

Oconee SLRA: Breakout Questions

SLRA Section B2.1.24, "Inspection of Internal Surfaces in Miscellaneous Piping and Ducting Components"

TRP: 38

Question Number	SLRA Section	SLRA Page	Background / Issue (As applicable/needed)	Discussion Question / Request
1	Table 3.3.2-16	3-625	<p>SLRA Table 3.3.2-16 states stainless steel piping (with and intended function of pressure boundary) exposed to raw water is managed for loss of material using the Inspection of Internal Surfaces in Miscellaneous Piping and Ducting Components program. In addition, Footnote No. 2 for the subject table states "[f]low blockage is not a concern in the ESV [Essential Siphon Vacuum] system as the raw water environment is only present in drain piping which is not part of the main flow path."</p> <p>SRP-SLR item 3.3.1-134 recommends managing loss of material and flow blockage for stainless steel piping exposed to raw water.</p>	<p>Based on the intended function of the subject piping being pressure boundary (i.e., provide pressure-retaining boundary so that sufficient flow at adequate pressure is delivered), the staff requests a clarifying discussion to understand why flow blockage due to fouling is not an applicable aging effect/mechanism requiring management.</p>
2	Table 3.3.2-25	3-732	<p>SLRA Table 3.3.2-25 states the polymeric chlorine tank exposed to raw water will be managed for cracking/blistering using the Inspection of Internal Surfaces in Miscellaneous Piping and Ducting Components program. The subject item is linked to SRP-SLR item 3.3.1-210 (which is for HDPE exposed to raw water).</p> <p>The staff notes that the GALL-SLR and SRP-SLR Reports cite different aging</p>	<p>The staff requests a clarifying discussion to understand why aging effects/mechanisms associated with HDPE are being cited in lieu of aging effects/mechanisms associated with polymeric materials.</p>

			effects/mechanisms for polymeric vs. HDPE materials exposed to raw water.	
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