

approximately 51 fan bar wear indications were identified. At the time of the call, the current inspections were approximately 90 percent complete and over 2000 fan bar wear indications had been identified. The majority of the new fan bar wear indications were located in the U-bend region of high-row tubes (i.e., tubes in row 60 and above with larger bend radii). The licensee indicated that they would provide a tubesheet map to indicate the location of the tubes with fan bar wear. The tubesheet maps are included as attachments to this enclosure.

The planned inspection scope for the SG tubes was a 100 percent sample of all four SGs using the bobbin probe. At the time of the call, the largest wear indication found was 28 percent through wall and approximately 48 tubes with wear greater than 20 percent through wall had been detected. A rotating pancake coil (RPC) was being used to inspect a 20 percent sample of the largest fan bar wear indications.

At the time of the call, the licensee had not yet decided upon the future inspection frequency of the SGs, but indicated that they were planning on plugging the 13 tubes that had been identified with through wall wear greater than or equal to 23 percent. By plugging these tubes, the licensee calculated that they would maintain the option of skipping the SG inspections during the next refueling outage while ensuring that the tube integrity performance criteria will continue to be met.

The licensee indicated that by comparing measured wear indications from this SG inspection with measured wear indications from the 2006 SG inspections, the upper 95th percentile growth rate was calculated to be approximately 4.8 percent per effective full power year. However, in response to questions, the licensee also noted that a few tubes that showed no wear indications in 2006 showed greater than 20 percent wear indications this outage. Because this could potentially indicate a high growth rate mechanism in the SGs, the licensee was checking to see if the indications were previously detectable. The licensee also indicated that there were a small number of wear indications at the tube support plates (TSPs) in the SGs.

In response to questions, the licensee stated that they had not identified any transients or events since the 2006 inspections that might have influenced vibration levels (i.e. wear rates) such as major SG/plant upsets or major changes in SG fouling or feed/steam flow rates.

Fouling at the TSPs in the SGs had been mapped during the 2006 inspections and approximately 100 pounds of total sludge had been indicated in all the SGs. The mapping was being repeated at the time of the call this outage. The inspection processes used in 2006 were the same as being used during the current outage and the noise and data quality from the current outage were virtually identical to that in the 2006 outage.

The licensee indicated that they had implemented a Measurement Uncertainty Recapture Power Uprate that the NRC approved in December 2002, but had not implemented any other types of power uprates. Additionally, the licensee indicated that they had experienced a turbine failure about 3 years ago, but could not identify any transients or operating experience that might account for the increased fan bar wear.