

Indian Point 2

3Q/2012 Plant Inspection Findings

Initiating Events

Significance: G Jun 30, 2012

Identified By: Self-Revealing

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Foreign Materials Control Procedure Not Followed Resulting in a Degraded 21 Reactor Coolant Pump Seal Package

A self-revealing NCV of 10 CFR 50, Appendix B, Criterion V, "Instructions, Procedures, and Drawings," was identified because Entergy personnel did not follow procedure 0-PMP-401-RCS, Reactor Coolant Pump Seal Package Inspection, to prevent foreign material from entering the 21 reactor coolant pump (RCP) seal package. Specifically, during the March 2010 refueling outage, Entergy personnel did not follow procedure 0-PMP-401-RCS and implement the foreign material exclusion procedural controls which resulted in a degraded 21 RCP seal package. Entergy personnel subsequently replaced the 21 RCP seal package and entered this issue into the CAP as condition report (CR) IP2 2011 5052.

The performance deficiency associated with this finding was that Entergy staff did not follow procedure 0-PMP-401-RCS to prevent foreign material from entering the 21 RCP seal assembly. This finding is more than minor because it is associated with the equipment performance attribute of the Initiating Events cornerstone 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. Specifically, the foreign material introduced into the 21 RCP seal package resulted in an increase in the likelihood of tripping the 21 RCP due to further potential for degradation of the 21 RCP seal package. Additionally, if left uncorrected, the foreign material had the potential to further damage the seal package and result in a more significant safety concern. Using IMC 0609.04, "Phase 1 Initial Screening and Characterization of Findings," the inspectors determined this finding was of very low safety significance (Green) because the finding would not result in exceeding the technical specification limit for RCS leakage and would not have affected other mitigation systems resulting in a total loss of their safety function. The finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of human performance associated with the work practices attribute because Entergy personnel did not define and effectively communicate expectations regarding procedural compliance and personnel following procedures.

Inspection Report# : [2012003](#) (*pdf*)

Mitigating Systems

Significance: G Sep 30, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Inadequate Operability Evaluation of Non-Conforming Safety Related Batteries

The inspectors identified a Green NCV of 10 CFR 50, Appendix B, Criterion V, "Instructions, Procedures, and Drawings," because Entergy personnel did not adequately implement procedure EN-OP-104, "Operability Determination Process," Section 5.1, to assess the operability of safety related station batteries on June 4, 2012.

Specifically, Entergy personnel did not appropriately determine the impact on operability as a result of inadequate surveillance testing of the 21, 22 and 24 station batteries. Entergy staff re-performed the operability determination, identified the issues as non-conforming and implemented compensatory measures. Entergy entered this issue into the CAP as CR-IP2-2012-4009.

This finding is more than minor because it is associated with the equipment performance attribute of the Mitigating Systems cornerstone and affected the cornerstone objective to ensure the reliability and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. Specifically, after inspectors questioned the operability determination, the non-conforming condition was identified and resulted in the station batteries being declared operable with required compensatory measures, revising calculations and implementing a modification to reduce battery load. Using IMC 0609, Appendix A, "The Significance Determination Process for Findings At-Power," the inspectors determined this finding was of very low safety significance (Green) because it was not a design or qualification deficiency, did not represent a loss of system safety function, and did not screen as potentially risk significant due to a seismic, flooding, or severe weather initiating event.

The finding had a cross-cutting aspect in the area of human performance with the Decision Making attribute because Entergy personnel did not use conservative assumptions in decision making with regards to the non-conservative testing of safety related batteries and adopt a requirement to demonstrate that the proposed action is safe in order to proceed rather than a requirement to demonstrate it is unsafe in order to disapprove the action.

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

Significance:  Sep 30, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Inadequate Test Control of Safety Related Batteries

The inspectors identified a Green NCV of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix B, Criterion XI, "Test Control," because Entergy did not assure that all testing required to demonstrate safety related batteries will perform satisfactorily was identified and performed in accordance with written test procedures. Specifically, temperature compensation for battery discharge testing was performed incorrectly which caused errors in the battery capacity calculations. Entergy staff immediately reviewed historical test results to confirm the batteries remained operable. Entergy entered this issue into the CAP as CR-IP2-2012-5338.

This finding is more than minor because it is associated with the procedure quality attribute of the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone and adversely affected the cornerstone objective of ensuring the availability, reliability, and capability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. In addition, it was similar to Example 2c of NRC IMC 0612, Appendix E, Examples of Minor Issues, in that the test control inadequacies affected multiple batteries and the issue was repetitive. Using IMC 0609, Appendix A, "The Significance Determination Process for Findings At-Power," the inspectors determined the finding screened as very low safety significance (Green) because it was not a design or qualification deficiency, did not represent a loss of system safety function, and did not screen as potentially risk significant due to a seismic, flooding, or severe weather initiating event.

This finding had a cross-cutting aspect in the area of Human Performance, Resources Component, because Entergy did not ensure that complete, accurate, and up-to-date procedures were available and adequate to assure nuclear safety. Specifically, the battery discharge test procedures did not ensure that temperature compensation was correctly applied to provide accurate capacity calculations.

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

Significance:  Sep 30, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Inadequate Operability Evaluation of 22 Static Inverter with a Degraded Frequency Meter

The inspectors identified a Green NCV of 10 CFR 50, Appendix B, Criterion V, "Instructions, Procedures, and Drawings," because Entergy staff did not adequately implement procedure EN-OP-104 "Operability Determination Process," section 5.1, to assess the operability of the 22 static inverter due to a degraded frequency meter on September 7, 2012. Specifically, Entergy personnel did not adequately evaluate the impact of the degraded meter on the operability of the static inverter. This condition caused the inverter to be inoperable. As a result of inspector questions, Entergy staff immediately declared the static inverter inoperable and replaced the frequency meter. Entergy staff entered this issue into the CAP as CR-IP2-2012-5620.

This finding is more than minor because it is associated with the equipment performance attribute of the Mitigating Systems cornerstone and affected the cornerstone objective to ensure the availability and reliability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. Specifically, the degraded frequency meter resulted in the static inverter being declared inoperable on September 10, 2012 to replace the frequency meter. Using IMC 0609, Appendix A, "The Significance Determination Process for Findings At-Power," the inspectors determined this finding was of very low safety significance (Green) because it was not a design or qualification deficiency, did not represent a loss of system safety function, and did not screen as potentially risk significant due to a seismic, flooding, or severe weather initiating event.

The finding had a cross-cutting aspect in the area of human performance with the Decision Making attribute because Entergy personnel did not make safety-significant decisions using a systematic process, especially when faced with uncertain or unexpected plant conditions, to ensure safety is maintained. Specifically, Entergy did not obtain interdisciplinary input and reviews in resolving degraded 22 static inverter frequency meter.

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

Significance:  Jul 20, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: VIO Violation

Failure to Protect Safe Shutdown Equipment from the Effects of Fire

The inspectors identified a finding of very low safety significance (Green), involving a cited violation of Indian Point Unit 2 Operating License Condition 2.K to implement and maintain all aspects of the approved fire protection program. Specifically, ENO failed to protect required post-fire safe shutdown components and cabling to ensure one of the redundant trains of equipment remained free from fire damage as required by 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix R, Section III.G.2. In lieu of protecting a redundant safe shutdown train, ENO utilized unapproved operator manual actions to mitigate component malfunctions or spurious operations caused by postulated single fire-induced circuit faults. ENO submitted an exemption request (M1090770151) on March 6, 2009, in which it sought exemption from requirements of Paragraph III.G.2, to permit the use of OMAs upon which it had been relying for safe-shutdown in a number of fire areas. However, several OMAs within the exemption request were denied because ENO failed to demonstrate that the OMAs were feasible and reliable, or to appropriately evaluate fire protection defense-in-depth. ENO's performance deficiency delayed achieving full compliance with fire protection regulations and adversely affected post-fire safe shutdown. ENO has entered this issue into the corrective program for resolution. The inspectors found the manual actions in addition to roving fire watches in all affected areas to be reasonable interim compensatory measures pending final resolution by ENO.

ENO's failure to protect components credited for post-fire safe shutdown from fire damage caused by single spurious actuation is considered a performance deficiency. The performance deficiency was more than minor because it affected the Mitigating Systems cornerstone objective to ensure the availability, reliability, and capability of systems that respond to an external event to prevent undesirable consequences in the event of a fire. Specifically, the use of operator manual actions during post-fire safe shutdown is not as reliable as normal systems operation which could be utilized had the requirements of 10 CFR Part 50, Appendix R, Section

III.G.2 been met and, therefore, prevented fire damage to credited components and/or cables. The inspectors used IMC 0609, Appendix F, Fire Protection Significance Determination Process, Phase 1 and a Senior Reactor Analyst conducted a Phase 3 evaluation, to determine that this finding was of very low safety significance (Green). This finding does not have a cross cutting aspect because the performance deficiency occurred greater than three years ago when the exemption request was submitted to the NRC on March 6, 2009, and is not indicative of current licensee performance.

Inspection Report# : [2012009](#) (*pdf*)

Significance: G Jul 20, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Violation of Transient Combustible Control Program

The inspectors identified a Green, Non-Cited Violation of the Indian Point Nuclear Generating Unit No. 2 Amended Facility Operating License, Condition 2.K, in that ENO failed to implement and maintain in effect all provisions of the NRC-approved fire protection program as described in the Updated Final Safety Analysis Report. Specifically, ENO failed to minimize transient combustible materials within the primary auxiliary building (PAB) and stored a compressed gas cylinder containing hydrogen gas under cable trays. The hydrogen gas cylinder was inappropriately left in its storage location after a calibration gas cylinder change-out occurred for the waste gas analyzer, ENO promptly entered this issue into its corrective action program and removed the hydrogen cylinder from the PAB. ENO initiated a corrective action to evaluate the identified condition and ensure actions to prevent its recurrence.

ENO's failure to remove the compressed hydrogen gas cylinder from the PAB after its intended use as a calibration gas for the waste gas analyzer was a performance deficiency. This finding was more than minor because it was associated with the External Factors attribute (fire) of the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone and adversely affects 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 hydrogen gas cylinder was stored below cable trays in an area that includes safe shutdown circuits and the associated cables were at increased risk to fire damage. The inspectors used IMC 0609, Appendix F, Fire Protection Significance Determination Process, Phase 1 and a Senior Reactor Analyst conducted a Phase 3 evaluation, to determine that this finding was of very low safety significance (Green). The inspectors determined that this finding had a cross-cutting aspect in the area of Human Performance associated with the work practice attribute because ENO personnel did not follow procedure, Control of Combustibles, EN-DC-161, Rev. 6, as written and did not remove the hydrogen gas cylinder from the PAB after it was disconnected from the waste gas analyzer contrary to Control of Combustibles, EN-DC-161, Rev. 6. (H.4(b) per IMC 0310).

Inspection Report# : [2012009](#) (*pdf*)

Significance: N/A Jun 30, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

An LER for an Inoperable Main Steam Safety Valve Was Not Submitted When Required

The inspectors identified a Severity Level IV, NCV of 10 CFR 50.73(a)(2)(i)(B), because Entergy personnel did not provide a written licensee event report (LER) to the NRC within 60 days of identifying during testing that MS-46D, main steam line safety valve, was inoperable and in a condition prohibited by the plant's Technical Specification (TS). Entergy personnel adjusted the valve's lift setpoint to within the TS operability limit, repaired and tested the valve before plant startup. Entergy staff entered this issue into the CAP as CR-IP2-2012-3320 and CR-IP2-2012-4153.

The inspectors determined that the failure to provide a written LER within 60 days was a performance deficiency that was reasonably within Entergy's ability to foresee and correct, and should have been prevented. This violation

involved not making a required report to the NRC and is considered to impact the regulatory process. Such violations are dispositioned using the traditional enforcement process instead of the Significance Determination Process. Using the NRC Enforcement Policy Section 6.9, "Inaccurate and Incomplete Information or Failure to Make a Required Report," example (d)(9), the NRC determined this violation is more than minor and is categorized as a Severity Level IV violation. Because this violation involves the traditional enforcement process with no underlying technical violation that would be considered more than minor in accordance with IMC 0612, a cross-cutting aspect is not assigned to this violation.

Inspection Report# : [2012003](#) (*pdf*)

Significance: G Mar 31, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: FIN Finding

Inadequate Corrective Actions for Clogged Drains in the 480 Volt Switchgear Room

The inspectors identified a finding of very low safety significance for Entergy staff not following Entergy Procedure EN-LI-102, Corrective Action Program. Specifically, between initial plant startup and January 17, 2012, Entergy staff did not follow Procedure EN-LI-102, to classify equipment failures of the drains in the 480 volt switchgear room as repetitive such that an apparent cause would have been performed, and corrective actions developed to address the blocked drain. This resulted in instances of the drains in the 480 volt switchgear room being clogged. Entergy personnel performed an apparent cause evaluation (ACE), cleaned out the drains, and developed a preventative maintenance (PM) schedule to keep the drains cleared. Entergy personnel entered this issue into the CAP as CR-IP2-2011-4324.

This finding is more than minor because it is associated with the equipment performance attribute of the Initiating Events Cornerstone and affects the cornerstone objective to limit the likelihood of events that upset plant stability and challenge critical safety functions during power operations. Specifically, water intrusion into the room with clogged drains could impact all four trains of 480 volt switchgear. Using IMC 0609.04, "Phase 1 Initial Screening and Characterization of Findings," the inspectors determined this finding was of very low safety significance (Green) using SDP Phases 1 and 3. Phase 1 screened this Initiating Event Cornerstone finding to Phase 3 because the finding increased the likelihood of a flood causing a loss of offsite power (LOOP) and station blackout (SBO), which would require use of the alternate safe shutdown system (ASSS). A Region I Senior Reactor Analyst (SRA) conducted the Phase 3 analysis and determined the finding was of very low safety significance. The finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of problem identification and resolution associated with the CAP attribute because Entergy personnel did not periodically trend and assess information from the CAP and other assessments in the aggregate to identify programmatic and common cause problems associated with the drains.

Inspection Report# : [2012002](#) (*pdf*)

Significance: G Mar 31, 2012

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Abnormal Operating Procedure Not Allowed for Annunciator Alarm Deficiency

The inspectors identified an NCV of Technical Specification 5.4.1.a, "Procedures", because Entergy personnel did not follow Procedure 2-AOP-ANNUN-1, Failure of Flight or Supervisory Panel Annunciators, for an intermittent control room annunciator problem. Specifically, between January 18, 2012 and January 30, 2012, operations personnel did not enter Procedure 2-AOP-ANNUN-1 when the entrance criteria were satisfied for an intermittent problem that involved control room annunciator horns sounding but alarms not flashing on control room panels SAF-SCF. The procedure directed troubleshooting the problem, notifying the shift manager (SM) / control room supervisory (CRS) to determine methods of compensatory monitoring, initiating a work request (WR) to repair the problem, determining emergency action level applicability, and initiating a CR. After this issue was identified by NRC inspectors, Entergy personnel's corrective actions included troubleshooting the issue, developing a standing order for an extra operator to

verify annunciators during a transient, and initiating a WR to fix the annunciator issue during the refueling outage in March 2012. Entergy personnel entered this issue into the CAP as CR IP2-2012-595.

This finding is more than minor because it is associated with the equipment performance attribute of the Mitigating Systems Cornerstone and affects the cornerstone objective of ensuring the availability and reliability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. Specifically, the failure of the control room annunciators to alert operators to changing plant conditions during a transient could delay or impact operators' ability to mitigate an accident. Using IMC 0609.04, "Phase 1 Initial Screening and Characterization of Findings," the inspectors determined this finding was of very low safety significance (Green) because the finding was not a design or qualification deficiency, did not result in an actual loss of safety function, was not a loss of barrier function, and was not potentially risk significant for external events. The finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of human performance associated with decision making because Entergy personnel did not make safety-significant or risk-significant decisions using a systematic process including entering 2 AOP ANNUN 1, especially when faced with uncertain or unexpected plant conditions, to ensure safety is maintained. This includes formally defining the authority and roles for decisions affecting nuclear safety, communicating these roles to applicable personnel, and implementing these roles and authorities as designed and obtaining interdisciplinary input and reviews on safety-significant or risk-significant decisions.

Inspection Report# : [2012002](#) (pdf)

Significance:  Dec 31, 2011

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: FIN Finding

Water Intrusion Due to Leaking Flood Penetration Seals in the 480 Volt Room During Hurricane Irene

The inspectors identified a finding because Entergy procedure ENN-DC-150, Condition Monitoring of Maintenance Rule Structures, did not have appropriate quantitative or qualitative acceptance criteria for determining that important activities have been satisfactorily accomplished. Specifically, since September 6, 2007, Entergy personnel did not have an adequate procedure with acceptance criteria to determine if wall penetrations were properly sealed, which resulted in water intrusion into the 480 volt room during Hurricane Irene due to degradation of two service water (SW) pipe penetrations. Entergy personnel immediately directed water to a floor drain, placed sandbags around the 480 volt switchgear, and initiated actions to develop a permanent repair to the penetration seals. Entergy personnel entered this issue into the CAP as CR-IP2-2011-4324.

This finding is more than minor because it is associated with the equipment performance attribute of the Mitigating Systems cornerstone and affects the cornerstone objective of ensuring the availability and reliability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. Also, in accordance with Inspection Manual Chapter (IMC) 0612, Power Reactor Inspection Reports, Appendix E, Minor Examples, this finding is similar to examples 3.i and 3.j. Specifically, water intrusion in the 480 volt room could impact all four trains of 480 volt switchgear. Using IMC 0609.04, "Phase 1 Initial Screening and Characterization of Findings," the inspectors determined this finding was of very low safety significance (Green) because the finding was not a design or qualification deficiency, did not result in an actual loss of safety function, was not a loss of barrier function, and was not potentially risk significant for external events. The finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of human performance associated with the resources attribute because Entergy personnel did not have complete, accurate and up-to-date procedures and work packages, to ensure adequate inspection of flood penetration seals.

Inspection Report# : [2011005](#) (pdf)

Significance:  Dec 31, 2011

Identified By: Self-Revealing

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Maintenance Procedure Not Followed for Inertia Latch Cleaning on 21 Service Water Pump

The inspectors documented a self-revealing NCV of 10 CFR 50, Appendix B, Criterion V, “Instructions, Procedures, and Drawings,” because Entergy personnel did not follow Entergy procedure 2-BRK-022-ELC, Westinghouse Model DB-50 Breaker Preventative Maintenance, to remove and clean the zinc dichromate plating on 480 volt DB-50 breaker inertia latches. Specifically, between July 24, 2008 and October 3, 2011, Entergy personnel did not follow procedure 2-BRK-022-ELC, steps 4.6.16.11 – 4.6.16.15 to remove zinc dichromate plating on the 21 service water pump (SWP) breaker inertia latch, resulting in the inoperability of the 21 SWP. Additionally, Technical Specification (TS) 3.7.8.A, Service Water System, which requires that a SWP on the essential header be restored to operable within 72 hours, was not met. Specifically, between September 30, 2011 and October 3, 2011, 21 SWP was inoperable for 76.2 hours without the pump being returned to operable status. Entergy’s corrective actions included replacing the 21 SWP breaker, performing an extent of condition inspection of the other safety-related 480 volt DB-50 breakers, human performance error reviews and re-enforcing expectations, and enhancing the procedure to provide additional guidance for breaker cleaning. Entergy personnel entered these issues into the CAP as CR-IP2-2011-4893.

This finding is more than minor because it is associated with the equipment performance attribute of the Mitigating Systems cornerstone and affects the cornerstone objective of ensuring the availability of systems that respond to initiating events to prevent undesirable consequences. Specifically, the 21 SWP was inoperable and accrued unavailability for a period of time which could impact the service water system function to provide a heat sink for the removal of process and operating heat from safety related components during a Design Basis Accident or transient. Using IMC 0609 Attachment 4 "Phase 1 - Initial Screening and Characterization of Findings," the inspectors determined that a Phase 2 evaluation was required because the finding screened as potentially risk significant since the 21 SWP inoperability was an actual loss of safety function of a single train for greater than the allowed outage time. A Region I Senior Risk Analyst (SRA) conducted a Phase 3 analysis because the complexities with the service water line-up during the performance deficiency exposure period are not well represented in the NRC Phase 2 notebook. Based upon the conclusions of the Phase 3 analysis, the Region I SRA determined this finding was of very low safety significance (Green). The finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of human performance associated with the work practices attribute because Entergy personnel did not define and effectively communicate expectations regarding procedural compliance and personnel following procedures.

Inspection Report# : [2011005](#) (*pdf*)

Barrier Integrity

Significance:  Dec 31, 2011

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Untimely Corrective Actions for Repeated Control Room Fan Failures

The inspectors identified an NCV of 10 CFR 50, Appendix B, Criterion XVI, “Corrective Action,” because Entergy personnel did not promptly correct an adverse condition related to the safety-related control room ventilation fan. Specifically, between September 1, 2010 and September 27, 2011, inspectors identified that Entergy personnel did not promptly implement corrective actions to revise maintenance procedures to include post maintenance belt tensioning after a break-in period which resulted in additional failures of the 21 central control room fan (CCRF) while in service. Entergy staff revised scheduled work orders to perform post-maintenance break-in checks. Entergy personnel entered this issue into the CAP as CR-IP2-2012-0625.

This finding is more than minor because it is associated with the structure, system, and component (SSC) and barrier performance attribute of the Barrier Integrity cornerstone and affects the cornerstone objective of providing reasonable assurance that physical design barriers (fuel cladding, reactor coolant system, and containment) protect the public from radionuclide releases caused by accidents or events. Specifically, the untimely corrective actions resulted

in additional failures and subsequent inoperability of the 21 CCRF. Using IMC 0609.04, "Phase 1 - Initial Screening and Characterization of Findings," the finding was determined to have very low safety significance (Green) because the finding did not represent a degradation of the radiological barrier function of the control room, a degradation of the barrier function of the control room against smoke or a toxic atmosphere, an actual open pathway in the physical integrity of reactor containment and heat removal components, and the finding did not involve an actual reduction in function of hydrogen igniters in the reactor containment. The finding has a cross-cutting aspect in the area of problem identification and resolution associated with the CAP attribute because Entergy personnel did not take appropriate corrective actions to address safety issues and adverse trends specific to the 21 CCRF in a timely manner, commensurate with its safety significance and complexity.

Inspection Report# : [2011005](#) (*pdf*)

Significance: G Dec 02, 2011

Identified By: NRC

Item Type: NCV NonCited Violation

Failure to Correctly Implement an Approved Setpoint Change to Reactor Protection System Instruments

The team identified a non-cited violation of 10 CFR 50, Appendix B, Criterion III, "Design Control," in that Entergy did not ensure that design changes, including field changes, were subject to design control measures commensurate with those applied to the original design. Entergy implemented an instrument setpoint change, but delayed re-calibration of the in-field setpoint values and did not evaluate the adequacy of the in field actual setpoints, which were later found outside the value required by the design basis. Specifically, Entergy revised surveillance procedures for the Unit 2 reactor protection system (RPS) over-power delta-temperature (OPdT) instrument to use a setpoint value specified in the Core Operating Limits Report (COLR). However, the procedures were not required to be performed until the next regularly scheduled surveillance period. Technical Specification 3.3.1 requires the allowable values to be set as specified by the COLR. Two of the four instrument channels had in-field values outside of the required allowable value. Entergy entered this issue into their corrective action program and performed an immediate operability evaluation and determined that the OPdT instrument was capable of performing its intended functions with the current in field values.

The team determined that the failure to ensure in-service instrument setpoint values satisfied design and licensing basis requirements was a performance deficiency. This issue was more than minor because it was associated with the design control attribute of the Barrier Integrity Cornerstone and adversely affected the cornerstone objective to provide reasonable assurance that physical design barriers (e.g., fuel cladding) protect the public from radionuclide releases caused by accidents or events. The team performed a Phase 1 Significance Determination Process screening, in accordance with NRC IMC 0609, Attachment 4, "Phase 1 – Initial Screening and Characterization of Findings," and determined the finding was of very low safety significance (Green) because it affected only fuel barrier portion of the barrier integrity cornerstone.

The team determined that this finding had a cross-cutting aspect in the area of Human Performance, Work Practices because Entergy did not ensure adequate supervisory or management oversight of a design change.

Inspection Report# : [2011007](#) (*pdf*)

Emergency Preparedness

Occupational Radiation Safety

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

Last modified : November 30, 2012