Probabilistic Risk Assessment

PRA and RIDM Infrastructure

Lecture 8-2

Region III

The NRC's policy statement on probabilistic risk assessment (PRA) encourages greater use of this analysis technique to improve safety decisionmaking and improve regulatory efficiency. The NRC staff's PRA Implementation Plan describes activities now under way on planned to expand this use. These activities include, for example, providing guidance for NRC inspectors on focusing inspection resources on risk-important equipment, as well as reassessing plants with relatively high core damage frequencies for possible backfits.

Another activity under way in response to the policy statement is using PRA to support decisions to modify an individual plant's licensing basis (LB). This regulatory guide provides guidance on the use of PRA findings

Overview



Key Topics

- Policy statements
- PRA standards and guidance
- Other infrastructure elements



Resources

- U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, "Safety Goals for the Operation of Nuclear Power Plants; Policy Statement; Correction and Republication," *Federal Register*, **51**, p. 30028 (51 FR 30028), August 21, 1986.
- U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, "Use of Probabilistic Risk Assessment Methods in Nuclear Activities; Final Policy Statement," *Federal Register*, **60**, p. 42622 (60 FR 42622), August 16, 1995.
- American Society for Mechanical Engineers and American Nuclear Society, "Standard for Level 1/Large Early Release Frequency Probabilistic Risk Assessment for Nuclear Power Plant Applications," *ASME/ANS RA-Sa-2009, Addendum A to RA-S-2008*, ASME, New York, NY, American Nuclear Society, La Grange Park, Illinois, 2009.
- U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, "An Approach for Determining the Technical Adequacy of Probabilistic Risk Assessment Results for Risk-Informed Activities," *Regulatory Guide 1.200, Revision 2*, March 2009. (ADAMS ML090410014)





Other References

 ASME Joint Committee on Nuclear Risk Management (JCNRM), "Codes & Standards" <u>https://cstools.asme.org/csconnect/CommitteePages.cfm?Committee=100</u>

<u>186782</u>

- International Atomic Energy Agency, "Safety Standards" <u>https://www.iaea.org/resources/safety-standards</u>
- M. Tobin, K. Coyne, and N. Siu, "Current PRA knowledge management activities at the NRC," *Proceedings PSA 2011 International Topical Meeting on Probabilistic Safety Assessment and Analysis (PSA 2011)*, Wilmington, NC, March 13-17, 2011.
- M.H. Salley and A. Lindeman, "Methods for Applying Risk Analysis to Fire Scenarios (MARIAFIRES) – 2012," NUREG/CP-0303, EPRI 3002005205, April 2016.



RIDM Infrastructure elements

- Policy statements
- Standards and guidance
- Tools
- Staff
- Training
- R&D



Overview



Policy Statements

- Announce intention, provide direction to staff
- Safety Goals (1986)
 - Qualitative: nuclear is not a significant source of risk
 - Quantitative: significant ~ 0.1% or greater
 - Surrogate: CDF (1E-4/ry), LERF (1E-5/ry)
- PRA (1995)
 - Increase use (subject to state-of-the-art)
 - Complement deterministic, support defense-in-depth
 - Realistic as practicable; reduce unnecessary conservatism
 - Consider uncertainties when using Safety Goals



PRA Standards and Guidance





PRA Standards

- Consensus documents based on practice
- Establish "ground rules" for acceptable analyses regulatory review can focus on peer review facts and observations (F&Os)
- Need to be careful that desire for standardization/consistency doesn't stifle
 - use of imagination in searching for potentially important contributors
 - use of innovative problem-solving approaches (e.g., reviewer questions of "why" rather than "why not")



PRA Reviews

- Peer review and regulatory review
 - Important before PRA standard development provided some confidence in analysis results
 - Now an integral and formalized part of process
- Documentation is critical
- Review is in the context of an application
 - Adequate for the intended purpose
 - Other countries require "state-of-the-art" => different review standard, but also more careful definition of "state-of-the-art"



ASME/ANS Standard Status*

- Level 1/LERF at-power published, new edition in process
- Level 2 available for trial use
- Level 3 in process to be published for trial use
- Low Power and Shutdown available for trial use
- Advanced Light Water Reactors (including SMRs) in process to be published as an appendix to new edition
- Non-Light Water Reactors available for trial use

*As of 1-11-2017: See

https://cstools.asme.org/csconnect/CommitteePages.cfm?Committee=100186 782&Action=50220

PRA Standards



IAEA Safety Documents Hierarchy

- Fundamentals
 - Fundamental Safety Principles SF-1
- General Requirements
 - Safety Assessment for Facilities and Activities (GSR Part 4)
- Specific Requirements
 - Safety of Nuclear Power Plants: Design (SSR-2/1)
 - Safety of Nuclear Power Plants: Commissioning and Operation (SSR-2/2)
- Safety Guides
 - Level 1 PSA (SSG-3)
 - Level 2 PSA (SSG-4)

Fundamental SafetyObjective, Principles

of Protection

Requirements That Must Be Met

Guidance and Recommendations for Meeting Requirements



Some Other Standards and Regulatory Guides

- IEEE-1082-2017 IEEE Guide for Incorporating Human Reliability Analysis into Probabilistic Risk Assessments for Nuclear Power Generating Stations and Other Nuclear Facilities, 2017.
- United Kingdom Health and Safety Executive, "Technical Assessment Guide: Probabilistic Safety Analysis," *T/AST/030* – Issue 03, 2013.
- Swiss Federal Nuclear Safety Inspectorate (ENSI), "Probabilistic Safety Analysis (PSA): Quality and Scope: Guideline for Swiss Nuclear Installations," *ENSI-A05/e*, 2009.
- Finland Radiation and Nuclear Safety Authority (STUK), "Probabilistic Safety Analysis in Safety Management Of Nuclear Power Plants," *Guide YVL 2.8*, 2003.

NPP PRA Tools

- Analysis Software
 - General PRA codes (e.g., SAPHIRE, CAFTA, RISKMAN, Risk Spectrum)
 - Plant-specific models (e.g., SPAR)
 - Support codes (e.g., MELCOR, MAAP, MACCS)
 - Specialized models and toolboxes (e.g., CFAST, FDS, EPRI HRA Calculator)
 - General purpose statistical analysis tools
- Databases and search tools
 - "Raw" event data (e.g., LERs)
 - Specialized databases (e.g., FIRE, ICDE, OPDE, SACADA)
 - Generic estimates
- Hardware



NRC Staff and Major Events





See also Fire PRA NUREG/CP-0303, EPRI 3002005205

NRC Staff Training

- Multiple offerings available to staff
- "Learning by doing" (OJT) is critical

No.	Title
P-101	Risk-Informed Regulation for Technical Staff
P-102	Bayesian Inference in Risk
P-105	PRA Basics for Regulatory Applications
P-107	PRA for Technical Managers
P-108	Fire Protection SDP
P-109	Assessing Adequacy of Models for Risk- Informed Decisions
P-111	PRA Technology and Regulatory Perspectives
P-200	System Modeling Techniques
P-201	SAPHIRE Basics
P-202	Advanced SAPHIRE
P-203	Human Reliability Assessment
P-204	External Events

No.	Title
P-300	Accident Progression Analysis
P-301	Accident Consequences Analysis
P-302	Risk Assessment in Event Evaluation
P-400	Introduction to Risk Assessment in NMSS
P-401	Introduction to Risk Assessment in NMSS Overview
P-403	Quantitative Risk Assessment
P-404	Hazards Analysis for DOE SARs and QRAs Including ISA
P-406	Human Reliability Assessment for NMSS
P-501	Advanced Risk Assessment Topics
P-502	Bayesian Inference in Risk Assessment
	Fire PRA (NUREG/CP-0303, EPRI 3002005205)



NRC PRA R&D/Technical Support

- Majority focused on short-term programmatic needs, e.g.,
 - ROP support (SPAR models, data)
 - Operational experience (ASP)
 - Fire PRA realism
 - PRA standards and guidance
- Longer-term activities include
 - Level 3 PRA study
 - HRA technology development
- Includes cooperative activities with EPRI, international organizations