

Alloy 82/182 Pipe Butt Weld Safety Assessment

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Agenda

- Introduction
- Recent Actions
 - MRP Letter 2003-039, "Recommendation for Inspection of Alloy 600/82/182 Pressure Boundary Components," January 20, 2004
 - MRP Letter 2004-05, "Needed Action for Visual Inspection of Alloy 82/182 Butt Welds and Good Practice Recommendations for Weld Joint Configurations", April 2, 2004
- Preliminary Results of BW Safety Assessment
- Future Plans





Introduction

- Delayed transmittal of Butt Weld Safety Assessment report to allow a broader industry review and approval
- Scope of SA: Alloy 82/182 primary coolant system pipe butt welds
- Preliminary conclusions of the Alloy 82/182 Butt Weld Safety Assessment report can be summarized.
 - Preliminary deterministic crack growth analyses predict less than 10 years from crack initiation to a through wall crack for some weld locations
 - Preliminary PFM calculations show the risk from Butt Weld PWSCC is low
 - Challenges exist with inspecting the 82/182 dissimilar metal welds, and
 - Actual field weld geometries may not be bounded by the Performance Demonstration Initiative (PDI) qualification process required by Appendix VIII of the Code.





Recent Actions

- MRP letter 2003-039, January 20, 2004, recommended insulation removal and bare metal visual inspection
 - All Alloy 600/82/182 pressure boundary components >350°F
 - Within next 2 RFOs
 - Priority to highest temperature (PZR and Hot Leg)
- MTAG/MEOG decided to categorize butt weld portion of 2003-039 as "Needed" under NEI 03-08 Materials Initiative via MRP letter 2004-05, April 2, 2004
 - "Each PWR perform a direct visual inspection of the bare metal at all Alloy 82/182 pressure boundary butt weld locations within the next 2 refueling outages."
 - Inspection is still required within next 2 RFOs
 - This letter does not reset the clock from 2003-039





Recent Actions (continued)

- MRP letter 2004-05 also included "Good Practice"
 - Obtain plant-specific information on weld joint configurations and available access to prepare for future volumetric examinations.
 - Review the PDI mockup library to determine if your configuration is qualified for inspection





NEI 03-08

- The industry will ensure:
 - Its management of materials degradation and aging is forward-looking and coordinated to the maximum extent practical.
- The industry will:
 - Rapidly identify, react and effectively respond to emerging issues.
- Applies to
 - PWR and BWR reactor pressure vessel, reactor internals and primary pressure boundary components
 - PWR steam generators (SG)
 - Non Destructive Examination (NDE) and chemistry/corrosion control programs
 - Nuclear Fuels Materials issues





Needed and Good Practice

NEI 03-08: Guideline for the Management of Materials Issues

- Needed will be implemented whenever possible, but alternative approaches are acceptable
- Good Practice implementation is expected to provide significant operational and reliability benefits, but the extent of use is at the discretion of the individual plant/utility.
- MRP Letter 2004-05 invokes Materials Guidelines Implementation Protocol definitions for Needed and Good Practice





Deviations

- Modeled after SGMP and BWRVIP programs
- The technical justification for deviations from "Needed Recommendation" shall provide:
 - Basis for determining that the proposed deviation meets the same objective and intent, or level of conservatism exhibited by the original work product
 - Shall clearly state how long the deviation will be in effect.
- Deviations from Needed requirements shall receive final concurrence from the responsible utility executive.
- Deviations will be reviewed during INPO Primary System Integrity Review visits
 - INPO lead with industry peers





Preliminary Results: Field Experience

- Worldwide, a very small number of partial depth axial PWSCC cracks and two small leaks have been discovered in these DM butt weld joints
- Most butt welds are inspected at approximately 10-year intervals
 - Most are done from the OD
 - Inspections performed include:
 - Volumetric examination of Class 1 piping welds 4 inches and larger in diameter
 - Surface exams
 - Visual inspections





Preliminary Results: Field Experience (cont'd)

- Recent US inspection experience
 - No leaks detected by visual methods since VC Summer
 - About 150 dissimilar metal butt welds UT inspected since 2001
 - About 140 before Appendix VIII qualification required
 - About 10 qualified to Appendix VIII
 - One weld with indications
- Butt welds locations are inspected during leakage and pressure tests (insulated) and will be inspected (bare metal) for borated water leaks.
- Butt weld PWSCC is not widespread.



Preliminary Results: Analyses

- Cracks that do originate should be axially oriented and limited to the width of the 82/182 weld metal.
 - Stress analysis results, hoop stresses > axial stresses suggest an axial orientation for any cracking
 - Preliminary conclusion supported by OE
 - Growth into a few adjoining Alloy 600 components possible, but at significantly slower rates, especially after growing beyond weld residual stress field





Preliminary Results: Analyses (cont'd)

- Weld repairs can impact residual stresses and distribution of those stresses
 - Weld cracking to date has been limited to welds with repairs
 - Ringhals-3 had no documented repairs, but the welds were manufactured with double-V groove weld
- Significant structural margin exists when comparing circumferential flaw size associated with maximum TS leakage and leakage associated with critical flaw
 - B&W Pressurizer Relief Nozzle only exception
- PFM calculations show the risk from Butt Weld PWSCC is low





Preliminary Results: Inspection Capability

- Inspection capability has improved
 - Qualification process identifies specific range of procedure applicability
 - Recent ISI experience confirms improvement
- Yet, inspection challenges remain
 - Field configuration for some welds differs from what is shown on design drawings.
 - PDI can not be fully implemented due to NDE capability limitations
- Detection capability combined with the crack growth rates may not support a 10-year interval between inspections for dissimilar butt welds





Preliminary Results: Inspection Capability

- Performance Demonstration Initiative
 - Alloy 600 ITG Inspection WG will be folding the PDI results into I&E Guidelines
- NEI 03-08 Strategic Plan identifies the need for improved NDE capabilities as one of the industry's top materials issues
 - NDE Center workplan focusing on developing new and improved NDE technologies





Configuration Information

- Expect to find some butt weld joint configurations that are not covered by today's qualified techniques
- Configuration information being collected to:
 - Determine the extent of configuration challenges
 - Develop future plans to appropriately address these issues
 - Inspection
 - Mitigation
 - Leak detection





Future Work

- Draft Inspection and Examination Guidelines for butt welds will be ready by end of summer 2004
 - Augmented inspections are anticipated for some butt weld locations
- In 2004-2005, about 150 DM 82/182 butt welds are scheduled for inspection via UT – 47 units (736 welds total)





Future Plans and Strategies

- Investigating mitigation options: mechanical and chemical
- Investigating possibilities for localized leak detection
- Conducting ongoing studies focused at fundamental understanding of PWSCC initiation in weld metals
- Evaluating other options for Alloy 82/182 locations such as possible component or weld replacement with more resistant materials





Conclusion

- No immediate safety concern
- Needed Action for Visual Inspection of Alloy 82/182 Butt Welds has been issued
- Inspection and Evaluation Guideline being developed that is expected to change ISI inspection intervals for some welds
- Industry will continue to work with the staff as the requirements are developed



