



NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORPORATION / 300 ERIE BOULEVARD WEST, SYRACUSE, N.Y. 13202 / TELEPHONE (315) 474-1511

December 19, 1983  
(7821)

Mr. R. W. Starostecki, Director  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Region I  
Division of Project and Resident Programs  
631 Park Avenue  
King of Prussia, PA 19406

Re: Nine Mile Point Unit 2  
Docket No. 50-410

Dear Mr. Starostecki:

Enclosed is a final report in accordance with 10CFR50.55(e) for the problem concerning ITT Grinnell radiographs for welds of T-quenchers and pipes with wall thickness equal to or greater than 1/2 in. Mr. H. Kister of your staff was informed, via telecon, of the condition concerning T-quencher welds on January 19, 1983, and the condition concerning other pipe welds on May 23, 1983.

Very truly yours,

C. V. Mangin  
Vice President  
Nuclear Engineering & Licensing

CVM/TL:ja

Enclosure

xc: Director of Inspection and Enforcement  
U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission  
Washington, DC 20555

Mr. R. Gramm, Resident Inspector

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NIAGARA MOHAWK POWER CORPORATION  
NINE MILE POINT UNIT 2  
DOCKET NO. 50-410

Final Report for a Problem  
Concerning the ITT Grinnell Weld Radiographs  
of T-Quenchers and Piping  
Equal to or Greater than 1/2 Inch

Description of the Problem

A review of ITT Grinnell Corporation shop weld radiographs of T-quencher, Mark No. 2SVV\*DIFF127, indicated that there was an attempt to artificially enhance a radiograph for weld F. This weld is ASME Code Class 3. This item has been identified in Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation Nonconformance and Disposition Report No. 4262.

As a result of this finding, additional weld radiographs of other T-quenchers and piping with wall thickness equal to or greater than 1/2 inch were reviewed both at the jobsite and at ITT Grinnell's shop at Kernersville, North Carolina. As a result, a total of 53 weld radiographs (including radiographs for weld F identified above) were found to have enhancements.

Analysis of Safety Implications

Out of the 53 welds found to have enhancements, 37 were reradiographed and found to be acceptable. Ten welds were not reradiographed because they had been eliminated (i.e., no longer exist) due to other reasons (e.g., spool cancellation due to design change, etc.). The remaining six enhanced weld radiographs were for the weld material buildup at the service water system pipe end preparations prior to the welds being completed in the field. It was not possible to reradiograph the weld material buildup only, due to the subsequently made field weld. Additionally, the ASME Code requires, as a minimum, only magnetic particle testing for these welds. Magnetic particle testing for the weld material buildup was also initially performed at ITT Grinnell's shop at Kernersville, and it provided satisfactory results. However, these welds were identified on ITT Grinnell Nonconformance and Disposition Report Nos. IG529 through IG533 and IG536. The field welds were cut out and the remaining shop weld material buildups were found to be acceptable after radiographic testing.

We therefore believe that if this problem were to have remained uncorrected, it would not have adversely affected plant safety.