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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

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OFFICE OF SECRETARY RULEMAKINGS AND ADJUDICATIONS STAFF

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Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards

Plant License Renewal Subcommittee

U.S. NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION

Docket Number:

(not applicable)

In the Matter of AMERCES ENERGY CO. U.C.

Docket No. 50-0219-LR Official Exhibit No. 30

OFFERED by Applicant/Dicensee Intervenor

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1	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2	NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
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4	ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON REACTOR SAFEGUARDS (ACRS)
5	MEETING OF PLANT LICENSE RENEWAL SUBCOMMITTEE
6	+ + + +
7	TUESDAY,
· 8.	OCTOBER 3, 2006
9	+ + + +
10	The meeting was convened in Room T-2B3 of
11	Two White Flint North, 11545 Rockville Pike,
12	Rockville, Maryland, at 1:30 p.m., Dr. Otto Maynard,
13	Chairman, presiding.
14	MEMBERS PRESENT:
15	OTTO MAYNARD Chair
16	GRAHAM B. WALLIS Member
17	WILLIAM J. SHACK Member
18	SAID ABDEL-KHALIK Member
19	J. SAM ARMIJO Member
20	MARIO BONACA Member
21	OTTO L. MAYNARD Member
22	JOHN D. SIEBER Member
23	

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1	ACRS STAFF PRESENT:
2	LOUISE LUND
3	FRANK GILLESPIE
4	HANS ASHER
5	RICK SKELSKEY
6	DONNIE ASHLEY
7	MICHAEL MODES
8	JIM DAVIS
9	KEN CHANG
10	MIKE HESSLER
11	
12	ALSO PRESENT:
13	MIKE GALLAGHER
14	PETE TAMBURNO
15	AHMED OUAOU
16	TERRY SCHUSTER
17	FRED POLASKI
18	PAUL GUNTER
19	RICHARD WEBSTER
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C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S

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Ahmed, the filter?

MEMBER WALLACE: That's what plugged?

MR. GALLAGHER: The filter.

MR. OUAOU: As Mike mentioned previously, the drain itself was full of sand as part of the design to avoid --

MEMBER WALLACE: It was filled with sand.

MR. OUAOU: It was filled with sand to avoid draining the sand from the sandbed region but as a result of water intrusion in the area, you have fines that mixed with the sand. You don't have the drainage and that was why it was plugged.

MR. GALLAGHER: Okay, so to get to your question on the next slide, which is Slide 12, excuse me, Slide 11, this is the reactor cavity seal area. And this -- this shows a cross section of that. This slide is useful to show the water leakage path. And basically as we indicated, the water leakage was through defects in the reactor cavity liner and worked its way into the trough area. Again, this projector is light but I think your slides are a little better.

The water worked its way -- or leaked into this trough area and some of this trough area there was low spots originally in the trough area and so the water which leaked through here, leaked down and

spilled over into the air gap. 2 MEMBER BONACA: Now, two questions. 3 how sure are you that that's the source of water since this is being contested? You've tested this water? 4 MR. GALLAGHER: We're very sure that 5 that's the source of the water. Other --7 MEMBER BONACA: That's an issue. 8 GALLAGHER: Other -- during the 9 corrective action, early on, there was other sources that were pursued such as the refueling seal and 10 things like that and it was determined that the 11 12 majority was through this other --13 MEMBER BONACA: And then the question I had was, the seal is supposed to be preventing water 14 15 penetration but if you have cracks in the liner you are defeating the design objective. And the question 16 17 I'm raising is because whatever you do to control corrosion, to do whatever you can do to monitor, you 18 still are defeating the design objective and fitting 19 20 water through that gap. I mean, is that an initiative to try to fix those cracks or replace the liner? 21 22 MR. GALLAGHER: Absolutely, what we --MEMBER BONACA: Otherwise the root cause 24 of all this is not going to go away. And I mean, the

goal objective of inspecting those bellows and seals

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1	is defeated by definition. Simply you have cracks and
2	they're allowing water to come down.
3	MR. GALLAGHER: When we go into our
4	program and talk about what we've done in the past and
5	what we're committing to do for the future, we put
6	strippable coating on the reactor cavity liner before
7	we fill it with water during refilling outages. And
8	that's been very, very effective to eliminate the
9	water from this air gap.
LO	MEMBER BONACA: You still have been
11	getting water in these containers.
12	MR. GALLAGHER: Okay, we can talk about
13	the containers now, if that's
L4	MEMBER BONACA: No, that's okay, you're
L5	going to talk about it later.
16	MEMBER SHACK: Well, let me go over this
۲7	strippable coating now. You have put this I mean,
18	every time you fill this with water, that's part of
ا 19	your procedure is to apply the strippable coating
20	first?
21	MR. GALLAGHER: We have made a commitment
22	that going forward, every time we fill the reactor
23.	cavity, we will put strippable coating.
24	MEMBER SHACK: You haven't done that every
5	time since the problem started?

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1	MR. GALLAGHER: We've done it, I think,
2	every time except two outages. And
3	MEMBER SIEBER: The answer is, no, they
4	haven't done it every time.
5	MEMBER BONACA: That's right.
6	MEMBER ARMIJO: Was that just oversight or
7	error or was it a
8	MEMBER SHACK: A procedural failure?
9	MR. GALLAGHER: Pete, can you answer that
10	question?
11	MR. TAMBURNO: This is Pete Tamburno,
12	Senior Mechanical Engineer. There were two outages
13	during the time frame that GPU owned the plant that
14	the strippable coating was not put on and I believe it
15	was during a time when the plant was announced to be
16	decommissioned.
17	MR. GALLAGHER: But, you know, for
18	clarity, we have made a commitment and we put that in
19	our license renewal application that we will put the
20	strippable coating on.
21	MEMBER SHACK: Now, when you
22	MEMBER BONACA: Yeah, go ahead.
23	MEMBER SHACK: When you have the
24	strippable coating in place and you're I trust
25	you're still monitoring for leakage, do you get any

leakage with the strippable coating in place? still getting leakage? 2 3 MEMBER BONACA: Yes, they do. We have had -- when we MR. GALLAGHER: 4 5 went through our commitments on this -- the current 6 commitments, current licensing basis commitments, we couldn't find any current documentation on the . 8 monitoring of the water leakage. We've talked with people that have been in the sandbed and they have 10 said that, you know, there is no water in the sandbed 11 when they go in there to do the visual inspections on the coating. So we believe that our corrective 12 actions have been effective, which I'll go in to tell 13 you what we've done comprehensively to insure that the 14 15 water is going down the trough drain and not into the 16 air gap. 17 CHAIRMAN MAYNARD: I'd like for us to let 18 the licensee go ahead, I think trying to give a 19 history and --20 MR. GALLAGHER: Yeah, we have a pretty 21 good presentation. 22 CHAIRMAN MAYNARD: We can come back to 23 these -- anything that is not answered, we can come 24 back to but I want to leave time for us to do that. 25 MR. GALLAGHER: And I think we'll hit on

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previous the sand could stay damp and that's what happened. That's how you got the corrosion without necessarily draining at all.

MEMBER SIEBER: That's right.

I will address your question MR. ASHER: about the operation of water. We've heard about this a long time back even during the Dresden containments and we asked the same questions that you are asking to Okay. And the general answer was the applicants. that it will operate and it won't corrode anything. I said no. I'm not ready to believe that. So what we resulted that did, the earlier one, and I saw a separate case too that we asked them to do the UT measurements from upper areas through which the water is continuing to the sand bed area. Okay. number of applicants said unless they see no activity of water at all during the entire life, then we will say that is not necessary. But that we have seen any water leakage from their refueling cavity or any other areas collected in the sand bed area, then the whole spherical area and cylindrical area are suspect. this case also, at Oyster Creek also, they are required to do the UT in the upper area of the shaft.

MEMBER WALLIS: So the UT is the real check rather than looking in the buckets.