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VIRGINIA ELECTRIC AND POWER COMPANY (DOMINION)
NORTH ANNA POWER STATION UNIT 2
CORE OPERATING LIMITS REPORT

Pursuant to North Anna Technical Specification 5.6.5.d, attached is a copy of the Virginia Electric and Power Company's (Dominion) Core Operating Limits Report, Revision 1 for North Anna Unit 2 Cycle 17 Pattern PU.

No new commitments are intended by this letter. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Mr. Tom Shaub at (804) 273-2763.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C. L. Funderburk", with a horizontal line extending to the right.

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Attachment

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CORE OPERATING LIMITS REPORT

Cycle 17 Pattern PU
Revision 1

North Anna Unit 2

Virginia Electric and Power Company (Dominion)

N2C17 CORE OPERATING LIMITS REPORT

INTRODUCTION

The Core Operating Limits Report (COLR) for North Anna Unit 2 Cycle 17 has been prepared in accordance with North Anna Technical Specification 5.6.5. The technical specifications affected by this report are listed below:

TS 2.1.1	Reactor Core Safety Limits
TS 3.1.1	Shutdown Margin (SDM)
TS 3.1.3	Moderator Temperature Coefficient (MTC)
TS 3.1.5	Shutdown Bank Insertion Limit
TS 3.1.6	Control Bank Insertion Limits
TS 3.2.1	Heat Flux Hot Channel Factor
TS 3.2.2	Nuclear Enthalpy Rise Hot Channel Factor ($F_{\Delta H}^N$)
TS 3.2.3	Axial Flux Difference (AFD)
TS 3.3.1	Reactor Trip System (RTS) Instrumentation
TS 3.4.1	RCS Pressure, Temperature, and Flow DNB Limits
TS 3.9.1	Boron Concentration

In addition, a technical requirement (TR) in the NAPS Technical Requirements Manual (TRM) refers to the COLR:

TR 3.1.1	Boration Flow Paths – Operating
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The analytical methods used for determining the core operating limits are those previously approved by the NRC and are discussed in the documents listed in the References Section. **Cycle-specific** values are presented in **bold**, while text in *italics* is provided for information only.

REFERENCES

1. VEP-FRD-42 Rev 2.1-A, Reload Nuclear Design Methodology, August 2003.

(Methodology for TS 3.1.1 – Shutdown Margin, TS 3.1.3 – Moderator Temperature Coefficient, TS 3.1.5 – Shutdown Bank Insertion Limit, ITS 3.1.6 - Control Bank Insertion Limits, TS 3.2.1 - Heat Flux Hot Channel Factor, TS 3.2.2 – Nuclear Enthalpy Rise Hot Channel Factor and TS 3.9.1 – Boron Concentration)
2. WCAP-9220-P-A Rev1, Westinghouse ECCS Evaluation Model – 1981 Version, February 1982.

(Methodology for TS 3.2.1 - Heat Flux Hot Channel Factor)
3. WCAP-9561-P-A Rev 1 Add. 3, BART A-1: A Computer Code for the Best Estimate Analysis of Reflood Transients – Special Report: Thimble Modeling in W ECCS Evaluation Model, July 1986.

(Methodology for TS 3.2.1 - Heat Flux Hot Channel Factor)
4. WCAP-10266-P-A Rev 2, The 1981 Version of the Westinghouse ECCS Evaluation Model Using the BASH Code, March 1987.

(Methodology for TS 3.2.1 - Heat Flux Hot Channel Factor)
5. WCAP-10054-P-A, Westinghouse Small Break ECCS Evaluation Model Using the NOTRUMP Code, August 1985.

(Methodology for TS 3.2.1 - Heat Flux Hot Channel Factor)
6. WCAP-10079-P-A, NOTRUMP, A Nodal Transient Small Break and General Network Code, August 1985.

(Methodology for TS 3.2.1 - Heat Flux Hot Channel Factor)
7. WCAP-12610-P-A, VANTAGE+ Fuel Assembly - Reference Core Report, April 1995.

(Methodology for TS 3.2.1 - Heat Flux Hot Channel Factor)
8. VEP-NE-2-A, Statistical DNBR Evaluation Methodology, June 1987.

(Methodology for TS 3.2.2 – Nuclear Enthalpy Rise Hot Channel Factor and TS 3.4.1 – RCS Pressure, Temperature and Flow DNB Limits)
9. VEP-NE-3-A, Qualification of the WRB-1 CHF Correlation in the Virginia Power COBRA Code, July 1990.

(Methodology for TS 3.2.2 – Nuclear Enthalpy Rise Hot Channel Factor and TS 3.4.1 – RCS Pressure, Temperature and Flow DNB Limits)
10. VEP-NE-1-Rev. 0.1-A, Relaxed Power Distribution Control Methodology and Associated FQ Surveillance Technical Specifications, August 2003.

(Methodology for TS 3.2.1 – Heat Flux Hot Channel Factor and TS 3.2.3 – Axial Flux Difference)
11. WCAP-8745-P-A, Design Bases for the Thermal Overpower ΔT and Thermal Overtemperature ΔT Trip Functions, September 1986.

(Methodology for TS 2.1.1 – Reactor Core Safety Limits and TS 3.3.1 – Reactor Trip System Instrumentation)

12. WCAP-14483-A, Generic Methodology for Expanded Core Operating Limits Report, January 1999.
(Methodology for TS 2.1.1 – Reactor Core Safety Limits, TS 3.1.1 – Shutdown Margin, TS 3.3.1 – Reactor Trip System Instrumentation, TS 3.4.1 – RCS Pressure, Temperature, and Flow DNB Limits and TS 3.9.1 – Boron Concentration)
13. BAW-10227P-A, “Evaluation of Advanced Cladding and Structural Material (M5) in PWR Reactor Fuel.”
(Methodology for TS 2.1.1 – Reactor Core Safety Limits, TS 3.2.1 - Heat Flux Hot Channel Factor)
14. BAW-10199-P-A, “The BWU Critical Heat Flux Correlations.”
(Methodology for TS 3.2.2 – Nuclear Enthalpy Rise Hot Channel Factor and TS 3.4.1 – RCS Pressure, Temperature and Flow DNB Limits)
15. BAW-10170-P-A, “Statistical Core Design For Mixing Vane Cores.”
(Methodology for TS 3.2.2 – Nuclear Enthalpy Rise Hot Channel Factor and TS 3.4.1 – RCS Pressure, Temperature and Flow DNB Limits)
16. EMF-2103-P-A, “Realistic Large Break LOCA Methodology for Pressurized Water Reactors.”
(Methodology for TS 3.2.1 - Heat Flux Hot Channel Factor)
17. EMF-96-029-P-A, “Reactor Analysis System for PWRs.”
(Methodology for TS 3.2.1 - Heat Flux Hot Channel Factor)
18. BAW-10168-P-A, “RSG LOCA - BWNT Loss-of-Coolant Accident Evaluation Model for Recirculating Steam Generator Plants.” Volume II only (SBLOCA models).
(Methodology for TS 3.2.1 - Heat Flux Hot Channel Factor)

2.0 SAFETY LIMITS (SLs)

2.1 SLs

2.1.1 Reactor Core SLs

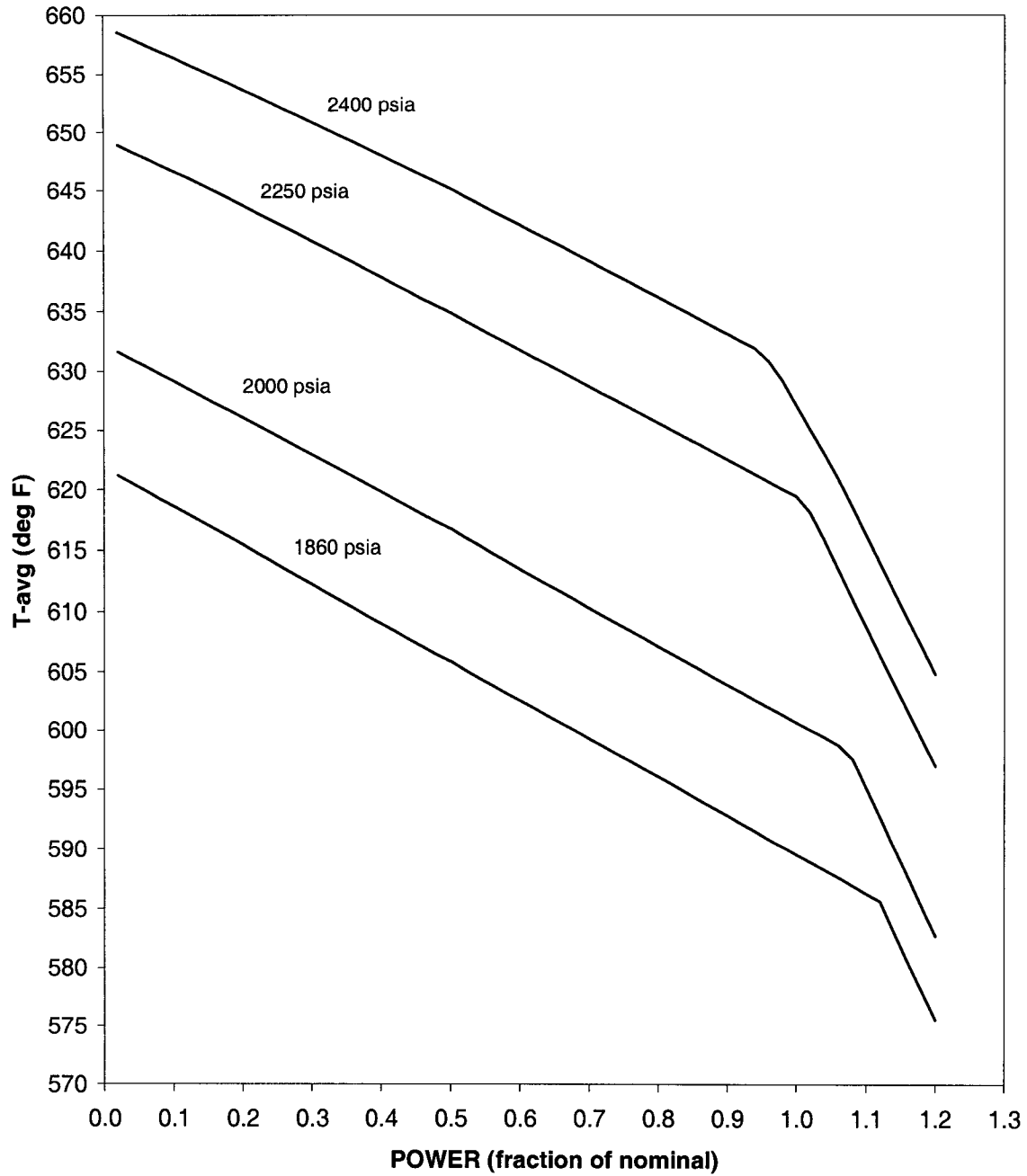
In MODES 1 and 2, the combination of THERMAL POWER, Reactor Coolant System (RCS) highest loop average temperature, and pressurizer pressure shall not exceed the limits specified in **COLR Figure 2.1-1**; and the following SLs shall not be exceeded.

2.1.1.1 The departure from nucleate boiling ratio (DNBR) shall be maintained greater than or equal to the 95/95 DNBR criterion for the DNB correlations and methodologies specified in **the References Section**.

2.1.1.2 The peak fuel centerline temperature shall be maintained < 5080°F, decreasing by 58°F per 10,000 MWD/MTU of burnup, for Westinghouse fuel and < 5173°F, decreasing by 65°F per 10,000 MWD/MTU of burnup, for Framatome fuel.

COLR Figure 2.1-1

NORTH ANNA REACTOR CORE SAFETY LIMITS



3.1 REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS

3.1.1 SHUTDOWN MARGIN (SDM)

LCO 3.1.1 SDM shall be $\geq 1.77\% \Delta k/k$.

3.1.3 Moderator Temperature Coefficient (MTC)

LCO 3.1.3 The MTC shall be maintained within the limits specified below. The upper limit of MTC is $+0.6 \times 10^{-4} \Delta k/k/^\circ F$, when $< 70\%$ RTP, and $0.0 \Delta k/k/^\circ F$ when $\geq 70\%$ RTP.

The BOC/ARO-MTC shall be $\leq +0.6 \times 10^{-4} \Delta k/k/^\circ F$ (upper limit), when $< 70\%$ RTP, and $\leq 0.0 \Delta k/k/^\circ F$ when $\geq 70\%$ RTP.

The EOC/ARO/RTP-MTC shall be less negative than $-5.0 \times 10^{-4} \Delta k/k/^\circ F$ (lower limit).

The MTC surveillance limits are:

The 300 ppm/ARO/RTP-MTC should be less negative than or equal to $-4.0 \times 10^{-4} \Delta k/k/^\circ F$ [Note 2].

The 60 ppm/ARO/RTP-MTC should be less negative than or equal to $-4.7 \times 10^{-4} \Delta k/k/^\circ F$ [Note 3].

SR 3.1.3.2 Verify MTC is within $-5.0 \times 10^{-4} \Delta k/k/^\circ F$ (lower limit).

Note 2: If the MTC is more negative than $-4.0 \times 10^{-4} \Delta k/k/^\circ F$, SR 3.1.3.2 shall be repeated once per 14 EFPD during the remainder of the fuel cycle.

Note 3: SR 3.1.3.2 need not be repeated if the MTC measured at the equivalent of equilibrium RTP-ARO boron concentration of ≤ 60 ppm is less negative than $-4.7 \times 10^{-4} \Delta k/k/^\circ F$.

3.1.4 Rod Group Alignment Limits

Required Action A.1.1 Verify SDM to be $\geq 1.77\% \Delta k/k$.

Required Action B.1.1 Verify SDM to be $\geq 1.77\% \Delta k/k$.

Required Action D.1.1 Verify SDM to be $\geq 1.77\% \Delta k/k$.

3.1.5 Shutdown Bank Insertion Limits

LCO 3.1.5 Each shutdown bank shall be **withdrawn to at least 225 steps.**

Required Action A.1.1 Verify SDM to be $\geq 1.77\% \Delta k/k$.

Required Action B.1 Verify SDM to be $\geq 1.77\% \Delta k/k$.

SR 3.1.5.1 Verify each shutdown bank is **withdrawn to at least 225 steps.**

3.1.6 Control Bank Insertion Limits

LCO 3.1.6 Control banks shall be **limited in physical insertion as shown in COLR Figure 3.1-1. Sequence of withdrawal shall be A, B, C and D, in that order; and the overlap limit during withdrawal shall be 97 steps.**

Required Action A.1.1 Verify SDM to be $\geq 1.77\% \Delta k/k$.

Required Action B.1.1 Verify SDM to be $\geq 1.77\% \Delta k/k$.

Required Action C.1 Verify SDM to be $\geq 1.77\% \Delta k/k$.

SR 3.1.6.1 Verify estimated critical control bank position is within the insertion limits specified in **COLR Figure 3.1-1.**

SR 3.1.6.2 Verify each control bank is within the insertion limits specified in **COLR Figure 3.1-1.**

SR 3.1.6.3 Verify each control bank not fully withdrawn from the core is within the sequence and overlap limits specified in **LCO 3.1.6 above.**

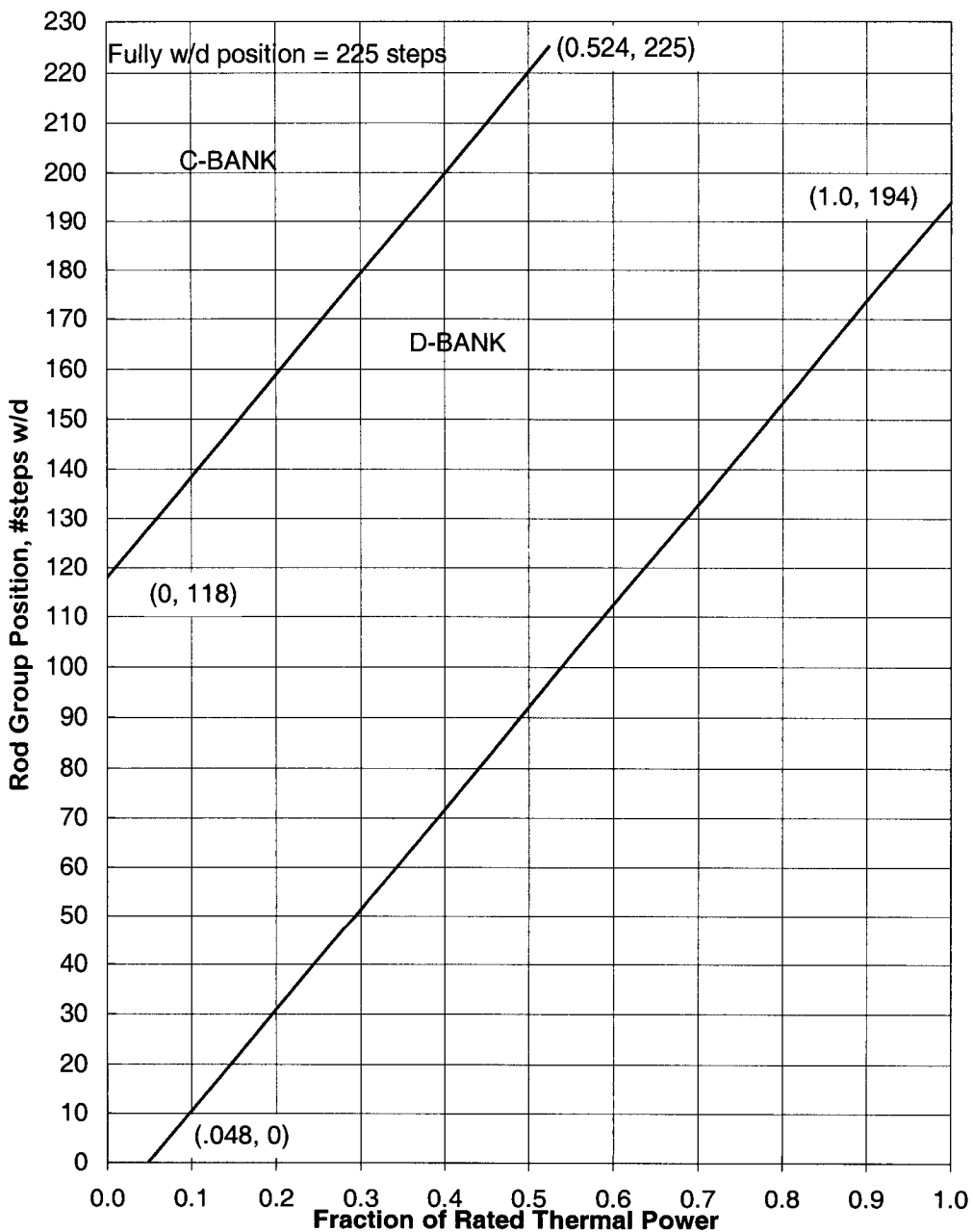
3.1.9 PHYSICS TESTS Exceptions – MODE 2

LCO 3.1.9.b SDM is $\geq 1.77\% \Delta k/k$.

SR 3.1.9.4 Verify SDM to be $\geq 1.77\% \Delta k/k$.

COLR Figure 3.1-1

**North Anna 2 Cycle 17
Control Rod Bank Insertion Limits**



3.2 POWER DISTRIBUTION LIMITS

3.2.1 Heat Flux Hot Channel Factor ($F_Q(Z)$)

LCO 3.2.1 $F_Q(Z)$, as approximated by $F_Q^M(Z)$, shall be within the limits specified **below**.

The change in the $F_Q(Z)$ limit for coastdown operation is accommodated by defining a variable quantity, CFQ as indicated below. Then, the following expressions apply to both normal operation and Tavq coastdown regimes.

CFQ = 2.19, for normal operation at full power;

CFQ = 2.15, for flux map immediately preceding EOC temperature coastdown and during subsequent power coastdown operation.

The Measured Heat Flux Hot Channel Factor, $F_Q^M(Z)$, shall be limited by the following relationships:

$$F_Q^M(Z) \leq \frac{CFQ}{P} \frac{K(Z)}{N(Z)} \quad \text{for } P > 0.5$$

$$F_Q^M(Z) \leq \frac{CFQ}{0.5} \frac{K(Z)}{N(Z)} \quad \text{for } P \leq 0.5$$

where: $P = \frac{\text{THERMAL POWER}}{\text{RATED THERMAL POWER}}$; and

K(Z) is provided in COLR Figure 3.2-1; and

N(Z) is a cycle-specific non-equilibrium multiplier on $F_Q^M(Z)$ to account for power distribution transients during normal operation, provided in COLR Table 3.2-1.

*The discussion in the Bases Section B 3.2.1 for this LCO requires the application of a cycle dependent non-equilibrium multiplier, N(Z), to the measured peaking factor, $F_Q^M(Z)$, before comparing it to the limit. N(Z) accounts for power distribution transients encountered during normal operation. As function N(Z) is dependent on the predicted equilibrium $F_Q(Z)$ and is sensitive to the axial power distribution, it is typically generated from the actual EOC burnup distribution that can only be obtained after the shutdown of the previous cycle. The cycle-specific N(Z) function is presented in **COLR Table 3.2-1**.*

COLR Table 3.2-1

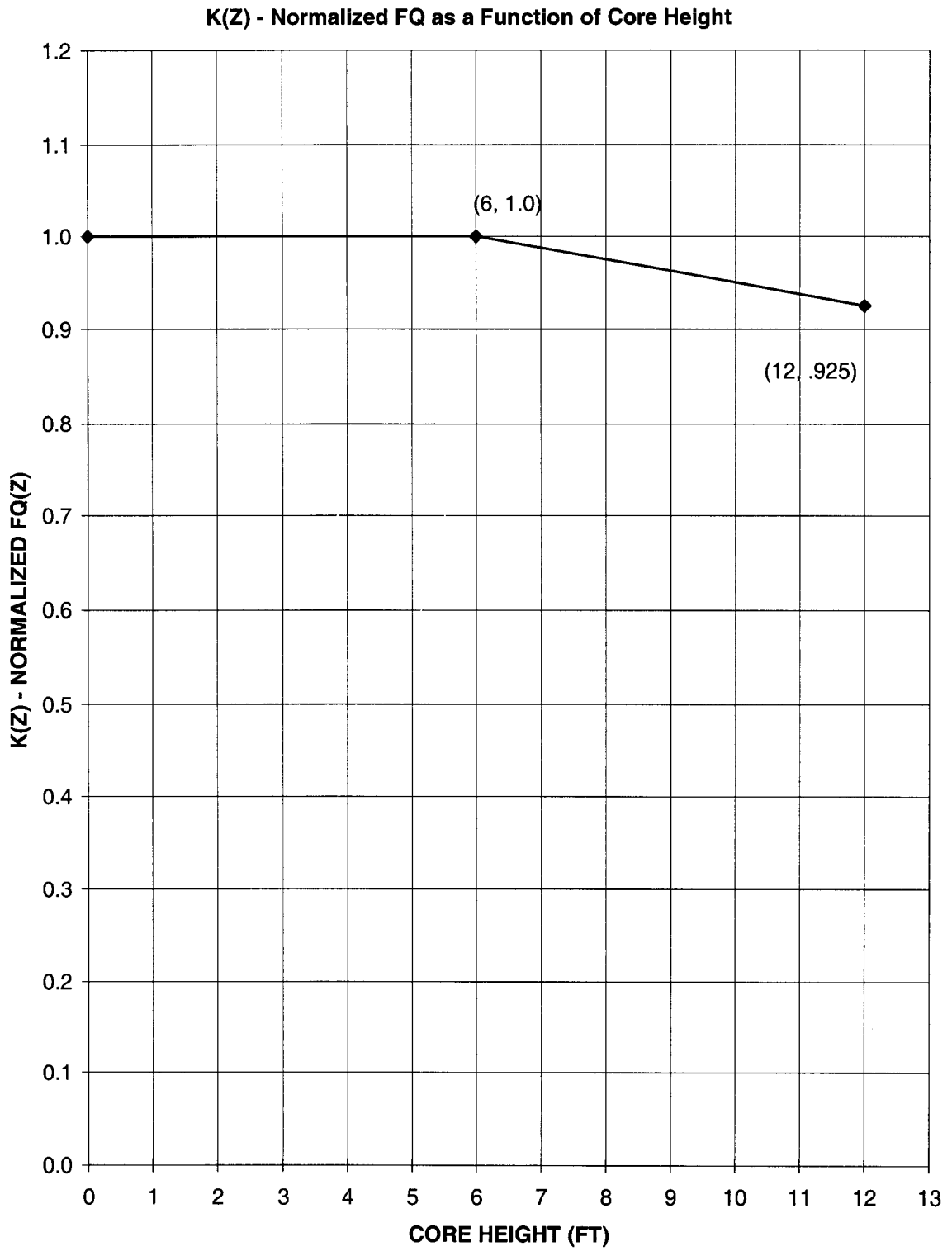
N2C17 N(Z) Table

NODE	HEIGHT (FEET)	0 to 1000 MWD/MTU	1000 to 3000 MWD/MTU	3000 to 5000 MWD/MTU	5000 to 7000 MWD/MTU	7000 to 9000 MWD/MTU	9000 to 11000 MWD/MTU	11000 to 13000 MWD/MTU	13000 to 15000 MWD/MTU	15000 to 17000 MWD/MTU	17000 to 19900 MWD/MTU
10	10.2	1.097	1.095	1.109	1.121	1.123	1.134	1.144	1.144	1.130	1.102
11	10.0	1.104	1.108	1.116	1.119	1.120	1.130	1.142	1.142	1.128	1.102
12	9.8	1.111	1.122	1.126	1.125	1.122	1.126	1.138	1.138	1.126	1.104
13	9.6	1.116	1.133	1.138	1.137	1.128	1.125	1.137	1.137	1.126	1.109
14	9.4	1.119	1.138	1.142	1.142	1.129	1.124	1.133	1.132	1.121	1.110
15	9.2	1.122	1.140	1.145	1.145	1.133	1.130	1.134	1.134	1.124	1.119
16	9.0	1.135	1.151	1.158	1.157	1.148	1.145	1.146	1.148	1.143	1.144
17	8.8	1.146	1.160	1.169	1.169	1.165	1.161	1.160	1.166	1.166	1.169
18	8.6	1.151	1.164	1.174	1.174	1.173	1.167	1.166	1.170	1.171	1.175
19	8.4	1.151	1.164	1.175	1.177	1.177	1.171	1.171	1.174	1.174	1.178
20	8.2	1.153	1.164	1.177	1.184	1.185	1.178	1.178	1.182	1.183	1.189
21	8.0	1.152	1.163	1.177	1.190	1.190	1.182	1.182	1.188	1.187	1.196
22	7.8	1.152	1.163	1.178	1.192	1.192	1.183	1.183	1.189	1.188	1.196
23	7.6	1.148	1.159	1.174	1.193	1.194	1.183	1.183	1.187	1.187	1.199
24	7.4	1.141	1.150	1.168	1.195	1.195	1.182	1.182	1.186	1.188	1.207
25	7.2	1.137	1.144	1.163	1.194	1.194	1.181	1.181	1.185	1.190	1.212
26	7.0	1.134	1.141	1.158	1.191	1.191	1.178	1.178	1.184	1.194	1.215
27	6.8	1.134	1.138	1.155	1.191	1.191	1.177	1.176	1.185	1.197	1.218
28	6.6	1.133	1.133	1.150	1.189	1.189	1.173	1.173	1.186	1.198	1.218
29	6.4	1.128	1.127	1.140	1.183	1.183	1.165	1.164	1.185	1.198	1.218
30	6.2	1.119	1.119	1.130	1.173	1.173	1.154	1.156	1.182	1.197	1.215
31	6.0	1.116	1.116	1.128	1.170	1.170	1.147	1.155	1.184	1.199	1.217
32	5.8	1.109	1.109	1.125	1.162	1.162	1.142	1.155	1.179	1.195	1.212
33	5.6	1.092	1.093	1.111	1.139	1.139	1.134	1.149	1.165	1.183	1.197
34	5.4	1.080	1.081	1.102	1.119	1.119	1.128	1.142	1.151	1.169	1.181
35	5.2	1.079	1.080	1.101	1.114	1.114	1.125	1.138	1.145	1.165	1.176
36	5.0	1.082	1.082	1.106	1.114	1.114	1.121	1.132	1.141	1.157	1.167
37	4.8	1.084	1.082	1.111	1.115	1.115	1.113	1.122	1.136	1.144	1.151
38	4.6	1.087	1.083	1.114	1.116	1.116	1.107	1.119	1.134	1.136	1.143
39	4.4	1.092	1.084	1.115	1.117	1.117	1.105	1.125	1.136	1.136	1.146
40	4.2	1.099	1.091	1.116	1.117	1.117	1.108	1.132	1.138	1.136	1.152
41	4.0	1.108	1.103	1.118	1.118	1.119	1.117	1.137	1.138	1.135	1.158
42	3.8	1.118	1.116	1.119	1.121	1.122	1.124	1.141	1.140	1.131	1.162
43	3.6	1.129	1.128	1.122	1.128	1.129	1.129	1.142	1.141	1.130	1.163
44	3.4	1.136	1.137	1.130	1.136	1.137	1.133	1.141	1.140	1.131	1.162
45	3.2	1.143	1.143	1.142	1.145	1.145	1.136	1.139	1.139	1.139	1.160

46	3.0	1.151	1.150	1.152	1.154	1.152	1.143	1.136	1.144	1.149	1.163
47	2.8	1.161	1.159	1.162	1.162	1.158	1.150	1.135	1.151	1.161	1.168
48	2.6	1.171	1.168	1.167	1.166	1.161	1.152	1.133	1.152	1.163	1.169
49	2.4	1.183	1.180	1.176	1.176	1.166	1.158	1.139	1.155	1.170	1.178
50	2.2	1.199	1.195	1.193	1.193	1.176	1.172	1.151	1.166	1.187	1.195
51	2.0	1.209	1.204	1.205	1.205	1.183	1.182	1.160	1.174	1.199	1.209
52	1.8	1.212	1.207	1.208	1.208	1.184	1.182	1.162	1.175	1.203	1.213

These decks were generated for normal operation flux maps which are typically taken at full power ARO. Additional N(z) decks may be generated if necessary, consistent with the methodology described in the RPDC topical.

COLR Figure 3.2-1



3.2.2 Nuclear Enthalpy Rise Hot Channel Factor ($F_{\Delta H}^N$)

LCO 3.2.2 $F_{\Delta H}^N$ shall be within the limits specified **below**.

$$F_{\Delta H}^N \leq 1.49\{1 + 0.3(1 - P)\}$$

where: $P = \frac{\text{*THERMAL POWER*}}{\text{*RATED THERMAL POWER*}}$

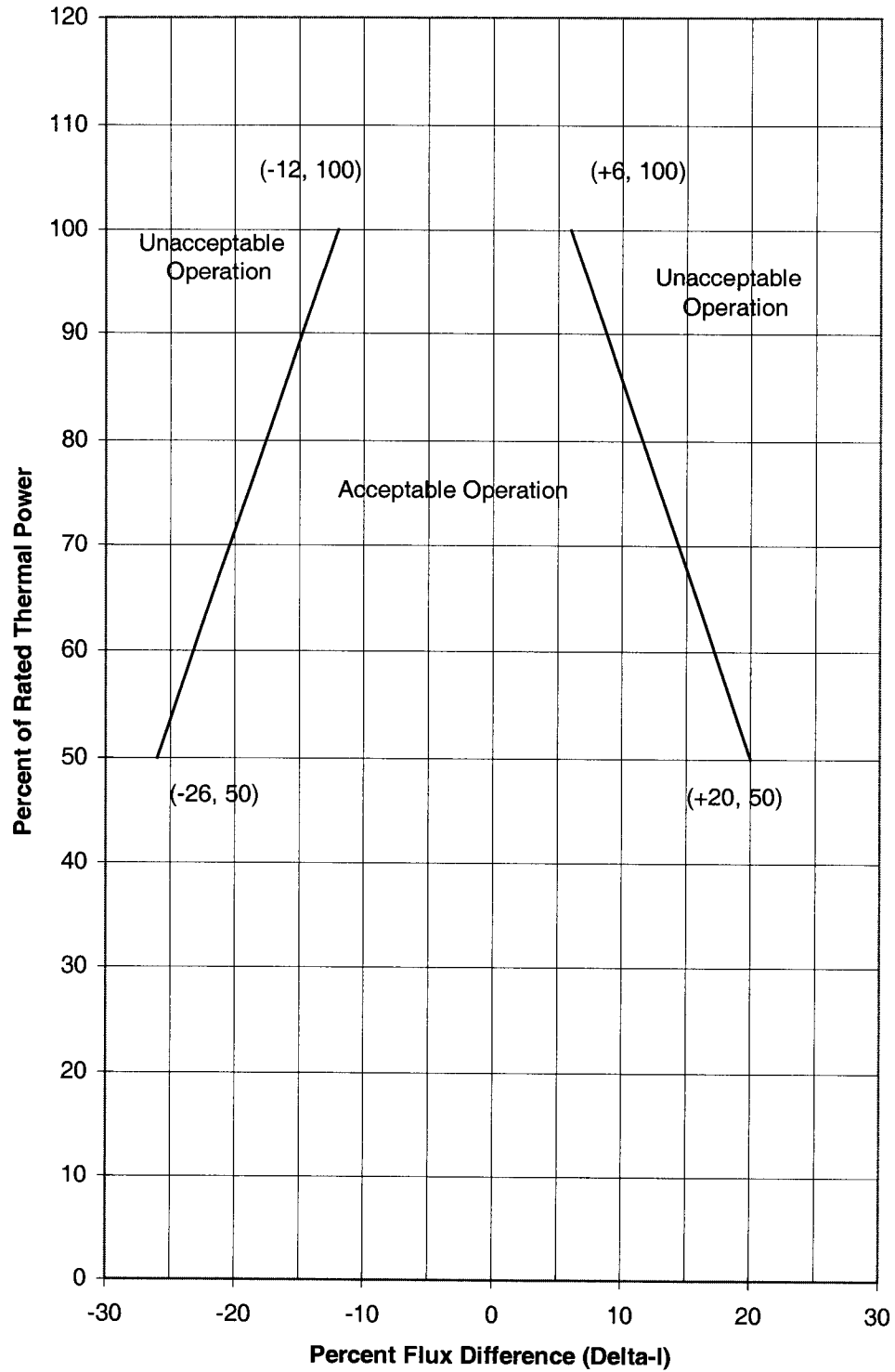
SR 3.2.2.1 Verify $F_{\Delta H}^N$ is within limits specified **above**.

3.2.3 AXIAL FLUX DIFFERENCE (AFD)

LCO 3.2.3 The AFD in % flux difference units shall be maintained within the limits specified in COLR Figure 3.2-2.

COLR Figure 3.2-2

**N2C17 Axial Flux Difference Limits
0 MWD/MTU to EOC**



3.3 INSTRUMENTATION

3.3.1 Reactor Trip System (RTS) Instrumentation

TS Table 3.3.1-1 Note 1: Overtemperature ΔT

The Overtemperature ΔT Function Allowable Value shall not exceed the following nominal trip setpoint by more than 2% of ΔT span, **with the numerical values of the parameters as specified below.**

$$\Delta T \leq \Delta T_0 \left\{ K_1 - K_2 \frac{(1 + \tau_1 s)}{(1 + \tau_2 s)} [T - T'] + K_3 (P - P') - f_1(\Delta I) \right\}$$

where: ΔT is measured RCS ΔT , °F.

ΔT_0 is the indicated ΔT at RTP, °F.

s is the Laplace transform operator, sec^{-1} .

T is the measured RCS average temperature, °F.

T' is the nominal T_{avg} at RTP, ≤ 586.8 °F.

P is the measured pressurizer pressure, psig.

P' is the nominal RCS operating pressure, ≥ 2235 psig.

$$K_1 \leq 1.2715$$

$$K_2 \geq 0.02172 / ^\circ\text{F}$$

$$K_3 \geq 0.001144 / \text{psig}$$

$\tau_1, \tau_2 =$ time constants utilized in the lead-lag controller for T_{avg}

$$\tau_1 \geq 23.75 \text{ sec}$$

$$\tau_2 \leq 4.4 \text{ sec}$$

$(1 + \tau_1 s) / (1 + \tau_2 s) =$ function generated by the lead-lag controller for T_{avg} dynamic compensation

$$f_1(\Delta I) \geq 0.0165 \{-35 - (q_t - q_b)\}$$

when $(q_t - q_b) < -35\%$ RTP

$$0$$

when -35% RTP $\leq (q_t - q_b) \leq +3\%$ RTP

$$0.0198 \{(q_t - q_b) - 3\}$$

when $(q_t - q_b) > +3\%$ RTP

[See footnote][#]

Where q_t and q_b are percent RTP in the upper and lower halves of the core, respectively, and $q_t + q_b$ is the total THERMAL POWER in percent RTP.

[#] Footnote: The units for $f_1(\Delta I) = 0$ in the North Anna TS and NUREG-1431 are incorrectly specified as "% of RTP." $f_1(\Delta I)$ being dimensionless should have no units. This discrepancy is being addressed by the North Anna Corrective Action System (PI N-2002-1161-R2).

TS Table 3.3.1-1 Note 2: Overpower ΔT

The Overpower ΔT Function Allowable Value shall not exceed the following nominal trip setpoint by more than 2% of ΔT span, **with the numerical values of the parameters as specified below.**

$$\Delta T \leq \Delta T_0 \left\{ K_4 - K_5 \left[\frac{\tau_3 s}{1 + \tau_3 s} \right] T - K_6 [T - T'] - f_2(\Delta I) \right\}$$

where: ΔT is measured RCS ΔT , °F.
 ΔT_0 is the indicated ΔT at RTP, °F.

s is the Laplace transform operator, sec^{-1} .
 T is the measured RCS average temperature, °F.
 T' is the nominal T_{avg} at RTP, ≤ 586.8 °F.

$$K_4 \leq 1.0865$$

$$K_5 \geq \begin{matrix} 0.0197 \text{ /}^\circ\text{F} & \text{for increasing } T_{\text{avg}} \\ 0 \text{ /}^\circ\text{F} & \text{for decreasing } T_{\text{avg}} \end{matrix}$$

$$K_6 \geq \begin{matrix} 0.00162 \text{ /}^\circ\text{F} & \text{when } T > T' \\ 0 \text{ /}^\circ\text{F} & \text{when } T \leq T' \end{matrix}$$

τ_3 = time constant utilized in the rate lag controller for T_{avg}
 $\tau_3 \geq 9.5$ sec

$\tau_3 s / (1 + \tau_3 s) =$ function generated by the rate lag controller for T_{avg} dynamic compensation

$f_2(\Delta I) = 0$, for all ΔI .

3.4 REACTOR COOLANT SYSTEM (RCS)

3.4.1 RCS Pressure, Temperature, and Flow Departure from Nucleate Boiling (DNB) Limits

LCO 3.4.1 RCS DNB parameters for pressurizer pressure, RCS average temperature, and RCS total flow rate shall be within the limits specified below:

- a. Pressurizer pressure is greater than or equal to **2205 psig**;
- b. RCS average temperature is less than or equal to **591 °F**; and
- c. RCS total flow rate is greater than or equal to **295,000 gpm**.

SR 3.4.1.1 Verify pressurizer pressure is greater than or equal to **2205 psig**.

SR 3.4.1.2 Verify RCS average temperature is less than or equal to **591 °F**.

SR 3.4.1.3 Verify RCS total flow rate is greater than or equal to **295,000 gpm**.

SR 3.4.1.4 -----NOTE-----
Not required to be performed until 30 days after $\geq 90\%$ RTP.

Verify by precision heat balance that RCS total flow rate is \geq **295,000 gpm**.

3.5 EMERGENCY CORE COOLING SYSTEMS (ECCS)

3.5.6 Boron Injection Tank (BIT)

Required Action B.2 Borate to an SDM $\geq 1.77\% \Delta k/k$ at 200 °F.

3.9 REFUELING OPERATIONS

3.9.1 Boron Concentration

LCO 3.9.1 Boron concentrations of the Reactor Coolant System (RCS), the refueling canal, and the refueling cavity shall be maintained ≥ 2600 ppm.

Note: The refueling boron concentration satisfies the more restrictive of the following conditions: (a) $k_{eff} \leq 0.95$, or (b) boron concentration ≥ 2600 ppm.

SR 3.9.1.1 Verify boron concentration is within the limit specified **above**.

NAPS TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS MANUAL

TRM 3.1 REACTIVITY CONTROL SYSTEMS

TR 3.1.1 Boration Flow Paths – Operating

Required Action E.2 **Borate to a SHUTDOWN MARGIN $\geq 1.77\% \Delta k/k$ at 200 °F, after xenon decay.**