

RECOGNITION CATEGORY
ABNORMAL RAD LEVELS / RADIOLOGICAL EFFLUENTS

ARG1**Initiating Condition:**

Release of gaseous radioactivity resulting in offsite dose greater than 1000 mRrem TEDE or 5000 mRrem thyroid CDE.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2, 3, 4, D

Emergency Acton Level (EAL):**Notes:**

- The Emergency Director should declare the **General Emergency event** 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monitor is known to have stopped due to actions to isolate the release path, then the effluent monitor reading is no longer valid for classification purposes.~~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.~~

~~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)~~

1. ~~Dose assessment using actual meteorology indicates doses at or beyond (site specific dose receptor point) the site boundary of EITHER:~~

a. **> 1000 mRem TEDE**

OR

b. **> 5000 mRem CDE Thyroid**

OR

~~Field survey results indicate EITHER of the following at or beyond (site specific dose receptor point):~~

~~Closed window dose rates greater than 1,000 mR/hr expected to continue for 60 minutes or longer.~~

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~~—Analyses of field survey samples indicate thyroid CDE greater than 5,000 mrem for one hour of inhalation.~~

2. Field survey results at or beyond the site boundary indicate **EITHER**:

- a. Gamma (closed window) dose rates > **1000 mR/hr** are expected to continue for **≥ 60 minutes**.

OR

- b. Analyses of field survey samples indicate > **5000 mRem CDE Thyroid** for **60 minutes** of inhalation.

Basis:

This IC addresses a release of gaseous radioactivity that results in projected or actual offsite doses greater than or equal to the EPA Protective Action Guides (PAGs). It includes both monitored and un-monitored releases. Releases of this magnitude will require implementation of protective actions for the public.

Radiological effluent EALs are also included to provide a basis for classifying events and conditions that cannot be readily or appropriately classified on the basis of plant conditions alone. The inclusion of both plant condition and radiological effluent EALs more fully addresses the spectrum of possible accident events and conditions.

The TEDE dose is set at the EPA PAG of 1000 mRem while the 5000 mRem thyroid CDE was established in consideration of the 1:5 ratio of the EPA PAG for TEDE and thyroid CDE.

~~Classification based on effluent monitor readings assumes that a release path to the environment is established. 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.~~

Basis Reference(s):

1. EP-AA-112-500-F-55, NMP Offsite Monitoring Team
2. EP-AA-110-204, NMP Dose Assessment
3. CY-NM-170-301 Figure 5.1.3-1
4. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, AG1

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ARS1**Initiating Condition:**

Release of gaseous radioactivity resulting in offsite dose greater than 100 mRrem TEDE or 500 mRrem thyroid CDE.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2, 3, 4, D

Emergency Acton Level (EAL):**Notes:**

- The Emergency Director should declare the ~~Site Area Emergency event~~ 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.~~

~~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)~~

~~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).~~

~~Field survey results indicate **EITHER** of the following at or beyond (site-specific dose receptor point):~~

- ~~Closed window dose rates greater than 100 mR/hr expected to continue for 60 minutes or longer.~~
- ~~Analyses of field survey samples indicate thyroid CDE greater than 500 mrem for one hour of inhalation.~~

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1. Dose assessment using actual meteorology indicates doses at or beyond the site boundary of **EITHER**:

a. **> 100 mRem TEDE**

OR

b. **> 500 mRem CDE Thyroid**

OR

2. Field survey results at or beyond the site boundary indicate **EITHER**:

a. Gamma (closed window) dose rates **> 100 mR/hr** are expected to continue for **≥ 60 minutes**.

OR

b. Analyses of field survey samples indicate **> 500 mRem CDE Thyroid** for **60 minutes** of inhalation.

Basis:

This IC addresses a release of gaseous radioactivity that results in projected or actual offsite doses greater than or equal to 10% of the EPA Protective Action Guides (PAGs). It includes both monitored and un-monitored releases. Releases of this magnitude are associated with the failure of plant systems needed for the protection of the public.

Radiological effluent EALs are also included to provide a basis for classifying events and conditions that cannot be readily or appropriately classified on the basis of plant conditions alone. The inclusion of both plant condition and radiological effluent EALs more fully addresses the spectrum of possible accident events and conditions.

The TEDE dose is set at 10% of the EPA PAG of 1000 mRem while the 500 mRem thyroid CDE was established in consideration of the 1:5 ratio of the EPA PAG for TEDE and thyroid CDE.

~~Classification based on effluent monitor readings assumes that a release path to the environment is established. 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.~~

Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via IC RAG1.

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Basis Reference(s):

1. EP-AA-112-500-F-55, NMP Offsite Monitoring Team
2. EP-AA-110-204, NMP Dose Assessment
3. CY-NM-170-301 Figure 5.1.3-1
4. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, AS1

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ARA1**Initiating Condition:**

Release of gaseous or liquid radioactivity resulting in offsite dose greater than 10 mRrem TEDE or 50 mRrem thyroid CDE.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2, 3, 4, D

Emergency Acton Level (EAL):**Notes:**

- The Emergency Director should declare the **Alert event** 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.
- **Classification based on effluent monitor readings assumes that a release path to the environment is established.** 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.

~~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)~~

~~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).~~

~~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 receptor point) for one hour of exposure.~~

~~Field survey results indicate **EITHER** of the following at or beyond (site specific dose receptor point):~~

- ~~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.~~

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1. Readings on **Stack (RN 10 A/B)** Effluent Monitor **> 1.5 E+05 cps** for **≥ 15 minutes**.

OR

2. Dose assessment using actual meteorology indicates doses at or beyond the site boundary of **EITHER**:

a. **> 10 mRem TEDE**

OR

b. **> 50 mRem CDE Thyroid**

OR

3. Analysis of a liquid effluent sample indicates a concentration or release rate that would result in doses greater than **EITHER** of the following at or beyond the site boundary:

a. **10 mRem TEDE** for **60 minutes** of exposure

OR

b. **50 mRem CDE Thyroid** for **60 minutes** of exposure

OR

4. Field survey results at or beyond the site boundary indicate **EITHER**:

a. Gamma (closed window) dose rates **> 10 mR/hr** are expected to continue for **≥ 60 minutes**.

OR

b. Analyses of field survey samples indicate **> 50 mRem CDE Thyroid** for **60 minutes** of inhalation.

Basis:

This IC addresses a release of gaseous or liquid radioactivity that results in projected or actual offsite doses greater than or equal to 1% of the EPA Protective Action Guides

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(PAGs). It includes both monitored and un-monitored releases. Releases of this magnitude represent an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant as indicated by a radiological release that significantly exceeds regulatory limits (e.g., a significant uncontrolled release).

Radiological effluent EALs are also included to provide a basis for classifying events and conditions that cannot be readily or appropriately classified on the basis of plant conditions alone. The inclusion of both plant condition and radiological effluent EALs more fully addresses the spectrum of possible accident events and conditions.

The TEDE dose is set at 1% of the EPA PAG of 1000 mRrem while the 50 mRrem thyroid CDE was established in consideration of the 1:5 ratio of the EPA PAG for TEDE and thyroid CDE.

~~Classification based on effluent monitor readings assumes that a release path to the environment is established. 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.~~

Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via IC RAS1.

Basis Reference(s):

1. CY-NM-170-301 Figure 5.1.3-1
2. EP-EAL-0633, Calculation of Nine Mile Point Unit 1 Table R-1 EAL Threshold Values
3. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, AA1

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ARU1**Initiating Condition:**

Release of gaseous or liquid radioactivity greater than 2 times the ~~ODCM (site-specific effluent release controlling document)~~ limits for 60 minutes or longer.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2, 3, 4, D

Emergency Acton Level (EAL):**Notes:**

- The Emergency Director should declare the ~~Unusual Event~~ event promptly upon determining that ~~60 minutes~~ 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 60 minutes.
- ~~Classification based on effluent monitor readings assumes that a release path to the environment is established.~~ 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.

~~(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)~~

~~(3) 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.~~

~~(4) 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 60 minutes or longer.~~

~~5-1. Reading on the Rad Waste Discharge effluent monitor > 2x alarm setpoint established by a current radioactive release discharge permit for ≥ 60 minutes.~~

OR

~~2. Reading on Stack (RN 10 A/B) Effluent Monitor > 2.85 E+02 cps for ≥ 60 minutes.~~

OR

~~3. Confirmed sample analyses for gaseous or liquid releases indicate concentrations or release rates > 2x ODCM Limit with a release duration of ≥ 60 minutes.~~

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Basis:

This IC addresses a potential decrease in the level of safety of the plant as indicated by a low-level radiological release that exceeds regulatory commitments for an extended period of time (e.g., an uncontrolled release). It includes any gaseous or liquid radiological release, monitored or un-monitored, including those for which a radioactivity discharge permit is normally prepared.

Nuclear power plants incorporate design features intended to control the release of radioactive effluents to the environment. Further, there are administrative controls established to prevent unintentional releases, and to control and monitor intentional releases. The occurrence of an extended, uncontrolled radioactive release to the environment is indicative of degradation in these features and/or controls.

Radiological effluent EALs are also included to provide a basis for classifying events and conditions that cannot be readily or appropriately classified on the basis of plant conditions alone. The inclusion of both plant condition and radiological effluent EALs more fully addresses the spectrum of possible accident events and conditions.

~~Classification based on effluent monitor readings assumes that a release path to the environment is established. 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.~~

Releases should not be prorated or averaged. For example, a release exceeding 4 times release limits for 30 minutes does not meet the EAL.

EAL #1 Basis

~~EAL #2~~—This EAL addresses radioactivity releases that cause effluent radiation monitor readings to exceed 2 times the limit established by a radioactivity discharge permit. This EAL will typically be associated with planned batch releases from non-continuous release pathways (e.g., radwaste, waste gas).

EAL #2 Basis:

~~EAL #1~~—This EAL addresses normally occurring continuous radioactivity releases from monitored gaseous ~~or liquid~~ effluent pathways.

EAL #3 Basis:

—This EAL addresses uncontrolled gaseous or liquid releases that are detected by sample analyses or environmental surveys, particularly on unmonitored pathways (e.g., spills of radioactive liquids into storm drains, heat exchanger leakage in river water systems, etc.).

Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via IC RAA1.

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Basis Reference(s):

1. CY-NM-170-301 Figure 5.1.3-1
2. EP-EAL-0633, Calculation of Nine Mile Point Unit 1 Table R-1 EAL Threshold Values
3. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, AU1

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ARG2**Initiating Condition:**

Spent fuel pool level cannot be restored to at least **316 feet**(~~site-specific Level 3 description~~) for 60 minutes or longer.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2, 3, 4, D

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

Note: The Emergency Director should declare the General Emergency promptly upon determining that ~~60 minutes~~**the applicable time** has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.

Spent fuel pool level cannot be restored to at least **316 feet** as indicated on LI-54-65A or LI-54-65B on SFP monitoring panel (PNL-54-65H) (~~site-specific Level 3 value~~) for **≥ 60 minutes** ~~or longer~~.

Basis:

This IC addresses a significant loss of spent fuel pool inventory control and makeup capability leading to a prolonged uncover of spent fuel. This condition will lead to fuel damage and a radiological release to the environment.

Level indicators LI-54-65A and LI-54-65B are located in the Aux Control Room.

It is recognized that this IC would likely not be met until well after another General Emergency IC was met; however, it is included to provide classification diversity.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, AG2
2. N1-EOP-5, Secondary Containment Control

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ARS2**Initiating Condition:**

Spent fuel pool level at **316 feet** (~~site-specific Level 3 description~~).

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2, 3, 4, D

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

Lowering of spent fuel pool level to **316 feet** as indicated on LI-54-65A or LI-54-65B on SFP monitoring panel (PNL-54-65H). (~~site-specific Level 3 value~~).

Basis:

This IC addresses a significant loss of spent fuel pool inventory control and makeup capability leading to IMMEDIATE fuel damage. This condition entails major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public and thus warrant a Site Area Emergency declaration.

Level indicators LI-54-65A and LI-54-65B are located in the Aux Control Room.

It is recognized that this IC would likely not be met until well after another Site Area Emergency IC was met; however, it is included to provide classification diversity.

Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via IC RG1 or RG2.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, AS2
2. N1-EOP-5, Secondary Containment Control

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ARA2

Initiating Condition:

Significant lowering of water level above, or damage to, irradiated fuel.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2, 3, 4, D

Emergency Acton Level (EAL):

- ~~———— Uncovery of irradiated fuel in the REFUELING PATHWAY.~~
- ~~———— 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)~~~~
- ~~———— Lowering of spent fuel pool level to (site-specific Level 2 value). [See Developer Notes]~~

1. Uncovery of irradiated fuel in the REFUELING PATHWAY.

OR

2. Damage to irradiated fuel resulting in a release of radioactivity from the fuel as indicated by **ANY** Table R1 Radiation Monitor Alarm.

OR

3. Lowering of spent fuel pool level to **326 feet** as indicated on LI-54-65A or LI-54-65B on SFP monitoring panel (PNL-54-65H).

Table R1 Refuel Floor ARM's
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARM 18 (West end of shield wall) • ARM 25 (Reactor Building – east wall) • ARM 29 Refuel Bridge (Low Range) • Refuel Bridge (High Range) • Reactor Building Vent Radiation Monitor

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Basis:

REFUELING PATHWAY: all the cavities, tubes, canals and pools through which irradiated fuel may be moved or stored, but not including the reactor vessel below the flange.

IMMINENT: The trajectory of events or conditions is such that an EAL will be met within a relatively short period of time regardless of mitigation or corrective actions.

CONFINEMENT BOUNDARY: The irradiated fuel dry storage cask barrier(s) between areas containing radioactive substances and the environment.

This IC addresses events that have caused IMMINENT or actual damage to an irradiated fuel assembly, or a significant lowering of water level within the spent fuel pool (~~see Developer Notes~~). These events present radiological safety challenges to plant personnel and are precursors to a release of radioactivity to the environment. As such, they represent an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant.

This IC applies to irradiated fuel that is licensed for dry storage up to the point that the loaded storage cask is sealed. Once sealed, damage to a loaded cask causing loss of the CONFINEMENT BOUNDARY is classified in accordance with IC E-HU1.

EAL #1 Basis:EAL #1

This EAL escalates from RAU2 in that the loss of level, in the affected portion of the REFUELING PATHWAY, is of sufficient magnitude to have resulted in uncover of irradiated fuel. Indications of irradiated fuel uncover may include direct or indirect visual observation (e.g., reports from personnel or camera images), as well as significant changes in water and radiation levels, or other plant parameters. Computational aids may also be used (e.g., a boil-off curve). Classification of an event using this EAL should be based on the totality of available indications, reports and observations.

While an area radiation monitor could detect an ~~increase~~rise in a dose rate due to a lowering of water level in some portion of the REFUELING PATHWAY, the reading may not be a reliable indication of whether or not the fuel is actually uncovered. To the degree possible, readings should be considered in combination with other available indications of inventory loss.

A drop in water level above irradiated fuel within the reactor vessel may be classified in accordance Recognition Category C during the Cold Shutdown and Refueling modes.

EAL #2 Basis:

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EAL #2

This EAL addresses a release of radioactive material caused by mechanical damage to irradiated fuel. Damaging events may include the dropping, bumping or binding of an assembly, or dropping a heavy load onto an assembly. A rise in readings on radiation monitors should be considered in conjunction with in-plant reports or observations of a potential fuel damaging event (e.g., a fuel handling accident).

EAL #3 Basis:**EAL #3**

Spent fuel pool water level at this value is within the lower end of the level range necessary to prevent significant dose consequences from direct gamma radiation to personnel performing operations in the vicinity of the spent fuel pool. This condition reflects a significant loss of spent fuel pool water inventory and thus it is also a precursor to a loss of the ability to adequately cool the irradiated fuel assemblies stored in the pool.

Level indicators LI-54-65A and LI-54-65B are located in the Aux Control Room.

Escalation of the emergency would be based on either Recognition Category R or C ICs.

~~Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via ICs AS1 or AS2 (see AS2 Developer Notes).~~

Basis Reference(s):

1. N1-EOP-5, Secondary Containment Control
2. N1-OP-50A ARM System Attachment 2
3. N1-OP-50B Process Radiation Monitoring System
4. UFSAR Section X.J.2.1
5. N1-SOP-6.1 Loss of SFP/Rx Cavity Level/Decay Heat Removal
6. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, AA2

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ARU2

Initiating Condition:

UNPLANNED loss of water level above irradiated fuel.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2, 3, 4, D

Emergency Acton Level (EAL):

~~a. UNPLANNED water level drop in the REFUELING PATHWAY as indicated by ANY of the following:~~

~~(site specific level indications).~~

~~**AND**~~

~~b. UNPLANNED rise in area radiation levels as indicated by ANY of the following radiation monitors.~~

~~(site specific list of area radiation monitors)~~

1. a. UNPLANNED water level drop in the REFUELING PATHWAY as indicated by;

- SFP water level < **low water level alarm.**

OR

- Indication or report of a drop in water level in the REFUELING PATHWAY.

AND

b. UNPLANNED Area Radiation Monitor reading rise on **ANY** radiation monitors in Table R1.

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Table R1 Refuel Floor ARM's

- ARM 18 (West end of shield wall)
- ARM 25 (Reactor Building – east wall)
- ARM 29 Refuel Bridge (Low Range)
- Refuel Bridge (High Range)
- Reactor Building Vent Radiation Monitor

Basis:

UNPLANNED: A parameter change or an event that is not 1) the result of an intended evolution or 2) an expected plant response to a transient. The cause of the parameter change or event may be known or unknown.

REFUELING PATHWAY: all the cavities, tubes, canals and pools through which irradiated fuel may be moved or stored, but not including the reactor vessel below the flange.

This IC addresses a ~~decrease-loss~~ in water level above irradiated fuel sufficient to cause elevated radiation levels. This condition could be a precursor to a more serious event and is also indicative of a minor loss in the ability to control radiation levels within the plant. It is therefore a potential degradation in the level of safety of the plant.

A water level ~~decrease-loss~~ will be primarily determined by indications from available level instrumentation. Other sources of level indications may include reports from plant personnel (e.g., from a refueling crew) or video camera observations (if available) **or from any other temporarily installed monitoring instrumentation**. A significant drop in the water level may also cause an ~~increase~~rise in the radiation levels of adjacent areas that can be detected by monitors in those locations.

The effects of planned evolutions should be considered. For example, a refueling bridge area radiation monitor reading may ~~increase~~rise due to planned evolutions such as lifting of the reactor vessel head or movement of a fuel assembly. Note that this EAL is applicable only in cases where the elevated reading is due to an UNPLANNED loss of water level.

A drop in water level above irradiated fuel within the reactor vessel may be classified in accordance Recognition Category C during the Cold Shutdown and Refueling modes.

Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via IC RAA2.

Basis Reference(s):

1. UFSAR Section X.J.2.1

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2. N1-ARP-L1 Annunciator L1-3-5
3. N1-SOP-6.1 Loss of Rx Cavity Level/Decay Heat Removal
4. N1-OP-50A ARM System Attachment 2
5. N1-EOP-5, Secondary Containment Control
6. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, AU2

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ARA3

Initiating Condition:

Radiation levels that impede access to equipment necessary for normal plant operations, cooldown or shutdown.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2, 3, 4, D

Emergency Acton Level (EAL):

Note: If the equipment in the ~~listed~~ room or area ~~listed in Table R3~~ was already inoperable, or ~~out of service~~ **not available**, before the event occurred, then no emergency classification is warranted

~~(1) — Dose rate greater than 15 mR/hr in ANY of the following areas:~~

- ~~• Control Room~~
- ~~• Central Alarm Station~~
- ~~• (other site specific areas/rooms)~~

~~(5) — 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)~~

1. Dose rate > 15 mR/hr in ANY of the areas in Table R2:

Table R2 Areas Requiring Continuous Occupancy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main Control Room • Central Alarm Station – (by survey)

OR

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- 2. UNPLANNED event results in radiation levels that prohibit or significantly impede access to **ANY** of the areas in Table R3:

Table R3	
Areas with Entry Related Mode Applicability	
Area	Entry Related Mode Applicability
Reactor Building	Modes 2, 3 and 4
198' Northeast corner	
261' North and Shutdown Cooling Room	
281' North	
Turbine Building	
291' North	

Basis:

UNPLANNED: A parameter change or an event that is not 1) the result of an intended evolution or 2) an expected plant response to a transient. The cause of the parameter change or event may be known or unknown.

This IC addresses elevated radiation levels in certain plant rooms/areas sufficient to preclude or impede personnel from performing actions necessary to ~~maintain normal plant operation, or to perform a normal plant cooldown and shutdown~~ transition the plant from normal plant operation to cooldown and shutdown as specified in normal plant procedures. As such, it represents an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant. The Emergency Director should consider the cause of the increased radiation levels and determine if another IC may be applicable.

Assuming all plant equipment is operating as designed, normal operation is capable from the Main Control Room (MCR). The plant is also able to transition into a hot shutdown condition from the MCR, therefore Table R3 is a list of plant rooms or areas with entry-related mode applicability that contain equipment which require a manual/local action necessary to transition the plant from normal plant operation to cooldown and shutdown as specified in normal operating procedures (establish shutdown cooling), where if this action is not completed the plant would not be able to attain and maintain cold shutdown.

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This Table does not include rooms or areas for which entry is required solely to perform actions of an administrative or record keeping nature (e.g., normal rounds or routine inspections).

Rooms and areas listed in EAL #1 do not need to be included in EAL #2, including the Control Room.

For EAL #2, an Alert declaration is warranted if entry into the affected room/area is, or may be, procedurally required during the plant operating mode in effect **and the elevated radiation levels preclude the ability to place shutdown cooling in service**. The emergency classification is not contingent upon whether entry is actually necessary at the time of the increased radiation levels. Access should be considered as impeded if extraordinary measures are necessary to facilitate entry of personnel into the affected room/area (e.g., installing temporary shielding, requiring use of non-routine protective equipment, requesting an extension in dose limits beyond normal administrative limits).

An emergency declaration is not warranted if any of the following conditions apply.

- The plant is in an operating mode different than the mode specified for the affected room/area (i.e., entry is not required during the operating mode in effect at the time of the elevated radiation levels). For example, the plant is in Mode 1 when the radiation **increaserise** occurs, and the procedures used for normal operation, cooldown and shutdown do not require entry into the affected room until Mode 4.
- The increased radiation levels are a result of a planned activity that includes compensatory measures which address the temporary inaccessibility of a room or area (e.g., radiography, spent filter or resin transfer, etc.).
- The action for which room/area entry is required is of an administrative or record keeping nature (e.g., normal rounds or routine inspections).
- The access control measures are of a conservative or precautionary nature, and would not actually prevent or impede a required action.

Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via Recognition Category **RA**, C or F ICs.

Basis Reference(s):

1. N1-OP-50A ARM System
2. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, AA3

RECOGNITION CATEGORY
ABNORMAL RAD LEVELS / RADIOLOGICAL EFFLUENTS

SRU3**Initiating Condition:**

Reactor coolant activity greater than Technical Specification allowable limits.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Emergency Acton Level (EAL):

~~— (Site specific radiation monitor) reading greater than (site specific value).~~

~~— Sample analysis indicates that a reactor coolant activity value is greater than an allowable limit specified in Technical Specifications.~~

1. Offgas radiation monitor RN-12A or RN-12B \geq hi-hi alarm.

OR

2. Specific coolant activity > 4.0 uCi/gm I-131 equivalent.

Basis:

This IC addresses a reactor coolant activity value that exceeds an allowable limit specified in Technical Specifications. This condition is a precursor to a more significant event and represents a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant.

Conditions that cause the specified monitor to alarm that are not related to fuel clad degradation should not result in the declaration of an Unusual Event.

This EAL addresses site-specific radiation monitor readings that provide indication of a degradation of fuel clad integrity.

Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via ICs FA1 or the Recognition Category RA ICs.

Basis Reference(s):

1. CY-NM-170-301 3.6.14 & 15
2. N1-ARP-H1, Annunciator H1-2-7
3. N1-SOP-25.2 Fuel Failure or High Activity in RX Coolant or Off Gas
4. Technical Specification 3.2.4 Reactor Coolant System - RCS Specific Activity
5. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, SU3

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
FISSION PRODUCT BARRIER DEGRADATION**

FG1**Initiating Condition:**

Loss of ANY Two Barriers AND Loss or Potential Loss of the third barrier.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Emergency Acton Level (EAL):

Refer to Fission Product Barrier Loss and Potential Loss threshold values to determine barrier status.

Basis:

Fuel Cladding, RCS and Containment comprise the fission product barriers.

At the General Emergency classification level each barrier is weighted equally.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, Table 9-F-2

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
FISSION PRODUCT BARRIER DEGRADATION**

FS1**Initiating Condition:**

Loss or Potential Loss of ANY two barriers.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Emergency Acton Level (EAL):

Refer to Fission Product Barrier Loss and Potential Loss threshold values to determine barrier status.

Basis:

Fuel Cladding, RCS and Containment comprise the fission product barriers.

At the Site Area Emergency classification level, each barrier is weighted equally.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, Table 9-F-2

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
FISSION PRODUCT BARRIER DEGRADATION**

FA1**Initiating Condition:**

ANY Loss or ANY Potential Loss of either Fuel Clad or RCS.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Emergency Acton Level (EAL):

Refer to Fission Product Barrier Loss and Potential Loss threshold values to determine barrier status.

Basis:

Fuel Cladding, RCS and Containment comprise the fission product barriers.

At the Alert classification level, Fuel Cladding and RCS barriers are weighted more heavily than the Containment barrier. Unlike the Containment barrier, loss or potential loss of either the Fuel Cladding or RCS barrier may result in the relocation of radioactive materials or degradation of core cooling capability. Note that the loss or potential loss of Containment barrier in combination with loss or potential loss of either Fuel Cladding or RCS barrier results in declaration of a Site Area Emergency under EAL FS1.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, Table 9-F-2

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
FISSION PRODUCT BARRIER DEGRADATION**

FC1**Initiating Condition:**

RCS Activity

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Fission Product Barrier (FPB) Threshold:LOSS

~~A. (Site Specific indications that reactor coolant activity is greater than 300uCi/gm dose equivalent I-131)~~ Coolant activity > **300 uCi/gm** I-131 equivalent.

Basis:

This threshold indicates that RCS radioactivity concentration is greater than 300 $\mu\text{Ci/gm}$ dose equivalent I-131. Reactor coolant activity above this level is greater than that expected for iodine spikes and corresponds to an approximate range of 2% to 5% fuel clad damage. Since this condition indicates that a significant amount of fuel clad damage has occurred, it represents a loss of the Fuel Clad Barrier.

It is recognized that sample collection and analysis of reactor coolant with highly elevated activity levels could require several hours to complete. Nonetheless, a sample-related threshold is included as a backup to other indications.

There is no Potential Loss threshold associated with RCS Activity.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, Table 9-F-2

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
FISSION PRODUCT BARRIER DEGRADATION**

FC2

Initiating Condition:

RPV Water Level

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Fission Product Barrier (FPB) Threshold:

LOSS

~~A.—1.—SAP entry required. Plant conditions indicate Primary primary containment flooding is required.~~

POTENTIAL LOSS

2. RPV water level **cannot** be restored and maintained > **-84 inches**.

OR

3. RPV water level **cannot** be determined.

~~A. RPV water level **cannot** be restored and maintained above (site-specific RPV water level corresponding to the top of active fuel) or **cannot** be determined.~~

Basis:

Loss ~~2.A~~ Threshold #1 Basis

The Loss threshold represents the EOP requirement for primary containment flooding. This is identified in the BWROG EPGs/SAGs when the phrase, "Primary Containment Flooding Is Required," appears. Since a site-specific RPV water level is not specified here, the Loss threshold phrase, "~~Primary containment flooding~~SAP entry required," also accommodates the EOP need to flood the primary containment when RPV water level cannot be determined and core damage due to inadequate core cooling is believed to be occurring.

Potential Loss ~~2.A~~ Threshold #2 and #3 Basis

This water level corresponds to the top of the active fuel and is used in the EOPs to indicate a challenge to core cooling.

The RPV water level threshold is the same as RCS ~~barrier~~ Barrier RC2 Loss threshold ~~2.A~~. Thus, this threshold indicates a Potential Loss of the Fuel Clad barrier and a Loss of the RCS barrier that appropriately escalates the emergency classification level to a Site Area Emergency.

This threshold is considered to be exceeded when, as specified in the site-specific EOPs, RPV water level cannot be restored and maintained above the specified level following depressurization of the RPV (either manually, automatically or by failure of the RCS barrier) or when procedural guidance or a lack of low pressure RPV injection

RECOGNITION CATEGORY
FISSION PRODUCT BARRIER DEGRADATION

sources preclude Emergency RPV depressurization. EOPs allow the operator a wide choice of RPV injection sources to consider when restoring RPV water level to within prescribed limits. EOPs also specify depressurization of the RPV in order to facilitate RPV water level control with low-pressure injection sources. In some events, elevated RPV pressure may prevent restoration of RPV water level until pressure drops below the shutoff heads of available injection sources. Therefore, this Fuel Clad barrier Potential Loss is met only after either: 1) the RPV has been depressurized, or required emergency RPV depressurization has been attempted, giving the operator an opportunity to assess the capability of low-pressure injection sources to restore RPV water level or 2) no low pressure RPV injection systems are available, precluding RPV depressurization in an attempt to minimize loss of RPV inventory.

The term “cannot be restored and maintained above” means the value of RPV water level is not able to be brought above the specified limit (top of active fuel). The determination requires an evaluation of system performance and availability in relation to the RPV water level value and trend. A threshold prescribing declaration when a threshold value *cannot* be restored and maintained above a specified limit does not require immediate action simply because the current value is below the top of active fuel, but does not permit extended operation below the limit; the threshold must be considered reached as soon as it is apparent that the top of active fuel cannot be attained.

In high-power ATWS/failure to scram events, EOPs may direct the operator to deliberately lower RPV water level ~~to the top of active fuel~~ in order to reduce reactor power. ~~RPV water level is then controlled between the top of active fuel and the Minimum Steam Cooling RPV Water Level (MSCRWL).~~ Although such action is a challenge to core cooling and the Fuel Clad barrier, the immediate need to reduce reactor power is the higher priority. For such events, ICs SA5-MA3 or SS5-MS3 will dictate the need for emergency classification.

Since the loss of ability to determine if adequate core cooling is being provided presents a significant challenge to the fuel clad barrier, a potential loss of the fuel clad barrier is specified.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NER-1M-095, NMP1 Emergency Operating Procedures (EOP) Basis Document
2. N1-EOP-2 RPV Control
3. N1-EOP-3 Failure to Scram
4. N1-EOP-7 RPV Flooding
5. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, Table 9-F-2

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
FISSION PRODUCT BARRIER DEGRADATION**

FC5**Initiating Condition:**

Primary Containment Radiation

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Fission Product Barrier (FPB) Threshold:LOSS~~A. Primary containment radiation monitor reading greater than (site-specific value)~~Drywell radiation reading > **1.8 E+03 R/hr.****Basis:**~~Loss 4.A~~

The radiation monitor reading corresponds to an instantaneous release of all reactor coolant mass into the primary containment, assuming that reactor coolant activity equals 300 $\mu\text{Ci/gm}$ dose equivalent I-131. Reactor coolant activity above this level is greater than that expected for iodine spikes and corresponds to an approximate range of 2% to 5% fuel clad damage. Since this condition indicates that a significant amount of fuel clad damage has occurred, it represents a loss of the Fuel Clad Barrier.

The radiation monitor reading in this threshold is higher than that specified for RCS Barrier ~~RC5 Loss Threshold 4.A~~ since it indicates a loss of both the Fuel Clad Barrier and the RCS Barrier. Note that a combination of the two monitor readings appropriately escalates the emergency classification level to a Site Area Emergency.

There is no **Fuel Clad Barrier** Potential Loss threshold associated with Primary Containment Radiation.

Basis Reference(s):

1. EP-EAL-0713, Criteria for Choosing Containment Radiation Values Indicating: Loss of Fuel Clad and Potential Loss of Containment for Nine Mile Point Station Units 1 and 2
2. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, Table 9-F-2

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
FISSION PRODUCT BARRIER DEGRADATION**

FC7**Initiating Condition:**

Emergency Director Judgment.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Fission Product Barrier (FPB) Threshold:LOSS

1A. Any condition in the opinion of the Emergency Director that indicates Loss of the Fuel Clad Barrier.

POTENTIAL LOSS

2A. Any condition in the opinion of the Emergency Director that indicates Potential Loss of the Fuel Clad Barrier.

Basis:**Loss Threshold #1 Basis**Loss-A

This threshold addresses any other factors that are to be used by the Emergency Director in determining whether the Fuel Clad Barrier is lost.

Potential Loss Threshold #2 BasisPotential Loss-A

This threshold addresses any other factors that may be used by the Emergency Director in determining whether the Fuel Clad Barrier is potentially lost. The Emergency Director should also consider whether or not to declare the barrier potentially lost in the event that barrier status cannot be monitored.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, Table 9-F-2

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
FISSION PRODUCT BARRIER DEGRADATION**

RC2

Initiating Condition:

RPV Water Level

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Fission Product Barrier (FPB) Threshold:

LOSS

1. RPV water level **cannot** be restored and maintained ~~above (site-specific RPV water level corresponding to the top of active fuel)~~ **> -84 inches.**

~~or~~ **OR**

2. RPV water level **cannot** be determined.

Basis:

Loss 2.A

This water level corresponds to the ~~top~~ **Top** of ~~active~~ **Active Fuel (TAF)** and is used in the EOPs to indicate challenge to core cooling.

The RPV water level threshold is the same as Fuel Clad ~~barrier~~ **Barrier FC2** Potential Loss threshold ~~2.A~~. Thus, this threshold indicates a Loss of the RCS barrier and Potential Loss of the Fuel Clad barrier and that appropriately escalates the emergency classification level to a Site Area Emergency.

This threshold is considered to be exceeded when, as specified in the site-specific EOPs, RPV water **level** cannot be restored and maintained above the specified level following depressurization of the RPV (either manually, automatically or by failure of the RCS barrier) or when procedural guidance or a lack of low pressure RPV injection sources preclude Emergency RPV depressurization. EOPs allow the operator a wide choice of RPV injection sources to consider when restoring RPV water level to within prescribed limits. EOPs also specify depressurization of the RPV in order to facilitate RPV water level control with low-pressure injection sources. In some events, elevated RPV pressure may prevent restoration of RPV water level until pressure drops below the shutoff heads of available injection sources. Therefore, this RCS barrier Loss is met only after either: 1) the RPV has been depressurized, or required emergency RPV depressurization has been attempted, giving the operator an opportunity to assess the capability of low-pressure injection sources to restore RPV water level or 2) no low pressure RPV injection systems are available, precluding RPV depressurization in an attempt to minimize loss of RPV inventory.

The term, "cannot be restored and maintained above," means the value of RPV water level is not able to be brought above the specified limit (top of active fuel). The determination requires an evaluation of system performance and availability in relation to the RPV water level value and trend. A threshold prescribing declaration when a threshold value *cannot* be restored and maintained above a specified limit does not require immediate action simply because the current value is below the top of active

RECOGNITION CATEGORY
FISSION PRODUCT BARRIER DEGRADATION

fuel, but does not permit extended operation beyond the limit; the threshold must be considered reached as soon as it is apparent that the top of active fuel cannot be attained.

In high-power ATWS/failure to scram events, EOPs may direct the operator to deliberately lower RPV water level ~~to the top of active fuel~~ in order to reduce reactor power. ~~RPV water level is then controlled between the top of active fuel and the Minimum Steam Cooling RPV Water Level (MSCRWL).~~ Although such action is a challenge to core cooling and the Fuel Clad barrier, the immediate need to reduce reactor power is the higher priority. For such events, ICs ~~SA5-MA3~~ or ~~SS5-MS3~~ will dictate the need for emergency classification.

There is no RCS Potential Loss threshold associated with RPV Water Level.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NER-1M-095, NMP1 Emergency Operating Procedures (EOP) Basis Document
2. N1-EOP-2 RPV Control
3. N1-EOP-3 Failure to Scram
4. N1-EOP-7 RPV Flooding
5. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, Table 9-F-2

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
FISSION PRODUCT BARRIER DEGRADATION**

RC3

Initiating Condition:

Primary Containment Pressure

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Fission Product Barrier (FPB) Threshold:

LOSS

~~A. Primary containment pressure greater than (site specific value) due to RCS leakage.~~

1. a. Primary Containment pressure > **3.5 psig.**

AND

b. Primary Containment pressure rise is due to RCS leakage.

Basis:

Loss 1.A

~~The (site specific value) 3.5 psig primary containment pressure is the ~~drywell~~Drywell high pressure setpoint which indicates a LOCA by automatically initiating the ECCS or equivalent makeup system.~~

The second threshold condition focuses the fission product barrier loss threshold on a failure of the RCS instead of the non-LOCA malfunctions that may adversely affect primary containment pressure. Pressures of this magnitude can be caused by non-LOCA events such as a loss of Drywell cooling or inability to control primary containment vent/purge.

The release of mass from the RCS due to the as-designed/expected operation of any relief valve does not warrant an emergency classification.

A stuck-open Electromatic Relief Valve (ERV) or ERV leakage is not considered either identified or unidentified leakage by Technical Specifications and, therefore, is not applicable to this EAL.

There is no Potential Loss threshold associated with Primary Containment Pressure.

Basis Reference(s):

1. N1-EOP-2 RPV RPV Control
2. N1-EOP-4 Primary Containment Control
3. NER-1M-095, NMP1 Emergency Operating Procedures (EOP) Basis Document
4. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, Table 9-F-2

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
FISSION PRODUCT BARRIER DEGRADATION**

RC4

Initiating Condition:

RCS Leak Rate

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Fission Product Barrier (FPB) Threshold:

LOSS

~~A1. UNISOLABLE Main Steam line, EC steam line, Feedwater, or RWCU line break. **in ANY** of the following: (site specific systems with potential for high energy line breaks)~~

OR

~~B2. Emergency-RPV Depressurization-Blowdown is required.~~

POTENTIAL LOSS

~~3A. UNISOLABLE primary system leakage that results in **EITHER** of the following:~~

~~a. **ANY** area temperature > N1-EOP-5 Detail T alarm setpoint.~~

~~**OR**~~

~~b. **ANY** area radiation level > N1-EOP-5 Detail R alarm setpoint.~~

~~1. Max **Normal** Operating Temperature~~

~~**OR**~~

~~2. Max **Normal** Operating Area Radiation Level.~~

Basis:

UNISOLABLE: An open or breached system line that cannot be isolated, remotely or locally.

Failure to isolate the leak, within 15 minutes or if known that the leak cannot be isolated within 15 minutes, from the start of the leak requires immediate classification.

Classification of a system break over system leakage is based on information available to the Control Room from the event. Indications that should be considered are:

- Reports describing magnitude of steam or water release.
- Use of system high flow alarms / indications, if available,
- Significant changes in makeup requirements,
- Abnormal reactor water level changes in response to the event.

The use of the above indications provides the Control Room the bases to determine that the on going event is more significant than the indications that would be expected from system leakage and therefore should be considered a system break.

RECOGNITION CATEGORY
FISSION PRODUCT BARRIER DEGRADATION

Loss Threshold #1 Basis ~~3-A~~

Large high-energy lines that rupture outside primary containment can discharge significant amounts of inventory and jeopardize the pressure-retaining capability of the RCS until they are isolated. If it is determined that the ruptured line cannot be promptly isolated ~~from the Control Room~~, the RCS barrier Loss threshold is met.

Even though RWCU and Feedwater systems do not contain steam, they are included in the list because an UNISOLABLE break could result in the high-pressure discharge of fluid that is flashed to steam from relatively large volume systems directly connected to the RCS.

Loss Threshold #2 Basis ~~3-B~~

RPV Blowdown (Emergency RPV Depressurization) in accordance with the EOPs is indicative of a loss of the RCS barrier. If ~~Emergency RPV Depressurization Blowdown~~ is performed, the plant operators are directed to open ~~safety Electromatic~~ relief valves (~~SRVs~~ERVs) and keep them open. Even though the RCS is being vented into the ~~suppression pool~~torus, a Loss of the RCS barrier exists due to the diminished effectiveness of the RCS to retain fission products within its boundary.

Potential Loss Threshold- #3 Basis ~~3-A~~

Potential loss of RCS based on primary system leakage outside the primary containment is determined from EOP temperature or radiation Max Normal Operating values in areas such as main steam line tunnel, ~~Emergency Condenser, RWCU RGIC, HPCI,~~ etc., which indicate a direct path from the RCS to areas outside primary containment.

A Max Normal Operating value is the highest value of the identified parameter expected to occur during normal plant operating conditions with all directly associated support and control systems functioning properly.

The indicators reaching the threshold barriers and confirmed to be caused by RCS leakage from a primary system warrant an Alert classification. A primary system is defined to be the pipes, valves, and other equipment which connect directly to the RPV such that a reduction in RPV pressure will effect a decrease in the steam or water being discharged through an unisolated break in the system.

In general, multiple indications should be used to determine if a primary system is discharging outside Primary Containment. For example, a high area radiation condition does not necessarily indicate that a primary system is discharging into the Reactor Building since this may be caused by radiation shine from nearby steam lines or the movement of radioactive materials. Conversely, a high area radiation condition in conjunction with other indications (e.g. room flooding, high area temperatures, reports of steam in the Reactor Building, an unexpected rise in Feedwater flowrate, or unexpected Main Turbine Control Valve closure) may indicate that a primary system is discharging into the Reactor Building.

An UNISOLABLE leak which is indicated by Max Normal Operating values escalates to a Site Area Emergency when combined with Containment Barrier ~~CT6~~ Loss ~~T~~threshold

RECOGNITION CATEGORY
FISSION PRODUCT BARRIER DEGRADATION

#13.A (~~after a containment isolation~~ following automatic or manual isolation) and a General Emergency when the Fuel Clad Barrier criteria is also exceeded.

Basis Reference(s):

1. UFSAR Section VIII.A Protective Systems
2. UFSAR Section V.E Emergency Cooling System
3. UFSAR Section X.B Reactor Cleanup System
4. N1-EOP-5, Secondary Containment Control
5. N1-EOP-2 RPV Control
6. N1-EOP-3 Failure to Scram
7. N1-EOP-4 Primary Containment Control
8. N1-EOP-4.1 Primary Containment Venting
9. N1-EOP-5 Secondary Containment Control
10. N1-EOP-6 Radioactivity Release Control
11. N1-EOP-7 RPV Flooding
12. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, Table 9-F-2

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
FISSION PRODUCT BARRIER DEGRADATION**

RC5**Initiating Condition:**

Primary Containment radiation

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Fission Product Barrier (FPB) Threshold:LOSS

Drywell radiation reading > 100 R/hr.

~~A. Primary containment radiation reading greater than (site specific value).~~**Basis:**Loss 4.A

The radiation monitor reading corresponds to an instantaneous release of all reactor coolant mass into the primary containment, assuming that reactor coolant activity equals Technical Specification allowable limits. This value is lower than that specified for Fuel Clad Barrier **FC5** Loss ~~Threshold 4.A~~ since it indicates a loss of the RCS Barrier only.

There is no **RCS** Potential Loss threshold associated with Primary Containment Radiation.

Basis Reference(s):

1. EP-EAL-0513, Criteria for Choosing Drywell Radiation Monitor Reading Indicative of Loss of the RCS Barrier for NMP U1
2. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, Table 9-F-2

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
FISSION PRODUCT BARRIER DEGRADATION**

RC7**Initiating Condition:**

Emergency Director Judgment.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Fission Product Barrier (FPB) Threshold:LOSS

A1. Any condition in the opinion of the Emergency Director that indicates Loss of the RCS Barrier.

POTENTIAL LOSS

A2. Any condition in the opinion of the Emergency Director that indicates Potential Loss of the RCS Barrier.

Basis:**Loss AThreshold #1 Basis:**

This threshold addresses any other factors that are to be used by the Emergency Director in determining whether the RCS Barrier is lost.

Potential Loss AThreshold #2 Basis:

This threshold addresses any other factors that may be used by the Emergency Director in determining whether the RCS Barrier is potentially lost. The Emergency Director should also consider whether or not to declare the barrier potentially lost in the event that barrier status cannot be monitored.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, Table 9-F-2

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
FISSION PRODUCT BARRIER DEGRADATION**

CT2**Initiating Condition:**

RPV Water Level

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Fission Product Barrier (FPB) Threshold:POTENTIAL LOSS

~~A-SAP entry containment flooding is~~ required.

Basis:Potential Loss 2.A

The Potential Loss threshold is identical to the Fuel Clad ~~Barrier FC2~~ Loss threshold RPV Water Level ~~2.A~~. The Potential Loss requirement for ~~entry into Severe Accident Plan (SAP) Primary Containment Flooding~~ indicates adequate core cooling cannot be ~~restored and maintained assured~~ and that core damage is possible. BWR ~~EPGs EOPs/SAMGPs~~ specify the conditions ~~when the EOPs are exited and SAPs are entered that require primary containment flooding. When primary containment flooding is required, the EPGs EOPs are exited and SAMGs are entered.~~ Entry into SAMGPs is ~~a logical escalation~~ in response to the inability to restore and maintain adequate core cooling.

PRA studies indicate that the condition of this Potential Loss threshold could be a core melt sequence which, if not corrected, could lead to RPV failure and increased potential for primary containment failure. In conjunction with the RPV water level Loss thresholds in the Fuel Clad and RCS ~~B~~ barrier columns, this threshold results in the declaration of a General Emergency.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NER-1M-095, NMP1 Emergency Operating Procedures (EOP) Basis Document
2. N1-EOP-2 RPV Control
3. N1-EOP-3 Failure to Scram
4. N1-EOP-7 RPV Flooding
5. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, Table 9-F-2

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
FISSION PRODUCT BARRIER DEGRADATION**

CT3

Initiating Condition:

Primary Containment Conditions

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Fission Product Barrier (FPB) Threshold:

LOSS

~~A1. UNPLANNED rapid drop in primary containment~~ Primary Containment pressure following ~~primary containment pressure~~ Primary Containment pressure rise.

OR

~~B2. Primary containment~~ Primary Containment pressure response **not** consistent with LOCA conditions.

POTENTIAL LOSS

~~A3. Primary containment-Torus pressure greater than (site-specific value)~~ **> 35 psig and rising.**

OR

~~4. a. Primary Containment Hydrogen concentration \geq 6%.~~

AND

~~b. Primary Containment Oxygen concentration \geq 5%.~~

OR

~~5. Heat Capacity Temperature Limit (N1-EOP-4 Figure M) exceeded.~~

~~B. (site-specific explosive mixture) exists inside primary containment~~

OR

~~C. HTLC exceeded.~~

Basis:

~~UNPLANNED: A parameter change or an event that is not 1) the result of an intended evolution or 2) an expected plant response to a transient. The cause of the parameter change or event may be known or unknown.~~

Loss 1.A and 1.B Threshold #1 and #2 Basis

Rapid UNPLANNED loss of ~~P~~primary ~~C~~ontainment pressure (i.e., not attributable to drywell spray or condensation effects) following an initial pressure ~~increase~~—rise indicates a loss of ~~P~~primary ~~C~~ontainment integrity. Primary ~~C~~ontainment pressure should ~~increase~~—rise as a result of mass and energy release into the ~~P~~primary ~~C~~ontainment from a LOCA. Thus, ~~P~~primary ~~C~~ontainment pressure not increasing under these conditions indicates a loss of ~~P~~primary ~~C~~ontainment integrity.

These thresholds rely on operator recognition of an unexpected response for the condition and therefore a specific value is not assigned. The unexpected

RECOGNITION CATEGORY
FISSION PRODUCT BARRIER DEGRADATION

(UNPLANNED) response is important because it is the indicator for a **Primary e**Containment bypass condition.

Potential Loss ~~1.A~~Threshold #3 Basis

The threshold pressure is the ~~primary-containment~~ **Torus** internal design pressure. Structural acceptance testing demonstrates the capability of the ~~primary containment~~ **Torus** to resist pressures greater than the internal design pressure. A pressure of this magnitude is greater than those expected to result from any design basis accident and, ~~thus,~~ represents a ~~p~~**Potential I**Loss of the Containment ~~B~~**Barrier**.

Potential Loss ~~1.B~~Threshold #4 Basis

If hydrogen concentration reaches or exceeds the lower flammability limit, as defined in plant EOPs, in an oxygen rich environment, a potentially explosive mixture exists. If the combustible mixture ignites inside the ~~P~~**primary C**ontainment, loss of the Containment ~~B~~**Barrier** could occur.

Potential Loss ~~1.C~~Threshold #5 Basis

~~The Heat Capacity Temperature Limit (HCTL) is the highest suppression pool temperature from which Emergency RPV Depressurization will not raise:~~

- ~~• Suppression chamber temperature above the maximum temperature capability of the suppression chamber and equipment within the suppression chamber which may be required to operate when the RPV is pressurized,~~

~~OR~~

- ~~• Suppression chamber pressure above Primary Containment Pressure Limit A, while the rate of energy transfer from the RPV to the containment is greater than the capacity of the containment vent.~~

The ~~Heat Capacity Temperature Limit (HCTL)~~ is a function of RPV pressure, ~~suppression pool~~**torus** temperature and ~~suppression pool~~**torus** water level. It is utilized to preclude failure of the containment and equipment in the containment necessary for the safe shutdown of the plant and therefore, the inability to maintain plant parameters below the limit constitutes a potential loss of ~~C~~**ontainment B**arrier.

Basis Reference(s):

1. UFSAR Section VI.B.1.2 Design Basis Accident (DBA)
2. NER-1M-095, NMP1 Emergency Operating Procedures (EOP) Basis Document
3. N1-EOP-4.1 Primary Containment Venting
4. N1-EOP-4 Primary Containment Control
5. UFSAR Section VI.A.2.2 Loss-of-Coolant-Accident
6. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, Table 9-F-2

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
FISSION PRODUCT BARRIER DEGRADATION**

CT5**Initiating Condition:**

Primary Containment Radiation

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Fission Product Barrier (FPB) Threshold:POTENTIAL LOSS~~A. Primary containment radiation monitor reading greater than (site-specific value)~~Drywell radiation reading > **1.8 E+04 R/hr.****Basis:**

There is no Loss threshold associated with Primary Containment Radiation.

Potential Loss 4.A

The radiation monitor reading corresponds to an instantaneous release of all reactor coolant mass into the primary containment, assuming that 20% of the fuel cladding has failed. This level of fuel clad failure is well above that used to determine the analogous Fuel Clad Barrier Loss and RCS Barrier Loss thresholds.

NUREG-1228, *Source Estimations During Incident Response to Severe Nuclear Power Plant Accidents*, indicates the fuel clad failure must be greater than approximately 20% in order for there to be a major release of radioactivity requiring offsite protective actions. For this condition to exist, there must already have been a loss of the RCS Barrier and the Fuel Clad Barrier. It is therefore prudent to treat this condition as a potential loss of containment which would then escalate the emergency classification level to a General Emergency.

Basis Reference(s):

1. EP-EAL-0713, Criteria for Choosing Containment Radiation Values Indicating: Loss of Fuel Clad and Potential Loss of Containment for Nine Mile Point Station Units 1 and 2
2. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, Table 9-F-2

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
FISSION PRODUCT BARRIER DEGRADATION**

CT6

Initiating Condition:

Primary Containment Isolation Failure

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Fission Product Barrier (FPB) Threshold:

LOSS

~~A1.~~ UNISOLABLE direct downstream pathway to the environment exists ~~after primary containment~~ following automatic or manual isolation signal.

OR

~~B2.~~ Intentional ~~P~~primary ~~C~~ontainment venting/purging per EOPs or SAPGs due to accident conditions.

OR

~~C3.~~ UNISOLABLE primary system leakage that results in ~~exceeding~~ **EITHER** of the following:

~~a.~~ Maximum safe general area temperature > **135°F**.

OR

~~b.~~ Maximum safe area radiation level > **8 R/hr**.

~~1.~~ Max ~~Safe~~ Operating Temperature

OR

~~2.~~ Max ~~Safe~~ Operating Radiation Level.

Basis:

UNISOLABLE: An open or breached system line that cannot be isolated, remotely or locally.

Failure to isolate the leak, within 15 minutes or if known that the leak cannot be isolated within 15 minutes, from the start of the leak requires immediate classification.

These thresholds address incomplete containment isolation that allows an UNISOLABLE direct release to the environment.

Loss ~~3-A~~ Threshold #1 Basis

The use of the modifier "direct" in defining the release path discriminates against release paths through interfacing liquid systems or minor release pathways, such as instrument lines.; ~~not protected by the Primary Containment Isolation System (PCIS).~~ Leakage into a closed system is to be considered only if the closed system is breached and thereby creates a significant pathway to the environment. Examples include unisolable Main Steam line, Emergency Condenser line breaks, unisolable RWCU system breaks, and unisolable containment atmosphere vent paths.

Examples of "downstream pathway to the environment" could be through the Turbine/Condenser, or direct release to the Turbine or Reactor Building.

RECOGNITION CATEGORY
FISSION PRODUCT BARRIER DEGRADATION

The existence of a filter is not considered in the threshold assessment. Filters do not remove fission product noble gases. In addition, a filter could become ineffective due to iodine and/or particulate loading beyond design limits (i.e., retention ability has been exceeded) or water saturation from steam/high humidity in the release stream.

Following the leakage of RCS ~~mass~~ into primary containment and a rise in primary containment pressure, there may be minor radiological releases associated with allowable primary containment leakage through various penetrations or system components. Minor releases may also occur if a primary containment isolation valve(s) fails to close but the primary containment atmosphere escapes to an enclosed system. These releases do not constitute a loss or potential loss of primary containment but should be evaluated using the Recognition Category ~~A-R~~ ICs.

Loss 3-B Threshold #2 Basis

EOPs may direct primary containment isolation valve logic(s) to be intentionally bypassed, even if offsite radioactivity release rate limits will be exceeded. Under these conditions with a valid primary containment isolation signal, the containment should also be considered lost if primary containment venting is actually performed.

Intentional venting of primary containment for primary containment pressure or combustible gas control to the secondary containment and/or the environment is a Loss of the Containment ~~Barrier~~. Venting for primary containment pressure control when not in an accident situation (e.g., to control pressure below the ~~drywell~~ Drywell high pressure scram setpoint) does not meet the threshold condition.

Loss 3-C Threshold #3 Basis

The Max Safe Operating Temperature and the Max Safe Operating Radiation Level are each the highest value of these parameters at which neither: (1) equipment necessary for the safe shutdown of the plant will fail, nor (2) personnel access necessary for the safe shutdown of the plant will be precluded. EOPs utilize these temperatures and radiation levels to establish conditions under which RPV depressurization is required.

The temperatures and radiation levels should be confirmed to be caused by RCS leakage from a primary system. A primary system is defined to be the pipes, valves, and other equipment which connect directly to the RPV such that a reduction in RPV pressure will effect a decrease in the steam or water being discharged through an unisolated break in the system.

In general, multiple indications should be used to determine if a primary system is discharging outside Primary Containment. For example, a high area radiation condition does not necessarily indicate that a primary system is discharging into the Reactor Building since this may be caused by radiation shine from nearby steam lines or the movement of radioactive materials. Conversely, a high area radiation condition in conjunction with other indications (e.g. room flooding, high area temperatures, reports of steam in the Reactor Building, an unexpected rise in Feedwater flowrate, or unexpected Main Turbine Control Valve closure) may indicate that a primary system is discharging into the Reactor Building.

In combination with RCS ~~Barrier RC4~~ ~~p~~Potential ~~Loss Threshold #33-A~~ this threshold would result in a Site Area Emergency.

RECOGNITION CATEGORY
FISSION PRODUCT BARRIER DEGRADATION

There is no Potential Loss threshold associated with Primary Containment Isolation Failure.

Basis Reference(s):

1. N1-EOP-4 Primary Containment Control
2. N1-EOP-4.1 Primary Containment Venting
3. N1-EOP-5 Secondary Containment Control
4. NER-1M-095, NMP1 Emergency Operating Procedures (EOP) Basis Document
5. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, Table 9-F-2

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
FISSION PRODUCT BARRIER DEGRADATION**

CT7**Initiating Condition:**

Emergency Director Judgment.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Fission Product Barrier (FPB) Threshold:LOSS

A1. Any condition in the opinion of the Emergency Director that indicates Loss of the Containment Barrier.

POTENTIAL LOSS

A2. Any condition in the opinion of the Emergency Director that indicates Potential Loss of the Containment Barrier.

Basis:**Loss AThreshold #1 Basis:**

This threshold addresses any other factors that are to be used by the Emergency Director in determining whether the Containment Barrier is lost.

Potential Loss AThreshold #2 Basis:

This threshold addresses any other factors that may be used by the Emergency Director in determining whether the Containment Barrier is potentially lost. The Emergency Director should also consider whether or not to declare the barrier potentially lost in the event that barrier status cannot be monitored.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, Table 9-F-2

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**

MSG1

Initiating Condition:

Prolonged loss of all ~~off-site~~ and all ~~on-site~~ AC power to emergency buses.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

Note:

- The Emergency Director should declare the ~~General Emergency event~~ promptly upon determining that ~~(site-specific hours)~~ the applicable time has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.

~~1-a. Loss of ALL offsite and ALL onsite AC power to 4.16 kV Emergency Buses. (site-specific emergency buses).~~

AND

~~2b. EITHER~~ of the following:

- ~~a. Restoration of at least one 4.16 kV Emergency Bus (site-specific emergency bus) in < 4 hours is not less than (site-specific hours) is not likely.~~

OR

- ~~b. RPV water level cannot be restored and maintained > -109 inches. (Site-specific indication of an inability to adequately remove heat from the core)~~

Basis:

~~SAFETY SYSTEM: A system required for safe plant operation, cooling down the plant and/or placing it in the cold shutdown condition, including the ECCS. These are typically systems classified as safety-related.~~

This IC addresses a prolonged loss of all power sources to AC emergency buses. A loss of all AC power compromises the performance of all SAFETY SYSTEMS requiring electric power including those necessary for emergency core cooling, containment heat removal/pressure control, spent fuel heat removal and the ultimate heat sink. A prolonged loss of these buses will lead to a loss of ~~one or more any~~ fission product barriers. In addition, fission product barrier monitoring capabilities may be degraded under these conditions.

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**

The EAL should require declaration of a General Emergency prior to meeting the thresholds for IC FG1. This will allow additional time for implementation of offsite protective actions.

Escalation of the emergency classification from Site Area Emergency will occur if it is projected that power cannot be restored to at least one AC emergency bus by the end of the analyzed station blackout coping period. Beyond this time, plant responses and event trajectory are subject to greater uncertainty, and there is an increased likelihood of challenges to multiple fission product barriers.

The estimate for restoring at least one emergency bus should be based on a realistic appraisal of the situation. Mitigation actions with a low probability of success should not be used as a basis for delaying a classification upgrade. The goal is to maximize the time available to prepare for, and implement, protective actions for the public.

The EAL will also require a General Emergency declaration if the loss of AC power results in parameters that indicate an inability to adequately remove decay heat from the core.

Basis Reference(s):

1. N1-OP-30 4.16 KV, 600V, and 480V House Service
2. NER-1M-025 SBO Evaluation
3. NER-1M-095 NMP1 EOP and SAP Basis Document
4. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, SG1

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**

MSS1

Initiating Condition:

Loss of all offsite and all onsite AC power to emergency buses for 15 minutes or longer.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

Note:

- The Emergency Director should declare the ~~Site Area Emergency event~~ promptly upon determining that ~~the applicable time 15 minutes~~ has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.

1. Loss of **ALL** offsite and ~~ALL~~ onsite AC Power to ~~(site-specific emergency buses)~~ **4.16 kV Emergency Buses**.

AND

2. Failure to restore power to at least one 4.16 kV Emergency Bus from the time of loss of both offsite and onsite AC power in **< 15 minutes**.

Basis:

SAFETY SYSTEM: A system required for safe plant operation, cooling down the plant and/or placing it in the cold shutdown condition, including the ECCS. These are typically systems classified as safety-related.

This IC addresses a total loss of AC power that compromises the performance of all SAFETY SYSTEMS requiring electric power including those necessary for emergency core cooling, containment heat removal/pressure control, spent fuel heat removal and the ultimate heat sink. In addition, fission product barrier monitoring capabilities may be degraded under these conditions. This IC represents a condition that involves actual or likely major failures of plant functions needed for the protection of the public.

Fifteen minutes was selected as a threshold to exclude transient or momentary power losses.

Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via ICs **RAG1**, **FG1**, ~~or~~ **MSG1**, or **MG2**.

Basis Reference(s):

1. N1-OP-30 4.16 kV, 600V, and 480V House Service
2. UFSAR section IX Electrical Systems
3. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, SS1

RECOGNITION CATEGORY
SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**MSA1****Initiating Condition:**

Loss of all but one AC power source to emergency buses for 15 minutes or longer.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Emergency Action Level (EAL):**Note:**

- The Emergency Director should declare the **eventAlert** promptly upon determining that **the applicable time 15 minutes** has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.
1. AC power capability to 4.16 kV Emergency Buses reduced to only one of the following power sources for **≥ 15 minutes**.
 - T-101 N
 - T-101 S
 - DG-102 Emergency Diesel Generator
 - DG-103 Emergency Diesel Generator

~~a. AC power capability to (site-specific emergency buses) is reduced to a single power source for 15 minutes or longer.~~

AND

- 2b. ~~Any-ANY~~ additional single power source failure will result in a loss of all AC power to SAFETY SYSTEMS.

Basis:

SAFETY SYSTEM: A system required for safe plant operation, cooling down the plant and/or placing it in the cold shutdown condition, including the ECCS. These are typically systems classified as safety-related.

This IC describes a significant degradation of offsite and onsite AC power sources such that any additional single failure would result in a loss of all AC power to SAFETY SYSTEMS. In this condition, the sole AC power source may be powering one, or more than one, train of safety-related equipment. This IC provides an escalation path from IC **MSU1**.

An “AC power source” is a source recognized in ~~AOPs-SOPs~~ and EOPs, and capable of supplying required power to an emergency bus. Some examples of this condition are presented below.

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**

- A loss of all offsite power with a concurrent failure of all but one emergency power source (e.g., an onsite diesel generator).
- A loss of all offsite power and loss of all emergency power sources (e.g., onsite diesel generators) with a single train of emergency buses being back-fed from the unit main generator.
- A loss of emergency power sources (e.g., onsite diesel generators) with a single train of emergency buses being back-fed from an offsite power source.

Fifteen minutes was selected as a threshold to exclude transient or momentary losses of power.

Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via IC **MSS1**.

Basis Reference(s):

1. N1-OP-30 4.16 kV, 600V, and 480V House Service
2. UFSAR section IX Electrical Systems
3. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, SA1

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS****MSU1****Initiating Condition:**

Loss of all offsite AC power capability to emergency buses for 15 minutes or longer.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Emergency Action Level (EAL):**Note:**

- The Emergency Director should declare the ~~Unusual Event~~ promptly upon determining that ~~the applicable time 15 minutes~~ has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.

~~4.~~ Loss of **ALL** offsite AC power capability to **4.16 kV Emergency Buses** for **≥ 15 minutes** ~~or longer~~.

- T-101 N
- T-101 S

Basis:

This IC addresses a prolonged loss of offsite power. The loss of offsite power sources renders the plant more vulnerable to a complete loss of power to AC emergency buses. This condition represents a potential reduction in the level of safety of the plant.

For emergency classification purposes, “capability” means that an offsite AC power source(s) is available to the emergency buses, whether or not the buses are powered from it.

Fifteen minutes was selected as a threshold to exclude transient or momentary losses of offsite power.

Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via IC ~~MSA~~1.

Basis Reference(s):

1. N1-OP-30 4.16 kV, 600V, and 480V House Service
2. UFSAR section IX Electrical Systems
3. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, SU1

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**

MSG28

Initiating Condition:

Loss of all AC and Vital DC power sources for 15 minutes or longer.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

Note:

- The Emergency Director should declare the ~~General Emergency~~ event promptly upon determining that ~~the applicable time 15 minutes~~ has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.
1. ~~Loss of ALL offsite and onsite AC power to 4.16 kV Emergency Buses.~~
AND
 2. ~~Voltage is < 106 VDC on 125 VDC Battery Boards 11 and 12.~~
AND
 3. ~~ALL AC and Vital DC power sources have been lost for ≥ 15 minutes.~~
 1. ~~a. Loss of ALL offsite and ALL onsite AC power to (site-specific emergency buses) for 15 minutes or longer.~~
AND
 2. ~~b. Indicated voltage is less than (site specific bus voltage value) on ALL (site-specific Vital DC busses) for 15 minutes or longer.~~

Basis:

SAFETY SYSTEM: A system required for safe plant operation, cooling down the plant and/or placing it in the cold shutdown condition, including the ECCS. These are typically systems classified as safety-related.

This IC addresses a concurrent and prolonged loss of both AC and Vital DC power. A loss of all AC power compromises the performance of all SAFETY SYSTEMS requiring electric power including those necessary for emergency core cooling, containment heat removal/pressure control, spent fuel heat removal and the ultimate heat sink. A loss of Vital DC power compromises the ability to monitor and control SAFETY SYSTEMS. A sustained loss of both AC and DC power will lead to multiple challenges to fission product barriers.

Fifteen minutes was selected as a threshold to exclude transient or momentary power losses. The 15-minute emergency declaration clock begins at the point when all EAL **conditions** are met.

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS****Basis Reference(s):**

1. N1-OP-30 4.16 KV, 600V, and 480V House Service
2. NER-1M-025 SBO Evaluation
3. NER-1M-095 NMP1 EOP and SAP Basis Document
4. N1-OP-47A 125 VDC Power System
5. UFSAR section IX Electrical Systems
6. NMP1 Technical Specification 3.6.3
7. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, SG8

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS****MSS28****Initiating Condition:**

Loss of all vital DC power for 15 minutes or longer.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Emergency Action Level (EAL):**Note:**

- The Emergency Director should declare the ~~Site Area Emergency event~~ promptly upon determining that ~~the applicable time 15 minutes~~ has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.

~~Indicated voltage is < 106 VDC less than (site-specific bus voltage value) on 125 VDC Battery Boards 11 and 12 (site-specific Vital DC busses) for ≥15 minutes or longer.~~

Basis:

SAFETY SYSTEM: A system required for safe plant operation, cooling down the plant and/or placing it in the cold shutdown condition, including the ECCS. These are typically systems classified as safety-related.

This IC addresses a loss of Vital DC power which compromises the ability to monitor and control SAFETY SYSTEMS. In modes above Cold Shutdown, this condition involves a major failure of plant functions needed for the protection of the public.

Fifteen minutes was selected as a threshold to exclude transient or momentary power losses.

Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via ICs RAG1, FG1 or ~~MSG28~~.

Basis Reference(s):

1. N1-OP-47A 125 VDC Power System
2. UFSAR section IX Electrical Systems
3. NMP1 Technical Specification 3.6.3
4. NER-1M-025 SBO Evaluation
5. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, SS8

RECOGNITION CATEGORY
SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**MSS35****Initiating Condition:**

Inability to shutdown the reactor causing a challenge to RPV water level or RCS heat removal.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

1. Automatic scram did not shutdown the reactor **as indicated by Reactor Power > 6 %**.

AND

2. **ALL** manual / **ARI** actions to shutdown the reactor have been unsuccessful **as indicated by Reactor Power > 6 %**.

AND

3. EITHER of the following conditions exist:

- RPV water level **cannot** be restored and maintained **> -109 inches**.

OR

- Heat Capacity Temperature Limit (N1-EOP-4 Figure M) exceeded.

~~(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)~~

Basis:

This IC addresses a failure of the RPS to initiate or complete an automatic or manual reactor scram that results in a reactor shutdown, **all subsequent operator manual actions, both inside and outside the Control Room including driving in control rods and boron injection, all subsequent operator actions to manually shutdown the reactor** are unsuccessful, and continued power generation is challenging the capability to adequately remove heat from the core and/or the RCS. This condition will lead to fuel damage if additional mitigation actions are unsuccessful and thus warrants the declaration of a Site Area Emergency.

In some instances, the emergency classification resulting from this IC/EAL may be higher than that resulting from an assessment of the plant responses and symptoms against the Recognition Category F ICs/EALs. This is appropriate in that the Recognition Category F ICs/EALs do not address the additional threat posed by a failure to shutdown the reactor. The inclusion of this IC and EAL ensures the timely declaration of a Site Area Emergency in response to prolonged failure to shutdown the reactor.

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**

~~A reactor shutdown is determined in accordance with applicable Emergency Operating Procedure criteria.~~

EAL #3 is considered to be exceeded when, as specified in the site-specific EOPs, RPV water level cannot be restored and maintained above the specified level. RPV values are actual levels, not indicated levels. Therefore, they may need level compensation depending on conditions.

Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via IC RAG1 or FG1.

Basis Reference(s):

1. N1-EOP-3 Failure to Scram
2. NER-1M-095 NMP1 EOP/SAP Basis Document
3. N1-EOP-7 RPV Flooding
4. N1-EOP-4 Primary Containment Control
5. N1-EOP-3.1 Alternate Rod Insertion
6. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, SS5

RECOGNITION CATEGORY SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS

MSA35

Initiating Condition:

Automatic or manual scram fails to shutdown the reactor, and subsequent manual actions taken at the ~~R~~reactor ~~C~~ontrol ~~C~~onsoles are not successful in shutting down the reactor.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

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.
1. ~~An~~aAutomatic or manual scram did not shutdown the reactor as indicated by Reactor Power > 6%.

AND

2. Manual / ~~ARI~~ actions taken at the ~~reactor control consoles~~Reactor Control Console are not successful in shutting down the reactor as indicated by Reactor Power > 6%.

Basis:

This IC addresses a failure of the RPS to initiate or complete an automatic or manual reactor scram that results in a reactor shutdown, and subsequent operator manual actions taken at the ~~R~~reactor ~~C~~ontrol ~~C~~onsoles to shutdown the reactor are also unsuccessful. This condition represents an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant. An emergency declaration is required even if the reactor is subsequently shutdown by an action taken away from the ~~R~~reactor ~~C~~ontrol ~~C~~onsoles since this event entails a significant failure of the RPS.

A manual action at the ~~R~~reactor ~~C~~ontrol ~~C~~onsoles is any operator action, or set of actions, which causes the control rods to be rapidly inserted into the core (e.g., initiating a manual reactor scram. This action does not include manually driving in control rods or implementation of boron injection strategies. If this action(s) is unsuccessful, operators would immediately pursue additional manual actions at locations away from the ~~R~~reactor ~~C~~ontrol ~~C~~onsoles (e.g., locally opening breakers). Actions taken at back-panels or other locations within the Control Room, or any location outside the Control Room, are not considered to be “at the ~~R~~reactor ~~C~~ontrol ~~C~~onsoles”.

Taking the Reactor Mode Switch to ~~SHUTDOWN~~Shutdown is considered to be a manual scram action.

The plant response to the failure of an automatic or manual reactor scram will vary based upon several factors including the reactor power level prior to the event, availability of the condenser, performance of mitigation equipment and actions, other concurrent plant conditions, etc. If the failure to shutdown the reactor is prolonged

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
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enough to cause a challenge to the RPV water level or RCS heat removal safety functions, the emergency classification level will escalate to a Site Area Emergency via IC MSS35. Depending upon plant responses and symptoms, escalation is also possible via IC FS1. Absent the plant conditions needed to meet either IC MSS35 or FS1, an Alert declaration is appropriate for this event.

It is recognized that plant responses or symptoms may also require an Alert declaration in accordance with the Recognition Category F ICs; however, this IC and EAL are included to ensure a timely emergency declaration.

~~A reactor shutdown is determined in accordance with applicable Emergency Operating Procedure criteria.~~

Basis Reference(s):

1. Technical Specifications Table 3.6.2.a
2. N1-EOP-2 RPV Control
3. N1-EOP-3 Failure to Scram
4. N1-EOP-3.1 Alternate Rod Insertion
5. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, SA5

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**

MSU35

Initiating Condition:

Automatic or manual scram fails to shutdown the reactor.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

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.
1.
 - a. ~~A n a~~ Automatic scram did **not** shutdown the reactor **as indicated by Reactor Power > 6%**.
 - AND**
 - b. ~~A s~~ Subsequent manual / ARI action taken at the ~~reactor control consoles~~ **Reactor Control Console** is successful in shutting down the reactor **as indicated by Reactor Power ≤ 6%**.
 - OR**
 2.
 - a. ~~A m~~ Manual scram did **not** shutdown the reactor **as indicated by Reactor Power > 6%**.
 - AND**
 - b. **EITHER** of the following:
 1. ~~A s~~ Subsequent manual / ARI action taken at the ~~reactor control consoles~~ **Reactor Control Console** is successful in shutting down the reactor **as indicated by Reactor Power ≤ 6%**.
 - OR**
 2. ~~A s~~ Subsequent automatic scram / ARI is successful in shutting down the reactor **as indicated by Reactor Power ≤ 6%**.

Basis:

This IC addresses a failure of the RPS to initiate or complete an automatic or manual reactor scram that results in a reactor shutdown, and either a subsequent operator manual action taken at the ~~R reactor C control C consoles~~ or an automatic scram is successful in shutting down the reactor. This event is a precursor to a more significant condition and thus represents a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant.

EAL #1 Basis

Following the failure on an automatic reactor scram, operators will promptly initiate manual actions at the ~~R reactor C control C consoles~~ to shutdown the reactor (e.g., initiate a manual reactor scram). If these manual actions are successful in shutting

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down the reactor, core heat generation will quickly fall to a level within the capabilities of the plant's decay heat removal systems.

EAL #2 Basis

If an initial manual reactor trip is unsuccessful, operators will promptly take manual action at another location(s) on the **Rreactor Ccontrol Cconsoles** to shutdown the reactor (e.g., initiate a manual reactor scram / **ARI** using a different switch). Depending upon several factors, the initial or subsequent effort to manually scram the reactor, or a concurrent plant condition, may lead to the generation of an automatic reactor scram signal. If a subsequent manual or automatic scram / **ARI** is successful in shutting down the reactor, core heat generation will quickly fall to a level within the capabilities of the plant's decay heat removal systems.

A manual action at the **Rreactor Ccontrol Cconsoles** is any operator action, or set of actions, which causes the control rods to be rapidly inserted into the core (e.g., initiating a manual reactor scram). This action does not include manually driving in control rods or implementation of boron injection strategies. Actions taken at back-panels or other locations within the Control Room, or any location outside the Control Room, are not considered to be "at the **Rreactor Ccontrol Cconsoles**".

Taking the Reactor Mode Switch to Shutdown is considered to be a manual scram action.

The plant response to the failure of an automatic or manual reactor scram will vary based upon several factors including the reactor power level prior to the event, availability of the condenser, performance of mitigation equipment and actions, other concurrent plant conditions, etc. If subsequent operator manual actions taken at the **Rreactor Ccontrol Cconsoles** are also unsuccessful in shutting down the reactor, then the emergency classification level will escalate to an Alert via IC **MSA35**. Depending upon the plant response, escalation is also possible via IC FA1. Absent the plant conditions needed to meet either IC **MSA35** or FA1, an Unusual Event declaration is appropriate for this event.

~~A reactor shutdown is determined in accordance with applicable Emergency Operating Procedure criteria.~~

Should a reactor scram signal be generated as a result of plant work (e.g., RPS setpoint testing), the following classification guidance should be applied.

- If the signal **generated as a result of plant work** causes a plant transient that **creates a real condition that** should have included an automatic reactor scram and the RPS fails to automatically shutdown the reactor, then this IC and the EALs are applicable, and should be evaluated.
- If the signal **generated as a result of plant work** does not cause a plant transient **but should have generated an RPS scram signal** and the scram failure is determined through other means (e.g., assessment of test results), then this IC and the EALs are not applicable and no classification is warranted.

Basis Reference(s):

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1. Technical Specifications Table 3.6.2.a
2. N1-EOP-2 RPV Control
3. N1-EOP-3 Failure to Scram
4. N1-EOP-3.1 Alternate Rod Insertion
5. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, SU5

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**

MSA42

Initiating Condition:

UNPLANNED loss of Control Room indications for 15 minutes or longer with a significant transient in progress.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

Note:

- The Emergency Director should declare the **eventAlert** promptly upon determining that **the applicable time 15 minutes** has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.
1. a. ~~An~~ UNPLANNED event results in the inability to monitor **ANYone or more** ~~Table M1 of the following~~ parameters from within the Control Room for **≥ 15 minutes or longer**.

[see table below]

{BWR parameter list}	Table M1 Control Room Parameters
Reactor Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reactor Power • RPV Water Level • RPV Pressure • Primary Containment Pressure • Torus Water Level • Torus Water Temperature
RPV Water Level	
RPV Pressure	
Primary Containment Pressure	
Suppression Pool Level	
Suppression Pool Temperature	

AND

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b. ~~Any-ANY~~ Table M2 of the following transient ~~events~~ in progress.

- ~~• Automatic or Manual runback greater than 25% thermal reactor power~~
- ~~• Electrical load rejection greater than 25% full electrical load~~
- ~~• Reactor trip~~
- ~~• ECCS (SI) actuation~~

Table M2 Significant Transients

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turbine runback > 25% thermal reactor power • Reactor scram • ADS or Core Spray actuation • Thermal power oscillations > 10% |
|---|

Basis:

UNPLANNED: A parameter change or an event that is not 1) the result of an intended evolution or 2) an expected plant response to a transient. The cause of the parameter change or event may be known or unknown.

SAFETY SYSTEM: A system required for safe plant operation, cooling down the plant and/or placing it in the cold shutdown condition, including the ECCS. These are typically systems classified as safety-related.

This IC addresses the difficulty associated with monitoring rapidly changing plant conditions during a transient without the ability to obtain SAFETY SYSTEM parameters from within the Control Room. During this condition, the margin to a potential fission product barrier challenge is reduced. It thus represents a potential substantial degradation in the level of safety of the plant.

As used in this EAL, an “inability to monitor” means that values for ~~one or more~~ any of the listed parameters cannot be determined from within the Control Room. This situation would require a loss of all of the Control Room sources for the given parameter(s). For example, the reactor power level cannot be determined from any analog, ~~computer point~~, digital and recorder source within the Control Room.

An event involving a loss of plant indications, annunciators and/or display systems is evaluated in accordance with 10 CFR 50.72 (and associated guidance in NUREG-1022) to determine if an NRC event report is required. The event would be reported if it

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**

significantly impaired the capability to perform emergency assessments. In particular, emergency assessments necessary to implement abnormal operating procedures, emergency operating procedures, and emergency plan implementing procedures addressing emergency classification, accident assessment, or protective action decision-making.

This EAL is focused on a selected subset of plant parameters associated with the key safety functions of reactivity control, ~~RPV level~~RPV water level and RCS heat removal. The loss of the ability to determine ~~one or more~~any of these parameters from within the Control Room is considered to be more significant than simply a reportable condition. In addition, if all indication sources for ~~one or more~~any of the listed parameters are lost, then the ability to determine the values of other SAFETY SYSTEM parameters may be impacted as well. For example, if the value for RPV water level cannot be determined from the indications and recorders on a main control board, the SPDS or the plant computer, the availability of other parameter values may be compromised as well.

Fifteen minutes was selected as a threshold to exclude transient or momentary losses of indication.

Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via ICs FS1 or IC RAS1.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, SA2

RECOGNITION CATEGORY
SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**MSU42****Initiating Condition:**

UNPLANNED loss of Control Room indications for 15 minutes or longer.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Emergency Action Level (EAL):**Note:**

- The Emergency Director should declare the ~~Unusual~~ event promptly upon determining that ~~the applicable time 15 minutes~~ has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.

a. ~~An~~ UNPLANNED event results in the inability to monitor ~~one or more~~ ANY Table M1 parameter from within the Control Room for ≥ 15 minutes.

Table M1 Control Room Parameters

- Reactor Power
- RPV Water Level
- RPV Pressure
- Primary Containment Pressure
- Torus Water Level
- Torus Water Temperature

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SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**

~~—of the following parameters from within the Control Room for 15 minutes or longer.~~

{BWR parameter list}	{PWR parameter list}
—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

Basis:

UNPLANNED: A parameter change or an event that is not 1) the result of an intended evolution or 2) an expected plant response to a transient. The cause of the parameter change or event may be known or unknown.

SAFETY SYSTEM: A system required for safe plant operation, cooling down the plant and/or placing it in the cold shutdown condition, including the ECCS. These are typically systems classified as safety-related.

This IC addresses the difficulty associated with monitoring normal plant conditions without the ability to obtain SAFETY SYSTEM parameters from within the Control Room. This condition is a precursor to a more significant event and represents a potential degradation in the level of safety of the plant.

As used in this EAL, an “inability to monitor” means that values for ~~one or more~~any of the listed parameters cannot be determined from within the Control Room. This situation would require a loss of all of the Control Room sources for the given parameter(s). For example, the reactor power level cannot be determined from any analog, digital and recorder source within the Control Room.

An event involving a loss of plant indications, annunciators and/or display systems is evaluated in accordance with 10 CFR 50.72 (and associated guidance in NUREG-1022) to determine if an NRC event report is required. The event would be reported if it significantly impaired the capability to perform emergency assessments. In particular, emergency assessments necessary to implement abnormal operating procedures, emergency operating procedures, and emergency plan implementing procedures

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addressing emergency classification, accident assessment, or protective action decision-making.

This EAL is focused on a selected subset of plant parameters associated with the key safety functions of reactivity control, core cooling and RCS heat removal. The loss of the ability to determine ~~one or more~~any of these parameters from within the Control Room is considered to be more significant than simply a reportable condition. In addition, if all indication sources for ~~one or more~~any of the listed parameters are lost, then the ability to determine the values of other SAFETY SYSTEM parameters may be impacted as well. For example, if the value for reactor vessel level cannot be determined from the indications and recorders on a main control board, the SPDS or the plant computer, the availability of other parameter values may be compromised as well.

Fifteen minutes was selected as a threshold to exclude transient or momentary losses of indication.

Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via IC ~~MSA42~~.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, SU2

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**

MSA59

Initiating Condition:

Hazardous event affecting a SAFETY SYSTEM ~~needed~~required for the current operating mode.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

Note:

- If it is determined that the conditions of MA5 are not met then assess the event via HU3, HU4, or HU6.

(4) 1. a. The occurrence of **ANY** of the following hazardous events:

- 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

AND

2.b. **EITHER** of the following:

- a.4. Event damage has caused indications of degraded performance in at least one train of a SAFETY SYSTEM ~~needed~~required by **Technical Specifications** for the current operating mode.

OR

- b.2. The event has caused **VISIBLE DAMAGE** to a SAFETY SYSTEM component or structure ~~needed~~required by **Technical Specifications** for the current operating mode.

Basis:

FIRE: Combustion characterized by heat and light. Sources of smoke such as slipping drive belts or overheated electrical equipment do not constitute FIRES. Observation of flame is preferred but is NOT required if large quantities of smoke and heat are observed.

EXPLOSION: A rapid, violent and catastrophic failure of a piece of equipment due to combustion, chemical reaction or overpressurization. A release of steam (from high energy lines or components) or an electrical component failure (caused by short circuits, grounding, arcing, etc.) should not automatically be considered an explosion. Such

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**

events may require a post-event inspection to determine if the attributes of an explosion are present.

SAFETY SYSTEM: A system required for safe plant operation, cooling down the plant and/or placing it in the cold shutdown condition, including the ECCS. These are typically systems classified as safety-related.

VISIBLE DAMAGE: Damage to a component or structure that is readily observable without measurements, testing, or analysis. The visual impact of the damage is sufficient to cause concern regarding the operability or reliability of the affected component or structure.

This IC addresses a hazardous event that causes damage to a SAFETY SYSTEM, or a structure containing SAFETY SYSTEM components, ~~needed~~ required for the current operating mode, "required", i.e. required to be operable by Technical Specifications for the current operating mode. This condition significantly reduces the margin to a loss or potential loss of a fission product barrier, and therefore represents an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant. Manual or automatic electrical isolation of safety equipment due to flooding, in and of itself, does not constitute degraded performance and is classified under HU6.

~~EAL 1.b.1~~ EAL #2.a Basis

~~addresses~~ dDamage to a SAFETY SYSTEM train that is required to be operable by Technical Specifications for the current operating mode, and is in ~~service~~/operation since indications for it will be readily available. The indications of degraded performance should be significant enough to cause concern regarding the operability or reliability of the SAFETY SYSTEM train.

~~EAL 1.b.2~~ EAL #2.b Basis

~~addresses~~ dDamage to a SAFETY SYSTEM component that is required to be operable by Technical Specifications for the current operating mode, and is not in ~~service~~/operation or readily apparent through indications alone, ~~or~~ as well as damage to a structure containing SAFETY SYSTEM components. Operators will make this determination based on the totality of available event and damage report information. This is intended to be a brief assessment not requiring lengthy analysis or quantification of the damage.

Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via IC FS1 or RAS1.

If the EAL conditions of MA5 are not met then assess the event via HU3, HU4, or HU6.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NEI 99-01, Rev 6 SA9

RECOGNITION CATEGORY
SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**MSU64****Initiating Condition:**

RCS leakage for 15 minutes or longer.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Emergency Action Level (EAL):**Note:**

- The Emergency Director should declare the ~~Unusual Event~~ promptly upon determining that ~~the applicable time 15 minutes~~ has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.
1. RCS unidentified or pressure boundary leakage ~~in the Drywell greater than > 10 gpm for ≥ 15 minutes. (site-specific value) for 15 minutes or longer.~~

OR

 2. RCS identified leakage ~~in the Drywell greater than > 25 gpm for ≥ 15 minutes. (site-specific value) for 15 minutes or longer.~~

OR

 3. Leakage from the RCS to a location outside ~~containment the Primary Containment > 25 gpm for ≥ 15 minutes. greater than 25 gpm for 15 minutes or longer.~~

Basis:

UNISOLABLE: An open or breached system line that cannot be isolated, remotely or locally.

This IC addresses RCS leakage which may be a precursor to a more significant event. In this case, RCS leakage has been detected and operators, following applicable procedures, have been unable to promptly isolate the leak. This condition is considered to be a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant.

EAL #1 and EAL #2 Basis

~~These EALs~~ are focused on a loss of mass from the RCS due to "unidentified leakage", "pressure boundary leakage" or "identified leakage" (as these leakage types are defined in the plant Technical Specifications).

EAL #3 Basis

~~This EAL~~ addresses a RCS mass loss caused by an UNISOLABLE leak through an interfacing system.

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These EALs thus apply to leakage into the containment, a secondary-side system (~~e.g., steam generator tube leakage in a PWR~~) or a location outside of containment.

The leak rate values for each EAL were selected because they are usually observable with normal Control Room indications. Lesser values typically require time-consuming calculations to determine (e.g., a mass balance calculation). EAL #1 uses a lower value that reflects the greater significance of unidentified or pressure boundary leakage.

The release of mass from the RCS due to the as-designed/expected operation of any relief valve does not warrant an emergency classification.

~~For BWR's, Aa~~ stuck-open ~~Safety-Electromatic~~ Relief Valve (~~SRVERV~~) or ~~SRV-ERV~~ leakage is not considered either identified or unidentified leakage by Technical Specifications and, therefore, is not applicable to this EAL.

The 15-minute threshold duration allows sufficient time for prompt operator actions to isolate the leakage, if possible.

Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via ICs of Recognition Category **RA** or F.

Basis Reference(s):

1. N1-ARP-H2 Annunciator H2-1-1 DRYWELL FLOOR DRAIN LEVEL-HIGH
2. N1-ARP-H2 Annunciator H2-4-7 DRYWELL WATER LEAK DETECTION SYS
3. ER-AB-331-1006, BWR Reactor Coolant System Leakage Monitoring and Action Plan
4. N1-OP-8, Primary Containment Area Cooling System
5. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, SU4

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**

MSU76

Initiating Condition:

Loss of all ~~onOn~~-site or ~~offOff~~-site communications capabilities.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

- 1. Loss of all Table M3 onsite communication capabilities affecting the ability to perform routine operations.

OR

- 2. Loss of all Table M3 offsite communication capabilities affecting the ability to perform offsite notifications.

OR

- 3. Loss of all Table M3 NRC communication capabilities affecting the ability to perform NRC notifications.

Table M3 Communication Capabilities			
System	Onsite	Offsite	NRC
Gaitronics	X		
Hand Held Portable Radio (Station Radio)	X		
PBX (Conventional Telephone lines)	X	X	X
Control Room installed satellite phone (non portable)	X	X	X
ENS		X	X
RECS		X	

~~—Loss of **ALL** of the following onsite communication methods:~~

~~(site-specific list of communications method~~

~~—Loss of **ALL** of the following ORO communications s) methods:~~

~~(site-specific list of communications methods)~~

~~—Loss of **ALL** of the following NRC communications methods:~~

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~~(site specific list of communications methods)~~

Basis:

This IC addresses a significant loss of onsite, ~~or~~ offsite, or NRC communications capabilities. While not a direct challenge to plant or personnel safety, this event warrants prompt notifications to **Offsite Response Organizations (OROs)** and the NRC.

This IC should be assessed only when extraordinary means are being utilized to make communications possible (e.g., use of non-plant, privately owned equipment, relaying of on-site information via individuals or multiple radio transmission points, individuals being sent to offsite locations, etc.).

EAL #1 Basis

aAddresses a total loss of the communications methods used in support of routine plant operations.

EAL #2 Basis

aAddresses a total loss of the communications methods used to notify all **Offsite Response Organizations (OROs)** of an emergency declaration. The **Offsite Response Organizations (OROs)** referred to here are listed in procedure EP-CE-114-100-F-05, NMP Notification Fact Sheet- Part 1.

EAL #3 Basis

aAddresses a total loss of the communications methods used to notify the NRC of an emergency declaration.

Basis Reference(s):

1. UFSAR Section 10A, 2.4.5 Lighting and Communication
2. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, SU6

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
COLD SHUTDOWN / REFUELING SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS****CA12****Initiating Condition:**

Loss of all offsite and all onsite AC power to emergency buses for 15 minutes or longer.

Operating Mode Applicability:

3, 4, D

Emergency Action Level (EAL):**Note:**

- The Emergency Director should declare the ~~Alert—event~~ promptly upon determining that ~~the applicable time 15 minutes time~~ has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.
1. ~~Loss of all offsite and onsite AC power to 4.16 kV Emergency Buses.~~
- AND**
2. ~~Failure to restore power to at least one 4.16 kV Emergency Bus from the time of loss of both offsite and onsite AC power in < 15 minutes.~~

~~Loss of ALL offsite and ALL onsite AC Power to (site-specific emergency buses) for 15 minutes or longer.~~

Basis:

SAFETY SYSTEM: A system required for safe plant operation, cooling down the plant and/or placing it in the cold shutdown condition, including the ECCS. These are typically systems classified as safety-related

This IC addresses a total loss of AC power that compromises the performance of all SAFETY SYSTEMS requiring electric power including those necessary for emergency core cooling, containment heat removal/pressure control, spent fuel heat removal and the ultimate heat sink.

When in the cold shutdown, refueling, or defueled mode, this condition is not classified as a Site Area Emergency because of the increased time available to restore an emergency bus to service. Additional time is available due to the reduced core decay heat load, and the lower temperatures and pressures in various plant systems. Thus, when in these modes, this condition represents an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant.

Fifteen minutes was selected as a threshold to exclude transient or momentary power losses.

Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via IC CS64 or RAS1.

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
COLD SHUTDOWN / REFUELING SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**

Basis Reference(s):

1. N1-OP-30 4.16 kV, 600V, and 480V House Service
2. UFSAR section IX Electrical Systems
3. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, CA2

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
COLD SHUTDOWN / REFUELING SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS****CU12****Initiating Condition:**

Loss of all but one AC power source to emergency buses for 15 minutes or longer.

Operating Mode Applicability:

3, 4, D

Emergency Action Level (EAL):**Note:**

- The Emergency Director should declare the ~~Unusual Event~~ promptly upon determining that ~~the applicable time 15 minutes~~ has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.
- 1. AC power capability to 4.16 kV Emergency Buses reduced to only one of the following power sources for **≥ 15 minutes**.
 - T-101 N
 - T-101 S
 - DG-102 Emergency Diesel Generator
 - DG-103 Emergency Diesel Generator

AND

- 2. Any additional single power source failure will result in a loss of all AC power to SAFETY SYSTEMS.
 - 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.~~

Basis:

SAFETY SYSTEM: A system required for safe plant operation, cooling down the plant and/or placing it in the cold shutdown condition, including the ECCS. These are typically systems classified as safety-related.

This IC describes a significant degradation of offsite and onsite AC power sources such that any additional single failure would result in a loss of all AC power to SAFETY SYSTEMS. In this condition, the sole AC power source may be powering one, or more than one, train of safety-related equipment.

When in the cold shutdown, refueling, or defueled mode, this condition is not classified as an Alert because of the increased time available to restore another power source to

RECOGNITION CATEGORY
COLD SHUTDOWN / REFUELING SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS

service. Additional time is available due to the reduced core decay heat load, and the lower temperatures and pressures in various plant systems. Thus, when in these modes, this condition is considered to be a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant.

An “AC power source” is a source recognized in ~~AOPs-SOPs~~ and EOPs, and capable of supplying required power to an emergency bus. Some examples of this condition are presented below.

- A loss of all offsite power with a concurrent failure of all but one emergency power source (e.g., an onsite diesel generator).
- A loss of all offsite power and loss of all emergency power sources (e.g., onsite diesel generators) with a single train of emergency buses being back-fed from the unit main generator.
- A loss of emergency power sources (e.g., onsite diesel generators) with a single train of emergency buses being back-fed from an offsite power source.

Fifteen minutes was selected as a threshold to exclude transient or momentary losses of power.

The subsequent loss of the remaining single power source would escalate the event to an Alert in accordance with IC CA12.

Basis Reference(s):

1. N1-OP-30 4.16 kV, 600V, and 480V House Service
2. UFSAR section IX Electrical Systems
3. NEI 99-01 Rev 6 CU2

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
COLD SHUTDOWN / REFUELING SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**

CA26**Initiating Condition:**

Hazardous event affecting SAFETY SYSTEM ~~needed~~required for the current operating mode.

Operating Mode Applicability:

3, 4

Emergency Action Level (EAL):**Note:**

- If it is determined that the conditions of CA2 are not met then assess the event via HU3, HU4, or HU6.

1. ~~a.~~ The occurrence of **ANY** of the following hazardous events:

- 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

AND

2.b. **EITHER** of the following:

- a.1. Event damage has caused indications of degraded performance in at least one train of a SAFETY SYSTEM ~~needed~~required by **Technical Specifications** for the current operating mode.

OR

- b.2. The event has caused **VISIBLE DAMAGE** to a SAFETY SYSTEM component or structure ~~needed~~required by **Technical Specifications** for the current operating mode.

Basis:

FIRE: Combustion characterized by heat and light. Sources of smoke such as slipping drive belts or overheated electrical equipment do not constitute FIRES. Observation of flame is preferred but is NOT required if large quantities of smoke and heat are observed.

EXPLOSION: A rapid, violent and catastrophic failure of a piece of equipment due to combustion, chemical reaction or overpressurization. A release of steam (from high energy lines or components) or an electrical component failure (caused by short circuits, grounding, arcing, etc.) should not automatically be considered an explosion. Such

RECOGNITION CATEGORY
COLD SHUTDOWN / REFUELING SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS

events may require a post-event inspection to determine if the attributes of an explosion are present.

SAFETY SYSTEM: A system required for safe plant operation, cooling down the plant and/or placing it in the cold shutdown condition, including the ECCS. These are typically systems classified as safety-related.

VISIBLE DAMAGE: Damage to a component or structure that is readily observable without measurements, testing, or analysis. The visual impact of the damage is sufficient to cause concern regarding the operability or reliability of the affected component or structure.

This IC addresses a hazardous event that causes damage to a SAFETY SYSTEM, or a structure containing SAFETY SYSTEM components, ~~needed~~ required for the current operating mode, "required", i.e. required to be operable by Technical Specifications for the current operating mode. This condition significantly reduces the margin to a loss or potential loss of a fission product barrier, and therefore represents an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant. Manual or automatic electrical isolation of safety equipment due to flooding, in and of itself, does not constitute degraded performance and is classified under HU6.

~~EAL 1.b.1~~ EAL #2.a Basis

~~addresses~~ dDamage to a SAFETY SYSTEM train that is required to be operable by Technical Specifications for the current operating mode, and is in ~~service~~/operation since indications for it will be readily available. The indications of degraded performance should be significant enough to cause concern regarding the operability or reliability of the SAFETY SYSTEM train.

~~EAL 1.b.2~~ EAL #2.b Basis

~~addresses~~ dDamage to a SAFETY SYSTEM component that is required to be operable by Technical Specifications for the current operating mode, and is not in ~~service~~/operation or readily apparent through indications alone, or to a structure containing SAFETY SYSTEM components. Operators will make this determination based on the totality of available event and damage report information. This is intended to be a brief assessment not requiring lengthy analysis or quantification of the damage.

Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via IC CS64 or RAS1.

If the EAL conditions of CA2 are not met then assess the event via HU3, HU4, or HU6.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, CA6

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
COLD SHUTDOWN / REFUELING SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**

CU34**Initiating Condition:**

Loss of Vital DC power for 15 minutes or longer.

Operating Mode Applicability:

3, 4

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

Note: The Emergency Director should declare the ~~Unusual Event~~ event promptly upon determining that ~~the applicable time 15 minutes time~~ has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.

Voltage is **< 106 VDC** on required 125 VDC Battery Boards 11 and 12 for **≥ 15 minutes**.

~~Indicated voltage is less than (site-specific bus voltage value) on required Vital DC buses for 15 minutes or longer.~~

Basis:

SAFETY SYSTEM: A system required for safe plant operation, cooling down the plant and/or placing it in the cold shutdown condition, including the ECCS. These are typically systems classified as safety-related.

This IC addresses a loss of Vital DC power which compromises the ability to monitor and control operable SAFETY SYSTEMS when the plant is in the cold shutdown or refueling mode. In these modes, the core decay heat load has been significantly reduced, and coolant system temperatures and pressures are lower; these conditions increase the time available to restore a vital DC bus to service. Thus, this condition is considered to be a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant.

As used in this EAL, “required” means the Vital DC buses necessary to support operation of the in-service, or operable, train or trains of SAFETY SYSTEM equipment. For example, if Train A is out-of-service (inoperable) for scheduled outage maintenance work and Train B is in-service (operable), then a loss of Vital DC power affecting Train B would require the declaration of an Unusual Event. A loss of Vital DC power to Train A would not warrant an emergency classification.

Fifteen minutes was selected as a threshold to exclude transient or momentary power losses.

Depending upon the event, escalation of the emergency classification level would be via IC CA64 or CA53, or an IC in Recognition Category RA.

Basis Reference(s):

1. N1-OP-47A 125 VDC Power System
2. UFSAR section IX Electrical Systems
3. NMP1 Technical Specification 3.6.3
4. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, CU4

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
COLD SHUTDOWN / REFUELING SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**

CU45

Initiating Condition:

Loss of all onsite or offsite communication capabilities.

Operating Mode Applicability:

3, 4, D

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

1. Loss of all Table C1 onsite communication capabilities affecting the ability to perform routine operations.

OR

2. Loss of all Table C1 offsite communication capabilities affecting the ability to perform offsite notifications.

OR

3. Loss of all Table C1 NRC communication capabilities affecting the ability to perform NRC notifications.

Table C1 Communication Capabilities			
System	Onsite	Offsite	NRC
Gaitronics	X		
Hand Held Portable Radio (Station Radio)	X		
PBX (Conventional Telephone lines)	X	X	X
Control Room installed satellite phone (non portable)	X	X	X
ENS		X	X
RECS		X	

- ~~1. Loss of **ALL** of the following onsite communication methods:
(site-specific list of 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)~~

RECOGNITION CATEGORY
COLD SHUTDOWN / REFUELING SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS

Basis:

This IC addresses a significant loss of onsite, ~~or~~ offsite, or NRC communications capabilities. While not a direct challenge to plant or personnel safety, this event warrants prompt notifications to Offsite Response Organizations (OROs) and the NRC.

This IC should be assessed only when extraordinary means are being utilized to make communications possible (e.g., use of non-plant, privately owned equipment, relaying of on-site information via individuals or multiple radio transmission points, individuals being sent to offsite locations, etc.).

EAL #1 Basis

aAddresses a total loss of the communications methods used in support of routine plant operations.

EAL #2 Basis

aAddresses a total loss of the communications methods used to notify all Offsite Response Organizations (OROs) of an emergency declaration. The Offsite Response Organizations (OROs) referred to here are listed in procedure EP-CE-114-100-F-05, NMP Notification Fact Sheet- Part 1.

EAL #3 Basis

aAddresses a total loss of the communications methods used to notify the NRC of an emergency declaration.

Basis Reference(s):

1. UFSAR Section 10A, 2.4.5 Lighting and Communication
2. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, CU5

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
COLD SHUTDOWN / REFUELING SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**

CA53

Initiating Condition:

Inability to maintain the plant in cold shutdown.

Operating Mode Applicability:

3, 4

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

Note:

- The Emergency Director should declare the ~~Alert—event~~ promptly upon determining that the applicable time has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.
- A momentary UNPLANNED excursion above the Technical Specification cold shutdown temperature limit when heat removal function is available does not warrant classification.

1. UNPLANNED rise in RCS temperature to > 212°F -for > Table C2 duration.

Table C2 RCS Heat-up Duration Thresholds		
RCS Status	Containment Closure Status	Heat-up Duration
Intact	Not Applicable	60 minutes*
Not Intact	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, then EAL #1 is not applicable.		

OR

2. UNPLANNED RPV pressure rise > 10 psig as a result of temperature rise

~~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.~~

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
COLD SHUTDOWN / REFUELING SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**

Table: RCS Heat-up Duration Thresholds		
RCS Status	Containment Closure Status	Heat-up Duration
Intact (but not at reduced inventory [PWR])	Not applicable	60 minutes*
Not intact (or at reduced inventory [PWR])	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.		

- ~~1. UNPLANNED RCS pressure increase greater than (site specific pressure reading). (This EAL does not apply during water solid plant conditions. [PWR])~~

Basis:

UNPLANNED: A parameter change or an event that is not 1) the result of an intended evolution or 2) an expected plant response to a transient. The cause of the parameter change or event may be known or unknown.

CONTAINMENT CLOSURE: The procedurally defined conditions or actions taken to secure containment (primary or secondary) and its associated structures, systems, and components as a functional barrier to fission product release under shutdown conditions.

RCS is intact when the RCS pressure boundary is in its normal condition for the Cold Shutdown mode of operation (e.g. no freeze seals, or steam line nozzle plugs, etc.).

This IC addresses conditions involving a loss of decay heat removal capability or an addition of heat to the RCS in excess of that which can currently be removed. Either condition represents an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant.

A momentary UNPLANNED excursion above the Technical Specification cold shutdown temperature limit when the heat removal function is available does not warrant a classification.

The RCS Heat-up Duration Thresholds table addresses an ~~increase~~rise in RCS temperature when CONTAINMENT CLOSURE is established but the RCS is not intact, ~~or RCS inventory is reduced (e.g., mid-loop operation in PWRs).~~ The 20-minute criterion was included to allow time for operator action to address the temperature ~~increase~~rise.

The RCS Heat-up Duration Thresholds table also addresses an ~~increase~~rise in RCS temperature with the RCS intact. The status of CONTAINMENT CLOSURE is not crucial in this condition since the intact RCS is providing a high pressure barrier to a

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COLD SHUTDOWN / REFUELING SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS

fission product release. The 60-minute time frame should allow sufficient time to address the temperature ~~increase~~rise without a substantial degradation in plant safety.

Finally, in the case where there is an ~~increase~~rise in RCS temperature, the RCS is not intact ~~or is at reduced inventory [PWR]~~, and CONTAINMENT CLOSURE is not established, no heat-up duration is allowed (i.e., 0 minutes). This is because 1) the evaporated reactor coolant may be released directly into the Containment atmosphere and subsequently to the environment, and 2) there is reduced reactor coolant inventory above the top of irradiated fuel.

~~EAL #2~~EAL #2 provides a pressure-based indication of RCS heat-up.

Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via IC CS64 or RAS1.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NMP1 Technical Specifications Definitions 1.1
2. N1-OP-43C Plant Shutdown
3. N1-OP-4 Shutdown Cooling System
4. OU-NM-103-101 Shutdown Safety Management Program
5. NMP1 Technical Specifications Definitions 1.11 and 1.12
6. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, CA3

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
COLD SHUTDOWN / REFUELING SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**

CU53**Initiating Condition:**UNPLANNED ~~increaserise~~ in RCS temperature**Operating Mode Applicability:**

3, 4

Emergency Action Level (EAL):**Note:**

- The Emergency Director should declare the ~~Unusual Event~~event promptly upon determining that ~~the applicable time 15 minutes~~has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.
- A momentary UNPLANNED excursion above the Technical Specification cold shutdown temperature limit when heat removal function is available does not warrant classification.

1. UNPLANNED rise in RCS temperature to > 212°F

OR

2. Loss of the following for ≥ 15 minutes:

- **ALL** RCS temperature indications
- AND**
- **ALL** RPV water level indications

~~1. UNPLANNED increase in RCS temperature to greater than (site specific Technical Specification cold shutdown temperature limit).~~

~~2. Loss of **ALL** RCS temperature and reactor vessel/RCS level indication for 15 minutes or longer.~~

Basis:

~~UNPLANNED: A parameter change or an event that is not 1) the result of an intended evolution or 2) an expected plant response to a transient. The cause of the parameter change or event may be known or unknown.~~

~~CONTAINMENT CLOSURE: The procedurally defined conditions or actions taken to secure containment (primary or secondary) and its associated structures, systems, and components as a functional barrier to fission product release under shutdown conditions.~~

This IC addresses an UNPLANNED ~~increaserise~~ in RCS temperature above the Technical Specification cold shutdown temperature limit, or the inability to determine RCS temperature and level, represents a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant. If the RCS is not intact and CONTAINMENT CLOSURE is not established during this event, the Emergency Director should also refer to IC CA~~53~~.

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COLD SHUTDOWN / REFUELING SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS

——RCS is intact when the RCS pressure boundary is in its normal condition for the Cold Shutdown mode of operation (e.g. no freeze seals, or steam line nozzle plugs, etc.).

A momentary UNPLANNED excursion above the Technical Specification cold shutdown temperature limit when the heat removal function is available does not warrant a classification.

EAL #1 Basis

This involves a loss of decay heat removal capability, or an addition of heat to the RCS in excess of that which can currently be removed, such that reactor coolant temperature cannot be maintained below the cold shutdown temperature limit specified in Technical Specifications. During this condition, there is no immediate threat of fuel damage because the core decay heat load has been reduced since the cessation of power operation.

During an outage, the level in the reactor vessel will normally be maintained above the reactor vessel flange. Refueling evolutions that lower water level below the reactor vessel flange are carefully planned and controlled. A loss of forced decay heat removal at reduced inventory may result in a rapid ~~increase~~rise in reactor coolant temperature depending on the time after shutdown.

EAL #2 Basis

This reflects a condition where there has been a significant loss of instrumentation capability necessary to monitor RCS conditions and operators would be unable to monitor key parameters necessary to assure core decay heat removal. During this condition, there is no immediate threat of fuel damage because the core decay heat load has been reduced since the cessation of power operation.

Fifteen minutes was selected as a threshold to exclude transient or momentary losses of indication.

Escalation to Alert would be via IC CA64 based on an inventory loss or IC CA53 based on exceeding plant configuration-specific time criteria.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NMP1 Technical Specifications Definitions 1.1
2. N1-OP-43C Plant Shutdown
3. N1-OP-4 Shutdown Cooling System
4. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, CU3

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
COLD SHUTDOWN / REFUELING SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**

CG61

Initiating Condition:

Loss of RPV inventory affecting fuel clad integrity with containment challenged.

Operating Mode Applicability:

3, 4

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

Note:

- The Emergency Director should declare the ~~General Emergency~~ event promptly upon determining that ~~the applicable time 30 minutes~~ has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.
1.
 - a. RPV water level < - 84 inches for ≥ 30 minutes.
 - AND**
 - b. **ANY** Table C4 Containment Challenge Indication.
 - OR**
 2.
 - a. RPV water level cannot be monitored for ≥ 30 minutes.
 - AND**
 - b. Core uncovery is indicated by **ANY** of the following:
 - Table C3 indication of a sufficient magnitude to indicate core uncovery.
 - OR**
 - Refuel Bridge High Range Radiation Monitor reading ≥ 3 R/hr.
 - AND**
 - c. **ANY** Table C4 Containment Challenge Indication.

Table C3 Indications of RCS Leakage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNPLANNED Drywell equipment drain tank level rise* • UNPLANNED Drywell floor drain tank level rise* • UNPLANNED Reactor Building equipment sump level rise* • UNPLANNED Reactor Building floor drain sump level rise* • UNPLANNED Torus water level rise* • UNPLANNED RPV make up rate rise* • Observation of leakage or inventory loss
<p>*Rise in level is attributed to a loss of RPV inventory.</p>

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Table C4 Containment Challenge Indications

- Primary Containment Hydrogen Concentration $\geq 6\%$ and Oxygen Concentration $\geq 5\%$
- UNPLANNED rise in containment pressure
- CONTAINMENT CLOSURE **not** established*
- Reactor Building area radiation > 8 R/hr.

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

~~1. a. (Reactor vessel/RCS level less than (site-specific level) for 30 minutes or longer.~~

~~**AND**~~

~~b. ANY indication from the Containment Challenge Table (see below).~~

~~2. a. Reactor vessel/RCS level cannot be monitored for 30 minutes or longer.~~

~~**AND**~~

~~b. Core uncover is indicated by ANY of the following:~~

- ~~• (Site-specific radiation monitor) reading greater than (site-specific value)~~
- ~~• Erratic source range monitor indication~~
- ~~• UNPLANNED increase in (site-specific sump and/or tank) levels of sufficient magnitude to indicate core uncover~~
- ~~• (Other site-specific indications)~~

~~**AND**~~

~~c. ANY indication from the Containment Challenge Table (see below).~~

Containment Challenge Table

~~CONTAINMENT CLOSURE not established*
(Explosive mixture) exists inside containment
UNPLANNED increase in containment pressure~~

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

Basis:

~~**UNPLANNED:** A parameter change or an event that is not 1) the result of an intended evolution or 2) an expected plant response to a transient. The cause of the parameter change or event may be known or unknown.~~

~~**IMMINENT:** The trajectory of events or conditions is such that an EAL will be met within a relatively short period of time regardless of mitigation or corrective actions.~~

~~**CONTAINMENT CLOSURE:** The procedurally defined conditions or actions taken to secure containment (primary or secondary for BWR) and its associated structures, systems, and components as a functional barrier to fission product release under shutdown conditions.~~

This IC addresses the inability to restore and maintain reactor vessel level above the top of active fuel with containment challenged. This condition represents actual or IMMEDIATE substantial core degradation or melting with potential for loss of containment integrity. Releases can be reasonably expected to exceed EPA **Protective Action Guidelines** (PAG) exposure levels offsite for more than the immediate site area.

Following an extended loss of core decay heat removal and inventory makeup, decay heat will cause reactor coolant boiling and a further reduction in reactor vessel level. If RCS/reactor vessel level cannot be restored, fuel damage is probable.

With CONTAINMENT CLOSURE not established, there is a high potential for a direct and unmonitored release of radioactivity to the environment. If CONTAINMENT CLOSURE is re-established prior to exceeding the 30-minute time limit, then declaration of a General Emergency is not required.

The existence of an explosive mixture means, at a minimum, that the containment atmospheric hydrogen concentration is sufficient to support a hydrogen burn (i.e., at the lower deflagration limit). A hydrogen burn will raise containment pressure and could result in collateral equipment damage leading to a loss of containment integrity. It therefore represents a challenge to Containment integrity.

In the early stages of a core uncover event, it is unlikely that hydrogen buildup due to a core uncover could result in an explosive gas mixture in containment. If all installed hydrogen gas monitors are out-of-service during an event leading to fuel cladding damage, it may not be possible to obtain a containment hydrogen gas concentration reading as ambient conditions within the containment will preclude personnel access. During periods when installed containment hydrogen gas monitors are out-of-service, operators may use the other listed indications to assess whether or not containment is challenged.

~~In~~ **EAL 2.b#1 Basis**

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The 30-minute criterion is tied to a readily recognizable event start time (i.e., the total loss of ability to monitor level), and allows sufficient time to monitor, assess and correlate reactor and plant conditions to determine if core uncover has actually occurred (i.e., to account for various accident progression and instrumentation uncertainties). It also allows sufficient time for performance of actions to terminate leakage, recover inventory control/makeup equipment and/or restore level monitoring.

EAL #2 Basis

The inability to monitor ~~RPV level~~RPV water level may be caused by instrumentation and/or power failures, or water level dropping below the range of available instrumentation. If water level cannot be monitored, operators may determine that an inventory loss is occurring by observing changes in sump and/or ~~-tank-Torus~~ levels. Sump and/or ~~tank-Torus~~ level changes must be evaluated against other potential sources of water flow to ensure they are indicative of leakage from the RPV.

These EALs address concerns raised by Generic Letter 88-17, *Loss of Decay Heat Removal*; SECY 91-283, *Evaluation of Shutdown and Low Power Risk Issues*; NUREG-1449, *Shutdown and Low-Power Operation at Commercial Nuclear Power Plants in the United States*; and NUMARC 91-06, *Guidelines for Industry Actions to Assess Shutdown Management*.

Basis Reference(s):

1. N1-EOP-2 RPV Control
2. NER-1M-095, NMP1 Emergency Operating Procedures (EOP) Basis Document
3. OU-NM-103-101 Shutdown Safety Management Program
4. NMP1 Technical Specifications Definitions 1.11 and 1.12
5. N1-EOP-5 Secondary Containment Control
6. UFSAR 1.4 Primary Coolant Leakage
7. Annunciator H2-1-1 DRYWELL FLOOR DRAIN LEVEL-HIGH
8. Annunciator H2-4-7 DRYWELL WATER LEAK DETECTION SYS
9. Annunciator H2-2-1 R BLDG FL DR SUMPS 11-16 AREA WTR LVL LEVEL HIGH
10. Annunciator H2-2-2 R BUILDING EQUIP DRAIN LEVEL-HIGH
11. N1-OP-38A Source Range Monitor
12. N1-OP-50A ARM System
13. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, CG1

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
COLD SHUTDOWN / REFUELING SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**

CS64

Initiating Condition:

Loss of RPV inventory affecting core decay heat removal capability.

Operating Mode Applicability:

3, 4

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

Note:

- The Emergency Director should declare the ~~Site Area Emergency event~~ promptly upon determining that ~~the applicable time 30 minutes~~ has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.
1. With CONTAINMENT CLOSURE **not** established, RPV water level **< -10 inches.**
OR
 2. With CONTAINMENT CLOSURE established, RPV water level **< -84 inches.**
OR
 3. a. RPV water level **cannot** be monitored for **≥ 30 minutes**
AND
 - b. Core uncovery is indicated by **ANY** of the following:
 - Table C3 indication of a sufficient magnitude to indicate core uncovery.
- OR**
 - Refuel Bridge High Range Radiation Monitor reading **≥ 3 R/hr.**

Table C3 Indications of RCS Leakage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNPLANNED Drywell equipment drain tank level rise* • UNPLANNED Drywell floor drain tank level rise* • UNPLANNED Reactor Building equipment sump level rise* • UNPLANNED Reactor Building floor drain sump level rise* • UNPLANNED Torus water level rise* • UNPLANNED RPV make up rate rise* • Observation of leakage or inventory loss
<p>*Rise in level is attributed to a loss of RPV inventory.</p>

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~~1. a. CONTAINMENT CLOSURE not established.~~

~~— AND~~

~~b. (Reactor vessel/RCS [PWR] or RPV [BWR]) level less than (site specific level).~~

~~2. a. CONTAINMENT CLOSURE established.~~

~~— AND~~

~~b. (Reactor vessel/RCS [PWR] or RPV [BWR]) level less than (site specific level).~~

~~3. 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:~~

- ~~• (Site specific radiation monitor) reading greater than (site specific value)~~
- ~~• Erratic source range monitor indication [PWR]~~
- ~~• UNPLANNED increase in (site specific sump and/or tank) levels of sufficient magnitude to indicate core uncover~~
- ~~• (Other site specific indications)~~

Basis:

UNPLANNED: A parameter change or an event that is not 1) the result of an intended evolution or 2) an expected plant response to a transient. The cause of the parameter change or event may be known or unknown.

CONTAINMENT CLOSURE: The procedurally defined conditions or actions taken to secure containment (primary or secondary for BWR) and its associated structures, systems, and components as a functional barrier to fission product release under shutdown conditions.

~~This IC addresses a significant and prolonged loss of RPV inventory control and makeup capability leading to IMMINENT fuel damage.~~ The lost inventory may be due to a RCS component failure, a loss of configuration control or prolonged boiling of reactor coolant. These conditions entail major failures of plant functions needed for protection of the public and thus warrant a Site Area Emergency declaration.

Following an extended loss of core decay heat removal and inventory makeup, decay heat will cause reactor coolant boiling and a further reduction in reactor vessel level. If RCS/reactor vessel level cannot be restored, fuel damage is probable.

RECOGNITION CATEGORY
COLD SHUTDOWN / REFUELING SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS

Outage/shutdown contingency plans typically provide for re-establishing or verifying CONTAINMENT CLOSURE following a loss of heat removal or RCS inventory control functions. The difference in the specified RCS/reactor vessel levels of EALs #1.b and #2.b reflect the fact that with CONTAINMENT CLOSURE established, there is a lower probability of a fission product release to the environment.

In ~~EAL 3.a~~, EAL #3 Basis

The 30-minute criterion is tied to a readily recognizable event start time (i.e., the total loss of ability to monitor level), and allows sufficient time to monitor, assess and correlate reactor and plant conditions to determine if core uncover has actually occurred (i.e., to account for various accident progression and instrumentation uncertainties). It also allows sufficient time for performance of actions to terminate leakage, recover inventory control/makeup equipment and/or restore level monitoring. The inability to monitor ~~RPV level~~RPV water level may be caused by instrumentation and/or power failures, or water level dropping below the range of available instrumentation. If water level cannot be monitored, operators may determine that an inventory loss is occurring by observing changes in sump and/or ~~tank~~Torus levels. Sump and/or ~~tank~~Torus level changes must be evaluated against other potential sources of water flow to ensure they are indicative of leakage from the RPV.

These EALs address concerns raised by Generic Letter 88-17, *Loss of Decay Heat Removal*; SECY 91-283, *Evaluation of Shutdown and Low Power Risk Issues*; NUREG-1449, *Shutdown and Low-Power Operation at Commercial Nuclear Power Plants in the United States*; and NUMARC 91-06, *Guidelines for Industry Actions to Assess Shutdown Management*.

Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via IC CG46 or ARG1.

Basis Reference(s):

1. N1-EOP-2 RPV Control
2. NER-1M-095, NMP1 Emergency Operating Procedures (EOP) Basis Document
3. OU-NM-103-101 Shutdown Safety Management Program
4. NMP1 Technical Specifications Definitions 1.11 and 1.12
5. UFSAR 1.4 Primary Coolant Leakage
6. Annunciator H2-1-1 DRYWELL FLOOR DRAIN LEVEL-HIGH
7. Annunciator H2-4-7 DRYWELL WATER LEAK DETECTION SYS
8. Annunciator H2-2-1 R BLDG FL DR SUMPS 11-16 AREA WTR LVL LEVEL HIGH
9. Annunciator H2-2-2 R BUILDING EQUIP DRAIN LEVEL-HIGH
10. N1-OP-38A Source Range Monitor
11. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, CS1

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
COLD SHUTDOWN / REFUELING SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**

CA61**Initiating Condition:**

Loss of RPV inventory.

Operating Mode Applicability:

3, 4

Emergency Action Level (EAL):**Note:**

- The Emergency Director should declare the **event Alert**—promptly upon determining that **the applicable time 15 minutes** has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.
1. **Loss of RPV inventory as indicated by level < + 5 inches.**
- OR**
2. a. RPV water level **cannot** be monitored for **≥ 15 minutes**.
- AND**
- b. Loss of RPV inventory per Table C3 indication.

Table C3 Indications of RCS Leakage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNPLANNED Drywell equipment drain tank level rise* • UNPLANNED Drywell floor drain tank level rise* • UNPLANNED Reactor Building equipment sump level rise* • UNPLANNED Reactor Building floor drain sump level rise* • UNPLANNED Torus water level rise* • UNPLANNED RPV make up rate rise* • Observation of leakage or inventory loss
*Rise in level is attributed to a loss of RPV inventory.

~~1. Loss of reactor vessel/RCS inventory as indicated by level less than (site-specific level).~~

~~2. a. Reactor vessel/RCS level cannot be monitored for 15 minutes or longer~~

AND

RECOGNITION CATEGORY
COLD SHUTDOWN / REFUELING SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS

~~b. UNPLANNED increase in (site specific sump and/or tank) levels due to a loss of reactor vessel/RCS inventory.~~

Basis:

UNPLANNED: A parameter change or an event that is not 1) the result of an intended evolution or 2) an expected plant response to a transient. The cause of the parameter change or event may be known or unknown.

— This IC addresses conditions that are precursors to a loss of the ability to adequately cool irradiated fuel (i.e., a precursor to a challenge to the fuel clad barrier). This condition represents a potential substantial reduction in the level of plant safety.

~~For~~ **EAL #1, Basis**

~~a~~ A lowering of water level below ~~+5 inches (site specific level)~~ indicates that operator actions have not been successful in restoring and maintaining RPV water level. The heat-up rate of the coolant will ~~increase~~ rise as the available water inventory is reduced. A continuing ~~decrease~~ drop in water level will lead to core uncover.

Although related, EAL #1 is concerned with the loss of RCS inventory and not the potential concurrent effects on systems needed for decay heat removal (e.g., loss of a Residual Heat Removal suction point). An ~~increase~~ rise in RCS temperature caused by a loss of decay heat removal capability is evaluated under IC CA53.

~~For~~ **EAL #2 Basis**

~~t~~ The inability to monitor ~~RPV level~~ RPV water level may be caused by instrumentation and/or power failures, or water level dropping below the range of available instrumentation. If water level cannot be monitored, operators may determine that an inventory loss is occurring by observing changes in sump and/or ~~tank~~ Torus levels. Sump and/or ~~tank~~ Torus level changes must be evaluated against other potential sources of water flow to ensure they are indicative of leakage from the RPV.

The 15-minute duration for the loss of level indication was chosen because it is half of the EAL duration specified in IC CS64.

If the RPV ~~inventory~~ water level continues to lower, then escalation to Site Area Emergency would be via IC CS64.

Basis Reference(s):

1. N1-EOP-2 RPV Control
2. NER-1M-095, NMP1 Emergency Operating Procedures (EOP) Basis Document
3. OU-NM-103-101 Shutdown Safety Management Program
4. NMP1 Technical Specifications Definitions 1.11 and 1.12
5. UFSAR 1.4 Primary Coolant Leakage
6. Annunciator H2-1-1 DRYWELL FLOOR DRAIN LEVEL-HIGH

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7. Annunciator H2-4-7 DRYWELL WATER LEAK DETECTION SYS
8. Annunciator H2-2-1 R BLDG FL DR SUMPS 11-16 AREA WTR LVL LEVEL HIGH
9. Annunciator H2-2-2 R BUILDING EQUIP DRAIN LEVEL-HIGH
10. N1-OP-38A Source Range Monitor
11. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, CA1

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
COLD SHUTDOWN / REFUELING SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS**

CU64

Initiating Condition:

UNPLANNED loss of RPV inventory for 15 minutes or longer.

Operating Mode Applicability:

3, 4

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

Note:

- The Emergency Director should declare the ~~Unusual Event~~ promptly upon determining that ~~the applicable time 15 minutes~~ has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.
1. UNPLANNED loss of reactor coolant results in the inability to restore and maintain RPV water level to above the **procedurally established lower limit** for **≥ 15 minutes**.
OR
 2. a. RPV water level **cannot** be monitored
AND
b. Loss of RPV inventory per Table C3 indication.

Table C3 Indications of RCS Leakage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNPLANNED Drywell equipment drain tank level rise* • UNPLANNED Drywell floor drain tank level rise* • UNPLANNED Reactor Building equipment sump level rise* • UNPLANNED Reactor Building floor drain sump level rise* • UNPLANNED Torus water level rise* • UNPLANNED RPV make up rate rise* • Observation of leakage or inventory loss
*Rise in level is attributed to a loss of RPV inventory.

1. ~~UNPLANNED loss of reactor coolant results in reactor vessel/RCS level less than a required lower limit for 15 minutes or longer.~~
2. a. ~~Reactor vessel/RCS level cannot be monitored.~~
~~AND~~
b. ~~UNPLANNED increase in (site specific sump and/or tank) levels.~~

RECOGNITION CATEGORY
COLD SHUTDOWN / REFUELING SYSTEM MALFUNCTIONS

Basis:

UNPLANNED: A parameter change or an event that is not 1) the result of an intended evolution or 2) an expected plant response to a transient. The cause of the parameter change or event may be known or unknown.

This IC addresses the inability to restore and maintain water level to a required minimum level (or the lower limit of a level band), or a loss of the ability to monitor ~~RPV level~~**RPV water level** concurrent with indications of coolant leakage. Either of these conditions is considered to be a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant.

———The procedurally established lower limit is not an operational band established above the procedural limit to allow for operator action prior to exceeding the procedural limit, but it is the procedurally established lower limit.

Refueling evolutions that ~~decrease~~**lower** RCS water inventory are carefully planned and controlled. An UNPLANNED event that results in water level decreasing below a procedurally required limit warrants the declaration of an Unusual Event due to the reduced water inventory that is available to keep the core covered.

EAL #1 Basis

~~r~~**R**ecognizes that the minimum required ~~RPV level~~**RPV water level** can change several times during the course of a refueling outage as different plant configurations and system lineups are implemented. This EAL is met if the minimum level, specified for the current plant conditions, cannot be maintained for 15 minutes or longer. The minimum level is typically specified in the applicable operating procedure but may be specified in another controlling document.

The 15-minute threshold duration allows sufficient time for prompt operator actions to restore and maintain the expected water level. This criterion excludes transient conditions causing a brief lowering of water level.

EAL #2 Basis

~~a~~**a**ddresses a condition where all means to determine ~~RPV level~~**RPV water level** have been lost. In this condition, operators may determine that an inventory loss is occurring by observing changes in sump and/or ~~tank-Torus~~ levels. Sump and/or ~~Torus tank~~ level changes must be evaluated against other potential sources of water flow to ensure they are indicative of leakage from the RPV.

Continued loss of RCS inventory may result in escalation to the Alert emergency classification level via either IC ~~CA64~~ or ~~CA53~~.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NMP1 Technical Specification 3.6.2 Table 3.6.2.d
2. P&ID C-18015-C, Reactor Vessel Instrumentation
3. UFSAR 1.4 Primary Coolant Leakage
4. Annunciator H2-1-1 DRYWELL FLOOR DRAIN LEVEL-HIGH

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5. Annunciator H2-4-7 DRYWELL WATER LEAK DETECTION SYS
6. Annunciator H2-2-1 R BLDG FL DR SUMPS 11-16 AREA WTR LVL LEVEL HIGH
7. Annunciator H2-2-2 R BUILDING EQUIP DRAIN LEVEL-HIGH
8. NEI 99-01, Rev. 6 CU1

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
HAZARDS AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PLANT SAFETY**

HG1**Initiating Condition:**

~~HOSTILE ACTION resulting in loss of physical control of the facility.~~

Operating Mode Applicability:

All

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

~~1. a. A HOSTILE ACTION is occurring or has occurred within the PROTECTED AREA as reported by the (site specific security shift supervision).~~

~~AND~~

~~b. EITHER of the following has occurred:~~

~~1. ANY of the following safety functions cannot be controlled or maintained:~~

- ~~● Reactivity control~~
- ~~● Core cooling [*PWR*] / RPV water level [*BWR*]~~
- ~~● RCS heat removal~~

~~OR~~

~~2. Damage to spent fuel has occurred or is IMMINENT.~~

Basis:

~~This IC addresses an event in which a HOSTILE FORCE has taken physical control of the facility to the extent that the plant staff can no longer operate equipment necessary to maintain key safety functions. It also addresses a HOSTILE ACTION leading to a loss of physical control that results in actual or IMMINENT damage to spent fuel due to 1) damage to a spent fuel pool cooling system (e.g., pumps, heat exchangers, controls, etc.) or, 2) loss of spent fuel pool integrity such that sufficient water level cannot be maintained.~~

~~Timely and accurate communications between Security Shift Supervision and the Control Room is essential for proper classification of a security-related event.~~

~~Security plans and terminology are based on the guidance provided by NEI 03-12, *Template for the Security Plan, Training and Qualification Plan, Safeguards Contingency Plan [and Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation Security Program]*.~~

~~Emergency plans and implementing procedures are public documents; therefore, EALs should not incorporate Security sensitive information. This includes information that~~

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
HAZARDS AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PLANT SAFETY**

~~may be advantageous to a potential adversary, such as the particulars concerning a specific threat or threat location. Security sensitive information should be contained in non-public documents such as the Security Plan.~~

~~Basis Reference(s):~~

- ~~1. NEI 99-01, Rev. 6 HG1~~

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
HAZARDS AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PLANT SAFETY**

HS1**Initiating Condition:**

HOSTILE ACTION within the PROTECTED AREA.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2, 3, 4, D

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

A notification from the Security Force that a HOSTILE ACTION is occurring or has occurred within the PROTECTED AREA.

~~1. A HOSTILE ACTION is occurring or has occurred within the PROTECTED AREA as reported by the (site-specific security shift supervision).~~

Basis:

HOSTILE ACTION: An act toward a Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) or its personnel that includes the use of violent force to destroy equipment, take HOSTAGES, and/or intimidate the licensee to achieve an end. This includes attack by air, land, or water using guns, explosives, PROJECTILES, vehicles, or other devices used to deliver destructive force. Other acts that satisfy the overall intent may be included. HOSTILE ACTION should not be construed to include acts of civil disobedience or felonious acts that are not part of a concerted attack on the Nuclear Power Plant (NPP). Non-terrorism-based EALs should be used to address such activities (i.e., this may include violent acts between individuals in the owner controlled area).

HOSTAGE: A person(s) held as leverage against the station to ensure that demands will be met by the station.

PROJECTILE: An object directed toward a Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) that could cause concern for its continued operability, reliability, or personnel safety.

PROTECTED AREA: An area that normally encompasses all controlled areas within the security protected area fence.

HOSTILE FORCE: Any individuals who are engaged in a determined assault, overtly or by stealth and deception, equipped with suitable weapons capable of killing, maiming, or causing destruction.

INDEPENDENT SPENT FUEL STORAGE INSTALLATION (ISFSI): A complex that is designed and constructed for the interim storage of spent nuclear fuel and other radioactive materials associated with spent fuel storage.

This IC addresses the occurrence of a HOSTILE ACTION within the PROTECTED AREA. This event will require rapid response and assistance due to the possibility for damage to plant equipment.

Timely and accurate communications between Security Shift Supervision and the Control Room is essential for proper classification of a security-related event.

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Security plans and terminology are based on the guidance provided by NEI 03-12, *Template for the Security Plan, Training and Qualification Plan, Safeguards Contingency Plan [and Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation Security Program]*.

As time and conditions allow, these events require a heightened state of readiness by the plant staff and implementation of onsite protective measures (e.g., evacuation, dispersal or sheltering). The Site Area Emergency declaration will mobilize **Offsite Response Organization (ORO)** resources and have them available to develop and implement public protective actions in the unlikely event that the attack is successful in impairing multiple safety functions.

This IC does not apply to a HOSTILE ACTION directed at an ISFSI PROTECTED AREA located outside the plant PROTECTED AREA; such an attack should be assessed using IC HA1. It also does not apply to incidents that are accidental events, acts of civil disobedience, or otherwise are not a HOSTILE ACTION perpetrated by a HOSTILE FORCE. Examples include the crash of a small aircraft, shots from hunters, physical disputes between employees, etc. Reporting of these types of events is adequately addressed by other EALs, or the requirements of 10 CFR § 73.71 or 10 CFR § 50.72.

~~Emergency plans and implementing procedures are public documents; therefore, EALs should not incorporate Security-sensitive information. This includes information that may be advantageous to a potential adversary, such as the particulars concerning a specific threat or threat location. Security-sensitive information should be contained in non-public documents such as the Security Plan.~~

Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via IC **RG1, RG2, HG7.HG4**.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NMP Site Security Plan
2. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, HS1

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
HAZARDS AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PLANT SAFETY**

HA1**Initiating Condition:**

HOSTILE ACTION within the OWNER CONTROLLED AREA or airborne attack threat within 30 minutes.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2, 3, 4, D

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

1. A validated notification from NRC of an aircraft attack threat < **30 minutes** from the site.

~~1. A HOSTILE ACTION is occurring or has occurred within the OWNER CONTROLLED AREA as reported by the (site specific security shift supervision).~~

OR

2. Notification by the Security Force that a HOSTILE ACTION is occurring or has occurred within the OWNER CONTROLLED AREA.

~~A validated notification from NRC of an aircraft attack threat within 30 minutes of the site.~~

Basis:

HOSTILE ACTION: An act toward a Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) or its personnel that includes the use of violent force to destroy equipment, take HOSTAGES, and/or intimidate the licensee to achieve an end. This includes attack by air, land, or water using guns, explosives, PROJECTILES, vehicles, or other devices used to deliver destructive force. Other acts that satisfy the overall intent may be included. HOSTILE ACTION should not be construed to include acts of civil disobedience or felonious acts that are not part of a concerted attack on the Nuclear Power Plant (NPP). Non-terrorism-based EALs should be used to address such activities (i.e., this may include violent acts between individuals in the owner controlled area).

HOSTAGE: A person(s) held as leverage against the station to ensure that demands will be met by the station.

PROJECTILE: An object directed toward a Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) that could cause concern for its continued operability, reliability, or personnel safety.

OWNER CONTROLLED AREA (OCA): The property associated with the station and owned by the company. Access is normally limited to persons entering for official business.

RECOGNITION CATEGORY
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PROTECTED AREA: An area that normally encompasses all controlled areas within the security protected area fence.

HOSTILE FORCE: Any individuals who are engaged in a determined assault, overtly or by stealth and deception, equipped with suitable weapons capable of killing, maiming, or causing destruction.

This IC addresses the occurrence of a HOSTILE ACTION within the OWNER CONTROLLED AREA or notification of an aircraft attack threat. This event will require rapid response and assistance due to the possibility of the attack progressing to the PROTECTED AREA, or the need to prepare the plant and staff for a potential aircraft impact.

Timely and accurate communications between Security Shift Supervision and the Control Room is essential for proper classification of a security-related event.

Security plans and terminology are based on the guidance provided by NEI 03-12, *Template for the Security Plan, Training and Qualification Plan, Safeguards Contingency Plan [and Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation Security Program]*.

As time and conditions allow, these events require a heightened state of readiness by the plant staff and implementation of onsite protective measures (e.g., evacuation, dispersal or sheltering). The Alert declaration will also heighten the awareness of Offsite Response Organizations, allowing them to be better prepared should it be necessary to consider further actions.

This IC does not apply to incidents that are accidental events, acts of civil disobedience, or otherwise are not a HOSTILE ACTION perpetrated by a HOSTILE FORCE. Examples include the crash of a small aircraft, shots from hunters, physical disputes between employees, etc. Reporting of these types of events is adequately addressed by other EALs, or the requirements of 10 CFR § 73.71 or 10 CFR § 50.72.

EAL #1 Basis

Addresses the threat from the impact of an aircraft on the plant, and the anticipated arrival time is within 30 minutes. The intent of this EAL is to ensure that threat-related notifications are made in a timely manner so that plant personnel and Offsite Response Organizations (OROs) are in a heightened state of readiness. This EAL is met when the threat-related information has been validated in accordance with OP-NM-106-104, Security Contingency Event.

EAL #2 Basis⁴

~~is a~~Applicable for any HOSTILE ACTION occurring, or that has occurred, in the OWNER CONTROLLED AREA. This includes any action directed against an ISFSI that is located outside the plant PROTECTED AREA.

~~EAL #2 addresses the threat from the impact of an aircraft on the plant, and the anticipated arrival time is within 30 minutes. The intent of this EAL is to ensure that threat-related notifications are made in a timely manner so that plant personnel and~~

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
HAZARDS AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PLANT SAFETY**

~~OROs are in a heightened state of readiness. This EAL is met when the threat related information has been validated in accordance with (site specific procedure).~~

The NRC Headquarters Operations Officer (HOO) will communicate to the licensee if the threat involves an aircraft. The status and size of the plane may be provided by NORAD through the NRC.

In some cases, it may not be readily apparent if an aircraft impact within the OWNER CONTROLLED AREA was intentional (i.e., a HOSTILE ACTION). It is expected, although not certain, that notification by an appropriate Federal agency to the site would clarify this point. In this case, the appropriate federal agency is intended to be NORAD, FBI, FAA or NRC. The emergency declaration, including one based on other ICs/EALs, should not be unduly delayed while awaiting notification by a Federal agency.

~~Emergency plans and implementing procedures are public documents; therefore, EALs should not incorporate Security sensitive information. This includes information that may be advantageous to a potential adversary, such as the particulars concerning a specific threat or threat location. Security sensitive information should be contained in non-public documents such as the Security Plan.~~

Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via IC HS1.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NMP Site Security Plan
2. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, HA1

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
HAZARDS AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PLANT SAFETY**

HU1**Initiating Condition:**

Confirmed SECURITY CONDITION or threat.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2, 3, 4, D

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

1. Notification of a credible security threat directed at the site as determined per SY-AA-101-132, Security Assessment and Response to Unusual Activities.
 - ~~1. A SECURITY CONDITION that does not involve a HOSTILE ACTION as reported by the (site-specific security shift supervision).~~
- OR**
2. A validated notification from the NRC providing information of an aircraft threat.
 - ~~2. Notification of a credible security threat directed at the site.~~
- OR**
3. Notification by the Security Force of a SECURITY CONDITION that does **not** involve a HOSTILE ACTION.
 - ~~3. A validated notification from the NRC providing information of an aircraft threat.~~

Basis:

SECURITY CONDITION: Any Security Event as listed in the approved security contingency plan that constitutes a threat/compromise to site security, threat/risk to site personnel, or a potential degradation to the level of safety of the plant. A SECURITY CONDITION does not involve a HOSTILE ACTION

SAFETY SYSTEM: A system required for safe plant operation, cooling down the plant and/or placing it in the cold shutdown condition, including the ECCS. These are typically systems classified as safety-related.

HOSTILE ACTION: An act toward a Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) or its personnel that includes the use of violent force to destroy equipment, take HOSTAGES, and/or intimidate the licensee to achieve an end. This includes attack by air, land, or water using guns, explosives, PROJECTILES, vehicles, or other devices used to deliver destructive force. Other acts that satisfy the overall intent may be included. HOSTILE ACTION should not be construed to include acts of civil disobedience or felonious acts that are not part of a concerted attack on the Nuclear Power Plant (NPP). Non-terrorism-based EALs should be used to address such activities (i.e., this may include violent acts between individuals in the owner controlled area).

HOSTAGE: A person(s) held as leverage against the station to ensure that demands will be met by the station.

RECOGNITION CATEGORY
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PROJECTILE: An object directed toward a Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) that could cause concern for its continued operability, reliability, or personnel safety.

This IC addresses events that pose a threat to plant personnel or SAFETY SYSTEM equipment, and thus represent a potential degradation in the level of plant safety. Security events which do not meet one of these EALs are adequately addressed by the requirements of 10 CFR § 73.71 or 10 CFR § 50.72. Security events assessed as HOSTILE ACTIONS are classifiable under ICs HA1, HS1 and HG1.

Timely and accurate communications between Security Shift Supervision and the Control Room is essential for proper classification of a security-related event. Classification of these events will initiate appropriate threat-related notifications to plant personnel and **Offsite Response Organizations (OROs)**.

Security plans and terminology are based on the guidance provided by NEI 03-12, *Template for the Security Plan, Training and Qualification Plan, Safeguards Contingency Plan [and Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation Security Program]*.

EAL #1 Basis

~~Addresses the receipt of a credible security threat. The credibility of the threat is assessed in accordance with SY-AA-101-132. references (site-specific security shift supervision) because these are the individuals trained to confirm that a security event is occurring or has occurred. Training on security event confirmation and classification is controlled due to the nature of Safeguards and 10 CFR § 2.39 information.~~

EAL #2 Basis

~~aAddresses the threat from the impact of an aircraft on the plant. The NRC Headquarters Operations Officer (HOO) will communicate to the licensee if the threat involves an aircraft. The status and size of the plane may also be provided by NORAD through the NRC. Validation of the threat is performed in accordance with OP-NM-106-104, Security Contingency Event. (site-specific procedure). addresses the receipt of a credible security threat. The credibility of the threat is assessed in accordance with (site-specific procedure).~~

EAL #3 Basis

~~rReferences Security Force (site-specific security shift supervision) because these are the individuals trained to confirm that a security event is occurring or has occurred. Training on security event confirmation and classification is controlled due to the nature of Safeguards and 10 CFR § 2.39 information. addresses the threat from the impact of an aircraft on the plant. The NRC Headquarters Operations Officer (HOO) will communicate to the licensee if the threat involves an aircraft. The status and size of the plane may also be provided by NORAD through the NRC. Validation of the threat is performed in accordance with (site-specific procedure).~~

~~Emergency plans and implementing procedures are public documents; therefore, EALs should not incorporate Security-sensitive information. This includes information that~~

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
HAZARDS AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PLANT SAFETY**

~~may be advantageous to a potential adversary, such as the particulars concerning a specific threat or threat location. Security sensitive information should be contained in non-public documents such as the Security Plan.~~

Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via IC HA1.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NMP Site Security Plan
2. NEI 99-01 Rev 6, HU1

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
HAZARDS AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PLANT SAFETY**

HS26**Initiating Condition:**

Inability to control a key safety function from outside the Control Room.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2, 3, 4, D

Emergency Action Level (EAL):**Note:**

- The Emergency Director should declare the ~~Site Area Emergency~~ event promptly upon determining that ~~(site-specific number the applicable time of minutes)~~ has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.
1. A Control Room evacuation has resulted in plant control being transferred from the Control Room to alternate locations per N1-SOP-21.2, Control Room Evacuation.
- AND**
2. Control of **ANY** Table H1 safety function is not reestablished in **< 15 minutes**.

Table H1 Safety Functions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reactivity Control (ability to shut down the reactor and keep it shutdown) • RPV Water Level (ability to cool the core) • RCS Heat Removal (ability to maintain heat sink)

- Reactivity Control (ability to shut down the reactor and keep it shutdown)
- RPV Water Level (ability to cool the core)
- RCS Heat Removal (ability to maintain heat sink)

~~1. a. An event has resulted in plant control being transferred panels and local control stations) from the Control Room to (site-specific remote shutdown~~

AND

~~b. Control of **ANY** of the following key safety functions is not reestablished within (site-specific number of minutes).~~

- ~~Reactivity control~~
- ~~Core cooling [PWR] / RPV water level [BWR]~~
- ~~RCS heat removal~~

Basis:

The time period to establish control of the plant starts when either:

RECOGNITION CATEGORY**HAZARDS AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PLANT SAFETY**

a. Control of the plant is no longer maintained in the Main Control Room
OR

b. The last Operator has left the Main Control Room.

This IC addresses an evacuation of the Control Room that results in transfer of plant control to alternate locations, and the control of a key safety function cannot be reestablished in a timely manner. The failure to gain control of a key safety function following a transfer of plant control to alternate locations is a precursor to a challenge to ~~one or more~~ any fission product barriers within a relatively short period of time.

The determination of whether or not “control” is established at the remote safe shutdown location(s) is based on Emergency Director judgment. The Emergency Director is expected to make a reasonable, informed judgment within ~~(the site-specific time for transfer)~~ 15 minutes whether or not the operating staff has control of key safety functions from the remote safe shutdown location(s).

Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via IC FG1 or CG64.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NEI 99-01, Rev 6 HS6
2. N1-SOP-21.2, Control Room Evacuation

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
HAZARDS AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PLANT SAFETY**

HA26

Initiating Condition:

Control Room evacuation resulting in transfer of plant control to alternate locations.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2, 3, 4, D

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

A Control Room evacuation has resulted in plant control being transferred from the Control Room to alternate locations per N1-SOP-21.2, Control Room Evacuation
~~An event has resulted in plant control being transferred from the Control Room to the (site-specific remote shutdown panels and local control stations).~~

Basis:

This IC addresses an evacuation of the Control Room that results in transfer of plant control to alternate locations outside the Control Room. The loss of the ability to control the plant from the Control Room is considered to be a potential substantial degradation in the level of plant safety.

Following a Control Room evacuation, control of the plant will be transferred to alternate shutdown locations. The necessity to control a plant shutdown from outside the Control Room, in addition to responding to the event that required the evacuation of the Control Room, will present challenges to plant operators and other on-shift personnel. Activation of the ERO and emergency response facilities will assist in responding to these challenges.

Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via IC HS26.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NEI 99-01, Rev 6 HA6
2. N1-SOP-21.2, Control Room Evacuation

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
HAZARDS AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PLANT SAFETY**

HU34

Initiating Condition:

FIRE potentially degrading the level of safety of the plant.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2, 3, 4, D

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

Note:

- -The Emergency Director should declare the ~~Unusual Event~~event promptly upon determining that the applicable time has been exceeded, or will likely be exceeded.
 - Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via IC CA2 or MA5.
1. A FIRE in any Table H2 area is **not** extinguished in **< 15 minutes** of ANY of the following FIRE detection indications:
- 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

Table H2 Areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reactor Building (when inerted the Drywell is exempt) • Control Room • Screenhouse • Turbine Building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 and 12 Battery Rooms • 11 and 12 Battery Board Rooms • Cable Spreading Room • 291' North • Diesel Generator Engine and Board Rooms

OR

2. a. Receipt of a single fire alarm in any Table H2 area (i.e., no other indications of a FIRE).

AND

- b. The existence of a FIRE is not verified in **< 30 minutes** of alarm receipt.

OR

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- 3 A FIRE within the plant or ISFSI PROTECTED AREA not extinguished in < 60 minutes of the initial report, alarm or indication.

OR

- 4 A FIRE within the plant or ISFSI PROTECTED AREA that requires firefighting support by an offsite fire response agency to extinguish.
- (1) a. A FIRE is NOT extinguished within 15 minutes of ANY of the following FIRE detection indications:
- 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

AND

- b. The FIRE is located within ANY of the following plant rooms or areas:
 _____ (site specific list of plant rooms or areas)
- (2) a. Receipt of a single fire alarm (i.e., no other indications of a FIRE).
 _____ **AND**
 b. The FIRE is located within ANY of the following plant rooms or areas:
 _____ (site specific list of plant rooms or areas)
- _____ **AND**
 c. The existence of a FIRE is not verified within 30 minutes of alarm receipt.
- (3) A FIRE within the plant or ISFSI [for plants with an ISFSI outside the plant Protected Area] PROTECTED AREA not extinguished within 60 minutes of the initial report, alarm or indication.
- (4) A FIRE within the plant or ISFSI [for plants with an ISFSI outside the plant Protected Area] PROTECTED AREA that requires firefighting support by an offsite fire response agency to extinguish

Basis:

FIRE: Combustion characterized by heat and light. Sources of smoke such as slipping drive belts or overheated electrical equipment do not constitute FIRES. Observation of flame is preferred but is NOT required if large quantities of smoke and heat are observed.

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HAZARDS AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PLANT SAFETY**

PROTECTED AREA: An area that normally encompasses all controlled areas within the security protected area fence.

INDEPENDENT SPENT FUEL STORAGE INSTALLATION (ISFSI): A complex that is designed and constructed for the interim storage of spent nuclear fuel and other radioactive materials associated with spent fuel storage.

This IC addresses the magnitude and extent of FIRES that may be indicative of a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant.

EAL #1 Basis

The intent of the 15-minute duration is to size the FIRE and to discriminate against small FIRES that are readily extinguished (e.g., smoldering waste paper basket). In addition to alarms, other indications of a FIRE could be a drop in fire main pressure, automatic activation of a suppression system, etc.

Upon receipt, operators will take prompt actions to confirm the validity of an initial fire alarm, indication, or report. For EAL assessment purposes, the emergency declaration clock starts at the time that the initial alarm, indication, or report was received, and not the time that a subsequent verification action was performed. Similarly, the fire duration clock also starts at the time of receipt of the initial alarm, indication or report.

EAL #2 Basis

This EAL addresses receipt of a single fire alarm, and the existence of a FIRE is not verified (i.e., proved or disproved) within 30-minutes of the alarm. Upon receipt, operators will take prompt actions to confirm the validity of a single fire alarm. For EAL assessment purposes, the 30-minute clock starts at the time that the initial alarm was received, and not the time that a subsequent verification action was performed.

A single fire alarm, absent other indication(s) of a FIRE, may be indicative of equipment failure or a spurious activation, and not an actual FIRE. For this reason, additional time is allowed to verify the validity of the alarm. The 30-minute period is a reasonable amount of time to determine if an actual FIRE exists; however, after that time, and absent information to the contrary, it is assumed that an actual FIRE is in progress.

If an actual FIRE is verified by a report from the field, then EAL #1 is immediately applicable, and the emergency must be declared if the FIRE is not extinguished within 15-minutes of the report. If the alarm is verified to be due to an

equipment failure or a spurious activation, and this verification occurs within 30-minutes of the receipt of the alarm, then this EAL is not applicable and no emergency declaration is warranted.

EAL #3 Basis

RECOGNITION CATEGORY**HAZARDS AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PLANT SAFETY**

In addition to a FIRE addressed by EAL #1 or EAL #2, a FIRE within the plant PROTECTED AREA not extinguished within 60-minutes may also potentially degrade the level of plant safety. ~~This basis extends to a FIRE occurring within the PROTECTED AREA of an ISFSI located outside the plant PROTECTED AREA. [Sentence for plants with an ISFSI outside the plant Protected Area]~~

EAL #4 Basis

If a FIRE within the plant ~~or ISFSI [for plants with an ISFSI outside the plant Protected Area]~~ PROTECTED AREA is of sufficient size to require a response by an offsite firefighting agency (e.g., a local town Fire Department), then the level of plant safety is potentially degraded. The dispatch of an offsite firefighting agency to the site requires an emergency declaration only if it is needed to actively support firefighting efforts because the fire is beyond the capability of the Fire Brigade to extinguish. Declaration is not necessary if the agency resources are placed on stand-by, or supporting post-extinguishment recovery or investigation actions.

~~ISFSI is not specifically addressed in EAL #3 and #4 since it is within the plant PROTECTED AREA and is therefore covered under EALs #3 and #4.~~

~~Basis-Related Requirements from [Appendix RNFPFA 805](#)~~

~~Appendix R to 10 CFR 50, states in part:~~

~~NFPA 805 is a risk-informed performance-based standard for implementing fire protection at nuclear power plants. In accordance with the requirements and guidance in NFPA 805 Section 2.7.1 and NEI 04-02, NMPNS has documented analyses to support compliance with 10 CFR 50.48(c). 10 CFR 50.48(c) incorporates by reference, with exceptions, the National Fire Protection Association's NFPA 805, Performance-Based Standard for Fire Protection for Light Water Reactor Electric Generating Plants – 2001 Edition, as a voluntary alternative to 10 CFR 50.48 Section (b), Appendix R, and Section (f), Decommissioning.~~

~~Criterion 3 of Appendix A to [this part 10CFR50](#) specifies that "Structures, systems, and components important to safety shall be designed and located to minimize, consistent with other safety requirements, the probability and effect of fires and explosions."~~

~~When considering the effects of fire, those systems associated with achieving and maintaining safe shutdown conditions assume major importance to safety because damage to them can lead to core damage resulting from loss of coolant through boil-off.~~

~~Because fire may affect safe shutdown systems and because the loss of function of systems used to mitigate the consequences of design basis accidents under post-fire conditions does not per se impact public safety, the need to limit fire damage to systems required to achieve and maintain safe shutdown conditions is~~

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
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~~greater than the need to limit fire damage to those systems required to mitigate the consequences of design basis accidents.~~

~~In addition, Appendix R to 10 CFR 50, requires, among other considerations, the use of 1-hour fire barriers for the enclosure of cable and equipment and associated non-safety circuits of one redundant train (G.2.c). As used in EAL #2, the 30 minutes to verify a single alarm is well within this worst case 1-hour time period.~~

Depending upon the plant mode at the time of the event, escalation of the emergency classification level would be via IC CA26 or MA5SA9.

Basis Reference(s):

1. UFSAR Section X
2. NEI 99-01, Rev 6 HU4

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
HAZARDS AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PLANT SAFETY**

HU42

Initiating Condition:

Seismic event greater than OBE levels.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2, 3, 4, D

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

Note:

- For emergency classification if EAL #2 is not able to be confirmed, then the occurrence of a seismic event is confirmed in manner deemed appropriate by the Shift Manager or Emergency Director in **≤ 15 minutes** of the event.
- Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via IC CA2 or MA5

Seismic event as indicated by:

1. Control Room personnel feel an actual or potential seismic event.

AND

2. **ANY** one of the following confirmed in **≤ 15 minutes** of the event:

- The earthquake resulted in Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) **≥ VI** and occurred **≤ 3.5 miles** of the plant.
- The earthquake was magnitude **≥ 6.0**
- The earthquake was magnitude **≥ 5.0** and occurred **≤ 125 miles** from the plant.
- NMP-2 seismic instrumentation indicates **> 0.075g**

~~Seismic event > Operating Basis Earthquake (OBE) as indicated by:~~

- ~~1. Control Room personnel feel an actual or potential seismic event.~~

~~**AND**~~

~~Seismic event greater than Operating Basis Earthquake (OBE) as indicated by:~~

- ~~a. (site specific indication that a seismic event met or exceeded OBE limits)~~

Basis:

This IC addresses a seismic event that results in accelerations at the plant site greater than those specified for an Operating Basis Earthquake (OBE)¹. An earthquake greater

¹ An OBE is vibratory ground motion for which those features of a nuclear power plant necessary for continued operation without undue risk to the health and safety of the public will remain functional.

RECOGNITION CATEGORY**HAZARDS AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PLANT SAFETY**

than an OBE but less than a Safe Shutdown Earthquake (SSE)² should have no significant impact on safety-related systems, structures and components; however, some time may be required for the plant staff to ascertain the actual post-event condition of the plant (e.g., performs walk-downs and post-event inspections). Given the time necessary to perform walk-downs and inspections, and fully understand any impacts, this event represents a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant.

Event verification with external sources should not be necessary during or following an OBE. Earthquakes of this magnitude should be readily felt by on-site personnel and recognized as a seismic event (e.g., typical lateral accelerations are in excess of 0.08g). The Shift Manager or Emergency Director may seek external verification if deemed appropriate (e.g., a call to the USGS, check internet news sources, etc.); however, the verification action must not preclude a timely emergency declaration.

EAL #2 Basis

EAL #2 is included to ensure that a declaration does not result from felt vibrations caused by a non-seismic source (e.g., a dropped load). The Shift Manager or Emergency Director may seek external verification if deemed appropriate (e.g., call to USGS, check internet source, etc.) however, the verification action must not preclude a timely emergency declaration. This guidance recognizes that it may cause the site to declare an Unusual Event while another site, similarly affected but with readily available OBE indications in the Control Room, may not.

Depending upon the plant mode at the time of the event, escalation of the emergency classification level would be via IC CA26 or MA5SA9.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NMP2 UFSAR Section 3.7A.1.1
2. N2-SOP-90 Natural Events
3. N1-SOP-28 Seismic Event
4. UFSAR Section I.B.13 Characteristics – Structural Design
5. US NRC Reg. Guide 1.166. Pre-Earthquake Planning and Immediate Nuclear Power Plant Operator Earthquake Actions.
6. NEI 99-01, Rev 6 HU2

² An SSE is vibratory ground motion for which certain (generally, safety-related) structures, systems, and components must be designed to remain functional.

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
HAZARDS AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PLANT SAFETY**

HA5

Initiating Condition:

Gaseous release impeding access to equipment necessary for normal plant operations, cooldown or shutdown.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2, 3, 4, ~~D~~

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

Note:

- If the equipment in the listed room or area was already inoperable, or not available, before the event occurred, then no emergency classification is warranted.

1. Release of a toxic, corrosive, asphyxiant or flammable gas in **ANY** Table H3 area.

Table H3 Areas with Entry Related Mode Applicability	
Area	Entry Related Mode Applicability
Reactor Building	Modes 2, 3, and 4
198' Northeast corner 261' North and Shutdown Cooling Room 281' North	
Turbine Building	
291' North	

AND

2. Entry into the room or area is prohibited or impeded

~~— **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. —~~

- (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) —~~

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HAZARDS AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PLANT SAFETY
~~AND~~

~~b. Entry into the room or area is prohibited or impeded.~~

Basis:

This IC addresses an event involving a release of a hazardous gas that precludes or impedes access to equipment necessary ~~to transition the plant from normal plant operation to cooldown and shutdown as specified in normal plant procedures to maintain normal plant operation, or required for a normal plant cooldown and shutdown.~~ This condition represents an actual or potential substantial degradation of the level of safety of the plant.

~~Assuming all plant equipment is operating as designed, normal operation is capable from the Main Control Room (MCR). The plant is also able to transition into a hot shutdown condition from the MCR, therefore Table H3 is a list of plant rooms or areas with entry-related mode applicability that contain equipment which require a manual/local action necessary to transition the plant from normal plant operation to cooldown and shutdown as specified in normal operating procedures (establish shutdown cooling), where if this action is not completed the plant would not be able to attain and maintain cold shutdown.~~

~~This Table does not include rooms or areas for which entry is required solely to perform actions of an administrative or record keeping nature (e.g., normal rounds or routine inspections).~~

~~This Table does not include the Control Room since adequate engineered safety/design features are in place to preclude a Control Room evacuation due to the release of a hazardous gas.~~

An Alert declaration is warranted if entry into the affected room/area is, or may be, procedurally required during the plant operating mode in effect ~~and the gaseous release precludes the ability to place shutdown cooling in service at the time of the gaseous release.~~ The emergency classification is not contingent upon whether entry is actually necessary at the time of the release.

Evaluation of the IC and EAL do not require atmospheric sampling; it only requires the Emergency Director's judgment that the gas concentration in the affected room/area is sufficient to preclude or significantly impede procedurally required access. This judgment may be based on a variety of factors including an existing job hazard analysis, report of ill effects on personnel, advice from a subject matter expert or operating experience with the same or similar hazards. Access should be considered as impeded if extraordinary measures are necessary to facilitate entry of personnel into the affected room/area (e.g., requiring use of protective equipment, such as SCBAs, that is not routinely employed).

An emergency declaration is not warranted if any of the following conditions apply.

- The plant is in an operating mode different than the mode specified for the affected room/area (i.e., entry is not required during the operating mode in effect at the time

RECOGNITION CATEGORY**HAZARDS AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PLANT SAFETY**

of the gaseous release). For example, the plant is in Mode 1 when the gaseous release occurs, and the procedures used for normal operation, cooldown and shutdown do not require entry into the affected room until Mode 4.

- The gas release is a planned activity that includes compensatory measures which address the temporary inaccessibility of a room or area (e.g., fire suppression system testing).
- The action for which room/area entry is required is of an administrative or record keeping nature (e.g., normal rounds or routine inspections).
- The access control measures are of a conservative or precautionary nature, and would not actually prevent or impede a required action.

An asphyxiant is a gas capable of reducing the level of oxygen in the body to dangerous levels. Most commonly, asphyxiants work by merely displacing air in an enclosed environment. This reduces the concentration of oxygen below the normal level of around 19%, which can lead to breathing difficulties, unconsciousness or even death.

This EAL does not apply to firefighting activities **that generate smoke**, that automatically or manually activate a fire suppression system in an area, or to intentional inerting of containment.

Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via Recognition Category **RA**, C or F ICs.

Basis Reference(s):

1. UFSAR Section X
2. NFPA 12 A Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems
3. NEI 99-01, Rev 6 HA5

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
HAZARDS AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PLANT SAFETY**

HU63

Initiating Condition:

Hazardous Event

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2, 3, 4, D

Emergency Action Level (EAL):**Note:**

- EAL #4 does not apply to routine traffic impediments such as fog, snow, ice, or vehicle breakdowns or accidents.
- Escalation of the emergency classification level would be via IC CA2 or MA5.

1. Tornado strike within the PROTECTED AREA.

OR

2. Internal room or area flooding of a magnitude sufficient to require manual or automatic electrical isolation of a SAFETY SYSTEM component required by Technical Specifications for the current operating mode.

OR

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).

OR

4. A hazardous event that results in onsite conditions sufficient to prohibit the plant staff from accessing the site via personal vehicles.

OR5. Intake water level < **238.8 feet**.

~~**Note:** EAL # 4 does not apply to routine traffic impediments such as fog, snow, ice, or vehicle breakdowns or accidents.~~

~~(1) — A tornado strike within the PROTECTED AREA.~~

~~(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.~~

~~(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).~~

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HAZARDS AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PLANT SAFETY

~~(4) — A hazardous event that results in on-site conditions sufficient to prohibit the plant staff from accessing the site via personal vehicles.~~

~~(5) — (Site-specific list of natural or technological hazard events)~~

Basis:

PROTECTED AREA: An area that normally encompasses all controlled areas within the security protected area fence.

SAFETY SYSTEM: A system required for safe plant operation, cooling down the plant and/or placing it in the cold shutdown condition, including the ECCS. These are typically systems classified as safety-related.

This IC addresses hazardous events that are considered to represent a potential degradation of the level of safety of the plant.

EAL #1 Basis

aAddresses a tornado striking (touching down) within the Protected Area.

EAL #2 Basis

aAddresses flooding of a building room or area that results in operators isolating power to a SAFETY SYSTEM component due to water level or other wetting concerns. Classification is also required if the water level or related wetting causes an automatic isolation of a SAFETY SYSTEM component from its power source (e.g., a breaker or relay trip). To warrant classification, operability of the affected component must be required by Technical Specifications for the current operating mode.

EAL #3 Basis

aAddresses a hazardous materials event originating at an offsite location and of sufficient magnitude to impede the movement of personnel within the PROTECTED AREA.

EAL #4 Basis

aAddresses a hazardous event that causes an onsite impediment to vehicle movement and significant enough to prohibit the plant staff from accessing the site using personal vehicles. Examples of such an event include site flooding caused by a hurricane, heavy rains, ~~up-river water releases, dam failure, etc., or an on-site train derailment blocking the access road~~ or high winds.

This EAL is not intended to apply to routine impediments such as fog, snow, ice, or vehicle breakdowns or accidents, but rather to more significant conditions such as the Hurricane Andrew strike on Turkey Point in 1992, the flooding around the Cooper Station during the Midwest floods of 1993, or the flooding around Ft. Calhoun Station in 2011.

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HAZARDS AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PLANT SAFETY**

EAL #5 Basis:

The low intake level is based on intake forebay level and corresponds to the minimum intake water level for operability of Emergency Service Water, Emergency Diesel Generator cooling water, Containment Spray Raw Water and Diesel and Electric FIRE Pump.

~~EAL #5 addresses (site-specific description).~~

Escalation of the emergency classification level would be based on ICs in Recognition Categories **RA**, **F**, **MS**, **H** or **C**.

Basis Reference(s):

1. N1-OP-64 Meteorological Monitoring
2. Calculation S0-FLOOD-F001 Internal Flooding Hazard Analysis
3. UFSAR Section X Reactor Auxiliary and Emergency Systems
4. UFSAR Section III-F Screenhouse, Intake and Discharge Tunnels
5. UFSAR Section X-F Service Water System
6. N1-ARP-H2 Annunciator H2-1-3
7. N1-SOP-18.1 Service Water Failure/Low Intake Level
8. S13.1-100F003
9. S14-93F003
10. S16.9NPSHAM002
11. Calc No. S14-93-F007
12. NEI 99-01, Rev 6 HU3

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
HAZARDS AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PLANT SAFETY**

HG7**Initiating Condition:**

Other conditions exist which in the judgment of the Emergency Director warrant declaration of a GENERAL EMERGENCY.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2, 3, 4, D

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

(+) 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.

Basis:

IMMEDIATE: The trajectory of events or conditions is such that an EAL will be met within a relatively short period of time regardless of mitigation or corrective actions.

HOSTILE ACTION: An act toward a Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) or its personnel that includes the use of violent force to destroy equipment, take HOSTAGES, and/or intimidate the licensee to achieve an end. This includes attack by air, land, or water using guns, explosives, PROJECTILES, vehicles, or other devices used to deliver destructive force. Other acts that satisfy the overall intent may be included. HOSTILE ACTION should not be construed to include acts of civil disobedience or felonious acts that are not part of a concerted attack on the Nuclear Power Plant (NPP). Non-terrorism-based EALs should be used to address such activities (i.e., this may include violent acts between individuals in the owner controlled area).

HOSTAGE: A person(s) held as leverage against the station to ensure that demands will be met by the station

PROJECTILE: An object directed toward a Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) that could cause concern for its continued operability, reliability, or personnel safety.

This IC addresses unanticipated conditions not addressed explicitly elsewhere but that warrant declaration of an emergency because conditions exist which are believed by the Emergency Director to fall under the emergency classification level description for a General Emergency.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NEI 99-01, Rev 6 HG7

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
HAZARDS AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PLANT SAFETY****HS7****Initiating Condition:**

Other conditions exist which in the judgment of the Emergency Director warrant declaration of a SITE AREA EMERGENCY.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2, 3, 4, D

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

(+) 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.

Basis:

HOSTILE ACTION: An act toward a Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) or its personnel that includes the use of violent force to destroy equipment, take HOSTAGES, and/or intimidate the licensee to achieve an end. This includes attack by air, land, or water using guns, explosives, PROJECTILES, vehicles, or other devices used to deliver destructive force. Other acts that satisfy the overall intent may be included. HOSTILE ACTION should not be construed to include acts of civil disobedience or felonious acts that are not part of a concerted attack on the Nuclear Power Plant (NPP). Non-terrorism-based EALs should be used to address such activities (i.e., this may include violent acts between individuals in the owner controlled area).

HOSTAGE: A person(s) held as leverage against the station to ensure that demands will be met by the station

PROJECTILE: An object directed toward a Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) that could cause concern for its continued operability, reliability, or personnel safety.

This IC addresses unanticipated conditions not addressed explicitly elsewhere but that warrant declaration of an emergency because conditions exist which are believed by the Emergency Director to fall under the emergency classification level description for a Site Area Emergency.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NEI 99-01, Rev 6 HS7

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
HAZARDS AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PLANT SAFETY**

HA7**Initiating Condition:**

Other conditions exist which in the judgment of the Emergency Director warrant declaration of an ALERT Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2, 3, 4, D

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

(+) 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.

Basis:

HOSTILE ACTION: An act toward a Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) or its personnel that includes the use of violent force to destroy equipment, take HOSTAGES, and/or intimidate the licensee to achieve an end. This includes attack by air, land, or water using guns, explosives, PROJECTILES, vehicles, or other devices used to deliver destructive force. Other acts that satisfy the overall intent may be included. HOSTILE ACTION should not be construed to include acts of civil disobedience or felonious acts that are not part of a concerted attack on the Nuclear Power Plant (NPP). Non-terrorism-based EALs should be used to address such activities (i.e., this may include violent acts between individuals in the owner controlled area).

HOSTAGE: A person(s) held as leverage against the station to ensure that demands will be met by the station

PROJECTILE: An object directed toward a Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) that could cause concern for its continued operability, reliability, or personnel safety.

This IC addresses unanticipated conditions not addressed explicitly elsewhere but that warrant declaration of an emergency because conditions exist which are believed by the Emergency Director to fall under the emergency classification level description for an Alert.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NEI 99-01, Rev 6 HA7

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
HAZARDS AND OTHER CONDITIONS AFFECTING PLANT SAFETY**

HU7**Initiating Condition:**

Other conditions exist which in the judgment of the Emergency Director warrant declaration of an ~~(NO)~~UNUSUAL EVENT.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2, 3, 4, D

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

~~(4)~~ 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.

Basis:

This IC addresses unanticipated conditions not addressed explicitly elsewhere but that warrant declaration of an emergency because conditions exist which are believed by the Emergency Director to fall under the emergency classification level description for an ~~NO~~UNUSUAL EVENT.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NEI 99-01, Rev 6 HU7

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
ISFSI MALFUNCTIONS****E-HU1****Initiating Condition**

Damage to a loaded cask CONFINEMENT BOUNDARY.

Operating Mode Applicability:

1, 2, 3, 4, D

Emergency Action Level (EAL):

Damage to a loaded cask CONFINEMENT BOUNDARY as indicated by a radiation reading:

For 61BT DSC:

- > 800 mrem/hr 3 feet from the HSM surface
OR
- > 200 mrem/hr outside the HSM door on centerline of DSC
OR
- > 40 mrem/hr end of shield wall exterior

For 61BTH DSC:

- > 1400 mrem/hr on the HSM or HSM-H front surface
OR
- > 200 mrem/hr on the HSM or HSM-H door centerline
OR
- > 40 mrem/hr on the end shield wall exterior

~~(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.~~

Basis:

CONFINEMENT BOUNDARY: The irradiated fuel dry storage cask barrier(s) between areas containing radioactive substances and the environment.

INDEPENDENT SPENT FUEL STORAGE INSTALLATION (ISFSI) : A complex that is designed and constructed for the interim storage of spent nuclear fuel and other radioactive materials associated with spent fuel storage.

This IC addresses an event that results in damage to the CONFINEMENT BOUNDARY of a storage cask containing spent fuel. It applies to irradiated fuel that is licensed for dry storage beginning at the point that the loaded storage cask is sealed. **The word cask, as used in this EAL, refers to the storage container in use at the site for dry storage of irradiated fuel.** The issues of concern are the creation of a potential or actual

**RECOGNITION CATEGORY
ISFSI MALFUNCTIONS**

release path to the environment, degradation of ~~one or more~~any fuel assemblies due to environmental factors, and configuration changes which could cause challenges in removing the cask or fuel from storage.

The existence of “damage” is determined by radiological survey. The technical specification multiple of “2 times”, which is also used in Recognition Category RA IC RAU1, is used here to distinguish between non-emergency and emergency conditions. The emphasis for this classification is the degradation in the level of safety of the spent fuel cask and not the magnitude of the associated dose or dose rate. It is recognized that in the case of extreme damage to a loaded cask, the fact that the “on-contact” dose rate limit is exceeded may be determined based on measurement of a dose rate at some distance from the cask.

Security-related events for ISFSIs are covered under ICs HU1 and HA1.

Basis Reference(s):

1. NEI 99-01, Rev 6 E-HU1
2. ATTACHMENT A, TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS, TRANSNUCLEAR, INC. STANDARDIZED NUHOMS® HORIZONTAL MODULAR STORAGE SYSTEM, CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE NO. 1004, AMENDMENT NO. 10, DOCKET 72-1004