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ASSESSING COMBINATIONS OF HAZARDS IN A PSA

PSAM14, paper 23

H. Taekema

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INTRODUCTION

Nuclear Research and consultancy Group

High Flux Reactor (HFR)

- Research
- Medical isotopes

Consultancy & Services

• Team Safety & Reliability

New full scope PSA

- Starting from scratch
- Including combinations of hazards



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PROGRAM

• Introduction

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- Combinations of hazards
 - Problem and goal
 - Basic approach
 - Dependent and independent
 - Screening criteria
 - Application
 - Results

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PROBLEM AND GOAL

Guidance on systematic assessment of combinations of hazards is scarce and in general only considers natural (external) hazards

Consideration of ALL combinations of hazards

- Internal and external hazards
- Starting with combinations of 2 hazar

Huge amount of combinations

- Framework
- Efficient and effective screening



BASIC APPROACH



FIG. 2. Overall analysis approach for Level 1 PSA for internal and external hazards.

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IDENTIFICATION

From an analytical point of view, a combination of hazards does not differ significantly from a single hazard

Single hazards screening results can be used partly VOLCANO

- Qualitative screening
 - Keep screened out,
 - except "within design base"
- Quantitative screening
 - Reconsider





DEPENDENT & INDEPENDENT

Assumption: all combinations are both dependent and independent

All dependent combinations also exist as independent combination

- Impact is equal
- Frequency differs
- Dependent envelops independent







SCREENING CRITERIA

Hazard Combination Criteria (HCC) based of SKI report [1]

• HCC1: Frequency

The frequency is lower than screening value;

• HCC2: Impact

The impact on front line systems of the hazard combination is equal to the impact of one of the single hazards in the combination;

HCC3: Inclusion

The combination is included in the definition or analysis of another event, which is already analyzed for the plant. [1] M. Knochenhauer and P. Louko, "Guidance for External Events Analysis, SKI Report 02:27," Swedish Nuclear Inspectorate (SKI), February 2003.

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APPLICATION

HCC2: Impact

The impact on front line systems of the hazard combination is equal to the impact of one of the single hazards in the combination;

- Based on the mitigation path
- Impact on front line systems is not more severe
 - Freq. combination <<< Freq. individual hazard
 - Individual hazard is enveloping

APPLICATION

HCC2: Impact

The impact on front line systems of the hazard combination is equal to the impact of one of the single hazards in the combination;

Example:

Airplane Crash – Direct core damage Tornado – All buildings except the dome are lost

HCC2 is applicable, no mitigation path with << freq.





RESULTS

Evaluation of all combinations	HFR PSA results	Before	After
	Internal hazards	6	3
Method is applicable if single hazard	External hazards	61	5
analysis is finished	Combinations	4489	64

Effective and efficient: approx. 1 hour per combination





QUESTIONS

