

CONSOLIDATED EDISON COMPANY OF NEW YORK

INDIAN POINT UNIT 1 DECOMMISSIONING PLAN

January 20, 1999



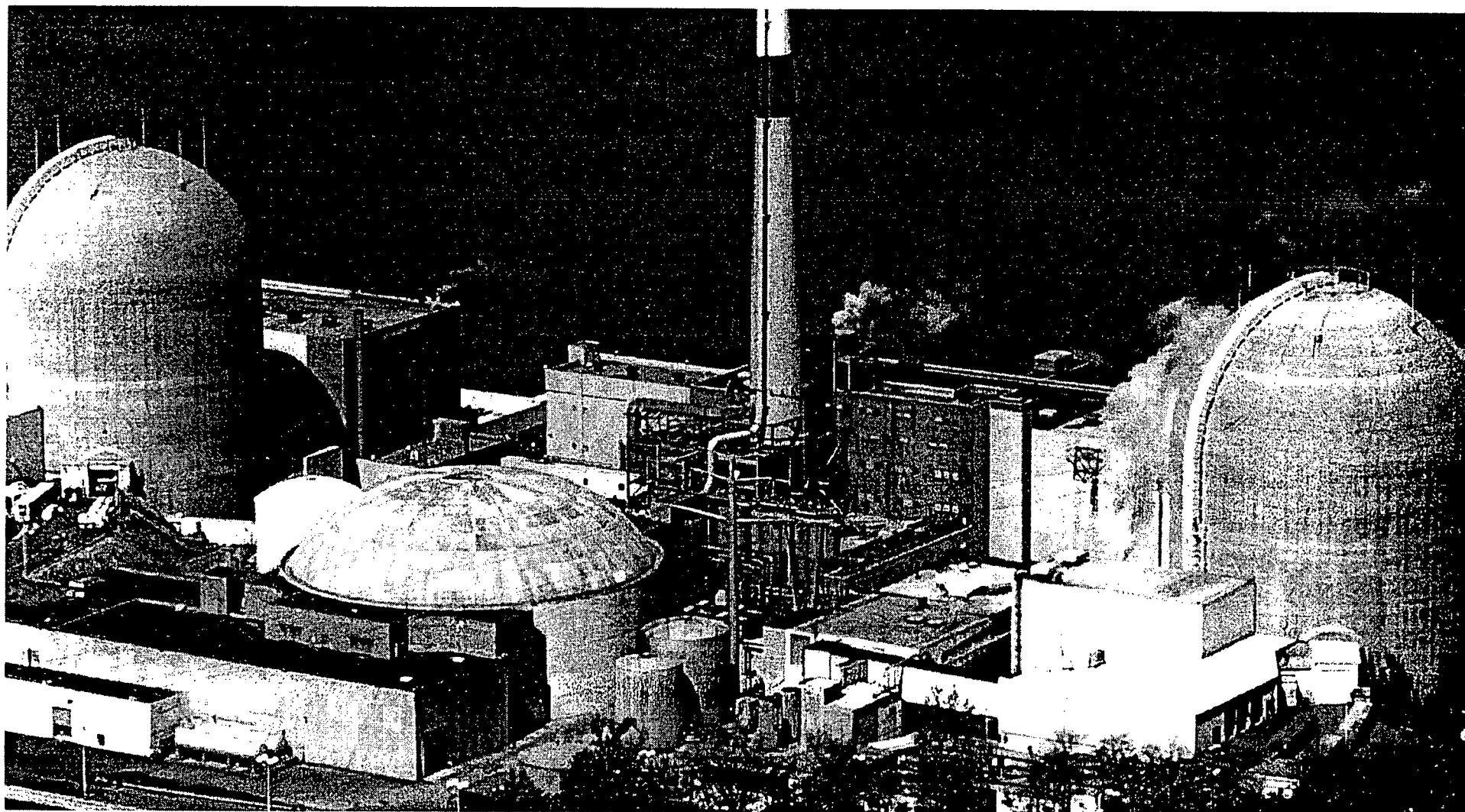
Indian Point 1

History

- **Received Construction Permit - 1956**
- **Construction Started - 1958**
- **Commercial Operation - 1962**
- **Power Operation Suspended - October 1974**
- **Reactor Defueled - January 1976**
- **Plant Retired - March 1980**
- **Decommissioning Plan Submitted - October 1980**
- **NRC Approved Plan - January 1996**

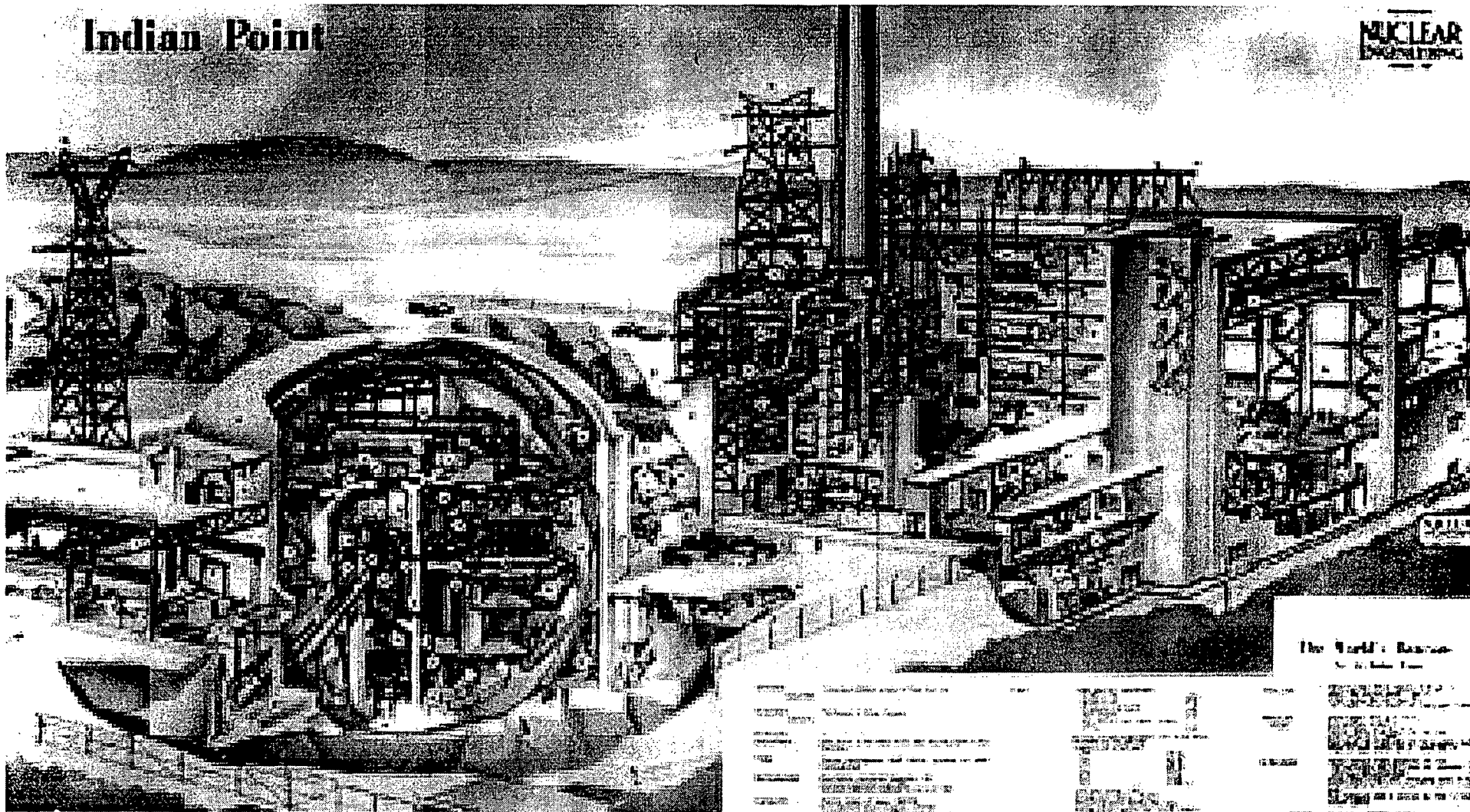
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Design Description

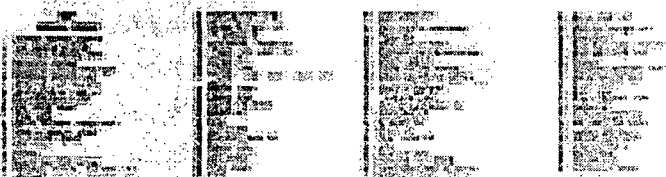


Indian Point

NUCLEAR
INDIAN POINT



The World's Biggest
Nuclear Plant



REACTOR: The reactor is the heart of the plant, where nuclear fission takes place. It is a large, cylindrical structure with a complex internal design. The fuel rods are arranged in a grid pattern, and the control rods are used to regulate the reaction. The primary loop circulates water from the reactor to the steam generator.

CONTAINMENT: The containment structure is a large, dome-shaped building that houses the reactor. It is designed to prevent the release of radioactive materials in the event of an accident. The containment structure is made of thick concrete and has a series of access points for maintenance and inspection.

STEAM GENERATOR: The steam generator is a large, cylindrical structure that transfers heat from the primary loop to the secondary loop. It is located in the containment structure. The secondary loop circulates water from the steam generator to the turbine.

TURBINE: The turbine is a large, complex machine that converts the energy of the steam into mechanical energy. It is located in the containment structure. The turbine is connected to a generator, which produces electricity.

COOLING TOWER: The cooling tower is a large, lattice-structured tower that cools the water from the condenser. It is located outside the containment structure. The cooling tower uses a combination of natural draft and forced draft to move air through the tower. The water is cooled as it passes through the tower and is then recirculated back to the condenser.

CONDENSER: The condenser is a large, cylindrical structure that cools the steam from the turbine. It is located in the containment structure. The condenser uses water from the cooling tower to cool the steam. The condensed water is then pumped back to the steam generator.

WATER PUMP: The water pump is a large, complex machine that circulates water from the condenser back to the steam generator. It is located in the containment structure. The water pump is driven by the turbine.

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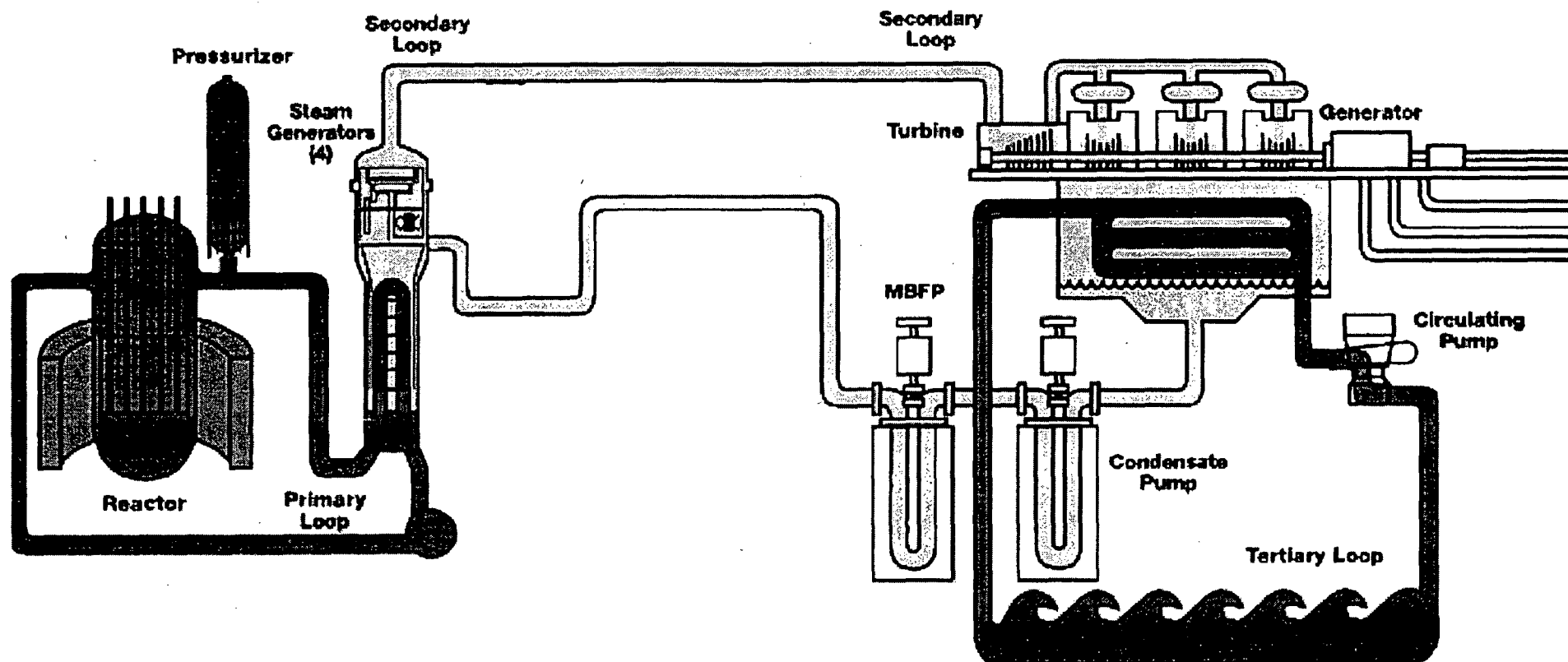
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Decommissioning Option Chosen

“SAFSTOR”

- **SAFSTOR:** Those activities required to place and maintain a radioactive facility in such a condition that the risk to public safety is within acceptable bounds, and that the facility can be safely stored and subsequently decontaminated to levels which permit release of the facility for unrestricted use
- **Unit to be dismantled after Unit 2 has retired**

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Current Status

- **Reactor Defueled and Fuel In the Fuel Handling Building**
- **Superheaters and most secondary plant (turbine, generator, condensers) have been removed**
- **Portions of plant retained to support Unit 2 operations (chemistry labs, radioactive waste processing, administrative offices, emergency response facilities)**

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Future Activities

- **When Decommissioning starts, all radioactive materials will be removed from the site**
- **The site will be restored for unrestricted use**
- **License Termination by NRC**