ATTACHMENT A

Facility Operating
License Revision

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.
Indian Point Unit No. 2
Docket No. 50-247
September, 1979

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Facility Operating
License Revision

Revise existing paragraph 2.B.(2) of Facility Operating License No. DPR-26 as follows:

2.B.(2) Pursuant to the Act and 10 CFR Part 70, to receive, possess, and use at any time special nuclear material as reactor fuel, in accordance with the limitations for storage and amounts required for reactor operation, as described in the Final Facility Description and Safety Analysis Report, as supplemented and amended, and as described in the Commission's authorization through Amendment No. to this license.

ATTACHMENT B

Technical Specification
Page Revisions

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5.3 REACTOR

Applicability

Applies to the reactor core, reactor coolant system, and emergency core cooling systems.

Objective

To define those design features which are essential in providing for safe system operations.

A. Reactor Core

1. The reactor core contains approximately 87 metric tons of uranium in the form of slightly enriched uranium dioxide pellets. The pellets are encapsulated in Zircaloy-4 tubing to form fuel rods. The reactor core is made up of 193 fuel assemblies. Each fuel assembly contains 204 fuel rods.(1)

2. The average enrichment of the initial core is a nominal 2.8 weight per cent of U-235. Three fuel enrichments are used in the initial core. The highest enrichment is a nominal 3.3 weight per cent of U-235.(2)

3. Reload fuel will be similar in design to the initial core. The enrichment of reload fuel will be no more than 3.5 weight per cent of U-235.

5.4 FUEL STORAGE

Applicability

Applies to the capacity and storage arrays of new and spent fuel.

Objective

To define those aspects of fuel storage relating to prevention of criticality in fuel storage areas.

Specification

1. The spent fuel pit structure is designed to withstand the anticipated earthquake loadings as a Class I structure. The spent fuel pit has a stainless steel liner to insure against loss of water.

2. The new and spent fuel storage racks are designed so that it is impossible to insert assemblies in other than an array of vertical fuel assemblies with the sufficient center-to-center distance between assemblies to assure $K_{eff} \leq 0.95$ even if unborated water were used to fill the pit and with the fuel loading in the assemblies limited to 43.9 grams of U-235 per axial centimeter of fuel assembly.

3. Whenever there is fuel in the pit, the spent fuel storage pit is filled and borated to the concentration to match that used in the reactor cavity and refueling canal during refueling operations.