B8.4.2.8 AC Power Fault Trees

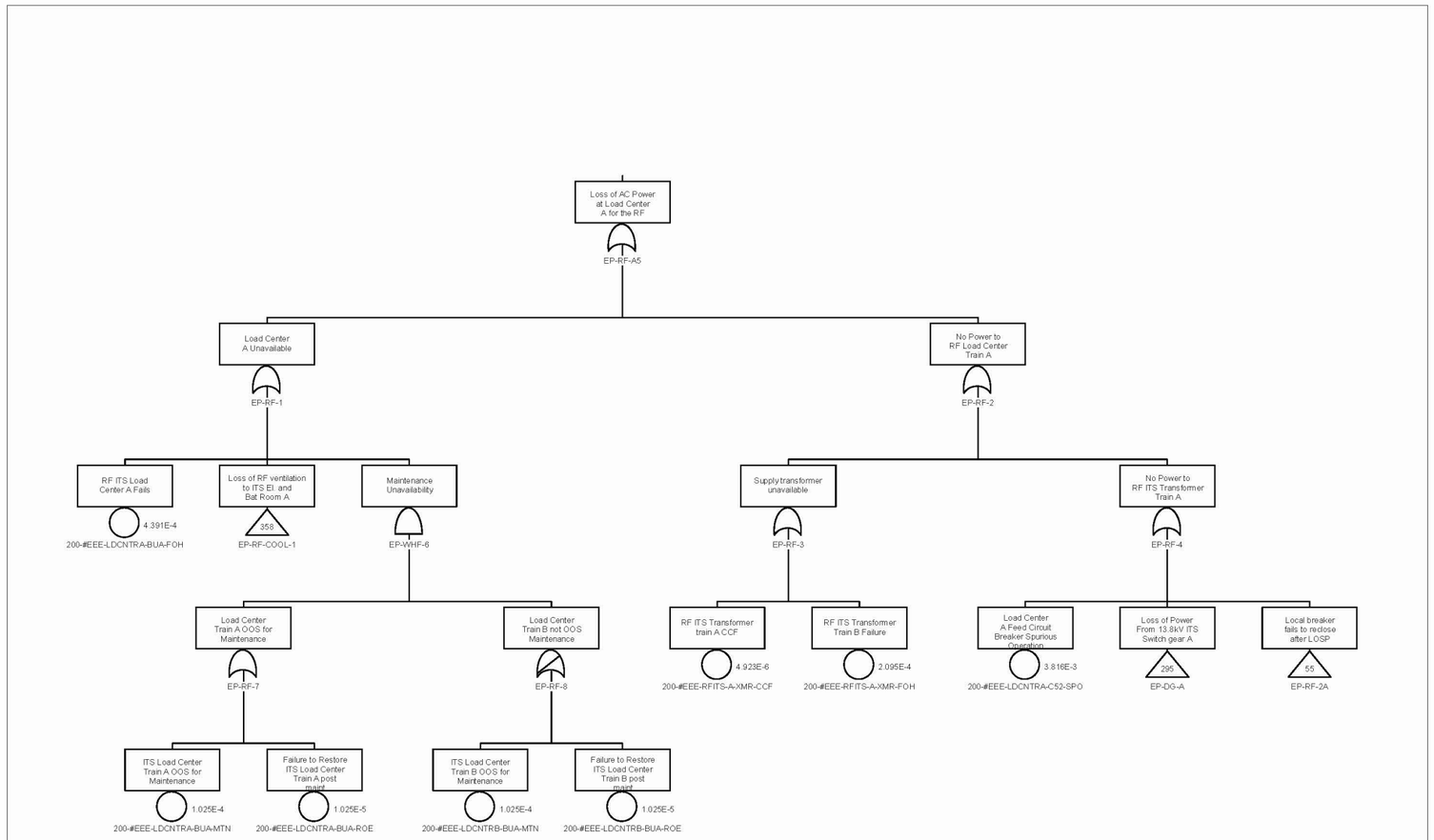

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Figure B8.4-5. Loss of AC Power to RF ITS Load Center Train A Sheet 1

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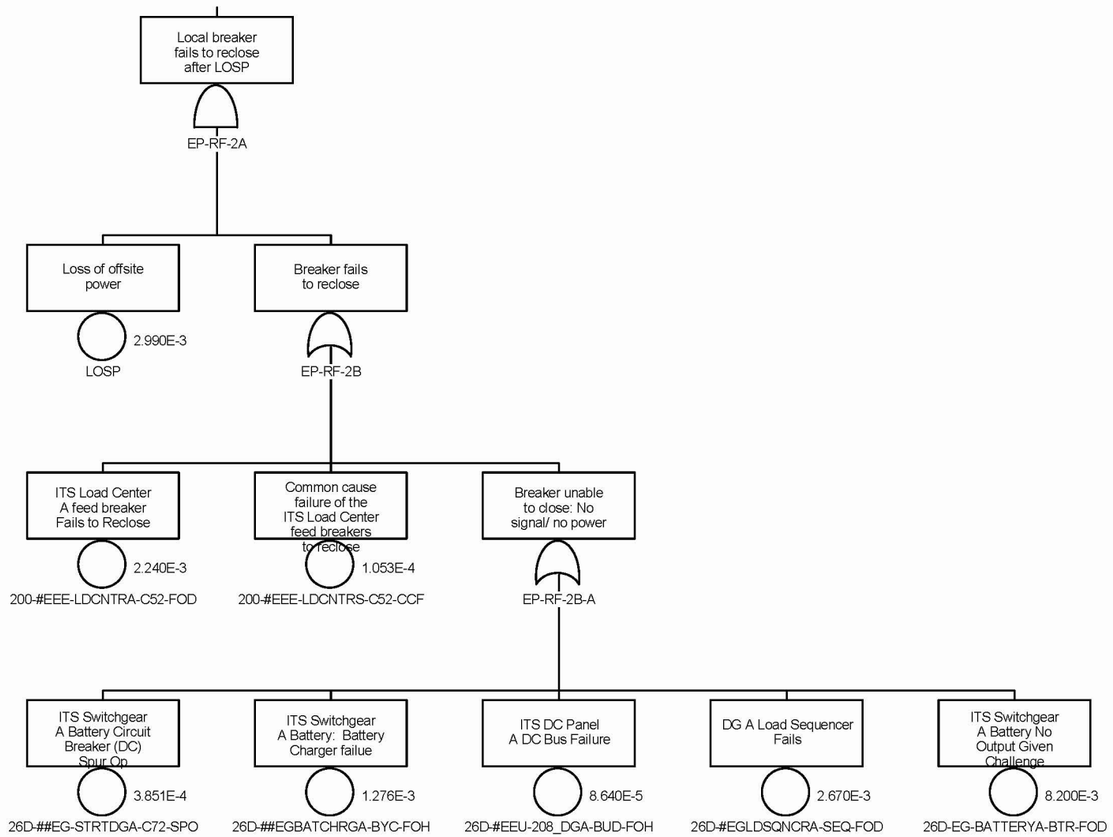

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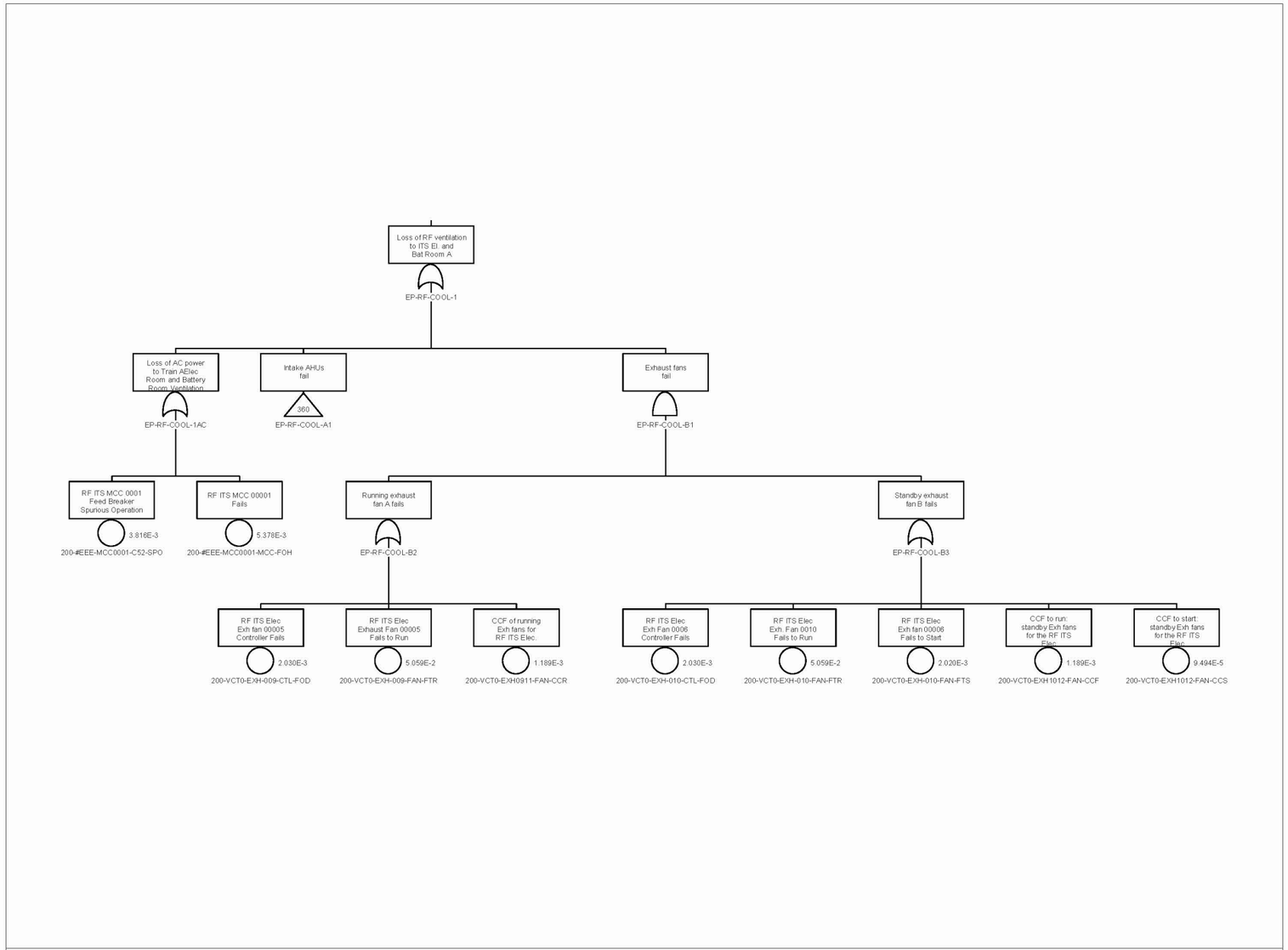

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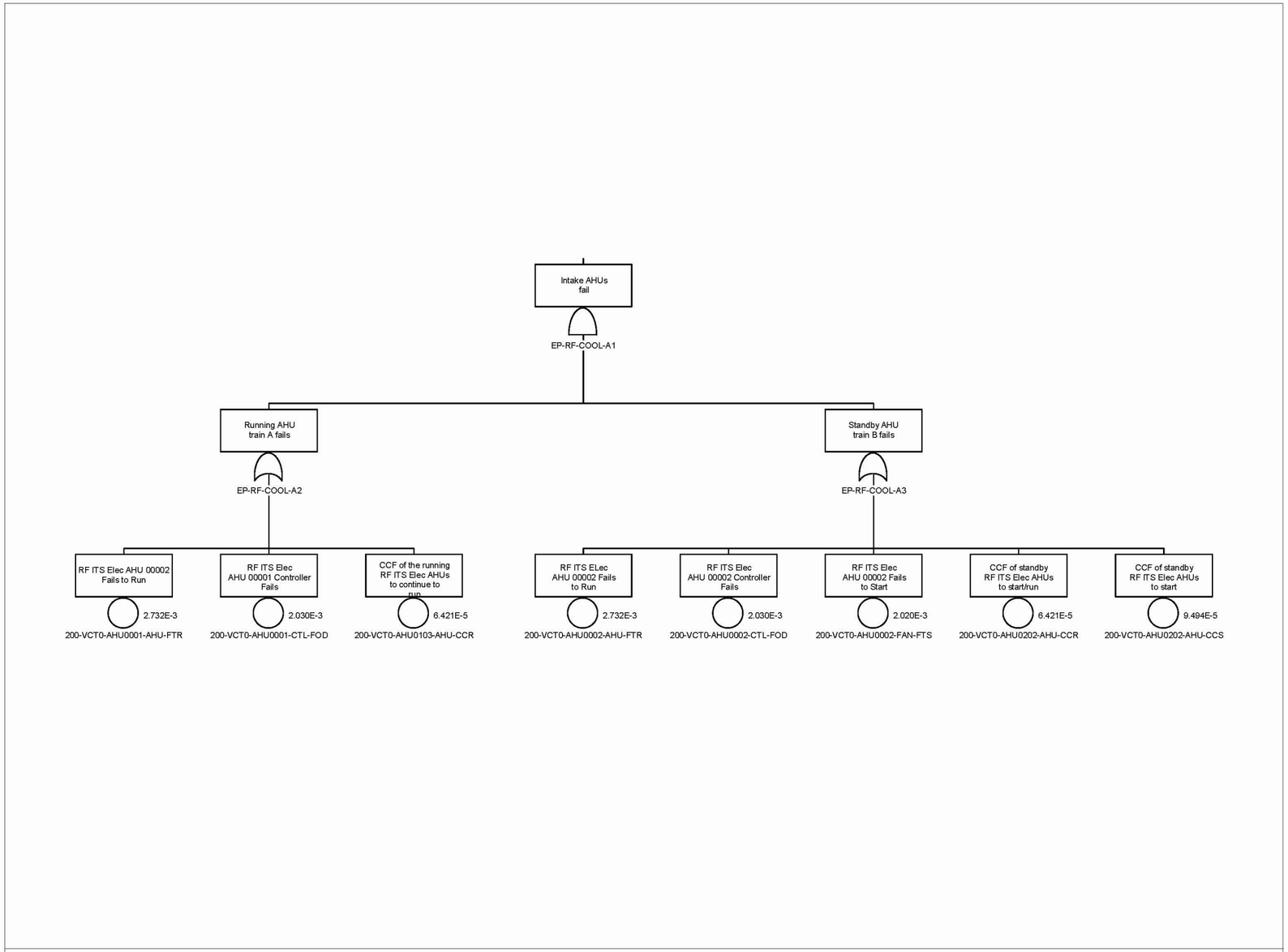

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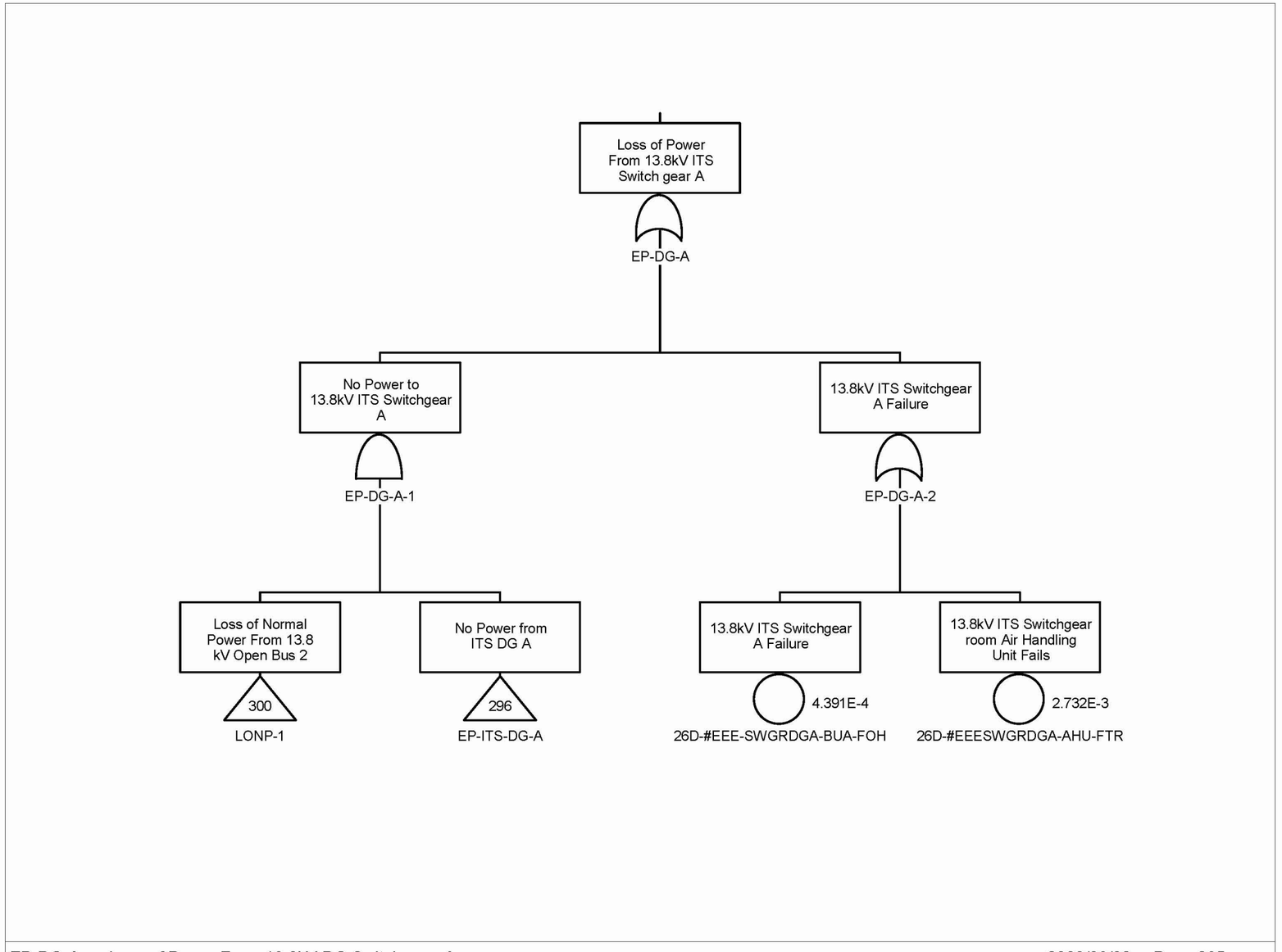

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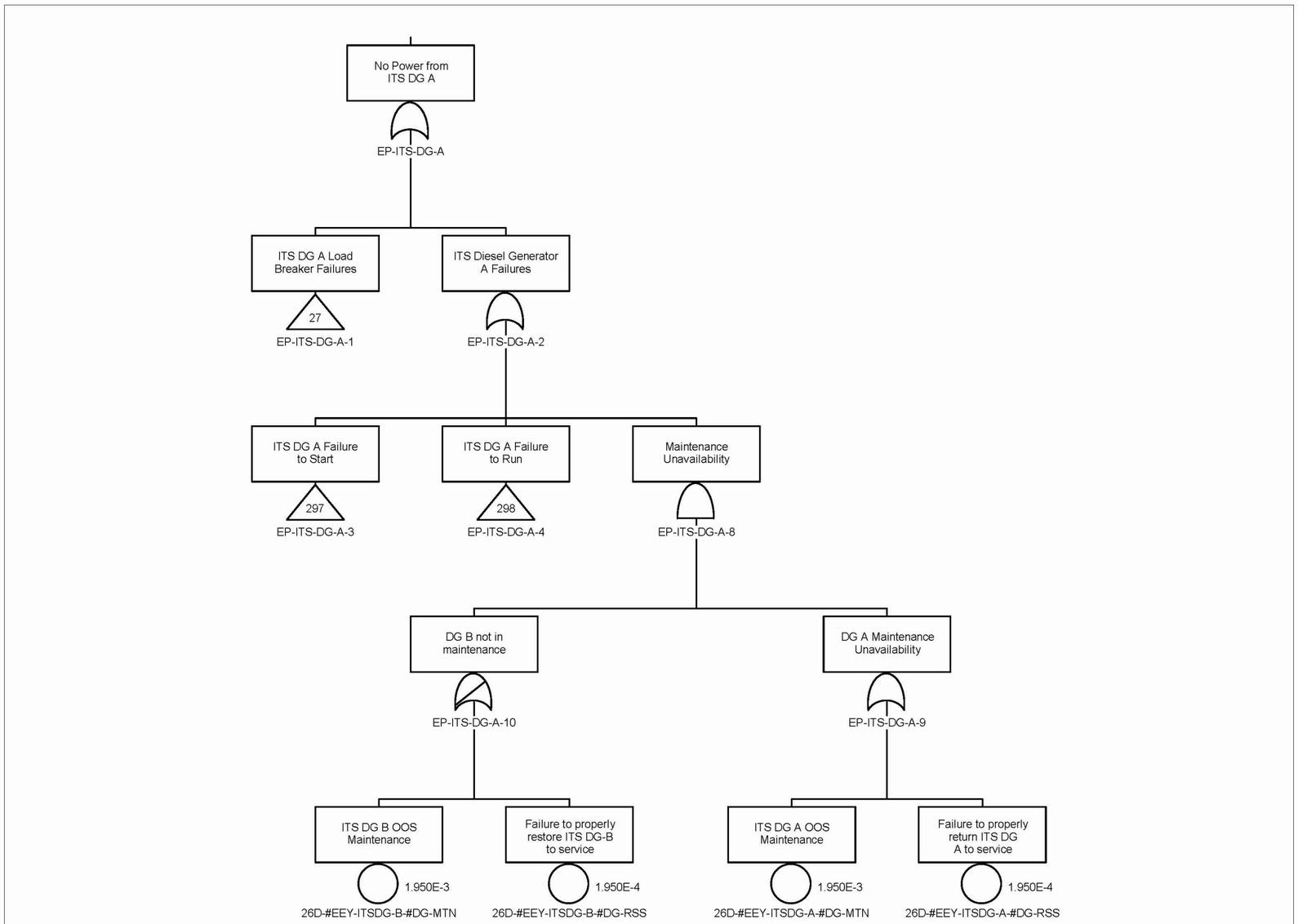

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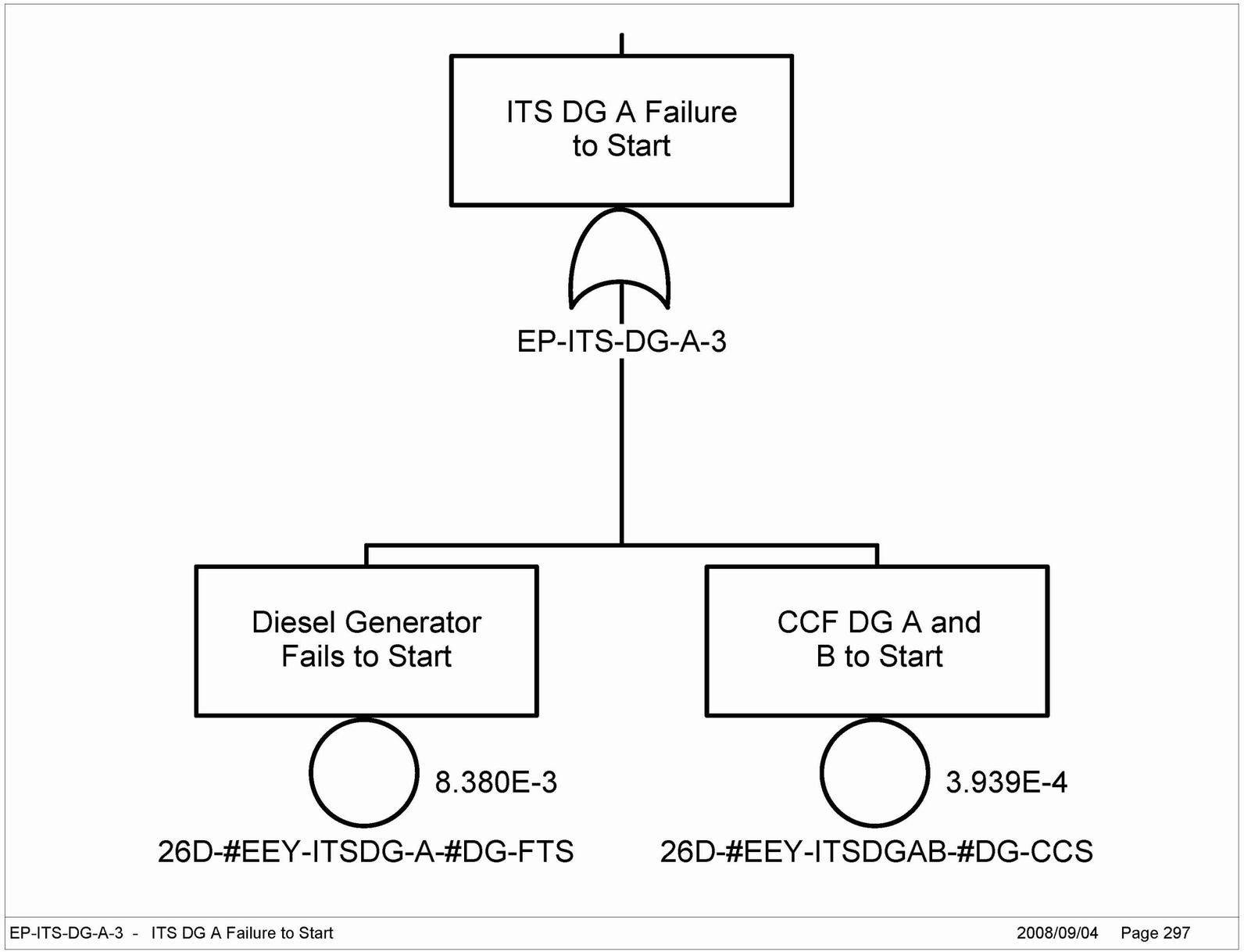

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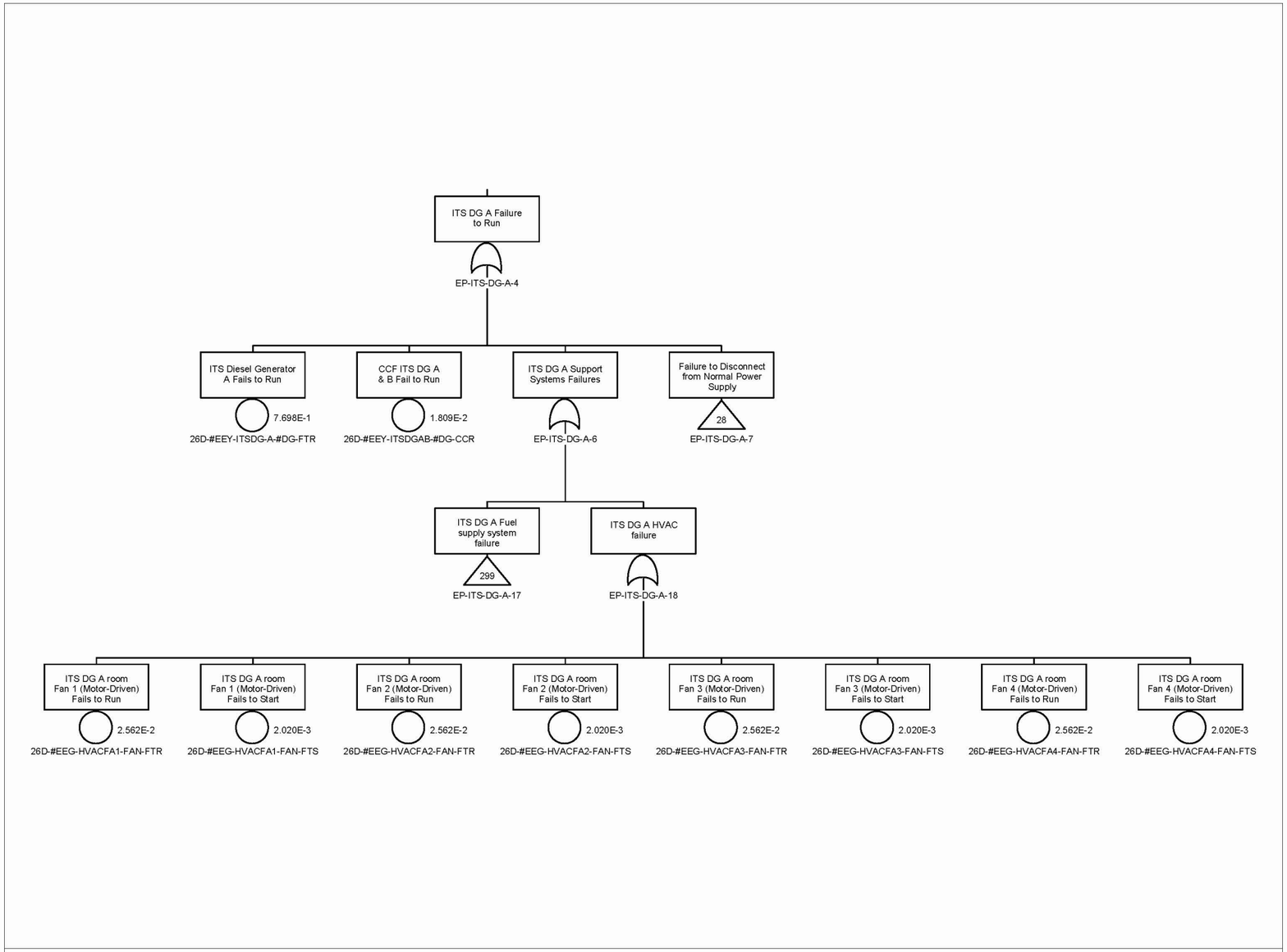

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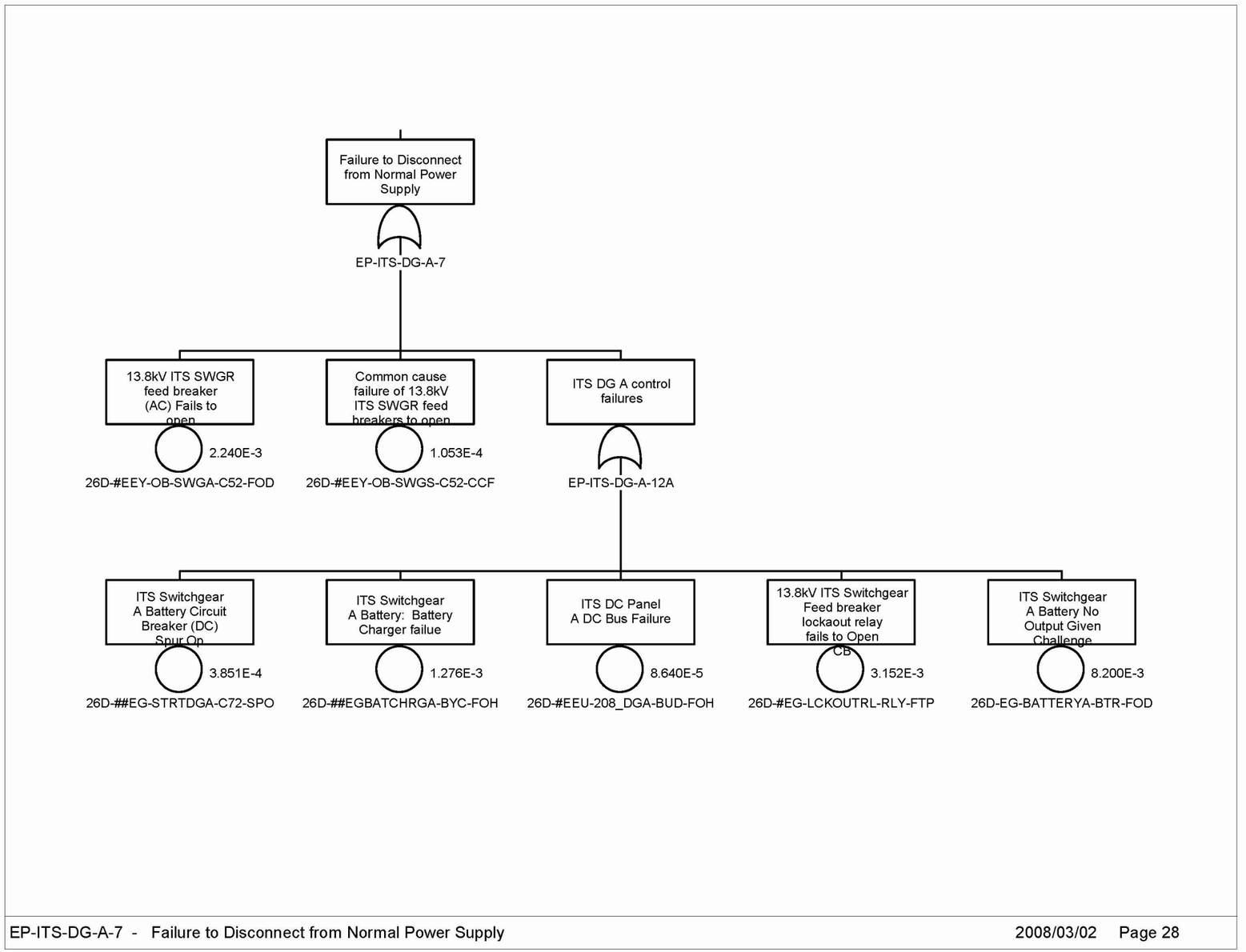

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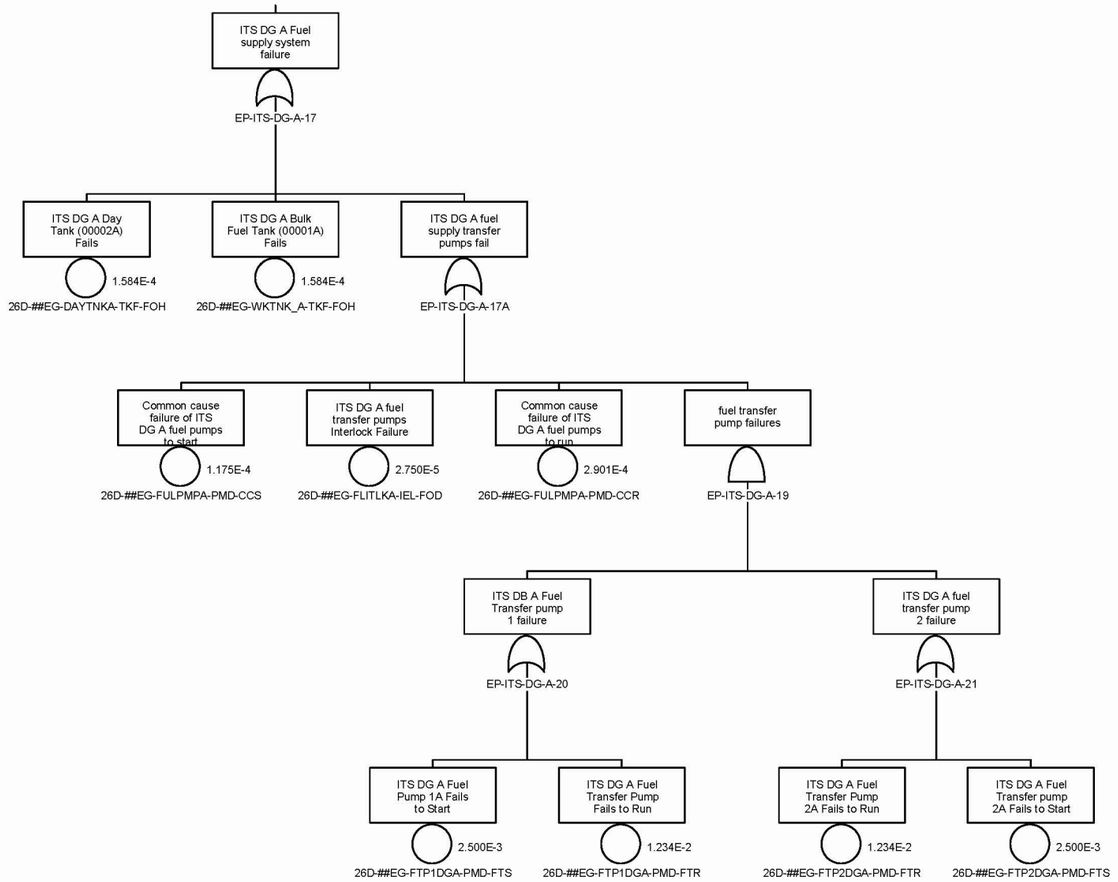

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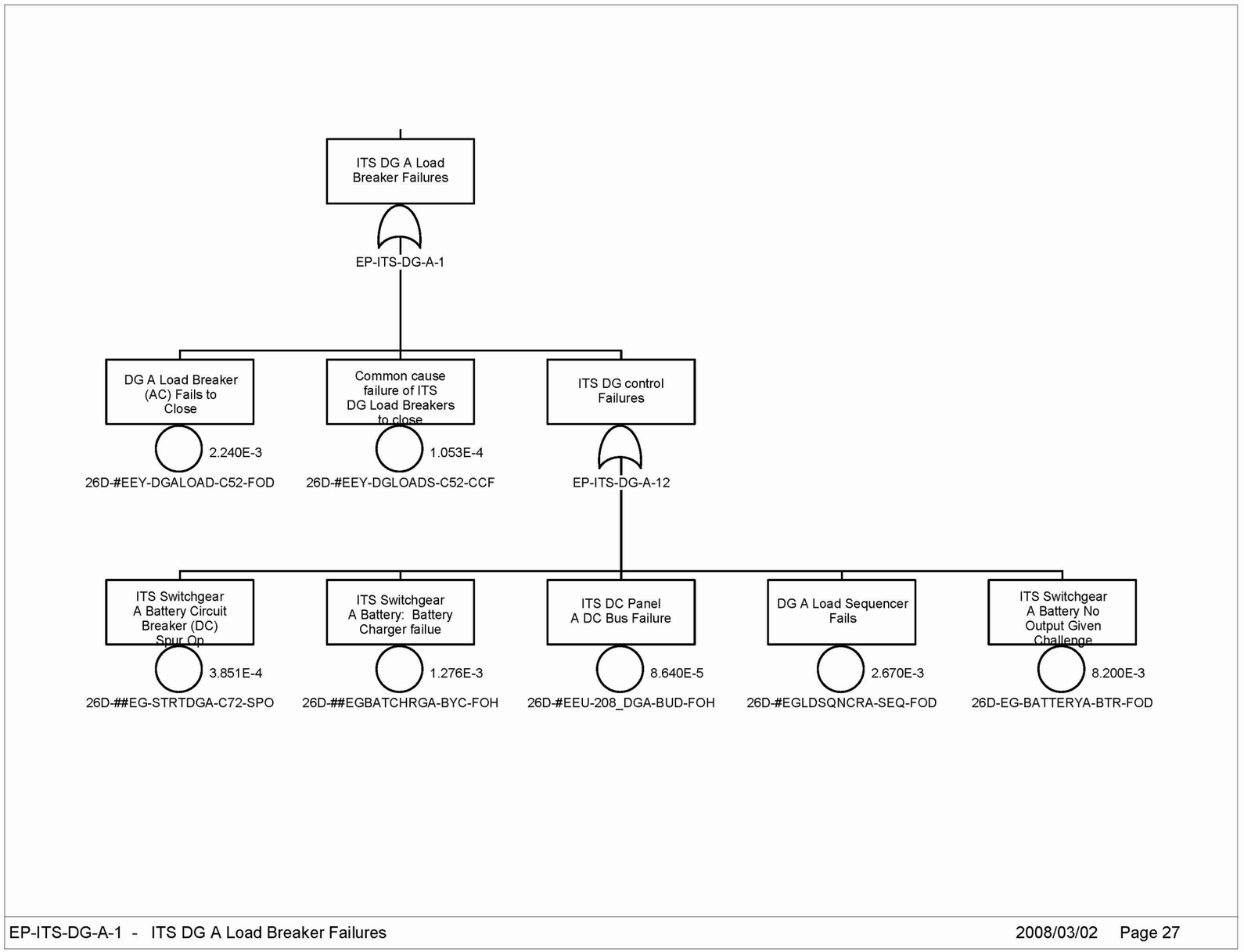

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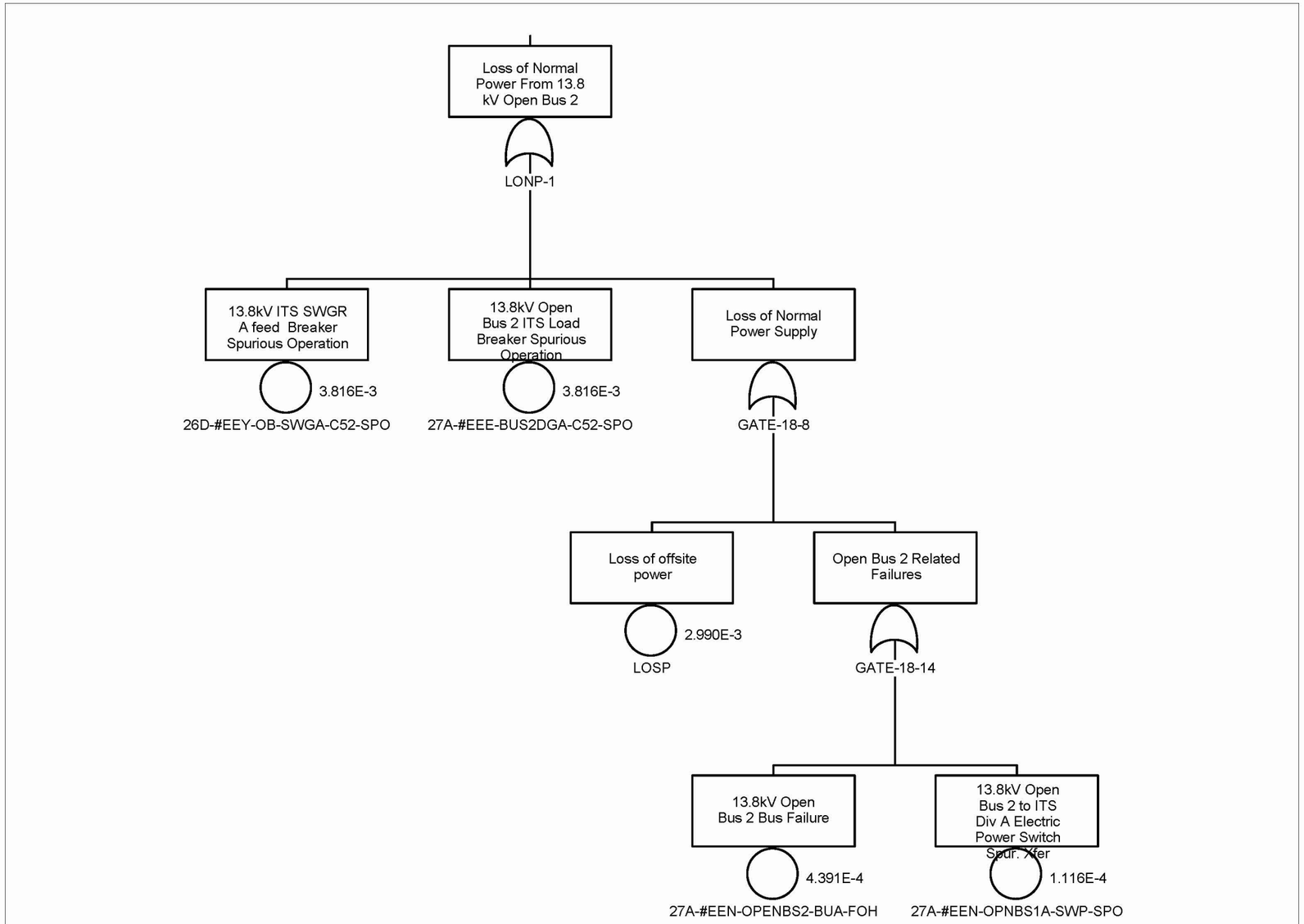

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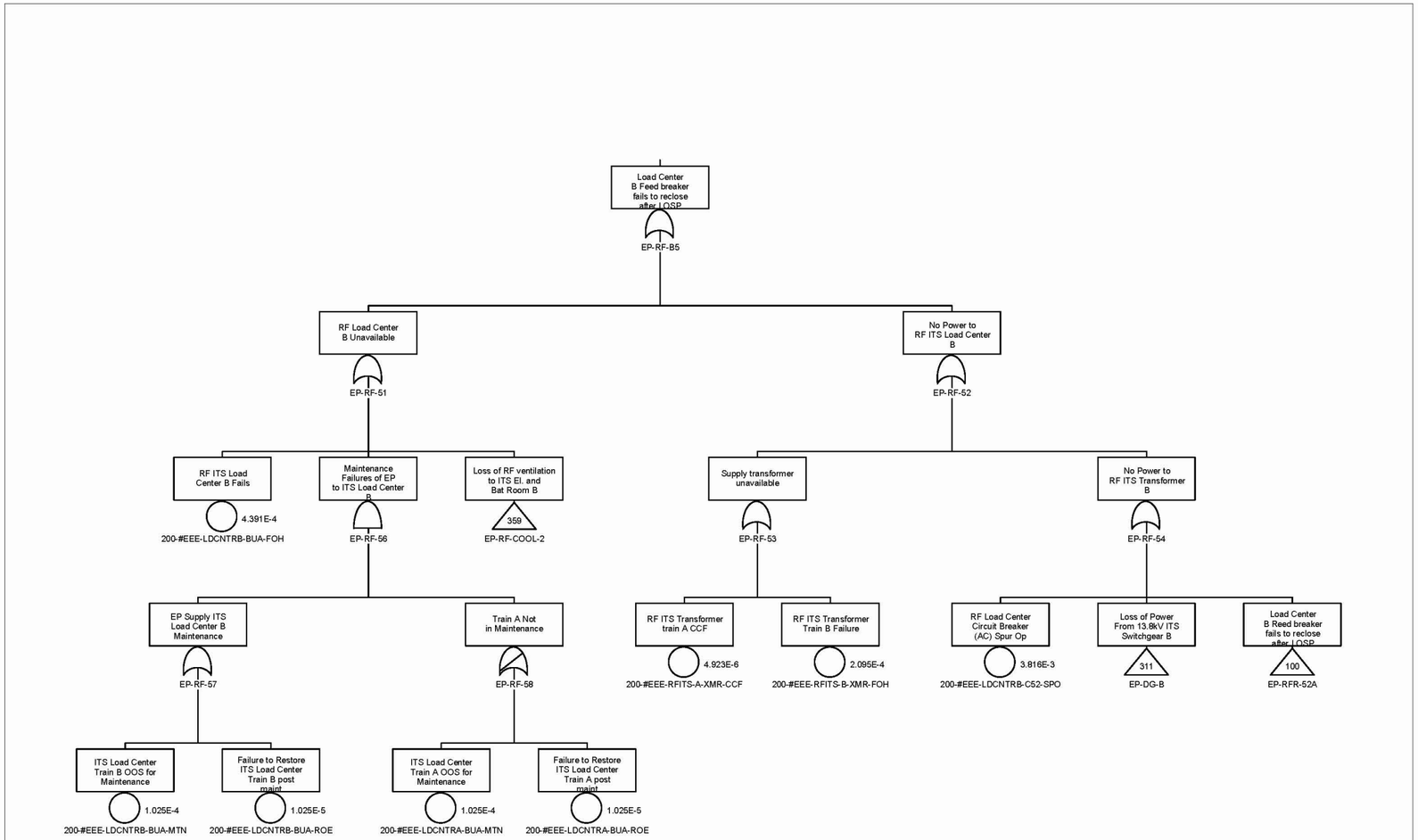

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Figure B8.4-17. Loss of AC Power to RF ITS Load Center Train B Sheet 1

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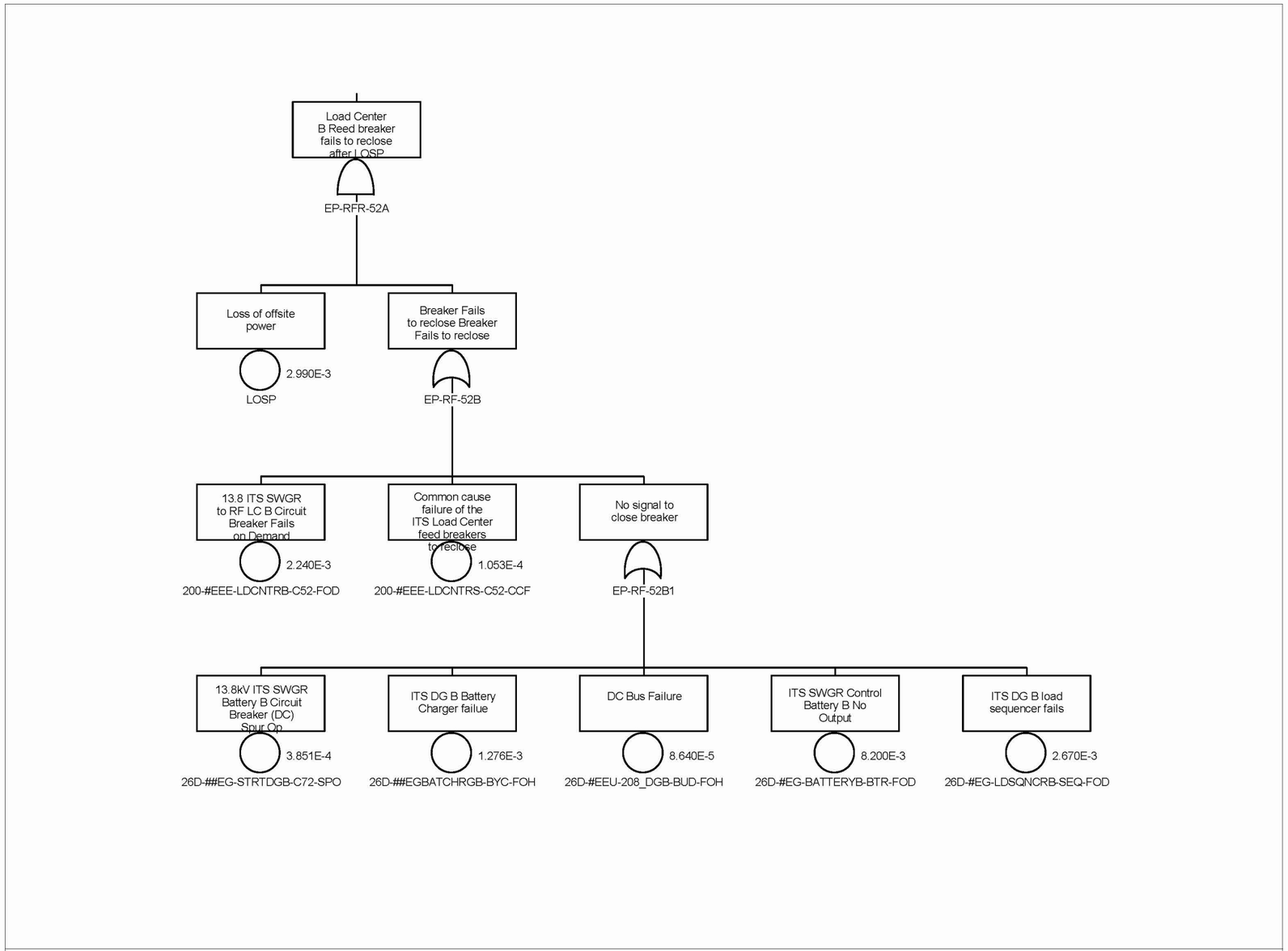

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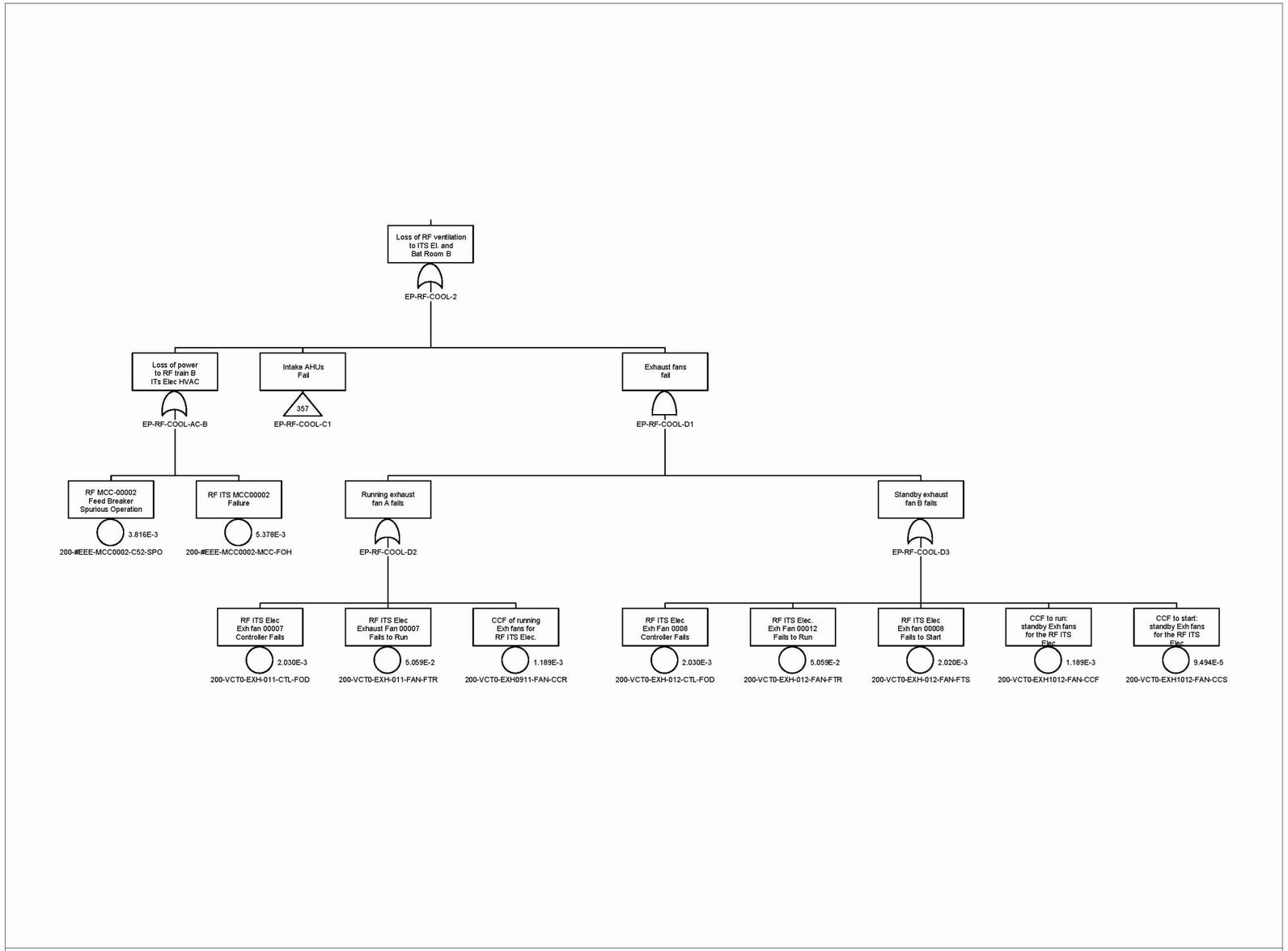

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Figure B8.4-19. Loss of AC Power to RF ITS Load Center Train B Sheet 3

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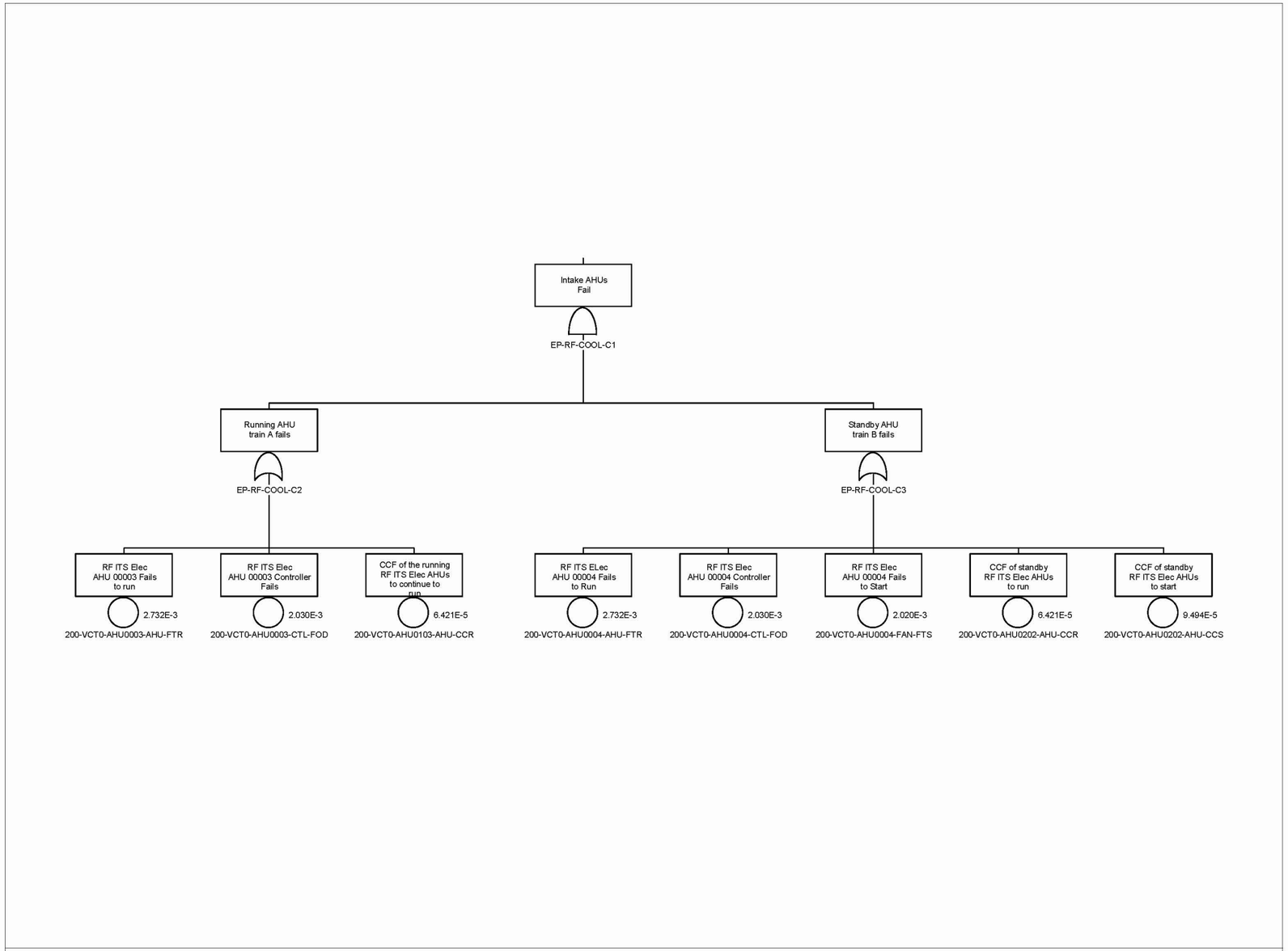

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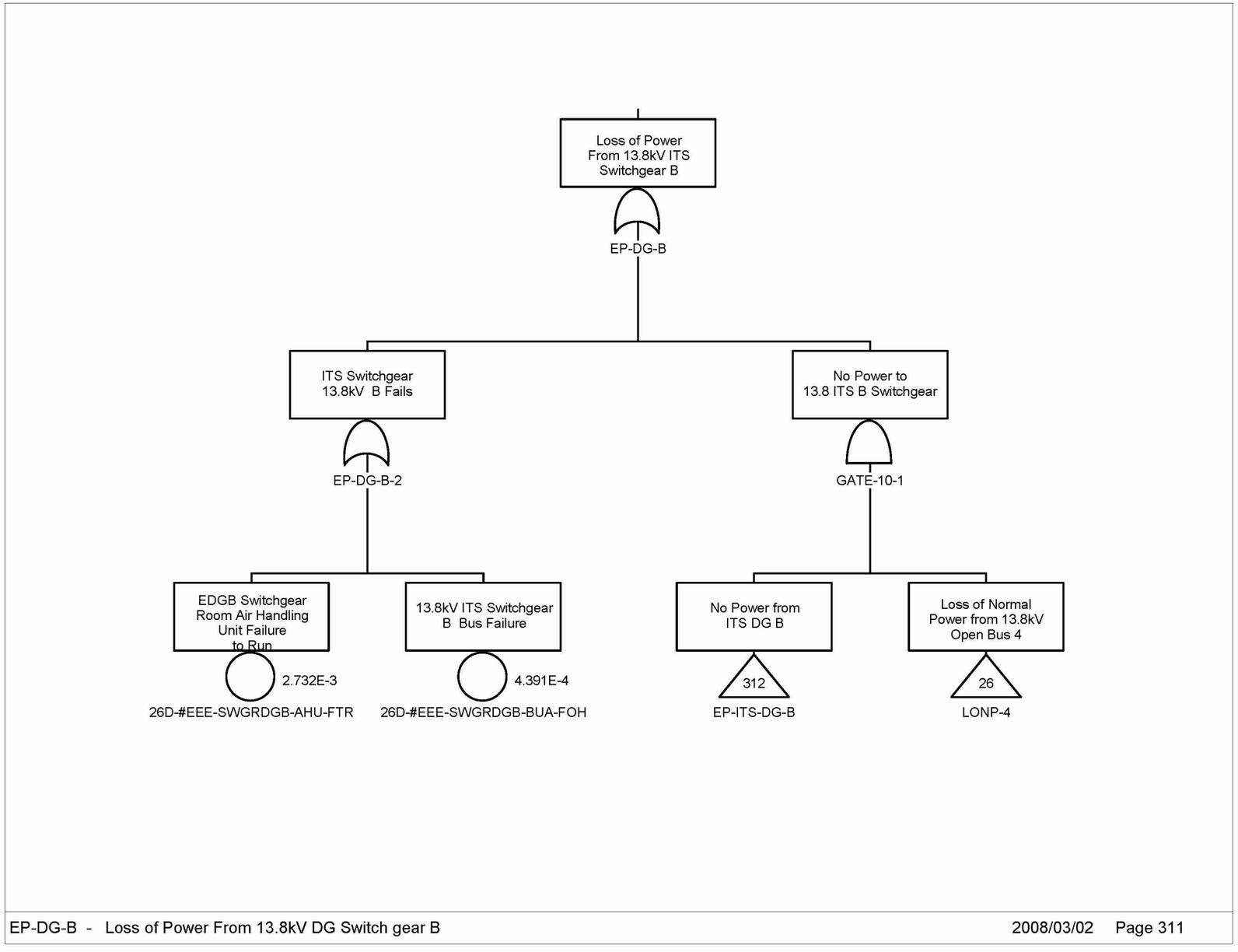

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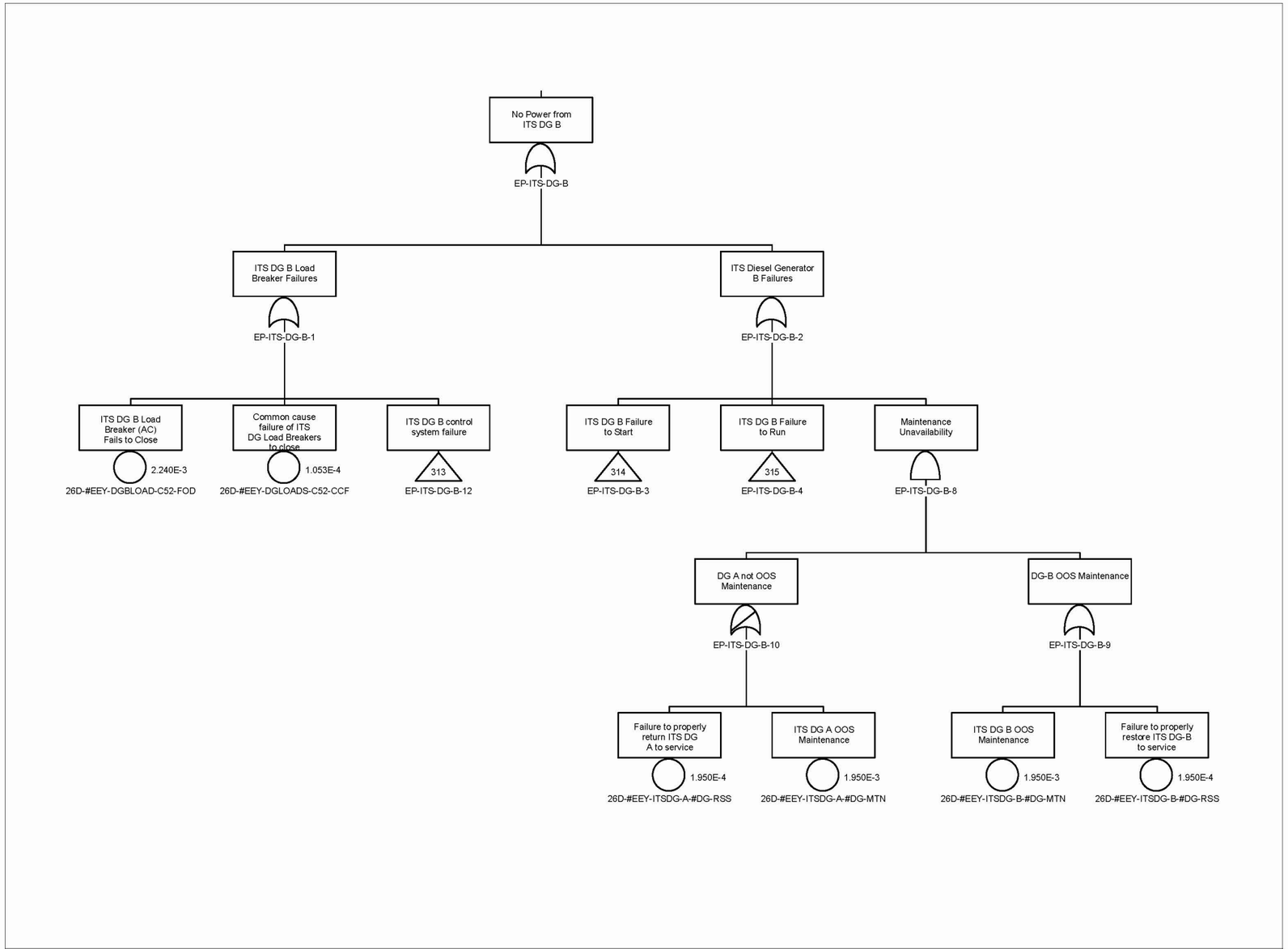

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Figure B8.4-22. Loss of AC Power to RF ITS Load Center Train B Sheet 6

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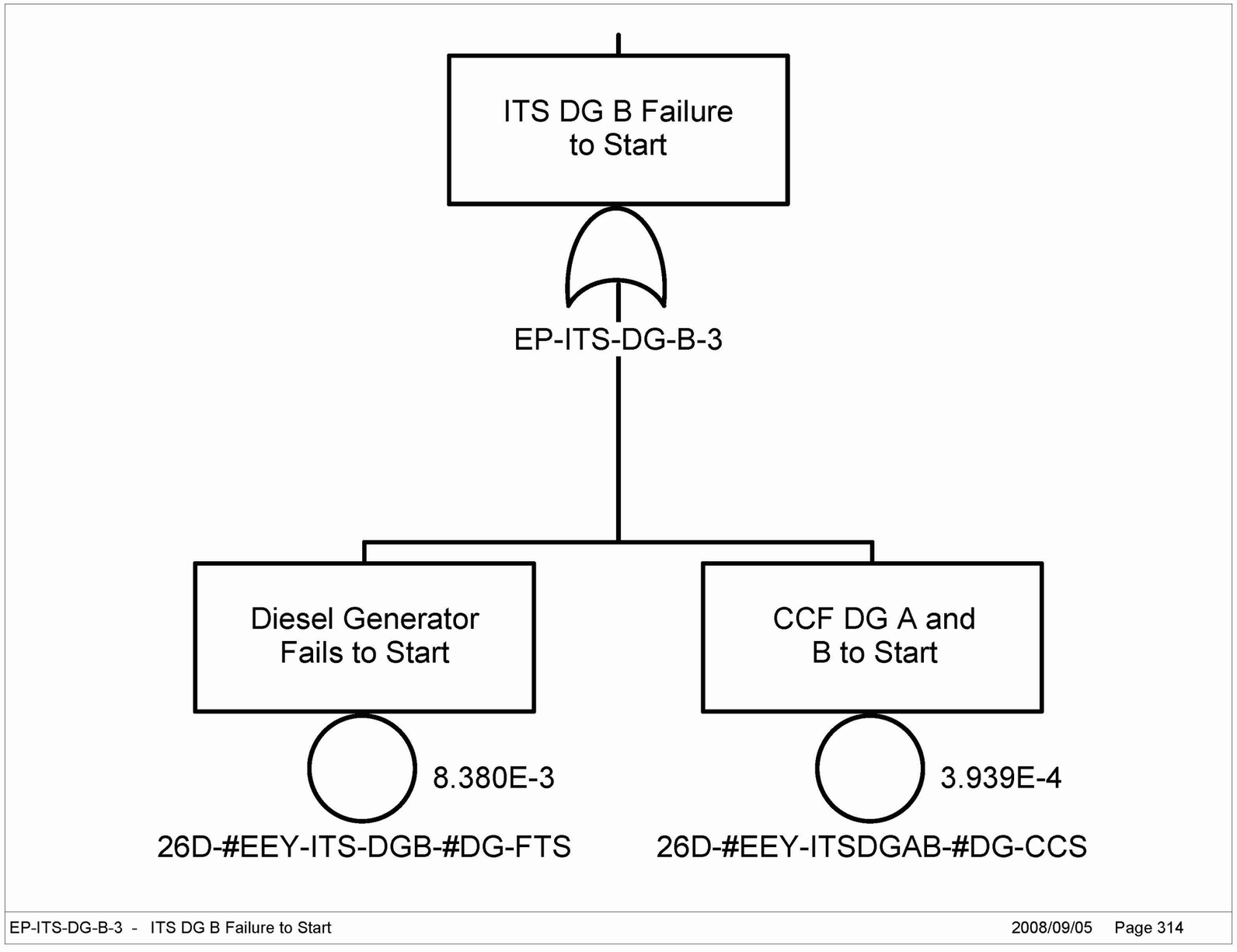

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Figure B8.4-23. Loss of AC Power to RF ITS Load Center Train B Sheet 7

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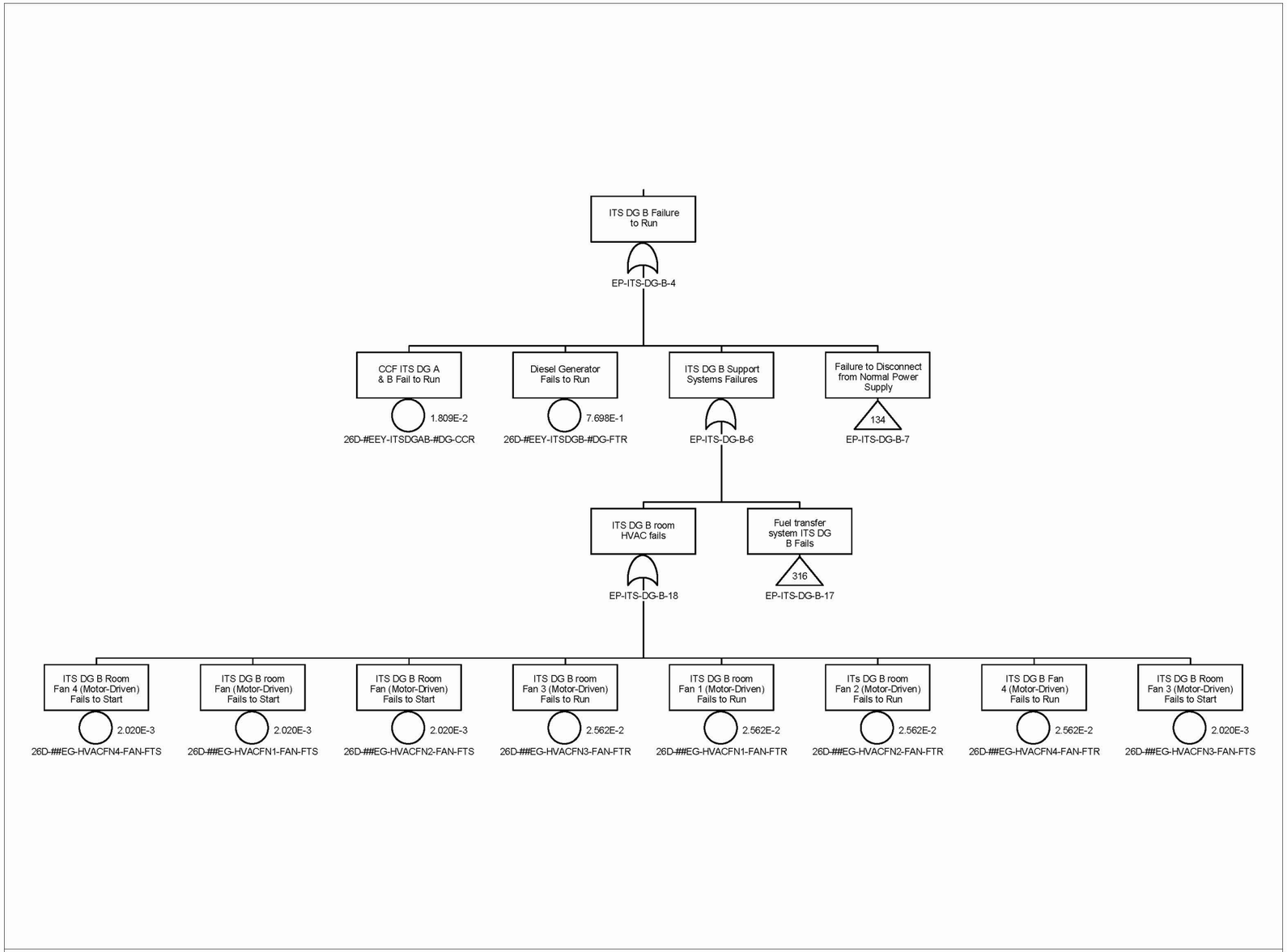

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Figure B8.4-24. Loss of AC Power to RF ITS Load Center Train B Sheet 8

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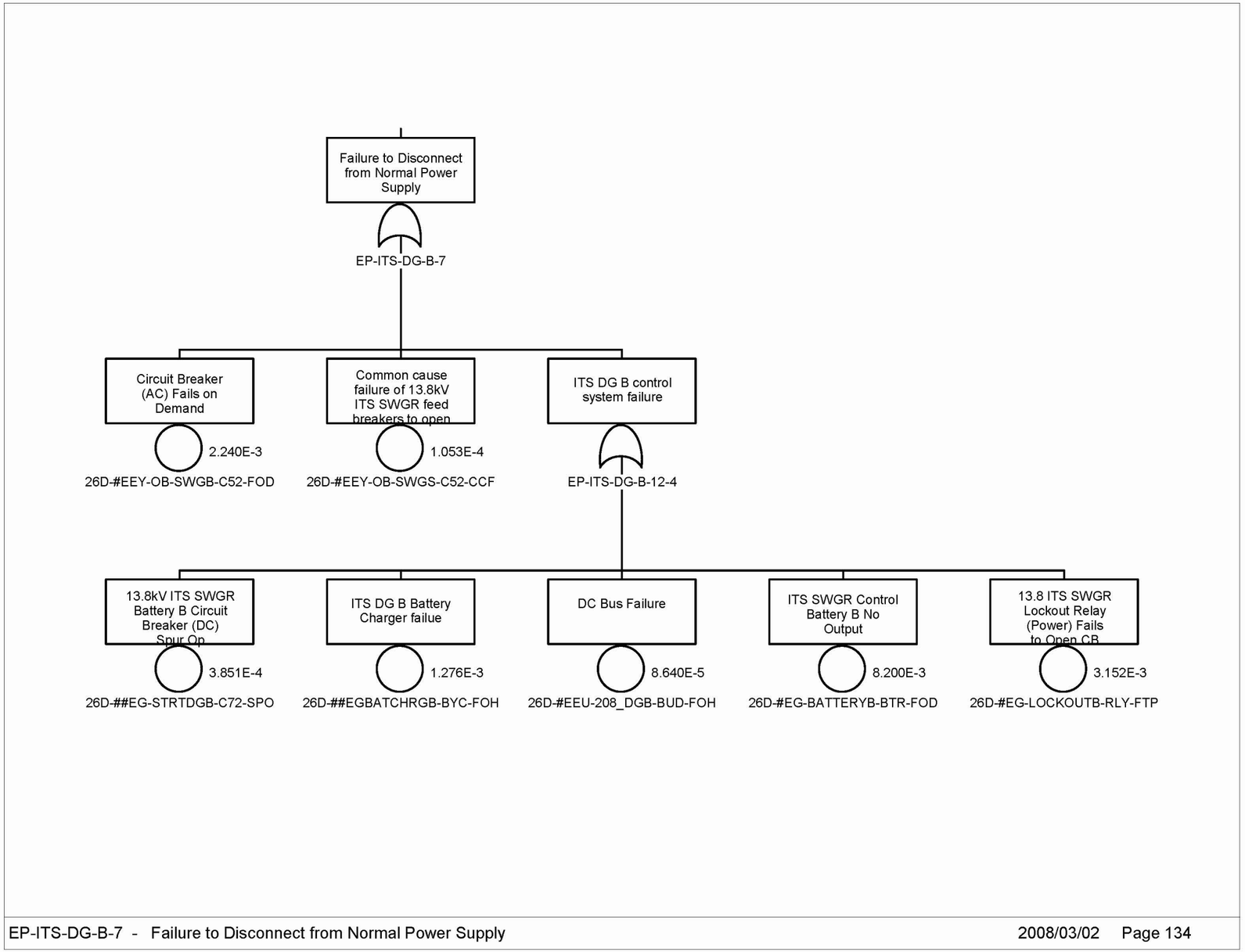

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Figure B8.4-25. Loss of AC Power to RF ITS Load Center Train B Sheet 9

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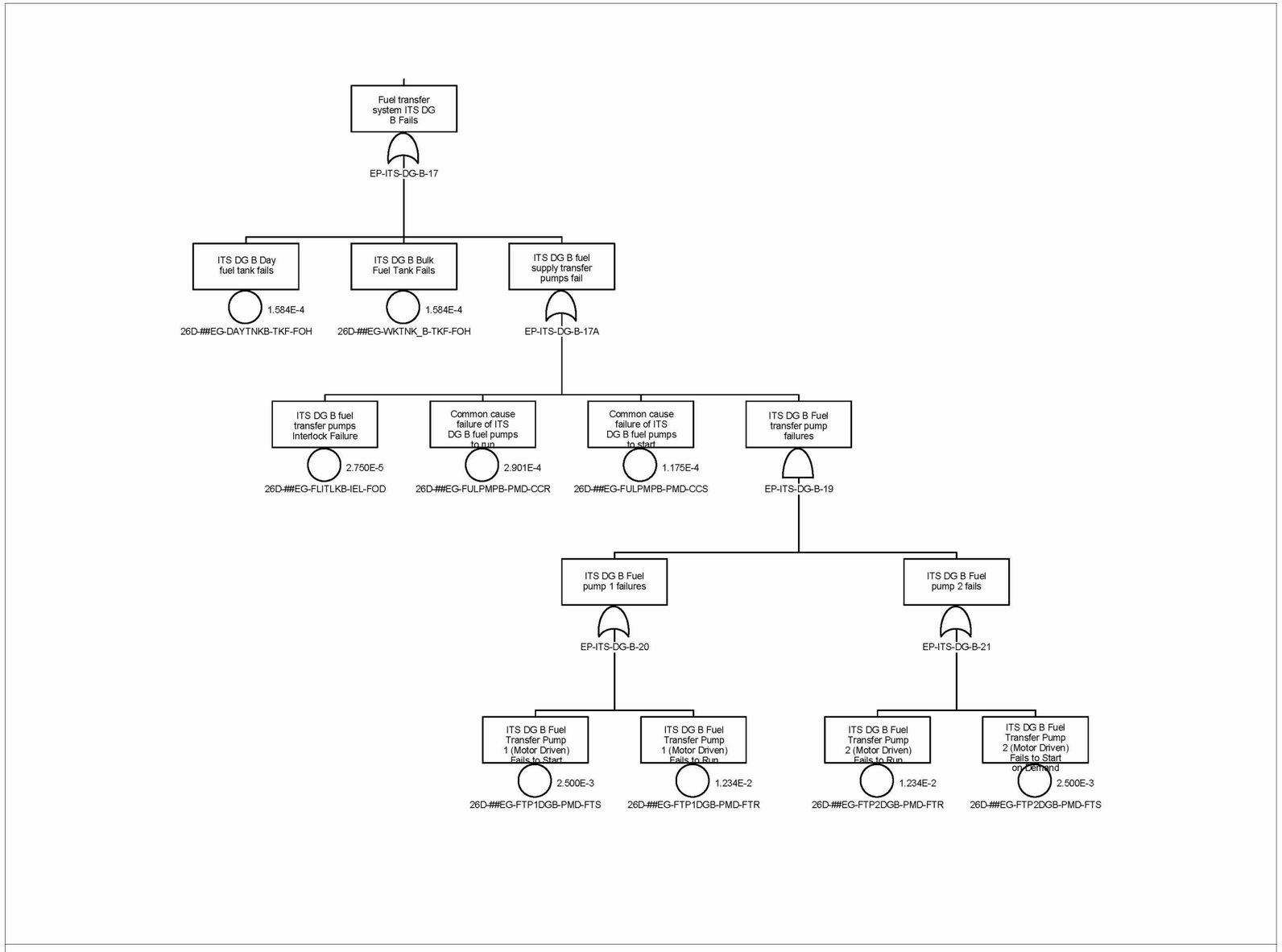

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Figure B8.4-26. Loss of AC Power to RF ITS Load Center Train B Sheet 10

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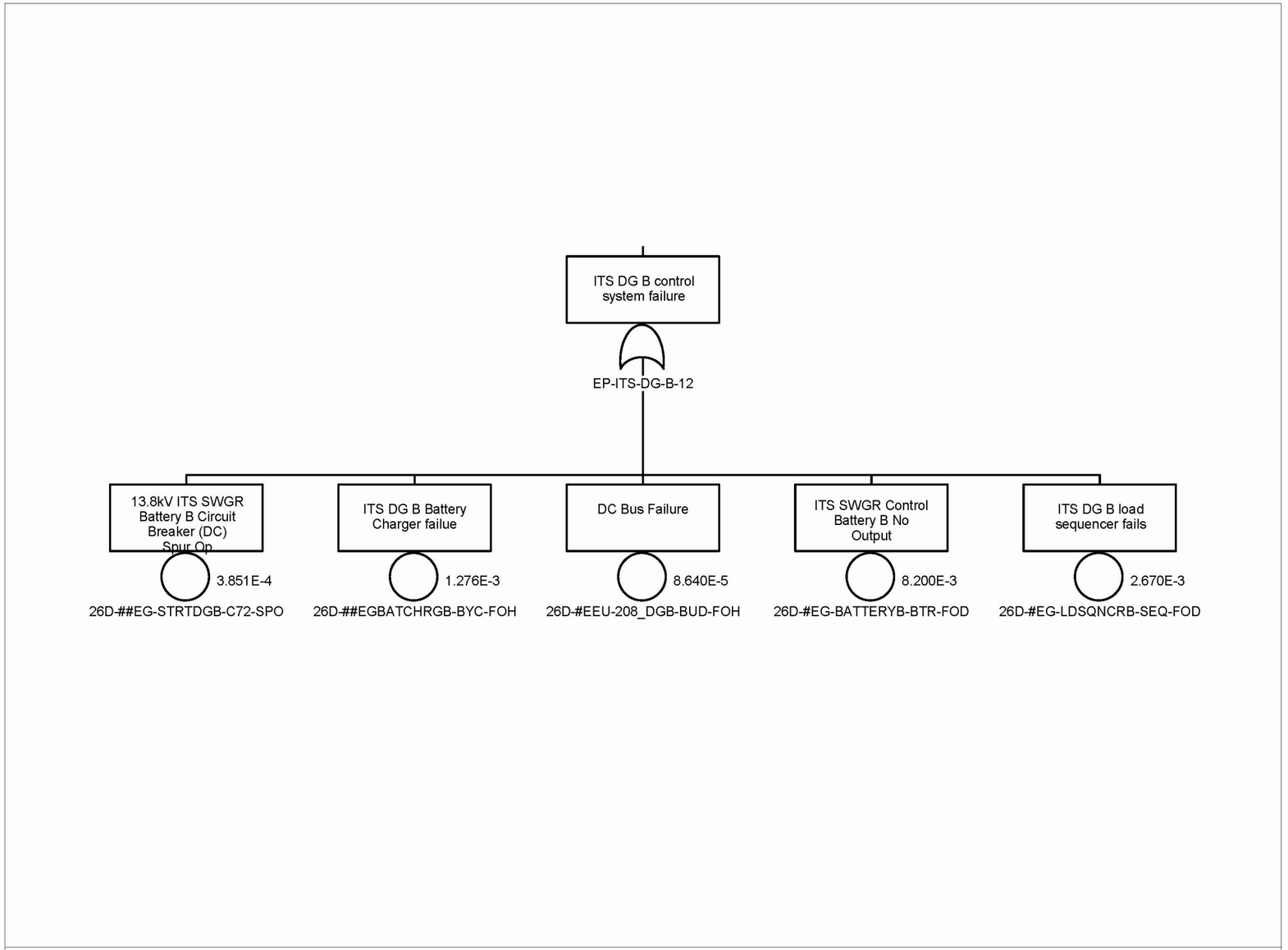

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Figure B8.4-27. Loss of AC Power to RF ITS Load Center Train B Sheet 11

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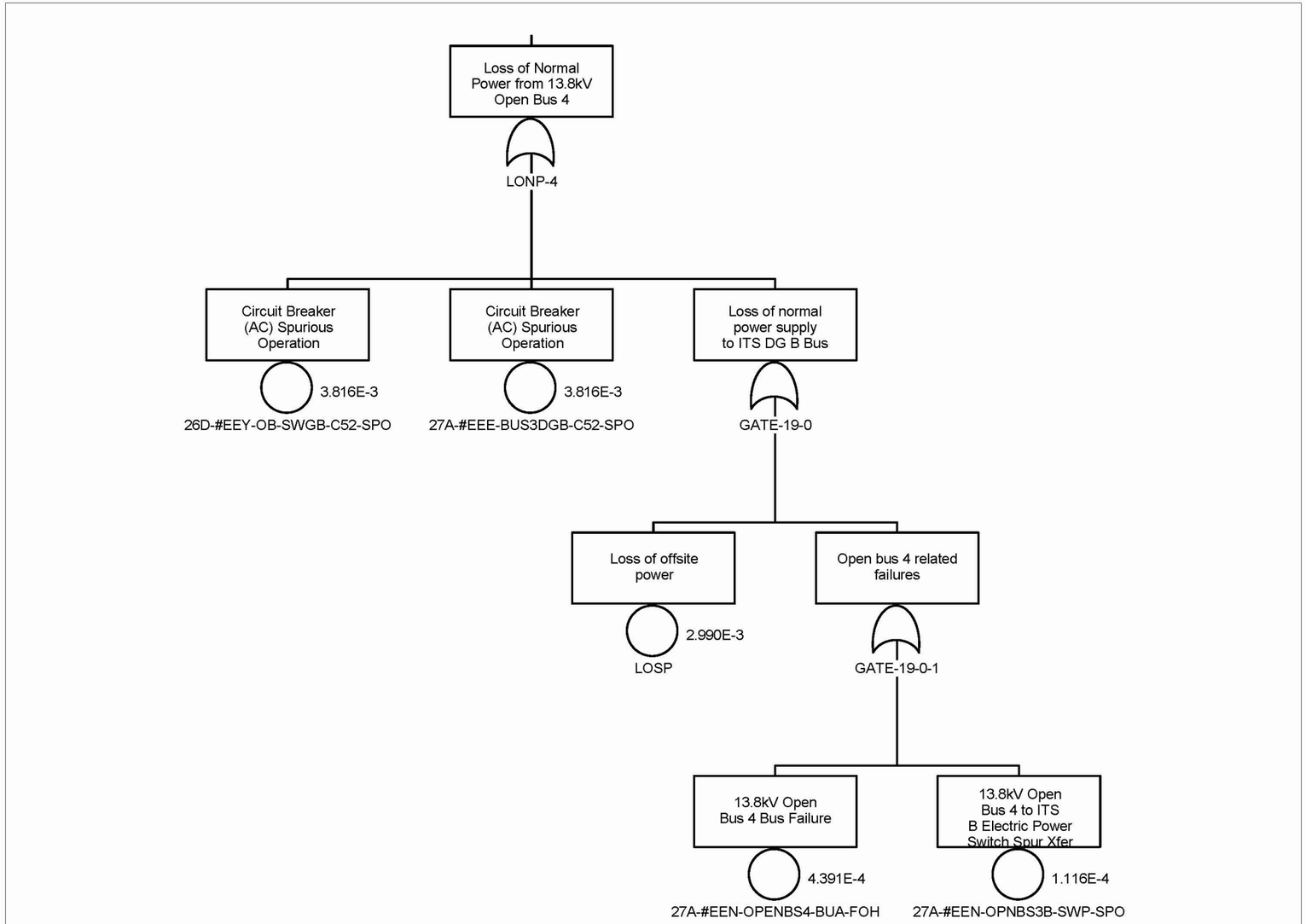

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Figure B8.4-28. Loss of AC Power to RF ITS Load Center Train B Sheet 12

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B9 PIVOTAL EVENT ANALYSIS

Miscellaneous linking fault trees that were not discussed in Attachment A are described in this section. Attachment A describes fault trees that provided links between the event trees and basic events, fault trees containing split fractions, and initiating event fault trees described in this attachment. This section describes the remaining types of initiating event fault trees that do not fit into these categories.

There are eight types of fault trees discussed in this section:

1. Dropping an object onto a cask or canister.
2. Impact to a cask by another vehicle or object.
3. Spurious movement of a crane causing impact to or tipping-over of a cask.
4. Loss of shielding leading to direct exposure.
5. Potential moderator sources.
6. Shield door impact with a conveyance.
7. Failure of shielding during canister transfer.
8. Failure in a large fire.

B9.1 FAULT TREES INVOLVING DROPPING AN OBJECT

These "drop on" fault trees describe dropping an object onto a cask or a canister and are listed in Table B9.1-1. A typical fault tree for drop of an object onto a transportation cask is shown in Figure B9.1-1.

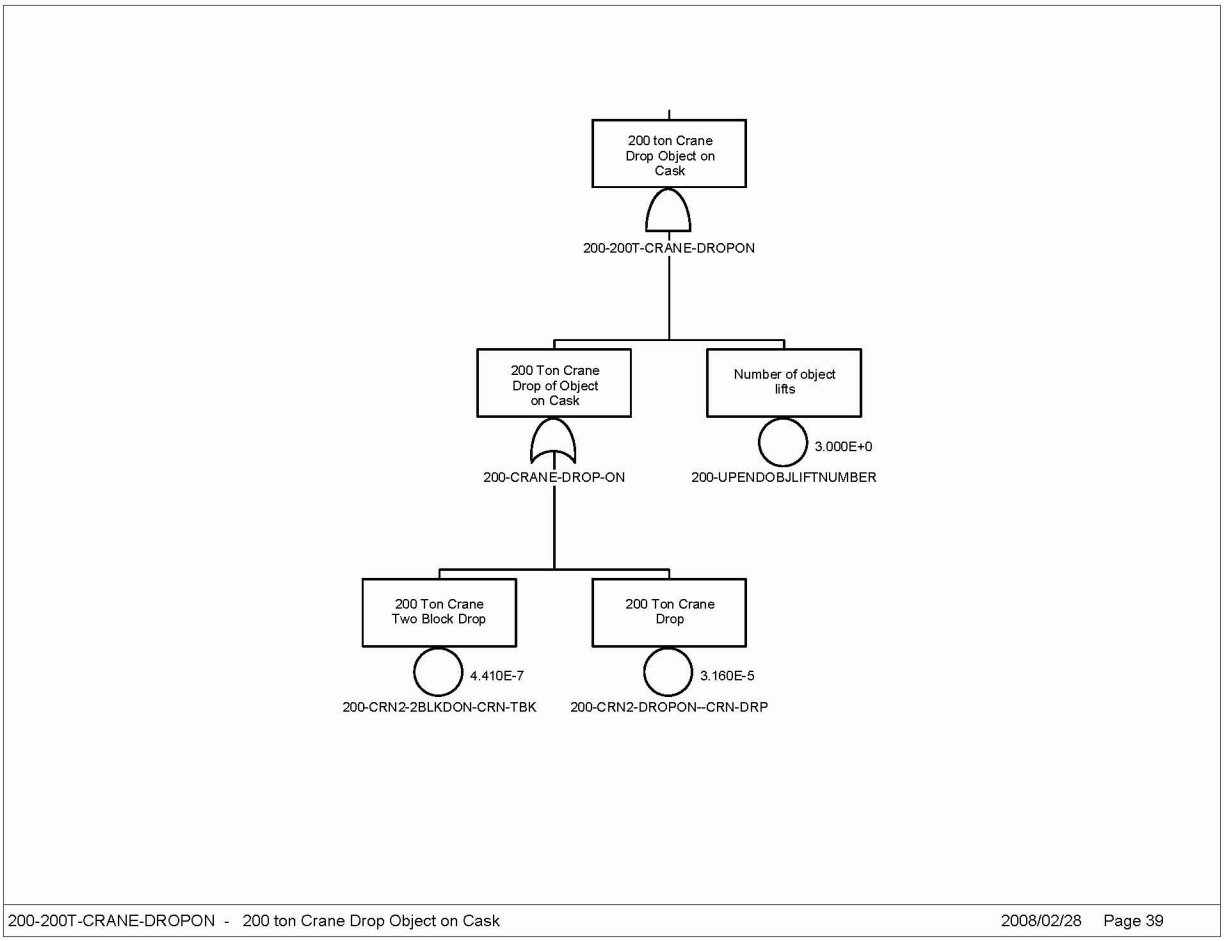
Table B9.1-1. Drop-On Fault Trees

Fault Tree Name	Applies To
ESD2-DPC-DROPON	DPC transportation cask
ESD2-TAD-DROPON	TAD canister transportation cask
ESD3-DPC-DROPON	DPC transportation cask
ESD3-TAD-DROPON	TAD canister transportation cask
ESD6-DPC-DROPON	DPC transportation cask
ESD6-TAD-DROPON	TAD canister transportation cask
ESD7-DPC-DROPON	DPC in AO
ESD7-TAD-DROPON	TAD canister in AO

NOTE: AO = aging overpack; DPC = dual-purpose canister; TAD = transportation, aging, and disposal.

Source: Original

In Figure B9.1-1, the fault tree is for a 200-ton crane drop of a lifting fixture or a lid onto a transportation cask or aging overpack from a normal height, or from a much higher than normal height due to a two-blocking event. The probabilities of crane drops are based on historical data discussed in Section 6.3 and Attachment C.



Source: Original

Figure B9.1-1. Typical 200-Ton Crane Drop-On Fault Tree

ESD-06 and ESD-07 DPC/TAD "drop on" trees pertaining to the transportation cask or aging overpack are addressed in Attachment A.

B9.2 IMPACT TO A CASK BY ANOTHER VEHICLE OR OBJECT

These trees involve side impacts to the transportation cask by another vehicle or object. Table B9.2-1 lists the fault trees that describe these impacts.