

LR-N17-0002

Attachment 9

SGS EAL Comparison Matrix

(118 pages)



**Salem Generating Station
NEI 99-01 Revision 6
EAL Comparison Matrix**

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Introduction

This document provides a line-by-line comparison of the Initiating Conditions (ICs), Mode Applicability and Emergency Action Levels (EALs) in NEI 99-01 Rev. 6 Final, Development of Emergency Action Levels for Non-Passive Reactors, ADAMS Accession Number ML12326A805, and Salem Generating Station (SGS) ICs, MODE Applicability and EALs. This document provides a means of assessing SGS differences and deviations from the NRC endorsed guidance given in NEI 99-01. Discussion of SGS EAL bases and lists of source document references are given in the EAL Technical Bases Document. It is, therefore, advisable to reference the EAL Technical Bases Document for background information while using this document.

Comparison Matrix Format

The ICs and EALs discussed in this document are grouped according to NEI 99-01 Recognition Categories. Within each Recognition Category, the ICs and EALs are listed in tabular format according to the order in which they are given in NEI 99-01. Generally, each row of the comparison matrix provides the following information:

- NEI EAL/IC identifier
- NEI EAL/IC wording
- SGS EAL/IC identifier
- SGS EAL/IC wording
- Description of any differences or deviations

EAL Wording

In Section 4.1, NEI recommends the following: “The guidance in NEI 99-01 is not intended to be applied to plants “as-is”; however, developers should attempt to keep their site-specific schemes as close to the generic guidance as possible. The goal is to meet the intent of the generic Initiating Conditions (ICs) and Emergency Action Levels (EALs) within the context of site-specific characteristics – locale, plant design, operating features, terminology, etc. Meeting this goal will result in a shorter and less cumbersome NRC review and approval process, closer alignment with the schemes of other nuclear power plant sites and better positioning to adopt future industry-wide scheme enhancements”

To assist the Emergency Coordinator (EC), the SGS EALs have been written in a clear and concise style (to the extent that the differences from the NEI EAL wording could be reasonably documented and justified). This supports timely and accurate classification in the tense atmosphere of an emergency event. The EAL differences introduced to reduce reading burden comprise almost all of the differences justified in this document.

EAL Emphasis Techniques

Due to the width of the columns and table formatting constraints in this document, line breaks and indentation may differ slightly from the appearance of comparable word-ing in the source documents. NEI 99-01 is the source document for the NEI EALs; the SGS EAL Technical Bases Document for the SGS EALs.

Development of the SGS IC/EAL wording has attempted to minimize inconsistencies and apply sound human factors principles. As a result, differences occur between NEI and SGS ICs/EALs for these reasons alone. When such difference may infer a technical difference in the associated NEI IC/EAL, the difference is identified and a justification provided.

The print and paragraph formatting conventions summarized below guide presentation of the SGS EALs in accordance with the EAL writing criteria. Space restrictions in the EAL table of this document sometimes override this criteria in cases when following the criteria would introduce undesirable complications in the EAL layout.

- Upper case-bold underline print is used for the logic terms **AND**, **OR** and **EITHER**.
- Upper case-bold underline print is also used for certain logic terms, negative terms (**NOT**, **CANNOT**, etc.), **ANY**, **ALL**.
- Upper case bold print is reserved for defined terms, acronyms, system abbreviations, logic terms (and, or, etc. when not used as a conjunction), annunciator window engravings.
- Three or more items in a list are normally introduced with “**ANY** of the following...” or “**ALL** of the following...” Items of the list begin with bullets when a priority or sequence is not inferred.
- The use of **AND/OR** logic within the same EAL has been avoided when possible. When such logic cannot be avoided, indentation and separation of subordinate contingent phrases is employed.

Global Differences

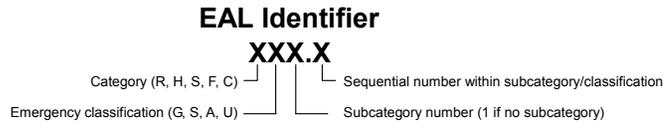
The differences listed below generally apply throughout the set of EALs and are not repeated in the Justification sections of this document. The global differences do not decrease the effectiveness of the intent of NEI 99-01.

1. The NEI phrase “Notification of Unusual Event” has been changed to “Unusual Event” or abbreviated “UE” to reduce EAL-user reading burden.
2. The title “Emergency Director” is replaced with the SGS-specific title “Emergency Coordinator”
3. NEI 99-01 IC Example EALs are implemented in separate plant EALs to improve clarity and readability. For example, NEI lists all IC HU3 Example EALs under one IC. The corresponding SGS EALs appear as unique EALs (e.g., HU3.1 through HU3.4).
4. Operational Condition (MODE) applicability identifiers (numbers/letter) modify the NEI 99-01 mode applicability names as follows: 1 - Power Operations, 2 - Startup, 3 - Hot Shutdown, 5 - Cold Shutdown, 6 - Refueling, D – Defueled. NEI 99-01 defines Defueled as follows: “All reactor fuel removed from RPV. (Full core off load during refueling or extended outage).”
5. NEI 99-01 uses the terms greater than, less than, greater than or equal to, etc. in the wording of some example EALs. For consistency and reduce EAL-user reading burden, SGS has adopted use of boolean symbols in place of the NEI 99-01 text modifiers within the EAL wording.
6. “min.” is the standard abbreviation for “minutes” and is used to reduce EAL user reading burden.
7. IC/EAL identification:
 - NEI Recognition Category A “Abnormal Radiation Levels/ Radiological Effluents” has been changed to Category R “Abnormal Rad Levels / Rad Effluents.” The designator “R” is more intuitively associated with radiation (rad) or radiological events. NEI IC designators beginning with “A” have likewise been changed to “R.”

- NEI 99-01 defines the thresholds requiring emergency classification (example EALs) and assigns them to ICs which, in turn, are grouped in “Recognition Categories.” SGS endeavors to optimize the NEI EAL organization and identification scheme to enhance usability of the plant-specific EAL set. To this end, the SGS IC/EAL scheme includes the following features:
 - a. Division of the NEI EAL set into three groups:
 - EALs applicable under all plant operating conditions – This group would be reviewed by the EAL-user any time emergency classification is considered.
 - EALs applicable only under hot operating conditions – This group would only be reviewed by the EAL-user when the plant is in Hot Shutdown, Startup or Power Operations MODE.
 - EALs applicable only under cold operating conditions – This group would only be reviewed by the EAL-user when the plant is in Cold Shutdown, Refueling or Defueled MODE.

The purpose of the groups is to avoid review of hot condition EALs when the plant is in a cold condition and avoid review of cold condition EALs when the plant is in a hot condition. This approach significantly minimizes the total number of EALs that must be reviewed by the EAL-user for a given plant condition, reduces EAL-user reading burden and, thereby, speeds identification of the EAL that applies to the emergency.
 - b. Within each of the above three groups, assignment of EALs to categories/subcategories – Category and subcategory titles are selected to represent conditions that are operationally significant to the EAL-user. Subcategories are used as necessary to further divide the EALs of a category into logical sets of possible emergency classification thresholds. The SGS EAL categories/subcategories and their relationship to NEI Recognition Categories are listed in Table 1.
 - c. Unique identification of each EAL – Four characters comprise the EAL identifier as illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1 – EAL Identifier



The first character is a letter associated with the category in which the EAL is located. The second character is a letter associated with the emergency classification level (G for General Emergency, S for Site Area Emergency, A for Alert, and U for Notification of Unusual Event). The third character is a number associated with one or more subcategories within a given category. Subcategories are sequentially numbered beginning with the number “1”. If a category does not have a subcategory, this character is assigned the number “1”. The fourth character is a number preceded by a period for each EAL within a subcategory. EALs are sequentially numbered within the emergency classification level of a subcategory beginning with the number “1”.

The EAL identifier is designed to fulfill the following objectives:

- Uniqueness – The EAL identifier ensures that there can be no confusion over which EAL is driving the need for emergency classification.
- Speed in locating the EAL of concern – When the EALs are displayed in a matrix format, knowledge of the EAL identifier alone can lead the EAL-user to the location of the EAL within the classification matrix. The identifier conveys the category, subcategory and classification level. This assists ERO responders (who may not be in the same facility as the EC) to find the EAL of concern in a timely manner without the need for a word description of the classification threshold.

- Possible classification upgrade – The category/subcategory/identifier scheme helps the EAL-user find higher emergency classification EALs that may become active if plant conditions worsen.

Table 2 lists the SGS ICs and EALs that correspond to the NEI ICs/Example EALs when the above EAL/IC organization and identification scheme is implemented.

Differences and Deviations

In accordance NRC Regulatory Issue Summary (RIS) 2003-18 “Use of Nuclear Energy Institute (NEI) 99-01, Methodology for Development of Emergency Action Levels” Supplements 1 and 2, a difference is an EAL change in which the basis scheme guidance differs in wording but agrees in meaning and intent, such that classification of an event would be the same, whether using the basis scheme guidance or the SGS EAL. A deviation is an EAL change in which the basis scheme guidance differs in wording and is altered in meaning or intent, such that classification of the event could be different between the basis scheme guidance and the SGS proposed EAL.

Administrative changes that do not actually change the textual content are neither differences nor deviations. Likewise, any format change that does not alter the wording of the IC or EAL is considered neither a difference nor a deviation.

The following are examples of differences:

- Choosing the applicable EAL based upon plant type (i.e., BWR vs. PWR).
- Using a numbering scheme other than that provided in NEI 99-01 that does not change the intent of the overall scheme.
- Where the NEI 99-01 guidance specifically provides an option to not include an EAL if equipment for the EAL does not exist at SGS (e.g., automatic real-time dose assessment capability).
- Pulling information from the bases section up to the actual EAL that does not change the intent of the EAL.
- Choosing to state ALL Operating Modes are applicable instead of stating N/A, or listing each mode individually under the Abnormal

EAL Comparison Matrix

Rad Level/Radiological Effluent and Hazard and Other Conditions Affecting Plant Safety sections.

- Using synonymous wording (e.g., greater than or equal to vs. at or above, less than or equal vs. at or below, greater than or less than vs. above or below, etc.)
- Adding SGS equipment/instrument identification and/or noun names to EALs.
- Combining like ICs that are exactly the same but have different operating modes as long as the intent of each IC is maintained and the overall progression of the EAL scheme is not affected.
- Any change to the IC and/or EAL, and/or basis wording, as stated in NEI 99-01, that does not alter the intent of the IC and/or EAL, i.e., the IC and/or EAL continues to:
 - Classify at the correct classification level.
 - Logically integrate with other EALs in the EAL scheme.
 - Ensure that the resulting EAL scheme is complete (i.e., classifies all potential emergency conditions).

The following are examples of deviations:

- Use of altered mode applicability.
- Altering key words or time limits.
- Changing words of physical reference (protected area, safety-related equipment, etc.).
- Eliminating an IC. This includes the removal of an IC from the Fission Product Barrier Degradation category as this impacts the logic of Fission Product Barrier ICs.
- Changing a Fission Product Barrier from a Loss to a Potential Loss or vice-versa.
- Not using NEI 99-01 definitions as the intent is for all NEI 99-01 users to have a standard set of defined terms as defined in NEI 99-01. Differences due to plant types are permissible (BWR or PWR). Verbatim compliance to the wording in NEI 99-01 is not necessary as long as the intent of the defined word is maintained. Use of the wording provided in NEI 99-01 is encouraged since the intent is for

all users to have a standard set of defined terms as defined in NEI 99-01.

- Any change to the IC and/or EAL, and/or basis wording as stated in NEI 99-01 that does alter the intent of the IC and/or EAL, i.e., the IC and/or EAL:
 - Does not classify at the classification level consistent with NEI 99-01.
 - Is not logically integrated with other EALs in the EAL scheme.
 - Results in an incomplete EAL scheme (i.e., does not classify all potential emergency conditions).

The "Difference/Deviation Justification" ~~column~~SGS columns in the remaining sections of this document identify each difference between the NEI 99-01 IC/EAL wording and the SGS IC/EAL wording. An explanation that justifies the reason for each difference is then provided. If the difference is determined to be a deviation, a statement is made to that affect and explanation is given that states why classification may be different from the NEI 99-01 IC/EAL and the reason for its acceptability. In all cases, however, the differences and deviations do not decrease the effectiveness of the intent of NEI 99-01. A summary list of SGS EAL deviations from NEI 99-01 is given in Table 3.

Table 1 – SGS EAL Categories/Subcategories

SGS EALs		NEI Recognition Category
Category	Subcategory	
<u>Group: Any Operating Mode:</u>		
A – Abnormal Rad Levels/Rad Effluent	1 – Offsite Rad Conditions 2 – Irradiated Fuel Event 3 – Area Radiation Levels 4 – Spent Fuel Transit & Storage	Abnormal Rad Levels/Radiological Effluent ICs/EALs ISFSI ICs/EALs
H – Hazards and Other Conditions Affecting Plant Safety	1 – Security 2 – Seismic Event 3 – Natural or Technological Hazard 4 – Fire 5 – Hazardous Gases 6 – Control Room Evacuation 7 – Emergency Coordinator Judgment	Hazards and Other Conditions Affecting Plant Safety ICs/EALs
<u>Group: Hot Conditions:</u>		
S – System Malfunction	1 – Loss of AC Power 2 – Loss of DC Power 3 – Loss of Control Room Indications 4 – RCS Activity 5 – RCS Leakage 6 – RPS Failure 7 – Loss of Communications 8 – Containment Failure 9 – Hazardous Event Affecting Safety Systems	System Malfunction ICs/EALs
F – Fission Product Barrier	None	Fission Product Barrier ICs/EALs
<u>Group: Cold Conditions:</u>		
C – Cold Shutdown/Refueling System Malfunction	1 – RCS Level 2 – Loss of AC Power 3 – RCS Temperature 4 – Loss of DC Power 5 – Loss of Communications 6 – Hazardous Event Affecting Safety Systems	Cold Shutdown./ Refueling System Malfunction ICs/EALs

Table 2 – NEI / SGS EAL Identification Cross-Reference

NEI		SGS	
IC	Example EAL	Category and Subcategory	EAL
AU1	1	A – Abnormal Rad Levels / Rad Effluent, 1 – Radiological Effluent	RU1.1
AU1	2	A – Abnormal Rad Levels / Rad Effluent, 1 – Radiological Effluent	RU1.1
AU1	3	A – Abnormal Rad Levels / Rad Effluent, 1 – Radiological Effluent	RU1.2
AU2	1	A – Abnormal Rad Levels / Rad Effluent, 2 – Irradiated Fuel Event	RU2.1
AA1	1	A – Abnormal Rad Levels / Rad Effluent, 1 – Radiological Effluent	RA1.1
AA1	2	A – Abnormal Rad Levels / Rad Effluent, 1 – Radiological Effluent	RA1.2
AA1	3	A – Abnormal Rad Levels / Rad Effluent, 1 – Radiological Effluent	RA1.3
AA1	4	A – Abnormal Rad Levels / Rad Effluent, 1 – Radiological Effluent	RA1.4
AA2	1	A – Abnormal Rad Levels / Rad Effluent, 2 – Irradiated Fuel Event	RA2.1
AA2	2	A – Abnormal Rad Levels / Rad Effluent, 2 – Irradiated Fuel Event	RA2.2
AA2	3	A – Abnormal Rad Levels / Rad Effluent, 2 – Irradiated Fuel Event	RA2.3
AA3	1	A – Abnormal Rad Levels / Rad Effluent, 3 – Area Radiation Levels	RA3.1
AA3	2	A – Abnormal Rad Levels / Rad Effluent, 3 – Area Radiation Levels	RA3.2
AS1	1	A – Abnormal Rad Levels / Rad Effluent, 1 – Radiological Effluent	RS1.1
AS1	2	A – Abnormal Rad Levels / Rad Effluent, 1 – Radiological Effluent	RS1.2
AS1	3	A – Abnormal Rad Levels / Rad Effluent, 1 – Radiological Effluent	RS1.3

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NEI		SGS	
IC	Example EAL	Category and Subcategory	EAL
AS2	1	A – Abnormal Rad Levels / Rad Effluent, 2 – Irradiated Fuel Event	RS2.1
AG1	1	A – Abnormal Rad Levels / Rad Effluent, 1 – Radiological Effluent	RG1.1
AG1	2	A – Abnormal Rad Levels / Rad Effluent, 1 – Radiological Effluent	RG1.2
AG1	3	A – Abnormal Rad Levels / Rad Effluent, 1 – Radiological Effluent	RG1.3
AG2	1	A – Abnormal Rad Levels / Rad Effluent, 2 – Irradiated Fuel Event	RG2.1
CU1	1	C – Cold SD/ Refueling System Malfunction, 1 – RCS Level	CU1.1
CU1	2	C – Cold SD/ Refueling System Malfunction, 1 – RCS Level	CU1.2
CU2	1	C – Cold SD/ Refueling System Malfunction, 2 – Loss of AC Power	CU2.1
CU3	1	C – Cold SD/ Refueling System Malfunction, 3 – RCS Temperature	CU3.1
CU3	2	C – Cold SD/ Refueling System Malfunction, 3 – RCS Temperature	CU3.2
CU4	1	C – Cold SD/ Refueling System Malfunction, 4 – Loss of DC Power	CU4.1
CU5	1, 2, 3	C – Cold SD/ Refueling System Malfunction, 5 – Loss of Communications	CU5.1
CA1	1	C – Cold SD/ Refueling System Malfunction, 1 – RCS Level	CA1.1
CA1	2	C – Cold SD/ Refueling System Malfunction, 1 – RCSV Level	CA1.2
CA2	1	C – Cold SD/ Refueling System Malfunction, 1 – Loss of AC Power	CA2.1
CA3	1, 2	C – Cold SD/ Refueling System Malfunction, 3 – RCS Temperature	CA3.1
CA6	1	C – Cold SD/ Refueling System Malfunction, 6 – Hazardous Event Affecting Safety Systems	HA4.1
CS1	1	C – Cold SD/ Refueling System Malfunction, 1 – RCS Level	N/A

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI		SGS	
IC	Example EAL	Category and Subcategory	EAL
CS1	2	C – Cold SD/ Refueling System Malfunction, 1 – RCS Level	N/A
CS1	3	C – Cold SD/ Refueling System Malfunction, 1 – RCS Level	CS1.1
CG1	1	C – Cold SD/ Refueling System Malfunction, 1 – RCS Level	N/A
CG1	2	C – Cold SD/ Refueling System Malfunction, 1 – RCS Level	CG1.1
E-HU1	1	A – Abnormal Rad Levels / Rad Effluent, 4 – Spent Fuel Transit & Storage	RU4.1
HU1	1, 2, 3	H – Hazards and Other Conditions Affecting Plant Safety, 1 – Security	HU1.1
HU2	1	H – Hazards and Other Conditions Affecting Plant Safety, 2 – Seismic Event	HU2.1
HU3	1	H – Hazards and Other Conditions Affecting Plant Safety, 3 – Natural or Technology Hazard	HU3.1
HU3	2	H – Hazards and Other Conditions Affecting Plant Safety, 3 – Natural or Technology Hazard	HU3.2
HU3	3	H – Hazards and Other Conditions Affecting Plant Safety, 3 – Natural or Technology Hazard	HU3.3
HU3	4	H – Hazards and Other Conditions Affecting Plant Safety, 3 – Natural or Technology Hazard	HU3.4
HU3	5	H – Hazards and Other Conditions Affecting Plant Safety, 3 – Natural or Technology Hazard	N/A
HU4	1	H – Hazards and Other Conditions Affecting Plant Safety, 4 – Fire or Explosion	HU4.1
HU4	2	H – Hazards and Other Conditions Affecting Plant Safety, 4 – Fire or Explosion	HU4.2
HU4	3	H – Hazards and Other Conditions Affecting Plant Safety, 4 – Fire or Explosion	HU4.3
HU4	4	H – Hazards and Other Conditions Affecting Plant Safety, 4 – Fire or Explosion	HU4.4
HU7	1	H – Hazards and Other Conditions Affecting Plant Safety, 7 – Judgment	HU7.1
HA1	1, 2	H – Hazards and Other Conditions Affecting Plant Safety, 1 – Security	HA1.1

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI		SGS	
IC	Example EAL	Category and Subcategory	EAL
HA5	1	H – Hazards and Other Conditions Affecting Plant Safety, 5 – Hazardous Gases	HA5.1
HA6	1	H – Hazards and Other Conditions Affecting Plant Safety, 6 – Control Room Evacuation	HA6.1
HA7	1	H – Hazards and Other Conditions Affecting Plant Safety, 7 – Judgment	HA7.1
HS1	1	H – Hazards and Other Conditions Affecting Plant Safety, 1 – Security	HS1.1
HS6	1	H – Hazards and Other Conditions Affecting Plant Safety, 6 – Control Room Evacuation	HS6.1
HS7	1	H – Hazards and Other Conditions Affecting Plant Safety, 7 – Judgment	HS7.1
HG1	1	N/A	N/A
HG7	2	H – Hazards and Other Conditions Affecting Plant Safety, 7 – Judgment	HG7.1
SU1	1	S – System Malfunction, 1 – Loss of AC Power	SU1.1
SU2	1	S – System Malfunction, 3 – Loss of Control Room Indications	SU3.1
SU3	1	S – System Malfunction, 4 – RCS Activity	SU4.1
SU3	2	S – System Malfunction, 4 – RCS Activity	SU4.2
SU4	1, 2, 3	S – System Malfunction, 5 – RCS Leakage	SU5.1
SU5	1, 2	S – System Malfunction, 6 – RPS Failure	SU6.1
SU6	1, 2, 3	S – System Malfunction, 7 – Loss of Communications	SU7.1
SU7	1, 2	S – System Malfunction, 8 – Containment Failure	N/A
SA1	1	S – System Malfunction, 1 – Loss of AC Power	SA1.1
SA2	1	S – System Malfunction, 3 – Loss of Control Room Indications	SA3.1

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI		SGS	
IC	Example EAL	Category and Subcategory	EAL
SA5	1	S – System Malfunction, 6 – RPS Failure	SA6.1
SA9	1	S – Hazardous Event Affecting Safety Systems	SA9.1
SS1	1	S – System Malfunction, 1 – Loss of AC Power	SS1.1
SS5	1	S – System Malfunction, 6 – RPS Failure	SS6.1
SS8	1	S – System Malfunction, 2 – Loss of DC Power	SS2.1
SG1	1	S – System Malfunction, 1 – Loss of AC Power	SG1.1
SG8	2	S – System Malfunction, 2 – Loss of DC Power	SG2.1

Table 3 – Summary of Deviations

NEI		SGS EAL	Description
IC	Example EAL		
HG1	1	N/A	<p>IC HG1 and associated example EAL is not implemented in the SGS scheme.</p> <p>There are several other ICs that are redundant with this IC, and are better suited to ensure timely and effective emergency declarations. In addition, the development of new spent fuel pool level EALs, as a result of NRC Order EA-12-051, clarified the intended emergency classification level for spent fuel pool level events. This deviation is justified because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hostile Action in the Protected Area is bounded by ICs HS1 and HS7. Hostile Action resulting in a loss of physical control is bound by EAL HG7, as well as any event that may lead to radiological releases to the public in excess of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Protective Action Guides (PAGs). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. If, for whatever reason, the Control Room must be evacuated, and control of safety functions (e.g., reactivity control, core cooling, and RCS heat removal) cannot be reestablished, then IC HS6 would apply, as well as IC HS7 if desired by the EAL decision-maker. b. Also, as stated above, any event (including Hostile Action) that could reasonably be expected to have a release exceeding EPA PAGs would be bound by IC HG7. c. From a Hostile Action perspective, ICs HS1, HS7 and HG7 are appropriate, and therefore, make this part of HG1 redundant and unnecessary. d. From a loss of physical control perspective, ICs HS6, HS7 and HG7 are appropriate, and therefore, make this part of HG1 redundant and unnecessary. 2. Any event which causes a loss of spent fuel pool level will be bounded by ICs AA2, AS2 and AG2, regardless of whether it was based upon a Hostile Action or not, thus making this part of HG1 redundant and unnecessary. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. An event that leads to a radiological release will be bounded by ICs AU1, AA1, AS1 and AG1. Events that lead to radiological releases in excess of

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NEI		SGS EAL	Description
IC	Example EAL		
			<p>EPA PAGs will be bounded by EALs AG1 and HG7, thus making this part of HG1 redundant and unnecessary.</p> <p>ICs AA2, AS2, AG2, AS1, AG1, HS1, HS6, HS7 and HG7 have been implemented consistent with NEI 99-01 Revision 6 and thus HG1 is adequately bounded as described above.</p> <p>This is an acceptable deviation from the generic NEI 99-01 Revision 6 guidance.</p>
HS6	1	HS6.1	<p>Deleted defueled mode applicability. Control of the cited safety functions are not critical for a defueled reactor as there is no energy source in the reactor vessel or RCS.</p> <p>The Mode applicability for the reactivity control safety function has been limited to Modes 1, 2, and 3 (hot operating conditions). In the cold operating modes adequate shutdown margin exists under all conditions.</p> <p>This is an acceptable deviation from the generic NEI 99-01 Revision 6 guidance.</p>

Category A

Abnormal Rad Levels / Radiological Effluent

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording and Mode Applicability	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording and Mode Applicability	Difference/Deviation Justification
AU1	Release of gaseous or liquid radioactivity greater than 2 times the (site-specific effluent release controlling document) limits for 60 minutes or longer. MODE: All	RU1	Release of gaseous or liquid radioactivity greater than 2 times the ODCM limits for 60 minutes or longer MODE: All	The SGS ODCM is the site-specific effluent release controlling document.

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	Reading on ANY effluent radiation monitor greater than 2 times the (site-specific effluent release controlling document) limits for 60 minutes or longer: (site-specific monitor list and threshold values corresponding to 2 times the controlling document limits)	RU1.1	Reading on ANY Table R-1 effluent radiation monitor > column "UE" for ≥ 60 min. (Notes 1, 2, 3)	<p>Example EALs #1 and #2 have been combined into a single EAL to simplify presentation.</p> <p>The NEI phrase "...effluent radiation monitor greater than 2 times the (site-specific effluent release controlling document)" and "effluent radiation monitor greater than 2 times the alarm setpoint established by a current radioactivity discharge permit " have been replaced with "...any Table R-1 effluent radiation monitor > column "UE".</p> <p>UE thresholds for all SGS continuously monitored gaseous and liquid release pathways are listed in Table R-1 to consolidate the information in a single location and, thereby, simplify identification of the thresholds by the EAL user. The values shown in Table R-1 column "UE", consistent with the NEI bases, represent two times the ODCM release limits for gaseous and liquid releases.</p>
2	Reading on ANY effluent radiation monitor greater than 2 times the alarm setpoint established by a current radioactivity discharge permit for 60 minutes or longer.			
3	Sample analysis for a gaseous or liquid release indicates a concentration or release rate greater than 2 times the (site-specific effluent release controlling document) limits for	RU1.2	Sample analysis for a gaseous or liquid release indicates a concentration or release rate > Table R-2 threshold for ≥ 60 min. (Notes 1, 2)	

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
	60 minutes or longer.			
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Emergency Director should declare the Unusual Event promptly upon determining that 60 minutes has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded. ● If an ongoing release is detected and the release start time is unknown, assume that the release duration has exceeded 60 minutes. ● If the effluent flow past an effluent monitor is known to have stopped due to actions to isolate the release path, then the effluent monitor reading is no longer valid for classification purposes. 	N/A	<p>Note 1: The Emergency Coordinator should declare the event promptly upon determining that the time limit has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.</p> <p>Note 2: If an ongoing release is detected and the release start time is unknown, assume that the release duration has exceeded the specified time limit.</p> <p>Note 3: If the effluent flow past an effluent monitor is known to have stopped due to actions to isolate the release path, then the effluent monitor reading is <u>NO</u> longer VALID for classification purposes.</p>	<p>The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the EAL wording.</p> <p>The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the EAL wording.</p> <p>None</p>

EAL Comparison Matrix

Table R-1 Effluent Monitor Classification Thresholds*

	Release Point	Monitor	GE	SAE	ALERT	UE
Gaseous	Plant Vent Effluent Noble Gas Unit 1 + Unit 2	1R41D + 2R41D OR SPDS combined release rate	8.48E+09 µCi/sec	8.48E+08 µCi/sec	8.48E+07 µCi/sec	4.84E+05 µCi/sec
Liquid	Containment Fan Coil Process	1(2)R13A/B	----	----	----	1.64E+03 cpm
	Liquid Radwaste Disposal Process	1R18	----	----	----	U1= 5.50E+05 cpm
		2R18	----	----	----	U2= 9.90E+05 cpm
	Steam Generator Blowdown Process	1R19A-D	----	----	----	U1= 6.40E+03 cpm
2R19A-D		----	----	----	U2= 8.30E+03 cpm	
	Non-Rad Liquid Waste	2R37	----	----	----	3.60E+03 cpm

Table R-2 Effluent Sample Classification Thresholds			
	Release Point	Sample	UE
Gaseous	Plant Vent	NG	6.40E-03 $\mu\text{Ci/cc}$
		I-131	5.60E-07 $\mu\text{Ci/cc}$
	Unmonitored	Isotopic	2 x ODCM 3/4.11.2
Liquid	Containment Fan Coil	Isotopic	2 x ODCM 3/4.11.1
	Liquid Radwaste Disposal	Isotopic	2 x ODCM 3/4.11.1
	Steam Generator Blowdown	Isotopic	2 x ODCM 3/4.11.1
	Chemical Waste Basin	Isotopic	2 x ODCM 3/4.11.1
	Unmonitored	Isotopic	2 x ODCM 3/4.11.1

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording and Mode Applicability	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording and Mode Applicability	Difference/Deviation Justification
AU2	UNPLANNED loss of water level above irradiated fuel. MODE: All	RU2	UNPLANNED loss of water level above irradiated fuel MODE: All	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	<p>a. UNPLANNED water level drop in the REFUELING PATHWAY as indicated by ANY of the following: (site-specific level indications). AND</p> <p>b. UNPLANNED rise in area radiation levels as indicated by ANY of the following radiation monitors. (site-specific list of area radiation monitors)</p>	RU2.1	<p>UNPLANNED water level drop in the REFUELING PATHWAY as indicated by ANY of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirmed SFP low level alarm (OHA-C35 SFP LVL LO) • RVLIS - Refueling Mode • Visual observation (local or remote) <p>AND UNPLANNED rise in corresponding area radiation levels on ANY of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1(2)R5 Fuel Handling Bldg • 1(2)R9 Fuel Storage Area • 1(2)R32A Fuel Handling Crane Fuel Handling Bldg (local monitor) • 1(2)R2 Containment General Area 130 ft elevation • Temporary ARMs on 130 ft elevation of the Containment or Fuel Handling Building 	<p>Site-specific level indications incorporated.</p> <p>Site-specific area radiation monitors incorporated.</p>

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
AA1	Release of gaseous or liquid radioactivity resulting in offsite dose greater than 10 mrem TEDE or 50 mrem thyroid CDE. MODE: All	RA1	Release of gaseous or liquid radioactivity resulting in offsite dose greater than 10 mrem TEDE or 50 mrem thyroid CDE MODE: All	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	Reading on ANY of the following radiation monitors greater than the reading shown for 15 minutes or longer: (site-specific monitor list and threshold values)	RA1.1	In the absence of dose assessment results, reading on any Table R-1 effluent radiation monitor > column "ALERT" for ≥ 15 min. (Notes 1, 2, 3, 4)	Added the phrase "In the absence of dose assessment..." to emphasize the intent of Note 4. The SGS radiation monitors that detect radioactivity effluent release to the environment are listed in Table R-1. UE, Alert, SAE and GE thresholds for all SGS continuously monitored gaseous and liquid release pathways are listed in Table R-1 to consolidate the information in a single location and, thereby, simplify identification of the thresholds by the EAL-user.
2	Dose assessment using actual meteorology indicates doses greater than 10 mrem TEDE or 50 mrem thyroid CDE at or beyond (site-specific dose receptor point).	RA1.2	Dose assessment using actual meteorology indicates doses > 10 mrem TEDE or 50 mrem thyroid CDE at or beyond the MINIMUM EXCLUSION AREA (Note 4)	The minimum exclusion area is the site-specific receptor point.
3	Analysis of a liquid effluent sample indicates a concentration or release rate that would result in doses greater than 10 mrem TEDE or 50 mrem thyroid CDE at or beyond (site-specific dose	RA1.3	Analysis of a liquid effluent sample indicates a concentration or release rate that would result in doses > 10 mrem TEDE or 50 mrem thyroid CDE at or beyond the MINIMUM EXCLUSION AREA for 60 min. of	The minimum exclusion area is the site-specific receptor point.

EAL Comparison Matrix

	receptor point) for one hour of exposure.		exposure (Notes 1, 2)	
4	<p>Field survey results indicate EITHER of the following at or beyond (site-specific dose receptor point):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Closed window dose rates greater than 10 mR/hr expected to continue for 60 minutes or longer. ● Analyses of field survey samples indicate thyroid CDE greater than 50 mrem for one hour of inhalation. 	RA1.4	<p>Field survey results indicate EITHER of the following at or beyond the PROTECTED AREA boundary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Closed window dose rates > 10 mR/hr expected to continue for ≥ 60 min. ● Analyses of field survey samples indicate I-131 concentration > 3.85E-08 μCi/cc <p>(Notes 1, 2)</p>	<p>The protected area is the site-specific field survey receptor point.</p> <p>Analyses of field survey samples indicating I-131 concentration > 3.85E-08 μCi/cc corresponds to 50 m/R CDE thyroid for one hour of inhalation.</p>
Notes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Emergency Director should declare the Alert promptly upon determining that the applicable time has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded. ● If an ongoing release is detected and the release start time is unknown, assume that the release duration has exceeded 15 minutes. ● If the effluent flow past an effluent monitor is known to have stopped due to actions to isolate the release path, then the effluent monitor reading is no longer valid for classification purposes. ● The pre-calculated effluent monitor values presented in 	N/A	<p>Note 1: The Emergency Coordinator should declare the event promptly upon determining that the time limit has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.</p> <p>Note 2: If an ongoing release is detected and the release start time is unknown, assume that the release duration has exceeded the specified time limit.</p> <p>Note 3: If the effluent flow past an effluent monitor is known to have stopped due to actions to isolate the release path, then the effluent monitor reading is NO longer valid for classification purposes s.</p> <p>Note 4 The pre-calculated effluent monitor values presented in EALs RA1.1, RS1.1 and</p>	<p>The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the EAL wording.</p> <p>The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the EAL wording.</p> <p>None</p> <p>Incorporated site-specific EAL numbers associated with generic EAL#1.</p>

EAL Comparison Matrix

	EAL #1 should be used for emergency classification assessments until the results from a dose assessment using actual meteorology are available.		RG1.1 should be used for emergency classification assessments until the results from a dose assessment using actual meteorology are available.	
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EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
AA2	Significant lowering of water level above, or damage to, irradiated fuel. MODE: All	RA2	Significant lowering of water level above, or damage to, irradiated fuel MODE: All	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	Uncovery of irradiated fuel in the REFUELING PATHWAY.	RA2.1	Uncovery of irradiated fuel in the REFUELING PATHWAY	None
2	Damage to irradiated fuel resulting in a release of radioactivity from the fuel as indicated by ANY of the following radiation monitors: (site-specific listing of radiation monitors, and the associated readings, setpoints and/or alarms)	RA2.2	Damage to irradiated fuel resulting in a release of radioactivity that causes a High alarm on ANY of the following radiation monitors: <u>Fuel Handling Bldg</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1(2)R5 Fuel Handling Bldg • 1(2)R9 Fuel Storage Area • 1(2)R32A Fuel Handling Crane Fuel Handling Bldg (local monitor) • 1(2)R41A Plant Vent <u>Containment</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1(2)R2 Containment General Area 130 ft elevation • 1(2)R11A Containment Air - Particulate • 1(2)R12A Containment Vent - Noble Gas • 1(2)R12B Containment Vent - Iodine 	Deleted the words "...from the fuel..." as that is implied by the determination that irradiated fuel has been damaged. Site-specific list of radiation monitors are incorporated. Radiation monitor high alarms specified.

EAL Comparison Matrix

3	Lowering of spent fuel pool level to (site-specific Level 2 value). [See <i>Developer Notes</i>]	RA2.3	Lowering of spent fuel pool level to 115 ft.	For SGS, Level 2, which corresponds to 10 ft. above the top of the fuel racks in the SFP, is an indicated level of 114 ft. 11.75 in. (rounded to 115 ft.)
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EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
AA3	Radiation levels that impede access to equipment necessary for normal plant operations, cooldown or shutdown MODE: All	RA3	Radiation levels that IMPEDE access to equipment necessary for normal plant operations, cooldown or shutdown MODE: All (except RA3.2 Modes 3 – Hot Standby, 4 – Hot Shutdown only)	Limited mode applicability of RA3.2 modes specified in Table R-3. Added the following note to bases: NOTE: IC AA3 mode applicability has been limited to the applicable modes identified in Table R-3 Safe Operation & Shutdown Rooms/Areas. If due to plant operating procedure or plant configuration changes, the applicable plant modes specified in Table R-3 are changed, a corresponding change to Attachment 7 'Safe Operation & Shutdown Rooms/Areas Tables R-3 & H-2 Bases' and to IC RA3 mode applicability is required.

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	Dose rate greater than 15 mR/hr in ANY of the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control Room Central Alarm Station (other site-specific areas/rooms) 	RA3.1	Dose rates > 15 mR/hr in EITHER of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control Room (1(2)R1A or by survey) Central Alarm Station (by survey) 	No other site-specific areas requiring continuous occupancy exist at SGS. The control room is monitored for excessive radiation by (1(2)R1A). CAS does not have permanently installed area radiation monitoring.
2	An UNPLANNED event results in radiation levels that prohibit or impede access to any of the following plant rooms or areas: (site-specific list of plant rooms or areas with entry-related mode applicability identified)	RA3.2	An UNPLANNED event results in radiation levels that prohibit or IMPEDE access to ANY Table R-3 rooms or areas (Note 5)	The site-specific list of plant rooms or areas with entry-related mode applicability are tabularized in Tables R-3.
Note	If the equipment in the listed	N/A	Note 5 If the equipment in the listed	None

EAL Comparison Matrix

	room or area was already inoperable or out-of-service before the event occurred, then no emergency classification is warranted.		room or area was already inoperable or out-of-service before the event occurred, then NO emergency classification is warranted.	
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Table R-3 Safe Operation & Shutdown Rooms/Areas	
Unit 1/2 Room / Area	Mode Applicability
78' Electrical Penetration Area	4
64' Switchgear Room	4
SI Pump Room	3, 4
45' RHR Pump Rooms	3, 4

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
AS1	Release of gaseous radioactivity resulting in offsite dose greater than 100 mrem TEDE or 500 mrem thyroid CDE MODE: All	RS1	Release of gaseous radioactivity resulting in offsite dose greater than 100 mrem TEDE or 500 mrem thyroid CDE MODE: All	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	Reading on ANY of the following radiation monitors greater than the reading shown for 15 minutes or longer: (site-specific monitor list and threshold values)	RS1.1	In the absence of dose assessment results, reading on ANY Table R-1 effluent radiation monitor > column "SAE" for ≥ 15 min. (Notes 1, 2, 3, 4)	Added the phrase "In the absence of dose assessment..." to emphasize the intent of Note 4. The SGS radiation monitors that detect radioactivity effluent release to the environment are listed in Tables R-1. UE, Alert, SAE and GE thresholds for all SGS continuously monitored gaseous and liquid release pathways are listed in Table R-1 to consolidate the information in a single location and, thereby, simplify identification of the thresholds by the EAL-user.
2	Dose assessment using actual meteorology indicates doses greater than 100 mrem TEDE or 500 mrem thyroid CDE at or beyond (site-specific dose receptor point)	RS1.2	Dose assessment using actual meteorology indicates doses > 100 mrem TEDE or 500 mrem thyroid CDE at or beyond the MINIMUM EXCLUSION AREA (Note 4)	The minimum exclusion area is the site-specific receptor point.
3	Field survey results indicate EITHER of the following at or beyond (site-specific dose receptor point): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Closed window dose rates greater than 100 mR/hr expected to continue for 60 minutes or longer. ● Analyses of field survey 	RS1.3	Field survey results indicate EITHER of the following at or beyond the PROTECTED AREA boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Closed window dose rates > 100 mR/hr expected to continue for ≥ 60 min. ● Analyses of field survey samples indicate I-131 concentration > 3.85E-07 	The protected area boundary is the site-specific field survey receptor point. Analyses of field survey samples indicating I-131 concentration > 3.85E-07 μCi/cc corresponds to 500 m/R CDE thyroid for one hour of inhalation.

EAL Comparison Matrix

	<p>samples indicate thyroid CDE greater than 500 mrem for one hour of inhalation.</p>		<p>μCi/cc (Notes 1, 2)</p>	
<p>Notes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Emergency Director should declare the Site Area Emergency promptly upon determining that the applicable time has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded. ● If an ongoing release is detected and the release start time is unknown, assume that the release duration has exceeded 15 minutes. ● If the effluent flow past an effluent monitor is known to have stopped due to actions to isolate the release path, then the effluent monitor reading is no longer valid for classification purposes. ● The pre-calculated effluent monitor values presented in EAL #1 should be used for emergency classification assessments until the results from a dose assessment using actual meteorology are available. 		<p>Note 1: The Emergency Coordinator should declare the event promptly upon determining that the time limit has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.</p> <p>Note 2: If an ongoing release is detected and the release start time is unknown, assume that the release duration has exceeded the specified time limit.</p> <p>Note 3: If the effluent flow past an effluent monitor is known to have stopped due to actions to isolate the release path, then the effluent monitor reading is NO longer VALID for classification purposes.</p> <p>Note 4: The pre-calculated effluent monitor values presented in EALs RA1.1, RS1.1 and RG1.1 should be used for emergency classification assessments until the results from a dose assessment using actual meteorology are available.</p>	<p>The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the EAL wording.</p> <p>The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the EAL wording.</p> <p>None</p> <p>Incorporated site-specific EAL numbers associated with generic EAL#1.</p>

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
AS2	Spent fuel pool level at (site-specific Level 3 description) MODE: All	RS2	Spent fuel pool level at the top of the fuel racks MODE: All	Top of the fuel racks is the site-specific Level 3 description.

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	Lowering of spent fuel pool level to (site-specific Level 3 value)	RS2.1	Lowering of spent fuel pool level to 105.5 ft.	For SGS, Level 3, which corresponds to the top of the fuel racks in the SFP, is 104 ft. 11.75 in. A value of 105.5 ft. is used in this EAL to provide an on-scale reading (minimum instrument scale is 105 ft.).

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
AG1	Release of gaseous radioactivity resulting in offsite dose greater than 1,000 mrem TEDE or 5,000 mrem thyroid CDE. MODE: All	RG1	Release of gaseous radioactivity resulting in offsite dose greater than 1,000 mrem TEDE or 5,000 mrem thyroid CDE MODE: All	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	Reading on ANY of the following radiation monitors greater than the reading shown for 15 minutes or longer: (site-specific monitor list and threshold values)	RG1.1	In the absence of dose assessment results, reading on ANY Table R-1 effluent radiation monitor > column "GE" for ≥ 15 min. (Notes 1, 2, 3, 4)	Added the phrase "In the absence of dose assessment..." to emphasize the intent of Note 4. The SGS radiation monitors that detect radioactivity effluent release to the environment are listed in Tables R-1. UE, Alert, SAE and GE thresholds for all SGS continuously monitored gaseous and liquid release pathways are listed in Table R-1 to consolidate the information in a single location and, thereby, simplify identification of the thresholds by the EAL-user.
2	Dose assessment using actual meteorology indicates doses greater than 1,000 mrem TEDE or 5,000 mrem thyroid CDE at or beyond (site-specific dose receptor point).	RG1.2	Dose assessment using actual meteorology indicates doses > 1,000 mrem TEDE or 5,000 mrem thyroid CDE at or beyond the MINIMUM EXCLUSION AREA (Note 4)	The minimum exclusion area is the site-specific receptor point.
3	Field survey results indicate EITHER of the following at or beyond (site-specific dose receptor point): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Closed window dose rates greater than 1,000 mR/hr expected to continue for 60 minutes or longer. ● Analyses of field survey 	RG1.3	Field survey results indicate EITHER of the following at or beyond the PROTECTED AREA boundary: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Closed window dose rates > 1000 mR/hr expected to continue for ≥ 60 min. ● Analyses of field survey 	The protected area boundary is the site-specific field survey receptor point. Analyses of field survey samples indicating I-131 concentration > 3.85E-06μCi/cc corresponds to 5000 m/R CDE thyroid for one hour of inhalation.

EAL Comparison Matrix

	<p>samples indicate thyroid CDE greater than 5,000 mrem for one hour of inhalation.</p>		<p>samples indicate I-131 concentration > 3.85E-06 $\mu\text{Ci/cc}$. (Notes 1, 2)</p>	
<p>Notes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Emergency Director should declare the Site Area Emergency promptly upon determining that the applicable time has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded. ● If an ongoing release is detected and the release start time is unknown, assume that the release duration has exceeded 15 minutes. ● If the effluent flow past an effluent monitor is known to have stopped due to actions to isolate the release path, then the effluent monitor reading is no longer valid for classification purposes. ● The pre-calculated effluent monitor values presented in EAL #1 should be used for emergency classification assessments until the results from a dose assessment using actual meteorology are available. 		<p>Note 1: The Emergency Coordinator should declare the event promptly upon determining that the time limit has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.</p> <p>Note 2: If an ongoing release is detected and the release start time is unknown, assume that the release duration has exceeded the specified time limit.</p> <p>Note 3: If the effluent flow past an effluent monitor is known to have stopped due to actions to isolate the release path, then the effluent monitor reading is NO longer VALID for classification purposes.</p> <p>Note 4: The pre-calculated effluent monitor values presented in EALs RA1.1, RS1.1 and RG1.1 should be used for emergency classification assessments until the</p>	<p>The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the EAL wording.</p> <p>The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the EAL wording.</p> <p>None</p> <p>Incorporated site-specific EAL numbers associated with generic EAL#1.</p>

EAL Comparison Matrix

			results from a dose assessment using actual meteorology are available.	
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EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
AG2	Spent fuel pool level cannot be restored to at least (site-specific Level 3 description) for 60 minutes or longer MODE: All	RG2	Spent fuel pool level CANNOT be restored to at least the top of the fuel racks for 60 minutes or longer MODE: All	Top of the fuel racks is the site-specific Level 3 description.

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	Spent fuel pool level cannot be restored to at least (site-specific Level 3 value) for 60 minutes or longer	RG2.1	Spent fuel pool level CANNOT be restored to at least 105.5 ft. for ≥ 60 min. (Note 1)	For SGS, Level 3, which corresponds to the top of the fuel racks in the SFP, is 104 ft. 11.75 in. A value of 105.5 ft. is used in this EAL to provide an on-scale reading (minimum instrument scale is 105 ft.).
Note	The Emergency Director should declare the General Emergency promptly upon determining that 60 minutes has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	N/A	Note 1: The Emergency Coordinator should declare the event promptly upon determining that the time limit has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the EAL wording.

Category C

Cold Shutdown / Refueling System Malfunction

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
CU1	UNPLANNED loss of (reactor vessel/RCS [PWR] or RPV [BWR]) inventory for 15 minutes or longer. MODE: Cold Shutdown, Refueling	CU1	UNPLANNED loss of RCS inventory MODE: 5 - Cold Shutdown, 6 - Refueling	Deleted the words "...for 15 minutes or longer" as the 15 minute criteria only applies to EAL #1

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	UNPLANNED loss of reactor coolant results in (reactor vessel/RCS [PWR] or RPV [BWR]) level less than a required lower limit for 15 minutes or longer.	CU1.1	UNPLANNED loss of reactor coolant results in RCS level below the established control band for ≥ 15 min. (Note 1) UNPLANNED loss of reactor coolant results in RCS level less than a required lower limit for ≥ 15 min. (Note 1)	None Deleted the words "...less than a required lower limit for ≥ 15 min " and added words "...below the established control band for ≥ 15 minutes " <u>Consistent with developers notes in NEI 99-01 Rev 6</u>
2	a. (Reactor vessel/RCS [PWR] or RPV [BWR]) level cannot be monitored. AND b. UNPLANNED increase in (site-specific sump and/or tank) levels.	CU1.2	RCS water level CANNOT be monitored AND ANY UNPLANNED RCS leakage indication, Table C-1, due to a loss of RCS inventory	Added the words "...due to loss of RCS inventory" to be consistent with the IC wording. The Table C-1 sumps & tanks are the site-specific applicable sumps and tanks. Added bulleted criteria "Observation..." to Table C-1 to include direct observation of significant unisolable RCS leakage.
Note	The Emergency Director should declare the Unusual Event promptly upon determining that 15 minutes has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	N/A	Note 1: The Emergency Coordinator should declare the event promptly upon determining that the	The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the EAL wording.

			time limit has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	
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Table C-1 RCS Leakage Indications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rise in Containment sump pump run frequency • Aux Building sump level rise • PRT level rise • RWST level rise • RCDT level rise • Rise in RCS make-up rate • Observation of RCS leakage that is UNISOLABLE

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
CU2	Loss of all but one AC power source to emergency buses for 15 minutes or longer. MODE: Cold Shutdown, Refueling, Defueled	CU2	Loss of ALL but one AC power source to vital buses for 15 minutes or longer. MODE: 5 - Cold Shutdown, 6 - Refueling, D - Defueled	Vital buses is the SGS-specific terminology for “emergency buses”.

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	a. AC power capability to (site-specific emergency buses) is reduced to a single power source for 15 minutes or longer. AND b. Any additional single power source failure will result in loss of all AC power to SAFETY SYSTEMS.	CU2.1	AC power capability to 4 KV vital buses reduced to a single power source for ≥ 15 min. (Note 1) AND ANY additional single power source failure will result in loss of ALL AC power to SAFETY SYSTEMS	4 KV Vital buses is the SGS-specific terminology for “emergency buses”.
Note	The Emergency Director should declare the Unusual Event promptly upon determining that 15 minutes has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	N/A	Note 1: The Emergency Coordinator should declare the event promptly upon determining that the time limit has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the EAL wording.

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
CU3	UNPLANNED increase in RCS temperature MODE: Cold Shutdown, Refueling	CU3	UNPLANNED increase in RCS temperature MODE: 5 - Cold Shutdown, 6 - Refueling	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	UNPLANNED increase in RCS temperature to greater than (site-specific Technical Specification cold shutdown temperature limit)	CU3.1	UNPLANNED increase in RCS temperature to > 200°F	200°F is the site-specific Tech. Spec. cold shutdown temperature limit.
2	Loss of ALL RCS temperature and (reactor vessel/RCS [<i>PWR</i>] or RPV [<i>BWR</i>]) level indication for 15 minutes or longer.	CU3.2	Loss of ALL RCS temperature and RCS water level indication for ≥ 15 min. (Note 1)	None
Note	The Emergency Director should declare the Unusual Event promptly upon determining that 15 minutes has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded	N/A	Note 1: The Emergency Coordinator should declare the event promptly upon determining that the time limit has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the EAL wording.

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
CU4	Loss of Vital DC power for 15 minutes or longer. MODE: Cold Shutdown, Refueling	CU4	Loss of Vital DC power for 15 minutes or longer. MODE 5 - Cold Shutdown, 6 - Refueling	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	Indicated voltage is less than (site-specific bus voltage value) on required Vital DC buses for 15 minutes or longer.	CU4.1	<p>< 114 VDC bus voltage indications on required 125 VDC vital buses for ≥ 15 min.</p> <p><u>OR</u></p> <p>< 25 VDC bus voltage indications on required 28 VDC vital buses for ≥ 15 min.</p>	<p>The specified bus voltage indications (rounded for readability on Control Room instrumentation) are the minimum voltage requirements for operability of the 125 VDC buses and 28 VDC buses following battery discharge tests. Although continued operation may occur with degraded voltage, these values signify the minimum operable voltages allowed.</p> <p>Safety-related DC bus operability requirements are specified consistent with Technical Specifications.</p>
Note	The Emergency Director should declare the Unusual Event promptly upon determining that 15 minutes has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	N/A	Note 1: The Emergency Coordinator should declare the event promptly upon determining that the time limit has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the EAL wording.

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
CU5	Loss of all onsite or offsite communications capabilities. MODE: Cold Shutdown, Refueling, Defueled	CU5	Loss of ALL onsite or offsite communications capabilities. MODE: 5 - Cold Shutdown, 6 - Refueling, D - Defueled	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	Loss of ALL of the following onsite communication methods: (site specific list of communications methods)	CU5.1	Loss of ALL Table C-4 onsite communication methods OR Loss of ALL Table C-4 offsite communication methods OR Loss of ALL Table C-4 NRC communication methods	Example EALs #1, 2 and 3 have been combined into a single EAL for simplification of presentation. Table C-4 provides a site-specific list of onsite, offsite (ORO) and NRC communications methods.
2	Loss of ALL of the following ORO communications methods: (site specific list of communications methods)			
3	Loss of ALL of the following NRC communications methods: (site specific list of communications methods)			

Table C-4 Communication Methods			
System	Onsite	Offsite	NRC
Direct Inward Dial System (DID)	X	X	X
Station Page System (Gaitronics)	X		
Station Radio System	X		
Nuclear Emergency Telephone System (NETS)		X	X
Centrex Phone System (ESSX)		X	X
NRC (ENS)			X

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
CA1	Loss of (reactor vessel/RCS [PWR] or RPV [BWR]) inventory MODE: Cold Shutdown, Refueling	CA1	Significant loss of RCS inventory MODE: 5 - Cold Shutdown, 6 - Refueling	Added the word "Significant..." to differentiate the Alert loss of RCS inventory IC from the Unusual Event IC which is "Unplanned loss of RCS inventory."

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	Loss of (reactor vessel/RCS [PWR] or RPV [BWR]) inventory as indicated by level less than (site-specific level).	CA1.1	UNPLANNED loss of RCS inventory as indicated by RCS level < 97.5 ft	Added the term "UNPLANNED" to emphasize the threshold is based on unplanned events. The centerline level of the RCS loop hot leg is at approximately 97 ft. and the inside diameter of the hot leg penetration is 29 in. The bottom ID would be 97 ft. – 29/2 in. or 95 ft. 9.5 in. Mid Loop Level indication is capable of monitoring level to 97.3 ft.; so, a setpoint of 97.5 ft. has been selected. Local indication is also available to monitor this level. Continued inventory loss could result in a loss of suction to the RHR System.
2	a. (Reactor vessel/RCS [PWR] or RPV [BWR]) level cannot be monitored for 15 minutes or longer AND b. UNPLANNED increase in (site-specific sump and/or tank) levels due to a loss of (reactor vessel/RCS [PWR] or RPV [BWR]) inventory.	CA1.2	RCS water level CANNOT be monitored for ≥ 15 min. (Note 1) AND ANY UNPLANNED RCS leakage indication, Table C-1, due to a loss of RCS inventory	The Table C-1 components/areas are the site-specific applicable sumps and tanks. Added bulleted criteria "Observation" to Table C-1 to include direct observation of significant unisolable RCS leakage.
Note	The Emergency Director should declare the Alert promptly upon	N/A	Note 1: The Emergency Coordinator should	The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the

EAL Comparison Matrix

	determining that 15 minutes has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded		declare the event promptly upon determining that the time limit has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	EAL wording.
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EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
CA2	Loss of all offsite and all onsite AC power to emergency buses for 15 minutes or longer MODE: Cold Shutdown, Refueling, Defueled	CA2	Loss of ALL offsite and ALL onsite AC power to vital buses for 15 minutes or longer. MODE: 5 - Cold Shutdown, 6 - Refueling, D - Defueled	“vital buses” is the SGS-specific terminology for “emergency buses”.

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	Loss of ALL offsite and ALL onsite AC Power to (site-specific emergency buses) for 15 minutes or longer.	CA2.1	Loss of ALL offsite and ALL onsite AC power to 4 KV vital buses for ≥ 15 min. (Note 1)	4 KV buses are the site-specific vital (emergency) buses.
Note	The Emergency Director should declare the Unusual Event promptly upon determining that 15 minutes has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	N/A	Note 1: The Emergency Coordinator should declare the event promptly upon determining that the time limit has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the EAL wording.

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
CA3	Inability to maintain the plant in cold shutdown. MODE: Cold Shutdown, Refueling	CA3	Inability to maintain plant in cold shutdown. MODE: 5 - Cold Shutdown, 6 - Refueling	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	UNPLANNED increase in RCS temperature to greater than (site-specific Technical Specification cold shutdown temperature limit) for greater than the duration specified in the following table.	CA3.1	UNPLANNED increase in RCS temperature to > 200°F due to a loss of RCS cooling for > Table C-3 duration (Note 1) OR	Example EALs #1 and #2 have been combined into a single EAL as EAL # is the alternative threshold based on a loss of RCS temperature indication. Added “due to a loss of RCS cooling” consistent with the generic bases that states this EAL addresses conditions involving a loss of decay heat removal capability. 200°F is the site-specific Tech. Spec. cold shutdown temperature limit. Table C-3 is the site-specific implementation of the generic RCS Reheat Duration Threshold table. 10 psig is the site-specific RCS pressure increase readable by Control Room indications.
2	UNPLANNED RCS pressure increase greater than (site-specific pressure reading). (This EAL does not apply during water-solid plant conditions. [PWR])		UNPLANNED RCS pressure increase > 10 psig (this portion of the EAL does NOT apply in solid plant conditions)	
Note	The Emergency Director should declare the Unusual Event promptly upon determining that 15 minutes has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	N/A	Note 1: The Emergency Coordinator should declare the event promptly upon determining that the time limit has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the EAL wording.

Table: RCS Heat-up Duration Thresholds		
RCS Status	Containment Closure Status	Heat-up Duration
Intact (but not at reduced inventory [<i>PWR</i>])	Not applicable	60 minutes*
Not intact (or at reduced inventory [<i>PWR</i>])	Established	20 minutes*
	Not Established	0 minutes
* If an RCS heat removal system is in operation within this time frame and RCS temperature is being reduced, the EAL is not applicable.		

Table C-3 RCS Heat-up Duration Thresholds		
RCS Status	CONTAINMENT CLOSURE Status	Heat-up Duration
Intact AND NOT reduced inventory	NOT Applicable	60 minutes **
NOT Intact OR reduced inventory	Established	20 minutes **
NOT Intact OR reduced inventory	NOT Established	0 minutes
** If an RCS heat removal system is in operation within this time frame and RCS temperature is being reduced, the EAL is NOT applicable		

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
CA6	Hazardous event affecting a SAFETY SYSTEM needed for the current operating mode. MODE: Cold Shutdown, Refueling	CA6	Hazardous event affecting a SAFETY SYSTEM needed for the current operating mode. MODE: 5 - Cold Shutdown, 6 - Refueling	None

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	<p>a. The occurrence of ANY of the following hazardous events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Seismic event (earthquake) ● Internal or external flooding event ● High winds or tornado strike ● FIRE ● EXPLOSION ● (site-specific hazards) ● Other events with similar hazard characteristics as determined by the Shift Manager <p>AND</p> <p>b. EITHER of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Event damage has caused indications of degraded performance in at least one train of a SAFETY SYSTEM needed for the current operating mode. <p>OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The event has caused VISIBLE DAMAGE to a SAFETY SYSTEM component or structure needed for the current operating mode. 	CA6.1	<p>The occurrence of any Table C-5 hazardous event</p> <p>AND EITHER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Event damage has caused indications of degraded performance in at least one train of a SAFETY SYSTEM needed for the current operating mode ● The event has caused VISIBLE DAMAGE to a SAFETY SYSTEM component or structure needed for the current operating mode 	The hazardous events have been tabularized in Table C-6.

Table C-5 Hazardous Events
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Seismic event (earthquake)● Internal or external FLOODING event● High winds or tornado strike● FIRE● EXPLOSION● Other events with similar hazard characteristics as determined by the Shift Manager

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
CS1	Loss of (reactor vessel/RCS [PWR] or RPV [BWR]) inventory affecting core decay heat removal capability. MODE: Cold Shutdown, Refueling	CS1	Loss of RCS inventory affecting core decay heat removal capability MODE: 5 - Cold Shutdown, 6 - Refueling	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	a. CONTAINMENT CLOSURE not established. AND b. (Reactor vessel/RCS [PWR] or RPV [BWR]) level less than (site-specific level).	N/A	N/A	The centerline level of the RCS loop hot leg is at approximately 97 ft and six inches below the bottom ID would be 97 ft – 29/2 in. – 6 in. or 95 ft 3.5 in. The SGS level indication capability does not support detection of a threshold level that low; thus, RCS level cannot be monitored and only Example EAL #3 can be implemented for this IC. This is consistent with the generic bases which recognizes that this EAL would not be implemented by those plants without adequate RCS level monitoring capability.
2	a. CONTAINMENT CLOSURE established. AND b. (Reactor vessel/RCS [PWR] or RPV [BWR]) level less than (site-specific level).	N/A	N/A	TOAF is at 92 ft 9.5 in. elevation. The SGS level indication capability does not support detection of a threshold level that low; thus, RCS level cannot be monitored and only Example EAL #3 can be implemented for this IC. This is consistent with the generic bases which recognizes that this EAL would not be implemented by those plants without adequate RCS level monitoring capability.
3	a. (Reactor vessel/RCS [PWR] or RPV [BWR]) level cannot be monitored for 30 minutes or longer. AND b. Core uncovery is indicated by	CS1.1	RCS level CANNOT be monitored for ≥ 30 min. (Note 1) AND Core uncovery is indicated by ANY of the following:	Site-specific applicable sumps and tanks are listed in Table C-1 to improve the readability of the EAL. Although “Observation...” in Table C-1 is neither a sump nor tank, it is included in order to implement the intent of the NEI basis which states: “...operators may determine that an inventory loss is occurring by observing changes...” The site-specific radiation monitor readings that are are those that

EAL Comparison Matrix

	<p>ANY of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● (Site-specific radiation monitor) reading greater than (site-specific value) ● Erratic source range monitor indication [<i>PWR</i>] ● UNPLANNED increase in (site-specific sump and/or tank) levels of sufficient magnitude to indicate core uncover ● (Other site-specific indications) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● R44A > 6.3 R/hr ● R10B > 5,740 mR/hr ● R2 > 130 mR/hr ● Erratic Source Range Monitor indication ● ANY UNPLANNED RCS leakage indication, Table C-1, of sufficient magnitude to indicate core uncover 	<p>would be indicative of core uncover in the Refueling operating condition. Radiation monitors R44A, R10B and R2 detect Containment dose rate. S-C-ZZ-MDC-2280 documents the basis for using these monitors to indicate the possibility of core uncover.</p> <p>No other site-specific indications of core uncover have been identified for SGS.</p>
<p>Note</p>	<p>The Emergency Director should declare the Site Area Emergency promptly upon determining that 30 minutes has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Note 1: The Emergency Coordinator should declare the event promptly upon determining that the time limit has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.</p>	<p>The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the EAL wording.</p>

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
CG1	Loss of (reactor vessel/RCS [PWR] or RPV [BWR]) inventory affecting fuel clad integrity with containment challenged MODE: Cold Shutdown, Refueling	CG1	Loss of RCS inventory affecting fuel clad integrity with Containment challenged MODE: 5 - Cold Shutdown, 6 - Refueling	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	a. (Reactor vessel/RCS [PWR] or RPV [BWR]) level less than (site-specific level) for 30 minutes or longer. AND b. ANY indication from the Containment Challenge Table (see below).	N/A	N/A	TOAF is at 92 ft 9.5 in. elevation. The SGS level indication capability does not support detection of a threshold level that low; thus, RCS level cannot be monitored and only Example EAL #3 can be implemented for this IC. This is consistent with the generic bases which recognizes that this EAL would not be implemented by those plants without adequate RCS level monitoring capability.
2	a. (Reactor vessel/RCS [PWR] or RPV [BWR]) level cannot be monitored for 30 minutes or longer. AND b. Core uncover is indicated by ANY of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● (Site-specific radiation monitor) reading greater than (site-specific value) ● Erratic source range monitor indication [PWR] ● UNPLANNED increase in (site-specific sump and/or 	CG1.1	RCS level CANNOT be monitored for ≥ 30 min. (Note 1) AND Core uncover is indicated by ANY of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● R44A > 6.3 R/hr ● R10B > 5,740 mR/hr ● R2 > 130 mR/hr ● Erratic Source Range Monitor indication ● ANY UNPLANNED RCS leakage indication, Table 	Site-specific applicable sumps and tanks are listed in Table C-1 to improve the readability of the EAL. Although "Observation..." in Table C-1 is neither a sump nor tank, it is included in order to implement the intent of the NEI basis which states: "...operators may determine that an inventory loss is occurring by observing changes..." The site-specific radiation monitor readings that are are those that would be indicative of core uncover in the Refueling operating condition. Radiation monitors R44A, R10B and R2 detect Containment dose rate. S-C-ZZ-MDC-2280 documents the basis for using these monitors to indicate the possibility of core uncover. No other site-specific indications of core uncover have been identified for SGS. 4% hydrogen concentration in the presence of oxygen is the

EAL Comparison Matrix

	<p>tank) levels of sufficient magnitude to indicate core uncover</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● (Other site-specific indications) <p>AND</p> <p>c. ANY indication from the Containment Challenge Table (see below).</p>		<p>C-1, of sufficient magnitude to indicate core uncover</p> <p>AND</p> <p>ANY Containment Challenge indication, Table C-2</p>	<p>minimum necessary to support a hydrogen explosion.</p>
Note	<p>The Emergency Director should declare the General Emergency promptly upon determining that 30 minutes has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.</p> <p>N/A</p>	N/A	<p>Note 1: The Emergency Coordinator should declare the event promptly upon determining that the time limit has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.</p> <p>Note 9: If CONTAINMENT CLOSURE is re-established prior to exceeding the 30-min. time limit, declaration of a General Emergency is NOT required.</p>	<p>The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the EAL wording.</p> <p>Note 9 implements the asterisked note associated with the Containment Closure requirement.</p>

Containment Challenge Table
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CONTAINMENT CLOSURE not established* ■ (Explosive mixture) exists inside containment ■ UNPLANNED increase in containment pressure ■ Secondary containment radiation monitor reading above (site-specific value) [BWR]

* If CONTAINMENT CLOSURE is re-established prior to exceeding the 30-minute time limit, then declaration of a General Emergency is not required.

Table C-2 Containment Challenge Indications
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CONTAINMENT CLOSURE <u>NOT</u> established (Note 9)• Containment hydrogen concentration > 4%• UNPLANNED rise in Containment pressure

Category D

Permanently Defueled Station Malfunction

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
PD-AU1 PD-AU2 PD-SU1 PD-HU1 PD-HU2 PD-HU3 PD-AA1 PD-AA2 PD-HA1 PD-HA3	Recognition Category D Permanently Defueled Station	N/A	N/A	NEI Recognition Category PD ICs and EALs are applicable only to permanently defueled stations. SGS is not a defueled station.

Category E

Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
E-HU1	Damage to a loaded cask CONFINEMENT BOUNDARY MODE: All	RU4	Damage to a loaded cask CONFINEMENT BOUNDARY MODE: All	Generic IC E-HU1 has been incorporated into category "R" as it is a bases on abnormal dose rates external to the loaded ISFSI casks.

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	Damage to a loaded cask CONFINEMENT BOUNDARY as indicated by an on-contact radiation reading greater than (2 times the site-specific cask specific technical specification allowable radiation level) on the surface of the spent fuel cask.	RU4.1	Damage to a Multi Purpose Canister (MPC) CONFINEMENT BOUNDARY as indicated by on-contact radiation readings \geq EITHER of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 600 mR/hr (gamma + neutron) on the surface of the spent fuel cask, excluding the air vents • 60 mR/hr (gamma + neutron) on the top of the spent fuel cask 	The specified dose rates represent 2 times the site-specific cask technical specification allowable levels per the ISFSI Technical Specifications.

Category F

Fission Product Barrier Degradation

PWR Fuel Clad Fission Product Barrier Degradation Thresholds

NEI FPB#	NEI Threshold Wording	SGS FPB #(s)	SGS FPB Wording	Difference Justification
FC Loss 1	RCS or SG Tube Leakage Not Applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A
FC Loss 2	Inadequate Heat Removal A. Core exit thermocouple readings greater than (site-specific temperature value).	FB1.L	CSFST Core Cooling-RED path conditions met	Consistent with the generic developers note options CSFST Core Cooling Red Path is used in lieu of CET temperatures.
FC Loss 3	RCS Activity/CNMT Rad A. Containment radiation monitor reading greater than (site-specific value) OR B. (Site-specific indications that reactor coolant activity is greater than 300 µCi/gm dose equivalent I-131)	FB2.L	Containment radiation monitor 1(2)R44A or 1(2)R44B reading > 300 R/hr	1(2)R44A and 1(2)R44B are the Containment High Range area radiation monitors. The threshold value of 300 R/hr has been calculated assuming the instantaneous release and dispersal of the reactor coolant noble gas and iodine inventory associated with a concentration of 300 µCi/gm Dose Equivalent I-131 into the Containment atmosphere. 300 µCi/gm Dose Equivalent Iodine-131 (DEI-131) corresponds to approximately 2.8% fuel clad damage.
		FB3.L	Coolant activity > 300 µCi/gm dose equivalent I-131	None
FC Loss 4	CNMT Integrity or Bypass Not Applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A
FC Loss 5	Other Indications A. (site-specific as applicable)	N/A	N/A	No other site-specific Fuel Clad Loss indication has been identified for SGS.

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI FPB#	NEI Threshold Wording	SGS FPB #(s)	SGS FPB Wording	Difference Justification
FC Loss 6	ED Judgment A. ANY condition in the opinion of the Emergency Director that indicates Loss of the Fuel Clad Barrier.	FB4.L	ANY condition in the opinion of the Emergency Coordinator that indicates potential loss of the Fuel Clad barrier	None
FC P-Loss 1	RCS or SG Tube Leakage A. RCS/reactor vessel level less than (site-specific level)	N/A	N/A	See FB1-P. The RCS level threshold is implemented as CSFST Core Cooling Purple Path conditions met.
FC P-Loss 2	Inadequate Heat Removal A. Core exit thermocouple readings greater than (site-specific temperature value) OR B. Inadequate RCS heat removal capability via steam generators as indicated by (site-specific indications).	FB1.P	CSFST Core Cooling-PURPLE path conditions met	Consistent with the generic developers note options CSFST Core Cooling Purple (Orange) Path is used in lieu of CET temperatures.
		FB2.P	CFST Heat Sink RED path exists due to actual loss of secondary heat sink and heat sink is required	Consistent with the generic developers note options CSFST Heat Sink Red Path is used. The phrase “and heat sink required” was added to preclude the need for classification for conditions in which RCS pressure is less than SG pressure or Heat Sink-RED path entry was created through operator action directed by an EOP.
FC P-Loss 3	RCS Activity/CMNT Rad Not Applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A
FC P-Loss 4	CNMT Integrity or Bypass Not Applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A
FC P-Loss 5	Other Indications A. (site-specific as applicable)	N/A	N/A	No other site-specific Fuel Clad Potential Loss indication has been identified for SGS.

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI FPB#	NEI Threshold Wording	SGS FPB #(s)	SGS FPB Wording	Difference Justification
FC P-Loss 6	<p>Emergency Director Judgment</p> <p>A. Any condition in the opinion of the Emergency Director that indicates Potential Loss of the Fuel Clad Barrier.</p>	FB3.P	<p>ANY condition in the opinion of the Emergency Coordinator that indicates potential loss of the Fuel Clad barrier</p>	None

PWR RCS Fission Product Barrier Degradation Thresholds

NEI FPB#	NEI IC Wording	SGS FPB #(s)	SGS FPB Wording	Difference Justification
RCS Loss 1	<p>RCS or SG Tube Leakage</p> <p>A. An automatic or manual ECCS (SI) actuation is required by EITHER of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNISOLABLE RCS leakage <p>OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> SG tube RUPTURE. 	RB1.L	<p>An automatic or manual ECCS (SI) actuation required by EITHER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNISOLABLE RCS leakage SG tube RUPTURE 	None
RCS Loss 2	<p>Inadequate Heat Removal</p> <p>Not Applicable</p>	N/A	N/A	N/A
RCS Loss 3	<p>RCS Activity/CMNT Rad</p> <p>A. Containment radiation monitor reading greater than (site-specific value).</p>	RB2.L	<p>ANY of the following containment radiation monitor readings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1(2)R2 > 1000 mR/hr 1(2)R44A > 10 R/hr 1(2)R44B > 10 R/hr 	<p>The 130' Containment Area Rad Monitor 1(2) R2 has an instrument scale range of 0.1 mR/hr to 10,000 mR/hr and therefore, offers the preferred method of assessing RCS Barrier Loss. 1000 mR/hr on this monitor is indicative of the instantaneous release and dispersal of the reactor coolant noble gas and iodine inventory associated with Technical Specification limits for specific activity of the primary coolant.</p> <p>The High Range monitors 1(2) R44 have scale ranges of 1.0 R/hr to 1.0E7 R/hr. The values of >10 R/hr are chosen to ensure the monitors are indicating on the low end of the scale. The calculations for the radiation limits (1 µCi/gm equals approximately 1 R/hr.) are located in the conclusion section of Calculation DS1.6-098, Verification of Emergency Action Levels for the Event Classification Guide</p>

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI FPB#	NEI IC Wording	SGS FPB #(s)	SGS FPB Wording	Difference Justification
RCS Loss 4	CNMT Integrity or Bypass Not Applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A
RCS Loss 5	Other Indications A. (site-specific as applicable)	N/A	N/A	No other site-specific RCS Loss indication has been identified for SGS.
RCS Loss 6	Emergency Director Judgment A. ANY condition in the opinion of the Emergency Director that indicates Loss of the RCS Barrier.	RBL.3	ANY condition in the opinion of the Emergency Coordinator that indicates loss of the RCS barrier	None
RCS P-Loss 1	RCS or SG Tube Leakage A. Operation of a standby charging (makeup) pump is required by EITHER of the following: 1. UNISOLABLE RCS leakage OR 2. SG tube leakage. OR B. RCS cooldown rate greater than (site-specific pressurized thermal shock criteria/limits defined by site-specific indications).	RB1.P	RCS leakage > 50 gpm due to EITHER : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNISOLABLE RCS leakage • SG tube leakage 	A leak rate of > 50 gpm has been incorporated in lieu of operation of a standby charging pump consistent with the alternate threshold provided in the developer note for this threshold. SGS does not start a standby charging pump if pressurizer level cannot be maintained with the normally operating charging pump.
		RB2.P	CFST Thermal Shock RED Path conditions met	Consistent with the generic developers note options CFST Thermal Shock Red Path is used.

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI FPB#	NEI IC Wording	SGS FPB #(s)	SGS FPB Wording	Difference Justification
RCS P-Loss 2	Inadequate Heat Removal A. Inadequate RCS heat removal capability via steam generators as indicated by (site-specific indications).	RB3.P	CFST Heat Sink RED path exists due to actual loss of secondary heat sink and heat sink is required	Consistent with the generic developers note options CFST Heat Sink Red Path is used. The phrase “and heat sink required” was added to preclude the need for classification for conditions in which RCS pressure is less than SG pressure or Heat Sink-RED path entry was created through operator action directed by an EOP.
RCS P-Loss 3	CS Activity/CMNT Rad Not Applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A
RCS P-Loss 4	CNMT Integrity or Bypass Not Applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A
RCS P-Loss 5	Other Indications A. (site-specific as applicable)	N/A	N/A	No other site-specific RCS Potential Loss indication has been identified for SGS.
RCS P-Loss 6	Emergency Director Judgment A. ANY condition in the opinion of the Emergency Director that indicates Potential Loss of the RCS Barrier.	RB4.P	ANY condition in the opinion of the Emergency Coordinator that indicates potential loss of the RCS barrier	None

PWR Containment Fission Product Barrier Degradation Thresholds

NEI FPB#	NEI IC Wording	SGS FPB #(s)	SGS FPB Wording	Difference Justification
CNMT Loss 1	RCS or SG Tube Leakage A. A leaking or RUPTURED SG is FAULTED outside of containment.	CB1.L	A leaking or RUPTURED SG is FAULTED outside of containment	None
CNMT Loss 2	Inadequate Heat Removal Not Applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A
CNMT Loss 3	RCS Activity/CMNT Rad Not applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A
CNMT Loss 4	CNMT Integrity or Bypass A. Containment isolation is required AND EITHER of the following: 1. Containment integrity has been lost based on Emergency Director judgment. OR 2. UNISOLABLE pathway from the containment to the environment exists. OR B. Indications of RCS leakage outside of containment.	CB2.L	Containment isolation is required AND EITHER: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Containment integrity has been lost based on Emergency Coordinator judgment • UNISOLABLE pathway from containment to the environment exists 	None
		CB3.L	Indications of RCS leakage outside of containment	None

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI FPB#	NEI IC Wording	SGS FPB #(s)	SGS FPB Wording	Difference Justification
CNMT Loss 5	Other Indications A. (site-specific as applicable)	N/A	N/A	No other site-specific Containment Loss indication has been identified for SGS.
CNMT Loss 6	Emergency Director Judgment ANY condition in the opinion of the Emergency Director that indicates Loss of the Containment Barrier.	CB4.L	ANY condition in the opinion of the Emergency Coordinator that indicates loss of the Containment barrier	None
CNMT P-Loss 1	RCS or SG Tube Leakage Not Applicable	N/A	N/A	N/A
CNMT P-Loss 2	Inadequate Heat Removal A. 1. (Site-specific criteria for entry into core cooling restoration procedure) AND 2. Restoration procedure not effective within 15 minutes.	CB1.P	CFST Core Cooling RED path conditions met AND Restoration procedure 1(2)EOP-FRCC-1 NOT effective within 15 minutes	Consistent with the generic developers note options CSFST Core Cooling Red Path is used in lieu of CET temperatures and RCS levels.
CNMT P-Loss 3	RCS Activity/CMNT Rad A. Containment radiation monitor reading greater than (site-specific value).	CB2.P	Containment radiation monitor 1(2)R44A or 1(2)R44B reading > 2000 R/hr	1(2)R44A and 1(2)R44B are the Containment High Range area radiation monitors. The threshold value of 2000 R/hr has been calculated assuming the instantaneous release and dispersal of the reactor coolant noble gas and iodine inventory associated with 20% fuel clad damage into the Containment atmosphere.

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI FPB#	NEI IC Wording	SGS FPB #(s)	SGS FPB Wording	Difference Justification
CNMT P-Loss 4	CNMT Integrity or Bypass A. Containment pressure greater than (site-specific value) OR B. Explosive mixture exists inside containment OR C. 1. Containment pressure greater than (site-specific pressure setpoint) AND 2. Less than one full train of (site-specific system or equipment) is operating per design for 15 minutes or longer.	CB3.P	CFST Containment RED path conditions met	Consistent with the generic developers note options CFST Containment Red Path is used in lieu of containment pressure.
		CB4.P	Containment hydrogen concentration > 4%	A 4% mixture of H ₂ with normal Containment atmosphere represents the lower flammability limit.
		CB5.P	Containment pressure > 15 psig with < one full train of containment depressurization equipment operating per design for ≥ 15 min. (Notes 1, 10)	The containment pressure setpoint (15 psig) is the pressure at which the containment depressurization equipment should actuate and begin performing its function. Added Note 1 consistent with other thresholds with a timing component. Added Note 10 to define what constitutes a full train of depressurization systems.
CNMT P-Loss 5	Other Indications A. (site-specific as applicable)	N/A	N/A	No other site-specific Containment Potential Loss indication has been identified for SGS.
CNMT P-Loss 6	Emergency Director Judgment A. ANY condition in the opinion of the Emergency Director that indicates Potential Loss of the Containment Barrier.	CB6.P	ANY condition in the opinion of the Emergency Coordinator that indicates potential loss of the containment barrier	None

Category H

Hazards and Other Conditions Affecting Plant Safety

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
HU1	Confirmed SECURITY CONDITION or threat MODE: All	HU1	Confirmed SECURITY CONDITION or threat. MODE: All	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	A SECURITY CONDITION that does not involve a HOSTILE ACTION as reported by the (site-specific security shift supervision).	HU1.1	<p>A SECURITY CONDITION that does NOT involve a HOSTILE ACTION as reported by the Security Shift Manager or designee (Note 6)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Notification of a credible security threat directed at the site – (determined by security in accordance with SY-AA-101-132, “Threat Assessment”) (Note 6)</p> <p>OR</p> <p>A VALIDATED notification from the NRC providing information of an aircraft threat (Note 6)</p>	<p>Example EALs #1, 2 and 3 have been combined into a single EAL for ease of presentation and use.</p> <p>The “Security Shift Supervision” is the Security Shift Manager or designee.</p> <p>Added: (determined by security in accordance with SY-AA-101-132, “Threat Assessment”)” for clarification. Threats are evaluated by security per Threat Assessment, SY-AA-101-132.</p>
2	Notification of a credible security threat directed at the site.			
3	A validated notification from the NRC providing information of an aircraft threat.			
N/A	N/A	N/A	Note 6: Shift Manager (SM) should implement the Prompt Actions of the Security Emergency Guideline Attachment located in NC.EP-EP.ZZ-0102, EC Response, prior to	Added Note 6 to provide guidance to implement immediate security based response actions prior to declaring the security based emergency and to obtain critical information of the nature of the security event.

EAL Comparison Matrix

			<p>classification of a security emergency.</p> <p>Key Information to obtain from Security Supervision upon SM notification of a security event:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Determination if the security event is a HOSTILE ACTION or SECURITY CONDITION• If a HOSTILE ACTION, is location the OCA or PA?	
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EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
HU2	Seismic event greater than OBE levels MODE: All	HU2	Seismic event greater than OBE levels MODE: All	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	Seismic event greater than Operating Basis Earthquake (OBE) as indicated by: (site-specific indication that a seismic event met or exceeded OBE limits)	HU2.1	Control room personnel feel an actual or potential seismic event <u>AND</u> The occurrence of a seismic event is confirmed in a manner deemed appropriate by the Shift Manager or Emergency Coordinator	Ground motion acceleration of 0.067g vertical or 0.1g horizontal is the Operating Basis Earthquake (OBE) for SGS. Because SGS cannot determine vertical ground acceleration in a timely manner, this EAL is based on any confirmed felt seismic activity, consistent with the generic guidance Developer Notes.

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
HU3	Hazardous event. MODE: All	HU3	Hazardous event MODE: All	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	A tornado strike within the PROTECTED AREA.	HU3.1	A tornado strike within the PROTECTED AREA	None
2	Internal room or area flooding of a magnitude sufficient to require manual or automatic electrical isolation of a SAFETY SYSTEM component needed for the current operating mode.	HU3.2	Internal room or area FLOODING of a magnitude sufficient to require manual or automatic electrical isolation of a SAFETY SYSTEM component needed for the current operating mode	None
3	Movement of personnel within the PROTECTED AREA is impeded due to an offsite event involving hazardous materials (e.g., an offsite chemical spill or toxic gas release).	HU3.3	Movement of personnel within the PROTECTED AREA is IMPEDED due to an offsite event involving hazardous materials (e.g., an offsite chemical spill or toxic gas release)	None
4	A hazardous event that results in on-site conditions sufficient to prohibit the plant staff from accessing the site via personal vehicles.	HU3.4	A hazardous event that results in on-site conditions sufficient to prohibit the plant staff from accessing the site via personal vehicles (Note 7)	Added reference to Note 7.
5	(Site-specific list of natural or technological hazard events)	N/A	N/A	No other site-specific hazard has been identified for SGS.
Note	EAL #3 does not apply to routine traffic impediments such as fog,	N/A	Note 7: This EAL does NOT apply to routine traffic	This note, designated Note #7, is intended to apply to generic example EAL #4, not #3 as specified in the generic guidance.

EAL Comparison Matrix

	snow, ice, or vehicle breakdowns or accidents.		impediments such as fog, snow, ice, or vehicle breakdowns or accidents.	
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EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
HU4	FIRE potentially degrading the level of safety of the plant. MODE: All	HU4	FIRE potentially degrading the level of safety of the plant MODE: All	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	<p>a. A FIRE is NOT extinguished within 15-minutes of ANY of the following FIRE detection indications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Report from the field (i.e., visual observation) ● Receipt of multiple (more than 1) fire alarms or indications ● Field verification of a single fire alarm <p>AND</p> <p>b. The FIRE is located within ANY of the following plant rooms or areas: (site-specific list of plant rooms or areas)</p>	HU4.1	<p>A FIRE is <u>NOT</u> extinguished within 15 min. of ANY of the following FIRE detection indications (Note 1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Report from the field (i.e., visual observation) ● Receipt of multiple (more than 1) fire alarms or indications ● Field verification of a single fire alarm <p><u>AND</u></p> <p>The FIRE is located within ANY Table H-1 area</p>	Table H-1 provides a list of site-specific fire areas.
2	<p>a. Receipt of a single fire alarm (i.e., no other indications of a FIRE).</p> <p>AND</p> <p>b. The FIRE is located within</p>	HU4.2	<p>Receipt of a single fire alarm (i.e., <u>NO</u> other indications of a FIRE)</p> <p><u>AND</u></p> <p>The fire alarm is indicating a</p>	Table H-1 provides a list of site-specific fire areas.

EAL Comparison Matrix

	<p>ANY of the following plant rooms or areas: (site-specific list of plant rooms or areas)</p> <p>AND</p> <p>c. The existence of a FIRE is not verified within 30-minutes of alarm receipt.</p>		<p>FIRE within ANY Table H-1 area</p> <p>AND</p> <p>The existence of a FIRE is NOT verified within 30 min. of alarm receipt (Note 1)</p>	
3	<p>A FIRE within the plant <i>or ISFSI</i> [for plants with an ISFSI outside the plant Protected Area] PROTECTED AREA not extinguished within 60-minutes of the initial report, alarm or indication.</p>	HU4.3	<p>A FIRE within the PROTECTED AREA NOT extinguished within 60 min. of the initial report, alarm or indication (Note 1)</p>	SGS has an ISFSI located inside the plant Protected Area.
4	<p>A FIRE within the plant <i>or ISFSI</i> [for plants with an ISFSI outside the plant Protected Area] PROTECTED AREA that requires firefighting support by an offsite fire response agency to extinguish.</p>	HU4.4	<p>A FIRE within the PROTECTED AREA that requires firefighting support by an offsite fire response agency to extinguish</p>	SGS has an ISFSI located inside the plant Protected Area.
Note	<p>Note: The Emergency Director should declare the Unusual Event promptly upon determining that the applicable time has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.</p>	N/A	<p>Note 1: The Emergency Coordinator should declare the event promptly upon determining that the time limit has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.</p>	<p>The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the EAL wording.</p>

Table H-1 Fire Areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Auxiliary Building• Service Water Intake Structure• Control Point Area• Inner/Outer Penetration Areas• Containment• Fuel Handling Building• Service Building• RWST, PWST, and AFWST Area

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
HU7	Other conditions exist which in the judgment of the Emergency Director warrant declaration of a (NO)UE MODE: All	HU7	Other conditions existing that in the judgment of the Emergency Coordinator warrant declaration of a UNUSUAL EVENT MODE: All	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	Other conditions exist which in the judgment of the Emergency Director indicate that events are in progress or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant or indicate a security threat to facility protection has been initiated. No releases of radioactive material requiring offsite response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of safety systems occurs.	HU7.1	Other conditions exist which in the judgment of the Emergency Coordinator indicate that events are in progress or have occurred which indicate a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant or indicate a security threat to facility protection has been initiated. NO releases of radioactive material requiring offsite response or monitoring are expected unless further degradation of SAFETY SYSTEMS occurs.	None

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
HA1	HOSTILE ACTION within the OWNER CONTROLLED AREA or airborne attack threat within 30 minutes. MODE: All	HA1	HOSTILE ACTION within the OWNER CONTROLLED AREA or airborne attack threat within 30 minutes MODE: All	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	A HOSTILE ACTION is occurring or has occurred within the OWNER CONTROLLED AREA as reported by the (site-specific security shift supervision).	HA1.1	A HOSTILE ACTION is occurring or has occurred within the OCA as reported by Security Shift Manager or designee (Note 6) OR A VALIDATED notification from NRC of an aircraft attack threat within 30 min. of the site (Note 6)	Example EALs #1 and #2 have been combined into a single EAL for ease of use.
2	A validated notification from NRC of an aircraft attack threat within 30 minutes of the site.			
N/A	N/A	N/A	Note 6: Shift Manager (SM) should implement the Prompt Actions of the Security Emergency Guideline Attachment located in NC.EP-EP.ZZ-0102, EC Response, prior to classification of a security emergency. Key Information to obtain from Security Supervision upon SM	Added Note 6 to provide guidance to implement immediate security based response actions prior to declaring the security based emergency and to obtain critical information of the nature of the security event.

EAL Comparison Matrix

			<p>notification of a security event:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Determination if the security event is a HOSTILE ACTION or SECURITY CONDITION• If a HOSTILE ACTION, is location the OCA or PA?	
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EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
HA5	Gaseous release impeding access to equipment necessary for normal plant operations, cooldown or shutdown. MODE: All	HA5	Gaseous release IMPEDING access to equipment necessary for normal plant operations, cooldown or shutdown MODE: 3 - Hot Standby, 4 - Hot Shutdown	Limited mode applicability the modes specified in Table H-2. Added the following note to bases: NOTE: IC HA5 mode applicability has been limited to the applicable modes identified in Table H-2 Safe Operation & Shutdown Rooms/Areas. If due to plant operating procedure or plant configuration changes, the applicable plant modes specified in Table H-2 are changed, a corresponding change to Attachment 7 'Safe Operation & Shutdown Rooms/Areas Tables R-3 & H-2 Bases' and to IC HA5 mode applicability is required.

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	a. Release of a toxic, corrosive, asphyxiant or flammable gas into any of the following plant rooms or areas: (site-specific list of plant rooms or areas with entry-related mode applicability identified) AND b. Entry into the room or area is prohibited or impeded.	HA5.1	Release of a toxic, corrosive, asphyxiant or flammable gas into ANY Table H-2 room or area AND Entry into the room or area is prohibited or IMPEDED (Note 5)	The site-specific list of plant rooms or areas with entry-related mode applicability are tabularized in Table H-2.
Note	Note: If the equipment in the listed room or area was already inoperable or out-of-service before the event occurred, then no emergency classification is warranted.	N/A	Note 5: If the equipment in the listed room or area was already inoperable or out-of-service before the event occurred, then NO emergency classification is warranted.	None

Table H-2 Safe Operation & Shutdown Rooms/Areas	
Unit 1/2 Room / Area	Mode Applicability
78' Electrical Penetration Area	4
64' Switchgear Room	4
SI Pump Room	3, 4
45' RHR Pump Rooms	3, 4

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
HA6	Control Room evacuation resulting in transfer of plant control to alternate locations. MODE: All	HA6	Control Room evacuation resulting in transfer of plant control to alternate locations MODE: All	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	An event has resulted in plant control being transferred from the Control Room to (site-specific remote shutdown panels and local control stations).	HA6.1	An event has resulted in plant control being transferred from the Control Room to the Remote Shutdown Panel (RSP)	None

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
HA7	Other conditions exist which in the judgment of the Emergency Director warrant declaration of an Alert. MODE: All	HA7	Other conditions exist that in the judgment of the Emergency Coordinator warrant declaration of an Alert MODE: All	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	Other conditions exist which, in the judgment of the Emergency Director, indicate that events are in progress or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant or a security event that involves probable life threatening risk to site personnel or damage to site equipment because of HOSTILE ACTION. Any releases are expected to be limited to small fractions of the EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels.	HA7.1	Other conditions exist which, in the judgment of the Emergency Coordinator, indicate that events are in progress or have occurred which involve an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant or a security event that involves probable life threatening risk to site personnel or damage to site equipment because of HOSTILE ACTION . Any releases are expected to be limited to small fractions of the EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels.	None

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
HS1	HOSTILE ACTION within the PROTECTED AREA MODE: All	HS1	HOSTILE ACTION within the PROTECTED AREA MODE: All	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	A HOSTILE ACTION is occurring or has occurred within the PROTECTED AREA as reported by the (site-specific security shift supervision).	HS1.1	A HOSTILE ACTION is occurring or has occurred within the PROTECTED AREA as reported by Security Shift Manager or designee (Note 6)	None
N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>Note 6: Shift Manager (SM) should implement the Prompt Actions of the Security Emergency Guideline Attachment located in NC.EP-EP.ZZ-0102, EC Response, prior to classification of a security emergency.</p> <p>Key Information to obtain from Security Supervision upon SM notification of a security event:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determination if the security event is a HOSTILE ACTION or SECURITY CONDITION • If a HOSTILE ACTION, is location the OCA or PA? 	Added Note 6 to provide guidance to implement immediate security based response actions prior to declaring the security based emergency and to obtain critical information of the nature of the security event.

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
HS6	Inability to control a key safety function from outside the Control Room. MODE: All	HS6	Inability to control a key safety function from outside the Control Room MODE: 1 - Power Operations, 2 - Startup, 3 – Hot Standby, 4 - Hot Shutdown, 5 - Cold Shutdown, 6 - Refueling	Deleted defueled mode applicability. Control of the cited safety functions are not critical for a defueled reactor as there is no energy source in the RPV or RCS. This is an acceptable deviation from the generic NEI 99-01 Revision 6 guidance.

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	a. An event has resulted in plant control being transferred from the Control Room to (site-specific remote shutdown panels and local control stations). AND b. Control of ANY of the following key safety functions is not reestablished within (site-specific number of minutes). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reactivity control ● Core cooling [<i>PWR</i>] / RPV water level [<i>BWR</i>] ● RCS heat removal 	HS6.1	An event has resulted in plant control being transferred from the Control Room to the Remote Shutdown Panel (RSP) AND Control of ANY of the following key safety functions is not reestablished within 15 min. (Note 1): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reactivity (OPCONs 1, 2 and 3 only) ● RCS inventory ● RCS heat removal 	The Mode applicability for the reactivity control safety function has been limited to Modes 1, 2, and 3. In Modes 4, 5 and 6, adequate shutdown margin exists under all conditions. This is an acceptable deviation from the generic NEI 99-01 Revision 6 guidance.

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
HS7	Other conditions exist which in the judgment of the Emergency Director warrant declaration of a Site Area Emergency. MODE: All	HS7	Other conditions existing that in the judgment of the Emergency Coordinator warrant declaration of a Site Area Emergency MODE: All	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	Other conditions exist which in the judgment of the Emergency Director indicate that events are in progress or have occurred which involve actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public or HOSTILE ACTION that results in intentional damage or malicious acts, (1) toward site personnel or equipment that could lead to the likely failure of or, (2) that prevent effective access to equipment needed for the protection of the public. Any releases are not expected to result in exposure levels which exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels beyond the site boundary.	HS7.1	Other conditions exist which in the judgment of the Emergency Coordinator indicate that events are in progress or have occurred which involve actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public or HOSTILE ACTION that results in intentional damage or malicious acts, (1) toward site personnel or equipment that could lead to the likely failure of or, (2) that prevent effective access to equipment needed for the protection of the public. Any releases are NOT expected to result in exposure levels which exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels beyond the SITE BOUNDARY .	None

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
HG1	<p>HOSTILE ACTION resulting in loss of physical control of the facility.</p> <p>MODE: All</p>	N/A	N/A	<p>IC HG1 and associated example EAL are not implemented in the SGS scheme.</p> <p>There are several other ICs that are redundant with this IC, and are better suited to ensure timely and effective emergency declarations. In addition, the development of new spent fuel pool level EALs, as a result of NRC Order EA-12-051, clarified the intended emergency classification level for spent fuel pool level events.</p> <p>This is an acceptable deviation from the generic NEI 99-01 Revision 6 guidance.</p>

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	<p>a. A HOSTILE ACTION is occurring or has occurred within the PROTECTED AREA as reported by the (site-specific security shift supervision).</p> <p>AND</p> <p>b. EITHER of the following has occurred:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ANY of the following safety functions cannot be controlled or maintained. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reactivity control ● Core cooling [PWR]/RPV water level [BWR] ● RCS heat removal 	N/A	N/A	<p>IC HG1 and associated example EAL are not implemented in the SGS scheme.</p> <p>There are several other ICs that are redundant with this IC, and are better suited to ensure timely and effective emergency declarations. In addition, the development of new spent fuel pool level EALs, as a result of NRC Order EA-12-051, clarified the intended emergency classification level for spent fuel pool level events. This deviation is justified because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hostile Action in the Protected Area is bounded by ICs HS1 and HS7. Hostile Action resulting in a loss of physical control is bound by EAL HG7, as well as any event that may lead to radiological releases to the public in excess of Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Protective Action Guides (PAGs). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. If, for whatever reason, the Control Room must be evacuated, and control of safety functions (e.g., reactivity control, RPV water level, and RCS heat

EAL Comparison Matrix

	<p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>2. Damage to spent fuel has occurred or is IMMINENT.</p>			<p>removal) cannot be reestablished, then IC HS6 would apply, as well as IC HS7 if desired by the EAL decision-maker.</p> <p>b. Also, as stated above, any event (including Hostile Action) that could reasonably be expected to have a release exceeding EPA PAGs would be bound by IC HG7.</p> <p>c. From a Hostile Action perspective, ICs HS1, HS7 and HG7 are appropriate, and therefore, make this part of HG1 redundant and unnecessary.</p> <p>d. From a loss of physical control perspective, ICs HS6, HS7 and HG7 are appropriate, and therefore, make this part of HG1 redundant and unnecessary.</p> <p>2. Any event which causes a loss of spent fuel pool level will be bounded by ICs AA2, AS2 and AG2, regardless of whether it was based upon a Hostile Action or not, thus making this part of HG1 redundant and unnecessary.</p> <p>a. An event that leads to a radiological release will be bounded by ICs AU1, AA1, AS1 and AG1. Events that lead to radiological releases in excess of EPA PAGs will be bounded by EALs AG1 and HG7, thus making this part of HG1 redundant and unnecessary.</p> <p>ICs AA2, AS2, AG2, AS1, AG1, HS1, HS6, HS7 and HG7 have been implemented consistent with NEI 99-01 Revision 6 and thus HG1 is adequately bounded as described above.</p> <p>This is an acceptable deviation from the generic NEI 99-01 Revision 6 guidance.</p>
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EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
HG7	Other conditions exist which in the judgment of the Emergency Director warrant declaration of a General Emergency MODE: All	HG7	Other conditions exist which in the judgment of the Emergency Coordinator warrant declaration of a General Emergency MODE: All	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	Other conditions exist which in the judgment of the Emergency Director indicate that events are in progress or have occurred which involve actual or IMMEDIATE substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss of containment integrity or HOSTILE ACTION that results in an actual loss of physical control of the facility. Releases can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels offsite for more than the immediate site area.	HG7.1	Other conditions exist which in the judgment of the Emergency Coordinator indicate that events are in progress or have occurred which involve actual or IMMEDIATE substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss of containment integrity or HOSTILE ACTION that results in an actual loss of physical control of the facility. Releases can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA Protective Action Guideline exposure levels offsite for more than the immediate site area.	None

Category S

System Malfunction

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
SU1	Loss of all offsite AC power capability to emergency buses for 15 minutes or longer. MODE: Power Operation, Startup, Hot Standby, Hot Shutdown	SU1	Loss of ALL offsite AC power capability to vital buses for 15 minutes or longer MODE: 1 - Power Operations, 2 - Startup, 3 - Hot Standby, 4 - Hot Shutdown	“vital buses” is the SGS-specific terminology for “emergency buses”.

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	Loss of ALL offsite AC power capability to (site-specific emergency buses) for 15 minutes or longer.	SU1.1	Loss of ALL offsite AC power capability to 4 KV Vital Buses for ≥ 15 min. (Note 1)	Vital 4 KV buses are the site-specific emergency buses.
Note	The Emergency Director should declare the Unusual Event promptly upon determining that 15 minutes has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	N/A	Note 1: The Emergency Coordinator should declare the event promptly upon determining that the time limit has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the EAL wording.

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
SU2	UNPLANNED loss of Control Room indications for 15 minutes or longer. MODE: Power Operation, Startup, Hot Standby, Hot Shutdown	SU3	UNPLANNED loss of Control Room indications for 15 minutes or longer. MODE: 1 - Power Operations, 2 - Startup, 3 - Hot Standby, 4 - Hot Shutdown	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	An UNPLANNED event results in the inability to monitor one or more of the following parameters from within the Control Room for 15 minutes or longer.	SU3.1	An UNPLANNED event results in the inability to monitor one or more Table S-1 parameters from within the Control Room for ≥ 15 min. (Note 1)	The site-specific Safety System Parameter list is tabulated in Table S-1.
Note	The Emergency Director should declare the Unusual Event promptly upon determining that 15 minutes has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	N/A	Note 1: The Emergency Coordinator should declare the event promptly upon determining that the time limit has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the EAL wording.

EAL Comparison Matrix

<i>[BWR parameter list]</i>	<i>[PWR parameter list]</i>
Reactor Power	Reactor Power
RPV Water Level	RCS Level
RPV Pressure	RCS Pressure
Primary Containment Pressure	In-Core/Core Exit Temperature
Suppression Pool Level	Levels in at least (site-specific number) steam generators
Suppression Pool Temperature	Steam Generator Auxiliary or Emergency Feed Water Flow

Table S-1 Safety System Parameters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reactor power • RCS level • RCS pressure • CET temperature • Level in at least one SG • Auxiliary or emergency feedwater flow to at least on SG

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
SU3	Reactor coolant activity greater than Technical Specification allowable limits. MODE: Power Operation, Startup, Hot Standby, Hot Shutdown	SU4	Reactor coolant activity greater than Technical Specification allowable limits MODE: 1 - Power Operations, 2 - Startup, 3 - Hot Standby, 4 - Hot Shutdown	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	(Site-specific radiation monitor) reading greater than (site-specific value).	SU4.1	Letdown Line Monitor readings indicating fuel clad degradation based on receipt of EITHER of the following (Note 11): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1R31A in warning • 2R31 in alarm 	Letdown Line Monitors serve as a failed fuel detector by monitoring gamma levels in the reactor coolant letdown line. Unit 1 Letdown Line Monitor (1R31A) and Unit 2 Letdown Line Monitor (2R31) measures letdown line activity. The Letdown Line Monitor “warning” setpoints are administratively set at 50% of the “alarm” setpoints. These alarms are representative of coolant activity at Technical Specification limits.
2	Sample analysis indicates that a reactor coolant activity value is greater than an allowable limit specified in Technical Specifications.	SU4.2	Reactor coolant activity (Dose Equivalent Iodine) exceeds limits of Technical Specification Figure 3.4-1 (Note 11)	Technical Specification Figure 3.4-1 provides the Technical Specification allowable coolant activity limits.
N/A	N/A	N/A	Note 11: Refer to the Fission Product Barrier Table for possible event escalation due to RCS leakage or high RCS activity.	Added new note 11 to provide guidance for potential classification upgrade based on coolant activity in Category F.

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
SU4	RCS leakage for 15 minutes or longer. MODE: Power Operation, Startup, Hot Standby, Hot Shutdown	SU5	RCS leakage for 15 minutes or longer MODE: 1 - Power Operations, 2 - Startup, 3 - Hot Standby, 4 - Hot Shutdown	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	RCS unidentified or pressure boundary leakage greater than (site-specific value) for 15 minutes or longer.	SU5.1	RCS unidentified or pressure boundary leakage > 10 gpm for ≥ 15 min. OR RCS identified leakage > 25 gpm for ≥ 15 min. OR Leakage from the RCS to a location outside containment > 25 gpm for ≥ 15 mi. (Notes 1, 11)	Example EALs #1, 2 and 3 have been combined into a single EAL for usability.
2	RCS identified leakage greater than (site-specific value) for 15 minutes or longer.			
3	Leakage from the RCS to a location outside containment greater than 25 gpm for 15 minutes or longer.			
Note	The Emergency Director should declare the Unusual Event promptly upon determining that 15 minutes has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	N/A	Note 1: The Emergency Coordinator should declare the event promptly upon determining that the time limit has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the EAL wording.
N/A	N/A	N/A	Note 11: Refer to the Fission Product Barrier Table	Added new note 11 to provide guidance for potential classification

EAL Comparison Matrix

			for possible event escalation due to RCS leakage or high RCS activity.	upgrade based on coolant leakage in Category F.
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EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
SU5	Automatic or manual (trip [PWR] / scram [BWR]) fails to shutdown the reactor. MODE: Power Operation	SU6	Automatic or manual trip fails to shut down the reactor MODE: 1 - Power Operations, 2 - Startup	Included Startup mode applicability because the Startup mode is defined as reactor power $\leq 5\%$.

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	a. An automatic (trip [PWR] / scram [BWR]) did not shutdown the reactor. AND b. A subsequent manual action taken at the reactor control consoles is successful in shutting down the reactor.	SU6.1	An automatic or manual trip did NOT shut down the reactor after ANY RPS setpoint is exceeded or manual trip action was initiated AND A subsequent automatic trip or manual trip action taken at the reactor control console (reactor trip switches, trip bkr bezels, supply breakers 1/2E6D and 1/2G6D) is successful in shutting down the reactor as indicated by reactor power $\geq 5\%$ (Note 8)	Example EALs #1 and #2 have been combined. As specified in the generic developers guidance "Developers may include site-specific EOP criteria indicative of a successful reactor shutdown in an EAL statement, the Basis or both (e.g., a reactor power level)." Reactor power $< 5\%$ is the site-specific indication of a successful reactor trip. Added the words "... after ANY RPS setpoint is exceeded" to clarify that it is a failure of the automatic scram when a valid scram signal has been exceeded. Reactor trip switches, trip bkr bezels, supply breakers 1/2E6D and 1/2G6D are the manual actions taken to shut down the reactor from the control consoles.
2	a. A manual trip ([PWR] / scram [BWR]) did not shutdown the reactor. AND b. EITHER of the following: 1. A subsequent manual action taken at the reactor control consoles is successful in shutting down the reactor.			

EAL Comparison Matrix

	<p>OR</p> <p>2 A subsequent automatic (trip [PWR] / scram [BWR]) is successful in shutting down the reactor.</p>			
Notes	<p>Note: A manual action is any operator action, or set of actions, which causes the control rods to be rapidly inserted into the core, and does not include manually driving in control rods or implementation of boron injection strategies.</p>	N/A	<p>Note 8: A manual action is <u>ANY</u> operator action, or set of actions, which causes the control rods to be rapidly inserted into the core, and does <u>NOT</u> include manually driving in control rods or implementation of boron injection strategies.</p>	None

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
SU6	Loss of all onsite or offsite communications capabilities. MODE: Power Operation, Startup, Hot Standby, Hot Shutdown	SU7	Loss of ALL onsite or offsite communications capabilities. MODE: 1 - Power Operations, 2 - Startup, 3 - Hot Standby, 4 - Hot Shutdown	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	Loss of ALL of the following onsite communication methods: (site-specific list of communications methods)	SU7.1	Loss of ALL Table S-3 onsite communication methods OR Loss of ALL Table S-3 offsite communication methods OR Loss of ALL Table S-3 NRC communication methods	Example EALs #1, 2 and 3 have been combined into a single EAL for simplification of presentation. Table S-3 provides a site-specific list of onsite, offsite (ORO) and NRC communications methods.
2	Loss of ALL of the following ORO communications methods: (site-specific list of communications methods)			
3	Loss of ALL of the following NRC communications methods: (site-specific list of communications methods)			

Table S-3 Communication Methods			
System	Onsite	Offsite	NRC
Direct Inward Dial System (DID)	X	X	X
Station Page System (Gaitronics)	X		
Station Radio System	X		
Nuclear Emergency Telephone System (NETS)		X	X
Centrex Phone System (ESSX)		X	X
NRC (ENS)			X

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
SU7	<p>Failure to isolate containment or loss of containment pressure control. [PWR]</p> <p>MODE: Power Operation, Startup, Hot Standby, Hot Shutdown</p>	SU8	Failure to isolate containment or loss of containment pressure control	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	<p>a. Failure of containment to isolate when required by an actuation signal.</p> <p>AND</p> <p>b. ALL required penetrations are not closed within 15 minutes of the actuation signal.</p>	SU8.1	<p>ANY penetration is not isolated within 15 min. of a VALID containment isolation signal</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Containment pressure > 15 psig with < one full train of containment depressurization equipment operating per design for ≥ 15 min. (Note 10)</p> <p>(Note 1)</p>	Example EALs #1 and #2 have been combined for usability.
2	<p>a. Containment pressure greater than (site-specific pressure).</p> <p>AND</p> <p>b. Less than one full train of (site-specific system or equipment) is operating per design for 15 minutes or longer.</p>			
N/A	N/A	N/A	Note 1: The Emergency Coordinator should declare the event	Added note 1 consistent with other EALs with a timing component.

EAL Comparison Matrix

			promptly upon determining that the time limit has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	
N/A	N/A	N/A	<p>Note 10: One full train of depressurization equipment consists of <u>EITHER</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 5 CFCUs running in low speed with NO Containment Spray train in service - at least 3 CFCUs running in low speed with one Containment Spray train in service 	Added note 10 to clarify what constitutes a full train of depressurization equipment.

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
SA1	Loss of all but one AC power source to emergency buses for 15 minutes or longer. MODE: Power Operation, Startup, Hot Standby, Hot Shutdown	SA1	Loss of ALL but one AC power source to vital buses for 15 minutes or longer. MODE: 1 - Power Operations, 2 - Startup, 3 - Hot Standby, 4 - Hot Shutdown	“vital buses” is the SGS-specific terminology for “emergency buses”.

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	a. AC power capability to (site-specific emergency buses) is reduced to a single power source for 15 minutes or longer. AND b. Any additional single power source failure will result in a loss of all AC power to SAFETY SYSTEMS.	SA1.1	AC power capability to 4 KV Vital Buses reduced to a single power source for ≥ 15 min. (Note 1) AND ANY additional single power source failure will result in loss of ALL AC power to SAFETY SYSTEMS	Vital 4 KV buses are the site-specific emergency buses.
Note	The Emergency Director should declare the Alert promptly upon determining that 15 minutes has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	N/A	Note 1: The Emergency Coordinator should declare the event promptly upon determining that the time limit has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the EAL wording.

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
SA2	UNPLANNED loss of Control Room indications for 15 minutes or longer with a significant transient in progress. MODE: Power Operation, Startup, Hot Standby, Hot Shutdown	SA3	UNPLANNED loss of Control Room indications for 15 minutes or longer with a significant transient in progress. MODE: 1 - Power Operations, 2 - Startup, 3 - Hot Standby, 4 - Hot Shutdown	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	An UNPLANNED event results in the inability to monitor one or more of the following parameters from within the Control Room for 15 minutes or longer. AND ANY of the following transient events in progress. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Automatic or manual runback greater than 25% thermal reactor power ● Electrical load rejection greater than 25% full electrical load ● Reactor scram [BWR] / trip [PWR] 	SA3.1	An UNPLANNED event results in the inability to monitor one or more Table S-1 parameters from within the Control Room for ≥ 15 min. (Note 1) AND ANY significant transient is in progress, Table S-2	The site-specific Safety System Parameter list is in Table S-1. The significant transient list has been tabularized in Table S-2 for ease of use.

EAL Comparison Matrix

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ECCS (SI) actuation ● Thermal power oscillations greater than 10% [BWR] 			
Note	The Emergency Director should declare the Unusual Event promptly upon determining that 15 minutes has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	N/A	Note 1: The Emergency Coordinator should declare the event promptly upon determining that the time limit has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the EAL wording.

EAL Comparison Matrix

<i>[BWR parameter list]</i>	<i>[PWR parameter list]</i>
Reactor Power	Reactor Power
RPV Water Level	RCS Level
RPV Pressure	RCS Pressure
Primary Containment Pressure	In-Core/Core Exit Temperature
Suppression Pool Level	Levels in at least (site-specific number) steam generators
Suppression Pool Temperature	Steam Generator Auxiliary or Emergency Feed Water Flow

Table S-1 Safety System Parameters
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reactor power • RCS level • RCS pressure • CET temperature • Level in at least one SG • Auxiliary or emergency feedwater flow to at least on SG

Table S-2 Significant Transients
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automatic turbine runback > 25% thermal reactor power • Electrical load rejection > 25% full electrical load • Reactor Trip • Safety Injection Activation

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
SA5	Automatic or manual (trip [PWR] / scram [BWR]) fails to shutdown the reactor, and subsequent manual actions taken at the reactor control consoles are not successful in shutting down the reactor. MODE: Power Operation	SA6	Automatic or manual trip fails to shut down the reactor and subsequent manual actions taken at the reactor control consoles are NOT successful in shutting down the reactor MODE: 1 - Power Operations, 2 - Startup	Included Startup mode applicability because the Startup mode is defined as reactor power $\leq 5\%$.

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	a. An automatic or manual (trip [PWR] / scram [BWR]) did not shutdown the reactor. AND b. Manual actions taken at the reactor control consoles are not successful in shutting down the reactor.	SA6.1	An automatic or manual trip did NOT shut down the reactor as indicated by reactor power $\geq 5\%$ AND Manual trip actions taken at the reactor control console (reactor trip switches, trip bkr bezels, supply breakers 1/2E6D and 1/2G6D) are NOT successful in shutting down the reactor as indicated by reactor power $\geq 5\%$ (Note 8)	As specified in the generic developers guidance "Developers may include site-specific EOP criteria indicative of a successful reactor shutdown in an EAL statement, the Basis or both (e.g., a reactor power level)." Reactor power $< 5\%$ is the site-specific indication of a successful reactor trip. Reactor trip switches, trip bkr bezels, supply breakers 1/2E6D and 1/2G6D are the manual actions taken to shut down the reactor from the control consoles.
Notes	Note: A manual action is any operator action, or set of actions, which causes the control rods to be rapidly inserted into the core, and does not include manually driving in control rods or implementation of boron injection	N/A	Note 8: A manual trip action is ANY operator action, or set of actions, which causes the control rods to be rapidly inserted into the core, and does	None

EAL Comparison Matrix

	strategies.		<u>NOT</u> include manually driving in control rods or implementation of boron injection strategies	
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EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
SA9	Hazardous event affecting a SAFETY SYSTEM needed for the current operating mode. MODE: Power Operation, Startup, Hot Standby, Hot Shutdown	SA9.1	Hazardous event affecting a SAFETY SYSTEM needed for the current operating mode MODE: 1 - Power Operations, 2 - Startup, 3 - Hot Standby, 4 - Hot Shutdown	None

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	<p>a. The occurrence of ANY of the following hazardous events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Seismic event (earthquake) ● Internal or external flooding event ● High winds or tornado strike ● FIRE ● EXPLOSION ● (site-specific hazards) ● Other events with similar hazard characteristics as determined by the Shift Manager <p>AND</p> <p>b. EITHER of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Event damage has caused indications of degraded performance in at least one train of a SAFETY SYSTEM needed for the current operating mode. <p>OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The event has caused VISIBLE DAMAGE to a SAFETY SYSTEM component or structure needed for the current operating mode. 	SA8.1	<p>The occurrence of any Table S-4 hazardous event</p> <p>AND EITHER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Event damage has caused indications of degraded performance in at least one train of a SAFETY SYSTEM needed for the current operating mode ● The event has caused VISIBLE DAMAGE to a SAFETY SYSTEM component or structure needed for the current operating mode 	The hazardous events have been listed in Table S-4.

Table S-4 Hazardous Events
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Seismic event (earthquake)● Internal or external FLOODING event● High winds or tornado strike● FIRE● EXPLOSION● Other events with similar hazard characteristics as determined by the Shift Manager

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
SS1	Loss of all offsite and all onsite AC power to emergency buses for 15 minutes or longer. MODE: Power Operation, Startup, Hot Standby, Hot Shutdown	SS1	Loss of <u>ALL</u> offsite and <u>ALL</u> onsite AC power to vital buses for 15 minutes or longer MODE: 1 - Power Operations, 2 - Startup, 3 - Hot Standby, 4 - Hot Shutdown	“Vital buses” is the SGS-specific terminology for “emergency buses”.

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	Loss of <u>ALL</u> offsite and <u>ALL</u> onsite AC power to (site-specific emergency buses) for 15 minutes or longer.	SS1.1	Loss of <u>ALL</u> offsite and <u>ALL</u> onsite AC power to 4 KV Vital Buses for ≥ 15 min. (Note 1)	Vital 4 KV buses are the site-specific emergency buses.
Note	The Emergency Director should declare the Unusual Event promptly upon determining that 15 minutes has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	N/A	Note 1: The Emergency Coordinator should declare the event promptly upon determining that the time limit has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the EAL wording.

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
SS5	Inability to shutdown the reactor causing a challenge to (core cooling [PWR] / RPV water level [BWR]) or RCS heat removal. MODE: Power Operation	SS6	Inability to shut down the reactor causing a challenge to RCS water level or RCS heat removal MODE: 1 - Power Operations, 2 - Startup	Included Startup mode applicability because the Startup mode is defined as reactor power $\leq 5\%$.

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	<p>a. An automatic or manual (trip [PWR] / scram [BWR]) did not shutdown the reactor. AND</p> <p>b. All manual actions to shutdown the reactor have been unsuccessful. AND</p> <p>c. EITHER of the following conditions exist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Site-specific indication of an inability to adequately remove heat from the core) • (Site-specific indication of an inability to adequately remove heat from the RCS) 	SS6.1	<p>An automatic or manual trip did NOT shut down the reactor as indicated by reactor power $\geq 5\%$</p> <p>AND</p> <p>ALL actions to shut down the reactor are NOT successful as indicated by reactor power $\geq 5\%$</p> <p>AND EITHER:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFST Core Cooling RED path conditions met • CFST Heat Sink RED path exists due to actual loss of secondary heat sink and heat sink is required 	<p>Deleted the term “manual actions” from the second condition. For generic IC SS5, all actions to shut down the reactor can be credited, including emergency boration which is not considered a “manual” scram action.</p> <p>Indication of an inability to adequately remove heat from the core occurs when CFST Core Cooling Red Path conditions are met.</p> <p>Indication of an inability to adequately remove heat from the RCS occurs when CFST Heat Sink Red Path conditions are met when heat sink is required.</p>

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
SS8	Loss of all Vital DC power for 15 minutes or longer. MODE: Power Operation, Startup, Hot Standby, Hot Shutdown	SS2	Loss of ALL vital DC power for 15 minutes or longer. MODE: 1 - Power Operations, 2 - Startup, 3 - Hot Standby, 4 - Hot Shutdown	None

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	Indicated voltage is less than (site-specific bus voltage value) on ALL (site-specific Vital DC busses) for 15 minutes or longer.	SS2.1	< 114 VDC bus voltage indications on ALL 125 VDC vital buses for ≥ 15 min. OR < 25 VDC bus voltage indications on both 28 VDC vital buses for ≥ 15 min. (Note 1)	114 VDC is the site-specific minimum vital 125V DC bus voltage. 25 VDC is the site-specific minimum vital 28V DC bus voltage.
Note	The Emergency Director should declare the Unusual Event promptly upon determining that 15 minutes has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	N/A	Note 1: The Emergency Coordinator should declare the event promptly upon determining that the time limit has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the EAL wording.

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
SG1	Prolonged loss of all offsite and all onsite AC power to emergency buses. MODE: Power Operation, Startup, Hot Standby, Hot Shutdown	SG1	Prolonged loss of ALL offsite and ALL onsite AC power to vital buses MODE: 1 - Power Operation, 2 - Startup, 3 - Hot Shutdown	"Vital buses" is the SGS-specific terminology for "emergency buses".
NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	a. Loss of ALL offsite and ALL onsite AC power to (site-specific emergency buses). AND b. EITHER of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of at least one AC emergency bus in less than (site-specific hours) is not likely. • (Site-specific indication of an inability to adequately remove heat from the core) 	SG1.1	Loss of ALL offsite and ALL onsite AC power to 4 KV Vital Buses AND EITHER of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of at least one Vital Bus in < 4 hrs is NOT likely (Note 1) • CFST Core Cooling RED path conditions met 	Vital 4 KV buses are the site-specific emergency buses. 4 hours is the site-specific SBO coping analysis time. CFST Core Cooling RED path conditions met is the site-specific indication of an inability to adequately remove heat from the core.
Note	The Emergency Director should declare the General Emergency promptly upon determining that (site-specific hours) has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	N/A	Note 1: The Emergency Coordinator should declare the event promptly upon determining that the time limit has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the EAL wording.

EAL Comparison Matrix

NEI IC#	NEI IC Wording	SGS IC#(s)	SGS IC Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
SG8	Loss of all AC and Vital DC power sources for 15 minutes or longer. MODE: Power Operation, Startup, Hot Standby, Hot Shutdown	SG2	Loss of ALL vital AC and vital DC power sources for 15 minutes or longer MODE: 1 - Power Operations, 2 - Startup, 3 - Hot Standby, 4 - Hot Shutdown	"vital AC" is the SGS-specific terminology for "emergency AC".

NEI Ex. EAL #	NEI Example EAL Wording	SGS EAL #	SGS EAL Wording	Difference/Deviation Justification
1	a. Loss of ALL offsite and ALL onsite AC power to (site-specific emergency buses) for 15 minutes or longer. AND b. Indicated voltage is less than (site-specific bus voltage value) on ALL (site-specific Vital DC busses) for 15 minutes or longer.	SG2.1	Loss of ALL offsite and ALL onsite AC power to 4.16 KV Vital Buses for ≥ 15 min. AND EITHER: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • < 114 VDC bus voltage indications on ALL 125 VDC vital buses for ≥ 15 min. • < 25 VDC bus voltage indications on both 28 VDC vital buses for ≥ 15 min. (Note 1)	Vital 4.16 KV buses are the site-specific emergency buses. 108 VDC is the site-specific minimum vital 125V DC bus voltage. 25 VDC is the site-specific minimum vital 28V DC bus voltage.
Note	The Emergency Director should declare the Unusual Event promptly upon determining that 15 minutes has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	N/A	Note 1: The Emergency Coordinator should declare the event promptly upon determining that the time limit has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.	The classification timeliness note has been standardized across the SGS EAL scheme by referencing the "time limit" specified within the EAL wording.