

Current Status of Risk-Informed Fire Analysis in Taiwan

Tsu-Mu Kao

Institute of Nuclear Energy Research (INER)
Taiwan, ROC

Third TAEC-USNRC Technical Exchange Meeting NRC, Washington D.C., USA

May 31, 2005





Outline

- Introduction
- Major Works of Chinshan RIFA Project
- Recent Activities of RIFA
- Conclusions





Introduction (1 of 6)

- Fire protection of Safe Shutdown Capability (SSDC) of Appendix R requirements
 - One train of systems necessary to achieve and maintain hot shutdown conditions from either the control room or emergency control station is free of fire damage
 - Systems necessary to achieve and maintain cold shutdown from either the control room or emergency control station can be repaired within 72 hours





Introduction (2 of 6)

- For cables and equipment of redundant trains of systems necessary to achieve and maintain hot shutdown conditions located within the same fire area
 - Separation by a horizontal distance of larger than 20 feet with no intervening combustible or fire hazards. In addition, fire detectors and an automatic fire suppression system shall be installed in the fire area.
 - Separation by a fire barrier with a 3-hour rating.
 - Enclosure of 1 redundant train in a fire barrier with a 1hour rating. In addition, fire detectors and an automatic fire suppression system shall be installed in the fire area.





Introduction (3 of 6)

- SECY 99-182, 'Assessment of the Impact of Appendix R Fire Protection Exemptions on Fire Risk'
 - More than 900 cases of Appendix R fire protection exemptions were requested and accepted.
 - ■Most of them were low risk significance, but some were high.
 - Risk-informed application based on RG 1.174 for Appendix R fire protection exemption was recommended.





Introduction (4 of 6)

- RG 1.189 (C) Regulation Position 1.8.2, 'Exemptions to Appendix R of 10CFR50'
 - ■Based on GL 86-10.
 - An alternative approach provide a level of safety equivalent to the technical requirements of Appendix R.
 - Detailed fire hazards analysis, and/or in conjunction with proposed modifications is required.





Introduction (5 of 6)

- SECY 04-0050, 10CFR50.48, NEI 04-02, DG-1139
 - ■NFPA 805 can fit the requirements of RG 1.189.
 - ■NFPA 805 can be used as an option of risk-informed, performance-based fire protection program.
 - Implementation guidelines in NEI 04-02 is endorsed, with some exceptions and clarification by DG-1139 Released in September 2004.





Introduction (6 of 6)

- In the Bulletin 92-01, failure of Thermo-Lag 330 was announced.
- Risk-Informed Fire Analysis (RIFA) projects were sponsored by TPC to assess the optimal alternative approaches for cable tray fire wrapping issues for three NPPs in Taiwan.
- Chinshan RIFA Project was finished in 2002;
 Kuosheng RIFA Project was finished in 2004; while Maanshan RIFA Project will be finished in the end of 2005.





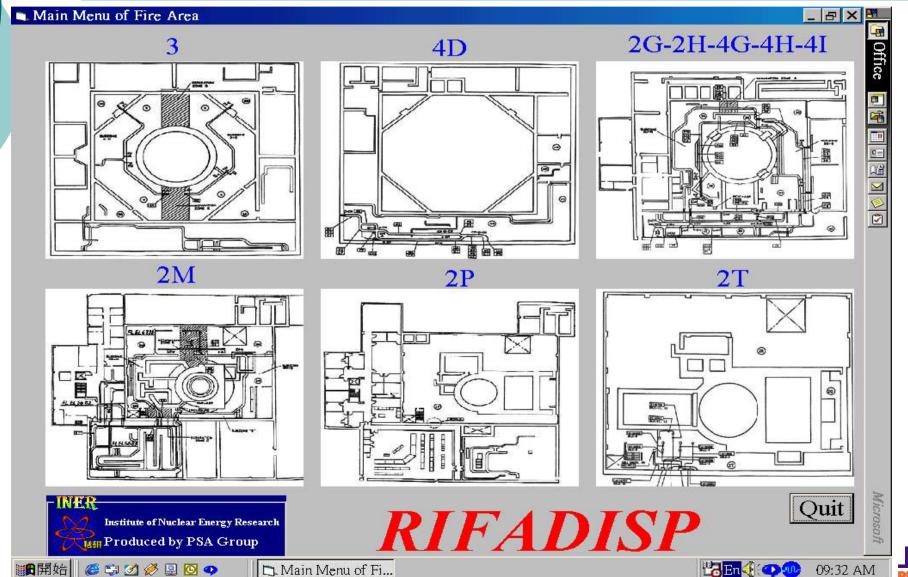
Major Works of Chinshan RIFA Project

- Display of Fire Zones
- Display of Train Differentiation
- Display of App. R Fire Barrier Requirements
- Display of Cable Details
- Display of Cable Tray Fire Consequences in CDF & LERF
- Display of Local Photos
- Display of Cable Layout with COMPBRN-IIIe Analysis
- Display of Wrapping Options from RIFA
- Display of Value-Impact Assessment





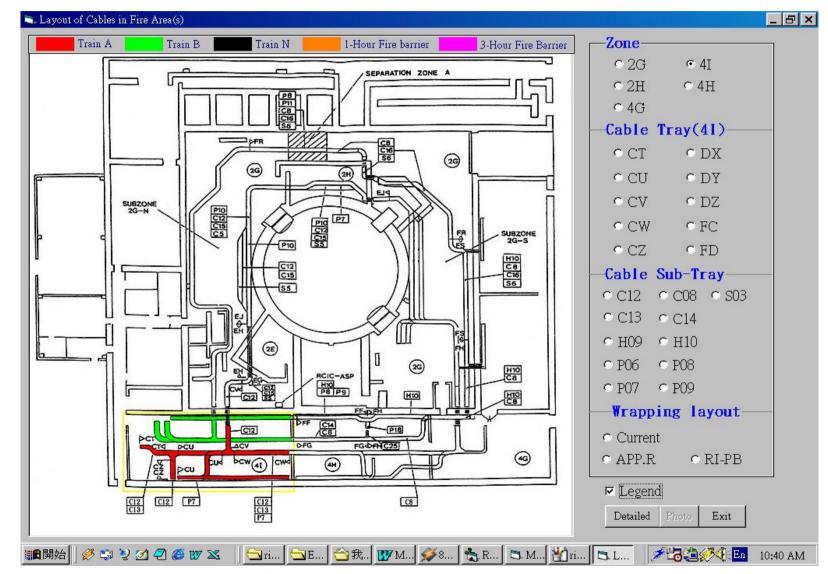
Display of Fire Zones







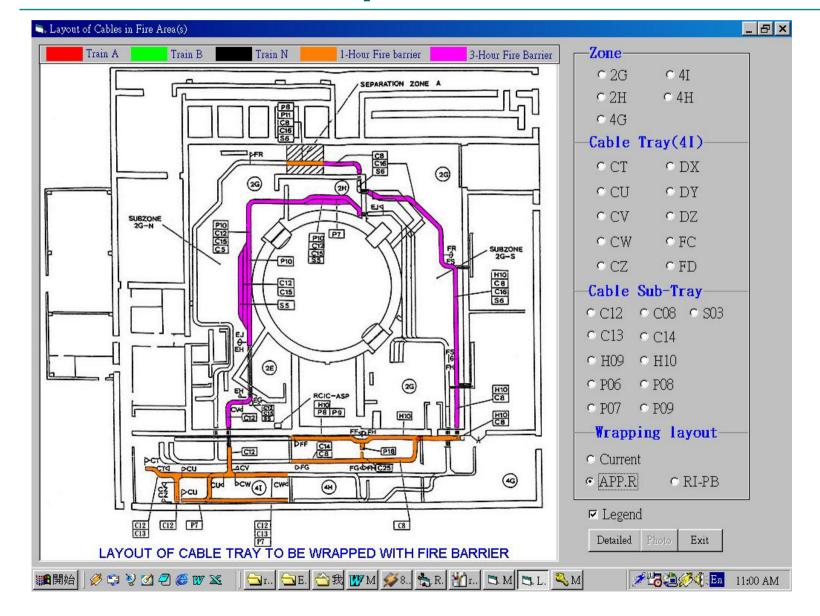
Display of Train Differentiation







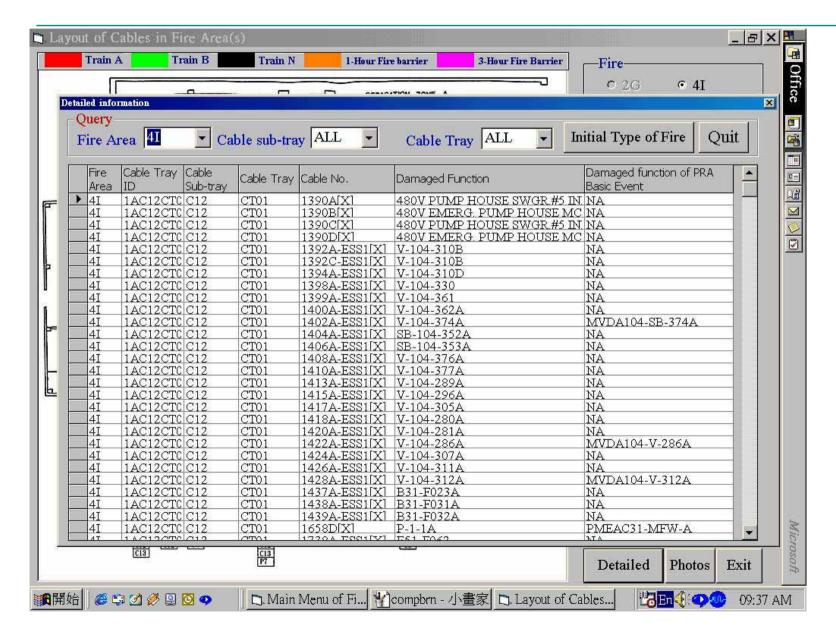
Display of App. R Fire Barrier Requirements







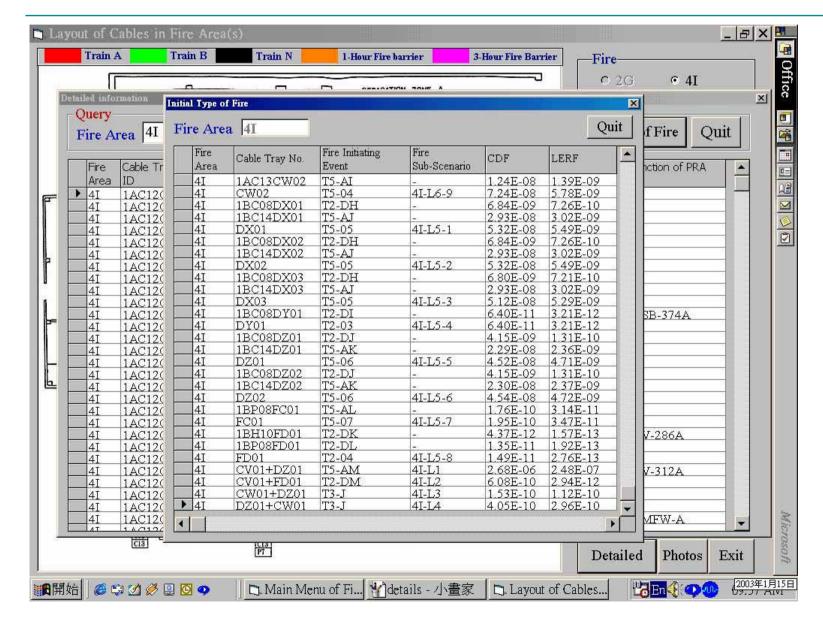
Display of Cable Details







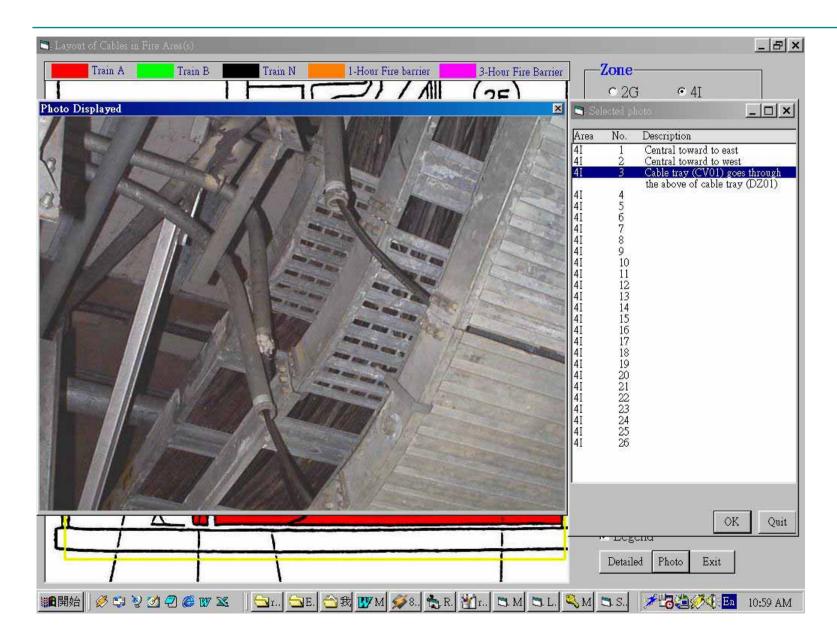
Display of Cable Tray Fire Consequences in CDF & LERF







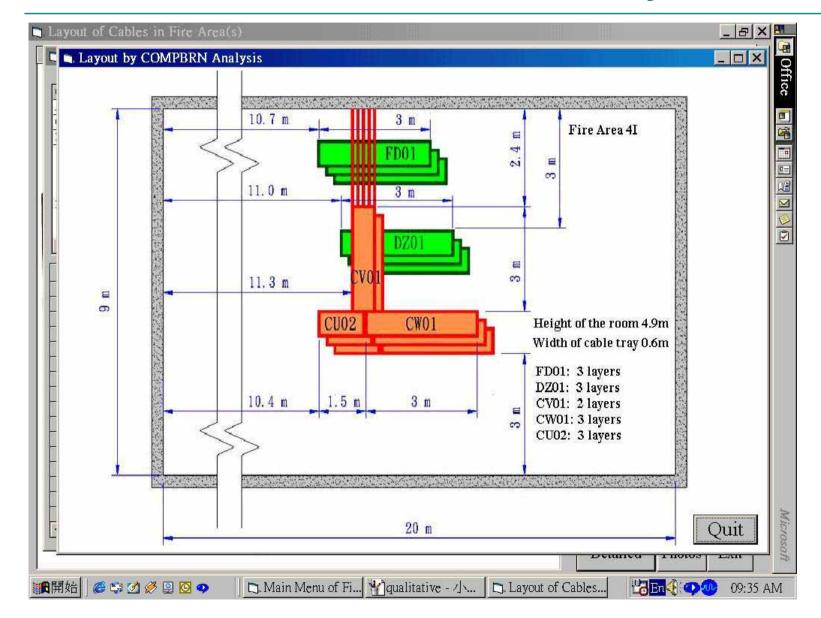
Display of Local Photos







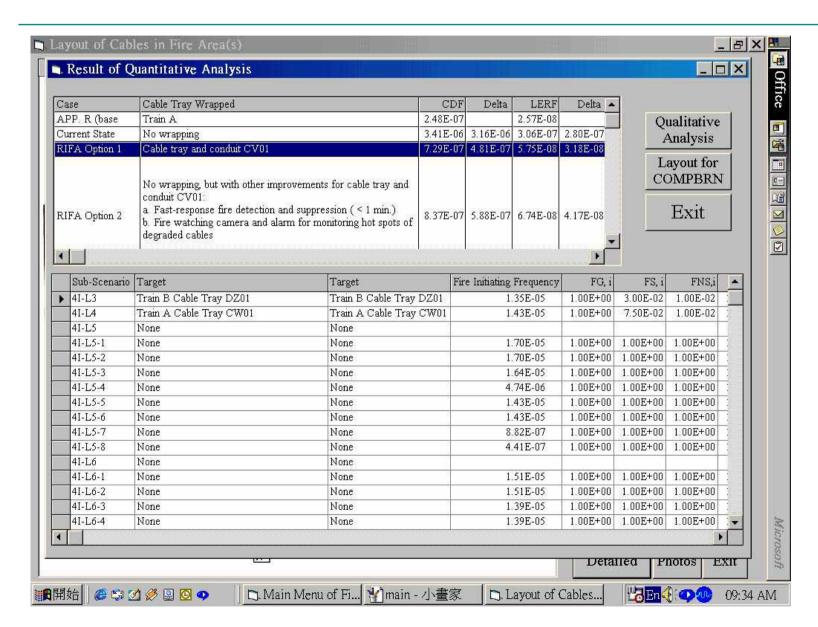
Display of Cable Layout with COMPBRN-IIIe Analysis







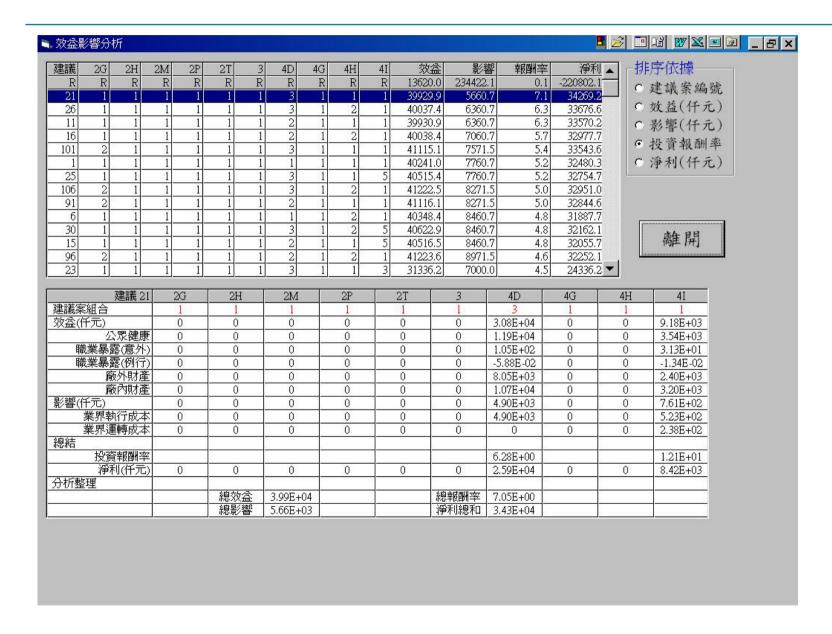
Display of Wrapping Options from RIFA







Display of Value-Impact Assessment







Recent Activities of RIFA (1 of 3)

- Chinshan RIFA Project was reviewed in the first meeting on June 11, 2004.
- Benchmark of COMPBRN-IIIe with FDS 4.0 was sponsored by TAEC and made by INER and a third party.
- Chinshan RIFA Project was reviewed again in the second meeting on April 14, 2005.
- The result of Benchmark of COMPBRN-IIIe with FDS 4.0 was presented and accepted in the second review meeting.





Recent Activities of RIFA (2 of 3)

- Major concerns in the Chinshan RIFA Project second review meeting were
 - Why did USNRC remove COMPBRN-IIIe from the list in DG-1139?
 - How will the plant treat the impact of a DCR (design change request) to Appendix R (or its alternatives)?
 - The non-conservative result of COMPBRN-IIIe compared to FDS 4.0 was noted in the fire scenarios that the cable trays were directly above the pilot fire.
 - More safety margin was given for those fire scenarios as the cable trays were assumed damaged in the same time as the fire occurred.





Recent Activities of RIFA (3 of 3)

- Sensitivity study of the reliability of the earlydetection and fast-response fire suppression system was made by INER and Minimum acceptable value was found as 75% by riskinformed criteria.
- Some experiments of cable fire and fire suppression system are requested in the further project.
- A tool for FHA (fire hazard analysis) and FPSDP (fire protection significance determination process) is proposed for plant self fire assessment and for fire inspection findings.



Conclusions (1 of 3)

- For Chinshan NPP, RIFA project to assess the optimal alternative approach for cable tray fire wrapping issues was accomplished in January 2002.
 - Detailed fire hazard analysis for cable tray fire scenarios was completed.
 - Alternative approaches with value-impact analysis (VIA) were suggested.
 - The optimal option was proposed in conjunction with some cables re-routing and fire suppression system improvement plan.
 - A display system (RIFADISP) for the most important result is developed.





Conclusions (2 of 3)

- For Kousheng NPP, the similar RIFA (RIFA-2) project was finished in November 2004.
 - The optimal option was proposed in conjunction with six cables re-routing only.
- For Maanshan NPP, the similar RIFA (RIFA-2) project was kicked off in March 2004, and will be finished by the end of 2005.





Conclusions (3 of 3)

- The results of VIA have shown that the optimal options for both Chinshan and Kuosheng NPPs have huge benefits and safety could be ensured at the same time.
- During the execution of RIFA projects for the three NPPs, including the response to the review comments, fire assessment ability of the plant staff has been improved. This effect will be enhanced after the fire tools are developed in the near future.

