

ATTACHMENT A

Technical Specification  
Page Revisions

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.  
Indian Point Unit No. 2  
Docket No. 50-247  
December, 1982

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3.14 HURRICANE ALERT

Applicability

Applies to a hurricane with winds in excess of 87 knots, when a Hurricane Warning has been issued for the New York City Metropolitan area between the facility and the hurricane.

Objective

To define actions permitted after receipt of Hurricane Warnings.

Specifications

- 3.14.a: If the National Weather Service Issues a Hurricane Warning for a hurricane with winds in excess of 87 knots (approximately 100 mph) within 500 nautical miles of the facility, a prompt report shall be made to the NRC Incident Response Center within 1 hour of receipt of that Hurricane Warning. This notification is in lieu of the reporting requirements of Specification 6.9.
- 3.14.b: If the National Weather Service Issues a Hurricane Warning for a hurricane with winds in excess of 87 knots within 320 nautical miles of the facility and a Hurricane Warning is in effect for the New York City Metropolitan area between the facility and the hurricane; the hurricane direction, translational velocity and average wind speed shall be monitored at least every hour and the Unit shall be placed in the Hot Shutdown condition within four (4) hours. Appropriate action shall be taken to ensure that the plant is in the Cold Shutdown condition prior to arrival on site of a hurricane with winds in excess of 87 knots.

4.17 HURRICANE ALERT

Applicability

Applies to the monitoring requirements of a hurricane when Hurricane Warnings are issued for the New York City Metropolitan area between the facility and the hurricane.

Objective

To begin tracking a hurricane's movement for the purpose of taking the actions of Specification 3.14.

Specification

Upon receipt of Hurricane Warnings for the mid-Atlantic coast of the United States, reports issued by the National Weather Service and the National Hurricane Center shall be monitored at least every three (3) hours.

ATTACHMENT B

Safety Assessment

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.  
Indian Point Unit No. 2  
Docket No. 50-247  
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## Safety Assessment

We have an existing procedure covering the actions to be taken for a hurricane alert at Indian Point 2. This procedure was developed and issued in September, 1982 as a result of our on-going review of the Indian Point Probabilistic Safety Study (IPPSS). As a result of discussions with the NRC Staff, Con Edison has developed a Technical Specification which incorporates limiting conditions for operation of Indian Point 2 should a hurricane with winds in excess of 87 knots exist along the mid-Atlantic coast. The proposed Technical Specification (T/S) is contained in Attachment A to this Application. The T/S is written such that when the hurricane no longer meets the specific conditions the action is obviated. This T/S supersedes the existing procedure.

A hurricane with a wind speed of 87 knots at the Indian Point 2 plant site represents a wind loading on the safety related structures that is within their design basis, such that building failure will not occur. Failure even at wind speeds in excess of 87 knots is considered unlikely. Nevertheless, the proposed T/S will provide sufficient time to allow an orderly safe shutdown when such a severe hurricane is within a 320 nautical mile radius of the plant and is projected to strike land on a heading to IP-2. In the period 1900-1976 there were only eight hurricanes of significant strength to have necessitated that a Hurricane Warning be issued for the metropolitan New York City area (Ref: Some Devastating North Atlantic Hurricane of the 20th Century, NOAA/PA77019). The forward speed (translational velocity (knots)) of these hurricanes ranged from 11-30 knots as they approached the mid-Atlantic area from the south. All of the storms diminished in intensity as they proceeded northward after striking land. Historical hurricane records illustrate the tendency of curving towards the east as hurricanes pass east of Cape Hatteras, N.C. None of the hurricanes documented in the NOAA report recurved toward west as they tracked northward along the eastern United States coast, north of Delaware. The inland location of IP-2 further diminishes the wind speed and forward velocity due to the frictional effects of the terrain. Thus, this T/S is conservative since we are proposing to take actions based on hurricane with winds of 87 knots located more than 300 nautical miles from IP-2 heading north. The August 1976 hurricane which affected the New York coastal area produced average wind speeds of 15 knots at IP-2.

The basis for selecting the 500 nautical miles as a point to notify the NRC Incident Response Center is a hurricane in an area in the vicinity of Cape Hatteras, N.C. where the average forward speed of the hurricane is approximately 12 knots. Thus, there is approximately a 24 hour advance notice which is consistent with the criteria used for the issuance of a Hurricane Warning by the National Weather Service for the New York City Coastal area.

The basis for selecting the 320 nautical miles as the point to initiate action to place the Unit in hot shutdown within four (4) hours is the fact that a hurricane moving northward with an average forward speed of 20 knots allows 12 additional hours to ultimately place the plant in cold shutdown in an orderly fashion. The total time to achieve an orderly cold shutdown from full power is approximately 16 hours. The proposed requirement to ensure that the plant

is in cold shutdown with continued hourly monitoring of National Weather Service data prior to the hurricane with winds in excess of 87 knots arriving on-site assures that sufficient time is available to achieve cold shutdown in an emergency mode.

The proposed changes have been reviewed by both the Station Nuclear Safety Committee and the Con Edison Nuclear Facilities Safety Committee. Both Committees concur that the proposed changes do not represent a significant hazards consideration and will not cause any change in the types or an increase in the amounts of effluents or any change in the authorized power level of the facility.