

July 12, 1985

Docket No. 50-331

Mr. Lee Liu
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer
Iowa Electric Light and Power Company
Post Office Box 351
Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52406

Dear Mr. Liu:

On May 28, 1985, the Commission issued Amendment No. 120 to Facility Operating License No. DPR-49 for the Duane Arnold Energy Center (DAEC). Page 3.3-19 included in the amendment inadvertently did not reflect the changes approved in Amendment No. 119. Page 3.3-21 was inadvertently omitted from Amendment No. 120. The correct page 3.3-19 and a new page 3.3-21 are enclosed for incorporation in the Technical Specifications.

Sincerely,

Original signed by/

Mohan C. Thadani, Project Manager
Operating Reactors Branch #2
Division of Licensing

Enclosures:
As stated

cc w/enclosures:
See next page

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Mr. Lee Liu
Iowa Electric Light and Power Company
Duane Arnold Energy Center

cc:

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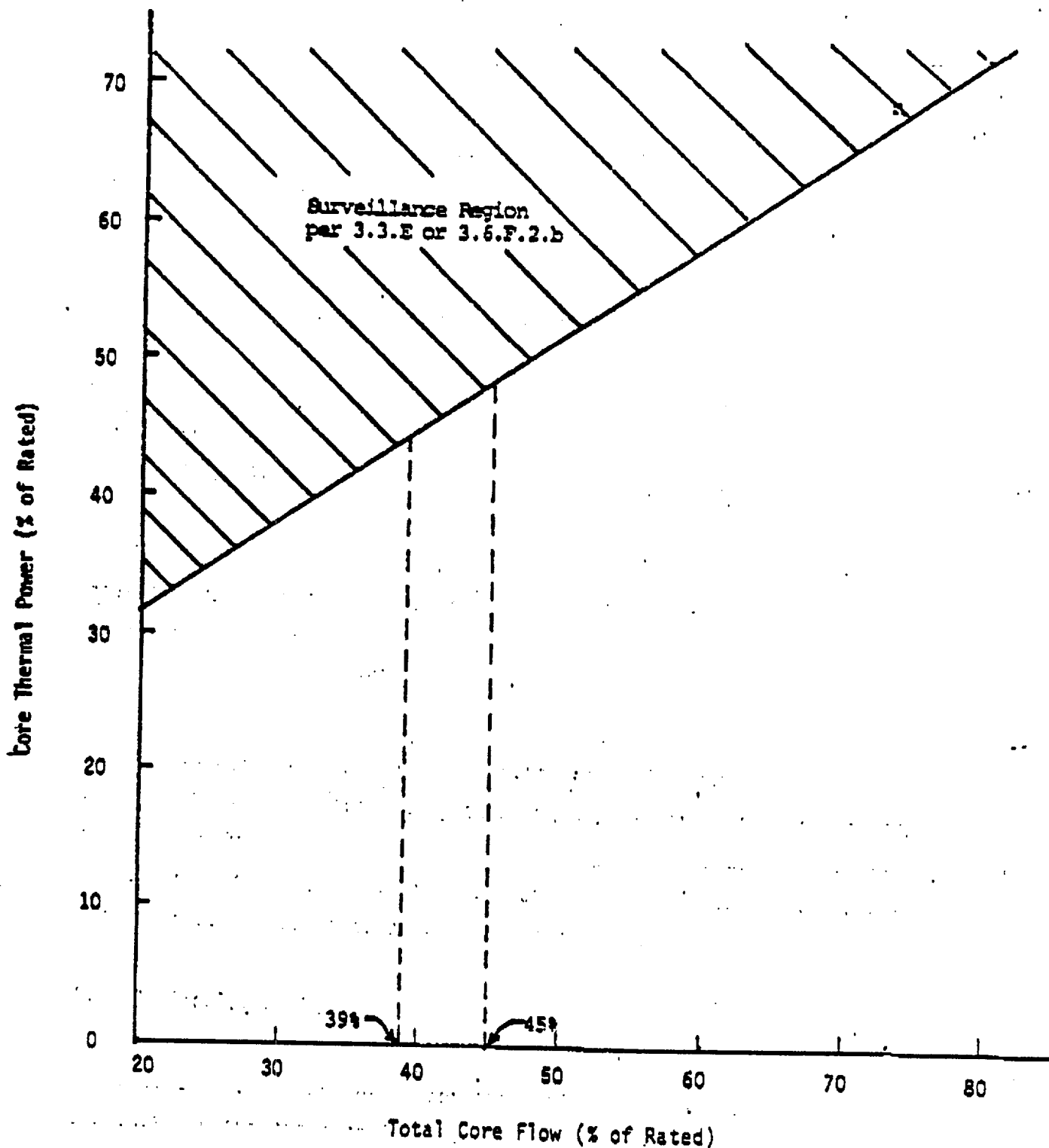
4. Reactivity Anomalies

During each fuel cycle excess operative reactivity varies as fuel depletes and as any burnable poison in supplementary control is burned. The magnitude of this excess reactivity may be inferred from the critical rod configuration. As fuel burnup progresses, anomalous behavior in the excess reactivity may be detected by comparison of the critical rod pattern at selected base states to the predicted rod inventory at that state. Power operating base conditions provide the most sensitive and directly interpretable data relative to core reactivity. Furthermore, using power operating base conditions permits frequent reactivity comparisons. |119

Requiring a reactivity comparison at the specified frequency assures that a comparison will be made before the core reactivity change exceeds 1% ΔK . Deviations in core reactivity greater than 1% ΔK are not expected and require thorough evaluation. One percent reactivity limit is considered safe since an insertion of the reactivity into the core would not lead to transients exceeding design conditions of the reactor system.

5. Recirculation Pumps

APRM and/or LPRM oscillations in excess of those specified in section 3.3.E could be an indication that a condition of thermal hydraulic instability exists and that appropriate remedial action should be taken. These specifications are based upon the guidance of GE SIL #380, Rev. 1, 2/10/84. |119



DAEC
Iowa Electric Light & Power Company
Technical Specifications
Thermal Power vs Core Flow Limits
for Thermal Hydraulic Stability
Surveillance
Figure 3.3-1