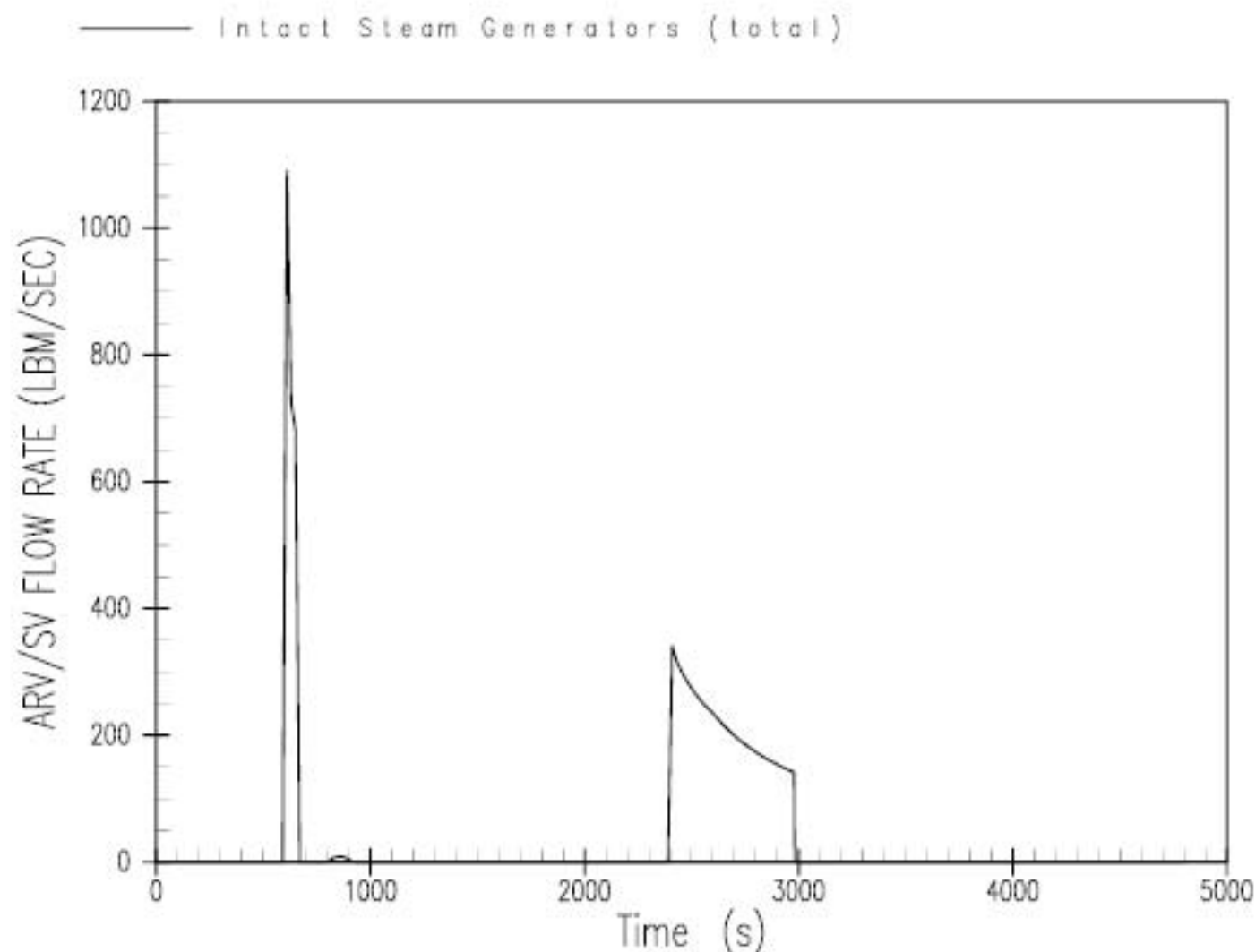
The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-36

**STEAM GENERATOR ATMOSPHERIC RELIEF  
VALVE FLOW RATE (RUPTURED GENERATOR)  
TRANSIENT FOR STEAM GENERATOR  
TUBE RUPTURE EVENT  
REV. 16 6/11**



**Note:**

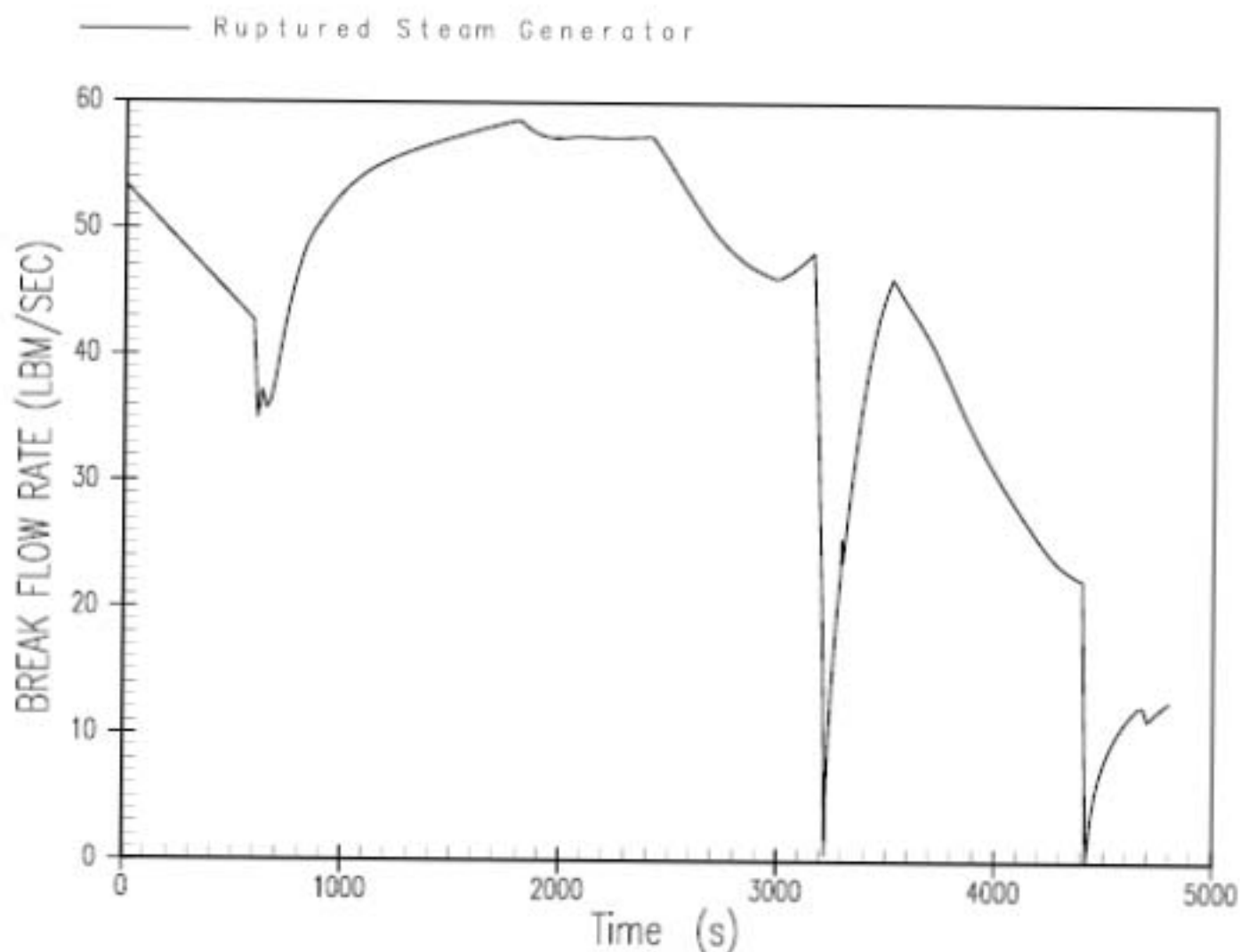
The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

**CALLAWAY PLANT**

**FIGURE 16.6-3H**

**STEAM GENERATOR ATMOSPHERIC RELIEF  
VALVE FLOW RATE (INTACT GENERATOR)  
TRANSIENT FOR STEAM GENERATOR  
TUBE RUPTURE EVENT  
REV. 10-5/11**



**Note:**

The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

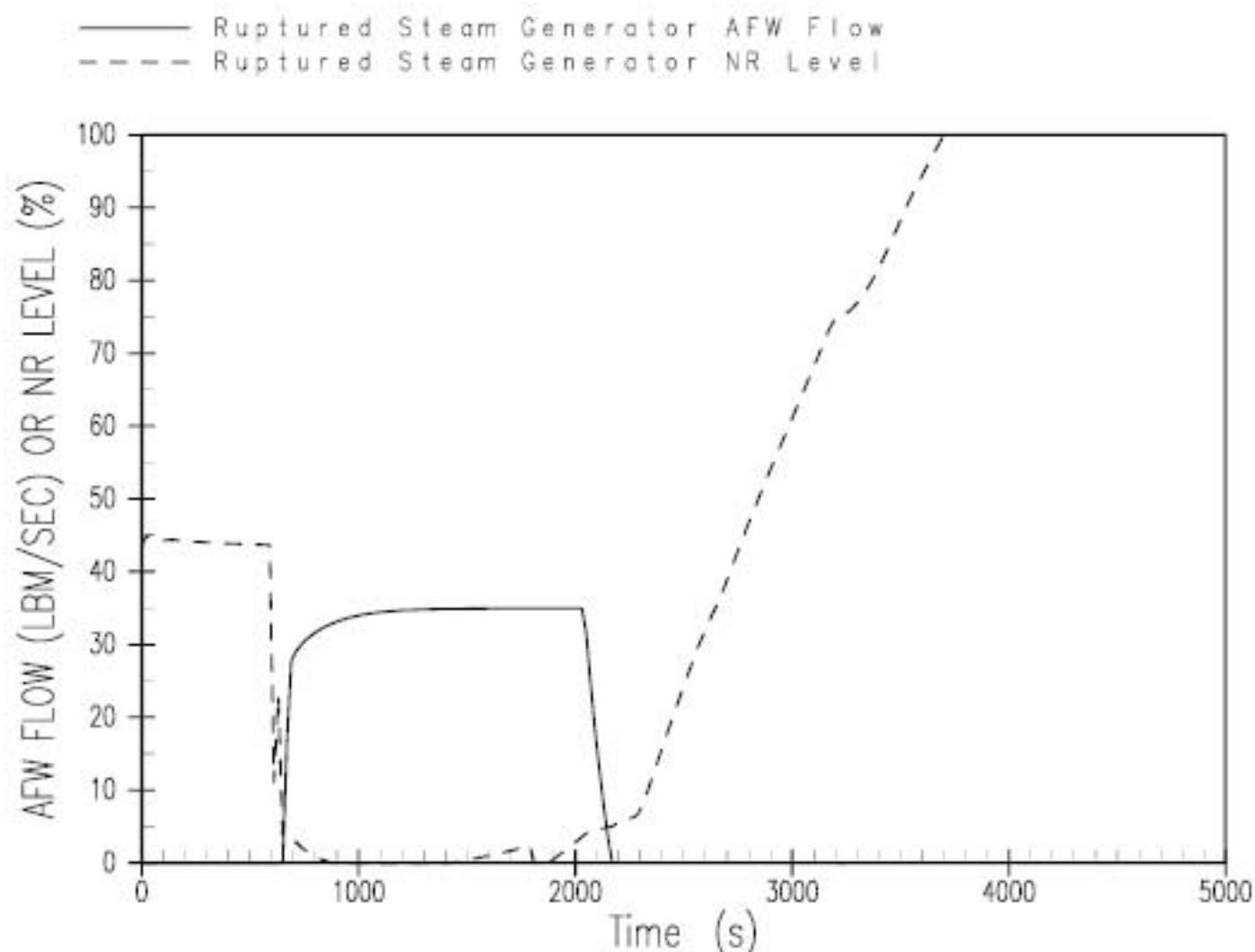
Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

**CALLAWAY PLANT**

**FIGURE 15.8-31**

**RUPTURED STEAM GENERATOR BREAK  
FLOW TRANSIENT FOR STEAM GENERATOR  
TUBE RUPTURE EVENT**

**REV. 16 5/11**



#### Note:

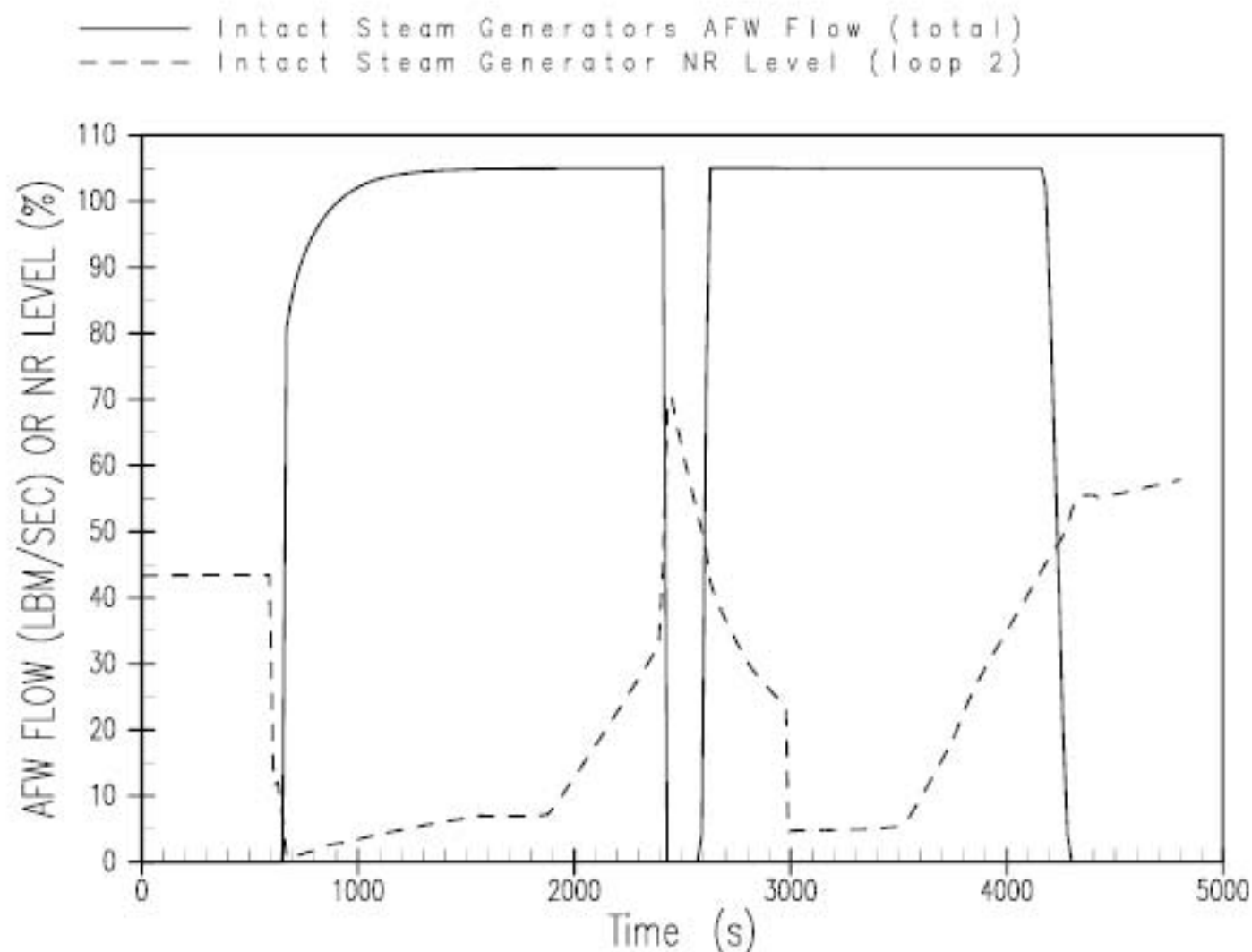
The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-3J

AUXILIARY FEEDWATER FLOW RATE  
AND NARROW RANGE LEVEL (RUPTURED  
GENERATOR) TRANSIENTS FOR STEAM  
GENERATOR TUBE RUPTURE EVENT  
REV. 16 5/11



#### Note:

The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

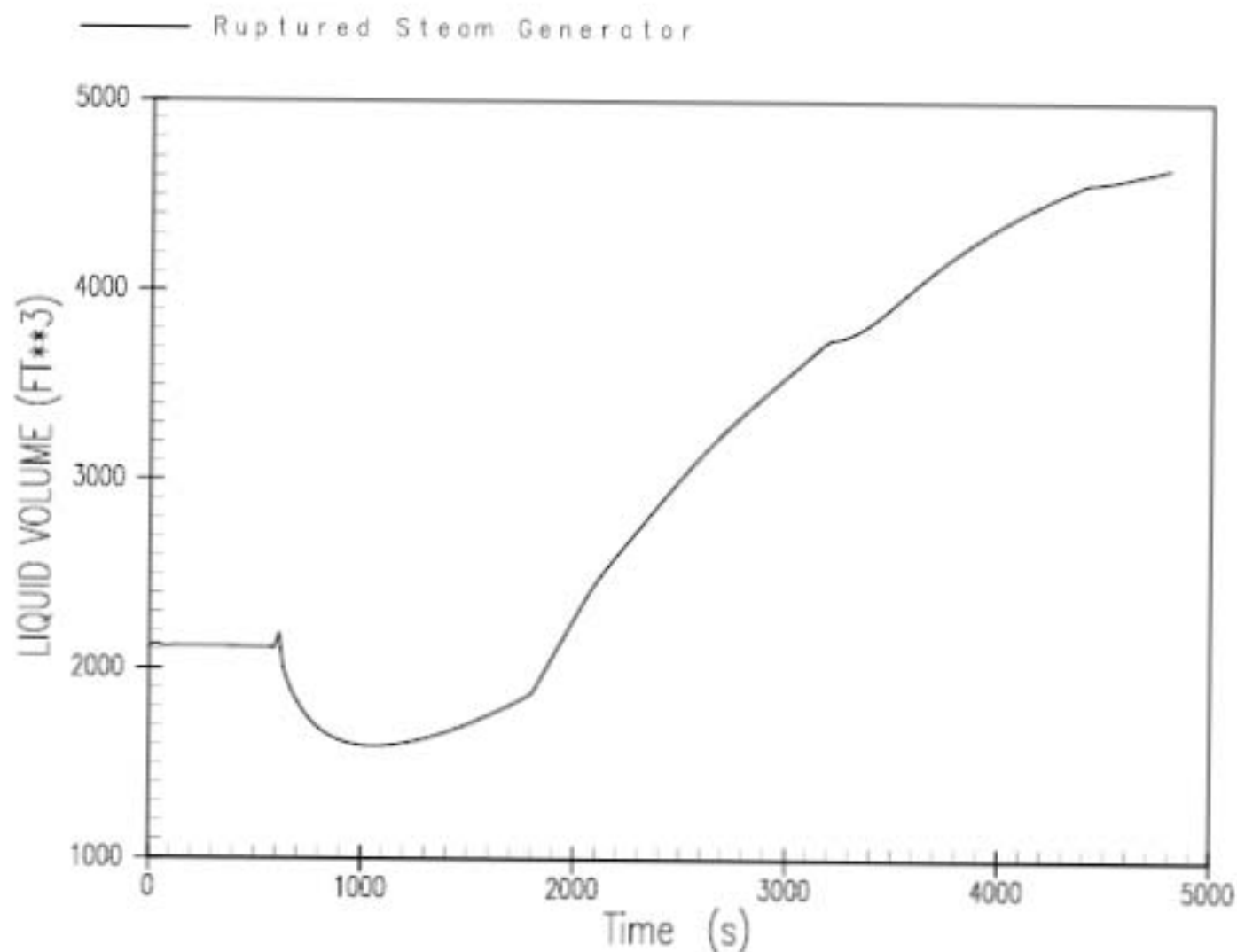
Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-3K

AUXILIARY FEEDWATER FLOW RATE AND  
 NARROW RANGE LEVEL (INTACT GENERATOR)  
 TRANSIENTS FOR STEAM GENERATOR  
 TUBE RUPTURE EVENT  
 REV. 18 5/11





**Note:**

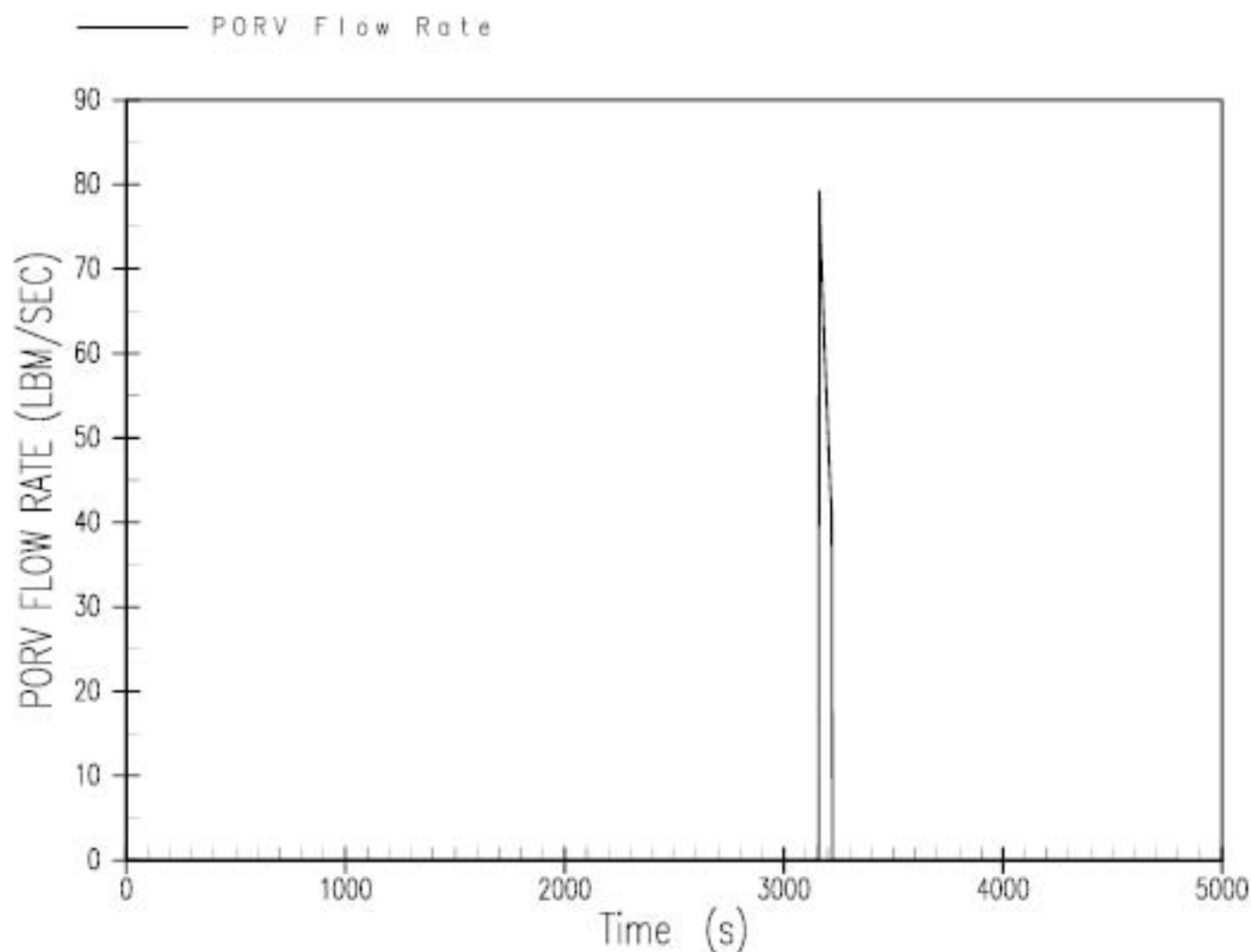
The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

**CALLAWAY PLANT**

**FIGURE 16.6-3L**

**STEAM GENERATOR LIQUID VOLUME  
(RUPTURED GENERATOR) TRANSIENT FOR  
STEAM GENERATOR TUBE RUPTURE EVENT  
REV. 10 6/11**



**Note:**

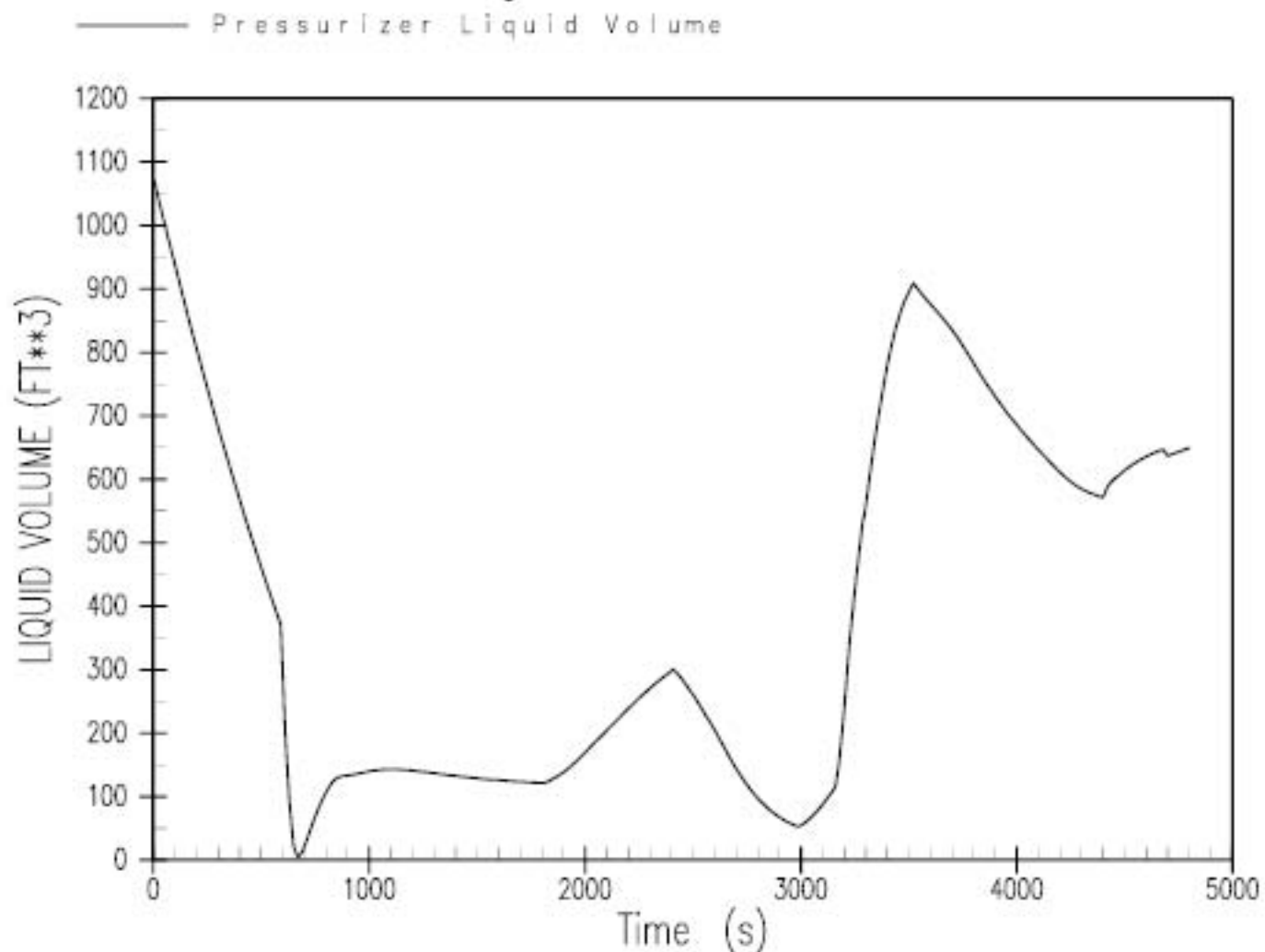
The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-3M

PRESSURIZER PORV FLOW RATE  
TRANSIENT FOR STEAM GENERATOR  
TUBE RUPTURE EVENT  
REV. 10 6/11



**Note:**

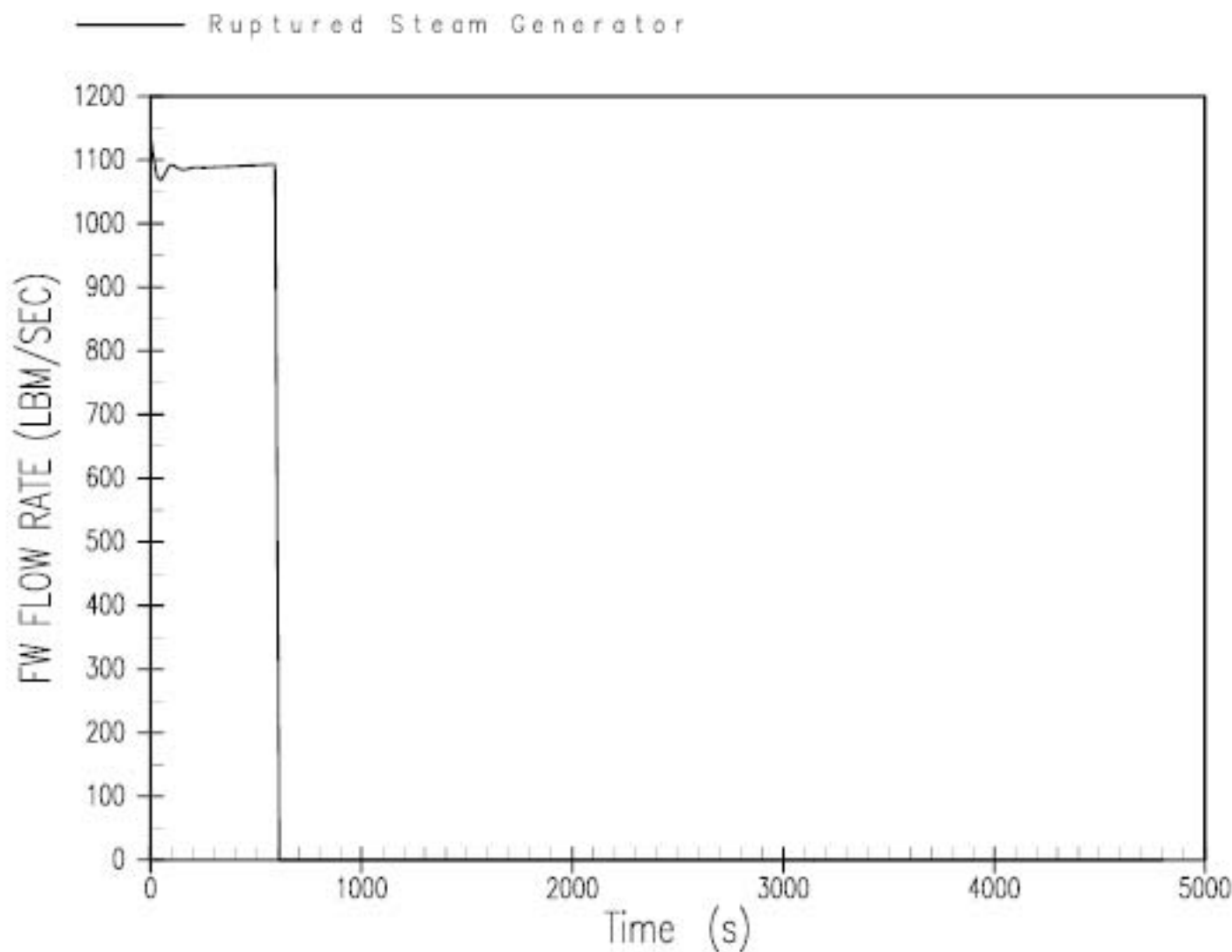
The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

**CALLAWAY PLANT**

**FIGURE 16.6-3N**

**PRESSURIZER LIQUID VOLUME  
TRANSIENT FOR STEAM GENERATOR  
TUBE RUPTURE EVENT  
REV. 10 5/11**



**Note:**

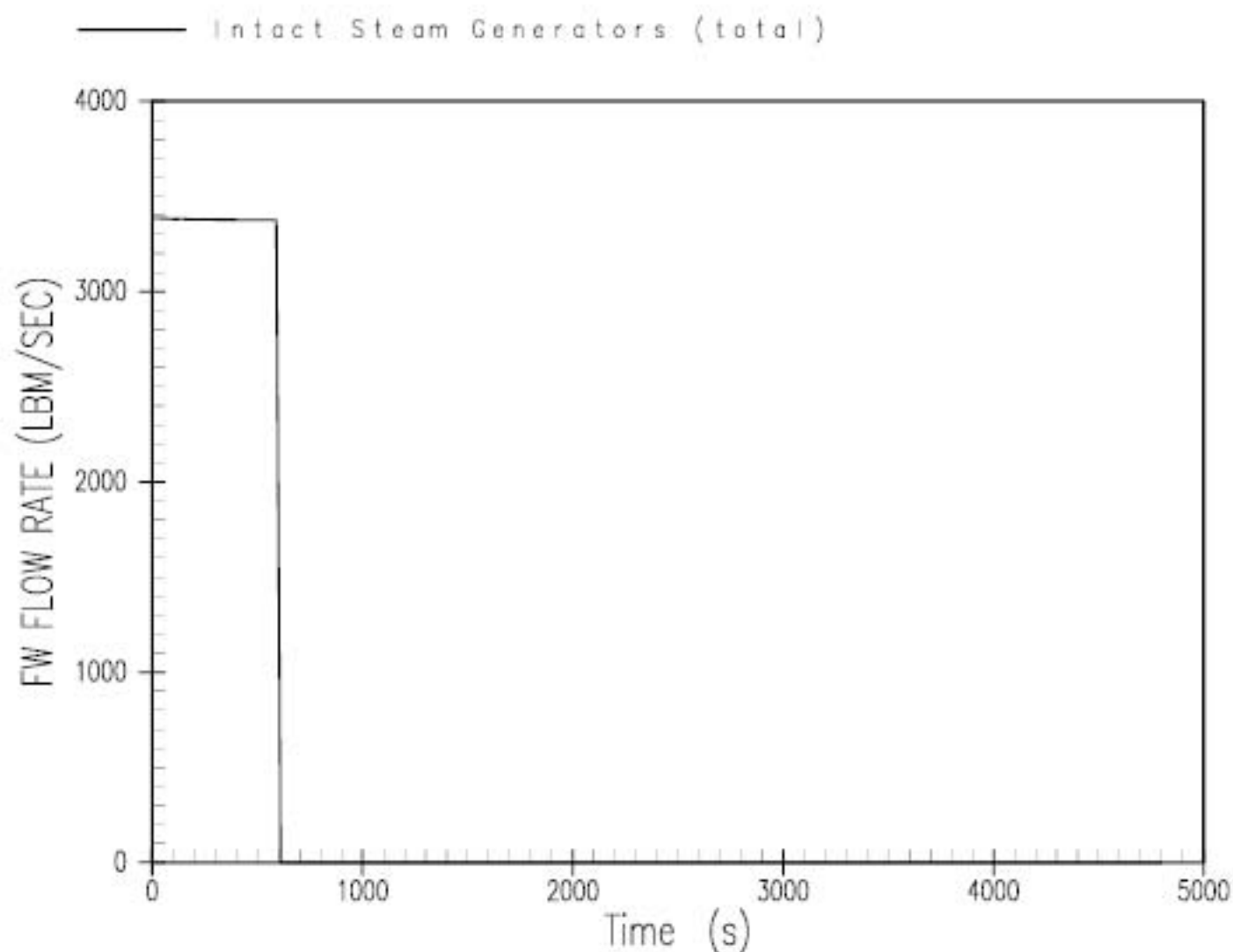
The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

**CALLAWAY PLANT**

**FIGURE 16.6-30**

**FEEDWATER FLOW RATE (RUPTURED  
GENERATOR) TRANSIENT FOR STEAM  
GENERATOR TUBE RUPTURE EVENT  
REV. 16 5/11**



**Note:**

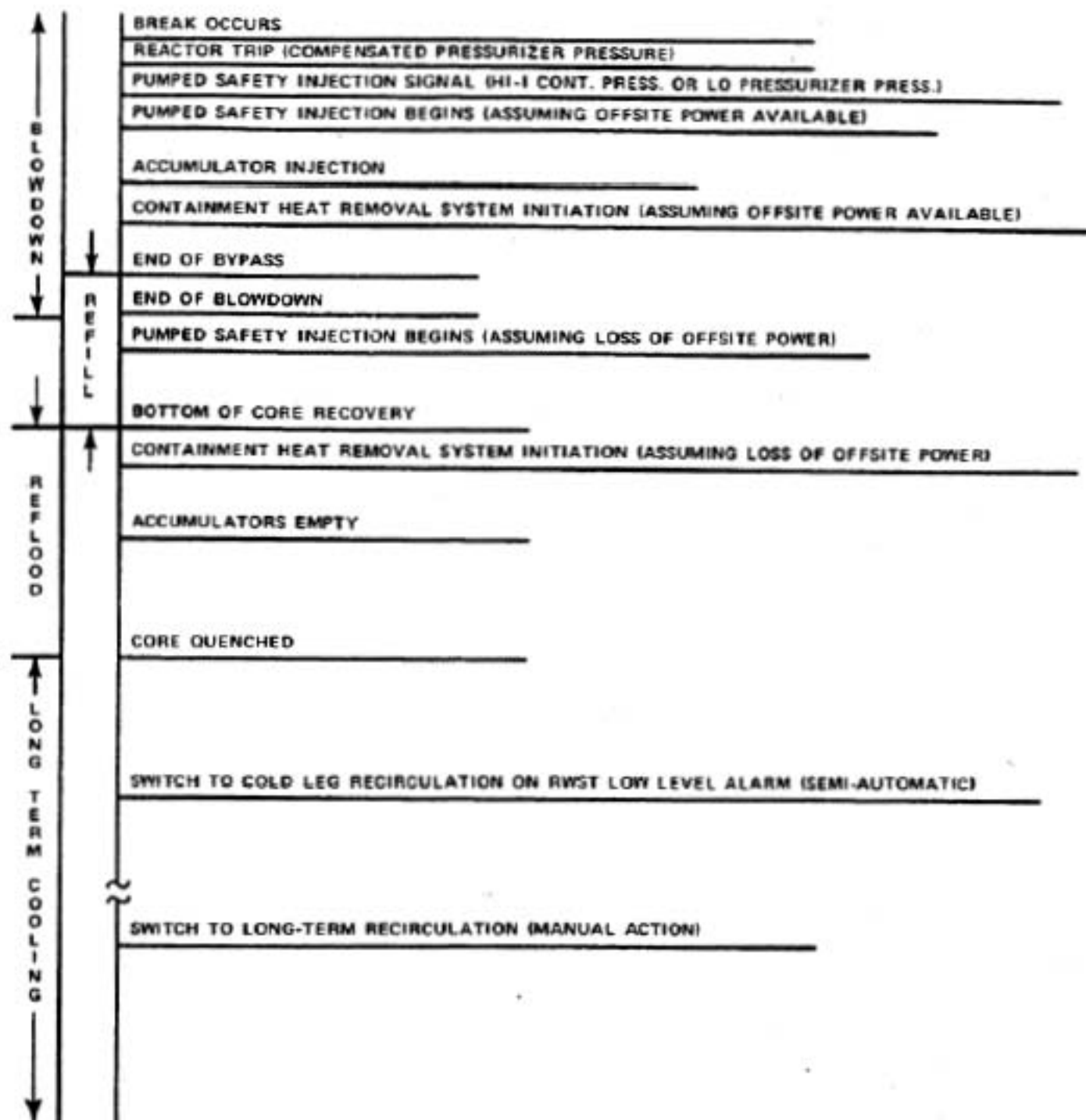
The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

### FIGURE 16.6-3P

FEEDWATER FLOW RATE (INTACT  
GENERATORS) TRANSIENT FOR STEAM  
GENERATOR TUBE RUPTURE EVENT  
REV. 10 5/11



REV. OL-16  
5/80

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.6-4

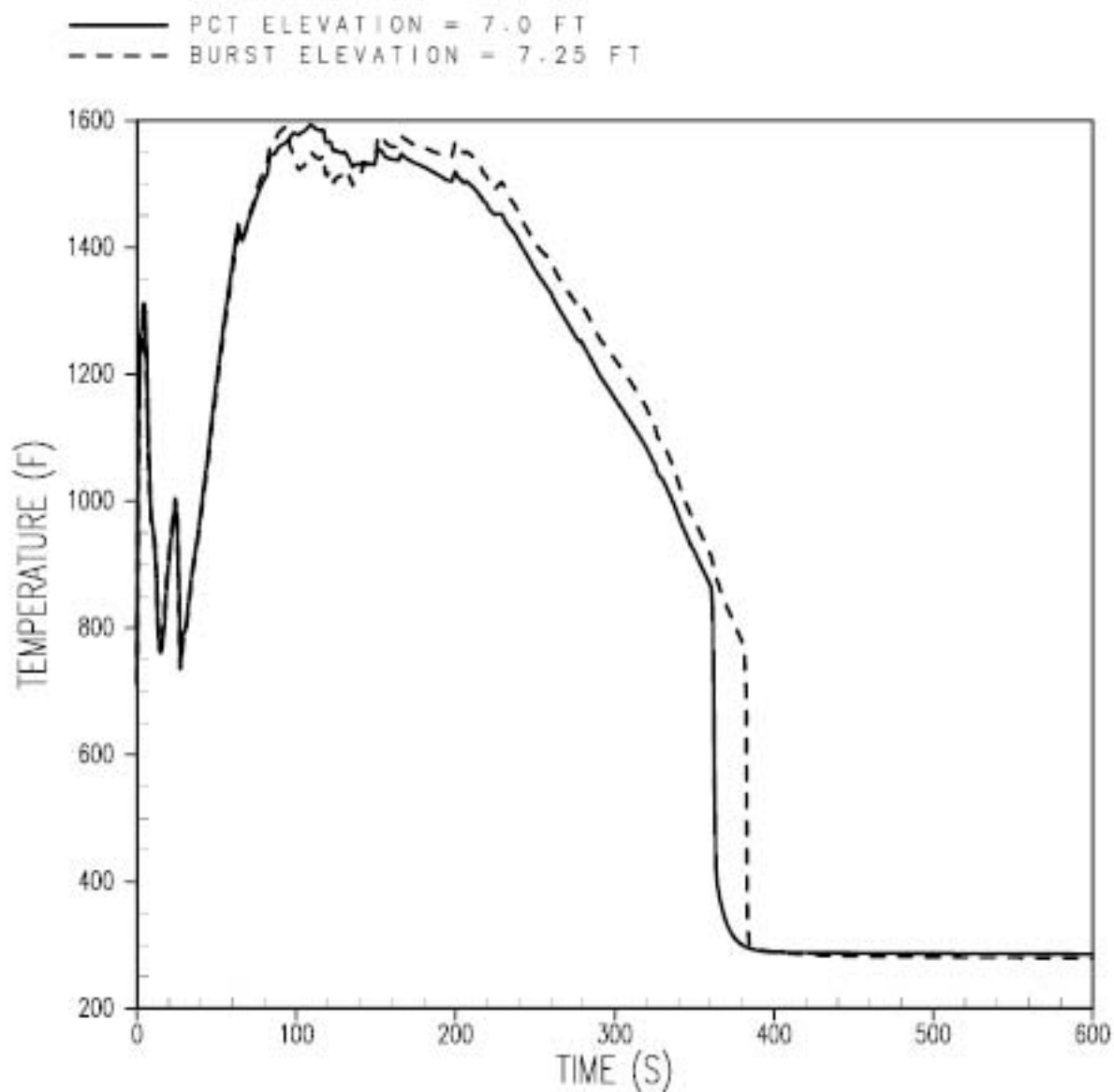
SEQUENCE OF EVENTS FOR  
LARGE BREAK LOCA ANALYSIS

Figure 15.6-4A Deleted

Figure 15.6-4B Deleted



Figure 15.6-5 Deleted

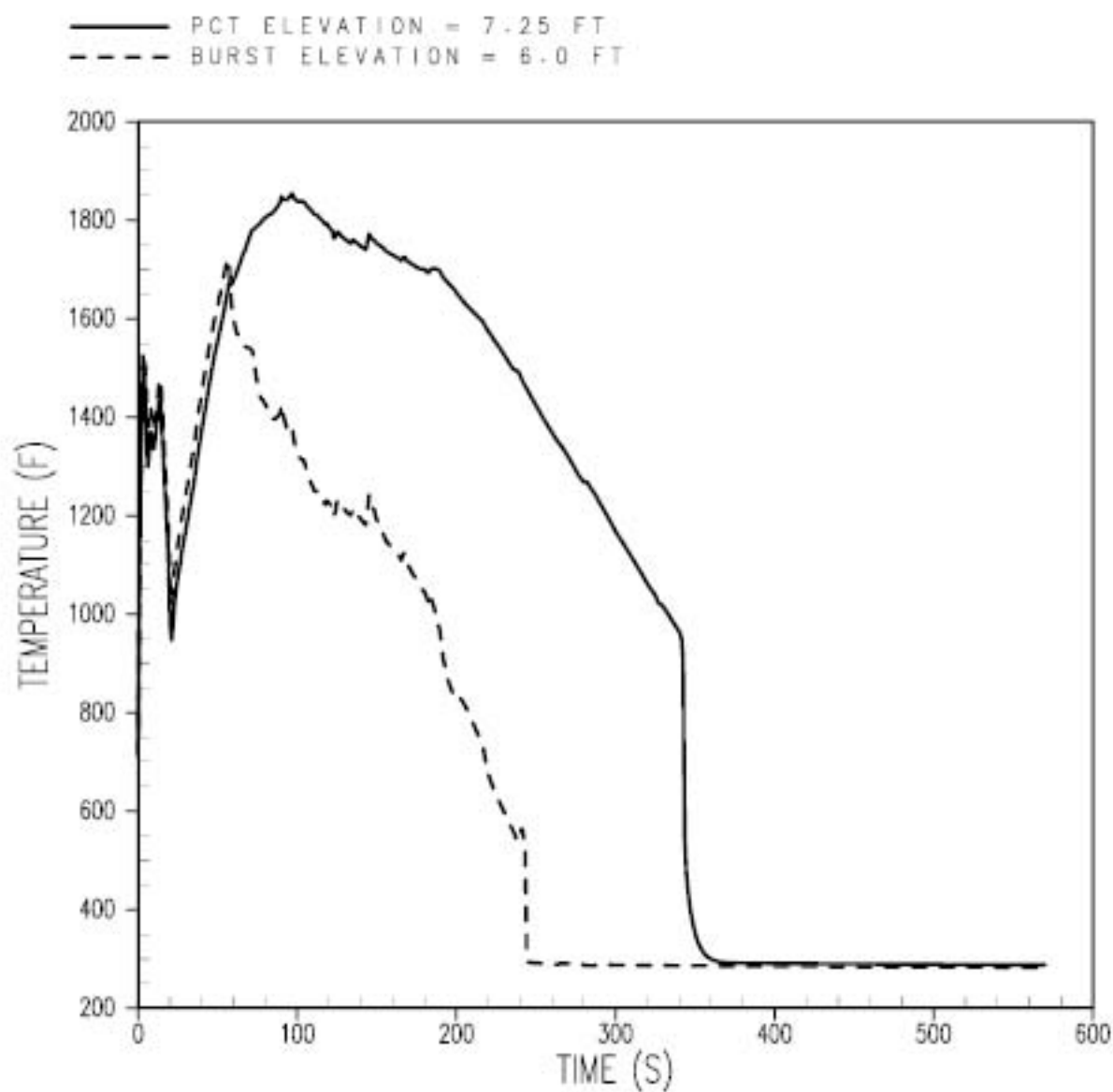


REV. OL-16  
 5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.5-5A

CLADDING TEMPERATURE AT PCT AND  
 BURST ELEVATIONS ( $C_p=0.4$ , LOW T  
 MIN SI, COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-PEA

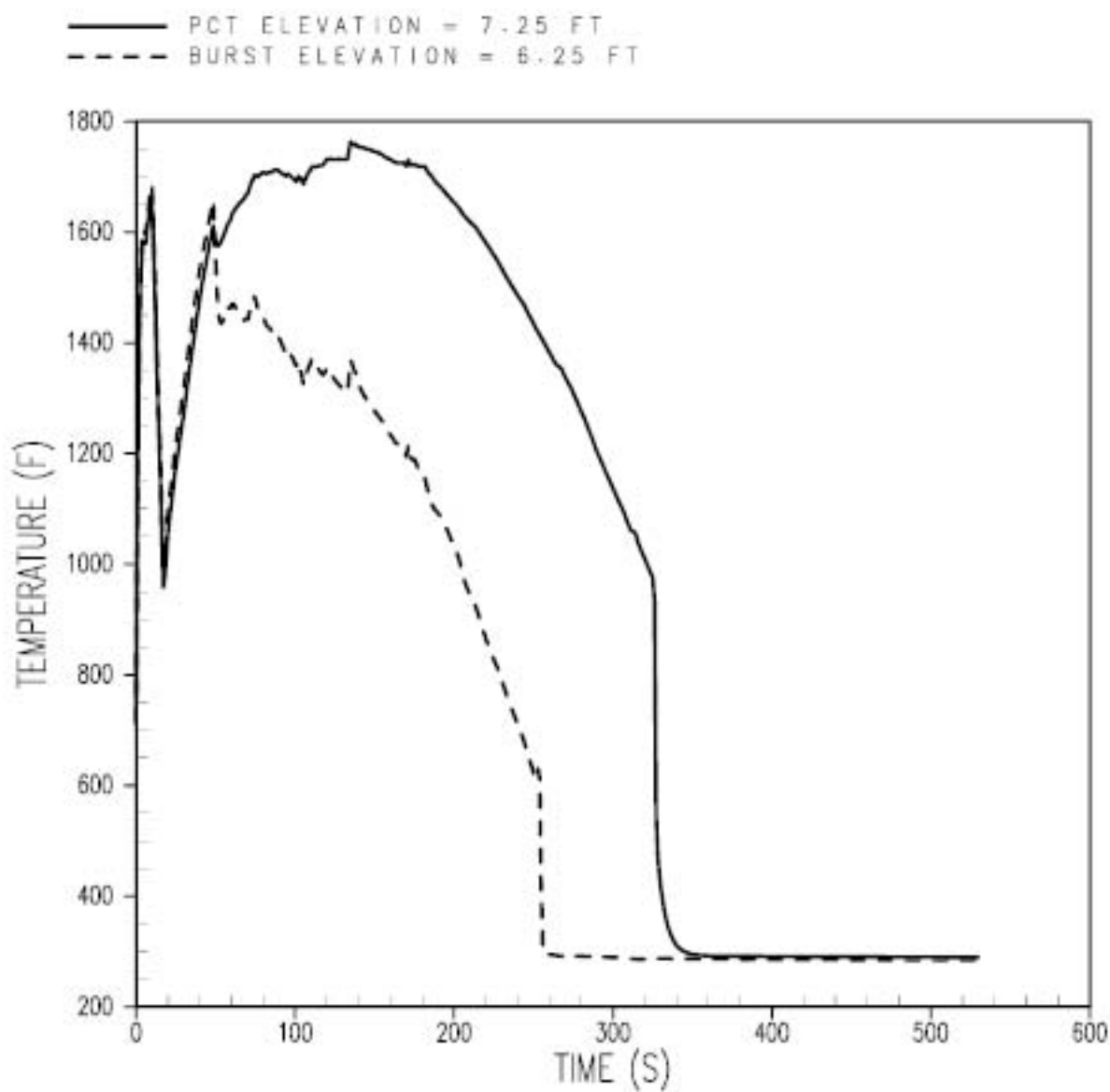


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.6-6B

CLADDING TEMPERATURE AT PCT AND  
 BURST ELEVATIONS ( $C_p=0.8$ , LOW T  
 MIN SI, COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFEA

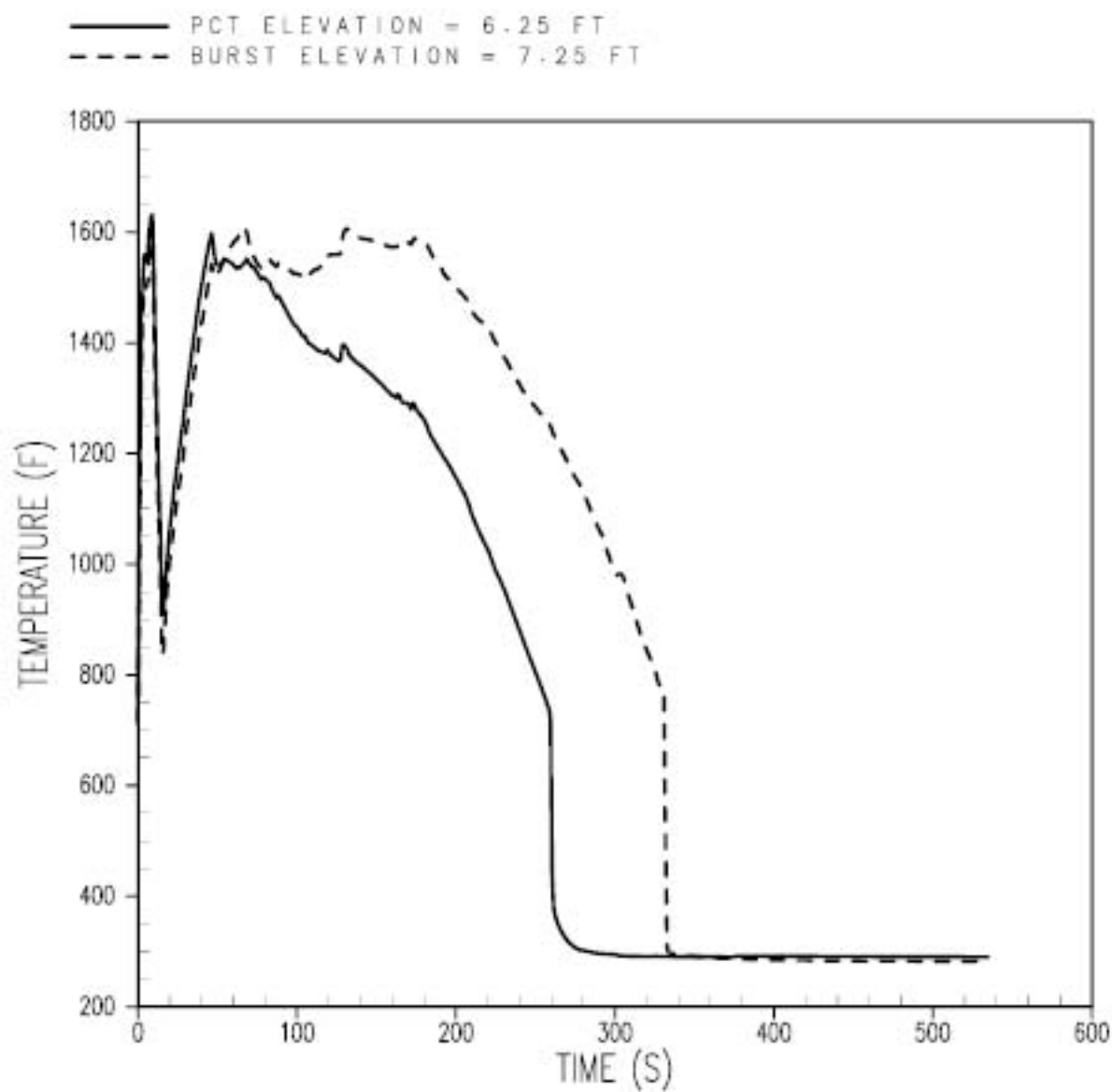


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.5-5C

CLADDING TEMPERATURE AT PCT AND  
 BURST ELEVATIONS ( $C_0=0.8$ , LOW T  
 MIN SI, COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFEA)

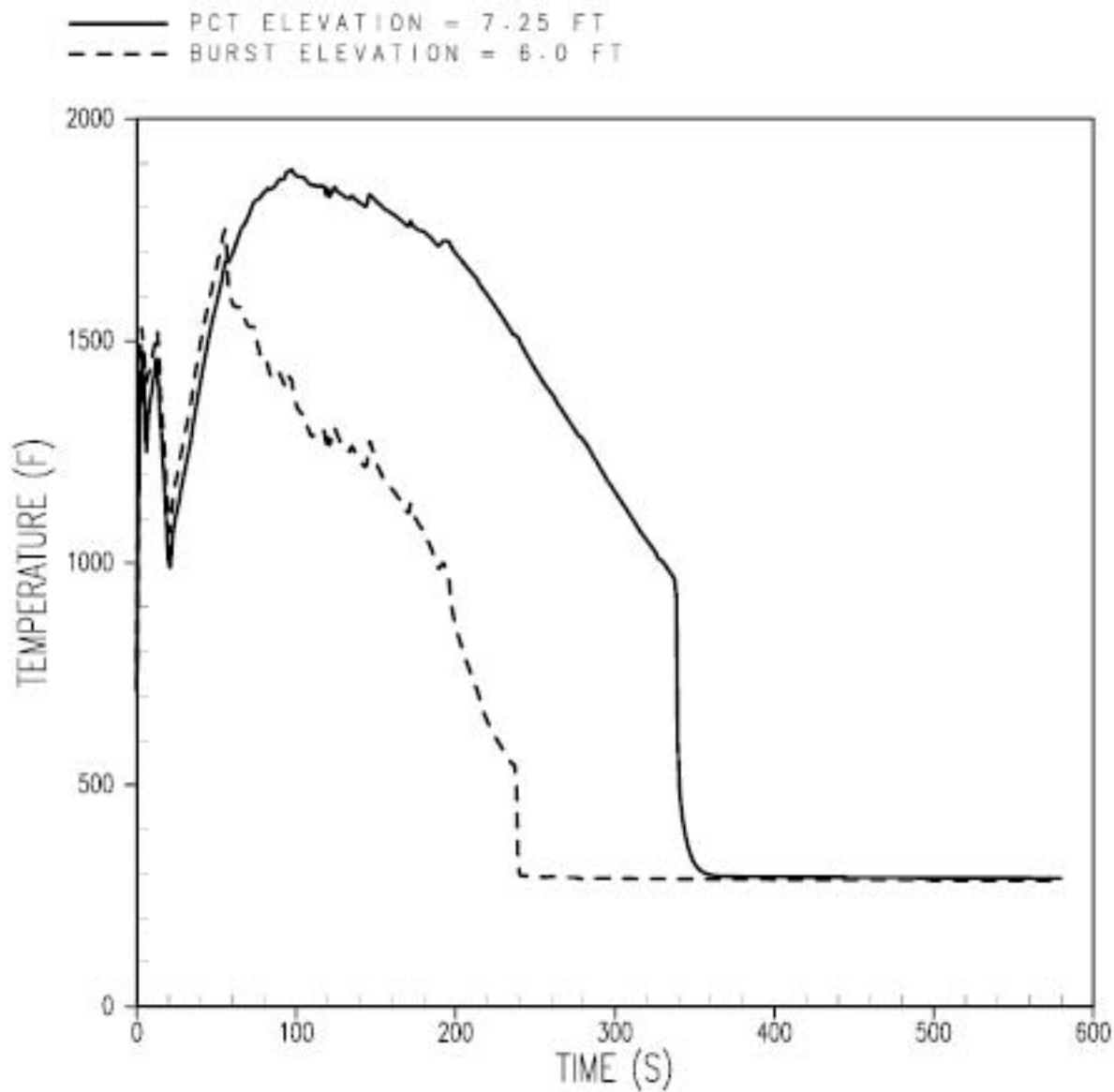


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.8-6D

CLADDING TEMPERATURE AT PCT AND  
 BURST ELEVATIONS ( $C_D=1.0$ , LOW T  
 MIN SI, COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFEA)

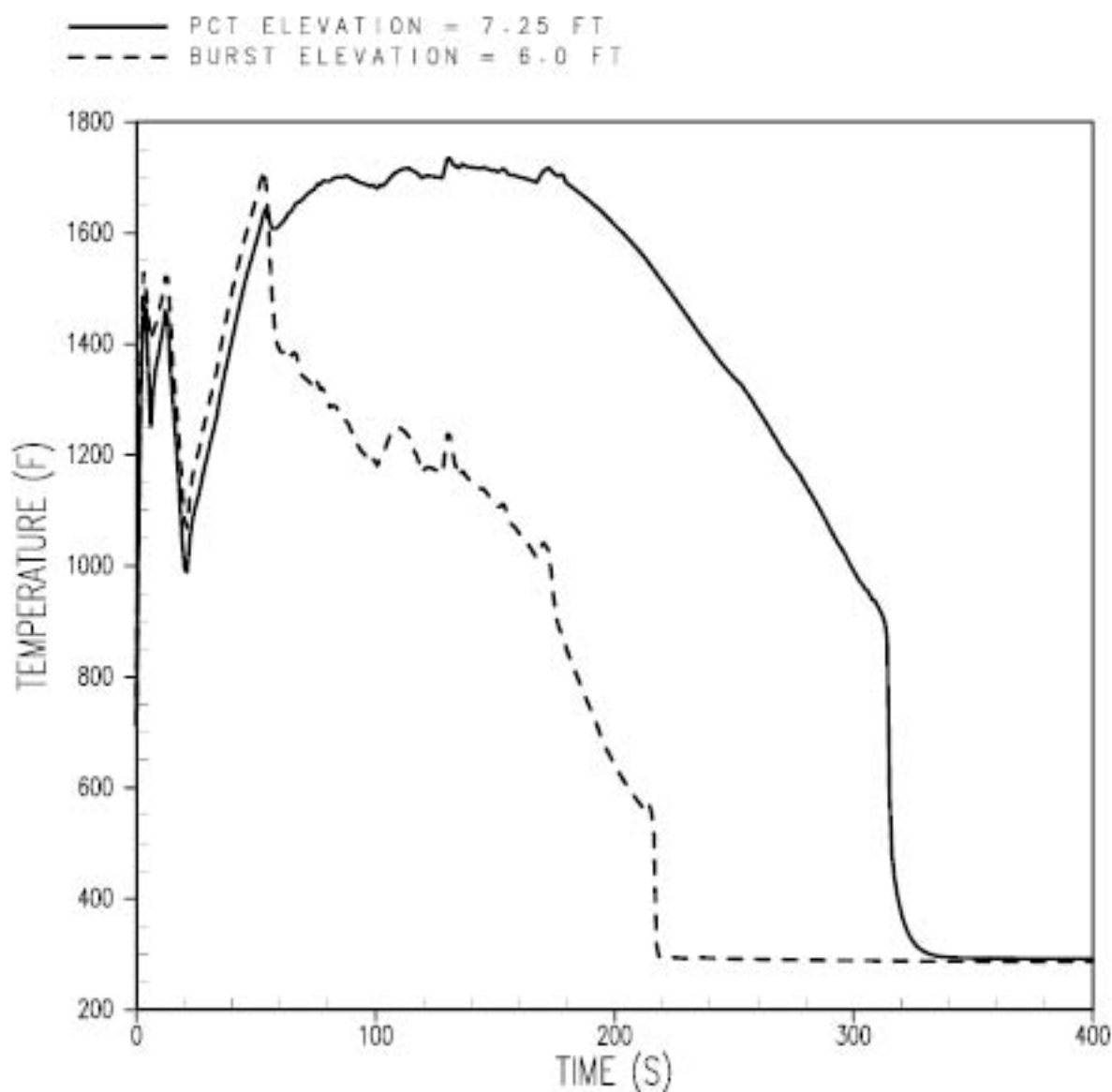


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-5E

CLADDING TEMPERATURE AT PCT AND  
 BURST ELEVATIONS ( $C_p=0.8$ , HIGH T  
 MAX SL, COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-FFA)

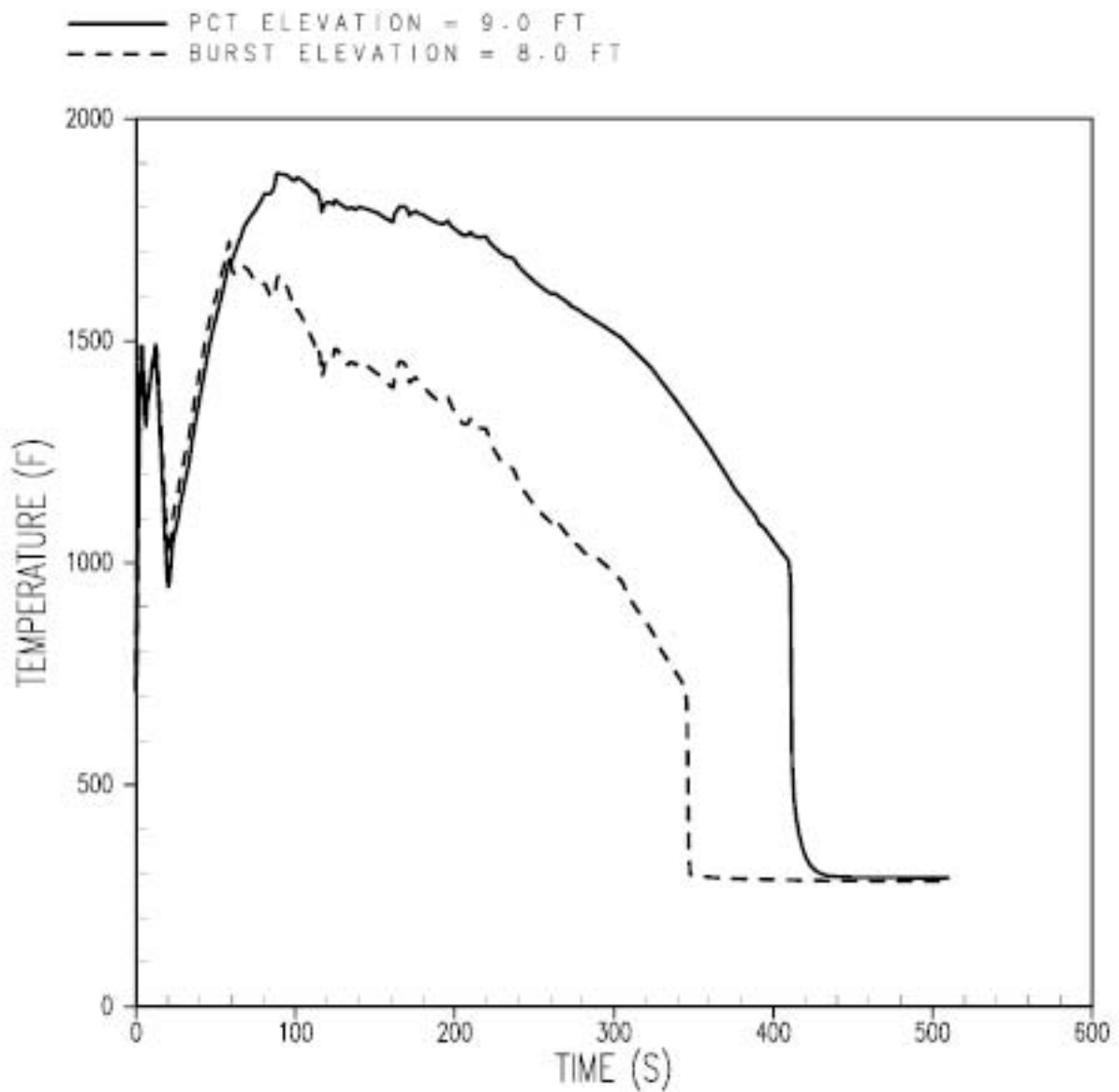


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-5F

CLADDING TEMPERATURE AT PCT AND  
 BURST ELEVATION ( $C_D=0.6$ , HIGH T<sub>MC</sub>  
 MAX SI, COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-FBA)



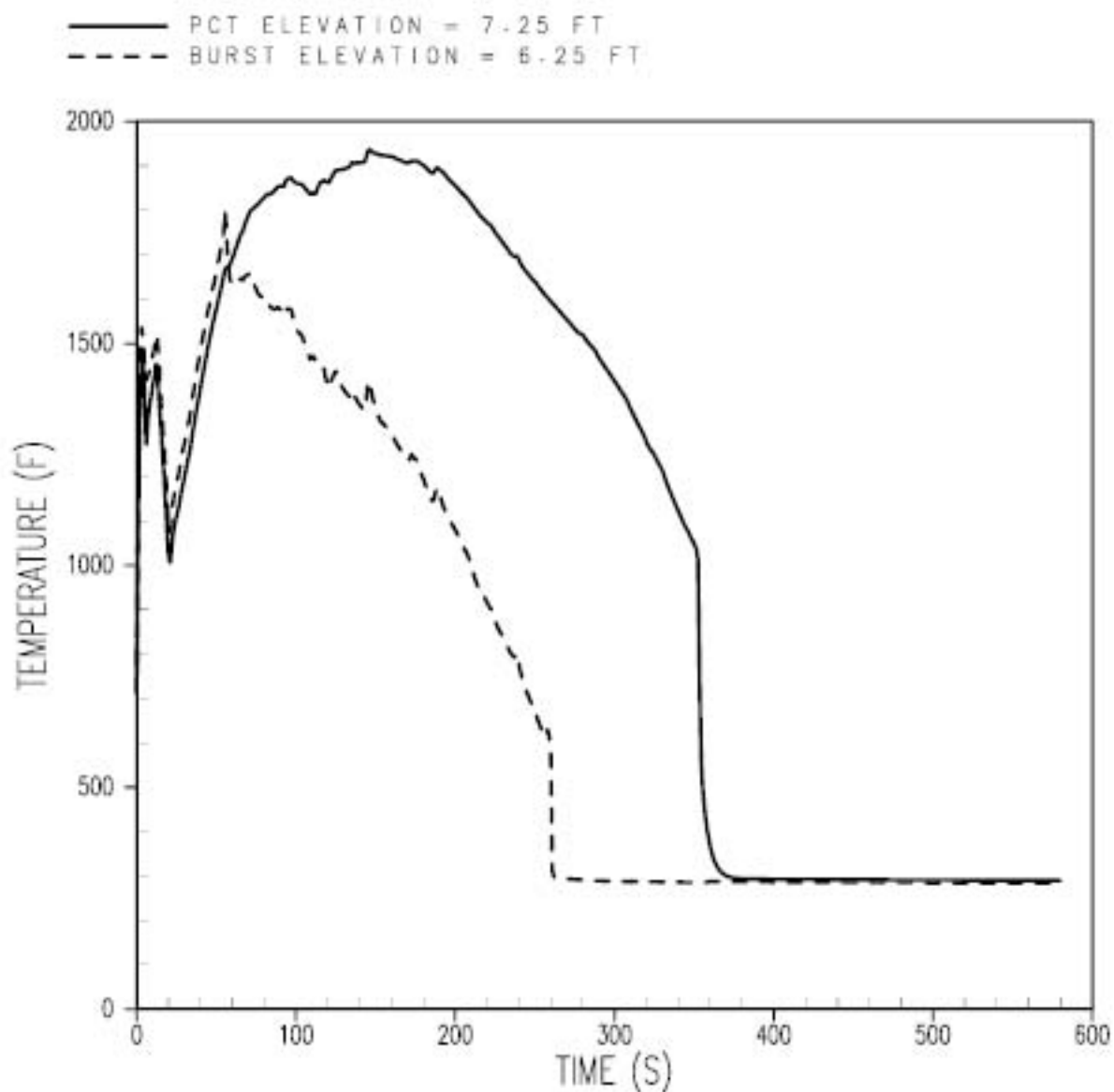
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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.6-60

CLADDING TEMPERATURE AT PCT AND  
 BURST ELEVATIONS (C<sub>0</sub> = 0.6, HIGH T<sub>0</sub>  
 MIN SH, 8.5' POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)





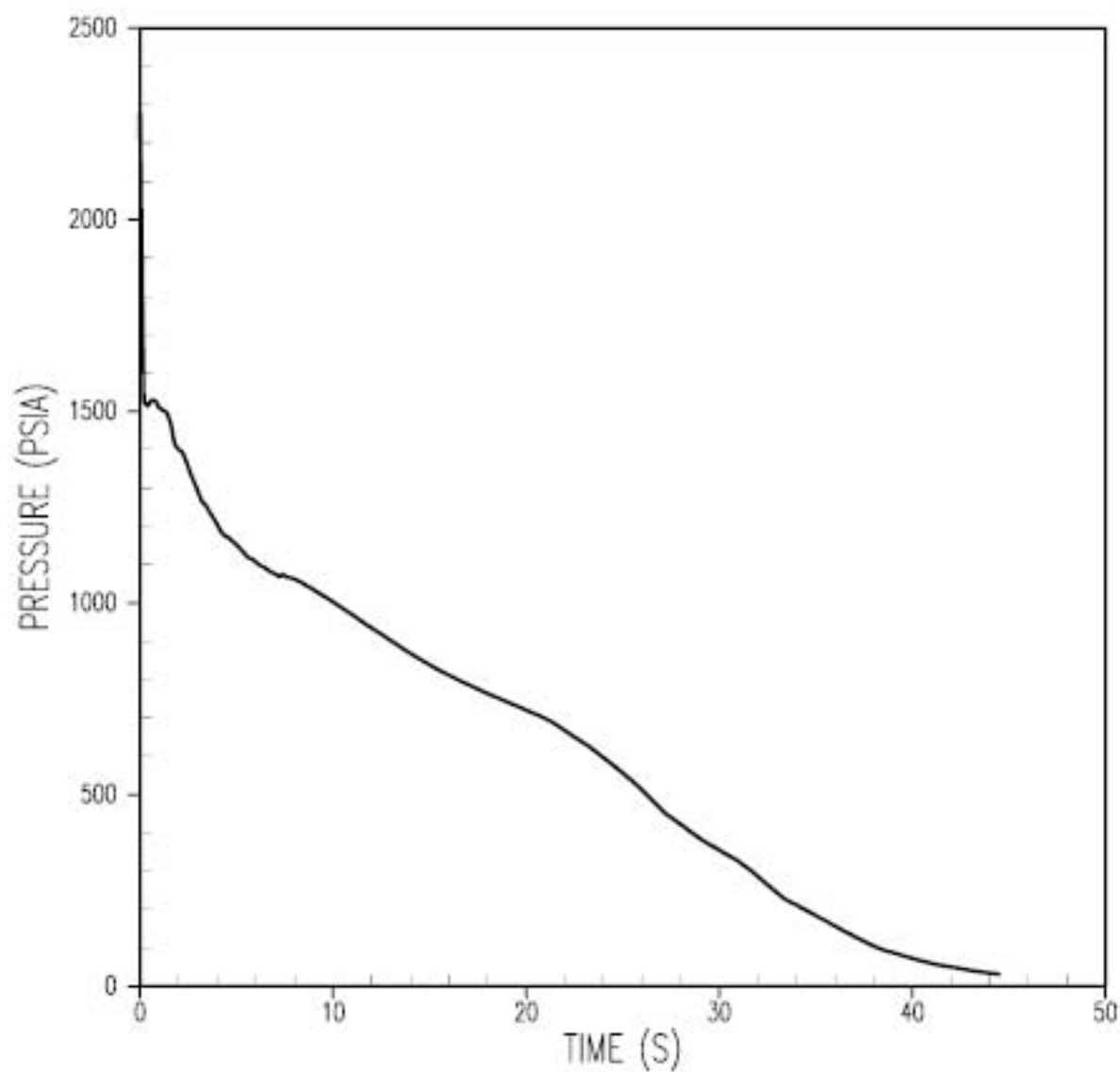
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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.8-6H

CLADDING TEMPERATURE AT PCT AND  
 BURST ELEVATIONS ( $C_p=0.8$ , HIGH T  
 MIN SI, COSINE POWER SHAPE, IFBA)

Figure 15.6-6 Deleted

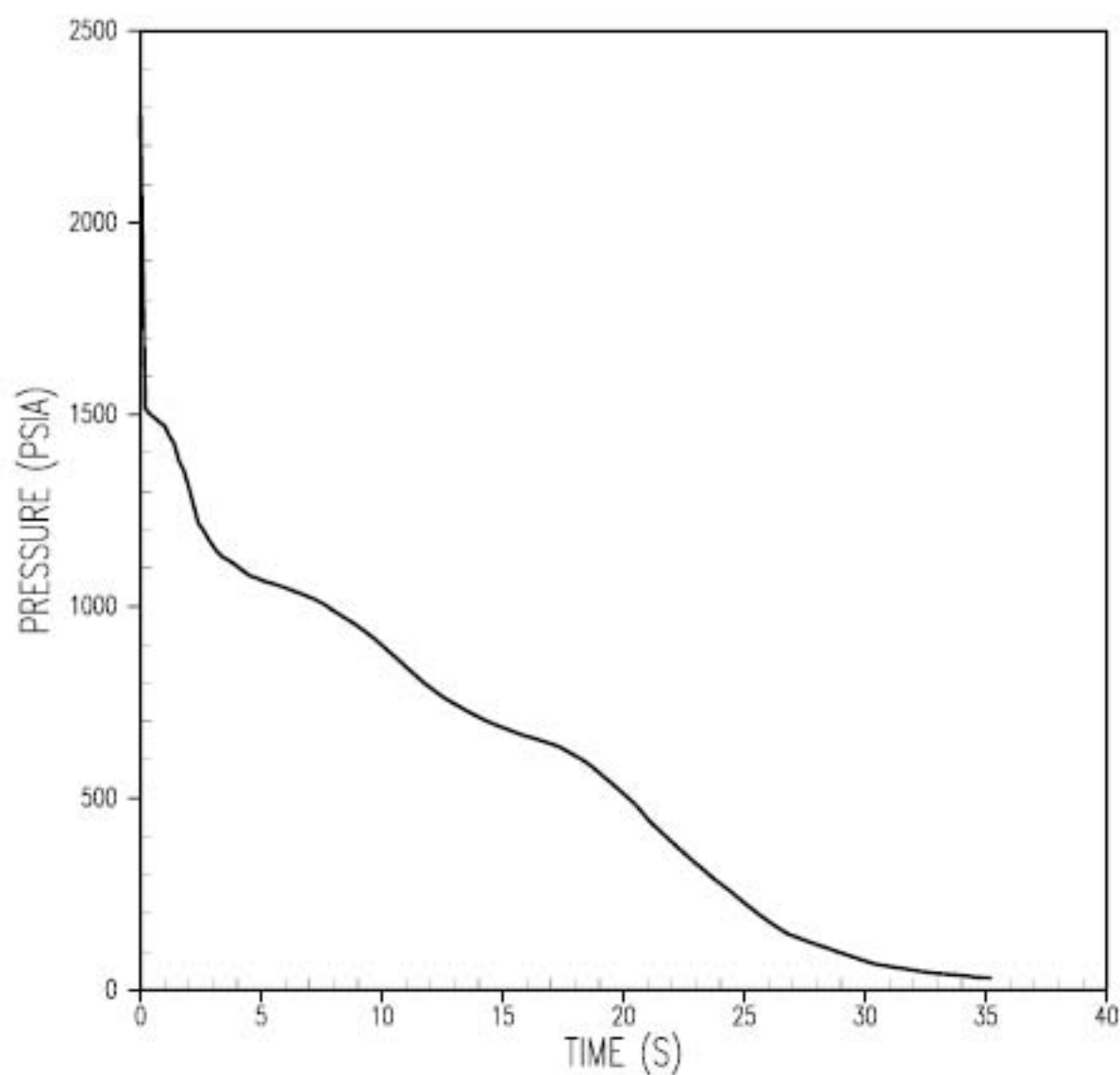


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.8-6A

CORE PRESSURE DURING BLOWDOWN  
( $C_D=0.4$ , LOW  $T_{in}$ , MIN SI, COSINE  
POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

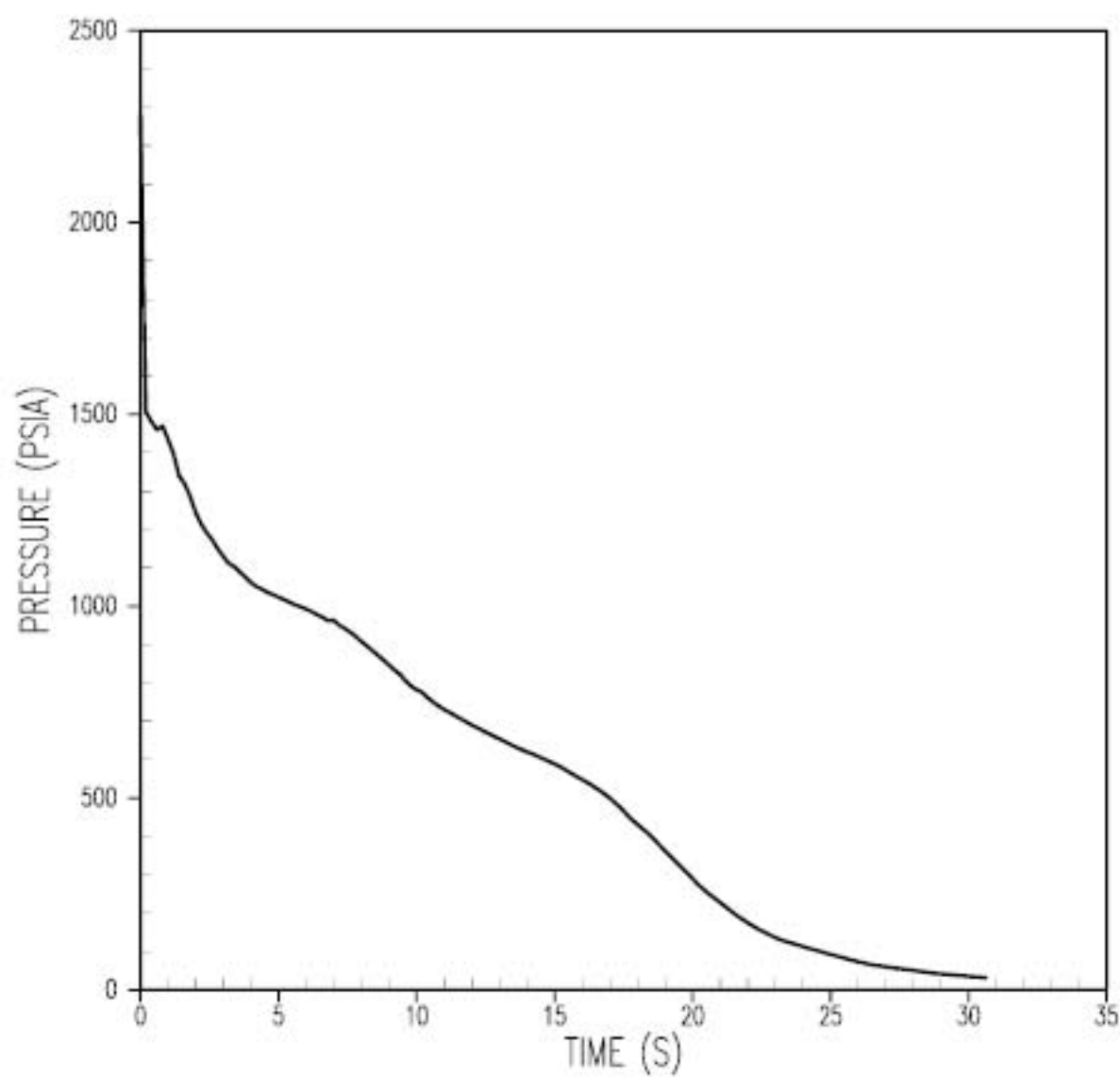


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.6-03

CORE PRESSURE DURING BLOWDOWN  
( $C_D=0.6$ , LOW  $T_{MC}$ , MIN SI, COSINE  
POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

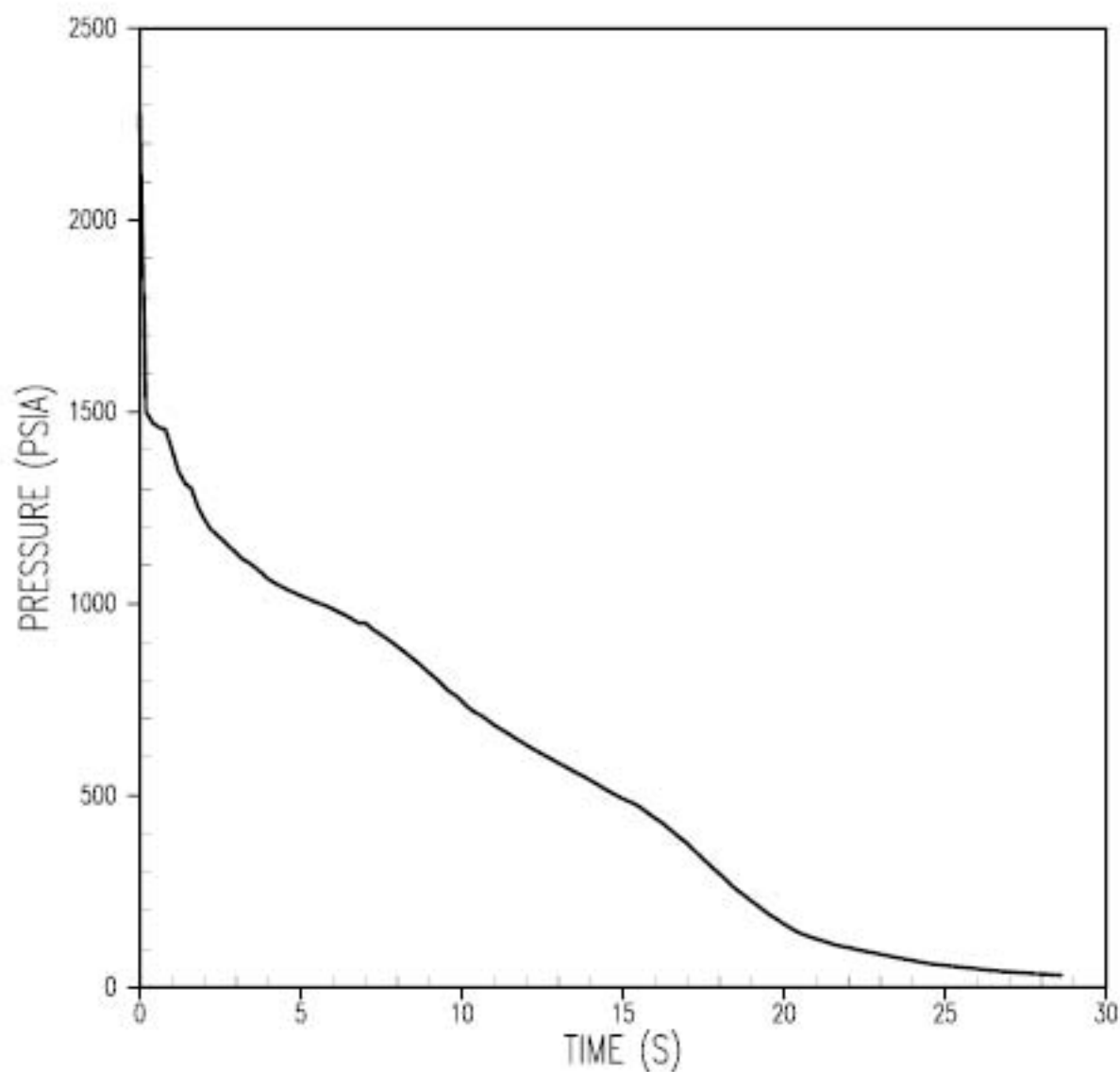


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-8C

CORE PRESSURE DURING BLOWDOWN  
( $C_D=0.8$ , LOW  $T_{in}$ , MIN SI, COSINE  
POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

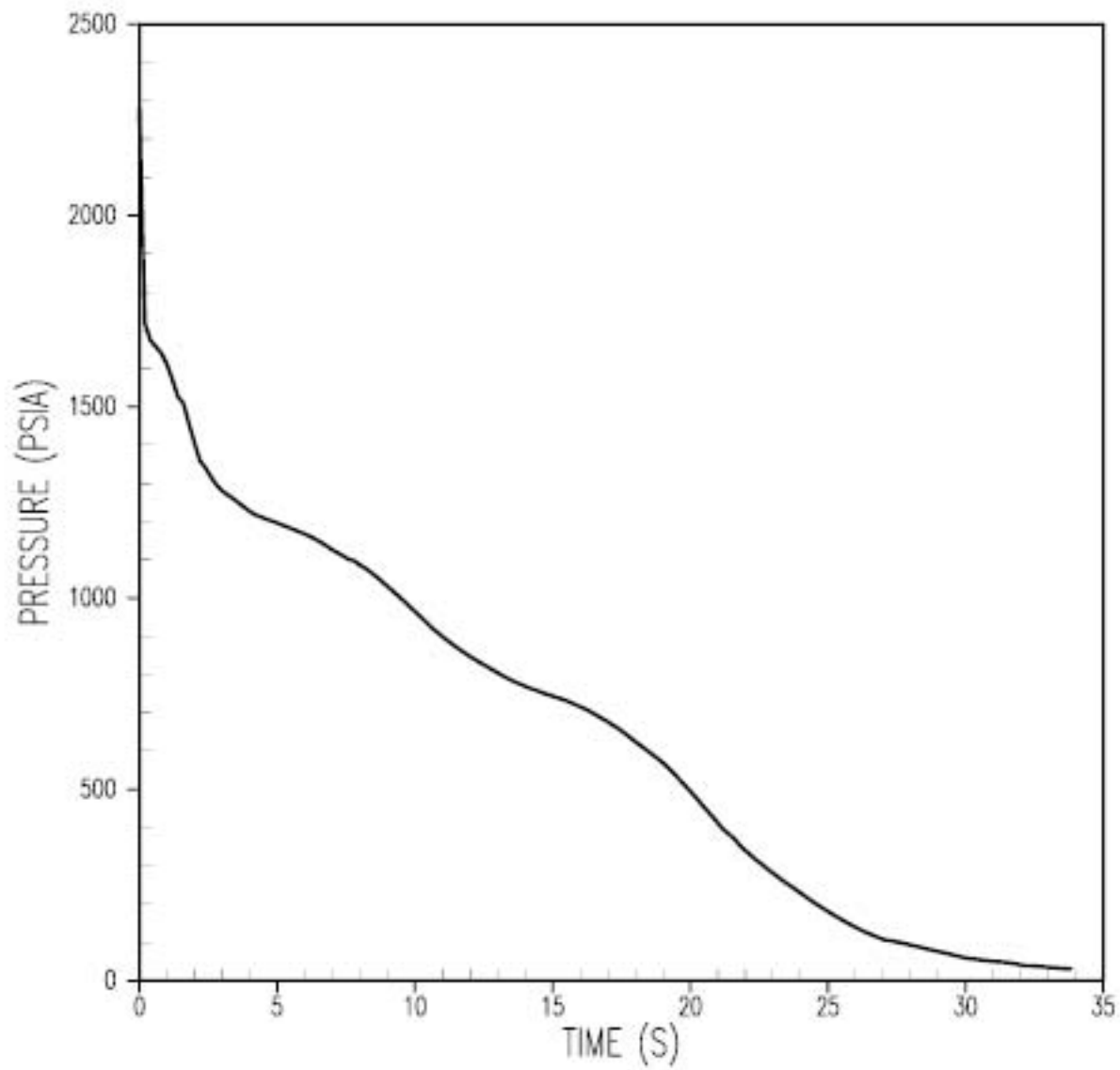


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.6-8D

CORE PRESSURE DURING BLOWDOWN  
( $C_D=1.8$ , LOW  $T_{in}$ , MIN 81, COBBE  
POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

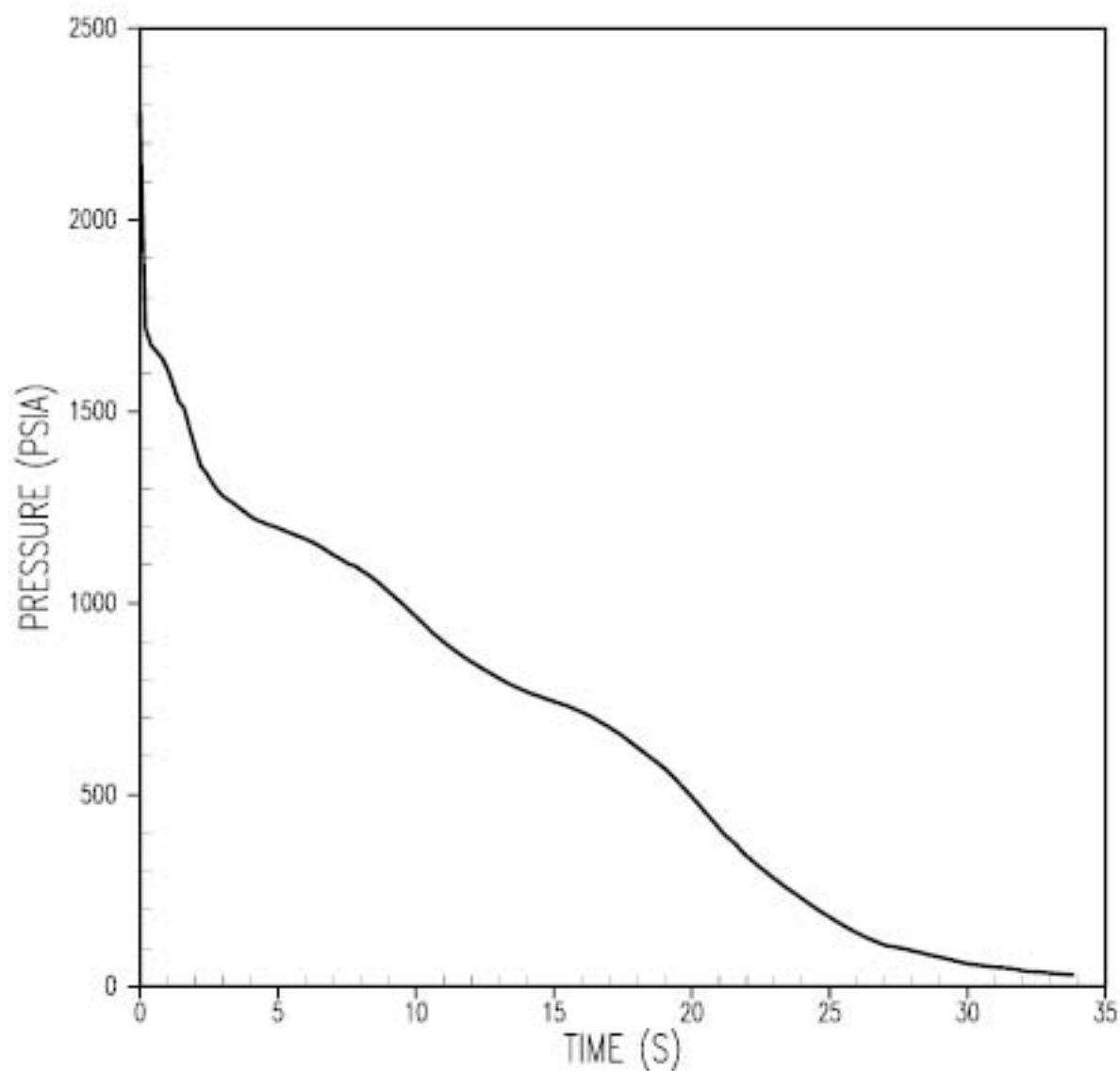


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.5-8E

CORE PRESSURE DURING BLOWDOWN  
( $C_D = 0.6$ , HIGH  $T_{in}$ , MIN 81, COBBE  
POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)



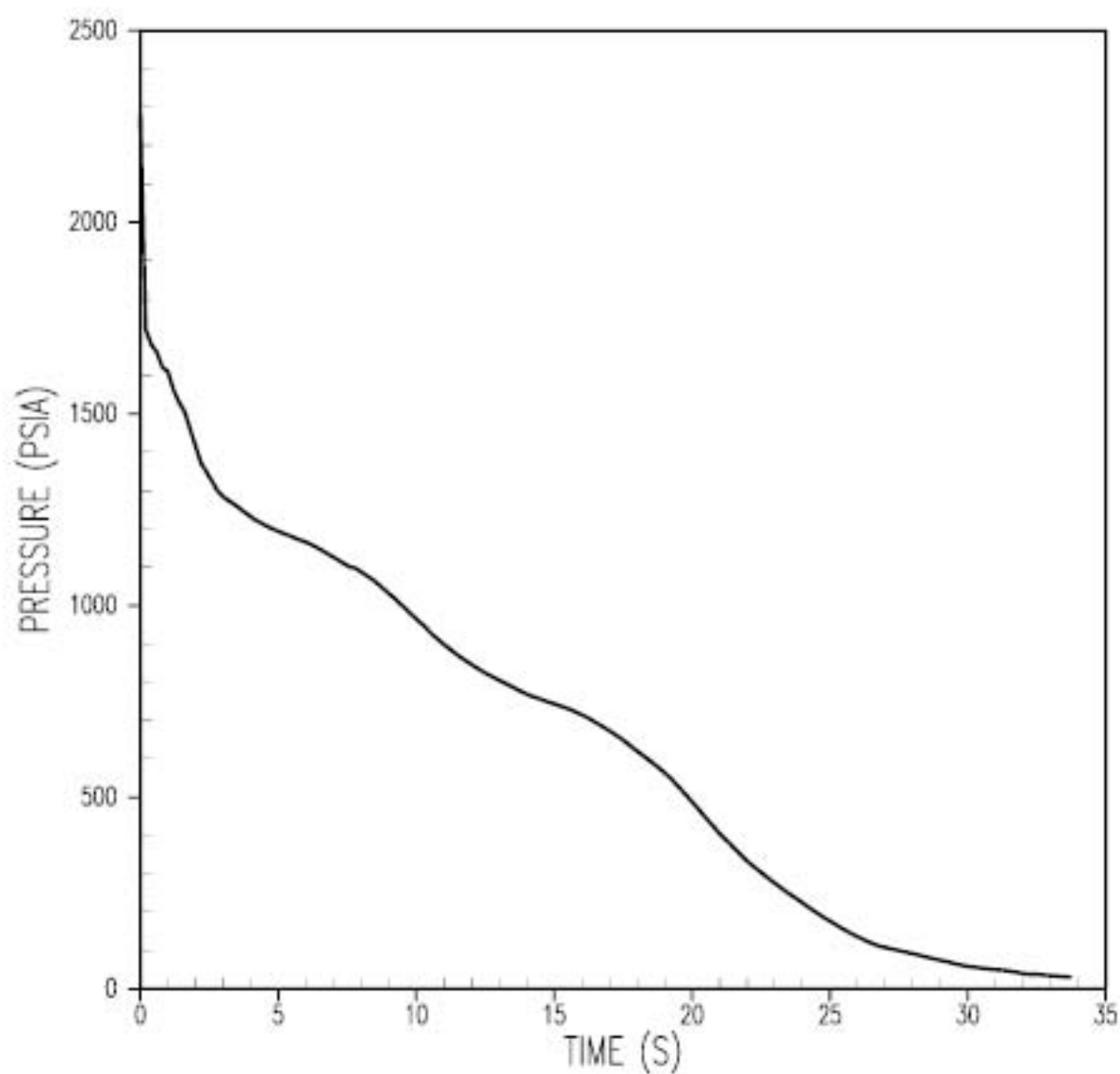
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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.5-8F

CORE PRESSURE DURING BLOWDOWN  
( $C_D=0.8$ , HIGH  $T_{avg}$ , MAX BI, COSINE  
POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)



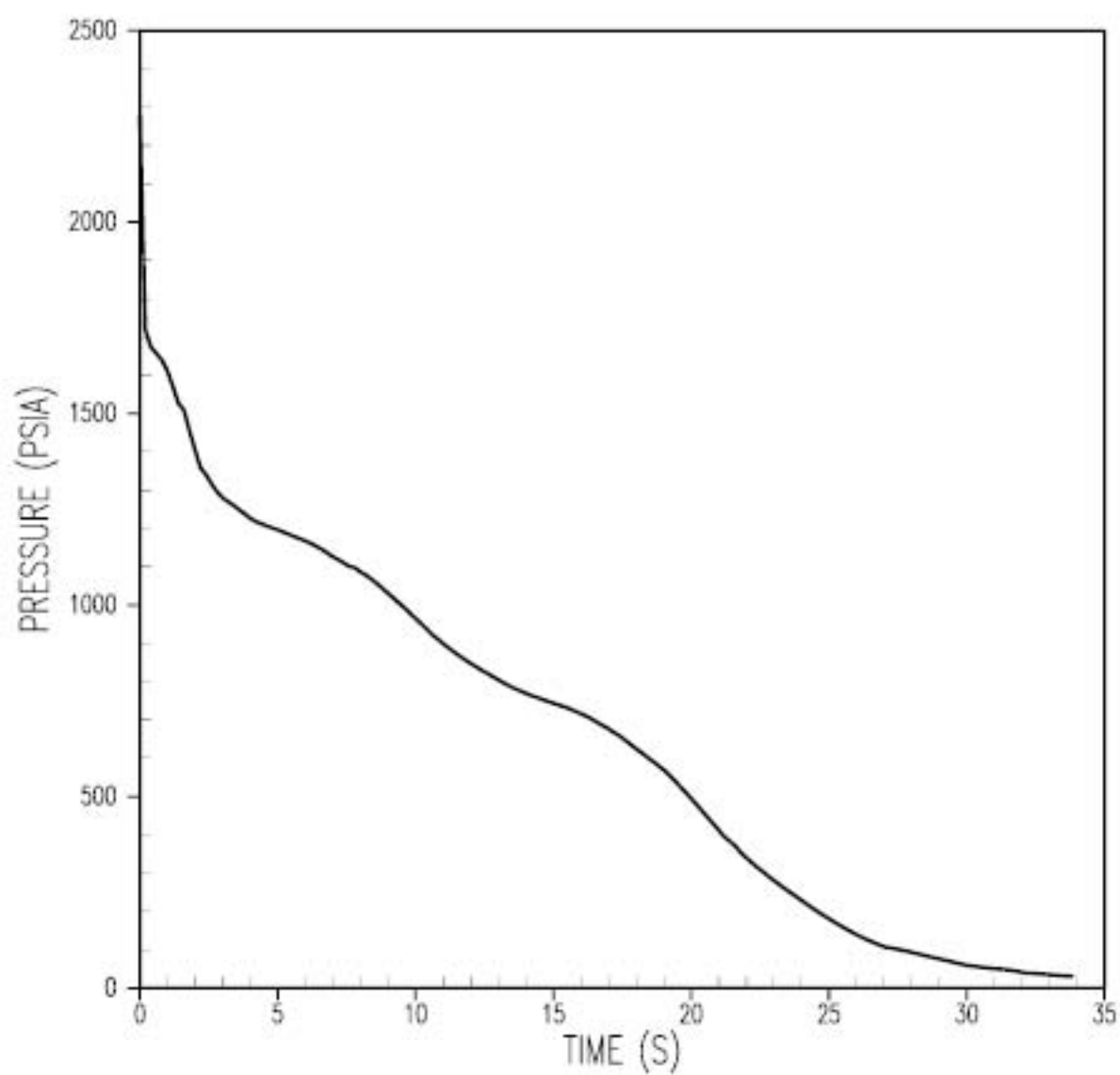


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.5-5G

CORE PRESSURE DURING BLOWDOWN  
( $C_D=0.6$ , HIGH  $T_{in}$ , MIN SI, 8.5" POWER  
SHAPE, NON-IFBA)



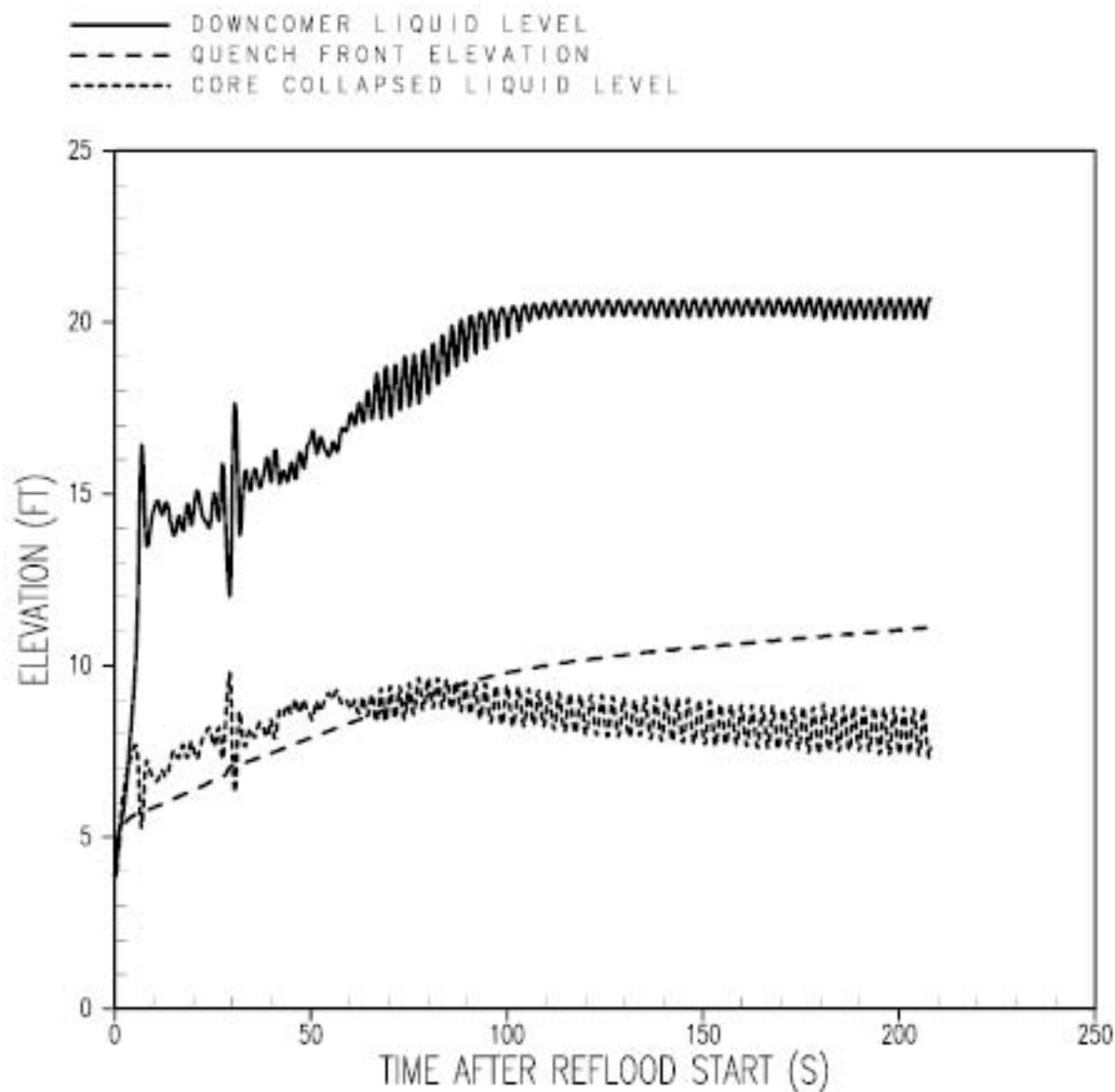
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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.8-6H

CORE PRESSURE DURING BLOWDOWN  
( $C_D = 0.6$ , HIGH  $T_{in}$ , MIN SI, COSINE  
POWER SHAPE, IFBA)

Figure 15.6-7 Deleted

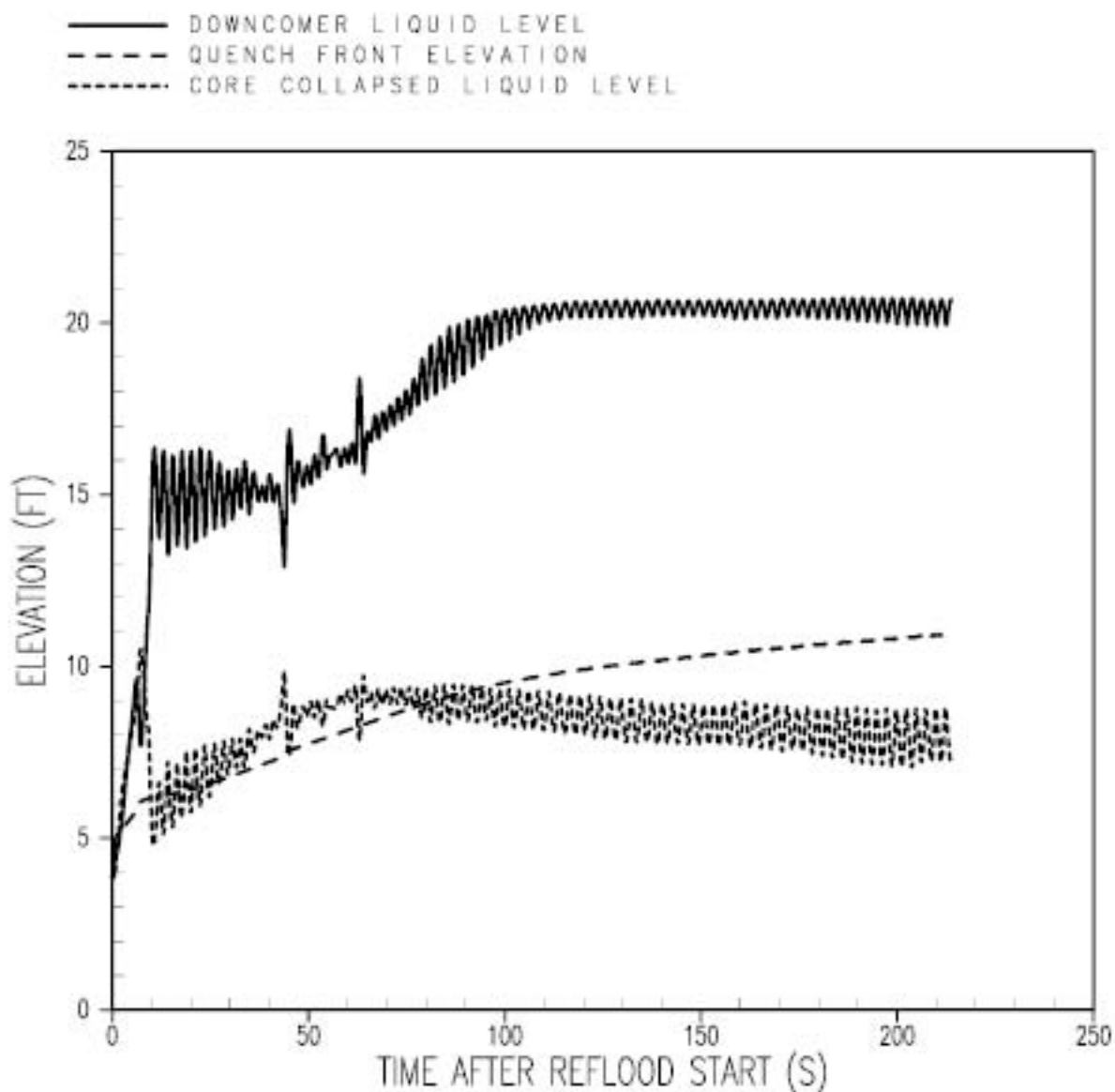


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.6-7A

VESSEL LIQUID LEVELS DURING REFLOOD  
 ( $C_D=0.4$ , LOW  $T_{\text{AVG}}$ , MIN SI, COSINE  
 POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

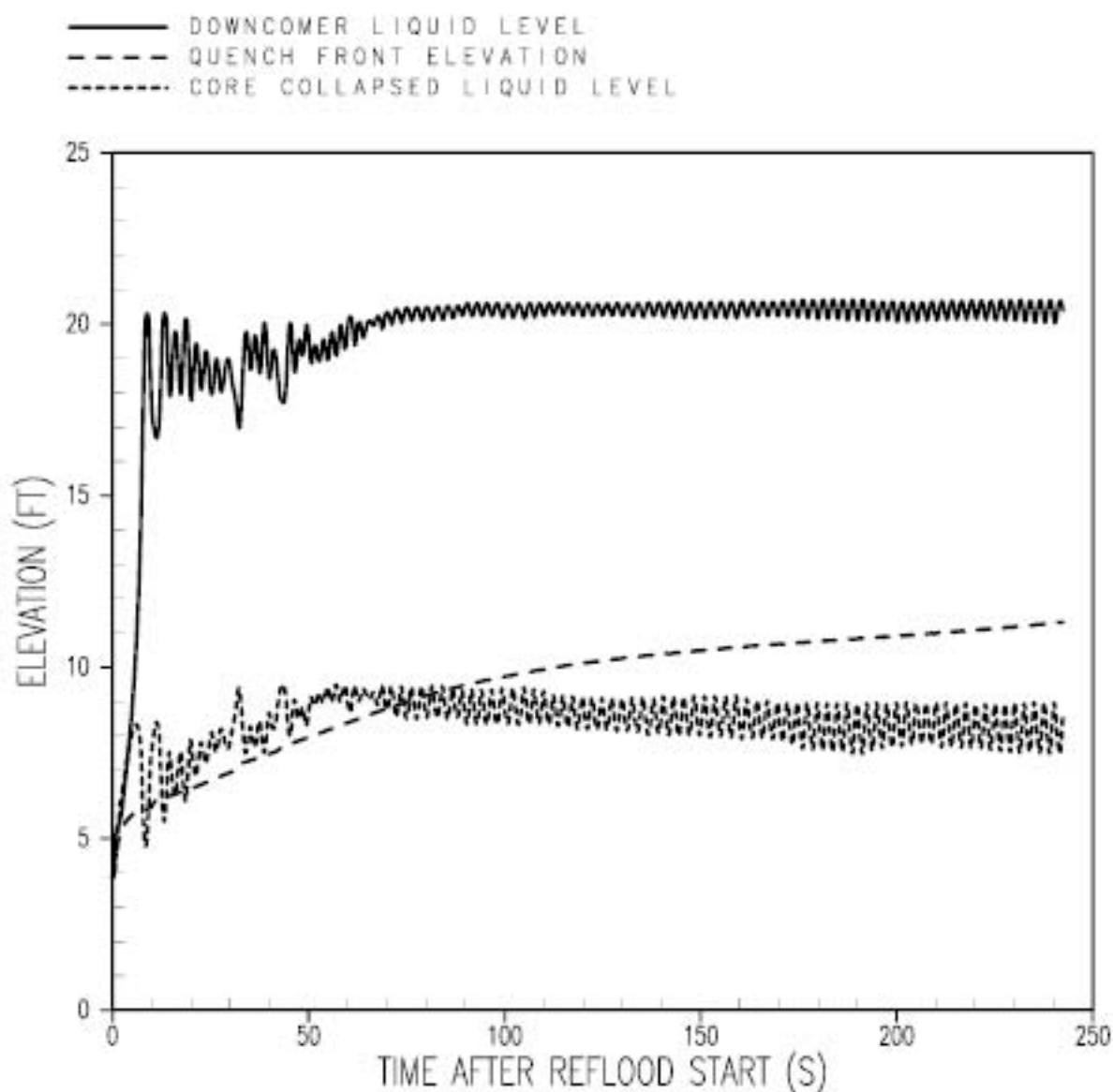


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.8-7B

VESSEL LIQUID LEVELS DURING REFLOOD  
 ( $C_D = 0.6$ , LOW  $T_{\text{REF}}$ , MIN SL, COSINE  
 POWER SHAPE, ONO-IFBA)

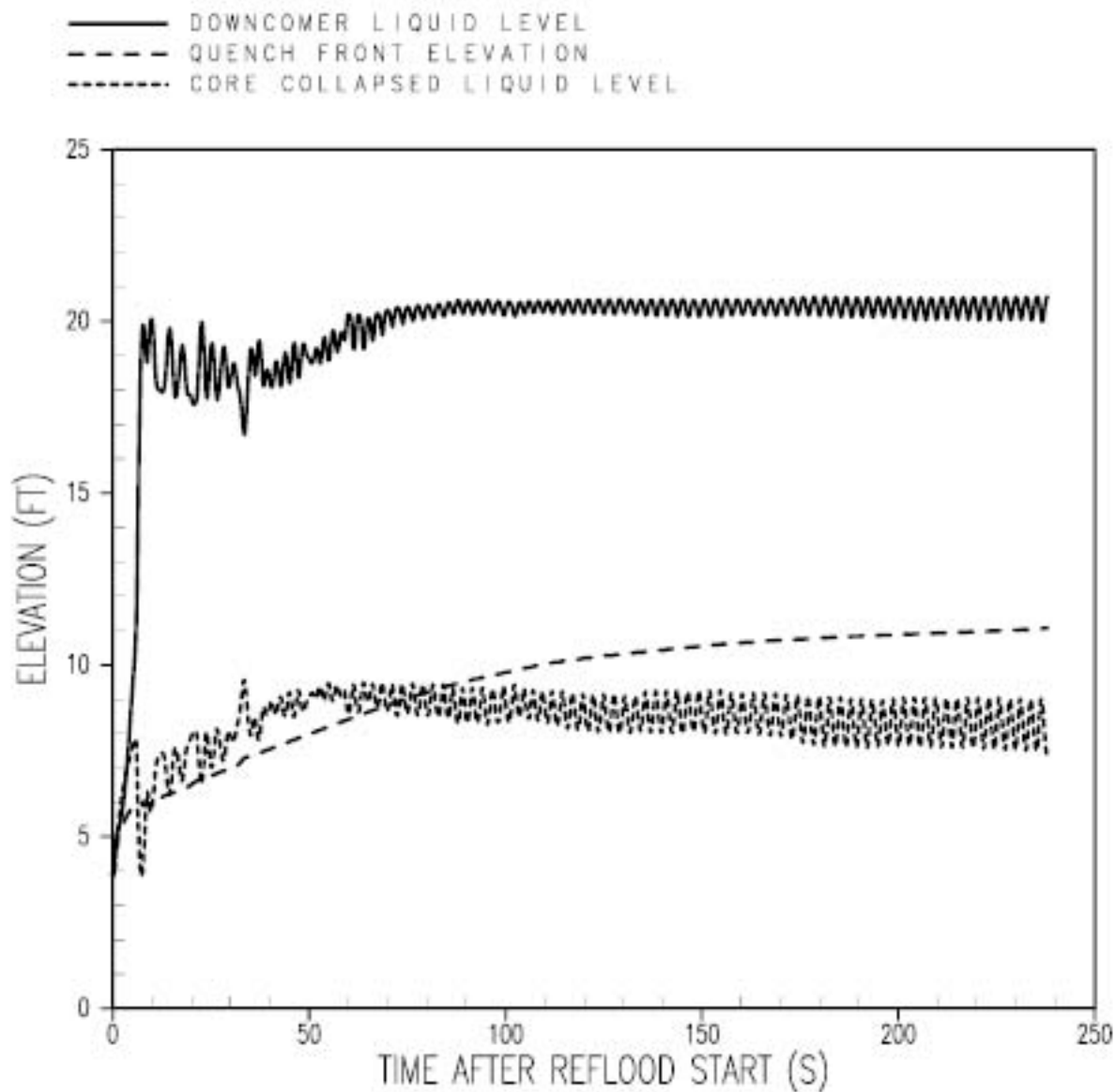


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.8-7C

VESSEL LIQUID LEVELS DURING REFLOOD  
 ( $C_D = 0.8$ , LOW  $T_{\text{avg}}$ , MIN SI, COSINE  
 POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

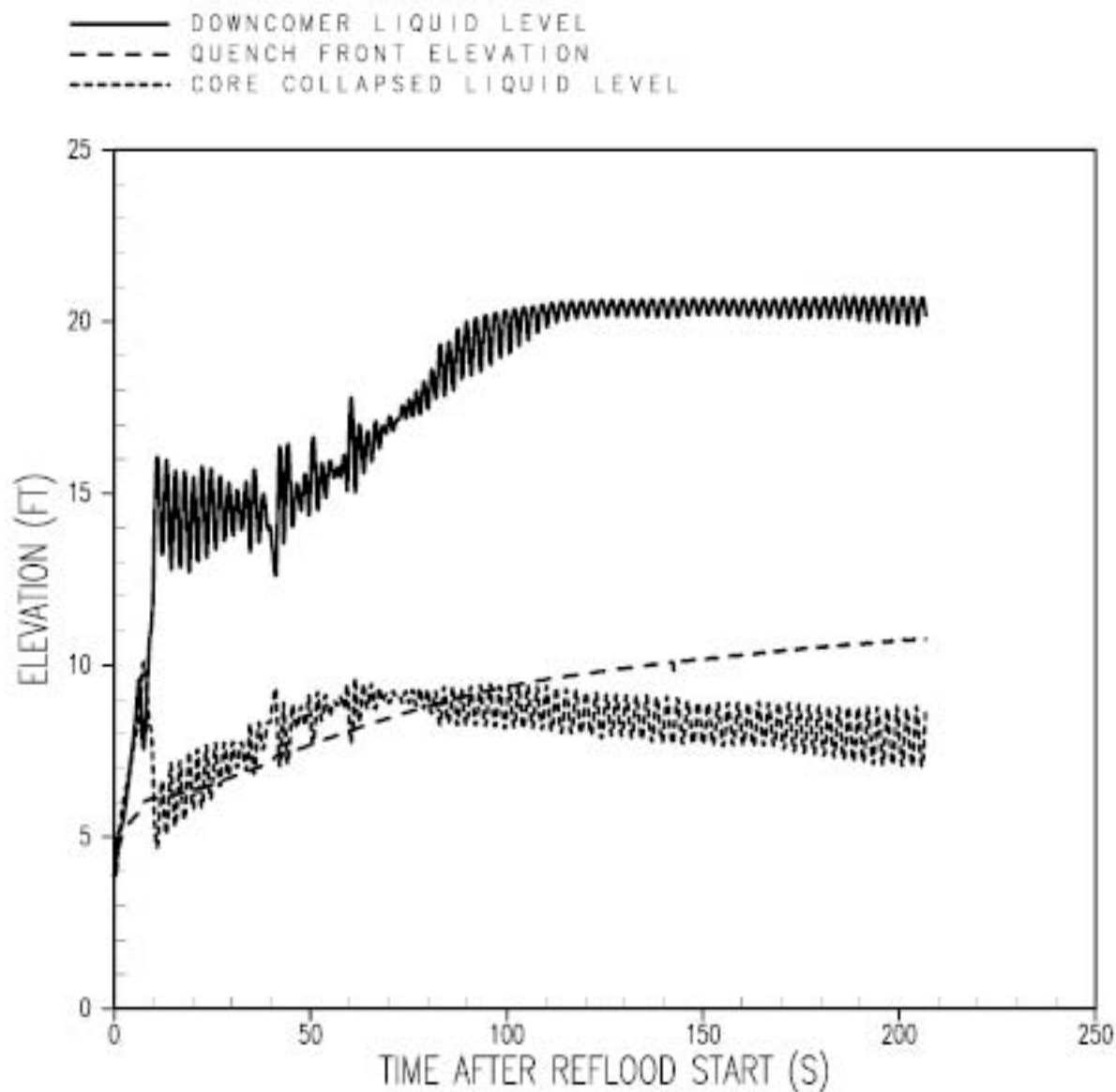


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-7D

VESSEL LIQUID LEVELS DURING REFLOOD  
 ( $C_D=1.0$ , LOW  $T_{\text{AVE}}$  MIN SI, COSINE  
 POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)



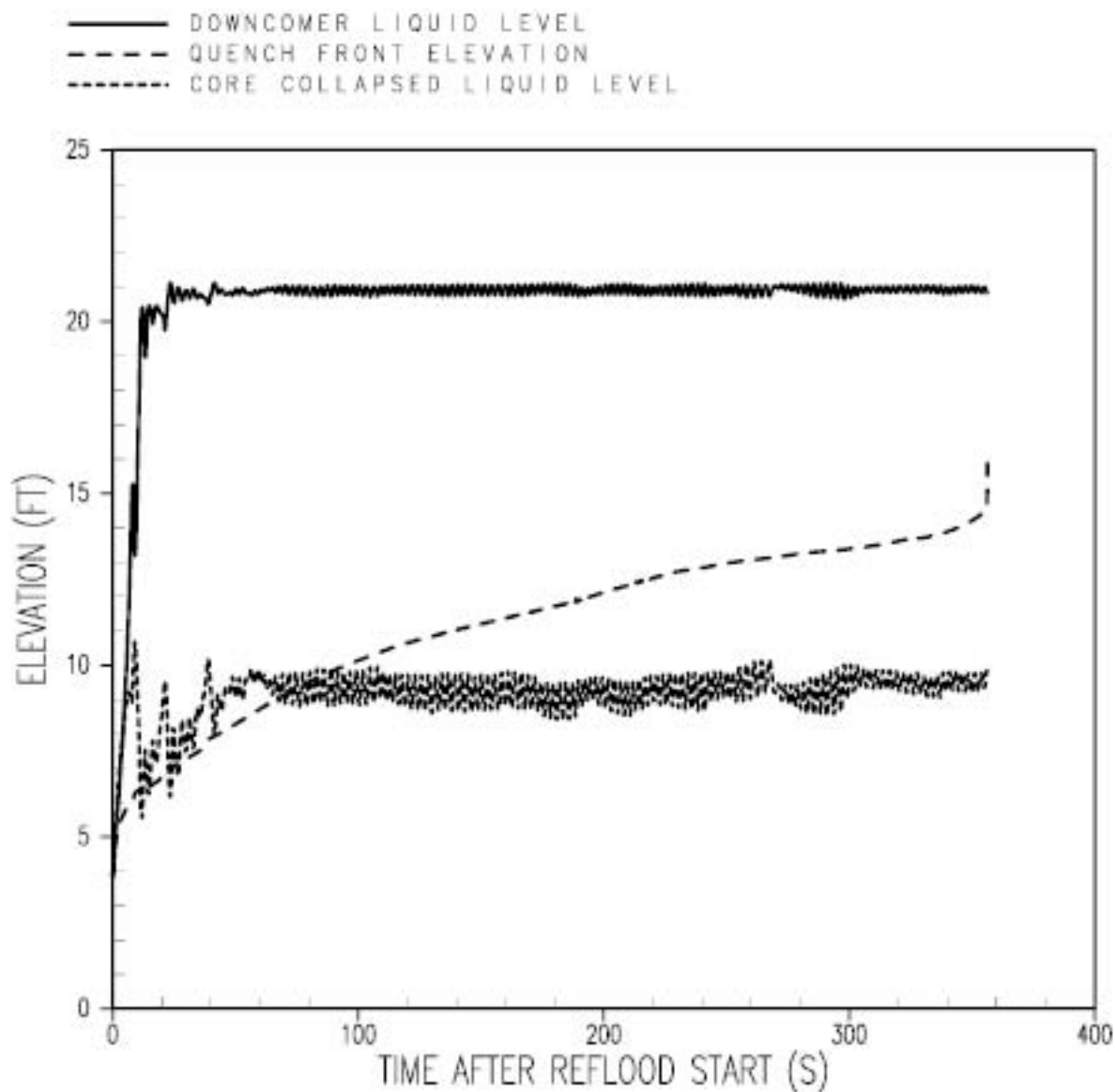
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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.8-7E

VESSEL LIQUID LEVELS DURING REFLOOD  
 $(C_D = 0.8, \text{HIGH } T_{\text{MAX}}, \text{MIN SI, COSINE}$   
 $\text{POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA})$



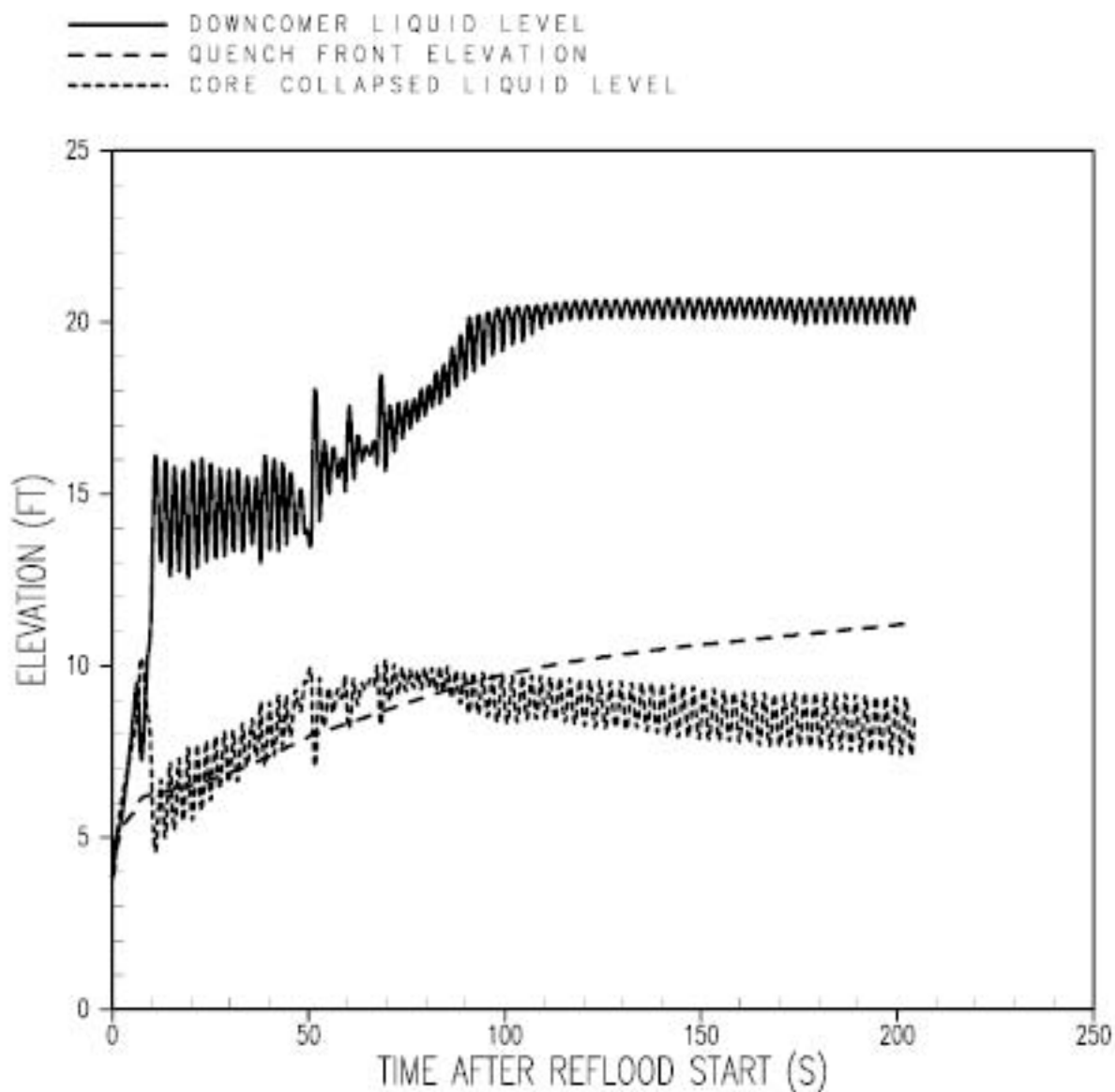


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.5-7F

VESSEL LIQUID LEVELS DURING REFLOOD  
 ( $C_D=0.8$ ,  $H_{HT,MAX}$  81, COSINE  
 POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

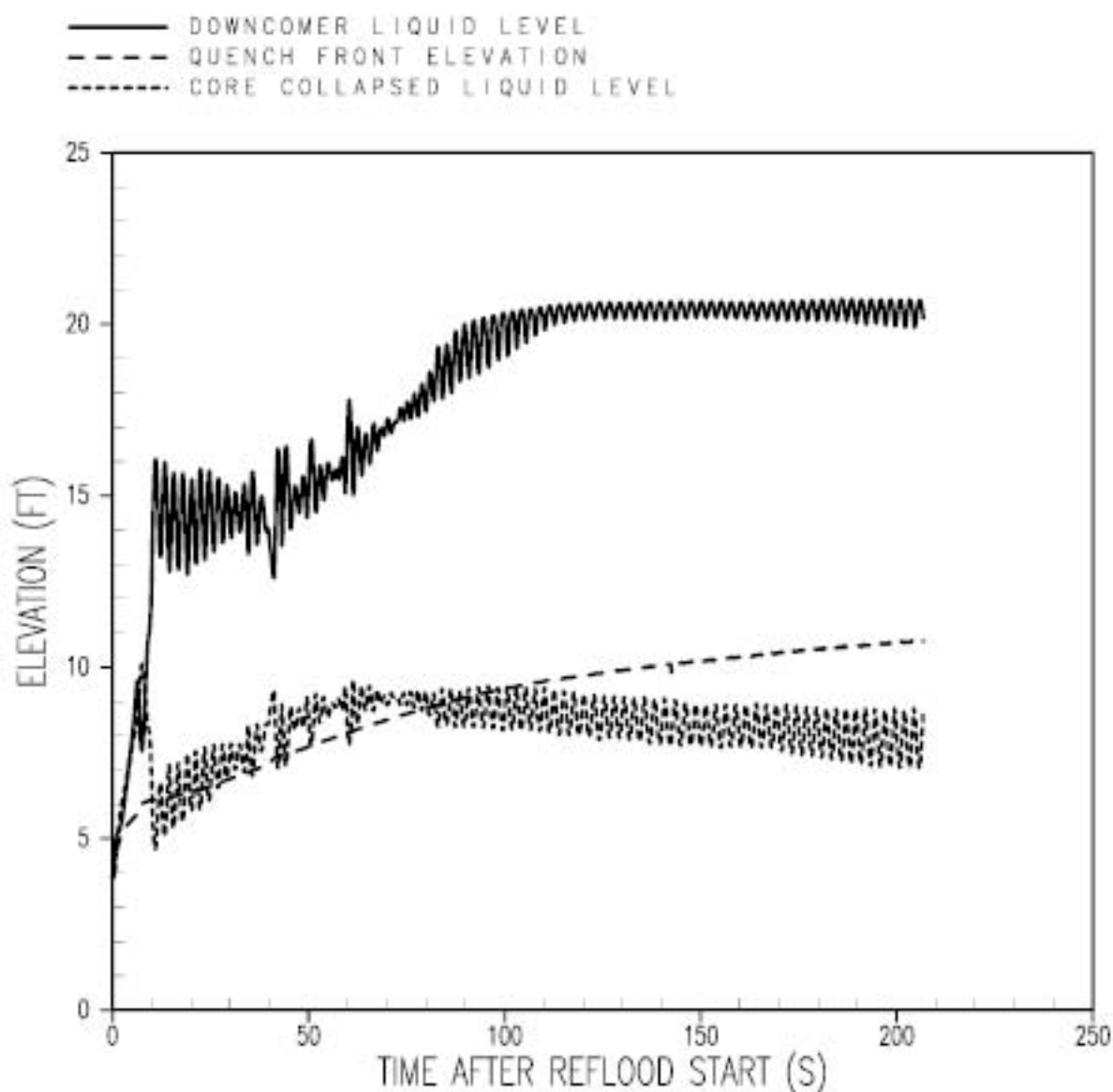


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.6-70

VESSEL LIQUID LEVELS DURING REFLOOD  
 ( $C_p = 0.6$ , HIGH  $T_{avg}$ , MIN SL, 0.5"  
 POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)



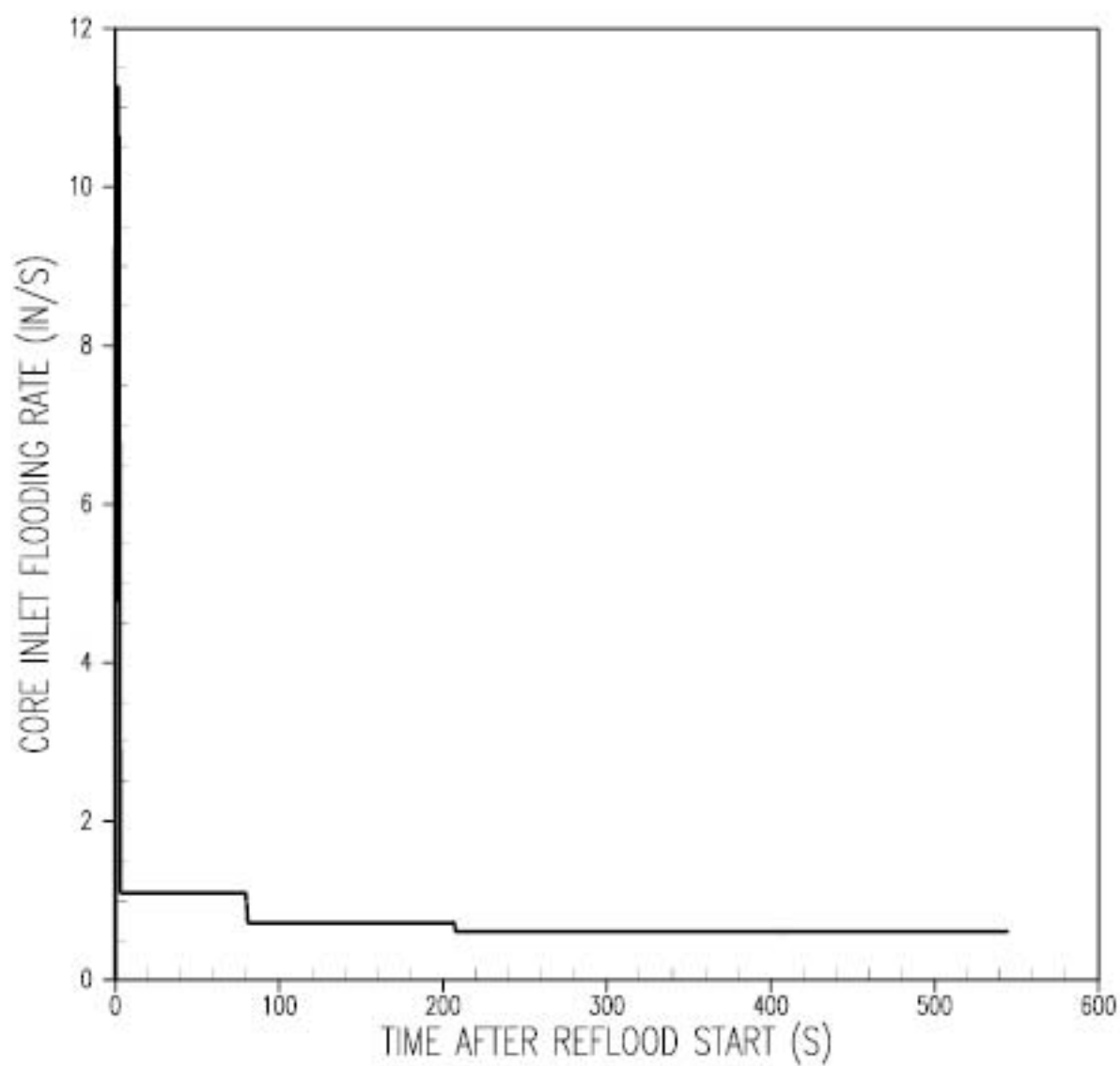
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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.5-7H

VESSEL LIQUID LEVELS DURING REFLOOD  
 ( $C_D = 0.6$ , HIGH  $T_{avg}$ , MIN SI, COSINE  
 POWER SHAPE, IFBA)

Figure 15.6-8 Deleted

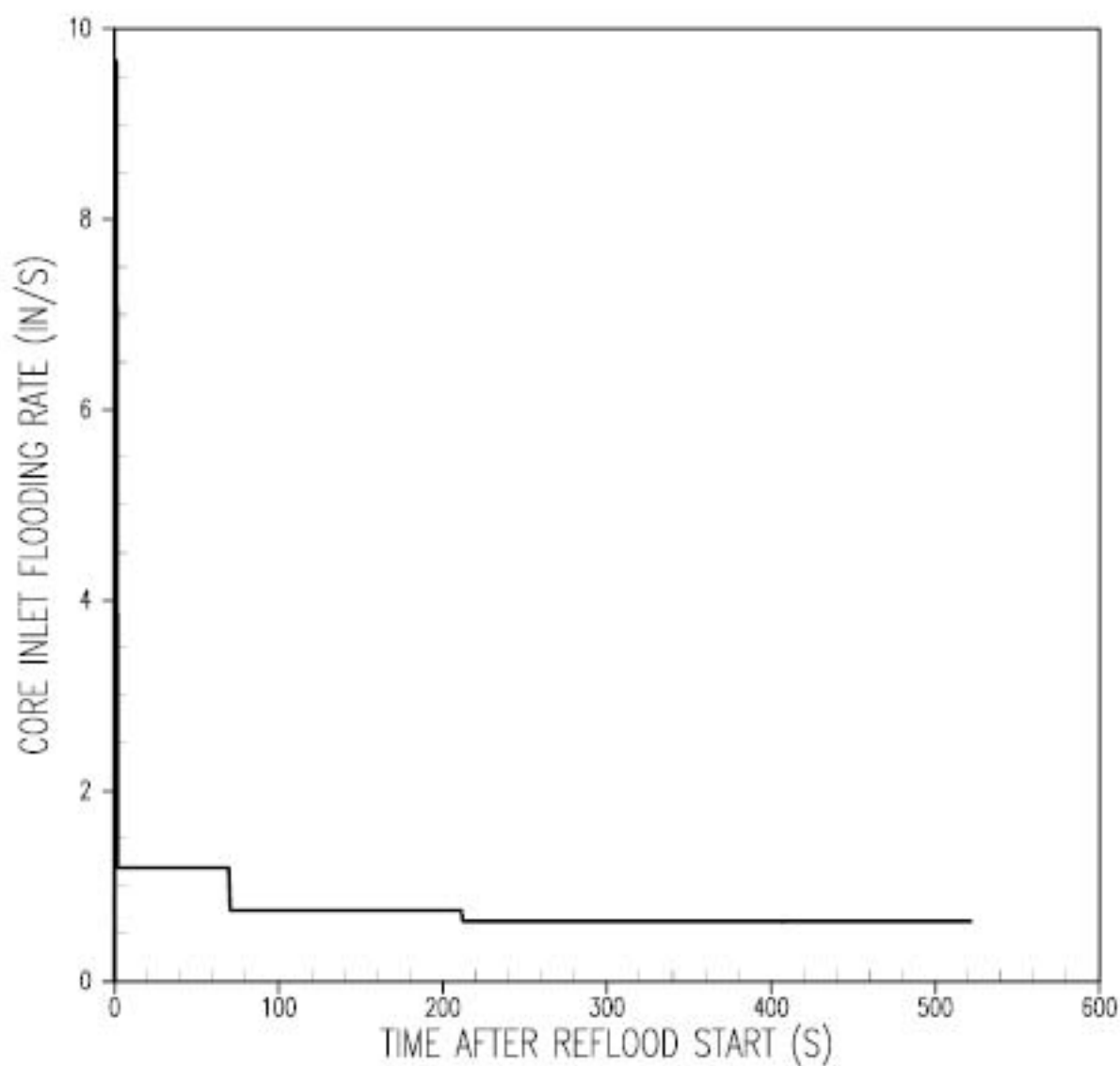


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-8A

CORE INLET FLOODING RATE DURING  
REFLOOD ( $C_D=0.4$ , LOW  $T_{\text{avg}}$  MIN 81,  
COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

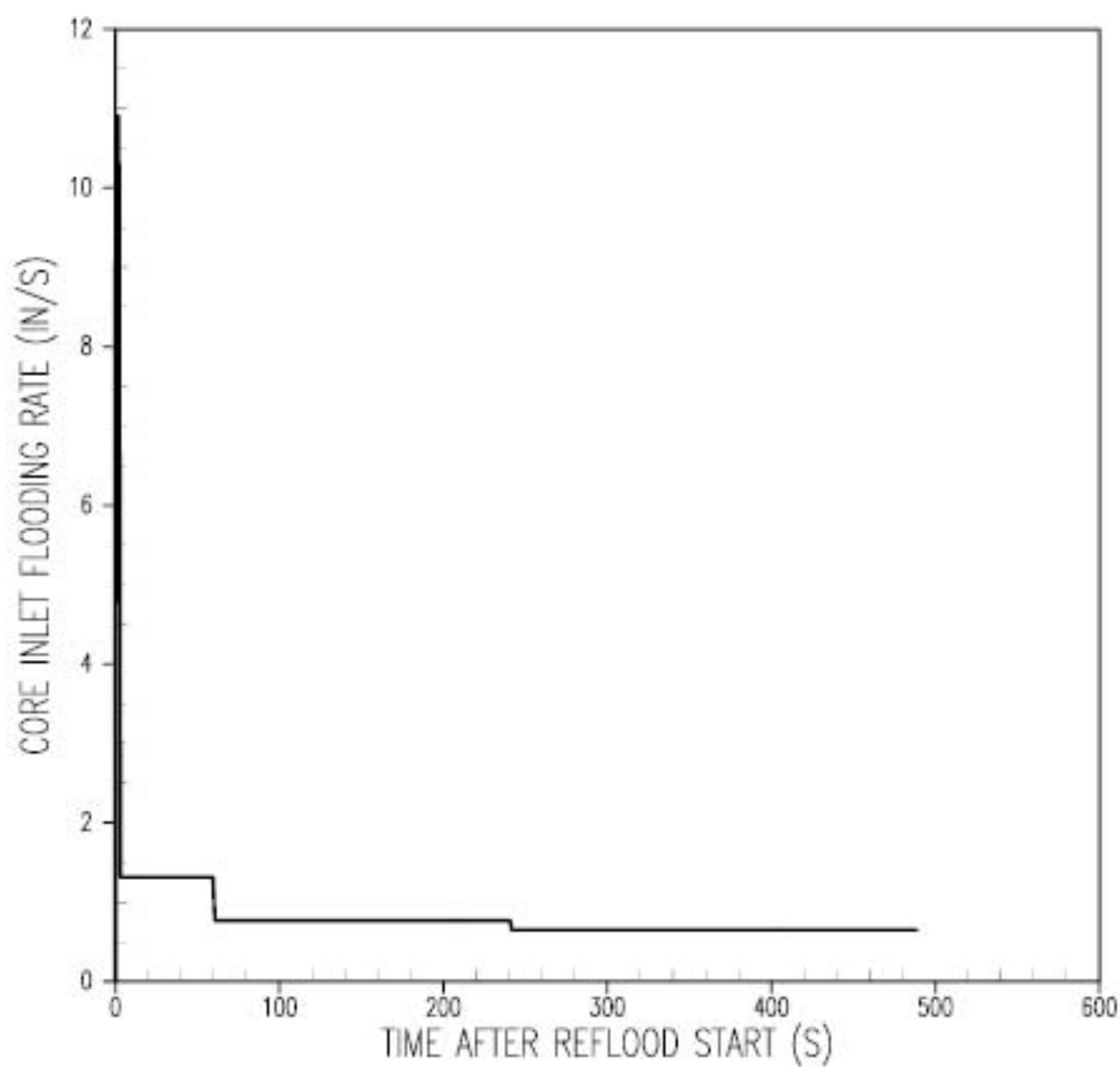


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-8B

CORE INLET FLOODING RATE DURING  
REFLOOD ( $C_D=0.8$ , LOW  $T_{\text{avg}}$  MIN SI,  
COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA

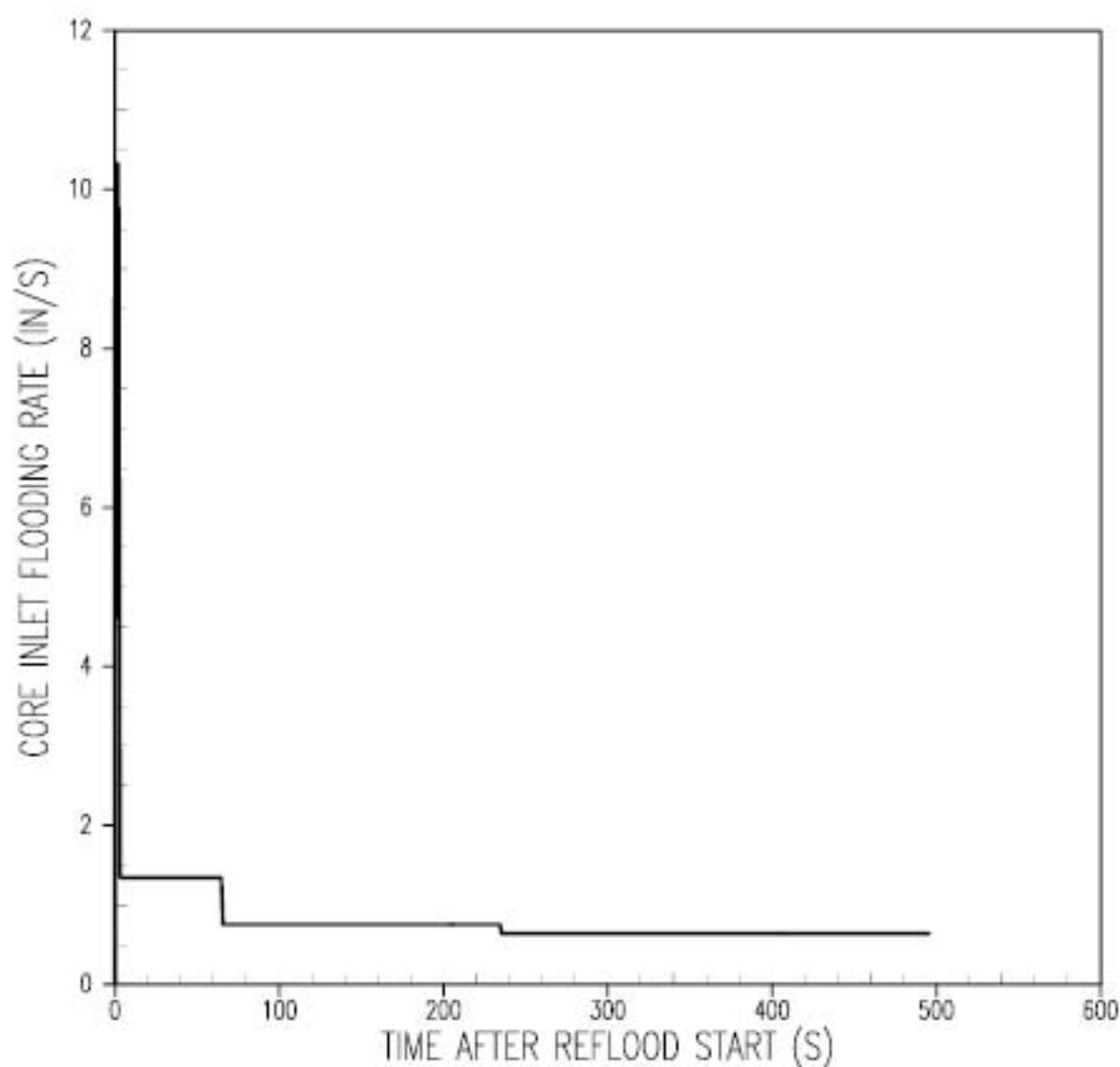


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-8C

CORE INLET FLOODING RATE DURING  
REFLOOD ( $C_D=0.8$ , LOW  $T_{\text{avg}}$  MIN 31,  
COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)



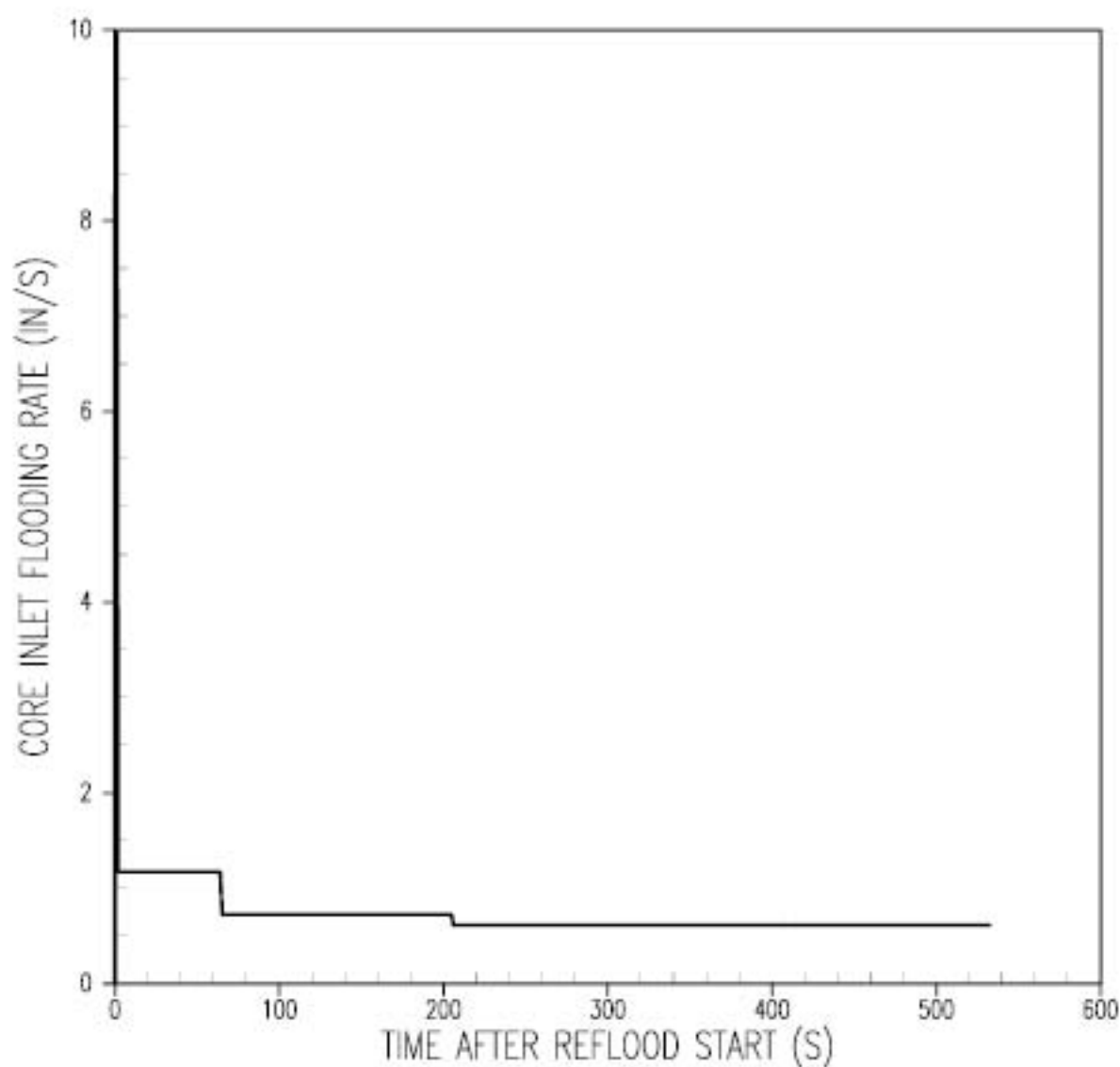
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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-8D

CORE INLET FLOODING RATE DURING  
REFLOOD ( $C_D=1.8$ , LOW  $T_{AVG}$  MIN SL,  
COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-FBA)



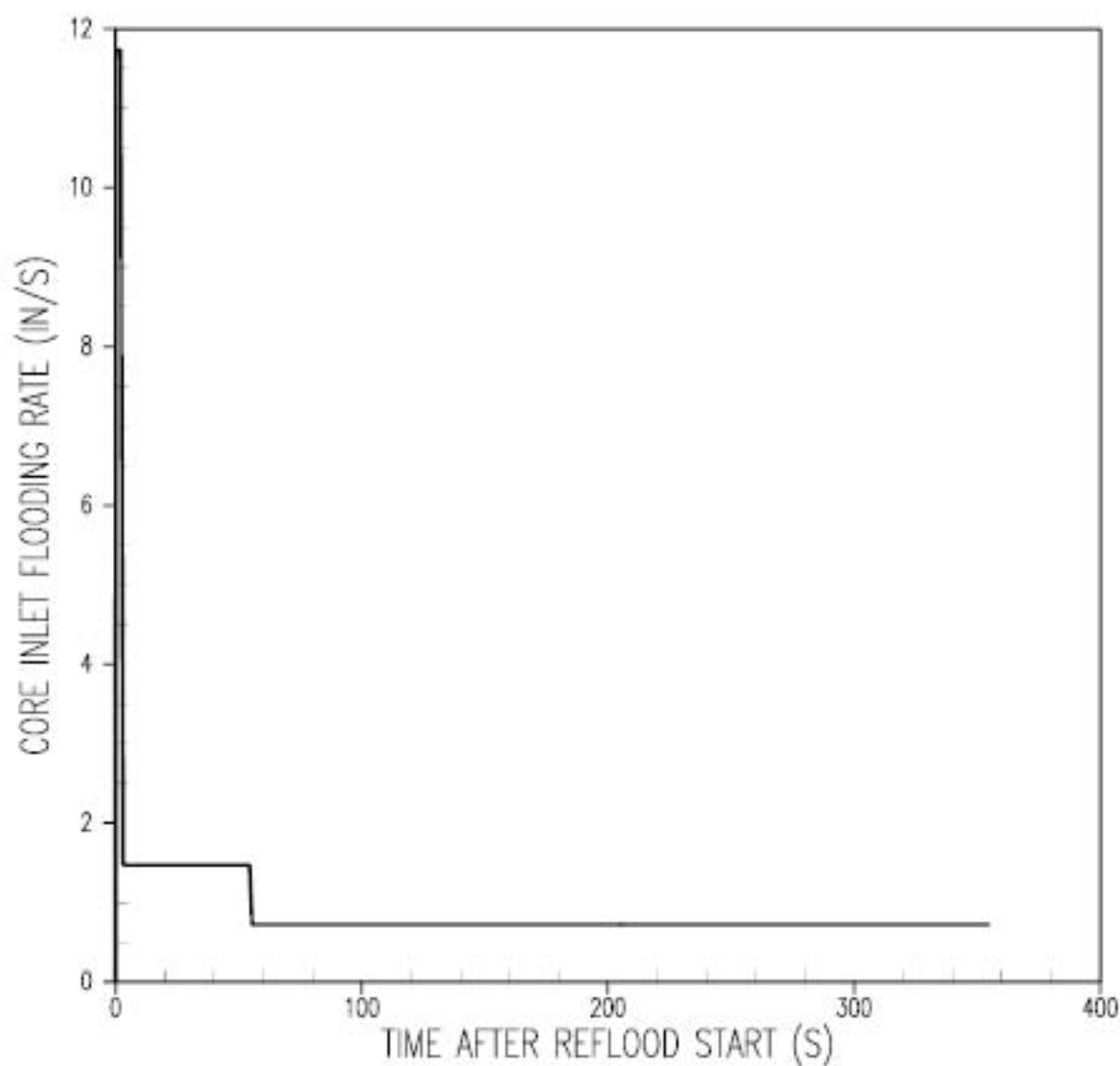


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-8E

CORE INLET FLOODING RATE DURING  
REFLOOD ( $C_D=0.6$ , HIGH  $T_{avg}$  MIN 81,  
COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

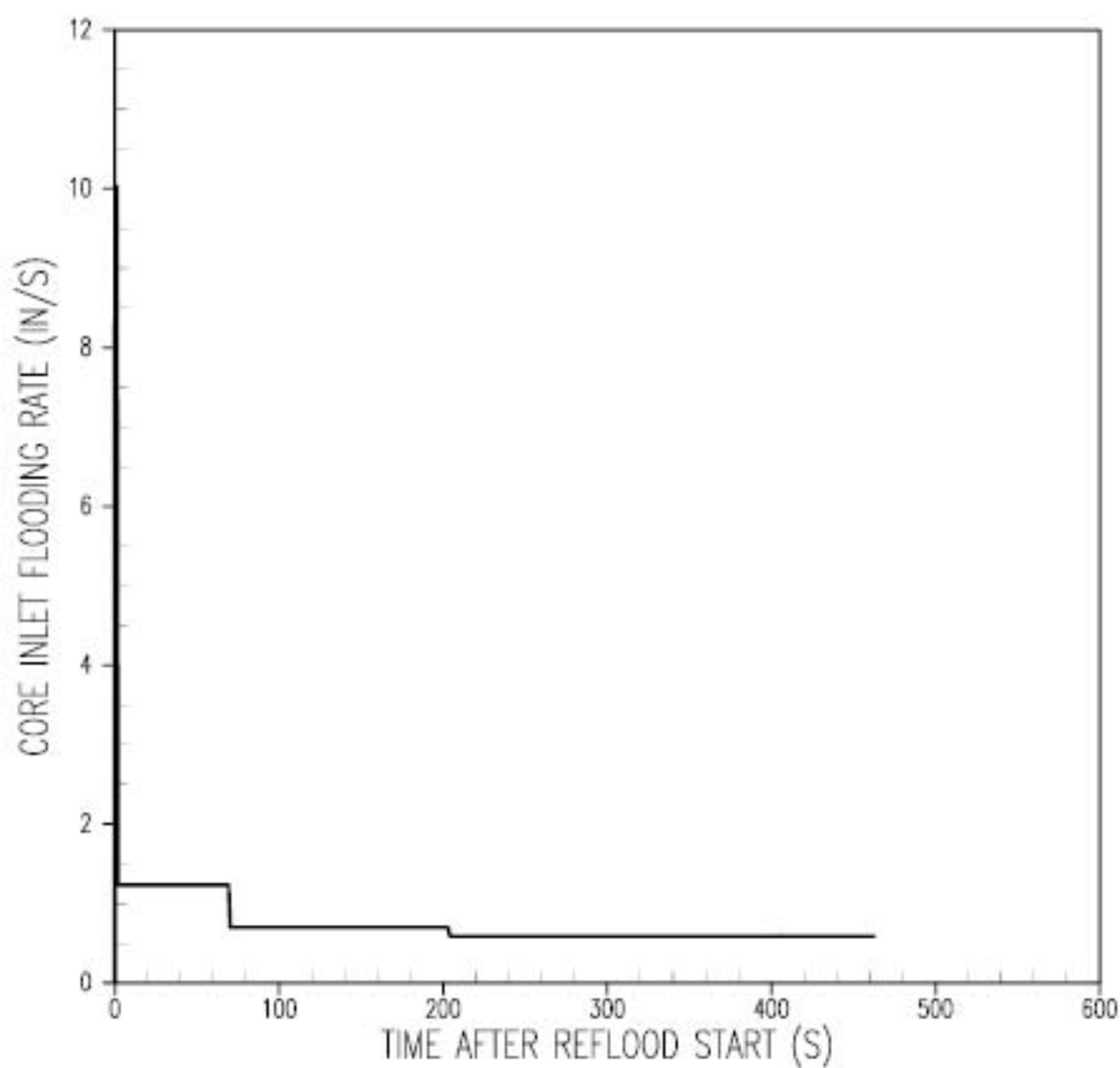


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-8F

CORE INLET FLOODING RATE DURING  
REFLOOD ( $C_D=0.8$ ,  $H_{T_{avg}}$  MAX BI,  
COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-FBA)

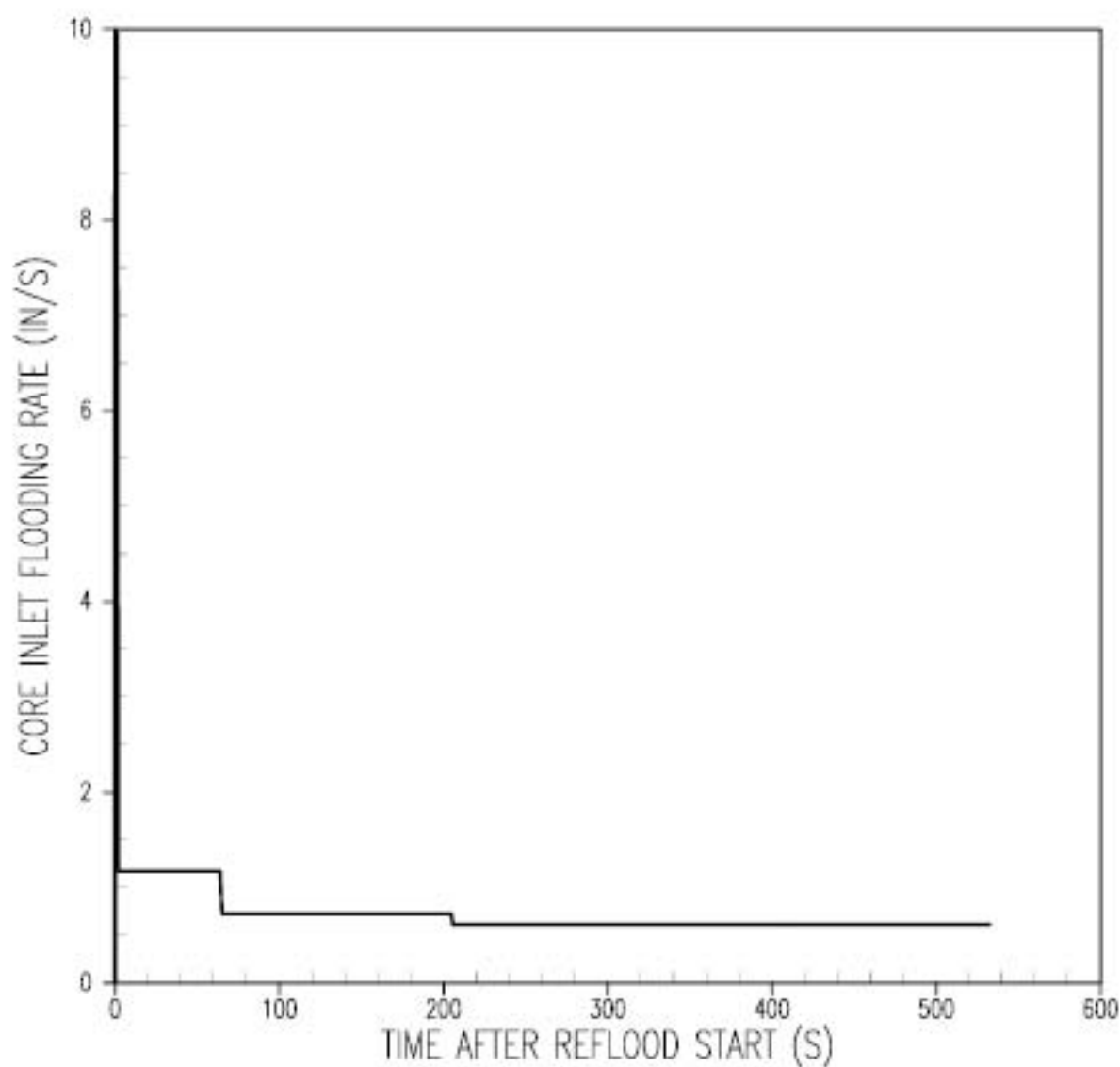


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.5-8Q

CORE INLET FLOODING RATE DURING  
REFLOOD ( $C_D=0.6$ , HIGH  $T_{\text{avg}}$  MIN 31,  
8.5' POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)



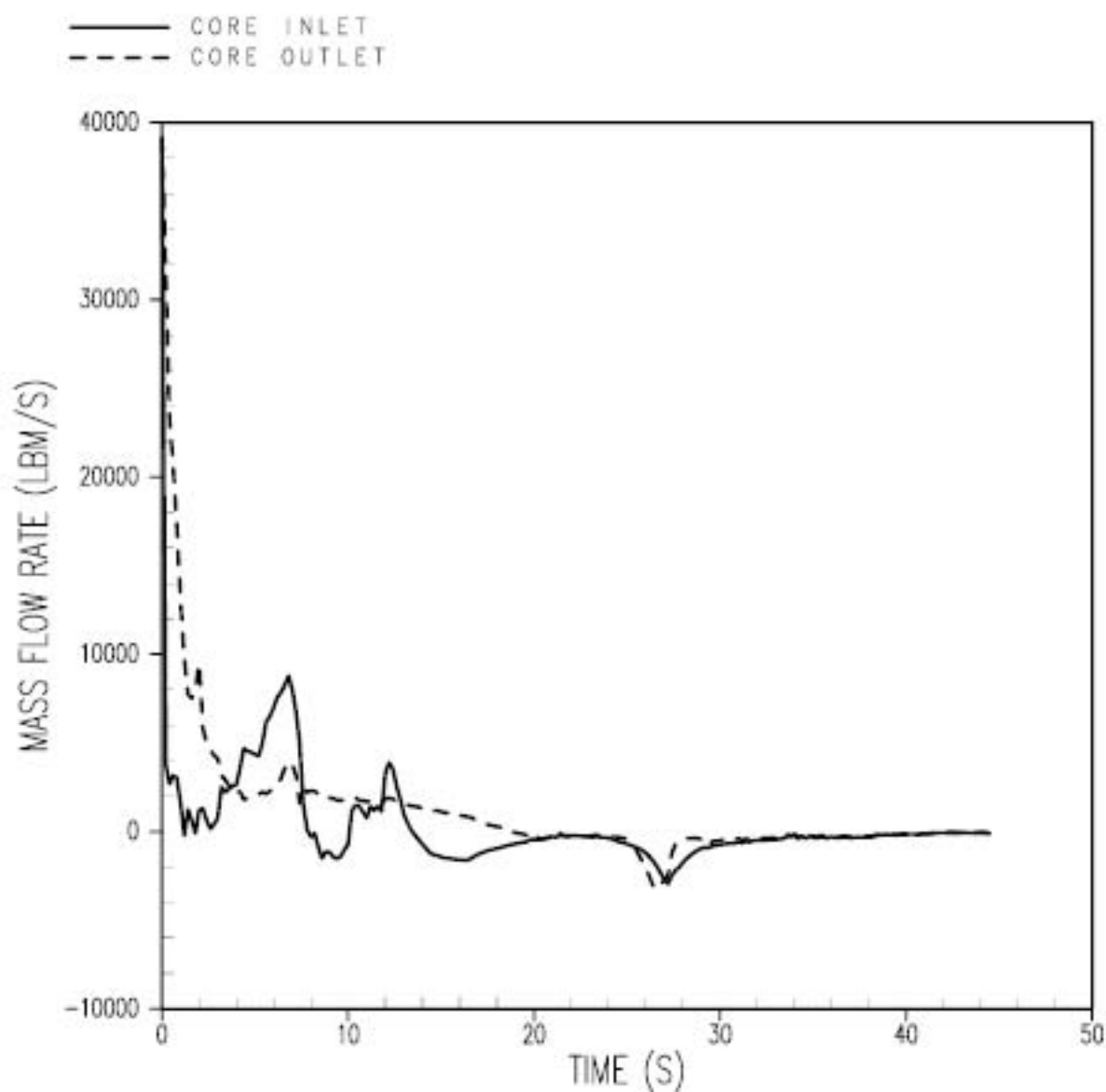
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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-01

CORE INLET FLOODING RATE DURING  
REFLOOD ( $C_D=0.6$ , HIGH  $T_{AVG}$  MIN SI,  
COSINE POWER SHAPE, IFBA)

Figure 15.6-9 Deleted

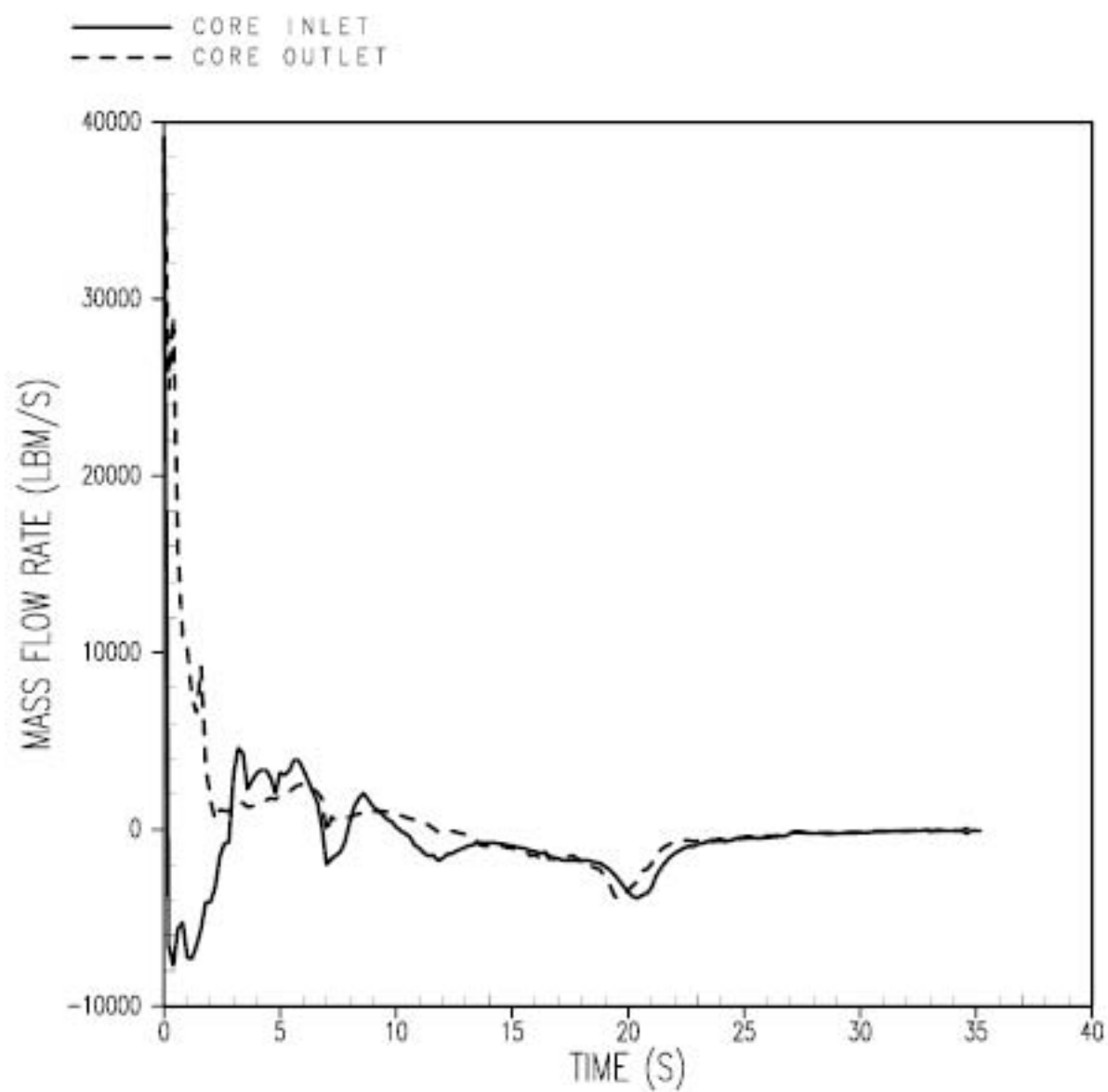


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.5-9A

CORE INLET AND OUTLET MASS FLOW  
RATE DURING BLOWDOWN ( $C_D=0.4$ , LOW  $T_{avg}$   
IN SI, COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

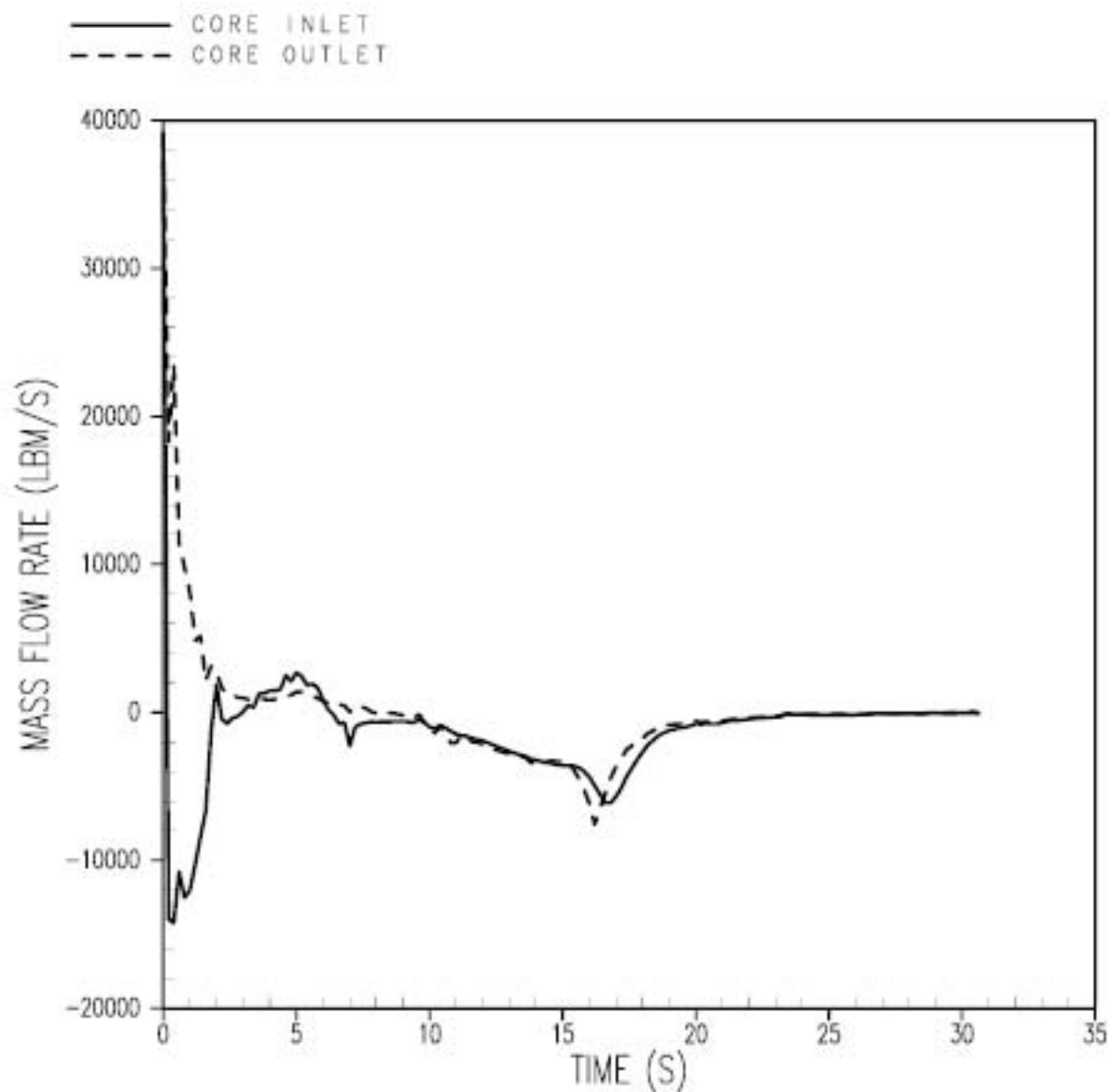


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.8-9B

CORE INLET AND OUTLET MASS FLOW  
RATE DURING BLOWDOWN ( $C_D=0.6$ , LOW  $T_{avg}$   
MIN SI, COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)



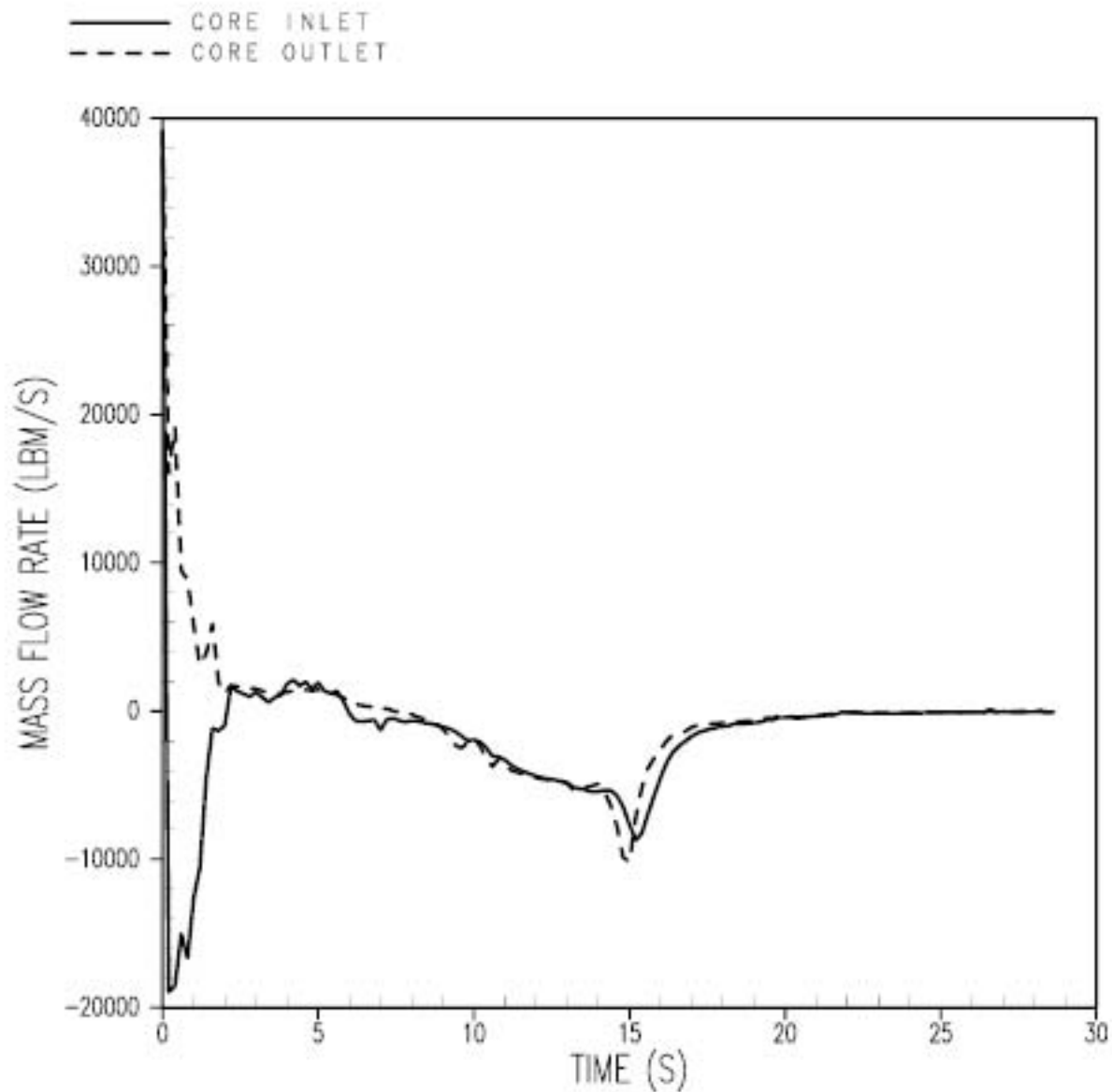
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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.5-9C

CORE INLET AND OUTLET MASS FLOW RATE  
 DURING BLOWDOWN ( $C_D = 0.8$ , LOW  $T_{AVG}$   
 MIN SI, COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)



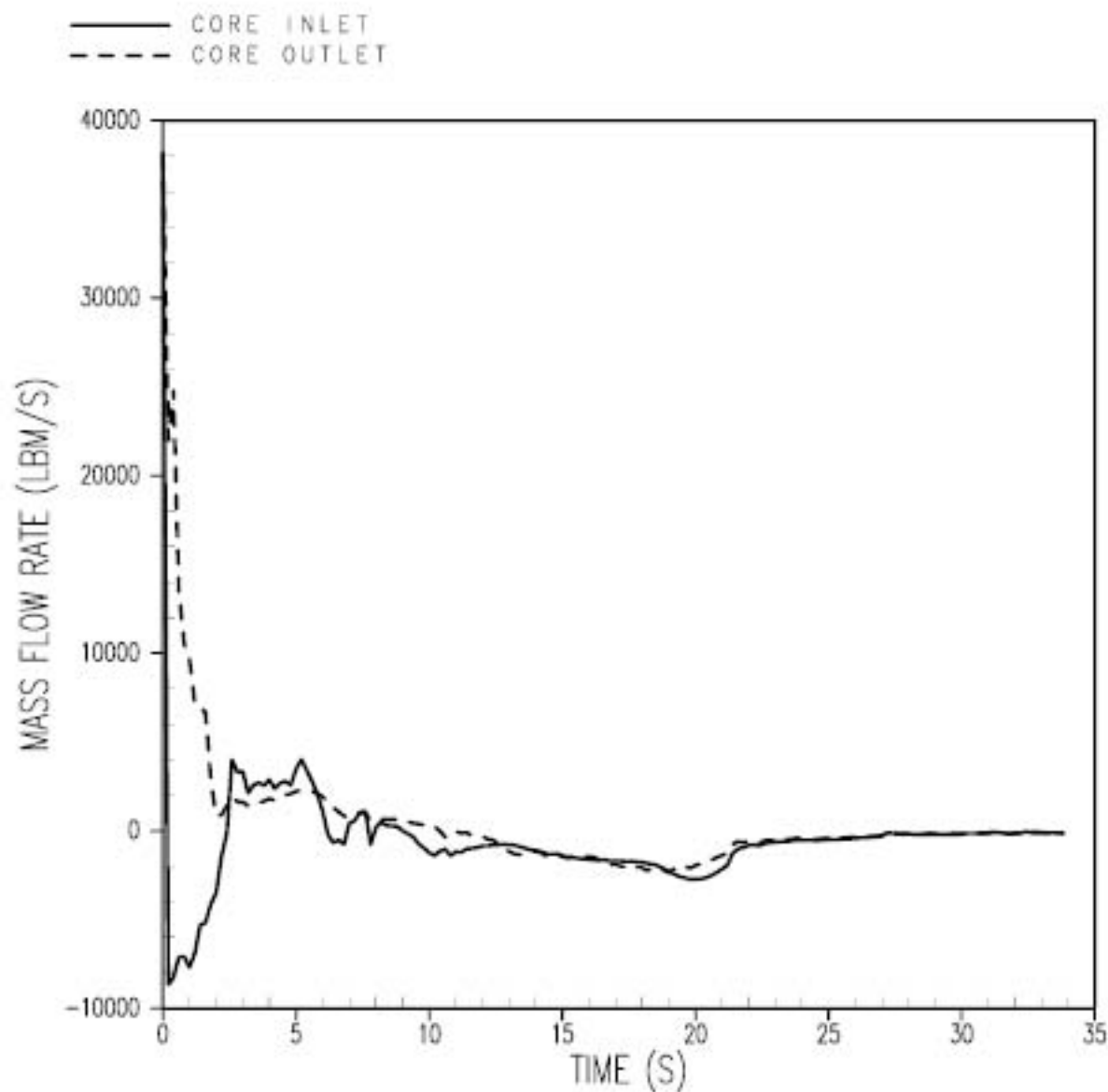


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.6-9D

CORE INLET AND OUTLET MASS FLOW RATE  
DURING BLOWDOWN ( $C_D=1.8$ , LOW  $T_{AVG}$   
IN SI, COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

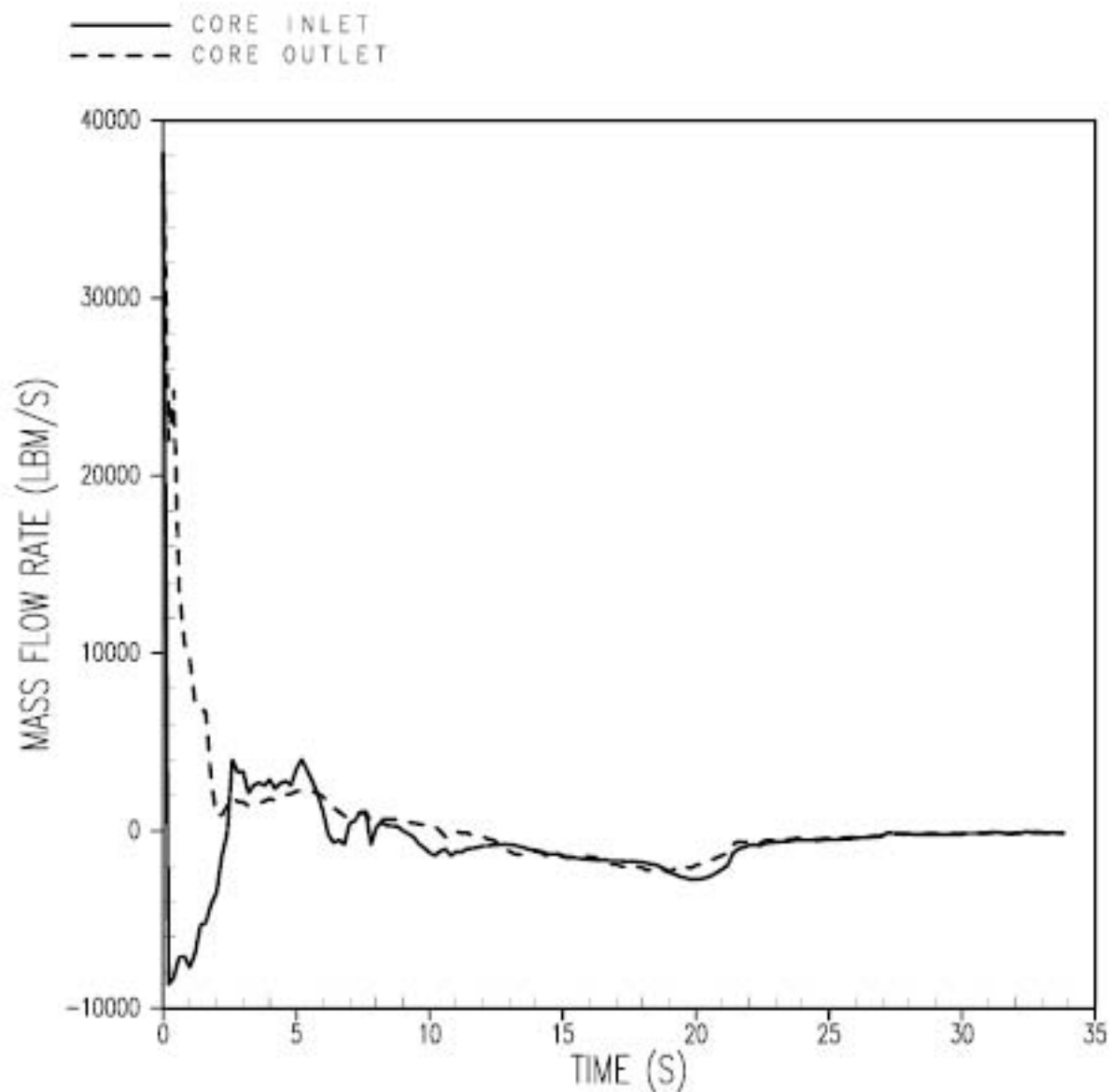


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-9E

CORE INLET AND OUTLET MASS FLOW RATE  
DURING BLOWDOWN ( $C_D = 0.6$ , HIGH T<sub>AVG</sub>  
MIN SI, COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

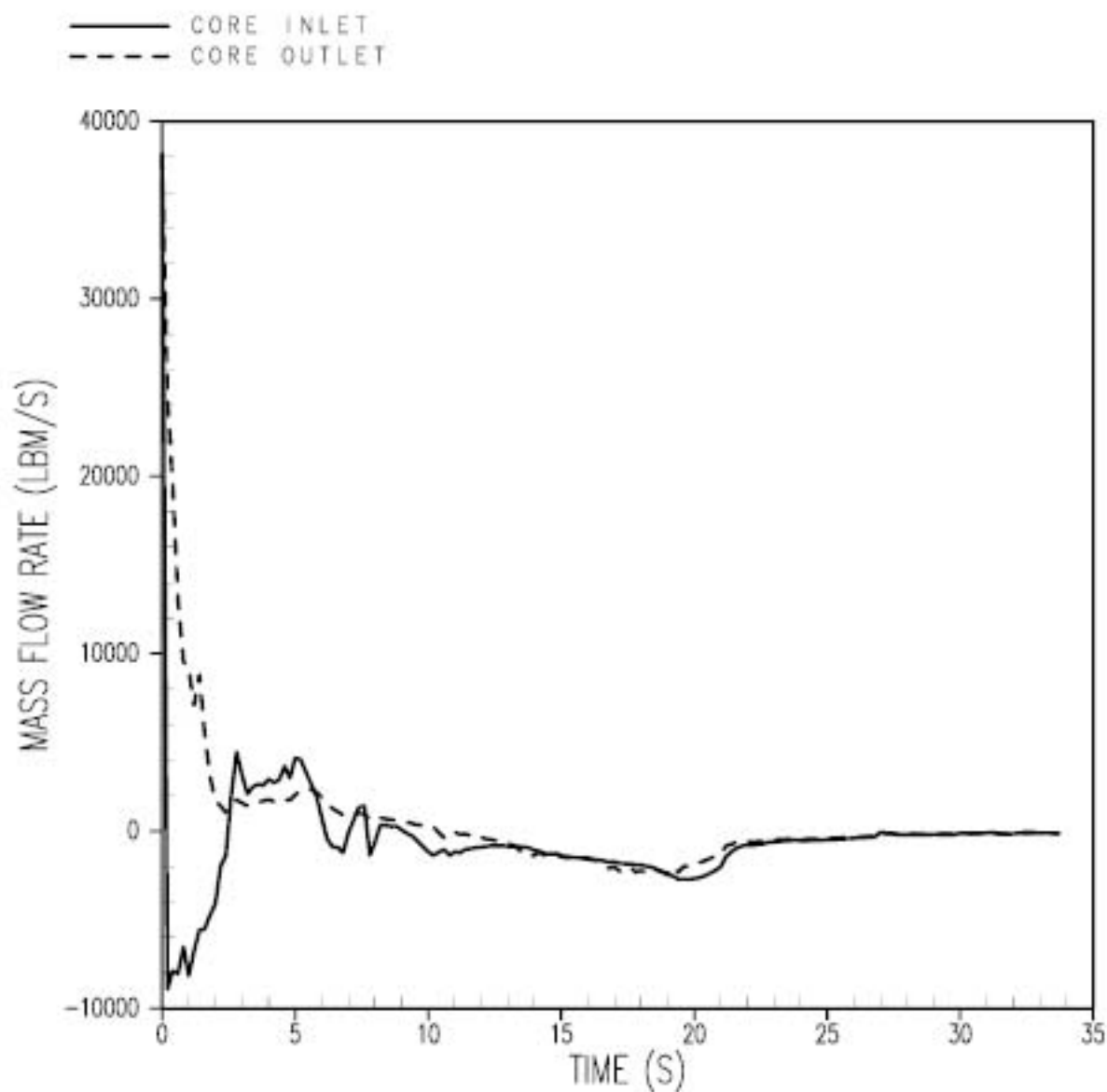


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-9F

CORE INLET AND OUTLET MASS FLOW RATE  
DURING BLOWDOWN ( $C_p = 0.6$ , HIGH T  
MAX SI, COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFEA)

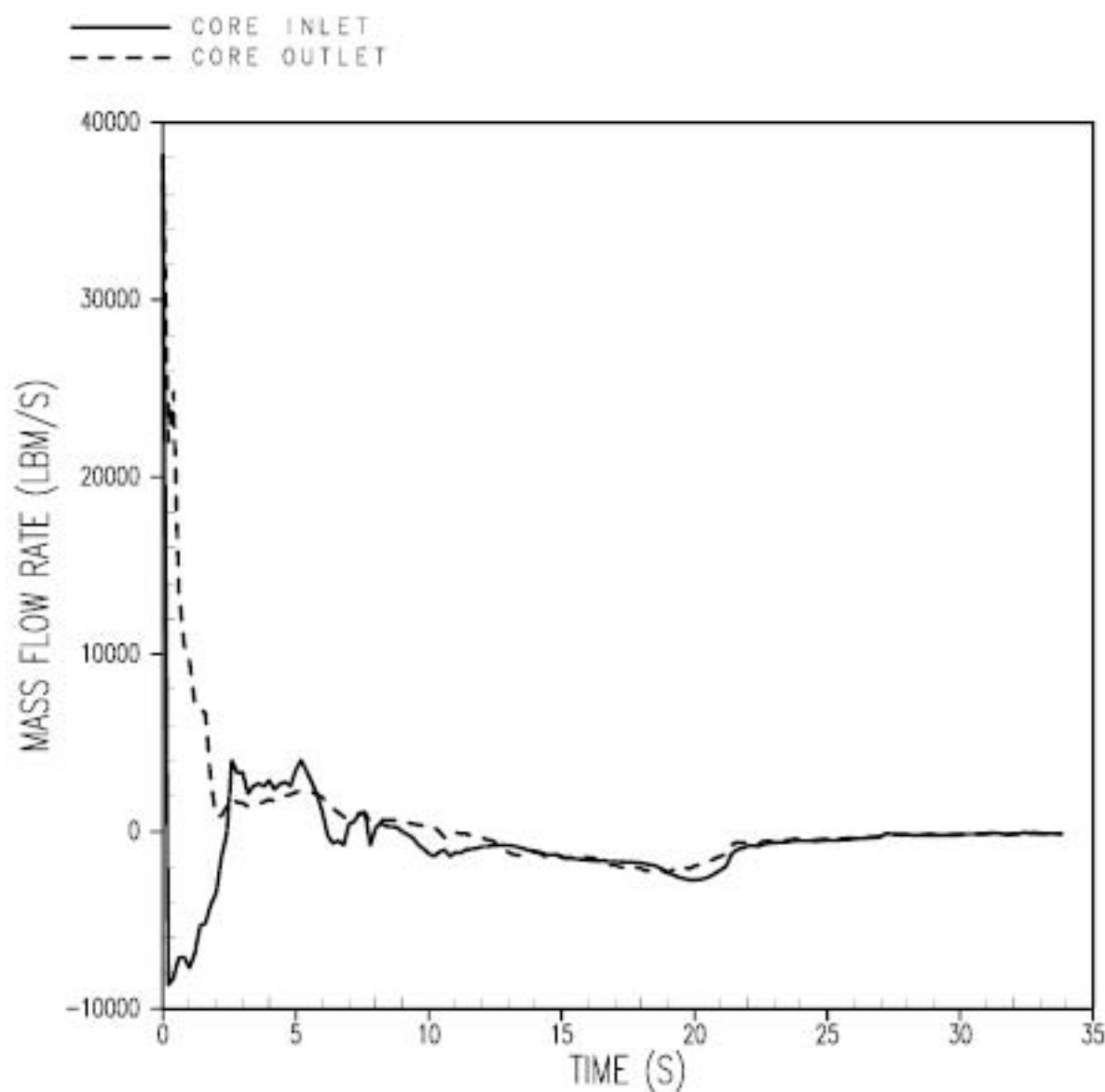


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.8-90

CORE INLET AND OUTLET MASS FLOW RATE  
DURING BLOWDOWN ( $C_D = 0.8$ , HIGH  $T_{AVG}$   
MIN SI, 8.5' POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)



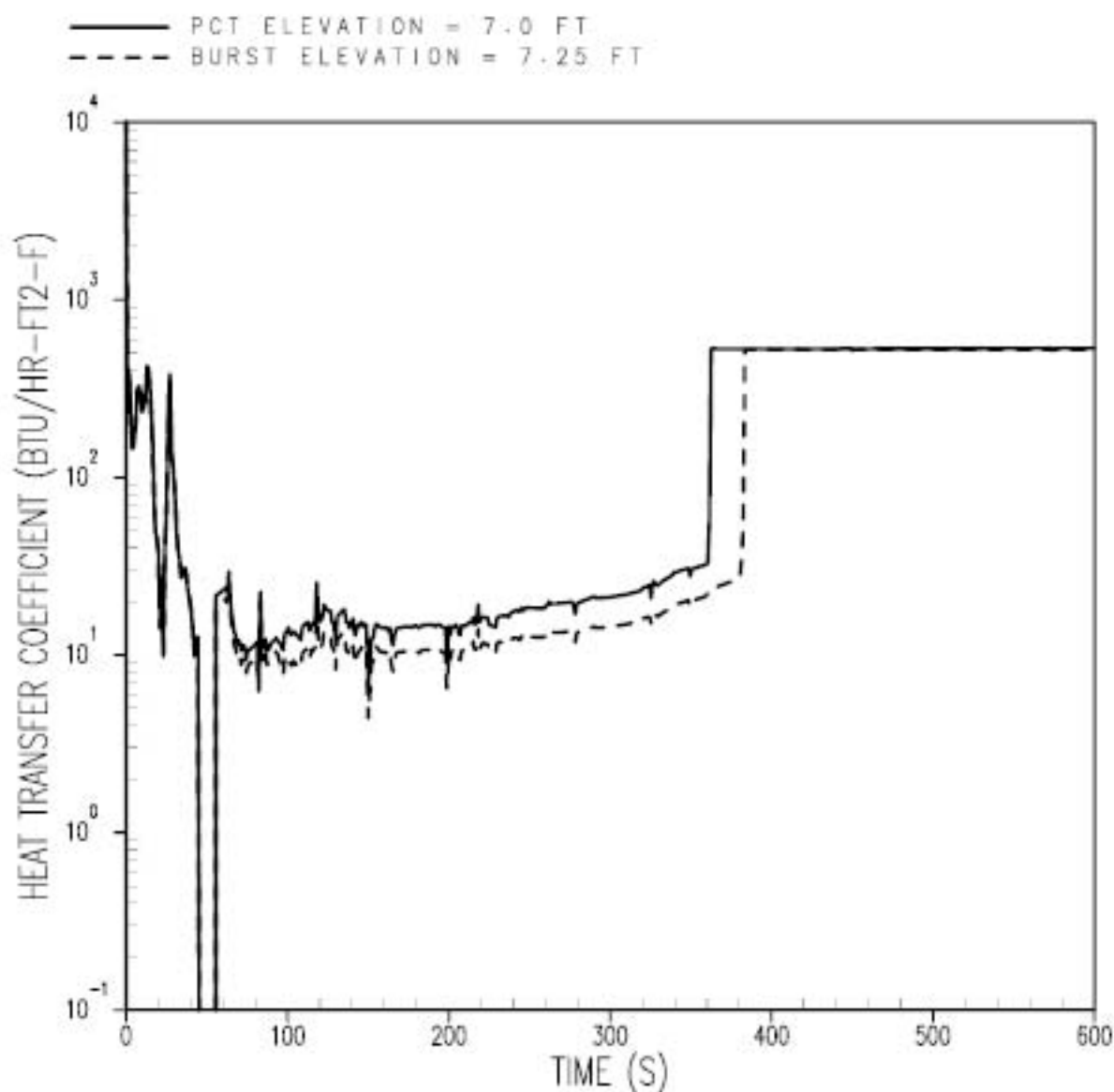
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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.5-9H

CORE INLET AND OUTLET MASS FLOW RATE  
DURING BLOWDOWN ( $C_D=0.8$ , HIGH  $T_{AV}$   
MIN SI, COSINE POWER SHAPE, IFBA)

Figure 15.6-10 Deleted

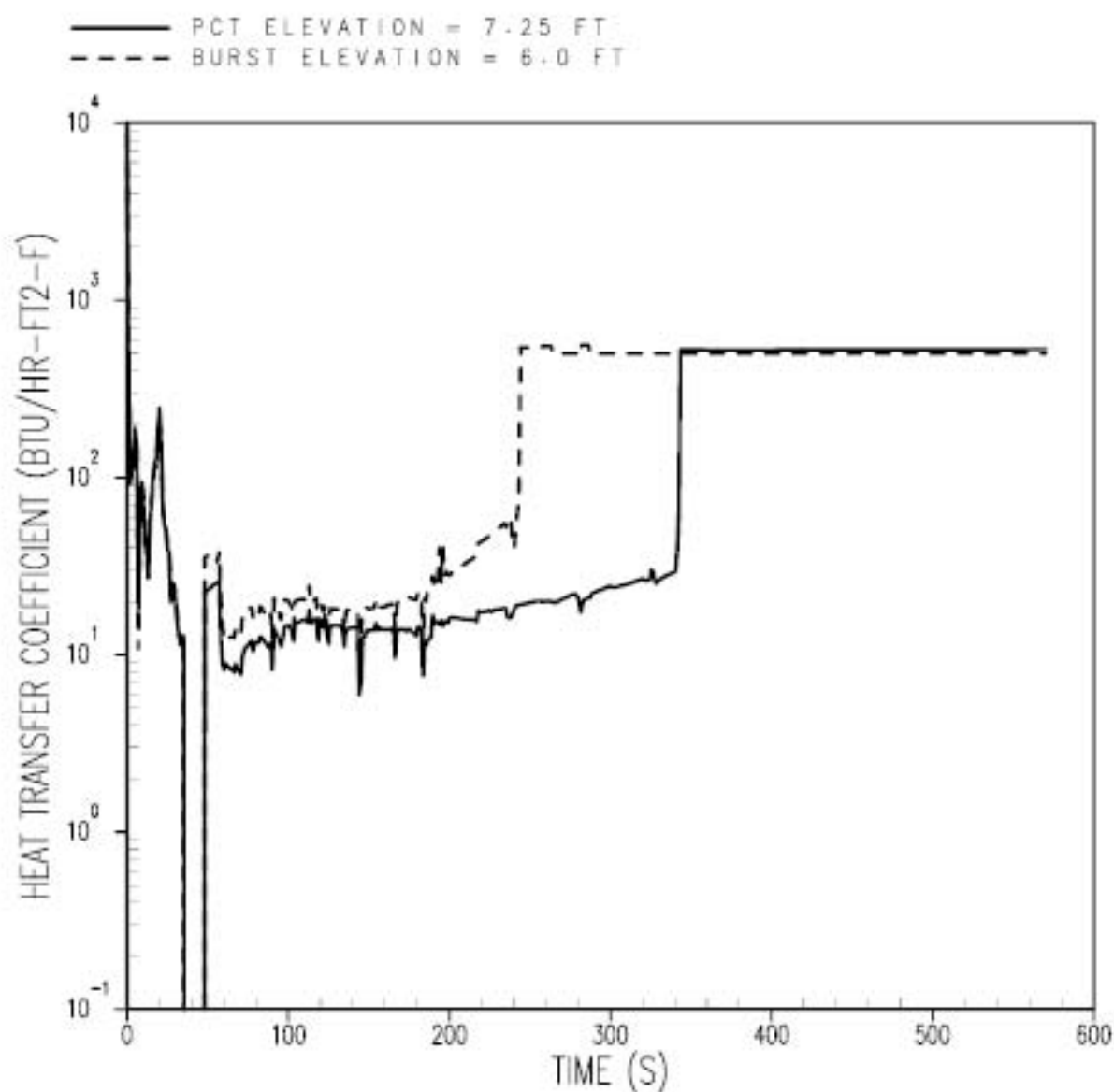


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.6-10A

CLADDING SURFACE HEAT TRANSFER  
COEFFICIENT AT PCT AND BURST  
ELEVATIONS ( $C_D=0.4$ , LOW  $T_{\text{avg}}$  MIN SL,  
COGNE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)



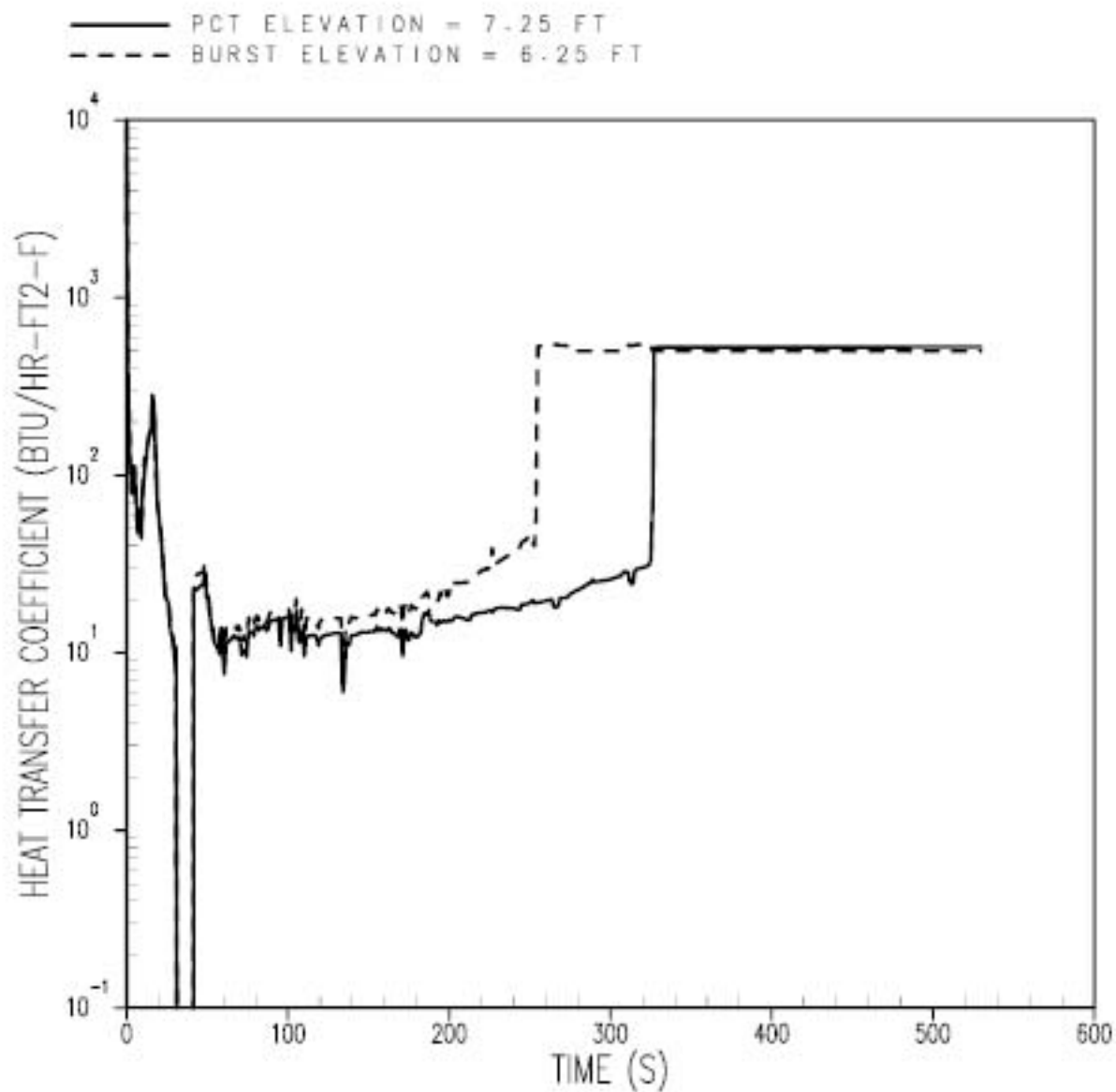
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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.6-10B

CLADDING SURFACE HEAT TRANSFER  
 COEFFICIENT AT PCT AND BURST  
 ELEVATIONS ( $C_D=0.8$ , LOW  $T_{\text{OVR}}$  MIN SL,  
 COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)



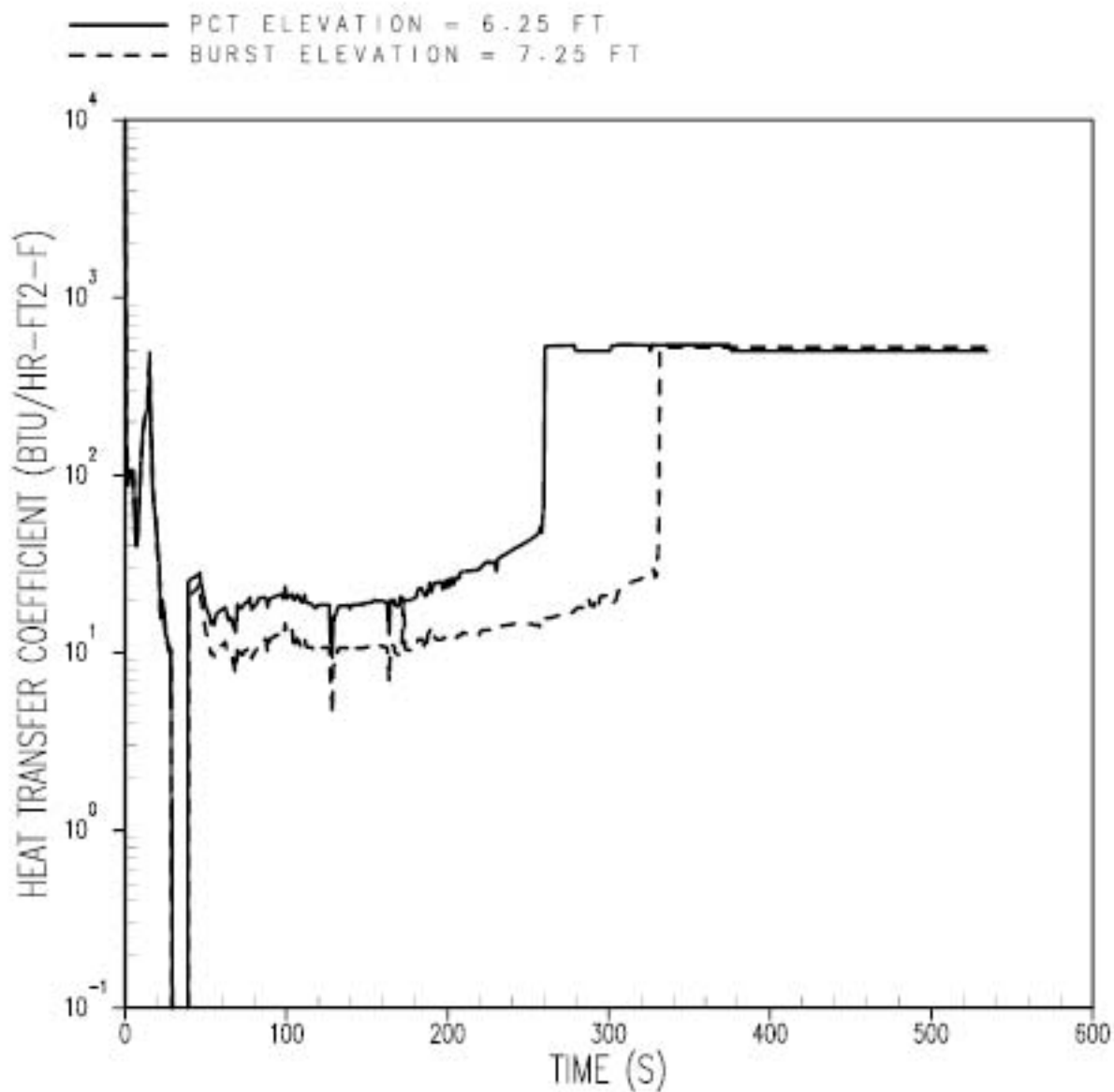


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-10C

CLADDING SURFACE HEAT TRANSFER  
 COEFFICIENT AT PCT AND BURST  
 ELEVATIONS ( $C_D=0.8$ , LOW  $T_{\text{surf}}$  MIN SL,  
 COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

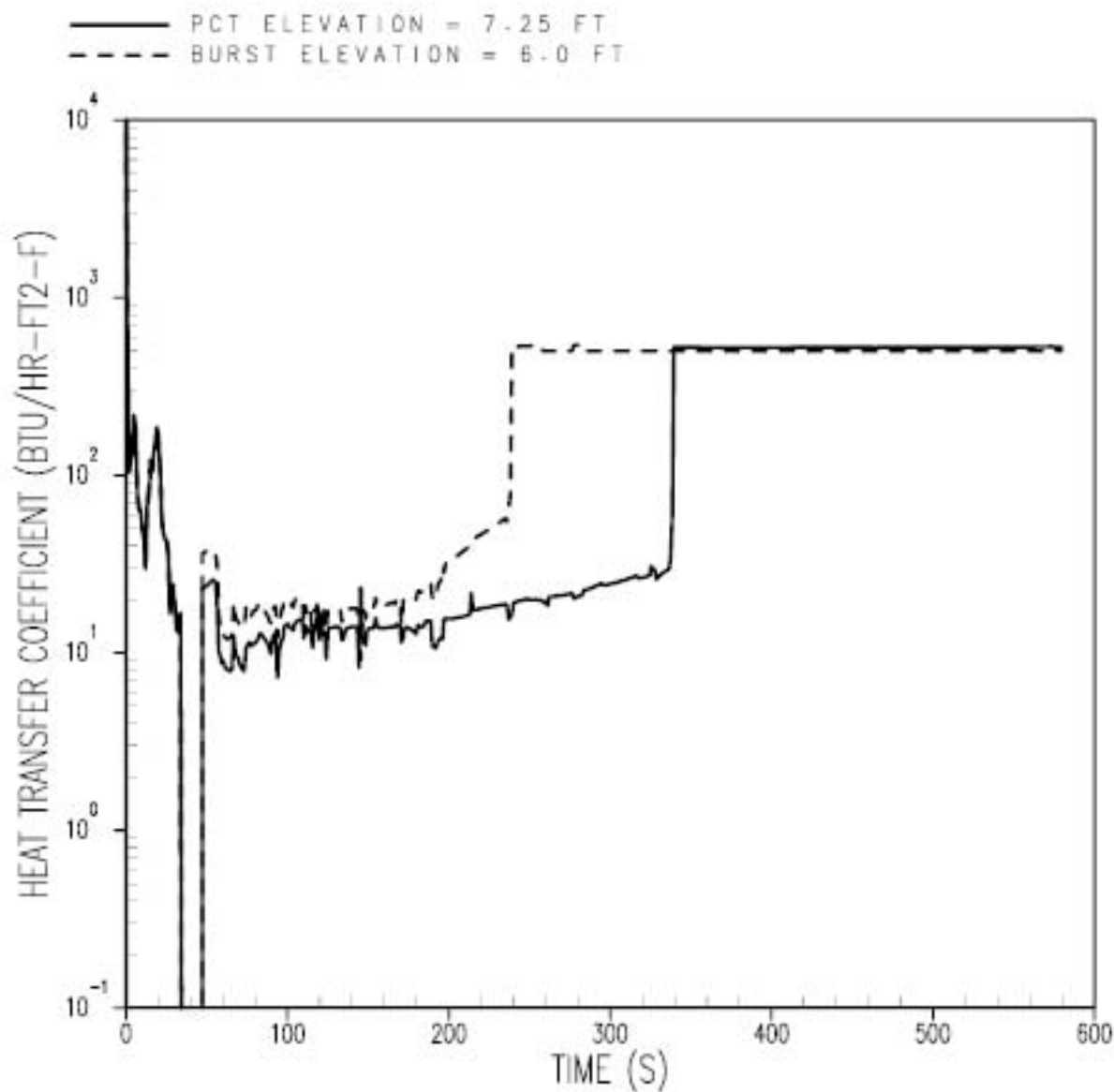


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-10D

CLADDING SURFACE HEAT TRANSFER  
 COEFFICIENT AT PCT AND BURST  
 ELEVATIONS ( $C_D=1.0$ , LOW  $T_{\text{AVG}}$  MIN SL,  
 COGNE POWER SHAPE, NON-FBA)

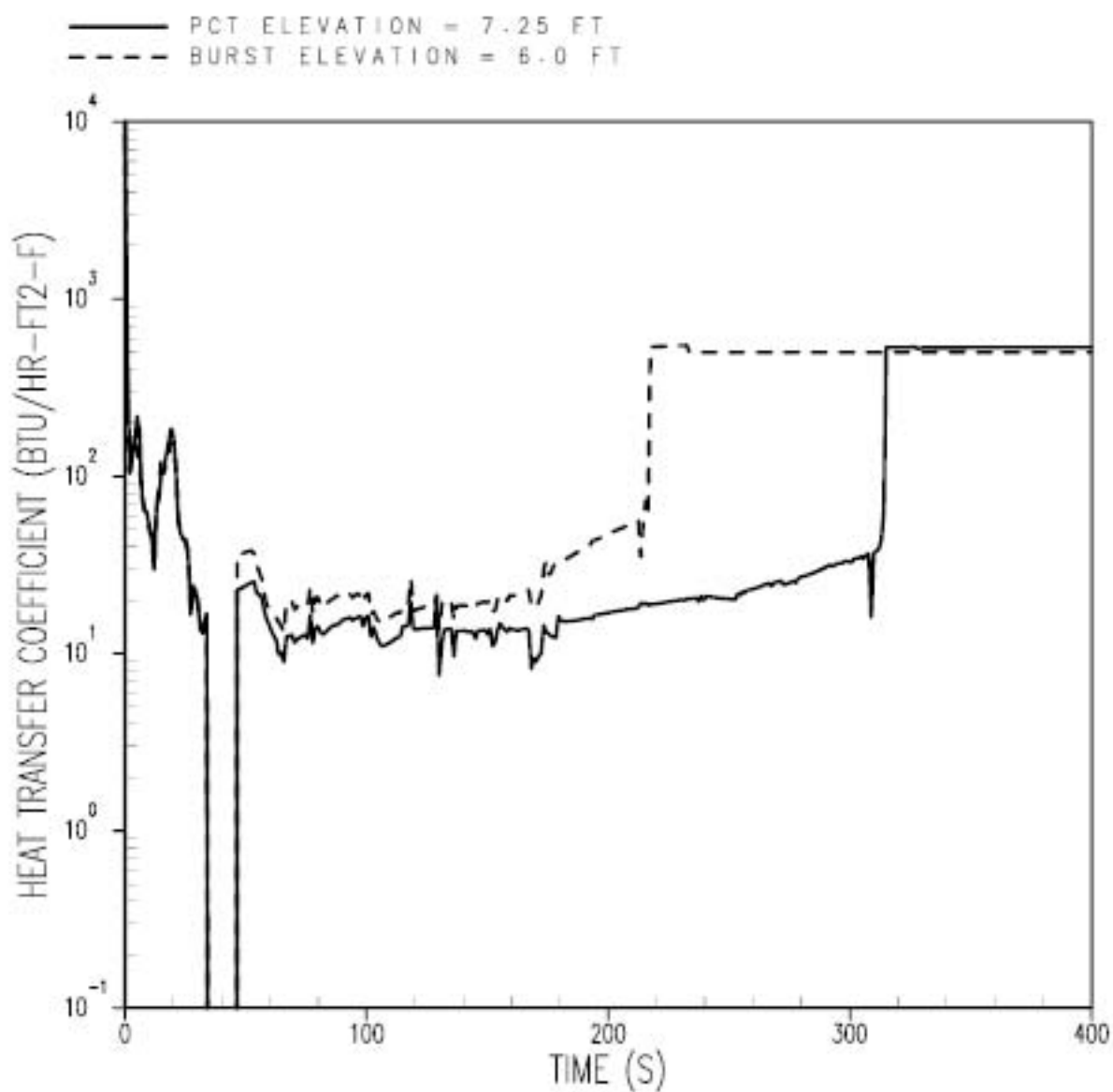


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-10E

CLADDING SURFACE HEAT TRANSFER  
 COEFFICIENT AT PCT AND BURST  
 ELEVATIONS ( $C_D = 0.8$ , HIGH  $T_{OVR}$  MIN SL,  
 COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

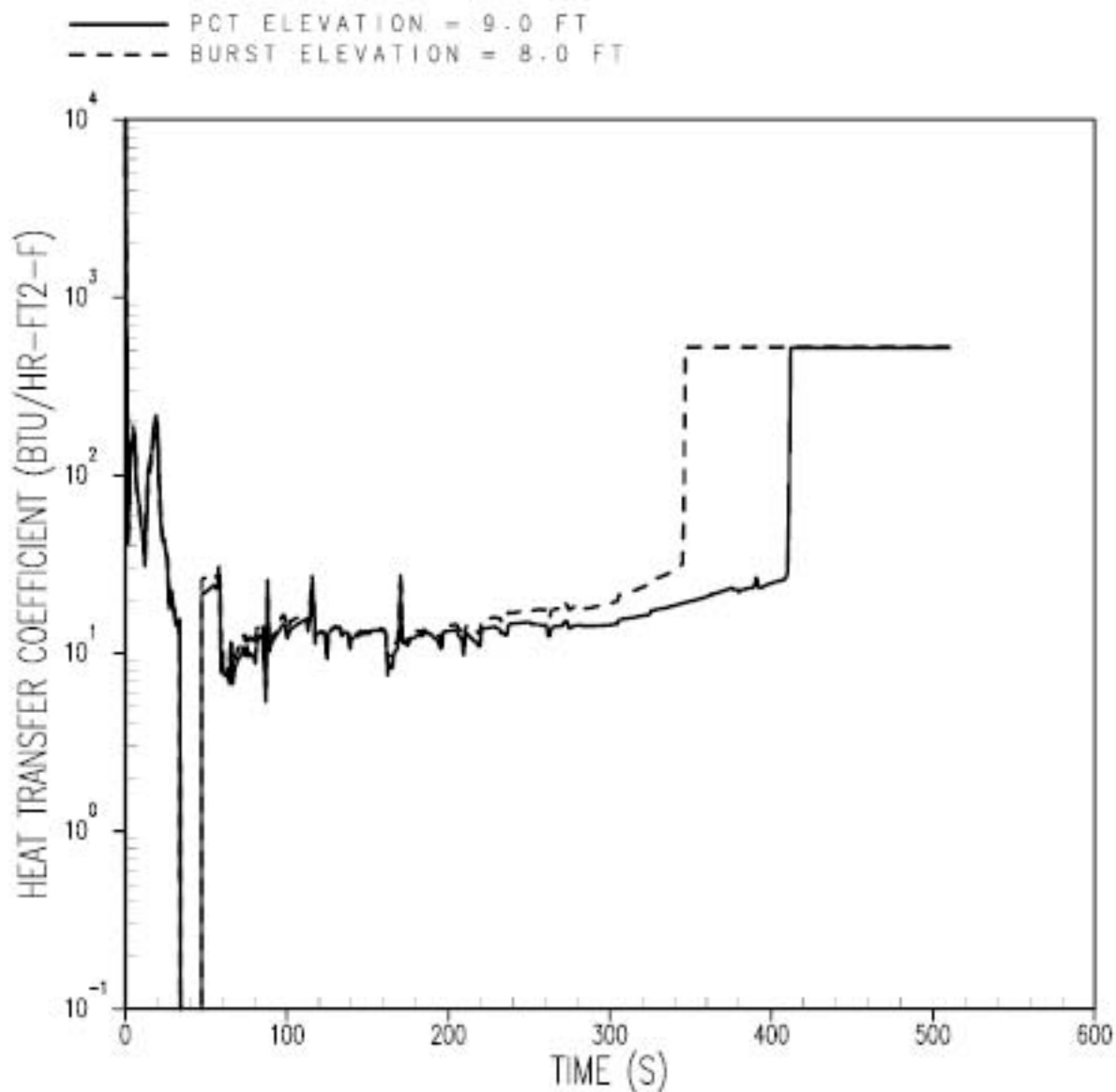


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-10F

CLADDING SURFACE HEAT TRANSFER  
COEFFICIENT AT PCT AND BURST  
ELEVATIONS ( $C_D=0.8$ , HIGH  $T_{\text{AVG}}$ , MAX SH,  
COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

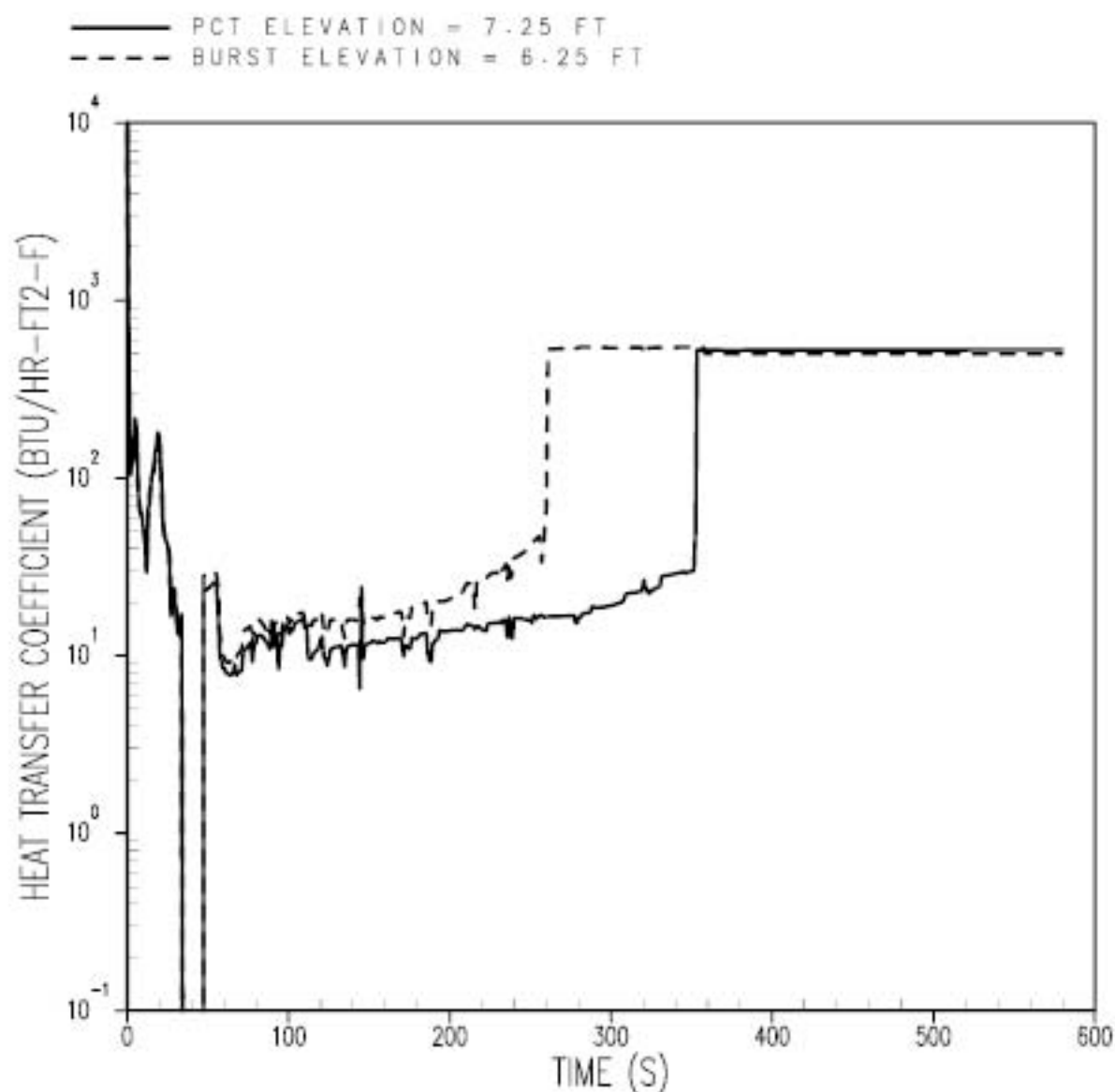


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.6-100

CLADDING SURFACE HEAT TRANSFER  
 COEFFICIENT AT PCT AND BURST  
 ELEVATIONS ( $C_D=0.8$ , HIGH  $T_{\text{avg}}$   
 MIN 61.8.5' POWER SHAPE NON-FBA)



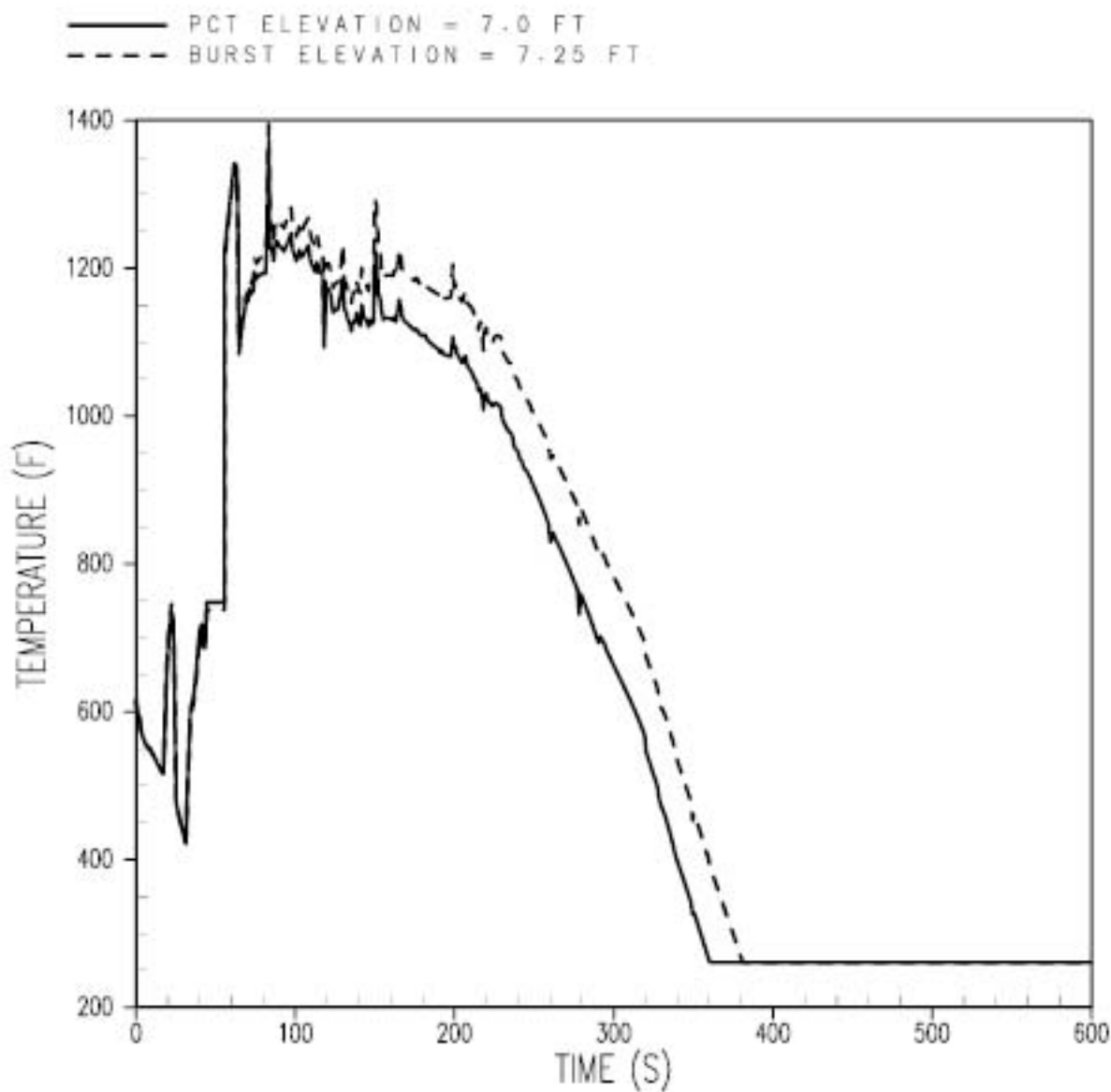
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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.6-10H

CLADDING SURFACE HEAT TRANSFER  
COEFFICIENT AT PCT AND BURST  
ELEVATIONS ( $C_D=0.6$ , HIGH  $T_{\text{AVG}}$   
MIN 61, COGNE POWER SHAPE, IPBA)

Figure 15.6-11 Deleted



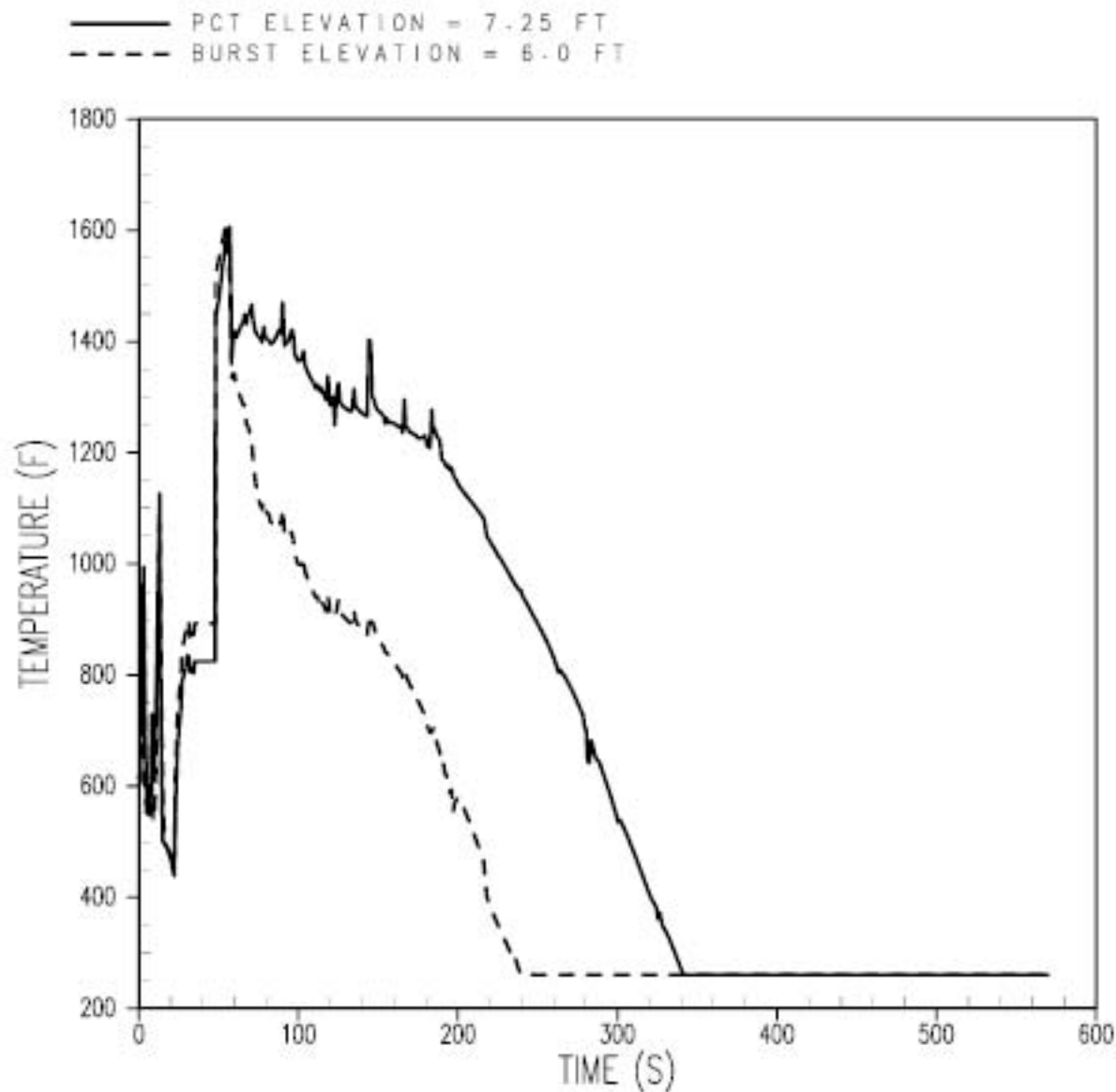
REV. OL-16  
 5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-11A

VAPOR TEMPERATURE AT PCT AND BURST  
 ELEVATIONS ( $C_p = 0.4$ , LOW  $T_{\text{sat}}$  MIN 81,  
 COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA



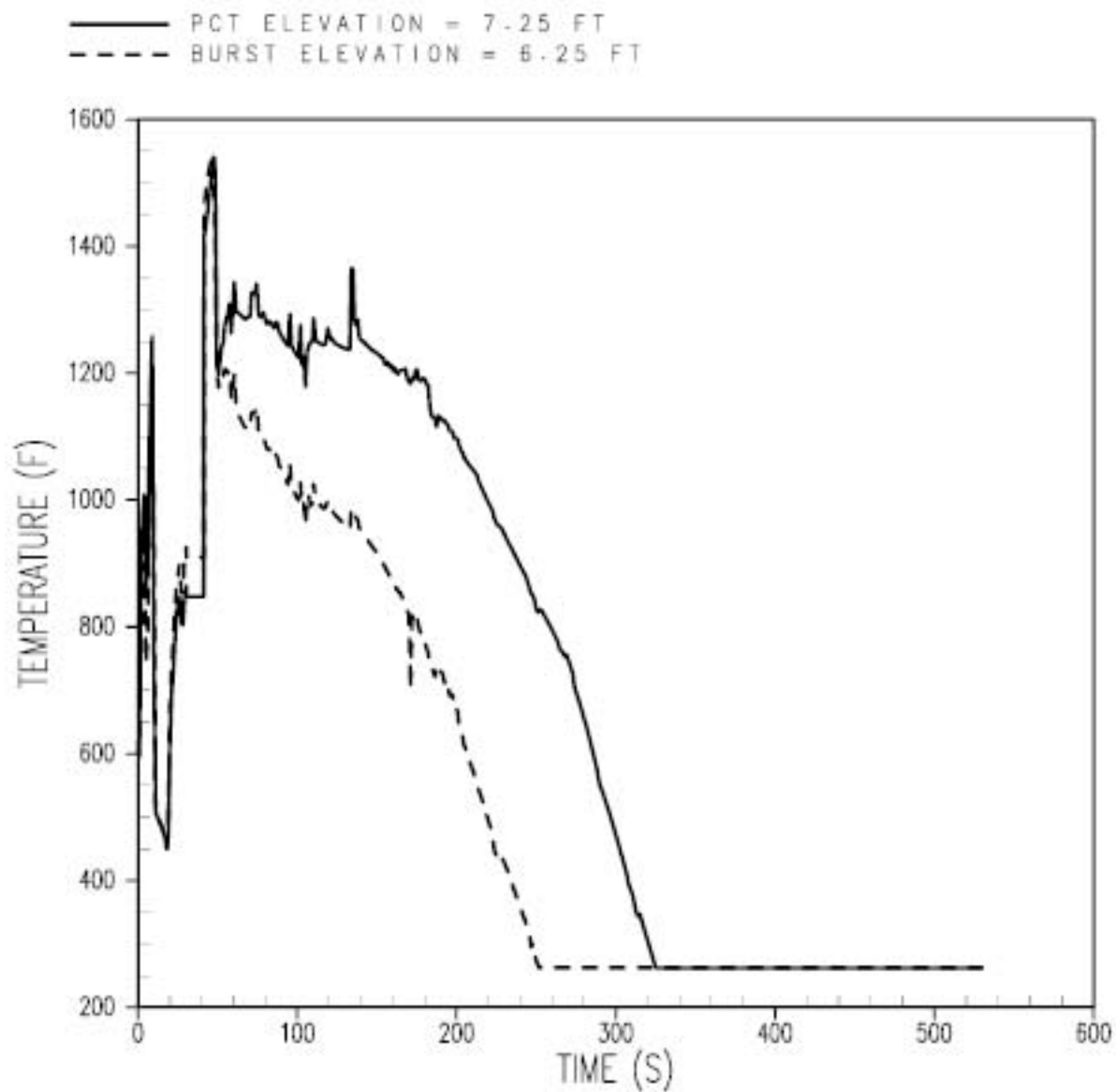


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 5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-11B

VAPOR TEMPERATURE AT PCT AND BURST  
 ELEVATIONS ( $C_p = 0.6$ , LOW  $T_{\text{env}}$ , MIN SI,  
 COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA

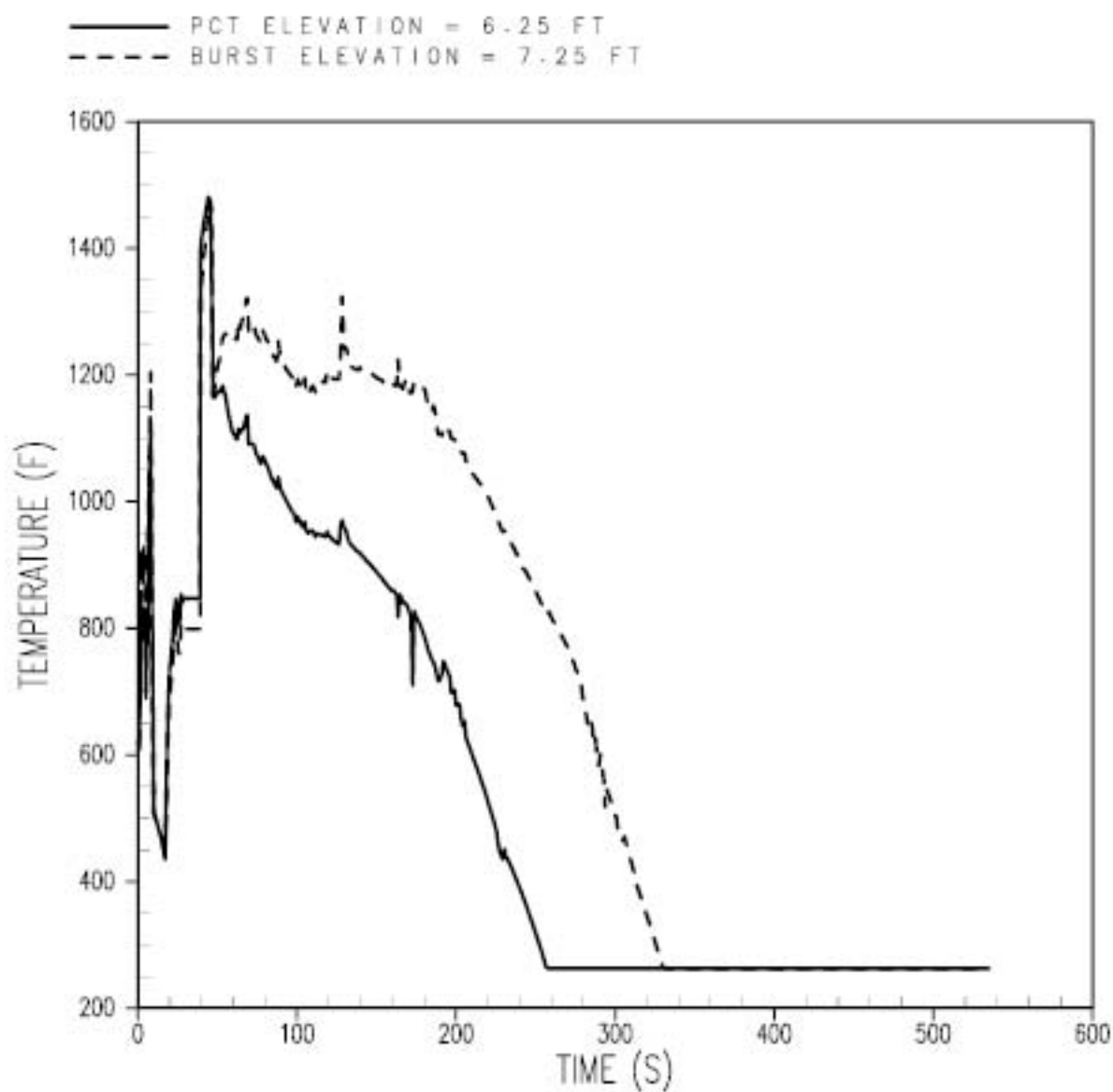


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5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-11C

VAPOR TEMPERATURE AT PCT AND BURST  
ELEVATIONS ( $C_p = 0.8$ , LOW  $T_{\text{env}}$  MIN 81,  
COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA

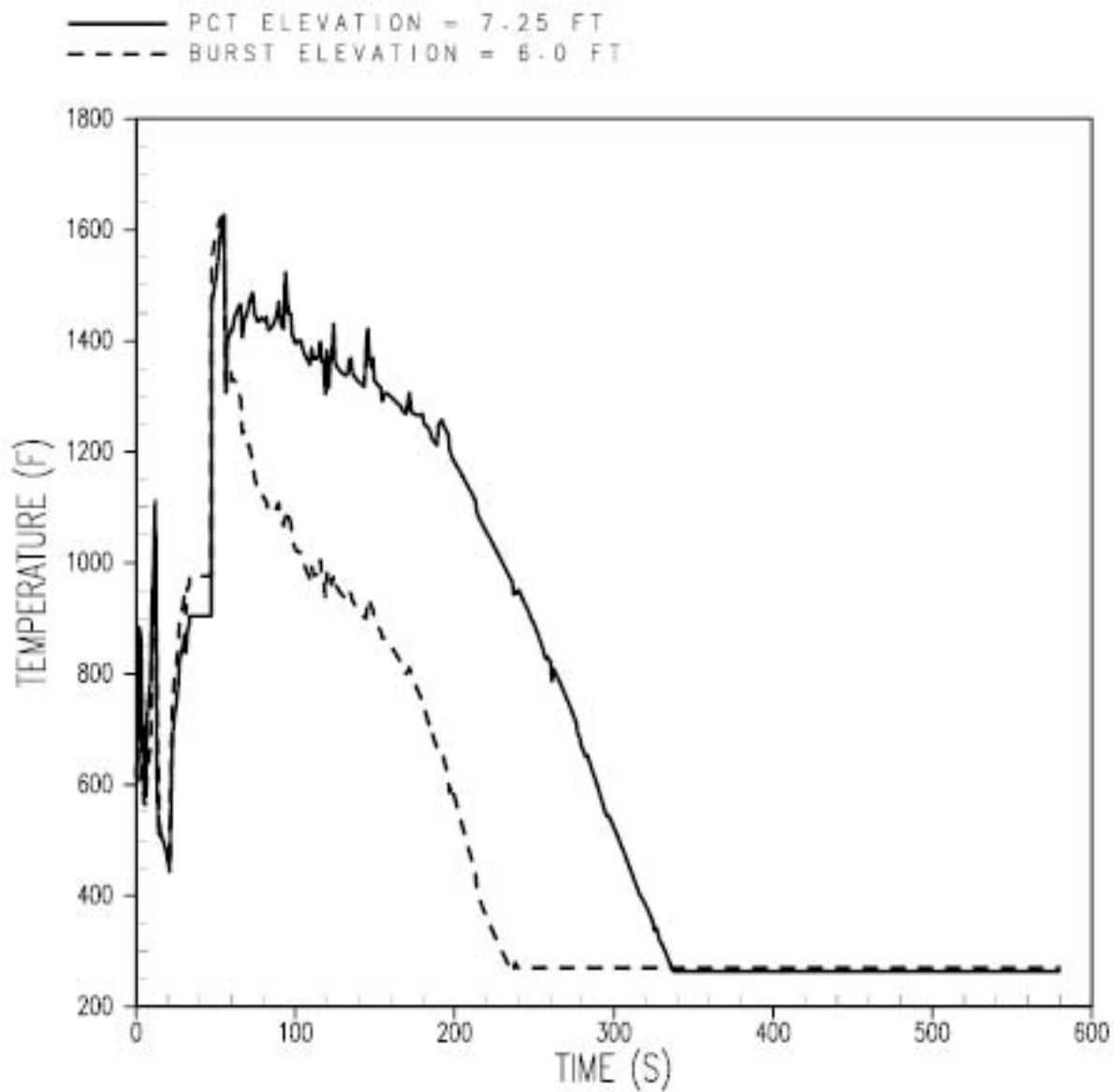


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5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-11D

VAPOR TEMPERATURE AT PCT AND BURST  
ELEVATIONS ( $C_p=1.0$ , LOW  $T_{avg}$  MIN SI,  
COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

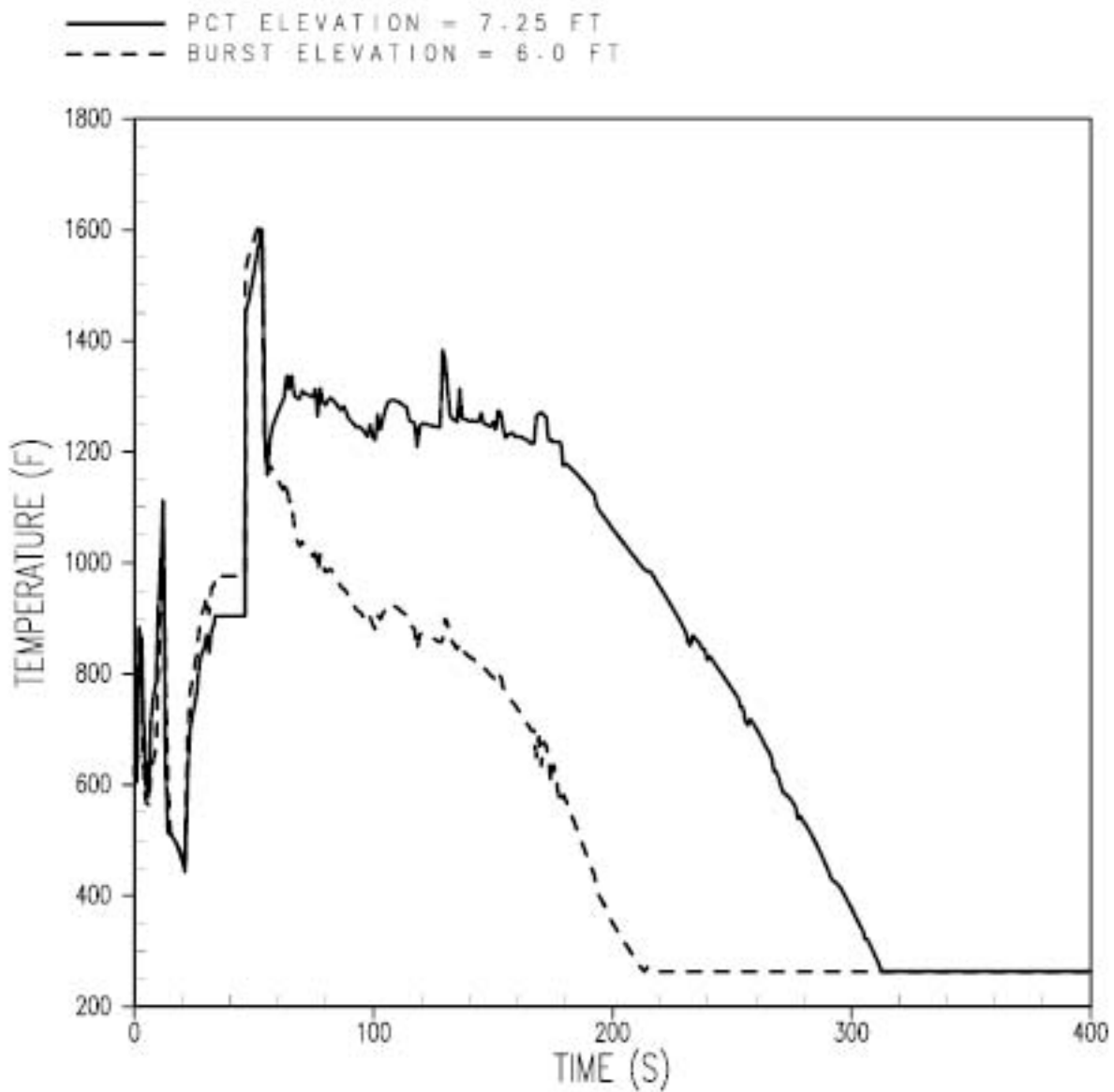


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 5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-11E

VAPOR TEMPERATURE AT PCT AND BURST  
 ELEVATIONS ( $G_D = 0.6$ , HIGH  $T_{avg}$  MIN 81,  
 COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

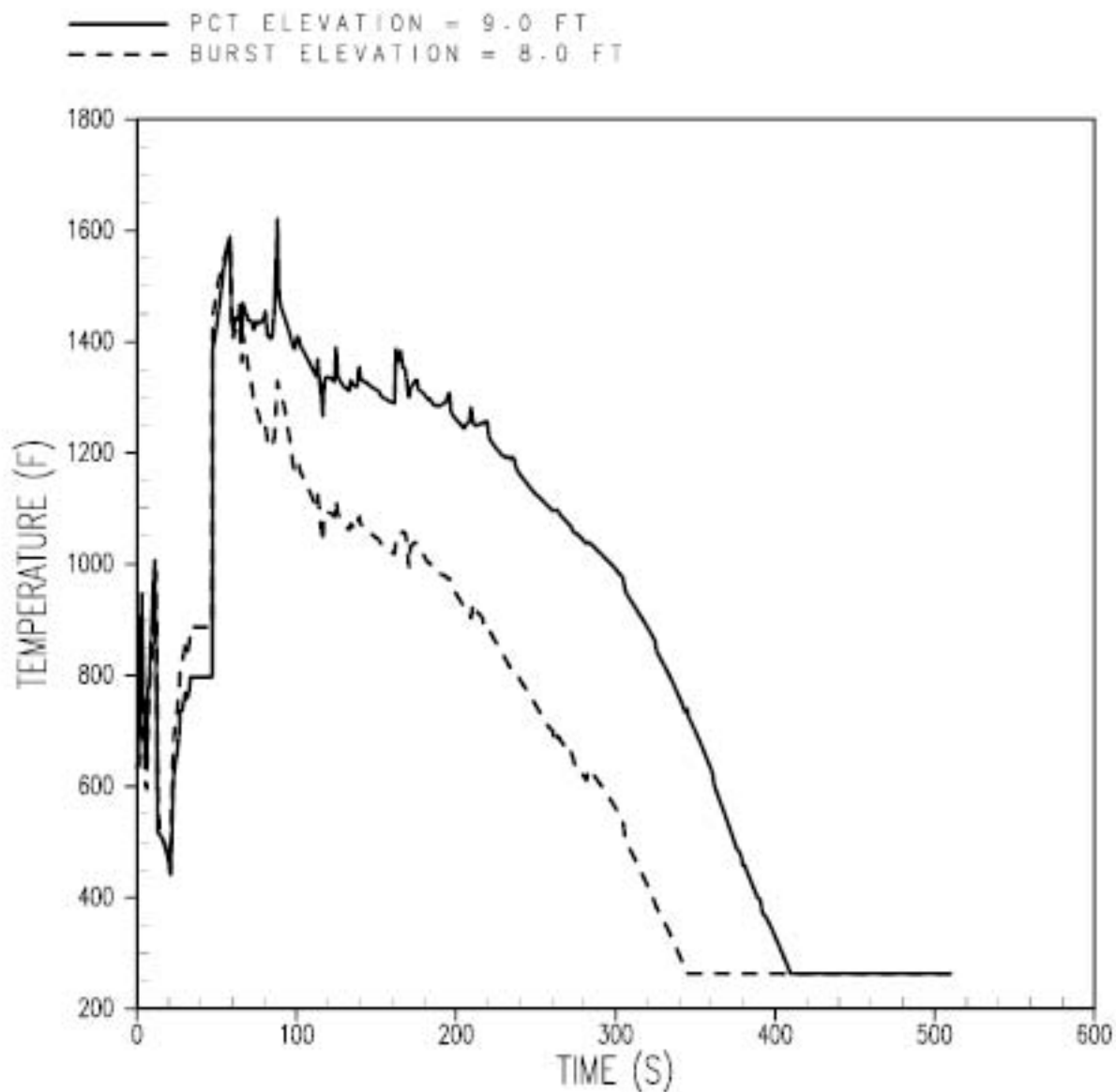


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 5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-11F

VAPOR TEMPERATURE AT PCT AND BURST  
 ELEVATIONS ( $C_p = 0.8$ , HIGH  $T_{\text{avg}}$  MAX SI,  
 COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

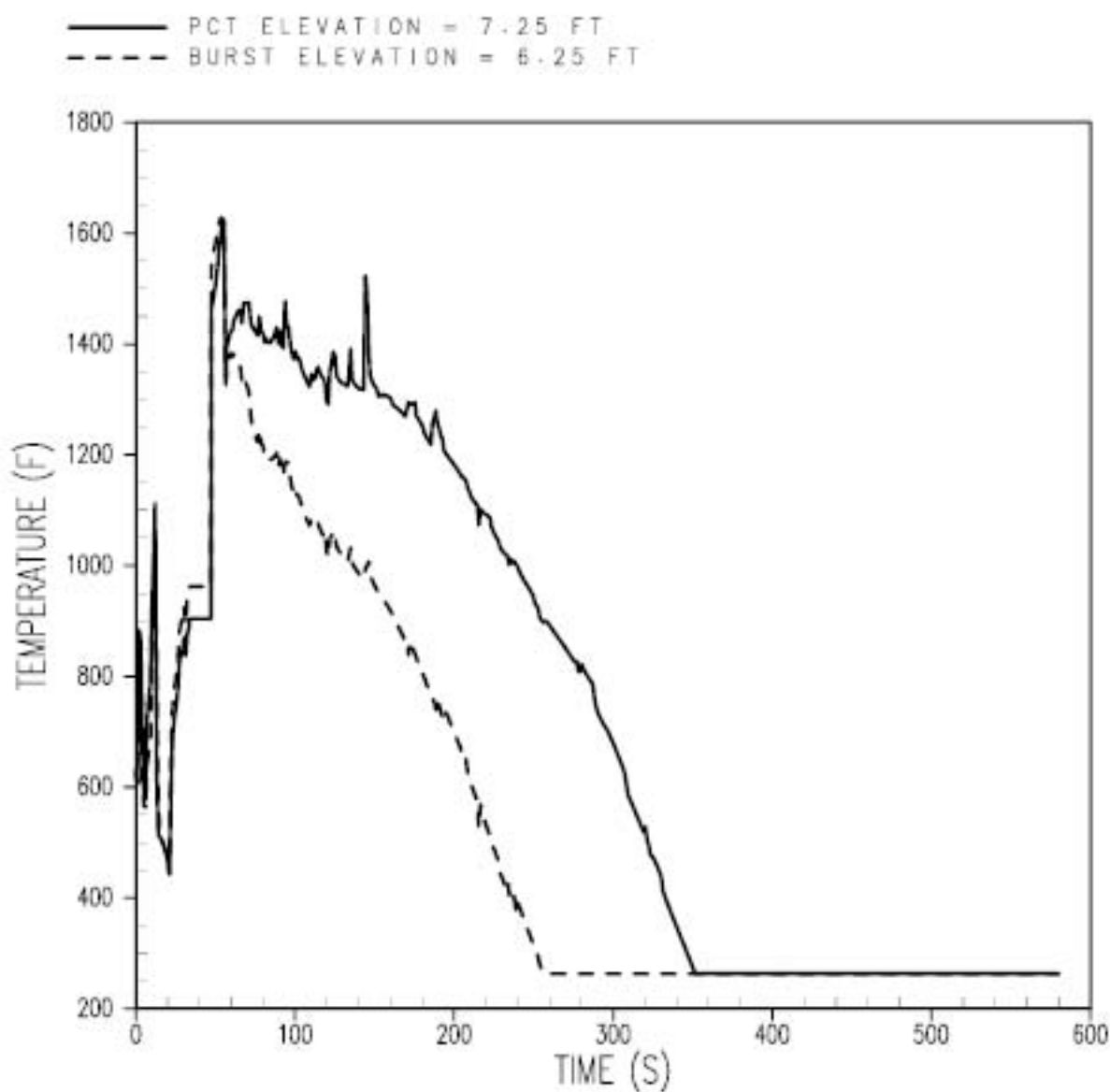


REV. OL-16  
 5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.8-110

VAPOR TEMPERATURE AT PCT AND BURST  
 ELEVATIONS ( $C_D=0.6$ , HIGH  $T_{avg}$  MIN SI,  
 & 6' POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)



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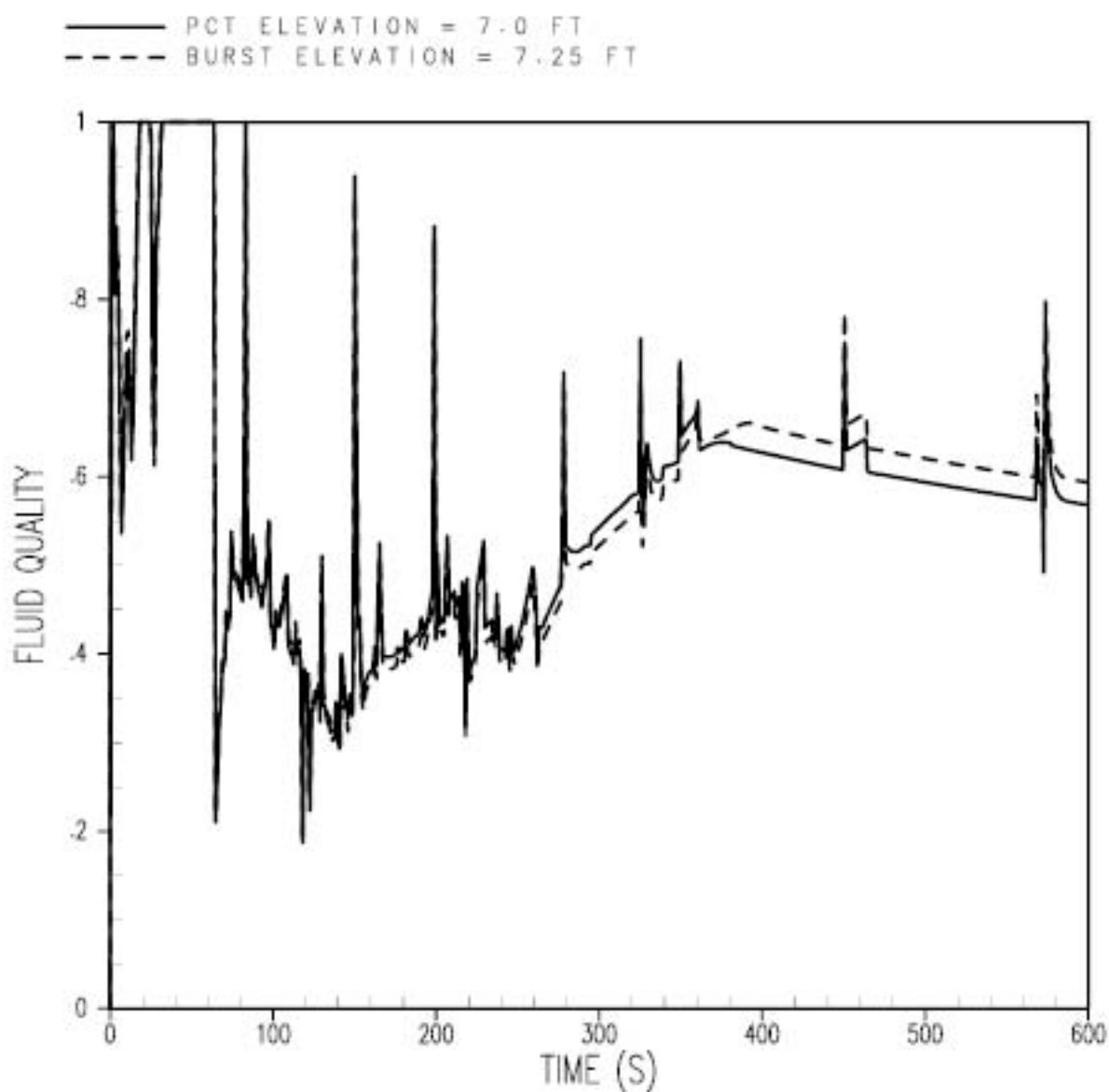
## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.8-11H

VAPOR TEMPERATURE AT PCT AND BURST  
 ELEVATIONS ( $G_D = 0.6$ , HIGH  $T_{avg}$  MIN 2L,  
 COSINE POWER SHAPE, IFBA)

Figure 15.6-12 Deleted



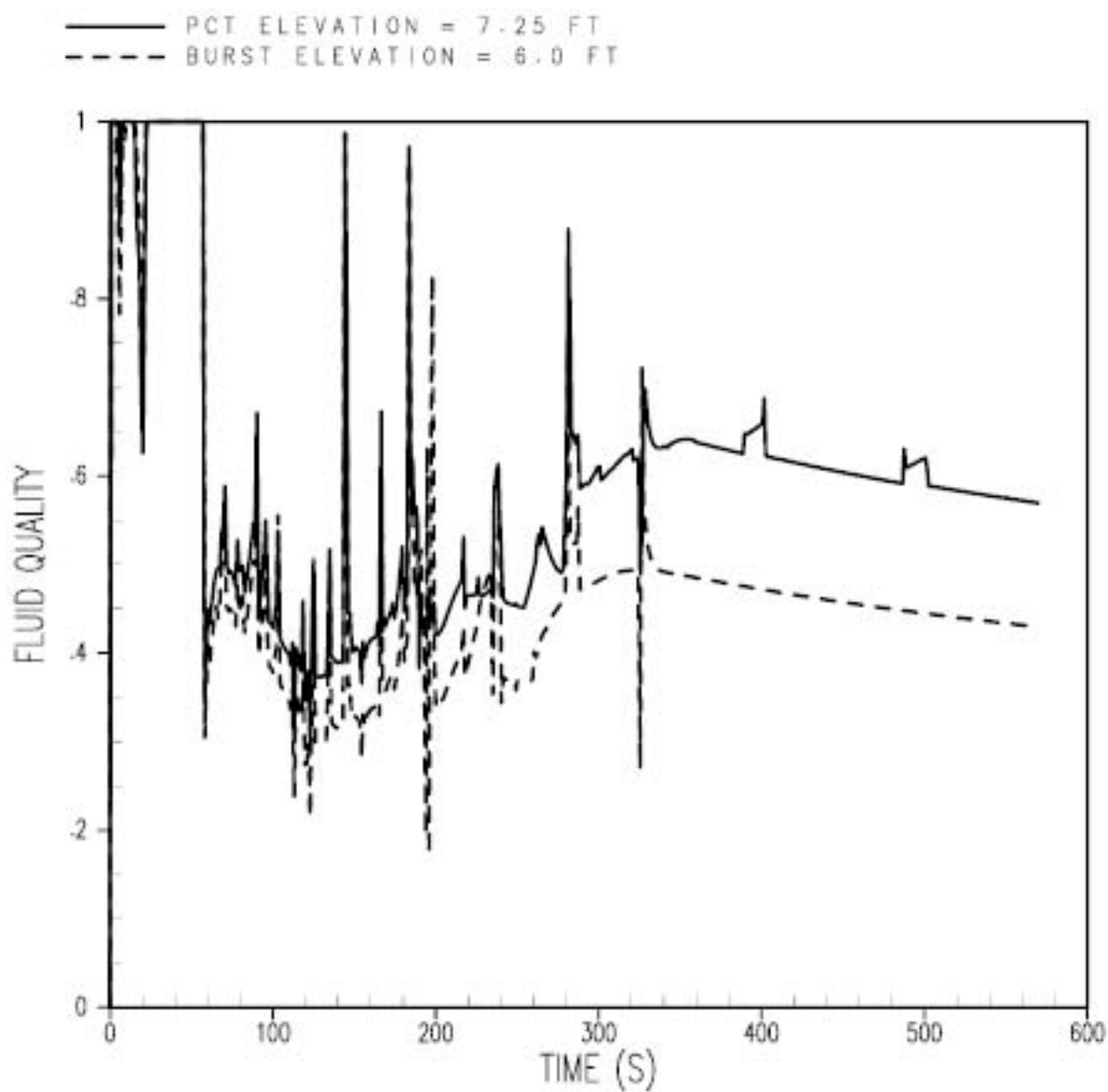


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-12A

FLUID QUALITY AT PCT AND BURST  
 ELEVATIONS ( $G_D = 0.4$ , LOW  $T_{\text{avg}}$  MIN 81,  
 COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

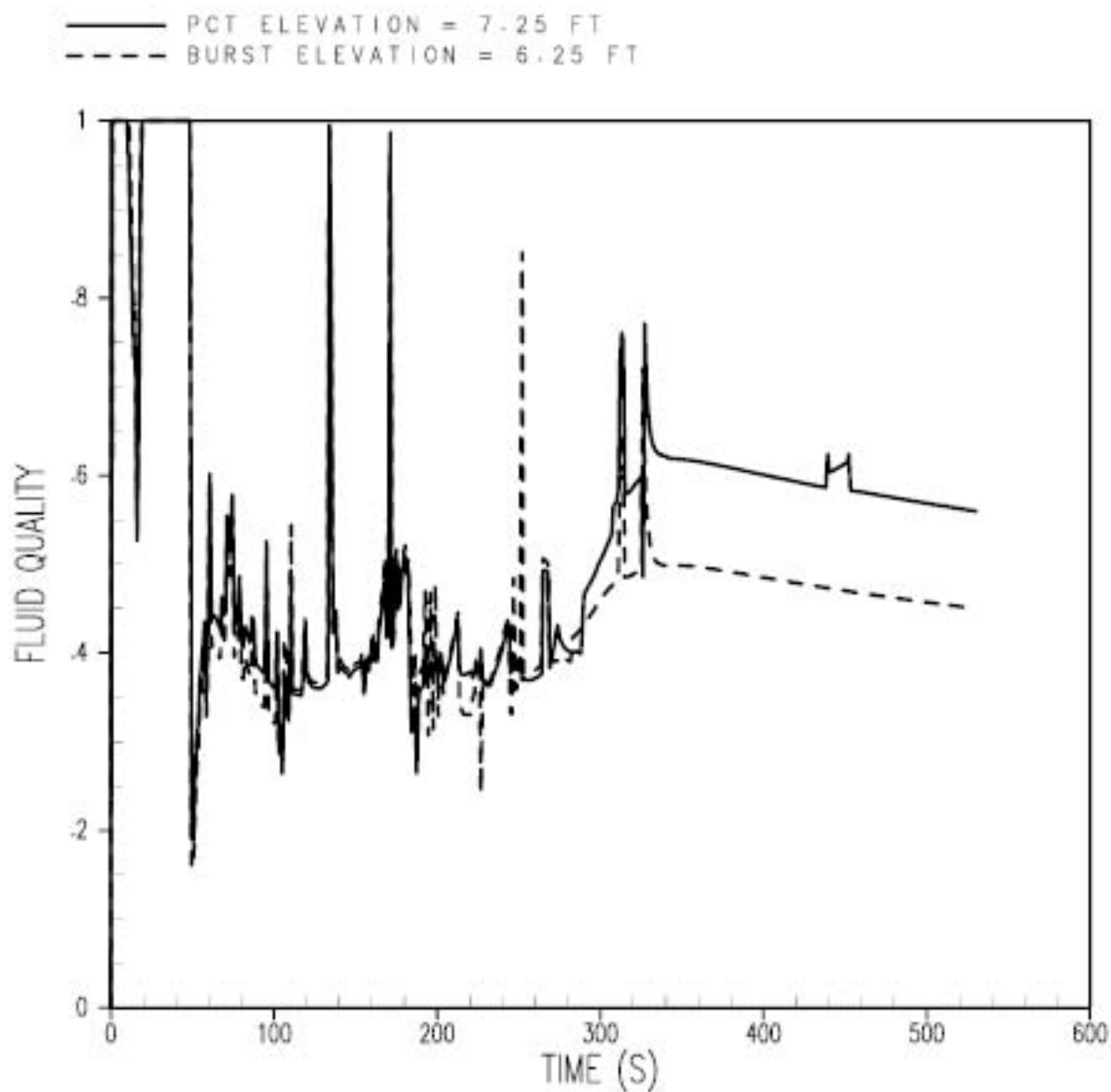


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 5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.8-12B

FLUID QUALITY AT PCT AND BURST  
 ELEVATIONS ( $G_D = 0.6$ , LOW  $T_{avg}$  MIN 81,  
 COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

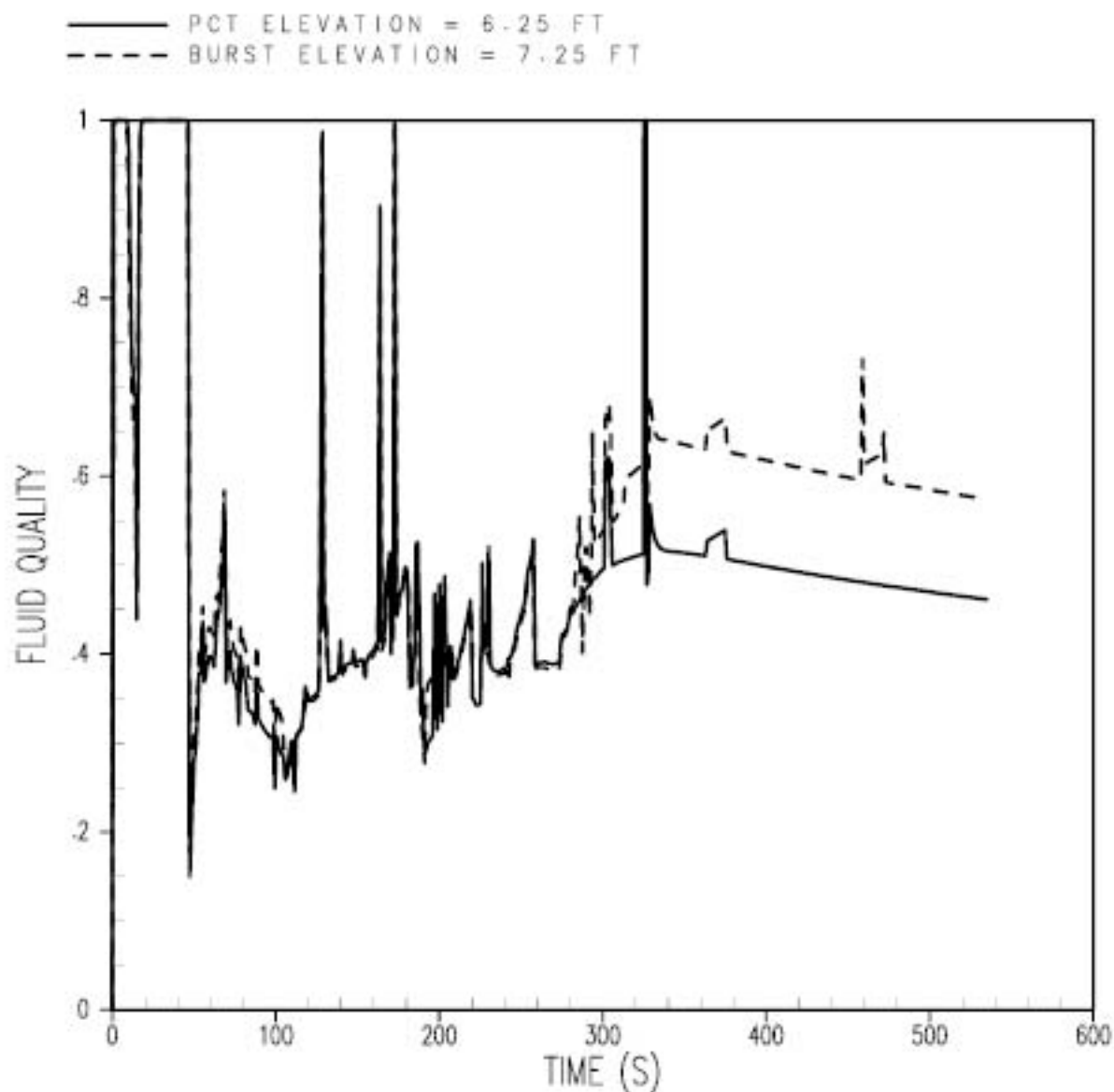


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 5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.6-12C

FLUID QUALITY AT PCT AND BURST  
 ELEVATIONS ( $C_p=0.8$ , LOW  $T_{avg}$  MIN SI,  
 COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

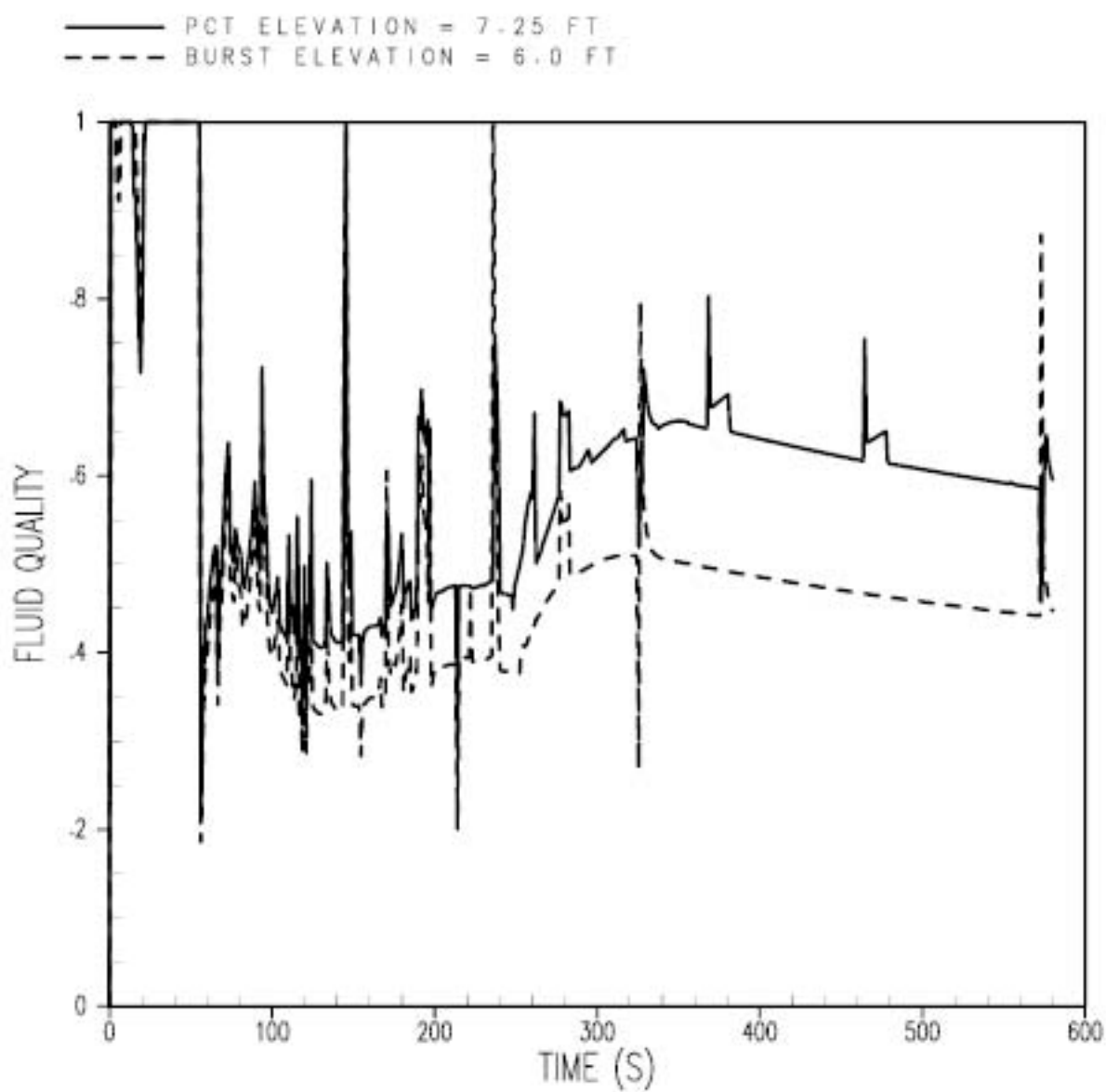


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 5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.8-12D

FLUID QUALITY AT PCT AND BURST  
 ELEVATIONS ( $G_D = 1.8$ , LOW  $T_{avg}$  MIN 81,  
 COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

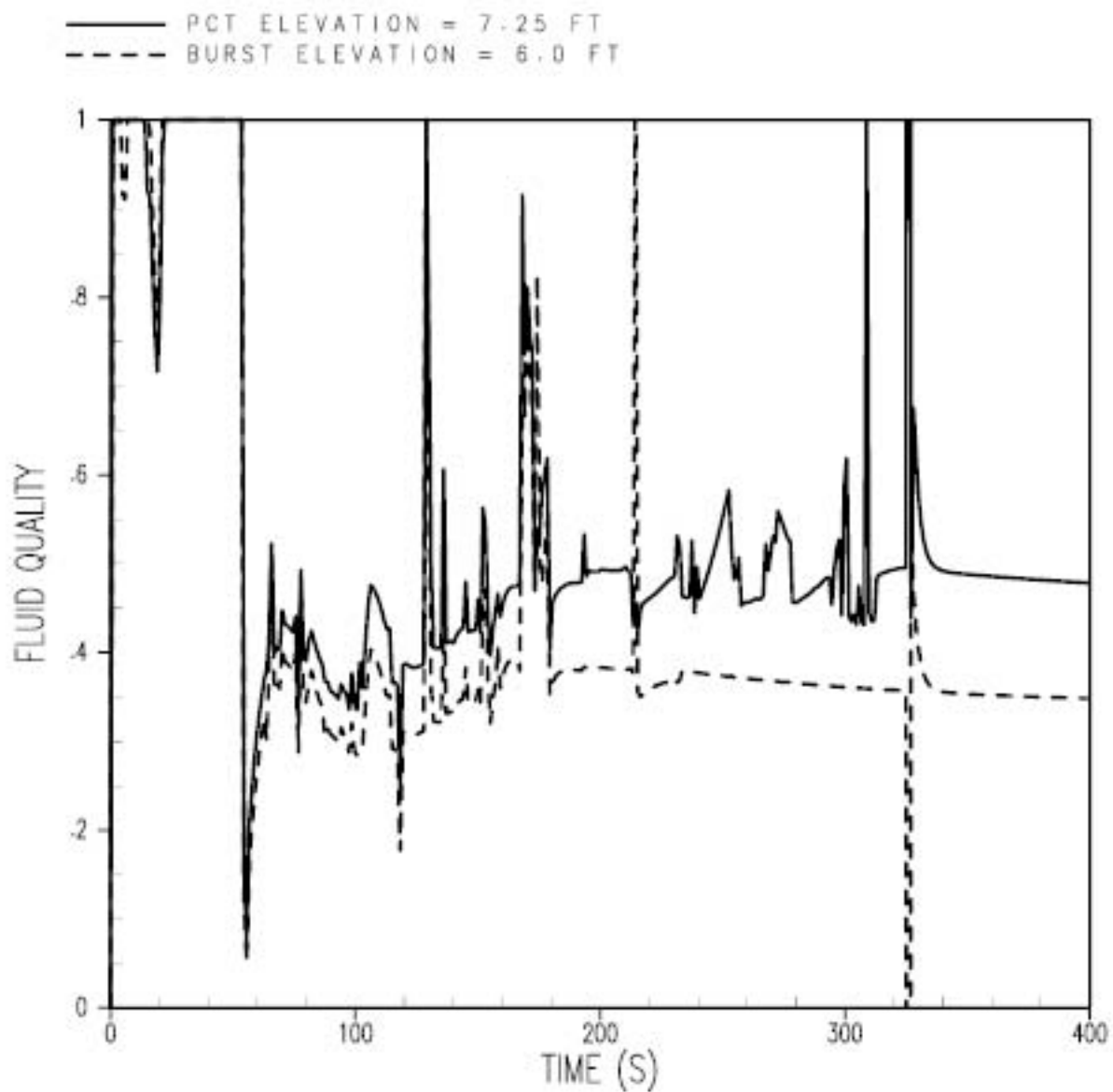


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 5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.8-12E

FLUID QUALITY AT PCT AND BURST  
 ELEVATIONS ( $C_p = 0.6$ , HIGH  $T_{avg}$  MIN SI,  
 COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

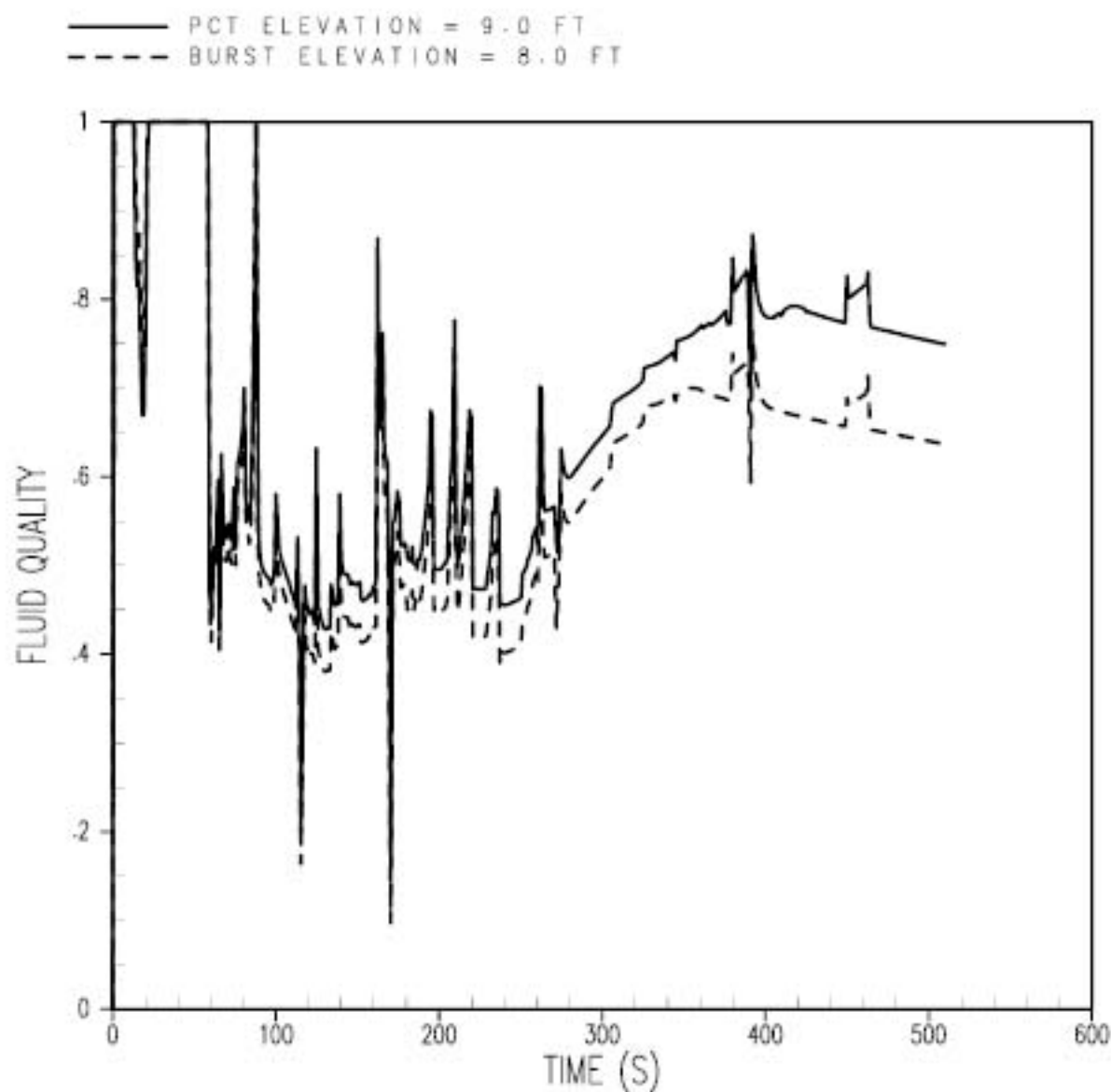


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 5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-12F

FLUID QUALITY AT PCT AND BURST  
 ELEVATIONS ( $C_D=0.8$ , HIGH  $T_{MAX}$  MAX SI,  
 COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

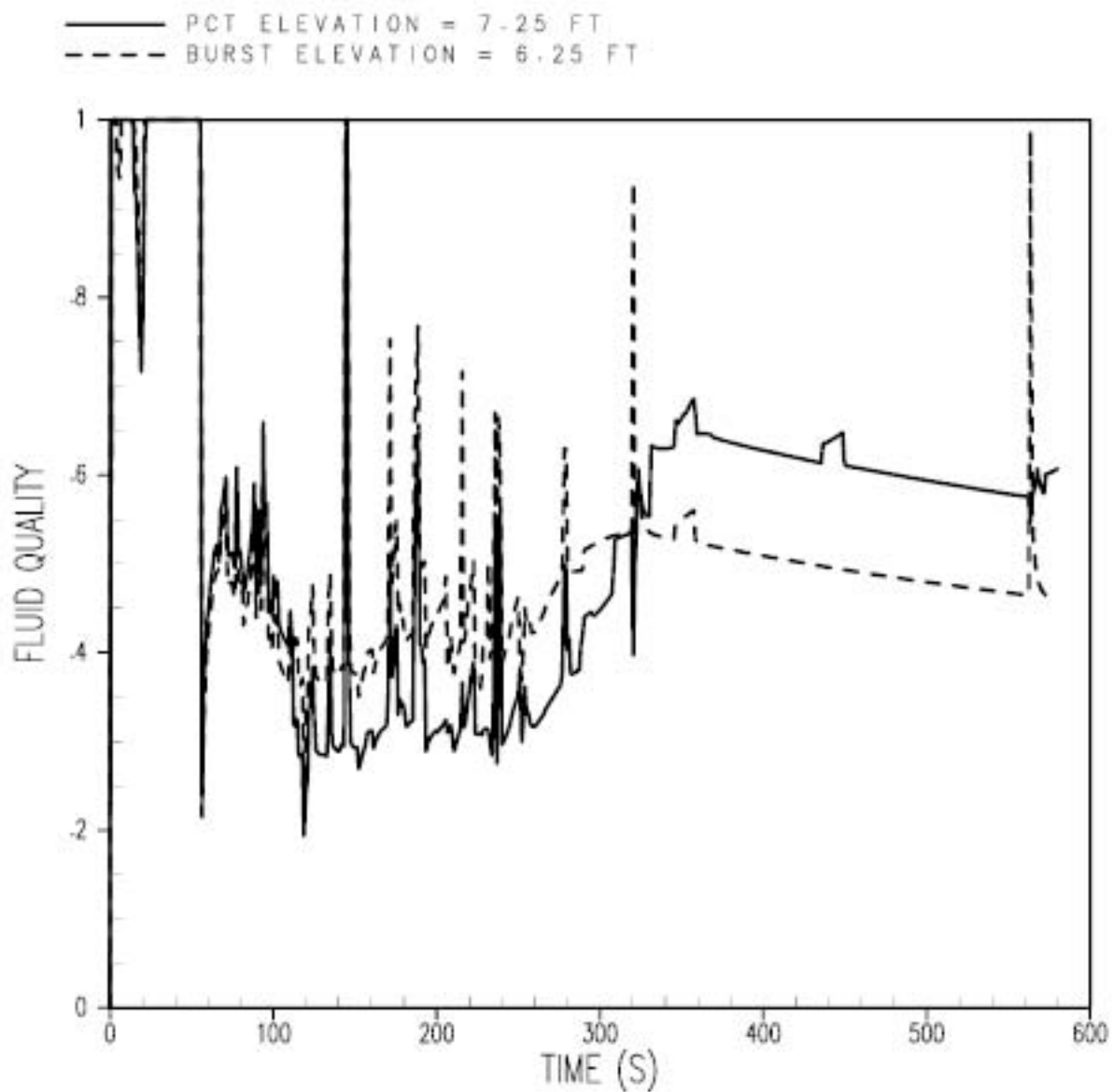


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-12G

FLUID QUALITY AT PCT AND BURST  
 ELEVATIONS ( $G_D=0.6$ , HIGH  $T_{avg}$  MIN 81,  
 8.5' POWER SHAPE, NON-FBA)



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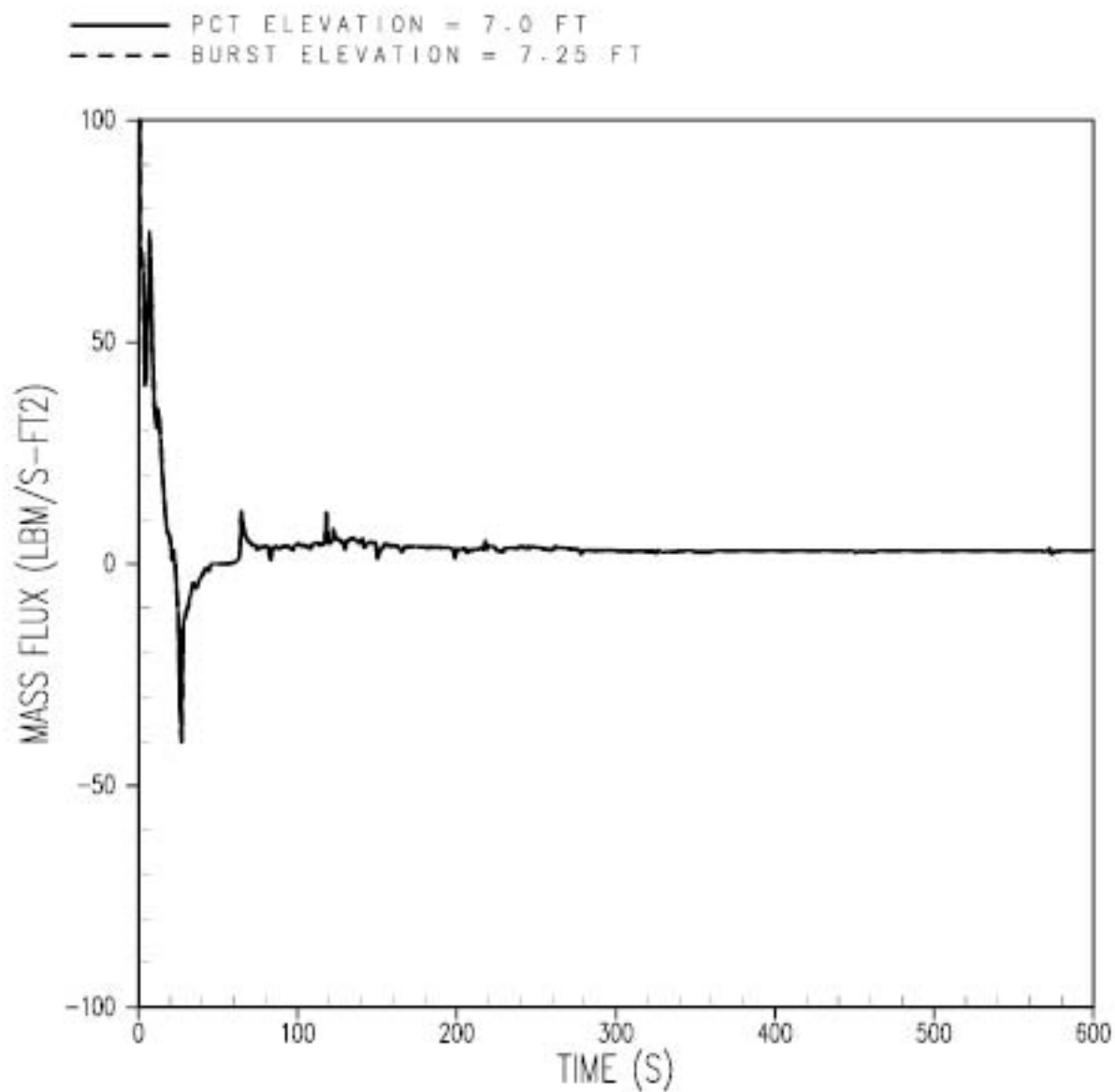
## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.8-12H

FLUID QUALITY AT PCT AND BURST  
 ELEVATIONS ( $G_D=0.6$ , HIGH  $T_{avg}$  MIN 81,  
 COSINE POWER SHAPE, IFBA)



Figure 15.6-13 Deleted

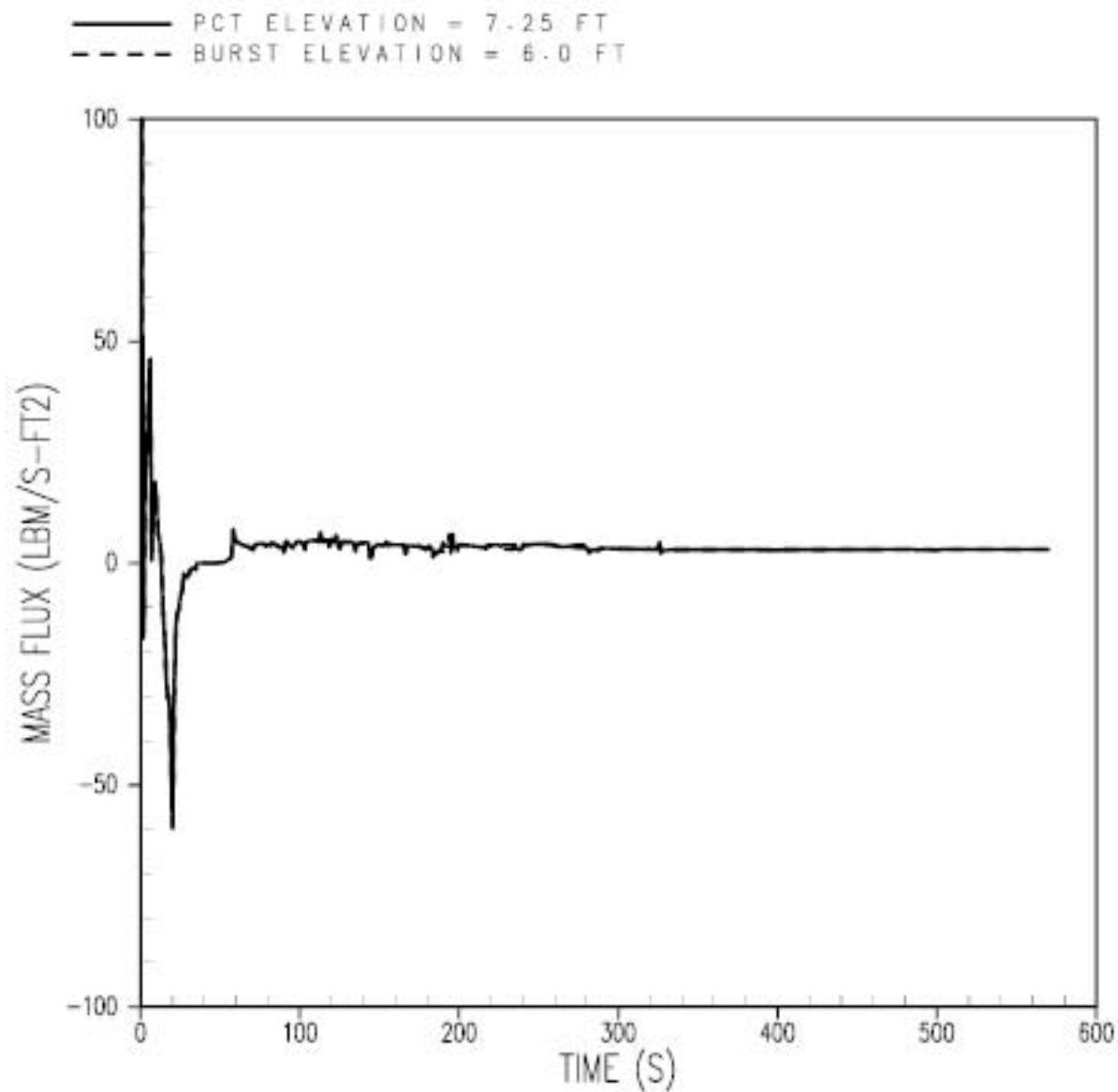


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-13A

FLUID MASS VELOCITY AT PCT AND BURST  
ELEVATIONS ( $G_D=0.4$ , LOW  $T_{avg}$  MIN 81,  
COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-FBA)

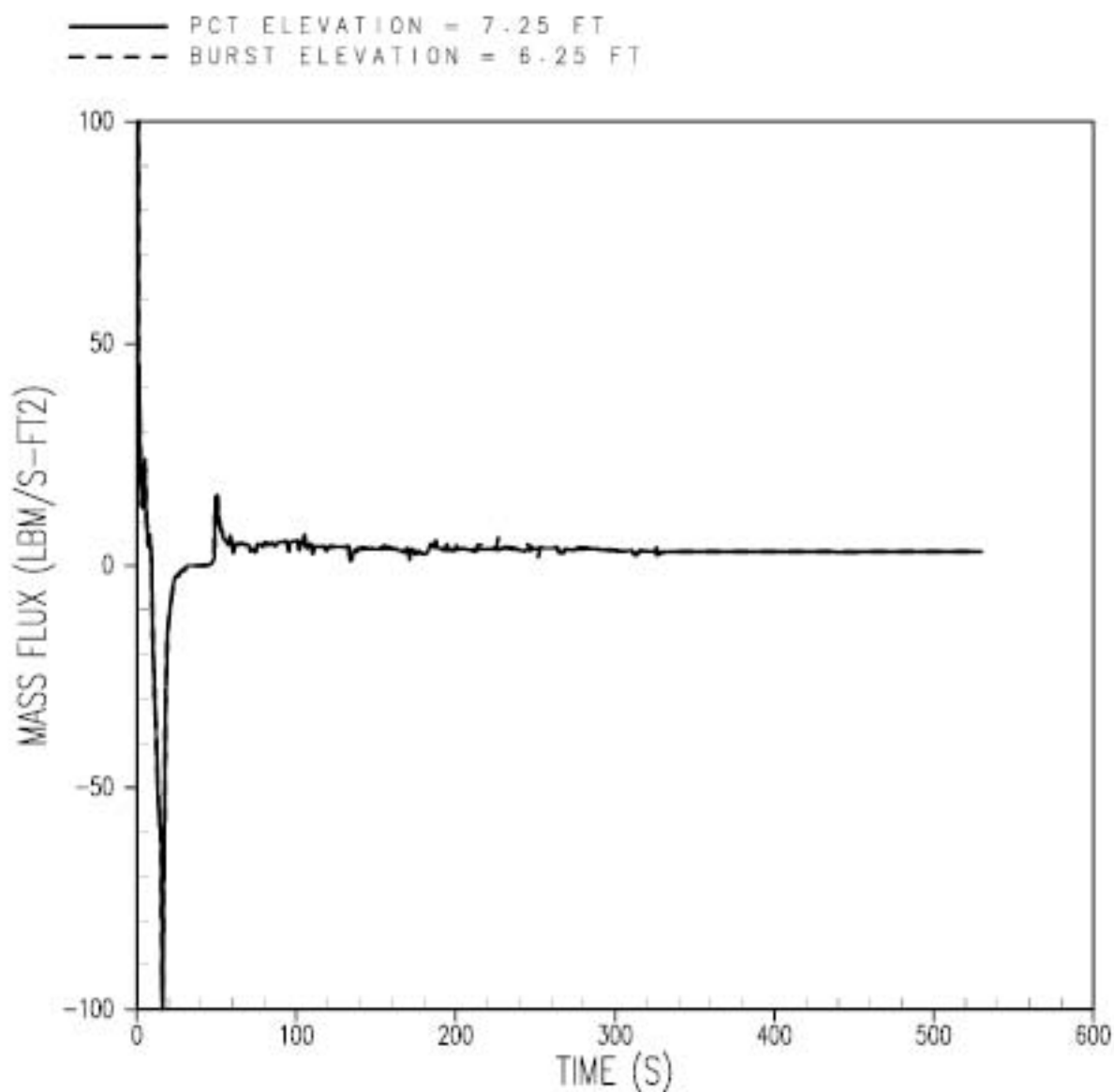


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5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.5-13B

FLUID MASS VELOCITY AT PCT AND BURST  
ELEVATIONS ( $C_p=0.6$ , LOW  $T_{avg}$  MIN SI,  
COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

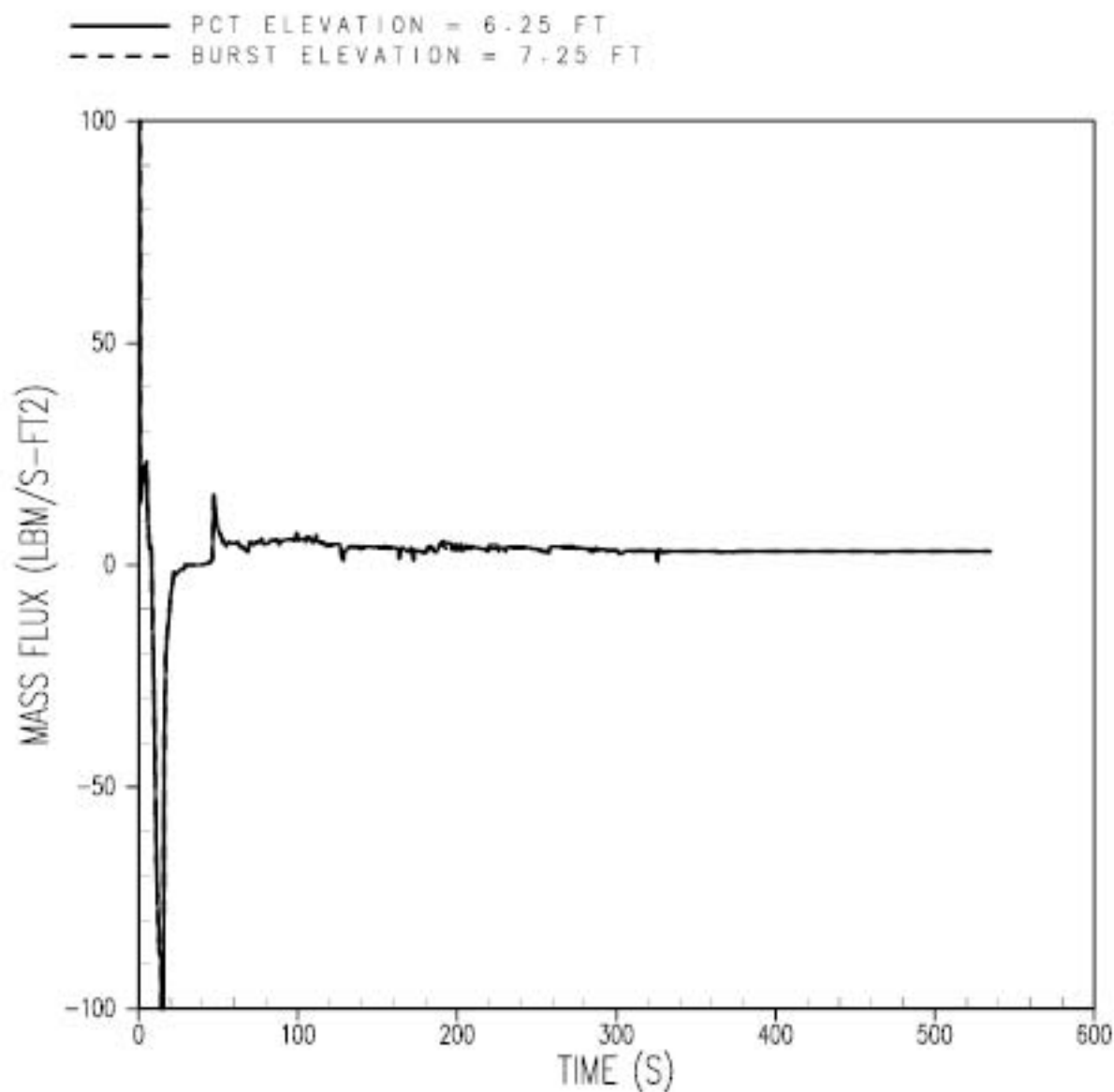


REV. OL-16  
5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-13C

FLUID MASS VELOCITY AT PCT AND BURST  
ELEVATIONS ( $C_p = 0.8$ , LOW  $T_{avg}$  MIN 81,  
COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-FBA)

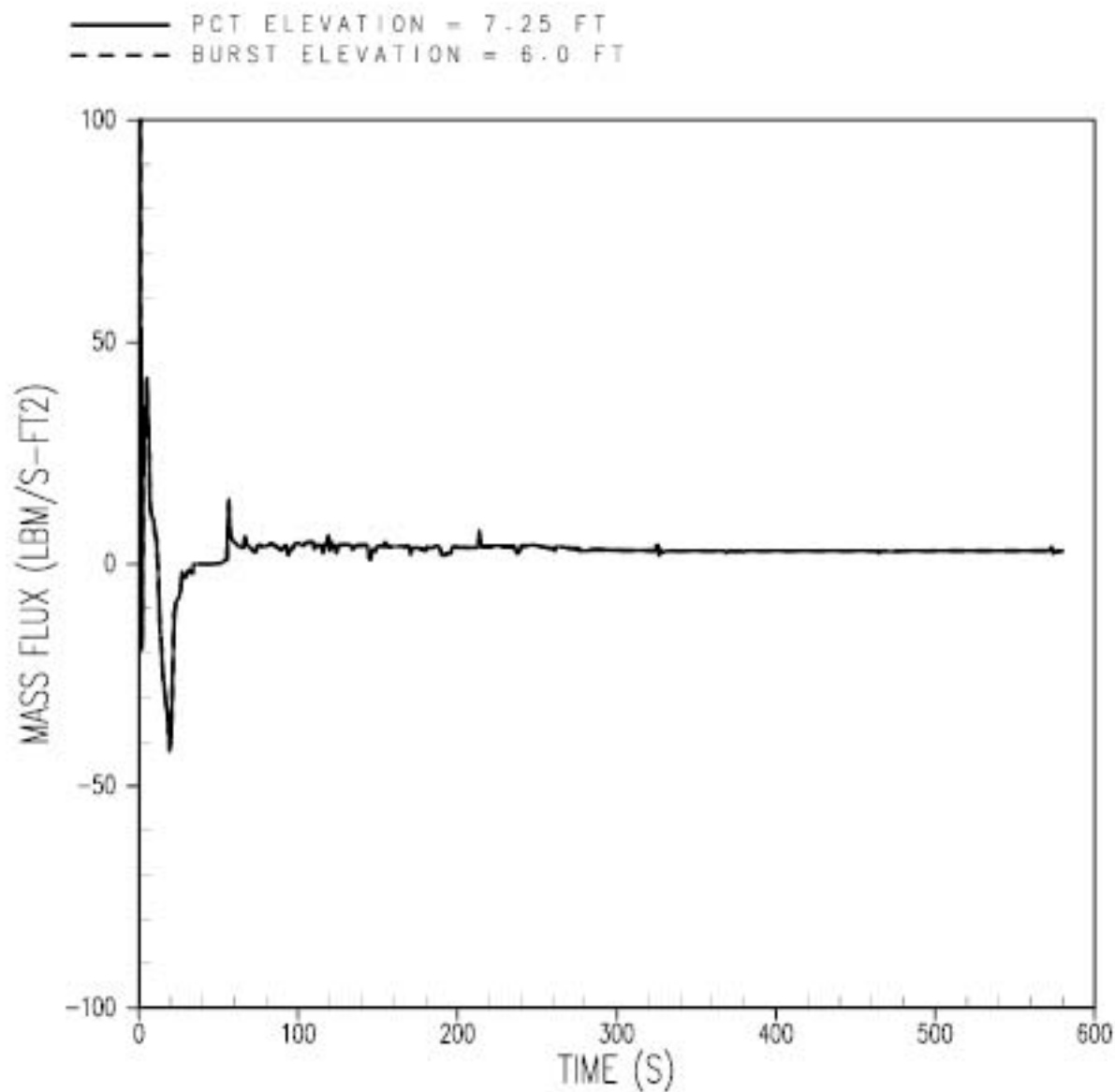


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.8-13D

FLUID MASS VELOCITY AT PCT AND BURST  
ELEVATIONS ( $G_D=1.8$ , LOW  $T_{avg}$  MIN 81,  
COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-FBA)

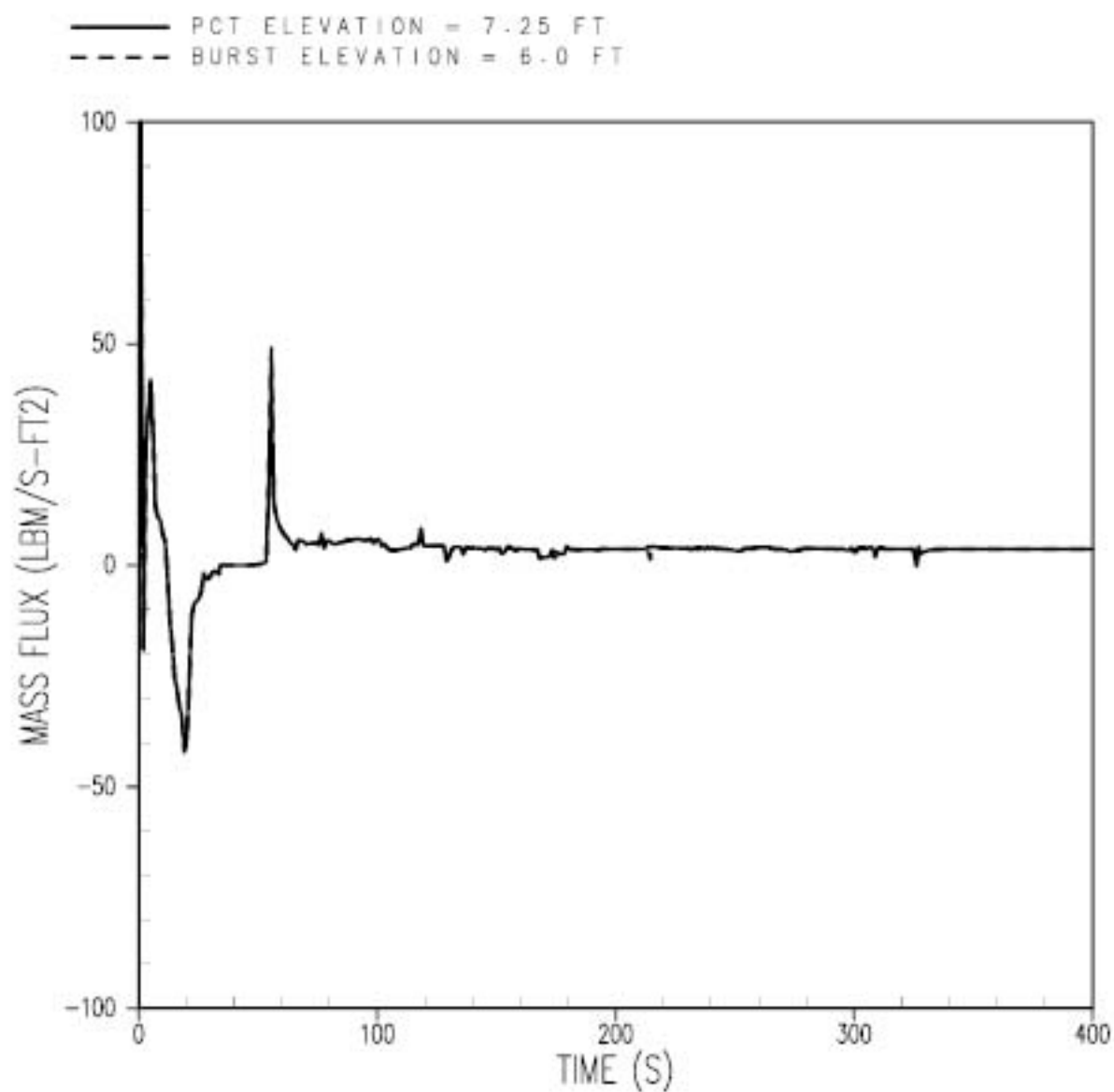


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-13E

FLUID MASS VELOCITY AT PCT AND BURST  
 ELEVATIONS ( $G_D = 0.6$ , HIGH  $T_{avg}$  MIN 21,  
 COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-FBA)

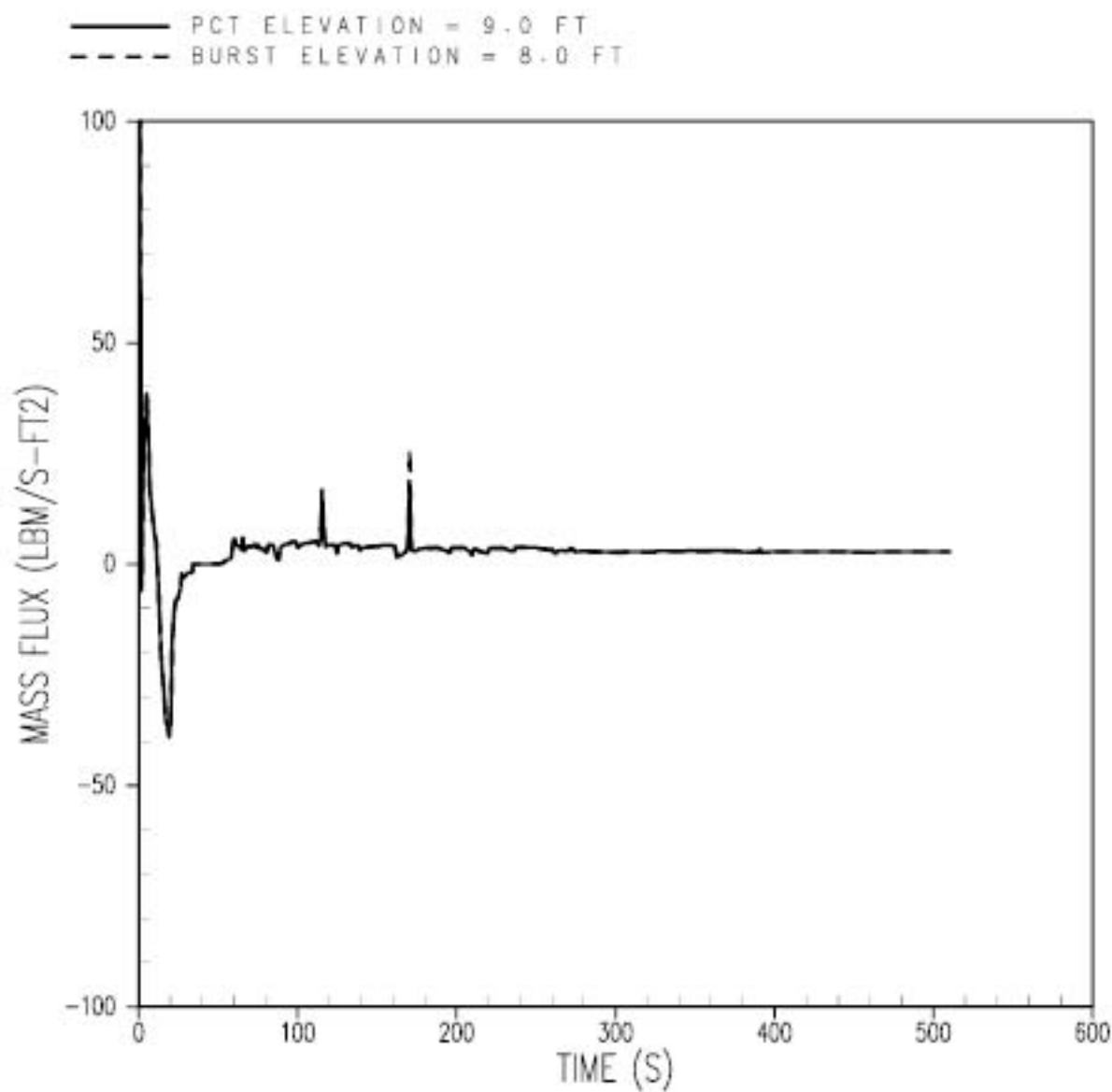


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5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-13F

FLUID MASS VELOCITY AT PCT AND BURST  
ELEVATIONS ( $C_p=0.8$ , HIGH  $T_{avg}$  MAX SI,  
COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-FBA)



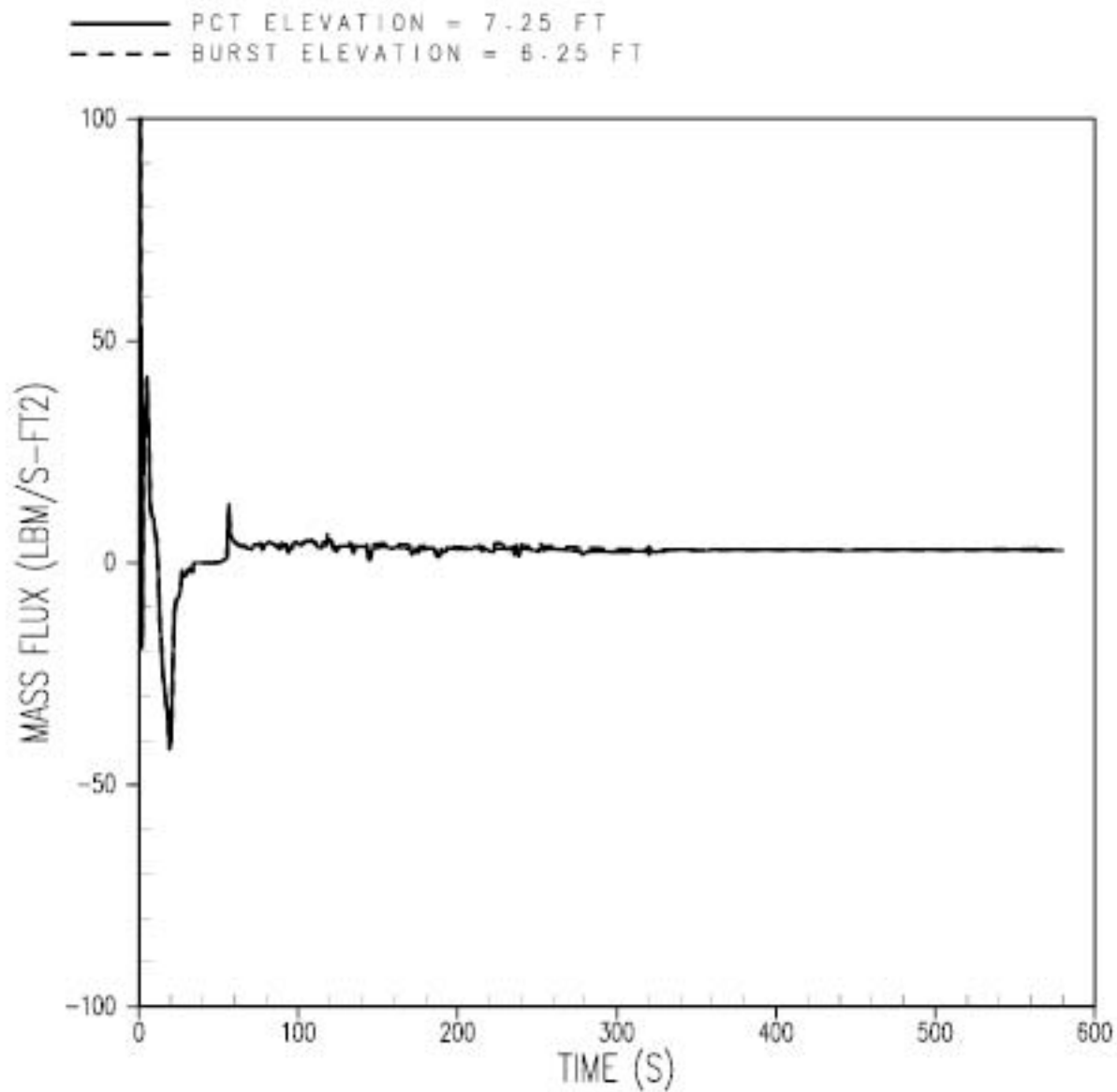
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5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-13G

FLUID MASS VELOCITY AT PCT AND BURST  
ELEVATIONS ( $G_D=0.6$ , HIGH  $T_{avg}$  MIN 81,  
8.5' POWER SHAPE, NON-FBA)





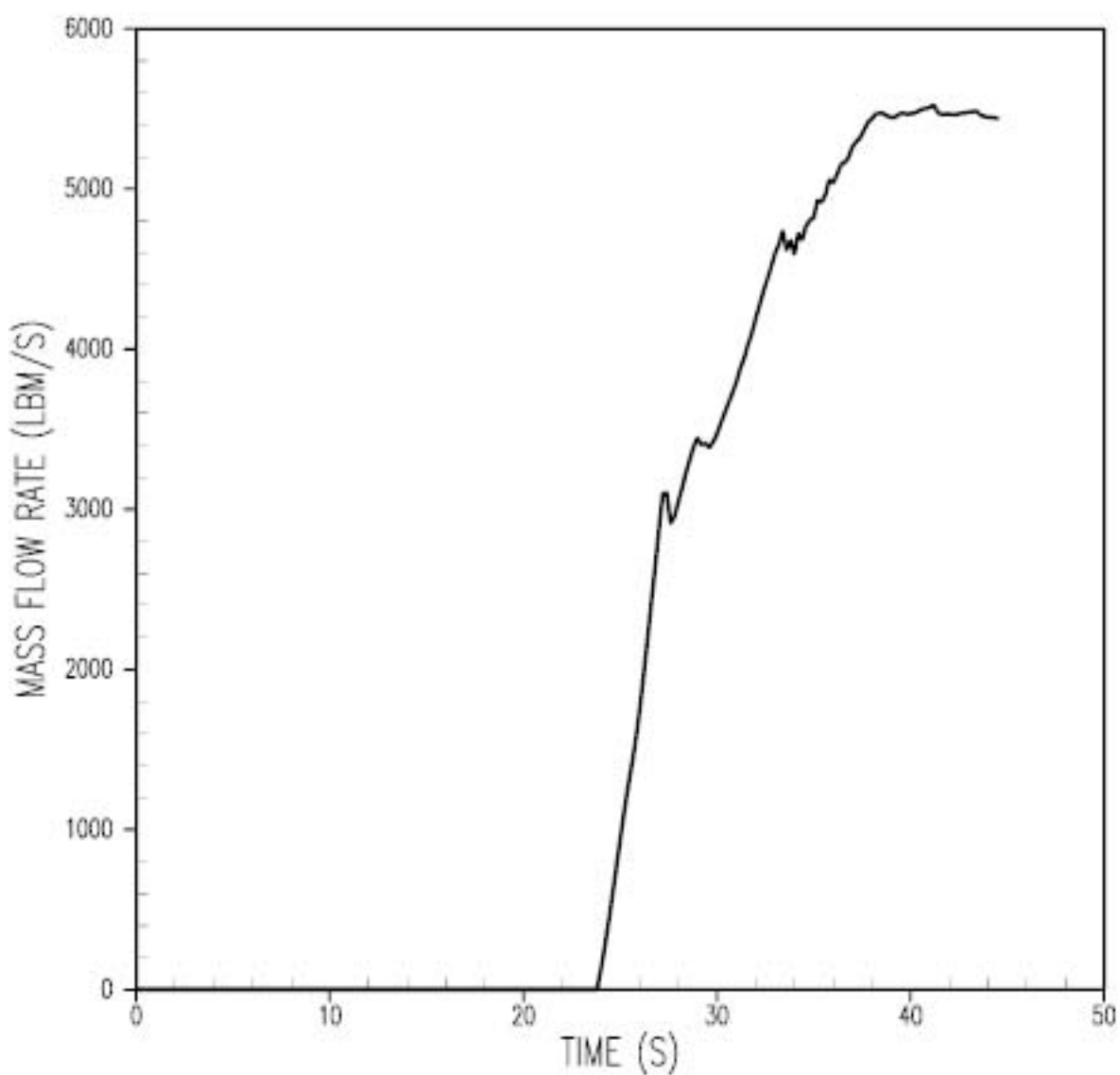
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5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-13H

FLUID MASS VELOCITY AT PCT AND BURST  
ELEVATIONS ( $C_p=0.6$ , HIGH  $T_{avg}$  MIN SI,  
COSINE POWER SHAPE, 1FBA)

Figure 15.6-14 Deleted

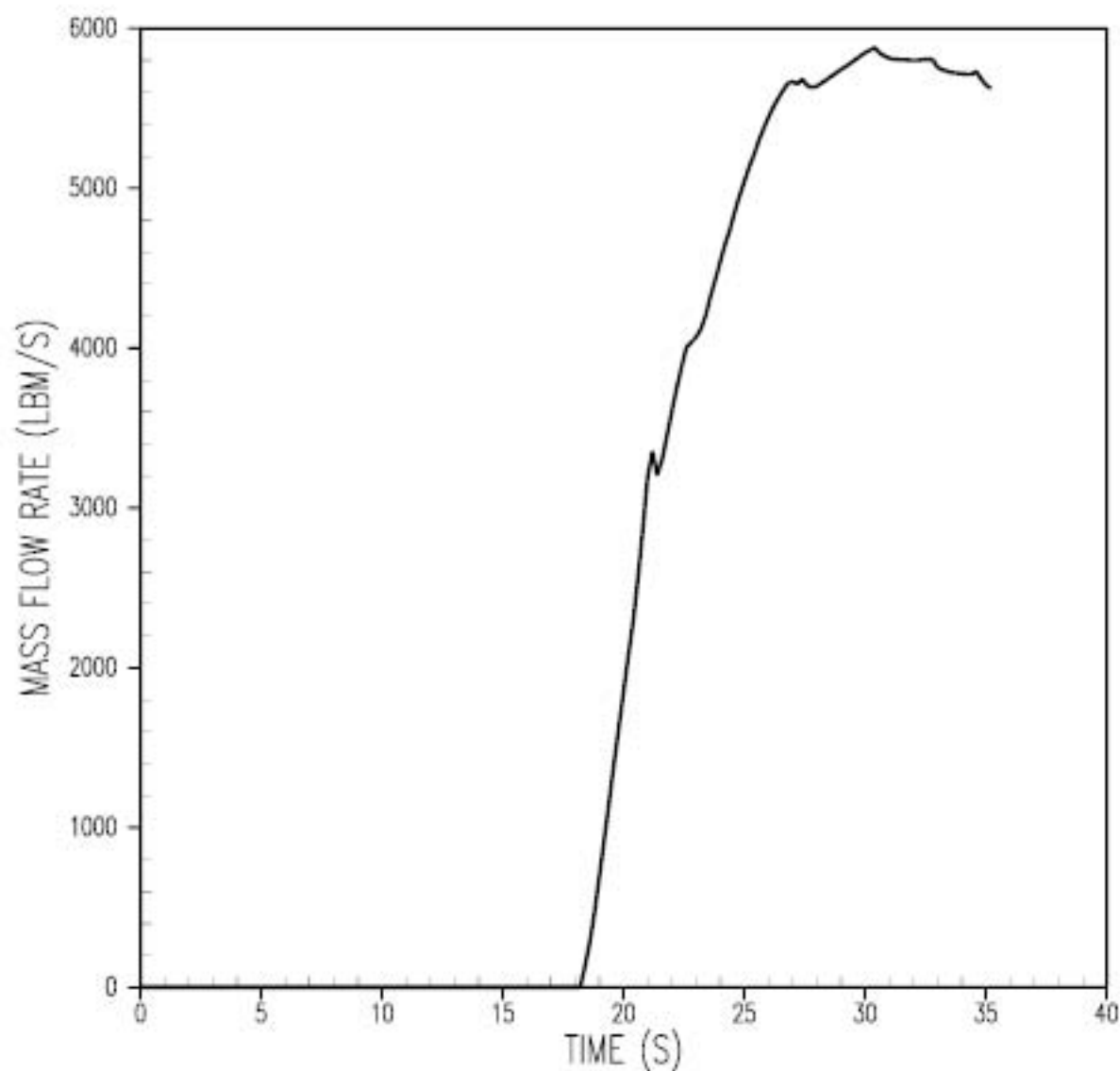


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5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-14A

INTACT LOOP ACCUMULATOR MASS FLOW RATE  
DURING BLOWDOWN ( $C_p = 0.4$ , LOW  $T_{acc}$  MIN SI,  
COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IPSA)

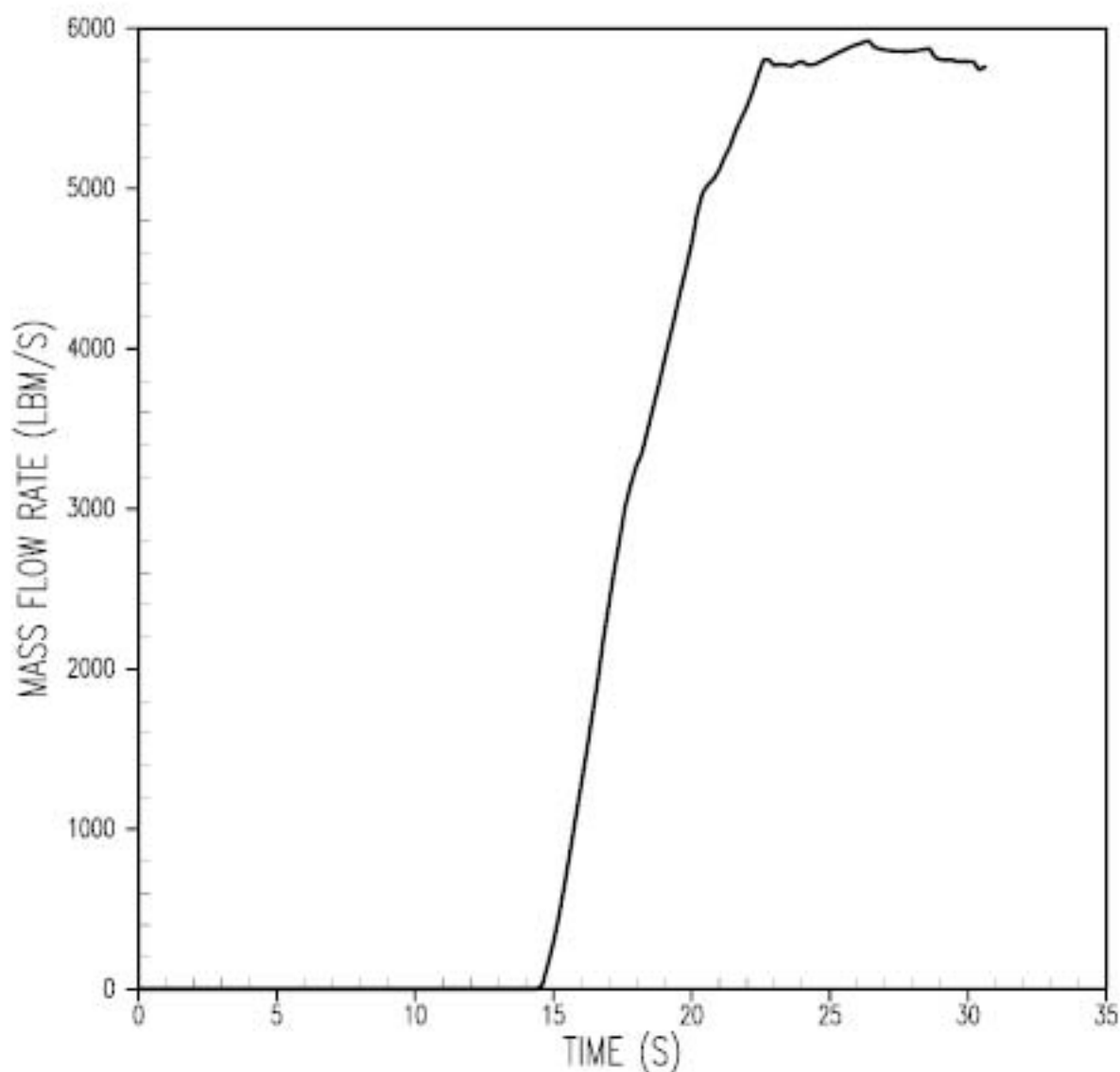


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5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.8-14B

INTACT LOOP ACCUMULATOR MASS FLOW RATE  
DURING BLOWDOWN ( $C_p = 0.8$ , LOW  $T_{acc}$  MIN 81,  
COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IPSA)

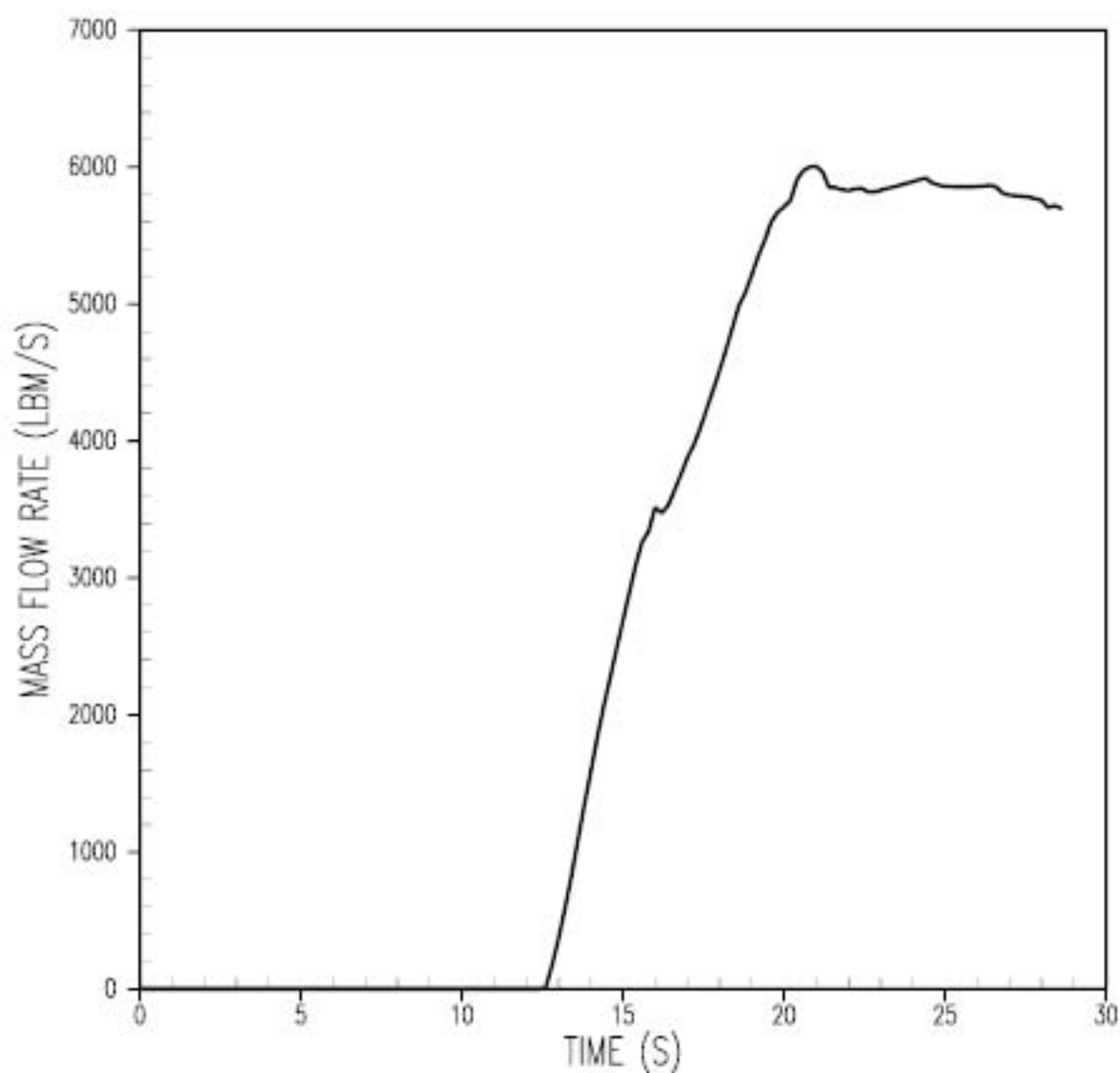


REV. OL-16  
5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.8-14C

INTACT LOOP ACCUMULATOR MASS FLOW RATE  
DURING BLOWDOWN ( $C_D = 0.8$ , LOW  $T_{\text{avg}}$  MIN 81,  
COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

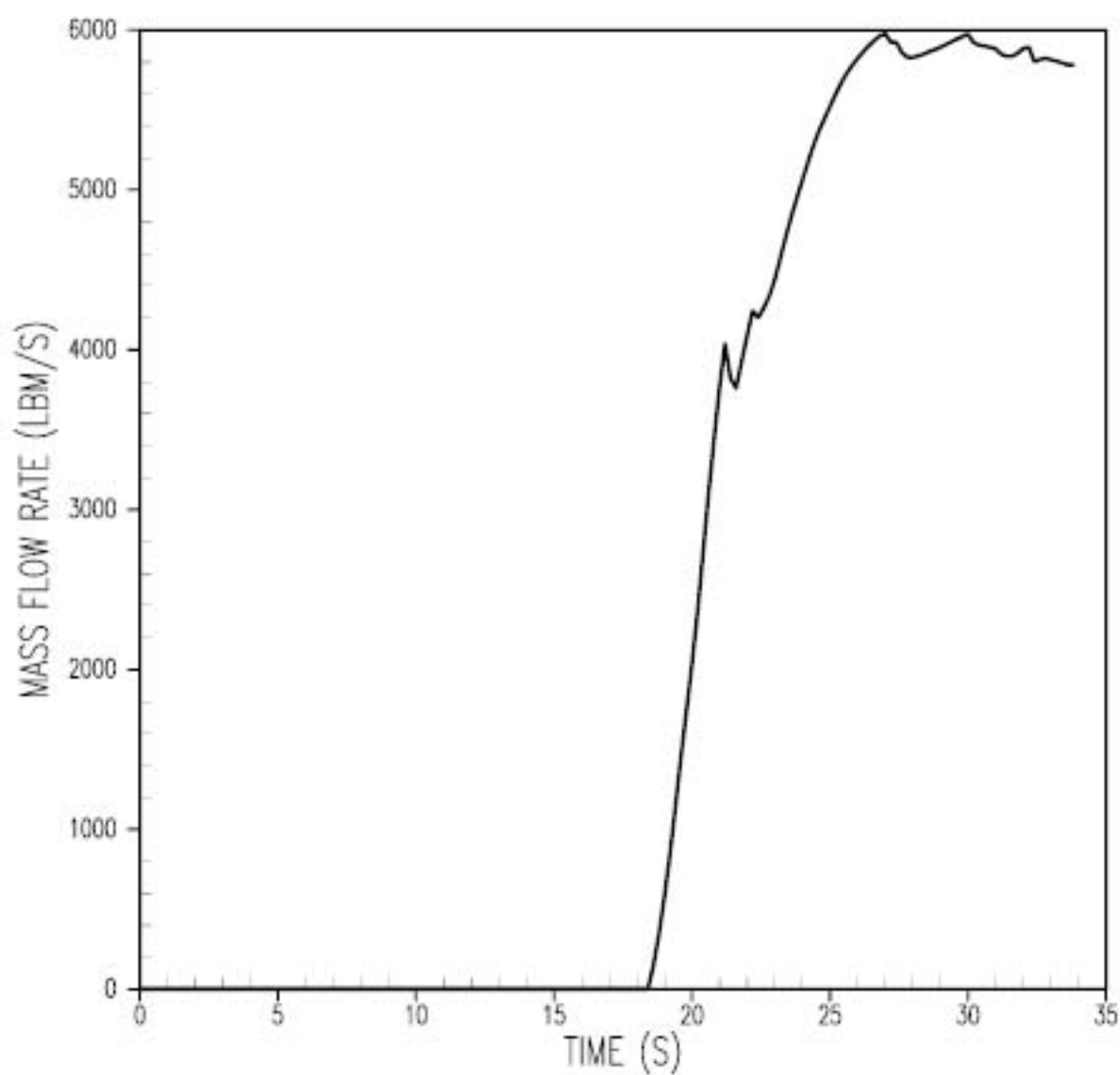


REV. OL-16  
5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.8-14D

INTACT LOOP ACCUMULATOR MASS FLOW RATE  
DURING BLOWDOWN ( $C_D=1.0$ , LOW  $T_{acc}$  MIN SI,  
COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IPSA)

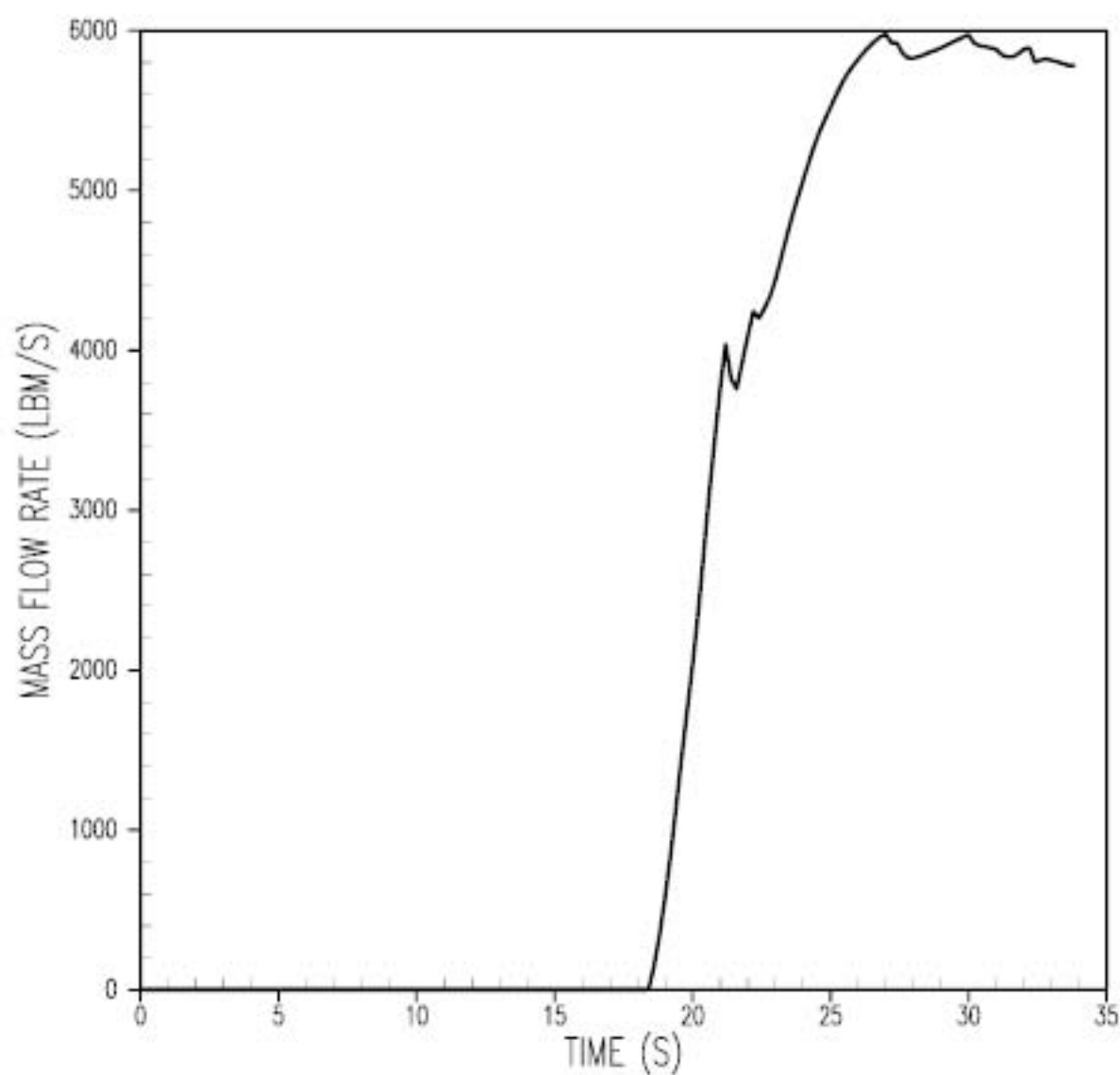


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.8-14E

INTACT LOOP ACCUMULATOR MASS FLOW RATE  
DURING BLOWDOWN ( $C_D = 0.6$ , HIGH  $T_{avg}$  MIN 81,  
COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IPBA)



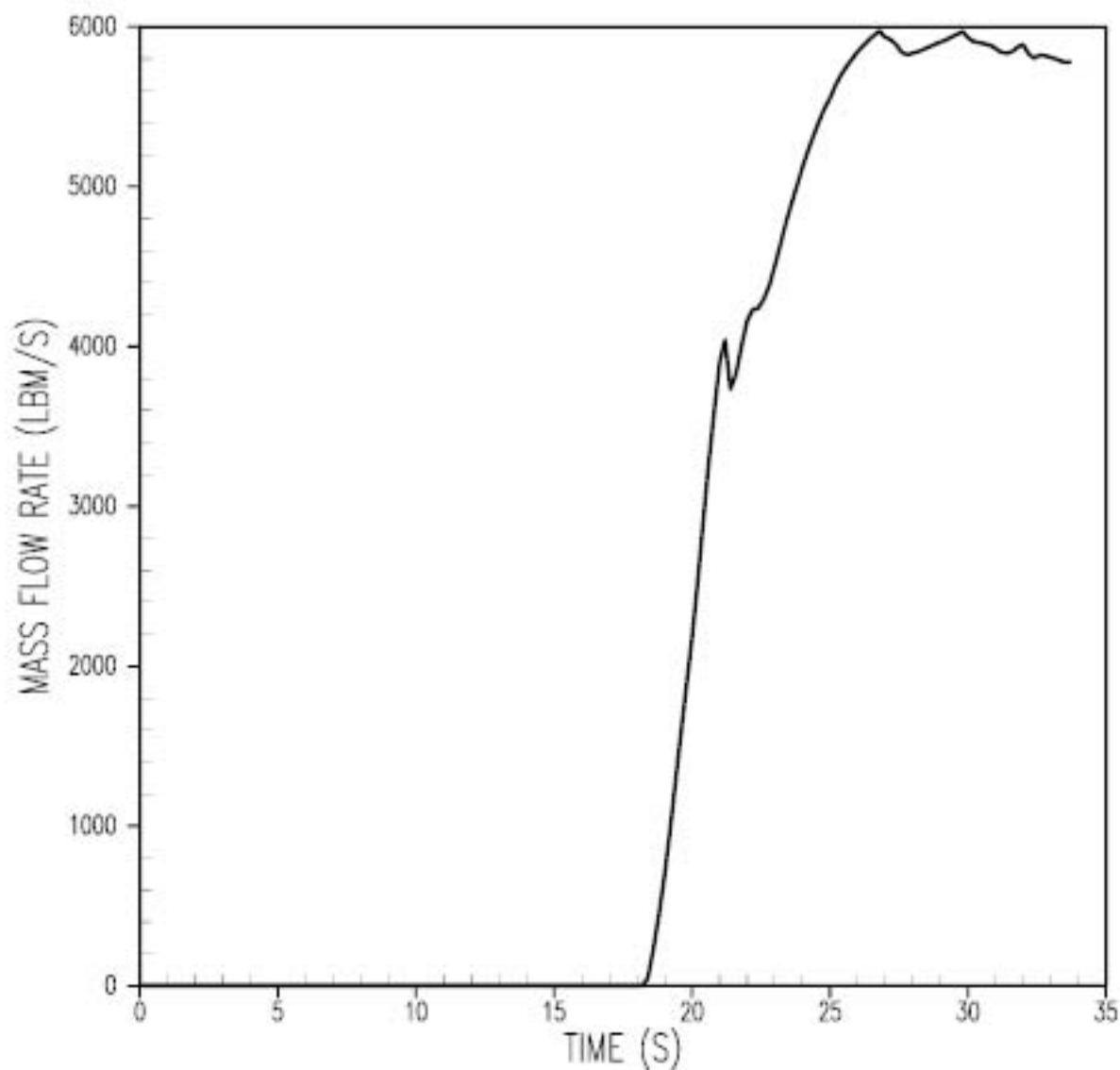
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5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-14F

INTACT LOOP ACCUMULATOR MASS FLOW RATE  
DURING BLOWDOWN ( $C_p = 0.6$ , HIGH  $T_{avg}$ , MAX 81,  
COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IPSA)



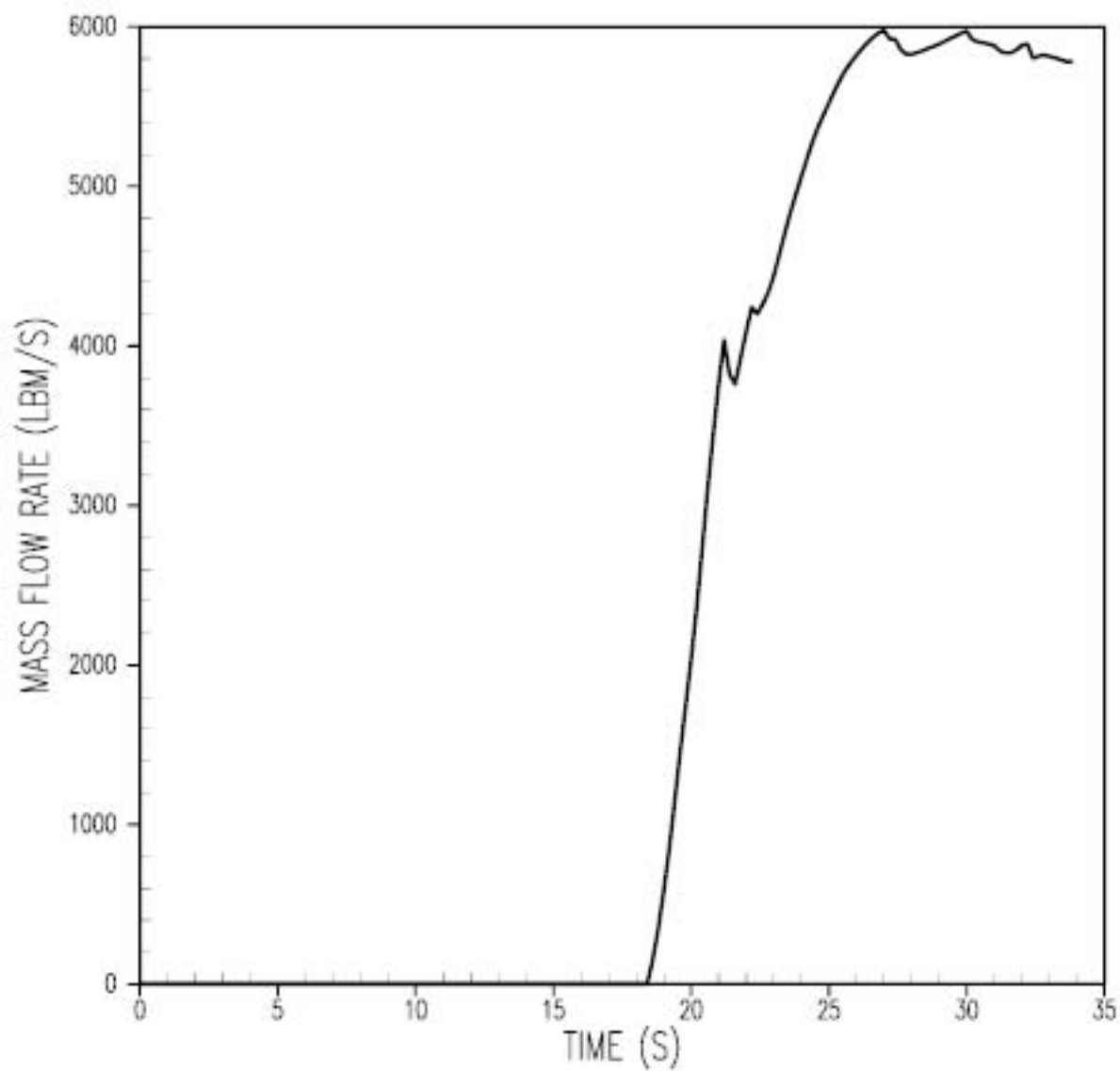


REV. OL-16  
5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-149

INTACT LOOP ACCUMULATOR MASS FLOW RATE  
DURING BLOWDOWN ( $C_D = 0.6$ , HIGH  $T_{\text{acc}}$  MIN SI,  
2.6' POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)



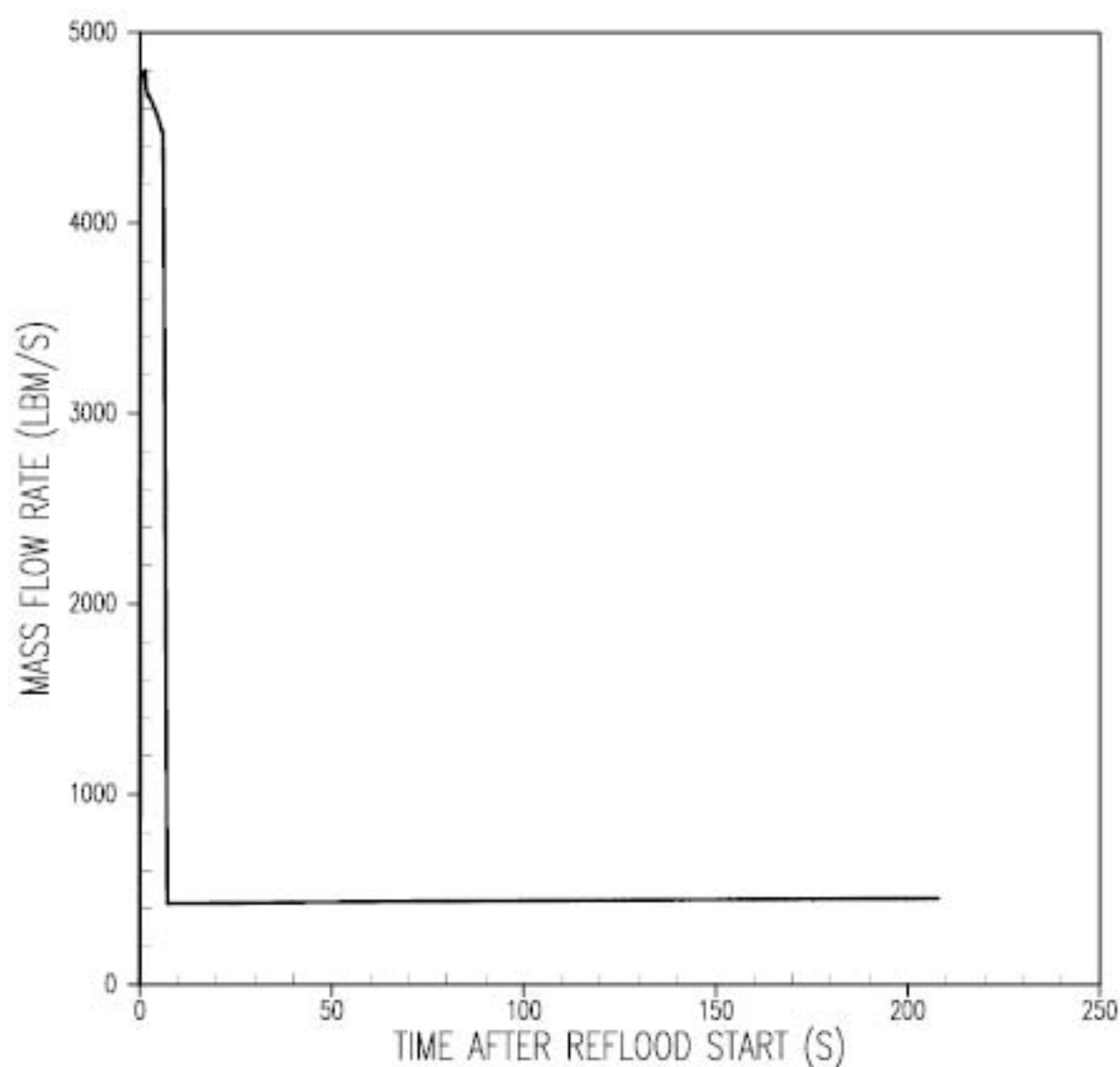
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5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.8-14H

INTACT LOOP ACCUMULATOR MASS FLOW RATE  
DURING BLOWDOWN ( $C_D=0.6$ , HIGH  $T_{\text{acc}}$  MIN SI,  
COSINE POWER SHAPE, IFBA)

Figure 15.6-15 Deleted

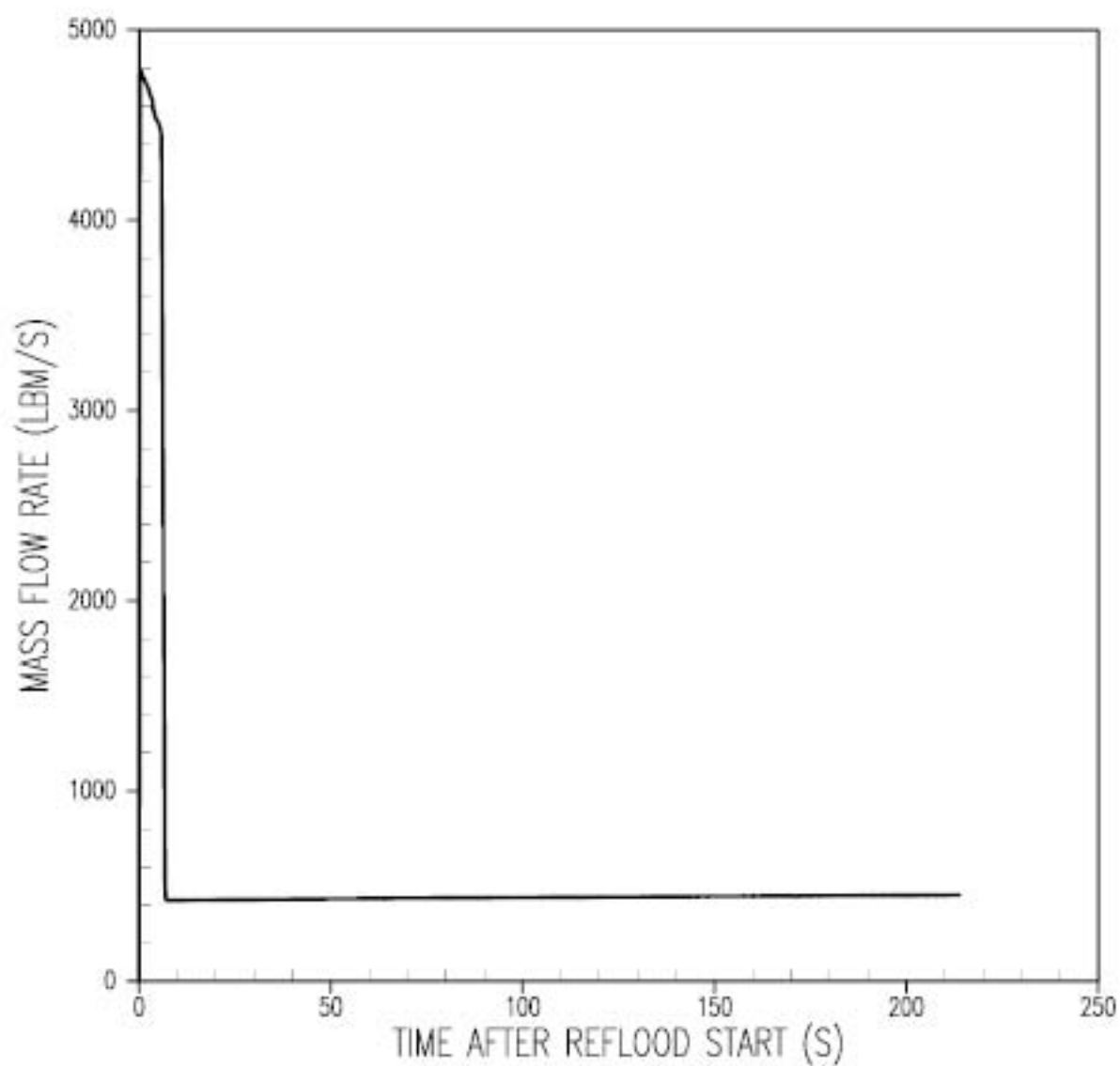


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-15A

INTACT LEG ACCUMULATOR AND SI MASS FLOW  
RATE DURING REFLOOD ( $G_p = 0.4$ , LOW T  
MIN SI, COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFSA)<sup>AVR</sup>

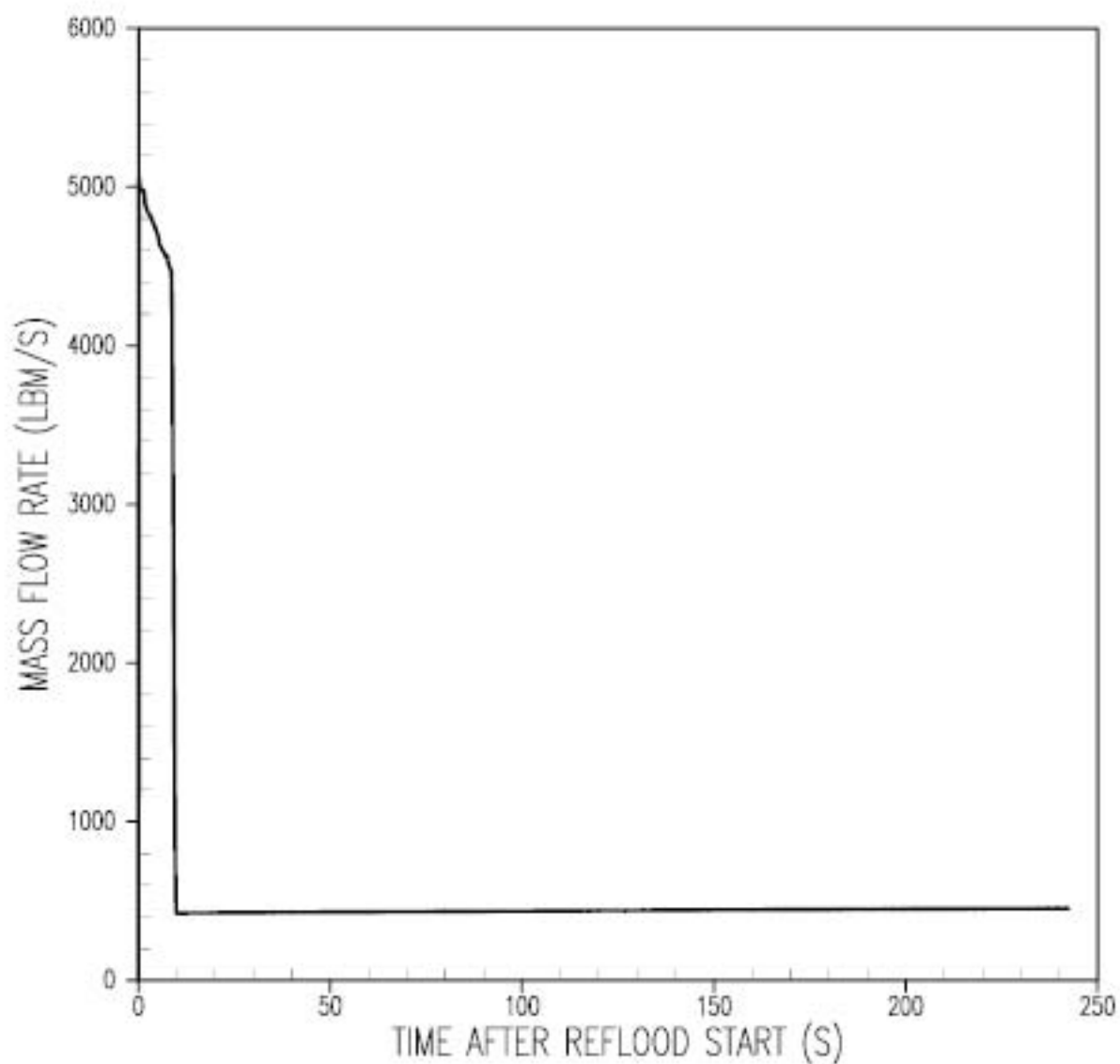


REV. OL-16  
5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.8-16B

INTACT LEG ACCUMULATOR AND SI MASS FLOW  
RATE DURING REFLOOD ( $G_p = 0.6$ , LOW T  
MIN SI, COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFSA)

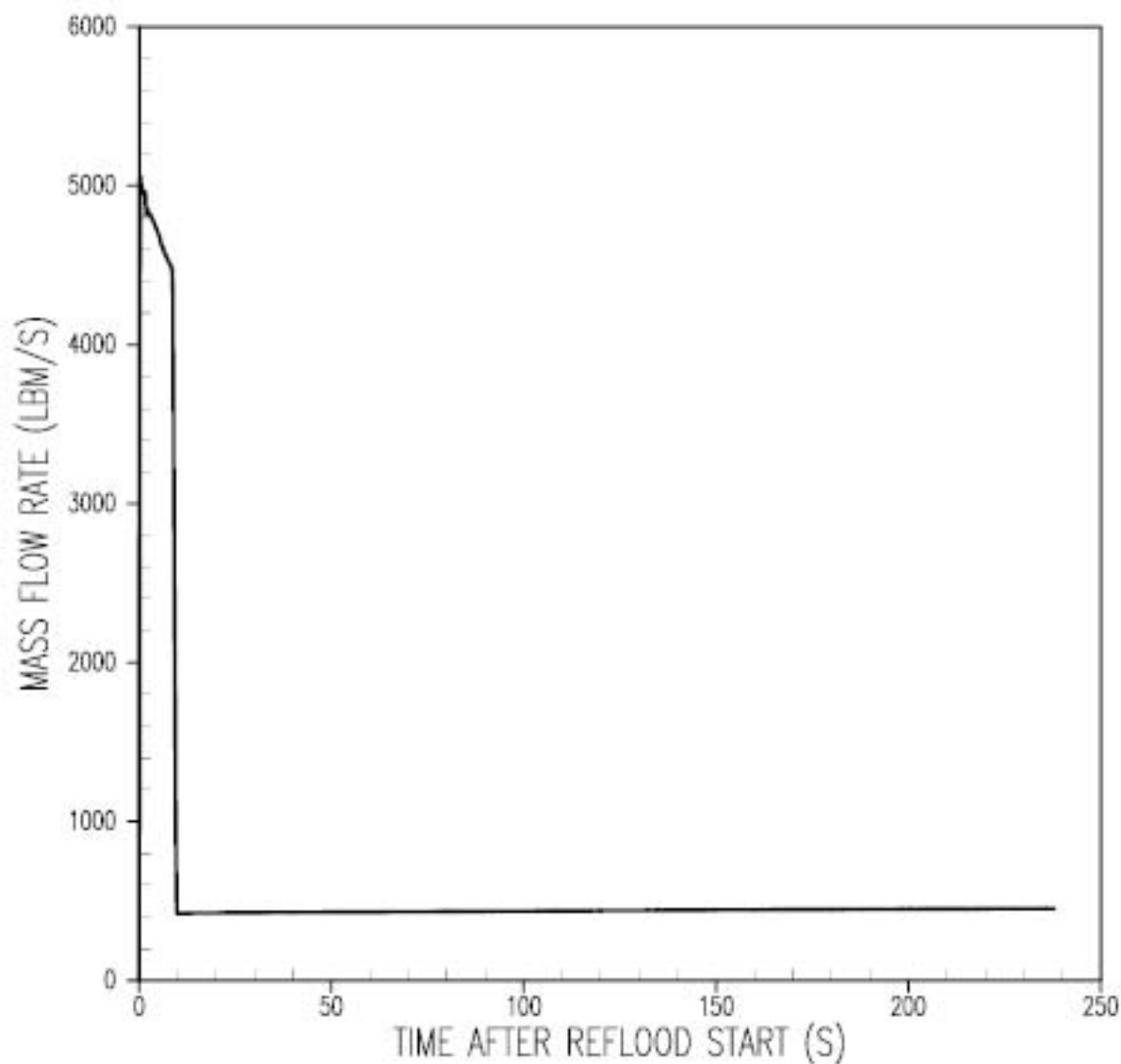


REV. OL-16  
5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-15C

INTACT LEG ACCUMULATOR AND SI MASS FLOW  
RATE DURING REFLOOD ( $G_p = 0.8$ , LOW T<sub>avg</sub>  
MIN SI, COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFSA)

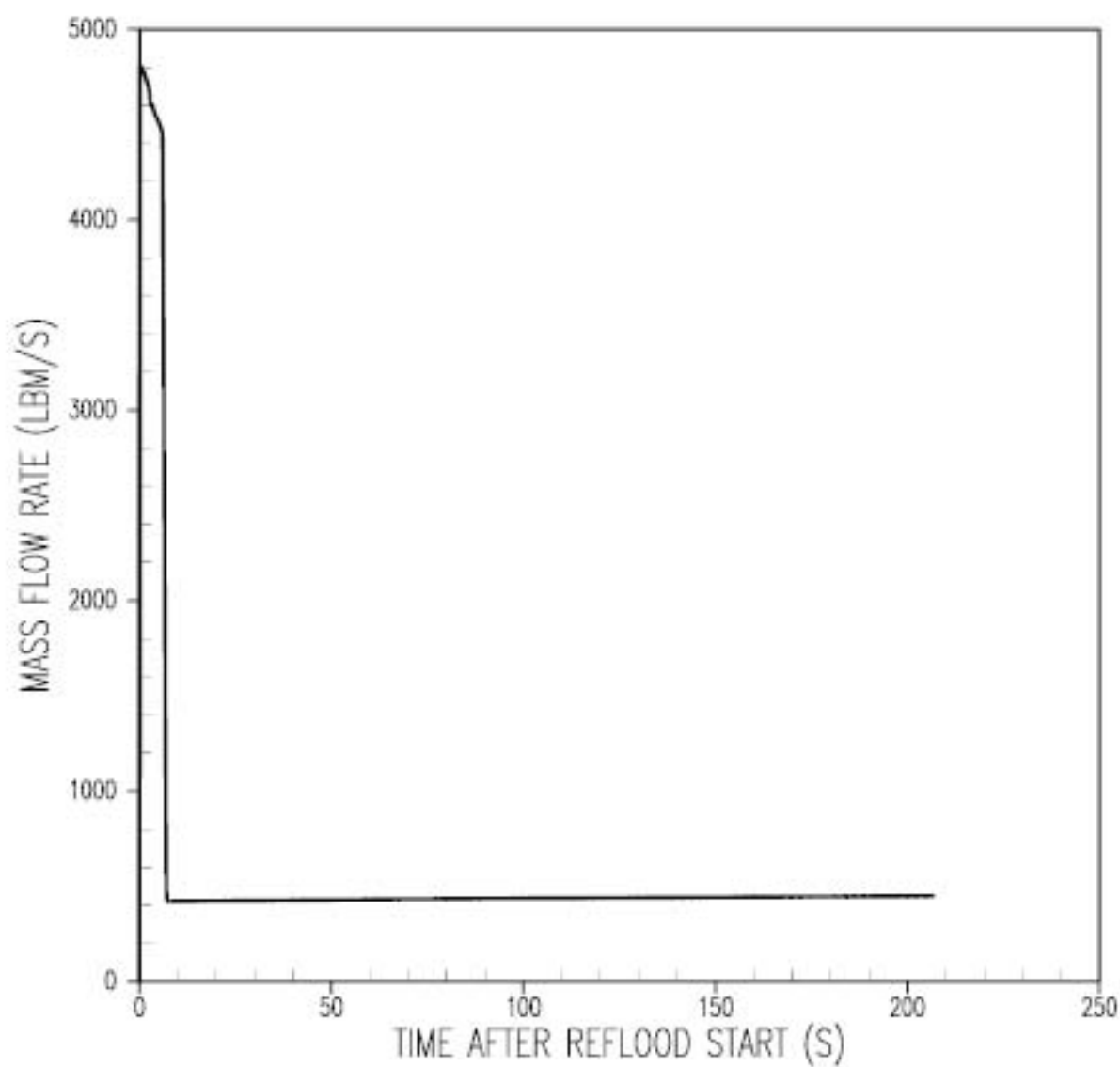


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5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.8-16D

INTACT LEG ACCUMULATOR AND SI MASS FLOW  
RATE DURING REFLOOD ( $G_p = 1.8$ , LOW T  
MIN SI, COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFSA)  
Ave



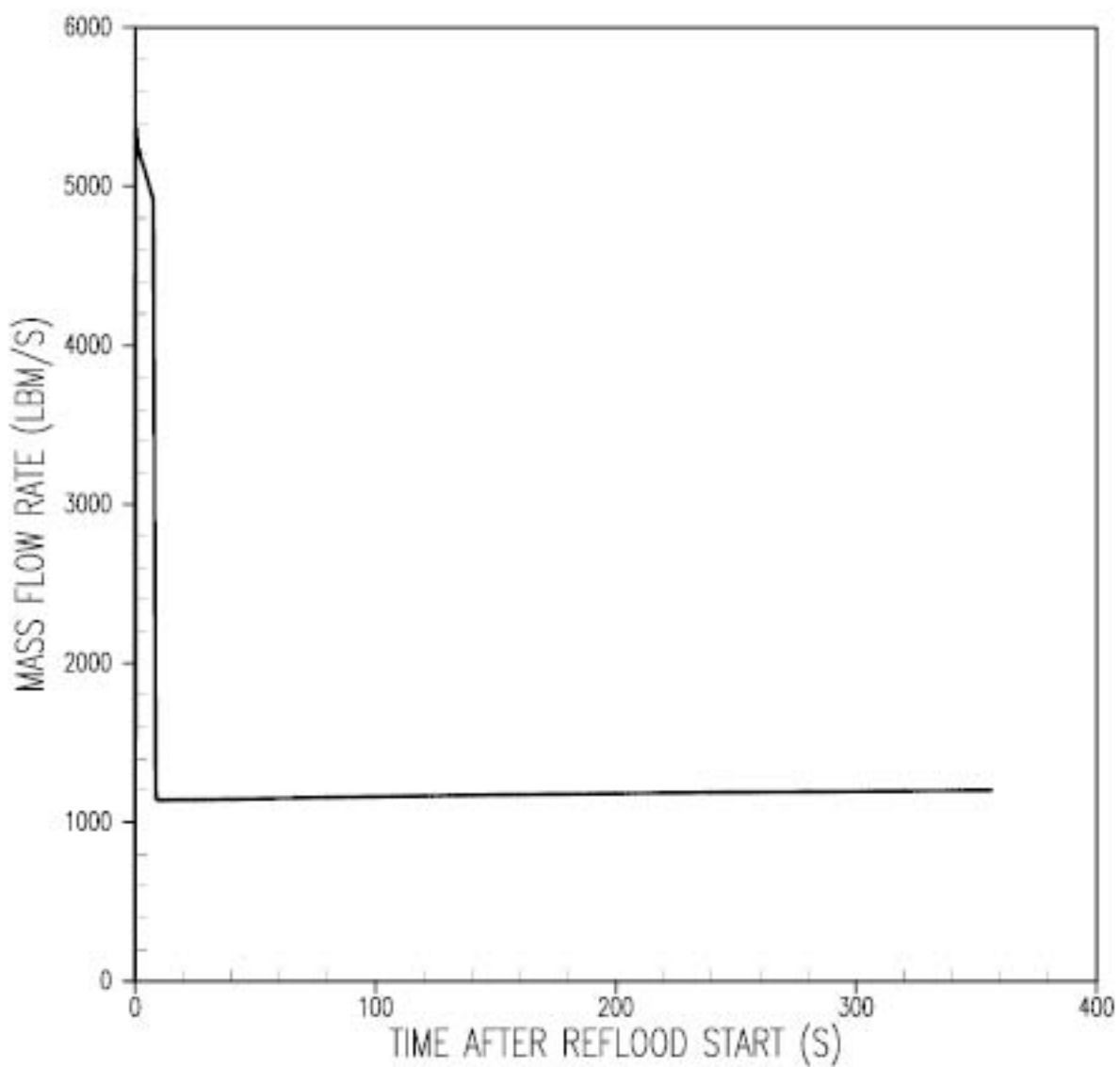
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5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-15E

INTACT LEG ACCUMULATOR AND SI MASS FLOW  
RATE DURING REFLOOD ( $G_p = 0.6$ , HIGH T  
MIN SI, COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFSA)  
Ave



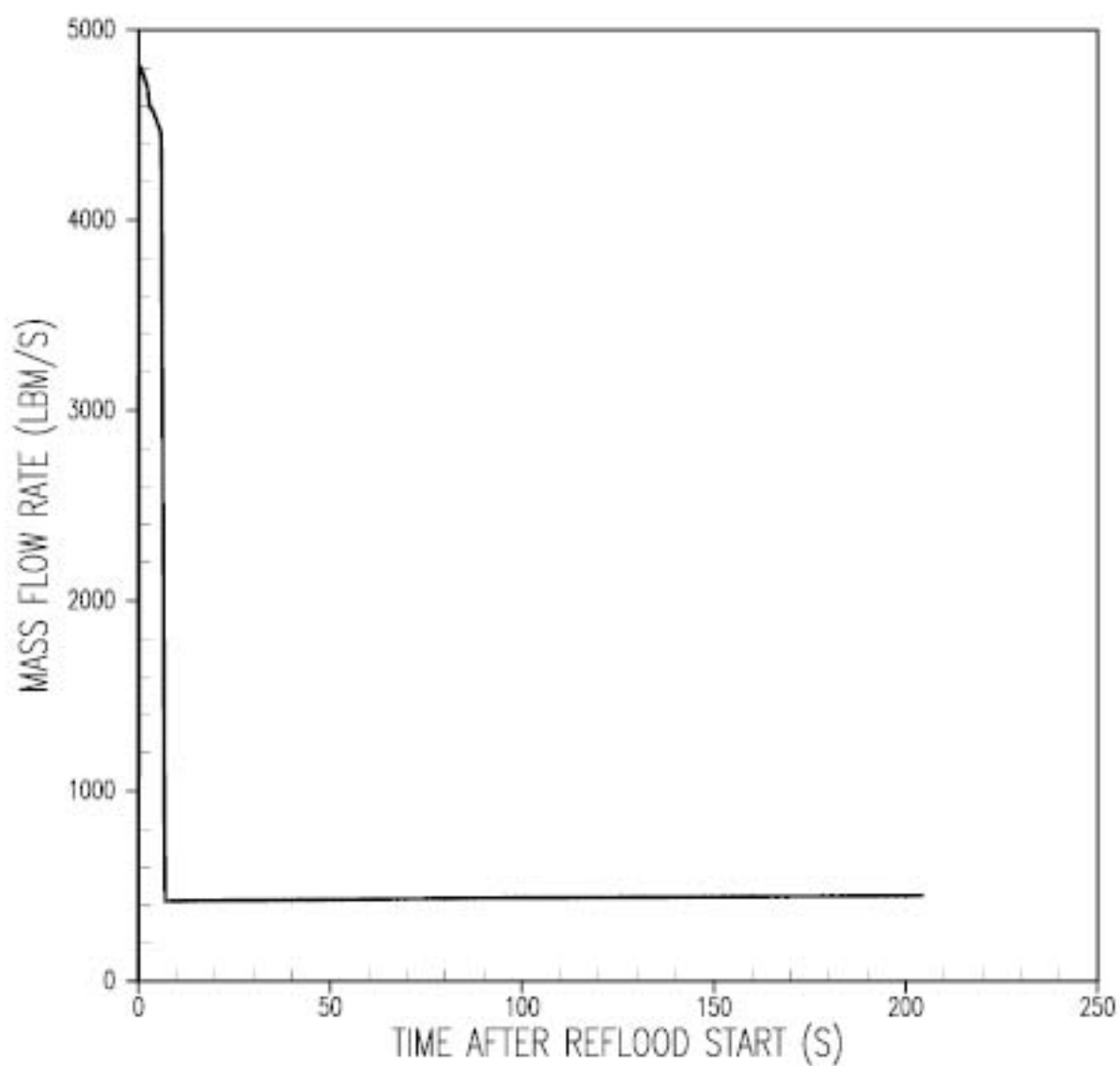


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5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-15F

INTACT LEG ACCUMULATOR AND SI MASS FLOW  
RATE DURING REFLOOD ( $C_D = 0.6$ , HIGH  $T_{Ave}$   
MAX SI, COSINE POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

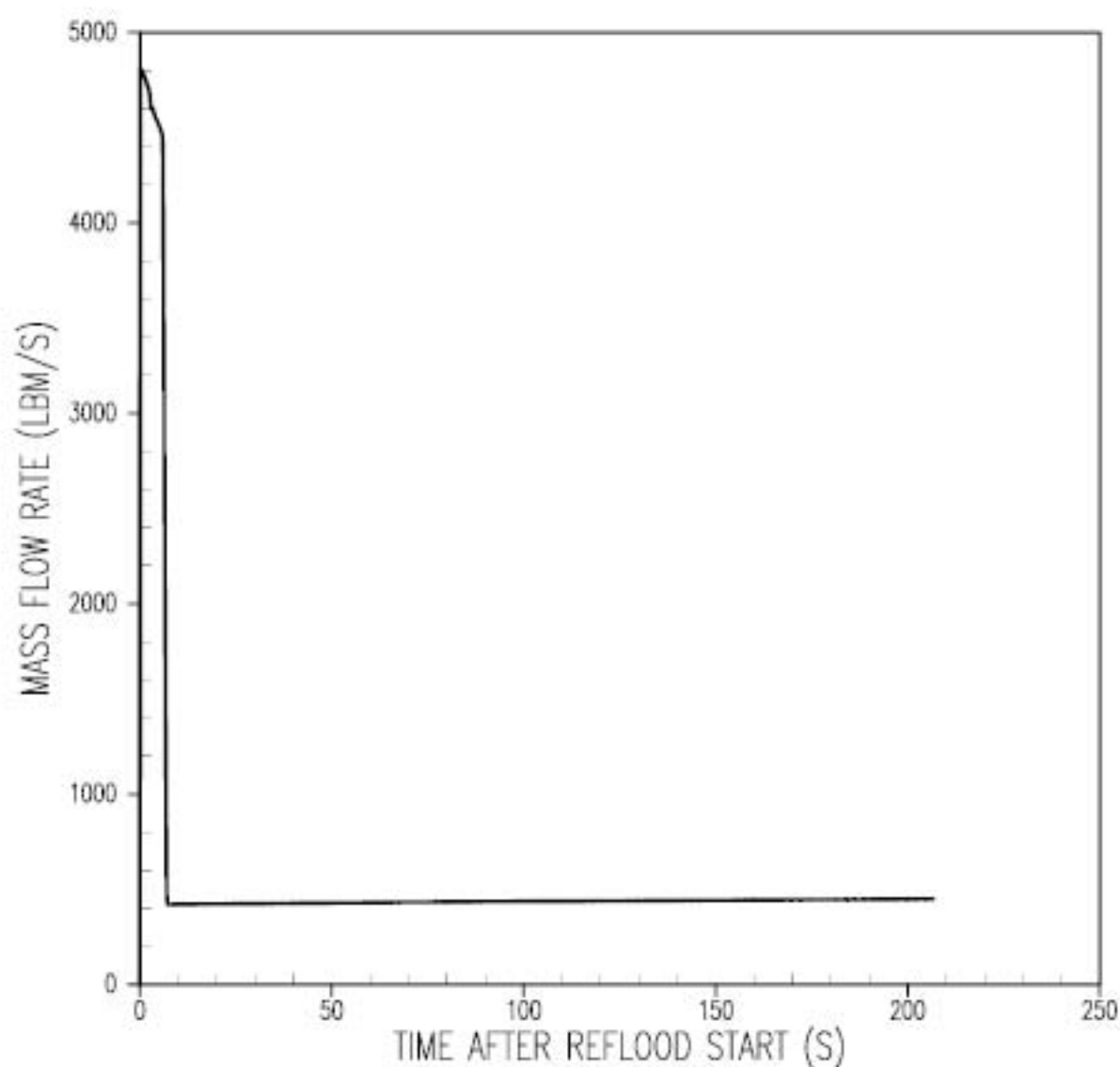


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-15G

INTACT LEG ACCUMULATOR AND SI MASS FLOW  
RATE DURING REFLOOD ( $C_p = 0.6$ , HIGH  $T_{\text{ave}}$   
MIN SI, 2.6' POWER SHAPE, NON-IFBA)

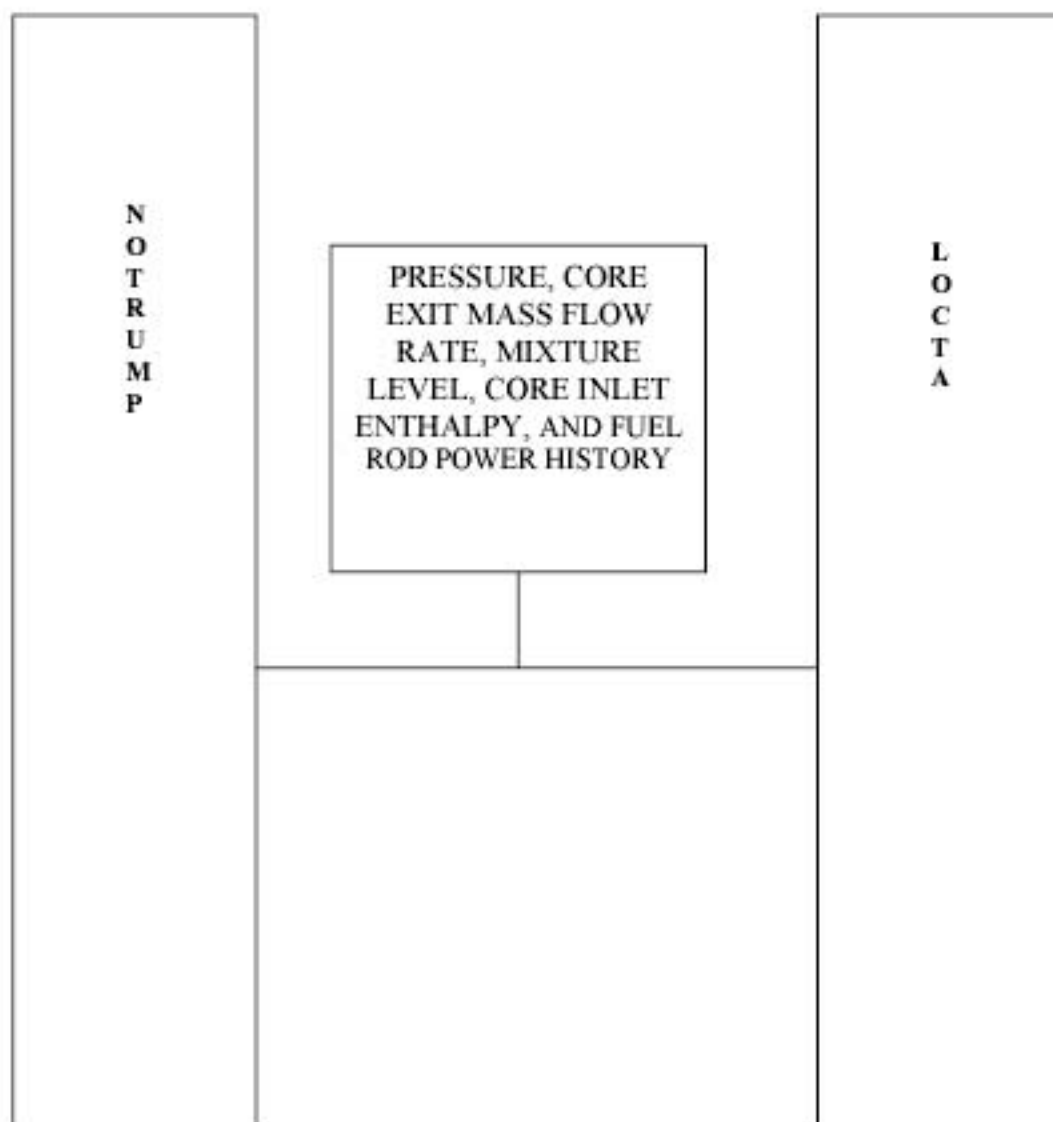


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5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.8-16H

INTACT LEG ACCUMULATOR AND SI MASS FLOW  
RATE DURING REFLOOD ( $C_D=0.6$ , HIGH  $T_{Ave}$ ,  
MIN SI, COSINE POWER SHAPE, IFBA)

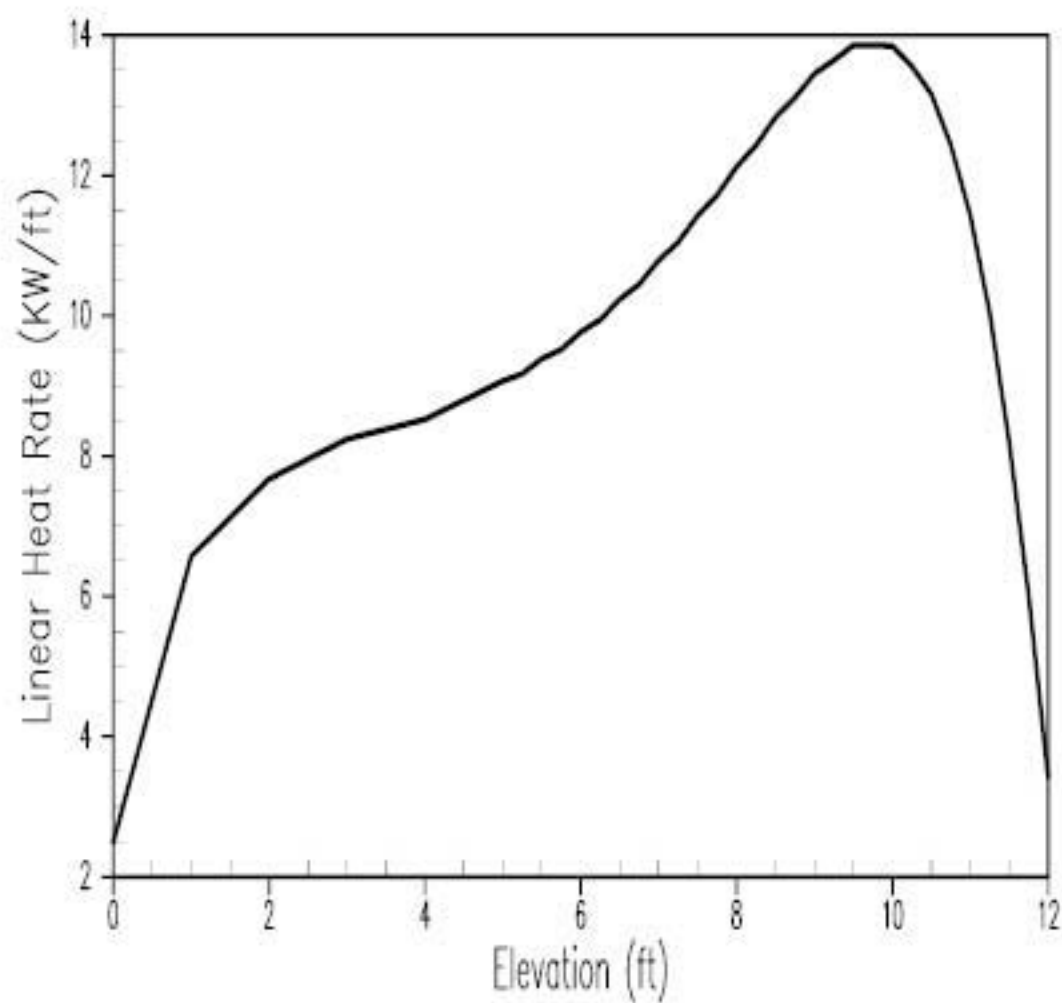


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5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-18

CODE INTERFACE DESCRIPTION  
FOR SMALL BREAK MODEL

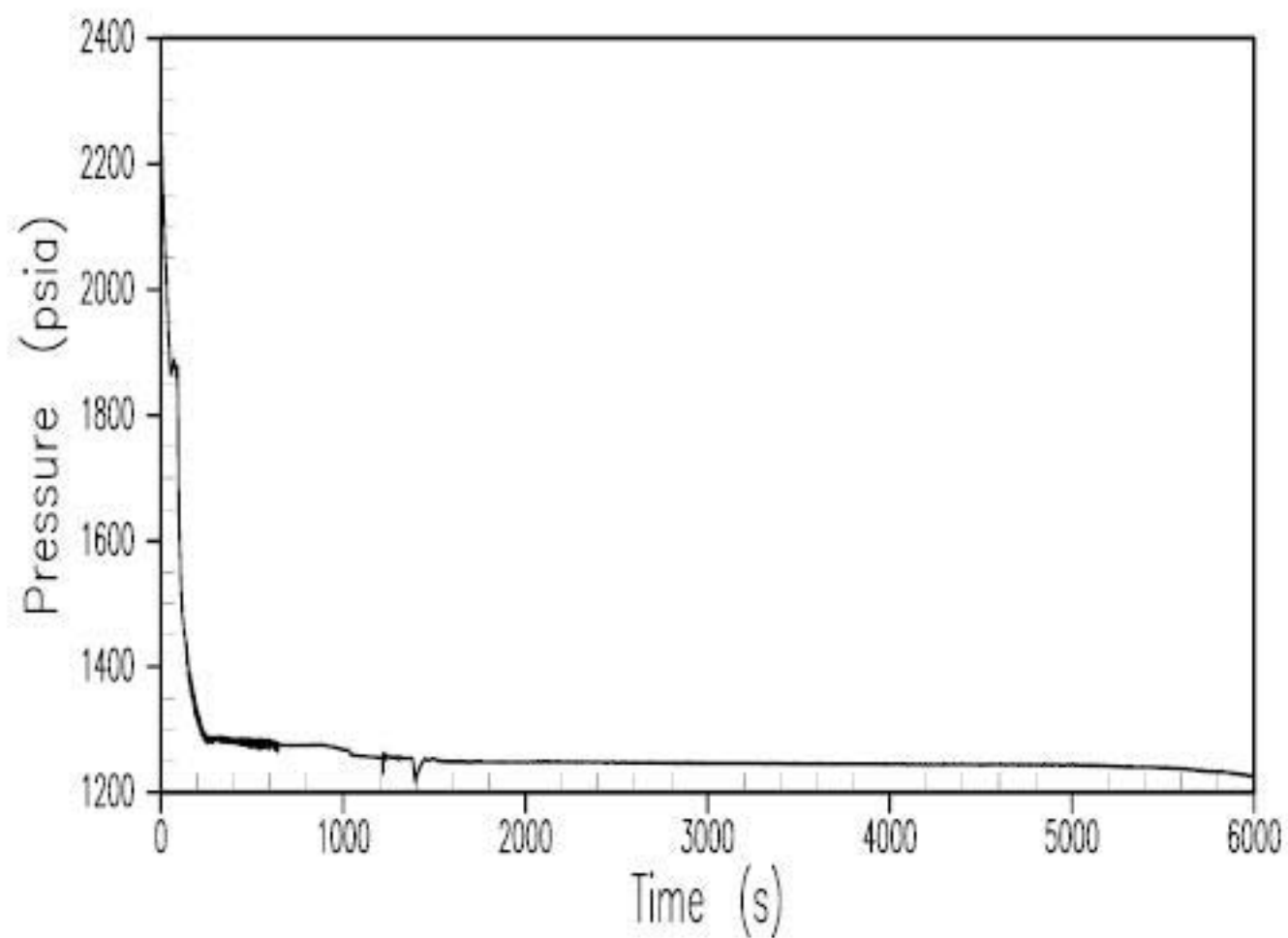


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5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-17

SMALL BREAK POWER SHAPE

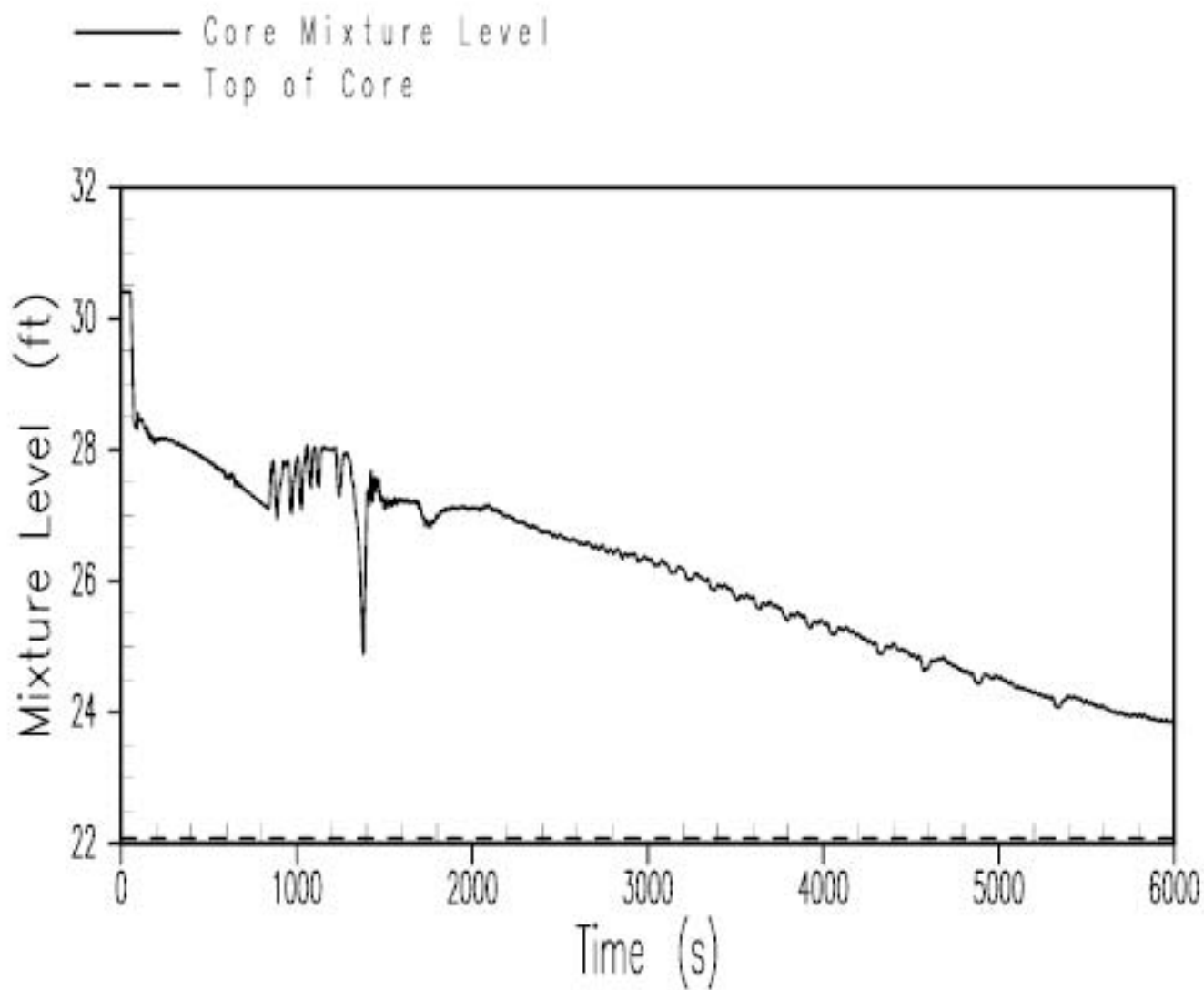


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.6-10

2 INCH COLD LEG BREAK  
RCS PRESSURE VS. TIME

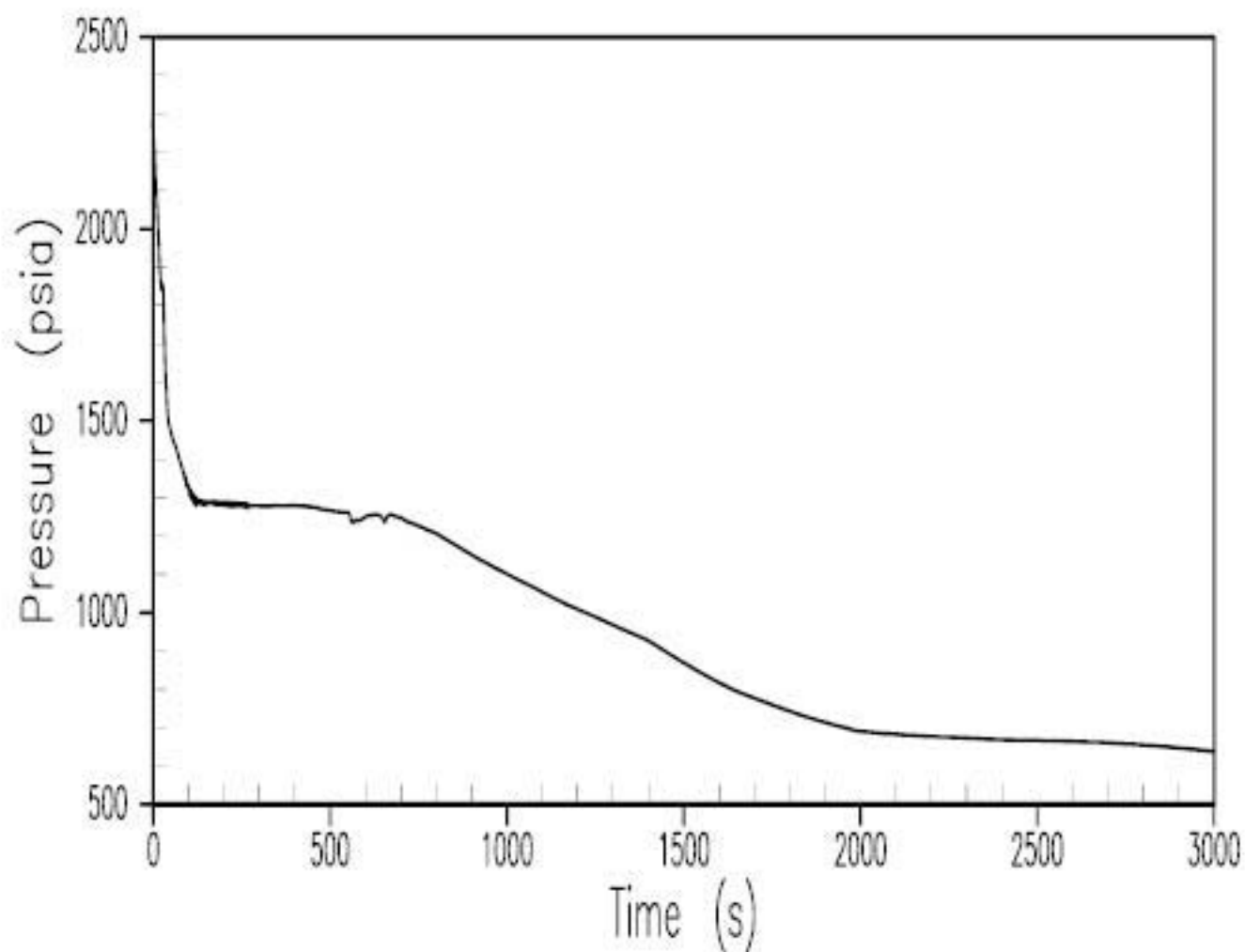


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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.8-19

2 INCH COLD LEG BREAK  
CORE MIXTURE LEVEL VS. TIME  
(Top of Core = 22.8778 ft)



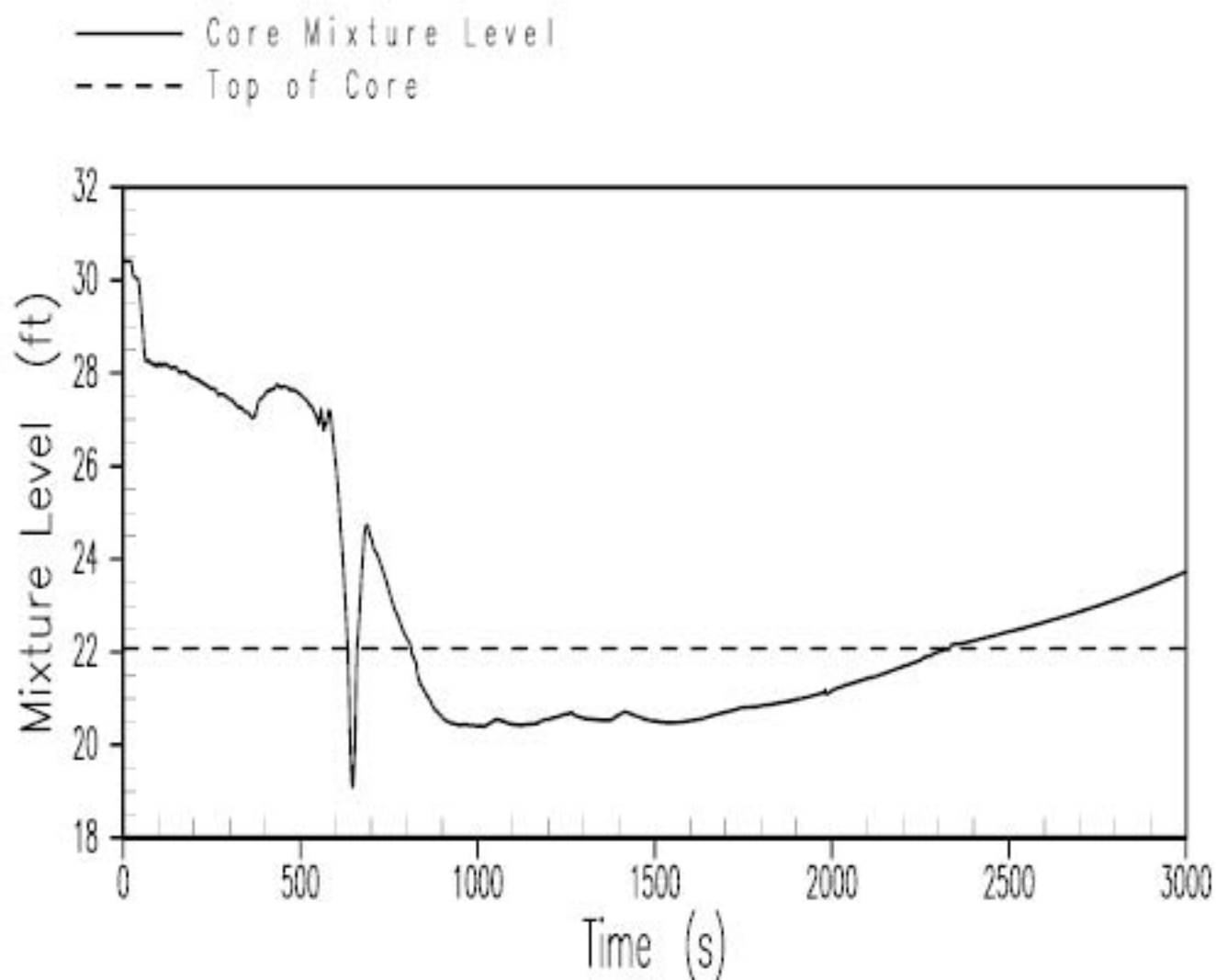
REV. OL-16  
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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-20

3 INCH COLD LEG BREAK  
RCS PRESSURE VS. TIME



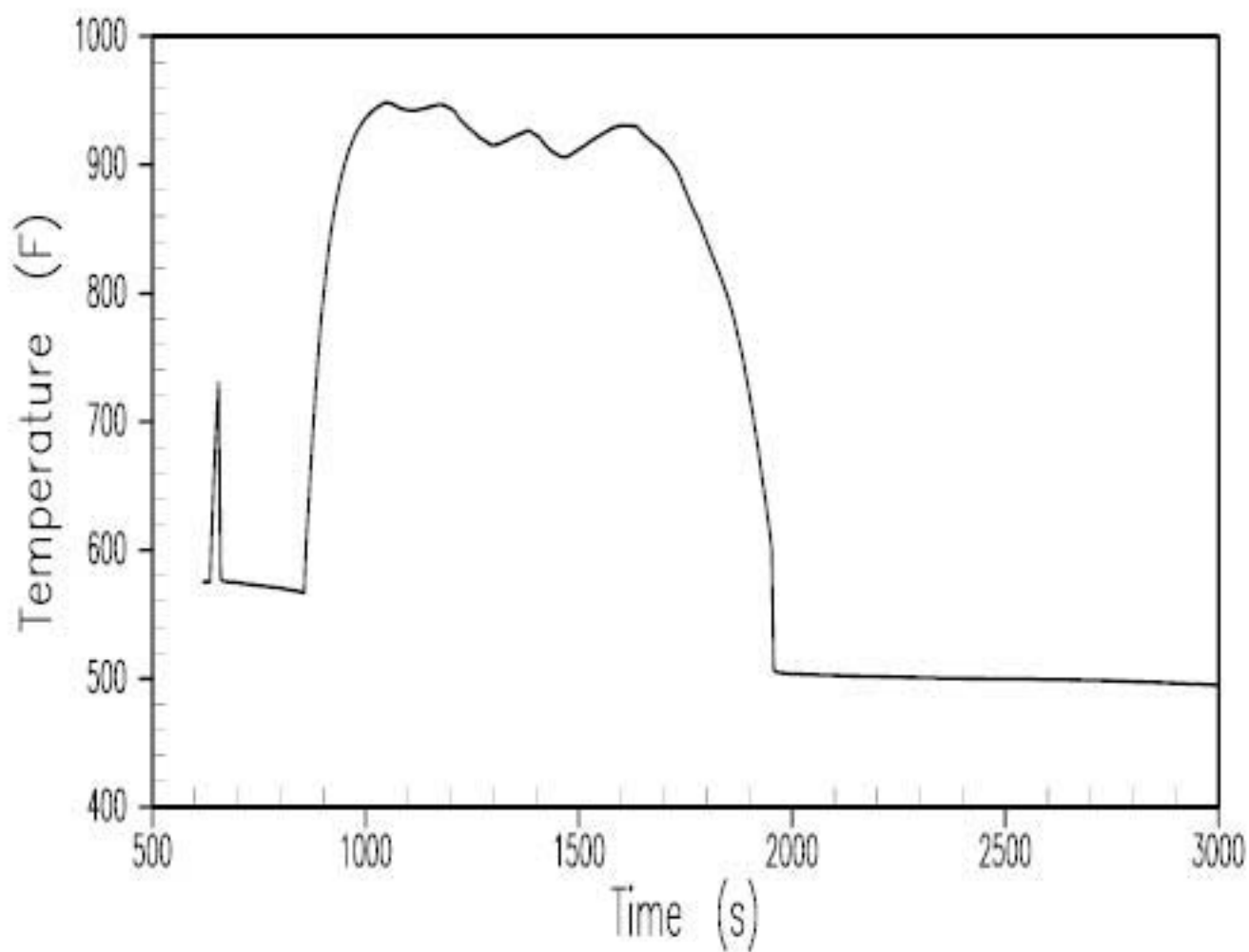


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5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.6-21

3 INCH COLD LEG BREAK  
CORE MIXTURE LEVEL VS. TIME  
(Top of Core = 22.0778 ft)

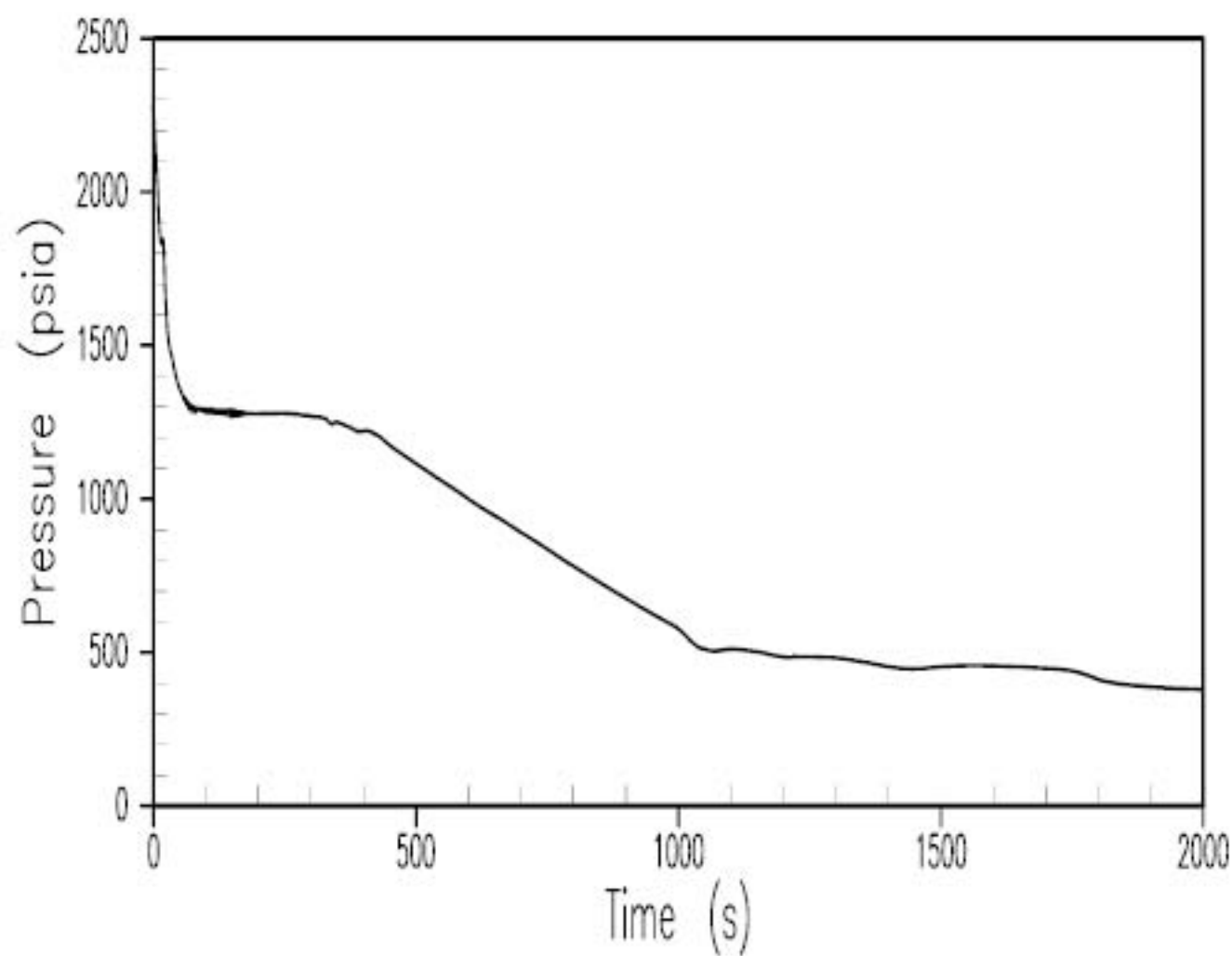


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5/98

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-22

3 INCH COLD LEG BREAK  
HOT SPOT CLAD TEMPERATURE V.S. TIME

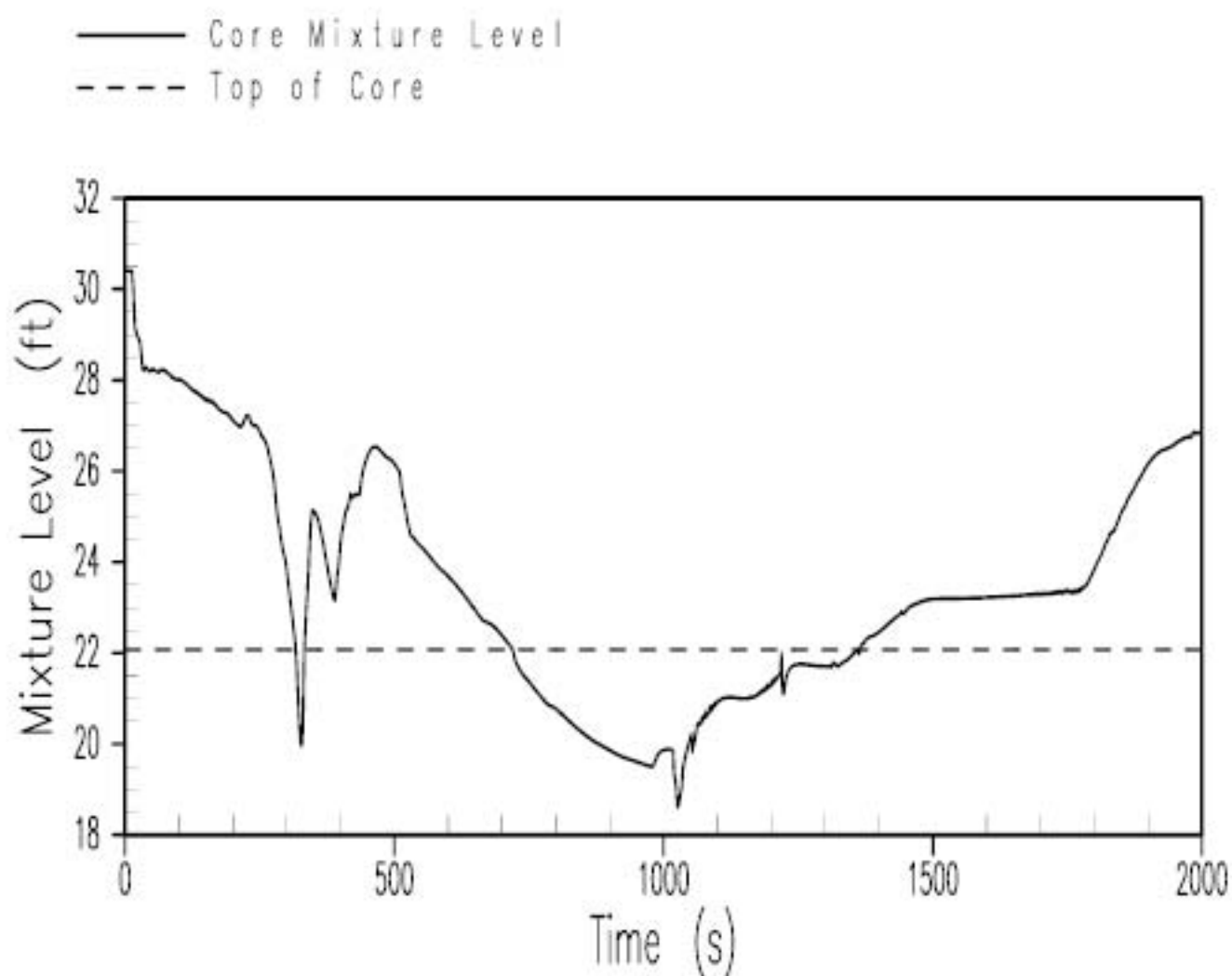


REV. OL-16  
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## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-23

4 INCH COLD LEG BREAK  
RCS PRESSURE VS. TIME

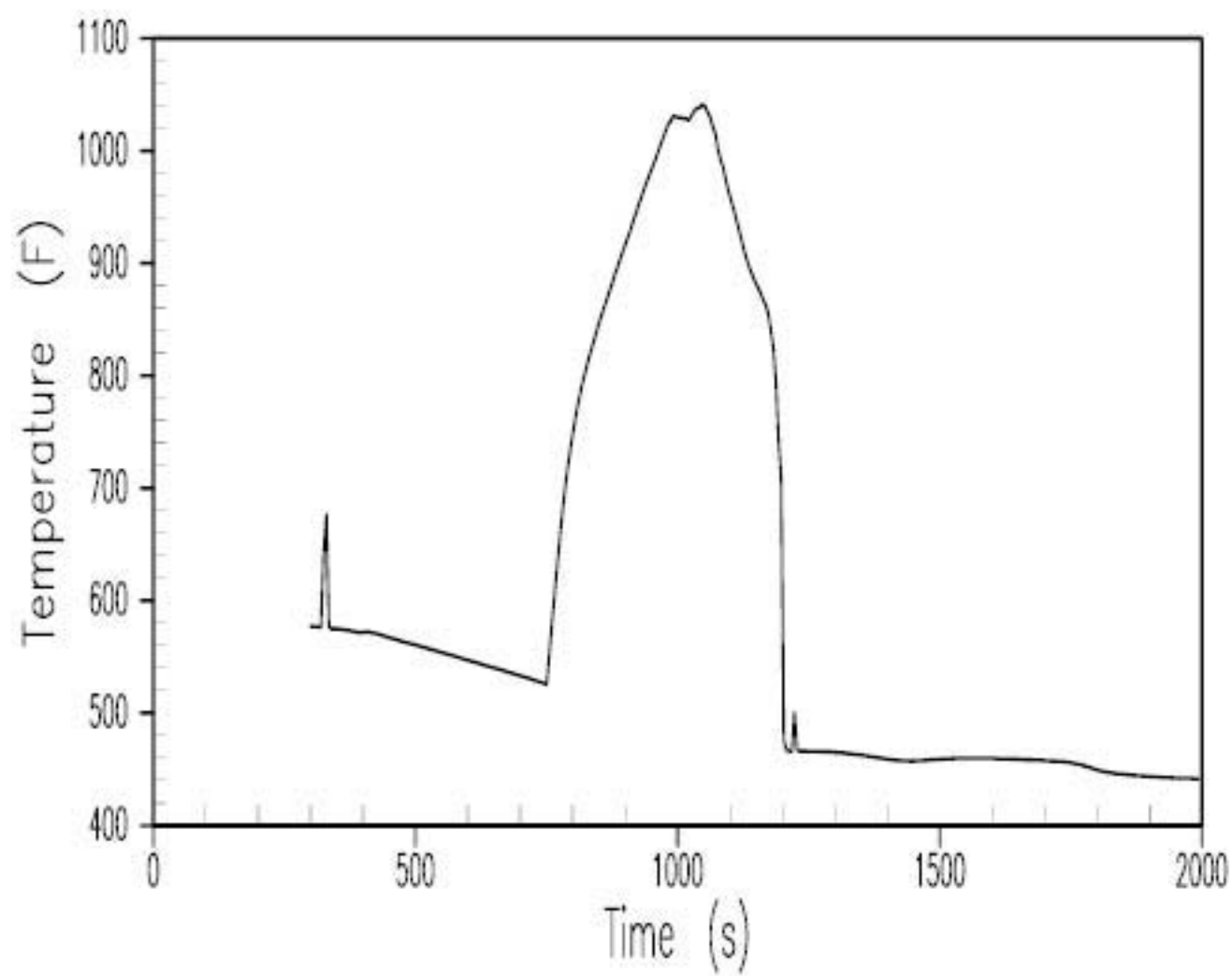


REV. OL-16  
5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-24

4 INCH COLD LEG BREAK  
CORE MIXTURE LEVEL VS. TIME  
(Top of Core = 22.0778 ft)

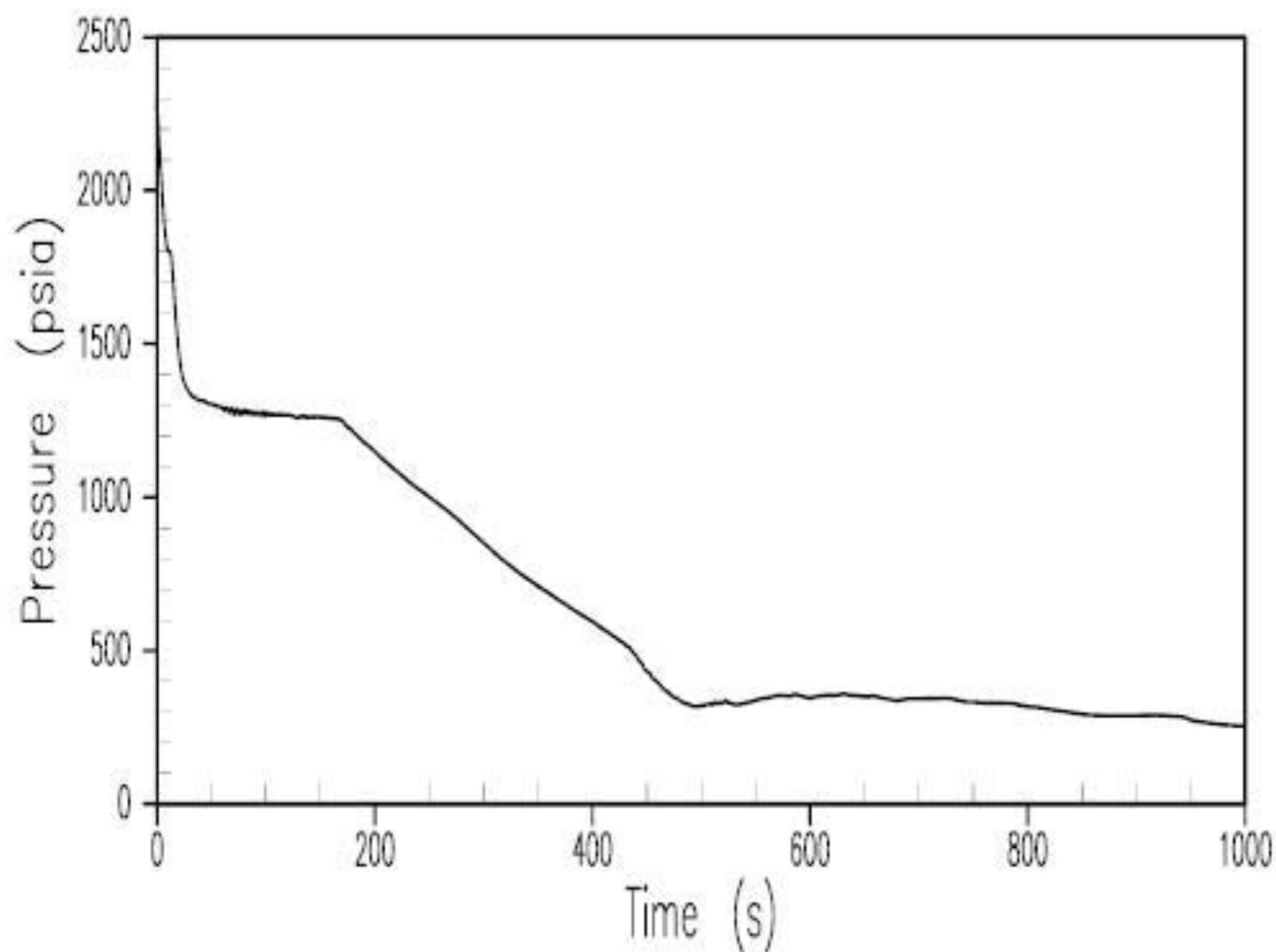


REV. OL-16  
5/90

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-25

4 INCH COLD LEG BREAK  
HOT SPOT CLAD TEMPERATURE V.S. TIME

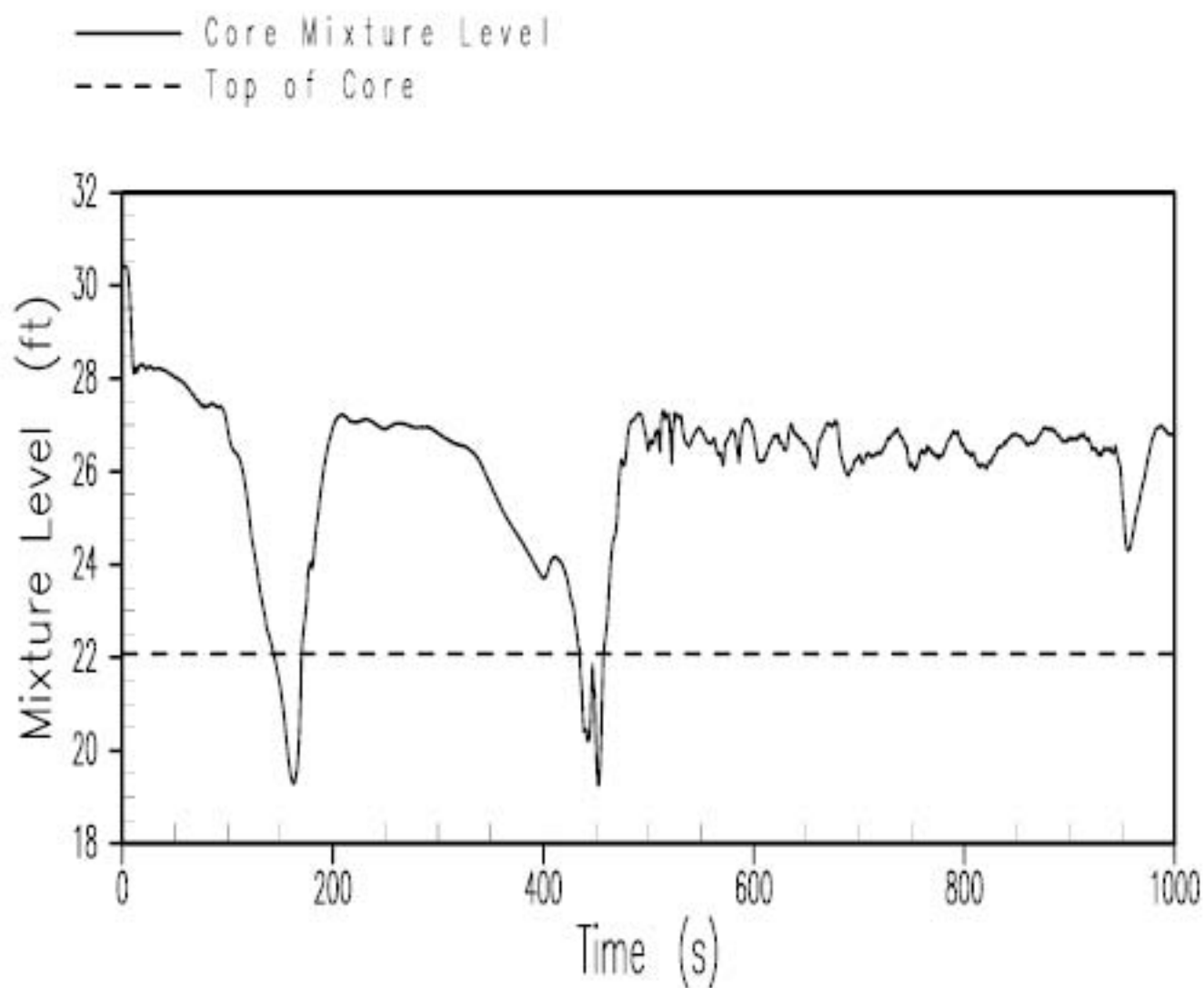


REV. OL-16  
5/98

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.6-26

6 INCH COLD LEG BREAK  
RCS PRESSURE VS. TIME

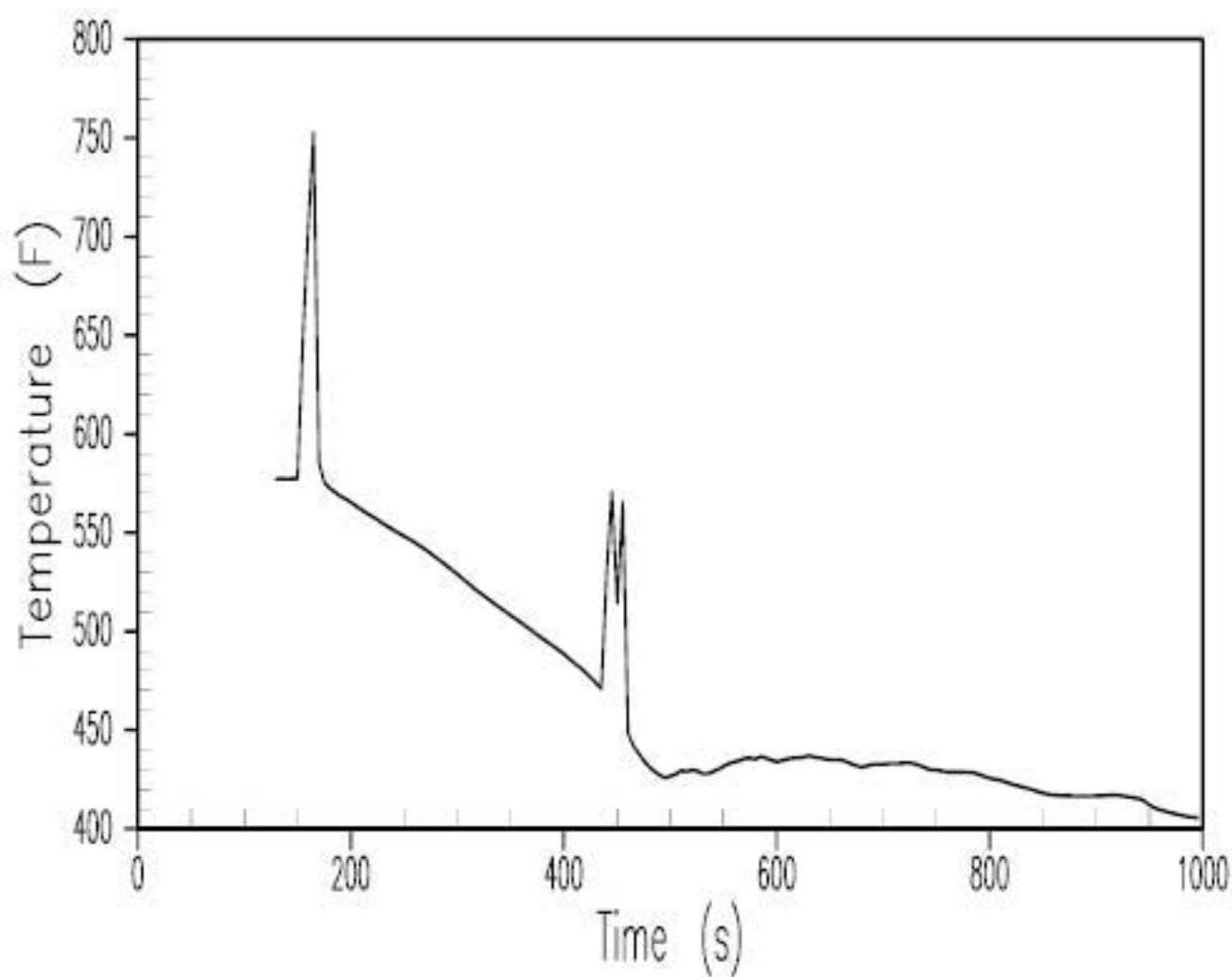


REV. OL-16  
5/98

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-27

6 INCH COLD LEG BREAK  
CORE MIXTURE LEVEL VS. TIME  
(Top of Core = 22.0778 ft)



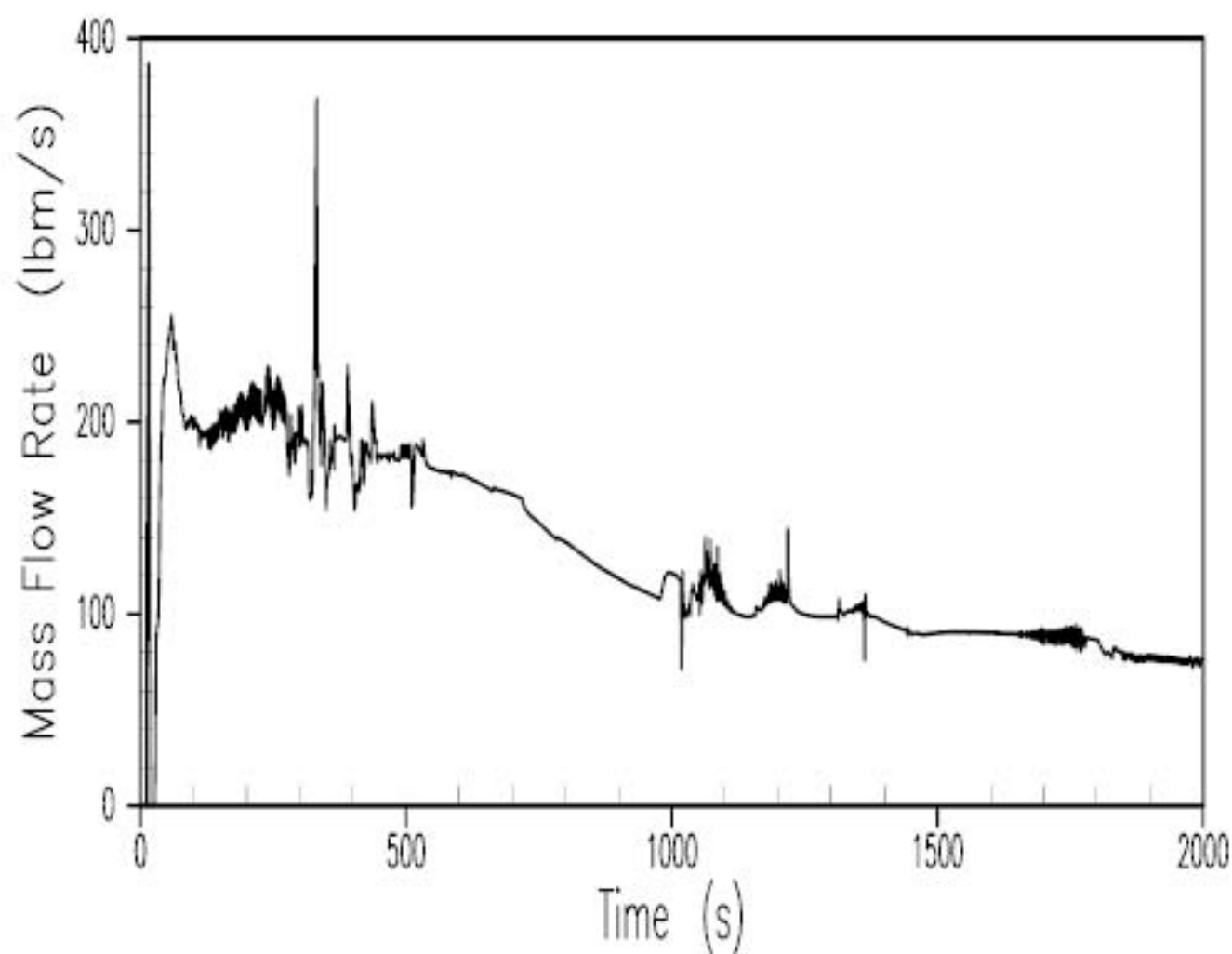
REV. OL-16  
5/98

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.6-20

6 INCH COLD LEG BREAK  
HOT SPOT CLAD TEMPERATURE V.S. TIME



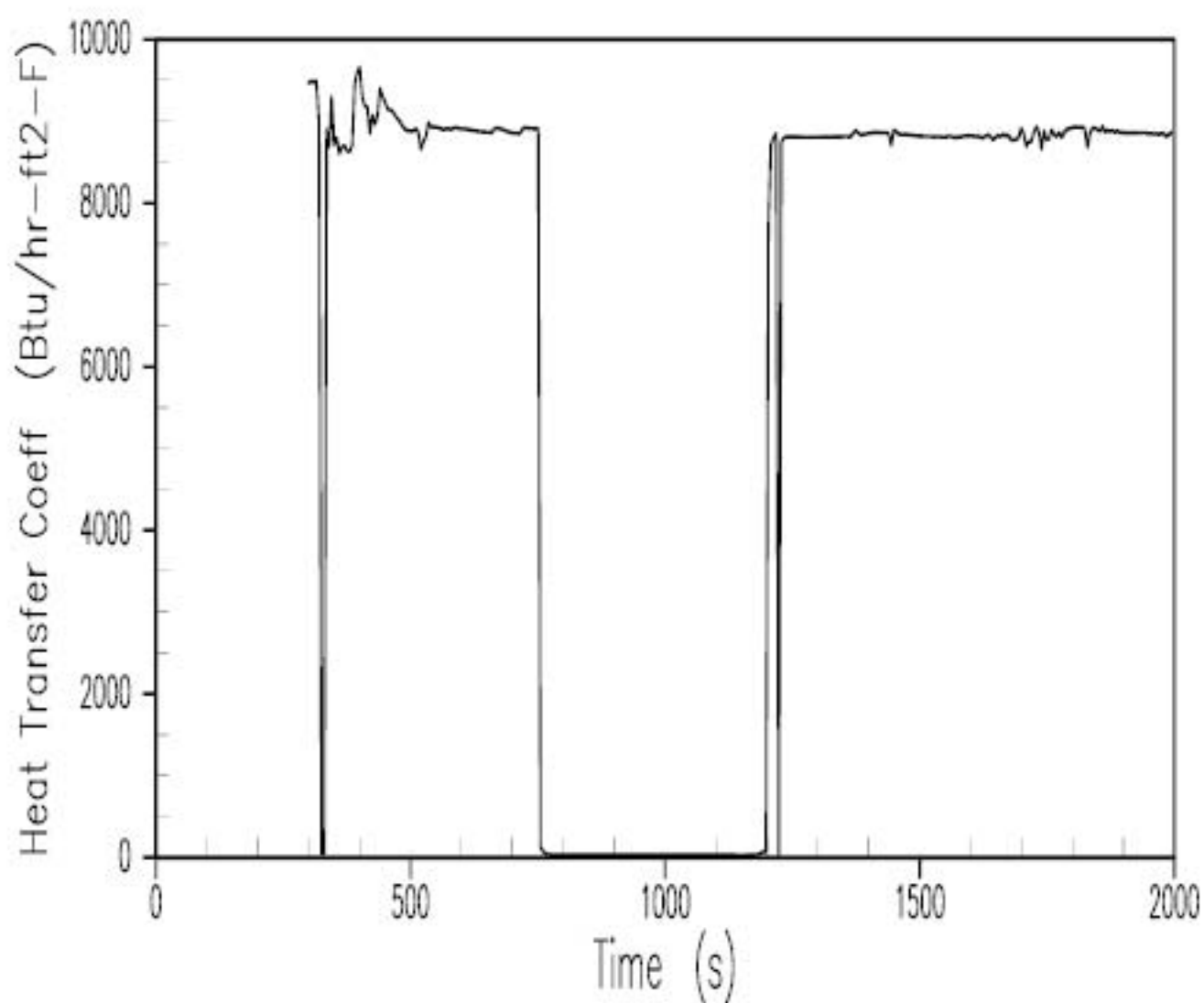


REV. OL-16  
5/98

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-29

4 INCH COLD LEG BREAK  
CORE EXIT STEAM FLOW VS. TIME

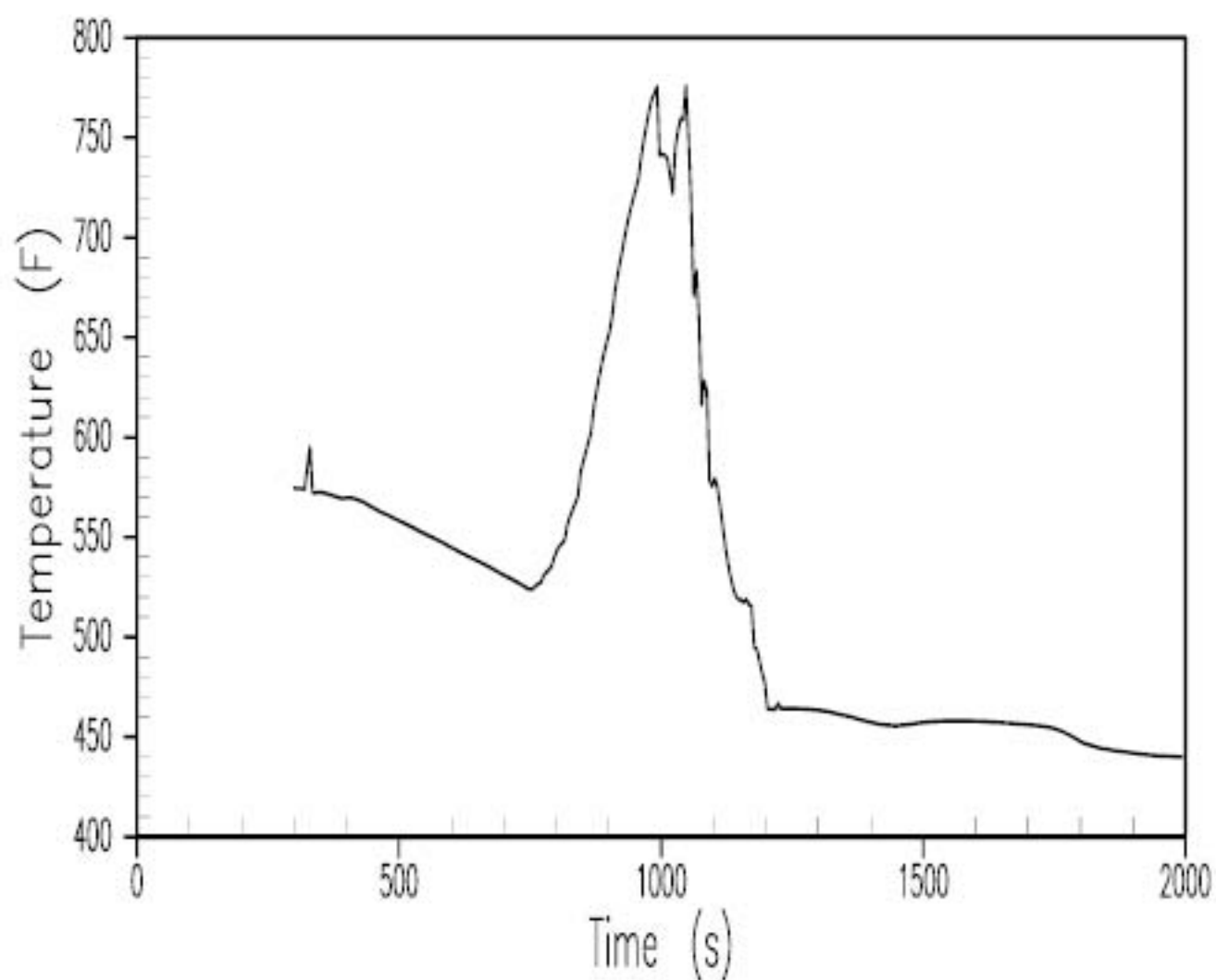


REV. OL-16  
5/88

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-30

4 INCH COLD LEG BREAK  
CORE HEAT TRANSFER COEFFICIENT V.S. TIME

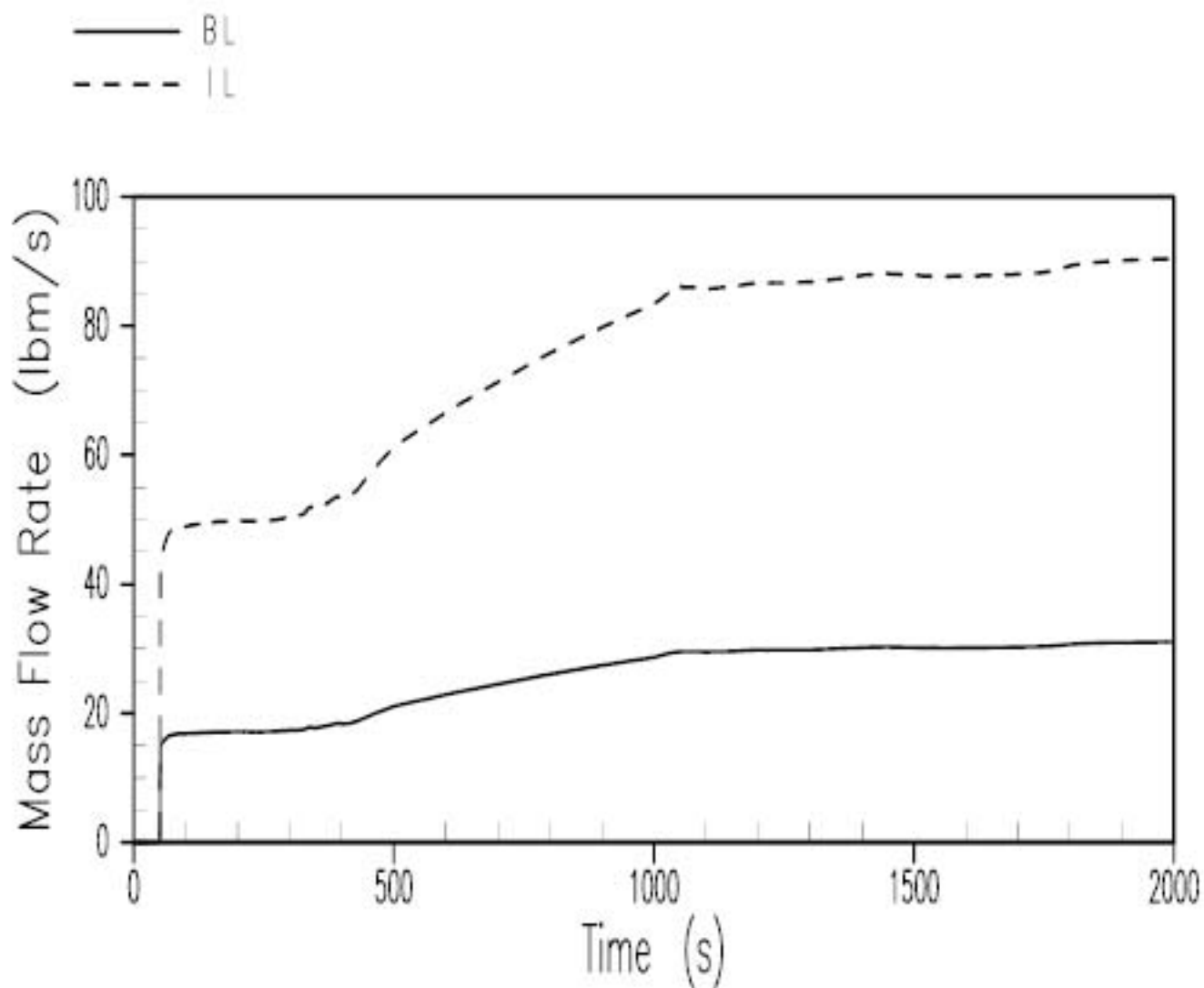


REV. OL-16  
5/98

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.6-31

4 INCH COLD LEG BREAK  
HOT SPOT FLUID TEMPERATURE V.S. TIME



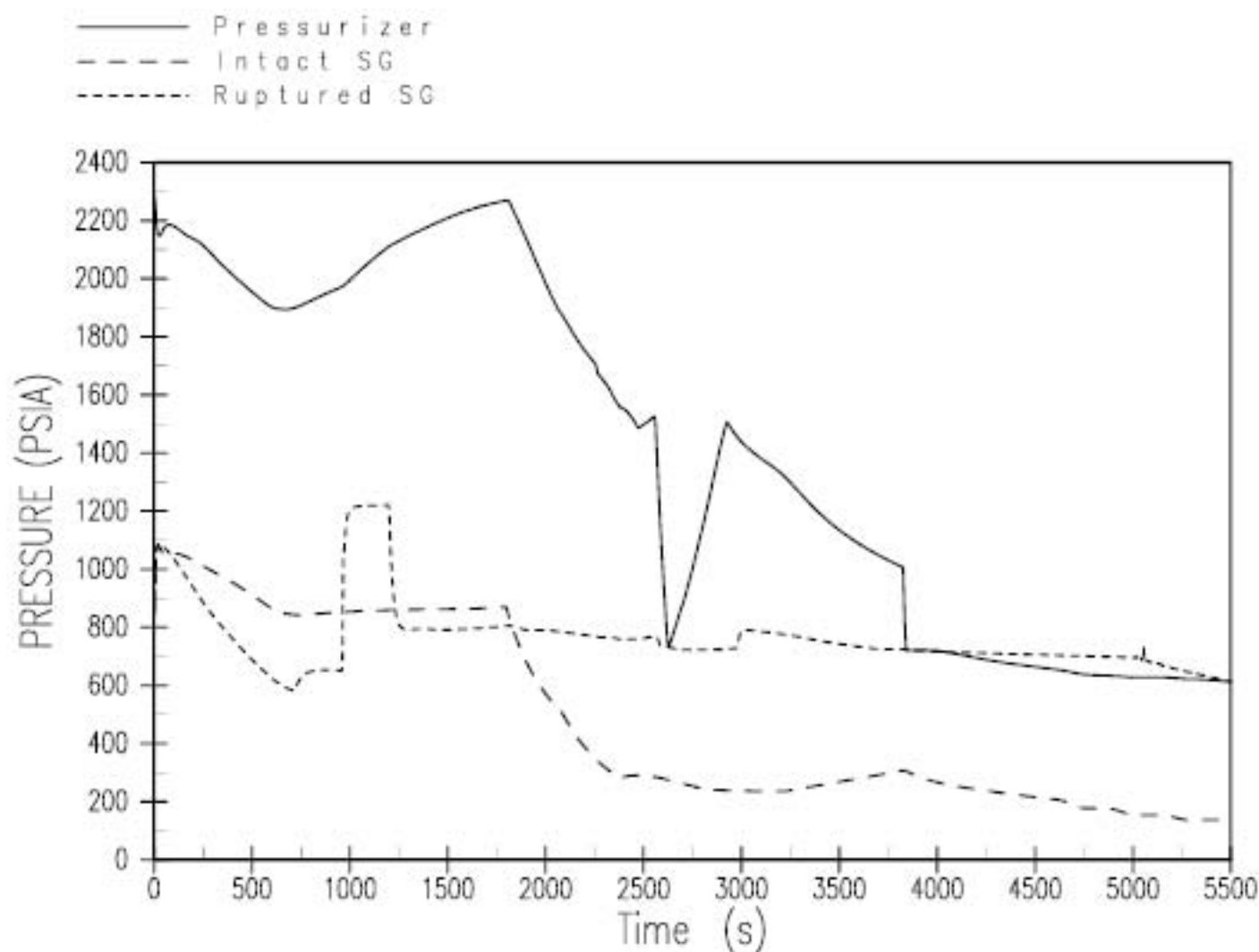
REV. OL-16  
5/98

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.6-32

4 INCH BL & IL PUMPED  
81 FLOW RATE VS. TIME

Figure 15.6-33 Deleted



#### Note:

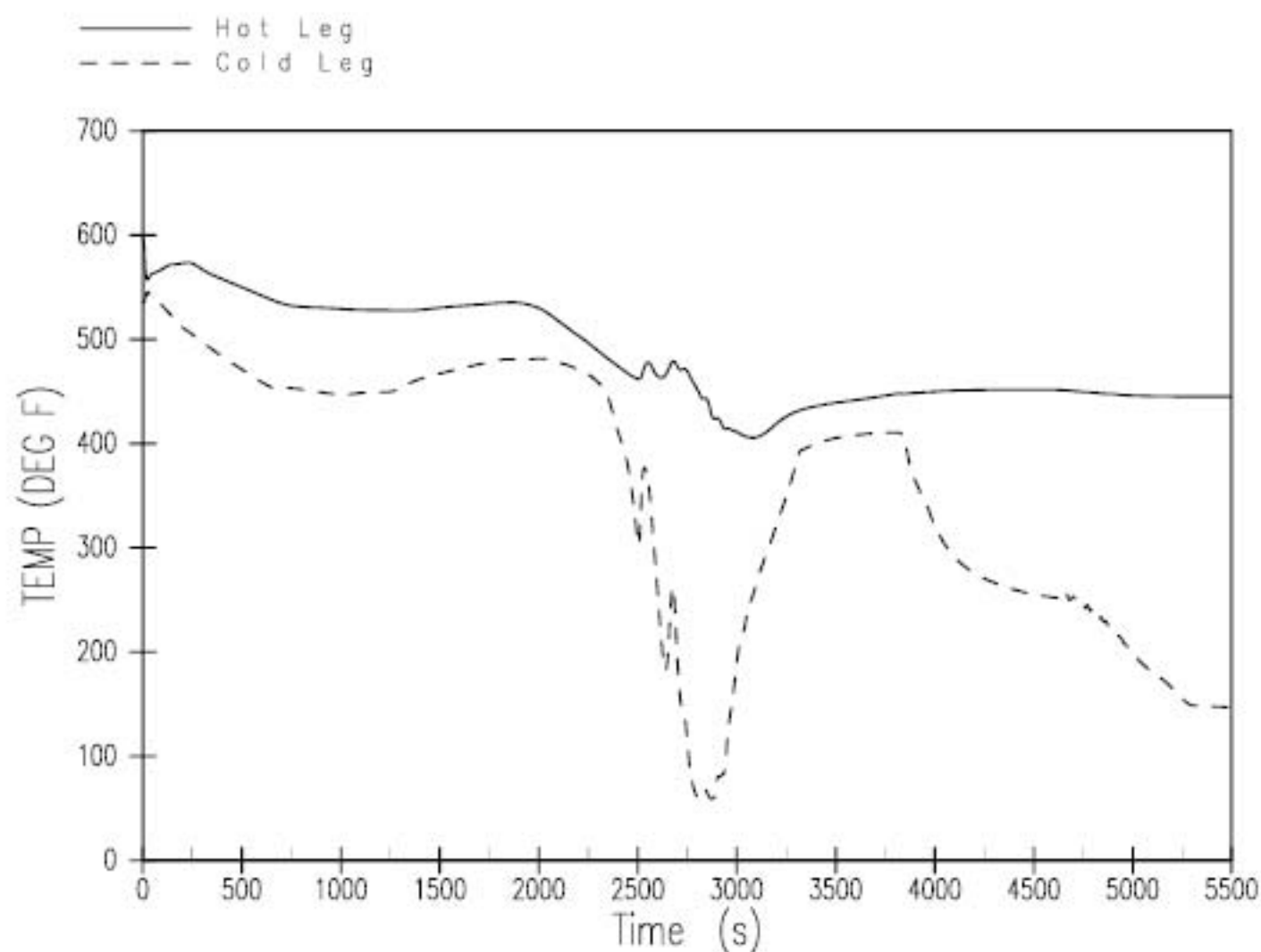
The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

### FIGURE 15.6-33A

**PRESSURIZER AND STEAM GENERATOR (RUPTURED  
AND INTACT GENERATORS) PRESSURE  
TRANSIENTS FOR SGTR EVENT WITH OVERFILL  
REV. 10 6/11**



**Note:**

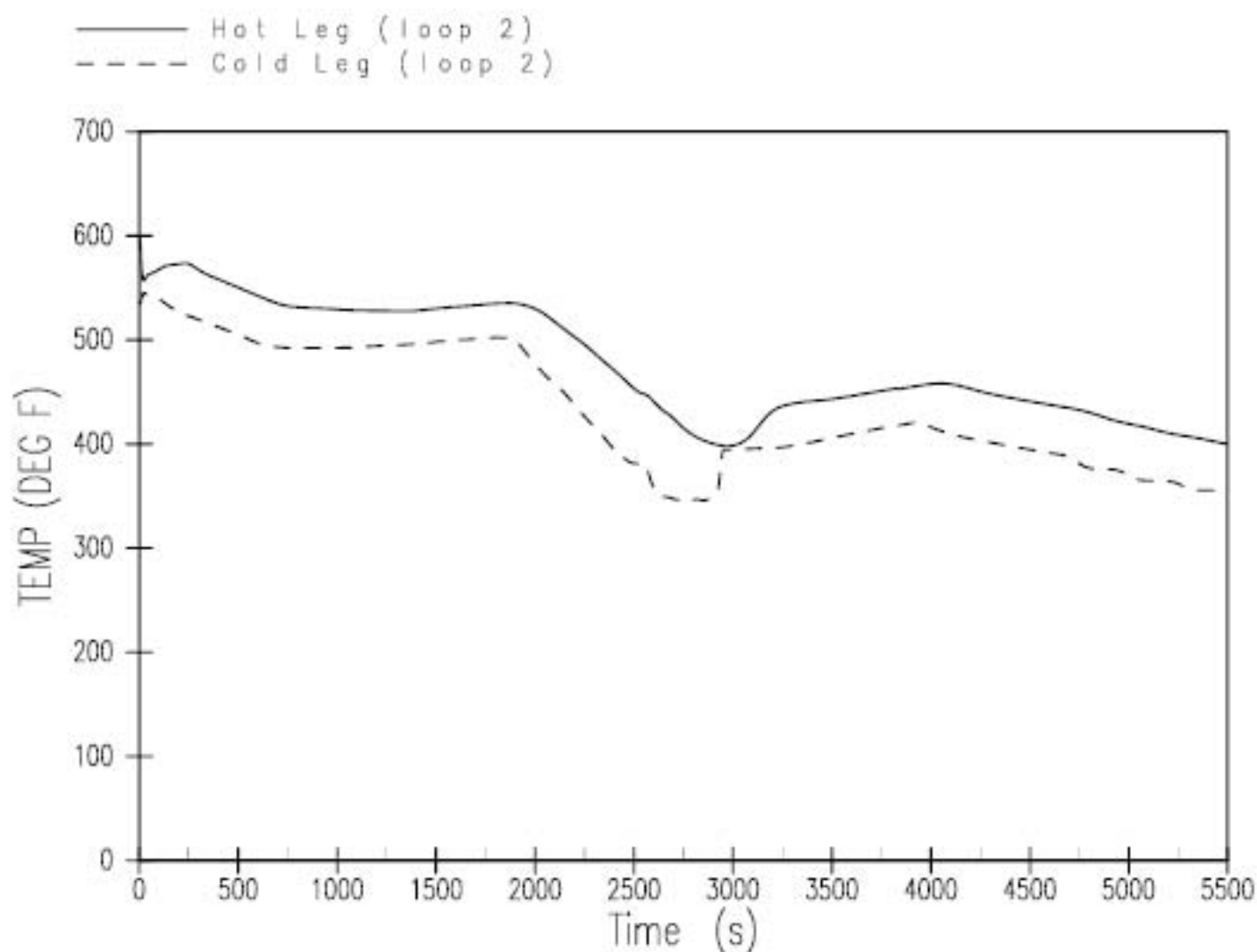
The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.6-33B

REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM TEMPERATURE  
(RUPTURED LOOP) TRANSIENT FOR  
SGTR EVENT WITH OVERFILL  
REV. 10 6/11



**Note:**

The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

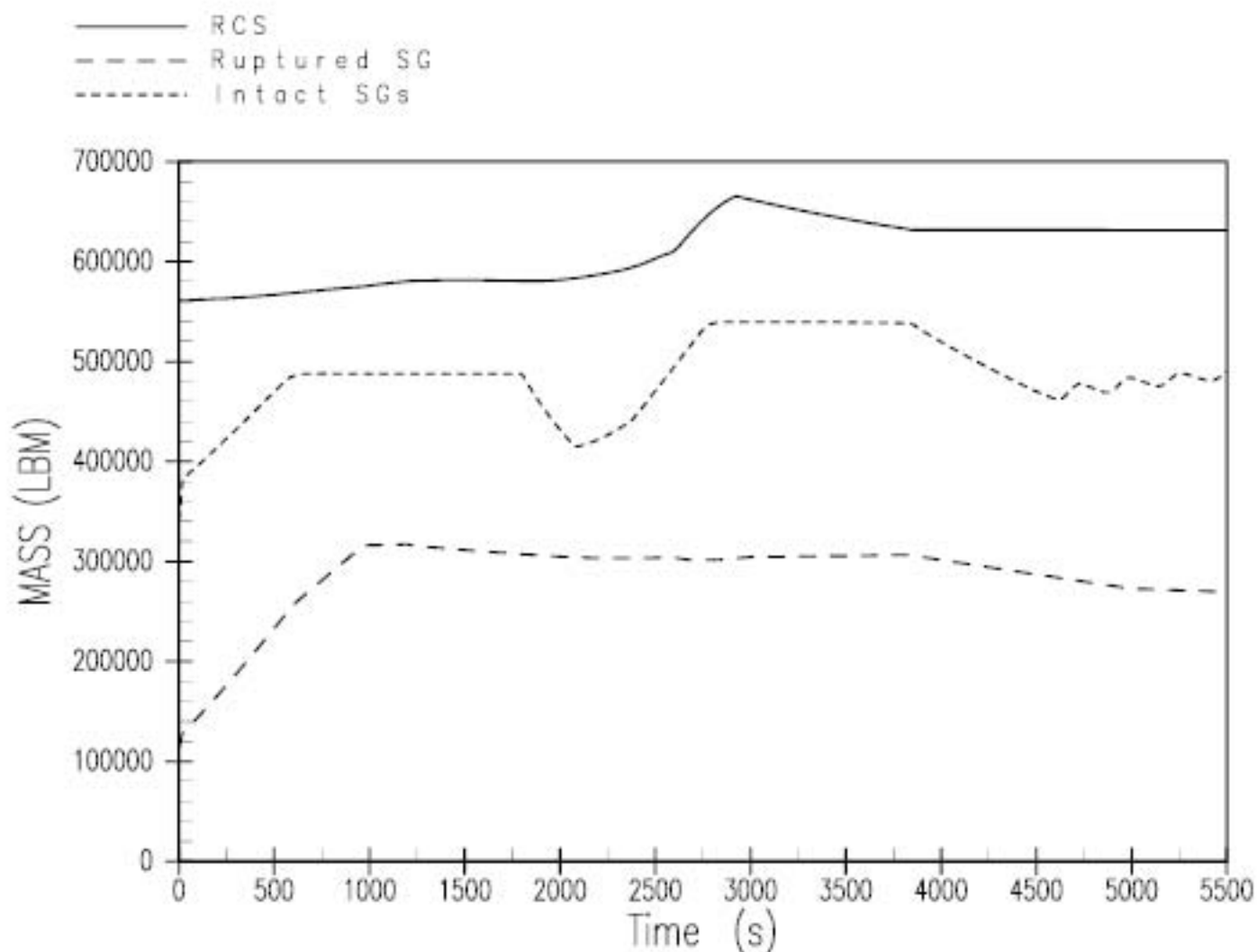
Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-33C

REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM TEMPERATURE  
(INTACT LOOPS) TRANSIENT FOR  
SGTR EVENT WITH OVERFILL  
REV. 10 6/11





#### Note:

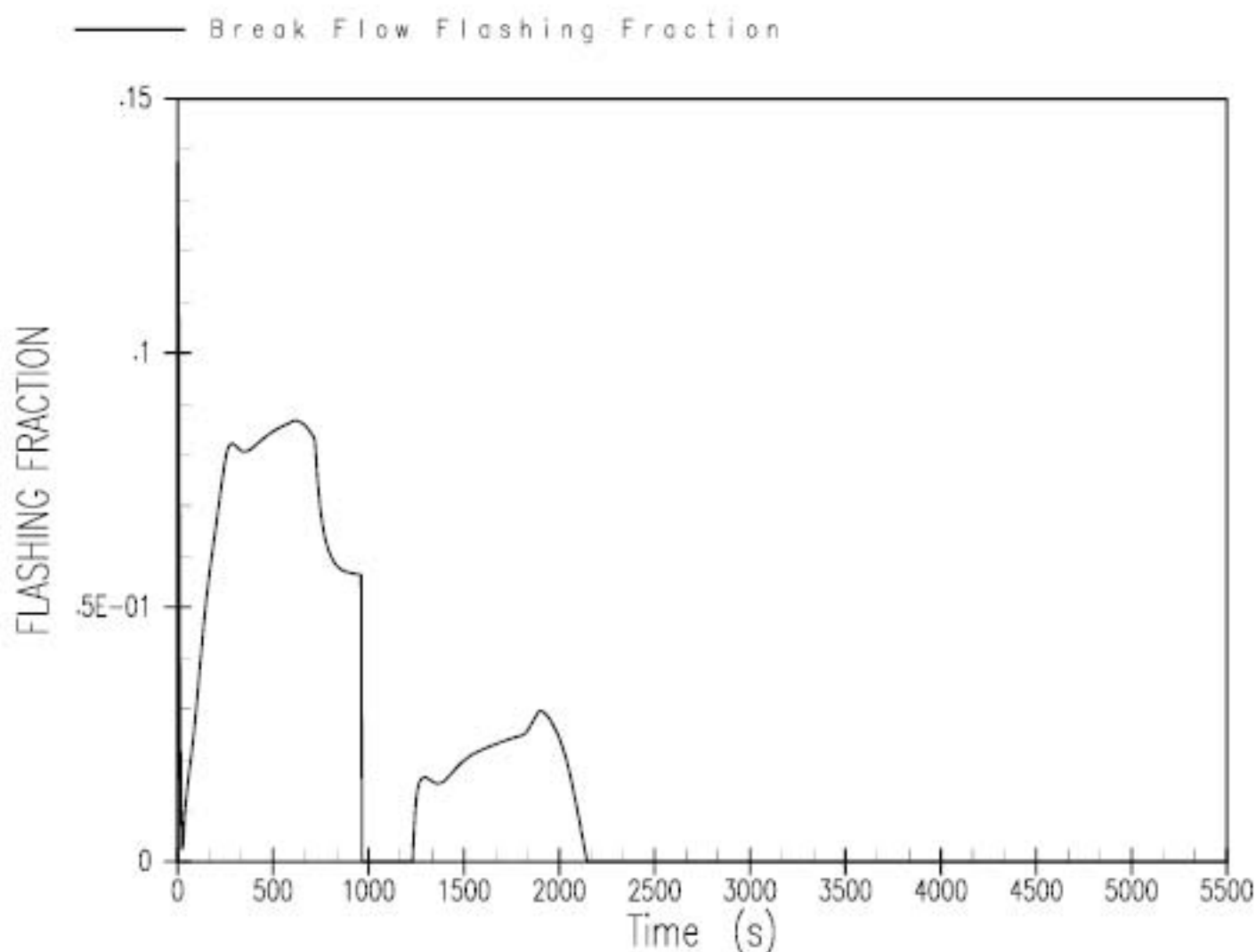
The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.6-33D

REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM AND STEAM  
GENERATOR (RUPTURED AND INTACT  
GENERATORS) WATER MASS TRANSIENT FOR  
SGTR EVENT WITH OVERFILL  
REV. 16 5/11



**Note:**

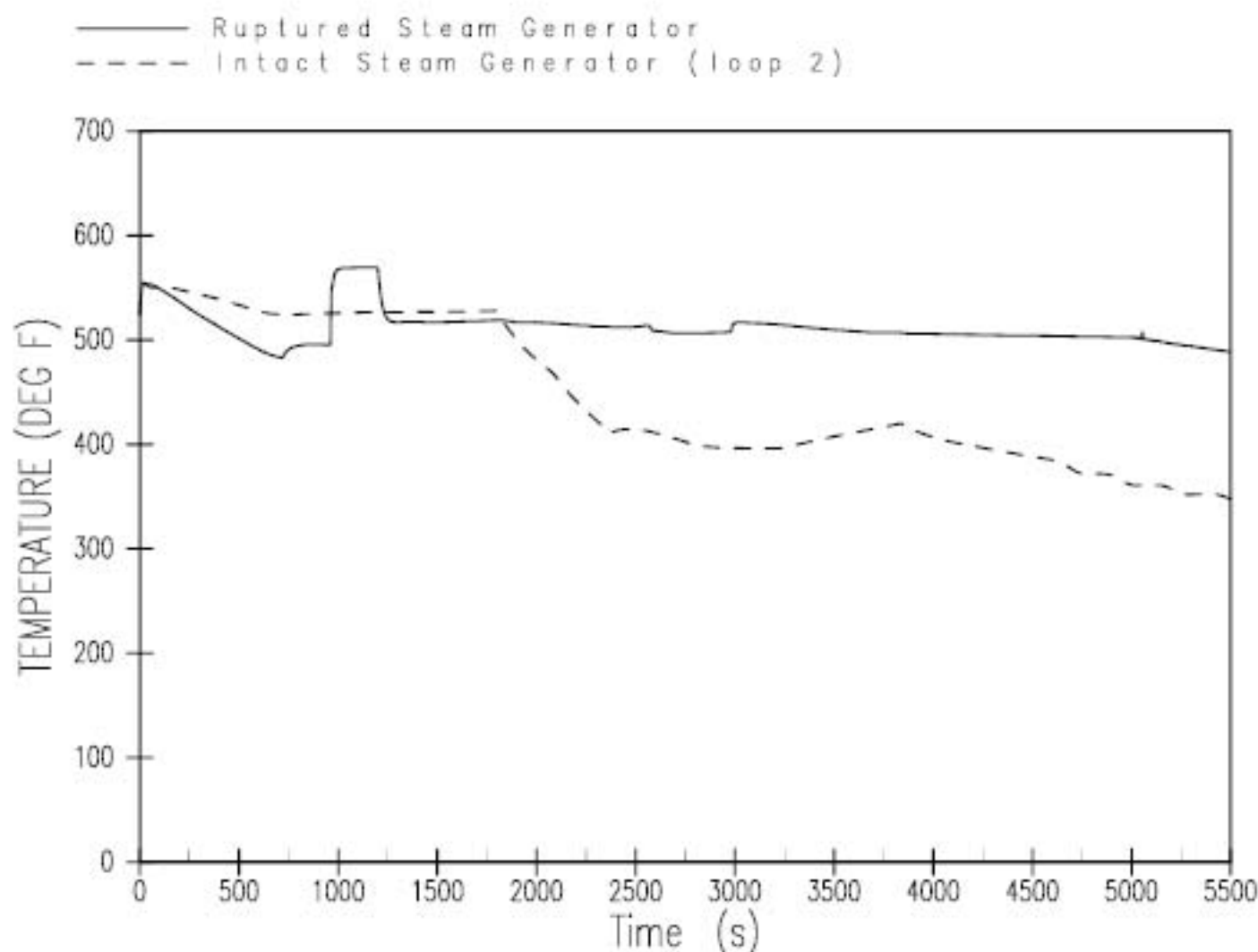
The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

**CALLAWAY PLANT**

**FIGURE 15.6-33E**

**RUPTURED STEAM GENERATOR BREAK  
FLOW FLASHING FRACTION TRANSIENT  
FOR SGTR EVENT WITH OVERFILL  
REV. 10 6/11**



#### Note:

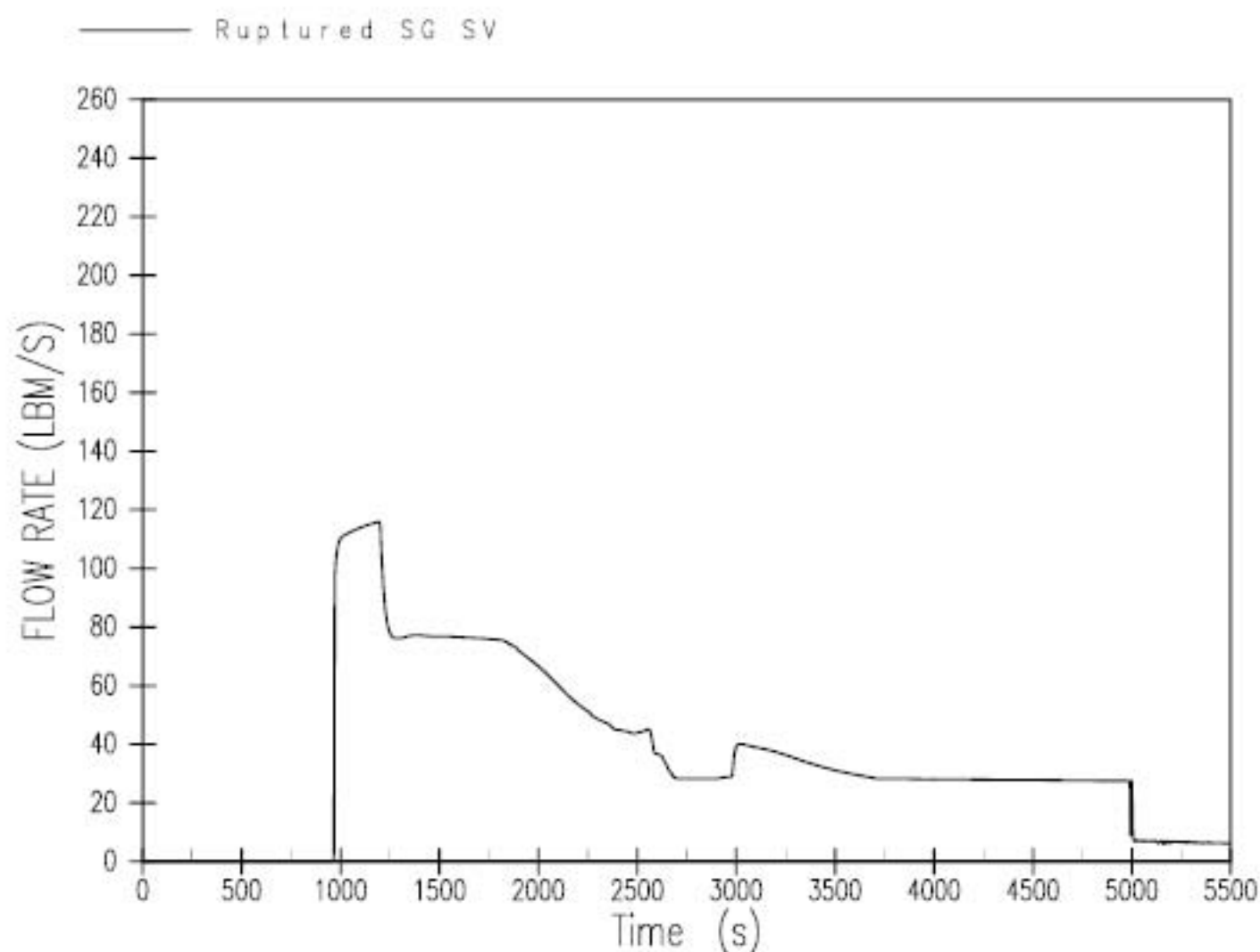
The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-33F

STEAM GENERATOR TEMPERATURE  
(RUPTURED AND INTACT GENERATORS)  
TRANSIENT FOR SGTR EVENT WITH OVERFILL  
REV. 10 6/11



#### Notes:

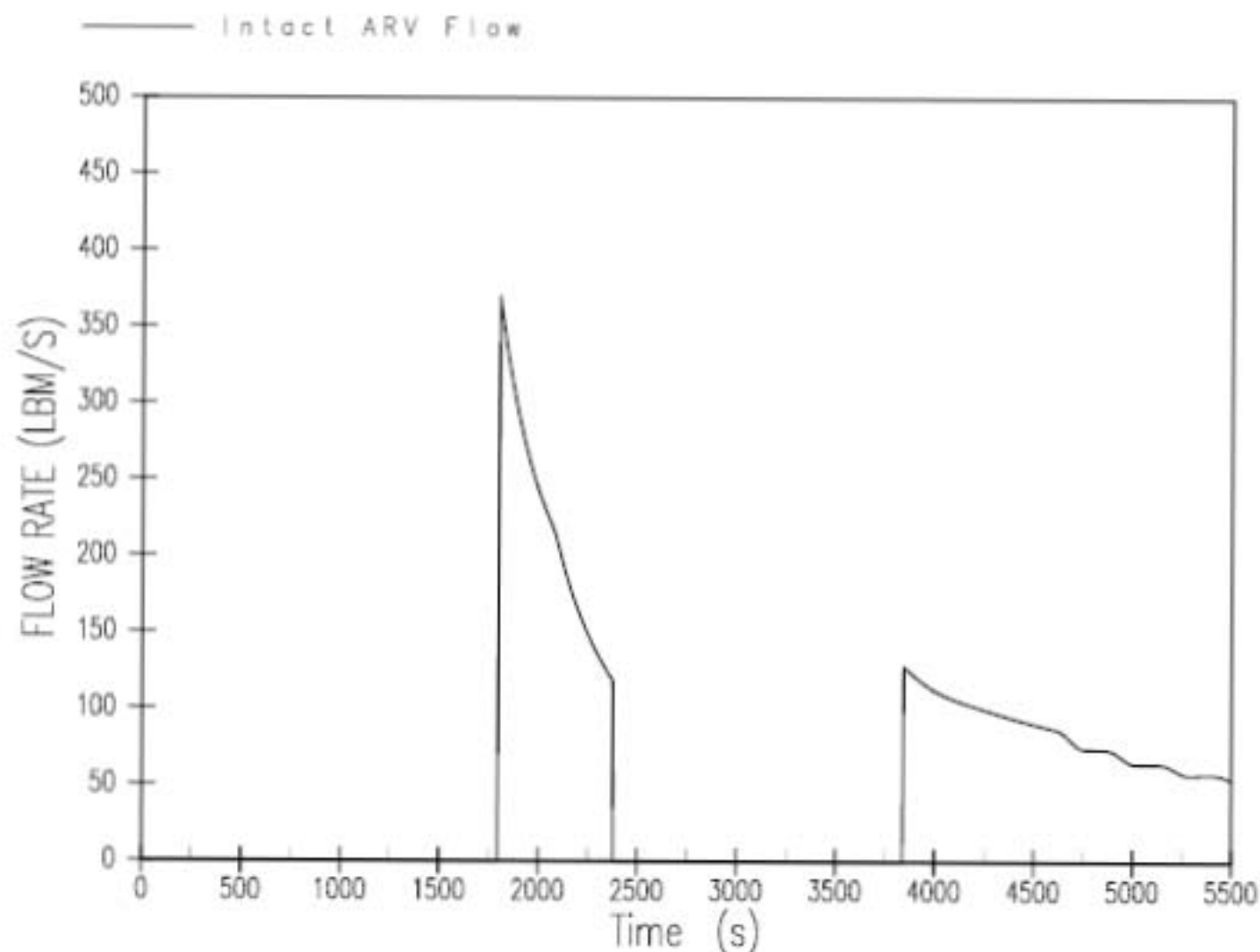
The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.6-33G

STEAM GENERATOR ATMOSPHERIC RELEASE  
FLOW RATE (RUPTURED GENERATOR) TRANSIENT  
FOR SGTR EVENT WITH OVERFILL  
REV. 10 6/11



**Note:**

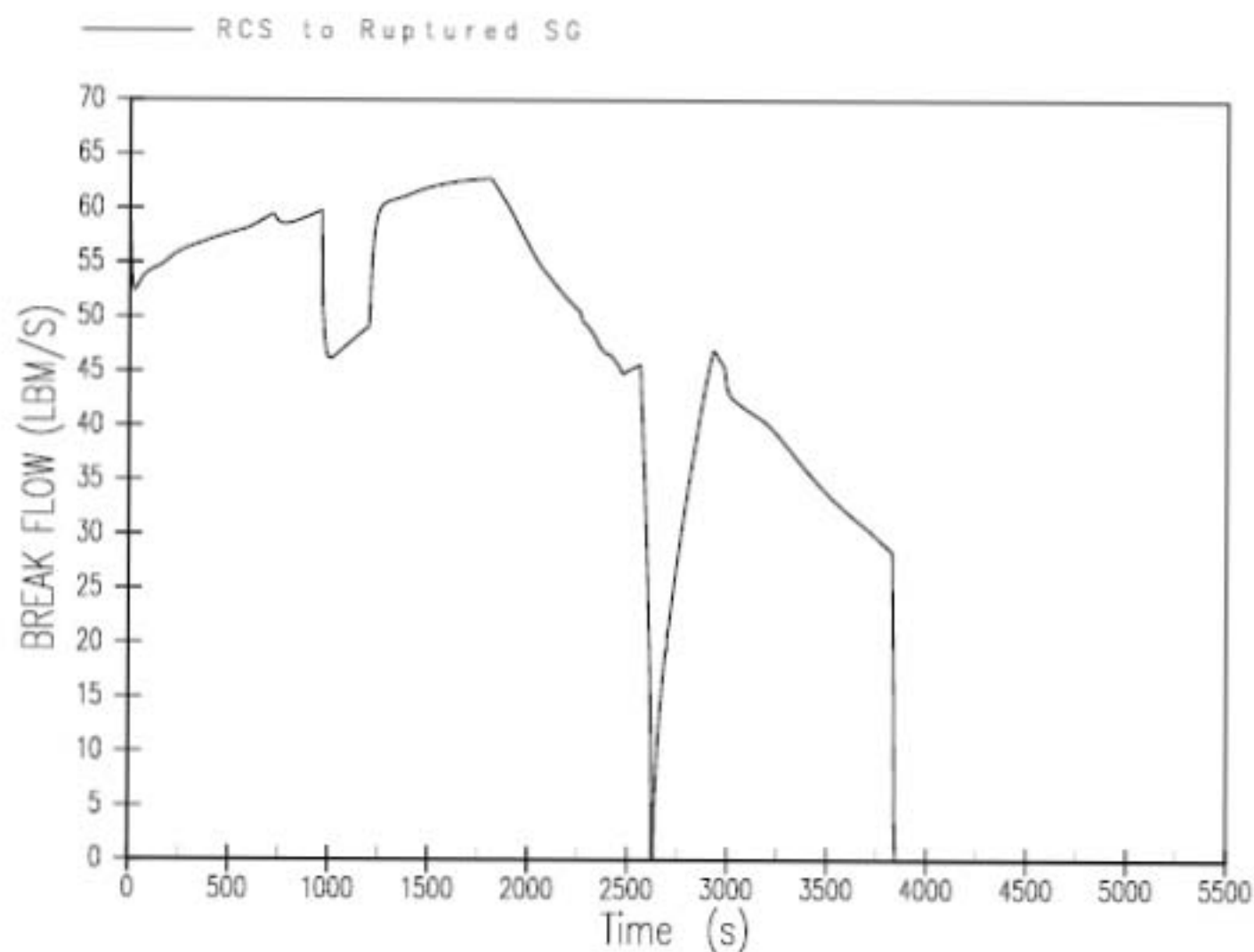
The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

**CALLAWAY PLANT**

**FIGURE 16.6-33H**

**STEAM GENERATOR ATMOSPHERIC RELEASE  
FLOW RATE (INTACT GENERATORS) TRANSIENT  
FOR SGTR EVENT WITH OVERFILL  
REV. 10 6/11**



**Note:**

The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

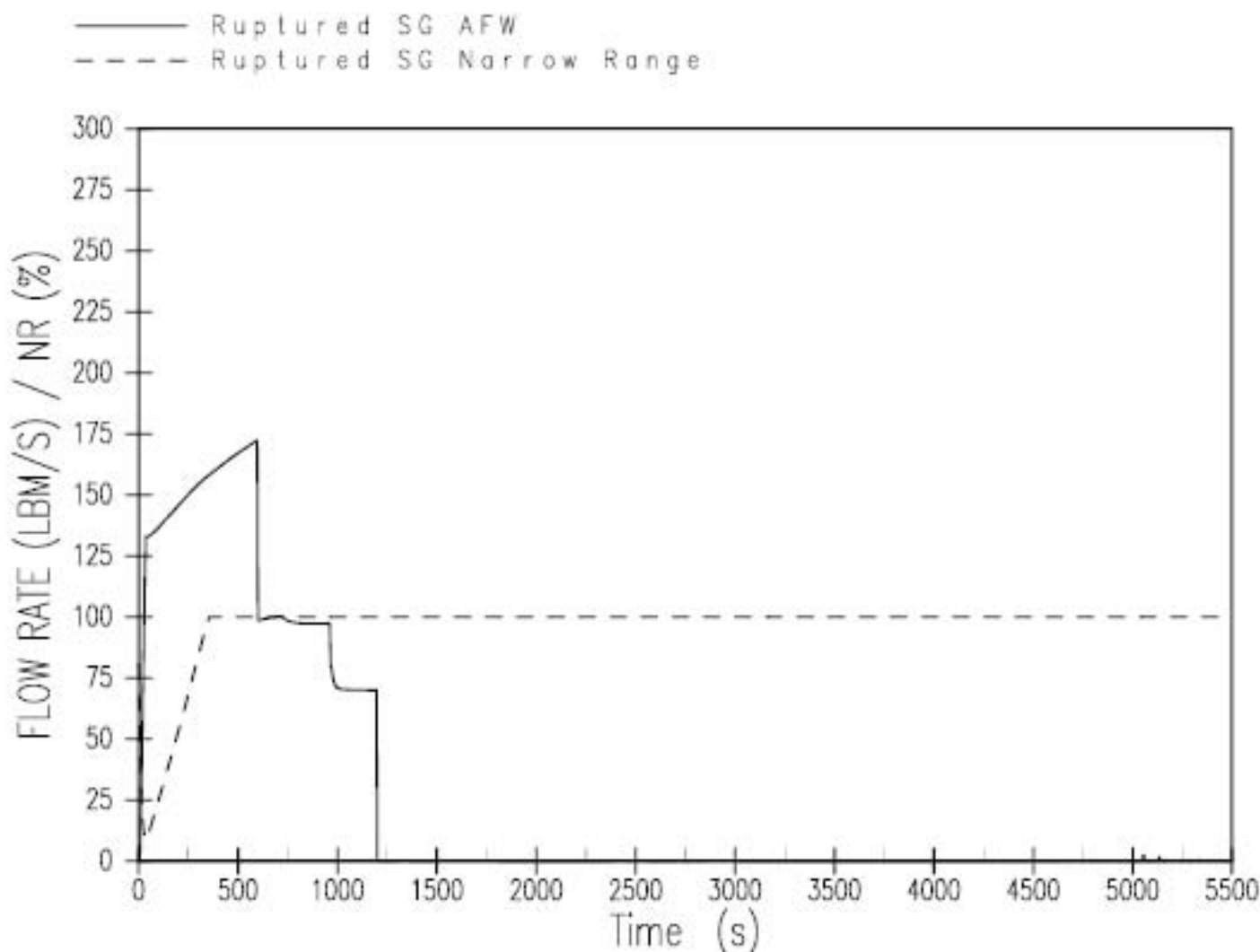
Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

**CALLAWAY PLANT**

**FIGURE 15.8-531**

**RUPTURED STEAM GENERATOR BREAK  
FLOW RATE TRANSIENT FOR SGTR  
EVENT WITH OVERFILL**

**REV. 16 5/11**



**Note:**

The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

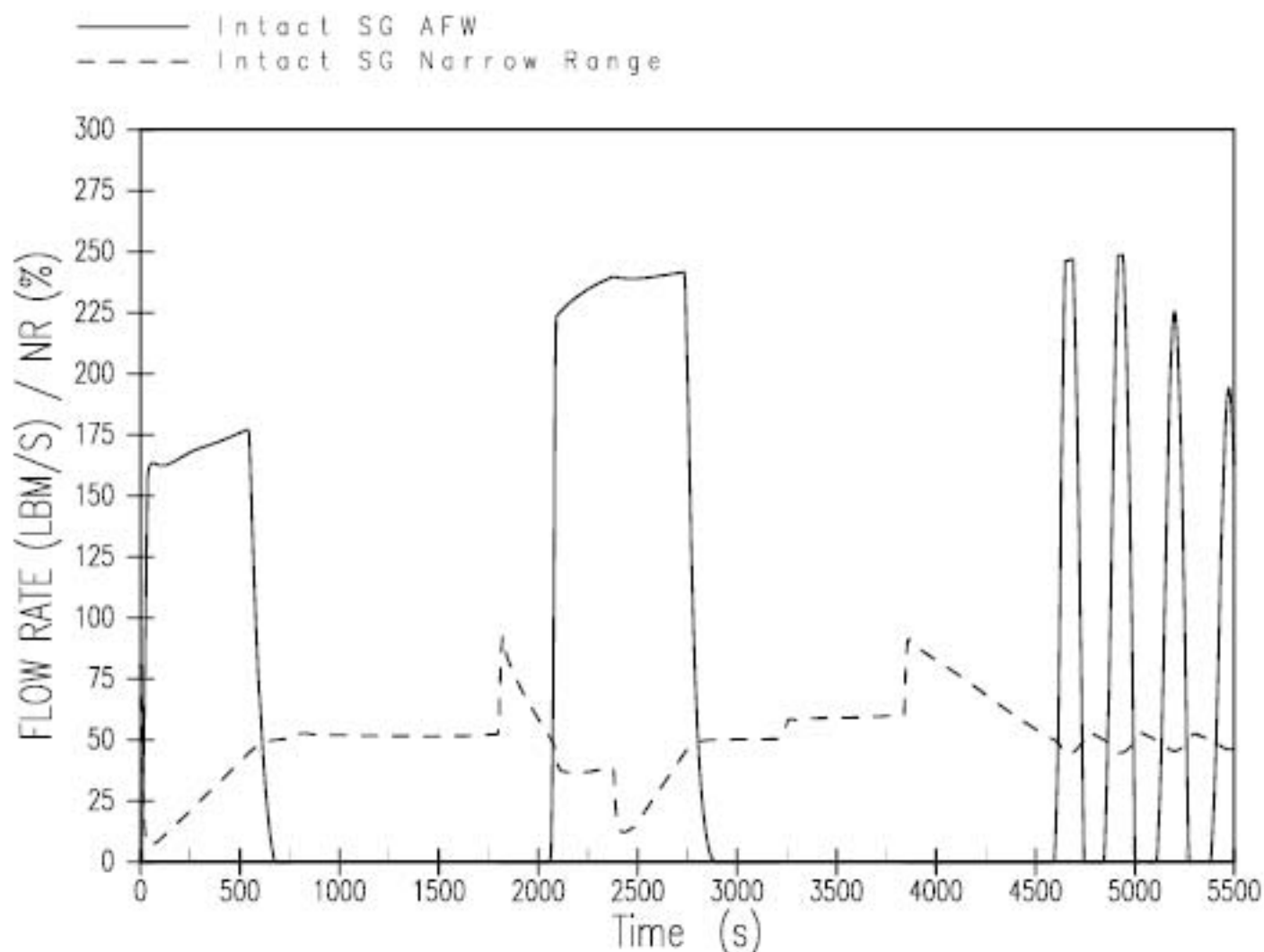
Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.6-33J

AUXILIARY FEEDWATER FLOW RATE AND NARROW  
RANGE LEVEL (RUPTURED GENERATOR) TRANSIENTS  
FOR SGTR EVENT WITH OVERFILL

REV. 15 5/11



#### Note:

The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

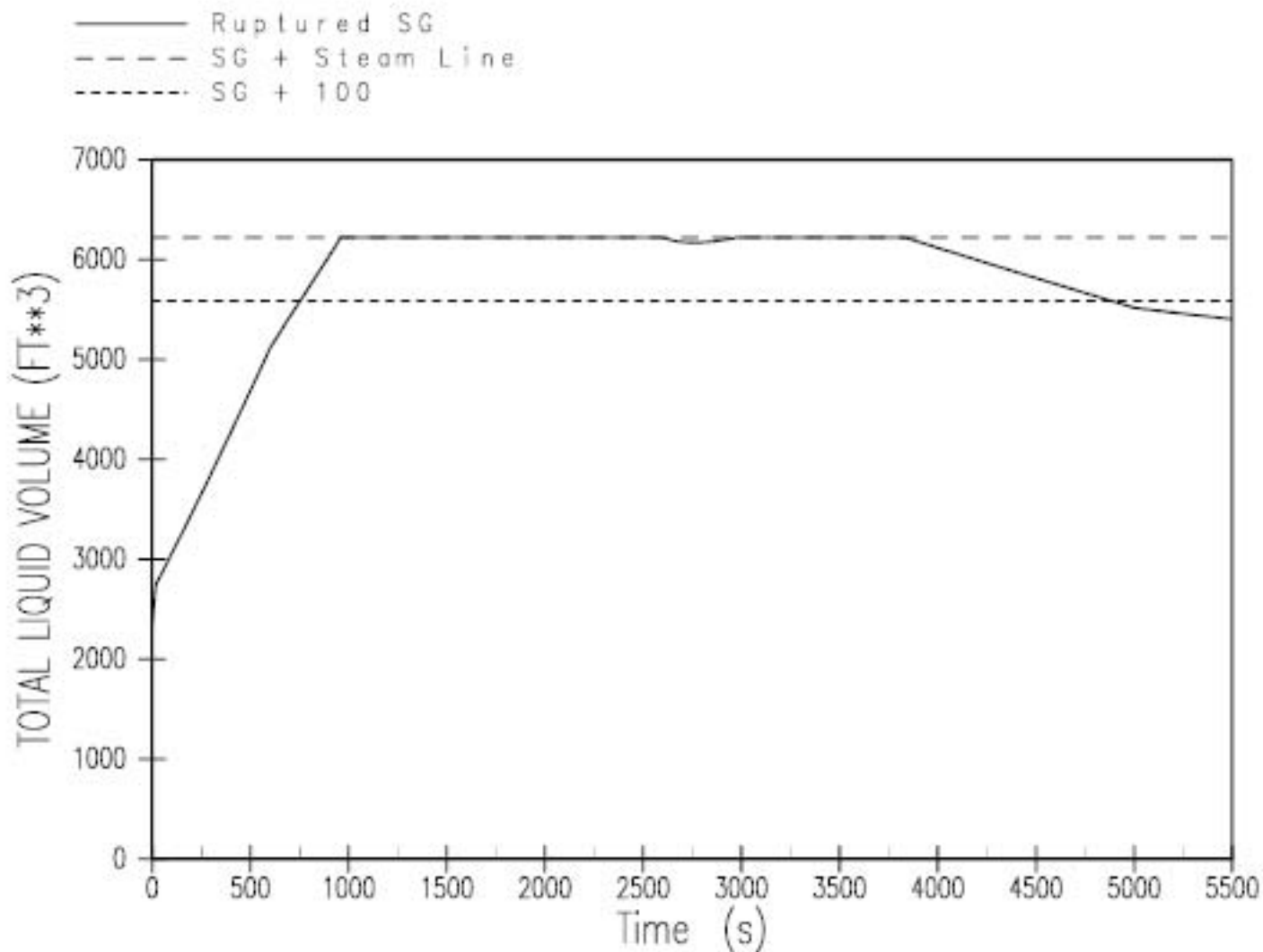
## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 15.8-33K

AUXILIARY FEEDWATER FLOW RATE AND NARROW  
RANGE LEVEL (INTACT GENERATORS) TRANSIENTS  
FOR SGTR EVENT WITH OVERFILL

REV. 15 5/11





**Note:**

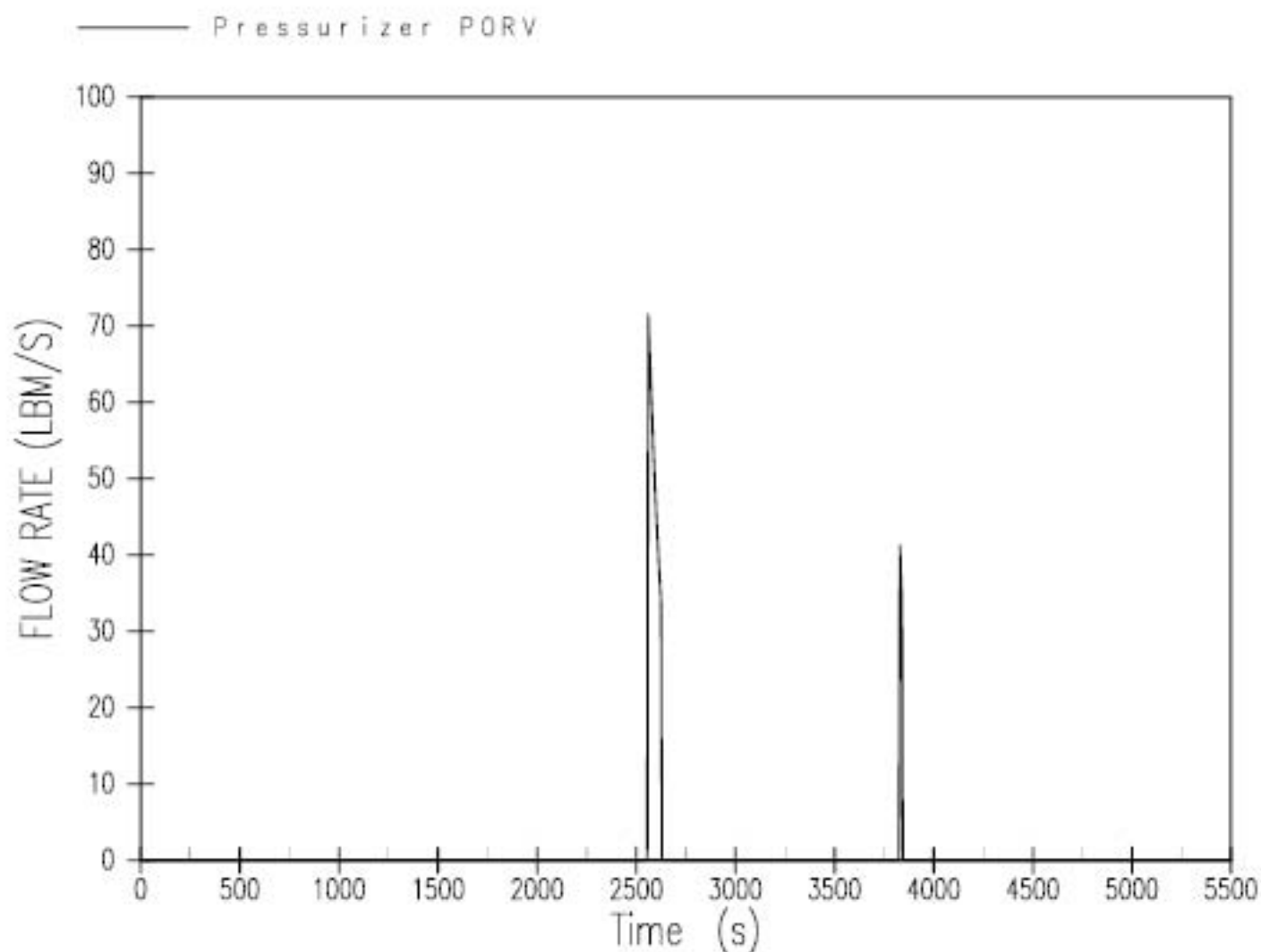
The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.6-33L

**RUPTURED STEAM GENERATOR  
LIQUID VOLUME TRANSIENT  
FOR SGTR EVENT WITH OVERFILL  
REV. 10 6/11**



**Note:**

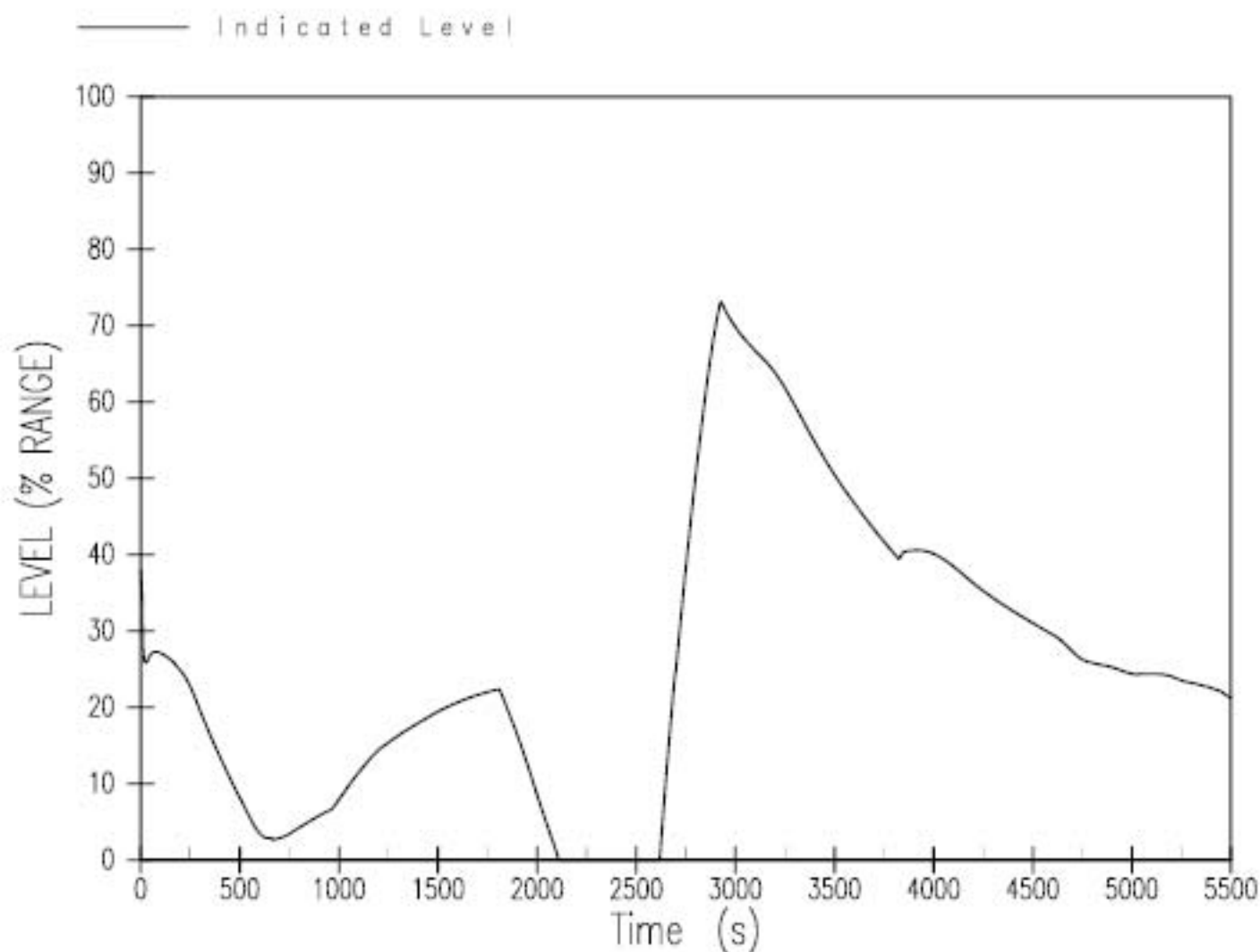
The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

**CALLAWAY PLANT**

**FIGURE 15.8-33M**

**PRESSURIZER PORV FLOW RATE  
TRANSIENT FOR SGTR EVENT  
WITH OVERFILL  
REV. 10 6/11**



#### Notes:

The thermal-hydraulic model presented in this figure is based on an analysis that credits all three ASDs on the intact steam generators to be available to support the RCS rapid cooldown. This is conservative with respect to the thermal-hydraulic analysis of the SGTR and the potential effects of the associated transient.

Additional calculations have been performed that conservatively reduce the number of credited ASDs available for the rapid cooldown from three to two. This results in a longer rapid cooldown duration than is shown on this figure. The analyses that use the reduced ASD availability were performed to quantify radiological consequences of the prolonged cooldown. Conservative flowrates and durations were used in the radiological consequence analyses.

## CALLAWAY PLANT

FIGURE 16.8-33N

PRESSURIZER LIQUID VOLUME  
TRANSIENT FOR SGTR EVENT  
WITH OVERFILL  
REV. 10 6/11

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Figure 15.6-61h Deleted

Figure 15.6-61i Deleted

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Figure 15.6-61k Deleted

Figure 15.6-61I Deleted

Figure 15.6-61m Deleted

Figure 15.6-61n Deleted