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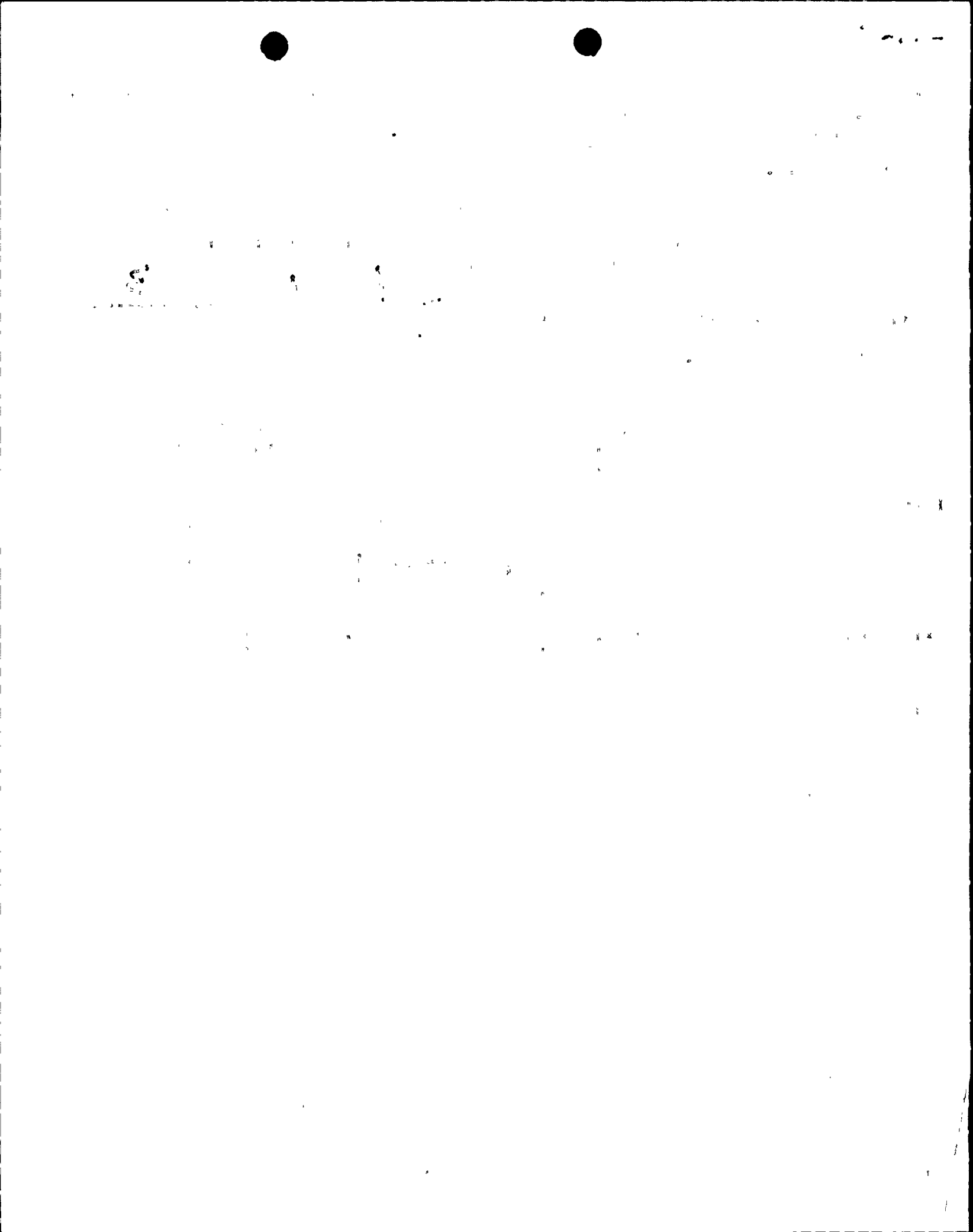
ACCESSION NBR: 8508230177 DOC. DATE: 85/08/19 NOTARIZED: NO DOCKET #
 FACIL: 50-244 Robert Emmet Ginna Nuclear Plant, Unit 1, Rochester G 05000244
 AUTH. NAME: KOBER, R.W. AUTHOR AFFILIATION: Rochester Gas & Electric Corp.
 RECIP. NAME: ZWOLINSKI, J.A. RECIPIENT AFFILIATION: Operating Reactors Branch 5

SUBJECT: Forwards fluence vs operating time curve presented at 850717 meeting to support 821208 Tech Spec change re heatup & cooldown limits. Conclusions support capsule withdrawal schedule in proposed Tech Spec.

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ROGER W. KOBER
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August 19, 1985

Director of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
Attention: Mr. John A. Zwolinski, Chief
Operating Reactors Branch No. 5
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D.C. 20555

Subject: Proposed Technical Specification
Heatup and Cooldown Limits
R. E. Ginna Nuclear Power Plant
Docket No. 50-244

Dear Mr. Zwolinski:

At a meeting with the NRC Staff on July 17, 1985, additional plant specific information was presented which supports our proposed Technical Specification change for the heatup and cooldown limits dated December 8, 1982. The additional information was in response to questions regarding the period of time (neutron fluence level) for which the proposed curves would remain valid.

Attached is the fluence vs. operating time curve that was presented. Data is shown for the location of maximum fluence at the vessel inner radius (OT) as well as at the 1/4T position. Also depicted are fluence vs. time curves for surveillance capsules located at azimuthal locations of 13° and 23° relative to the reactor core cardinal axes.

In regard to the attached figure, the solid portion of each curve represents plant-specific data through cycle 14 taken from a prior transmittal dated August 8, 1984. The dashed portion of each curve represents a projection beyond cycle 14 to end of design life (32 EFPY). These projections assume continued low leakage fuel management and are based on neutron flux levels equal to the linear average of those calculated for cycles 13 and 14. In particular, the following neutron flux levels were used for projection beyond 10.4 effective full power years.

13° capsule	9.46×10^{10} n/cm ² -sec
23° capsule	6.25×10^{10} n/cm ² -sec
vessel OT	3.08×10^{10} n/cm ² -sec
vessel 1/4T	2.03×10^{10} n/cm ² -sec

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PDR



The following information was obtained from the records of the
 State of Michigan Department of Social Services, Lansing, Michigan.
 The records show that on 1-1-8, the following individuals were
 receiving public assistance benefits:
 [The following names and addresses are listed in the original document, but they are extremely faint and difficult to read. The names appear to be arranged in several columns, possibly representing a list of recipients.]

[Handwritten signature or scribble in the bottom left corner.]

ROCHESTER GAS AND ELECTRIC CORP.
DATE August 19, 1985
TO Mr. John A. Zwolinski

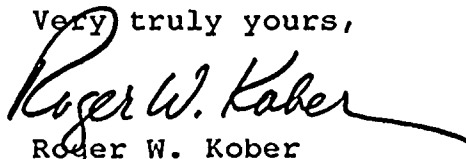
SHEET NO. 2

Based on these projections, the following observations can be made:

1. The 1/4T vessel location is estimated to reach an exposure level of 1.5×10^{19} after 20.5 effective full power years of operation.
2. The estimated end of life fast neutron ($E > 1.0$ MeV) exposure of the R.E. Ginna reactor vessel (OT) is 3.38×10^{19} n/cm².
3. To simulate end of life conditions, a surveillance capsule should be withdrawn from the 23^o position after 15.4 effective full power years of operation. However, extension of the withdrawal time to 17 effective full power years would increase the capsule exposure to only 3.70×10^{19} n/cm², approximately 10% greater than vessel EOL fluence.

It is anticipated that future fuel management practices will be consistent with those assumed for projections beyond Cycle 14. The conclusions noted above support the capsule withdrawal schedule in the proposed Technical Specification.

Very truly yours,


Roger W. Kober



The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be clearly documented and supported by appropriate evidence. This ensures transparency and accountability in the financial process.

Furthermore, it is noted that regular audits are essential to identify any discrepancies or errors early on. By conducting thorough reviews, organizations can prevent potential issues from escalating and maintain the integrity of their financial data.

In addition, the document highlights the need for clear communication between all parties involved. Regular meetings and reports should be used to keep everyone informed of the current status and any changes that may occur. This collaborative approach is key to successful financial management.

Finally, it is stressed that adherence to all relevant laws and regulations is non-negotiable. Organizations must stay up-to-date on the latest legal requirements to avoid penalties and ensure full compliance with the law.

