

Enhanced Component Performance Study

Motor-Driven Pumps

1998–2011

1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents a performance evaluation of the centrifugal motor-driven pumps (MDPs) at U.S. commercial nuclear power plants. This report does not estimate values for use in probabilistic risk assessments (PRAs), but does evaluate component performance over time. The [2010 Component Reliability Update](#) [Reference 1], which is an update to Reference 2 ([NUREG/CR-6928](#)) and reports MDP unreliability estimates using Equipment Performance and Information Exchange (EPIX) data from 1998–2010 and maintenance unavailability (UA) performance data using MSPI Basis Document data from 2002–2010 for use in PRAs.

The trend evaluations in this study are based on the operating experience failure reports from fiscal year (FY) 1998 through FY 2011 as reported in EPIX. The MDP failure modes considered are for standby systems: failure-to-start (FTS), failure-to-run ≤ 1 hour (FTR ≤ 1 H), failure-to-run > 1 hour (FTR > 1 H), and for normally running systems: FTS and failure-to-run (FTR). MDP train maintenance unavailability data for trending are from the same time period, as reported in the Reactor Oversight Program (ROP) and EPIX. In addition to the presentation of the component failure mode data and the UA data, an 8-hour unreliability is calculated and trended.

Previously, the study relied on operating experience obtained from licensee event reports, Nuclear Plant Reliability Data System (NPRDS), and EPIX. The EPIX database (which includes as a subset the Mitigating Systems Performance Index (MSPI) designated devices) has matured to the point where component availability and reliability can be estimated with a higher degree of assurance of accuracy. In addition, the population of data is much larger than the population used in the previous study.

The objective of the effort for the updated component performance studies is to obtain annual performance trends of failure rates and probabilities. An overview of the trending methods, glossary of terms, and abbreviations can be found in the [Overview and Reference](#) document on the Reactor Operational Experience Results and Databases web page.

The objective of the enhanced component performance study is to present an analysis of factors that could influence the system and component trends in addition to annual performance trends of failure rates and probabilities. The factors analyzed for the MDP component are the differences in failures between total demands and actual unplanned (ESF) demands (Section 6.3). Statistical analyses of the differences are performed and results showing whether pooling is acceptable across these factors are shown. In addition, engineering analyses were performed with respect to time period and failure mode (Section 6.4). The factors analyzed are: sub-component, failure cause, recovery, and detection method.

2 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The results of this study are summarized in this section. Of particular interest is the existence of any statistically significant¹ increasing trends. In this update, the following extremely statistically significant increasing trends were identified in the MDP results.

- Frequency (demands per reactor year) of start demands, normally running MDPs. (see Figure 15)
- Normally running MDP run hours per reactor critical year. (see Figure 16)
- Standby MDP run hours per reactor critical year. (see Figure 11)

Highly statistically significant increasing trends were identified in the MDP results.

- Frequency (demands per reactor year) of start demands, standby MDPs. (see Figure 9)
- Standby MDP run hours per reactor critical year of run \leq 1H hours. (see Figure 10)

These trends are not adverse trends; they only indicate an increase in run hours for standby pumps and demands for normally running pumps. Standby MDP run hours appear to have made a step change in the upward direction in FY 2003, which coincides with the start of the MSPI program. This gives an increasing trend over the 1998 to 2011 period. Normally running MDP start demands have increased from approximately 79 to 95 start demands per reactor year. The trend is significant, but the increase is not. Statistically significant decreasing trends were identified in the MDP results for the following:

- Failure rate estimate trend for normally running systems, industry-wide MDP FTR trend. (see Figure 5)

Highly statistically significant decreasing trends in the MDP results were identified for the following:

- Frequency (failures per reactor year) of FTS events, standby MDPs. (see Figure 12)
- Frequency (failures per reactor year) of FTS events, normally running MDPs. (see Figure 17)

Extremely statistically significant decreasing trends in the MDP results were identified for the following:

- Failure probability estimate trend for standby systems, industry-wide MDP FTS trend. (see Figure 1)
- Failure probability estimate trend for normally running systems, industry-wide MDP FTS trend. (see Figure 4)
- Pooled AFW, HPI, and HCS MDP UA trend. (see Figure 6)
- Standby systems, industry-wide MDP unreliability trend (8-hour mission). (see Figure 7)
- Normally running systems (MFW), industry-wide MDP unreliability trend (8-hour mission). (see Figure 8)

¹ Statistically significant is defined in terms of the 'p-value.' A p-value is a probability indicating whether to accept or reject the null hypothesis that there is no trend in the data. P-values of less than or equal to 0.05 indicate that we are 95% confident that there is a trend in the data (reject the null hypothesis of no trend.) By convention, we use the "Michelin Guide" scale: p-value < 0.05 (statistically significant), p-value < 0.01 (highly statistically significant); p-value < 0.001 (extremely statistically significant).

An ongoing concern in the industry is whether industry data adequately represent standby component performance during unplanned (ESF) demands. Section 6.3 shows the results of the consistency check between industry data and ESF detected failure data. The FTS, FTR<1H and FTR>1H failure mode distributions detected under ESF are superior (smaller) than the industry average distribution.

3 FAILURE PROBABILITIES AND FAILURE RATES

3.1 Overview

The industry-wide failure probabilities and failure rates of MDPs have been calculated from the operating experience for FTS, $FTR \leq 1H$, $FTR > 1H$, and FTR. The MDP data set obtained from EPIX includes MDPs in the systems listed in Table 1. MDPs are categorized as either standby or normally running. This report follows the definition of these categories in Reference 1, which determines the status by evaluating the number of run-hours per demand. Those pumps with low run-hours per demand are standby (≤ 360) and those that are high are normally running (> 360). Table 2 shows industry-wide failure probability and failure rate results for the MDP from Reference 1.

Table 1. MDP systems.

System	Description	Total	Standby	Normally Running
Centrifugal Pumps				
AFW	Auxiliary feedwater	127	127	
CCW	Component cooling water	287		287
CDS	Condensate system	140		140
CRD	Control rod drive	47	8	39
CSR	Containment spray recirculation	151	151	
CVC	Chemical and volume control	62		62
HCS	High pressure core spray	9	9	
HPI	High pressure injection	170	163	7
LCS	Low pressure core spray	75	70	5
MFW	Main feedwater	43		43
RHR	Residual heat removal	307	307	
SWN	Emergency service water (Standby)	96		96
SWS	Standby service water	392	392	
	Total	1906	1227	679
Positive Displacement Pumps				
CVC	Chemical and volume control	65	2	63
SLC	Standby liquid control	70	70	
	Total	135	72	63
Grand Total		2041	1299	742

The MDPs are assumed to operate both when the reactor is critical and during shutdown periods. The number of MDPs in operation is assumed to be constant throughout the study period. All demand types are considered—testing, non-testing, and, as applicable, emergency safeguard feature (ESF) demands.

Table 2. Industry-wide distributions of p (failure probability) and λ (hourly rate) for MDPs.

Operation	Failure Mode	5%	Median	Mean	95%	Distribution		
						Type	α	β
Standby	FTS	1.63E-04	7.91E-04	9.47E-04	2.27E-03	Beta	1.95	2.054E+03
	$FTR \leq 1H$	1.93E-05	1.01E-04	1.23E-04	3.01E-04	Beta	1.82	1.479E+04
	$FTR > 1H$	2.64E-07	6.44E-06	1.04E-05	3.41E-05	Gamma	0.78	7.501E+04
Running/ Alternating	FTS	4.01E-04	1.23E-03	1.36E-03	2.79E-03	Beta	3.28	2.406E+03
	FTR	7.36E-07	3.03E-06	3.53E-06	8.02E-06	Gamma	2.29	6.496E+05

3.2 MDP Failure Probability and Failure Rate Trends

The trends are shown for industry standby (Stby) and for industry normally running (NR) results.

Trends in the standby MDP failure probabilities and failure rates are shown in Figure 1 to Figure 3. The data for the trend plots are contained in Table 11 to Table 13. The standby systems from Table 1 are trended together for each failure mode. Trends in the failure probabilities and failure rates for normally operating MDPs are shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5. The data for the trend plots are contained in Table 14 and Table 15.

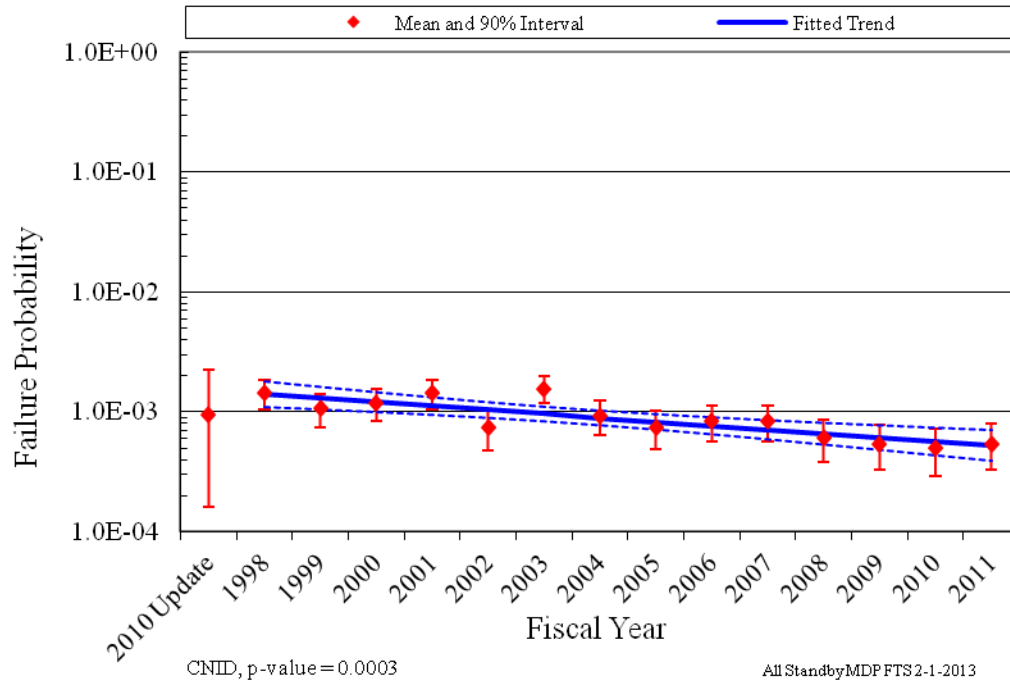


Figure 1. Failure probability estimate trend for standby systems, industry-wide MDP FTS trend.

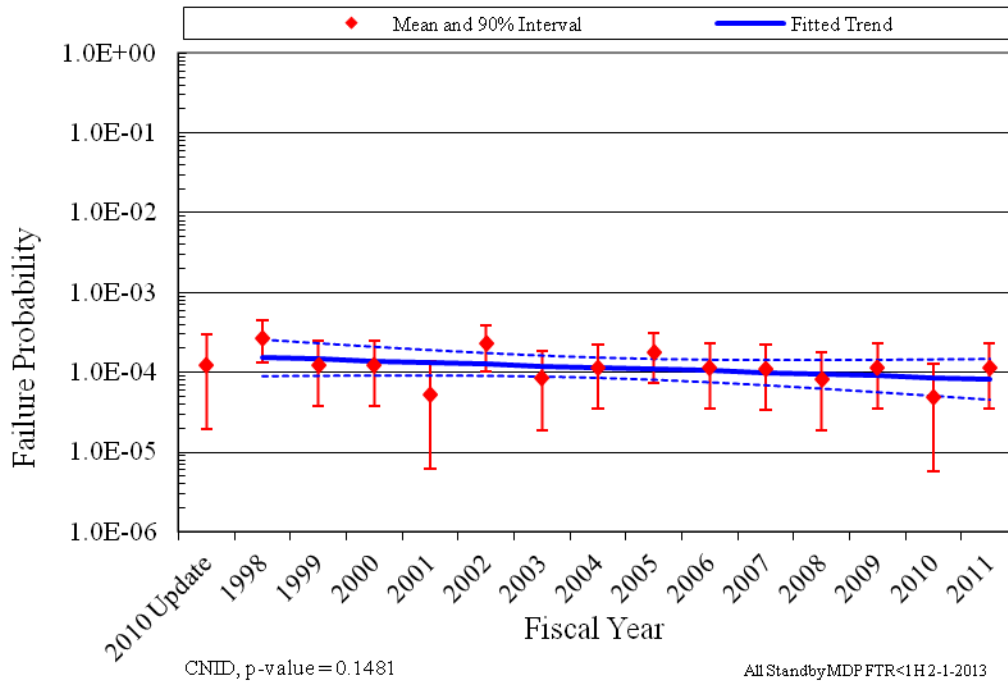


Figure 2. Failure probability estimate trend for standby systems, industry-wide MDP FTR ≤ 1H trend.

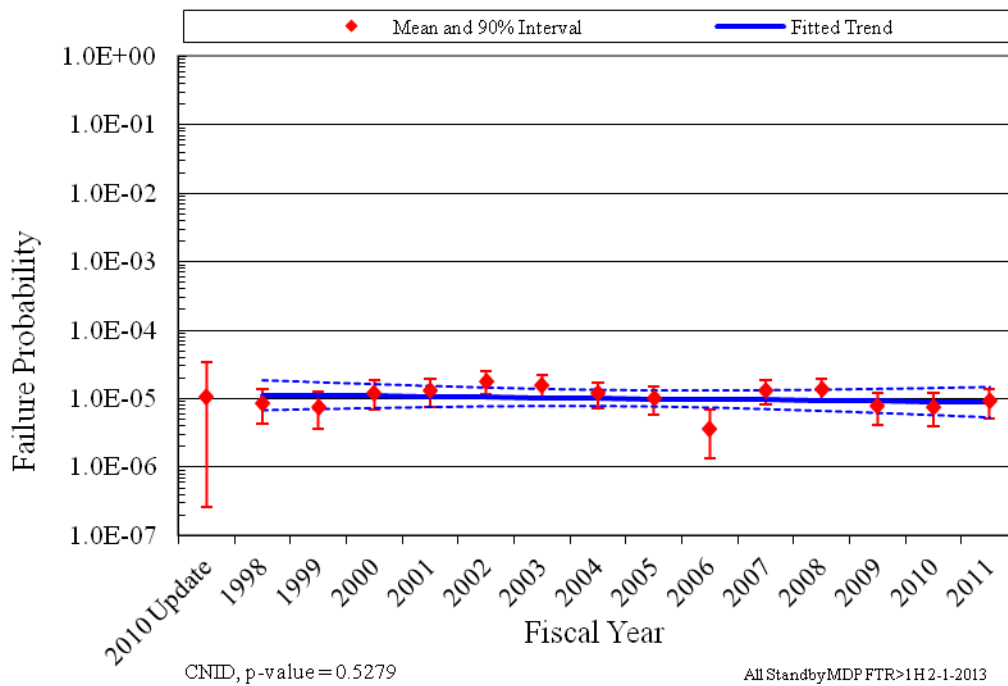


Figure 3. Failure rate estimate trend for standby systems, industry-wide MDP FTR > 1H trend.

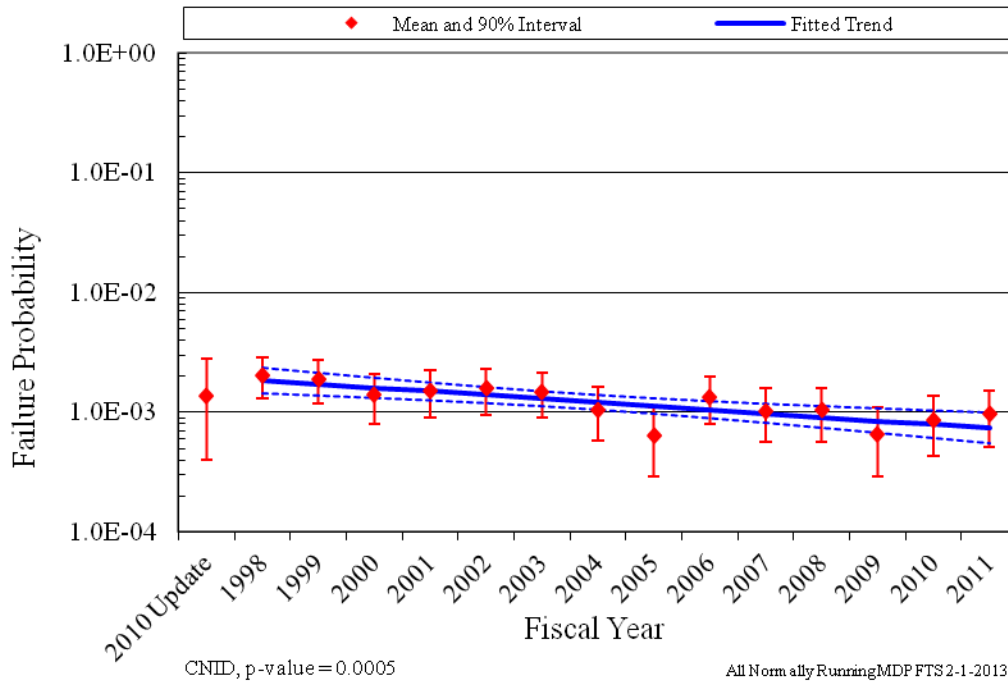


Figure 4. Failure probability estimate trend for normally running systems, industry-wide MDP FTS trend.

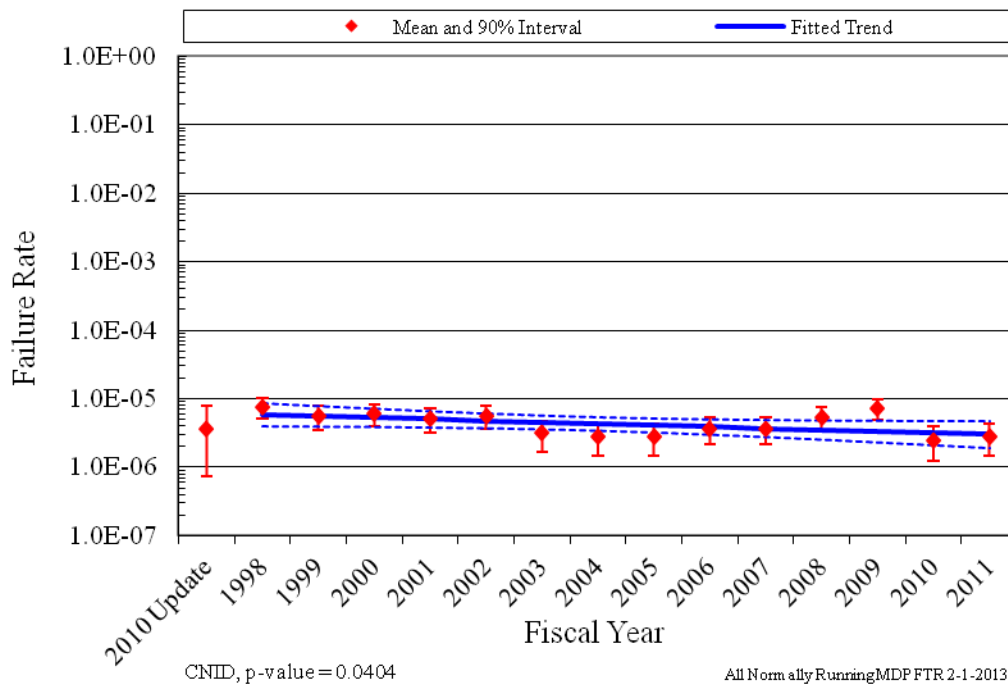


Figure 5. Failure rate estimate trend for normally running systems, industry-wide MDP FTR trend.

In the plots, the means of the posterior distributions from the Bayesian update process were trended across the years. The posterior distributions were also used for the vertical bounds for each year. The 5th and 95th percentiles of these distributions give an indication of the relative variation from year to year in the data. When there are no failures, the interval tends to be larger than the interval for years when there are one or more failures. The larger interval reflects the uncertainty that comes from having little information in that year's data. Such uncertainty intervals are determined by the prior distribution. In each plot, a relatively "flat" constrained noninformative prior distribution (CNID) is used, which has large bounds.

The horizontal curves plotted around the regression lines in the graphs form 90 percent simultaneous confidence bands for the fitted lines. The bounds are larger than ordinary confidence intervals for the trended values because they form a band that has a 90% probability of containing the entire line. In the lower left hand corner of the trend figures, the regression p-values are reported. They come from a statistical test on whether the slope of the regression line might be zero. Low p-values indicate that the slopes are not likely to be zero, and that trends exist.

Further information on the trending methods is provided in Section 2 of the [Overview and Reference](#) document. A final feature of the trend graphs is that the baseline industry values from Table 2 are shown for comparison.

4 UNAVAILABILITY

4.1 Overview

The industry-wide test or maintenance unavailability (UA) of MDP trains has been calculated from the operating experience. UA data are for MDP trains, which can include more than just the MDP. However, in most cases the MDP contributes the majority of the UA reported. Table 3 shows overall results for the MDP from Reference 1 based on UA data from MSPI Basis Documents, covering 2002 to 2010. In the calculations, planned and unplanned unavailable hours for a train are combined.

Table 3. Industry-wide distributions of unavailability for MDPs.

Description	Mean	Distribution	α	β
Motor Driven Pump Test And Maintenance (AFW)	3.63E-03	Beta	2.58	710.22
Motor Driven Pump Test And Maintenance (ALL)	7.00E-03	Beta	1.08	153.78
Motor Driven Pump Test And Maintenance (CCW)	4.79E-03	Beta	1.18	244.83
Motor Driven Pump Test And Maintenance (ESW)	1.32E-02	Beta	1.00	74.55
Motor Driven Pump Test And Maintenance (HPCS)	7.05E-03	Beta	6.70	943.80
Motor Driven Pump Test And Maintenance (HPSI)	3.45E-03	Beta	2.45	707.96
Motor Driven Pump Test And Maintenance (RHR-BWR)	5.74E-03	Beta	6.23	1078.64
Motor Driven Pump Test And Maintenance (RHR-PWR)	5.15E-03	Beta	2.62	506.37

4.2 MDP Unavailability Trends

For the 1998-2011 period, the following are overall maintenance unavailability data. Note that these data do not supersede the data in Table 3 for use in risk assessments.

The trend in standby MDP train unavailability is shown in Figure 6. The data for this figure is in Table 16. The MDPs in systems AFW, HPCI, and RCIC are pooled and trended (these are the systems with maintenance unavailability data currently analyzed). The trend chart shows the results of using data for each year's component unavailability data over time. The yearly (1998–2011) unavailability and reactor critical hour data were obtained from the ROP (1998 to 2001) and EPIX (2002 to 2011) data for the MDP component. The total downtimes during operation for each plant and year were summed, and divided by the corresponding number of MDP-reactor critical hours. Unavailability data for shutdown periods are not reported.

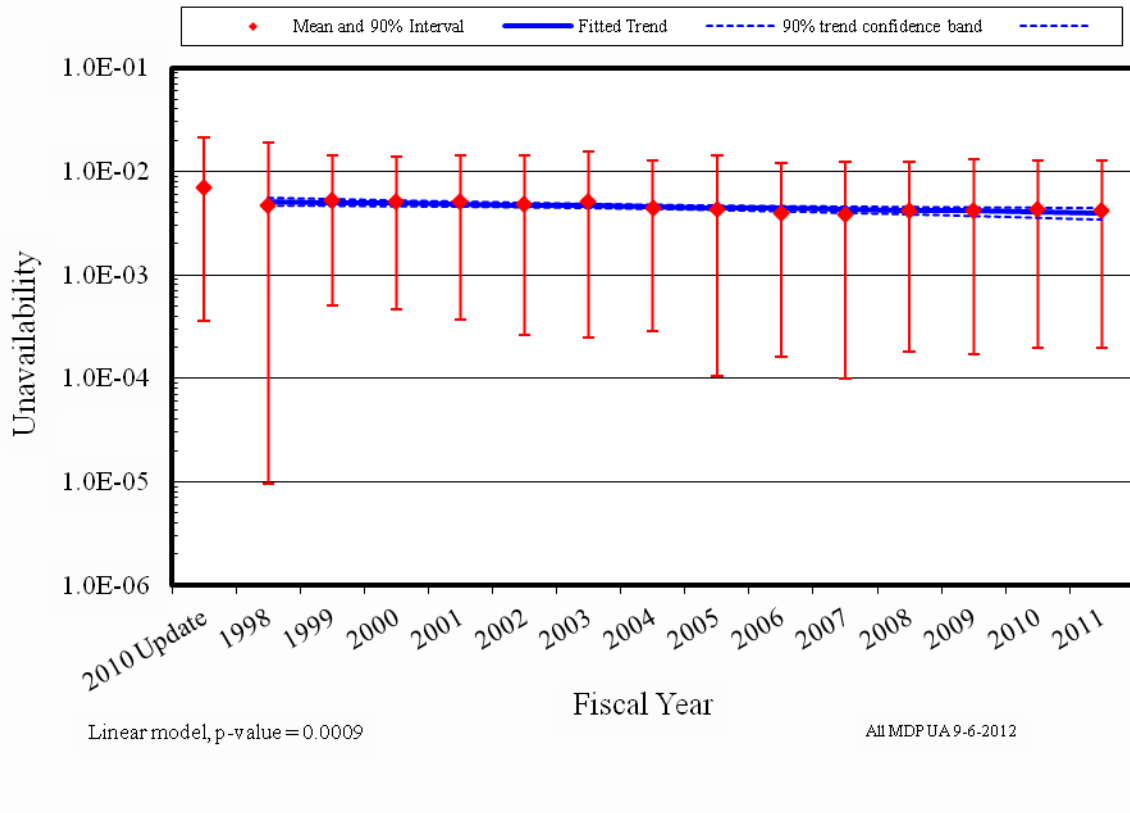


Figure 6. Pooled AFW, HPI, and HCS MDP UA trend.

The mean and variance for each year is the sample mean and variance calculated from the plant-level unavailabilities for that year. The vertical bar spans the calculated 5th to 95th percentiles of the beta distribution with matching means.

For the trend graphs, a least squares fit is sought for the linear or logit model. Section 3 in the [Overview and Reference](#) document provides further information. In the lower left hand corner of the trend figures, the p-value is reported.

5 MDP UNRELIABILITY TRENDS

Trends in total component unreliability are shown in Figure 7 and Figure 8. Plot data for these figures are in Table 17 and Table 18, respectively. Total unreliability is defined as the result of an OR gate with the FTS, $FTR \leq 1H$, $FTR > 1H$ (or FTR), and UA as basic event inputs. The $FTR > 1H$ is calculated for 7 hours and the FTR is calculated for 8 hours to provide the results for an 8-hour mission. Since the normally running systems MDP components do not have UA data or the $FTR \leq 1H$ data, there is no UA or $FTR \leq 1H$ input to the OR gate for that calculation. The trending method is described in more detail in Section 4 of the [Overview and Reference](#) document. In the lower left hand corner of the trend figures, the regression method is reported.

The standby systems from Table 2 are trended together and shown in Figure 7. The normally running systems from Table 2 are trended together and shown in Figure 8.

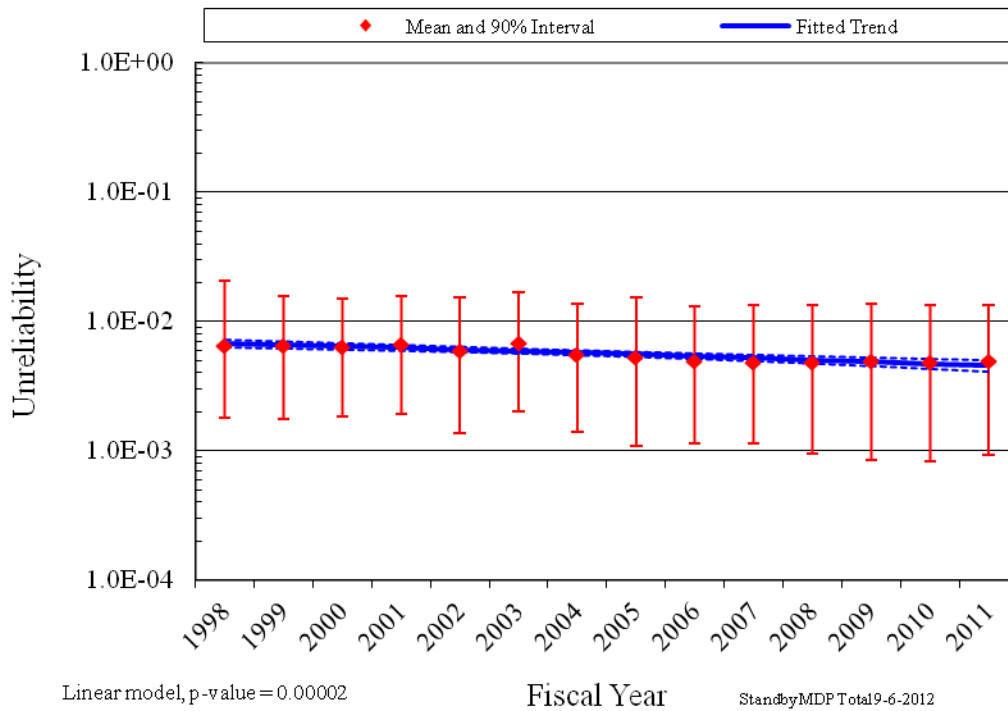


Figure 7. Standby systems, industry-wide MDP unreliability trend (8-hour mission).

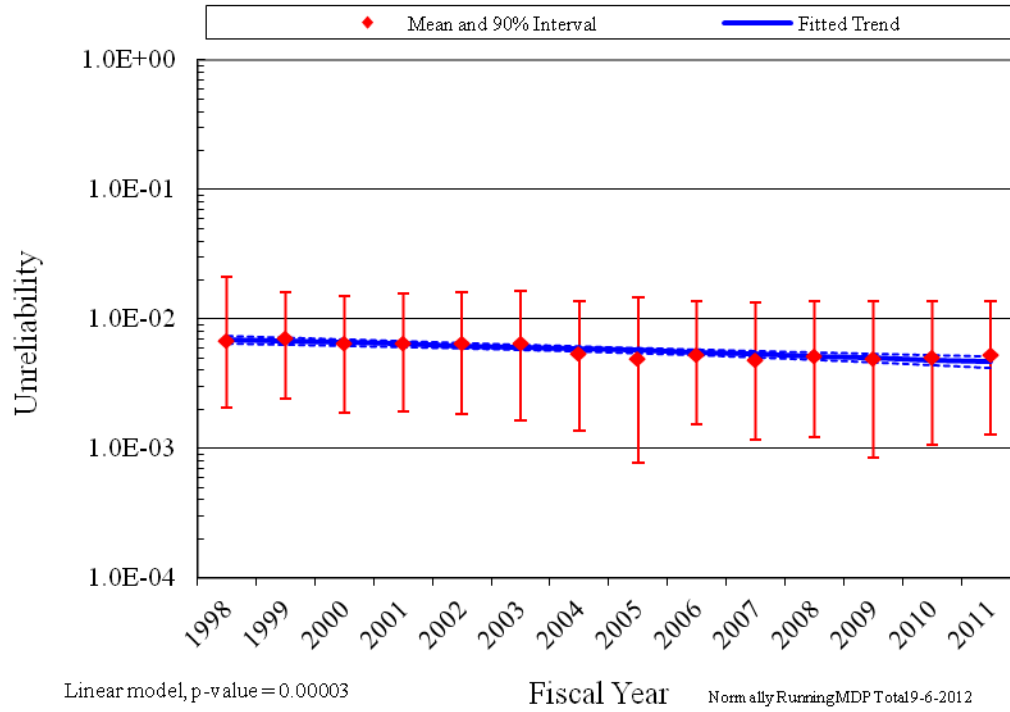


Figure 8. Normally running systems (MFW), industry-wide MDP unreliability trend (8-hour mission).

6 ENGINEERING TRENDS

This section presents frequency trends for MDP failures and demands. The data are normalized by reactor year for plants that have the equipment being trended. The rate methods described in Section 2 of the [Overview and Reference](#) document are used.

6.1 Standby MDP Engineering Trends

Figure 9 shows the trend for standby MDP start demands. Figure 10 shows the trend MDP run ≤ 1 hour demands. Figure 11 shows the trend for the MDP run hours. Table 19, Table 20, and Table 21 provide the plot data, respectively.

Figure 12 shows the trend for MDP FTS events. Figure 13 shows the trend MDP FTR ≤ 1 H events, and Figure 14 shows the trend for the MDP FTR events. Table 22, Table 24, and Table 25 provide the plot data, respectively. The standby systems from Table 2 are trended together for each figure.

Table 4 summarizes the failures by system and year for the FTS failure mode.

<i>AFW</i>	127	11.0%	4	5	3	3		4		3	4	4		1
CRD	47	4.1%		1		3								
CSR	151	13.1%	2	1		3		9	4	2	1			1
HCS	9	0.8%						1			1			
HPI	170	14.7%	4	2	3	5	4	2	7	2	2	3	4	3
LCS	75	6.5%	2				2	2						1
RHR	307	26.6%	9	7	9	7	2	9	5	6	3	5	3	2
SWS	392	33.9%	13	10	14	14	10	14	9	7	11	11	7	8
Total	1278	100.0%	34	26	29	35	18	41	25	20	22	23	16	14

Table 5 summarizes the failures by system and year for the FTR ≤ 1 H failure mode. Table 6 summarizes the failures by system and year for the FTR > 1 H failure mode. The blue highlighted values in the percent of total failures column show the five most significant contributors. Table 4,

<i>AFW</i>	127	11.0%	4	5	3	3		4		3	4	4		1
CRD	47	4.1%		1		3								
CSR	151	13.1%	2	1		3		9	4	2	1			1
HCS	9	0.8%						1			1			
HPI	170	14.7%	4	2	3	5	4	2	7	2	2	3	4	3
LCS	75	6.5%	2				2	2						1
RHR	307	26.6%	9	7	9	7	2	9	5	6	3	5	3	2
SWS	392	33.9%	13	10	14	14	10	14	9	7	11	11	7	8
Total	1278	100.0%	34	26	29	35	18	41	25	20	22	23	16	14

Table 5, and Table 6 only include systems where failures of that failure mode have been detected.

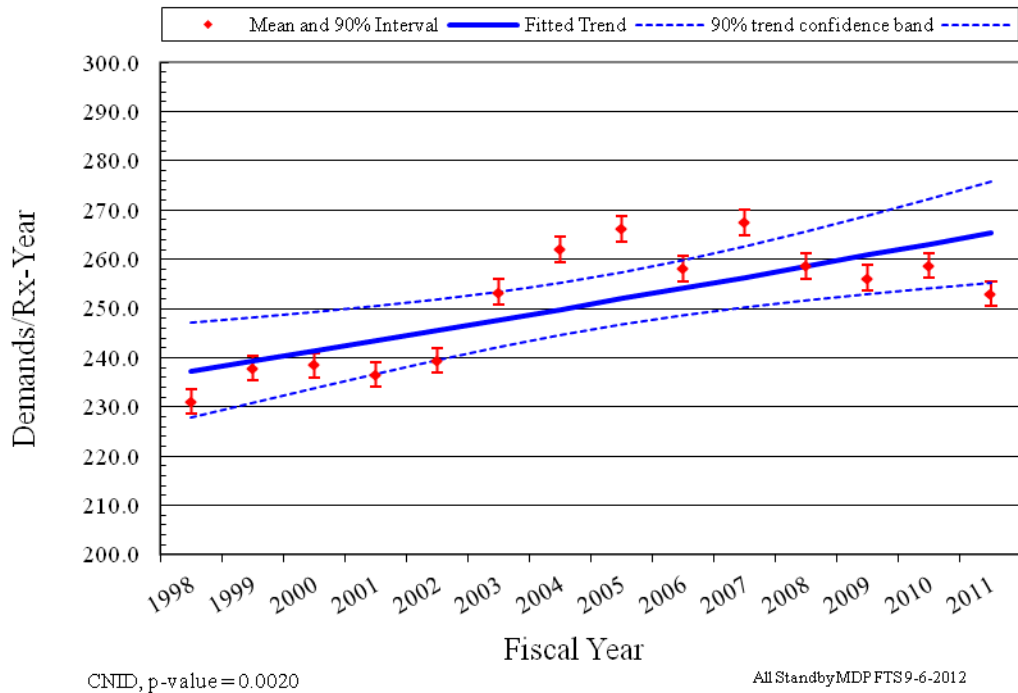


Figure 9. Frequency (demands per reactor year) of start demands, standby MDPs.

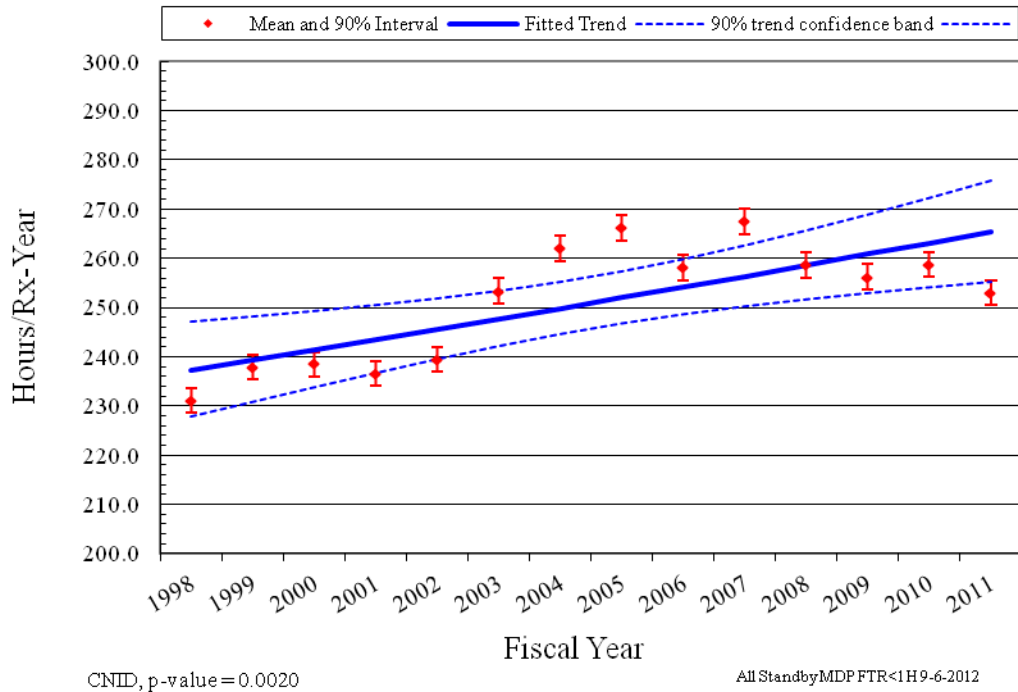


Figure 10. Standby MDP run hours per reactor critical year of run \leq 1H hours.

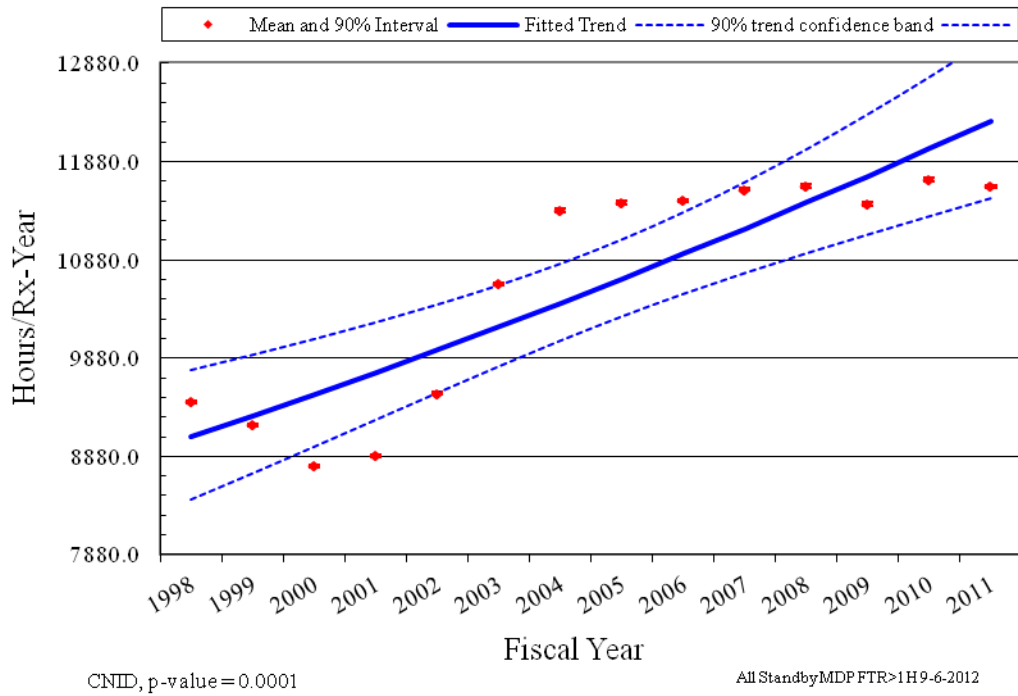


Figure 11. Standby MDP run hours per reactor critical year.

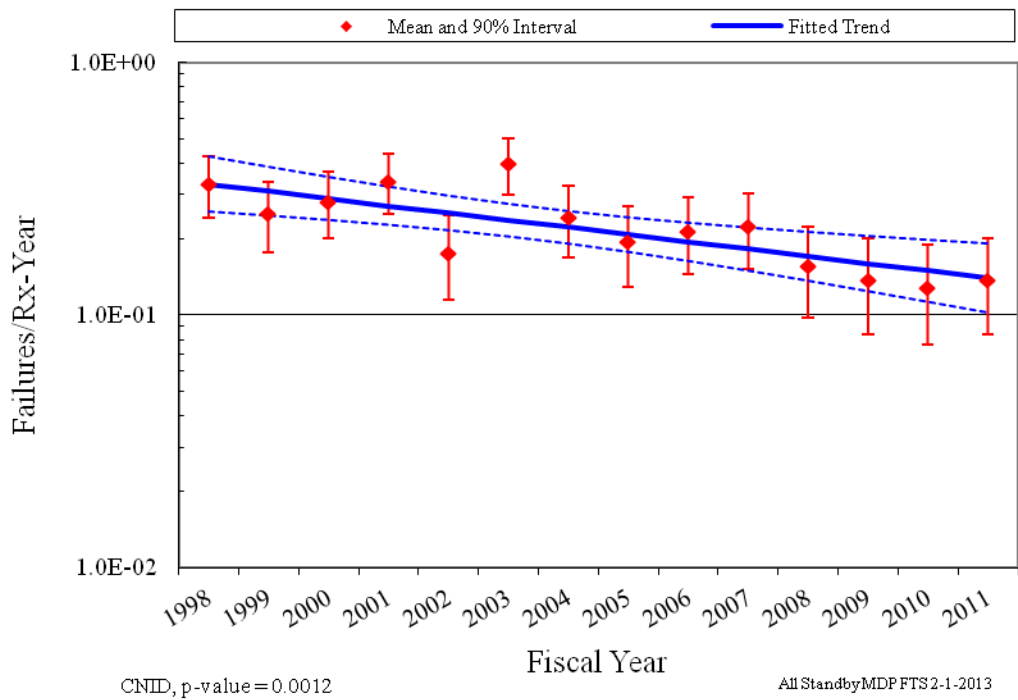


Figure 12. Frequency (failures per reactor year) of FTS events, standby MDPs.

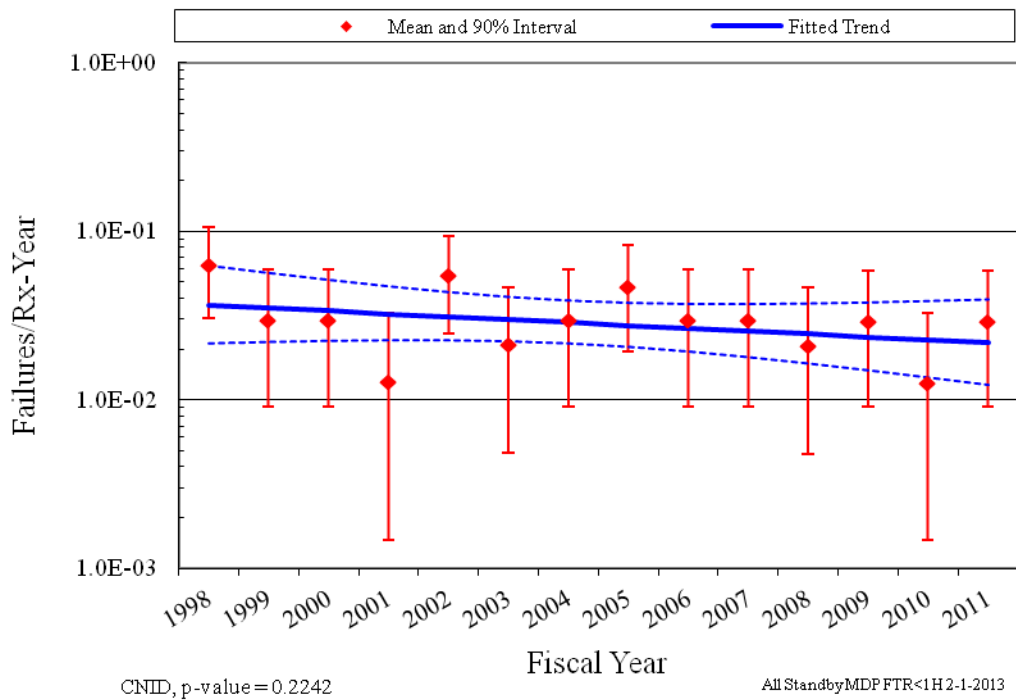


Figure 13. Frequency (failures per reactor year) of FTR ≤ 1H events, standby MDPs.

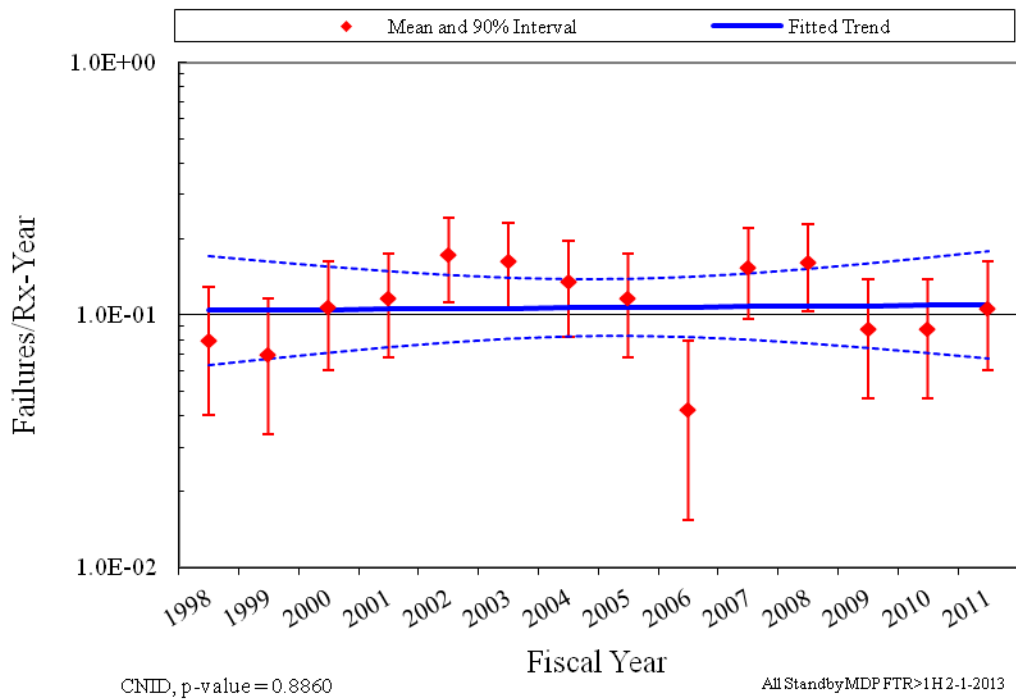


Figure 14. Frequency (failures per reactor year) of FTR > 1H events, standby MDPs.

6.2 Normally Running MDP Engineering Trends

Figure 15 shows the trend for normally running MDP demands and Figure 16 shows the trend for the MDP run hours. Table 25 and Table 26 provide the plot data, respectively.

Figure 17 shows the trend for MDP FTS events and Figure 18 shows the trend for the MDP FTR events. Table 27 and Table 28 provide the plot data respectively. The normally running systems from Table 2 are trended for each figure.

Table 7 summarizes the failures by system and year for the FTS failure mode. Table 8 summarizes the failures by system and year for the FTR failure mode. The red highlighted values in the percent of total failures column show the five most significant contributors.

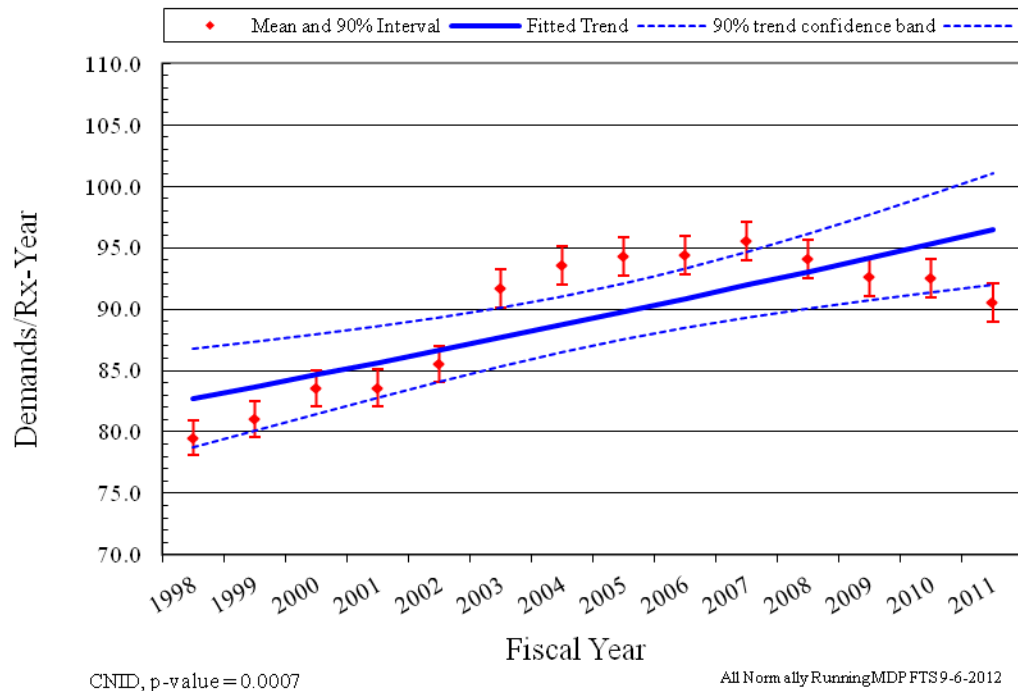


Figure 15. Frequency (demands per reactor year) of start demands, normally running MDPs.

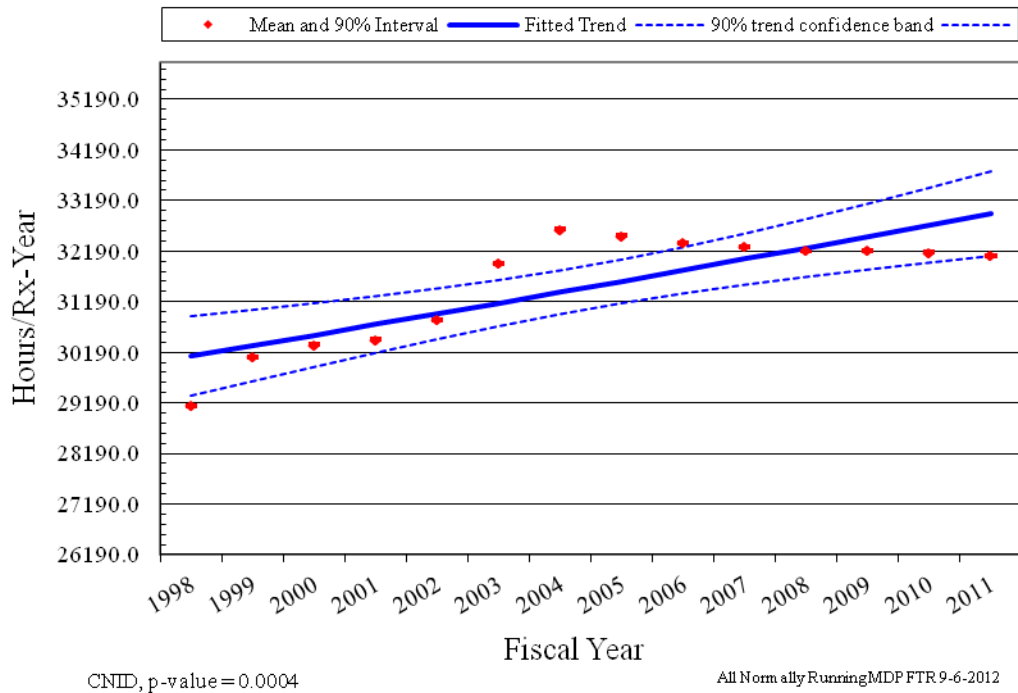


Figure 16. Normally running MDP run hours per reactor critical year.

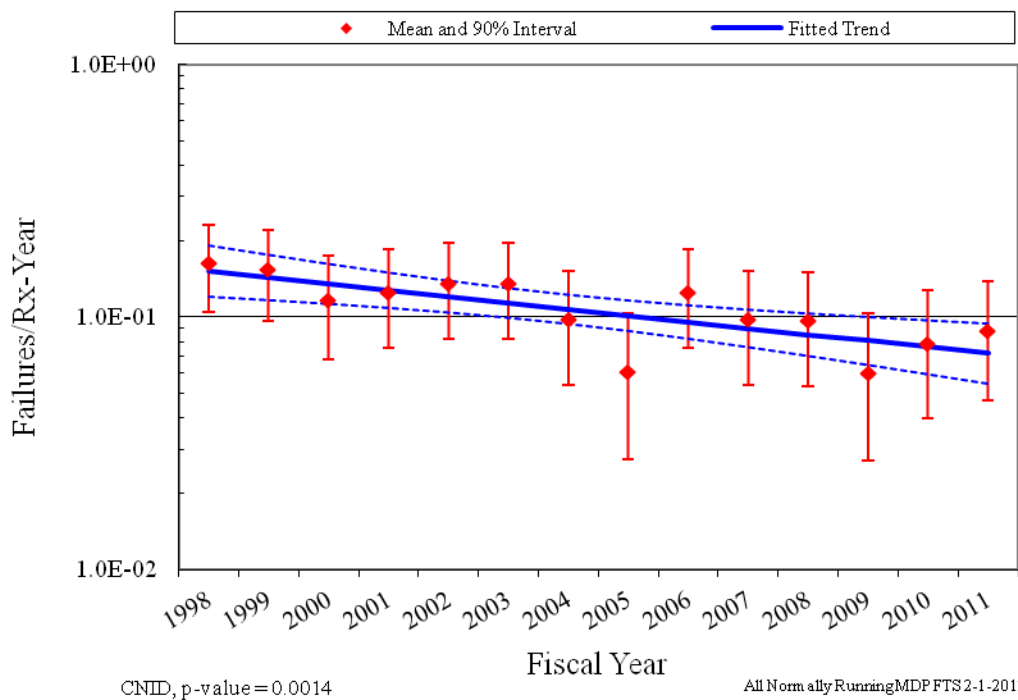


Figure 17. Frequency (failures per reactor year) of FTS events, normally running MDPs.

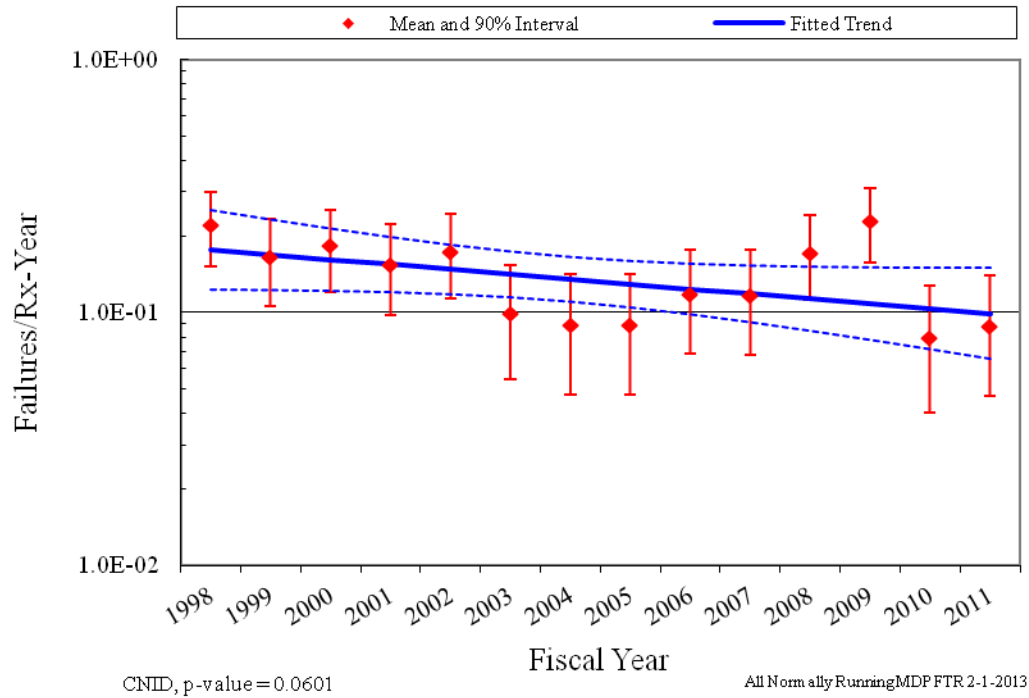


Figure 18. Frequency (failures per reactor year) of FTR events, normally running MDPs.

Table 4. Summary of standby MDP failure counts for the FTS failure mode over time by system.

System Code	MDP Count	MDP Percent	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10	FY 11	Total	Percent of Failures
AFW	127	11.0%	4	5	3	3		4		3	4	4		1	1	2	34	10.3%
CRD	47	4.1%		1		3											4	1.2%
CSR	151	13.1%	2	1		3		9	4	2	1		1			1	24	7.3%
HCS	9	0.8%						1			1						2	0.6%
HPI	170	14.7%	4	2	3	5	4	2	7	2	2	3	4	3	1	5	47	14.2%
LCS	75	6.5%	2				2	2					1		1	1	9	2.7%
RHR	307	26.6%	9	7	9	7	2	9	5	6	3	5	3	2	3	2	72	21.8%
SWS	392	33.9%	13	10	14	14	10	14	9	7	11	11	7	8	7	3	138	41.8%
Total	1278	100.0%	34	26	29	35	18	41	25	20	22	23	16	14	13	14	330	100.0%

Table 5. Summary of standby MDP failure counts for the FTR≤1H failure mode over time by system.

System Code	MDP Count	MDP Percent	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10	FY 11	Total	Percent of Failures
AFW	127	11.0%	1	2	1		2		1	2		1					10	22.2%
CSR	151	13.1%	1				1			2	1			1			6	13.3%
HCS	9	0.8%														1	1	2.2%
HPI	170	14.7%				1						1		1			3	6.7%
RHR	307	26.6%	1	1	1		1										4	8.9%
SWS	392	33.9%	4		1		2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	21	46.7%
Total	1156	100.0%	7	3	3	1	6	2	3	5	3	3	2	3	1	3	45	100.0%

Table 6. Summary of standby MDP failure counts for the FTR>1H failure mode over time by system.

<i>System Code</i>	<i>MDP Count</i>	<i>MDP Percent</i>	<i>FY 98</i>	<i>FY 99</i>	<i>FY 00</i>	<i>FY 01</i>	<i>FY 02</i>	<i>FY 03</i>	<i>FY 04</i>	<i>FY 05</i>	<i>FY 06</i>	<i>FY 07</i>	<i>FY 08</i>	<i>FY 09</i>	<i>FY 10</i>	<i>FY 11</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent of Failures</i>
AFW	127	11.0%	1			5		3		1							10	6.1%
CSR	151	13.1%	1			1	1	1	1				1		1	1	8	4.8%
HCS	9	0.8%								1							1	0.6%
HPI	170	14.7%	1	3	3	1	3	1	3	1	1	2		1		1	21	12.7%
LCS	75	6.5%				1								1	1	1	4	2.4%
RHR	307	26.6%	1		1		3	6	2	1		4	2	1		2	23	13.9%
SWS	392	33.9%	4	4	7	4	11	6	8	8	3	10	14	6	7	6	98	59.4%
Total	1231	100.0%	8	7	11	12	18	17	14	12	4	16	17	9	9	11	165	100.0%

Table 7. Summary of normally running MDP failure counts for the FTS failure mode over time by system.

<i>System Code</i>	<i>MDP Count</i>	<i>MDP Percent</i>	<i>FY 98</i>	<i>FY 99</i>	<i>FY 00</i>	<i>FY 01</i>	<i>FY 02</i>	<i>FY 03</i>	<i>FY 04</i>	<i>FY 05</i>	<i>FY 06</i>	<i>FY 07</i>	<i>FY 08</i>	<i>FY 09</i>	<i>FY 10</i>	<i>FY 11</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent of Failures</i>
CCW	287	24.8%	7	9	1	7	4	8	5		7	4	7	2	6	4	71	44.9%
CDS	140	12.1%	2	3	4	1	2	1			2	1				1	17	10.8%
CRD	47	4.1%	2	1	3	1	2					1				1	11	7.0%
CVC	62	5.4%	3	1		2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1			1	15	9.5%
MFW	43	3.7%	1		3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1		1	16	10.1%
SWN	96	8.3%	2	2	1	1	4	2	3	4	2	1		3	2	1	28	17.7%
Total	675	100.0%	17	16	12	13	14	14	10	6	13	10	10	6	8	9	158	100.0%

Table 8. Summary of normally running MDP failure counts for the FTR failure mode over time by system.

<i>System Code</i>	<i>MDP Count</i>	<i>MDP Percent</i>	<i>FY 98</i>	<i>FY 99</i>	<i>FY 00</i>	<i>FY 01</i>	<i>FY 02</i>	<i>FY 03</i>	<i>FY 04</i>	<i>FY 05</i>	<i>FY 06</i>	<i>FY 07</i>	<i>FY 08</i>	<i>FY 09</i>	<i>FY 10</i>	<i>FY 11</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percent of Failures</i>
CCW	287	24.8%	3	3	7	3	4	4	2	3	1	4	4	6	3	2	49	24.0%
CDS	140	12.1%	7	4	1	1	2	1		1	2	2	1	6	1	2	31	15.2%
CRD	47	4.1%	2	1	4	1	1	1							1	2	13	6.4%
CVC	62	5.4%	3	4	3	2	5	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	32	15.7%
HPI	170	14.7%		1			1	1			1						4	2.0%
MFW	43	3.7%	5	1	1	2	1		2		1	2	1				16	7.8%
SWN	96	8.3%	3	3	3	7	4	1	4	2	6	3	9	11	1	2	59	28.9%
Total	845	100.0%	23	17	19	16	18	10	9	9	12	12	18	24	8	9	204	100.0%

6.3 Comparison of EPIX MDP Unplanned Demand Results with Industry Results for Standby Components

An ongoing concern in the industry is whether a combination of test, non-test demand, and actual demand data adequately represents standby component performance during unplanned demands. This comparison evaluates the same dataset for standby components that is used for the overall trends shown in this document, but limits the failure data to those that are discovered during an ESF demand and the ESF demands reported in EPIX. The data are further limited to FY 2003 to present since the ESF demand reporting in EPIX is inconsistent prior to FY 2003.

The standby MDP ESF unplanned demand data covering FY 2003 – 2011 are summarized in Table 9. Consistency between the unplanned demand data and industry-average performance from Table 2 was evaluated using the predictive distribution approach outlined in the *Handbook of Parameter Estimation for Probabilistic Risk Assessment*, NUREG/CR-6823, Sections 6.2.3.5 and 6.3.3.4 [Reference 3]. Simulation is required.

The unplanned demand data were aggregated at the plant and system level (failures and demands). Assuming each plant and system can have a different failure probability, the industry-average distribution (from Table 2) was sampled for each plant and system. The predicted number of failure events for each plant and system was evaluated using the binomial distribution with the plant-specific failure probability and its associated number of demands. Then the total number of predicted failures was obtained by summing the individual plant results. This process was repeated 1000 times (Latin hypercube sampling), each time obtaining a total number of predicted failures. The 1000 sample results were ordered from high to low. Then the actual number of unplanned demand failures observed (listed in Table 9) was compared with this ordered sample to determine the probability of observing this number of failures or greater. If the probability was greater than 0.05 and less than 0.95, then the unplanned demand performance was considered to be consistent with the industry-average distribution obtained from the EPIX data analysis.

Table 9. Standby MDP unplanned demand performance comparison with industry-average performance.

Failure Modes	Plants	Demands or Hours	Failures	Expected Failures	Probability of \geq Failures	Consistent with Industry-Average Performance?
FTS	104	1151	1	1.1	0.001	No
FTR<1H	104	798	0	0.1	1.000	No
FTR>1H	104	18704	0	1.4	1.000	No
Total MDP Unreliability (8 hours)	104	1,151 and 18,703.8 h	1	2.6	0.001	No

The consistency checks using unplanned demand data indicate that none of the failure observations are consistent with their industry-average distribution from Table 2. The FTS, FTR<1H, FTR>1H, and Total UR observations are superior (smaller) than the industry average distribution.

6.4 MDP Engineering Analysis by Failure Modes

The engineering analysis of the standby MDP failure sub-components, causes, detection methods, and recovery possibility are presented in this section. Each analysis divides the events into two periods: before July 2003 and after July 2003 (the start of the data begins in FY 1998 and the last date is FY

2011). This breakdown was chosen for two reasons: first, July 2003 represents a point in which the MSPI data collection attains a “higher level” of scrutiny; second, this date represents a point about half way through the full data period.

The second division of the events is by the failure mode determined after EPIX data review by the staff. See Section 7 for more description of failure modes.

MDP sub-component contributions to the three failure modes are presented in Figure 19. The sub-component contributions are similar to those used in the CCF database. The driver has the highest percentage contributions to failures for the fail to start failure mode. The pump subcomponent is the highest for the $FTR \leq 1H$ and $FTR > 1H$ failure modes. However, the driver sub-component is still significant for the $FTR \leq 1H$ and $FTR > 1H$ failure modes.

Table 10. Component failure cause groups.

Group	Specific Cause	Description
Design	Construction/installation error or inadequacy	Used when a construction or installation error is made during the original or modification installation. This includes specification of incorrect component or material.
Design	Design error or inadequacy	Used when a design error is made.
Design	Manufacturing error or inadequacy	Used when a manufacturing error is made during component manufacture.
External	State of other component	Used when the cause of a failure is the result of a component state that is not associated with the component that failed. An example would be the diesel failed due to no fuel in the fuel storage tanks.
External	Ambient environmental stress	Used when the cause of a failure is the result of an environmental condition from the location of the component.
Human	Accidental action (unintentional or undesired human errors)	Used when a human error (during the performance of an activity) results in an unintentional or undesired action.
Human	Human action procedure	Used when the procedure is not followed or the procedure is incorrect. For example: when a missed step or incorrect step in a surveillance procedure results in a component failure.
Human	Inadequate maintenance	Used when a human error (during the performance of maintenance) results in an unintentional or undesired action.
Internal	Internal to component, piece-part	Used when the cause of a failure is a non-specific result of a failure internal to the component that failed other than aging or wear.
Internal	Internal environment	The internal environment led to the failure. Debris/Foreign material as well as an operating medium chemistry issue.
Internal	Setpoint drift	Used when the cause of a failure is the result of setpoint drift or adjustment.
Internal	Age/Wear	Used when the cause of the failure is a non-specific aging or wear issue.
Other	Unknown	Used when the cause of the failure is not known.
Other	Other (stated cause does not fit other categories)	Used when the cause of a failure is provided but it does not meet any one of the descriptions.
Procedure	Inadequate procedure	Used when the cause of a failure is the result of an inadequate procedure operating or maintenance.

MDP cause group contributions to the three failure modes are presented in Figure 20. The cause groups are similar to those used in the CCF database. Table 10 shows the breakdown of the cause groups with the specific causes that were coded during the data collection. The most likely causes are internal faults, human errors, and design issues. Internal means that the cause was related to something within the MDP component such as a worn out part or the normal internal environment.

MDP detection methods to the three failure modes are presented in Figure 21. The most likely detection method for $FTR < 1H$ and $FTR > 1H$ is non-testing. The prevalent FTS detection is test demands.

MDP recovery to the three failure modes are presented in Figure 22. The overall non-recovery to recovery ratio is approximately 3.1:1.

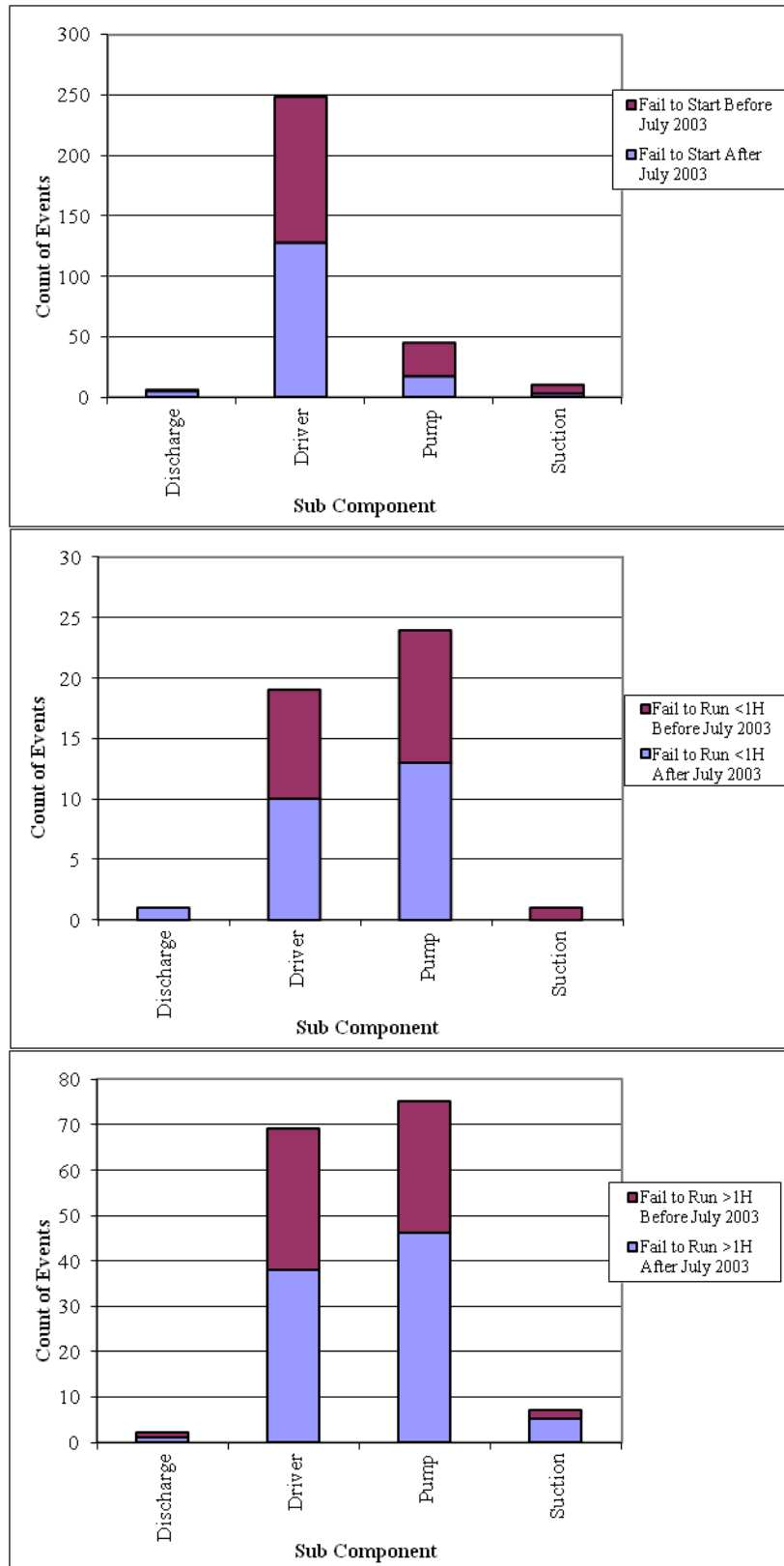


Figure 19. MDP failure breakdown by period, sub component, and failure mode.

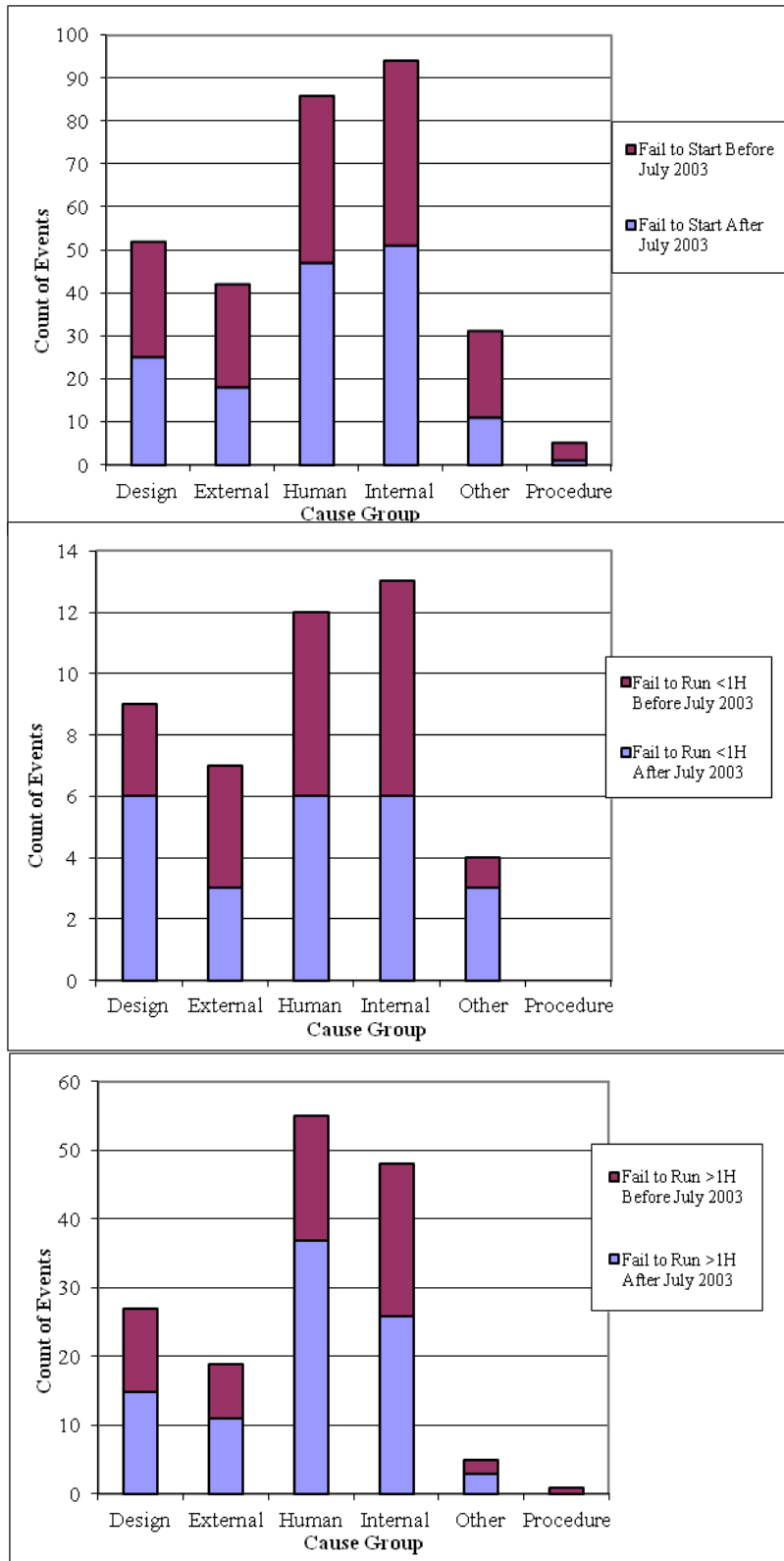


Figure 20. MDP breakdown by time period, cause group, and failure mode.

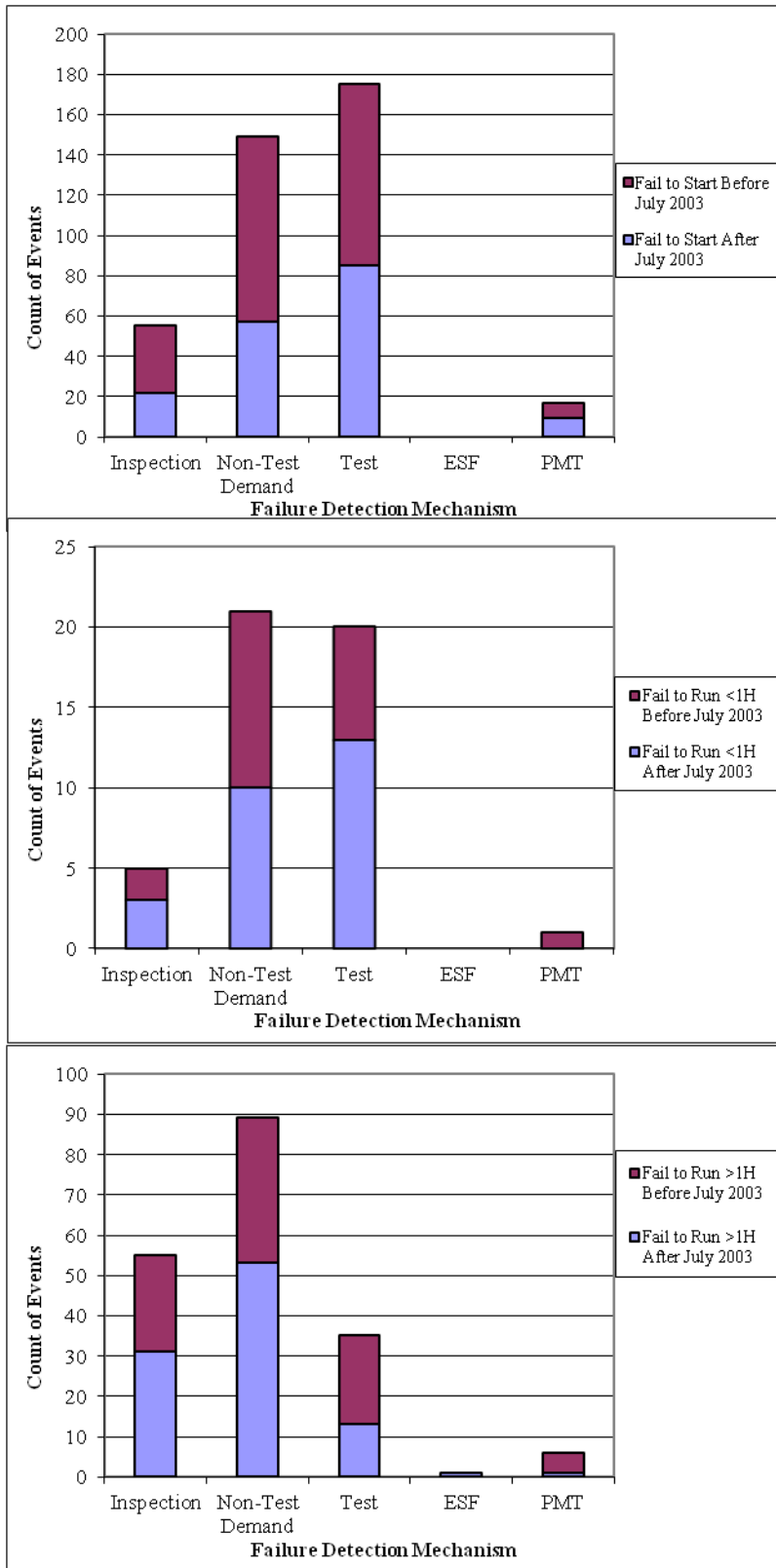


Figure 21. MDP component failure distribution by period, failure mode, and method of detection.

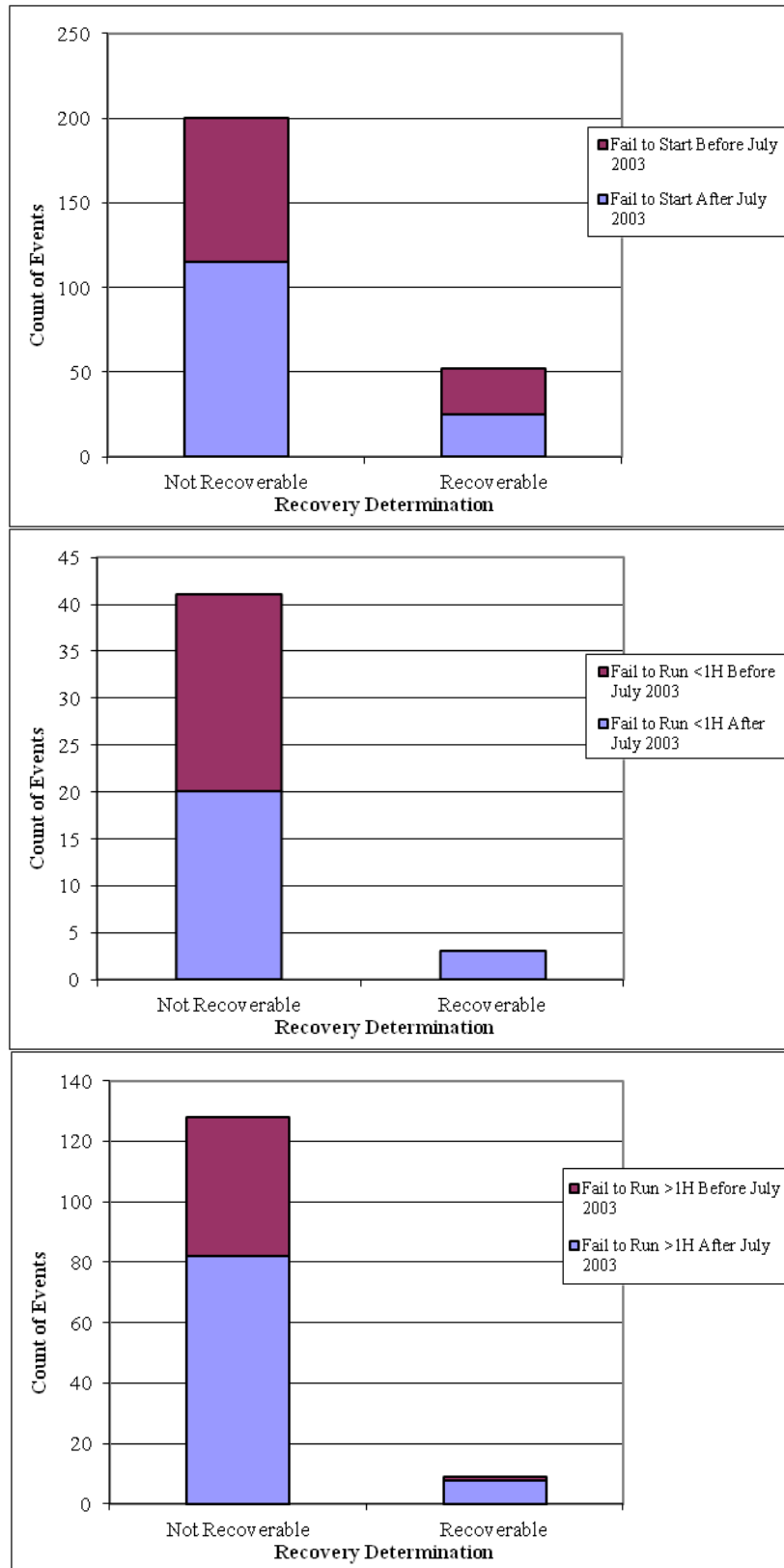


Figure 22. MDP component failure distribution by period, failure mode, and recovery.

7 MDP ASSEMBLY DESCRIPTION

The MDP consists of the pump, motor-driver, and circuit breaker sub-components. All of the pumps are centrifugal, but can be different configurations. The drivers are medium or large ac motors. If the MDP assembly includes a speed increaser, it is treated as a sub-component.

The MDP failure modes include fail to start (FTS), fail to run for less or equal to one hour (FTR<1H), and fail to run beyond one hour (FTR>1H). These failure modes were used in NUREG/CR-6928 and are similar to those used in the MSPI Program.

Guidelines for determining whether a component event reported in EPIX is to be included in FTS, FTR<1H, or FTR>1H are similar to those used in the MSPI Program. In general, any circumstance in which the component is not able to meet the performance requirements defined in the probabilistic risk assessment (PRA) is counted. This includes conditions revealed through testing, operational demands, unplanned demands, or discovery. Also, run failures that occur beyond the typical 24-hour mission time in PRAs are included. However, certain events are excluded: slow starting times that do not exceed the PRA success criteria, conditions that are annunciated immediately in the control room without a demand, and run events that are shown to not have caused an actual run failure within 24 hours. Also, events occurring during maintenance or post-maintenance testing that are related to the actual maintenance activities are excluded. All of the MDP events within EPIX were reviewed to ensure that they were binned to the correct failure mode – FTS, FTR<1H, FTR>1H, or no failure. However, even given detailed descriptions of failure events, this binning still required some judgment and involves some uncertainty.

Guidelines for counting demands and run hours are similar to those in the MSPI Program. Start and run demands include those resulting from tests, operational demands, and unplanned demands. Demands during maintenance and post-maintenance testing are excluded. Similarly, run hours include those from tests, operational demands, and unplanned demands.

8 DATA TABLES

Table 11. Plot data for standby MDP FTS industry trend. Figure 1

FY/ Source	Failures	Demands	Regression Curve Data Points			Plot Trend Error Bar Points		
			Mean	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Mean
2010 Update						1.63E-04	2.27E-03	9.47E-04
1998	34	23805.9	1.40E-03	1.10E-03	1.78E-03	1.04E-03	1.83E-03	1.42E-03
1999	26	24503.6	1.30E-03	1.05E-03	1.60E-03	7.43E-04	1.42E-03	1.06E-03
2000	29	24633.4	1.20E-03	9.99E-04	1.45E-03	8.40E-04	1.55E-03	1.17E-03
2001	35	24371.5	1.12E-03	9.46E-04	1.32E-03	1.05E-03	1.84E-03	1.42E-03
2002	18	24658.6	1.04E-03	8.92E-04	1.20E-03	4.77E-04	1.03E-03	7.34E-04
2003	41	26092.0	9.61E-04	8.34E-04	1.11E-03	1.18E-03	1.97E-03	1.56E-03
2004	25	27061.9	8.91E-04	7.74E-04	1.03E-03	6.44E-04	1.24E-03	9.24E-04
2005	20	27409.1	8.27E-04	7.11E-04	9.61E-04	4.88E-04	1.02E-03	7.33E-04
2006	22	26595.8	7.67E-04	6.49E-04	9.06E-04	5.63E-04	1.13E-03	8.29E-04
2007	23	27654.8	7.11E-04	5.89E-04	8.59E-04	5.72E-04	1.13E-03	8.33E-04
2008	16	26961.6	6.60E-04	5.32E-04	8.18E-04	3.79E-04	8.61E-04	6.00E-04
2009	14	26642.4	6.12E-04	4.80E-04	7.80E-04	3.25E-04	7.82E-04	5.33E-04
2010	13	26908.6	5.68E-04	4.32E-04	7.46E-04	2.94E-04	7.30E-04	4.92E-04
2011	14	26314.0	5.27E-04	3.89E-04	7.14E-04	3.29E-04	7.92E-04	5.40E-04

Table 12. Plot data for standby MDP FTR≤1H industry trend. Figure 2

FY/ Source	Failures	Hours	Regression Curve Data Points			Plot Trend Error Bar Points		
			Mean	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Mean
2010 Update						1.93E-05	3.01E-04	1.23E-04
1998	7	23805.9	1.53E-04	9.03E-05	2.60E-04	1.31E-04	4.50E-04	2.70E-04
1999	3	24503.6	1.46E-04	9.14E-05	2.33E-04	3.80E-05	2.47E-04	1.23E-04
2000	3	24633.4	1.39E-04	9.20E-05	2.11E-04	3.79E-05	2.46E-04	1.22E-04
2001	1	24371.5	1.33E-04	9.21E-05	1.92E-04	6.20E-06	1.38E-04	5.29E-05
2002	6	24658.6	1.27E-04	9.14E-05	1.76E-04	1.03E-04	3.90E-04	2.27E-04
2003	2	26092.0	1.21E-04	8.95E-05	1.63E-04	1.90E-05	1.84E-04	8.31E-05
2004	3	27061.9	1.15E-04	8.62E-05	1.54E-04	3.49E-05	2.26E-04	1.13E-04
2005	5	27409.1	1.10E-04	8.16E-05	1.48E-04	7.28E-05	3.13E-04	1.75E-04
2006	3	26595.8	1.05E-04	7.60E-05	1.45E-04	3.54E-05	2.30E-04	1.14E-04
2007	3	27654.8	1.00E-04	6.98E-05	1.43E-04	3.42E-05	2.22E-04	1.11E-04
2008	2	26961.6	9.54E-05	6.35E-05	1.43E-04	1.85E-05	1.79E-04	8.08E-05
2009	3	26642.4	9.09E-05	5.74E-05	1.44E-04	3.54E-05	2.30E-04	1.14E-04
2010	1	26908.6	8.67E-05	5.16E-05	1.46E-04	5.69E-06	1.26E-04	4.85E-05
2011	3	26314.0	8.27E-05	4.63E-05	1.48E-04	3.58E-05	2.32E-04	1.15E-04

Table 13. Plot data for standby MDP FTR>1H industry trend. Figure 3

FY/ Source	Failures	Run Time (h)	Regression Curve Data Points			Plot Trend Error Bar Points		
			Mean	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Mean
2010 Update						2.64E-07	3.41E-05	1.04E-05
1998	8	971885.8	1.13E-05	6.82E-06	1.89E-05	4.26E-06	1.35E-05	8.35E-06
1999	7	947476.5	1.11E-05	7.07E-06	1.76E-05	3.65E-06	1.26E-05	7.55E-06
2000	11	906644.2	1.09E-05	7.32E-06	1.64E-05	6.87E-06	1.85E-05	1.21E-05
2001	12	915401.8	1.07E-05	7.53E-06	1.53E-05	7.60E-06	1.96E-05	1.30E-05
2002	18	980506.0	1.06E-05	7.70E-06	1.45E-05	1.17E-05	2.54E-05	1.80E-05
2003	17	1094942.5	1.04E-05	7.80E-06	1.38E-05	9.84E-06	2.18E-05	1.53E-05
2004	14	1175841.9	1.02E-05	7.79E-06	1.33E-05	7.24E-06	1.74E-05	1.19E-05
2005	12	1180715.2	1.00E-05	7.67E-06	1.30E-05	5.95E-06	1.53E-05	1.02E-05
2006	4	1182897.6	9.82E-06	7.42E-06	1.30E-05	1.35E-06	6.88E-06	3.66E-06
2007	16	1198493.1	9.64E-06	7.08E-06	1.31E-05	8.38E-06	1.90E-05	1.33E-05
2008	17	1212729.7	9.47E-06	6.69E-06	1.34E-05	8.92E-06	1.98E-05	1.39E-05
2009	9	1190914.2	9.30E-06	6.27E-06	1.38E-05	4.09E-06	1.22E-05	7.68E-06
2010	9	1216674.4	9.13E-06	5.85E-06	1.42E-05	4.00E-06	1.19E-05	7.52E-06
2011	11	1209236.4	8.96E-06	5.44E-06	1.48E-05	5.21E-06	1.40E-05	9.16E-06

Table 14. Plot data for normally running MDP FTS industry trend. Figure 4

FY/ Source	Failures	Demands	Regression Curve Data Points			Plot Trend Error Bar Points		
			Mean	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Mean
2010 Update						4.01E-04	2.79E-03	1.36E-03
1998	17	8189.7	1.85E-03	1.44E-03	2.37E-03	1.30E-03	2.89E-03	2.04E-03
1999	16	8345.7	1.73E-03	1.38E-03	2.15E-03	1.19E-03	2.70E-03	1.88E-03
2000	12	8628.3	1.61E-03	1.32E-03	1.95E-03	8.08E-04	2.08E-03	1.38E-03
2001	13	8608.0	1.50E-03	1.26E-03	1.78E-03	8.95E-04	2.22E-03	1.50E-03
2002	14	8807.5	1.39E-03	1.20E-03	1.63E-03	9.60E-04	2.30E-03	1.57E-03
2003	14	9445.3	1.30E-03	1.13E-03	1.50E-03	8.98E-04	2.16E-03	1.47E-03
2004	10	9663.8	1.21E-03	1.05E-03	1.39E-03	5.75E-04	1.62E-03	1.04E-03
2005	6	9709.0	1.13E-03	9.71E-04	1.31E-03	2.91E-04	1.10E-03	6.42E-04
2006	13	9720.1	1.05E-03	8.92E-04	1.23E-03	7.96E-04	1.98E-03	1.33E-03
2007	10	9876.3	9.77E-04	8.14E-04	1.17E-03	5.63E-04	1.59E-03	1.02E-03
2008	10	9810.9	9.10E-04	7.39E-04	1.12E-03	5.67E-04	1.60E-03	1.03E-03
2009	6	9634.3	8.48E-04	6.70E-04	1.07E-03	2.93E-04	1.11E-03	6.47E-04
2010	8	9618.9	7.90E-04	6.06E-04	1.03E-03	4.32E-04	1.37E-03	8.48E-04
2011	9	9414.2	7.35E-04	5.47E-04	9.89E-04	5.15E-04	1.53E-03	9.67E-04

Table 15. Plot data for normally running MDP FTR industry trend. Figure 5

FY/ Source	Failures	Run Time (h)	Regression Curve Data Points			Plot Trend Error Bar Points		
			Mean	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Mean
2010 Update						7.37E-07	8.02E-06	3.53E-06
1998	23	2999973.5	5.86E-06	4.03E-06	8.54E-06	5.19E-06	1.03E-05	7.55E-06
1999	17	3100252.2	5.57E-06	3.99E-06	7.77E-06	3.50E-06	7.75E-06	5.45E-06
2000	19	3132948.8	5.29E-06	3.94E-06	7.10E-06	3.96E-06	8.41E-06	6.01E-06
2001	16	3134652.3	5.02E-06	3.87E-06	6.52E-06	3.21E-06	7.30E-06	5.08E-06
2002	18	3174756.4	4.77E-06	3.78E-06	6.02E-06	3.66E-06	7.94E-06	5.63E-06
2003	10	3289506.1	4.53E-06	3.65E-06	5.62E-06	1.70E-06	4.80E-06	3.09E-06
2004	9	3369151.2	4.30E-06	3.48E-06	5.32E-06	1.45E-06	4.33E-06	2.73E-06
2005	9	3346651.7	4.09E-06	3.28E-06	5.09E-06	1.46E-06	4.36E-06	2.75E-06
2006	12	3332049.3	3.88E-06	3.05E-06	4.94E-06	2.12E-06	5.47E-06	3.63E-06
2007	12	3335557.3	3.69E-06	2.82E-06	4.83E-06	2.12E-06	5.46E-06	3.63E-06
2008	18	3357639.1	3.50E-06	2.58E-06	4.75E-06	3.47E-06	7.52E-06	5.33E-06
2009	24	3348982.4	3.33E-06	2.35E-06	4.70E-06	4.90E-06	9.59E-06	7.08E-06
2010	8	3344405.8	3.16E-06	2.14E-06	4.66E-06	1.25E-06	3.99E-06	2.46E-06
2011	9	3338126.9	3.00E-06	1.94E-06	4.63E-06	1.47E-06	4.37E-06	2.75E-06

Table 16. Plot data for all standby MDP unavailability trend. Figure 6

FY	UA Hours	Critical Hours	Regression Curve Data Points			Plot Trend Error Bar Points		
			Mean	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Mean
2010 Update						3.59E-04	2.10E-02	7.00E-03
1998	7674.4	1713843.7	5.11E-03	4.69E-03	5.53E-03	9.65E-06	1.89E-02	4.72E-03
1999	12906.2	2452645.5	5.02E-03	4.65E-03	5.38E-03	5.07E-04	1.43E-02	5.28E-03
2000	13130.0	2537111.3	4.93E-03	4.61E-03	5.25E-03	4.59E-04	1.38E-02	5.06E-03
2001	12728.1	2542239.9	4.84E-03	4.56E-03	5.11E-03	3.69E-04	1.43E-02	5.04E-03
2002	18010.2	3819764.7	4.75E-03	4.51E-03	4.99E-03	2.61E-04	1.44E-02	4.86E-03
2003	21358.6	4290105.7	4.66E-03	4.43E-03	4.88E-03	2.45E-04	1.53E-02	5.08E-03
2004	19662.9	4473656.1	4.57E-03	4.35E-03	4.79E-03	2.89E-04	1.27E-02	4.42E-03
2005	19004.5	4413226.1	4.48E-03	4.24E-03	4.72E-03	1.05E-04	1.42E-02	4.33E-03
2006	17693.4	4488097.5	4.39E-03	4.12E-03	4.66E-03	1.61E-04	1.22E-02	3.95E-03
2007	17015.5	4464312.7	4.30E-03	3.98E-03	4.62E-03	1.00E-04	1.25E-02	3.84E-03
2008	18367.5	4459856.1	4.21E-03	3.85E-03	4.58E-03	1.80E-04	1.25E-02	4.10E-03
2009	18776.7	4474114.8	4.12E-03	3.70E-03	4.54E-03	1.71E-04	1.30E-02	4.21E-03
2010	18785.5	4393087.5	4.03E-03	3.56E-03	4.50E-03	1.97E-04	1.29E-02	4.25E-03
2011	18148.5	4337722.4	3.94E-03	3.41E-03	4.47E-03	1.95E-04	1.28E-02	4.21E-03

Table 17. Plot data for Standby MDP unreliability trend. Figure 7

FY	Regression Curve Data Points			Plot Trend Error Bar Points		
	Mean	Lower (5%)	Mean	Lower (5%)	Mean	Mean
1998	6.80E-03	6.30E-03	7.34E-03	1.79E-03	2.07E-02	6.52E-03
1999	6.60E-03	6.16E-03	7.07E-03	1.77E-03	1.56E-02	6.55E-03
2000	6.41E-03	6.03E-03	6.81E-03	1.84E-03	1.51E-02	6.45E-03
2001	6.22E-03	5.89E-03	6.56E-03	1.94E-03	1.58E-02	6.61E-03
2002	6.04E-03	5.76E-03	6.33E-03	1.38E-03	1.55E-02	5.99E-03
2003	5.86E-03	5.61E-03	6.12E-03	2.02E-03	1.70E-02	6.83E-03
2004	5.69E-03	5.46E-03	5.93E-03	1.41E-03	1.37E-02	5.55E-03
2005	5.52E-03	5.30E-03	5.75E-03	1.09E-03	1.52E-02	5.31E-03
2006	5.36E-03	5.13E-03	5.60E-03	1.13E-03	1.31E-02	4.91E-03
2007	5.20E-03	4.96E-03	5.46E-03	1.15E-03	1.35E-02	4.87E-03
2008	5.05E-03	4.79E-03	5.33E-03	9.53E-04	1.33E-02	4.88E-03
2009	4.90E-03	4.61E-03	5.21E-03	8.53E-04	1.36E-02	4.91E-03
2010	4.76E-03	4.44E-03	5.10E-03	8.28E-04	1.35E-02	4.88E-03
2011	4.62E-03	4.28E-03	4.99E-03	9.26E-04	1.34E-02	4.92E-03

Table 18. Plot data for NR MDP unreliability trend. Figure 8

FY	Regression Curve Data Points			Plot Trend Error Bar Points		
	Mean	Lower (5%)	Mean	Lower (5%)	Mean	Mean
1998	6.92E-03	6.47E-03	7.37E-03	2.08E-03	2.10E-02	6.80E-03
1999	6.75E-03	6.34E-03	7.15E-03	2.43E-03	1.62E-02	7.20E-03
2000	6.57E-03	6.22E-03	6.93E-03	1.86E-03	1.51E-02	6.48E-03
2001	6.40E-03	6.08E-03	6.72E-03	1.91E-03	1.58E-02	6.57E-03
2002	6.23E-03	5.95E-03	6.51E-03	1.86E-03	1.61E-02	6.47E-03
2003	6.06E-03	5.80E-03	6.31E-03	1.65E-03	1.66E-02	6.50E-03
2004	5.88E-03	5.64E-03	6.12E-03	1.35E-03	1.38E-02	5.48E-03
2005	5.71E-03	5.47E-03	5.95E-03	7.71E-04	1.48E-02	4.99E-03
2006	5.54E-03	5.28E-03	5.79E-03	1.52E-03	1.36E-02	5.30E-03
2007	5.36E-03	5.08E-03	5.65E-03	1.17E-03	1.35E-02	4.88E-03
2008	5.19E-03	4.87E-03	5.51E-03	1.23E-03	1.36E-02	5.16E-03
2009	5.02E-03	4.66E-03	5.38E-03	8.56E-04	1.36E-02	4.91E-03
2010	4.85E-03	4.44E-03	5.25E-03	1.06E-03	1.37E-02	5.12E-03
2011	4.67E-03	4.22E-03	5.13E-03	1.29E-03	1.38E-02	5.29E-03

Table 19. Plot data for standby MDP start demands trend. Figure 9

FY	Demands	Reactor Years	Regression Curve Data Points			Plot Trend Error Bar Points		
			Mean	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Mean
1998	23806	103.0	2.37E+02	2.28E+02	2.47E+02	2.29E+02	2.34E+02	2.31E+02
1999	24504	103.0	2.39E+02	2.31E+02	2.48E+02	2.35E+02	2.40E+02	2.38E+02
2000	24633	103.3	2.41E+02	2.34E+02	2.49E+02	2.36E+02	2.41E+02	2.39E+02
2001	24371	103.0	2.44E+02	2.37E+02	2.51E+02	2.34E+02	2.39E+02	2.37E+02
2002	24659	103.0	2.46E+02	2.40E+02	2.52E+02	2.37E+02	2.42E+02	2.39E+02
2003	26092	103.0	2.48E+02	2.42E+02	2.53E+02	2.51E+02	2.56E+02	2.53E+02
2004	27062	103.3	2.50E+02	2.45E+02	2.55E+02	2.59E+02	2.65E+02	2.62E+02
2005	27409	103.0	2.52E+02	2.47E+02	2.57E+02	2.63E+02	2.69E+02	2.66E+02
2006	26596	103.0	2.54E+02	2.49E+02	2.60E+02	2.56E+02	2.61E+02	2.58E+02
2007	27655	103.4	2.56E+02	2.50E+02	2.63E+02	2.65E+02	2.70E+02	2.68E+02
2008	26962	104.3	2.59E+02	2.52E+02	2.66E+02	2.56E+02	2.61E+02	2.59E+02
2009	26642	104.0	2.61E+02	2.53E+02	2.69E+02	2.54E+02	2.59E+02	2.56E+02
2010	26909	104.0	2.63E+02	2.54E+02	2.72E+02	2.56E+02	2.61E+02	2.59E+02
2011	26314	104.0	2.65E+02	2.55E+02	2.76E+02	2.50E+02	2.56E+02	2.53E+02

Table 20. Plot data for standby MDP run \leq 1-hour run-hours trend. Figure 10

FY	Hours	Reactor Years	Regression Curve Data Points			Plot Trend Error Bar Points		
			Mean	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Mean
1998	23806	103.0	2.37E+02	2.28E+02	2.47E+02	2.29E+02	2.34E+02	2.31E+02
1999	24504	103.0	2.39E+02	2.31E+02	2.48E+02	2.35E+02	2.40E+02	2.38E+02
2000	24633	103.3	2.41E+02	2.34E+02	2.49E+02	2.36E+02	2.41E+02	2.39E+02
2001	24371	103.0	2.44E+02	2.37E+02	2.51E+02	2.34E+02	2.39E+02	2.37E+02
2002	24659	103.0	2.46E+02	2.40E+02	2.52E+02	2.37E+02	2.42E+02	2.39E+02
2003	26092	103.0	2.48E+02	2.42E+02	2.53E+02	2.51E+02	2.56E+02	2.53E+02
2004	27062	103.3	2.50E+02	2.45E+02	2.55E+02	2.59E+02	2.65E+02	2.62E+02
2005	27409	103.0	2.52E+02	2.47E+02	2.57E+02	2.63E+02	2.69E+02	2.66E+02
2006	26596	103.0	2.54E+02	2.49E+02	2.60E+02	2.56E+02	2.61E+02	2.58E+02
2007	27655	103.4	2.56E+02	2.50E+02	2.63E+02	2.65E+02	2.70E+02	2.68E+02
2008	26962	104.3	2.59E+02	2.52E+02	2.66E+02	2.56E+02	2.61E+02	2.59E+02
2009	26642	104.0	2.61E+02	2.53E+02	2.69E+02	2.54E+02	2.59E+02	2.56E+02
2010	26909	104.0	2.63E+02	2.54E+02	2.72E+02	2.56E+02	2.61E+02	2.59E+02
2011	26314	104.0	2.65E+02	2.55E+02	2.76E+02	2.50E+02	2.56E+02	2.53E+02

Table 21. Plot data for standby MDP run-hours trend. Figure 11

FY	Run Hours	Reactor Years	Regression Curve Data Points			Plot Trend Error Bar Points		
			Mean	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Mean
1998	971886	103.0	9.08E+03	8.45E+03	9.76E+03	9.42E+03	9.45E+03	9.44E+03
1999	947477	103.0	9.29E+03	8.71E+03	9.91E+03	9.18E+03	9.21E+03	9.20E+03
2000	906644	103.3	9.51E+03	8.98E+03	1.01E+04	8.76E+03	8.79E+03	8.78E+03
2001	915402	103.0	9.74E+03	9.26E+03	1.02E+04	8.87E+03	8.90E+03	8.89E+03
2002	980506	103.0	9.97E+03	9.53E+03	1.04E+04	9.51E+03	9.54E+03	9.52E+03
2003	1094943	103.0	1.02E+04	9.80E+03	1.06E+04	1.06E+04	1.06E+04	1.06E+04
2004	1175842	103.3	1.04E+04	1.01E+04	1.08E+04	1.14E+04	1.14E+04	1.14E+04
2005	1180715	103.0	1.07E+04	1.03E+04	1.11E+04	1.14E+04	1.15E+04	1.15E+04
2006	1182898	103.0	1.09E+04	1.05E+04	1.14E+04	1.15E+04	1.15E+04	1.15E+04
2007	1198493	103.4	1.12E+04	1.07E+04	1.17E+04	1.16E+04	1.16E+04	1.16E+04
2008	1212730	104.3	1.15E+04	1.09E+04	1.20E+04	1.16E+04	1.16E+04	1.16E+04
2009	1190914	104.0	1.17E+04	1.11E+04	1.24E+04	1.14E+04	1.15E+04	1.15E+04
2010	1216674	104.0	1.20E+04	1.13E+04	1.27E+04	1.17E+04	1.17E+04	1.17E+04
2011	1209236	104.0	1.23E+04	1.15E+04	1.31E+04	1.16E+04	1.16E+04	1.16E+04

Table 22. Plot data for standby MDP FTS events trend. Figure 12

FY	Failures	Reactor Years	Regression Curve Data Points			Plot Trend Error Bar Points		
			Mean	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Mean
1998	34	103.0	3.30E-01	2.57E-01	4.24E-01	2.42E-01	4.25E-01	3.28E-01
1999	26	103.0	3.09E-01	2.48E-01	3.85E-01	1.77E-01	3.37E-01	2.52E-01
2000	29	103.3	2.89E-01	2.38E-01	3.51E-01	2.01E-01	3.69E-01	2.80E-01
2001	35	103.0	2.71E-01	2.28E-01	3.22E-01	2.50E-01	4.36E-01	3.37E-01
2002	18	103.0	2.54E-01	2.17E-01	2.96E-01	1.14E-01	2.48E-01	1.76E-01
2003	41	103.0	2.37E-01	2.05E-01	2.75E-01	2.99E-01	5.00E-01	3.95E-01
2004	25	103.3	2.22E-01	1.92E-01	2.58E-01	1.69E-01	3.26E-01	2.42E-01
2005	20	103.0	2.08E-01	1.78E-01	2.43E-01	1.30E-01	2.71E-01	1.95E-01
2006	22	103.0	1.95E-01	1.64E-01	2.32E-01	1.46E-01	2.93E-01	2.14E-01
2007	23	103.4	1.83E-01	1.50E-01	2.22E-01	1.53E-01	3.03E-01	2.23E-01
2008	16	104.3	1.71E-01	1.37E-01	2.13E-01	9.80E-02	2.23E-01	1.55E-01
2009	14	104.0	1.60E-01	1.25E-01	2.06E-01	8.34E-02	2.00E-01	1.37E-01
2010	13	104.0	1.50E-01	1.13E-01	1.98E-01	7.61E-02	1.89E-01	1.27E-01
2011	14	104.0	1.40E-01	1.03E-01	1.92E-01	8.34E-02	2.00E-01	1.37E-01

Table 23. Plot data for standby MDP FTR≤1H events trend. Figure 13

FY	Failures	Reactor Years	Regression Curve Data Points			Plot Trend Error Bar Points		
			Mean	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Mean
1998	7	103.0	3.65E-02	2.15E-02	6.20E-02	3.05E-02	1.05E-01	6.31E-02
1999	3	103.0	3.51E-02	2.19E-02	5.62E-02	9.11E-03	5.92E-02	2.94E-02
2000	3	103.3	3.37E-02	2.22E-02	5.12E-02	9.09E-03	5.90E-02	2.94E-02
2001	1	103.0	3.24E-02	2.24E-02	4.69E-02	1.48E-03	3.29E-02	1.26E-02
2002	6	103.0	3.12E-02	2.24E-02	4.33E-02	2.48E-02	9.40E-02	5.47E-02
2003	2	103.0	3.00E-02	2.21E-02	4.06E-02	4.82E-03	4.66E-02	2.10E-02
2004	3	103.3	2.88E-02	2.15E-02	3.86E-02	9.09E-03	5.90E-02	2.94E-02
2005	5	103.0	2.77E-02	2.05E-02	3.74E-02	1.92E-02	8.27E-02	4.63E-02
2006	3	103.0	2.66E-02	1.92E-02	3.69E-02	9.11E-03	5.92E-02	2.94E-02
2007	3	103.4	2.56E-02	1.78E-02	3.68E-02	9.09E-03	5.90E-02	2.93E-02
2008	2	104.3	2.46E-02	1.63E-02	3.71E-02	4.77E-03	4.61E-02	2.08E-02
2009	3	104.0	2.36E-02	1.49E-02	3.76E-02	9.04E-03	5.87E-02	2.92E-02
2010	1	104.0	2.27E-02	1.35E-02	3.84E-02	1.47E-03	3.26E-02	1.25E-02
2011	3	104.0	2.18E-02	1.22E-02	3.92E-02	9.04E-03	5.87E-02	2.92E-02

Table 24. Plot data for standby MDP FTR>1H events trend. Figure 14

FY	Failures	Reactor Years	Regression Curve Data Points			Plot Trend Error Bar Points		
			Mean	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Mean
1998	8	103.0	1.04E-01	6.37E-02	1.71E-01	4.04E-02	1.28E-01	7.92E-02
1999	7	103.0	1.05E-01	6.74E-02	1.62E-01	3.38E-02	1.16E-01	6.99E-02
2000	11	103.3	1.05E-01	7.11E-02	1.55E-01	6.08E-02	1.63E-01	1.07E-01
2001	12	103.0	1.05E-01	7.47E-02	1.49E-01	6.80E-02	1.75E-01	1.16E-01
2002	18	103.0	1.06E-01	7.80E-02	1.44E-01	1.12E-01	2.43E-01	1.72E-01
2003	17	103.0	1.06E-01	8.06E-02	1.40E-01	1.05E-01	2.32E-01	1.63E-01
2004	14	103.3	1.07E-01	8.23E-02	1.38E-01	8.22E-02	1.98E-01	1.35E-01
2005	12	103.0	1.07E-01	8.27E-02	1.39E-01	6.80E-02	1.75E-01	1.16E-01
2006	4	103.0	1.08E-01	8.18E-02	1.41E-01	1.55E-02	7.88E-02	4.19E-02
2007	16	103.4	1.08E-01	7.99E-02	1.46E-01	9.68E-02	2.20E-01	1.53E-01
2008	17	104.3	1.08E-01	7.73E-02	1.52E-01	1.03E-01	2.29E-01	1.61E-01
2009	9	104.0	1.09E-01	7.42E-02	1.60E-01	4.67E-02	1.39E-01	8.77E-02
2010	9	104.0	1.09E-01	7.09E-02	1.68E-01	4.67E-02	1.39E-01	8.77E-02
2011	11	104.0	1.10E-01	6.75E-02	1.78E-01	6.04E-02	1.62E-01	1.06E-01

Table 25. Plot data for normally running MDP start demands trend. Figure 15

FY	Demands	Reactor Years	Regression Curve Data Points			Plot Trend Error Bar Points		
			Mean	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Mean
1998	8190	103.0	8.27E+01	7.87E+01	8.68E+01	7.81E+01	8.10E+01	7.95E+01
1999	8346	103.0	8.37E+01	8.01E+01	8.74E+01	7.96E+01	8.25E+01	8.10E+01
2000	8628	103.3	8.47E+01	8.14E+01	8.80E+01	8.21E+01	8.50E+01	8.35E+01
2001	8608	103.0	8.57E+01	8.28E+01	8.86E+01	8.21E+01	8.51E+01	8.36E+01
2002	8808	103.0	8.67E+01	8.41E+01	8.94E+01	8.40E+01	8.70E+01	8.55E+01
2003	9445	103.0	8.77E+01	8.54E+01	9.01E+01	9.02E+01	9.33E+01	9.17E+01
2004	9664	103.3	8.88E+01	8.65E+01	9.11E+01	9.20E+01	9.51E+01	9.36E+01
2005	9709	103.0	8.98E+01	8.76E+01	9.21E+01	9.27E+01	9.58E+01	9.43E+01
2006	9720	103.0	9.09E+01	8.85E+01	9.33E+01	9.28E+01	9.59E+01	9.44E+01
2007	9876	103.4	9.20E+01	8.93E+01	9.47E+01	9.40E+01	9.71E+01	9.55E+01
2008	9811	104.3	9.31E+01	9.01E+01	9.61E+01	9.25E+01	9.56E+01	9.41E+01
2009	9634	104.0	9.42E+01	9.08E+01	9.77E+01	9.11E+01	9.42E+01	9.26E+01
2010	9619	104.0	9.53E+01	9.14E+01	9.93E+01	9.09E+01	9.40E+01	9.25E+01
2011	9414	104.0	9.64E+01	9.20E+01	1.01E+02	8.90E+01	9.21E+01	9.05E+01

Table 26. Plot data for normally running MDP run hours trend. Figure 16

FY	Run Hours	Reactor Years	Regression Curve Data Points			Plot Trend Error Bar Points		
			Mean	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Mean
1998	2999974	103.0	3.01E+04	2.93E+04	3.09E+04	2.91E+04	2.92E+04	2.91E+04
1999	3100252	103.0	3.03E+04	2.96E+04	3.10E+04	3.01E+04	3.01E+04	3.01E+04
2000	3132949	103.3	3.05E+04	2.99E+04	3.12E+04	3.03E+04	3.04E+04	3.03E+04
2001	3134652	103.0	3.07E+04	3.02E+04	3.13E+04	3.04E+04	3.05E+04	3.04E+04
2002	3174756	103.0	3.10E+04	3.05E+04	3.15E+04	3.08E+04	3.09E+04	3.08E+04
2003	3289506	103.0	3.12E+04	3.07E+04	3.16E+04	3.19E+04	3.20E+04	3.19E+04
2004	3369151	103.3	3.14E+04	3.10E+04	3.18E+04	3.26E+04	3.27E+04	3.26E+04
2005	3346652	103.0	3.16E+04	3.12E+04	3.20E+04	3.25E+04	3.25E+04	3.25E+04
2006	3332049	103.0	3.18E+04	3.14E+04	3.23E+04	3.23E+04	3.24E+04	3.23E+04
2007	3335557	103.4	3.20E+04	3.15E+04	3.25E+04	3.23E+04	3.23E+04	3.23E+04
2008	3357639	104.3	3.23E+04	3.17E+04	3.28E+04	3.22E+04	3.22E+04	3.22E+04
2009	3348982	104.0	3.25E+04	3.18E+04	3.31E+04	3.22E+04	3.22E+04	3.22E+04
2010	3344406	104.0	3.27E+04	3.20E+04	3.35E+04	3.21E+04	3.22E+04	3.22E+04
2011	3338127	104.0	3.29E+04	3.21E+04	3.38E+04	3.21E+04	3.21E+04	3.21E+04

Table 27. Plot data for normally running MDP FTS events trend. Figure 17

FY	Failures	Reactor Years	Regression Curve Data Points			Plot Trend Error Bar Points		
			Mean	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Mean
1998	17	103.0	1.52E-01	1.21E-01	1.92E-01	1.04E-01	2.31E-01	1.63E-01
1999	16	103.0	1.44E-01	1.17E-01	1.76E-01	9.70E-02	2.20E-01	1.53E-01
2000	12	103.3	1.36E-01	1.13E-01	1.63E-01	6.77E-02	1.75E-01	1.16E-01
2001	13	103.0	1.28E-01	1.09E-01	1.50E-01	7.51E-02	1.86E-01	1.26E-01
2002	14	103.0	1.21E-01	1.05E-01	1.40E-01	8.23E-02	1.98E-01	1.35E-01
2003	14	103.0	1.14E-01	9.96E-02	1.30E-01	8.23E-02	1.98E-01	1.35E-01
2004	10	103.3	1.08E-01	9.41E-02	1.23E-01	5.37E-02	1.51E-01	9.74E-02
2005	6	103.0	1.02E-01	8.82E-02	1.17E-01	2.74E-02	1.04E-01	6.04E-02
2006	13	103.0	9.58E-02	8.21E-02	1.12E-01	7.51E-02	1.86E-01	1.26E-01
2007	10	103.4	9.04E-02	7.60E-02	1.08E-01	5.37E-02	1.51E-01	9.73E-02
2008	10	104.3	8.53E-02	7.01E-02	1.04E-01	5.32E-02	1.50E-01	9.65E-02
2009	6	104.0	8.05E-02	6.45E-02	1.01E-01	2.71E-02	1.03E-01	5.99E-02
2010	8	104.0	7.60E-02	5.92E-02	9.76E-02	3.99E-02	1.27E-01	7.83E-02
2011	9	104.0	7.17E-02	5.43E-02	9.48E-02	4.66E-02	1.39E-01	8.75E-02

Table 28. Plot data for normally running MDP FTR events trend. Figure 18

FY	Failures	Reactor Years	Regression Curve Data Points			Plot Trend Error Bar Points		
			Mean	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Lower (5%)	Upper (95%)	Mean
1998	23	103.0	1.77E-01	1.24E-01	2.53E-01	1.51E-01	3.00E-01	2.21E-01
1999	17	103.0	1.69E-01	1.23E-01	2.33E-01	1.05E-01	2.34E-01	1.64E-01
2000	19	103.3	1.62E-01	1.22E-01	2.14E-01	1.20E-01	2.55E-01	1.83E-01
2001	16	103.0	1.55E-01	1.21E-01	1.99E-01	9.79E-02	2.22E-01	1.55E-01
2002	18	103.0	1.48E-01	1.18E-01	1.85E-01	1.13E-01	2.45E-01	1.74E-01
2003	10	103.0	1.42E-01	1.15E-01	1.74E-01	5.44E-02	1.53E-01	9.86E-02
2004	9	103.3	1.36E-01	1.11E-01	1.66E-01	4.74E-02	1.41E-01	8.89E-02
2005	9	103.0	1.30E-01	1.05E-01	1.60E-01	4.75E-02	1.41E-01	8.92E-02
2006	12	103.0	1.24E-01	9.85E-02	1.56E-01	6.86E-02	1.77E-01	1.17E-01
2007	12	103.4	1.19E-01	9.16E-02	1.54E-01	6.83E-02	1.76E-01	1.17E-01
2008	18	104.3	1.13E-01	8.47E-02	1.52E-01	1.12E-01	2.42E-01	1.72E-01
2009	24	104.0	1.09E-01	7.80E-02	1.51E-01	1.58E-01	3.08E-01	2.28E-01
2010	8	104.0	1.04E-01	7.16E-02	1.51E-01	4.03E-02	1.28E-01	7.90E-02
2011	9	104.0	9.93E-02	6.55E-02	1.50E-01	4.70E-02	1.40E-01	8.83E-02

9 REFERENCES

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