

OYSTER CREEK SHORT PERIOD SCRAM
JANUARY 10, 1979

226th Main Building 9/1/79
Oyster Creek Scram on
Short period
2:40 pm

WERE STARTING UP 9.25 HR. AFTER SCRAM FROM
FULL POWER. HAD PEAK XENON AT 380°F. SLIGHT
CHANGE IN SRM COUNT RATE (425 - 450 CPS), SO
WERE WITHDRAWING CONTINUOUSLY AT NOTCH 10
(30" FROM TOP).

GOT 2.8 SEC. PERIOD WITH SCRAM ON 1 RM.

[REDACTED]

ep

RECEIVED
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON
REACTOR SAFEGUARDS U.S. N.R.C.

FEB 12 1979

7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6
P.M.

Oyster Creek

PLANT AND DATE	PERIOD (SEC)	TEMP °F	TIME SINCE SCRAM(HR)	ROD WITHDRAWAL
DRESDEN-2 8/17/72	LESS THAN 5	430	4.75	CONTINUOUS AT 10 NOTCHES
DRESDEN-2 12/28/76	5	338	9	1 NOTCH
MONTICELLO 2/23/77	1	480	10.25	1 NOTCH AT 8
OYSTER CREEK 12/14/78	2.8	380	9.25	CONTINUOUS AT 10

CAUSE

- HIGH XENON AND HIGH TEMPERATURE REQUIRE MORE RODS THAN USUAL TO BE WITHDRAWN TO REACH CRITICALITY. THIS CAN RESULT IN LOW ROD DENSITY ZONES IN THE TOP OF THE CORE.
- XENON PEAKING LOW IN THE CORE ALSO CAUSES THE FLUX TO PEAK HIGH IN THE CORE.
- THESE TWO EFFECTS IN THE ABSENCE OF VOIDING CAN RESULT IN VERY HIGH NOTCH WORTHS AT THE TOP OF THE CORE (0.5% $\Delta K/K$ AT MONTICELLO)

NRC_ACTION

IE CIRCULAR 77-07 WAS ISSUED APRIL 14, 1977

DESCRIBING THE DRESDEN-2 AND MONTICELLO

EVENTS. THE CIRCULAR REQUESTED:

- PROCEDURE REVIEWS
- INCREASED OPERATOR TRAINING