

# Current Issues in Risk Management and Safety

## A Personal View

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# We are Living in an Interesting Time

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- In support of nuclear power
  - PSA standard
    - Level 1 PSA, shutdown and external events
    - Fire PSA
    - Level 2 PSA
    - Level 3 PSA
  - Regulatory measures
- Security applications
- Use in regulatory environment
- Software/methodology advancements/issues
- Widespread applications of PSA

# Commercial Nuclear Power

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- Regulatory and Economic Drivers
  - PSA has become key part of communication between utilities and regulators
  - There is movement on “risk-informing” regulations
  - Utilities are expanding internal use to support decision making, supplement training, etc.

# Some Current Issues Relating to Commercial Nuclear Power in the US

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- Basic Risk-Informed Framework is described in Regulatory Guide 1.174
- USNRC Policy on PSA Quality
- Mitigating System Performance Indicators
- License Extension
- Power Uprate
- Risk-Informed Asset Management

# Evolving Techniques Leading to a New Generation of Risk Workstations

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- Binary Decision Diagrams
  - Old mathematic formulation finding new applications
  - Eliminates need to determine cut sets
  - Extremely fast, can support real-time reevaluation of model
  - Will eventually eliminate distinction between large event tree and large fault tree methods
- Dynamic Modeling
- Declarative Techniques

# Barriers

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- Need to move forward from simplistic surrogate risk measures like core damage frequency and frequency of large early release
- Difficulties in risk informing certain regulations
  - Coincident large loss of coolant accident and loss of offsite power
- Support for methods development

# Programmatic Risk Assessment

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- Use of PSA techniques to assist
  - Managing complex programs
  - Developing new products
  - Integration of new technologies
- Output is probabilistic expression of cost, schedule, task importance, critical path, milestone dates, etc.
- Key is recognizing and modeling interdependencies among tasks

# Programmatic Risk Assessment *(continued)*

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- Examples:
  - Schedule risk assessment for Yucca Mountain activity
  - Schedule risk assessment for decommissioning of research reactor
  - Schedule risk assessment for testing of new naval propulsion system
  - Basis for ultimate “per unit cost” for defense product
  - Basis to evaluate progress during development of new product



# Barriers

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- One barrier – namely, a commercial software product – has been eliminated
- Remaining: acceptance of probabilistic decision support tools by corporate decision makers

# Medical Device Risk Assessment

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- Driver: Regulatory Requirements
- ISO 14971 outlines a risk management program that includes
  - Establishing risk acceptance criteria
  - Risk assessment
  - Operational feedback/life cycle history archive
- Mandates a complete life cycle risk management program from its inception

# Barriers

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- Training appropriate number of risk professionals in field
- Many companies in field are small - challenge for small companies

# Security

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- PSA has played a significant role in addressing security and vulnerability issues associated with directed human threats
- Examples:
  - Detailed structural analyses given aircraft crash, explosive, or other threat
  - Response to assumed set of scenarios
  - Target prioritization

# Barriers

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- Some methodology development still needed
  - For example, how to address risk management when scenarios are linked in “intelligent” ways
- Resistance to change

# Backup

# Regulatory Guide 1.174

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- Provides guidance on acceptability of changes to plant based on risk
- Limits increase in core damage frequency and frequency of large early releases
- Addresses completeness of PSA including external events and sources of uncertainty

# PSA Quality

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- USNRC is encouraging increased quality by calling for “completeness” by 2008
  - All initiating events
  - All modes of operation
- Joint regulatory/utility development of standards
  - Level 1, external events, low power and shutdown, fire, Level 2 and Level 3



# Mitigating System Performance Index

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- MSPI combines unavailability and unreliability data with plant-specific risk importance measures to indicate the performance of key safety systems
- System performance requirements based on PRA system success criteria vs. design basis requirements
- Performance is measured relative to an industry baseline
- Systems
  - EAC, HPI, RHR, AFW/RCIC, Cooling Water (CCW plus SW)
- Monitor the most risk significant components

# License Extension and Power Uprate

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- Application to extend license for an additional 20 years
  - PSA to support identification of cost effective “severe accident mitigation alternatives” using ROI and Level 3 results
- Power uprate: few percent for PWRs; up to 20% in BWRs
  - Need to rebaseline PSA

# Risk-Informed Asset Management

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- Developed jointly with EPRI and South Texas
- Integrates risk and economic model into utility business model
- Multi-attribute decision support including ROI

# Understanding the Adversary

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- The 1979 NUREG 0459 provides a framework to understand adversaries
- Several groups are identified ranging from sophisticated terrorists to common criminals
- Groups differ by goal and means to reach those goals

# Scenario quantification

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- Techniques are available to quantify scenarios
  - Large uncertainties
  - Incorporate information from, for example, surveillance detection programs