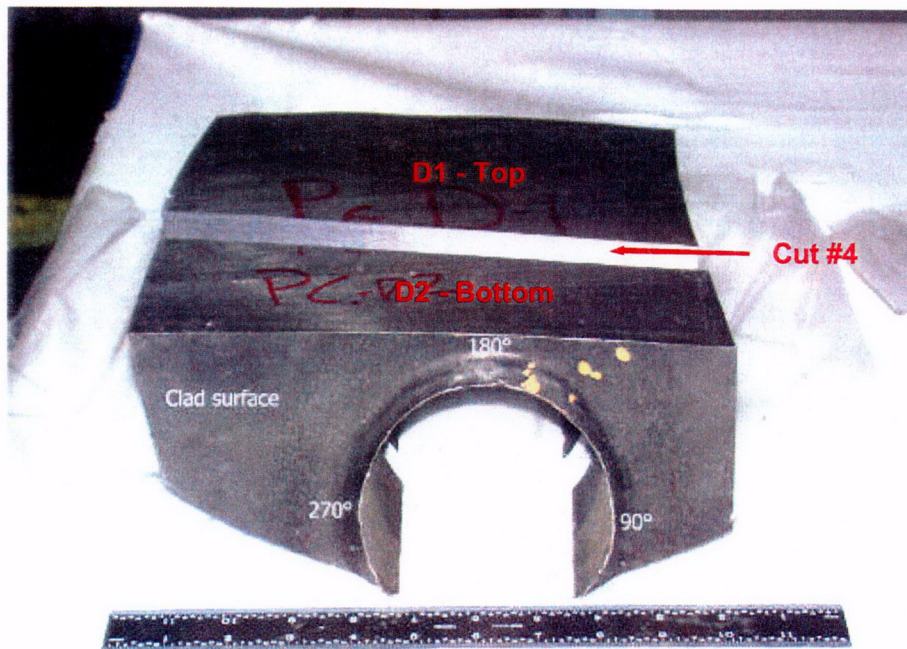
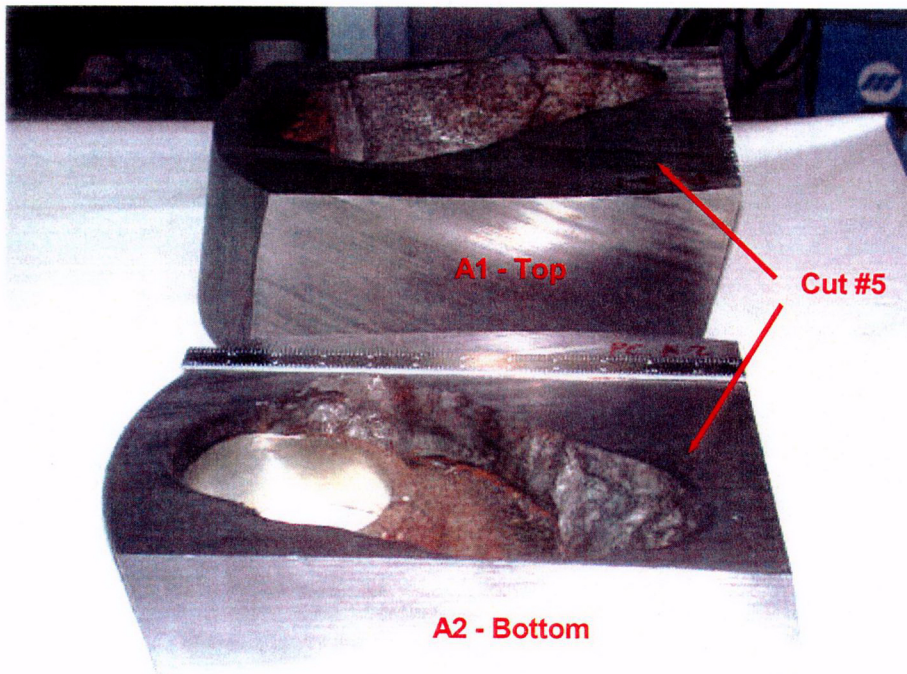




Figure 3.3.1: Initial cavity sample section locations (cuts #1, #2, and #3).



Cut #4 location



Cut #5 location

Figure 3.3.2: Photographs showing locations of cut #4 (top) and cut #5 (bottom). Piece A2 contained the exposed cladding.

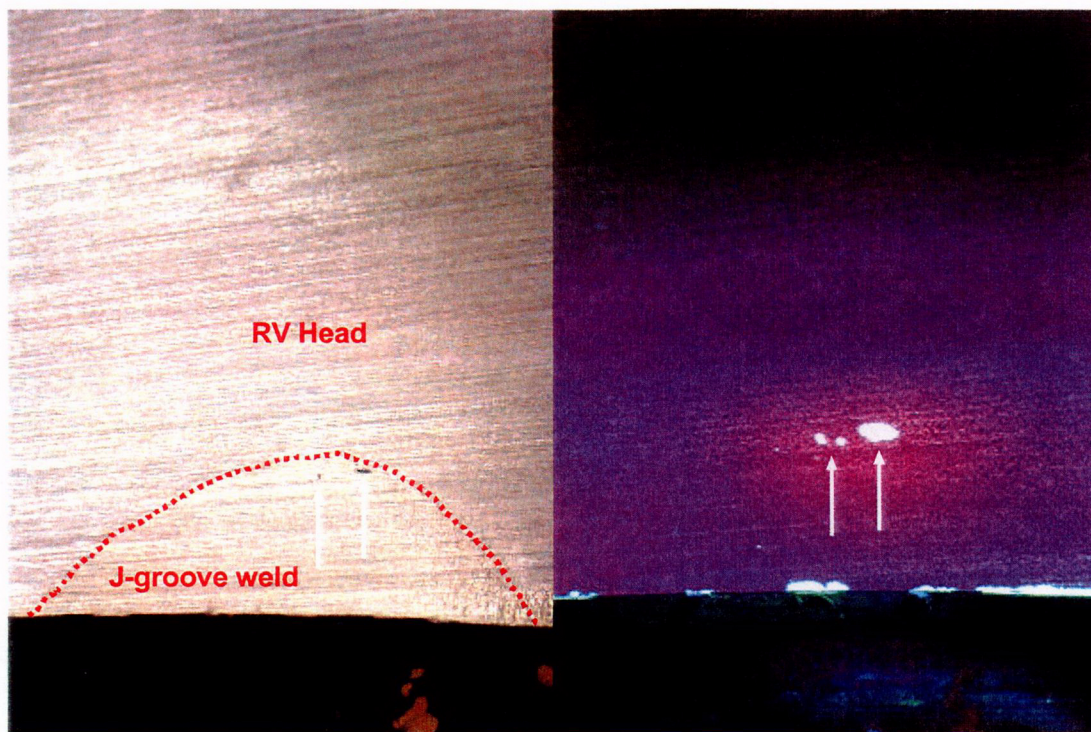


Figure 3.4.1: PT results for cut #3. A small weld void was present near the root of the nozzle #11 J-groove weld. Normal photo is on the left, black light photo on right. There was no evidence of cladding disbond noted on any of the cut faces examined. ~1X

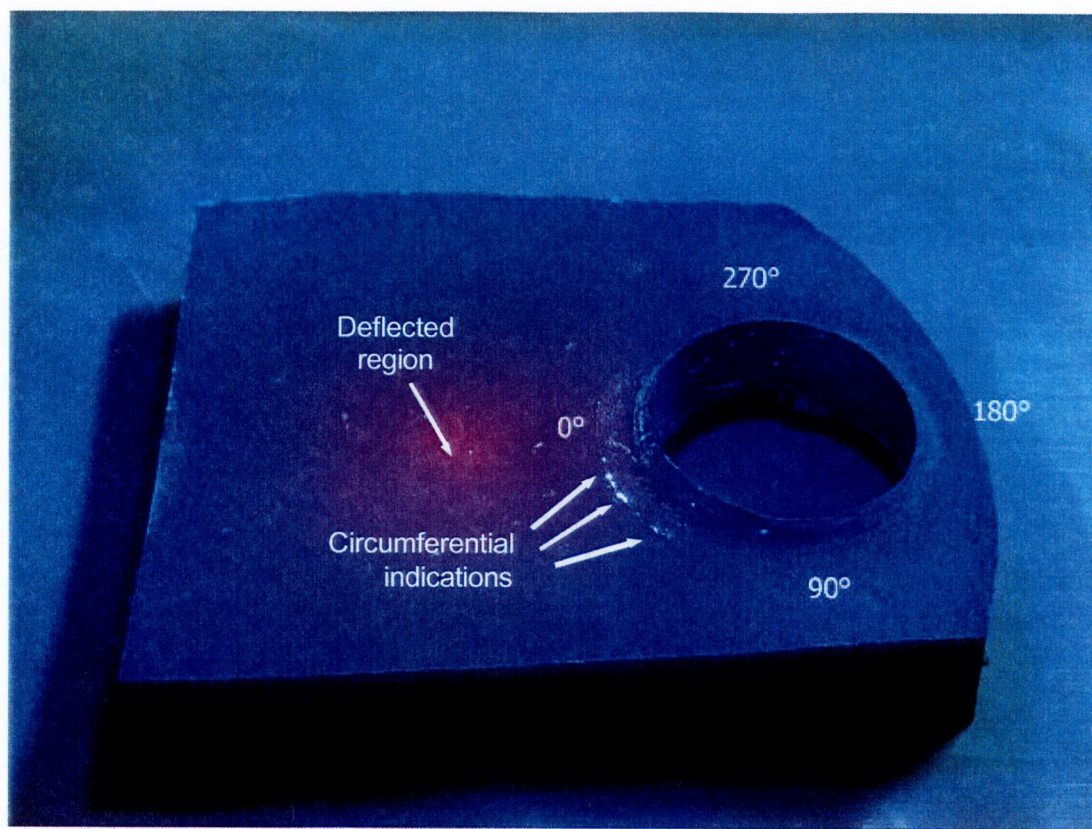


Figure 3.4.2: Circumferential indications on RCS side of cladding from $\sim 0^\circ$ to 45° . No indications were present in the upward-deflected region of the cladding.

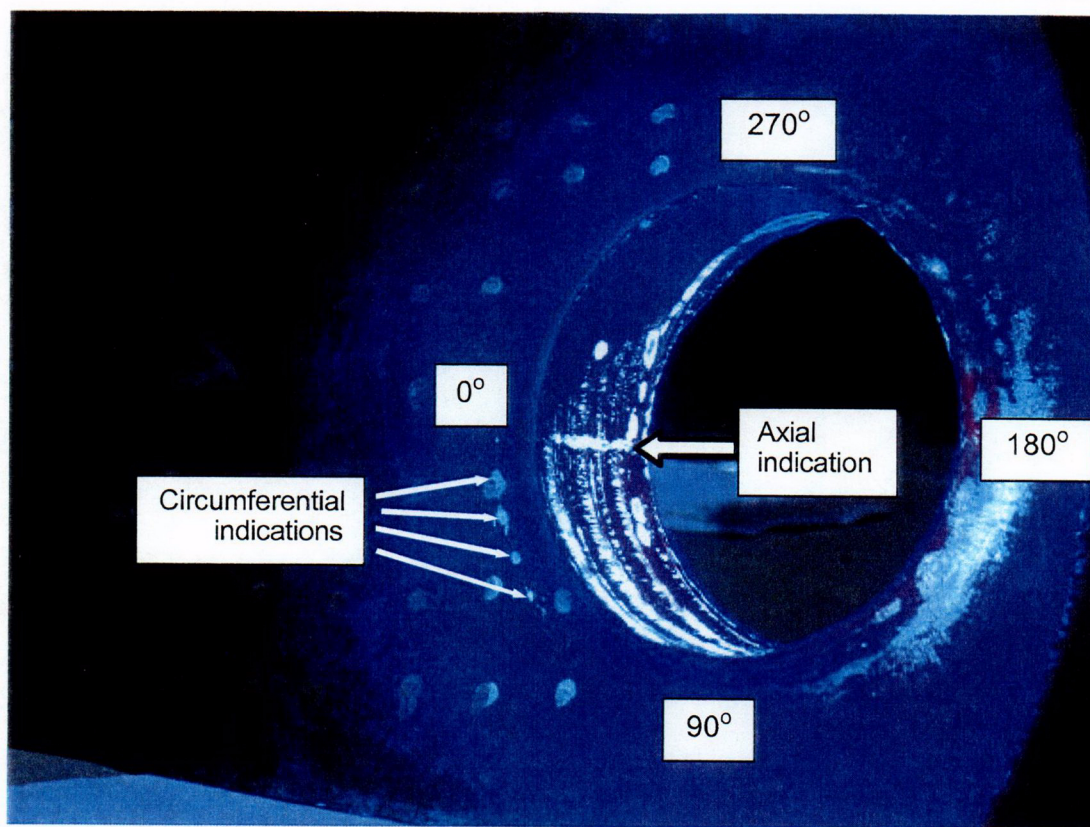


Figure 3.4.3: PT results for nozzle #3 J-groove weld bore and cladding underside. The J-groove weld contained an axial indication near 10° on the bore ID and circumferential indications on the RCS side from ~20° to ~45°.

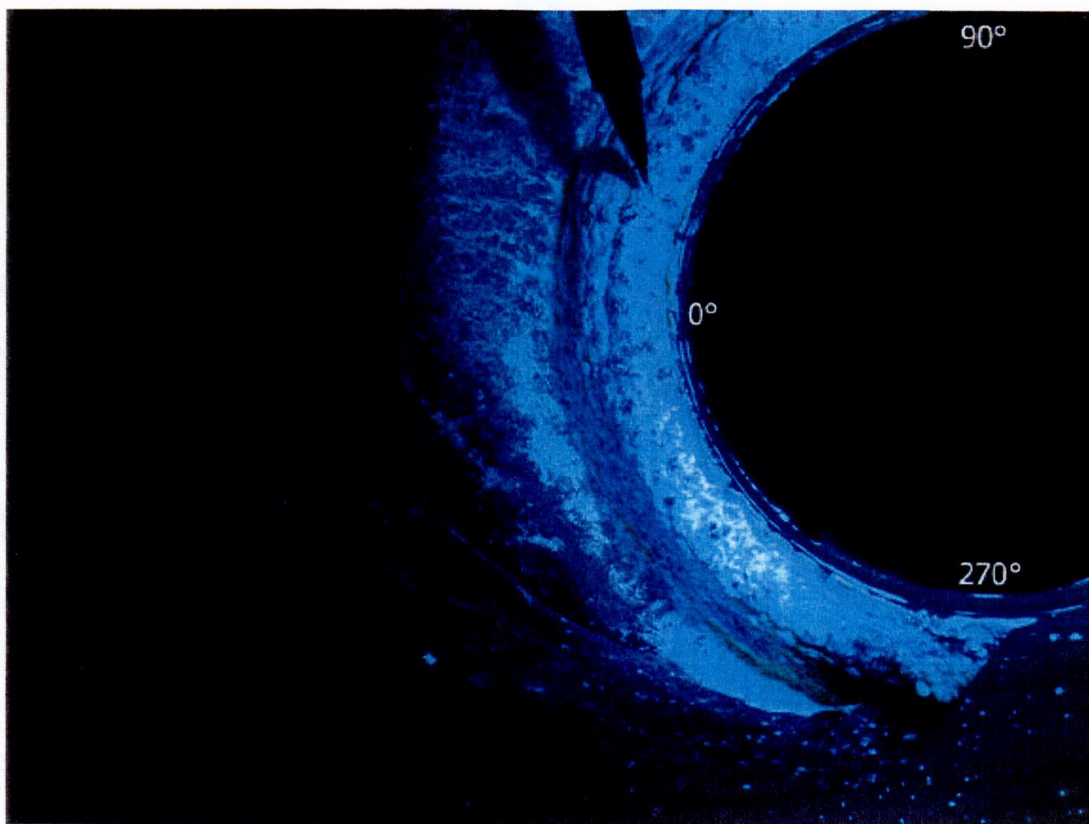


Figure 3.4.4: PT results for upper surface of exposed J-groove weld. The axial crack is visible near 10° (rough weld texture produced high PT background).

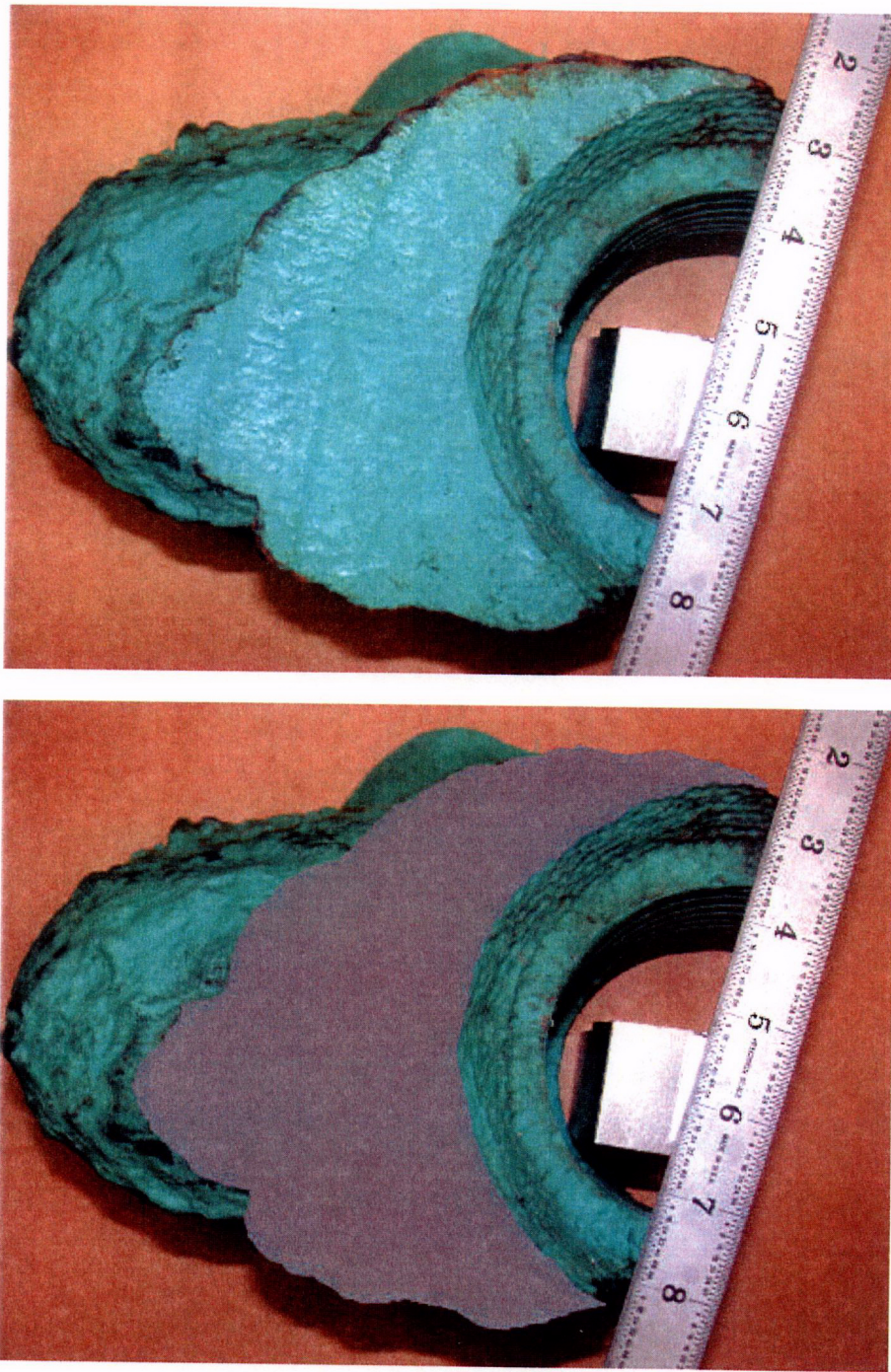


Figure 3.5.1: Photographs showing exposed cladding surface. The gray mask in the lower photograph was used to calculate the exposed cladding surface area.

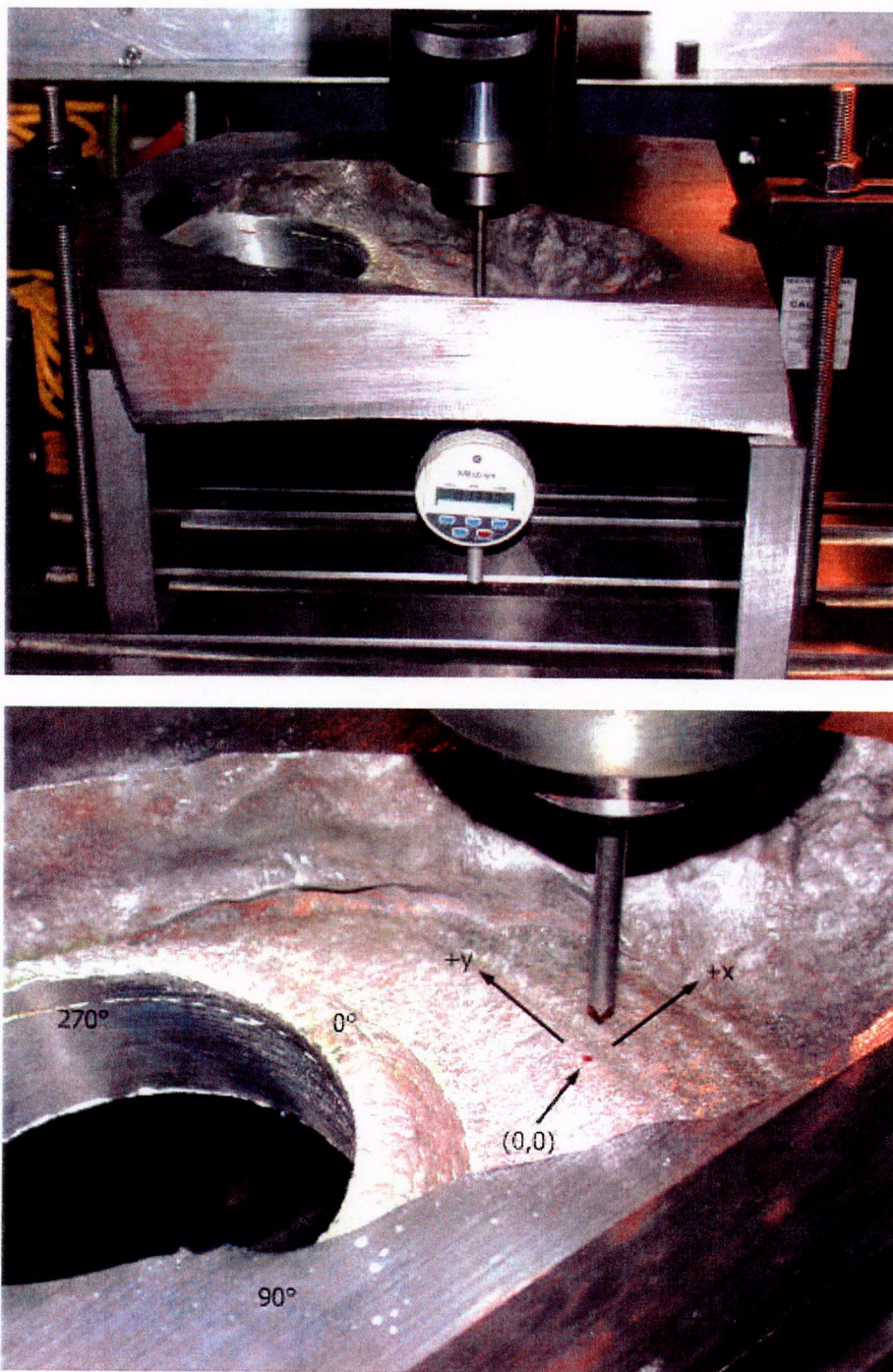


Figure 3.5.2: Photographs showing clad thickness setup (top) and coordinate system (bottom).

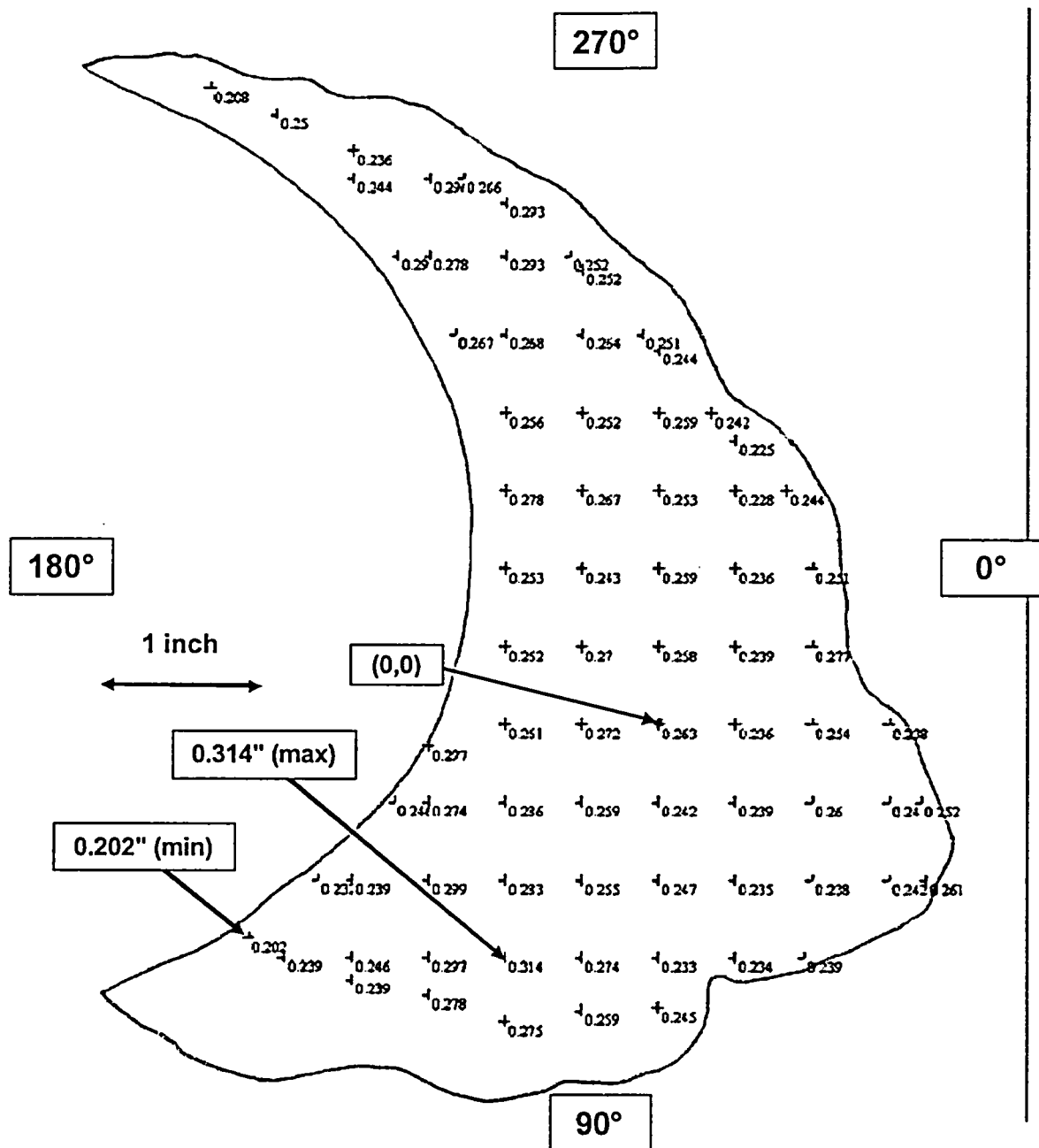


Figure 3.5.3: Cladding thickness measurements.

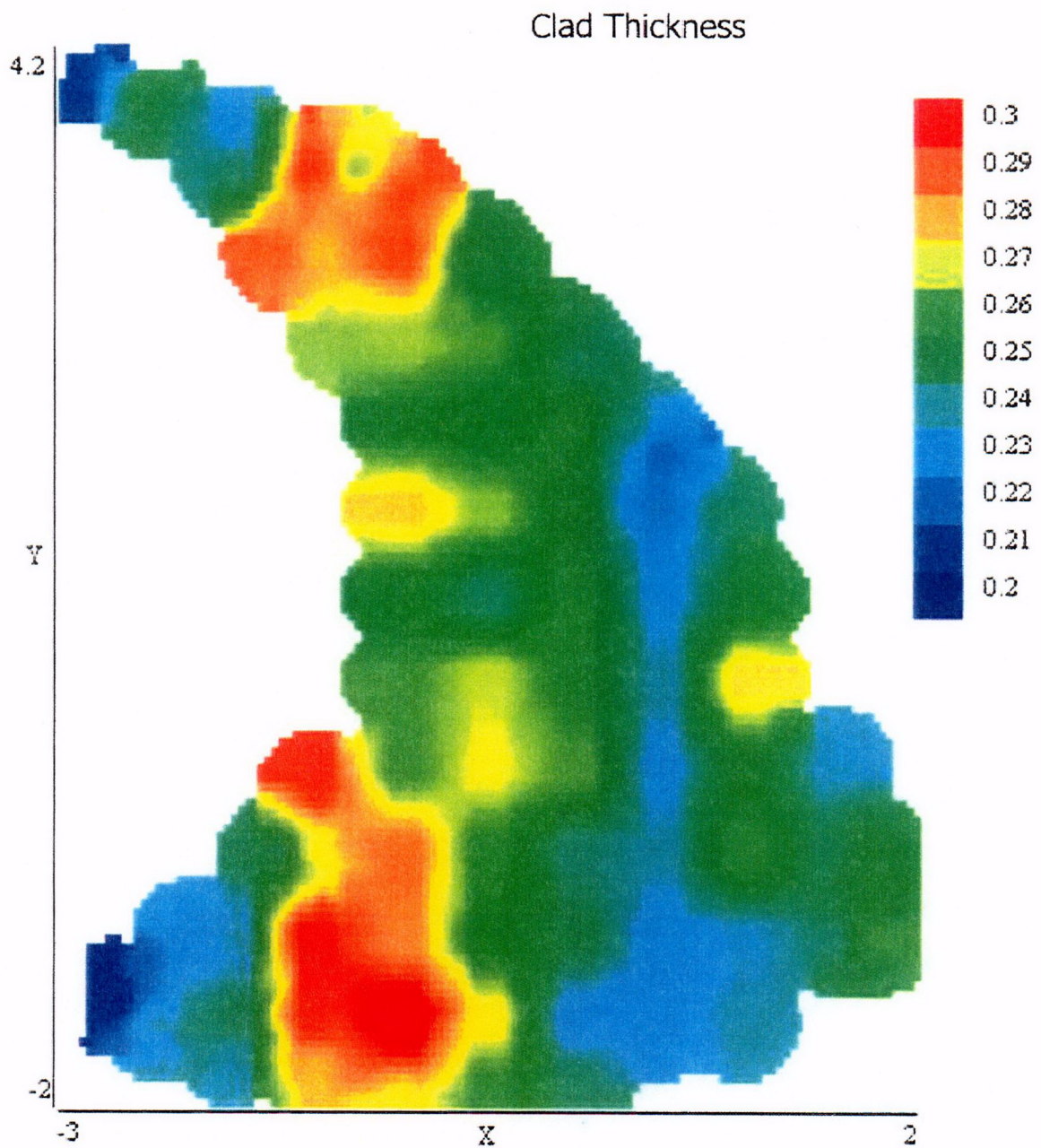


Figure 3.5.4: Colorized representation of clad thickness measurements.

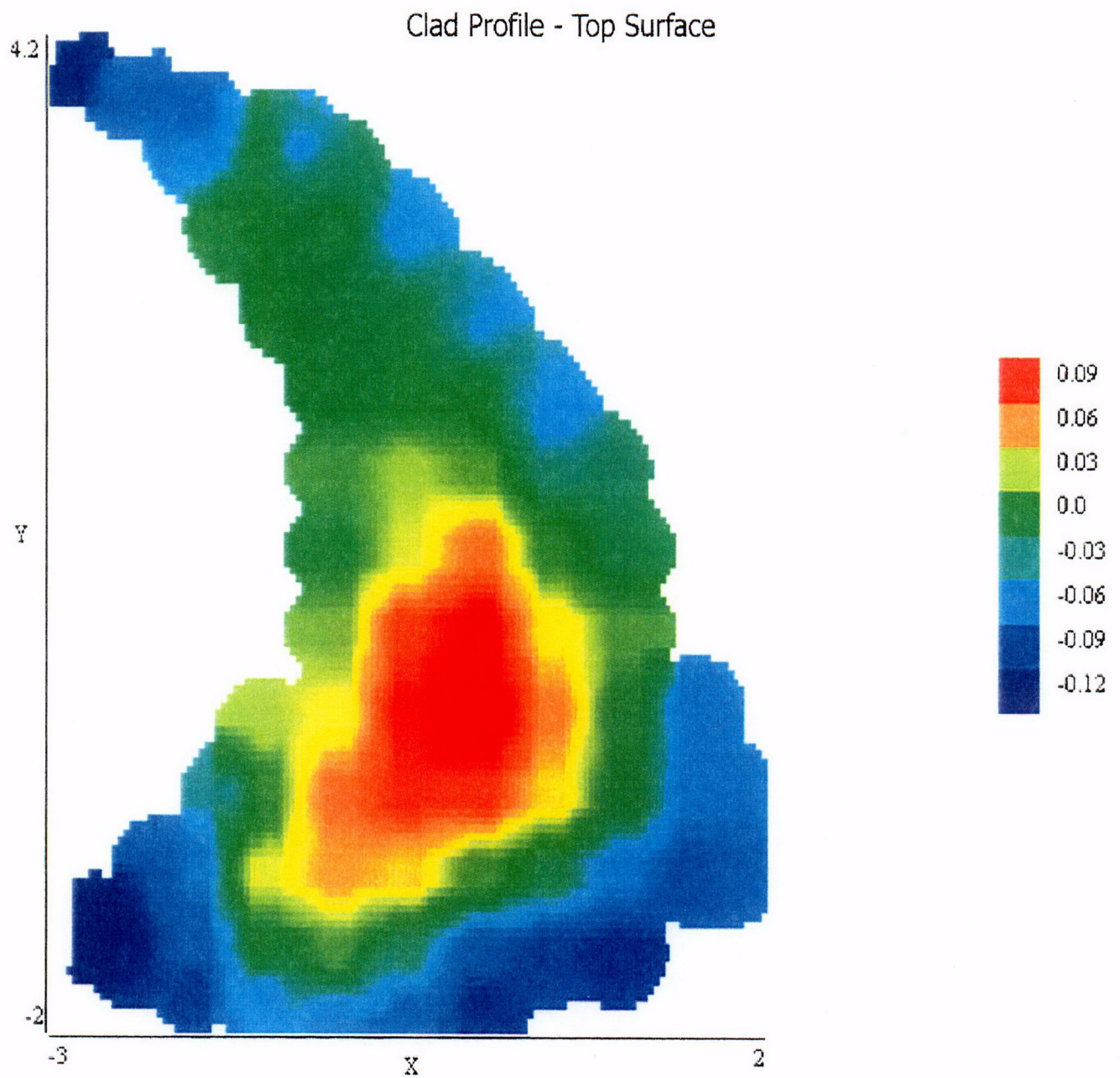


Figure 3.5.5: Colorized representation of exposed cladding profile. Red area denotes area of maximum deflection.