JUL 1 4 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: Paul F. Hayes

Siting and Environment Branch, RES

FROM:

Eugene V. Imbro, Lead Engineer

Reactor Systems 3

Reactor Operations Analysis Branch, AEOD

SUBJECT:

WORKSCOPES FOR BIOFOULING PROJECTS

The following general comments on the draft workscope, "Safety Implications of Auxiliary Systems Biofouling at Nuclear Power Stations," and the proposal, "The Second International Corbicula Symposium," are provided below as requested by your memo of June 8, 1982. Attached for your consideration is a marked-up copy of the draft workscope reflecting the proposed changes.

- 1. Responses to IEB 81-03 and the ORAB service water study identified system fouling due to mud, silt, and corrosion products to be as much of a concern as biofouling. It may, therefore, be advisable to broaden the scope of the proposed study to include a review of other fouling mechanisms. I believe this would be best accomplished using the existing task structure rather than adding a separate task.
- 2. Before Task 1 of the draft workscope can be accomplished, it is necessary to identify the fouling organisms and other mechanisms for fouling that can pose a threat to plant safety systems. I think this is important so that the workscope can be directed towards a review of several of the more important (from a safety point of view) types of fouling. Algae and slime, for example, are also manifestations of biofouling that have received much attention due to the economic penalties they can impose on plant operation. They do not, however, represent a safety concern of the same magnitude as the Asiatic clam. Therefore, I suggest another task be added in the beginning to focus the scope of the investigation.
- 3. Since there are differences from plant to plant in design philosophy, operation, and nomenclature of service water and fire protection systems, it would be easier and more efficient to look at these systems generically on an elemental level to identify how piping arrangements, components, system operating conditions, and ambients are either affected by or affect biofouling.
- 4. A review of the proposed symposium indicates that it leans heavily towards the biological side of the biofouling question. Since our interests are twofold, i.e., biology and engineering, I think the program should be equally

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weighted to address the systems/operational concerns as well as the biological aspects. The addition of someone to the symposium steering committee that has experienced the operational difficulties caused by Corbicula would be helpful in organizing the engineering part of the program.

Please contact me if I can be of further assistance. I can be reached on 492-4495.

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Eugene V. Imbro, Lead Engineer Reactor Systems 3 Reactor Operations Analysis Branch, AEOD

Attachment: As stated

cc w/attachment: CMichelson, AEOD CHeltemes, AEOD KSeyfrit, AEOD TWolf, AEOD MMasnik, NRR DPickett, NRR RKiessel, NRR

bcc w/attachment: CentralFiles AEOD RF AEOD SF EImbro, AEOD

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SAFETY IMPLICATIONS OF AUXILLARY SYSTEMS OF SERVICE WATER AND FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS BIOFOULING AT NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS

Objectives

The purpose of this work is to provide the NRC staff with generic that can pose a threat to safety—information about biofouling at nuclear power stations. This work related service water and fire will serve as a technical reference source for the staff when address—protection systems ing the extent and importance of this issue at particular facilities during CP/OL hearings, technical specification changes, and I&E inspections.

1. Identify the fouling organisms, that can pose a threat to the operability Tasks of plant satety-related service water and fire protection systems.

- 2 X. Document and review the current state-of-knowledge about the

 and other mechanisms for fooling identified in Task 1
 biological characteristics of fouling organisms that enable them

 and enhance their ability to infest service water and fire

 protection systems at nuclear power plants.
 - Divide the review into freshwater and marine species with emphasis

 on Corbicula, mussels, and oysters, and fresh water sponges.

 Divide the review of other fooling mechanisms into extennally and internally generated sources with emphasis on mid, silt and corrosion products.

 Identify critical areas of importance to understanding the fouling phenomenon where information is lacking.
- 3 %. Conduct a review of nuclear power plant, auxiliary system production of components to identify those areas that present a likely potential organisms or the action of other fooling mechanisms for biofouling and the reasons that this fouling might develop.

 Categorize these systems according to the potential for fouling and the safety-significance of the system/component.

- 3. Conduct a review of the state-of-the-art of hipfouling control strategies and their effectiveness under various situations that have been used at both nuclear and non-nuclear power plants that safety-related service water and fire protection are relevant to auxiliary systems at nuclear plants.
- A. Conduct a review of factors that might interact with existing which, if any, of these fouling and exacerbate the fouling problems at the facility leading to a more critical situation than would exist with either the incident or the fouling alone.
 - Examples of these interacting factors might be specific operating procedures, seismic events, transients, a flow surge through the systems, etc.
 - Examine these events in terms of various degrees of fouling and +olerate
 the likely importance of the scenario outcome.
 - 6 5. Produce a guidance document based on tasks 1-4 for the NRC staff
 to use when reviewing the potential significance and consequences
 of biofouling in service water and fire protection systems at
 nuclear power plants. This guideline should be structured to
 provide information on where (geographical location, and plant
 components) and under what operational conditions
 systems) biofouling problems are most likely to occur, and the
 predicted extent and significance of the problem. This guidance will
 be used to evaluate proposed licensee control and surveillance
 programs and their likely effectiveness in dealing with biofouling
 problems and the need for NRC required action.