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TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Identify which Codes apply to the analysis and qualification of piping systems, steel support structures and attachments to concrete, and where to find the station-specific applicable Codes.
- 2. Identify the key design input documents.
- 3. Identify responsibility for piping classification and boundaries of jurisdiction.
- 4. Identify which SRP sections and which RG apply to the analysis and qualification of piping systems.
- 5. Identify which IE Bulletins addressed as-built reconciliation.
- 6. List the steps involved in a piping analysis process, including as-built.
- 7. Identify the input required to model a piping system for analysis.
- 8. Identify the failure modes addressed by the Code piping analysis equations.
- 9. Identify the common types of pipe supports and their use.
- 10. State the common criteria used for decoupling branch lines for headers in modeling.
- 11. Identify the key parameters in modeling equipment nozzles for a piping analysis.
- 12. State the sustained loads applicable to piping analysis and qualification.
- 13. Explain the terms used in the ASME B31 and ASME III equation for minimum wall thickness.
- 14. Explain the terms used in the ASME B31 and ASME III longitudinal stress equation for sustained loads.
- 15. State the allowable longitudinal stress for sustained loads.
- 16. Describe the occasional loads and load combinations applicable to piping analysis and qualification.
- 17. State the key steps in planning an as-built walk-down, identify prerequisites and interfaces.
- 18. Identify differences between an as-built walk-down and a walk-down after a transient event.
- 19. State which industry documents address as-built tolerances for piping and for pipe supports.
- 20. Given a piping as-built deviation, state under what conditions it would be acceptable.
- 21. Describe the difference in pipe stress equations between ASME B31.1 and ASME III.
- 22. State where to find the applicable piping qualification stress equations for your station.
- 23. State how your plant determines if Class 1 piping complies with fatigue analysis commitments of the FSAR.

KEY INDUSTRY DOCUMENTS

- 1. AP1000 DCD Sect 3.7-Seismic
- 2. ASME III Appendix B- Owners Design Specifications
- ASME III Appendix C-Certificant Holders Design Report
- 4. ASME III Appendix NF-D Tolerances
- 5. ASME III Appendix T Recommended Tolerances for Reconciliation of Piping Systems
- 6. ASME III B.31.1-2014 Section 104 Pressure Design of Components VS NC-3641.1
- 7. ASME III B.31.1-2014 Section 137.4.5 Hydro
- 8. ASME III OM3
- ASME III Table TE-1 Thermal Expansion for Ferrous Materials
- 10. ASME NCA-2142.4
- 11. ASME NCA-3250 NCA-3260
- 12. ASME NF-1132
- 13 FDDI 1009704 Sect 5 311-CTs and VTs
- 14. EPRI Technical Report-Water Hammer
 Prevention Mitigation and Accommodation
- 15. EPRI TR-1001017 Section 2.1 Thermal

- Stratification
- 16. MSS-SP-58 Table 1 Minimum Design Load Ratings
- 17. NRC 10 CFR 50 Appendix S-Earthquake
 Engineering Criteria for Nuclear Power Plants
- 18. NRC Bulletin 79-4 Seismic Analysis for As-Built Safety-Related Piping Systems
- NUREG-800 BTP 8-6 Adequacy of Station Electronic Distribution System Voltages
- 20. NUREG-800 SRP 3.5.3 N-690 Overall Damage Prediction
- 21. NUREG-800 SRP 3.7.2 Seismic System Analysis
- 22. NUREG-800 SRP 3.9.2 Dynamic Testing and Analysis of SSBs
- 23. NUREG-800 SRP 3.12 ASME Code Class 1-2-3 PIPING SYSTEMS
- 24. NUREG-800 SRP Section 3.6.3 GDC4 Acceptance Criteria
- 25. RG 1.26 Quality Group Classifications and Standards
- 26. RG 1.29 Seismic Design Classification
- 27. RG 1.61 Damping Values for Seismic Design of Nuclear Power Plants