

REGULATORY INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (RIDS)

ACCESSION NBR: B606050265 DDC DATE: 86/06/02 NOTARIZED: YES DOCKET #
 FACIL: 50-410 Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station, Unit 2, Niagara Moha 05000410
 AUTH. NAME AUTHOR AFFILIATION
 MANGAN, C. V. Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.
 RECIP. NAME RECIPIENT AFFILIATION
 ANDESAM, E. G. BWR Project Directorate 3

SUBJECT: Responds to NRC B60508 ltr re util compliance w/Reg 1.75
 Plant design conforms to Reg Guide 1.75 guidelines. "Failure
 Mode & Effect Analysis" Qualified IE components will be
 provided prior to scheduled outage.

DISTRIBUTION CODE: B001D COPIES RECEIVED: LTR 1 ENCL 1 SIZE: 13
 TITLE: Licensing Submittal: PSAR/FSAR Amdts & Related Correspondence

NOTES:

	RECIPIENT		COPIES		RECIPIENT		COPIES	
	ID CODE/NAME		L	T	ID CODE/NAME	L	T	
	BWR ADTS		1	1	BWR EB	1	1	
	BWR EICSB		2	2	BWR FOB	1	1	
	BWR PD3 LA		1	1	BWR PD3 PD	1	1	
	HAUGHEY, M	01	2	2	BWR PSB	1	1	
	BWR RSB		1	1				
INTERNAL:	ACRS	41	6	6	ADM/LFMB	1	0	
	ELD/HDS3		1	0	IE FILE	1	1	
	IE/DEPER/EPB	36	1	1	IE/DQAVT/QAB	21	1	
	NRR BWR ADTS		1	0	NRR PWR-A ADTS	1	0	
	NRR PWR-B ADTS		1	0	NRR ROE, M. L	1	1	
	NRR/DHET/HFIB		1	1	NRR/DHFT/MTB	1	1	
	<u>REG FILE</u>	04	1	1	RGN1	3	3	
	RN/DDAMI/MIB		1	0				
EXTERNAL:	24X		1	1	BNL (AMDTS ONLY)	1	1	
	DMB/DSS (AMDTS)		1	1	LPDR	03	1	
	NRC PDR	02	1	1	NSIC	05	1	
	PNL GRUEL, R		1	1				

UNIT 10: THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES
The history of the United States is a long and complex one, spanning over two centuries. It begins with the first European settlers in the early 17th century, who established colonies along the eastern coast. These colonies grew and developed, leading to the American Revolution in 1776. The new nation was born, and it went on to expand westward, facing numerous challenges and conflicts along the way. The Civil War in the mid-19th century was a pivotal moment in the nation's history, as it resolved the issue of slavery and preserved the Union. The 20th century brought further challenges, including the Great Depression and World War II, which ultimately led to the United States becoming a superpower.

The American Revolution was a significant event in the history of the United States. It was a war fought between the thirteen original colonies and the Kingdom of Great Britain. The colonies sought independence from British rule, and they were successful in 1776. The new nation was born, and it went on to expand westward, facing numerous challenges and conflicts along the way.

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Year	Event	Significance	Impact
1776	Declaration of Independence	Established the United States as an independent nation.	Created the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.
1789	Adoption of the Constitution	Established the framework of the federal government.	Created the three branches of government: Executive, Legislative, and Judicial.
1862	Emancipation Proclamation	Declared that all slaves in the Confederate States were free.	Helped to end slavery in the United States.
1863	Gettysburg Address	Reaffirmed the principles of liberty and equality.	Helped to unify the nation during the Civil War.
1865	End of the Civil War	Preserved the Union and ended slavery.	Established the Reconstruction era.
1898	Spanish-American War	Established the United States as a world power.	Acquired territories such as Puerto Rico and the Philippines.
1901	Antitrust Legislation	Regulated large corporations and monopolies.	Helped to protect consumers and small businesses.
1914	Progressive Era	Reformed government and society.	Introduced social reforms and labor laws.
1917	World War I	Established the United States as a global superpower.	Created the League of Nations and the Federal Reserve.
1929	Great Depression	Caused economic hardship and unemployment.	Led to the New Deal and social welfare programs.
1941	World War II	Established the United States as a superpower.	Created the United Nations and the Cold War.
1945	End of World War II	Established the United States as a superpower.	Created the United Nations and the Cold War.
1954	Supreme Court Decision	Declared that segregation is unconstitutional.	Helped to end racial discrimination.
1963	Civil Rights Act	Prohibited discrimination on the basis of race, color, and religion.	Helped to end racial discrimination.
1968	Vietnam War	Established the United States as a superpower.	Created the Vietnam War and the Watergate scandal.
1974	Watergate Scandal	Exposed the abuse of power by the President.	Led to the resignation of President Nixon.
1979	Iranian Hostage Crisis	Established the United States as a superpower.	Created the Iranian Hostage Crisis and the Islamic Revolution.
1981	Reagan Revolution	Reformed government and society.	Introduced social reforms and labor laws.
1989	End of the Cold War	Established the United States as a superpower.	Created the end of the Cold War and the Gulf War.
1991	Gulf War	Established the United States as a superpower.	Created the Gulf War and the Clinton administration.
1993	Clinton Administration	Reformed government and society.	Introduced social reforms and labor laws.
1994	Norfolk School Shooting	Established the United States as a superpower.	Created the Norfolk School Shooting and the Clinton administration.
1995	Clinton Administration	Reformed government and society.	Introduced social reforms and labor laws.
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2015	Obama Administration	Reformed government and society.	Introduced social reforms and labor laws.
2016	Trump Administration	Reformed government and society.	Introduced social reforms and labor laws.
2017	Trump Administration	Reformed government and society.	Introduced social reforms and labor laws.
2018	Trump Administration	Reformed government and society.	Introduced social reforms and labor laws.
2019	Trump Administration	Reformed government and society.	Introduced social reforms and labor laws.
2020	Biden Administration	Reformed government and society.	Introduced social reforms and labor laws.
2021	Biden Administration	Reformed government and society.	Introduced social reforms and labor laws.
2022	Biden Administration	Reformed government and society.	Introduced social reforms and labor laws.
2023	Biden Administration	Reformed government and society.	Introduced social reforms and labor laws.

June 2, 1986
(NMP2L 0730)

Ms. Elinor G. Adensam, Director
BWR Project Directorate No. 3
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
7920 Norfolk Avenue
Washington, DC 20555

Dear Ms. Adensam:

Re: Nine Mile Point Unit 2
Docket No. 50-410

This letter is in response to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission Project Manager's letter dated May 8, 1985 concerning compliance to Regulatory Guide 1.75 as discussed in Niagara Mohawk's report entitled "Failure Mode and Effect Analysis."

General Electric indicates that Nine Mile Point Unit 2 current design meets the same standards for conforming to the separation guidelines of Regulatory Guide 1.75 within the Power Generation Control Complex as all other plants including recent licensed plants.

However, prior to completion of the "mini-outage" currently scheduled for 12 months after power operation, Niagara Mohawk will provide:

1. Redundant Class 1E protection devices for non-1E circuits having 1E power supply in the General Electric Power Generation Control Complex panels
2. Qualified 1E components as identified in the enclosure.

Very truly yours,

8606050265 860602
PDR ADDCK 05000410
A PDR

C. V. Mangan
C. V. Mangan
Senior Vice President

WB:ja
1646G

Enclosure

xc: R. A. Gramm, NRC Resident Inspector
Project File (2)

Boal
1/1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

In the Matter of)
Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation)
(Nine Mile Point Unit 2))

Docket No. 50-410

AFFIDAVIT

C. V. Mangan, being duly sworn, states that he is Senior Vice President of Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation; that he is authorized on the part of said Corporation to sign and file with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission the documents attached hereto; and that all such documents are true and correct to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

C. Mangan

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for the State of New York and County of Onondaga, this 2nd day of June, 1986.

Christine Austin
Notary Public in and for
Onondaga County, New York

My Commission expires:

CHRISTINE AUSTIN
Notary Public in the State of New York
Qualified in Onondaga Co. No. 4787687
~~My Commission Expires March 30, 1987~~

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CHRISTINE AUSTIN
Hotel Public in the State of New York
Qualified in Ontario Co. No. 4701887
My Commission Expires March 30, 1952

ENCLOSURE

The following information addresses the 6 NRC comments:

1. Comment: Identify any Regulatory Guide 1.97, Category I variables (function) that have non-Class 1E components. The staff position is that all Category I variables should be Class 1E.

Response: Attachment 1 identifies those RG 1.97 Category 1 variables currently identified as containing non-Class 1E components. All RG 1.97 Category 1 variables will be installed as 1E by fuel load.

2. Comment: Justify the use of non-Class 1E components for High Pressure Core Spray (HPCS) bypass valve position indication or provide Class 1E components for this position indication.

Response: Two Class 1E resistors (E22-R21, R22) will be installed in the HPCS test valve position indication circuit. This will be accomplished prior to startup after the mini-outage.

The following is the justification for this implementation schedule:

The high pressure core spray test bypass valves E22-F010 and F011 position indication circuits are powered from a Class 1E supply. The circuit uses 250 Ω non-1E resistors E22A-R21, R22 as voltage divider to adjust the range of the electrical signal for valve position indicators E22-R606, R604. The valve position indication function by itself does not initiate or prevent the core spray pump operation and is not essential for mitigating a LOCA event. The position indication provides operator information during system testing. If the indication is unavailable and the bypass valve is inadvertently left open following a system test and the HPCS is required to operate, the valves are automatically closed. Sufficient other indications are available to the operator to assure proper valve line-up and flow into the vessel. Such indications are:

- a. HPCS pump discharge pressure indication, E22-R601, a Class 1E device (PPD 164C5288P239012) at H13-P601.
- b. HPCS flow indication, E22-R603, a Class 1E device (PPD 164C5288P162083) at H13-P601.
- c. HPCS line high point vent level switch E22-N058 (non-1E) which activates an alarm "HPCS HIGH POINT VENT LVL LOW" (alarm point 0819). The level switch is an ultrasonic detector and the alarm function is a non-Class 1E function similar to all other alarm functions.

Based on the above discussion, it is concluded that the valves will be properly positioned and there are enough alternate means available for operator information, assuming the loss of the bypass valve indication, due to failure of the non-Class 1E resistor. Also, there is no detrimental effect to the system safety function.

ENCLOSURE

2. (cont.)

The power supply circuit for the position indications is fed from Division 3, 125Vdc bus, via 10 amp fuses E22B-F4, F5, non-Class 1E, each in series with a 15 amp, double pole, Class 1E circuit breaker (E22B-CB17). Thus, in the event of a failure of the indication circuit causing a low impedance fault (short across +ve and -ve terminals), the faulted circuit will be isolated by opening of one or more of these protective devices without degrading the Class 1E bus. Thus, there will be no safety impact on the electrical power system. Refer to Figure 1 for simplified circuit representation.

3. Comment: Justify the use of non-Class 1E signal resistor units (SRUs) for the RHR Hx service water flow indication (A&B) or provide Class 1E SRUs for this indication.

Response: Two Class 1E signal resistor units will be installed for the RHR Hx service water flow indication (A&B). This will be accomplished prior to startup after the mini-outage.

The following is the justification for this implementation schedule:

- a. These SRUs are identical to nuclear-safety-related SRUs described by PPD#184C5812 (both sets are Bailey type 766 SRUs utilizing the identical components).
- b. Each SRU consists of terminal board and wire wound resistors. Potential fault paths are current-limited in the SRUs by series components. The current-limiting components will open on excessive current demand, thus disconnecting the faulty device from Class 1E power. Short circuit of resistors is not a credible failure.
- c. The terminal boards are diallyl phthalate and have a dielectric strength of 2,200 volts.
- d. The resistors are all fixed wire wound resistors that are epoxy encapsulated with a dielectric strength of 1,000 volts.



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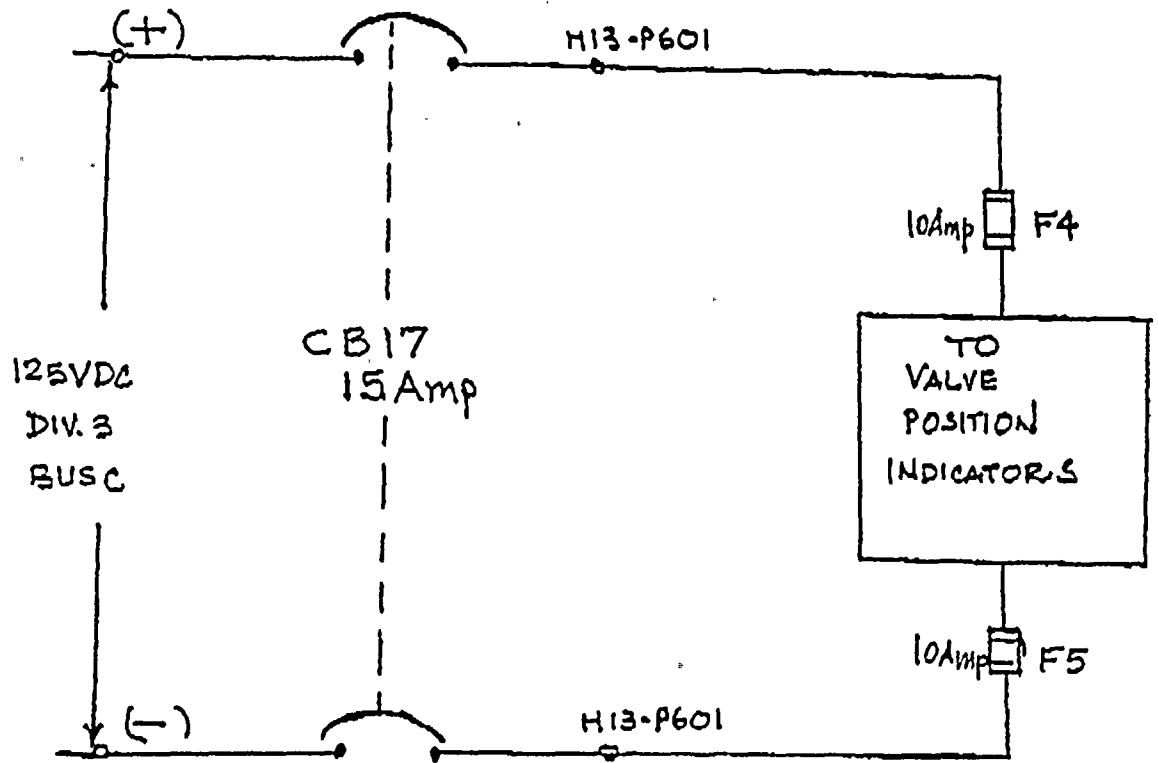
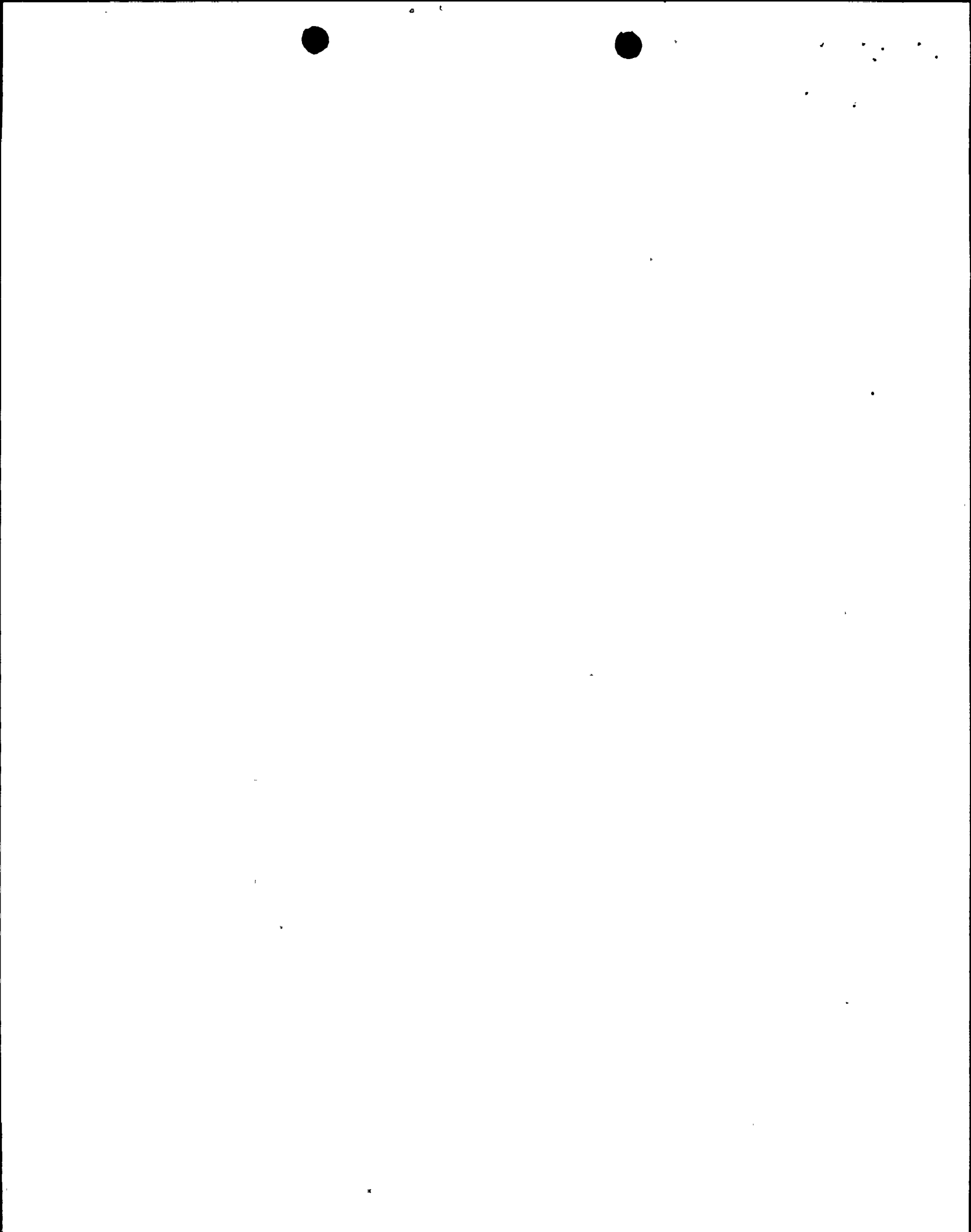


FIGURE 1. HPCS BYPASS VALVE POSITION INDICATION POWER SUPPLY



ENCLOSURE3. Response (cont.)

- e. Mechanical stresses. Identical SRUs were installed on panels that were seismically tested per IEEE 344-1975 to greater than 15g and did not adversely affect the power supply (Reference 6.1).
- f. Environmental stresses. SRUs are located in a Class 1E HVAC environment which is less severe than the maximum operating temperature of these units (120°F). The current-limiting resistors in the SRU are functionally rated to 300°F and will be current-limiting at even higher temperatures.
- g. This device is identical to the device of the same equipment part number used in the various BWR 4's, 5's and 6's that have been operating over the past fifteen (15) years. GE is not aware of any failure attributable to this device and it's connection to the Class 1E equipment or source.

4. Comment: Justify the use of two non-Class 1E diodes for arc suppression on the RHR Class 1E optical isolators. Discuss the design implications associated with upgrading these diodes to Class 1E. A similar concern exists for the non-Class 1E diodes utilized as arc suppression devices in the end-of-cycle recirculation pump trip systems. Justify the use of these diodes.

Response: Six Class 1E diodes, E12A-CR13, E21A-CR21, C72A-CR3A,B and C72A-CR4A,B will be installed prior to startup after the mini-outage. The following discussion is provided as justification for this implementation schedule.

The diodes in question block reverse current flow unless subjected to a reverse voltage exceeding 400V. (The nominal voltage for the diode applications is 125Vdc, which is far below the breakdown threshold voltage of 400V. There is no high voltage source available to affect this circuit.)

Arc suppression diode E12A-CR13 (E21A-CR21) is provided to protect the isolator card E12A-AT7 (E21A-AT7) output against the transients caused by switching of inductive relay load E12A-K137A (K137B). The output relay function is to provide an automatic stop signal to RHR pump E12-CO02A(B). This auto stop signal is activated by an input signal from shutdown cooling suction valve E12-F008 (F009) logic.

For diodes E12A-CR13 and E21A-CR21, the unlikely diode failure which would result in current flow in the reverse direction may cause the output of the isolator card to be shorted. This may prevent operation of the RHR pump in the shutdown cooling mode. This shutdown cooling alignment is considered to be a non-safety function. This system is designed to be initiated and secured by operator action. The relay logic is mechanized so that during the LPCI mode of RHR, the stop signal from these valves will have no impact on the pump circuitry. The same justification holds true for the diode open circuit failure which removes the arc suppression protection for the isolator card.

The first part of the report deals with the general situation in the country and the progress of the war.

The second part of the report deals with the economic situation and the measures taken to improve it.

The third part of the report deals with the social situation and the measures taken to improve it.

The fourth part of the report deals with the cultural situation and the measures taken to improve it.

The fifth part of the report deals with the political situation and the measures taken to improve it.

The sixth part of the report deals with the military situation and the measures taken to improve it.

The seventh part of the report deals with the international situation and the measures taken to improve it.

The eighth part of the report deals with the future of the country and the measures taken to improve it.

The ninth part of the report deals with the conclusion of the report and the measures taken to improve it.

ENCLOSURE

4. (cont.)

Diodes C72A-CR3A, 4A and 4B are used in the recirculation pump trip coil circuit. Each diode directs the trip signal power to its respective trip coil (52TC1-CB3A, CB3B, CB4A and CB4B).

For diodes C72A-CR3A, 3B, 4A and 4B, if anyone of the two diodes in its given pair (CR3A, 2B = pair 1; CR4A, 4B = pair 2) fails open, activation of its associated trip coil is prevented. However, each pump has two redundant trip coils, one in each RPT logic. This allows either trip logic to trip both pumps. Loss of this recirculation pump trip function will not prevent the turbine stop valve or control valve initiated RPS scram function. Diode open circuiting will have no effect on the power supply. A short across the diode will allow the trip coil to be energized when demanded and does not prevent a tripping function.

The diodes E12A-CR13, E21A-CR21, C72A-CR2A, 2B, 4A and 4B are JEDEC Catalogue No. 1N4004. The same diodes have been purchased from the same vendor and have already performed satisfactorily in nuclear utility operations for a long time. These same diodes have been used for years as integral components of the qualified isolator assemblies. The quality of these diodes is comparable to Class 1E and will meet the technical requirements of the safety-related assembly in which they are installed. Identical diodes have been tested successfully to demonstrate their seismic adequacy. The results of these tests are contained in GE DRF C22-00017.

Based on the seismic test data and the continued purchase of the same hardware from the same vendor, it is concluded that the diodes supplied will perform this arc suppression function and the necessary safety function will be satisfied. Thus, there is no threat to the Class 1E bus/power supply or system safety functions.

5. Comment: Provide the maximum wattage that would be expanded by each non-Class 1E device listed in the NMP2 January 1986 report.

Response: The following tabulation provides a list of non-Class 1E devices identified in the January 1986 report, with their corresponding maximum wattage rating.

<u>SYSTEM</u>	<u>DEVICE NUMBER</u>	<u>DEVICE MPL. NO.</u>	<u>MAX. DEVICE OR CIRCUIT WATTAGE</u>
RHR	Controller.	E12-R604A	24 W (includes resistor E12A-R111)
		E12-R604B	24 W (includes resistor E12A-R112)
		E12-R605	24 W
		E12-R606A	24 W (includes Transducer E12-K003A)



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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is essential for the proper management of the organization's finances and for ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

2. In addition, it is noted that the records should be kept in a secure and accessible location. This will allow for easy retrieval of information when needed and will help to prevent the loss or destruction of data.

3. The document also outlines the specific steps that should be taken to ensure the accuracy of the records. This includes the use of standardized forms and procedures, as well as the implementation of a system of checks and balances to catch any errors or discrepancies.

4. Finally, it is stressed that the records should be reviewed and updated regularly. This will help to ensure that the information is current and relevant, and will allow for the identification of any trends or patterns that may be of interest to the organization.

<u>SYSTEM</u>	<u>DEVICE NUMBER</u>	<u>DEVICE MPL. NO.</u>	<u>MAX. DEVICE OR CIRCUIT WATTAGE</u>
		E12-R606B	24 W (includes Transducer E12-K003B)
	Selector Station	E12-K605A E12-K605B	3 W 3 W
	Pressure Meter	E12-R605-1 E12-R606A-1 E12-R606B-1	50 mW 50 mW 50 mW
	Level Meter	E12-R604A-1 E12-R604B-1	50 mW 50 mW
	Recorder	B22-R615	12 W
	Manual Unit	E12-Z2A E12-Z2B	4.8 W (includes Transducer E12-K001A) 4.8 W (includes Transducer E12-K001B)
	Transformer	E12-T01	10 W
	Meter	E12-R608A E12-R608B E12-R609A E12-R609B	150 mW 150 mW 150 mW 150 mW
	Signal Resistor Unit	E12A-SRU1A,B SRU2A,B E12A-SRU3A,B	0.45 W 3.2 W
	Diode	E12A-CR1-12	1 W each
	Resistor	E12A-R113-115	75 W each
RCIC	Pressure Meter	E51-R601 E51-R603 E51-R604	50 mW 50 mW 50 mW
SLCS	Pressure	C41-R600A C41-R600B	24 W (includes Level Meter C41-R601 and SRU C41A-SRU1) 24 W (includes SRU C41A-SRU2)
	Level Meter	B22-R610	50 mW
	Meter Relay Panel	C41-Z01A C41-Z01B	7 W 7 W



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<u>SYSTEM</u>	<u>DEVICE NUMBER</u>	<u>DEVICE MPL. NO.</u>	<u>MAX. DEVICE OR CIRCUIT WATTAGE</u>
HPCS-PS	Voltmeter	E22-R6 10	4.3 W
		E22-R6 11	4.3 W
		E22-R6 14	4.3 W
		E22-R6 15	4.3 W
		E22-R6 18	4.3 W
	Ammeter	E22-R607	4.3 W
		E22-R6 16	4.3 W
		E22-R6 19	4.3 W
		E22-R620	4.3 W
		E22-R621	4.3 W
	Watthour Meter	E22-R004	20 W
	Frequency Meter	E22-R6 12	10 W
	Current Transducer	E22-K001	5 W
	Var Transducer	E22-K002	5 W
		E22-K003	5 W
	Var Meter	E22-R608	10 W
	Watt Meter	E22-R609	10 W
	Synchroscope	E22-R6 13	5 W
	Relay	E22B-K34	16.2 W
		E22B-K37	16.2 W
	Switch	E22B-S01, 12	0
Resistor	E22B-R01	6.5W	
	-R0 1A	20 W	
	-R02	1 W	
	-R03,4	75 W	
RECIRC	Capacitor	B35A-C3A,B thru C6A,B	0.10 W each
	Resistor	B35A-R03A,B thru C6A,B	5 W each
ADS	Resistor	B22C-R01 thru R028	5 W each
NS ⁴	Resistor	B22H-R01 thru R04	10 W
HPCS	Resistor	E22A-R21, R22	75 W

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ENCLOSURE

6. Comment: Discuss the differences (design, surveillance, and documentation) that distinguish Class 1E fuses from the non-Class 1E fuses. Provide new analyses (credit cannot be taken for non-Class 1E protection devices) for those instances where credit has been taken for non-Class 1E fuses, breakers, and resistance devices to protect Class 1E circuits from worst-case credible failures within the non-Class 1E circuits. If an analysis indicates that a Class 1E bus would be lost by these failures, then provide redundant Class 1E protection devices. Resistance devices cannot be used as isolation or protection devices (R.G. 1.75)

Response: Prior to fuel load, NMPC will identify on the "Q-List" the following: all non-1E protection devices used for non-1E circuits having 1E power supply in GE PGCC panels.

As a result, device replacement will be in accordance with the Nine Mile Point NUclear Station Administrative Procedure No. AP-5.0 Procedure for Repair. This will ensure a Quality Assurance Review.

In addition, redundant 1E protection devices will be installed prior to start up after the mini-outage.

(1614E)

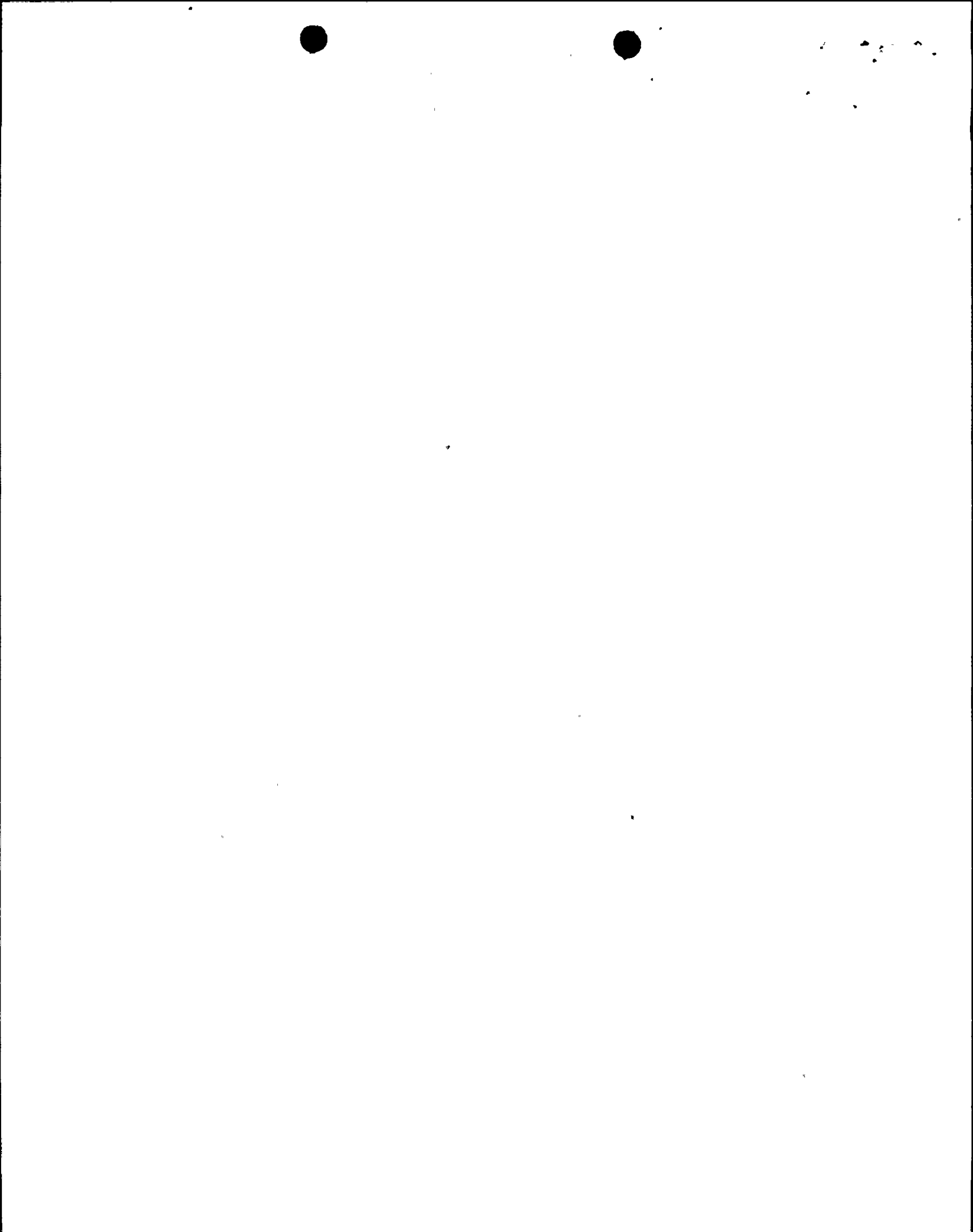
1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is essential for ensuring the integrity of the financial statements and for providing a clear audit trail. The text notes that any discrepancies or errors in the records can lead to significant complications during an audit and may result in the disallowance of certain expenses.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures that must be followed when recording transactions. It details the requirements for proper documentation, including the need for original receipts and invoices. The text also discusses the importance of timely recording and the use of appropriate accounting methods to ensure that the records are consistent and reliable.

3. The third part of the document addresses the issue of internal controls. It explains that a strong system of internal controls is necessary to prevent and detect errors and fraud. The text provides guidance on how to design and implement effective internal controls, including the separation of duties and the use of independent checks and balances.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the role of the auditor in verifying the accuracy of the records. It describes the various audit procedures that may be used, such as inspection of documents, observation of physical assets, and confirmation of accounts. The text also explains the auditor's responsibility to report any findings to the appropriate authorities and to provide recommendations for improving the internal control system.

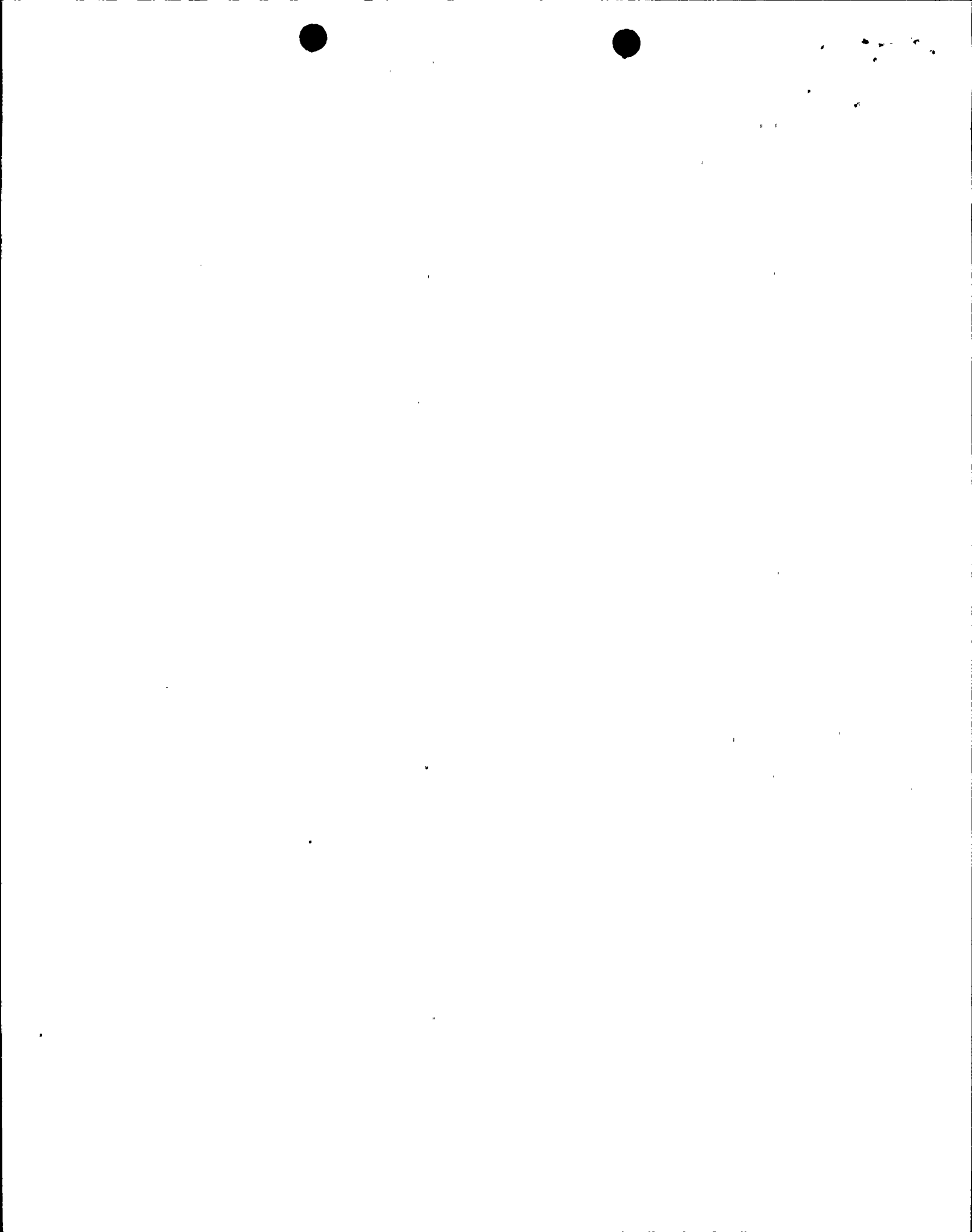
ATTACHMENT 1



Item No.	Parameter Description
1. 2ISC*LT13A (B22-N044A)	Reactor Vessel Level - A (Fuel Zone)
2. 2ISC*LT13B (B22-N044B)	Reactor Vessel Level - B (Fuel Zone)
3. 2ISC*PT6A (B22-N062A)	Reactor Vessel Pressure - A
4. 2ISC*PT6B (B22-N062B)	Reactor Vessel Pressure - B
5. 2RHS*FT63A	Drywell Spray Header Flow - A (No change)*
6. 2RHS*FT63B	Drywell Spray Header Flow - B (No change)*
7. 2ICS*FT101 (E51-N003)	RCIC System Flow
8. 2CSH*FT104 (E22-N005)	HPCS System Flow
9. 2CSL*FT126 (E22-N003)	LPCS System Flow
10. 2RHS*FT14A (E12-N015A)	LPCI Flow
11. 2RHS*FT14 B, C (E12-N015B, C)	LPCI Flow
12. 2SLS*FT113 (C41-N007)	SLCS System Flow
13. 2SLS*LT103 (C41-N001)	LCS Storage Tank Level
14. 2SWP*PT13A (E12-N007A)	Cooling Water Flow to ESF System Component - A
15. 2SWP*PT13B (E12-N007B)	Cooling Water Flow to ESF System Component - B
16. 2ISC*LT9C (B22-N091E)	Reactor Vessel Level - A (Wide Range)
17. 2ISC*LT9A (B22-N091A)	Reactor Vessel Level - A (Wide Range) (No change)*

*Present hardware is Class 1E

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	<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Parameter Description</u>
18.	2ISC*LT9D (B22-N091F)	Reactor Vessel Level - B (Wide Range)
19.	2ISC*LT9B (B22-N091B)	Reactor Vessel Level - B (Wide Range) (No change)*
20.	2RHS*FT16A	Suppression Chamber Spray Header Flow - A (No change)*
21.	2RHS*FT16B	Suppression Chamber Spray Header Flow - B (No change)*

*Present hardware is Class 1E

