

Use of Risk Insights in Support of USNRC Reviews of New Reactor Applications

Hossein Hamzehee and Todd Hilsmeier U. S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Washington, DC, United States

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Presentation Outline

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- Approach
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Background

- USNRC reviews new reactor license applications in accordance with NUREG-0800, "Standard Review Plan for the Review of Safety Analysis Reports for Nuclear Power Plants" (the SRP)
- The SRP guides staff in conducting safety reviews of new reactor applications
- While the SRP provides a useful list of areas to review, it does not necessarily indicate the importance of a given review area
- Given the review may emphasize or de-emphasize particular aspects of an SRP section, the use of risk insights in support of an application review provides valuable input in determining the depth of review



Objective

- Facilitate efficient and effective reviews of new reactor applications by:
 - Reviewing topics in applications in accordance with the SRP and at appropriate depth and level of detail commensurate with their contribution to plant risk
 - Developing risk insights to facilitate identification of potential design and performance issues that could be adverse to plant risk



Key Attributes of Approach

- It is a logical extension of USNRC Policy on the use of PRA in regulatory activities (Commission's PRA Policy Statement)
- Embodies the five key principles of USNRC Regulatory Guide (RG) 1.174 on use of PRA in risk-informed decisionmaking
 - Approach meets current regulations
 - Approach is consistent with defense-in-depth philosophy
 - Approach maintains sufficient safety margins
 - Approach does not result in more than a minimal increase in risk
 - Use of performance measurement strategies to monitor change
- It is risk-informed and not risk-based
 - It considers probabilistic evaluations and deterministic (traditional) evaluations



Approach

- 1) Identify plant systems, structures, and components (SSCs) and associated functions that are in scope of risk-informed SRP reviews using:
 - Risk evaluations submitted under Chapter 19 of new reactor application
 - Reliability Assurance Program (RAP) submitted under Chapter 17.4 of application
 - Regulatory Treatment of Nonsafety-Related Systems (RTNSS) process submitted as part of application for passive plant designs



Approach (continued)

- 2) Prioritize the review of these SSCs that are in scope of risk-informed SRP reviews:
 - SSCs included in RAP or RTNSS are considered risk-significant
 - SSCs not included in RAP and not included in RTNSS are preliminarily considered low risk-significant (these should be verified to ensure that they are appropriate and embody the principles of RG 1.174)
 - SSCs are reviewed in accordance with the SRP and at a depth and level of detail (e.g., high, normal, and low efforts of review) commensurate with their risk significance



Approach (continued)

- 3) Develop risk insights to facilitate identification of potential design and performance issues that could be adverse to plant risk, such as:
 - PRA assumptions that if different could significantly alter the PRA results and insights
 - Areas having a high level of uncertainty
 - Important dependencies (e.g., support systems) and common cause failures
 - Important human interactions and recoveries
 - Risk significant SSCs and important failure modes



Approach (continued)

- 4) Document risk insights in a user-friendly template for use by technical reviewers
 - Verify that documented risk insights reasonably reflect the current design/plant-specific features and are updated as appropriate



Conclusions

- Use of risk insights in support of USNRC reviews of new reactor applications facilitates efficient and effective reviews of new reactor applications by:
 - Reviewing topics in applications in accordance with the SRP and at appropriate depth and level of detail commensurate with their contribution to plant risk
 - Developing risk insights to facilitate identification of potential design and performance issues that could be adverse to plant risk
- Use of risk insights is consistent with the USNRC Policy on the use of PRA in regulatory activities