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February 4, 1991

Dr. Thomas E. Murley, Director  
 Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation  
 U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
 Washington, D.C. 20555

Attn: Document Control Desk

Subject: Quad Cities Nuclear Power Station Unit 1  
 Fast Acting Solenoid Valve (FASV)  
 Pressure Switch Setpoint  
 NRC Docket No. 50-254

Reference: (a) R. Stols to T.E. Murley letter dated  
 December 18, 1990.  
 (b) M.H. Richter to T.E. Murley letter dated  
 January 23, 1990.

Dr. Murley:

The reference (a) letter transmitted an application to Facility Operating License DPR-29, Appendix A Technical Specification. The proposed amendment reflects a modification to the fast acting solenoid valves which initiate rapid closure of the turbine control valves. The new design for the fast acting solenoid valve utilizes a pressure switch (in lieu of a limit switch) to initiate a reactor scram. As a result, the pressure switches require periodic calibration and have a setpoint for actuation of the reactor scram.

Following the submittal, Dresden Station performed calibration of the pressure switches which demonstrated substantial drift of the pressure switch setpoint. (For additional information, see reference (b).) The calibration was performed after approximately twenty-four (24) month period. In response to these findings, Quad Cities Station personnel contacted five (5) non-Edison plants to inquire if substantial drift was experienced with the pressure switches for the fast closure of the turbine control valves. Each plant responded that they had not experienced excessive drift and four (4) plants provided some data to support their finding. The data provided is as follows:

Instrument Drift Range (psig)	Number of Instruments in Drift Range
0-25	8
26-50	1
51-75	2
76-100	4
101-130	1
>130	0

110047

*Accol  
1/10*

Dr. T.E. Murley

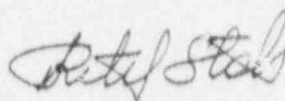
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Also it should be noted that although a setpoint drift of  $\pm 104$  psig (for an 18 month period) was used in the General Electric calculation, the final determination of 590 psig as the nominal setpoint allows for a drift of  $\pm 130$  psig. Finally, the analytical limit of 400 psig (which ensures that the trip signal will be generated within 30 milliseconds after the start of control valve fast closure) provides additional margin.

Please direct any questions concerning this submittal to R. Stols at 708/515-7283.

Very truly yours,



R. Stols  
Nuclear Licensing Administrator

cc: A.B. Davis, Region III Administrator  
L.N. Olshan, Project Manager, NRR  
T. Taylor, Senior Resident Inspector