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GNRO-2005/00023

April 27, 2005

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Attention: Document Control Desk Washington, DC 20555

Subject: Report of 10CFR50.59 Safety Evaluations and Commitment Changes – April 01, 2004 through March 31, 2005 Grand Gulf Nuclear Station Docket No. 50-416 License No. NPF-29

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Pursuant to 10CFR50.59(d)(2), Entergy Operations, Inc. hereby submits the summary of 10CFR50.59 evaluations for the April 01, 2004 through March 31, 2005 period. Also attached is the summary of commitment changes for the same period made in accordance with NEI 95-07 Guidelines.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Chuck Holifield at 601-437-6439.

This letter contains no commitments.

Yours truly,

CAB/CDH;cdh

attachments:

- 1. Table of Contents
- 2. 10CFR50.59 Evaluations and Commitment Change Evaluations
 (See Next Page)

cc:

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cc:	Miller	G. B.	(GGNS Senior Resident)	(w/a)
	Levanway	D. E	(Wise Carter)	(w/a)
	Reynolds	N. S.		(w/a)
	Smith	L. J.	(Wise Carter)	(w/a)
	Compton	J. N.		(w/o)

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission ATTN: Mr. Bruce S. Mallett (w/2) Regional Administrator, Region IV 611 Ryan Plaza Drive, Suite 400 Arlington, TX 76011-4005

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission ATTN: Mr. Bhalchandra Vaidya, NRR/DLPM (w/2) **ATTN: FOR ADDRESSEE ONLY** ATTN: U.S. Postal Delivery Address Only Mail Stop OWFN/7D-1 Washington, D. C. 20555-0001

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TABLE OF CONTENTS GRAND GULF NUCLEAR STATION 10CFR50.59 SUMMARY REPORT FOR THE PERIOD STARTING APRIL 01, 2004 AND ENDING MARCH 31, 2005

	MEANING OF ACRONYMS								
ARI	Alarm Response Instruction	LOP	Loss of Power						
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials	MAPLHGR	Maximum Average Planar Linear Heat Generation Rate						
CCE	Commitment Change Evaluation	MCPR	Minimum Critical Power Ratio						
CMWT	Core Megawatts Thermal	MNCR	Material Nonconformance Report						
CR	Condition Report	MOV	Motor Operated Valve						
DCP	Design Change Package	MS	Mechanical Standard						
EP	Emergency Procedure	MSIV-LCS	Main Steam Isolation Valve Leakage Control System						
EPI	Equipment Performance Instruction	NPE	Nuclear Plant Engineering						
EPRI	Electric Power Research Institute	NSSS	Nuclear Steam Supply System						
ER	Engineering Request	PDMS	Plant Data Management System						
ES	Electrical Standard	PPM	Parts Per Million						
ESF	Engineered Safety Feature	PRA	Probabilistic Risk Assessment						
GE	General Electric	PSW	Plant Service Water						
GG	Grand Gulf	RCIC	Reactor Core Isolation Cooling						
GGN	Grand Gulf Nuclear	RFO	Refueling Outage						
GPM	Gallons Per Minute	RHR	Residual Heat Removal						
101	Integrated Operating Instruction	RPV	Reactor Pressure Vessel						
ISI	In Service Inspection	SCN	Standard Change Notice						
IST	In Service Testing	SERI	System Energy Resources, Inc.						
LBDC	License Basis Document Change	SGTS	Standby Gas Treatment System						
LDC	License Document Change	SOER	Significant Operating Experience Report						
LHGR	Linear Heat Generation Rate	SSW	Standby Service Water						
LLRT	Local Leak Rate Test	TRM	Technical Requirements Manual						
LOCA	Loss of Coolant Accident	UHS	Ultimate Heat Sink						

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SAFETY EVALUATIONS

Evaluation No.	Initiating Document	Summary
SE 2004-0003-R00	LBDC 2003-025	GGNS ODCM Rev. 27 – modification of required actions of condition F under
		TRM/ODCM LCO 6.3.10 and revises the TS bases for SR 3.7.5.1
SE 2004-0004-R00	ER-GG-2003-0234	One time extension of the 10 year inspection of the EDG fuel oil storage tank to
		(SR TR 3.8.3.6)
SE 2004-0005-R00	ER-2004-0138-000	Reclassification of the containment isolation provisions for the RCIC steam
		turbine exhaust containment penetration (penetration 29)
SE 2004-0006-R00	ER-2003-0261-000	Evaluation of removing requirements for the automatic isolation function of
		specific secondary containment isolation valves
SE 2005-0001-R00	STI-GG-2005-0001-00	STI for determining the Control Room in-leakage to support NRC Generic
	1	Letter 2003-001 and quantify in-leakage in normal and isolate modes

GGNS Commitment Change Evaluation Number

CCE 2004-001

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COMMITMENT CHANGE EVALUATIONS

Commitment No.	Source Document	Summary
CCE 2004-0001	AECM-90/0156	NSSS key vendor list and contact process change
CCE 2004-0002	AECM-90/0007	Change to thermal performance testing of selected Air to Water Heat Exchangers
CCE 2004-0003	GNRO-2001/0020	Change to the plan to replace Appendix R fire barriers
CCE 2004-0004	SIL-108	Delete requirement to calibrate X-Y recorder because it is obsolete
CCE 2004-0005	AECM-87/0095; AECM- 87/0169 Att.1, PG 22, 5.S4	Designate operator to insure closure of SSW blowdown line isolation valves when blowdown is in progress
CCE 2005-0001	Correspondence Letter MAEC-89/0021	Delete P-23866, P-23867, P-23868 P-23869 P-23870, 23871 and P-23872

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10CFR50.59 Evaluations and Commitment Change Evaluations

GGNS 50.59 Safety Evaluation Number

SE 2004-0003-R00

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I. OVERVIEW / SIGNATURES

Facility: Grand Gulf Nuclear Station

Document Reviewed: _____GGNS ODCM Rev. 27, LBDC 2003-025 _____Change/Rev. _____

System Designator(s)/Description: _____N64/Offgas

Description of Proposed Change

The proposed change modifies the required actions under condition F under TRM/ODCM LCO 6.3.10 and revises the TS bases for SR 3.7.5.1. TRM/ODCM LCO 6.3.10, condition I is modified to require entry into LCO 6.0.1 when the condition F actions or completion times are not met. The TS bases are revised to be consistent with the BWR/6 standard technical specifications by clarifying that the exclusive use of the offgas pretreatment monitor is not needed to satisfy the surveillance requirement. In addition, this LBDC includes administrative changes to add TRM LCO 6.0.1 to the ODCM and to update approval signoff page and the list of effective pages to reflect these changes. The revised actions for condition F provide compensatory actions when no channels of the Offgas Pretreatment Monitor are operable and increase the period these instruments are allowed to be inoperable from 72 hours to 30 days.

If the proposed activity, in its entirety, involves any one of the criteria below, check the appropriate box, provide a justification/basis in the Description above, and forward to a Reviewer. No further 50.59 Review is required. If none of the criteria is applicable, continue with the 50.59 Review.

- □ The proposed activity is editorial/typographical as defined in Section 5.2.2.1.
- The proposed activity represents an "FSAR-only" change as allowed in Section 5.2.2.2. (Insert item # from Section 5.2.2.2).

If further 50.59 Review is required, check the applicable review(s): (Only the sections indicated must be included in the Review.)

SCREENING	Sections I, II, III, and IV required
50.59 EVALUATION EXEMPTION	Sections I, II, III, IV, and V required
50.59 EVALUATION (#: 2004-0003-ROD)	Sections I, II, III, IV, and VI required

Preparer:	William E. Long Jr / Jillian June (print) / Signature / Company / Department / Date
Reviewer:	S.E. Broadberts ALE. Burgel Gut /EST/NE-SA/5/12/04 Name (print) / Signature (Company / Department / Date
OSRC:	KRupa M. A KRupa 5-12-04 Chairman's Name (print) / Signature / Date [Required only for Programmatic Exclusion Screenings (see Section 5.8) and 50.59 Evaluations.]
List of Ass	ing/Contributing Personnel:
Name:	Scope of Assistance:
Mike La	Wording of proposed changes
John La	tter ODCM Impact review
	NUMBER OF PAGES
	DATE 1010104

NUMBER-

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II. SCREENING

A. Licensing Basis Document Review

1. Does the proposed activity impact the facility or a procedure as described in any of the following Licensing Basis Documents?

Operating License	YES	NO	CHANGE # and/or SECTIONS IMPACTED					
Operating License		-						
TS	۵							
NRC Orders								
If "YES" obtain NRC approval prior to implementing the change by initiating an LBD change in accordance with NMM LL113								

(Reference 2.2.13). (See Section 5.1.13 for exceptions.)

LBDs controlled under 50.59	YES	NO	CHANGE # (if applicable) and/or SECTIONS IMPACTED					
FSAR								
TS Bases			LBDC-2003-0025					
Technical Requirements Manual			LBDC-2003-0025					
Core Operating Limits Report								
NRC Safety Evaluation Reports ¹								
If "YES", perform an Exemption Review per Section V OR perform a 50.59 Evaluation per Section VI AND initiate an LBD								

change in accordance with NMM LI-113 (Reference 2.2.13).

YES	NO	CHANGE # (if applicable) and/or SECTIONS IMPACTED
		Evaluation attached - no e-plan changes required
	M	
		LBDC-2003-0025
		YES NO

If "YES", evaluate any changes in accordance with the appropriate regulation AND initiate an LBD change in accordance with NMM LI-113 (Reference 2.2.13).

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Yes

No

Yes

No

N/A

Does the proposed activity involve a test or experiment not described in the 2. FSAR?

If "yes," perform an Exemption Review per Section V OR perform a 50.59 **Evaluation per Section VI.**

Does the proposed activity potentially impact equipment, procedures, or 3. facilities utilized for storing spent fuel at an Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation?

(Check "N/A" if dry fuel storage is not applicable to the facility.) If "yes," perform a 72.48 Review in accordance with NMM Procedure LI-112. (See Sections 1.5 and 5.3.1.5 of the EOI 10CFR50.59 Review Program Guidelines.)

 ¹ If "YES," see Section 5.1.4.
 ² If "YES," notify the responsible department and ensure a 50.54 Evaluation is performed. Attach the 50.54 Evaluation.
 ³ If "YES," evaluate the change in accordance with the requirements of the facility's Operating License Condition.

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B. <u>Basis</u>

Provide a clear, concise basis for the answers given in the applicable sections above. Explain why the proposed activity does or does not impact the Operating License/Technical Specifications and/or the FSAR and why the proposed activity does or does not involve a new test or experiment not previously described in the FSAR. Adequate basis must be provided within the Screening such that a third-party reviewer can reach the same conclusions. Simply stating that the change does not affect TS or the FSAR is not an acceptable basis. See EOI 50.59 Guidelines Section 5.6.6 for guidance.)

The proposed changes modify the TRM and ODCM directly to modify the required actions when the Offgas pretreatment radiation monitor is inoperable. The TS bases for SR 3.7.5.1 are revised to clarify that the exclusive use of the offgas pretreatment monitor is not needed to satisfy the surveillance requirement consistent with the revised TRM requirements. Supporting documents such as the UFSAR are not affected by the proposed changes since the changes do not modify or change the function of the pretreatment monitor. The monitor is described in UFSAR 11.5.2.2.1. Although the Emergency Plan (E-Plan) emergency action levels utilize the offgas pretreatment monitor for indications of fuel damage, other indicators (i.e., MSL monitor, coolant samples) continue to be available and E-plan changes are not considered necessary based on the attached evaluation. The remaining documents reviewed do not require changes as a result of the proposed changes.

Changes to the Offsite Dose Calculation Manual are controlled by Grand Gulf Nuclear Station Technical Specification (TS), Administrative Controls, Section 5.5.1. In accordance with TS Section 5.5.1 the requirements for an ODCM change are:

<u>1. sufficient information to support the change(s) together with the appropriate analyses or evaluations justifying the change, and</u>

2. a determination that the change(s) maintain the levels of radioactive effluent control required by 10CFR20.1302, 40CFR190, 10CFR50.36a, and 10CFR50, Appendix I, and not adversely impact the accuracy or reliability of effluent, dose, or setpoint calculations.

Regulation 40CFR190, 10CFR50.36a and 10CFR50, Appendix I deal with dose calculations. This change does not affect any dose or dose rate calculations in the ODCM, therefore these regulations are not affected.

Regulation 10CFR20.1302 deals with radioactive releases to unrestricted areas. TRM LCO 6.11.1 is the technical requirement for 10CFR20.1302. The proposed changes only affect the offgas pretreatment monitor. Offgas system releases from the plant are not affected. Therefore, the requirements 10CFR20.1302 (TRM LCO 6.11.1) are met.

Although some of the changes proposed are administrative or essentially provide an equivalent monitoring function of the offgas pretreatment, the aggregate changes are evaluated in section VI of this form.

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C. <u>References</u>

D.

Discuss the methodology for performing the LBD search. State the location of relevant licensing document information and explain the scope of the review such as electronic search criteria used (e.g., key words) or the general extent of manual searches per Section 5.3.6.4 of LI-101. NOTE: Ensure that electronic and manual searches are performed using controlled copies of documents. If you have any questions, contact your site Licensing department.

LBDs/Documents reviewed via keyword search:	Keywords:
Documents in section II.A.1	<u>pretreatment, post treatment, pre-treatment</u>
LBDs/Documents reviewed manually:	
None	
Is the validity of this Review dependent on any change? (See Section 5.3.4 of the EOI 10CFR50.59 F Review Guidelines.)	other □ Yes Program ■ No
If "Yes," list the required changes.	

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III. ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING

If any of the following questions is answered "yes," an Environmental Review must be performed in accordance with NMM Procedure EV-115, "Environmental Evaluations," and attached to this 50.59 Review. Consider both routine and non-routine (emergency) discharges when answering these questions.

Will the proposed Change being evaluated:

Yes No

- 1. Involve a land disturbance of previously disturbed land areas in excess of one acre (i.e., grading activities, construction of buildings, excavations, reforestation, creation or removal of ponds)?
- 2. Involve a land disturbance of undisturbed land areas (i.e., grading activities, construction, excavations, reforestation, creating, or removing ponds)?
- 3. □ Involve dredging activities in a lake, river, pond, or stream?
- 4. Increase the amount of thermal heat being discharged to the river or lake?
- 5. Increase the concentration or quantity of chemicals being discharged to the river, lake, or air?
- 6. Discharge any chemicals new or different from that previously discharged?
- 7. Change the design or operation of the intake or discharge structures?
- 8. I Modify the design or operation of the cooling tower that will change water or air flow characteristics?
- 9. Modify the design or operation of the plant that will change the path of an existing water discharge or that will result in a new water discharge?
- 10. Modify existing stationary fuel burning equipment (i.e., diesel fuel oil, butane, gasoline, propane, and kerosene)?¹
- 11. Involve the installation of stationary fuel burning equipment or use of portable fuel burning equipment (i.e., diesel fuel oil, butane, gasoline, propane, and kerosene)?¹
- 12. Involve the installation or use of equipment that will result in an air emission discharge?
- 13. Involve the installation or modification of a stationary or mobile tank?
- 14. Involve the use or storage of oils or chemicals that could be directly released into the environment?
- 15. Involve burial or placement of any solid wastes in the site area that may affect runoff, surface water, or groundwater?

¹ See NMM Procedure EV-117, "Air Emissions Management Program," for guidance in answering this question.

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IV. SECURITY PLAN SCREENING

If any of the following questions is answered "yes," a Security Plan review must be performed by the Security Department to determine actual impact to the Plan and the need for a change to the Plan.

A. Could the proposed activity being evaluated:

Yes No

- 1. Add, delete, modify, or otherwise affect Security department responsibilities (e.g., including fire brigade, fire watch, and confined space rescue operations)?
- 2.
 Result in a breach to any security barrier(s) (e.g., HVAC ductwork, fences, doors, walls, ceilings, floors, penetrations, and ballistic barriers)?
- 3. Cause materials or equipment to be placed or installed within the Security Isolation Zone?
- 4.
 Affect security lighting by adding or deleting lights, structures, buildings, or temporary facilities?
- 5. D Modify or otherwise affect the intrusion detection systems (e.g., E-fields, microwave, fiber optics)?
- 6. D Modify or otherwise affect the operation or field of view of the security cameras?
- 7. D Modify or otherwise affect (block, move, or alter) installed access control equipment, intrusion detection equipment, or other security equipment?
- 8.
 Modify or otherwise affect primary or secondary power supplies to access control equipment, intrusion detection equipment, other security equipment, or to the Central Alarm Station or the Secondary Alarm Station?
- 9. D Modify or otherwise affect the facility's security-related signage or land vehicle barriers, including access roadways?
- 10. I Modify or otherwise affect the facility's telephone or security radio systems?

The Security Department answers the following questions if one of the questions was answered "yes".

B.	Is the Security Plan actually impacted by the proposed activity?	Yes No
C.	Is a change to the Security Plan required?	Yes Change # (optional)
		No

Name of Security Plan reviewer (print) / Signature / Date

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VI. 50.59 EVALUATION

A. <u>Executive Summary</u> (Serves as input to NRC summary report. Limit to one page or less. Send an electronic copy to the site licensing department after OSRC approval, if available.)

Brief description of change, test, or experiment:

The proposed change modifies the required actions under condition F under TRM 6.3.10 and ODCM 6.3.10 and adds LCO 6.0.1 to the TRM. The revised actions for condition F provide compensatory actions for up to 30 days when no channels of the Offgas Pretreatment Monitor are operable. Specifically these actions require verification that the offgas system is not bypassed, that redundant process radiation monitors are operable and that grab samples are taken and analyzed at a frequency sufficient to ensure that changes in process radiation levels are quickly identified (every 24 hours) or that temporary instrumentation is installed to provide radiation monitoring of the fission gases. The TS bases for SR 3.7.5.1 are revised to clarify that the exclusive use of the offgas pretreatment monitor is not needed to satisfy the surveillance requirement consistent with the revised TRM requirements and matches the NRC approved wording in NUREG 1434, Revision 2 (Standard Technical Specifications General Electric Plants, BWR/6). The requirement for operability of the post treatment monitor is governed elsewhere in TRM/ODCM 6.3.10 (i.e., ACTION E). In addition, condition I is modified to require entry into TRM 6.0.1 when condition F is not met and action I is revised to CRM.

Reason for proposed Change:

The proposed changes are necessary to avoid unnecessary plant shutdowns when both offgas pretreatment monitors are inoperable.

50.59 Evaluation summary and conclusions

The offgas pretreatment monitor is non-safety related and monitors radioactivity in the condenser offgas at the entrance to the holdup piping. The offgas pretreatment radiation monitor provides a monitoring and alarm function and does not affect system operation when not in service or inoperable. The proposed changes only affect actions when the offgas pretreatment is inoperable and do not physically change the plant or plant systems. Inoperability of the offgas pre-treatment monitor or taking grab samples has no effect on system operation. Although the pretreatment monitor is used to trigger the performance of grab samples per SR 3.7.5.1, other methods of monitoring the discharge of fission gases into the offgas system are acceptable. The proposed portable radiation instruments or the 24 hour grab samples ensure that significant increases are promptly identified and that actions are taken when required by plant procedures. As a result, a significant buildup of radioactive material in the offgas system is avoided thereby preserving the bounding assumptions in the offgas system failure analysis. The TS bases for SR 3.7.5.1 are revised to clarify that the exclusive use of the offgas pretreatment monitor is not needed to satisfy the surveillance requirement consistent with the revised TRM requirements and matches the wording in NUREG 1434, Revision 2. Inoperability of this monitor and the proposed actions do not affect the likelihood that the offgas system will fail in a way that leads to a system rupture or component failure and the release of the system's contents. Based on these considerations, the evaluation determined that the proposed changes are acceptable and do not represent more than a minimal increase in the frequency or consequences of an accident or malfunction of the offgas system. The evaluation also concluded that the a possibility for an accident or malfunction of a different type is not created, that a design basis limit for a fission product barrier will not be exceeded or altered, and the proposed changes do not depart from a method of evaluation described in the FSAR.

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B. License Amendment Determination

Does the proposed Change being evaluated represent a change to a method of evaluation <u>ONLY</u>? If "Yes," Questions 1 – 7 are not applicable; answer only ■ Question 8. If "No," answer all questions below.

Does the proposed Change:

 Result in more than a minimal increase in the frequency of occurrence of an accident previously evaluated in the FSAR?
 No

Yes

No

BASIS:

The release of fission gases to the offgas system is governed by Technical Specification 3.7.5. Compliance with this specification is ensured by performing a grab sample and isotopic analysis as required by either SR 3.7.5.1 or SR 3.7.5.2. SR 3.7.5.2 is performed on a 31 day frequency and SR 3.7.5.1 is only required to be performed when the nominal steady state fission gas release rate has increased by \geq 50%. The offgas pretreatment monitor is non-safety related and monitors radioactivity in the condenser offgas at the entrance to the holdup piping. This monitor provides a continuous monitor for the release of fission gases prior to treatment by the offgas system and is utilized to alert operators when the release rate has increased significantly (\geq 50%) between performances of SR 3.7.5.1.

As discussed in the basis for Technical Specification 3.7.5, the fission gas release rate is an initial condition of the main condenser offgas system failure event discussed in UFSAR 15.7.1. This offgas system failure analysis assumes a gross failure of the offgas system that results in the rupture of the system pressure boundary with the entire radioactive contents released to the environment over a two hour period. The content of the system is based on the steam jet air ejector discharge into the offgas system at the release limit specified by TS 3.7.5 (380 mCi/sec). This release rate is also applied in other analyses, which involve the release of reactor steam, such as the main steamline break; however, the radiological impact of the noble gas release in these events is very small relative to that of the iodine release.

The GGNS offgas system is designed to be detonation resistant (*i.e.*, designed to withstand a pressure of 350 psig static pressure) (UFSAR 11.3.2.2.1.9). The GGNS offgas system is also designed as non-seismic, Quality Group D, and complies with the NRC staff position (UFSAR Table 3.2-1). The proposed changes do not physically change the plant or plant systems. The requirement to verify the post-treatment monitoring system is operable is deleted from Action F since this instrumentation is controlled elsewhere in TRM/ODCM 6.3.10 (condition E) and the associated actions ensure that this function is preserved. The revised TS bases for SR 3.7.5.1 are consistent with the proposed changes and matches the wording in NUREG 1434, rev. 2 (BWR/6 STS). Effluents from the offgas system are not affected by the proposed changes and the offgas effluent continues to be monitored. No system or system parameters are affected that affect the frequency of an offgas system failure event. As a result, the proposed changes do not result in more than a minimal increase in the frequency of occurrence of an accident evaluated in the UFSAR.

2	Result in more than a minimal increase in the likelihood of occurrence of a	Yes
	malfunction of a structure, system, or component important to safety previously	No
	evaluated in the FOAR (

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BASIS:

As discussed above, the proposed changes do not physically change the plant or plant systems. Although the pretreatment monitor is used to trigger the performance of grab samples per SR 3.7.5.1, other methods of monitoring the discharge of fission gases into the offgas system are acceptable. The proposed compensatory actions require frequent grab samples or portable radiation monitoring such that changes in the fission gas release rates are promptly identified. The revised TS bases for SR 3.7.5.1 are consistent with the proposed changes. Inoperability of this monitor and the proposed actions do not affect the likelihood that the offgas system will fail in a way that leads to a system rupture or component failure and the release of the system's contents. The requirement to verify the post-treatment monitoring system is operable is deleted from Action F since this instrumentation is controlled elsewhere in TRM/ODCM 6.3.10 (condition E) and the associated actions ensure that this function is preserved. Therefore the proposed changes do not result in more than a minimal increase in the likelihood of occurrence of a malfunction of a structure, system, or component important to safety previously evaluated in the FSAR.

3	Result in more than a minimal increase in the consequences of an accident	Yes
•	previously evaluated in the FSAR?	No

BASIS:

Under condition F, the offgas pretreatment monitoring function is replaced with either frequent grab samples and isotopic analyses (every 24 hours) or the use of portable radiation monitors. Enhanced monitoring of other parameters indicative of increases in the fission gas release rate continues to be required under condition F. These proposed actions and frequency are consistent with the bases of GGNS Technical Specification 3.7.5 and the associated allowed outage times by ensuring frequent monitoring of the offgas via gross gamma activity or isotopic analysis. The revised TS bases for SR 3.7.5.1 clarify that the exclusive use of the offgas pretreatment monitor is not required to satisfy the surveillance requirement and are consistent with the proposed TRM/ODCM changes. The 30 day allowed outage time was selected to ensure that sufficient time was available to restore the pretreatment monitor without impacting plant operation and the fact that the proposed actions provide effective monitoring of the fission gases entering the offgas system. Continued operation under TRM 6.0.1 is acceptable since the TS 3.7.5 requirements ensure the radionuclide inventory is within the assumptions of the UFSAR analysis and that the administrative requirements of 6.0.1 require additional review and evaluation of the circumstances. Specification 3.7.5 allows the offgas activity to exceed the 380 mCi/sec for 72 hours based on the large margins in the dose analysis and the low probability of a offgas system rupture occurring. Operating history indicates that significant or multiple fuel failures occur at best over a period of several days or weeks. The proposed 24 hour grab samples or the use of portable monitors ensure that significant increases are promptly identified and that actions are taken when required by plant procedures. As a result, a significant buildup of radioactive material in the offgas system is avoided thereby preserving the bounding assumptions in the offgas system failure analysis. The requirement to verify the post-treatment monitoring system is operable is deleted from Action F since this instrumentation is controlled elsewhere in TRM/ODCM 6.3.10 (condition E) and the associated actions ensure that this function is preserved. Therefore, the proposed changes do not result in more than a minimal increase in the consequences of an accident

4	Result in more than a minimal increase in the consequences of a malfunction of a	Yes
•	structure, system, or component important to safety previously evaluated in the FSAR?	No

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BASIS:

As described in item 3 above, the proposed 24 hour grab samples or the use of portable monitors ensure that significant increases are promptly identified and that actions are taken when required by plant procedures. As a result, a significant increase in the release rate or the buildup of radioactive material in the offgas system is avoided. The consequences of individual component failures or other malfunctions in the offgas system other than the system rupture are not evaluated in the FSAR since they are bounded by the complete failure of the offgas system evaluated in FSAR 15.7.1. Nevertheless, the proposed changes do not result in more than a minimal increase in the consequences of a malfunction of a structure, system, or component important to safety previously evaluated in the FSAR.

5 Create a possibility for an accident of a different type than any previously evaluated Yes in the FSAR?

	-	 .,	 any	promodely	~

No

BASIS:

The proposed changes make no physical changes to the plant or plant system and operating procedures are not affected. Inoperability of the offgas pre-treatment monitor or taking grab samples has no effect on system operation. The requirement to verify the post-treatment monitoring system is operable is deleted from Action F since this instrumentation is controlled elsewhere in TRM/ODCM 6.3.10 (condition E) and the associated actions ensure that this function is preserved. Therefore, these changes do not create a possibility for an accident of a different type than any previously evaluated in the FSAR.

6 Create a possibility for a malfunction of a structure, system, or component important Yes to safety with a different result than any previously evaluated in the FSAR? . No

BASIS:

The proposed changes make no physical changes to the plant or plant system and operating procedures are not affected. Inoperability of the offgas pre-treatment monitor, taking grab samples or the use of a portable monitor has no effect on system operation. This pretreatment monitor provides a monitoring and alarm function only and does not otherwise affect system operation. The requirement to verify the post-treatment monitoring system is operable is deleted from Action F since this instrumentation is controlled elsewhere in TRM/ODCM 6.3.10 (condition E) and the associated actions ensure that this function is preserved. Therefore, these changes do not create a possibility for an accident of a different type than any previously evaluated in the FSAR.

7 Result in a design basis limit for a fission product barrier as described in the FSAR Yes being exceeded or altered? No

BASIS:

The proposed changes make no physical changes to the plant or plant system and operating procedures are not affected. No design basis limits for a fission product barrier are affected by the proposed changes. Inoperability of the offgas pre-treatment monitor, taking grab samples or the use of a portable monitor has no effect on fission product barriers. Therefore, these changes do not result in a design basis limit for a fission product barrier as described in the FSAR being exceeded or altered.

8 Result in a departure from a method of evaluation described in the FSAR used in Yes establishing the design bases or in the safety analyses? No

BASIS:

The proposed changes make no changes to analysis methods or methods used to evaluate events described in the FSAR. The design basis of the offgas system and the supporting analyses used to establish the basis are not affected by the proposed change. Therefore, these changes do not depart from a method of evaluation described in the FSAR used in establishing the design bases or in the safety analyses.

1							
	10CFR50.54(q) Evaluation						
ENTERGY							
1. DOCUMEN	T CHANGED: ODCM/TRM	2. REVISION NUMBER:					
3. EMERGENCY PLAN SECTION(S) <u>OR</u> PROCEDURE SECTION(S): Table 4.1 discusses EALs – there is no change – and this is an evaluation for decrease in effectiveness of the Emergency Plan.							
4. REFERENCES: Offsite Dose Calculation Manual (ODCM) REVISION 27 AND LDC 2003-035							
5. PROPOSEI	D CHANGE(S):						
As discussed in LDC 2003-035, ODCM/TRM LCO 6.3.10 Required Actions "F" and "I" are revised. Required Action "I" is revised by removal of the requirement to be in MODE 3 in 12 hours and MODE 4 in 36 hours. Condition "F" is revised to allow 30 days to restore the inoperable offgas pre-treatment monitor. After 30 days, if the monitor is not returned to an operable status, then a LCO 6.0.1(new) will be entered. The ODCM currently does not have a LCO 6.0.1, therefore this change will add a new LCO 6.0.1. These changes are being evaluated for 10CFR50.54(q) impact since the change involves a impact to the allow outage time for the offgas pre-treatment monitor from the current 3 days to a new allowed 30 days. This evaluation will only deal with the increase in the allowed outage times and does							

not evaluate the currently NRC approved allowances and requirements for inoperable Offgas pretreatment monitors as specified ODCM/TRM LCO 6.3.10. The offgas pre-treatment monitor is an EAL input as shown below:

UNUSUAL EVENT						
NUREG-0654 INITIATING CONDITIONS	EMERGENCY ACTION LEVEL					
3. Fuel damage indication.	 Increase of 285mR/hr in 30 minutes on Offgas pretreatment monitor 					
	2. >1,400 mR/hr on Offgas pretreatment monitor or					
	 Laboratory analysis of coolant sample indicates >0.2 µCi/ml dose equivalent I-131 for more than 48 hours or 					
	 Laboratory analysis of coolant sample indicates >4.0 μCi/ml dose equivalent I-131 					

ALERT						
NUREG-0654 INITIATING CONDITIONS	EMERGENCY ACTION LEVEL					
1. Severe loss of fuel cladding	 1. 14,000 tnR/hr on Offgas pretreatment monitor or 2: - Coolant sample analysis indicates >300 μCi/ml dose equivalent I-131 or 3. Main steam line radiation exceeds radiation monitor trip setpoint 					

6. 10CFR50.54(q) states in part: "The nuclear power reactor licensee may make changes to these plans without Commission approval only if the changes do not decrease the effectiveness of the plans and the plans, as changed, continue to meet the standards of 10CFR50.47(b) and the requirements of Appendix E of 10CFR 50." Review the planning standards contained in 10CFR50.47(b) and 10CFR50, Appendix E to determine if any of the standards are affected by the change. Check the applicable abbreviated standard below if it is affected.

10CFR50.47(b) STANDARDS

- (1) Assignment of ERO Responsibilities by licensee, state & county.
- (2) _____ Adequate staffing and response, both Onsite and Offsite.
- (3) Arrangements for assistance, and state and local staff provided for at the EOF.
- (4) Emergency Classification/Action Levels and minimum initial offsite response.
- (5) Notification to state/local/ERO, and Notification to the public provided for.
- (6) Communications-State/local/ERO and the public.
- (7) Information to the public/media on a periodic basis.
- (8) Emergency facilities and equipment are provided and maintained.
- (9) Methods/systems/equipment for monitoring for offsite consequences.
- (10) _____ Protective actions for the plume exposure pathway/EPZ for workers and public.
- (11) Emergency worker exposure controls.
- (12) Medical services for contaminated injured personnel.
- (13) General plans for reentry and recovery.
- (14) Periodic exercises and drills. Deficiencies are identified and corrected.
- (15) ____ Radiological emergency response training provided.
- (16) ____ Responsibilities for Emergency Plan development/review/distribution.

10CFR50, APPENDIX E STANDARDS

- _(I), (II), (III) Emergency Plan as described in the FSAR.
- (IV)A Emergency organization for coping with radiological emergencies.
- X (IV)B Assessing the release of radiological material and associated EALs.
- (IV)C Emergency classification and EALs and notification/activation of the ERO.
- (IV)D Notification of NRC, State, locals and public. Dissemination of information.
- (IV)E Emergency facilities/equipment with communications systems and medical arrangements.
- (IV)F Training on and exercising the Emergency Plan.
- (IV)G Plan/Procedure maintenance, and surveillance of equipment and supplies.
- ____(IV)H Reentry and recovery following an accident.
 - (V) Changes to the Emergency Plan and procedures are sent to the NRC.
 - (VI) Maintain the Emergency Response Data System (ERDS).

OTHER

- (1) The means or time of evacuating the Protective Area or the EP Owner Controlled Area
- (2) Public use of the station's Owner Controlled Area
- (3) Emergency information provided to the public in terms of method or content.

7. DETERMINATION

YES NO X Based upon the section 6 review, does the revision result in the loss of the ability to meet any of the standards described in 10CFR50.47(b) or 10CFR50, Appendix E, or decrease the effectiveness of the Emergency Plan?

If <u>YES</u> is checked, then the revision <u>must</u> receive prior approval from the NRC.

If **NO** is checked, provide evaluation/justification below (attach additional pages, if necessary).

8. EVALUATION/JUSTIFICATION

This evaluation focuses on the requirements to increase the allowed outage time for the offgas pretreatment monitor as evaluated in LDC 2003-025 and the associated 10CFR50.59 Safety Evaluation. The increase in the allowed outage time from 3 to 30 days is evaluated. The following documents were reviewed in regard to inoperability of equipment used for EAL determinations:

•	10CFR50.47(b)	•	10CFR50, Appendix E
•	Grand Gulf Emergency Plan	٠	NUREG 0654
٠	NUREG 0737		

The above documents do not discuss inoperability of equipment that is used for EAL determination. The current EALs have multiple indicators for entry into the EAL. Inherent in the application of multiple indicators in Table 4-1 of the Emergency Plan is the use of the <u>"or"</u> word which implies that any of the EALs can be used for entry into the Emergency Classification. This means that if one of the EALs is unavailable, the other EAL would be used. An example would be an EAL dependent piece of equipment becomes inoperable, the Emergency Classification could still be determined by the other EALs. For the case of the fuel damage indication the EAL logic is one out of four for Unusual Event and one out of three for the Alert classification. Although this change does allow for an increase in the allowed outage time for the offgas pre-treatment monitor, grab sampling or monitoring of portable radiation monitors will still be required for the entire duration the offgas pre-treatment monitor is inoperable thus ensuring there is some form of indication 3.7.5 by either grab sampling or monitoring of portable radiation monitors. Compliance with Technical Specification 3.7.5 further ensures we are complying with the Emergency Plan requirements to monitor for fuel damage.

This change does not decrease the effectiveness of the Emergency Plan for the following reasons:

- There are multiple fuel damage EAL indicators available in addition to the offgas pre-treatment monitor.
- There are no NRC requirements that prohibit this change the rules to change the ODCM/TRM are applied and a full 10CFR50.59 safety evaluation for LDC 2003-025 addresses the increase in allowed outage time.
- Compliance with Technical Specification 3.7.5 is preserved due to sampling or monitoring and ensures fuel damage monitoring.
- The offgas pre-treatment system will be monitored or sampled for the entire duration of the allowed outage time – fuel damage detection will be preserved.
- There is no affect on 10CFR50 Appendix E and 50.47(b).

Based on the above information, no Emergency Plan changes are needed and the 10CFR50.59 process is the proper process to be used for this change and this change may be implemented.

9. APPROVAL

Prepared by:	Juneson/ Leur	Date: 5/12/04
Reviewed by:	(Signature)	Date: <u>57/12/04</u>
Approved by: <u>//</u>	(Signature) <i>M A M M m m m m m m m m m m</i>	Date: 5-12-04

NMM ENS-EP-305 REV 1 Attachment 9.2 10CFR50.54(q) Evaluation Form Rev 0 Date 03/26/04 GGNS 50.59 Safety Evaluation Number

SE 2004-0004-R00

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I. OVERVIEW / SIGNATURES

Facility: Grand Gulf Nuclear Station

Document Reviewed: ER-GG-2003-0234 Change/Rev. 0

System Designator(s)/Description: P75 – Standby Diesels, P81 – HPCS Diesels

Description of Proposed Change

ER GGN-2003-0234 request Engineering provide a one time extension of the 10 year inspection to December of 2005 for DG fuel oil storage tank (SR TR 3.8.3.6). This request applies to Division 1 and 2 fuel oil storage tanks.

If the proposed activity, in its entirety, involves any one of the criteria below, check the appropriate box, provide a justification/basis in the Description above, and forward to a Reviewer. No further 50.59 Review is required. If none of the criteria is applicable, continue with the 50.59 Review.

- The proposed activity is editorial/typographical as defined in Section 5.2.2.1.

If further 50.59 Review is required, check the applicable review(s): (Only the sections indicated must be included in the Review.)

SCREENING	Sections I, II, III, and IV required
50.59 EVALUATION EXEMPTION	Sections I, II, III, IV, and V required
50.59 EVALUATION (#: 2004-0004-ROD)	Sections I, II, III, IV, and VI required

	Preparer:	Robert W. Fuller / Robert W Fuller / EOI / DE-Mech / 8-9-04
		Name (print) / Signature / Company / Department / Date
	Reviewer:	Andrew W. Fox / Mar / EOI / DE - Mech / 9 Aug 2004
		Name (print) / Signature / Company / Department / Date
	OSRC:	Danies P. WILES/ JAcit 8/9/04
meeti	19	Chairman's Name (print) / Signature / Date / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / / /
\$23-	2994	
	List of Assis	sting/Contributing Personnel:
	Name:	Scope of Assistance:

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II. SCREENING

A. Licensing Basis Document Review

1. Does the proposed activity impact the facility or a procedure as described in any of the following Licensing Basis Documents?

Operating License	YES	NO	CHANGE # and/or SECTIONS IMPACTED
Operating License			
TS			
NRC Orders			
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If "YES", obtain NRC approval prior to implementing the change by initiating an LBD change in accordance with NMM LI-113 (Reference 2.2.13). (See Section 5.1.13 for exceptions.)

LBDs controlled under 50.59	YES	NO	CHANGE # (if applicable) and/or SECTIONS IMPACTED
FSAR			FSAR Appendix 3A, Reg. Guide 1.137, LBD 2003-091
TS Bases			
Technical Requirements Manual			TRM SR TR3.8.3.6, LBD 2003-091
Core Operating Limits Report			
NRC Safety Evaluation Reports ¹			

If "YES", perform an Exemption Review per Section V OR perform a 50.59 Evaluation per Section VI AND initiate an LBD change in accordance with NMM LI-113 (Reference 2.2.13).

LBDs controlled under other regulations	YES	NO	CHANGE # (if applicable) and/or SECTIONS IMPACTED
Quality Assurance Program Manual ²			
Emergency Plan ²			
Fire Protection Program ³ (includes the Fire Hazards Analysis)			
Offsite Dose Calculations Manual			

If "YES", evaluate any changes in accordance with the appropriate regulation AND initiate an LBD change in accordance with NMM LI-113 (Reference 2.2.13).

Yes

No

Yes

No

N/A

Does the proposed activity involve a test or experiment not described in the 2. FSAR?

If "yes," perform an Exemption Review per Section V OR perform a 50.59 **Evaluation per Section VI.**

3. Does the proposed activity potentially impact equipment, procedures, or facilities utilized for storing spent fuel at an Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation? (Check "N/A" if dry fuel storage is not applicable to the facility.)

If "yes," perform a 72.48 Review in accordance with NMM Procedure LI-112. (See Sections 1.5 and 5.3.1.5 of the EOI 10CFR50.59 Review Program Guidelines.)

³ If "YES," evaluate the change in accordance with the requirements of the facility's Operating License Condition.

¹ If "YES," see Section 5.1.4. ² If "YES," notify the responsible department and ensure a 50.54 Evaluation is performed. Attach the 50.54 Evaluation.

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B. Basis

Provide a clear, concise basis for the answers given in the applicable sections above. Explain why the proposed activity does or does not impact the Operating License/Technical Specifications and/or the FSAR and why the proposed activity does or does not involve a new test or experiment not previously described in the FSAR. Adequate basis must be provided within the Screening such that a third-party reviewer can reach the same conclusions. Simply stating that the change does not affect TS or the FSAR is not an acceptable basis. See EOI 50.59 Guidelines Section 5.6.6 for guidance.)

The purpose of the evaluation is to provide the rationale for extending the Division I and II fuel storage tanks inspection to December of 2005. The one time inspection extension will be documented in the TRM requirement SR TR3.8.3.6 and FSAR Appendix 3A, Reg. Guide 1.137. The change is based on the minor wall wear and degradation observed in the last Diesel Generator Fuel tanks inspections (ref. MNCR 108-92, MNCR 174-92 and MAI 327093. The TRM and FSAR revision will be to take credit for the minor wall wear and wall degradation to the Diesel Generator Fuel Storage tank. The wall degradation is due to the sample element. The sample element is the device used to measure the tank volume and the degradation is due to monthly use.

Operating License:

The Grand Gulf Nuclear Station (GGNS) operating license does not affect Diesel Generator Fuel tank inspections. The Technical Specifications and the Environmental Protection Plan are not impacted by this ER. Therefore, the proposed activity does not impact the GGNS operating license.

Technical Specifications:

The Diesel Generator Fuel tank inspection is not covered by Technical Specifications. However, Technical Requirement Manual Surveillance Requirement SR TR3.8.3.6 has requirements for Fuel tank inspections. The evaluation will not create a system configuration or operating condition such that a Technical Specifications LCO or surveillance requirement is no longer adequate. Likewise, the evaluation will not bypass or invalidate features required to be operable by the Technical Specifications. Therefore, no Technical Specifications change is required for the issuance of this evaluation.

UFSAR:

The UFSAR is affected by this evaluation because it is a one time extension of the Division I and II Fuel Oil Storage tank inspection to December 2005. UFSAR section for Regulatory Guide 1.137 on page 3A/1.137 identifies the Fuel oil system for Standby Diesel Generators. This part of the Regulatory Guide will be changed for the one time extension of the Diesel Fuel Oil Storage Tank inspection to December 2005. The one time exception to the inspection will allow the Fuel Oil Storage Tank inspection to be extended to December 2005. This 50.59 provides a basis for the Diesel Generator Fuel Storage Tank inspection extension to December 2005.

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NRC Orders:

The NRC Orders issued at Grand Gulf are not affected by this evaluation because this evaluation deals with Diesel Generator Fuel Oil Storage tank inspection and this evaluation is not to be used for security reasons.

Technical Specification Bases:

There are no Technical Specifications or Bases impacted by this activity. The Technical Specification for Diesel Fuel Oil is 3.8.3 and the surveillance requirement under this Technical Specification is TR3.8.3.6 for Diesel Generator Fuel Oil Storage Tank inspection will remain the same. This is an evaluation for increasing the inspection to December 2005 which is not part of the Technical Specification Bases.

Technical Requirements Manual (TRM):

Technical Requirements Manual SR TR3.8.3.6 is affected by this activity. This section Table is revised to indicate the inspection extension for one time to December 2005. This section mentions that the fuel storage tank inspection is in conjunction with of ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Section XI inspection. The only ASME B&PV Section XI requirement is pressurizing the tank with the fuel still in the tank. This 50.59 clarifies that Diesel Generator Fuel Oil storage tank inspection will be extended one time to December 2005. The reason is that previous diesel generator fuel oil storage tank inspections discovered only minor wear and wall degradation to the fuel oil tank and that increasing the inspection to December 2005 would be acceptable.

Core Operating Limits Report:

This activity does not impact the COLR (GGNS Core Operating Limits Report). This evaluation explains extending the Diesel Fuel Oil Storage tank inspection to December 2005. It does not have any impact on the COLR and does not affect any licensing activities.

Offsite Dose Calculations Manual:

This activity does not impact any equipment required to monitor offsite dose. Therefore, no changes to the ODCM is required.

NRC Safety Evaluation Reports:

There is no impact to any SERs by providing an evaluation for evaluating extending the diesel fuel oil storage tank inspection to December 2005.

Quality Assurance Program Manual:

This evaluation complies with all requirements of the Entergy Quality Assurance Program Manual, as applicable. This activity does not change any commitments contained in the QAPM. Therefore, this activity does not require a change to the QAPM.

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Emergency Plan:

There is no impact to the Emergency Plan for evaluating extending the diesel generator fuel oil storage tank inspection to December of 2005.

Fire Protection Program:

This activity does not change any commitments contained in the Fire Protection Program. Therefore, this activity does not require a change to the Fire Protection Program.

C. <u>References</u>

D.

Discuss the methodology for performing the LBD search. State the location of relevant licensing document information and explain the scope of the review such as electronic search criteria used (e.g., key words) or the general extent of manual searches per Section 5.3.6.4 of LI-101. NOTE: Ensure that electronic and manual searches are performed using controlled copies of documents. If you have any questions, contact your site Licensing department.

LBDs/Documents reviewed via keyword search:	Keywords:
LBDs/Documents reviewed manually:	
TRM SR TR3.8.3.6, UFSAR Appendix 3A page 3A/1.137-1 & 2, UFSAR Sections 8.3 and 9.5.4 and Technical Specification Bases 3.8.3	
Is the validity of this Review dependent on any of change? (See Section 5.3.4 of the EOI 10CFR50.59 P Review Guidelines.)	other □ Yes Program ■ No
If "Yes," list the required changes.	

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III. ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING

If any of the following questions is answered "yes," an Environmental Review must be performed in accordance with NMM Procedure EV-115, "Environmental Evaluations," and attached to this 50.59 Review. Consider both routine and non-routine (emergency) discharges when answering these questions.

Will the proposed Change being evaluated:

<u>Yes</u> <u>No</u>

1.	•	Involve a land disturbance of previously disturbed land areas in excess of one acre (i.e., grading activities, construction of buildings, excavations, reforestation, creation or removal of ponds)?
2.		Involve a land disturbance of undisturbed land areas (i.e., grading activities, construction, excavations, reforestation, creating, or removing ponds)?
3.		Involve dredging activities in a lake, river, pond, or stream?
4.		Increase the amount of thermal heat being discharged to the river or lake?
5.		Increase the concentration or quantity of chemicals being discharged to the river, lake, or air?
6.		Discharge any chemicals new or different from that previously discharged?
7.		Change the design or operation of the intake or discharge structures?
8.		Modify the design or operation of the cooling tower that will change water or air flow characteristics?
9.		Modify the design or operation of the plant that will change the path of an existing water discharge or that will result in a new water discharge?
10.		Modify existing stationary fuel burning equipment (i.e., diesel fuel oil, butane, gasoline, propane, and kerosene)? ¹
11.	M	Involve the installation of stationary fuel burning equipment or use of portable fuel burning equipment (i.e., diesel fuel oil, butane, gasoline, propane, and kerosene)? ¹
12.		Involve the installation or use of equipment that will result in an air emission discharge?
13.		Involve the installation or modification of a stationary or mobile tank?
14.		Involve the use or storage of oils or chemicals that could be directly released into the environment?
15.		Involve burial or placement of any solid wastes in the site area that may affect runoff, surface water, or groundwater?

¹ See NMM Procedure EV-117, "Air Emissions Management Program," for guidance in answering this question.

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IV. SECURITY PLAN SCREENING

If any of the following questions is answered "yes," a Security Plan review must be performed by the Security Department to determine actual impact to the Plan and the need for a change to the Plan.

- A. Could the proposed activity being evaluated:
 - Yes No
- 1. Add, delete, modify, or otherwise affect Security department responsibilities (e.g., including fire brigade, fire watch, and confined space rescue operations)?
- 2.
 Result in a breach to any security barrier(s) (e.g., HVAC ductwork, fences, doors, walls, ceilings, floors, penetrations, and ballistic barriers)?
- 3. **D** Cause materials or equipment to be placed or installed within the Security Isolation Zone?
- 4.
 Affect security lighting by adding or deleting lights, structures, buildings, or temporary facilities?
- 5. D Modify or otherwise affect the intrusion detection systems (e.g., E-fields, microwave, fiber optics)?
- 6. D Modify or otherwise affect the operation or field of view of the security cameras?
- 7. D Modify or otherwise affect (block, move, or alter) installed access control equipment, intrusion detection equipment, or other security equipment?
- 9. D Modify or otherwise affect the facility's security-related signage or land vehicle barriers, including access roadways?
- 10. D Modify or otherwise affect the facility's telephone or security radio systems?

The Security Department answers the following questions if one of the questions was answered "yes".

В.	Is the Security Plan actually impacted by the proposed activity?	Yes No
C.	Is a change to the Security Plan required?	Yes Change # (optional)
		No

Name of Security Plan reviewer (print) / Signature / Date

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VI. 50.59 EVALUATION

A. <u>Executive Summary</u> (Serves as input to NRC summary report. Limit to one page or less. Send an electronic copy to the site licensing department after OSRC approval, if available.)

Brief description of change, test, or experiment:

Extending the Division I and II Diesel Fuel Oil Storage Tank inspection to December of 2005. This is a one time extension and will be documented in TRM SR TR3.8.3.6 and FSAR 3A/1.137.

Reason for proposed Change:

This change is being done to accommodate work activities associated with the Diesel Fuel Oil Storage Tank.

50.59 Evaluation summary and conclusions

The purpose of the evaluation is to provide the rationale for a one time extension the inspection of the Diesel Generator Fuel Oil Storage tanks to December 2005. This is in SR TR3.8.3.6. The enhancement is based on previous ten year inspections showing minor wear and wall degradation to the Diesel Generator Tank walls and no serious deterioration of the diesel generator fuel oil storage tanks. The wall degradation is due to the sample element probes in the tank and this is minor. The sample element is the device used to measure the tank volume and the degradation is due to monthly use. These inspections are documented in MNCR 108-92, MNCR 174-92 and MAI 327093. The proposed activity does not adversely affect the design function of the Diesel Fuel Oil storage tanks as described in the FSAR. Inspection of the tanks will still occur based on the minor wear discovered in the Diesel Generator Fuel Oil tanks from previous inspections. The proposed activity does not adversely affect a method of performing or controlling a design function of the Diesel Fuel Oil storage tank as described in the FSAR. The function of the fuel oil storage tank is to store fuel and it will maintain that function even with the decreased frequency of inspection. The proposed activity does not adversely affect a method of evaluation (i.e., DG Fuel Oil Storage Tank inspection) that demonstrates intended design functions of the Diesel Fuel Oil Storage tanks described in the FSAR will still be accomplished. The inspection time is being extended to December 2005.

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B. License Amendment Determination

Does the proposed Change being evaluated represent a change to a method of evaluation ONLY? If "Yes," Questions 1 – 7 are not applicable; answer only Question 8. If "No," answer all questions below.

Does the proposed Change:

1.	Result in more than a minimal increase in the frequency of occurrence of an	Yes
	accident previously evaluated in the FSAR?	No

BASIS:

The frequency of occurrence of an accident is not affected by extending the Division I and II Diesel Fuel Oil Storage Tank inspection to December 2005. UFSAR 3A/1.137 is affected by this evaluation because it is a one time extension of the Division I and II Fuel Oil Storage tank inspection to December 2005. UFSAR section for Regulatory Guide 1.137 on page 3A/1.137 identifies the Fuel oil system for Standby Diesel Generators. This part of the Regulatory Guide will be changed for the one time extension of the Diesel Fuel Oil Storage Tank inspection. The one time exception to the scheduled inspection will allow the Fuel Oil Storage Tank inspection to be extended to December 2005. This 50.59 provides a basis for the Diesel Generator Fuel Storage Tank inspection extension to December 2005.

 Result in more than a minimal increase in the likelihood of occurrence of a malfunction of a structure, system, or component important to safety previously evaluated in the FSAR?
 Yes No

BASIS:

UFSAR 3A/1.137 is affected by this evaluation because it is a one time extension of the Division I and II Fuel Oil Storage tank inspection to December 2005. UFSAR section for Regulatory Guide 1.137 on page 3A/1.137 identifies the Fuel oil system for Standby Diesel Generators. This part of the Regulatory Guide will be changed for the one time extension of the Diesel Fuel Oil Storage Tank inspection.

The enhancement is based on previous ten year inspections showing minor wear and wall degradation to the Diesel Generator Tank walls and no serious deterioration of the diesel generator fuel oil storage tanks. The wall degradation is due to the sample element probes in the tank and this is minor. These inspections are documented in MNCR 108-92, MNCR 174-92 and MAI 327093. The proposed activity does not adversely affect the design function of the Diesel Fuel Oil storage tanks as described in the FSAR. Inspection of the tanks will still occur. The inspection schedule extension will be based on the minor wear discovered in the Diesel Generator Fuel Oil tanks from previous inspections. The proposed activity does not adversely affect a method of performing or controlling a design function of the Diesel Fuel Oil storage tank as described in the FSAR.

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3. Result in more than a minimal increase in the consequences of an accident			٢]	Yes	

3. Result in more than a minimal increase in the consequences of an accident previously evaluated in the FSAR?

BASIS:

UFSAR 3A/1.137 is affected by this evaluation because it is a one time extension of the Division I and II Fuel Oil Storage tank inspection to December 2005. UFSAR section for Regulatory Guide 1.137 on page 3A/1.137 identifies the Fuel oil system for Standby Diesel Generators. This part of the Regulatory Guide will be changed for the one time extension of the Diesel Fuel Oil Storage Tank inspection. The one time exception to the scheduled inspection will allow the Fuel Oil Storage Tank inspection to be extended to December 2005.

No

The consequences of a Diesel failure or Diesel Fuel Oil storage tank failure remained unchanged. The proposed activity does not adversely affect the design function of the Diesel Fuel Oil storage tanks as described in the FSAR. Inspection of the tanks will still occur. The scheduled inspection extension is based on the minor wear discovered in the Diesel Generator Fuel Oil tanks from previous inspections. The proposed activity does not adversely affect the consequences of an accident previously evaluated in the FSAR.

BASIS:

UFSAR 3A/1.137 is affected by this evaluation because it is a one time extension of the Division I and II Fuel Oil Storage tank scheduled inspection. UFSAR section for Regulatory Guide 1.137 on page 3A/1.137 identifies the Fuel oil system for Standby Diesel Generators. This part of the Regulatory Guide will be changed for the one time extension of the Diesel Fuel Oil Storage Tank scheduled inspection. The one time exception to the inspection will allow the Fuel Oil Storage Tank inspection to be extended to December 2005.

The consequences of a Diesel failure or Diesel Fuel Oil storage tank remained unchanged. The proposed activity does not adversely affect the design function of the Diesel Fuel Oil storage tanks as described in the FSAR. Inspection of the tanks will still occur. It will be extended based on the minor wear discovered in the Diesel Generator Fuel Oil tanks from previous inspections. The proposed activity does not adversely affect the consequences of component malfunction previously evaluated in the FSAR.

5. Create a possibility for an accident of a different type than any previously □ Yes evaluated in the FSAR? ■ No

BASIS:

The possibility of a different type of accident is not affected by extending the Diesel Fuel Oil Storage Tank inspection inspection to December 2005. There are no new components being added to the tank and the tank is not being modified or changed. The UFSAR is affected by this evaluation because it is a one time extension of the Division I and II Fuel Oil Storage tank scheduled inspection. UFSAR section for Regulatory Guide 1.137 on page 3A/1.137 identifies the Fuel oil system for Standby Diesel Generators. This part of the Regulatory Guide will be changed for the one time extension of the Diesel Fuel Oil Storage Tank scheduled inspection. The one time exception to the inspection will allow the Fuel Oil Storage Tank inspection to be extended to December 2005. This 50.59 provides a basis for the Diesel Generator Fuel Storage Tank inspection extension to December 2005.

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		INFORMATION USE				
ATTACHMENT 1		50.59 REVIEW FORM	Page	11	of	11
6 Create a p	ossibility for a malfunc	tion of a structure, system, or co	omponent	[Yes

6. Create a possibility for a malfunction of a structure, system, or component important to safety with a different result than any previously evaluated in the FSAR?

BASIS

The UFSAR is affected by this evaluation because it is a one time extension of the Division I and II Fuel Oil Storage tank scheduled inspection to December 2005. UFSAR section for Regulatory Guide 1.137 on page 3A/1.137 identifies the Fuel oil system for Standby Diesel Generators. This part of the Regulatory Guide will be changed for the one time extension of the Diesel Fuel Oil Storage Tank inspection to December 2005.

No

The enhancement is based on previous ten year inspections showing minor wear and wall degradation to the Diesel Generator Tank walls and no serious deterioration of the diesel generator fuel oil storage tanks. The wall degradation is due to the sample element probes in the tank and this is minor. These inspections are documented in MNCR 108-92, MNCR 174-92 and MAI 327093. The proposed activity does not adversely affect the design function of the Diesel Fuel Oil storage tanks as described in the FSAR. Inspection of the tanks will still occur. The scheduled inspection extension will be based on the minor wear discovered in the Diesel Generator Fuel Oil tanks from previous inspections. The proposed activity does not produce a different result for the malfunction of the Diesel Fuel Oil storage tank as described in the FSAR.

7. Result in a design basis limit for a fission product barrier as described in the FSAR being exceeded or altered? ■ No

BASIS:

The UFSAR is affected by this evaluation because it is a one time extension of the Division I and II Fuel Oil Storage tank inspection to December 2005. UFSAR section for Regulatory Guide 1.137 on page 3A/1.137 identifies the Fuel oil system for Standby Diesel Generators. This part of the Regulatory Guide will be changed for the one time extension of the Diesel Fuel Oil Storage Tank scheduled inspection.

The enhancement is based on previous ten year inspections showing minor wear and wall degradation to the Diesel Generator Tank walls and no serious deterioration of the diesel generator fuel oil storage tanks. The wall degradation is due to the sample element probes in the tank and this is minor. These inspections are documented in MNCR 108-92, MNCR 174-92 and MAI 327093. The proposed activity does not adversely affect the design function of the Diesel Fuel Oil storage tanks as described in the FSAR. Inspection of the tanks will still occur. The scheduled inspection extension will be based on the minor wear discovered in the Diesel Generator Fuel Oil tanks from previous inspections. There are no fission barriers affected by extending the inspection to December 2005 of the Diesel Fuel Oil storage tank as described in the FSAR.

8. Result in a departure from a method of evaluation described in the FSAR used in □ Yes establishing the design bases or in the safety analyses? ■ No

BASIS:

The UFSAR is affected by this evaluation because it is a one time extension of the Division I and II Fuel Oil Storage tank inspection to December 2005. UFSAR section for Regulatory Guide 1.137 on page 3A/1.137 identifies the Fuel oil system for Standby Diesel Generators. This part of the Regulatory Guide will be changed for the one time extension of the Diesel Fuel Oil Storage Tank inspection to December 2005.

There is no change in method of inspection of the Diesel Fuel Oil Storage tank.

GGNS 50.59 Safety Evaluation Number

SE 2004-0005-R00

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.

I. OVERVIEW / SIGNATURES

Facility: Grand Gulf Nuclear Station

Document Reviewed: GGNS ER-2004-0138-000

Change/Rev.: 0

System Designator(s)/Description: E51

Description of Proposed Change

The proposed change reclassifies the containment isolation provisions for the RCIC steam turbine exhaust containment penetration (penetration 29). The existing configuration credits the closed RCIC system pressure boundary and a remote manual isolation valve (E51F068-A) as the two required containment barriers. The revised configuration utilizes two automatic isolation valves (E51F068-A and E51F040) in conjunction with an additional locked closed manual valve (E51F212). The revised configuration also requires physical changes to convert E51F068-A to an automatic isolation valve on a Group 9 isolation signal. The physical changes to add the group 9 isolation to E51F068-A are to be completed under ER-2004-0138-001.

Check the applicable review(s): (Only the sections indicated must be included in the Review.)

	EDITORIAL CHANGE of a Licensing Basis Document	Section I
	SCREENING	Sections I and II required
	50.59 EVALUATION EXEMPTION	Sections I, II, and III required
\boxtimes	50.59 EVALUATION (#: <u>SE 2004-0005-R00</u>)	Sections I, II, and IV required

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Preparer:	William E. Long Jr. William S. Very EOI NE-SA 10-22-04
	Name (print) / Signature / Company / Department / Date
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Reviewer:	Robert W. Fuller/ Kubert W Tuller / EOI / DE-Mech / 10-22-04
	Name (print) / Signature / Company / Department / Data
	Name (pinit) / Signature / Company / Department / Date
OSRC:	M.A. Krupa /M.A. Koule 11-22-04
	Chairman's Name (print) / Signature / Date
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II. SCREENINGS

A. Licensing Basis Document Review

1. Does the proposed activity impact the facility or a procedure as described in any of the following Licensing Basis Documents?

Operating License	YES	NO	CHANGE # and/or SECTIONS IMPACTED
Operating License		\boxtimes	
TS		\boxtimes	
NRC Orders		\boxtimes	
	- •	•	

If "YES", obtain NRC approval prior to implementing the change by initiating an LBD change in accordance with NMM LI-113. (See Section 5.2[13] for exceptions.)

LBDs controlled under 50.59	YES	NO	CHANGE # (if applicable) and/or SECTIONS IMPACTED
FSAR	\boxtimes		LBDC-2004-050
TS Bases		\boxtimes	
Technical Requirements Manual	\boxtimes		LBDC-2004-050
Core Operating Limits Report		\boxtimes	
NRC Safety Evaluation Report and supplements for the initial FSAR ¹			
NRC Safety Evaluations for amendments to the Operating License ¹			

If "YES", perform an Exemption Review per Section III <u>OR</u> perform a 50.59 Evaluation per Section IV <u>OR</u> obtain NRC approval prior to implementing the change. If obtaining NRC approval, document the LBD change in Section II.A.5; no further 50.59 review is required. However, the change cannot be implemented until approved by the NRC. <u>AND</u> initiate an LBD change in accordance with NMM LI-113.

LBDs controlled under other regulations	YES	NO	CHANGE # (if applicable) and/or SECTIONS IMPACTED			
Quality Assurance Program Manual ²		\boxtimes				
Emergency Plan ^{2, 3}		\boxtimes				
Fire Protection Program ^{3, 4} (includes the Fire Hazards Analysis)						
Offsite Dose Calculations Manual ^{3, 4}		\boxtimes				

If "YES", evaluate any changes in accordance with the appropriate regulation <u>AND</u> initiate an LBD change in accordance with NMM LI-113. No further 50.59 review is required.

⁴ If "YES," evaluate the change in accordance with the requirements of the facility's Operating License Condition or under 50.59, as appropriate.

¹ If "YES," see Section 5.2[5]. No LBD change is required.

² If "YES," notify the responsible department and ensure a 50.54 Evaluation is performed. Attach the 50.54 Review.

³ Changes to the Emergency Plan, Fire Protection Program, and Offsite Dose Calculation Manual must be approved by the OSRC in accordance with NMM OM-119.

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2. Does the proposed activity involve a test or experiment not described in the FSAR?

\Box	Yes
\boxtimes	No

If "yes," perform a 50.59 Evaluation per Section IV <u>OR</u> obtain NRC approval prior to implementing the change <u>AND</u> initiate an LBD change in accordance with NMM LI-113. If obtaining NRC approval, document the change in Section II.A.5; no further 50.59 review is required. However, the change cannot be implemented until approved by the NRC.

3. Basis

Explain why the proposed activity does or does not impact the Operating License/Technical Specifications and/or the FSAR and why the proposed activity does or does not involve a new test or experiment not previously described in the FSAR. Discuss other LBDs if impacted. Adequate basis must be provided within the Screening such that a third-party reviewer can reach the same conclusions. Simply stating that the change does not affect TS or the FSAR is not an acceptable basis. See EOI 50.59 Guidelines Section 5.3.2 for guidance.

Operating License/Technical Specifications:

Although reclassification will subject E51F040 to the requirements of Specification 3.6.1, the proposed classification of E51F040 and E51F212 as containment isolation valves does not require changes to this or any other specification or the operating license since the valves controlled by this specification are listed in the TRM. As containment isolation valves, additional testing requirements apply to these valves as established by existing programs. No new testing is required. Therefore, changes to the GGNS Operating License or Technical Specifications are not required and no new testing or experiments not previously described are involved.

UFSAR/TRM:

The above noted sections of the UFSAR and TRM are affected by this evaluation including the corresponding UFSAR sections of the TRM. These changes are needed to capture the revised design basis for penetration 29. The changes to the TRM and the UFSAR associated with E51F068-A will be implemented during implementation of ER-2004-0138-001.

Technical Specification Bases:

The proposed changes are consistent with the current TS bases and no changes are required. Therefore, no TS bases are affected.

NRC Orders:

The NRC Orders issued at Grand Gulf are not affected by this evaluation because the changes only deal with containment isolation provisions for penetration 29. This evaluation is not related to plant security which is the subject of Grand Gulf's current NRC Orders.

Core Operating Limits Report:

This activity does not impact the COLR (GGNS Core Operating Limits Report). The COLR has no requirements associated the containment isolation provisions.

NRC Safety Evaluation Reports:

There are no SERs impacted by the proposed changes. Previous evaluations prepared by the NRC for the current TS remain valid. The proposed changes are consistent with the NRC evaluations prepared for GGNS.

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4. <u>References</u>

Discuss the methodology for performing LBD searches. State the location of relevant licensing document information and explain the scope of the review such as electronic search criteria used (e.g., key words) or the general extent of manual searches per Section 5.4.1[5]](d) of LI-101. NOTE: Ensure that manual searches are performed using controlled copies of the documents. If you have any questions, contact your site Licensing department.

E51F040, RCIC Isolation, E51F068, penetration 29

LBDs/Documents reviewed via keyword search: Keywords:

UFSAR, TS, TS Bases, COLR, SERs, TRM

LBDs/Documents reviewed manually:

<u>None</u>

5. Is the validity of this Review dependent on any other change? (See Section 5.3.4 of the EOI 10 CFR 50.59 Program Review Guidelines.)

If "YES", list the required changes/submittals. The changes covered by this 50.59 Review cannot be implemented without approval of the other identified changes (e.g., license amendment request). Establish an appropriate notification mechanism to ensure this action is completed.

ER 2003-0138-000 evaluates compliance with GDC 56 for penetration 29. This includes the requirement that E51F068-A is modified to automatically isolate on a Group 9 isolation signal. This auto isolation will be implemented under supplemental ER 2004-0138-001. As a result, this evaluation is not completely valid until the supplemental ER is implemented.

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B. ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING

If any of the following questions is answered "yes," an Environmental Review must be performed in accordance with NMM Procedure EV-115, "Environmental Evaluations," and attached to this 50.59 Review. Consider both routine and non-routine (emergency) discharges when answering these questions.

Will the proposed Change being evaluated:

Yes	<u>No</u>	·
		Involve a land disturbance of previously disturbed land areas in excess of one acre (i.e., grading activities, construction of buildings, excavations, reforestation, creation or removal of ponds)?
	\boxtimes	Involve a land disturbance of undisturbed land areas (i.e., grading activities, construction, excavations, reforestation, creating, or removing ponds)?
	\boxtimes	Involve dredging activities in a lake, river, pond, or stream?
	\boxtimes	Increase the amount of thermal heat being discharged to the river or lake?
	\boxtimes	Increase the concentration or quantity of chemicals being discharged to the river, lake, or air?
	\boxtimes	Discharge any chemicals new or different from that previously discharged?
	\boxtimes	Change the design or operation of the intake or discharge structures?
	\boxtimes	Modify the design or operation of the cooling tower that will change water or air flow characteristics?
	\boxtimes	Modify the design or operation of the plant that will change the path of an existing water discharge or that will result in a new water discharge?
	\boxtimes	Modify existing stationary fuel burning equipment (i.e., diesel fuel oil, butane, gasoline, propane, and kerosene)? ¹
	\boxtimes	Involve the installation of stationary fuel burning equipment or use of portable fuel burning equipment (i.e., diesel fuel oil, butane, gasoline, propane, and kerosene)? ¹
	\boxtimes	Involve the installation or use of equipment that will result in a new or additional air emission discharge?
	\boxtimes	Involve the installation or modification of a stationary or mobile tank?
	\boxtimes	Involve the use or storage of oils or chemicals that could be directly released into the environment?
	\boxtimes	Involve burial or placement of any solid wastes in the site area that may affect runoff, surface water, or groundwater?
		Yess № □ ⊠

¹ See NMM Procedure EV-117, ¹	"Air Emissions M	Management Program,	for guidance i	in answering this	s question.
LI-101-01, Rev. 4					

C. SECURITY PLAN SCREENING

If any of the following questions is answered "yes," a Security Plan Review must be performed by the Security Department to determine actual impact to the Plan and the need for a change to the Plan.

Could the proposed activity being evaluated:

	<u>Yes</u>	No	
1.		\boxtimes	Add, delete, modify, or otherwise affect Security department responsibilities (e.g., including fire brigade, fire watch, and confined space rescue operations)?
2.		\boxtimes	Result in a breach to any security barrier(s) (e.g., HVAC ductwork, fences, doors, walls, ceilings, floors, penetrations, and ballistic barriers)?
З.		\boxtimes	Cause materials or equipment to be placed or installed within the Security Isolation Zone?
4.		\boxtimes	Affect (block, move, or alter) security lighting by adding or deleting lights, structures, buildings, or temporary facilities?
5.			Modify or otherwise affect the intrusion detection systems (e.g., E-fields, microwave, fiber optics)?
6.		\boxtimes	Modify or otherwise affect the operation or field of view of the security cameras?
7.		\boxtimes	Modify or otherwise affect (block, move, or alter) installed access control equipment, intrusion detection equipment, or other security equipment?
8.			Modify or otherwise affect primary or secondary power supplies to access control equipment, intrusion detection equipment, other security equipment, or to the Central Alarm Station or the Secondary Alarm Station?
9.		\boxtimes	Modify or otherwise affect the facility's security-related signage or land vehicle barriers, including access roadways?
10.		\boxtimes	Modify or otherwise affect the facility's telephone or security radio systems?

Documentation for accepting any "yes" statement for these reviews will be attached to this 50.59 Review or referenced below.

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D. INDEPENDENT SPENT FUEL STORAGE INSTALLATION (ISFSI) SCREENING

Not Applicable to GGNS at this time per LI-101, Revision 4 Section 5.4.4[1] and LI-112, Revision 1

If any of the following questions is answered "yes," an ISFSI Review must be performed in accordance with NMM Procedure LI-112, "72.48 Review," and attached to this Review.

Will the proposed Change being evaluated:

	Vaa	Nia	
	Yes	NO	
1.			Any activity that directly impacts spent fuel cask storage or loading operations?
2.			Involve the Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI) including the concrete pad, security fence, and lighting?
З.			Involve a change to the on-site transport equipment or path from the Fuel Building to the ISFSI?
4.			Involve a change to the design or operation of the Fuel Building fuel bridge including setpoints and limit switches?
5.			Involve a change to the Fuel Building or Control Room(s) radiation monitoring?
6.			Involve a change to the Fuel Building pools including pool levels, cask pool gates, cooling water sources, and water chemistry?
7.			Involve a change to the Fuel Building handling equipment (e.g., bridges and cask cranes, structures, load paths, lighting, auxiliary services, etc)?
8.			Involve a change to the Fuel Building electrical power?
9.			Involve a change to the Fuel Building ventilation?
10.			Involve a change to the ISFSI security?
11.			Involve a change to off-site radiological release projections from non-ISFSI sources?
12.			Involve a change to spent fuel characteristics?
13.			Redefine/change heavy load pathways?
14.			Fire and explosion protection near or in the on-site transport paths or near the ISFSI?
15.			Involve a change to the loading bay or supporting components?
16.			New structures near the ISFSI?
17.			Modifications to any plant systems that support dry fuel storage activities?
18.			Involve a change to the nitrogen supply, service air, demineralized water or borated water system in the Fuel Building?

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IV. 50.59 EVALUATION

License Amendment Determination

Does the proposed Change being evaluated represent a change to a method of evaluation \square <u>ONLY</u>? If "Yes," Questions 1 – 7 are not applicable; answer only Question 8. If "No," answer all questions below.

Does the proposed Change:

 Result in more than a minimal increase in the frequency of occurrence of an accident previously evaluated in the FSAR?

□ Yes ⊠ No

Yes

No

BASIS:

As described in the UFSAR 6.2.4 and in SRP 6.2.4, Containment Isolation System, the design objective of the containment isolation system is to allow the normal or emergency passage of fluids through the containment boundary while preserving the ability of the boundary to prevent or limit the escape of fission products that may result from postulated accidents. As described in UFSAR 6.2.4.3.2, those lines penetrating the containment and communicating with the containment interior are required to meet 10CFR50, Appendix A, General Design Criterion (GDC) 56. The engineering evaluation (ER-2004-0138-000) for the revised configuration describes in detail the basis for meeting the GDC requirements under the "some other basis" provision of GDC56. Primary containment penetrations not satisfying the explicit requirements of the GDC are discussed in supplement #1 of the GGNS SER (NUREG-0831). Specific criteria based on the alternative acceptance criteria from SRP 6.2.4 are presented as the basis for accepting the GGNS alternative containment isolation configurations in the SER supplement. The NRC concluded that the application of these criteria was acceptable for satisfying the requirements of criteria 55 and 56 of the GDC under the "some other basis" provision. A comparison of these requirements and the SRP 6.2.4 requirements indicates that compliance with the SRP bounds the requirements stipulated in the SER supplement.

The conditions representing a departure from the explicit GDC requirements involve the placement of both isolation valves outside containment and the use of a check valve as the outboard isolation barrier. GDC 56 criterion 4 requires two valves, one inside the containment and one outside the containment. GDC 56 also stipulates that a simple check valve may not be used as the automatic isolation valve outside containment. Supplement #1 of the GGNS SER approved for GGNS the departure from the explicit GDC requirements and identified alternative criteria that satisfied the GDC requirements. Item 4 states that isolation provisions that consist of two valves in series both of which are outside the containment was acceptable since "locating one of the valves inside containment would subject it to more severe environmental conditions (including suppression pool dynamic loads)." This statement is true for the RCIC exhaust penetration since it enters the containment approximately 20 ft above the normal suppression pool water level. As discussed in ER-2004-0138-000, the revised configuration also satisfies additional GDC and SRP 6.2.4 criteria. Specifically, the GDC 56 states that "A simple check valve is not an acceptable automatic isolation valve for this application." A simple check valve is defined as a valve that closes on reverse flow conditions only. An automatic isolation valve is a "valve whose closure is initiated by automatic means without any action by a plant operator...or a simple or positive closing check valve". These definitions appear in ANS 56.2/ANSI N271, 1976, Containment Isolation Provisions for Fluid Systems. With minor exceptions, ANS 56.2/ANSI N271, 1976 was endorsed by the NRC (Ref. Regulatory Guide 1.141) as describing an acceptable method for complying with the Commission's requirements for containment isolation of fluid systems. Modifications to the counterweight on E51F040 completed during RF13 under ER-GG-2004-0043-000 thru 003 ensure that the valve closes without reverse flow. This function was verified during the RCIC system operability test following RF13. Therefore, E51F040 is not considered a simple check valve since reverse flow is not required for the valve to fully close. E51F040 was also leak rate tested during RF13 with no seat rework. The valve passed with zero leakage reported.

Although exhaust line check valves in similar applications have experienced operational problems at other facilities and at GGNS, the modifications to the counterweight and the valve's pedigree support the use of E51F040 as a containment isolation valve. In fact, this valve was originally a containment isolation valve

Page 9 of 11 at GGNS until it was dropped in favor of the closed system boundary approach (Ref: Q&R 021.50). In addition, the existing E51F040 and the RCIC exhaust line are designed to ASME Class 2 and seismic category 1 requirements. E51F212 is an ASME Class 1 component and is also designed to seismic category 1 requirements. The design pressure of the exhaust line and the isolation valves exceeds that of the containment. As a result, the appropriate reliability and performance considerations are included in the design of these isolation barriers and reflect the importance to safety of assuring their containment capability under accident conditions. This ensures automatic isolation of penetration 29 when exhaust flow terminates and the RCIC turbine is no longer performing its function.

The RCIC system is referenced in the UFSAR discussions for several transients and accidents; however, the proposed change only affects the containment isolation provisions for the RCIC exhaust penetration. The system is not credited in the safety analysis for accident mitigation. Automatic isolation of E51F068-A on a Group 9 isolation signal (60 psig and 1.39 psig drywell pressure). The RCIC system will continue to perform its intended functions as described in the UFSAR since the system's current design shuts down the system when steam pressure is reduced below 60 pisg. As a result, no accident initiators are affected. Therefore, the proposed changes represent no more than a minimal increase in the frequency of occurrence of an accident previously evaluated in the FSAR.

2. Result in more than a minimal increase in the likelihood of occurrence of a malfunction of a structure, system, or component important to safety previously evaluated in the FSAR?

BASIS:

The proposed configuration adopts a new containment isolation provision for the RCIC exhaust line to the suppression pool. The previous design relied on a single remote manual valve and the closed RCIC system to provide the level of redundancy and reliability required by the GDC for containment penetrations. This configuration was recently found to be a potential containment leakage path (CR2004-0318) and a revised configuration that also meets the redundancy and reliability requirements of the GDC. The revised configuration utilizes two automatic isolation valves to meet the GDC requirements. As described in detail in the response to ER-2004-0138-000, the alternate provisions of SRP 6.2.4 and the GGNS licensing basis are satisfied thereby ensuring the reliability of the configuration as a result, there is no more than a minimal increase in the likelihood of occurrence of a malfunction of a structure, system, or component important to safety previously evaluated in the UFSAR.

As discussed above, the revised configuration has no functional impact on the RCIC system. Therefore, the likelihood of a failure or malfunction of the RCIC system is not significantly increased.

3. Result in more than a minimal increase in the consequences of an accident previously evaluated in the FSAR?

BASIS:

As discussed in the TS bases for the group 9 isolation, isolation of the RCIC exhaust is indirectly assumed in the LOCA dose analysis because the turbine exhaust leakage path is not assumed to contribute to offsite doses. As discussed in the evaluation of ER-2004-0138-000, programmatic changes to incorporate leakage from penetration 29 as determined from ASME in-service testing into the aggregate containment liquid leakage limit described in UFSAR 15.6.5.5.4 are included as part of this change. This leakage is included as part of the LOCA dose analysis consequences associated with a design basis accident. This limit will not increase as a result of this change. Therefore, the proposed changes do not result in more than a minimal increase in the consequences of an accident.

4. Result in more than a minimal increase in the consequences of a malfunction of a structure, system, or component important to safety previously evaluated in the FSAR?



Yes

No

\boxtimes	Yes No

BASIS:

As discussed in the TS bases for the group 9 isolation, isolation of the RCIC exhaust is implicitly assumed in the LOCA dose analysis because the turbine exhaust leakage path is not assumed to contribute to offsite doses. For the final configuration, the redundant penetration barrier (valve E51F068-A) does not rely on leakage detection and the associated operator action to manually isolate the penetration in the event of an equipment malfunction. Therefore, failure of E51F040 or E51F212 will not result in additional containment leakage or the associated radiological consequences. As discussed in the evaluation of ER-2004-0138-000, programmatic changes to incorporate leakage from penetration 29 as determined from ASME in-service testing into the aggregate containment leakage limit are included as part of this change. This leakage is included as part of the LOCA dose analysis consequences associated with a design basis accident. This limit will not increase as a result of this change. Therefore, the proposed changes do not result in more than a minimal increase in the consequences of an accident. Nevertheless, the proposed changes do not result in more than a minimal increase in the consequences of a malfunction of a structure, system, or component important to safety previously evaluated in the FSAR.

5. Create a possibility for an accident of a different type than any previously evaluated in the FSAR?

	Yes
\boxtimes	No

Yes

🖾 No

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BASIS:

The proposed change reclassifies the containment isolation provisions for the RCIC exhaust containment penetration (penetration 29). The existing configuration credits the closed RCIC system and a remote manual isolation valve (E51F068-A) as the two required containment barriers. The revised configuration utilizes two automatic isolation valves (E51F068-A and E51F040) in conjunction with a manual valve that is locked closed (E51F212). Both configurations are intended to meet GDC 56 criteria for containment isolation and utilize existing valves; however, the existing configuration was identified as susceptible to post accident liquid leakage (Ref. CR-2004-0318). The revised configuration does not impact operation of the RCIC system since auto isolation of E51F068-A only occurs as part of a normal system isolation. This isolation is concurrent with the automatic isolation of other RCIC system valves that shut the system down when it is no longer performing its function. Physical changes to the plant are limited to those needed to add a group 9 auto-isolation signal to E51F068-A. This is being accomplished under supplemental engineering request 2004-0138-001. No new accident precursors or accident scenarios are created and the RCIC system function is not affected. RCIC system response during an SBO event is not affected. Therefore, these changes do not create a possibility for an accident of a different type than any previously evaluated in the FSAR.

6. Create a possibility for a malfunction of a structure, system, or component important to safety with a different result than any previously evaluated in the FSAR?

BASIS:

As discussed above, only the isolation provisions for penetration 29 are affected by the proposed change. As discussed in ER-2004-0138-001, the affected components are fully qualified to perform the containment isolation functions (e.g., ASME Class 2 or better, seismic category 1). The GDC requirements require redundant isolation barriers. Although this change creates a new failure mechanism where E51F068-A could fail to automatically close, this failure does not cause a different result from failures previously evaluated since the redundant isolation barrier would isolate the penetration. The same line of reasoning applies to failure of E51F040 to automatically close. Therefore, these changes do not create a possibility for a malfunction of a structure, system, or component important to safety with a different result than any previously evaluated in the FSAR.

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7. Result in a design basis limit for a fission product barrier as described in the FSAR being exceeded or altered?

BASIS:

The fission product barrier associated with this change is the containment itself. In accordance with the requirements of SRP 6.2.4, the revised barrier components have a design pressure and temperature that exceeds that of containment. Note that this aspect of the configuration is also required by the current configuration. The proposed changes do not result in changes to the operation of the RCIC system or the amount of steam exhausted to the containment. As a result, no additional heat is added to the containment and the containment design basis pressure and temperature limits are unaffected. Therefore, these changes do not result in a design basis limit for a fission product barrier as described in the FSAR being exceeded or altered.

8. Result in a departure from a method of evaluation described in the FSAR used in establishing the design bases or in the safety analyses?

	Yes
\boxtimes	No

BASIS:

The proposed changes make no changes to analysis methods or methods used to evaluate events described in the FSAR. Therefore, these changes do not depart from a method of evaluation described in the FSAR used in establishing the design bases or in the safety analyses.

If any of the above questions is checked "YES", obtain NRC approval prior to implementing the change by initiating a change to the Operating License in accordance with NMM Procedure ENS-LI-113.

GGNS 50.59 Safety Evaluation Number

SE 2004-0006-R00

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I. OVERVIEW / SIGNATURES

Facility: Grand Gulf Nuclear Station

Document Reviewed: GGNS ER-2003-0261-000

Change/Rev.: 0

System Designator(s)/Description: Various

Description of Proposed Change

The purpose of this ER is to evaluate removing requirements for the automatic isolation function of specific secondary containment isolation valves while demonstrating that design function of the secondary containment is preserved and without increasing the consequences of postulated accidents. The changes proposed as a result of this evaluation will also enhance the ability of plant operators to recover from plant transients and accidents without compromising the health and safety of the public. The existing isolations are intended to ensure that the function of the secondary containment and the primary containment are not compromised by failures associated with those non-safety related systems that provide no accident mitigation function. These systems are not required to operate post accident or for safe shutdown. The affected systems are the instrument air system (P53), the Fire Protection System (P64), the Plant Service Water System (P44), and the plant chilled water system (P71). Implementation of any changes associated with this evaluation will be performed under supplement ER-2003-0261-001.

Check the applicable review(s): (Only the sections indicated must be included in the Review.)

		ORIAL CHANGE of a Licensing Basis Document	Section I		
	SCRE	ENING	Sections I and II required		
] 50.59	EVALUATION EXEMPTION	Sections I, II, and III required		
	50.59	EVALUATION (#: <u>SE 2004 - 006</u>)	Sections I, II, and IV required		
		OSRC Meetin # 036-2004			
F	reparer:	William E. Long Jr./ //////////////////////////////////			
Reviewer:		Robert W. Fuller / Robert W Fuller / ENS/DE-Mech/12-17-04			
OSRC:		Name (print) / Signature / Company / Department / Date			
		C. Holifreld Califality	2/22/05		

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II. SCREENINGS

Α. Licensing Basis Document Review

1. Does the proposed activity impact the facility or a procedure as described in any of the following **Licensing Basis Documents?**

Operating License	YES	NO	CHANGE # and/or SECTIONS IMPACTED	
Operating License		\boxtimes		
TS		\square		
NRC Orders		\boxtimes		
If "VEC" abtain NDC approval prior to implementing the above by initiating on LDD above in				

If "YES", obtain NRC approval prior to implementing the change by initiating an LBD change in accordance with NMM LI-113. (See Section 5.2[13] for exceptions.)

r	·····				
LBDs controlled under 50.59	YES	NO	CHANGE # (if applicable) and/or SECTIONS IMPACTED		
FSAR		\boxtimes	See section A.3, Note 1		
TS Bases		\boxtimes	See section A.3, Note 1		
Technical Requirements Manual		\boxtimes	See section A.3, Note 1		
Core Operating Limits Report		\boxtimes			
NRC Safety Evaluation Report and supplements for the initial FSAR ¹					
NRC Safety Evaluations for amendments to the Operating License ¹					
If "YES", perform an Exemption Review per Section III <u>OR</u> perform a 50.59 Evaluation per Section IV <u>OR</u> obtain NRC approval prior to implementing the change. If obtaining NRC approval, document the LBD change in Section II.A.5: no further 50.59 review is required. However, the change cannot be					

implemented until approved by the NRC. AND initiate an LBD change in accordance with NMM LI-113.

LBDs controlled under other regulations	YES	NO	CHANGE # (if applicable) and/or SECTIONS IMPACTED	
Quality Assurance Program Manual ²		\boxtimes		
Emergency Plan ^{2, 3}		\square		
Fire Protection Program ^{3, 4} (includes the Fire Hazards Analysis)				
Offsite Dose Calculations Manual ^{3, 4}		\boxtimes		
If "YES", evaluate any changes in accordance with the appropriate regulation AND initiate an LBD				

change in accordance with NMM LI-113. No further 50.59 review is required.

¹ If "YES," see Section 5.2[5]. No LBD change is required. ² If "YES," notify the responsible department and ensure a 50.54 Evaluation is performed. Attach the 50.54 Review.

³ Changes to the Emergency Plan, Fire Protection Program, and Offsite Dose Calculation Manual must be approved by the OSRC in accordance with NMM OM-119.

⁴ If "YES," evaluate the change in accordance with the requirements of the facility's Operating License Condition or under 50.59, as appropriate.

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2. Does the proposed activity involve a test or experiment not described in the FSAR?

	Yes
\boxtimes	No

If "yes," perform a 50.59 Evaluation per Section IV <u>OR</u> obtain NRC approval prior to implementing the change <u>AND</u> initiate an LBD change in accordance with NMM LI-113. If obtaining NRC approval, document the change in Section II.A.5; no further 50.59 review is required. However, the change cannot be implemented until approved by the NRC.

3. <u>Basis</u>

Explain why the proposed activity does or does not impact the Operating License/Technical Specifications and/or the FSAR and why the proposed activity does or does not involve a new test or experiment not previously described in the FSAR. Discuss other LBDs if impacted. Adequate basis must be provided within the Screening such that a third-party reviewer can reach the same conclusions. Simply stating that the change does not affect TS or the FSAR is not an acceptable basis. See EOI 50.59 Guidelines Section 5.3.2 for guidance.

Operating License/Technical Specifications:

Only those secondary containment isolation valves performing a safety function are subject to the TS requirements. Removal of the automatic isolation function does not, in itself, remove valves from being subject to the operability requirements of TS 3.6.4.2. However, the specific TS requirements are not affected by this change. Therefore, changes to the GGNS Operating License or Technical Specifications are not required and no new testing or experiments not previously described are involved.

UFSAR/TRM:

Several sections of the UFSAR and TRM are potentially affected by this evaluation including the corresponding UFSAR sections of the TRM. These changes are only needed when these changes are implemented under ER supplement 1. The changes to the TRM and the UFSAR will therefore be implemented during implementation of ER-2003-0261-001.

Technical Specification Bases:

Implementation of these changes will require changes to the TS bases to include the revised design basis for the secondary containment isolation valves as well as the revised drawdown criteria. These changes will be incorporated into the TS bases as part of supplement 1 to this ER.

NRC Orders:

The NRC Orders issued at Grand Gulf are not affected by this evaluation because the changes only deal with secondary containment isolation provisions. This evaluation is not related to plant security which is the subject of Grand Gulf's current NRC Orders.

Core Operating Limits Report:

This activity does not impact the COLR (GGNS Core Operating Limits Report). The COLR has no requirements associated with the containment isolation provisions.

NRC Safety Evaluation Reports:

There are no SERs impacted by the proposed changes. Previous evaluations prepared by the NRC for the current TS remain valid. The proposed changes are consistent with the NRC evaluations prepared for GGNS.

<u>Note i</u>: ER 2003-0261-000 evaluates the specific requirements associated with removing secondary containment isolations from selected systems. Since these changes represent a relaxation from the current requirements affecting this equipment, no licensing document or other changes to plant documents are needed until the plant is modified by the removal of these isolation signals. Implementation of these changes and the associated changes to LBDs is governed entirely by ER-2003-0261-001.

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4. <u>References</u>

Discuss the methodology for performing LBD searches. State the location of relevant licensing document information and explain the scope of the review such as electronic search criteria used (e.g., key words) or the general extent of manual searches per Section 5.4.1[5]](d) of LI-101. NOTE: Ensure that manual searches are performed using controlled copies of the documents. If you have any questions, contact your site Licensing department.

LBDs/Documents reviewed via keyword search: Keywords:

UFSAR, TS, TS Bases, COLR, SERs, TRM

secondary containment, bypass, infiltration, SGTS, isolation

LBDs/Documents reviewed manually:

None

5. Is the validity of this Review dependent on any other change? (See Section 5.3.4 of the EOI 10 CFR 50.59 Program Review Guidelines.)

Specific changes implemented by ER-2003-0261-001 that support this evaluation are the addition of the P71 and P53 pressure switches to the EQ program, a revision to procedure 01-S-06-2, Conduct of Operations, to ensure administrative controls are in place to prevent maintenance activities from creating secondary containment in-leakage paths and, a revision to LLRT procedure 17-S-05-1, Local Leak Rate Testing Program, to revise the leakage limit for the P71 containment isolation valves (P71F148, P71F149, P71F150, and P71F0151) from 1040 SCCM to 100 SCCM and to ensure that this limit is not increased.

These are all post-action requirements in the ER for the design and implementation of ER-2003-0261-001.

If "YES", list the required changes/submittals. The changes covered by this 50.59 Review cannot be implemented without approval of the other identified changes (e.g., license amendment request). Establish an appropriate notification mechanism to ensure this action is completed.

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B. ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING

If any of the following questions is answered "yes," an Environmental Review must be performed in accordance with NMM Procedure EV-115, "Environmental Evaluations," and attached to this 50.59 Review. Consider both routine and non-routine (emergency) discharges when answering these questions.

Will the proposed Change being evaluated:

	Yes	<u>No</u>	
1.			Involve a land disturbance of previously disturbed land areas in excess of one acre (i.e., grading activities, construction of buildings, excavations, reforestation, creation or removal of ponds)?
2.		\boxtimes	Involve a land disturbance of undisturbed land areas (i.e., grading activities, construction, excavations, reforestation, creating, or removing ponds)?
3.		\boxtimes	Involve dredging activities in a lake, river, pond, or stream?
4.		\boxtimes	Increase the amount of thermal heat being discharged to the river or lake?
5.		\boxtimes	Increase the concentration or quantity of chemicals being discharged to the river, lake, or air?
6.		\boxtimes	Discharge any chemicals new or different from that previously discharged?
7.		\boxtimes	Change the design or operation of the intake or discharge structures?
8.		\boxtimes	Modify the design or operation of the cooling tower that will change water or air flow characteristics?
9.		\boxtimes	Modify the design or operation of the plant that will change the path of an existing water discharge or that will result in a new water discharge?
10.		\boxtimes	Modify existing stationary fuel burning equipment (i.e., diesel fuel oil, butane, gasoline, propane, and kerosene)? ¹
11.		\boxtimes	Involve the installation of stationary fuel burning equipment or use of portable fuel burning equipment (i.e., diesel fuel oil, butane, gasoline, propane, and kerosene)? ¹
12.		\boxtimes	Involve the installation or use of equipment that will result in a new or additional air emission discharge?
13.		\boxtimes	Involve the installation or modification of a stationary or mobile tank?
14.		\boxtimes	Involve the use or storage of oils or chemicals that could be directly released into the environment?
15.			Involve burial or placement of any solid wastes in the site area that may affect runoff, surface water, or groundwater?

¹ See NMM Procedure EV-117, "Air Emissions Management Program," for guidance in answering this question. **LI-101-01, Rev. 5**

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C. SECURITY PLAN SCREENING

If any of the following questions is answered "yes," a Security Plan Review must be performed by the Security Department to determine actual impact to the Plan and the need for a change to the Plan.

Could the proposed activity being evaluated:

	Yes	<u>No</u>	
1.		\boxtimes	Add, delete, modify, or otherwise affect Security department responsibilities (e.g., including fire brigade, fire watch, and confined space rescue operations)?
2.		\boxtimes	Result in a breach to any security barrier(s) (e.g., HVAC ductwork, fences, doors, walls, ceilings, floors, penetrations, and ballistic barriers)?
3.		\boxtimes	Cause materials or equipment to be placed or installed within the Security Isolation Zone?
4.		\boxtimes	Affect (block, move, or alter) security lighting by adding or deleting lights, structures, buildings, or temporary facilities?
5.		\boxtimes	Modify or otherwise affect the intrusion detection systems (e.g., E-fields, microwave, fiber optics)?
6.		\boxtimes	Modify or otherwise affect the operation or field of view of the security cameras?
7.		\boxtimes	Modify or otherwise affect (block, move, or alter) installed access control equipment, intrusion detection equipment, or other security equipment?
8.			Modify or otherwise affect primary or secondary power supplies to access control equipment, intrusion detection equipment, other security equipment, or to the Central Alarm Station or the Secondary Alarm Station?
9.		\boxtimes	Modify or otherwise affect the facility's security-related signage or land vehicle barriers, including access roadways?
10.		\boxtimes	Modify or otherwise affect the facility's telephone or security radio systems?

Documentation for accepting any "yes" statement for these reviews will be attached to this 50.59 Review or referenced below.

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D. INDEPENDENT SPENT FUEL STORAGE INSTALLATION (ISFSI) SCREENING

Not Applicable to GGNS at this time per LI-101, Revision 5 Section 5.4.4[1] and LI-112, Revision 1

If any of the following questions is answered "yes," an ISFSI Review must be performed in accordance with NMM Procedure LI-112, "72.48 Review," and attached to this Review.

Will the proposed Change being evaluated:

	<u>Yes</u>	No	
1.			Any activity that directly impacts spent fuel cask storage or loading operations?
2.			Involve the Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI) including the concrete pad, security fence, and lighting?
3.			Involve a change to the on-site transport equipment or path from the Fuel Building to the ISFSI?
4.			Involve a change to the design or operation of the Fuel Building fuel bridge including setpoints and limit switches?
5.			Involve a change to the Fuel Building or Control Room(s) radiation monitoring?
6.			Involve a change to the Fuel Building pools including pool levels, cask pool gates, cooling water sources, and water chemistry?
7.			Involve a change to the Fuel Building handling equipment (e.g., bridges and cask cranes, structures, load paths, lighting, auxiliary services, etc)?
8.			Involve a change to the Fuel Building electrical power?
9.			Involve a change to the Fuel Building ventilation?
10.			Involve a change to the ISFSI security?
11.			Involve a change to off-site radiological release projections from non-ISFSI sources?
12.			Involve a change to spent fuel characteristics?
13.			Redefine/change heavy load pathways?
14.			Fire and explosion protection near or in the on-site transport paths or near the ISFSI?
15.			Involve a change to the loading bay or supporting components?
16.			New structures near the ISFSI?
17.			Modifications to any plant systems that support dry fuel storage activities?
18.			Involve a change to the nitrogen supply, service air, demineralized water or borated water system in the Fuel Building?

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IV. 50.59 EVALUATION

License Amendment Determination

Does the proposed Change being evaluated represent a change to a method of evaluation \square Yes <u>ONLY</u>? If "Yes," Questions 1 – 7 are not applicable; answer only Question 8. If "No," answer \square No all questions below.

Does the proposed Change:

1. Result in more than a minimal increase in the frequency of occurrence of an accident previously evaluated in the FSAR?

BASIS:

The SSCs affected by this change are the secondary containment isolation valves associated with the affected systems, the non-safety related systems themselves and the secondary containment boundary. The safety functions affected by the proposed changes are ensuring the integrity of the secondary containment boundary and the prevention of secondary containment bypass leakage through the use of redundant containment isolation valves or other design features (water seals, system venting, etc.). The secondary containment drawdown analysis [Ref. Calculation M3.9.8, Rev. 3] performed for this change assuming simultaneous in-leakage flow paths in the affected systems demonstrated that postulated piping failures do not significantly affect the performance of the secondary containment boundary. For the plant service water and fire carbon-dioxide systems, the secondary containment isolation valves are not credited in the analysis since bypass leakage is not possible for systems that do not penetrate the primary containment. For the plant chilled water system, thru-line bypass leakage is prevented by the loop seais inherent in the piping configuration; although the secondary containment isolation valves are retained as an additional boundary. For the firewater system, bypass leakage is prevented by redundant closed system valves. Because the isolation valves are no longer credited in the accident analysis, a malfunction of the isolation valves' automatic isolation function is no longer possible (fire protection, plant service water, and plant chilled water). The secondary containment boundary was shown to maintain its integrity even given simultaneous failures of all un-isolated lines penetrating the secondary containment. As a result, the likelihood of a failure of secondary containment is not affected.

Specific design features ensure that equipment malfunctions can be accommodated without comprising the design function of the secondary containment. No accident initiators are affected by this change. In fact, spurious actuations creating plant transients that challenge safety system are expected to be reduced after this change is implemented. Therefore, this change does not result in more than a minimal increase in the frequency of occurrence of an accident previously evaluated in the FSAR.

2. Result in more than a minimal increase in the likelihood of occurrence of a malfunction of a structure, system, or component important to safety previously evaluated in the FSAR?



Yes

No

BASIS:

The SSCs affected by this change are the secondary containment isolation valves associated with the affected systems, the non-safety related systems themselves and the secondary containment boundary. The safety functions affected by the proposed changes are ensuring the integrity of the secondary containment boundary to maintain a vacuum of 0.25 in w.g. post accident and the prevention of secondary containment bypass leakage using redundant secondary containment isolation valves. The secondary containment drawdown analysis [Ref. Calculation M3.9.8, Rev. 3] performed for this change assuming simultaneous in-leakage flow paths in the affected systems demonstrated that postulated piping failures do not significantly affect the performance of the secondary containment isolation valves are not credited in the analysis since bypass leakage is not possible for systems that do not penetrate the primary containment. For the plant chilled water system, thru-line bypass leakage is prevented by the loop seals inherent in the

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piping configuration; although the secondary containment isolation valves are retained as an additional boundary. For the instrument air system, the secondary containment isolation valves are not needed to prevent thru-line bypass leakage since the system is vented to the auxiliary building atmosphere if the system depressurizes. For the firewater system, bypass leakage is prevented by redundant closed system valves. Because the isolation valves are no longer credited in the accident analysis, a malfunction of the isolation valves' automatic isolation function is no longer possible. The secondary containment boundary was shown to maintain its integrity even given simultaneous failures of all un-isolated lines penetrating the secondary containment. As a result, the likelihood of a failure of secondary containment is not affected.

Specific design features ensure that equipment malfunctions can be accommodated without comprising the design function of the secondary containment. Containment leakage potentially bypassing the secondary containment is prevented by either venting to the secondary containment or passive design features. Since the engineering evaluations and analyses demonstrated that all applicable design and licensing requirements will continue to be met, the likelihood of a failure or malfunction of the secondary containment isolation system is not significantly increased. Therefore the proposed change does not result in more than a minimal increase in the likelihood of occurrence of a malfunction of a structure, system, or component important to safety previously evaluated in the FSAR

3. Result in more than a minimal increase in the consequences of an accident previously evaluated in the FSAR?

	Yes
\boxtimes	No

I

BASIS:

As discussed above, the proposed relaxations do not impact the ability of the primary or secondary containment to perform its safety function. No additional secondary containment leakage is created and offsite radiological effects associated with accidents previously evaluated in the FSAR are not increased.

The SSCs affected by this change are the secondary containment isolation valves associated with the affected systems, the non-safety systems themselves, and the secondary containment boundary. The piping systems where automatic secondary containment isolation is being eliminated by this change were evaluated for the effects of postulated failures in UFSAR 3.6A.1.1. The pipe failure protection conforms to Appendix A of 10 CFR 50, General Design Criterion 4, Environmental and Missile Design Bases. The overall design for this protection is in compliance with USNRC Regulatory Guide 1.46 and NRC Branch Technical Positions (BTP) APCSB 3-I and MEB 3-1. For non-nuclear piping systems, the requirements stipulate that moderate-energy piping as defined in subsection UFSAR 3.6A.2.lb was capable of producing only critical cracks. High-energy piping included those systems or portions of systems in which the maximum operating temperature exceeded 200 F or the maximum operating pressure exceeded 275 psig during normal plant conditions. Piping systems or portions of systems pressurized above atmospheric pressure during normal plant conditions and not identified as high-energy piping are considered moderateenergy piping. In the UFSAR analysis, the crack opening is assumed to be a circular orifice of crosssectional flow area equal to one-half the pipe inside diameter times one-half the pipe wall thickness. Given these simultaneous failures, the secondary containment boundary was shown to maintain its integrity even given simultaneous failures of all un-isolated lines 2 inches and smaller penetrating the secondary containment. As a result, the radiological doses associated with the failure of secondary containment are not affected.

The secondary containment isolation valves function not only to maintain the integrity of the secondary containment boundary but to prevent secondary containment bypass leakage for those systems where bypass leakage is possible. Design features for Grand Gulf prevent bypass leakage. As listed in UFSAR Table 6.2-42, "Evaluation of Potential Secondary Bypass Leakage Paths", both the Plant Chilled Water and Instrument Air systems are potential sources of bypass leakage. The Plant Service Water and Firewater systems are not bypass leakage sources. The UFSAR table identifies the bypass leakage barriers for the instrument air system as the redundant primary containment isolation valves, redundant secondary containment isolation valves, and system venting to the secondary containment isolation valves are not needed to prevent leakage. This venting occurs well before the system pressure will decrease below the containment design pressure of 15 psig thereby ensuring no bypass leakage.

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The plant chilled water system's barriers described by the UFSAR table include redundant primary and secondary containment isolation valves in conjunction with a water seal. As discussed in detail in the Engineering Request, the water seal is actually a loop seal that effectively prevents bypass leakage. Given the conservative containment post LOCA pressure profile reported in UFSAR Figure 6.2-5, the water seal in the PCW system effectively prevents leakage without crediting the secondary containment isolation valves. Since significant inventory is not lost from the loop seal, the 30 day inventory requirement is maintained. Note that the assumptions of this evaluation are dependent on a revised leakage limit for the P71 containment penetrations.

Specific design features ensure that containment leakage is not increased and that the secondary containment will be maintained at the required negative pressure to prevent unfiltered leakage from escaping. Containment leakage potentially bypassing the secondary containment continues to be prevented by other design features. The engineering evaluations and analyses demonstrate that all applicable design and regulatory requirements are met and containment leakage is not increased or impacted by the proposed changes; therefore the proposed changes do not result in more than a minimal increase in the consequences of an accident.

4. Result in more than a minimal increase in the consequences of a malfunction of a structure, system, or component important to safety previously evaluated in the FSAR?

	Yes
$\overline{\mathbf{X}}$	No

BASIS:

As discussed above, the proposed relaxations do not impact the ability of the primary or secondary containment to perform its safety function. No additional containment leakage is created and offsite radiological effects associated with accidents previously evaluated in the FSAR are not increased.

Specific design features ensure that equipment malfunctions can be accommodated without comprising the design function of the secondary containment. Containment leakage potentially bypassing the secondary containment continues to be prevented by a combination of active and passive design features. Therefore, the proposed changes do not result in more than a minimal increase in the consequences of a malfunction of a structure, system, or component important to safety previously evaluated in the FSAR.

5. Create a possibility for an accident of a different type than any previously evaluated in the FSAR?

] Yes

BASIS:

The proposed changes eliminate the automatic isolation function for selected secondary containment isolation valves. The proposed configuration will allow these systems to continue to operate and perform their functions following a design basis or other events. In some cases, maintenance activities on the P44 or P64 systems inside the secondary containment rely on administrative controls to ensure a closed barrier is in place sufficient to prevent excessive secondary containment in-leakage. Since this passive barrier is in place during these maintenance activities, no redundant barriers are required and additional in-leakage paths are not created. Therefore, maintenance activities in conjunction with the proposed changes do not create the possibility for an accident of a different type than any previously evaluated. Note that this evaluation is dependent on changes to administrative procedures to ensure that maintenance activities do not create unanalyzed secondary containment in-leakage paths.

Many accidents and transients postulated to occur do not result in the release of fission products or the corresponding need for secondary containment isolation. Operation of those systems penetrating containment is unaffected. No new plant equipment is added and the likelihood of postulated piping failures and other accidents is not increased by the proposed changes. No new accidents are created and the postulated accidents affected by these changes are bounded by UFSAR analyses. Therefore, these changes do not create a possibility for an accident of a different type than any previously evaluated in the FSAR.

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6. Create a possibility for a malfunction of a structure, system, or component important to safety with a different result than any previously evaluated in the FSAR?

	Yes
\boxtimes	No

BASIS:

The evaluation demonstrated that creation of a secondary containment bypass path is not possible because, of the four systems considered, two systems, plant service water and the carbon dioxide portion of the fire protection system, do not penetrate the primary containment. The firewater portion cannot be a source of bypass leakage since sufficient barriers are in place to preclude leakage (i.e., system is isolated from the containment penetration by redundant system valves.) For those systems that penetrate the containment (P71 and P53), both systems operate post-LOCA at a pressure greater than that of the containment. Although not required to ensure the secondary containment design functions discussed above are preserved, the auxiliary building isolation valves will move to the fail-safe position (closed) in the event of a loss of power or air (e.g., LOP/LOCA). The instrument air system also retains mitigating design features such that, in the event of an instrument air line failure that causes the system to depressurize, the system is vented to the auxiliary building on low system pressure preventing bypass leakage. The design features of the plant chilled water system (e.g., loop seals) ensure that bypass leakage is prevented without credit for the secondary containment isolation valves. For those systems that do not have the potential for containment leakage to bypass the secondary containment (P64 and P44), any operator corrective actions taken in response to events that manually isolate these systems are not credited for mitigating radiological releases following a design basis accident. Therefore, these valves can be removed from TRM table 3.6.4.2-1 since they no longer provide a safety function. The remaining secondary containment isolation valves are retained as manual isolation valves. In some cases, maintenance activities on the P44 or P64 systems inside the secondary containment rely on administrative controls to ensure a closed barrier is in place sufficient to prevent excessive secondary containment inleakage. Since this passive barrier is in place during these maintenance activities, no redundant barriers are required and additional in-leakage paths are not created. Therefore, maintenance activities do not create the possibility of a malfunction of with a different result.

The proposed changes were determined to result in only a small amount of additional secondary containment in-leakage thereby ensuring that the SGTS will maintain adequate vacuum in the secondary containment and therefore the SGTS will continue to perform its safety function. Secondary containment bypass leakage is also prevented by the proposed design through other design features. Therefore, these changes do not create a possibility for a malfunction of a structure, system, or component important to safety with a different result than any previously evaluated in the FSAR.

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7. Result in a design basis limit for a fission product barrier as described in the FSAR being exceeded or altered?

	Yes
\boxtimes	No

BASIS:

As discussed above, in addition to the auxiliary building secondary containment boundary, the fission product barriers associated with this change are venting of the instrument air system and the loop seals of the plant chilled water system. The piping systems penetrating the secondary containment effectively limit inleakage preserving the secondary containment function. In the unlikely event that there was a failure of one of the lines whose secondary containment isolation is being removed, an analysis of the additional secondary containment in-leakage demonstrated that the ability of the SGTS is not compromised. The additional in-leakage associated with these failures is accounted for in the surveillance criteria for the SGTS. A revision to the UFSAR Chapter 15 dose analysis to account for the deletion of secondary containment isolation signals is therefore unnecessary since no additional secondary containment inleakage or secondary containment bypass leakage is created. The abilities of the SGTS to draw down and maintain a negative pressure of 0.25 in w.g. on the secondary containment barrier in accordance with analytical requirements are not compromised by this change.

As discussed in the response to question 5, only the Instrument Air and Plant Chilled water systems penetrate the primary containment and are a potential source of secondary containment bypass leakage. The firewater system is isolated from the containment penetration by redundant locked closed system valves. The remaining systems, the Plant Service Water system and the fire CO2 system, do not penetrate the primary containment. Although the leakage limits for the Plant Chilled Water system are revised, this change is consistent with the valves' design and performance. The design limits for the primary containment isolation valves associated with these systems are not affected and no other design limits are affected or challenged by the proposed changes. Therefore, these changes do not result in a design basis limit for a fission product barrier as described in the FSAR being exceeded or altered.

8. Result in a departure from a method of evaluation described in the FSAR used in establishing the design bases or in the safety analyses?

🗌 Yes 🖾 No

BASIS:

The only analysis performed for this change is the secondary containment drawdown analysis. The methods used to perform this analysis are not described in the UFSAR and are consistent with regulatory requirements and industry standards. Therefore, these changes do not depart from a method of evaluation described in the FSAR used in establishing the design bases or in the safety analyses.

If any of the above questions is checked "YES", obtain NRC approval prior to implementing the change by initiating a change to the Operating License in accordance with NMM Procedure ENS-LI-113.

GGNS 50.59 Safety Evaluation Number

SE 2005-0001-R00



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50 59 REVIEW FORM

I OVERVIEW / SIGNATURES

Facility: Grand Gulf Nuclear Station

Document Reviewed' STI-GG-2005-0001-00

Change/Rev : 0

System Designator(s)/Description Control Room Tracer Gas Test

Description of Proposed Change.

This evaluation is for a Special Test Instruction (STI) for determining the Control Room in-leakage to support the NRC's Generic Letter 2003-001 Specifically, the test will quantify the in-leakage in the normal and isolated modes of operation. A small concentration of an inert tracer gas will be injected into the Control Room envelope and the in-leakage will be determined based upon the rate of change in the tracer gas concentration.

Check the applicable review(s). (Only the sections indicated must be included in the Review)

	EDITORIAL CHANGE of a Licensing Basis Document	Section I
	SCREENING	Sections I and II required
	50.59 EVALUATION EXEMPTION	Sections I, II, and III required
\boxtimes	50 59 EVALUATION (# <u>2005-0001-Rod</u>)	Sections I, II, and IV required

P reparer	(Chris Loyd) / him Leyd / EDI SASTEM ENG 2/24/05
	Name (print) / Signature// Company/ Department / Date/ ' /
	and all the transferrer had all
Reviewer	(Greg Broadbent)/ I Thank Un / EOI / Por Eng / 2/24/05
•	Name (print) / Signature / Company / Department / Date
OSRC.	M. A. Krupa/M. A. Krupa / 3-4-05
	Chairman's Name (print) / Stgnature / Date
	[Required only for Programmatic Exclusion Screenings and 50 59 Evaluations]

II SCREENINGS

A Licensing Basis Document Review

1. Does the proposed activity impact the facility or a procedure as described in any of the following Licensing Basis Documents?

Operating License	YES	NO	CHANGE # and/or SECTIONS IMPACTED		
Operating License		\boxtimes			
TS					
NRC Orders		\boxtimes			
If "YES", obtain NRC approval prior to implementing the change by initiating an LBD change in accordance with NMM ENS-LI-113. (See Section 5.2[13] for exceptions.)					

LBDs controlled under 50 59 YES NO CHANGE # (if applicable) and/or SECTIONS IMPACTED FSAR \boxtimes \boxtimes **TS Bases** П \times **Technical Requirements Manual** \boxtimes Core Operating Limits Report \times NRC Safety Evaluation Report and supplements for the initial FSAR¹ \boxtimes NRC Safety Evaluations for amendments to the Operating License¹

If "YES", perform an Exemption Review per Section III <u>OR</u> perform a 50 59 Evaluation per Section IV <u>OR</u> obtain NRC approval prior to implementing the change If obtaining NRC approval, document the LBD change in Section II.A.5, no further 50.59 review is required. However, the change cannot be implemented until approved by the NRC <u>AND</u> initiate an LBD change in accordance with NMM ENS-LI-113

LBDs controlled under other regulations	YES	NO	CHANGE # (If applicable) and/or SECTIONS IMPACTED
Quality Assurance Program Manual ²		\boxtimes	
Emergency Plan ^{2, 3}		\boxtimes	
Fire Protection Program ^{3, 4} (includes the Fire Hazards Analysis)		\boxtimes	
Offsite Dose Calculations Manual ^{3, 4}		\boxtimes	

¹ If "YES," see Section 5 2[5] No LBD change is required

² If "YES," notify the responsible department and ensure a 50 54 Evaluation is performed. Attach the 50 54 Review

 ³ Changes to the Emergency Plan, Fire Protection Program, and Offsite Dose Calculation Manual must be approved by the OSRC in accordance with NMM OM-119
 ⁴ If "YES," evaluate the change in accordance with the requirements of the facility's Operating License Condition or under 50 59, as

⁴ If "YES," evaluate the change in accordance with the requirements of the facility's Operating License Condition or under 50 59, as appropriate OFFICIAL COPY

If "YES", evaluate any changes in accordance with the appropriate regulation <u>AND</u> initiate an LBD change in accordance with NMM ENS-LI-113. No further 50.59 review is required.

2 Does the proposed activity involve a test or experiment not described in the FSAR?

\boxtimes	Yes
	No

If "yes," perform a 50.59 Evaluation per Section IV <u>OR</u> obtain NRC approval prior to implementing the change <u>AND</u> initiate an LBD change in accordance with NMM LI-113 If obtaining NRC approval, document the change in Section II.A 5; no further 50.59 review is required. However, the change cannot be implemented until approved by the NRC.

3. Basis

Explain why the proposed activity does or does not impact the Operating License/Technical Specifications and/or the FSAR and why the proposed activity does or does not involve a new test or experiment not previously described in the FSAR Discuss other LBDs if impacted Adequate basis must be provided within the Screening such that a third-party reviewer can reach the same conclusions Simply stating that the change does not affect TS or the FSAR is not an acceptable basis

This Special Test Instruction (STI) will align the main Control Room habitability systems in various modes of operation, as described in the FSAR and governed by existing GGNS procedures, such that the tracer gas methodology can be utilized to determine the in-leakage into the Control Room envelope. The various modes of operation and equipment line-ups for each of the test are described in the FSAR and do not operate the system outside the bounds described in the FSAR or Technical Specifications. This test does not impact the facility or a procedure as described in any of the Licensing Basis documents.

The injection of small quantities of tracer gas (sulfur hexafluoride and nitrogen mixture) into the control envelope is not described in the FSAR, therefore this test may represent a test or experiment not described in the FSAR, calling for a 50 59 evaluation

4 <u>References</u>

Discuss the methodology for performing LBD searches State the location of relevant licensing document information and explain the scope of the review such as electronic search criteria used (e.g., key words) or the general extent of manual searches per Section 5.5.1[5](d) of LI-101 **NOTE** Ensure that manual searches are performed using controlled copies of the documents If you have any questions, contact your site Licensing department

LBDs/Documents reviewed via keyword search

Keywords

FSAR Sections 6 4, 9 4, 15

toxic gas, chlorine, tracer gas, habitability

Tech Specs 3 7 3, 3 7 4, 3 3 7 1 and associated Bases

LBDs/Documents reviewed manually

None

5. Is the validity of this Review dependent on any other change?

\Box	Yes
\boxtimes	No



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If "YES", list the required changes/submittals The changes covered by this 50 59 Review cannot be implemented without approval of the other identified changes (e.g., license amendment request) Establish an appropriate notification mechanism to ensure this action is completed

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B. ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING

If any of the following questions is answered "yes," an Environmental Review must be performed in accordance with NMM Procedure ENS-EV-115, "Environmental Evaluations," and attached to this 50.59 Review. Consider both routine and non-routine (emergency) discharges when answering these questions.

Will the proposed Change being evaluated:

	Yes	No	
1			Involve a land disturbance of previously disturbed land areas in excess of one acre (i.e., grading activities, construction of buildings, excavations, reforestation, creation or removal of ponds)?
2		\boxtimes	Involve a land disturbance of undisturbed land areas (i.e., grading activities, construction, excavations, reforestation, creating, or removing ponds)?
З		\boxtimes	Involve dredging activities in a lake, river, pond, or stream?
4		\boxtimes	Increase the amount of thermal heat being discharged to the river or lake?
5		\boxtimes	Increase the concentration or quantity of chemicals being discharged to the river, lake, or air?
6		\boxtimes	Discharge any chemicals new or different from that previously discharged?
7		\boxtimes	Change the design or operation of the intake or discharge structures?
8			Modify the design or operation of the cooling tower that will change water or air flow characteristics?
9			Modify the design or operation of the plant that will change the path of an existing water discharge or that will result in a new water discharge?
10		\boxtimes	Modify existing stationary fuel burning equipment (i.e., diesel fuel oil, butane, gasoline, propane, and kerosene)? ¹
11		\boxtimes	Involve the installation of stationary fuel burning equipment or use of portable fuel burning equipment (i.e., diesel fuel oil, butane, gasoline, propane, and kerosene)? ¹
12		\boxtimes	Involve the installation or use of equipment that will result in a new or additional air emission discharge?
13		\boxtimes	Involve the installation or modification of a stationary or mobile tank?
14		\boxtimes	Involve the use or storage of oils or chemicals that could be directly released into the environment?
15		⊠	Involve burial or placement of any solid wastes in the site area that may affect runoff, surface water, or groundwater?

¹ See NMM Procedure ENS-EV-117, "Air Emissions Management Program," for guidence management Brogram," for guidence management Program," for guidence management Program, " for guidence management Program," for guidence management Program, " for guidence manage

C. SECURITY PLAN SCREENING

If any of the following questions is answered "yes," a Security Plan Review must be performed by the Security Department to determine actual impact to the Plan and the need for a change to the Plan.

Could the proposed activity being evaluated:

	Yes	No	
1		\boxtimes	Add, delete, modify, or otherwise affect Security department responsibilities (e g , including fire brigade, fire watch, and confined space rescue operations)?
2			Result in a breach to any security barrier(s) (e g , HVAC ductwork, fences, doors, walls, ceilings, floors, penetrations, and ballistic barriers)?
3		\boxtimes	Cause materials or equipment to be placed or installed within the Security Isolation Zone?
4		\boxtimes	Affect (block, move, or alter) security lighting by adding or deleting lights, structures, buildings, or temporary facilities?
5		\boxtimes	Modify or otherwise affect the intrusion detection systems (e.g., E-fields, microwave, fiber optics)?
6		\boxtimes	Modify or otherwise affect the operation or field of view of the security cameras?
7		\boxtimes	Modify or otherwise affect (block, move, or alter) installed access control equipment, intrusion detection equipment, or other security equipment?
8			Modify or otherwise affect primary or secondary power supplies to access control equipment, intrusion detection equipment, other security equipment, or to the Central Alarm Station or the Secondary Alarm Station?
9		\boxtimes	Modify or otherwise affect the facility's security-related signage or land vehicle barriers, including access roadways?
10		\boxtimes	Modify or otherwise affect the facility's telephone or security radio systems?
Docu	mentat	ion fo	r accepting any "yes" statement for these reviews will be attached to this 50 59

Review or referenced below.



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D. INDEPENDENT SPENT FUEL STORAGE INSTALLATION (ISFSI) SCREENING

(NOTE: This section is not applicable to Waterford 3 and may be removed from 50.59 Reviews performed for Waterford 3 proposed activities)

If any of the following questions is answered "yes," an ISFSI Review must be performed in accordance with NMM Procedure ENS-LI-112, "72.48 Review," and attached to this Review.

Will the proposed Change being evaluated:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	
1		\boxtimes	Any activity that directly impacts spent fuel cask storage or loading operations?
2		\boxtimes	Involve the Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI) including the concrete pad, security fence, and lighting?
3		\boxtimes	Involve a change to the on-site transport equipment or path from the Fuel Building to the ISFSI?
4		\boxtimes	Involve a change to the design or operation of the Fuel Building fuel bridge including setpoints and limit switches?
5		\boxtimes	Involve a change to the Fuel Building or Control Room(s) radiation monitoring?
6		\boxtimes	Involve a change to the Fuel Building pools including pool levels, cask pool gates, cooling water sources, and water chemistry?
7		\boxtimes	Involve a change to the Fuel Building handling equipment (e.g , bridges and cask cranes, structures, load paths, lighting, auxiliary services, etc)?
8		\boxtimes	Involve a change to the Fuel Building electrical power?
9		\boxtimes	Involve a change to the Fuel Building ventilation?
10		\boxtimes	Involve a change to the ISFSI security?
11		\boxtimes	Involve a change to off-site radiological release projections from non-ISFSI sources?
12		\boxtimes	Involve a change to spent fuel characteristics?
13		\boxtimes	Redefine/change heavy load pathways?
14		\boxtimes	Fire and explosion protection near or in the on-site transport paths or near the ISFSI?
15		\boxtimes	Involve a change to the loading bay or supporting components?
16		\boxtimes	New structures near the ISFSI?
17		\boxtimes	Modifications to any plant systems that support dry fuel storage activities?
18		\boxtimes	Involve a change to the nitrogen supply, service air, demineralized water or borated water system in the Fuel Building?



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Yes No

Yes No

IV 50.59 EVALUATION

License Amendment Determination

Does the proposed Change being evaluated represent a change to a method of evaluation ONLY?	
If "Yes," Questions 1 - 7 are not applicable, answer only Question 8 If "No," answer all questions	
below	

Does the proposed Change

1	Result in more than a minimal increase in the frequency of occurrence of an accident	
	previously evaluated in the FSAR?	1

BASIS

This STI gives guidance on performing a tracer gas test on the Control Room envelope to quantify inleakage rates Specifically, a small concentration of tracer gas (sulfur hexafluoride and nitrogen mixture) will be injected into the control envelope and air samples will be taken to determine tracer gas concentrations at various times. The concentration of the tracer gas will be approximately 0.05 ppm, a factor of 20,000 times less than the OSHA threshold limit value of 1000 ppm, per the MSDS on the tracer gas. If the tracer gas cylinder malfunctioned and the entire contents emptied into the Control Room envelope, the envelope concentration would not exceed 0.6 ppm, a factor of 1,667 times less than the OSHA threshold limit value of 1,667 times less than the OSHA threshold limit value of 1,667 times less than the OSHA threshold limit value of 1,667 times less than the OSHA threshold limit value of 1,667 times less than the OSHA threshold limit value of 1,667 times less than the OSHA threshold limit value of 1,667 times less than the OSHA threshold limit value of 1,667 times less than the OSHA threshold limit value of 1,667 times less than the USHA threshold limit value of 1000 ppm, per the MSDS on the tracer gas. Additionally, if the entire contents of the tracer gas cylinder emptied into the Control Room envelope, oxygen levels would remain well above the required levels for Control Rooms. Additionally, oxygen levels will be monitored throughout the test when the Control Room is in the isolated configuration and only one bottle of SF6 will be in or communicating with the Control Room Envelope at a time.

A review of UFSAR Chapter 15 reveals that the Control Room HVAC and habitability systems are not initiators for any described accidents or events The main Control Room habitability system is provided to assure that the operators can remain in the main Control Room and take effective actions to operate GGNS safely under normal conditions and maintain a safe condition post accident, as required by General Design Criteria 19 of Appendix A to 10CFR50 The functional capability of the main Control Room habitability system is maintained

Thus, performing the STI cannot result in any increase in the frequency of occurrence of an accident previously evaluated in the FSAR



Result in more than a minimal increase in the likelihood of occurrence of a malfunction 2 of a structure, system, or component important to safety previously evaluated in the FSAR?

BASIS

This STI gives guidance on performing a tracer gas test, using sulfur hexafluoride, on the Control Room envelope to quantify in-leakage The inert tracer gas concentration is extremely small, non-reactive and will have no affect on HEPA filters, other system components, habitability systems, or operators This gas has commonly been used for tracer gas testing at many other sites and at GGNS for condenser in-leakage with no detectable effects

The equipment line-up for this test will replicate that which is described in the FSAR for the normal and isolated modes of operation. The equipment will not be operated outside the bounds of existing procedures or Technical Specifications. This line-up does not make the habitability equipment inoperable nor prevent the equipment from performing its safety function.

The habitability equipment provides cooling for important to safety equipment in the Control Room The low concentrations of tracer gas will not alter the cooling capacity of the equipment nor will the charcoal efficiency, if installed, in the emergency filtration units be affected, therefore, the functionality of the habitability equipment will be maintained

Although the STI requests limits on Control Room ingress and egress, all doors will remain operable and available for use in the event they are necessary to respond to plant events. Arrangements have been made to ensure that any necessary fire watches and security rounds will continue to be performed with limited Control Room ingress and egress.

Thus, the STI will not result in any increase in the likelihood of occurrence of a malfunction of a structure, system, or component important to safety previously evaluated in the FSAR

3 Result in more than a minimal increase in the consequences of an accident previously evaluated in the FSAR?

BASIS

This test will not require the plant to be operated outside the bounds of existing procedures or Technical Specifications The test will not increase the dose to the Control Room operators or the public, therefore, this STI will not result in any increase in the consequences of an accident previously evaluated in the FSAR

4 Result in more than a minimal increase in the consequences of a malfunction of a structure, system, or component important to safety previously evaluated in the FSAR?

BASIS

This test will not require the plant to be operated outside the bounds of existing procedures or Technical Specifications All Control Room HVAC systems will remain operable and capable of performing their safety function during this test. Should a malfunction of important to safety equipment occur during the test, credited redundant equipment will continue to be available. No credible failure scenario could result in increased dose consequences beyond that previously assumed, as it would be bound by single failure criteria. The test will not increase the dose to the Control Room operators or the public, therefore, this STI will not result in any increase in the consequences of a malfunction of a structure, system, or component important to safety previously evaluated in the FSAR.



Yes

🖾 No



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Yes

No

5 Create a possibility for an accident of a different type than any previously evaluated in the FSAR?

	Yes
\boxtimes	No

BASIS.

This test will not require the plant to be operated outside the bounds of existing procedures or Technical Specifications. The equipment line-up will replicate that which is described in the FSAR for Control Room HVAC operation in the normal and isolated modes of operation. All systems will remain operable and capable of performing their safety function during this test. The mixing fans that will be placed in the Envelope are required to provide adequate mixing of the environment where no return/supply registers exist. These fans have been properly evaluated under GGNS-CS-17 and will not adversely affect the Control Room Envelope or this test. No new system interactions or failure modes are created, thus, no possibility for an accident of a different type than any previously evaluated in the FSAR can be created.

6 Create a possibility for a malfunction of a structure, system, or component important to safety with a different result than any previously evaluated in the FSAR?

BASIS

The equipment line-up for this test will replicate that which is described in the FSAR for Control Room HVAC operation in the normal and isolated modes of operation. The low concentrations of tracer gas will not alter the cooling capacity of the equipment nor will the charcoal efficiency, if installed in the emergency filtration units be affected, therefore, the functionality of the habitability equipment will be maintained. All systems will remain operable and capable of performing their safety function during this test. Thus, the STI will not result in any increase in the likelihood of occurrence of a malfunction of a structure, system, or component important to safety previously evaluated in the FSAR

7 Result in a design basis limit for a fission product barrier as described in the FSAR being exceeded or altered?

	Yes
X	No

☐ Yes

No No

BASIS

The Control Room envelope and habitability systems has no impact on fuel clad, reactor pressure boundary, or containment other than providing a safe environment for the SSC's within the Control Room envelope. The low concentration of tracer gas inside the Control Room envelope will not have any effect on the operator's health or ability to perform their duties during normal or emergency operations. The Control Room habitability system will remain functional and will therefore maintain the required temperature for the equipment located within the envelope. Thus, the STI cannot result in a design basis limit for a fission product barrier as described in the FSAR being exceeded or altered

8 Result in a departure from a method of evaluation described in the FSAR used in establishing the design bases or in the safety analyses?

Yes
No

BASIS

This STI is being used to validate design information that provides basis for the Control Room habitability Additionally, the tracer gas test has been reviewed and is required by the NRC's Generic Letter 2003-01 The method of evaluation described in the FSAR (e.g. offsite dose calculations, Control Room habitability calculations, and toxic gas evaluations) is not altered. The test may serve as input for future evaluations, but this STI collects data and does not change the method of evaluations, thus, does not result in a departure from a method of evaluation described in the FSAR used in establishing the design bases or in the safety analyses

If any of the above questions is checked "YES", obtain NRC approval prior to implementing the change by initiating a change to the Operating License in accordance with NMM Procedure ENS-LI-113

Contraction of the

COMMIT	MENT	CHANGE	EVALUATI	ON FORM

Commitment Numb	er: A-16164	Plant Licensing Tracking Number:	CCE 2004-0001
Source Docume	nt: AECM 90/0156		
Commitment:	Deletion?	Revision?	
Has the original com	mitment been implemented?	VES IN NO. Notify Plant Lic	ensing
Original Commitme	nt Description:		
Grand Gulf will impl	ement a procedure by $1/1/91$ which	ch will require documented contact with k	ey non-NSSS vendors on an
annual basis. This pr	ocedure will also control the list c	of non-NSSS vendors to be contacted annu	ially.
The original commitm	nent has previously been revised l	by CCE 2001-0005 and reads:	
NS will require docu	nented contact with non-NSSS ve	endors once every other calendar year. The	e next contact will be
completed in the cale	ndar year 2004 by ANO. This pro	ocess will also control the list of non-NSS	S vendors to be contacted.
Revised Commitmer	t Description:		
NS key vendor contac	ct process will require periodic do	cumented contact with key non-NSSS ver	ndors. This process will also
control the list of non	-NSSS vendors to be contacted.		
Summary of Justific	ation for Change or Deletion		
Generic Letter 90-03	requires licensees to maintain a v	endor interface program which is a good f	aith documented effort to
periodically contact the	he vendors of key non-NSSS safe	ty-related components (such as auxiliary f	eedwater pumps, batteries,
inverters, battery char	gers, cooling water pumps, and v	alve operators) to obtain any technical inf	ormation applicable to this
equipment.			
Over the years Entere	w Operations has contacted appro	vimetaly 44 vendors per key vender centr	ot avala Although ENS
requested undated ma	y Operations has contacted appro	etins undates were received on less than 9	0% of these technical
bulletins. Furthermor	e, only a small fraction of the up	lates received were determined applicable	to plant equipment. To date
none of the information	on received resulted in any correc	tive actions or plant modifications. (Base	d on CEO-98/00079, CEO-
99/00086 and CEO-2	000-00089. 2003 results have yet	to be compiled.)	
DC-148 currently con	trols the key vendor contact proce	ess and contact frequency. This procedure	e presently requires a
accumented contact v	rmed until 2003 DC 148 require	two years. CR-ECH-2003-00081 docume s the next contact to be performed by AN(nts that the last key vendor
between contacts woil	Ild effectively be only one year. I	n actuality, any good faith documented of	fort via an approved vendor
interface program established using sound supporting data and/or engineering judgment should meet the intent of the Generic			
Letter and have no adverse effect on plant equipment.			
(Attach additional sheets if necessary)			
Refer to Attachment 3.4 for a now diagram that outlines the commitment change evaluation process.			
Prepared By:	1 2 20	11/11 2.00	-1 1 1
	VICKI BIY LORGAN	> / Vicki DY / tam	5/11/04
	Print Na	ame/Signature	Date
Management			
Approval:	T.H. THURMON /	Tel Maymon	5-13-04
	Print Ne	me/Signature	Date
Plant Licensing			
Management	· · · · · ·		1-24
Concurrence:	C Alberten	IIM AR	5-11-
	Print Na	me/Signature	Date

			PART I
Is t Ass	Is the existing commitment located in the Updated Final Safety Analysis Report, Emergency Plan, Quality Assurance Program, Fire Protection Program, or Security Plan?		
		YES	STOP. Do not proceed with this evaluation. Instead use appropriate codified process (e.g., 10 CFR 50.71(e), 10 CFR 50.54) to evaluate commitment.
\boxtimes		NO	Go to Part II.
			PART II
Co saf per	uld th ety fu rform	e chang nction o ing its i	ge negatively impact the ability of a System, Structure, or Component (SSC) to perform its or negatively impact the ability of plant personnel to ensure the SSC is capable of ntended safety function?
	YES	G	Go to Question 2.2.
\boxtimes	NO	C	Continue with Part III. Briefly describe rationale:
In 20 re	forma 000-00 ceivec	tion reco 089) ha 1 and pro	eived as a result of historical key vendor contacts (CEO-98/00079, CEO-9900086 and CEO- s not been safety significant. Typically, technical information of safety significant nature is pocessed as a 10CFR Part 21 notification or via the OE process.
Per con Do	rform isider es the	a safety ation ex revised	y evaluation using the following 10 CFR 50.92 criteria to determine if a significant hazards ists: commitment involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an
acc	laent	previou	isiy evaluated?
	YES sis:	L] NO
Doo	es the evious	revised ly evalu	commitment create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any ated?
	YES isis:]NO
Doe	es the	revised	commitment involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety?
Ba	YES sis:] NO
		<u> </u>	

If any of the above questions are answered Yes, STOP. Do not proceed with the revision, OR discuss change with NRC and obtain necessary approvals prior to implementation of the proposed change. If all three questions are answered NO, go to Part III.

(Attach additional sheets as necessary.)

		PART III		
3.1	Was the original commitment (e.g., response to NOV, etc.) to restore an Obligation (i.e., rule, regulation, order or license condition)?			
	YES	Go to question 3.2.		
	NO NO	Go to Part IV.		
3.2	Is the proposed revised commitment date necessary and justified?			
	YES Briefly describe rationale (attach additional sheets as necessary) and notify NRC of r commitment date prior to the original commitment date. Rationale:			
	NO	STOP. Do not proceed with the revision, OR apply for appropriate regulatory relief.		
		PART IV		
4.1	Was the original commitment: (1) explicitly credited as the basis for a safety decision in an NRC SER, (2) made in response to an NRC Bulletin or Generic Letter, or (3) made in response to a request for information under 10 CFR 50.54(f) or 10 CFR 2.204?			
	🛛 YES	Go to Question 4.2.		
	NO	Go to Part V.		
4.2	Has the original commitment been implemented?			
	🛛 YES	STOP, You have completed this evaluation. Revise the commitment and notify NRC of revised commitment in summary report.		
	NO	Go to Question 5.1.		
		PART V		
5.1	Was the or term correc	iginal commitment made to minimize recurrence of a condition adverse to quality (e.g., a long- tive action stated in an LER)?		
	YES	Go to Question 5.2.		
	NO	STOP. You have completed this evaluation. Revise the commitment. No NRC notification required.		
5.2 Is the revised commitment necessary to minimize recurrence of the condition adverse to quality? State St

NO Revise commitment: no NRC notification is required:

REFERENCES			
List documents (e.g., procedures, NRC submittals, etc.) affected by this change.			
Doc. Number Description			
ES-DC-148	Key Vendor Contact Procedure		

CCE 2004-002

COMMITMENT	CHANGE	EVALUA	TION	FORM

<u> </u>		AITOBETABOATIO	FURIT	
Commitment Number:	A 16002 & A 16003	Plant Licensing Tracking Nu	mber: CCE-2	004-0002
Source Document:	AECM-90/0007			
Commitment:	Deletion? 🗌 R	evision?		
Has the original commit	tment been implemented?	🛛 YES 🔢 🗌 NO, Notify P	ant Licensing	
Original Commitment I	Description:			
Commitment Descriptio	on Based on AECM-90/0007,	Attachment 1, II.B, Page 5, Pa	ragraphs 2 and	3:
Air to Water Heat Exchan	ngers	·		
The following heat excha	angers are included in this cate	gory:		
- ESF Switchgear	Room Coolers			
- RHR Room Coo	olers			
- LPCS Room Co	olers			
- HPCS Room Co	poler			
- RCIC Room Co	oler			
- Fuel Pool Cooli	ng and Cleanup Room Cooler	8		
Sufficient instrumentatio cooler air flows will be d	n is installed or will be provid etermined by calculation.	ed to measure SSW flows and all	process tempera	tures. The room
design conditions will be to obtain statistically sign exchangers will be perfor of cooling water flow. P heat exchangers) to perfor	included as part of the planne nificant extrapolated results, the rmed, where possible, to ensur- rocedures will be revised by R form testing of these heat excha	a testing program. If, due to insu- tion visual inspections of both the re cleanliness. The test results wi F04 (for Division I and III heat en ngers.	ficient heat load air and water sid l be trended to n (changers) or RH	s, it is not possible es of the heat ionitor degradation ² 05 (for Division II
Revised Commitment D	Description:			
Air to Water Heat Excha	ngers			
The following heat excha	angers are included in this cate	gory:	·	
- ESF Switchgeat	Room Coolers			
- RHR Room Coo	olers			
- LPCS Room C	ooler		;	
- HPCS Room Co	ooler			
- RCIC Room Co	ooler			
- Fuel Pool Cooli	ng and Cleanup Room Cooler	S		
Sufficient instrumentation is installed to measure SSW flows and all process temperatures. The room cooler air flows are measured by M&TE's.				
Thermal Performance Testing can be performed per the mechanical standard, MS 39.0, and existing procedures for these heat exchangers, in which case temperature and flow compensation of test results to the design conditions is included as part of the planned testing program. However, due to insufficient heat loads in most tests, it is not possible to obtain statistically significant extrapolated results. Therefore, Thermal Performance Testing will be periodically performed only for the following group of air-to-water heat exchangers, for which only marginal heat removal capabilities could be demonstrated by such tests in the past:				
Group 1 (Low Mar	gin)	F	QA RECORD	1.37
- RHR Room Co - LPCS Room C	oolers ooler		NON-QA REC	ORD

NUMBER of PAGES

DATE 5 25 0Y RELATED DOCUMENT NUMBER =

- **RHR Room Coolers** -
- _ LPCS Room Cooler
- **HPCS Room Cooler.** -

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For the remaining heat exchangers, namely:

Group 2 (High Margin)

- ESF Switchgear Room Coolers
- RCIC Room Cooler
- Fuel Pool Cooling and Cleanup Room Coolers,

for which ample heat removal capability margins exist based on recent heat exchanger thermal performance evaluations per Rev. 2 of MS 39.0, "Alternative Heat Exchanger Testing" will be performed periodically while Thermal Performance Testing can be performed as needed.

The MS 39.0 will be modified to define "Alternative Heat Exchanger Testing", and make it the preferred method of heat exchanger testing for the Group 2 air-to-water heat exchangers. The frequency for the Alternative Heat Exchanger Testing is currently set as once per 18 months. The testing will include the following:

- Measurement of air flow rate,
- For the RCIC Room Cooler, visual inspection, and cleaning as required, of the air side,
- For an ESF Switchgear Room Cooler or a Fuel Pool Cooling and Cleanup Room Cooler, review of periodical air-side visual inspections and cleaning already performed via existing repetitive tasks since last Alternative Heat Exchanger Testing,
- Trending and/or evaluation of the results on SSW flow rate for the target room cooler, individual SSW heat exchanger throttle valve positions, and SSW pump discharge pressure from SSW flow surveillances and flow balances already performed periodically to ensure an adequate SSW flow rate via existing repetitive tasks since last Alternative Heat Exchanger Testing, the existing procedures for ESF Switchgear Room Coolers to be modified to include SSW surveillances data for the RHR "A" & "B" Room Coolers, LPCS Room Cooler, RCIC Room Cooler, and Fuel Pool Cooling and Cleanup Room Coolers, and to provide the required data elements for trending,
- For a "B" ESF Switchgear Room Cooler, verification that an acid flush has been performed via a fixedinterval repetitive task since last Alternative Heat Exchanger Testing, the current on-demand task to be changed to a once-per-18-month task,
- For an "A" ESF Switchgear Room Cooler, documentation of any on-demand acid flush performed via an existing repetitive task since last Alternative Heat Exchanger Testing, and
- For a RCIC Room Cooler or Fuel Pool Cooling and Cleanup Room Cooler, documentation of any on-demand acid flush performed via a to-be-developed repetitive task since last Alternative Heat Exchanger Testing.

The frequency currently set for the acid flush of the "B" ESF Switchgear Room Coolers is no less than once per 18 months. This frequency for acid flush and the frequency set for Alternative Heat Exchanger Testing may be reduced in the future if the reduction can be justified.

The existing procedure for performing the Thermal Performance Testing will be modified to include the details for performing Alternative Heat Exchanger Testing for the Group 2 air-to-water heat exchangers as an option.

Summary of Justification for Change or Deletion:

The justifications for the above commitment changes in the testing of Group 2 air-to-water heat exchangers are, as detailed in ER-GG-2003-0205-000, Rev. 0 developed for LO-GLO-2003-00010 CA-00007:

Rev. 2 and later revisions of MS 39.0 used in the evaluation of heat exchanger Thermal Performance Testing data
replaced the previous design room temperatures with new maximum allowable room temperatures under accident
conditions based on equipment qualification for use in predicting the room cooler heat removal capabilities. The
new values are higher than previous values, resulting in heat removal capability margins that are so large that no

plausible gradual increases in tube-side fouling or additional thrown-in test uncertainties could possibly exhaust as long as both the water and air flow rate requirements are met. Therefore, there is no real need for rigorous thermal performance testing of these room coolers,

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- EPRI technical reports TR-107397 and 1007248 identified the impracticality of Thermal Performance Testing of air-to-water heat exchangers, including low test heat loads, and demonstrated the insensitivity of a room cooler's heat removal capability to the tube-side fouling, as long as the water-side and air-side flow rate requirements are met. It is described in these reports a pragmatic rationale that some other utilities (e.g., LaSalle Station of Exelon Nuclear) have already used to justify a revision to their GL 89-13 program with respect to air-to-water heat exchangers to provide for a technically superior and more cost-effective alternative to existing efforts,
- The Alternative Heat Exchanger Testing method described herein and detailed in the above-mentioned ER embraces the water-side and air-side testing/inspection, monitoring, and trending advocated by the EPRI technical reports, and
- The original commitments already stipulated that insufficient test heat loads might lead to this course of visual inspections and trending to monitor degradation in water and air flow rates in lieu of Thermal Performance Testing.

The Alternative Heat Exchanger Testing is deemed capable of detecting SSW system and heat exchanger degradation associated with air-to-water heat exchangers no later than Thermal Performance Testing. Therefore, the overall GL 89-13 heat exchanger testing program will be able to ensure the heat exchanger's capability to meet the heat removal requirement under limiting conditions.

(Attach additional sheets if necessary) Refer to Attachment 9.4 for a flow diagram that outlines the commitment change evaluation process.

Prepared By:	Shyy-Jong D. Lin / Shy Jong of Man	05/10/04
	AF2104 Print Name/Signature	Date
Management Approval:	STEVE BURKIS Standprim	5/20/04
	Print Name/Signature	/ / Daté
Plant Licensing Management Concurrence:	ADM Hen. 14C	5-27-04
\$ 	Print Name/Signature	Date

PART 1					
Is the Assu	e existing rance Pro	commitment located in the Updated Final Safety Analysis Report, Emergency Plan, Quality ogram, Fire Protection Program, or Security Plan?			
	YES	STOP. Do not proceed with this evaluation. Instead use appropriate codified process (e.g., 10 CFR 50.71(e), 10 CFR 50.54) to evaluate commitment.			
	NO	Go to Part II.			
		PART II			
Coul safet perfo	d the cha y functio orming it	nge negatively impact the ability of a System, Structure, or Component (SSC) to perform its n or negatively impact the ability of plant personnel to ensure the SSC is capable of s intended safety function?			
□ Y	TES	Go to Question 2.2.			
N The insp Tes 000 EPH met	original opections at ting. The Rev. 0 e RI technic thod is dee	Continue with Part III. Briefly describe rationale: commitments already stipulated that insufficient test heat loads might lead to this course of visual ad trending to monitor degradation in water and air flow rates in lieu of Thermal Performance Alternative Heat Exchanger Testing method described herein and detailed in ER-GG-2003-0205- mbraces the water-side and air-side testing/inspection, monitoring, and trending advocated by the al reports. It is a technically superior and more cost-effective alternative to existing efforts. The ermed capable of detecting SSW system and heat exchanger degradation associated with air-to-wate			
hear proj limi Perfe cons Does accio Basi	t exchang gram will iting cond form a saf ideration s the revis dent prev YES is:	ers no later than Thermal Performance Testing. The overall GL 89-13 heat exchanger testing be able to ensure the heat exchanger's capability to meet the heat removal requirement under itions. erty evaluation using the following 10 CFR 50.92 criteria to determine if a significant hazards exists: erd commitment involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an iously evaluated? NO			
hear proj limi Perfe cons Does accio Basi Does prev	t exchang gram will iting cond orm a saf ideration s the revis dent prev YES s: s the revis iously ev	ers no later than Thermal Performance Testing. The overall GL 89-13 heat exchanger testing be able to ensure the heat exchanger's capability to meet the heat removal requirement under itions. Tety evaluation using the following 10 CFR 50.92 criteria to determine if a significant hazards exists: Tete commitment involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an iously evaluated? The NO Tete commitment create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any aluated? The NO			
hear proj limi Perficons Does accio Basi Does prev Bas	t exchang gram will iting cond orm a saf ideration s the revis dent prev YES s: s the revis riously ev (ES is:	ers no later than Thermal Performance Testing. The overall GL 89-13 heat exchanger testing be able to ensure the heat exchanger's capability to meet the heat removal requirement under itions. ety evaluation using the following 10 CFR 50.92 criteria to determine if a significant hazards exists: sed commitment involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an iously evaluated? NO sed commitment create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any aluated? NO			
hear proj limi Perfe cons Does accio Basi Does prev	t exchang gram will iting cond orm a saf ideration s the revis dent prev YES s: s the revis riously ev (ES is: s the revis	ers no later than Thermal Performance Testing. The overall GL 89-13 heat exchanger testing be able to ensure the heat exchanger's capability to meet the heat removal requirement under itions. ety evaluation using the following 10 CFR 50.92 criteria to determine if a significant hazards exists: eed commitment involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an iously evaluated? NO sed commitment create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any aluated? NO			

three questions are answered NO, go to Part III. (Attach additional sheets as necessary.)

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		PART III
3.1	Was the ori order or lice	ginal commitment (e.g., response to NOV, etc.) to restore an Obligation (i.e., rule, regulation, ense condition)?
	YES	Go to question 3.2.
	🖾 NO	Go to Part IV.
3.2	Is the propo	osed revised commitment date necessary and justified?
	XES Rationale:	Briefly describe rationale (attach additional sheets as necessary) and notify NRC of revised commitment date prior to the original commitment date.
		STOP. Do not proceed with the revision, OR apply for appropriate regulatory relief.
		PART IV
4.1	Was the ori made in res information	ginal commitment: (1) explicitly credited as the basis for a safety decision in an NRC SER, (2) ponse to an NRC Bulletin or Generic Letter, or (3) made in response to a request for under 10 CFR 50.54(f) or 10 CFR 2.204?
	🛛 YES	Go to Question 4.2.
	🗌 NO	Go to Part V.
4.2	Has the orig	;inal commitment been implemented?
4.2	Has the orig	ginal commitment been implemented? STOP, You have completed this evaluation. Revise the commitment and notify NRC of revised commitment in summary report.
4.2	Has the orig	ginal commitment been implemented? STOP, You have completed this evaluation. Revise the commitment and notify NRC of revised commitment in summary report. Go to Question 5.1.
4.2	Has the orig	ginal commitment been implemented? STOP, You have completed this evaluation. Revise the commitment and notify NRC of revised commitment in summary report. Go to Question 5.1. PART V
5.1	Has the orig	ginal commitment been implemented? STOP, You have completed this evaluation. Revise the commitment and notify NRC of revised commitment in summary report. Go to Question 5.1. PART V ginal commitment made to minimize recurrence of a condition adverse to quality (e.g., a long- tive action stated in an LER)?
4.2 5.1	Has the orig	ginal commitment been implemented? STOP, You have completed this evaluation. Revise the commitment and notify NRC of revised commitment in summary report. Go to Question 5.1. PART V ginal commitment made to minimize recurrence of a condition adverse to quality (e.g., a long- tive action stated in an LER)? Go to Question 5.2.

5.2 Is the revised commitment necessary to minimize recurrence of the condition adverse to quality? YES Revise the commitment and notify NRC of revised commitment in next annual/RFO interval summary report.

Revise commitment: no NRC notification is required:

REFERENCES

- 1. LO-GLO-2003-00010, "ES Heat Exchanger Assessment"
- 2. LO-GLO-2003-00010 CA-00007, "Implement ER-GG-2003-0205-000"
- 3. ER-GG-2003-0205-000, Rev. 0, Provide justifications to remove as many as readily justifiable safety-related room coolers from the list of room coolers for which GGNS has committed in the GGNS NRC GL 89-13 program to performing Thermal Performance Testing
- 4. NRC GL 89-13

List documents (e.g., procedures, NRC submittals, etc.) affected by this change.			
Doc. Number	Description		
AECM-90/0007	Response to Generic Letter 89-13; Service Water System		
	Problems Affecting Safety-Related Equipment		
MS 39.0	Mechanical Standard for Thermal Performance Testing of		
	Safety-Related Standby Service Water Heat Exchangers		
Plant Procedure 17-S-06-22	SSW A Performance		
Plant Procedure 17-S-06-23	SSW B Performance		
Plant Procedure 17-S-03-29	GL 89-13 Thermal Performance Data Collection and		
	Analysis		
Plant Procedure 04-1-03-T46-1	A ESF Switchgear Room Coolers Flow Test		
Plant Procedure 04-1-03-T46-2	B ESF Switchgear Room Coolers Flow Test		
PASSPORT PMRQ #50017341-01	1T51B006 Perform Thermal Performance Testing (Task		
	for RCIC Room Cooler)		
PASSPORT PMRQ #50028967-01	1T51B007A Perform Thermal Performance Testing (Task		
	for FPCC A Room Cooler)		
PASSPORT PMRQ #50017346-01	1T51B007B Perform Thermal Performance Testing (Task		
	for FPCC B Room Cooler)		

NO

CCE 2004-003

COMMITMENT CHANGE EVALUATION FORM

Commitment Number:	35091	Plant Licensing Tracking Number:		CCE 2004-00003
Source Document:	GNRO-2001/0020			
Commitment:	Deletion?	Revision?	Ø	
Has the original commit	ment been implemented?	YES	🛛 🗹 NO, Notify Plant Lice	ensing
Original Commitment Description:				

Original Commitment Description

By 12/31/2004 we now plan to replace our Appendix R required fire barriers that are currently protected with Kaowool Fire Wrap with a fire wrap that satisfies all applicable NRC regulatory and technical requirements verses continuing with a requalification plan.

Revised Commitment Description:

By 12/31/2005 we now plan to replace our Appendix R required fire barriers currently protected with Kaowool Fire Wrap with a fire wrap that satisfies all applicable NRC regulatory and technical requirements.

Summary of Justification for Change or Deletion:

GGNS's original plan to address the Kaowool Fire Barrier Wrap issue was to conduct fire tests to establish a fire resistance rating for the system installed. An adequacy evaluation would then be performed for the areas containing this fire wrap material based on actual field condition at GGNS and the demonstrated fire rating for the Kaowool system. After review of the As-built Kaowool wrap system, GGNS changed the plan and committed to replacing the Appendix R required fire barriers utilizing the Kaowool fire wrap system with one that satisfies all applicable NRC regulatory and technical requirements. The Kaowool fire barrier wrap is being replaced with a 3M Interamtm E-54A fire wrap system on electrical circuits located in the Containment, Control, & Auxiliary Buildings. Approximately 15% of the work in the Containment Building and approximately 75% of the work in the Control Building has been completed to date. Review of the installation rate for fire wrap installed to date [measured in man hours per square foot (mh/sf) of material installed] reveals that the original GGNS installation estimate was low, in some areas by a factor of 3.5. This under estimate was the result of GGNS estimators utilizing vendor provided installation rates that were based on easy access, minimal raceway supports and minimal interferences. Actual field conditions at GGNS are that almost all the work is elevated & congested and the number of interferences is high. In addition, a number of the applications are non-typical requiring additional engineering hours to resolve. For these reasons the actual installation man-hours and cost to complete this project has increased substantially, making it impractical, if not impossible, to complete the project by the originally scheduled/committed date of 12/31/2004. A recovery plan has been developed and approved. This recovery plan includes additional funding and schedule for increasing the number of installer, engineering, & quality control personnel to support an additional crew (one crew utilized to date). This recovery plan will allow completion of the entire project by the end of 2005.

(Attach additional sheets if necessary)

Refer to Attachment 9.4 for a flow diagram that outlines the commitment change evaluation process.

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Prepared By:	Michael R. Cumbest/ Michael R. Cumbest	7/8/04
	Print Name/Signature	
Management Approval:	Management Approval: William T. White/ William T. White	
	Print Name/Signature	Date
Plant Licensing Management Concurrence:	CAMottenille Con	7-14-04
/	Print Name/Signature	Date
REF: LI-110	A RECORD F 314.37 DN-OA RECORD TITALS UN7 A M PAGES U14104 D DOCLIMENT D DOCLIMENT CNND-04400042 (To be image)	

			PART I			
Is t As:	he exis suranc	sting co e Prog	ommitment located in the Updated Final Safety Analysis Report, Emergency Plan, Qualit ram, Fire Protection Program, or Security Plan?			
	Ŋ	ÆS.	STOP. Do not proceed with this evaluation. Instead use appropriate codified process (e.g., 10 CFR 50.71(e), 10 CFR 50.54) to evaluate commitment.			
Ø	N	0	Go to Part II.			
			PART II			
Co saf per	Could the change negatively impact the ability of a System, Structure, or Component (SSC) to perform its safety function or negatively impact the ability of plant personnel to ensure the SSC is capable of performing its intended safety function?					
	YES	C	Go to Question 2.2.			
Z	NO	C	Continue with Part III. Briefly describe rationale:			
Co ha ap sh re	ompens ve beer proved utdown moval	atory 1 n imple l comp n with a for rep	measures for inoperable fire barriers identified in the UFSAR/Technical Requirements Manual emented and will be maintained until the new fire wrap system is completed. These pre- ensatory measures assure compliance and no negative impact on GGNS ability to safely a fire in the affected areas. In addition, the Kaowool fire wrap system is maintained until lacement.			
Per cor	form a sidera	a safety tion ex	y evaluation using the following 10 CFR 50.92 criteria to determine if a significant hazaro xists:			
Do acc	es the i ident p	revised previou	l commitment involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an usly evaluated?			
Ba	YES sis:	Ľ				
Do	es the i	evised y evalu	l commitment create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any lated?			
Ba	YES sis:] NO			
Doe	es the r	evised	l commitment involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety?			
	YES sis:	C] NO			

change with NRC and obtain necessary approvals prior to implementation of the proposed change. If all three questions are answered NO, go to Part III. (Attach additional sheets as necessary.)

		PART III				
3.1	Was the original commitment (e.g., response to NOV, etc.) to restore an Obligation (i.e., rule, regulation, order or license condition)?					
	Ø YES	Go to question 3.2.				
	NO	Go to Part IV.				
3.2	Is the prop	osed revised commitment date necessary and justified?				
	Ø YES	Briefly describe rationale (attach additional sheets as necessary) and notify NRC of revised commitment date prior to the original commitment date.				
	Rationale:					
	Refer to "	summary of Justification for Change or Deletion				
		STOP. Do not proceed with the revision, OR apply for appropriate regulatory relief.				
		PART IV				
4.1	Was the or made in res information	iginal commitment: (1) explicitly credited as the basis for a safety decision in an NRC SER, (2) sponse to an NRC Bulletin or Generic Letter, or (3) made in response to a request for n under 10 CFR 50.54(f) or 10 CFR 2.204?				
	YES	Go to Question 4.2.				
		Go to Part V.				
4.2	Has the ori	ginal commitment been implemented?				
	TYES	STOP, You have completed this evaluation. Revise the commitment and notify NRC of revised commitment in summary report.				
	🗌 NO	Go to Question 5.1.				
		PART V				
5.1	Was the or term corre	iginal commitment made to minimize recurrence of a condition adverse to quality (e.g., a long- ctive action stated in an LER)?				
	YES	Go to Question 5.2.				
	NO	STOP. You have completed this evaluation. Revise the commitment. No NRC notification				

Is the revised commitment necessary to minimize recurrence of the condition adverse to quality? YES Revise the commitment and notify NRC of revised commitment in next annual/RFO interval summary report.

NO Revise commitment: no NRC notification is required:

REFERENCES			
List documents (e.g., procedures, NRC submittals, etc.) affected by this change.			
Doc. Number	Description		
GNRO-2000-00042	Letter from J.C. Roberts (GGNS Director, Nuclear Safety Assurance) to U.S. NRC, dated June 1, 2000, "Plans to Address Kaowool Issues"		
GNRO-2001/00020	Letter from J.C. Roberts (GGNS Director, Nuclear Safety Assurance) to U.S. NRC, dated March 8, 2001, "Plans to Address Kaowool Issues"		

CCE 2004-004

Entergy	NUCLEAR MANAGEMENT MANUAL	COMPANY PROCEDURE NO. LI-110 REV. No. 0 Attachment 9.3 Page <u>1</u> of <u>4</u>
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COMMITMENT CHANGE EVALUATION FORM

Commitment Number: P-25086 Plant Licensing Tracking Number: <u>CCE 2004</u> .0004
Source Document: <u>SIL-108</u>
Commitment: Deletion? 🗌 Revision?
Has the original commitment been implemented?
Original Commitment Description: Axial alignment of Traversing Incore probedual Calibration X-Y recorder.
Revised Commitment Description: Delete requirement to calibrate X-Y recorder, because X-Y recorder is obsolete.
Summary of Justification for Change or Deletion: When SIL-108 was originally issued, GGNS used the process computer to Collect TIP data and X-Y recorder to record data. Data is now stored in PDS, therefore X-Y recorder is no longer needed. In addition, recorder and needbary parts are obsoleto. Axial celignment still (Attach additional sheets if necessary) Performed per 17-S-02-203. Refer to Attachment 9.4 for a flow diagram that outlines the commitment change evaluation process.
Prepared By: <u>Philled Hull</u> Date: <u>8/16/04</u> Print Name/Signature Management Approval: <u>Ken Walker Malalle</u> Date: <u>8/16/04</u> Print Name/Signature

Plant Licensing Management Concurrence:	CABoHemille /	LAA	Date:	8-17-04
	Print Name/S	lignature		

		Γ	T
	Entergy	NUCLEAR MANAGEMENT MANUAL	COMPANY PROCEDURE NO. LI-110 REV. No. 0 Attachment 9.3 Page <u>2</u> of <u>4</u>
		PAR	RT I
1.1	Is the existing Assurance Pro	commitment located in the Updat gram, Fire Protection Program, o	ed Final Safety Analysis Report, Emergency Plan, Quality or Security Plan?
	YES	STOP. Do not proceed with the (e.g., 10 CFR 50.71(e), 10 CFR	is evaluation. Instead use appropriate codified process 50.54) to evaluate commitment.
	NO NO	Go to Part II.	
		PAR	ТП
2.1	Could the char safety function performing its	nge negatively impact the ability o or negatively impact the ability o intended safety function?	of a System, Structure, or Component (SSC) to perform its of plant personnel to ensure the SSC is capable of
	YES	Go to Question 2.2.	
2.2	Perform a safe	Continue with Part III. Briefly d PDS, X-Y recorder alignment still perfo ty evaluation using the following	escribe rationale: TIP data is stored in is no longer persoary. Axial proved through implementing procedure 10 CFR 50.92 criteria to determine if a significant hazards
	Does the revise accident previo	ed commitment involve a significa ously evaluated?	nt increase in the probability or consequences of an
	Yes Basis:	□ No	
	Does the revise previously eva	ed commitment create the possibil luated?	ity of a new or different kind of accident from any
	YES Basis:	□ NO	
	Does the revise	ed commitment involve a significa	nt reduction in a margin of safety?
	UYES Basis:	□ NO	

If any of the above questions are answered Yes, STOP. Do not proceed with the revision, OR discuss change with NRC and obtain necessary approvals prior to implementation of the proposed change. If all three questions are answered NO, go to Part III. (Attach additional sheets as necessary.)



Page <u>3</u> of <u>4</u>

		PART III
3.1	Was the ori order or lic	iginal commitment (e.g., response to NOV, etc.) to restore an Obligation (i.e., rule, regulation, ense condition)?
	YES	Go to question 3.2.
	NO	Go to Part IV.
3.2	Is the prop	osed revised commitment date necessary and justified?
	TYES	Briefly describe rationale (attach additional sheets as necessary) and notify NRC of revised commitment date prior to the original commitment date.
	Rationale:	
	🗌 NO	STOP. Do not proceed with the revision, OR apply for appropriate regulatory relief.
		PART IV
4.1	Was the ori made in res information	iginal commitment: (1) explicitly credited as the basis for a safety decision in an NRC SER, (2) sponse to an NRC Bulletin or Generic Letter, or (3) made in response to a request for 1 under 10 CFR 50.54(f) or 10 CFR 2.204?
	YES	Go to Question 4.2.
	NO	Go to Part V.
4.2	Has the ori	ginal commitment been implemented?
	YES	STOP, You have completed this evaluation. Revise the commitment and notify NRC of revised commitment in summary report.
		Go to Question 5.1.
		PART V
5.1	Was the ori term correc	ginal commitment made to minimize recurrence of a condition adverse to quality (e.g., a long- tive action stated in an LER)?
	V YES	Go to Question 5.2.
	□ NO	STOP. You have completed this evaluation. Revise the commitment. No NRC notification required.

	ntergy	NUCLEAR MANAGEMENT MANUAL	COMPANY PROCEDURE NO. LI-110 REV. No. 0 Attachment 9.3 Page <u>4</u> of <u>4</u>
5.2	Is the revised o	ommitment necessary to minimiz Revise the commitment and notify interval summary report. Revise commitment: no NRC noti	e recurrence of the condition adverse to quality? y NRC of revised commitment in next annual/RFO fication is required:

REFERENCES

List documents (e.g., procedures, NRC submittals, etc.) affected by this change.

Doc. Number

Description

CCE 2004-005

COMMITMENT CHANGE EVALUATION FORM

Commitment Number	: A-12544; P-24258	Plant Licensing Tracking Number:	CCE 2004-0005
Source Document	: AECM-87/0095		
	AECM-87/0169.ATT.1,PG.	22,5.84	
		57	
Commitment:	Deletion?	evision?	
Has the original comm	nitment been implemented?	YES 🗌 NO, Notify Plant Lic	ensing
Original Commitment	Description:		
DEVELOP/IMPLEME	NT ADMINISTRATIVE CON	TROLS TO REQUIRE OPERATOR BE	STATIONED AT SSW
BLOWDOWN LINE IS	SOLATION VALVES WHEN I	BLOWDOWN IN PROGRESS ALLOW	ING ISOLATION VALVES
TO BE CLOSED IF SS	W NEEDED TO PERFORM I	IS DESIGN FUNCTIONS	
Revised Commitment	Description:		
DEVELOP/IMPLEME	NT ADMINISTRATIVE CON	TROLS TO REQUIRE OPERATOR BE	DESIGNATED TO INSURE
CLOSURE OF SSW B	LOWDOWN LINE ISOLATIO	N VALVES WHEN BLOWDOWN IS I	N PROGRESS IF SSW IS
NEEDED TO PERFOR	M ITS DESIGN FUNCTIONS		
Summary of Justificat	tion for Change or Deletion:		
The original commitme	ent was created to compensate for	or the design flaw that the two SSW isolat	tion blowdown valves on
each loop are powered	by common MCCs. If a LOCA	occurred during blowdown, a single MC	C failure would cause the
valves to remain open t	herefore an operator would be r	equired to manually close these valves. T	The revised commitment still
allows for this action w	hile freeing operations personne	el to attend to other plant matters. The SS	W basin water levels are
kept well above the tech	h spec requirements, therefore a	llowing a margin of time for a designated	operator to perform this
task. Also, the isolation	n valves are located near the SS	W basins, so radiological conditions will	not inhibit the designated
operator from closing t	hese valves.		0
(Attach additional she	ets if necessary)		
Refer to Attachment 9	4 for a flow diagram that out	lines the commitment change evaluatio	n process.
iterer to recurrent /	r for a now angram may out		
Prepared By:	Duch Word Alt.	AL PAUSE IN MARIAN MAL	11 Jahr
	Jusiy Weiss of New	- Michose y/ Michos	1411/04 Data
	· Print N	anie/oignature /	Date
Management	(
Annroval.			

Management Approval:	Davy Janes Down	11/17/04
	Print Name/Signature	/ 'Date
Plant Licensing Management Concurrence:	James E. Owen S/James E. Owever for CAB	11/22/04
	Print Name/Signature	Date

12

Is the existing commitment located in the Updated Final Safety Analysis Report, Emergency Plan, Qua Assurance Program, Fire Protection Program, or Security Plan? YES STOP. Do not proceed with this evaluation. Instead use appropriate codified process (e.g., 10 CFR 50.51(6), 10 CFR 50.54) to evaluate commitment. NO Go to Part II. PART II Could the change negatively impact the ability of a System. Structure, or Component (SSC) to perform safety function or negatively impact the ability of plant personnel to ensure the SSC is capable of performing its intended safety function? YES Go to Question 2.2. NO Confinue with Part III. Briefly describe rationale: This change will maintain the operator's ability to insure closure of the SSW blowdown isolation valves. If valves were to not close automatically, the operator would be able to close them manually without significant wate lost to blowdown. Perform a safety evaluation using the following 10 CFR 50.92 criteria to determine if a significant haza consider ation exists: Does the revised commitment involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated? YES NO Basis:			PART I
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Could the change negatively impact the ability of a System, Structure, or Component (SSC) to perform safety function or negatively impact the ability of plant personnel to ensure the SSC is capable of performing its intended safety function? □ YES Go to Question 2.2. ○ NO Continue with Part III. Briefly describe rationale: This change will maint the operator's ability to insure closure of the SSW blowdown isolation valves. If valves were to not close automatically, the operator would be able to close them manually without significant water lost to blowdown. Perform a safety evaluation using the following 10 CFR 50.92 criteria to determine if a significant haza consideration exists: Does the revised commitment involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated? □ YES □ NO Basis: □ Does the revised commitment create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any previously evaluated? □ YES □ NO Basis: □ □ □ Does the revised commitment involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety? □ YES □ NO Basis: □			PART II
□ YES Go to Question 2.2. □ NO Continue with Part III. Briefly describe rationale: □ This change will maintain the operator's ability to insure closure of the SSW blowdown isolation valves. If valves were to not close automatically, the operator would be able to close them manually without significant water lost to blowdown. Perform a safety evaluation using the following 10 CFR 50.92 criteria to determine if a significant haza consideration exists: Does the revised commitment involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an accident previously evaluated? □ YES □ NO Basis: □ □ VES □ NO Basis: □ □ INO □ □ This character involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety? □ YES □ NO □ NO □ □ NO </td <td>Could safety perfo</td> <td>the chan function rming its</td> <td>nge negatively impact the ability of a System, Structure, or Component (SSC) to perform its or negatively impact the ability of plant personnel to ensure the SSC is capable of intended safety function?</td>	Could safety perfo	the chan function rming its	nge negatively impact the ability of a System, Structure, or Component (SSC) to perform its or negatively impact the ability of plant personnel to ensure the SSC is capable of intended safety function?
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Basis: Does the revised commitment create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any previously evaluated? YES NO Basis: Does the revised commitment involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety? YES NO Basis:	Does accide	the revise ent previo	d commitment involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an ously evaluated?
Does the revised commitment create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any previously evaluated? YES Does the revised commitment involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety? YES Does the revised commitment involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety? YES	Basis		
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Does the revised commitment involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety?	H Basis	: s [
Does the revised commitment involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety?			
UYES NO Basis:	Does t	he revise	d commitment involve a significant reduction in a margin of safety?
	YE Basis	s [NO
	L	A	

three questions are answered NO, go to Part III. (Attach additional sheets as necessary.)

	PART III
3.1	Was the original commitment (e.g., response to NOV, etc.) to restore an Obligation (i.e., rule, order or license condition)?
	YES Go to question 3.2.
	⊠ NO Go to Part IV.
3.2	Is the proposed revised commitment date necessary and justified?
	YES Briefly describe rationale (attach additional sheets as necessary) and notify NI commitment date prior to the original commitment date. Rationale: Rationale:
	NO STOP. Do not proceed with the revision, OR apply for appropriate regulatory
	PART IV
4.1	Was the original commitment: (1) explicitly credited as the basis for a safety decision in an N made in response to an NRC Bulletin or Generic Letter, or (3) made in response to a request information under 10 CFR 50.54(f) or 10 CFR 2.204?
	YES Go to Question 4.2.
	NO Go to Part V.
4.2	Has the original commitment been implemented?
	YES STOP, You have completed this evaluation. Revise the commitment and notify revised commitment in summary report.
	NO Go to Question 5.1.
	PART V
5.1	Was the original commitment made to minimize recurrence of a condition adverse to quality term corrective action stated in an LER)?
	YES Go to Question 5.2. (NOTE: Made in response to AECM-87/0095, AECM-87/ LER 86-029-09)

Is the revised commitment necessary to minimize recurrence of the condition adverse to quality? XES Revise the commitment and notify NRC of revised commitment in next annual/RFO interval summary report.

Revise commitment: no NRC notification is required:

REFERENCES					
List documents (e.g., procedures, NRC submittals, etc.) affected by this change.					
Doc. Number	Description				
Proc. 04-1-01-P41-1	SSW Blowdown Procedure: Note directly under section 5.3				
	to be changed from stationed operator to designated operator				
	to implement this commitment change.				
Proc. 04-1-02-1H13-P870	Alarm Response Instruction: (NOTE: No changes are				
	needed on this procedure) Procedure has step to close SSW				
	blowdown isolation valves if low level alarm occurs for				
	task to operations. See step 4.1.2 on pages 25 (A Basin) and				
	234 (B Basin).				

5.2

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[🗌] NO

CCE 2005-001

COMMITMENT CHANGE EVALUATION FORM

Commitment Number:	P-23866, P-23867, P-23868, P-23869, P-23870, P-23871, P-23872	Plant Licensing Tracking Number:	CCE 2005-0001
Source Document:	Correspondence Letter #MA	EC-89/0021	
Commitment:	Deletion? 🛛 R	evision?	
Has the original commit	ment been implemented?	YES NO Notify Plant Lie	onging
Original Commitment E	escription:		ensing
SERI Procedure for 10 C	FR 50.59 Eval.		
Revised Commitment De	escription:		
Delete P-23866, P-23867,	P-23868, P-23869, P-23870 1	2-23871 and P 22872	
		-23071, and F-23072.	
			JAN .
Summary of Instification	for Change on Dalat		
The identified commitmen	to one continuing of Deletion:		alan
locument MAEC 89/002	This latter decompliance of	commitments entered to track items identi-	fied in the source
G site-specific 50 50 pro	advice The 50.50 l	immary of a meeting held with the NRC	on 1725789 pertaining to the
The site-specific procedure	bea sizes 1	ich this procedure was based, has since b	een changed by the NRC.
revised 50 50 rule. There	a has since been replaced by N	MM Procedure ENS-LI-101, which refle	cts the requirements of the
he identified items alu	are no requirements within the	50.59 rule to establish and maintain a 50	.59 procedure. Therefore
ne identified items, althou	gh possible worthwhile enhand	cements to the procedure, are not required	to meet 50.59
acad on raviaw of 1		1	
based on review of these c	ommitments, the items are cor	tained within LI-101. However, they are	NOT requirements that
nust be implemented and i	naintained. Therefore, P-2386	6, P-23867, P-23868, P-23869, P-23870	P-23871 and D 22872
hould be deleted.			1-23871, and F-23872
Attach additional sheets	if necessary)		
Refer to Attachment 9.4 f	or a flow diagram that outlin	es the commitment change evolution	
		interest communication (mange evaluation)	process.
Prenared Ry. Com	Davant /		
cparcu ny. Guy	Davan Dre AD	_1	
-			

	Print Name/Signature	2-16-05
Management Approval:	Jerry Burford	Date
	Print Name/Signature	2.16.05 Date
Plant Licensing Management Concurrence:	CABottomila Cha	21-05
	Print Name/Signature	Date

Is the existi Assurance Assurance As	PART I			
□ YF ⊠ NC Could the c safety funct performing YES ⊠ NO This comm Perform a s consideration Does the rest	Is the existing commitment located in the Updated Final Safety Analysis Report, Emergency Plan, Qua Assurance Program, Fire Protection Program, or Security Plan?			
☑ NC Could the c safety funct performing ☑ ☑ YES ☑ NO This comm Perform a s consideration	ES STOP. Do not proceed with this evaluation. Instead use appropriate codified process (e.g., 10 CFR 50.71(e), 10 CFR 50.54) to evaluate commitment.			
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Could the c safety funct performing YES NO This comm Perform a s consideration	PART II			
YES NO This comm Perform a s consideration Does the real	change negatively impact the ability of a System, Structure, or Component (SSC) to perform its stion or negatively impact the ability of plant personnel to ensure the SSC is capable of g its intended safety function?			
NO This comm Perform a s consideration	Go to Question 2.2.			
This comm Perform a s consideration	Continue with Part III. Briefly describe rationale:			
Perform a s consideration	This commitment does not involve operation of any plant equipment.			
Perform a s consideration				
Door the re-	safety evaluation using the following 10 CFR 50.92 criteria to determine if a significant hazards ion exists:			
accident pr	evised commitment involve a significant increase in the probability or consequences of an reviously evaluated?			
U YES Basis:	□ NO			
Does the re previously (avised commitment create the possibility of a new or different kind of accident from any			
YES Basis:	evaluated?			
	evaluated?			
Does the re [.]	evaluated?			
	evaluated?			
Basis:	evaluated?			
1	evaluated?			
	evaluated?			

If any of the above questions are answered Yes, STOP. Do not proceed with the revision, OR discuss change with NRC and obtain necessary approvals prior to implementation of the proposed change. If all three questions are answered NO, go to Part III. (Attach additional sheets as necessary.)

PART III				
3.1	Was the original commitment (e.g., response to NOV, etc.) to restore an Obligation (i.e., rule, regulation, order or license condition)?			
	YES	Go to question 3.2.		
	⊠ NO	Go to Part IV.		
3.2	Is the proposed revised commitment date necessary and justified?			
	YES	Briefly describe rationale (attach additional sheets as necessary) and notify NRC of revised commitment date prior to the original commitment date.		
	Rationale:			
	□ NO	STOP. Do not proceed with the revision, OR apply for appropriate regulatory relief.		
PART IV				
4.1	Was the original commitment: (1) explicitly credited as the basis for a safety decision in an NRC SER, (2) made in response to an NRC Bulletin or Generic Letter, or (3) made in response to a request for information under 10 CFR 50.54(f) or 10 CFR 2.204?			
	☐ YES	Go to Question 4.2.		
,	🖾 NO	Go to Part V.		
4.2	Has the orig	Has the original commitment been implemented?		
	YES	STOP, You have completed this evaluation. Revise the commitment and notify NRC of revised commitment in summary report.		
	NO	Go to Question 5.1.		
		PART V		
5.1	Was the original commitment made to minimize recurrence of a condition adverse to quality (e.g., a long- term corrective action stated in an LER)?			
	YES	Go to Question 5.2.		
	🖾 NO	STOP. You have completed this evaluation. Revise the commitment. No NRC notification required.		

5.2 Is the revised commitment necessary to minimize recurrence of the condition adverse to quality? YES Revise the commitment and notify NRC of revised commitment in next annual/RFO interval summary report.

NO Revise commitment: no NRC notification is required:

REFERENCES				
List documents (e.g., procedures, NRC submittals, etc.) affected by this change.				
Doc. Number	Description			
NMM Procedure ENS-LI-101	10 CFR 50.59 Review Program			