

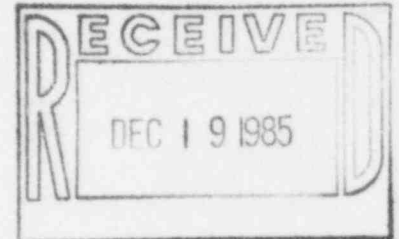
TEXAS UTILITIES GENERATING COMPANY
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WILLIAM G. COUNSIL
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

December 16, 1985

Mr. Robert D. Martin
Regional Administrator
U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Region IV
611 Ryan Plaza Drive, Suite 1000
Arlington, Texas 76012



SUBJECT: COMANCHE PEAK STEAM ELECTRIC STATION
DOCKET NOS. 50-445 AND 50-446
CORBICULA SP AND MICROBIOLOGICALLY
INDUCED CORROSION

Dear Mr. Martin:

In accordance with your telephone request of October 28, 1985, the following is a summary of the CPSES activities associated with the control of Corbicula sp (Asian clams) and Microbiologically Induced Corrosion (MIC).

I. Asian Clams

In response to IE Bulletin 81-03 dated April 10, 1981 and request for additional information dated January 21, 1983, TUGCo provided letters TXX-3352 dated June 26, 1981 and TXX-3649 dated March 22, 1983 respectively. TXX-3649 (attached) clarified the response submitted by TXX-3352 and provided commitments with regard to monitoring for presence of Asian clams.

In December, 1984 the presence of Asian clams was confirmed in the Squaw Creek Reservoir and the Safe Shutdown Impoundment. In accordance with commitment 2 of TXX-3649, a program was established to monitor for Asian clams in individual components of the service water and fire protection systems. The program includes the routine monitoring of component strainers, inspection of susceptible components during component outages, and the development of an operational test to determine system performance degradation due to Asian clam intrusion.

We are also continuing to investigate methods to retard clam growth. The methods being considered include the use of ozone, chlorine or other biocides.

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II. Microbiologically Induced Corrosion (MIC)

During 1984 the industry became aware of problems in systems subjected to improper wet lay-up conditions for extended periods. In 1985, TUGCo expanded its lay-up monitoring program to include provisions for quarterly monitoring of all susceptible Unit 1 and Unit 2 systems for the presence of the microbes associated with MIC. This monitoring was conducted initially by both TUGCo and an independent consultant. Indications of the microbes associated with MIC were detected in samples taken from the Squaw Creek Reservoir, startup flush water recirculation tank, Fire Suppression System, and the Unit 2 Reactor Makeup Water Storage Tank (RMWST). Corrective actions were successfully implemented to eliminate these microbes in the startup flush water recirculation tank and the Unit 2 RMWST. Corrective actions were also successfully implemented to restore these tanks to acceptable conditions. Actions are presently in progress to eliminate the microbes from the Fire Suppression System and to ensure the operability and integrity of the Fire Suppression System.

Should you require additional information in these matters, please contact this office.

Very truly yours,


W. G. Council

BSD/grr
Attachment

c - V. S. Noonan

D. L. Kelley

U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Office of Inspection and Enforcement