



Approach for Addressing Fire Induced Circuit Failure

Sunil Weerakkody

Chief, Fire Protection and Special Projects Section

U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation

September 21, 2004



Introduction



- Purpose
 - Outline current NRC closure plan for fire induced circuit failure
 - Identify two potential end states
 - Outline differences
 - Implications for licensees



Appendix R/SRP End State



- Resumption of inspection focused on high probability configurations (Bin 1 of RIS 2004-03)
- Process confirmatory research on uncertain configurations (Bin 2 of RIS 2004-03) by the Office of Research
- Risk screening tool derived from NEI 00-01 (ML042230474)
- Staff consideration of revised NEI 00-01
- Self-assessments (NEI 04-06)
- Limited enforcement discretion



NFPA 805 Rule End State



- Risk Informed – Performance Based Rule provides regulatory framework
- New Regulatory Guide – Broader endorsement of NEI 00-01
- High Probability Configurations (Bin 1) inspection applies
- Self assessment applies
- Expanded enforcement discretion



What This Means



- Licensees adopting NFPA 805 Rule will have much greater flexibility in analyzing circuit issues
 - Circuit issues can be resolved with no NRC involvement for licensees adopting NFPA 805 Rule
 - Circuit issues can be resolved within current NRC processes (license amendments and exemptions/deviations) for licensees staying with Appendix R/SRP



Next Steps



- NRC resume inspection Jan 2005
- Issues enforcement discretion for self-identified findings and URIs
- Prepare SDP risk screening tool
- RES disposition Bin 2
- Issues Regulatory Guide for NFPA 805 rule
- Issue RIS outlining closure path
- Conduct public meetings (Oct 04)
- Revise RIS 2004-03 to include risk-informing inspection of all circuits