



**Commonwealth Edison**

One First National Plaza, Chicago, Illinois

Address Reply to: Post Office Box 767  
Chicago, Illinois 60690

September 5, 1985

Mr. Harold R. Denton, Director  
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation  
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, DC 20555

SUBJECT: LaSalle County Station Units 1 and 2  
Proposed Amendments to Technical  
Specification for Facility Operating  
License NFP-11 and NPF-18  
Revision to SRV Setpoint and Setpoint  
Tolerances - Supplemental Information  
NRC Docket Nos. 50-373 and 50-374

REFERENCE (a): August 19, 1985 letter from H. Massin  
to H. Denton transmitting Tech Spec  
change request

Dear Mr. Denton:

This letter supplements our submittal of August 19, 1985 (Reference a) by providing further justification in support of our request for a Technical Specification change.

The implication of retaining a lower bound of -1% on the SRV setpoints is the possibility of unnecessary testing of valves. For example, when the SRV's are removed and sent to the test facility at the upcoming Unit 1 outage, if any of the valves fail to meet the +1% set pressure tolerance, an additional sample of valves must be removed and tested. If any of these valves fail, then the remainder of the valves must be removed and tested. This would unnecessarily increase the length of time the unit is shutdown and would also increase the man-rem exposure during the additional valve removals and installations.

Test data from Crosby indicates the valves are set to +0%, -2% from nameplate. Therefore, valves might very well be found outside the current Tech Spec lower limit tolerance (-1%) resulting in unnecessary additional testing.

The ASME rating practice requires an approved, preheated test loop where the accuracies are demonstrated. An SRV is preheated in the loop, then tested four times in a row. These four readings must fall within a 4% scatterband or the valve is rejected. By definition, the +1% and -3% apportionment of the scatter band defines the nameplate setting of the SRV. This is conservative because it is the upper limit that assures the protective opening action of the SRV occurs at or below that particular pressure.

*Acc!*

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The LaSalle SRV's were rated in Crosby's ASME qualified test loop. Valves that didn't meet the 4% scatterband were rejected. The valve ratings were engraved on the nameplate according to this +1%, -3% ASME procedure. This gives about 95% confidence that the valves operate at or below the nameplate setting.

Amendment 64 to the FSAR revised the 1146 psi set point to 1150 psi. These valves are set to a nameplate setting of 1150 psi.

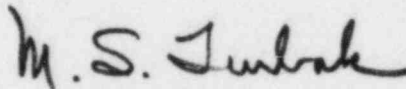
1150 psi is the analytical limit used by General Electric in the SRV overpressure protection transient analysis.

Commonwealth Edison is notifying the State of Illinois of this supplement to our request by transmitting a copy of this letter to the designated State Official.

Please direct any questions you may have concerning this matter to this office.

One (1) signed original and ten (10) copies of this transmittal is provided for your use.

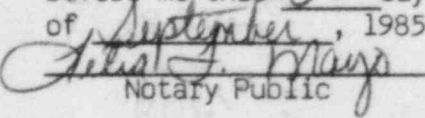
Very truly yours,



M. S. Turbak  
Operating Plant Licensing Director

HLM/crh

cc: Region III Inspector-LaSalle  
A. Bournia - NRR  
M. Parker - State of Ill.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to  
before me this 5th day  
of September, 1985  
  
Notary Public