

LaSalle Generating Station
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www.exeloncorp.com

RA07-096

December 14, 2007

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Attention: Document Control Desk
Washington, D.C. 20555-0001

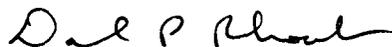
LaSalle County Station, Units 1 and 2
Facility Operating License Nos. NPF-11 and NPF-18
NRC Docket Nos. 50-373 and 50-374

SUBJECT: 2006 Regulatory Commitment Change Summary Report

Enclosed is the Exelon Generation Company, LLC, (EGC), 2006 commitment change summary for LaSalle County Station. Revisions to docketed correspondence were processed using the Nuclear Energy Institute's (NEI) 99-04, Revision 0, "Guidelines for Managing NRC Commitment Changes," dated July 1999.

Should you have any questions concerning this letter, please contact Mr. Terrence W. Simpkin at (815) 415-2800.

Respectfully,



David P. Rhoades
Plant Manager
LaSalle County Station

Attachment

cc: Regional Administrator, NRC Region III
NRC Senior Resident Inspector - LaSalle County Station

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ATTACHMENT
2006 LaSalle County Station Commitment Change Summary

Commitment Change Tracking No.	Date of Commitment Change	Original Document	Original Commitment	Changed Commitment	Basis for Change	Comments
06-001						Tracking number assigned November 2006. Commitment change approved in January 2007. Change will be reflected in the 2007 Commitment Change Summary Report.
06-002	10/26/2006	Generic Letter 89-13 Revised Response for LaSalle County Station, dated July 28, 1998	The previous response to Item II of Generic Letter 89-13 was re-evaluated and a new testing program was developed for LaSalle. The heat exchanger performance monitoring program at LaSalle consists of the following key elements: Heat Transfer Testing, Cleaning and Inspection, Eddy Current Testing, Lay-up/Flushing, Flow Verification and Performance Trending	A unique combination of the key elements from the original commitment will be applied to each heat exchangers in the scope of the Generic Letter 89-13 program. The specific elements applied to each RHR heat exchanger have been selected based on the unique service conditions, configuration limitations and performance requirements. These elements are summarized as follows: Thermal Performance Testing, Tube-side Clean and Inspect, Tube-side Eddy Current Testing, Component Flushing, Shell-side Flow Verification and Cooling Water Flow Verification.	The change is being made to clarify that the RHR Heat Exchangers follow an alternative maintenance program supplemented by heat transfer testing. The GL 89-13 under Action II allows alternative actions such as frequent regular maintenance of a heat exchanger in lieu of testing to verify the heat transfer capability of a heat exchanger. As documented in EC 361808, thermal performance testing is not required to validate the continued health of each RHR heat exchanger. The testing is supplemental to the inspections and provides supporting information and additional confidence of heat exchanger performance.	

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06-003	11/28/2006	ComEd Letter, J.B. Hosmer to the USNRC "ComEd Response to Generic Letter 96-04," dated November 6, 1996	In ComEd's response to Generic Letter 96-04, "Boraflex Degradation in Spent Fuel Pool Racks," LaSalle committed to a coupon surveillance program to monitor for potential Boraflex degradation in the Unit 2 Spent Fuel Pool (SFP). As implemented in LTS-1200-04, "LaSalle Unit 2 Inservice Surveillance Program for Boraflex Neutron Absorbing Material," every four years LaSalle would send two short-length Boraflex coupons to an offsite laboratory for examination. If significant Boraflex degradation was observed in the short-length coupons, LaSalle would examine the two full-length Boraflex coupons. If significant Boraflex degradation was observed in the full-length coupons, LaSalle would conduct an In-Situ Blackness test (commonly referred to as BADGER testing).	LaSalle will conduct a BADGER test every three years for as long as Boraflex is credited to help control Unit 2 SFP reactivity.	Previously conducted coupon and BADGER testing has determined that significant Boraflex degradation is occurring in the Unit 2 SFP. The degradation observed in the coupons is more severe than the threshold for conducting BADGER testing. Coupon testing will not adequately monitor the condition of the Boraflex. The revised commitment is conservative with respect to the original commitment because: (1.) The BADGER testing will be conducted every three years versus the original four-year interval in the coupon program; and, (2.) The BADGER testing is more comprehensive than the coupon testing - BADGER testing typically examines forty to fifty SFP rack locations versus the two locations in the coupon test program.	
06-004						Tracking number assigned on February 5, 2007. Commitment change approved on February 7, 2007. Change will be reflected in the 2007 Commitment Change Summary Report.