William J. Cahill, Jr.
Vice President

Consolidated Edison Company of New York, Inc.
4 Irving Place, New York, N Y 10003
Telephone (212) 460-3819

February 13, 1980

Re: Indian Point Unit No. 2
Docket No. 50-247

Director of Nuclear Reactor Regulation
ATTN: Mr. A. Schwencer, Chief
Operating Reactors Branch No. 1
Division of Operating Reactors
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Washington, D. C. 20555

Dear Mr. Schwencer:

The purpose of this correspondence is to confirm the information transmitted in a February 8, 1980 telephone conference call between Messrs. Len Olshan, Warren Hazelton, William Ross, and David Sellers of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and Mr. Samuel Rothstein, Con Edison, in which the results of the Indian Point Unit No. 2 low pressure turbine examinations were discussed.

The results of these turbine examinations are as follows:

During the period January 11, to February 10, 1980, the Indian Point Unit No. 2 plant was shutdown to perform an examination of the low pressure turbines. Westinghouse performed ultrasonic examination of each disc in each of the three (3) low pressure turbines. Two (2) cracks were identified in disc No. 3, generator end of turbine 23. One (1) crack in one (1) keyway was estimated to be 0.58" deep, and the other crack in another keyway was estimated to be 0.40" deep. In disc No. 5, low pressure turbine 22, generator end, tangential ultrasonic scan picked up an indication in the bore, but radial ultrasonic scan showed no depth to the indication. Consequently, it was concluded that either there was a shallow score in the bore, or that the indication was a spurious one. No other indications were reported.

The No. 3 disc containing cracks was removed. The disc was burned down to a 51" diameter and then turned down to 41 1/2" diameter. Approximately 2 1/2" of the 12" width on the side opposite the keyways was machined down to 0.030" wall. The remaining portion of the disc was drilled radially along axial lines 120° apart (centered between keyways) to one (1") inch wall remaining. Then drilling was continued along one axial line until the disc fractured. A lifting lug was welded to the disc adjacent to the fracture, and a lever was used to break off a 120° segment of disc. The remaining 240° segment was then opened (like a clam-shell) and lifted off the shaft.

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The disc was replaced by a split double collar, and a baffle plate was installed, essentially equivalent to that used at other plants.

In response to a question about our plans for investigation of the reasons for cracking, Mr. Rothstein stated that we were considering having Westinghouse study one (1) segment of the disc and having an independent laboratory study the other segment.

The NRC personnel (indicated above) concluded that there was no reason why the plant should not proceed with start-up. The Indian Point Unit No. 2 plant was started up on February 10, 1980.

Should you or your staff have questions, please contact us.

Very truly yours,

William J. Cahill, Jr.
Vice President

CC: Mr. Boyce H. Grier, Director
Office of Inspection and Enforcement
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Region I
631 Park Avenue
King of Prussia, Pennsylvania 19406

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
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