

July 7, 1998

50-219

Mr. Michael B. Roche
Vice President and Director
GPU Nuclear, Inc.
Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station
P.O. Box 388
Forked River, NJ 08731

SUBJECT: CORRECTION TO AMENDMENT NO. 195 TO FACILITY OPERATING
LICENSE NO. DPR-16, OYSTER CREEK NUCLEAR GENERATING STATION

Dear Mr. Roche:

On June 4, 1998, the Commission issued Amendment No. 195 to Facility Operating License No. DPR-16 for Oyster Creek. The amendment clarified sections of the Technical Specifications which were demonstrated to be unclear or conflicting.

On page 2-3.7 the footnote "Correction 11/30/87" was omitted. Enclosed is a corrected page 2-3.7 which includes the footnote.

If you have any questions please call me on (301) 415-3041.

Sincerely,

Original signed by

Ronald B. Eaton, Senior Project Manager
Project Directorate I-3
Division of Reactor Projects - I/II
Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

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Enclosure: Page 2-3.7

cc w/encl: See next page

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M. Roche
GPU Nuclear, Inc.

cc:

Ernest L. Blake, Jr., Esquire
Shaw, Pittman, Potts & Trowbridge
2300 N Street, NW
Washington, DC 20037

Regional Administrator, Region I
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
475 Allendale Road
King of Prussia, PA 19406-1415

BWR Licensing Manager
GPU Nuclear Corporation
1 Upper Pond Road
Parsippany, NJ 07054

Mayor
Lacey Township
818 West Lacey Road
Forked River, NJ 08731

Licensing Manager
Oyster Creek Nuclear Generating Station
Mail Stop: Site Emergency Bldg.
P.O. Box 388
Forked River, NJ 08731

Resident Inspector
c/o U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
P.O. Box 445
Forked River, NJ 08731

Kent Tosch, Chief
New Jersey Department of
Environmental Protection
Bureau of Nuclear Engineering
CN 415
Trenton, NJ 08625

The low level water level trip setting of 11'5" above the top of the active fuel has been established to assure that the reactor is not operated at a water level below that for which the fuel cladding integrity safety limit is applicable. With the scram set at this point, the generation of steam, and thus the loss of inventory is stopped. For example, for a loss of feedwater flow a reactor scram at the value indicated and isolation valve closure at the low-low water level set point results in more than 4 feet of water remaining above the core after isolation (6).

During periods when the reactor is shut down, decay heat is present and adequate water level must be maintained to provide core cooling. Thus, the low-low level trip point of 7'2" above the core is provided to actuate the core spray system (when the core spray system is required as identified in Section 3.4) to provide cooling water should the level drop to this point.*

The turbine stop valve(s) scram is provided to anticipate the pressure, neutron flux, and heat flux increase caused by the rapid closure of the turbine stop valve(s) and failure of the turbine bypass system.

The generator load rejection scram is provided to anticipate the rapid increase in pressure and neutron flux resulting from fast closure of the turbine control valves to a load rejection and failure of the turbine bypass system. This scram is initiated by the loss of turbine acceleration relay oil pressure. The timing for this scram is almost identical to the turbine trip.

The undervoltage protection system is a 2 out of 3 coincident logic relay system designated to shift emergency buses C and D to on-site power should normal power be lost or degraded to an unacceptable level. The trip points and time delay settings have been selected to assure an adequate power source to emergency safeguards systems in the event of a total loss of normal power or degraded conditions which would adversely affect the functioning of engineered safety features connected to the plant emergency power distribution system.

References

- (1) FDSAR, Volume 1, Section VII-4.2.4.2
- (2) FDSAR, Amendment 28, Item III.A-12
- (3) FDSAR, Amendment 32, Question 13
- (4) Letters, Peter A. Morris, Director, Division of Reaction Licensing, USAEC, to John E. Logan, Vice President, Jersey Central Power and Light Company
- (5) FDSAR, Amendment 65, Section B.XI
- (6) FDSAR, Amendment 65, Section B.IX