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SUBJECT: Forwards revised NSHC analysis for proposed core power vs flow Tech Spec change. Rev suppls 861030 Tech Spec change.

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CHAPTER I

THE DIVISION OF LABOR IS THE BASIS OF ALL CIVILIZATION. IT IS THE FIRST STEP TOWARD THE CONQUEST OF NATURE. BY SPECIALIZING IN ONE BRANCH OF LABOR, MAN IS ABLE TO PRODUCE MORE THAN HE COULD DO ALONE. THIS SURPLUS CAN THEN BE EXCHANGED FOR OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES.

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Product	Quantity	Price	Value
Wheat	100 bushels	\$1.00	\$100.00
Corn	200 bushels	\$0.50	\$100.00
Cattle	10 head	\$10.00	\$100.00
Wool	1000 lbs	\$10.00	\$100.00
Sheep	100 head	\$10.00	\$100.00
Iron	100 tons	\$10.00	\$100.00
Coal	1000 tons	\$10.00	\$100.00
Gold	1000 lbs	\$10.00	\$100.00
Silver	1000 lbs	\$10.00	\$100.00

January 15, 1987
(NMP1L 0126)

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Attn: Document Control Desk
Washington, D.C. 20555

Re: Nine Mile Point Unit 1
Docket No. 50-220
DPR-63

Gentlemen:

Per your request attached is a revised no significant hazards consideration analysis for Niagara Mohawk's proposed core power versus flow Technical Specification change. The attached revision supplements our Technical Specification change submittal dated October 30, 1986.

Sincerely,

NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORPORATION

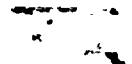
C. V. Mangano

C. V. Mangano
Senior Vice President

PEF/pns
2476G
Attachment

xc: Regional Administrator, Region I
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NO SIGNIFICANT HAZARDS CONSIDERATION ANALYSIS
FOR THE CORE POWER VS. CORE FLOW TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION CHANGE

The operation of Nine Mile Point Unit 1 in accordance with the proposed amendment will not involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated.

The proposed changes to the power/flow and the rod block lines are a result of the extended load line limit analysis performed by General Electric for Nine Mile Point Unit 1. This analysis which is documented in NEDC-31126 (reference 2) shows that the consequences of transients and accidents initiated from within the ELLLA (extended load line limit analysis) region are bounded by the existing safety bases. Therefore, all existing safety bases applied to Nine Mile Point Unit 1 are satisfied for operation within the extended load line limit analysis region and the proposed changes do not increase the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated.

The operation of Nine Mile Point Unit 1 in accordance with the proposed amendment will not create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any previously evaluated.

The proposed amendment involves changing the rod block and power/flow lines. These changes have been analyzed for their effect on accidents and transients as indicated in reference 2. The changes in the power/flow and the rod block lines will not create the possibility of a new or different accident.

The operation of Nine Mile Point Unit 1 in accordance with the proposed amendment will not involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety.

As a result of changing the rod block line, the delta CPR (critical power ratio) for the rod withdrawal error, the only transient affected by this change, increases from 0.30 to 0.33. This transient is the limiting transient from BOC (Beginning of Cycle) to EOC (End of Cycle) minus 2,000 MWD/ST. In order to maintain the existing 1.07 CPR safety limit, the increased delta CPR would require increasing the operating MCPR (minimum critical power ratio) for this exposure range from 1.37 to 1.40. However, the current Technical Specification limit is already 1.40 for the exposure range during which the rod withdrawal error is limiting. All other transients analyzed at the 100/85 power/flow point are bounded by the analysis performed at the 100/100 power/flow point or result in a delta CPR which is less than the limiting MCPR. Therefore, since the operating limit MCPR for Nine Mile Point Unit 1 continues to maintain the existing 1.07 CPR safety limit, the margin of safety as a result of this change will remain the same.



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