

ERRATA

to

ASME/ANS RA-Sa-2009

Standard for Level 1/Large Early Release Frequency Probabilistic Risk Assessment for Nuclear Power Plant Applications

On page 2, insert the following two paragraphs at the end of 1-1.3.3:

It is intended that by meeting all the SRs under a given HLR, a PRA will meet that HLR. The technical requirements section of each respective section of this Standard also specifies the required documentation to facilitate PRA applications, upgrades, and peer review.

The SRs specify what to do rather than how to do it, and, in that sense, specific methods for satisfying the requirements are not prescribed. Nevertheless, certain established methods were contemplated during the development of these requirements. Alternative methods and approaches to the requirements of this Standard may be used if they provide results that are equivalent or superior to the methods usually used and they meet the HLRs and SRs presented in this Standard. The use of any particular method for meeting an SR shall be documented and shall be subject to review by the peer review process described in Section 1-6.

On page 25, insert the following two paragraphs at the end of 1-3.6.2:

For risk-informed applications, the terms “relevance” or “significance” can be evaluated from different perspectives. “Relevance” is related to the applicability of a hazard group. “Significance” of sequences, contributors, cutsets, etc. can be measured either by their contribution to a specific hazard group (e.g., fires within the plant) or by their contribution to the overall plant risk. When performing a baseline PRA using this Standard, addressing “significance” requires an assessment and characterization of the relative contribution of risk contributors within a given hazard group. For example, a supporting requirement in Part 4 of this Standard that identifies an action to be performed for “significant” fire zones is assessed within the context of the other fire risk contributors only (i.e., within the Fire PRA itself). However, when performing a risk-informed application, it is often more appropriate to evaluate “significance” across all relevant hazard groups. When the risk-informed application is implemented, it is necessary to determine whether it would alter baseline assumptions or plant conditions such that “significance” within a hazard group is now altered or more uncertain. The evaluation of “significance” at this level may or may not require further analysis within a hazard group.

In meeting the requirements of this Standard, those supporting requirements associated with assessing or identifying levels of significance are first performed for the baseline PRA models that are used to quantify average annual estimates of risk from all hazard groups. With regard to the applications process of this Standard (Section 1-3), the assessment or identification of significance (Box 12 of Fig. 1.3.1-1) is to be evaluated first across all risk contributors within the context of the change(s) being proposed by the risk-informed application, and then within each hazard group to determine if additional analysis is necessary.

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