

## ENCLOSURE 2

MFN 13-043

Comment Summary Table and Draft SE Markup

Non-Proprietary Information – Class I (Public)

### **IMPORTANT NOTICE**

This is a non-proprietary version of Enclosure 1, which has the proprietary information removed. Portions of the document that have been removed are indicated by white space with an open and closed bracket as shown here [[ ]].

**Comment Summary for Draft Safety Evaluation for  
 NEDE-33633P, Revision 0, “Licensing Topical Report GEH Methodology for  
 Implementing TSTF-493 Revision 4” (TAC No. ME5760)**

Location	Comment
Section 1.0 Introduction	Page 1 (line 15) GEH suggests adding “MFN” just before “11-028” and moving the period to be outside of the parenthesis.
Section 1.0 Introduction	Page 1 (line 30) GEH suggests adding “P” after “NEDE-33633.”
Section 3.0 Technical Evaluation	Page 4 (line 40) Since the instrument setting (NTSP <sub>F</sub> ) and AV are determined by the GEH setpoint methodology and not TSTF methodology in NEDE-33633P (as noted on SER page 5 lines 21 and 22) GEH suggests clarifying by rewording lines 39 through 41 as follows: 39 Analytical Limit will not be exceeded if the as-found value <u>of the instrument setting</u> established by 40 the methodology in <u>NEDC-31336P-A</u> <del>NEDE-33633P of the instrument setting</del> were to be at 41 the AV.
Section 3.0 Technical Evaluation	Page 5 (lines 3-4, 10-11, and 20-21) Because NEDE-33633P is not used to determine the final adjusted NTSP (NTSP <sub>F</sub> ) (as noted on SER page 5 lines 21 and 22) , GEH suggests deleting portions of the 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> paragraphs on Page 5 as shown below: 3 TR GEH NEDE-33633P provides a methodology for determining the <del>“Final”</del> 4 <del>NTSP (NTSP<sub>F</sub>) and</del> AL T and AFT associated with the criteria established in 5 TSTF-493. The methodology for determining <del>NTSP<sub>F</sub> and</del> AL T/AFTs addresses  10 The <del>setpoint</del> calculation methodology in NEDE-33633P {henceforth referred to as 11 “GEH TSTF-493 Methodology”) is then used to determine the AFT and AL T <del>and</del> 12 <del>NTSP<sub>F</sub></del> based on TSTF-493 guidance for instrument performance monitoring and  20 <del>NTSP<sub>F</sub> and</del> the AFT and AL T values for the specific instrument functions 21 identified in TSTF-493, and does not affect the setpoints calculated by GEH 22 Instrument Setpoint Methodology <del>to</del> (NEDC-31336P-A).
Entire document	Some of the information provided is considered to be GEH proprietary information. See the attached markup with dotted underline within double square brackets. [[  ]]

<p>Section 3.0 Technical Evaluation</p> <p><b>Compati- bility with Site Calibration Procedures</b></p>	<p>Page 8 (lines 38-43)</p> <p>The 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph states that:</p> <p>38 “The staff notes that in the event that the AFT cannot be 39 accommodated between the existing AV and NTSP, then the NTSP will be 40 adjusted more conservative such that the AFT can be accommodated. Similarly, 41 in the event that the [[ ] cannot be 42 accommodated between the existing AV and NTSP, then the NTSP will be 43 adjusted more conservative such that the [[ ] can be accommodated.”</p> <p>For clarification purposes note that according to GEH TSTF methodology (NEDE-33633P Section 3.3.3 item 2, page 3-9) the AFT is never larger than the AV/NTSP<sub>F</sub> margin. This is because AFT is a measure of instrument performance and maintaining a smaller AFT means maintaining a tighter more conservative margin for monitoring instrument performance. That is why if the AFT calculated by TSTF methodology is larger than the AV/NTSP<sub>F</sub> margin, the GEH TSTF methodology conservatively chooses the smaller AV/NTSP<sub>F</sub> margin as the AFT. This means that the setpoint can be maintained and no lowering of setpoint is required. If the AFT calculated by TSTF methodology was smaller than the AV/NTSP<sub>F</sub> margin then GEH TSTF methodology requires that the AFT be the smaller TSTF AFT, and in this case also no change in setpoint is required.</p> <p>Implementing GEH TSTF methodology does not require any changes to the setpoints determined by setpoint methodology (as noted in SER page 5 Lines 21-22), and is designed to calculate to calculate AFTs and ALTs to be used by the Licensees in the Calibration Procedures (and in the Instrument Performance Monitoring program).</p> <p>GEH suggests re-writing lines 38-43 as follows:</p> <p>The staff notes that in the event that the AFT permitted by TSTF-493 [[ ]</p> <p>]]</p> <p>which also maintains the setpoint (NTSPF) at its current value. The GEH TSTF-493 Methodology applies the same approach to AFTs [[ ]</p> <p>]] This is acceptable because it means GEH TSTF-493 Methodology applies tighter AFT margins than required by TSTF-493 for instrument performance monitoring which is conservative.</p>
<p><b>NEDE- 33633P Section 3.0 Last Paragraph Page 3-2</b></p>	<p>Based on a recent Request for Additional Information (RAI) question for the Columbia ARTS-MELLLA / Power Range Neutron Monitor (PRNM) project, GEH proposes the following clarification to the nomenclature in NEDE-33633P-A, as shown below:</p> <p>“In addition to these required margins, the GEH Instrument Setpoint Methodology also provides for margin between the AV and the final nominal trip setpoint (NTSP<sub>F</sub>). The AV – NTSP<sub>F</sub> margin includes all instrument uncertainties under calibration conditions and is provided to reduce the probability that the AV will be exceeded during calibration conditions, and generally results in an NTSP<sub>F</sub> that is more conservative than NTSP<sub>1</sub>. This margin is called the Licensee Event Report (LER) Avoidance Margin <del>(hereafter referred to as the LER Margin)</del>. The LER <u>Avoidance</u> Margin provides additional assurance that the AV will not be exceeded during the required surveillance</p>

	<p>testing and to demonstrate compliance with the Technical Specifications.”</p> <p>Similarly, the use of “LER Margin” will be replaced throughout the document with “LER <u>Avoidance</u> Margin” in the NEDE-33633P-A issue. Relevant sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 3.2.3 on page 3-5 (3 instances)</li><li>• 3.3.3 on page 3-10 (2 instances)</li><li>• Figure 3-1 on page 3-14 (1 instance)</li></ul> <p>The affected pages of NEDE-33633P/NEDO-33633 have been included in Enclosure 3 (proprietary) and Enclosure 4 (non-proprietary).</p>
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1           **SAFETY EVALUATION BY THE OFFICE OF NUCLEAR REACTOR**  
2           **REGULATION OF GE HITACHI LICENSING TOPICAL REPORT NEDE-**  
3           **33633P, "LICENSING TOPICAL REPORT GEH METHODOLOGY FOR**  
4           **IMPLEMENTING TSTF-493 REVISION 4"**  
5           **GE-H REFERENCE: MFN 11-028**  
6           **PROJECT NO. 710**

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8           1.0    **INTRODUCTION**  
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10       By letter dated February 23, 2011 (Agencywide Documents Access and  
11       Management System (ADAMS) Accession No. ML110560302) General Electric-  
12       Hitachi Nuclear Energy (GEH) submitted a licensing topical report (TR)  
13       NEDE-33633P, "Licensing Topical Report GEH Methodology for Implementing  
14       TSTF-493 Revision 4," dated February 2011 for U.S. Nuclear Regulatory  
15       Commission (NRC) review and approval (GEH Letter Reference 11-028.) This  
16       TR describes the methodology developed by GEH for calculating the as-found  
17       and as-left tolerances (AFT/ALT) for setpoints in boiling water reactor (BWR)  
18       plant technical specifications (TS) that comply with the guidance of TSTF-493,  
19       Revision 4. GEH states that this TR is applicable for all BWR/2-6 licensees.  
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21       In November of 1995, the NRC staff approved the General Electric Report  
22       NEDC-31336P, "General Electric Instrument Setpoint Methodology" (Reference  
23       NRC Letter dated November 6, 1995, ADAMS Accession No. ML072950103),  
24       which documents a methodology and basis for calculating trip setpoints for  
25       selected types of BWR protection system setpoints. The TR NEDE-33633P  
26       submitted with the February 23, 2011 GEH letter complements the previously  
27       approved setpoint methodology GE NEDC-31336P-A (ADAMS Accession No.  
28       ML072950103) (the designation "-A" indicates the NRC-approved version) and  
29       provides the basis for determining AFT/ALT associated with these calculated trip  
30       setpoints. TR NEDE-33633 states that the setpoint calculation methodology  
31       used in NEDC-31336P-A (approved) is addressed as "GEH Setpoint  
32       Methodology" and remains applicable for determining the TS allowable values  
33       (AVs) and related nominal trip setpoints (NTSPs) applicable to operating plants  
34       for which the licensee has chosen to implement the approved 1995 GE Setpoint  
35       Methodology. This NRC staff safety evaluation (SE) does not address the  
36       acceptability of future license amendment requests referencing the GE NEDC-  
37       31336P-A methodology for determining trip setpoints, but is limited to an  
38       evaluation of the use of the methodology described in TR NEDE-33633P for  
39       establishing nominal trip setpoints and calculating AFT/ALT for setpoints in BWR  
40       plant TS that are intended to comply with the guidance of TSTF-493, Revision 4.  
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ENCLOSURE

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In Regulatory Issue Summary (RIS) 2006-17, "NRC Staff Position on the Requirements of 10 CFR [Title 10 of *Code of Federal Regulations*] 50.36, 'Technical Specifications,' Regarding Limiting Safety System Settings During Periodic Testing and Calibration of Instrument Channels," dated August 24, 2006 (ADAMS Accession No. ML051810077), the NRC expressed concerns that the current operating plant TS requirements for limiting safety system settings (LSSS) may not be fully in compliance with the intent of 10 CFR 50.36. Specifically, this RIS discusses issues that could occur during testing of LSSSs and which may have an adverse effect on equipment operability. To address the NRC concerns, the pressurized water reactor (PWR) and BWR Owner's Groups TS Task Force (TSTF) issued the following letters:

1. Transmittal of Revised TSTF-493 Revision 4, TSTF-09-29, dated January 5, 2010 (ADAMS Accession No. ML100060064)
2. Transmittal of TSTF-493 Revision 4, Errata, TSTF-10-07, dated April 23, 2011 (ADAMS Accession No. ML101160026)

The TSTF-493 Revision 4 guidance provides for two notes regarding operability determination that should be placed on specific instrument functions contained within the Standard TS (STS) Surveillance Requirements for instrument channel (loop) and trip unit (if applicable) calibrations. Further, the TSTF-493 Revision 4 guidance provides an acceptable method for identifying the as-left and as-found tolerances that is consistent with RIS 2006-17. TSTF-493 Revision 4 also provides the specific actions to be taken if the as-found channel setpoint is outside either the predefined ALT/AFT.

## 2.0 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The NRC staff evaluated TR NEDE-33633P against the regulatory requirements and guidance listed below to ascertain whether there is reasonable assurance that the systems and components affected by the TR will perform their required safety functions when called upon to do so.

### 2.1 Regulatory Requirements

The staff considered the following regulatory requirements:

The regulation of 10 CFR Part 50, "Domestic Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities," establishes the fundamental regulatory requirements. Specifically, Appendix A, "General Design Criteria for Nuclear Power Plants," to 10 CFR Part 50 provides, in part, that an application for a design certification, combined license, design approval, or manufacturing license, respectively, must include the principal design criteria for a proposed facility. The principal design criteria establish the necessary design, fabrication, construction, testing, and performance requirements for structures, systems, and components important to safety; that is, structures, systems, and components that provide reasonable assurance that the facility can be operated without undue risk to the health and safety of the public.

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In 10 CFR 50.36, "Technical Specifications," the Commission established its regulatory requirements related to the contents of the TS. Specifically, 10 CFR 50.36 states that "each applicant for a license authorizing operation of a production or utilization facility shall include in his application proposed technical specifications in accordance with the requirements of this section." Specifically, 10 CFR 50.36(c)(1)(ii)(a) states, "Where a limiting safety system setting is specified for a variable on which a safety limit has been placed, the setting must be so chosen that automatic protective action will correct the abnormal situation before a safety limit is exceeded. If, during operation, it is determined that the automatic safety system does not function as required, the licensee shall take appropriate action, which may include shutting down the reactor." Additionally, 10 CFR 50.36(c)(3) states, "Surveillance requirements are requirements relating to test, calibration, or inspection to assure that the necessary quality of systems and components is maintained, that facility operation will be within safety limits, and that the limiting conditions of operation will be met."

General Design Criterion (GDC) 13, "Instrumentation and Control," of Appendix A, "General Design Criteria for Nuclear Power Plants," to 10 CFR Part 50 requires that instrumentation be provided to monitor variables and systems and that controls be provided to maintain these variables and systems within prescribed operating ranges.

GDC 20, "Protection System Functions," of Appendix A to 10 CFR Part 50 requires that the protection system be designed to initiate the operation of appropriate systems to ensure that specified acceptable fuel design limits are not exceeded.

The NRC staff reviewed the proposed TR against these requirements to ensure that there is reasonable assurance that the systems affected by the proposed TR will perform their required safety functions.

## 2.2 Regulatory Guidance

Regulatory Guide (RG) 1.105, "Setpoints for Safety-Related Instrumentation," Revision 3, describes a method that the NRC staff finds acceptable for use in complying with the NRC's regulations for ensuring that setpoints for safety-related instrumentation are initially within, and will remain within, the TS limits. RG 1.105 endorses Part I of Instrument Society of America (ISA)-S67.04-1994, "Setpoints for Nuclear Safety Instrumentation," which is subject to NRC staff clarifications.

In RIS 2006-17 the NRC addresses requirements on LSSS that are assessed during the periodic testing and calibration of instrumentation.

In a letter dated September 7, 2005, from Patrick L. Hiland (NRC) to the Nuclear Energy Institute's Setpoint Methods Task Force, "Technical Specification for Addressing Issues Related to Setpoint Allowable Values" (ADAMS Accession No. ML052500004), footnotes are described that should be added to surveillance requirements related to setpoint verification for instrument functions on which a

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3 safety limit has been placed. This letter also addresses the information that  
4 should be included within TS to ensure operability of the instruments following  
5 surveillance tests related to instrument setpoints.

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7 2.3 Supplemental Guidance

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9 PWR and BWR Owner's Groups' TSTF-493, Revision 4, dated January 5, 2011  
10 and an errata sheet, dated April 23, 2010, (ADAMS Accession No.  
11 ML100060064) addresses staff concerns stated in RIS 2006-17 and Federal  
12 Register Notice, "Notice of Availability of the Models for Plant-Specific Adoption  
13 of Technical Specifications Task Force Traveler TSTF-493, Revision 4, 'Clarify  
14 Application of Setpoint Methodology for LSSS Functions'," Vol. 75, No. 90 /  
15 Tuesday, May 11, 2010, documents NRC's position on adoption of TSTF-493,  
16 Revision 4.

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18 3.0 TECHNICAL EVALUATION

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20 TR NEDE-33633P states that the GEH TSTF-493 Methodology it contains was  
21 developed based on the consideration that previously-approved GEH Instrument  
22 Setpoint Methodology remains applicable for determining TS AVs and related  
23 NTSPs for operating plants. Therefore, this NRC staff SE does not re-consider  
24 or modify the conclusions reached by the NRC staff regarding the previously-  
25 approved GE Instrument Setpoint Methodology NEDC-31336P-A (ADAMS  
26 Accession No. ML072950103), but simply evaluates the TSTF-493-related  
27 aspects of the determination of final NTSPs and as-found/as-left tolerances  
28 identified within TR NEDE-33633P.

29  
30 To implement the GEH TSTF-493 Methodology for new or revised setpoint  
31 calculations of operating reactors, the previously-approved GE Instrument  
32 Setpoint Methodology in NEDC-31336P-A (referred to henceforth as "GEH  
33 Instrument Setpoint Methodology") is first used to establish the following  
34 relationships among safety related instrument setpoints:

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36 1. Allowable Value (AV) and Required AV Margin. The Required AV  
37 Margin establishes the AV specified in the Technical Specifications with  
38 sufficient margin to ensure that there is a high probability that the  
39 Analytical Limit will not be exceeded if the as-found value established by  
40 the methodology in NEDE-33633P of the instrument setting were to be at  
41 the AV.

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43 2. First Nominal Trip Setpoint (NTSP1) and Required NTSP Margin,  
44 which is equivalent to the Limiting Trip Setpoint (LTSP) described in  
45 TSTF-493. The Required NTSP Margin establishes NTSP1 with  
46 sufficient margin to ensure there is a high probability that the Analytical  
47 Limit will not be exceeded for the limiting event occurring from normal  
48 operations, and represents the minimum margin between the NTSP and  
49 the analytical limit required by the GE Instrument Setpoint Methodology  
50 NEDC-31336P-A.



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3 TR GEH NEDE-33633P provides a methodology for determining the “Final”  
4 NTSP (NTSPF) and ALT and AFT associated with the criteria established in  
5 TSTF-493. The methodology for determining NTSPF and ALT/AFTs addresses  
6 aspects of current plant TS, [[ ]] plant surveillance  
7 procedures and processes, and the criteria contained in the PWR and BWR  
8 Owners Groups TSTF-493 and the NRC RIS 2006-17.

9  
10 The setpoint calculation methodology in NEDE-33633P (henceforth referred to as  
11 “GEH TSTF-493 Methodology”) is then used to determine the AFT and ALT and  
12 NTSPF based on TSTF-493 guidance for instrument performance monitoring and  
13 instrument resetting or to confirm that similar margins in the GEH Instrument  
14 Setpoint Methodology to NEDC-31336P-A are consistent with limits provided for  
15 in the TSTF-493 guidance. The GEH TSTF-493 Methodology is dependent on  
16 [[  
17 ]] and the specific plant procedures used to demonstrate compliance  
18 with the TS surveillance requirements for loop and trip unit (if applicable)  
19 calibration. The GEH TSTF 493 Methodology to NEDE-33633P only applies to  
20 the calculation of NTSPF and the AFT and ALT values for the specific instrument  
21 functions identified in TSTF-493, and does not affect the setpoints calculated by  
22 GEH Instrument Setpoint Methodology to NEDC-31336P-A.

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24 **Specific Requirements and Guidelines Addressed in the Staff’s Technical**  
25 **Evaluation**

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27 The specific requirement of 10 CFR 50.36 (c)(3)/Regulatory Guide 1.105 being  
28 addressed by TSTF-493 Revision 4 to incorporate the NRC staff’s position  
29 expressed in NRC RIS 2006-17 is to implement appropriate surveillance  
30 requirements “relating to test, calibration, or inspection to assure that the  
31 necessary quality of systems and components is maintained, that facility  
32 operation will be within safety limits, and that the limiting conditions of operation  
33 will be met.” Guidance in TSTF-493 Revision 4 that has been endorsed by the  
34 NRC staff directs licensees to add two notes to the TS tables associated with  
35 instrument channels performing LSSS functions of Reactor Protection System  
36 and Engineered Safeguards Features systems identifying the method for  
37 performing channel operability determinations during surveillance testing. The  
38 operability determination notes are as follows:

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1. If the as-found channel setpoint is outside its predefined as-found tolerance, then the channel shall be evaluated to verify that it is functioning as required before returning the channel to service.
  2. The instrument channel setpoint shall be reset to a value that is within the as-left tolerance around the Limiting Trip Setpoint (LTSP) at the completion of the surveillance; otherwise, the channel shall be declared inoperable. Setpoints more conservative than the LTSP are acceptable provided that the as-

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found and as-left tolerances apply to the actual setpoint implemented in the Surveillance Procedures (NTSP) to confirm channel performance. The LTSP and the methodologies to determine the as-found and the as-left tolerances are specified in [insert the facility FSAR [final safety analysis report] reference or the name of any document incorporated into the facility FSAR by reference].

The NRC staff position regarding the determination of AFT/ALT tolerances is as follows:

1. The AFT is a band around the nominal trip setpoint (or the previous as left setting) of the instrument within which the as-found trip point is expected to fall during a technical specification surveillance of the instrument channel. The band accounts for the uncertainties such as instrument reference accuracy, measuring & test equipment (M&TE), readability, normal environmental effect, and drift of the instrument components which are being tested and accounts only for the uncertainty in loop performance occurring under normal conditions throughout the duration of time occurring between successive surveillance tests.
2. The ALT is the band around the Limiting Trip Setpoint (LTSP) or any value which is more conservative than the LTSP (i.e., the nominal trip setpoint, or NTSP) within which the as-left setpoint must fall at the conclusion of a channel test. The band accounts for the ALT which some licensees define as leeway given to instrument technician or calibration tolerance or setting tolerance. The setting tolerance can be based upon certain uncertainties such as reference accuracy, M&TE, and readability, but the total loop uncertainty analysis must explicitly account for each of these uncertainty terms no matter whether the setting tolerance incorporates these uncertainties or does not. The setting tolerance may also be an arbitrary value selected on the basis of engineering judgment or other consideration.

The GEH TSTF-493 Methodology addresses this guidance in the following manner:

For an instrument loop that consists only of a single device (e.g., a bistable device, such as a pressure switch or differential pressure switch), the "loop" and trip unit surveillance tests are the same. [[ ]]

The AFT is [[ ]]  
or the expression:

$$AFT_{TSTF} = (A_C^2 + C_{TSTF}^2 + D^2)^{1/2}, \text{ where:}$$

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Ac = Instrument Accuracy  
C<sub>TSTF</sub> = Calibration Error determined using the TSTF-493 methodology, and  
D = Instrument Drift

The ALT is the expression:

$$ALT_{TSTF} = (A_C^2 + C_{TSTF}^2)^{1/2}$$

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AV = Allowable Value  
NTSP<sub>F</sub> = Final Nominal Setpoint

[[

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where:

[[

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The NRC staff finds that the TR NEDE-33633P uses methodologies for establishing ALT and AFT that are either consistent with or more conservative than the methodology recommended within the NRC-approved BWR and PWR Owners Group TSTF-493, Revision 4, and is consistent with the NRC staff's guidance in RIS 2006-17. Hence, licensees implementing the methodology

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2 specified in the TR would be in compliance with the requirements and guidance  
3 addressed in Section 2.0 of this SE.

4 **Conformation to TSTF-493 Notes**

5 NEDE-33633P states that it is anticipated that a licensee's plant-specific license  
6 amendment request "will incorporate similar wording" to that as stated in TSTF-  
7 493, Revision 4 notes, consistent with their plant-specific TS requirements. The  
8 staff has evaluated this statement and it is the NRC staff's understanding that  
9 licensees using NEDE-33633P for plant-specific applications will comply with the  
10 specific wording requirements as agreed to by the BWR and PWR Owners  
11 Groups as depicted in its submittals of April 23, 2010, "TSTF-493, Revision 4,  
12 Clarify Application of Setpoint Methodology for LSSS Functions" (ADAMS  
13 Accession No. ML101160026) including the notes to be added to the TS setpoint  
14 tables, surveillance notes, and TS Bases sections in a manner consistent with  
15 the plant licensing basis.

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17 **Compatibility with Site Calibration Procedures**

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19 The NEDE 33633P states:

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21 The GEH TSTF-493 methodology for calculating  
22 the AFT and ALT [[  
23 ]] does not require any change to the way  
24 the devices are currently calibrated. The GEH  
25 TSTF-493 Methodology is compatible with existing  
26 plant surveillance procedures for calibration [[  
27 ]] and is consistent with the  
28 guidance in TSTF-493. Licensees implementing  
29 the GEH TSTF-493 Methodology only need to  
30 ensure that the AFT and ALT in the plant  
31 surveillance procedures are consistent with the  
32 values calculated using this methodology and that  
33 the TS notes are implemented. No other changes  
34 to the existing calibration procedures are required.

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36 The NRC staff has evaluated this statement and finds the conditions stipulated  
37 as acceptable. The staff notes that in the event that the AFT cannot be  
38 accommodated between the existing AV and NTSP, then the NTSP will be  
39 adjusted more conservative such that the AFT can be accommodated. Similarly,  
40 in the event that the [[  
41 ]] cannot be  
42 accommodated between the existing AV and NTSP, then the NTSP will be  
43 adjusted more conservative such that the [[  
44 ]] can be accommodated.

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44 **Application to Other Setpoint Methodologies**

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46 As described above, the methodology for calculating the final NTSP and the AFT  
47 and ALT [[  
48 ]] described in this TR is based on  
setpoints that are initially calculated by the GEH Instrument Setpoint

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3 Methodology described in GE NEDC 31336P-A. However, the methodology can  
4 be applied to AV and NTSPF setpoints determined by another NRC-approved  
5 setpoint methodology because the formulation for determining the AFTs and  
6 ALTs [[ ]] consists of the statistical  
7 combination of the uncertainties consistent with the guidance in TSTF-493, and  
8 is not dependent on the methodology used to determine the AV and NTSPF  
9 values. Therefore, the setpoint tolerances [[  
10 ]]] determined by the GEH TSTF-493 Methodology can be applied to  
11 AV and NTSPF values calculated by other NRC-approved setpoint  
12 methodologies.  
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14 The NRC staff has evaluated this statement and finds the conditions stipulated  
15 are acceptable.  
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#### 17 4.0 CONCLUSION

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19 Based on the findings of Section 3.0 of this SE, the NRC staff concludes that,  
20 when properly used for compliance with the TSTF-493 operability determination  
21 notes in the plant Technical Specifications and the conditions stipulated in  
22 Section 3.0 of this SE, the GEH Topical Report NEDE-33633P can be referenced  
23 by licensees to describe the licensee determination of AFT and ALT calculations  
24 and the relationship between NTSPs and AVs in a manner consistent with the  
25 guidelines of BWR and PWR Owners Group TSTF-493, Revision 4 and the NRC  
26 requirements specified in Section 2.0 of this SE.  
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28 Principal Contributor: David Rahn

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30 Date: July 2, 2013  
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