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NRC Form 368 (9-83)

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U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

APPROVED OMB NO. 3150-0104 EXPIRES 8/31/85

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TEXT (If more space is required, use additional NRC Form 366A's) (17)		-		A				

During a recent I&C training class, it was discovered that the APRM Flow Biasing Network does not operate as described in the CNS Technical Specification bases. The bases imply that while in the calibrate mode, each flow unit sends a zero flow signal to half of the APRM's, which results in a half scram and a rod block. In actuality, each flow unit sends a full flow signal during calibration. In this condition, a control rod withdrawal block is imposed; however, a flow biased half scram could not occur. The 120% high flux scram remains operative. Since the flow unit in calibration does not cause a half scram, the APRM flow biased scram is less conservative than designed during those periods of calibration at less than full flow conditions.

Research into the history of this system revealed that the design of the reactor recirculation flow unit configuration was in a state of transition within General Electric during the construction of CNS. BWR/3's and early BWR/4's had a single flow unit per RPS channel, while later BWR's had two redundant flow units per RPS channel. The early model flow units produced a zero flow signal when switched to the calibrate mode, which resulted in a half scram and a rod block. In later designs, the output of the redundant flow units is passed through a low value gate to allow the conservative flow signal to go to the APRM's. When one of the units is switched to the calibrate mode, its output is designed to indicate full flow, such that the actual flow signal (low value) is passed. According to General Electric, CNS utilizes a later model flow unit, but retains the earlier single flow unit per RPS channel configuration. Apparently, the CNS configuration changes were not fully incorporated in the development of our Technical Specifications.

General Electric has completely analyzed this problem and has concluded that the system reliability remains unaffected. A substantial margin from fuel damage is provided by the 120% high flux scram. The CNS Safety Analysis, in fact, relies only upon the 120% high flux scram and does not take credit for the APRM flow reference scram. General Electric further concluded that there is no loss of safety function to the extent that there is a reduction in the degree of protection provided public health and safety. A change to the Technical Specifications will be submitted which will accurately describe the operation of the flow units. This LER has no generic implications.

IRC Form 366A



Nebraska Public Power District

COOPER NUCLEAR STATION P.O. BOX 98, BROWNVILLE, NEBRASKA 68321 TELEPHONE (402) 825-3811

CNSS840289

August 17, 1984

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Document Control Desk Washington, D.C. 20555

Dear Sir:

Cooper Nuclear Station Licensee Event Report 84-009 is forwarded as an attachment to this letter.

Sincerely,



P. V. Thomason Division Manager of Nuclear Operations

> PVT:1b Attach. cc: J. T. Collins L. G. Kuncl L. R. Berry INPO Records Center

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