

SUPPLEMENTAL RELOAD LICENSING SUBMITTAL FOR MONTICELLO NUCLEAR GENERATING PLANT RELOAD 9 (CYCLE 10)

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SUPPLEMENTAL RELOAD LICENSING SUBMITTAL
FOR
MONTICELLO NUCLEAR GENERATING PLANT
RELOAD 9 (CYCLE 10)

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CONTENTS OF THIS REPORT

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1. PLANT-UNIQUE ITEMS (1.0)*

Plant Parameter Changes: Appendix A
 Safety/Relief Valves
 Channels

Feedwater Controller Failure Event: Appendix B
 Generic, Rod Withdrawal Error Analysis - Section 10.
 ATWS RPT assumed in Transient Analysis

2. RELOAD FUEL BUNDLES (1.0, 2.0, 3.3.1 and 4.0)

<u>Fuel Type</u>	<u>Cycle Loaded</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number Drilled</u>
Irradiated			
8DB250	4	16	0
8DB219L	5	52	0
8DB262	6	20	0
8DRB282	7	60	60
8DRB265L	7	48	48
P8DRB282	8	56	56
P8DRB265L	8	44	44
P8DRB265L	9	40	40
P8DRB284LB	9	44	44
New			
P8DRB265L	10	56	56
P8DRB284LB	10	48	48
Total		<u>484</u>	<u>396</u>

3. REFERENCE CORE LOADING PATTERN (3.3.1)

Nominal previous cycle core average exposure at end of cycle: 17784 MWd/ST
 Minimum previous cycle core average exposure at end of cycle
 from cold shutdown considerations: 17505 MWd/ST

Assumed reload cycle core average exposure at end of cycle: 16953 MWd/ST

Core loading pattern: Figure 1

4. CALCULATED CORE EFFECTIVE MULTIPLICATION AND CONTROL SYSTEM WORTH - NO VOIDS, 20°C (3.3.2.1.1 and 3.3.2.1.2)

Beginning of Cycle, k_{eff}	
Uncontrolled	1.113
Fully Controlled	0.958
Strongest Control Rod Out	0.990
R, Maximum Increase in Cold Core Reactivity with Exposure into Cycle, ΔK	0.0

*() Refers to Area of Discussion in "General Electric Standard Application for Reactor Fuel," NEDE-24011-P-A-4, January 1982.

5. STANDBY LIQUID CONTROL SYSTEM SHUTDOWN CAPABILITY (3.3.2.1.3)

<u>ppm</u>	<u>Shutdown Margin (Δk)</u> <u>(20°C, Xenon Free)</u>
600	0.032

6. RELOAD-UNIQUE TRANSIENT ANALYSIS INPUT (3.3.2.1.5 and S.2.2)

(REDY Events Only)

EOC10

Void Fraction (%)	37.2
Average Fuel Temperature (°F)	1158
Void Coefficient N/A* (¢/% RG)	-6.61/ -8.26
Doppler Coefficient N/A (¢/°F)	-0.224/ -0.213
Scram Worth N/A (\$)	-46.31/ -37.05

*N = Nuclear Input Data

A = Used in Transient Analysis

7. RELOAD-UNIQUE GETAB TRANSIENT ANALYSIS INITIAL CONDITION PARAMETERS (S.2.2)

<u>Fuel Design</u>	<u>Peaking Factors</u> <u>(Local, Radial, Axial)</u>			<u>R-</u> <u>Factor</u>	<u>Bundle</u> <u>Power</u> <u>(MWt)</u>	<u>Bundle</u> <u>Flow</u> <u>(1000 lb/hr)</u>	<u>Initial</u> <u>MCPR</u>
BOC10 to EOC10							
P8x8R	1.20	1.67	1.57	1.051	5.632	98.6	1.38
8x8R	1.20	1.70	1.57	1.051	5.722	97.7	1.36
8x8	1.22	1.56	1.57	1.098	5.272	98.0	1.35

8. SELECTED MARGIN IMPROVEMENT OPTIONS (S.2.2.2)

Transient Recategorization:	No
Recirculation Pump Trip:	No
Rod Withdrawal Limiter:	No
Thermal Power Monitor:	No
Measured Scram Time:	No
Number of Exposure Points:	1

9. CORE-WIDE TRANSIENT ANALYSIS RESULTS (S.2.2.1)

Transient	Flux (%NBR)	Q/A (%NBR)	Δ CPR			Figure
			P8x8R	8x8R	8x8	
Exposure: BOC10 to EOC10 Load Rejection W/O Bypass	596	122	0.31	0.29	0.28	2
Exposure: BOC10 to EOC10 Loss of Feedwater Heater	116	116	0.14	0.14	0.13	3
Exposure: BOC10 to EOC10 Feedwater Controller Failure*	449	120	0.29	0.27	0.27	4

10. LOCAL ROD WITHDRAWAL ERROR (WITH LIMITING INSTRUMENT FAILURE) TRANSIENT SUMMARY (S.2.2.1)

(Generic Bounding Analysis Results)

Rod Block Reading	Δ CPR (All Fuel Types)
104	0.13
105	0.16
106	0.19
107	0.22
108	0.28
109	0.32
110	0.36

Set point selected is : 108

11. CYCLE MCPR VALUES (S.2.2)

Nonpressurization Events:

Exposure Range: BOC10 to EOC10	P8x8R	8x8R	8x8
Loss of Feedwater Heater	1.21	1.21	1.20
Fuel Loading Error	1.32	----	----
Rod Withdrawal Error	1.35	1.35	1.35

Pressurization Events

Exposure Range: BOC10 to EOC10

	Option A			Option B		
	P8x8R	8x8R	8x8	P8x8R	8x8R	8x8
Load Rejection W/O Bypass	1.44	1.42	1.41	1.39	1.37	1.36
Feedwater Controller Failure	1.42	1.40	1.40	1.33	1.31	1.31

*See Appendix B.

12. OVERPRESSURIZATION ANALYSIS SUMMARY (S.2.3)

<u>Transient</u>	<u>P_{s1} (psig)</u>	<u>P_v (psig)</u>	<u>Plant Response</u>
MSIV Closure (Flux Scram)	1200	1222	Figure 5

13. STABILITY ANALYSIS RESULTS (S.2.4)

Rod Line Analyzed: Extrapolated Rod Block Line
 Decay Ratio: Figure 6
 Reactor Core Stability Decay Ratio, x_2/x_0 : 0.62
 Channel Hydrodynamic Performance Decay Ratio, x_2/x_0

Channel Type

8x8R/P8x8R	0.19
8x8	0.23

14. LOADING ERROR RESULTS (S.2.5.4)

Variable Water Gap Misoriented Bundle Analysis: No

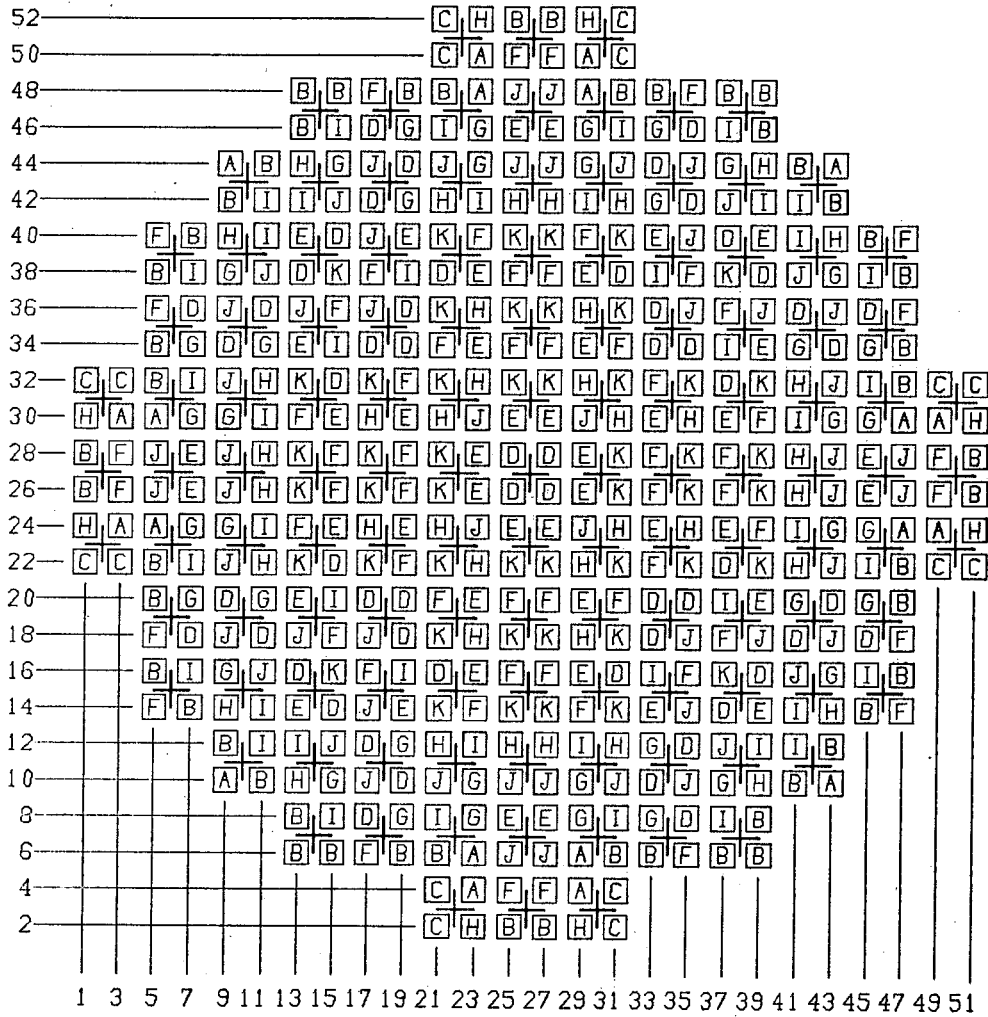
<u>Event</u>	<u>Initial MCPR</u>	<u>Resulting MCPR</u>
Misoriented	1.32	1.07

15. CONTROL ROD DROP ANALYSIS RESULT (S.2.5.1)

Maximum Incremental Control Rod Worth: 0.38% Δk

16. LOSS-OF-COOLANT ACCIDENT RESULT (S.2.5.2)

See "Loss-of-Coolant Analysis," NEDO-24050-1.



FUEL TYPE	
A = 80B262	G = P8DRB265L
B = 80B219L	H = 8DRB265L
C = 80B250	I = P8DRB284LB
D = P8DRB282	J = P8DRB265L
E = P8DRB265L	K = P8DRB284LB
F = 8DRB282	

Figure 1. Reference Core Loading Pattern

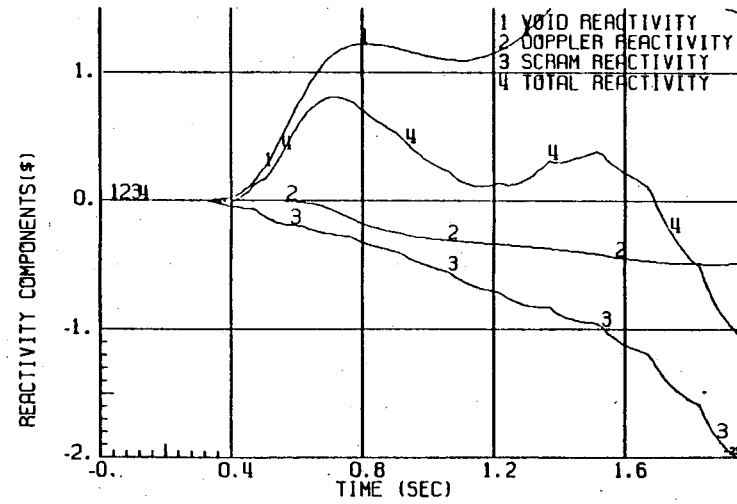
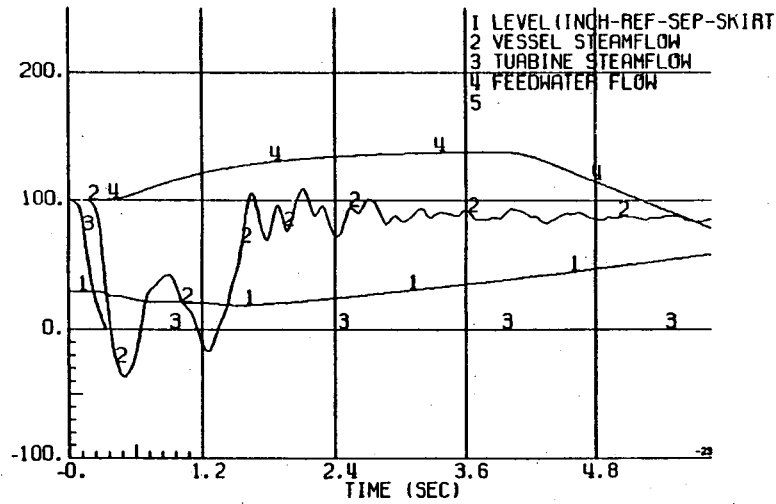
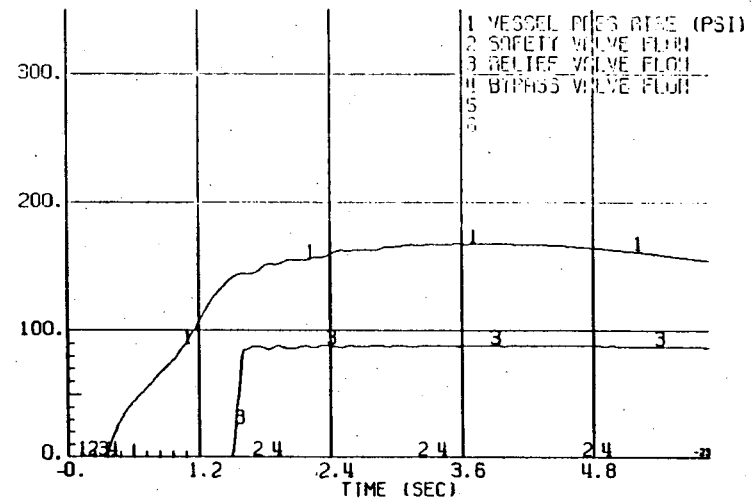
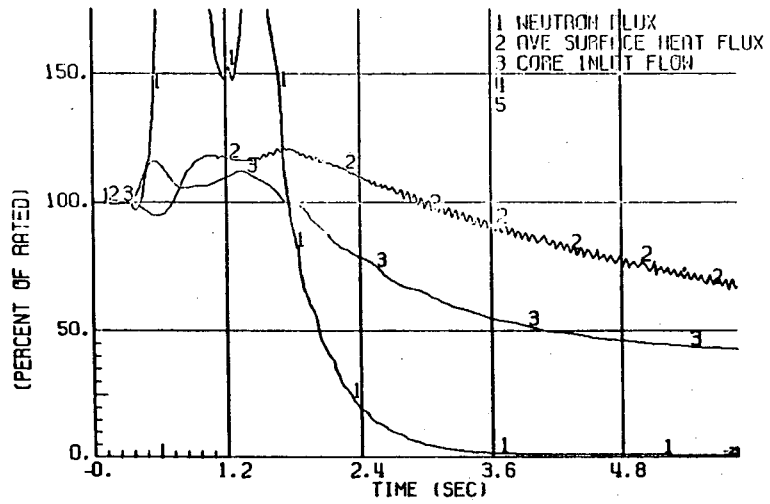


Figure 2. Plant Response to Generator Load Rejection Without Bypass

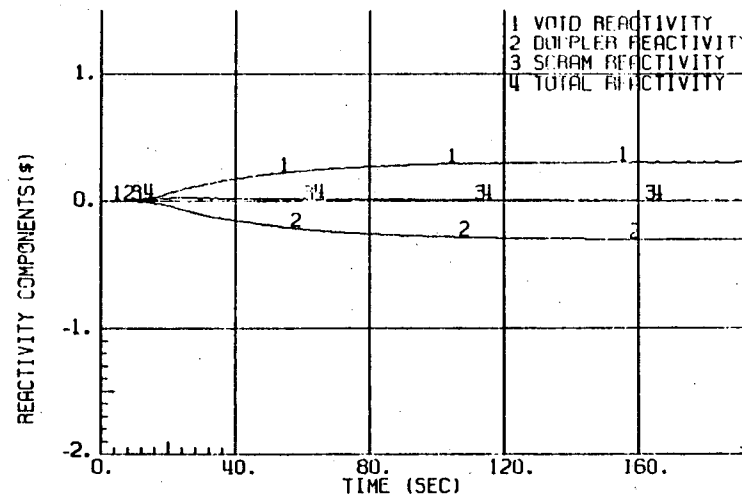
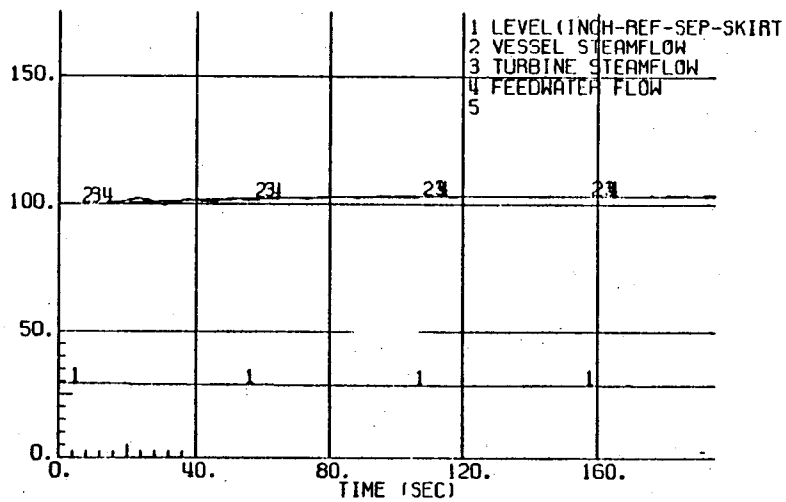
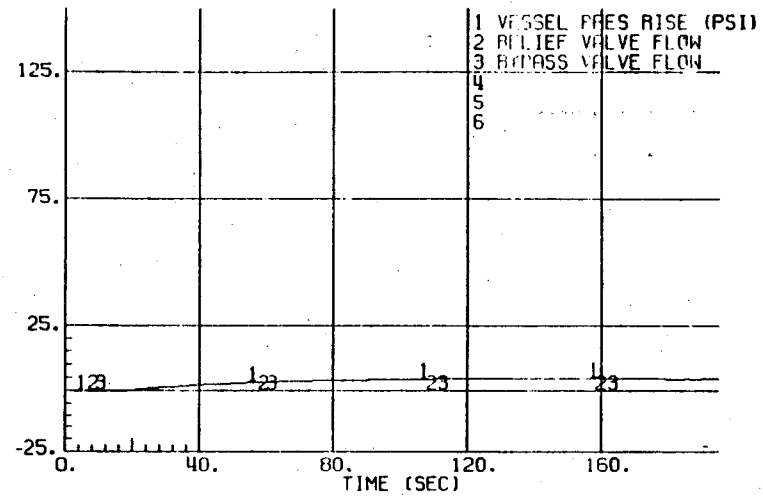
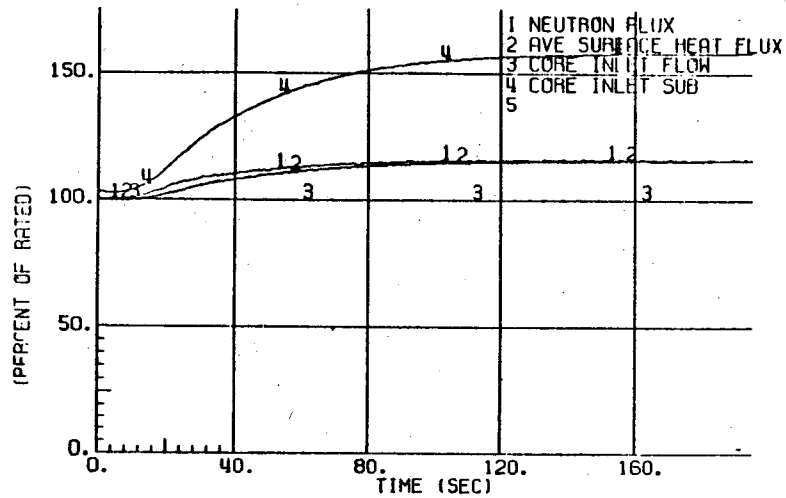


Figure 3. Plant Response to Loss of 100°F Feedwater Heating

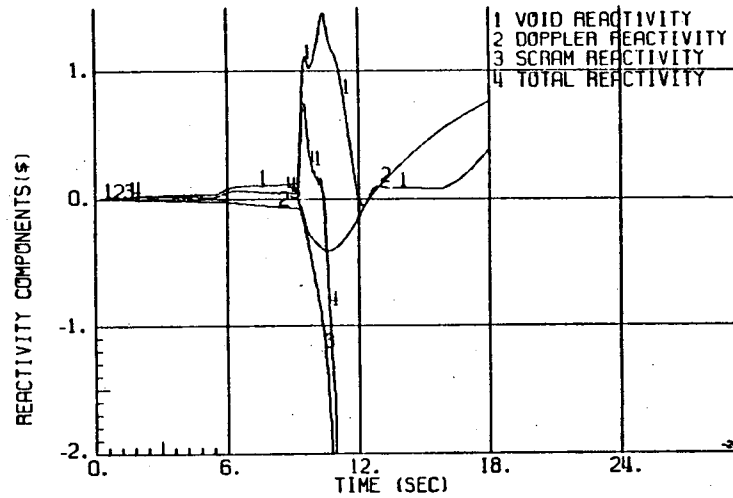
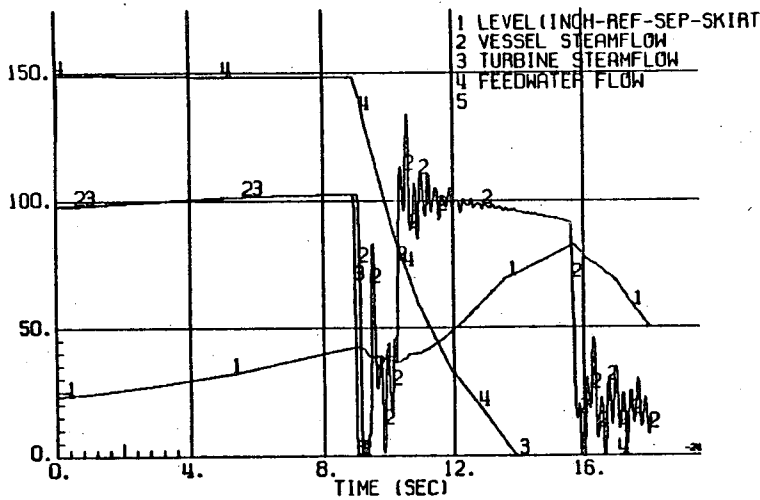
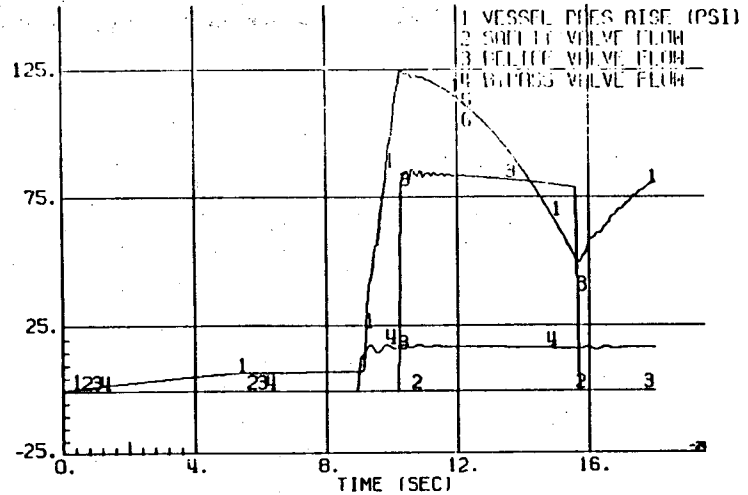
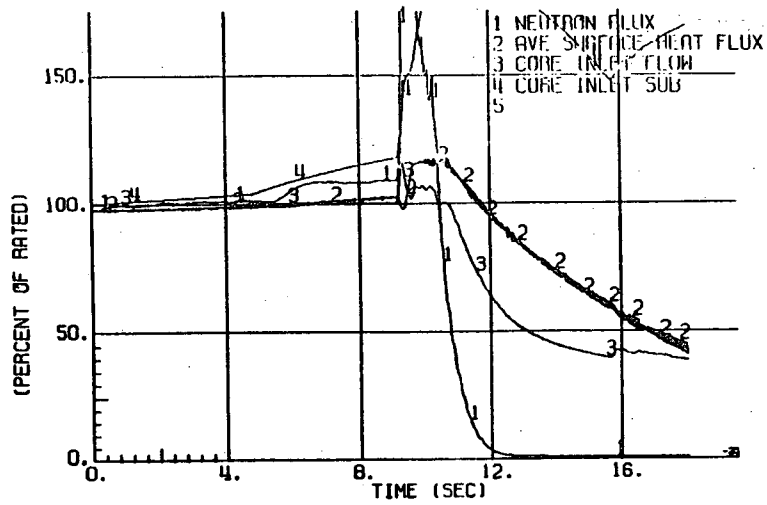


Figure 4. Plant Response to Feedwater Controller Failure (98% Power, 100% Flow)

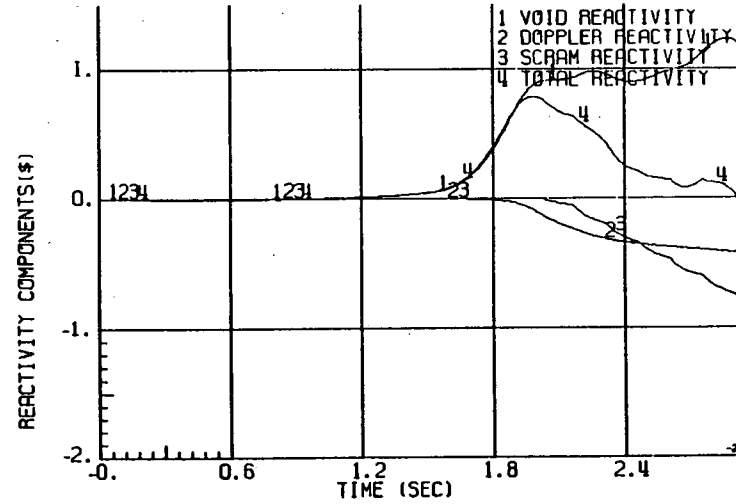
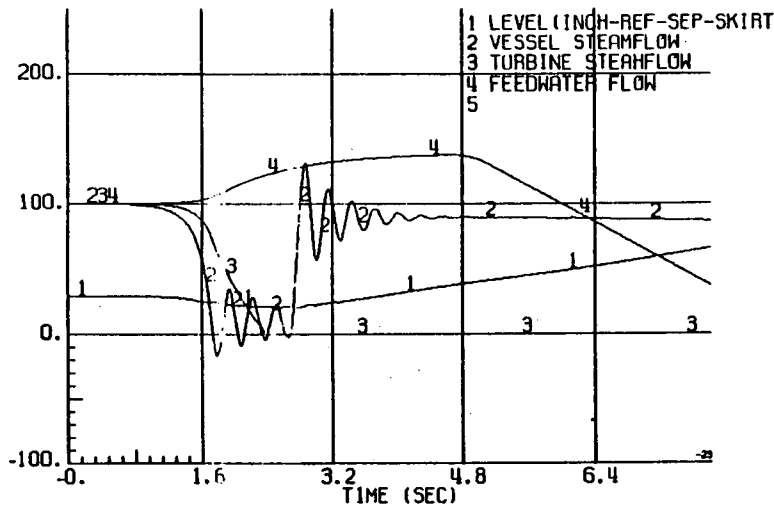
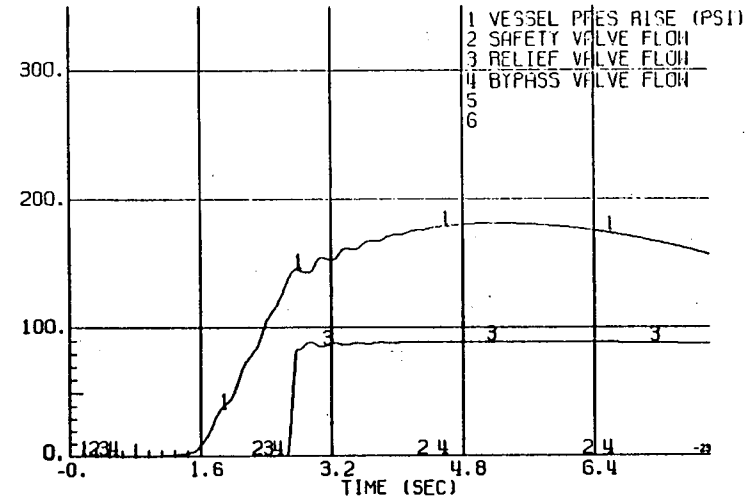
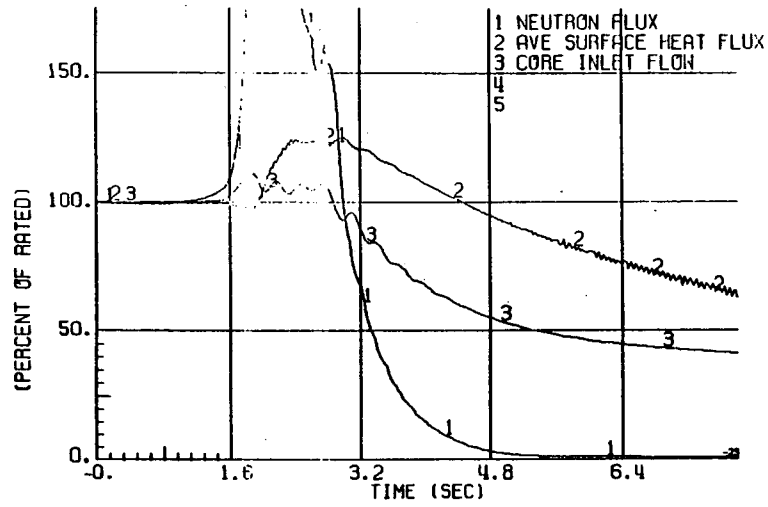


Figure 5. Plant Response to MSIV Closure (Flux Scram)

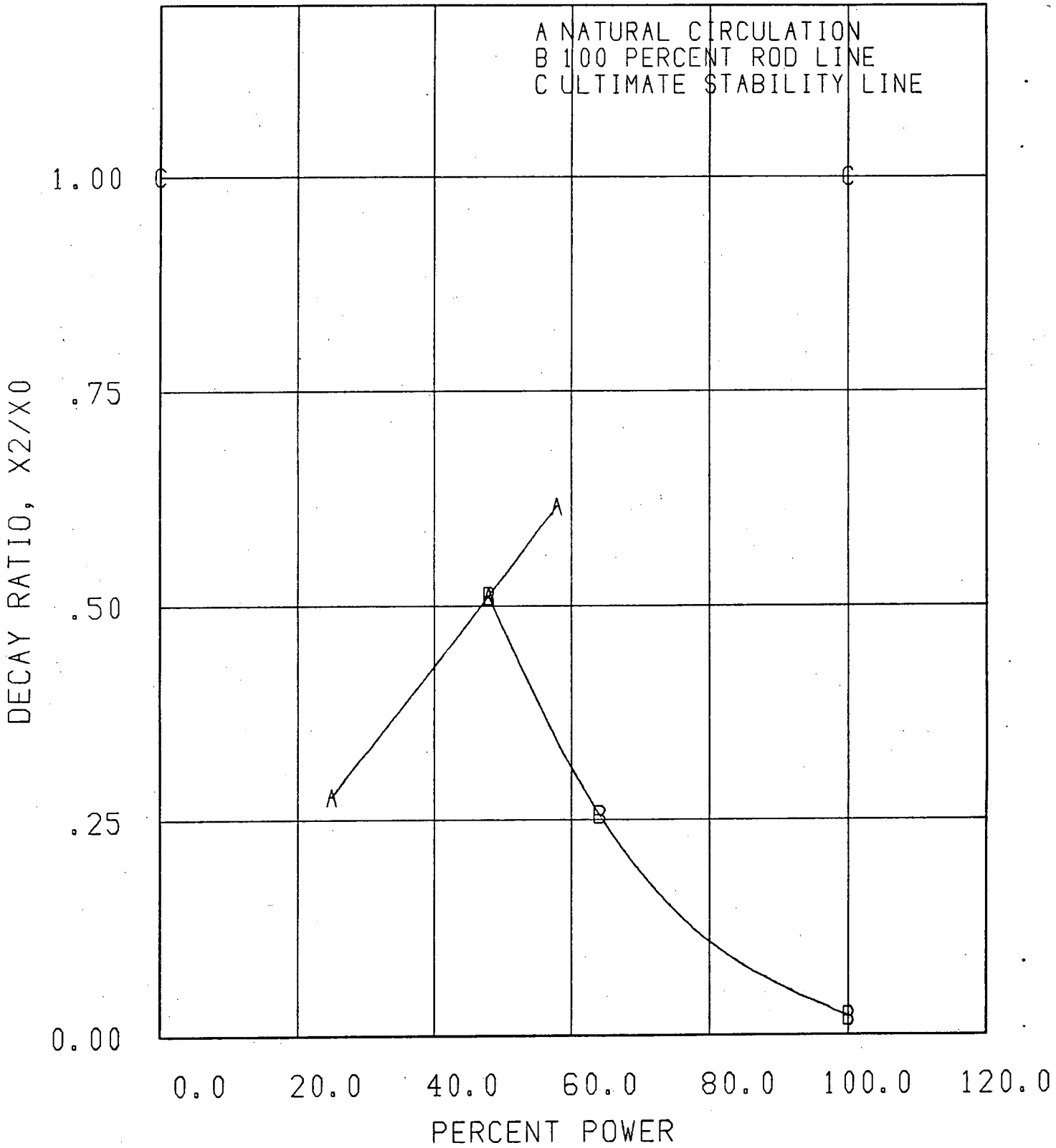


Figure 6. Reactor Core Decay Ratio

APPENDIX A

PLANT PARAMETER DIFFERENCES

Safety/Relief Valves

Analysis used seven S/R valves
Lowest set point = 1108 + 1% psig
Capacity at set point = 82.8%

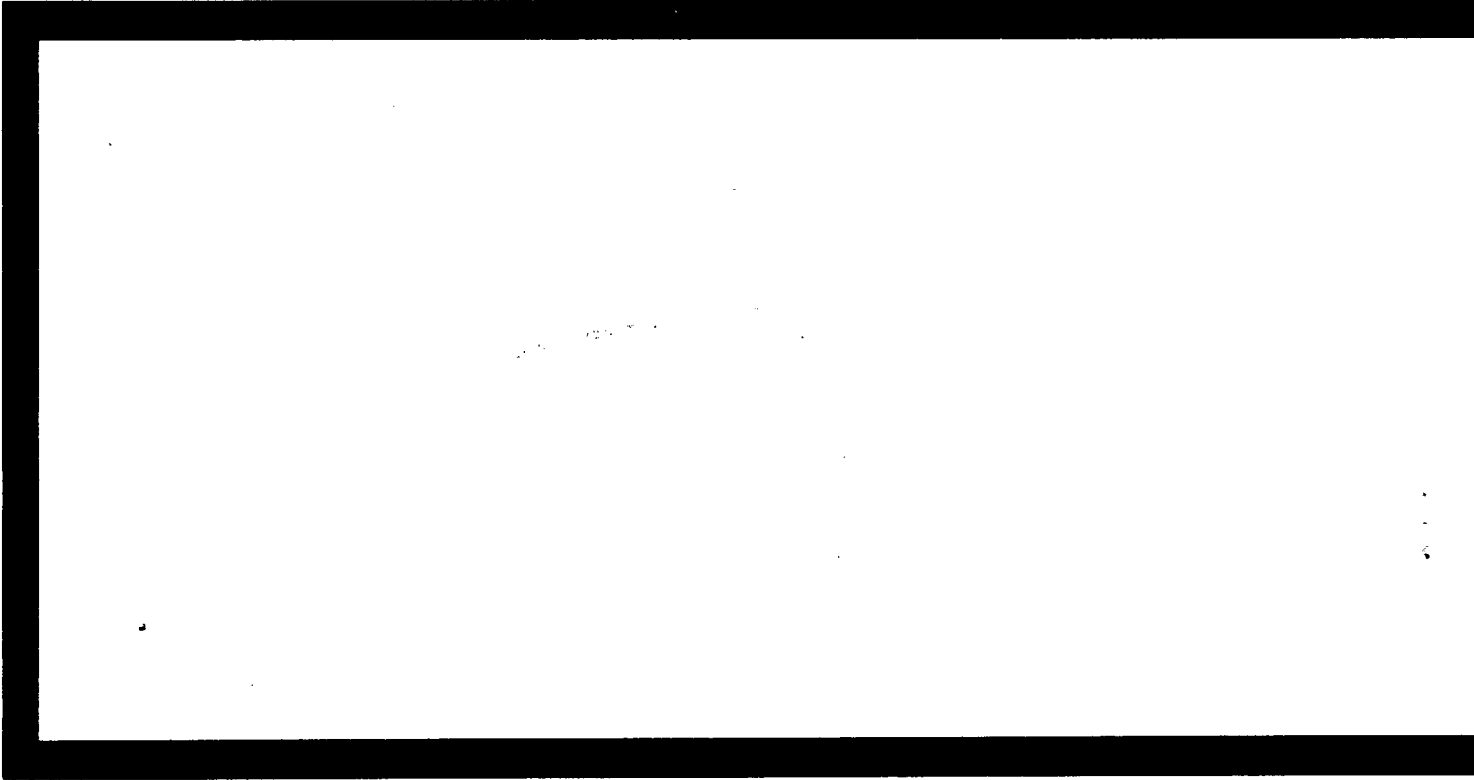
Channels

Not all channels were supplied by GE. At the direction of Northern States Power Company, the analyses were performed assuming that the performance characteristics of channels not supplied by GE are identical to the characteristics of channels supplied by GE. Northern States Power, therefore, assumes all responsibility for justifying this conclusion.

APPENDIX B
FEEDWATER CONTROLLER FAILURE EVENT

The Feedwater Controller Failure (FWCF) event was analyzed at the 98% power/100% flow point. This point was found to be more conservative than the 100% power/100% flow point.

At the 100% power/100% flow initial condition, the safety/relief valve (S/RV) set point is exceeded by the initial pressurization wave after the turbine trip on high water level. This is unique to Monticello because the increased steam flow during the FWCF coupled with Monticello's small turbine bypass capacity (15%) results in an initial pressurization of the steam line higher than that typically calculated for other plants for a turbine trip initiated from rated conditions. This actuation of the S/RVs occurs early enough to reduce the severity of the FWCF event. However, when the transient is initiated at 98% power, the S/RVs are not actuated until much later in the transient, thus yielding more severe results.



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