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 FACIL: 50-220 Nine Mile Point Nuclear Station, Unit 1, Niagara Power 05000220  
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 DISE, D.P. Niagara Mohawk Power Corp.  
 RECIP. NAME: RECIPIENT AFFILIATION  
 IPPOLITO, T.A. Operating Reactors Branch 2

SUBJECT: Submits licensee's plans for schedule & design descriptions per provisions of Section III.G.3 of 10CFR50, App R. Will install safe shutdown panel which will provide control for emergency condenser inlet.

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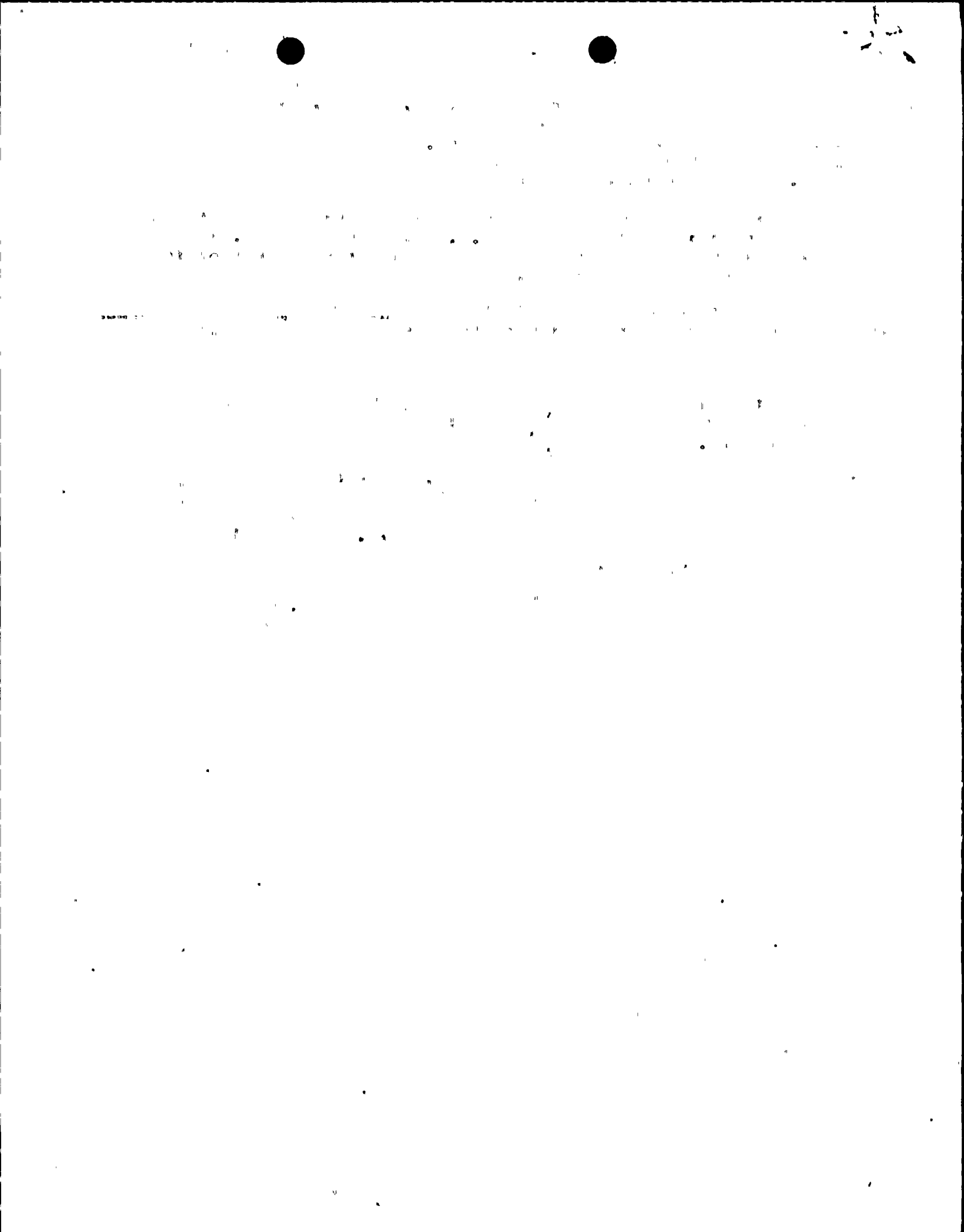
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MAR 27 1981

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March 19, 1981

Mr. Thomas Ippolito  
Chief Operating Reactors Branch No. 2  
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20555

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

Dear Mr. Ippolito:

Paragraph 50.48(c)(5) requires licensees to submit plans, schedules and design descriptions for meeting the provisions of Section III.G.3 of 10 CFR 50 Appendix R. The requested information is provided below.

As discussed in Section 4.1 of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Fire Protection Safety Evaluation Report for Nine Mile Point Unit 1 dated July 27, 1979, Niagara Mohawk plans to install a safe shutdown panel. Niagara Mohawk has in place a special operating procedure for remote shutdown, if the control room is evacuated. The original intent of the shutdown panel was to perform remote shutdown at one location, thus reducing the number of operators required.

The safe shutdown panel will provide alternate control for the emergency condenser inlet, return and makeup level control valves. Analog and status light indication is provided for reactor temperature, reactor pressure, etc. Reactor scram capability is provided by de-energizing the motor generator sets which supply power to the scram valves. The scram capability is a backup only, and Niagara Mohawk assumes that reactor scram will be performed by the operators prior to evacuating the control room.

One of the two redundant trains of the emergency condensers may be required for core decay heat removal. As stated in the Final Safety Analysis Report for Nine Mile Point Unit 1, each emergency condenser train has sufficient cooling water in the emergency condenser gravity tank for eight hours of core decay heat removal. Makeup water is available from the condensate system for an additional 48 hours of operation. The fire protection system can also be utilized for makeup water. The eight hours of initial cooling water in the emergency condenser makeup gravity tank provides adequate time to supply makeup from the condensate or fire protection system. Hot shutdown can be attained and maintained by operation of the emergency condensers.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific information required.

1. The first part of the document is a list of references. The references are as follows:
 

- 1. J. H. Van Veen, "The effect of the frequency of sampling on the accuracy of the estimates of the mean and variance of a random process," *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, vol. 34, no. 1, pp. 1-10, 1987.
- 2. J. H. Van Veen, "The effect of the frequency of sampling on the accuracy of the estimates of the mean and variance of a random process," *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, vol. 34, no. 1, pp. 1-10, 1987.
- 3. J. H. Van Veen, "The effect of the frequency of sampling on the accuracy of the estimates of the mean and variance of a random process," *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, vol. 34, no. 1, pp. 1-10, 1987.
- 4. J. H. Van Veen, "The effect of the frequency of sampling on the accuracy of the estimates of the mean and variance of a random process," *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, vol. 34, no. 1, pp. 1-10, 1987.
- 5. J. H. Van Veen, "The effect of the frequency of sampling on the accuracy of the estimates of the mean and variance of a random process," *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, vol. 34, no. 1, pp. 1-10, 1987.
- 6. J. H. Van Veen, "The effect of the frequency of sampling on the accuracy of the estimates of the mean and variance of a random process," *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, vol. 34, no. 1, pp. 1-10, 1987.
- 7. J. H. Van Veen, "The effect of the frequency of sampling on the accuracy of the estimates of the mean and variance of a random process," *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, vol. 34, no. 1, pp. 1-10, 1987.
- 8. J. H. Van Veen, "The effect of the frequency of sampling on the accuracy of the estimates of the mean and variance of a random process," *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, vol. 34, no. 1, pp. 1-10, 1987.
- 9. J. H. Van Veen, "The effect of the frequency of sampling on the accuracy of the estimates of the mean and variance of a random process," *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, vol. 34, no. 1, pp. 1-10, 1987.
- 10. J. H. Van Veen, "The effect of the frequency of sampling on the accuracy of the estimates of the mean and variance of a random process," *IEEE Transactions on Information Theory*, vol. 34, no. 1, pp. 1-10, 1987.

[illegible]

1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The investigator must first identify the problem and then determine the scope of the study. The next step is to design the study. This involves determining the methods to be used and the data to be collected. The third step is to collect the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The fourth step is to analyze the data. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The fifth step is to interpret the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The sixth step is to write the report. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The seventh step is to present the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The eighth step is to publish the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The ninth step is to evaluate the results. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study. The tenth step is to conclude the study. This is done by the investigator who is responsible for the study.

1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has not yet received any information from the Government of the United States regarding the results of its investigation of the activities of the American Friends Service Committee in the Philippines. It is therefore unable to make any statement as to the findings of its investigation.

Mr. Thomas Ippolito  
March 19, 1981  
Page 2

Niagara Mohawk believes that the reactor clean up system or shutdown cooling system will be available, or can be repaired after a fire to assure cold shutdown is achieved within 72 hours. Niagara Mohawk has not performed detailed analysis to substantiate this assumption, nor do we believe detailed analysis is necessary. We also do not believe that proceeding from hot shutdown to cold shutdown within 72 hours is required to assure plant safety.

To address the separation criteria of Section III.G, 10 CFR 50 Appendix R, the safe shutdown panel will be separated into two panels. Channel 11 panel will be located on elevation 250' of the turbine building and the channel 12 panel will be located on elevation 277' of the turbine building. These are separate fire areas. The cable routing to these panels and the control room will be such that during a single fire, the control function of at least one of emergency condenser channel will be available.

The emergency condenser inlet valves for both trains are located in single fire area. Even though the fire load and thus the possibility of a fire is low, Niagara Mohawk will install a halon system to protect this area.

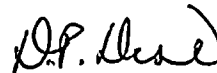
The design information relative to these shutdown panels will be provided to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission by May 19, 1981. Niagara Mohawk is scheduled to install the safe shutdown panels by September 30, 1981.

Niagara Mohawk has installed eight hour battery powered emergency lights. These have been installed in areas needed for operation of safe shutdown equipment and access and egress routes. These installations satisfy the requirements of Section III.J of Appendix R.

The Nine Mile Point Unit 1 drywell is inerted during operation. This satisfies Section III.O of Appendix R.

Very truly yours,

NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORPORATION



D. P. Dise  
Vice President Engineering

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