



Tennessee Valley Authority, 1101 Market Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee 37402-2801

October 17, 2002

10 CFR 50.90

TVA-SQN-TS-02-04

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
ATTN: Document Control Desk
Washington, D.C. 20555-0001

Gentlemen:

In the Matter of)
Tennessee Valley Authority)

Docket Nos 50-327
50-328

APPLICATION FOR TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION (TS) CHANGE - MISSED SURVEILLANCES USING THE CONSOLIDATED LINE ITEM IMPROVEMENT PROCESS (REVISION 1)

In accordance with the provisions of 10 CFR 50.90, Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) submitted on September 3, 2002 a request for amendments to Sequoyah Nuclear (SQN) Plant's license NPR-77 for Unit 1 and license NPR-79 for Unit 2. The proposed changes would modify Surveillance Requirement SQN Unit 1 and 2 to allow a delay period of 24 hours or up to the surveillance frequency interval, whichever is greater, and to require a risk analysis be performed for any surveillance delayed greater than 24 hours. These changes adopt NRC-approved Technical Specification Task Force (TSTF) item TSTF-358, Revision 6. The availability of this TS improvement was published in the *Federal Register (FR)* on September 28, 2001 (*FR* Notice 66 FR 49714) as part of the Consolidated Line Item Improvement Process (CLIP). This submittal also contained proposed change packages for Browns Ferry Nuclear Plant's license DPR-33 for Unit 1, license DPR-52 for Unit 2, license DPR-68 for Unit 3, and Watts Bar Nuclear Plant's license NPF-90.

D030

Due to the vintage of SQN's TS, incorporation of this CLIP will entail additional changes. For SQN Units 1 and 2, TVA, in the September 3, 2002 submittal, proposed three separate changes to their TS: (1) to modify the wording of the current SR 4.0.1 and 4.0.3 to be consistent with NUREG-1431, Revision 2, wording for SR 3.0.1 and SR 3.0.3; (2) to modify the current TS 6.8, adding a new subsection 6.8.j, which will include the NUREG 1431, Revision 2, wording for TS 5.5.14 which discusses the TS Bases Control Program; and (3) to modify the Improved Standard TS wording, adopted in item 1 above, to allow a delay period of 24 hours or up to the surveillance frequency interval, whichever is greater, and to require a risk analysis to be performed for any surveillance delayed greater than 24 hours (TSTF 358, Revision 6). In adopting the NUREG-143, Revision 2, TS Bases Control Program, SQN will also conform to the Improved STS wording adopted in TSTF-364, Revision 1, that had already been incorporated into NUREG-1431, Revision 2.

During the review of the above discussed submittal, questions were raised about some NUREG 1431, Revision 2 omitted sections within the proposed bases for SR 4.0.1 for SQN Unit 1 and Unit 2. These sections had been omitted for the TVA September 3, 2002 submittal to be consistent with existing precedence from a December 10, 2001, STP Nuclear Operating Company amendment change for South Texas Project Units 1/2 licenses and a July 19, 2002 Nuclear Management Company amendment change for Kewaunee Unit 1. A revision to the SQN submittal to include these omitted sections was requested in a teleconference held on October 16, 2002 with the NRC/NRR reviewer.

The revised submittal includes the omitted sections of the NUREG 1431, Revision 2, SR 3.0.1 Bases as part of the proposed SQN Unit 1 and 2 SR 4.0.1 Bases. Slight changes were necessary in the adoption of these sections into SQN's TS due to the difference in terminology that has been adopted with the Improved STS. Also revised in this submittal is a typographical error in a TS section reference in the last sentence of the proposed TS 4.0.3 bases.

A revised Enclosure 6 and 7 is provided that contains copies of the appropriate TS and Bases pages marked to show the proposed change. Revised Enclosures 12 and 13 forward the revised TS and Bases pages which incorporate the proposed change.

TVA has determined that these revisions do not impact the previous no significant hazards considerations or environmental review exemption transmitted in the September 3, 2002 submittal. Additionally, in accordance with 10 CFR 50.91(b)(1), TVA is sending a copy of this letter and enclosures to the Tennessee State Department of Public Health.

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Page 3
October 17, 2002

There are no commitments contained within this submittal.

If you have any questions about this change, please contact Susan Ferrell at
(423) 751-7737.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746 (1994), I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing
is true and correct. Executed on this 17th day of October 2002.

Sincerely,


Mark J. Burzynski
Manager
Nuclear Licensing

Enclosures
cc (Enclosures).

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Region II
Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth St., SW, Suite 23T85
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-8931

Mr. R. W. Hernan, Senior Project Manager
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
MS 08G9
One White Flint North
11555 Rockville Pike
Rockville, Maryland 20852-2739

NRC Resident Inspector
Sequoyah Nuclear Plant
2600 Igou Ferry Road
Soddy Daisy, TN 37379-3624

Mr. Lawrence E. Nanney, Director
TN Dept. of Environmental & Conservation
Division of Radiological Health
3rd Floor, LNC Annex
410 Church Street
Nashville, Tennessee 37243-1532

ENCLOSURE 6 (Revision 1)

**TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
SEQUAYOH NUCLEAR PLANT (SQN)
UNIT 1**

**PROPOSED TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION (TS) CHANGE TS-02-04
MARKED PAGES**

I. AFFECTED PAGE LIST

Page	3/4 0-2	Adopt NUREG 1431 Rev 2 Wording & TSTF 358
	B 3/4 0-3	Adopt NUREG 1431 Rev 2 Wording
	B 3/4 0-3a	Adopt NUREG 1431 Rev 2 Wording
	B 3/4 0-4	Adopt NUREG 1431 Rev 2 Wording & TSTF 358
	6-10B (New Page)	Adopt NUREG 1431 Rev 2 Wording

II. MARKED PAGES

Attached

APPLICABILITY

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.0.1 Surveillance Requirements shall be met during the OPERATIONAL MODES or other conditions specified for individual Limiting Conditions for Operation unless otherwise stated in an individual Surveillance Requirement.

Replace w/
Insert 1

4.0.2 Each Surveillance Requirement shall be performed within the specified surveillance interval with a maximum allowable extension not to exceed 25 percent of the specified surveillance interval.

4.0.3 Failure to perform a Surveillance Requirement within the allowed surveillance interval, defined by Specification 4.0.2, shall constitute noncompliance with the OPERABILITY requirements for a Limiting Condition for Operation. The time limits of the ACTION requirements are applicable at the time it is identified that a Surveillance Requirement has not been performed. The ACTION requirements may be delayed for up to 24 hours to permit the completion of the surveillance when the allowable outage time limits of the ACTION requirements are less than 24 hours. Surveillance Requirements do not have to be performed on inoperable equipment.

Replace w/
Insert 2

4.0.4 Entry into an OPERATIONAL MODE or other specified condition shall not be made unless the Surveillance Requirement(s) associated with the Limiting Condition for Operation have been performed within the specified surveillance interval or as otherwise specified. This provision shall not prevent passage through or to OPERATIONAL MODES as required to comply with ACTION requirements.

4.0.5 Surveillance Requirements for inservice inspection and testing of ASME Code Class 1, 2 and 3 components shall be as follows:

Inservice Inspection Program

This program provides controls for inservice inspection of ASME Code Class 1, 2, and 3 components, including applicable supports. The program shall include the following:

- a. Provisions that inservice testing of ASME Code Class 1, 2 and 3 components shall be performed in accordance with Section XI of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and applicable Addenda as required by 10 CFR 50.55a;
- b. The provisions of SR 4.0 2 are applicable to the frequencies for performing inservice inspection activities;
- c. Inspection of each reactor coolant pump flywheel per the recommendation of Regulation Position c.4.b of Regulatory Guide 1.14, Revision 1, August 1975 or in lieu of Position c.4.b(1) and c 4.b(2), a qualified in-place ultrasonic examination over the volume from the inner bore of the flywheel to the circle one-half of the outer radius or a surface examination (magnetic particle and/or liquid penetrant) of exposed surfaces of the removed flywheels may be conducted at approximately 10-year intervals coinciding with the Inservice Inspection schedule as required by ASME Section XI; and
- d. Nothing in the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code shall be construed to supersede the requirement of any TS

APPLICABILITY

BASES

instead, provided the other specified conditions are satisfied. In this case, this would mean that for one division the emergency power source must be OPERABLE (as must be the components supplied by the emergency power source) and all redundant systems, subsystems, trains, components and devices in both divisions must also be OPERABLE. If these conditions are not satisfied, action is required in accordance with this specification.

In MODES 5 or 6, Specification 3.0.5 is not applicable, and thus the individual ACTION statements for each applicable Limiting Condition for Operation in these MODES must be adhered to.

3.0.6 LCO 3.0.6 establishes the allowance for restoring equipment to service under administrative controls when it has been removed from service or declared inoperable to comply with ACTIONS. The sole purpose of this Specification is to provide an exception to LCOs 3.0.1 and 3.0.2 (e.g., to not comply with the applicable Required Action[s]) to allow the performance of SRs to demonstrate:

- a. The OPERABILITY of the equipment being returned to service; or
- b. The OPERABILITY of other equipment

The administrative controls ensure the time the equipment is returned to service in conflict with the requirements of the ACTIONS is limited to the time absolutely necessary to perform the allowed SRs. This Specification does not provide time to perform any other preventive or corrective maintenance.

An example of demonstrating the OPERABILITY of the equipment being returned to service is reopening a containment isolation valve that has been closed to comply with Required Actions and must be reopened to perform the SRs

An example of demonstrating the OPERABILITY of other equipment is taking an inoperable channel or trip system out of the tripped condition to prevent the trip function from occurring during the performance of an SR on another channel in the other trip system. A similar example of demonstrating the OPERABILITY of other equipment is taking an inoperable channel or trip system out of the tripped condition to permit the logic to function and indicate the appropriate response during the performance of an SR on another channel in the same trip system.

4.0.1 This specification provides that surveillance activities necessary to insure the Limiting Conditions for Operation are met and will be performed during the OPERATIONAL MODES or other conditions for which the Limiting Conditions for Operation are applicable. Provisions for additional surveillance activities to be performed without regard to the applicable OPERATIONAL MODES or other conditions are provided in the individual Surveillance Requirements. Surveillance Requirements for Special Test Exceptions need only be performed when the Special Test Exception is being utilized as an exception to an individual Specification.

Replace w/ Insert 3

APPLICABILITY

BASES

4.0.2 Specification 4.0.2 established the limit for which the specified time interval for Surveillance Requirements may be extended. It permits an allowable extension of the normal surveillance interval to facilitate surveillance scheduling and consideration of plant operating conditions that may not be suitable for conducting the surveillance, e.g., transient conditions or other ongoing surveillance or maintenance activities. It also provides flexibility to accommodate the length of a fuel cycle for surveillances that are performed at each refueling outage and are specified with an 18-month surveillance interval. It is not intended that this provision be used repeatedly as a convenience to extend surveillance intervals beyond that specified for surveillances that are not performed during refueling outages. The limitation of Specification 4.0.2 is based on engineering judgement and the recognition that the most probable result of any particular surveillance being performed is the verification of conformance with the Surveillance Requirements. This provision is sufficient to ensure that the reliability ensured through surveillance activities is not significantly degraded beyond that obtained from the specified surveillance interval.

4.0.3 This specification establishes the failure to perform a Surveillance Requirement within the allowed surveillance interval, defined by the provisions of Specification 4.0.2, as a condition that constitutes a failure to meet the OPERABILITY requirements for a Limiting Condition for Operation. Under the provisions of this specification, systems and components are assumed to be OPERABLE when Surveillance Requirements have been satisfactorily performed within the specified time interval. However, nothing in this provision is to be construed as implying that systems or components are OPERABLE when they are found or known to be inoperable although still meeting the Surveillance Requirements. This specification also clarifies that the ACTION requirements are applicable when Surveillance Requirements have not been completed within the allowed surveillance interval and that the time limits of the ACTION requirements apply from the point in time it is

Delete

APPLICABILITY

BASES

identified that a surveillance has not been performed and not at the time that the allowed surveillance interval was exceeded. Completion of the Surveillance Requirement within the allowable outage time limits of the ACTION requirements restores compliance with the requirements of Specification 4.0.3. However, this does not negate the fact that the failure to have performed the surveillance within the allowed surveillance interval, defined by the provisions of Specification 4.0.2, was a violation of the OPERABILITY requirements of a Limiting Condition for Operation that is subject to enforcement action.

If the allowable outage time limits of the ACTION requirement are less than 24 hours (the allowable outage time limits are defined as the first timeframe encountered in the ACTION requirement) or a shutdown is required to comply with ACTION requirements, e.g., Specification 3.0.3, a 24-hour allowance is provided to permit a delay in implementing the ACTION requirements. This provides an adequate time limit to complete Surveillance Requirements that have not been performed. The purpose of this allowance is to permit the completion of a surveillance before a shutdown is required to comply with ACTION requirements or before other remedial measures would be required that may preclude completion of a surveillance. The basis for this allowance includes consideration for plant conditions, adequate planning, availability of personnel, the time required to perform the surveillance, and the safety significance of the delay in completing the required surveillance. This provision also provides a time limit for the completion of Surveillance Requirements that become applicable as a consequence of MODE changes imposed by ACTION requirements and for completing Surveillance Requirements that are applicable when an exception to the requirements of Specification 4.0.4 is allowed. If a surveillance is not completed within the 24-hour allowance, the time limits of the ACTION requirements are applicable at that time. When a surveillance is performed within the 24-hour allowance and the Surveillance Requirements are not met, the time limits of the ACTION requirements are applicable at the time that the surveillance is terminated.

Surveillance Requirements do not have to be performed on inoperable equipment because the ACTION requirements define the remedial measures that apply. However, the Surveillance Requirements have to be met to demonstrate that inoperable equipment has been restored to OPERABLE status.

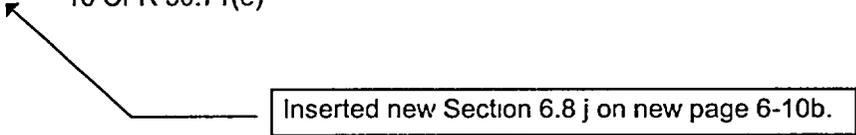
Replace w/ Insert 4

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

j Technical Specification (TS) Bases Control Program

This program provides a means for processing changes to the Bases of these Technical Specifications.

- a. Changes to the Bases of the TS shall be made under appropriate administrative controls and reviews.
- b. Licensees may make changes to Bases without prior NRC approval provided the changes do not require either of the following.
 - 1. A change in the TS incorporated in the license or
 - 2. A change to the updated FSAR or Bases that requires NRC approval pursuant to 10 CFR 50.59.
- c. The Bases Control Program shall contain provisions to ensure that the Bases are maintained consistent with the FSAR.
- d. Proposed changes that meet the criteria of Specification 6.8.j.b above shall be reviewed and approved by the NRC prior to implementation. Changes to the Bases implemented without prior NRC approval shall be provided to the NRC on a frequency consistent with 10 CFR 50.71(e)



SQN 1 Technical Specification Change Inserts

Insert 1 - TS 4.0.1

4.0.1 Surveillance Requirements shall be met during the MODES or other specified conditions in the Applicability for individual Limiting Condition for Operation, unless otherwise stated in the individual Surveillance Requirement. Failure to meet a Surveillance Requirement, whether such failure is experienced during the performance of the Surveillance or between performances of the Surveillance, shall be failure to meet the Limiting Condition for Operation. Failure to perform a Surveillance within the specified surveillance interval shall be failure to meet the Limiting Conditions for Operation except as provided in Specification 4.0.3. Surveillances do not have to be performed on inoperable equipment or variables outside specified limits.

Insert 2 - TS 4.0.3

4.0.3 If it is discovered that a Surveillance was not performed within its specified surveillance interval (including the allowed extension per Specification 4.02), then compliance with the requirement to declare the Limiting Condition for Operation not met may be delayed, from the time of discovery, up to 24 hours or up to the limit of the specified surveillance interval, whichever is greater. This delay period is permitted to allow performance of the Surveillance. A risk evaluation shall be performed for any Surveillance delayed greater than 24 hours and the risk impact shall be managed.

If the Surveillance is not performed within the delay period, the Limiting Condition for Operation must immediately be declared not met, and the applicable ACTION(s) must be entered. When the Surveillance is performed within the delay period and the Surveillance is not met, the Limiting Condition for Operation must immediately be declared not met, and the applicable ACTION(s) must be entered.

Insert 3 - Bases 4.0.1

4.0.1 SR 4.0.1 establishes the requirement that surveillances must be met during the OPERATIONAL MODES or other specified conditions in the Limiting Condition for Operation apply, unless otherwise specified in the individual Surveillance Requirement. The purposes of this Specification is to ensure that Surveillances are performed to verify the operational status of systems and components and that variables are within specified limits to ensure safe operation of the facility when the plant is in a MODE or other specified condition for which associated Limiting Condition for Operation are applicable. *Failure to meet a Surveillance Requirement within the specified surveillance interval, in accordance with SR 4.0.2, constitutes a failure to meet an Limiting Condition for Operation.*

R1

Systems and components are assumed to be OPERABLE when the associated Surveillance Requirements have been met. Nothing in this Specification, however, is to be construed as implying that systems or components are OPERABLE when

- a. The systems or components are known to be inoperable, although still meeting the Surveillance Requirements; or
- b. The requirements of the Surveillance(s) are known not to be met between required Surveillance performances.

SQN 1 Technical Specification Change Inserts - Continued

Surveillances do not have to be performed when the unit is in a OPERATIONAL MODE for which the requirements of the associated Limiting Condition for Operation do not apply unless otherwise specified. The Surveillance Requirements associated with a Special Test Exception are only applicable when the Special Test Exception is used as an allowable exception to the requirements of a specification.

Surveillance Requirements do not have to be performed on inoperable equipment because the ACTION requirements define the remedial measures that apply. However, the Surveillance Requirements have to be met to demonstrate that the inoperable equipment has been restored to OPERABLE status.

Upon completion of maintenance, appropriate post maintenance testing is required to declare equipment OPERABLE. This includes ensuring applicable Surveillances are not failed and their most recent performance is in accordance with SR 4.0.2. Post maintenance testing may not be possible in the current OPERATIONAL MODE or other specified conditions in the Applicability due to the necessary unit parameters not having been established. In these situations, the equipment may be considered OPERABLE provided testing has been satisfactorily completed to the extent possible and the equipment is not otherwise believed to be incapable of performing its function. This will allow operation to proceed to a OPERATIONAL MODE or other specified condition where other necessary post maintenance tests can be completed

R1

Some examples of this process are:

a Auxiliary feedwater (AFW) pump turbine maintenance during refueling that requires testing at steam pressures > 800 psi. However, if other appropriate testing is satisfactorily completed, the AFW System can be considered OPERABLE. This allows startup and other necessary testing to proceed until the plant reaches the steam pressure required to perform the testing.

b High pressure safety injection (HPI) maintenance during shutdown that requires system functional tests at a specified pressure. Provided other appropriate testing is satisfactorily completed, startup can proceed with HPI considered OPERABLE. This allows operation to reach the specified pressure to complete the necessary post maintenance testing.

Insert 4 - Bases 4.0.3

4.0.3 SR 4.0.3 establishes the flexibility to defer declaring affected equipment inoperable or an affected variable outside the specified limit when a Surveillance has not been completed within the specified Frequency. A delay period of up to 24 hours or up to the limit of the specified surveillance interval, whichever is greater, applies from the point in time that it is discovered that the Surveillance has not been performed in accordance with Specification 4.0.2, and not at the time that the specified surveillance interval was not met.

This delay period provides adequate time to complete Surveillances that have been missed. This delay period permits the completion of a Surveillance before complying with ACTION requirements or other remedial measures that might preclude completion of the Surveillance.

The basis for this delay period includes consideration of the unit conditions, adequate planning, availability of personnel, the time required to perform the Surveillance, the safety significance of the delay in completing the required Surveillance, and the recognition that the most probable result of any particular Surveillance being performed is the verification of conformance with the requirements

When a Surveillance with a surveillance frequency based not on time intervals, but upon specified unit conditions, operating situations, or requirements of regulations (e.g., prior to entering MODE 1 after each

SQN 1 Technical Specification Change Inserts - Continued

fuel loading, or in accordance with 10 CFR 50, Appendix J, as modified by approved exemptions, etc.) is discovered to not have been performed when specified, Specification 4.0.3 allows for the full delay period of up to the specified surveillance interval to perform the Surveillance. However, since there is not a time interval specified, the missed Surveillance should be performed at the first reasonable opportunity.

Specification 4.0.3 provides a time limit for, and allowances for the performance of, Surveillances that become applicable as a consequence of MODE changes imposed by required ACTIONS.

Failure to comply with the specified surveillance interval for the Specification is expected to be an infrequent occurrence. Use of the delay period established by Surveillance Requirement 4.0.3 is a flexibility which is not intended to be used as an operational convenience to extend Surveillance intervals.

While up to 24 hours or the limit of the specified surveillance interval is provided to perform the missed Surveillance, it is expected that the missed Surveillance will be performed at the first reasonable opportunity. The determination of the first reasonable opportunity should include consideration of the impact on plant risk (from delaying the Surveillance as well as any plant configuration changes required or shutting the plant down to perform the Surveillance) and impact on any analysis assumptions, in addition to unit conditions, planning, availability of personnel, and the time required to perform the Surveillance. This risk impact should be managed through the program in place to implement 10 CFR 50.65(a)(4) and its implementation guidance, NRC Regulatory Guide 1.182, "Assessing and Managing Risk Before Maintenance Activities at Nuclear Power Plants." This Regulatory Guide addresses consideration of temporary and aggregate risk impacts, determination of risk management action thresholds, and risk management action up to and including plant shutdown. The missed Surveillance should be treated as an emergent condition as discussed in the Regulatory Guide. The risk evaluation may use quantitative, qualitative, or blended methods. The degree of depth and rigor of the evaluation should be commensurate with the importance of the component. Missed Surveillances for important components should be analyzed quantitatively. If the results of the risk evaluation determine the risk increase is significant, this evaluation should be used to determine the safest course of action. All missed Surveillances will be placed in the licensee's Corrective Action Program.

If a Surveillance is not completed within the allowed delay period, then the equipment is considered inoperable or the variable is considered outside the specification limits and the entry into the ACTION requirements for the applicable Limiting Conditions for Operation begins immediately upon expiration of the delay period. If a Surveillance is failed within the delay period, then the equipment is inoperable, or the variable is outside the specified limits and the entry into the ACTION requirements or the applicable Limiting Conditions for Operation begins immediately upon the failure of the Surveillance

Completion of the Surveillance within the delay period allowed by this Specification, or within the Allowed Outage Time of the ACTIONS, restores compliance with Specification 4.0.1.

R 1

ENCLOSURE 7 (Revision 1)

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
SEQUAYOH NUCLEAR PLANT (SQN)
UNIT 2

PROPOSED TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION (TS) CHANGE TS-02-04
MARKED PAGES

I. AFFECTED PAGE LIST

Page	3/4 0-2	Adopt NUREG 1431 Rev 2 Wording & TSTF 358
	B 3/4 0-3	Adopt NUREG 1431 Rev 2 Wording
	B 3/4 0-3a	Adopt NUREG 1431 Rev 2 Wording
	B 3/4 0-4	Adopt NUREG 1431 Rev 2 Wording & TSTF 358
	6-7	Adopt NUREG 1431 Rev 2 Wording
	6-7a (New Page)	Adopt NUREG 1431 Rev 2 Wording

II. MARKED PAGES

Attached

APPLICABILITY

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.0.1 Surveillance Requirements shall be met during the OPERATIONAL MODES or other conditions specified for individual Limiting Conditions for Operation unless otherwise stated in an individual Surveillance Requirement.

4.0.2 Each Surveillance Requirement shall be performed within the specified surveillance interval with a maximum allowable extension not to exceed 25 percent of the specified surveillance interval.

Replace w/
Insert 1

4.0.3 Failure to perform a Surveillance Requirement within the allowed surveillance interval, defined by Specification 4.0.2, shall constitute noncompliance with the OPERABILITY requirements for a Limiting Condition for Operation. The time limits of the ACTION requirements are applicable at the time it is identified that a Surveillance Requirement has not been performed. The ACTION requirements may be delayed for up to 24 hours to permit the completion of the surveillance when the allowable outage time limits of the ACTION requirements are less than 24 hours. Surveillance Requirements do not have to be performed on inoperable equipment.

Replace w/
Insert 2

4.0.4 Entry into an OPERATIONAL MODE or other specified condition shall not be made unless the Surveillance Requirement(s) associated with the Limiting Condition for Operation have been performed within the specified surveillance interval or as otherwise specified. This provision shall not prevent passage through or to OPERATIONAL MODES as required to comply with ACTION requirements.

4.0.5 Surveillance Requirements for inservice inspection and testing of ASME Code Class 1, 2 and 3 components shall be applicable as follows

Inservice Inspection Program

This program provides controls for inservice inspection of ASME Code Class 1, 2, and 3 components, including applicable supports. The program shall include the following:

- a. Provisions that inservice testing of ASME Code Class 1, 2 and 3 components shall be performed in accordance with Section XI of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and applicable Addenda as required by 10 CFR 50.55a;
- b. The provisions of SR 4.0.2 are applicable to the frequencies for performing inservice inspection activities;
- c. Inspection of each reactor coolant pump flywheel per the recommendation of Regulation Position c.4 b of Regulatory Guide 1.14, Revision 1, August 1975 or in lieu of Position c.4.b(1) and c.4.b(2), a qualified in-place ultrasonic examination over the volume from the inner bore of the flywheel to the circle one-half of the outer radius or a surface examination (magnetic particle and/or liquid penetrant) of exposed surfaces of the removed flywheels may be conducted at approximately 10-year intervals coinciding with the Inservice Inspection schedule as required by ASME Section XI; and
- d. Nothing in the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code shall be construed to supersede the requirement of any TS

BASES

3.0 5 (Continued)

specified conditions are satisfied. In this case, this would mean that for one division the emergency power source must be OPERABLE (as must be the components supplied by the emergency power source) and all redundant systems, subsystems, trains, components and devices in both divisions must also be OPERABLE. If these conditions are not satisfied, action is required in accordance with this specification.

In MODES 5 or 6, Specification 3 0.5 is not applicable, and thus the individual ACTION statements for each applicable Limiting Condition for Operation in these MODES must be adhered to

3.0 6 LCO 3.0 6 establishes the allowance for restoring equipment to service under administrative controls when it has been removed from service or declared inoperable to comply with ACTIONS. The sole purpose of this Specification is to provide an exception to LCOs 3.0.1 and 3.0 2 (e g., to not comply with the applicable Required Action[s]) to allow the performance of SRs to demonstrate:

- a. The OPERABILITY of the equipment being returned to service; or
- b. The OPERABILITY of other equipment.

The administrative controls ensure the time the equipment is returned to service in conflict with the requirements of the ACTIONS is limited to the time absolutely necessary to perform the allowed SRs This Specification does not provide time to perform any other preventive or corrective maintenance.

An example of demonstrating the operability of the equipment being returned to service is reopening a containment isolation valve that has been closed to comply with Required Actions and must be reopened to perform the SRs.

An example of demonstrating the OPERABILITY of other equipment is taking an inoperable channel or trip system out of the tripped condition to prevent the trip function from occurring during the performance of an SR on another channel in the other trip system. A similar example of demonstrating the OPERABILITY of other equipment is taking an inoperable channel or trip system out of the tripped condition to permit the logic to function and indicate the appropriate response during the performance of an SR on another channel in the same trip system.

4.0.1 This specification provides that surveillance activities necessary to insure the Limiting Conditions for Operation are met and will be performed during the OPERATIONAL MODES or other conditions for which the Limiting Conditions for Operation are applicable. Provisions for additional surveillance activities to be performed without regard to the applicable OPERATIONAL MODES or other conditions are provided in the individual Surveillance Requirements. Surveillance Requirements for Special Test Exceptions need only be performed when the Special Test Exception is being utilized as an exception to an individual Specification.

Replace w/ Insert 3

APPLICABILITY

BASES

4.0.2 Specification 4.0.2 established the limit for which the specified time interval for Surveillance Requirements may be extended. It permits an allowable extension of the normal surveillance interval to facilitate surveillance scheduling and consideration of plant operating conditions that may not be suitable for conducting the surveillance, e.g., transient conditions or other ongoing surveillance or maintenance activities. It also provides flexibility to accommodate the length of a fuel cycle for surveillances that are performed at each refueling outage and are specified with an 18-month surveillance interval. It is not intended that this provision be used repeatedly as a convenience to extend surveillance intervals beyond that specified for surveillances that are not performed during refueling outages. The limitation of Specification 4.0.2 is based on engineering judgment and the recognition that the most probable result of any particular surveillance being performed is the verification of conformance with the Surveillance Requirements. This provision is sufficient to ensure that the reliability ensured through surveillance activities is not significantly degraded beyond that obtained from the specified surveillance interval.

4.0.3 This specification establishes the failure to perform a Surveillance Requirement within the allowed surveillance interval, defined by the provisions of Specification 4.0.2, as a condition that constitutes a failure to meet the OPERABILITY requirements for a Limiting Condition for Operation. Under the provisions of this specification, systems and components are assumed to be OPERABLE when Surveillance Requirements have been satisfactorily performed within the specified time interval. However, nothing in this provision is to be construed as implying that systems or components are OPERABLE when they are found or known to be inoperable although still meeting the Surveillance Requirements. This specification also clarifies that the ACTION requirements are applicable when Surveillance Requirements have not been completed within the allowed surveillance interval and that the time limits of the ACTION requirements apply from the point in time it is identified that a surveillance has not been performed and not at the time that the allowed surveillance interval was exceeded. Completion of the Surveillance Requirement within the

Delete

4 0.3 (Continued)

allowable outage time limits of the ACTION requirements restores compliance with the requirements of Specification 4.0.3. However, this does not negate the fact that the failure to have performed the surveillance within the allowed surveillance interval, defined by the provisions of Specification 4.0.2, was a violation of the OPERABILITY requirements of a Limiting Condition for Operation that is subject to enforcement action.

If the allowable outage time limits of the ACTION requirement are less than 24 hours (the allowable outage time limits are defined as the first timeframe encountered in the ACTION requirement) or a shutdown is required to comply with ACTION requirements, e.g., Specification 3.0.3, a 24-hour allowance is provided to permit a delay in implementing the ACTION requirements. This provides an adequate time limit to complete Surveillance Requirements that have not been performed. The purpose of this allowance is to permit the completion of a surveillance before a shutdown is required to comply with ACTION requirements or before other remedial measures would be required that may preclude completion of a surveillance. The basis for this allowance includes consideration for plant conditions, adequate planning, availability of personnel, the time required to perform the surveillance, and the safety significance of the delay in completing the required surveillance. This provision also provides a time limit for the completion of Surveillance Requirements that become applicable as a consequence of MODE changes imposed by ACTION requirements and for completing Surveillance Requirements that are applicable when an exception to the requirements of Specification 4.0.4 is allowed. If a surveillance is not completed within the 24-hour allowance, the time limits of the ACTION requirements are applicable at that time. When a surveillance is performed within the 24-hour allowance and the Surveillance Requirements are not met, the time limits of the ACTION requirements are applicable at the time that the surveillance is terminated.

Surveillance Requirements do not have to be performed on inoperable equipment because the ACTION requirements define the remedial measures that apply. However, the Surveillance Requirements have to be met to demonstrate that inoperable equipment has been restored to OPERABLE status.

Replace w/ Insert 4

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

- b. Air lock testing acceptance criteria are.
 - 1) Overall air lock leakage rate is $\leq 0.05 L_a$ when tested at $\geq P_a$.
 - 2) For each door, leakage rate is $\leq 0.01 L_a$ when pressurized to ≥ 6 psig for at least two minutes.

The provisions of SR 4.0.2 do not apply to the test frequencies specified in the Containment Leakage Rate Testing Program.

The provisions of SR 4.0.3 are applicable to the Containment Leakage Rate Testing Program.

i. Configuration Risk Management Program

The Configuration Risk Management Program (CRMP) provides a proceduralized risk-informed assessment to manage the risk associated with equipment inoperability. The program applies to Technical Specification structures, systems, or components for which a risk-informed allowed outage time has been granted. The program shall include the following elements:

- a. Provisions for the control and implementation of a Level 1 at-power internal events PRA-informed methodology. The assessment shall be capable of evaluating the applicable plant configuration.
- b. Provisions for performing an assessment prior to entering the Limiting Condition for Operation (LCO) Action for preplanned activities
- c. Provisions for performing an assessment after entering the LCO Action for unplanned entry into the LCO Action.
- d. Provisions for assessing the need for additional actions after the discovery of additional equipment out of service conditions while in the LCO Action.
- e. Provisions for considering other applicable risk significant contributors such as Level 2 issues and external events, qualitatively or quantitatively

j. Technical Specifications (TS) Bases Control Program

This program provides a means for processing changes to the Bases of these Technical Specifications

- a. Changes to the Bases of the TS shall be made under appropriate administrative controls and reviews.
- b. Licensees may make changes to Bases without prior NRC approval provided the changes do not require either of the following:
 - 1. A change in the TS incorporated in the license or
 - 2. A change to the updated FSAR or Bases that requires NRC approval pursuant to 10 CFR 50.59
- c. The Bases Control Program shall contain provisions to ensure that the Bases are maintained consistent with the FSAR.

← Inserted new Section 6.8.j.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

- d Proposed changes that meet the criteria of Specification 6.8.j b above shall be reviewed and approved by the NRC prior to implementation. Changes to the Bases implemented without prior NRC approval shall be provided to the NRC on a frequency consistent with 10 CFR 50.71(e).

6.9 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Insert new Section 6.8.j.

ROUTINE REPORTS

6.9.1 In addition to the applicable reporting requirements of Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, the following reports shall be submitted in accordance with 10 CFR 50.4

STARTUP REPORT

6.9.1.1 DELETED

6.9.1.2 DELETED

6.9.1.3 DELETED

SQN 2 Technical Specification Change

Inserts

Insert 1 - TS 4.0.1

4.0.1 Surveillance Requirements shall be met during the MODES or other specified conditions in the Applicability for individual Limiting Condition for Operation, unless otherwise stated in the individual Surveillance Requirement. Failure to meet a Surveillance Requirement, whether such failure is experienced during the performance of the Surveillance or between performances of the Surveillance, shall be failure to meet the Limiting Condition for Operation. Failure to perform a Surveillance within the specified surveillance interval shall be failure to meet the Limiting Conditions for Operation except as provided in Specification 4.0.3. Surveillances do not have to be performed on inoperable equipment or variables outside specified limits.

Insert 2 - TS 4.0.3

4.0.3 If it is discovered that a Surveillance was not performed within its specified surveillance interval (including the allowed extension per Specification 4.02), then compliance with the requirement to declare the Limiting Condition for Operation not met may be delayed, from the time of discovery, up to 24 hours or up to the limit of the specified surveillance interval, whichever is greater. This delay period is permitted to allow performance of the Surveillance. A risk evaluation shall be performed for any Surveillance delayed greater than 24 hours and the risk impact shall be managed.

If the Surveillance is not performed within the delay period, the Limiting Condition for Operation must immediately be declared not met, and the applicable ACTION(s) must be entered. When the Surveillance is performed within the delay period and the Surveillance is not met, the Limiting Condition for Operation must immediately be declared not met, and the applicable ACTION(s) must be entered.

Insert 3 - Bases 4.0.1

4.0.1 SR 4.0.1 establishes the requirement that surveillances must be met during the OPERATIONAL MODES or other specified conditions in the Limiting Condition for Operation apply, unless otherwise specified in the individual Surveillance Requirement. The purposes of this Specification is to ensure that Surveillances are performed to verify the operational status of systems and components and that variables are within specified limits to ensure safe operation of the facility when the plant is in a MODE or other specified condition for which associated Limiting Condition for Operation are applicable. *Failure to meet a Surveillance Requirement within the specified surveillance interval, in accordance with SR 4.0.2, constitutes a failure to meet an Limiting Condition for Operation.*

R1

Systems and components are assumed to be OPERABLE when the associated Surveillance Requirements have been met. Nothing in this Specification, however, is to be construed as implying that systems or components are OPERABLE when:

- a. The systems or components are known to be inoperable, although still meeting the Surveillance Requirements; or
- b. The requirements of the Surveillance(s) are known not to be met between required Surveillance performances.

SQN 2 Technical Specification Change Inserts - Continued

Surveillances do not have to be performed when the unit is in a OPERATIONAL MODE for which the requirements of the associated Limiting Condition for Operation do not apply unless otherwise specified. The Surveillance Requirements associated with a Special Test Exception are only applicable when the Special Test Exception is used as an allowable exception to the requirements of a specification.

Surveillance Requirements do not have to be performed on inoperable equipment because the ACTION requirements define the remedial measures that apply. However, the Surveillance Requirements have to be met to demonstrate that the inoperable equipment has been restored to OPERABLE status.

Upon completion of maintenance, appropriate post maintenance testing is required to declare equipment OPERABLE. This includes ensuring applicable Surveillances are not failed and their most recent performance is in accordance with SR 4.0.2. Post maintenance testing may not be possible in the current OPERATIONAL MODE or other specified conditions in the Applicability due to the necessary unit parameters not having been established. In these situations, the equipment may be considered OPERABLE provided testing has been satisfactorily completed to the extent possible and the equipment is not otherwise believed to be incapable of performing its function. This will allow operation to proceed to a OPERATIONAL MODE or other specified condition where other necessary post maintenance tests can be completed.

R1

Some examples of this process are:

- a. Auxiliary feedwater (AFW) pump turbine maintenance during refueling that requires testing at steam pressures > 800 psi. However, if other appropriate testing is satisfactorily completed, the AFW System can be considered OPERABLE. This allows startup and other necessary testing to proceed until the plant reaches the steam pressure required to perform the testing.*
- b. High pressure safety injection (HPI) maintenance during shutdown that requires system functional tests at a specified pressure. Provided other appropriate testing is satisfactorily completed, startup can proceed with HPI considered OPERABLE. This allows operation to reach the specified pressure to complete the necessary post maintenance testing.*

Insert 4 - Bases 4.0.3

4.0.3 SR 4.0.3 establishes the flexibility to defer declaring affected equipment inoperable or an affected variable outside the specified limit when a Surveillance has not been completed within the specified Frequency. A delay period of up to 24 hours or up to the limit of the specified surveillance interval, whichever is greater, applies from the point in time that it is discovered that the Surveillance has not been performed in accordance with Specification 4.0.2, and not at the time that the specified surveillance interval was not met.

This delay period provides adequate time to complete Surveillances that have been missed. This delay period permits the completion of a Surveillance before complying with ACTION requirements or other remedial measures that might preclude completion of the Surveillance

The basis for this delay period includes consideration of the unit conditions, adequate planning, availability of personnel, the time required to perform the Surveillance, the safety significance of the delay in completing the required Surveillance, and the recognition that the most probable result of any particular Surveillance being performed is the verification of conformance with the requirements.

When a Surveillance with a surveillance frequency based not on time intervals, but upon specified unit conditions, operating situations, or requirements of regulations (e.g., prior to entering MODE 1 after each

SQN 2 Technical Specification Change Inserts - Continued

fuel loading, or in accordance with 10 CFR 50, Appendix J, as modified by approved exemptions, etc.) is discovered to not have been performed when specified, Specification 4.0.3 allows for the full delay period of up to the specified surveillance interval to perform the Surveillance. However, since there is not a time interval specified, the missed Surveillance should be performed at the first reasonable opportunity.

Specification 4.0.3 provides a time limit for, and allowances for the performance of, Surveillances that become applicable as a consequence of MODE changes imposed by required A ACTIONS.

Failure to comply with the specified surveillance interval for the Specification is expected to be an infrequent occurrence. Use of the delay period established by Surveillance Requirement 4.0.3 is a flexibility which is not intended to be used as an operational convenience to extend Surveillance intervals.

While up to 24 hours or the limit of the specified surveillance interval is provided to perform the missed Surveillance, it is expected that the missed Surveillance will be performed at the first reasonable opportunity. The determination of the first reasonable opportunity should include consideration of the impact on plant risk (from delaying the Surveillance as well as any plant configuration changes required or shutting the plant down to perform the Surveillance) and impact on any analysis assumptions, in addition to unit conditions, planning, availability of personnel, and the time required to perform the Surveillance. This risk impact should be managed through the program in place to implement 10 CFR 50.65(a)(4) and its implementation guidance, NRC Regulatory Guide 1 182, "Assessing and Managing Risk Before Maintenance Activities at Nuclear Power Plants." This Regulatory Guide addresses consideration of temporary and aggregate risk impacts, determination of risk management action thresholds, and risk management action up to and including plant shutdown. The missed Surveillance should be treated as an emergent condition as discussed in the Regulatory Guide. The risk evaluation may use quantitative, qualitative, or blended methods. The degree of depth and rigor of the evaluation should be commensurate with the importance of the component. Missed Surveillances for important components should be analyzed quantitatively. If the results of the risk evaluation determine the risk increase is significant, this evaluation should be used to determine the safest course of action. All missed Surveillances will be placed in the licensee's Corrective Action Program.

If a Surveillance is not completed within the allowed delay period, then the equipment is considered inoperable or the variable is considered outside the specification limits and the entry into the ACTION requirements for the applicable Limiting Conditions for Operation begins immediately upon expiration of the delay period. If a Surveillance is failed within the delay period, then the equipment is inoperable, or the variable is outside the specified limits and the entry into the ACTION requirements or the applicable Limiting Conditions for Operation begins immediately upon the failure of the Surveillance.

Completion of the Surveillance within the delay period allowed by this Specification, or within the Allowed Outage Time of the A ACTIONS, restores compliance with Specification 4.0.1.

R 1

ENCLOSURE 12 (Revision 1)

**TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
SEQUAYOH NUCLEAR PLANT (SQN)
UNIT 1**

**PROPOSED TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION (TS) CHANGE TS-02-04
REVISED PAGES**

I. AFFECTED PAGE LIST

Page	3/4 0-2	Adopt NUREG 1431 Rev 2 Wording & TSTF 358
	B 3/4 0-3	Adopt NUREG 1431 Rev 2 Wording
	B 3/4 0-3a	Adopt NUREG 1431 Rev 2 Wording
	B 3/4 0-4	Adopt NUREG 1431 Rev 2 Wording & TSTF 358
	6-10b (New Page)	Adopt NUREG 1431 Rev 2 Wording

II. REVISED PAGES

Attached

APPLICABILITY

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.0.1 Surveillance Requirements shall be met during the MODES or other specified conditions in the Applicability for individual Limiting Condition for Operation, unless otherwise stated in the individual Surveillance Requirement. Failure to meet a Surveillance Requirement, whether such failure is experienced during the performance of the Surveillance or between performances of the Surveillance, shall be failure to meet the Limiting Condition for Operation. Failure to perform a Surveillance within the specified surveillance interval shall be failure to meet the Limiting Conditions for Operation except as provided in Specification 4.0.3. Surveillances do not have to be performed on inoperable equipment or variables outside specified limits.

4.0.2 Each Surveillance Requirement shall be performed within the specified surveillance interval with a maximum allowable extension not to exceed 25 percent of the specified surveillance interval.

4.0.3 If it is discovered that a Surveillance was not performed within its specified surveillance interval (including the allowed extension per Specification 4.0.2), then compliance with the requirement to declare the Limiting Condition for Operation not met may be delayed, from the time of discovery, up to 24 hours or up to the limit of the specified surveillance interval, whichever is greater. This delay period is permitted to allow performance of the Surveillance. A risk evaluation shall be performed for any Surveillance delayed greater than 24 hours and the risk impact shall be managed.

If the Surveillance is not performed within the delay period, the Limiting Condition for Operation must immediately be declared not met, and the applicable ACTION(s) must be entered. When the Surveillance is performed within the delay period and the Surveillance is not met, the Limiting Condition for Operation must immediately be declared not met, and the applicable ACTION(s) must be entered.

4.0.4 Entry into an OPERATIONAL MODE or other specified condition shall not be made unless the Surveillance Requirement(s) associated with the Limiting Condition for Operation have been performed within the specified surveillance interval or as otherwise specified. This provision shall not prevent passage through or to OPERATIONAL MODES as required to comply with ACTION requirements.

4.0.5 Surveillance Requirements for inservice inspection and testing of ASME Code Class 1, 2 and 3 components shall be as follows.

Inservice Inspection Program

This program provides controls for inservice inspection of ASME Code Class 1, 2, and 3 components, including applicable supports. The program shall include the following:

- a. Provisions that inservice testing of ASME Code Class 1, 2 and 3 components shall be performed in accordance with Section XI of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and applicable Addenda as required by 10 CFR 50.55a;
- b. The provisions of SR 4.0.2 are applicable to the frequencies for performing inservice inspection activities;
- c. Inspection of each reactor coolant pump flywheel per the recommendation of Regulation Position c.4.b of Regulatory Guide 1.14, Revision 1, August 1975 or in lieu of Position c.4.b(1) and c.4.b(2), a qualified in-place ultrasonic examination over the volume from the inner bore of the flywheel to the circle one-half of the outer radius or a surface examination (magnetic particle and/or liquid penetrant) of exposed surfaces of the removed flywheels may be conducted at approximately 10-year intervals coinciding with the Inservice Inspection schedule as required by ASME Section XI; and
- d. Nothing in the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code shall be construed to supersede the requirement of any TS.

APPLICABILITY

BASES

instead, provided the other specified conditions are satisfied. In this case, this would mean that for one division the emergency power source must be OPERABLE (as must be the components supplied by the emergency power source) and all redundant systems, subsystems, trains, components and devices in both divisions must also be OPERABLE. If these conditions are not satisfied, action is required in accordance with this specification

In MODES 5 or 6, Specification 3.0.5 is not applicable, and thus the individual ACTION statements for each applicable Limiting Condition for Operation in these MODES must be adhered to.

3.0.6 LCO 3.0.6 establishes the allowance for restoring equipment to service under administrative controls when it has been removed from service or declared inoperable to comply with ACTIONS. The sole purpose of this Specification is to provide an exception to LCOs 3.0.1 and 3.0.2 (e.g., to not comply with the applicable Required Action[s]) to allow the performance of SRs to demonstrate:

- a. The OPERABILITY of the equipment being returned to service, or
- b. The OPERABILITY of other equipment.

The administrative controls ensure the time the equipment is returned to service in conflict with the requirements of the ACTIONS is limited to the time absolutely necessary to perform the allowed SRs. This Specification does not provide time to perform any other preventive or corrective maintenance.

An example of demonstrating the OPERABILITY of the equipment being returned to service is reopening a containment isolation valve that has been closed to comply with Required Actions and must be reopened to perform the SRs.

An example of demonstrating the OPERABILITY of other equipment is taking an inoperable channel or trip system out of the tripped condition to prevent the trip function from occurring during the performance of an SR on another channel in the other trip system. A similar example of demonstrating the OPERABILITY of other equipment is taking an inoperable channel or trip system out of the tripped condition to permit the logic to function and indicate the appropriate response during the performance of an SR on another channel in the same trip system.

4.0.1 SR 4.0.1 establishes the requirement that surveillances must be met during the OPERATIONAL MODES or other specified conditions in the Limiting Condition for Operation apply, unless otherwise specified in the individual Surveillance Requirement. The purposes of this Specification is to ensure that Surveillances are performed to verify the operational status of systems and components and that variables are within specified limits to ensure safe operation of the facility when the plant is in a MODE or other specified condition for which associated Limiting Condition for Operation are applicable. Failure to meet a Surveillance Requirement within the specified surveillance interval, in accordance with SR 4.0.2, constitutes a failure to meet an Limiting Condition for Operation.

Systems and components are assumed to be OPERABLE when the associated Surveillance Requirements have been met. Nothing in this Specification, however, is to be construed as implying that systems or components are OPERABLE when

- a. The systems or components are known to be inoperable, although still meeting the Surveillance Requirements; or
- b. The requirements of the Surveillance(s) are known not to be met between required Surveillance performances

APPLICABILITY

BASES

Surveillances do not have to be performed when the unit is in a OPERATIONAL MODE for which the requirements of the associated Limiting Condition for Operation do not apply unless otherwise specified. The Surveillance Requirements associated with a Special Test Exception are only applicable when the Special Test Exception is used as an allowable exception to the requirements of a specification.

Surveillance Requirements do not have to be performed on inoperable equipment because the ACTION requirements define the remedial measures that apply. However, the Surveillance Requirements have to be met to demonstrate that the inoperable equipment has been restored to OPERABLE status.

Upon completion of maintenance, appropriate post maintenance testing is required to declare equipment OPERABLE. This includes ensuring applicable Surveillances are not failed and their most recent performance is in accordance with SR 4.0.2. Post maintenance testing may not be possible in the current OPERATIONAL MODE or other specified conditions in the Applicability due to the necessary unit parameters not having been established. In these situations, the equipment may be considered OPERABLE provided testing has been satisfactorily completed to the extent possible and the equipment is not otherwise believed to be incapable of performing its function. This will allow operation to proceed to a OPERATIONAL MODE or other specified condition where other necessary post maintenance tests can be completed.

Some examples of this process are:

- a. Auxiliary feedwater (AFW) pump turbine maintenance during refueling that requires testing at steam pressures > 800 psi. However, if other appropriate testing is satisfactorily completed, the AFW System can be considered OPERABLE. This allows startup and other necessary testing to proceed until the plant reaches the steam pressure required to perform the testing.
- b. High pressure safety injection (HPI) maintenance during shutdown that requires system functional tests at a specified pressure. Provided other appropriate testing is satisfactorily completed, startup can proceed with HPI considered OPERABLE. This allows operation to reach the specified pressure to complete the necessary post maintenance testing.

4.0.2 Specification 4.0.2 established the limit for which the specified time interval for Surveillance Requirements may be extended. It permits an allowable extension of the normal surveillance interval to facilitate surveillance scheduling and consideration of plant operating conditions that may not be suitable for conducting the surveillance, e.g., transient conditions or other ongoing surveillance or maintenance activities. It also provides flexibility to accommodate the length of a fuel cycle for surveillances that are performed at each refueling outage and are specified with an 18-month surveillance interval. It is not intended that this provision be used repeatedly as a convenience to extend surveillance intervals beyond that specified for surveillances that are not performed during refueling outages. The limitation of Specification 4.0.2 is based on engineering judgment and the recognition that the most probable result of any particular surveillance being performed is the verification of conformance with the Surveillance Requirements. This provision is sufficient to ensure that the reliability ensured through surveillance activities is not significantly degraded beyond that obtained from the specified surveillance interval.

4.0.3 SR 4.0.3 establishes the flexibility to defer declaring affected equipment inoperable or an affected variable outside the specified limit when a Surveillance has not been completed within the specified Frequency. A delay period of up to 24 hours or up to the limit of the specified surveillance interval, whichever is greater, applies from the point in time that it is discovered that the Surveillance has not been performed in accordance with Specification 4.0.2, and not at the time that the specified surveillance interval was not met.

This delay period provides adequate time to complete Surveillances that have been missed. This delay period permits the completion of a Surveillance before complying with ACTION requirements or other remedial measures that might preclude completion of the Surveillance.

APPLICABILITY

BASES

The basis for this delay period includes consideration of the unit conditions, adequate planning, availability of personnel, the time required to perform the Surveillance, the safety significance of the delay in completing the required Surveillance, and the recognition that the most probable result of any particular Surveillance being performed is the verification of conformance with the requirements.

When a Surveillance with a surveillance frequency based not on time intervals, but upon specified unit conditions, operating situations, or requirements of regulations (e.g., prior to entering MODE 1 after each fuel loading, or in accordance with 10 CFR 50, Appendix J, as modified by approved exemptions, etc.) is discovered to not have been performed when specified, Specification 4.0.3 allows for the full delay period of up to the specified surveillance interval to perform the Surveillance. However, since there is not a time interval specified, the missed Surveillance should be performed at the first reasonable opportunity.

Specification 4.0.3 provides a time limit for, and allowances for the performance of, Surveillances that become applicable as a consequence of MODE changes imposed by required ACTIONS.

Failure to comply with the specified surveillance interval for the Specification is expected to be an infrequent occurrence. Use of the delay period established by Surveillance Requirement 4.0.3 is a flexibility which is not intended to be used as an operational convenience to extend Surveillance intervals.

While up to 24 hours or the limit of the specified surveillance interval is provided to perform the missed Surveillance, it is expected that the missed Surveillance will be performed at the first reasonable opportunity. The determination of the first reasonable opportunity should include consideration of the impact on plant risk (from delaying the Surveillance as well as any plant configuration changes required or shutting the plant down to perform the Surveillance) and impact on any analysis assumptions, in addition to unit conditions, planning, availability of personnel, and the time required to perform the Surveillance. This risk impact should be managed through the program in place to implement 10 CFR 50.65(a)(4) and its implementation guidance, NRC Regulatory Guide 1.182, 'Assessing and Managing Risk Before Maintenance Activities at Nuclear Power Plants.' This Regulatory Guide addresses consideration of temporary and aggregate risk impacts, determination of risk management action thresholds, and risk management action up to and including plant shutdown. The missed Surveillance should be treated as an emergent condition as discussed in the Regulatory Guide. The risk evaluation may use quantitative, qualitative, or blended methods. The degree of depth and rigor of the evaluation should be commensurate with the importance of the component. Missed Surveillances for important components should be analyzed quantitatively. If the results of the risk evaluation determine the risk increase is significant, this evaluation should be used to determine the safest course of action. All missed Surveillances will be placed in the licensee's Corrective Action Program.

If a Surveillance is not completed within the allowed delay period, then the equipment is considered inoperable or the variable is considered outside the specification limits and the entry into the ACTION requirements for the applicable Limiting Conditions for Operation begins immediately upon expiration of the delay period. If a Surveillance is failed within the delay period, then the equipment is inoperable, or the variable is outside the specified limits and the entry into the ACTION requirements or the applicable Limiting Conditions for Operation begins immediately upon the failure of the Surveillance.

Completion of the Surveillance within the delay period allowed by this Specification, or within the Allowed Outage Time of the ACTIONS, restores compliance with Specification 4.0.1.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

j Technical Specification (TS) Bases Control Program

This program provides a means for processing changes to the Bases of these Technical Specifications.

- a. Changes to the Bases of the TS shall be made under appropriate administrative controls and reviews.
- b. Licensees may make changes to Bases without prior NRC approval provided the changes do not require either of the following:
 1. A change in the TS incorporated in the license or
 2. A change to the updated FSAR or Bases that requires NRC approval pursuant to 10 CFR 50.59.
- c. The Bases Control Program shall contain provisions to ensure that the Bases are maintained consistent with the FSAR.
- d. Proposed changes that meet the criteria of Specification 5.14b above shall be reviewed and approved by the NRC prior to implementation. Changes to the Bases implemented without prior NRC approval shall be provided to the NRC on a frequency consistent with 10 CFR 50.71(e).

ENCLOSURE 13 (Revision 1)

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
SEQUAYOH NUCLEAR PLANT (SQN)
UNIT 2

PROPOSED TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION (TS) CHANGE TS-02-04
REVISED PAGES

I. AFFECTED PAGE LIST

Page	3/4 0-2	Adopt NUREG 1431 Rev 2 Wording & TSTF 358
	B 3/4 0-3	Adopt NUREG 1431 Rev 2 Wording
	B 3/4 0-3a	Adopt NUREG 1431 Rev 2 Wording
	B 3/4 0-4	Adopt NUREG 1431 Rev 2 Wording & TSTF 358
	6-7	Adopt NUREG 1431 Rev 2 Wording
	6-7a (New Page)	Adopt NUREG 1431 Rev 2 Wording

II. REVISED PAGES

Attached

APPLICABILITY

SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS

4.0 1 Surveillance Requirements shall be met during the MODES or other specified conditions in the Applicability for individual Limiting Condition for Operation, unless otherwise stated in the individual Surveillance Requirement. Failure to meet a Surveillance Requirement, whether such failure is experienced during the performance of the Surveillance or between performances of the Surveillance, shall be failure to meet the Limiting Condition for Operation. Failure to perform a Surveillance within the specified surveillance interval shall be failure to meet the Limiting Conditions for Operation except as provided in Specification 4.0 3. Surveillances do not have to be performed on inoperable equipment or variables outside specified limits

4.0.2 Each Surveillance Requirement shall be performed within the specified surveillance interval with a maximum allowable extension not to exceed 25 percent of the specified surveillance interval.

4 0.3 If it is discovered that a Surveillance was not performed within its specified surveillance interval (including the allowed extension per Specification 4.02), then compliance with the requirement to declare the Limiting Condition for Operation not met may be delayed, from the time of discovery, up to 24 hours or up to the limit of the specified surveillance interval, whichever is greater. This delay period is permitted to allow performance of the Surveillance. A risk evaluation shall be performed for any Surveillance delayed greater than 24 hours and the risk impact shall be managed.

If the Surveillance is not performed within the delay period, the Limiting Condition for Operation must immediately be declared not met, and the applicable ACTION(s) must be entered. When the Surveillance is performed within the delay period and the Surveillance is not met, the Limiting Condition for Operation must immediately be declared not met, and the applicable ACTION(s) must be entered

4.0 4 Entry into an OPERATIONAL MODE or other specified condition shall not be made unless the Surveillance Requirement(s) associated with the Limiting Condition for Operation have been performed within the specified surveillance interval or as otherwise specified. This provision shall not prevent passage through or to OPERATIONAL MODES as required to comply with ACTION requirements

4.0.5 Surveillance Requirements for inservice inspection and testing of ASME Code Class 1, 2 and 3 components shall be applicable as follows

Inservice Inspection Program

This program provides controls for inservice inspection of ASME Code Class 1, 2, and 3 components, including applicable supports. The program shall include the following.

- a. Provisions that inservice testing of ASME Code Class 1, 2 and 3 components shall be performed in accordance with Section XI of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and applicable Addenda as required by 10 CFR 50.55a;
- b. The provisions of SR 4 0 2 are applicable to the frequencies for performing inservice inspection activities;
- c. Inspection of each reactor coolant pump flywheel per the recommendation of Regulation Position c 4.b of Regulatory Guide 1.14, Revision 1, August 1975 or in lieu of Position c 4.b(1) and c.4 b(2), a qualified in-place ultrasonic examination over the volume from the inner bore of the flywheel to the circle one-half of the outer radius or a surface examination (magnetic particle and/or liquid penetrant) of exposed surfaces of the removed flywheels may be conducted at approximately 10-year intervals coinciding with the Inservice Inspection schedule as required by ASME Section XI; and
- d. Nothing in the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code shall be construed to supersede the requirement of any TS.

3.0.5 (Continued)

specified conditions are satisfied. In this case, this would mean that for one division the emergency power source must be OPERABLE (as must be the components supplied by the emergency power source) and all redundant systems, subsystems, trains, components and devices in both divisions must also be OPERABLE. If these conditions are not satisfied, action is required in accordance with this specification.

In MODES 5 or 6, Specification 3.0.5 is not applicable, and thus the individual ACTION statements for each applicable Limiting Condition for Operation in these MODES must be adhered to.

3.0.6 LCO 3.0.6 establishes the allowance for restoring equipment to service under administrative controls when it has been removed from service or declared inoperable to comply with ACTIONS. The sole purpose of this Specification is to provide an exception to LCOs 3.0.1 and 3.0.2 (e.g., to not comply with the applicable Required Action[s]) to allow the performance of SRs to demonstrate:

- a. The OPERABILITY of the equipment being returned to service; or
- b. The OPERABILITY of other equipment.

The administrative controls ensure the time the equipment is returned to service in conflict with the requirements of the ACTIONS is limited to the time absolutely necessary to perform the allowed SRs. This Specification does not provide time to perform any other preventive or corrective maintenance

An example of demonstrating the operability of the equipment being returned to service is reopening a containment isolation valve that has been closed to comply with Required Actions and must be reopened to perform the SRs

An example of demonstrating the OPERABILITY of other equipment is taking an inoperable channel or trip system out of the tripped condition to prevent the trip function from occurring during the performance of an SR on another channel in the other trip system. A similar example of demonstrating the OPERABILITY of other equipment is taking an inoperable channel or trip system out of the tripped condition to permit the logic to function and indicate the appropriate response during the performance of an SR on another channel in the same trip system

4.0.1 SR 4.0.1 establishes the requirement that surveillances must be met during the OPERATIONAL MODES or other specified conditions in the Limiting Condition for Operation apply, unless otherwise specified in the individual Surveillance Requirement. The purposes of this Specification is to ensure that Surveillances are performed to verify the operational status of systems and components and that variables are within specified limits to ensure safe operation of the facility when the plant is in a MODE or other specified condition for which associated Limiting Condition for Operation are applicable. Failure to meet a Surveillance Requirement within the specified surveillance interval, in accordance with SR 4.0.2, constitutes a failure to meet an Limiting Condition for Operation.

Systems and components are assumed to be OPERABLE when the associated Surveillance Requirements have been met. Nothing in this Specification, however, is to be construed as implying that systems or components are OPERABLE when:

- a. The systems or components are known to be inoperable, although still meeting the Surveillance Requirements; or
- b. The requirements of the Surveillance(s) are known not to be met between required Surveillance performances.

APPLICABILITY

BASES

Surveillances do not have to be performed when the unit is in a OPERATIONAL MODE for which the requirements of the associated Limiting Condition for Operation do not apply unless otherwise specified. The Surveillance Requirements associated with a Special Test Exception are only applicable when the Special Test Exception is used as an allowable exception to the requirements of a specification

Surveillance Requirements do not have to be performed on inoperable equipment because the ACTION requirements define the remedial measures that apply. However, the Surveillance Requirements have to be met to demonstrate that the inoperable equipment has been restored to OPERABLE status.

Upon completion of maintenance, appropriate post maintenance testing is required to declare equipment OPERABLE. This includes ensuring applicable Surveillances are not failed and their most recent performance is in accordance with SR 4.0.2. Post maintenance testing may not be possible in the current OPERATIONAL MODE or other specified conditions in the Applicability due to the necessary unit parameters not having been established. In these situations, the equipment may be considered OPERABLE provided testing has been satisfactorily completed to the extent possible and the equipment is not otherwise believed to be incapable of performing its function. This will allow operation to proceed to a OPERATIONAL MODE or other specified condition where other necessary post maintenance tests can be completed.

Some examples of this process are:

- a. Auxiliary feedwater (AFW) pump turbine maintenance during refueling that requires testing at steam pressures > 800 psi. However, if other appropriate testing is satisfactorily completed, the AFW System can be considered OPERABLE. This allows startup and other necessary testing to proceed until the plant reaches the steam pressure required to perform the testing
- b. High pressure safety injection (HPI) maintenance during shutdown that requires system functional tests at a specified pressure. Provided other appropriate testing is satisfactorily completed, startup can proceed with HPI considered OPERABLE. This allows operation to reach the specified pressure to complete the necessary post maintenance testing.

4.0.2 Specification 4.0.2 established the limit for which the specified time interval for Surveillance Requirements may be extended. It permits an allowable extension of the normal surveillance interval to facilitate surveillance scheduling and consideration of plant operating conditions that may not be suitable for conducting the surveillance; e.g., transient conditions or other ongoing surveillance or maintenance activities. It also provides flexibility to accommodate the length of a fuel cycle for surveillances that are performed at each refueling outage and are specified with an 18-month surveillance interval. It is not intended that this provision be used repeatedly as a convenience to extend surveillance intervals beyond that specified for surveillances that are not performed during refueling outages. The limitation of Specification 4.0.2 is based on engineering judgment and the recognition that the most probable result of any particular surveillance being performed is the verification of conformance with the Surveillance Requirements. This provision is sufficient to ensure that the reliability ensured through surveillance activities is not significantly degraded beyond that obtained from the specified surveillance interval.

4.0.3 SR 4.0.3 establishes the flexibility to defer declaring affected equipment inoperable or an affected variable outside the specified limit when a Surveillance has not been completed within the specified Frequency. A delay period of up to 24 hours or up to the limit of the specified surveillance interval, whichever is greater, applies from the point in time that it is discovered that the Surveillance has not been performed in accordance with Specification 4.0.2, and not at the time that the specified surveillance interval was not met.

This delay period provides adequate time to complete Surveillances that have been missed. This delay period permits the completion of a Surveillance before complying with ACTION requirements or other remedial measures that might preclude completion of the Surveillance.

4.0.3 (Continued)

The basis for this delay period includes consideration of the unit conditions, adequate planning, availability of personnel, the time required to perform the Surveillance, the safety significance of the delay in completing the required Surveillance, and the recognition that the most probable result of any particular Surveillance being performed is the verification of conformance with the requirements

When a Surveillance with a surveillance frequency based not on time intervals, but upon specified unit conditions, operating situations, or requirements of regulations (e.g , prior to entering MODE 1 after each fuel loading, or in accordance with 10 CFR 50, Appendix J, as modified by approved exemptions, etc.) is discovered to not have been performed when specified, Specification 4.0 3 allows for the full delay period of up to the specified surveillance interval to perform the Surveillance. However, since there is not a time interval specified, the missed Surveillance should be performed at the first reasonable opportunity.

Specification 4 0.3 provides a time limit for, and allowances for the performance of, Surveillances that become applicable as a consequence of MODE changes imposed by required ACTIONS.

Failure to comply with the specified surveillance interval for the Specification is expected to be an infrequent occurrence. Use of the delay period established by Surveillance Requirement 4.0 3 is a flexibility which is not intended to be used as an operational convenience to extend Surveillance intervals.

While up to 24 hours or the limit of the specified surveillance interval is provided to perform the missed Surveillance, it is expected that the missed Surveillance will be performed at the first reasonable opportunity. The determination of the first reasonable opportunity should include consideration of the impact on plant risk (from delaying the Surveillance as well as any plant configuration changes required or shutting the plant down to perform the Surveillance) and impact on any analysis assumptions, in addition to unit conditions, planning, availability of personnel, and the time required to perform the Surveillance. This risk impact should be managed through the program in place to implement 10 CFR 50 65(a)(4) and its implementation guidance, NRC Regulatory Guide 1.182, 'Assessing and Managing Risk Before Maintenance Activities at Nuclear Power Plants ' This Regulatory Guide addresses consideration of temporary and aggregate risk impacts, determination of risk management action thresholds, and risk management action up to and including plant shutdown. The missed Surveillance should be treated as an emergent condition as discussed in the Regulatory Guide. The risk evaluation may use quantitative, qualitative, or blended methods. The degree of depth and rigor of the evaluation should be commensurate with the importance of the component Missed Surveillances for important components should be analyzed quantitatively. If the results of the risk evaluation determine the risk increase is significant, this evaluation should be used to determine the safest course of action All missed Surveillances will be placed in the licensee's Corrective Action Program.

If a Surveillance is not completed within the allowed delay period, then the equipment is considered inoperable or the variable is considered outside the specification limits and the entry into the ACTION requirements for the applicable Limiting Conditions for Operation begins immediately upon expiration of the delay period. If a Surveillance is failed within the delay period, then the equipment is inoperable, or the variable is outside the specified limits and the entry into the ACTION requirements or the applicable Limiting Conditions for Operation begins immediately upon the failure of the Surveillance

Completion of the Surveillance within the delay period allowed by this Specification, or within the Allowed Outage Time of the ACTIONS, restores compliance with Specification 4.0.1.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

b Air lock testing acceptance criteria are:

- 1) Overall air lock leakage rate is $\leq 0.05 L_a$ when tested at $\geq P_a$.
- 2) For each door, leakage rate is $\leq 0.01 L_a$ when pressurized to ≥ 6 psig for at least two minutes.

The provisions of SR 4.0.2 do not apply to the test frequencies specified in the Containment Leakage Rate Testing Program.

The provisions of SR 4.0.3 are applicable to the Containment Leakage Rate Testing Program

i. Configuration Risk Management Program

The Configuration Risk Management Program (CRMP) provides a proceduralized risk-informed assessment to manage the risk associated with equipment inoperability. The program applies to Technical Specification structures, systems, or components for which a risk-informed allowed outage time has been granted. The program shall include the following elements:

- a. Provisions for the control and implementation of a Level 1 at-power internal events PRA-informed methodology. The assessment shall be capable of evaluating the applicable plant configuration.
- b. Provisions for performing an assessment prior to entering the Limiting Condition for Operation (LCO) Action for preplanned activities.
- c. Provisions for performing an assessment after entering the LCO Action for unplanned entry into the LCO Action.
- d. Provisions for assessing the need for additional actions after the discovery of additional equipment out of service conditions while in the LCO Action.
- e. Provisions for considering other applicable risk significant contributors such as Level 2 issues and external events, qualitatively or quantitatively.

j. Technical Specifications (TS) Bases Control Program

This program provides a means for processing changes to the Bases of these Technical Specifications

- a. Changes to the Bases of the TS shall be made under appropriate administrative controls and reviews
- b. Licensees may make changes to Bases without prior NRC approval provided the changes do not require either of the following
 1. A change in the TS incorporated in the license or
 2. A change to the updated FSAR or Bases that requires NRC approval pursuant to 10 CFR 50.59.
- c. The Bases Control Program shall contain provisions to ensure that the Bases are maintained consistent with the FSAR

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS

- d. Proposed changes that meet the criteria of Specification 5.5 14b above shall be reviewed and approved by the NRC prior to implementation. Changes to the Bases implemented without prior NRC approval shall be provided to the NRC on a frequency consistent with 10 CFR 50.71(e).

6.9 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

ROUTINE REPORTS

6.9.1 In addition to the applicable reporting requirements of Title 10, Code of Federal Regulations, the following reports shall be submitted in accordance with 10 CFR 50.4.

STARTUP REPORT

6.9.1.1 DELETED

6.9.1.2 DELETED

6.9.1.3 DELETED