

Point Beach 2 2Q/2013 Plant Inspection Findings

Initiating Events

Significance: G Jun 30, 2013

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: FIN Finding

Failure to Control Materials Classified as High Winds/Tornado Hazards

The inspectors identified a finding of very low safety significance for the licensee's failure to maintain control over the proper storage and placement of materials that were classified as high winds/tornado hazards, in accordance with procedure NP 1.9.6, "Plant Cleanliness and Storage." Specifically, the inspectors identified that the licensee failed to perform weekly high wind missile hazards inspections since April 17, 2013. As a result, unsecured wooden pallets, wooden planks, metal rods and a metallic desk were discovered by the inspectors near Units 1 and 2 transformer areas. The issue was entered into the licensee's corrective action program (CAP) for resolution as action request AR01882921. The licensee took immediate corrective action to remove and/or properly store the material after the tornado warning on June 17, 2013.

The inspectors determined the finding to be more than minor in accordance with IMC 0612, Appendix B, because if left uncorrected, the unsecured items would have the potential to lead to a more significant safety concern during high wind and tornado events. The inspectors determined the finding to be of very low safety significance because the inspectors answered "No" to each question listed in IMC 0609, Appendix A, Exhibit 1, "Initiating Event Screening Questions." The inspectors determined that the finding has a cross cutting aspect in the area of human performance, work practices, because the licensee did not provide supervisory or management oversight of work activities such that nuclear safety was supported. Specifically, the licensee failed to provide appropriate oversight of work activities such that, when the program owner of the weekly high wind inspection changed, the requirement to perform weekly high winds tornado hazard walkdowns was not understood (H.4(c)).

Inspection Report# : [2013003](#) (*pdf*)

Significance: G Jun 30, 2013

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Failure to Follow Operability Evaluation Process Following Water Leakage into the Control Room

The inspectors identified a finding of very low safety significance and an associated non-cited violation of 10 CFR 50, Appendix B, Criterion V for the licensee's failure to follow procedure EN AA 203 1001, "Operability Determinations/Functionality Assessments." Specifically, following water leakage into the control room, the licensee's immediate operability determination failed to evaluate the effect the leakage had on the control room envelope operability. Additionally, the licensee did not address the functionality of the degraded flood barrier and its impact on operability. This issue was entered into the corrective action program (CAP) as AR01877185. Corrective actions for this issue included performing a test of the control room envelope to demonstrate that appropriate positive pressure could be maintained with the known degraded barrier, and repair of the degraded flood barrier following performance of a functionality assessment.

The inspectors determined the finding to be more than minor in accordance with IMC 0612, Appendix B, because it was associated with the Protection Against External Factors attribute of the Initiating Event Cornerstone, and

adversely affected the Cornerstone objective of limiting the likelihood of events that upset plant stability and challenge critical safety functions during power operations. The inspectors determined the finding to be of very low safety significance in accordance with IMC 0609, Appendix A, Exhibit 1, because they answered “No” to the questions under Transient Initiators and External Event Initiators. The inspectors concluded that this finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of problem identification and resolution, corrective action program, because the licensee failed to thoroughly evaluate this problem such that the resolution addressed the cause and evaluated the condition for operability (P.1(c)).

Inspection Report# : [2013003](#) (*pdf*)

Significance:  Mar 31, 2013

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Failure to Properly Implement a Compensatory Fire Watch As Required by the Fire Protection Program

A finding of very low safety significance and an associated non-cited violation (NCV) of Technical Specification (TS) 5.4.1.h, “Fire Protection Implementation,” for Units 1 and 2, was identified by the inspectors for the licensee’s failure to implement compensatory fire watches for multiple fire zones in the plant auxiliary building, in accordance with the fire protection program requirements. Specifically, the licensee failed to implement the guidelines for compensatory fire watches as described in Operations Manual (OM) 3.27, “Control of Fire Protection and Appendix R Safe Shutdown Equipment” for the affected fire zones. The issue was entered into the licensee’s corrective action program (CAP) as AR01855430.

The finding was determined to be more than minor in accordance with IMC 0612, Appendix B, because it was associated with the Initiating Events Cornerstone attribute of Protection Against External Factors (Fire) and adversely affected the cornerstone objective of limiting the likelihood of those events that upset plant stability and challenge critical safety functions during plant operations. The inspectors evaluated the finding using IMC 0609, Appendix F, because the finding degraded the ability to adequately implement fire prevention and administrative controls affecting the ability to reach and maintain safe shutdown capabilities. A Region III (RIII) Senior Reactor Analyst (SRA) performed a modified Phase 2 evaluation and determined the finding to be of very low safety significance. This finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of human performance, work practices, because the licensee failed to define and effectively communicate expectations regarding procedural compliance and personnel did not follow procedures (H.4(b)). Specifically, the expectation for procedural compliance, for when the fire zones become high radiation areas requires that fire rounds are to be performed by Operations instead of security.

Inspection Report# : [2013002](#) (*pdf*)

Significance:  Dec 31, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Unauthorized Transient Combustibles

The inspectors identified a finding of very low safety significance and associated non-cited violation of Technical Specification 5.4.1.h for Units 1 and 2 for the licensee’s failure to control transient combustible materials in accordance with the fire protection program requirements. Specifically, the licensee failed to implement the guidelines specified in Procedure NP 1.9.9, “Transient Combustible Control,” when they installed an energized extension cord (combustible material) for temporary lighting in a combustible exclusion area located in fire zone 151. Upon discovery, the licensee relocated the extension cord and placed the issue into their corrective action program as action request AR01811414.

The inspectors determined that this finding was more than minor in accordance in accordance with IMC 0612, Appendix B, “Issue Screening,” dated September 7, 2012, because it was associated with the Initiating Events cornerstone attribute of Protection Against External Factors (Fire) and adversely affected the cornerstone objective of

limiting the likelihood of those events that upset plant stability and challenge critical safety functions during plant operations. Specifically, the inspectors determined that the routing of the energized extension cord in the CS pumps area could potentially affect both redundant trains of the charging pumps located in the area; and that the transient combustible materials were routed in a combustible free zone required for separation of redundant trains because the extension cord was installed in a combustible free zone separating redundant trains required for safe shutdown. The inspectors evaluated the finding using IMC 0612, Appendix E, "Example of Minor Issues," dated August 11, 2009, and found that it was similar to Example 4.k. This finding was of very low safety significance because the installation of the extension cord represented a low degradation against the combustible controls program. The finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of human performance, work control, because the licensee failed to coordinate the approval of a transient combustible control form with the fire protection engineer prior to routing the extension cord thru the containment spray pumps area. (H.3(b))

Inspection Report# : [2012005](#) (*pdf*)

Significance:  Sep 30, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: FIN Finding

Failure to Adequately Control Materials Classified As High Winds/Tornado Hazards

The inspectors identified a finding of very low safety significance for the licensee's failure to maintain control over the proper storage and placement of materials that were classified as high winds/tornado hazards, within the risk significant areas of the outdoors protected area, in accordance with station procedure NP 1.9.6, "Plant Cleanliness and Storage." Specifically, the inspectors identified unsecured material on wood pallets near the station transformers 1X-04 and 2X-04, which provided offsite power to both units. The licensee took immediate corrective action to remove the material. The issue was entered into the licensee's corrective action program for resolution as action request AR01788119 for evaluation and development of additional corrective actions.

The finding was determined to be more than minor in accordance with IMC 0612, "Power Reactor Inspection Reports," Appendix B, "Issue Screening," dated September 7, 2012, because it was associated with the Initiating Events Cornerstone attribute of equipment performance and adversely affected the cornerstone objective to limit the likelihood of those events that upset plant stability and challenge critical safety functions during shutdown as well as power operations. Additionally, if left uncorrected, it would have the potential to lead to a more significant safety concern. Specifically, the loose material could have affected offsite power during periods of high winds. The inspectors evaluated the finding using IMC 0609, "Significance Determination Process," Attachment 0609.04, "Initial Characterization of Findings," Tables 2 and 3, and Appendix A, "The Significance Determination Process (SDP) for Findings At-Power," Exhibit 1 for the Initiating Events Cornerstone, dated June 19, 2012. The inspectors answered "No" to the Exhibit 1 questions in Appendix A for transient initiators and support system initiators. Therefore, the inspectors determined the finding to be of very low safety significance. This finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of human performance, work practices, because licensee personnel did not appropriately plan work activities by incorporating job site conditions, including environmental conditions, which might have impacted plant structures, systems, and components (H.3(a)).

Inspection Report# : [2012004](#) (*pdf*)

Significance:  Sep 30, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Plant Operation With An Unacceptable ASME Code Class 2 Pressure Boundary Flaw

The inspectors identified a finding of very low safety significance and associated non-cited violation of 10 CFR 50.55a(g)(4) because the licensee failed to identify and evaluate an American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) Code Class pressure boundary flaw. Specifically, between May 22 and June 26, 2012, the licensee did not identify that leakage in the Unit 2 containment from an unknown source was from a weld in the steam generator A

blowdown line, an ASME Section XI Code Class 2 high energy component. The issue was entered into the licensee's corrective action program as action requests AR01789202 and AR01797798 for evaluation and development of corrective actions.

The finding was determined to be more than minor in accordance with IMC 0612, "Power Reactor Inspection Reports," Appendix B, "Issue Screening," dated September 7, 2012, because it was associated with the Initiating Events Cornerstone attribute of equipment performance and adversely affected the reliability of the steam generation systems (steam generator, feedwater, or main steam); thereby, directly impacting the cornerstone objective to limit the likelihood of events that upset plant stability during power operations. Specifically, the inspectors determined that any potential (and subsequently actual) failure location represented both a containment barrier during a loss of coolant accident and a reactor pressure system boundary during a steam generator tube failure event, in addition to being a potential transient initiator if the leakage became more significant. The inspectors evaluated the finding using IMC 0609, "Significance Determination Process," Attachment 0609.04, "Initial Characterization of Findings," Tables 2 and 3, dated June 19, 2012, and Appendix A, "The Significance Determination Process (SDP) for Findings At-Power," Exhibit 1 for the Initiating Events Cornerstone, dated June 19, 2012. The inspectors answered "No" to the Exhibit 1 questions in Appendix A for transient initiators and support system initiators. Therefore, the inspectors determined the finding to be of very low safety significance. This finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of human performance, conservative assumptions. Specifically, the licensee failed to use conservative assumptions in decision making because it developed an operability evaluation demonstrating that continued full power operation was acceptable without reasonable assurance that the leakage was from a mechanical joint, rather than developing reasonable assurance or providing physical evidence, either indirectly or by observation, that the leakage was not pressure boundary leakage (H.1(b)).
Inspection Report# : [2012004](#) (pdf)

Mitigating Systems

Significance:  Jun 30, 2013

Identified By: Self-Revealing

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Failure to Implement Risk Management Actions During Bus D-40 Outage

A self-revealed finding of very low safety significance and an associated non-cited violation of 10 CFR 50.65(a)(4) occurred on April 29, 2013, as a result of the licensee's failure to properly manage and assess risk during a scheduled maintenance outage for emergency diesel generator G-04. Specifically, not all ongoing maintenance activities had been taken into account in the risk assessment for the in-progress maintenance activities and an unplanned entry into yellow risk occurred when they isolated bus D-40. The licensee entered this issue into the corrective action program (CAP) as action request AR01870208. Corrective actions for this issue included restoring bus D-40 to service and initiating an evaluation of the issue through the condition reporting process.

The inspectors determined the finding to be more than minor because it was similar to Example 7.e of IMC 0612, Appendix E, "Example of Minor Issues," dated August 11, 2009, and because it was associated with the Design Control attribute of the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone. The finding also affected the Cornerstone objective of ensuring the availability, reliability, and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. The inspectors evaluated the finding using IMC 0609, "Significance Determination Process," Attachment 0609.04, "Initial Characterization of Findings," Tables 2 and 3, and Appendix K, "Maintenance Risk Assessment and Risk Management Significance Determination Process." The inspectors determined that the finding was a mitigating systems contributor; evaluated the risk deficit for each instance; and found that the issue screened as having very low safety significance. The inspectors determined that the finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area

of human performance, work control, because the licensee failed to appropriately plan and coordinate work activities. Specifically, when the licensee attempted to remove bus D-40 isolation work from the work schedule, the work package was not updated to reflect the change; and there was a failure to communicate and/or coordinate the changes in the work scope to the appropriate groups (H.3(b)).

Inspection Report# : [2013003](#) (*pdf*)

Significance:  Mar 31, 2013

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Failure to Establish Adequate Procedures to Respond to Probable Maximum Precipitation Event

A finding of very low safety significance and an associated non-cited violation (NCV) of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B, Criterion V, "Instructions, Procedures, and Drawings," was identified by the inspectors for the licensee's failure to establish an abnormal operating procedure (AOP) to respond to a flooding event and for failure to establish procedures for control and maintenance of external flooding design features for the probable maximum precipitation event as described in the FSAR. The issue was entered into the licensee's CAP as AR01856322 for evaluation and development of corrective actions.

The finding was determined to be more than minor in accordance with IMC 0612, Appendix B, because it was associated with the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone attributes of Protection Against External Factors (Flood Hazard) and Procedure Quality, and adversely affected the cornerstone objective to ensure the availability, reliability, and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences (i.e. core damage). The inspectors evaluated the finding using IMC 0609, Appendix A, Exhibit 2, for the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone, and determined the finding to be of very low safety significance. This finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of human performance, resources, because the licensee failed to maintain long term plant safety by maintenance of the external flooding design features (H.2(a)). Specifically, in the recent past, the licensee inappropriately cancelled the preventive maintenance associated with the ditches and storm drains following the completion of the drainage system study in June 2010.

Inspection Report# : [2013002](#) (*pdf*)

Significance:  Mar 31, 2013

Identified By: Self-Revealing

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Safety Related Bus 2B-04 Supply Breaker Installed With Incorrect Setpoint

A finding of very low safety significance and an associated non-cited violation (NCV) of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B, Criterion V, "Instructions, Procedures, and Drawings," was self-revealed when the supply breaker to safety-related bus 2B04 tripped prematurely. Specifically, on June 6, 2011, when energizing pressurizer heaters, the feeder breaker to safety related 480 volt bus, 2B04, opened due to an over current condition; and it was later determined that the setpoint for the breaker was incorrectly set at 2000 amps versus 3000 amps as required. The issue was entered into the licensee's CAP as AR01657810. The trip setpoint on the breaker was immediately corrected, and this action restored compliance with the design requirements. Additional corrective actions were initiated to revise the maintenance procedure to list the task as a high risk activity and to add a verification step relative to the set point adjustments.

The finding was determined to be more than minor in accordance with IMC 0612, Appendix B, because it was associated with the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone attribute of Human Performance, and adversely affected the cornerstone objective to ensure the availability, reliability, and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. The inspectors evaluated the finding using IMC 0609, Appendix A, Exhibit 2, and determined a detailed risk analysis was needed. A Region III SRA performed the detailed risk evaluation and determined the finding to be of very low safety significance. This finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of

human performance, work practices, human error prevention techniques, because the licensee failed to implement peer checking techniques commensurate with the safety significance of the task (H.4(a)). Specifically, a peer check was not used to validate that the safety related trip setpoint of the bus 2B04 supply breaker was accurately set; had it been used, the peer check could have been prevented the occurrence.

Inspection Report# : [2013002](#) (*pdf*)

Significance: **G** Mar 31, 2013

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Engineered Safety Feature Steam Line Pressure Dynamics Modules Discovered Outside of Technical Specification Values

A finding of very low safety significance and an associated non-cited violation (NCV) of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B, Criterion XI, "Test Control," was identified by the inspectors for the licensee's failure to incorporate a design-basis drift calculation and appropriate tolerances for calibrating the Engineered Safety Features Actuation System steam line pressure dynamic compensation modules into a calibration procedure used to assure TS requirements. The issue was entered into the licensee's CAP as AR01629378.

The finding was determined to be more than minor in accordance with IMC 0612, Appendix B, because it was associated with the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone attribute of Design Control, and adversely impacted the cornerstone objective to ensure the availability, reliability, and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. The inspectors evaluated the finding using IMC 0609, Appendix A, Exhibit 2, for the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone, and determined the finding to be of very low safety significance. The finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of problem identification and resolution, corrective action program, because the licensee failed to take corrective action in a timely manner for the issue identified in previous licensee event report LER 266/2010 001 00 and the associated apparent cause evaluation. (P.1(d))

Inspection Report# : [2013002](#) (*pdf*)

Significance: **W** Mar 31, 2013

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: VIO Violation

Failure to Establish an Adequate Procedure to Implement Wave Run-Up Design Features

A WHITE finding and a violation of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B, Criterion V, "Instructions, Procedures, and Drawings," was identified by the inspectors in that from January 19, 1996 until March 13, 2013, the licensee failed to have a procedure appropriate to the circumstances to address external flooding as described in the Final Safety Analysis Report (FSAR.) Specifically, Procedure PC 80 Part 7, as implemented, would not protect safety-related equipment in the turbine building or pumphouse because the procedure (1) did not appropriately prescribe the installation of barriers such that gaps in or between the barriers were eliminated to prevent water intrusion, (2) did not protect equipment by requiring barriers to be placed in front of the doors, from 1996 to 2008, as described in the FSAR, and (3) did not require the barriers to protect the plant to an elevation of at least 9 feet (589 foot elevation) as described in the FSAR.

The performance deficiency was screened against the Reactor Oversight Process per the guidance of IMC 0612, Appendix B, and determined to be more than minor because the finding was associated with the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone attributes of Protection Against External Factors (Flood Hazard) and Procedure Quality, and adversely affected the cornerstone objective to ensure the availability, reliability, and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences (i.e. core damage). Specifically, the licensee's failure to procedurally control and maintain external flooding design features and to provide procedural controls for external events could negatively impact mitigating systems' ability to respond to an external flooding event. The inspectors evaluated the finding using IMC 0609, Attachment 0609.04, Tables 2 and 3, and Appendix A, and determined a

detailed risk evaluation was needed. This finding does not present an immediate safety concern, in that, the licensee has taken corrective action and revised procedures implementing wave run-up protection features. Specifically, the licensee's procedure has been revised to direct the installation of jersey barriers in conjunction with the use of sandbags, existing jersey barriers have been modified, and sandbags and additional jersey barriers have been purchased and pre-staged. These issues are being characterized as an apparent violation in accordance with the NRC's Enforcement Policy, with its final significance to be dispositioned in separate future correspondence. This finding has a cross cutting aspect in the area of problem identification and resolution, corrective action program, because the licensee failed to thoroughly evaluate problems such that the resolutions address causes and extent of conditions [P.1 (c)].

Inspection Report# : [2013002](#) (*pdf*)

Inspection Report# : [2013011](#) (*pdf*)

Inspection Report# : [2013012](#) (*pdf*)

Significance:  Dec 31, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Failure To Update The Fire Emergency Plan

The inspectors identified a finding of very low safety significance and associated non-cited violation of the Point Beach Nuclear Plant Renewed Facility Operating License, because the licensee failed to include electrical and physical hazards, which were installed as a result of the extended power uprate modification, in the Fire Emergency Plan (FEP). Specifically, this failure could have adversely impacted the fire brigade's ability to fight a fire in fire zones 304N and 304S. The issue was entered into the licensee's corrective action program as action request AR01833683 for evaluation and development of corrective actions.

The finding was determined to be more than minor in accordance with IMC 0612, "Power Reactor Inspection Reports," Appendix B, "Issue Screening," dated September 7, 2012, because it was associated with the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone attribute of equipment performance, and adversely affected the cornerstone objective to ensure the availability, reliability, and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. Specifically, the failure to include electrical and physical hazards in FEP 4.12, which were installed as a result of the extended power uprate modification, could have adversely impacted the fire brigade's ability to fight a fire in fire zones 304N and 304S. The inspectors evaluated the finding using IMC 0609, "Significance Determination Process," Attachment 0609.04, "Initial Characterization of Findings," Tables 2 and 3, and Appendix A, "The Significance Determination Process (SDP) for Findings At Power," Exhibit 2 for the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone, dated June 19, 2012. The inspectors answered "No" to the Appendix A, Exhibit 2.B question for external event mitigating systems (Seismic/Fire/Flood/Severe Weather Protection Degraded). Therefore, inspectors determined the finding to be of very low safety significance. This finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of human performance, work control, because the licensee failed to coordinate the work activities associated with the extended power uprate modification such that the impact of the modification was evaluated against all applicable programs, including fire protection, consistent with nuclear safety. (H.3(a))

Inspection Report# : [2012005](#) (*pdf*)

Significance:  Dec 31, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Inadequate Scoping Of A Non-Safety-Related System Into The Maintenance Rule

- The inspectors identified a finding of very low safety significance and associated non-cited violation of 10 CFR 50.65(b)(2)(i), because the licensee failed to adequately scope a non-safety-related component relied upon to mitigate accidents or transients. Specifically, the licensee failed to include the non-safety-related electrohydraulic control

system over pressure delta temperature (OP?T) and over temperature delta temperature (OT?T) automatic runback features, as part of their maintenance effectiveness monitoring program. The issue was entered into the licensee's corrective action program as action request AR01804588 for evaluation and development of corrective actions.

The finding was determined to be more than minor in accordance with IMC 0612, "Power Reactor Inspection Reports," Appendix B, "Issue Screening," dated September 7, 2012, because it was associated with the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone attribute of equipment performance, and adversely affected the cornerstone objective to ensure the availability, reliability, and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences (i.e., core damage). Specifically, failure to monitor the performance or condition of the electrohydraulic control system could impact the ability of the system to initiate a runback and respond to an event in the desired manner. The inspectors evaluated the finding using IMC 0609, "Significance Determination Process," Attachment 0609.04, "Initial Characterization of Findings," Tables 2 and 3, and Appendix A, "The Significance Determination Process (SDP) for Findings At Power," Exhibit 2 for the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone, dated June 19, 2012. The inspectors answered "No" to the Appendix A, Exhibit 1 questions for mitigating structures, systems, and components, and functionality. Therefore, inspectors determined the finding to be of very low safety significance. The inspectors determined that since the scoping of the systems had occurred more than two years in the past, and the opportunity to reevaluate system scoping had not occurred recently, that the finding did not represent current plant performance, and therefore did not have a cross-cutting aspect associated with it.

Inspection Report# : [2012005](#) (*pdf*)

Significance:  Dec 31, 2012

Identified By: Self-Revealing

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Condition Prohibited by Technical Specification 3.8.2, AC Sources-Shutdown

A finding of very low safety significance and associated NCV of TS 3.8.2, Condition B, Required Action 1 (Immediately) was self revealed when the licensee's outage related activities rendered both Unit 2 safety related buses inoperable. Specifically, the licensee's outage related activities involved tagging out direct current control power to Unit 2 train A and train B safeguards relay circuitry in order to support termination of wiring. The issue was entered into the licensee's corrective action program as action request AR01639531 for evaluation and development of corrective actions.

The finding was determined to be more than minor in accordance with IMC 0612, "Power Reactor Inspection Reports," Appendix B, "Issue Screening," dated September 7, 2012, because it was associated with the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone attribute of Design Control, and adversely affected the cornerstone objective to ensure the availability, reliability, and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. The inspectors evaluated the finding using IMC 0609, "Significance Determination Process (SDP) for Findings At-Power," Exhibit 1 for the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone, dated June 19, 2012. The inspectors answered "Yes" to Exhibit 2, Question A.1 in Appendix A for mitigating structures, systems, and components, and functionality. The inspectors determined the finding to be of very low safety significance because at no point were all four emergency diesel generators inoperable. The finding has a cross cutting aspect in the area of human performance, work practices, human error prevention techniques, because the licensee failed to validate the impact of the underlying assumptions associated with the clearance orders on the technical specification requirements so that the equipment affected were not rendered inoperable (H.4(a)). (Section 40A3.6)

Inspection Report# : [2012005](#) (*pdf*)

Significance:  Sep 30, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Failure To Implement Risk Management Actions During Various Emergent Work Activities

The inspectors identified a finding of very low safety significance and associated non-cited violation of 10 CFR 50.65 (a)(4) because the licensee failed to properly manage and assess risk for various emergent work activities. Specifically, the licensee failed to manage the risk associated with the gas turbine generator (G-05) failure out of service duration, the G-05 unavailability when on the turning gear, and the Unit 1 turbine electrohydraulic control (EHC) system in manual. The issue was entered into the licensee's corrective action program as action requests AR01808661 and AR01787706 for evaluation and development of corrective actions.

The finding was determined to be more than minor in accordance with IMC 0612, "Power Reactor Inspection Reports," Appendix B, "Issue Screening," dated September 7, 2012, because the failure to properly manage and assess risk, if left uncorrected, would have the potential to become a more significant safety concern. Specifically, the inspectors determined that the addition of a Unit 1 transient initiator and of G-05 modeled as out of service into the licensee's safety monitor program for risk was more than minor because the licensee's risk assessment was based on incorrect assumptions that changed the outcome of the assessment. The inspectors evaluated the finding using IMC 0609, "Significance Determination Process," Attachment 0609.04, "Initial Characterization of Findings," Tables 2 and 3, dated June 19, 2012, and Appendix K, "Maintenance Risk Assessment And Risk Management Significance Determination Process," dated May 19, 2005. The inspectors determined that the finding was a mitigating systems contributor, evaluated the risk deficit for each instance, and found that the issue screened as having very low safety significance. This finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of human performance, work practices, because the licensee failed to define and effectively communicate expectations regarding procedural compliance and ensure personnel follow procedures. Specifically, in all instances the licensee failed to communicate expectations regarding compliance as required by station nuclear procedure (NP) 1.1.4, and ensure personnel followed implementing procedure NP 10.3.7, for risk management (H.4(b)).

Inspection Report# : [2012004](#) (*pdf*)

Significance:  Sep 30, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Weld Design Deficiency In Emergency Diesel Generator Missile Protection Barriers

The inspectors identified a finding of very low safety significance and associated non-cited violation of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B, Criterion III, "Design Control," for a deficiency in weld evaluations in the licensee design calculation of the new missile protection steel barriers. These barriers were installed for protection of the emergency diesel generators G-01 and G-02 exhaust pipes from a tornado missile strike. Specifically, the inspectors identified two examples where critical welds were not adequately addressed in the calculation. The issue was entered into the licensee's corrective action program as action requests AR01771762 and AR01772431 for evaluation and development of corrective actions.

The finding was determined to be more than minor in accordance with IMC 0612, "Power Reactor Inspection Reports," Appendix B, "Issue Screening," and Appendix E, "Example of Minor Issues," dated August 11, 2009, and found that it was similar to Example 3a and it was associated with the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone attribute of Design Control and adversely affected the cornerstone objective to ensure the availability, reliability, and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. The inspectors evaluated the finding using IMC 0609, "Significance Determination Process," Attachment 0609.04, "Initial Characterization of Findings," Tables 2 and 3, dated June 19, 2012, and Appendix A, "The Significance Determination Process (SDP) for Findings At-Power," Exhibit 1 for the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone, dated June 19, 2012. The inspectors answered "Yes" to Exhibit 2, Question A.1 in Appendix A for mitigating structures, systems, and components, and functionality. Therefore, the inspectors determined the finding to be of very low safety significance. This finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of human performance, work practices, because the licensee failed to ensure supervisory oversight of the contractor activities to support nuclear safety. Specifically, in the examples noted, the licensee failed to

adequately review the calculation performed by the contractor to verify that the assumptions and engineering judgments were adequately justified and consistent with the installation (H.4(c)).

Inspection Report# : [2012004](#) (*pdf*)

Significance:  Sep 30, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Transient Materials Not Removed From Containment Prior To Reactor Startup

The inspectors identified a finding of very low safety significance and associated non-cited violation of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B, Criterion V, "Instructions, Procedures, and Drawings," for the failure to remove a plastic bag of transient materials that could interact with the containment sump recirculation strainer. Specifically, while performing the containment closure inspection prior to reactor startup, the inspectors identified a large plastic bag containing mop heads and cleaning materials that, if left in containment, could interact with the containment recirculation sump suction strainer. The licensee took immediate corrective action to remove the items from containment. The issue was entered into the licensee's corrective action program for resolution as action requests AR01781331 and AR01808631 for evaluation and development of additional corrective actions.

The finding was determined to be more than minor in accordance with IMC 0612, "Power Reactor Inspection Reports," Appendix B, "Issue Screening," dated September 7, 2012, because it was associated with the Mitigating System Cornerstone attribute of equipment performance and adversely affected the cornerstone objective to ensure the availability, reliability, and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. Specifically, the low head safety injection system availability and reliability could be reduced by material clogging the recirculation sump suction strainer. The inspectors evaluated the finding using IMC 0609, "Significance Determination Process," Attachment 0609.04, "Initial Characterization of Findings," Tables 2 and 3, dated June 19, 2012, and Appendix A, "The Significance Determination Process (SDP) for Findings At-Power," Exhibit 2 for the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone, dated June 19, 2012. The inspectors answered "Yes" to Exhibit 2, Question A.1 in Appendix A for mitigating structures, systems, and components, and functionality. Therefore, inspectors determined the finding to be of very low safety significance. The finding did not have a cross-cutting aspect because the cause was identical to the cause for the boric acid not being removed from containment isolation valve 2SC-955, as required by procedure, an issue also identified during the inspection, and the cross cutting aspect was captured by that issue.

Inspection Report# : [2012004](#) (*pdf*)

Significance:  Sep 30, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Failure To Incorporate WOG ERG, Revision 2, Into The EOPs

The inspectors identified a finding of very low safety significance and associated non-cited violation of Technical Specification 5.4, "Procedures." Specifically, the licensee failed to maintain its emergency operating procedures (EOPs) with the safety significant changes provided in the Westinghouse Owners Group Emergency Response Guidelines (WOG ERGs), Revision 2. The issue was entered in the licensee's corrective action program as action request AR01779635 for evaluation and development of corrective actions.

The finding was determined to be more than minor in accordance with IMC 0612, "Power Reactor Inspection Reports," Appendix B, "Issue Screening," dated September 7, 2012, because it was associated with the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone attribute of procedure quality and adversely affected the cornerstone objective to ensure the availability, reliability, and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. Specifically, the inspectors determined that the failure to update EOPs to implement Revision 2 of the WOG ERGs significantly beyond the current industry standard of two years would result in a delay when terminating

Primary To Secondary Leakage during a steam generator tube rupture event. The inspectors evaluated the finding using IMC 0609, “Significance Determination Process,” Attachment 0609.04, “Initial Characterization of Findings,” Tables 2 and 3, dated June 19, 2012, and Appendix A, “The Significance Determination Process (SDP) for Findings At-Power,” Exhibit 2 for the the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone, dated June 19, 2012. The inspectors answered “Yes” to Exhibit 2, Question A.1 in Appendix A for mitigating structures, systems, and components, and functionality. Therefore, the inspectors determined the finding to be of very low safety significance. This finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of human performance, resources, because the licensee failed to assure resources were available and adequate to complete the WOG ERG, Revision 2 EOP updates in a timely manner commensurate with risk and safety (H.2(c)).

Inspection Report# : [2012004](#) (*pdf*)

Barrier Integrity

Significance:  Jun 30, 2013

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Lack of Acceptance Criteria for Containment Visual Examinations

The inspectors identified a non-cited violation of 10 CFR 50.55a(g)(4), for failure to define acceptance criteria for containment visual examinations. Consequently, active containment liner degradation (pitting) was identified and the liner returned to service without defined criteria for accepting this condition. The licensee entered this issue into the corrective action program (CAP) as action requests AR01858862 and AR01861158, and developed visual examination acceptance criteria to restore compliance with this NRC regulation.

The inspectors determined the finding to be more than minor in accordance with IMC 0612, Appendix B, “Issue Screening” dated September 7, 2012, because it adversely affected the Barrier Integrity Cornerstone attribute of maintaining the functional integrity of containment. The inspectors also answered “Yes” to the more than minor screening question, “If left uncorrected, would the performance deficiency have the potential to lead to a more significant safety concern?” Specifically, the lack of acceptance criteria in site procedures for containment visual examinations would become a more significant safety concern in that active liner degradation may not be properly evaluated and/or promptly corrected, resulting in a containment liner breach. In accordance with Table 2, “Cornerstones Affected by Degraded Condition or Programmatic Weakness,” of IMC 0609, Attachment 4, “Initial Characterization of Findings,” issued June 19, 2012, the inspectors checked the box under the Barrier Integrity Cornerstone because the corrosion induced pitting degraded the containment barrier. The inspectors determined this finding was of very low safety significance based on answering “No” to the Exhibit 3, “Barrier Integrity Screening Questions,” in IMC 0609, Attachment A, “The Significance Determination Process (SDP) for Findings At Power,” issued on June 19, 2012. Specifically, the inspectors answered “No” to the screening question associated with an actual open pathway (e.g., breach) in the containment and “No” to the question associated with reduction in function of hydrogen igniters in containment. The inspectors determined that the primary cause of the failure to define containment visual examination acceptance criteria was related to the cross-cutting component of human performance, decision-making, because licensee staff did not apply a systematic process, when faced with unexpected plant conditions, to ensure safety was maintained. Specifically, a systematic process for developing acceptance criteria was not applied for the containment visual examinations (H.1(a)).

Inspection Report# : [2013003](#) (*pdf*)

Significance:  Mar 31, 2013

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Response for Loss of Spent Fuel Pool Cooling Did Not Consider the Most Limited Time to Boil

A finding of very low safety significance and an associated non-cited violation (NCV) of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B, Criterion III, "Design Control," was identified by the inspectors for the licensee's failure to account for the most limiting spent fuel pool (SFP) time to boil in calculations and procedures. Specifically, the service water design-basis analysis and abnormal operating procedure (AOP) for loss of SFP cooling used a time to boil value based on non-limiting conditions. The issue was entered into the licensee's CAP as AR01852528 for evaluation and development of corrective actions.

The finding was determined to be more than minor in accordance with IMC 0612, Appendix B, because it was associated with the Barrier Integrity Cornerstone, in that, if left uncorrected, it would have lead to a more significant safety concern. The inspectors evaluated the finding using IMC 0609, Appendix A, Exhibit 3, for the Barrier Integrity Cornerstone, and determined the significance of this finding could be evaluated using qualitative criteria in accordance with IMC 0609, Appendix M. With consultation of an RIII SRA, the inspectors determined the finding screened as of very low safety significance because it involved a design-basis event (e.g., loss of cooling accident (LOCA)) on one unit occurring during a short window of time when the SFP is subjected to the maximum allowed heat load shortly after the other unit is defueled. The inspectors did not identify a cross-cutting aspect associated with this finding because the finding was not confirmed to reflect current performance due to the age of the performance deficiency.

Inspection Report# : [2013002](#) (*pdf*)

Significance: G Sep 30, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Boric Acid Not Removed From Containment Isolation Valve As Required by Procedure

The inspectors identified a finding of very low safety significance and associated non-cited violation of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B, Criterion V, "Instructions, Procedures, and Drawings," for the failure to clean boric acid from the Unit 2 reactor coolant system hot leg sample isolation valve 2SC-955. Specifically, during the containment closeout tour performed by the inspectors, the inspectors identified that boric acid leakage on valve 2SC-955 had not been cleaned as required by the boric acid program. The licensee subsequently cleaned the valve prior to restart of the reactor and entered the issue into its corrective action program for resolution as action requests AR01782290, AR01765986, AR01780951, and AR01797802, for evaluation and development of additional corrective actions.

The finding was determined to be more than minor in accordance with IMC 0612, "Power Reactor Inspection Reports," Appendix B, "Issue Screening," dated September 7, 2012, because it was associated with the Barrier Integrity Cornerstone attribute of reactor coolant system equipment and barrier performance and adversely affected the cornerstone objective to provide reasonable assurance that physical design barriers protect the public from radionuclide releases caused by accidents or events. Additionally, if left uncorrected, it could impact the operators' ability to verify a containment isolation actuation, thereby adversely affecting the cornerstone objective to provide reasonable assurance that physical design barriers protect the public from radionuclide releases caused by accidents or events. The inspectors evaluated the finding using IMC 0609, "Significance Determination Process," Attachment 0609.04, "Initial Characterization of Findings," Tables 2 and 3, dated June 19, 2012, and Appendix A, "The Significance Determination Process (SDP) for Findings At-Power," Exhibit 2 for the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone, dated June 19, 2012. The inspectors answered "Yes" to Exhibit 2, Question A.1 in Appendix A for mitigating structures, systems, and components, and functionality. Therefore, the inspectors determined the finding to be of very low safety significance. This finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of human performance, systematic processes, because the licensee failed to use a systematic process when making decisions related to the cleaning of boric acid components during the unplanned shutdown. Specifically, the licensee's communications and interfaces for performing the activities and developing corrective actions were not approached rigorously and systematically when the duration of the unplanned outage was significantly shortened, and plant startup timelines modified the expected

boric acid cleaning plans (H.1(a)).
Inspection Report# : [2012004](#) (pdf)

Significance:  Sep 30, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Inadequate Procedural Guidance For Heavy Loads Operations

The inspectors identified a finding of very low safety significance and associated non-cited violation of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B, Criterion V, "Instructions, Procedures, and Drawings," for the licensee's failure to have adequate procedures in place to ensure that heavy loads were operated safely within the primary auxiliary building (PAB). Specifically, the inspectors determined that the licensee failed to incorporate minimum crane operating temperature limits into procedures to avoid brittle fracture of structural components below the nil-ductility transition temperature. The issue was entered into the licensee's corrective action program for resolution as action request AR01783306 for evaluation and development of corrective actions which included revising procedures to identify the minimum operating temperature of the PAB crane.

The finding was determined to be more than minor in accordance with IMC 0612, "Power Reactor Inspection Reports," Appendix B, "Issue Screening," dated September 7, 2012, because it was associated with the Barrier Integrity Cornerstone attribute of procedure quality and adversely affected the cornerstone objective to provide reasonable assurance that physical design barriers protect the public from radionuclide releases caused by accidents or events because a PAB crane heavy load drop could cause damage to spent fuel. The inspectors evaluated the finding using IMC 0609, "Significance Determination Process," Attachment 0609.04, "Initial Characterization of Findings," Tables 2 and 3, dated June 19, 2012, and Appendix A, "The Significance Determination Process (SDP) for Findings At-Power," Exhibit 3 for the Barrier Integrity Cornerstone, dated June 19, 2012. The inspectors answered "No" to Exhibit 3 questions in Appendix A for the spent fuel pool. Therefore, the inspectors determined the finding to be of very low safety significance. In accordance with IMC 0612, Section 06.03.c, a cross-cutting aspect will not be assigned to this finding as it has occurred outside of the nominal three-year period and is not representative of present performance.

Inspection Report# : [2012004](#) (pdf)

Emergency Preparedness

Occupational Radiation Safety

Significance:  Mar 31, 2013

Identified By: Self-Revealing

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Failure to Survey for Neutron Dose from Source Storage

A finding of very low safety significance and an associated non-cited violation (NCV) of 10 CFR 20.1501 was self-revealed when the licensee failed to evaluate dose to personnel from neutron radiation. Specifically, on September 5, 2012, it was self revealed to the licensee that unevaluated neutron dose was present in an office area located outside the Radiologically Controlled Area (RCA) due to a source storage room housing a neutron source. This issue was entered into the licensee's CAP as AR01809560. Corrective actions included moving the neutron source into the RCA, performing a condition evaluation, and performing dose estimates to various plant personnel.

The finding was determined to be more than minor in accordance with IMC 0612, Appendix B, because the finding was associated with the Occupational and Public Radiation Safety Cornerstones and adversely affected the cornerstones objective. The inspectors evaluated the finding using IMC 0609, Appendix D, for the Public Radiation Safety Cornerstone, and determined the finding to be of very low safety significance. The finding had a cross-cutting aspect in the area of human performance, work practices, because the licensee failed to ensure supervisory and management oversight of work activities such that nuclear safety is supported (H.4(c)). Specifically, the licensee did not provide supervisory oversight to ensure that the survey program was sufficient to ensure compliance with 10 CFR Part 20 requirements.

Inspection Report# : [2013002](#) (*pdf*)

Significance: G Dec 31, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Failure To Implement And Maintain Procedures Regarding Breathing Air Quality

The inspectors identified a finding of very low safety significance (Green) and associated non-cited violation of 10 CFR 20.1703 for the failure to implement and maintain written procedures regarding breathing air quality which resulted in the failure to perform breathing air quality tests since December 2011. This issue was entered into the licensee's corrective action program (CAP) as AR01821842. An air quality test was subsequently performed resulting in grade "D" or better air and a review of past air compressor maintenance was performed to provide adequate assurance that breathing air met the grade "D" requirements since the last test in December 2011. The licensee has also made necessary procedural changes to ensure air quality tests are performed on a quarterly basis.

The performance deficiency was determined to be of more than minor safety significance in accordance with IMC 0612, Appendix B, "Issue Screening," because if left uncorrected, it would have the potential to lead to a more significant safety concern. Specifically, continued failure to test for breathing air quality could have resulted in unbreathable air being introduced into the licensee's SCBAs and control room emergency breathing air system. The inspectors also reviewed the guidance in IMC 0612, Appendix E, "Examples of Minor Issues," and did not find any similar examples. In accordance with IMC 0609, Appendix C, "Occupational Radiation Safety Significance Determination Process," the inspectors determined that the finding had very low safety significance (Green) because the finding did not involve: (1) ALARA planning and controls, (2) a radiological overexposure, (3) a substantial potential for an overexposure, or (4) a compromised ability to assess dose. The primary cause of this finding was related to the cross-cutting aspect of human performance with the component of decision making in that the licensee communicates decisions and the basis for decisions to personnel who have a need to know the information in order to perform the work safely, in a timely manner. (H.1(c))

Inspection Report# : [2012005](#) (*pdf*)

Public Radiation Safety

Security

Although the Security Cornerstone is included in the Reactor Oversight Process assessment program, the Commission has decided that specific information related to findings and performance indicators pertaining to the Security Cornerstone will not be publicly available to ensure that security information is not provided to a possible adversary. Other than the fact that a finding or performance indicator is Green or Greater-Than-Green, security related

information will not be displayed on the public web page. Therefore, the [cover letters](#) to security inspection reports may be viewed.

Miscellaneous

Significance: N/A Mar 31, 2013

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Failure to Update the External Flooding Mitigation Features in the FSAR

An SL-IV NCV of 10 CFR Part 50.71(e), "Maintenance of Records, Making of Reports," was identified by the inspectors for the licensee's failure to comply with the requirements to periodically update the FSAR to include an accurate description of the flooding design and credited mitigation features for the site as a result of a modification made to the plant. The issue was entered into the licensee's CAP as AR01819241 for evaluation and development of corrective actions.

The inspectors used IMC 0612, Appendix B, and determined the performance deficiency could be dispositioned using traditional enforcement. Specifically, the inspectors determined that the issue was considered for traditional enforcement because it had the potential for impacting the NRC's ability to perform its regulatory function. The inspectors concluded that the finding is more than minor because, if left uncorrected, this could lead to a more significant safety concern because future changes to the facility, procedures, and programs would not consider the licensing basis information that was removed or never inserted. The finding was determined to be an SL IV violation using Section 6.1 of the NRC's Enforcement Policy because the inaccurate information was not used to make an unacceptable change to the facility or procedures. Since this performance deficiency was dispositioned using traditional enforcement, there is no cross-cutting aspect assigned.

Inspection Report# : [2013002](#) (*pdf*)

Significance:  Sep 30, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Manager Working Outage Hours Contrary To Guidance

The inspectors identified a Severity Level IV non-cited violation and associated finding of very low safety significance of 10 CFR 26.207(a), "Waivers," for the licensee's failure to perform multiple activities as required when licensed reactor operators in the shift manager (SM) position worked outage hours during the Unit 1 outage in fall 2011. Specifically, for each circumstance where an SM exceeded operating hours, the licensee did not meet the following requirements: a determination that the waiver is necessary to mitigate or prevent a condition adverse to safety; a face to face assessment of the individual to determine that there was reasonable assurance that the individual would be able to safely and competently perform his or her duties during the additional work period for which the waiver will be granted; and a circumstance did not exist that could not have been reasonably controlled because additional personnel could have been added to the shift to perform the related outage activities. The issue was entered into the licensee's corrective action program for resolution as action request AR01797782, for evaluation and development of corrective actions.

The finding was determined to be more than minor in accordance with IMC 0612, "Power Reactor Inspection Reports," Appendix B, "Issue Screening," dated September 7, 2012, because if left uncorrected, the exclusion of workers from work hour controls could have led to a more significant safety concern due to personnel exceeding work hour limits while performing safety related or risk significant activities. Specifically, without proper fatigue assessments, incorrect assessment or directions could be provided by the SM for routine activities or during

transient/emergency response. The inspectors evaluated the finding using IMC 0609, “Significance Determination Process,” Attachment 0609.04, “Initial Characterization of Findings,” Tables 2 and 3, dated June 19, 2012, and Appendix M, “Significance Determination Process Using Qualitative Criteria,” dated April 12, 2012. The inspectors determined that the finding was of very low safety significance because no deficiencies which affected risk significant structures, systems, or components occurred as a result of SM fatigue. This finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of problem identification and resolution, self and independent assessment, because the licensee failed to conduct sufficient in-depth self assessments. Specifically, the licensee conducted a self assessment of the fatigue rule annually with its corporate licensing department giving the licensee the prior opportunity to identify and correct this issue had the self assessments been more rigorous (P.3(a)).

Inspection Report# : [2012004](#) (*pdf*)

Significance: N/A Sep 30, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Failure To Perform Adequate Evaluations To Ensure Compliance With 10 CFR 72.212(b)(6) And 10 CFR 72.122(b)(2)(i)

The inspectors identified a Severity Level IV non-cited violation of 10 CFR 72.146, “Design Control,” for the licensee’s failure to perform adequate evaluations to ensure compliance with 10 CFR 72.122(b)(2)(i) and 10 CFR 72.212(b)(6). Specifically, the inspectors identified that the licensee failed to evaluate that the reactor site parameters, including analyses of earthquakes, were enveloped by the transfer cask design basis. The issue was entered into the licensee’s corrective action program for resolution as action request AR01780357, for evaluation and development of corrective actions.

The violation was determined to be more than minor in accordance with IMC 0612, “Power Reactor Inspection Reports,” Appendix B, “Issue Screening,” and Appendix E, “Example of Minor Issues,” dated August 11, 2009, and found that it was similar to Example 3i. Specifically, the licensee’s lack of evaluation did not assure cask integrity during a design basis earthquake and an additional calculation was required to evaluate the effects of the design basis earthquake during dry shielded canister processing operations in the primary auxiliary building on the cask decontamination stand in accordance with the Independent Spent Fuel Storage Installation (ISFSI) licensing/design basis analysis requirements. Consistent with the guidance in the NRC Enforcement Manual, Section 2.6.D, if a violation does not fit an example in the enforcement policy violation examples, it should be assigned a severity level: (1) commensurate with its safety significance; and, (2) informed by similar violations addressed in the Violation Examples. Therefore, the inspectors determined violation screened as having very low safety significance (Severity Level IV). Specifically, following the inspection inquiry the licensee revised their calculations and determined that overturning and sliding of the transfer cask in the primary auxiliary building on the cask decontamination stand and in the spent fuel pool would not occur during the design basis earthquake. In accordance with Section 2.2 of the NRC Enforcement Policy, ISFSIs are not subject to the Significance Determination Process (SDP) and, thus, traditional enforcement will be used for these facilities and thus a cross-cutting aspect is not assigned to this violation. In accordance with Section 2.2 of the NRC Enforcement Policy, ISFSIs are not subject to the SDP and, thus, traditional enforcement will be used for these facilities and thus a cross-cutting aspect is not assigned to this violation.

Inspection Report# : [2012004](#) (*pdf*)

Last modified : September 03, 2013