Risk Informed GSI-191 Project Overview

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Deterministic Probabilistic **Evaluation Attributes Evaluation Attributes** Predetermined scenarios are Full spectrum of scenarios is analyzed assumed to be "worst analyzed that covers wider range of possibilities. There is solid case" evidence in the scientific literature that probability is the best measure of uncertainty Decision-making is "absolute" - no Uncertainty is integral to decisionuncertainty in the decision-making making. Risk-based methods process. quantify both the uncertainty of the state of our knowledge and the variability in physical phenomena. Need for detailed analysis and full Detailed modeling and analysis is phenomenology understanding is needed to properly characterize avoided by assuming uncertainty. "conservative" values for parameters. March 2011 Slide 2

Primary Project Objectives

- Obtain core damage frequency distribution for hypothesized LOCAs that require ECCS recirculation.
- Compare core damage frequency & large, early release frequency results for Potentially Sump Blocking Insulation & Non-Sump Blocking Insulation designs against the criteria of RG1.174
- Employ RG 1.174 strategy to provide risk informed closure of GSI-191
- Finalize plan for GSI-191 closure by mid 2012 for STP
- Develop a repeatable risk informed GSI-191
 Closure Method
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Technical Approach Modify the methodology summarized in NUREG/CR-6771: Multiple initiators for different break characteristics; Fold into plant-specific analysis (STP PRA); Add downstream effects. Current focus areas: Break characterization (probabilistic fracture mechanics, jet characteristics - ZOI) CAD drawings (description of targets and

locations) - RCS thermal-hydraulics

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Technical Overview

- The risk-informed approach to GSI-191 closure requires development and integration of five major elements. Each of these elements has one or more technically challenging subtasks.
 - DTSB: generation and transport of debris to the sump. Resulting sump strainer differential pressure
 - TH: RCS thermal-hydraulic response.
 - DEM: Downstream effects of debris getting through the sump
 - strainer screens and into the core, SI components.
 PRA: A logic model that develops and quantifies the scenarios leading to core damage.
 - Uncertainty: The development and subsequent reduction of the multivariate probability distributions needed by the PRA for quantification.

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Multiple Physics Models Reactor TH **ZOI** Formation Containment Blow Down Transport Spray Actuation Environment P&T Wash Down Transport Plant State Point Probability of Break Fracture Mechanics Internal Obstructions Transient Blow Down EOP Response Jet Expansion Jet Reflection Break Location Sump Pool Sump Screen Debris Accumulation Thin-Bed Formation Screen Penetration Debris Transport Debris Degradation Chemical Product Formati Temperature History Face Velocity Porous Media Head Loss NPSH_{Margin} Injection Systems irculation Demand Plant PRA NPSH Degraded Pump Performance Valve Wear Operability CCA Probability by Size/System Probable Loss of Recirculation CDF and LERF LOCA Pr March 2011 Slide 8





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2012 - 2013 Milestone Plan

- Will be based on 2011 initial quantification results and interactions with NRC
- Emphasis and scope will be on areas where highest uncertainties remain
- May require additional testing and/or experiments

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SUMMARY • A risk informed approach for closing GSI-191 has been planned which will employ robust probabilistic methods

- A highly qualified and specialized team has been assembled to undertake this project
- A project plan has been developed with milestones for regulatory/industry communication and project completion
- The intent of the project will be to develop a risk informed GSI-191 closure process that can be repeated by others

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