

ATTACHMENT 1

Item No. 1

Consolidated Edison requests a change in the Technical Specification's Table 3-1, Functional Unit, Item No. 5 and in the Basis for Section 3.5 (pages 3.5-4 and 3.5-5). This revision would provide a change in the setpoints for high steam line flow limits to reduce the probability of spurious safety injection actuation during operation at low power levels. As discussed on Page 14.2.5-2 of the Indian Point Unit No. 2 Final Safety Analysis Report, the high steam flow safety injection setpoint circuit provides protection in the event of a steam line rupture by actuating safety injection and by actuating closure of the fast acting steam line isolation valves. The new settings would be more conservative than the current values throughout the higher load range. At low or zero load conditions, they will be outside the range of normal differential pressure signal variation and will thus help to eliminate spurious actuation of safety injection.

This setpoint change will in no way alter the steam line break analyses of the Final Safety Analysis Report or the Fuel Densification Report for Indian Point Unit No. 2.

Specifically, a steam release equivalent to a spurious opening of a steam line safety valve was analyzed for the FSAR and is presented on Figure 14.5-7. For this size break, the high flow signal would not be actuated regardless of whether the setpoint is at 20% or 40% of normal flow at full power. The FSAR analysis of this case showed safety injection actuation on low pressurizer pressure and level. Therefore, the proposed setpoint change will not affect the FSAR analysis or conclusions for the spurious opening of a steam relief valve.

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Several cases of large breaks at zero power were also analyzed in the Final Safety Analysis Report and are shown in Figures 14.2.5-3 through 14.2.5-6. For these postulated accidents, steam flow in the affected steam line rapidly (within a fraction of a second) increases to between 360% and 1120% of normal full flow for the steam line. For all the examined cases, the steam flow in the particular line then remained above 40% of normal full flow for at least a minute and a half longer. The high steam flow setpoint of 40% would therefore be quickly actuated and the change from 20% would have no significant effect on the analysis.

For a steam break during power operation, such as is shown on FSAR Figure 14.2.5-8, the high steam flow setpoint will be lower (110% of normal flow instead of 120%). Although this is in the conservative direction, the effect is similarly negligible.

Proposed revised Pages 3.5-4, 3.5-5 and Table 3-1 are attached.