Neutron Absorber Surveillance Industry Perspective

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- TVA Fleet Neutron Absorber Program
 - ✓ Background
 - ✓ Browns Ferry
 - ✓ Sequoyah
 - ✓ Watts Bar
- Aging Management of Neutron Absorbers
- Generic Industry Actions

Neutron Absorber Surveillance Fleet Neutron Absorber Surveillance - Background



	BFN U1	BFN U2	BFN U3	SQN	WBN
Type of Rack	High Density	High Density	High Density	High Density	Med Density
Rack Vendor	GE	GE	GE	Holtec	PaR
In-Service Date	1978	1978	1978	1995	1980 *
Rack Material	SS	SS	SS	304 SS	304 SS
Neutron Absorber Material	Boral	Boral	Boral	Boral	Boral
Vented	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No / Yes **
Coupons Available	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Date Coupons Installed	N/A	N/A	1983	1995	N/A
Initial Testing	100% Neutron Attenuation	100% Neutron Attenuation	100% Neutron Attenuation	Not Required	100% Neutron Attenuation ***

* PaR racks were initially installed at SQN – transferred to WBN in 1997.

** Sealed during use at SQN – vented before installation at WBN.

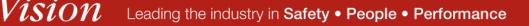
*** Performed during initial installation at SQN in 1980.



Issues Identified Between 1978-1985

- Rack wall swelling due to off-gassing of absorber material into the sealed cavity where the material resides
- Blistering of Boral due to water intrusion into the absorber matrix

Issue	Site	Date	Material	Report
Rack Wall Swelling	Haddam Neck	Apr 1978	Carborundum	LER 78-004
Rack Wall Swelling	Monticello	Aug 1978	Boral	Observed during fab
Rack Wall Swelling	Kewaunee	Dec 1980	B4C	LER 80-039 & 040 SER 13-81
Rack Wall Swelling	Maine Yankee	Oct 1982	Boral	LER 82-033 IN 83-29
Blistering of Al Clad	Cooper	1982	Boral	
Blistering of Al Clad	Zion	1982	Boral	
Blistering of Al Clad	Browns Ferry	Oct 1985	Boral	





- Initial 100% Neutron Attenuation Test performed to verify presence of absorber plates
- Initial Coupon Surveillance program intended to verify that edge corrosion rate predicted by GE was conservative
- Cavity where Boral resides was vented before installation to prevent rack wall swelling – racks off-gassed for three days after exposure to water
- Coupons are not from the same lots as the Boral in the racks
- Coupons were pre-characterized
- 16 coupons initially installed
- Initial commitment required examination of two coupons every two years for six years



- First coupon retrieved in 1985 blisters found
- The presence of blisters led to retrieving an additional four coupons for destructive testing. The following tests were performed by GE and the University of Michigan:

✓ Visuals

- ✓ Dimensional Measurements
- ✓ Neutron Attenuation
- ✓ Neutron Radiographs
- ✓ B-10 areal density
- ✓ Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)
- Test results revealed that the material was performing as designed, even at the blister sites. No safety issues.



- Blisters were unexpected, and as a result, the surveillance program was expanded to include monitoring blister formation and behavior (and any additional anomaly observed such as pitting)
- Surveillance frequency was increased
- 11 coupons were left available for program in the SFP (sheathed)
- 5 bare Boral plates were installed in 1987 (unsheathed)
- Routine evaluations performed by site Metallurgical Engineer



Coupon surveillance performances:

Date	Destructive Exam	Inspection Type
Oct 1985	All destructively examined	Visual / Dimensional Neutron Attenuation
Jan 1987	None	Visual / Dimensional
Oct 1987	None – Unsheathed one coupon	Visual / Dimensional Dye Penetrant
Jun 1988	None – Unsheathed one coupon	Visual / Dimensional
Jun 1989	None – Unsheathed one coupon	Visual / Dimensional
Mar 1991	None – Unsheathed one coupon	Visual / Dimensional Liquid Penetrant
Jul 1992	None	Visual / Dimensional
Aug 1993	None	Visual / Dimensional
Aug 1994	None	Visual / Dimensional
Dec 1995	None	Visual / Dimensional
Oct 2003	None	Visual / Dimensional
Aug 2010	None	Visual / Dimensional



Bare coupon from the 2010 surveillance (unsheathed in 1988). Resided in SFP for 27 years. Essentially no change since 1995.

> Coupon #29 Front



Coupon #29 Back



Neutron Absorber Surveillance Sequoyah Neutron Absorber Surveillance



- Coupons are from the same lots of material as that in the racks
- Coupon pre-characterized:
 - ✓ Visual condition
 - ✓ Dry weight
 - ✓ Dimensions
 - ✓ Density
 - ✓ B-10 areal density
- 12 coupons were installed at the same time as the racks
- Coupon exposure was accelerated surrounded by recently discharged fuel with the highest burnup for at least 5 back to back to back discharges
- No commitment to <u>examine</u> coupons was necessary for reracking. Boral deemed stable – monitor industry. (Evidenced by NRC letters to Holtec in 1995 and Korea Hydro in 2003)

Neutron Absorber Surveillance Watts Bar Neutron Absorber Surveillance



- Initial 100% Neutron Attenuation Test performed to verify presence of absorber plates (in 1980 at SQN)
- No coupons exist for current racks
- Original rack design contained Boral in a sealed cavity, therefore no need for surveillance
- Boral cavity was vented prior to installation to prevent rack wall swelling
- No commitment to have a surveillance program was necessary for re-racking. Boral deemed stable – monitor industry. (Evidenced by NRC letters to Holtec in 1995 and Korea Hydro in 2003)

Neutron Absorber Aging Management Program



- IN 2009-26 Degradation of Neutron Absorbing Materials in the SFP
- NUREG-1801 Generic Aging Lessons Learned (GALL), Section XI.M40 Monitoring of Neutron-Absorbing Materials Other than Boraflex (License Renewal)
- IN 2012-13 Boraflex Degradation Surveillance Programs and Corrective Actions in the SFP
- This recent Industry Operating Experience led to:
- Performing criticality evaluation for WBN racks (flux trap racks) accounting for blisters – Determined no impact on criticality
- Implementation of a Fleet-wide SFP Neutron Absorber Material Monitoring Program incorporating Aging Management plans



- Program consists of tiered approach
- Provides for three types of testing:

✓ Basic Coupon Surveillance

✓ Full Coupon Surveillance

✓ In-Situ Testing

- Type and frequency of testing determined by events and conditions
- Need to ensure coupons are available for the life of the SFP racks

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Impact on Fleet Program

	BFN	SQN	WBN
Current Requirements	Coupons ✓ Visual ✓ Dimensional ✓ Dormant since 2003	None	None
New Program Requirements	 Coupons ✓ Visual ✓ Dimensional ✓ Restarted in 2010 ✓ Blackness Testing of coupons prior to period of extended operation (license renewal) ✓ Frequency to be determined by results but not to exceed 10 yrs In-Situ inspection of racks if indicated by coupons 	 Coupons ✓ Visual ✓ Dimensional ✓ Blackness Testing of coupons prior to period of extended operation (license renewal) ✓ Frequency to be determined by results but not to exceed 10 yrs In-Situ inspection of racks if indicated by coupons 	 In-Situ Inspections ✓ Blackness Testing of racks ✓ Frequency to be determined by results but not to exceed 10 yrs

Program Elements

1. Coupons Surveillance Program

- A. Coupons (description)
- B. Coupon Characterization
 - (1) Visual condition
 - (2) Dry weight
 - (3) Dimensions
 - (4) Specific gravity and density
 - (5) B-10 areal density
- C. Accelerated Coupon Exposure





- D. Coupon Surveillance Inspection Scope
 - (1) Basic Coupon Surveillance
 - a. Visual Observations and photograph
 - b. Dimensional Measurements (Length, Width, and Thickness) of coupon
 - c. Dimensional Measurements (length, width, and height) of any anomaly (such as blisters)
 - d. Weight (without drying)



(2) Full Coupon Surveillance

In addition to the items required for Basic Coupons Surveillance:

- a. Density measurements
- b. B-10 Areal Density Measurements (Blackness Testing)
- c. Microscopic Analysis (Pit size and Depth)
- d. Localized Degradation Characterization
- e. Characterization of Material Anomalies
- f. Evaluation of Gap Formation



- E. Coupon Surveillance Frequency
- F. Coupon Surveillance Acceptance Criteria
 - (1) A decrease of no more than 5% in B-10 areal density, as determined by blackness testing, is acceptable.
 - (2) An increase in thickness at any point should not exceed 10% of the initial thickness at that point.

2. In-Situ Inspections

- A. In-Situ Inspection Scope
- B. In-Situ Inspection Frequency



- C. In-Situ Testing Acceptance Criteria
 - (1) A decrease of no more than 5% in B-10 areal density, as determined by blackness testing, is acceptable.
- 3. Spent Fuel Pool Environment
- 4. Fuel Handling in the Spent Fuel Pool
- 5. Industry Operating Experience with Neutron Absorbers
- 6. Future Spent Fuel Pool Racks

Neutron Absorber Surveillance Industry Actions



Current industry actions are being led by EPRI through the Neutron Absorber User's Group (NAUG):

- Yearly meetings focused on neutron absorbers (28 years)
- **TR-1019110,** "Handbook of Neutron Absorber Materials for Spent Nuclear Fuel Transportation and Storage Applications," November 2009
- Projects for 2012:
 - TR-1025204, "Strategy for Managing the Long Term Use of BORAL in Spent Fuel Storage Pools," July 2012
 - ✓ Begin Boral 5-Year accelerated corrosion test

• Top 3 projects identified:

- ✓ Industry-wide Boral coupon surveillance plan
- ✓ Testing of used Boral racks
- ✓ Research on new materials

Considering development of neutron absorber surveillance guidelines

• Would be included in the NEI Criticality Guidance