日本機械学会/日本保全学会 共催 第4回原子力安全合同シンポジウム 2018年12月21日 東京大学山上会館 大会議室

機械学会リスク低減のための安全規制の最適化研究会

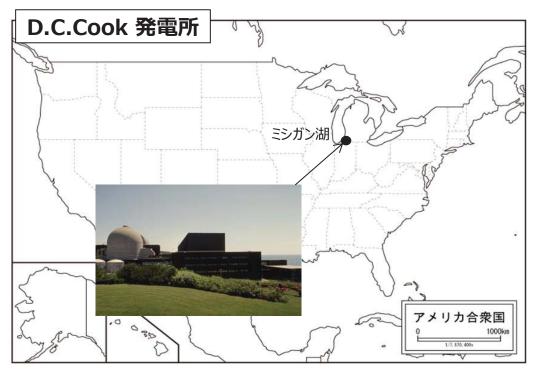
# 米国におけるRI-ISIへの取り組み

【後編】-PWRでのRI-ISIの取り組み(D.C.Cook)-

三菱重工業株式会社 パワードメイン 原子力事業部 建設保全技術部 田村 晴彦

### 目次

- Streamlined RI-ISI概要
- D.C.Cook発電所におけるRI-ISI(評価)の取り組み



#### 運開

1号機:1975/8 2号機:1978/7

WH社製PWR×2基

1号機:104.5万KW 2号機:116.8万KW

### Streamlined RI-ISI概要【1/2】

#### ASME RI-ISI 評価手法の変遷

1996-1997 1998-1999 1999-2006 2006-Present ASME Section XI **USNRC** Approves U.S. & Worldwide Industry Implementation Industry Reports Code Case N-578 60 US Reactors + ~45 US Reactors. RI-ISI Method B Several countries in Canada, Mexico, **EPRI** Topical South Africa and #112657 Europe several in Europe "RI-ISI Method B" プラント例: La Salle発電所 Code Case N-716-1 EPRI Report #3002003029 >50 US Reactors "Streamlined RI-ISI" RI-ISI 評価手法(PRAを考慮)

### Streamlined-ISIの特徴

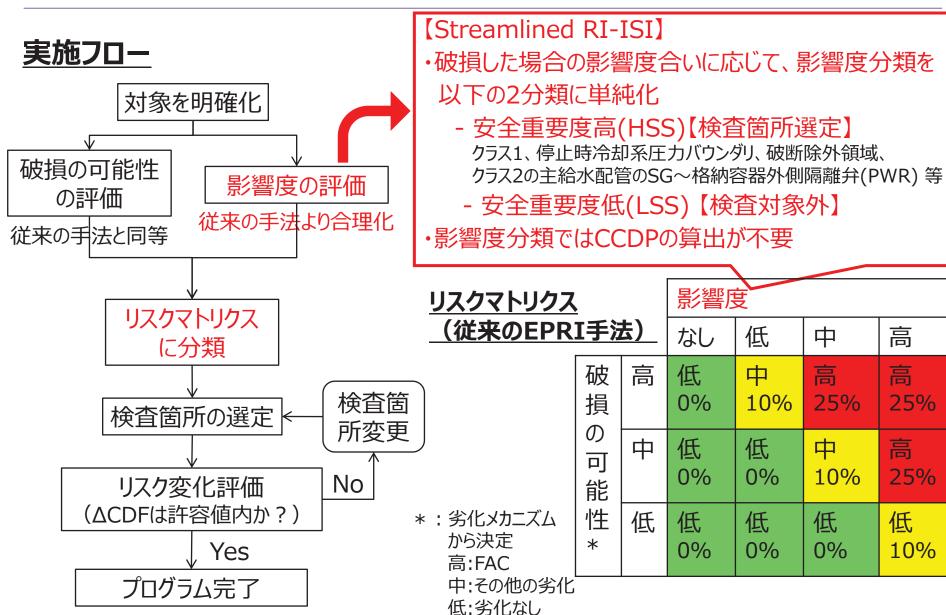
Reprint from EPRI., "EPRI-JSME Meeting", 2018

・従来のEPRI手法(EPRI Topical #112657)でのRI-ISI適用実績をふま え、評価を合理化した手法(作業物量を低減)→影響度分類を2分類に単純化

プラント例: D.C.Cook発電所

- ・現行の手法はASME Code Case N-716-1でコード化 【N-716(配管のみ)→N-716-1でクラス1,2機器にも適用範囲拡大】
- ・現在、米国の50以上のプラントでの適用実績あり

### Streamlined RI-ISI概要 【2/2】



### D.C.Cook発電所におけるRI-ISI(評価)の取り組み

### 適用実績

- ・RI-ISI(Code Case N-716-1)の適用により、検査箇所を大幅に低減。 (評価し、検査対象外とした箇所での不具合の発生も無し)
- ・クラス1/2配管以外に、クラス2の容器、弁、ポンプでも適用実績あり

## まとめ

米国の多数のプラント(50以上での実績あり)では Streamlined RI-ISIを適用。 (D.C.Cookでの実績を紹介)

⇒リスク情報を活用し、合理的な検査箇所の低減を実施

#### 参考1: ASME Code Case N-716-1におけるHSS/LSSの定義

(a) High safety significant (HSS) components shall include the following:

- HSSの定義
- (1) Class 1 portions of the reactor coolant pressure boundary (RCPB), with the exception of components described as follows in (-a) or (-b):
- (-a) In the event of postulated failure of the component during normal reactor operation, the reactor can be shut down and cooled down in an orderly manner, assuming makeup is provided by the reactor coolant makeup system.
- (-b) The component is or can be isolated from the reactor coolant system by two valves in series (both closed, both open, or one closed and the other open). Each open valve must be capable of automatic actuation and, assuming the other valve is open, its closure time must be such that, in the event of postulated failure of the component during normal reactor operation, each valve remains operable and the reactor can be shut down and cooled down in an orderly manner, assuming makeup is provided by the reactor coolant makeup system only.
- (2) Applicable portions of the shutdown cooling pressure boundary function. That is, Class 1 and 2 components of systems or portions of systems needed to utilize the normal shutdown cooling flowpath either
- (-a) as part of the RCPB from the reactor pressure vessel (RPV) to the second isolation valve (i.e., farthest from the RPV) capable of remote closure, or to the containment penetration, whichever encompasses the larger number of welds, or
- (-b) other systems or portions of systems from the RPV to the second isolation valve (i.e., farthest from the RPV) capable of remote closure or to the containment penetration, whichever encompasses the larger number of welds.
- (3) Class 2 portions of steam generators and Class 2 feedwater system components greater than NPS 4 (DN 100) of pressurized water reactors (PWRs) from the steam generator to the outer containment isolation valve,
- (4) components larger than NPS 4 (DN 100) within the break exclusion region for high energy piping systems as defined by the Owner
- (5) any piping or component (including piping segments or components grouped or subsumed within existing plant initiating event groups) whose contributions to core damage frequency (CDF) is greater than 1E-06, or whose contribution to large early release frequency (LERF) is greater than 1E-07, based upon a plant-specific probabilistic risk assessment (PRA) of pressure boundary failures (e.g., pipe whip, jet impingement, spray, and inventory losses). This may include Class 1 and 2 components exempt from volumetric and surface examination by Section XI, or Class 3, or Non-Class components.

(b) Low safety significant (LSS) components shall include all other Class 1, 2, 3, or Non-Class components not classified as HSS in accordance with (a) above.

### 参考2:安全重要度の分類例(D.C.Cook以外での例)

System (1)	Weld Count	N-716 Safety Significance Determination					Safety Significance	
		RCPB	SDC	PWR: FW	BER	CDF > 1E-6	High	Low
CBS	354							1
CS	76	1					✓	
	692							1
FW	83	, J		1			1	
	50			1	1		1	
	20				1		1	
	39			St. 17				1
MS	126				1		1	
	164	. J		I I				1
RC	285	1		65			1	
	41	1	1				1	
	11		1				1	
	64			100				1
RH	33	1					1	
	88	1	1	65 6			1	
	55		1				1	
	290							1
SI	161	1					1	
	66	1	1	5			1	
	369							1
SUMMARY RESULTS FOR ALL SYSTEMS	555	1		0.0			✓	
	195	1	1				1	
	66	1	1				1	
	83			1			1	
	50			1	1		1	
	146			66	1		✓	
	1972			10				1
TOTALS	3067							

発表資料の概要資料

#### 【概要】

- ・従来のEPRI手法でのRI-ISI適用実績をふまえ、評価を合理化した手法\*\* (作業物量を低減)として、Streamlined RI-ISIがあり、現在、米国の50 以上のプラントでの適用実績がある。
  - ※:破損した場合の影響度合いに応じて、影響度分類を2分類に単純化
- ・ D.C.Cookでは、Streamlined RI-ISIを適用し、合理的に検査箇所を 低減している。

(評価し、検査対象外とした箇所での不具合の発生も無し)