



**From:** Thomas Shedlosky   
**To:** Richard Barrett, Steven Long   
**Date:** Mon, Aug 7, 2000 2:25 PM  
**Subject:** IP-2 SGTR Analysis

ConEd licensing and engineering have requested the basis for the assumption made in the NRC risk analysis for break size. Our analysis states:

"However, the flaw that failed in the Indian Point tube was about 2 inches long, and a flaw this long is capable of bursting to the extent assumed in the PRAs. The fact that the tube flaw was held partially closed by several ligaments across the flaw is the reason that it did not open completely and leak much more. Experience has shown that the probability is about 0.5 that tubes with large flaws will leak substantially or only partially break open before they fail completely, allowing operators an opportunity to intercede before complete failure occurs. Thus, the fact that the type of degradation that occurred can result in large flaws and that the flaw that failed was indeed large indicates that the risk associated with the degradation at Indian Point, Unit 2, is best estimated as having about 10<sup>-4</sup> conditional probability of core damage and large release from the spontaneous rupture sequence."

ConEd has requested the basis for the assumption that there is a 0.5 probability of a tube rupture given a tube failure with a flaw of this size.

Can you assist us?

Tom Shedlosky  
610-337-5171

**CC:** Brian Holian, David Lew, James Trapp, Wayne Lan...

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