

TALKING POINTS FOR PUBLIC MEETING ON 3/21/12 ON TRANSIENT AND HOT WORK FIRES FREQUENCIES AND USE OF ASSOCIATED INFLUENCE FACTORS

- The transient and hot work weighting factor approach was designed to allow significant adjustments in the partitioning of plant-wide fire frequency to specific locations. Variability among locations is considered real and should be reflected in the analysis.
 - o The author's primary intent was to allow for a reduction in fire frequency for locations with the strictest access and activity limits and controls.
 - o If the analyst does not exercise, in particular, the "high" and "very high" ranking values (10 and 50) for at least some locations in each ignition source bin set, fire frequency will, in effect, be partitioned equally to all locations. This was NOT the intent.
 - o The intent is to exercise the full range of ranking values within each ignition source bin; the fire frequency assigned to the least likely locations will be reduced in magnitude in comparison to an equal distribution to all locations.

- Ranking values should be viewed as relative within each fire ignition source frequency bin. They should not be viewed as relative across the plant. For example:
 - o Weigh locations of the turbine building against each other.
 - o Weigh locations within the Reactor/Auxiliary/Control building set against each other.
 - o DO NOT weigh locations in the control building against locations in the turbine building.

- Analysts are encouraged to exercise the full range of ranking values for each source bin. The values (0, 1, 3, 10, and 50; note 50 is for the maintenance influence factor only) represent a range of activity and storage levels that are considered to represent the normal variability among locations for each ignition source bin. In general:
 - o A value of 3 was expected to be the most common – the "normal" or "typical" condition for a given set of locations. Again, "typical" and "normal" should be weighed for the set of locations being considered, not across the plant.
 - o Ranking as 10 was also expected to be relatively common – the more active areas within a given set of locations.
 - o High-end outliers should be identified for each source bin and assigned Very High (50) for maintenance.
 - No fixed number or percentage of locations has been set that should be ranked as "very high maintenance" – that decision is intentionally judgment-based.
 - o Low-end outliers should also be identified for each source bin and assigned "very low" (1) and/or "none" (0) rankings.
 - Relatively few locations were expected to be given 1/0 ranking values.
 - These are the locations targeted for a reduced fire frequency assignment.