

NFPA[®] 801

Standard for Fire Protection for Facilities Handling Radioactive Materials

2025 Edition



NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471
An International Codes and Standards Organization

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NFPA® 801

Standard for

Fire Protection for Facilities Handling Radioactive Materials

2025 Edition

This edition of NFPA 801, *Standard for Fire Protection for Facilities Handling Radioactive Materials*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Fire Protection for Nuclear Facilities. It was issued by the Standards Council on April 22, 2024, with an effective date of May 12, 2024, and supersedes all previous editions.

This edition of NFPA 801 was approved as an American National Standard on May 12, 2024.

Origin and Development of NFPA 801

The Committee on Atomic Energy was organized in 1953 for the purpose of providing the fire protection specialist with certain fundamental information about radioactive materials and their handling and to provide designers and operators of such laboratories with some guidance on practices necessary for fire safety. The first edition of NFPA 801, whose coverage was limited to laboratories handling radioactive materials, was adopted at the 1955 Annual Meeting.

In 1970, the format was revised and the document was updated to reflect current thinking and practices. The document was also expanded to apply to all locations, exclusive of nuclear reactors, where radioactive materials were stored, handled, or used.

The 1975 edition was a reconfirmation of the 1970 edition with editorial changes.

The 1980 edition included a clarified statement regarding the presence and levels of radiation; cautionary statements about the assumption of risks by the fire officer and the importance of training in the handling of radioactive materials by fire department personnel; a clarification concerning the variations of the intensity of a radiation field; and a restyling of the document to conform with the NFPA *Manual of Style*.

The 1985 edition revised and updated previous material for clarification in recognition of technology and terminology changes.

The 1991 edition was a total revision of the document, which included a complete reorganization of the chapters. These revisions provided an update of the latest technology and improved the document's user friendliness.

The 1995 edition included a variety of updates necessary to convert the document from a recommended practice to a standard. One of the more noteworthy changes was a revised scope statement to recognize a threshold value with respect to the amount of radioactive materials that were stored, handled, or used.

The 1998 edition incorporated the recommendations of NFPA 802, *Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Nuclear Research and Production Reactors*.

The 2003 edition included a new chapter on permanent facility shutdown and decommissioning and was reformatted to conform to the *Manual of Style for NFPA Technical Committee Documents*.

The 2008 edition contained new guidance on interior containment structures and clarified the water supply and drainage requirements as well as the overall language of the document. Definitions were coordinated with the *NFPA Glossary of Terms*.

The 2014 edition contained new guidance for performing fire hazards analyses. In addition, Chapter 7, Facilities, Processes, and Special Hazards, was completely rewritten.

The 2020 edition included a variety of changes to the standard that identified when a fire hazards analysis could justify exceptions to protection elements. This edition also added a description of and

the requirements for a qualified fire protection engineer under whose supervision a fire hazards analysis is prepared.

The 2025 edition expanded the requirements in Chapter 7 to provide clarity to applications for fire hazards and provided new requirements based on combustibility. This edition also added requirements for carbon bed adsorbers and granular activated carbon beds, and included annex material for clarification.

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Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the safeguarding of life and property from fires in which radiation or other effects of nuclear energy might be a factor.

Contents

Chapter 1 Administration	801– 5	5.13 Electrical Systems.	801– 12
1.1 Scope.	801– 5	5.14 Storage.	801– 13
1.2 Purpose.	801– 5	5.15 Plant Control, Computer, and Telecommunications Rooms.	801– 13
1.3 Application.	801– 5	5.16 Life Safety.	801– 13
1.4 Retroactivity.	801– 5		
1.5 Equivalency.	801– 5	Chapter 6 General Fire Protection Systems and Equipment	801– 13
1.6 Responsibilities.	801– 5	6.1 General Considerations.	801– 13
1.7 Units and Formulas.	801– 6	6.2 Water Supply.	801– 13
Chapter 2 Referenced Publications	801– 6	6.3 Valve Supervision.	801– 13
2.1 General.	801– 6	6.4 Supply Mains and Hydrants.	801– 13
2.2 NFPA Publications.	801– 6	6.5 Standpipe and Hose Systems.	801– 13
2.3 Other Publications.	801– 7	6.6 Portable Fire Extinguishers.	801– 13
2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.	801– 7	6.7 Fire Suppression Systems and Equipment.	801– 13
Chapter 3 Definitions	801– 7	6.8 Fire Alarm Systems.	801– 14
3.1 General.	801– 7	Chapter 7 Facilities, Processes, and Special Hazards	801– 14
3.2 NFPA Official Definitions.	801– 7	7.1 General.	801– 14
3.3 General Definitions.	801– 7	7.2 Hospitals.	801– 17
Chapter 4 Fire Protection Program	801– 9	7.3 Uranium Enrichment, Fuel Fabrication, and Fuel Reprocessing Facilities.	801– 17
4.1 Management Policy and Direction.	801– 9	7.4 Laboratories.	801– 17
4.2 Qualified Fire Protection Engineer.	801– 9	7.5 Research and Production Reactors.	801– 17
4.3 Fire Hazards Analysis.	801– 9	7.6 Facilities Handling Waste.	801– 17
4.4 Fire Protection Program.	801– 9	7.7 Accelerators.	801– 17
4.5 Testing, Inspection, and Maintenance.	801– 10	7.8 Process Facilities.	801– 17
4.6 Impairments.	801– 10	7.9 Irradiation Facilities.	801– 18
4.7 Emergency Response.	801– 10	Chapter 8 Fire Protection During Permanent Facility Shutdown and Decommissioning	801– 18
4.8 Facility Fire Emergency Organization.	801– 10	8.1 Application.	801– 18
4.9 Pre-Incident Fire Plans.	801– 10	8.2 Fire Protection Program.	801– 18
Chapter 5 General Facility Design	801– 11	8.3 Fire Hazards Analysis.	801– 18
5.1 Special Considerations.	801– 11	8.4 Maintaining Fire Protection Capability.	801– 18
5.2 Location with Respect to Other Buildings and Within Buildings.	801– 11	Annex A Explanatory Material	801– 19
5.3 Contamination Control.	801– 11	Annex B Sources of Radiation — The Nature of the Fire Problem	801– 28
5.4 Fire Area Determination.	801– 11	Annex C Informational References	801– 34
5.5 Construction.	801– 11	Index	801– 37
5.6 Openings in Fire Barriers.	801– 11		
5.7 Shielding.	801– 11		
5.8 Interior Finish.	801– 11		
5.9 Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning.	801– 11		
5.10 Drainage.	801– 12		
5.11 Emergency Lighting.	801– 12		
5.12 Lightning Protection.	801– 12		

NFPA 801

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NOTICE: An asterisk (*) following the number or letter designating a paragraph indicates that explanatory material on the paragraph can be found in Annex A.

A reference in brackets [] following a section or paragraph indicates material that has been extracted from another NFPA document. Extracted text may be edited for consistency and style and may include the revision of internal paragraph references and other references as appropriate. Requests for interpretations or revisions of extracted text shall be sent to the technical committee responsible for the source document.

Information on referenced and extracted publications can be found in Chapter 2 and Annex C.

Chapter 1 Administration

1.1 Scope.

1.1.1 This standard shall specify the minimum fire protection requirements for facilities handling radioactive materials during all phases of operation, including design, construction, operation, and decommissioning.

1.1.2* This standard shall not apply to commercial power-generating reactors that are covered by NFPA 804, NFPA 805, and NFPA 806.

1.2 Purpose.

1.2.1 This standard shall apply to facilities handling radioactive materials by outlining the minimum fire protection requirements to reduce personal hazards, minimize the release of radioactive materials to the environment, provide protection from property damage, and minimize process interruption resulting from fire and explosions.

1.2.2 Defense-in-Depth.

1.2.2.1 This standard shall be based on the concept of defense-in-depth.

1.2.2.2 Defense-in-depth shall be achieved when a balance of each of the following elements is provided:

- (1) Preventing fires from starting
- (2) Detecting fires rapidly and controlling and extinguishing promptly those fires that do occur, thereby limiting damage and consequences
- (3)* Providing a level of fire protection for structures, systems, and components so that a fire that is not promptly extinguished will not prevent essential facility functions from being performed

1.3* Application. These requirements shall be applicable to all locations where radioactive materials are stored, handled, or used in quantities and conditions requiring regulatory oversight or license to possess or use these materials and to all other locations with equal quantities or conditions.

1.4 Retroactivity.

1.4.1 The provisions of this standard shall be considered necessary to provide a reasonable level of protection from loss of life and property from fire. They reflect situations and the state of the art at the time the standard was issued.

1.4.2 Unless otherwise noted, the provisions of this standard shall not be applied retroactively, except in those cases where it is determined by the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) that the existing situation involves a distinct hazard to life, property, or the environment.

1.4.3 Any alteration, installation of new equipment, or change in occupancy shall meet the requirements for new construction, except where approved by the AHJ.

1.4.4 Only the altered, renovated, or modernized portion of an existing building, system, or individual component shall be required to meet the provisions of this standard that are applicable to new construction.

1.5 Equivalency.

1.5.1 Nothing in this standard is intended to prevent the use of systems, methods, or devices of equivalent or superior quality, strength, fire resistance, effectiveness, durability, and safety as alternatives to those prescribed by this standard, provided technical documentation is submitted to the AHJ to demonstrate equivalency, and the system, method, or device is approved for the intended purpose.

1.5.2 The specific requirements of this standard shall be permitted to be modified by the AHJ to allow alternative arrangements that will secure as nearly as practical the level of fire protection intended by this document.

1.5.3 In no case shall a modification afford less fire protection than that which, in the judgment of the AHJ, would be provided by compliance with the corresponding provisions contained in this standard.

1.5.4 Alternative fire protection methods accepted by the AHJ shall be considered as conforming with this standard.

1.6* Responsibilities. This standard shall provide requirements and guidance for personnel responsible for the design, construction, operation, and regulation of facilities that involve

the storage, handling, or use of radioactive materials. The facilities management is responsible for the implementation of the requirements contained within this standard.

1.7* Units and Formulas.

1.7.1 SI Units. Metric units of measurement in this standard shall be in accordance with the modernized metric system known as the International System of Units (SI).

1.7.2* Primary and Equivalent Values. If a value for a measurement as given in this standard is followed by an equivalent value in other units, the first stated value shall be regarded as the requirement.

1.7.3 Conversion Procedure. SI units have been converted by multiplying the quantity by the conversion factor and then rounding the result to the appropriate number of significant digits.

Chapter 2 Referenced Publications

2.1 General. The documents or portions thereof listed in this chapter are referenced within this standard and shall be considered part of the requirements of this document.

▲ 2.2 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

NFPA 2, *Hydrogen Technologies Code*, 2023 edition.

NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*, 2022 edition.

NFPA 11, *Standard for Low-, Medium-, and High-Expansion Foam*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 12, *Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems*, 2022 edition.

NFPA 12A, *Standard on Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems*, 2022 edition.

NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, 2025 edition.

NFPA 14, *Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 15, *Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection*, 2022 edition.

NFPA 17, *Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 17A, *Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 20, *Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection*, 2025 edition.

NFPA 22, *Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection*, 2023 edition.

NFPA 24, *Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances*, 2025 edition.

NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*, 2023 edition.

NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 37, *Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 45, *Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 51B, *Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 54, *National Fuel Gas Code*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 55, *Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids Code*, 2023 edition.

NFPA 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 70®, *National Electrical Code®*, 2023 edition.

NFPA 72®, *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code®*, 2025 edition.

NFPA 75, *Standard for the Fire Protection of Information Technology Equipment*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 80, *Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives*, 2025 edition.

NFPA 82, *Standard on Incinerators and Waste and Linen Handling Systems and Equipment*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 85, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code*, 2023 edition.

NFPA 86, *Standard for Ovens and Furnaces*, 2023 edition.

NFPA 90A, *Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 90B, *Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Systems*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 91, *Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Particulate Solids*, 2020 edition.

NFPA 101®, *Life Safety Code®*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 110, *Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems*, 2025 edition.

NFPA 115, *Standard for Laser Fire Protection*, 2020 edition.

NFPA 204, *Standard for Smoke and Heat Venting*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of Building Construction*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 232, *Standard for the Protection of Records*, 2022 edition.

NFPA 241, *Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations*, 2022 edition.

NFPA 253, *Standard Method of Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source*, 2023 edition.

NFPA 259, *Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials*, 2023 edition.

NFPA 400, *Hazardous Materials Code*, 2025 edition.

NFPA 484, *Standard for Combustible Metals*, 2022 edition.

NFPA 600, *Standard on Facility Fire Brigades*, 2020 edition.

NFPA 701, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films*, 2023 edition.

NFPA 750, *Standard on Water Mist Fire Protection Systems*, 2023 edition.

NFPA 770, *Standard on Hybrid (Water and Inert Gas) Fire-Extinguishing Systems*, 2021 edition.

NFPA 780, *Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems*, 2023 edition.

NFPA 804, *Standard for Fire Protection for Advanced Light Water Reactor Electric Generating Plants*, 2020 edition.

NFPA 805, *Performance-Based Standard for Fire Protection for Light Water Reactor Electric Generating Plants*, 2020 edition.

NFPA 806, *Performance-Based Standard for Fire Protection for Advanced Nuclear Reactor Electric Generating Plants Change Process*, 2020 edition.

NFPA 855, *Standard for the Installation of Stationary Energy Storage Systems*, 2023 edition.

NFPA 1500™, *Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety, Health, and Wellness Program*, 2021 edition.

NFPA 2001, *Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems*, 2022 edition.

2.3 Other Publications.

2.3.1 ASTM Publications. ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959.

ASTM E84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, 2022.

ASTM E136, *Standard Test Method for Assessing Combustibility of Materials Using a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750°C*, 2022.

ASTM E648, *Standard Test Method for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor-Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source*, 2019a¹.

ASTM E814, *Standard Test Method for Fire Tests of Penetration Firestop Systems*, 2013a (2017).

ASTM E2652, *Standard Test Method for Assessing Combustibility of Materials Using a Tube Furnace with a Cone-shaped Airflow Stabilizer, at 750°C*, 2018.

ASTM E2965, *Standard Test Method for Determination of Low Levels of Heat Release Rate for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*, 2022a.

ASTM E2690, *Standard Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Caulks and Sealants to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics*, 2022.

Δ 2.3.2 UL Publications. Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062-2096.

UL 723, *Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, 2018.

UL 900, *Air Filter Units*, 2015, revised 2022.

UL 1479, *Fire Tests of Through-Penetration Fire Stops*, 2015, revised 2021.

2.3.3 Other Publications.

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th edition, Merriam-Webster, Inc., Springfield, MA, 2020.

2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.

NFPA 122, *Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Metal/Nonmetal Mining and Metal Mineral Processing Facilities*, 2023 edition.

NFPA 805, *Performance-Based Standard for Fire Protection for Light Water Reactor Electric Generating Plants*, 2020 edition.

NFPA 850, *Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Electric Generating Plants and High Voltage Direct Current Converter Stations*, 2020 edition.

NFPA 5000®, *Building Construction and Safety Code*®, 2024 edition.

Chapter 3 Definitions

Δ 3.1 General.

N 3.1.1 The definitions contained in this chapter shall apply to the terms used in this standard.

N 3.1.2 Where terms are not defined in this chapter or within another chapter, they shall be defined using their ordinarily accepted meanings within the context in which they are used.

N 3.1.3 *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, 11th edition, shall be the source for the ordinarily accepted meaning.

3.2 NFPA Official Definitions.

3.2.1* Approved. Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

3.2.2* Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). An organization, office, or individual responsible for enforcing the requirements of a code or standard, or for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure.

3.2.3 Labeled. Equipment or materials to which has been attached a label, symbol, or other identifying mark of an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with product evaluation, that maintains periodic inspection of production of labeled equipment or materials, and by whose labeling the manufacturer indicates compliance with appropriate standards or performance in a specified manner.

3.2.4* Listed. Equipment, materials, or services included in a list published by an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with evaluation of products or services, that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials or periodic evaluation of services, and whose listing states that either the equipment, material, or service meets appropriate designated standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose.

3.2.5 Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

3.2.6 Should. Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

3.2.7 Standard. An NFPA standard, the main text of which contains only mandatory provisions using the word “shall” to indicate requirements and that is in a form generally suitable for mandatory reference by another standard or code or for adoption into law. Nonmandatory provisions are not to be considered a part of the requirements of a standard and shall be located in an appendix, annex, footnote, informational note, or other means as permitted in the NFPA manuals of style. When used in a generic sense, such as in the phrases “standards development process” or “standards development activities”, the term “standards” includes all NFPA standards, including codes, standards, recommended practices, and guides.

Δ 3.3 General Definitions.

N 3.3.1 Bituminization. The process of using bitumen to cover or impregnate radioactive waste to be stored until the radioactivity level drops to an acceptable level.

3.3.2 Canyon. An enclosure beside or above a series of hot cells for the purpose of servicing the hot cells.

3.3.3 Cave. See 3.3.24.1.

3.3.4* Compensatory Measure. Measures taken if an impairment to a required system, feature, or component prevents that system, feature, or component from performing its intended function.

3.3.5 Criticality. The state of sustaining a chain reaction, as in a nuclear reactor.

3.3.6 Criticality Incident. An accidental, self-sustained nuclear fission chain reaction.

3.3.7 Decontamination. The removal of unwanted radioactive substances from personnel, rooms, building surfaces, equipment, and so forth, to render the affected area safe.

3.3.8 Fire Area. An area that is physically separated from other areas by space, barriers, walls, or other means in order to contain fire within that area.

3.3.9 Fire Barrier. In facilities handling radioactive materials, a continuous vertical or horizontal construction assembly designed and constructed to limit the spread of heat and fire and to restrict the movement of smoke.

3.3.10* Fire Door. The door component of a fire door assembly.

3.3.11* Fire Emergency Organization. Personnel trained to respond to facility fire emergencies, which can include in-plant firefighting operations.

3.3.12 Fire Hazards Analysis. A comprehensive assessment of the potential for a fire at any location to ensure that the possibility of injury to people or damage to buildings, equipment, or the environment is within acceptable limits.

3.3.13 Fire Prevention. Measures directed toward avoiding the inception of fire.

3.3.14 Fire Protection. Methods of providing for fire control or fire extinguishment.

3.3.15* Fire Resistance Rating. The time, in minutes or hours, that materials or assemblies have withstood a fire exposure as established in accordance with an approved test procedure appropriate for the structure, building material, or component under consideration. [805, 2020]

3.3.16 Fire-Resistant Fluid. A listed hydraulic fluid or lubricant that is difficult to ignite due to its high fire point and auto-ignition temperature and that does not sustain combustion due to its low heat of combustion. [850, 2020]

3.3.17* Fissionable Materials. Materials that are capable of being induced to undergo nuclear fission by slow neutrons.

3.3.18* Fixed Fire-Suppression System. An engineered or pre-engineered total flooding or local application system consisting of a fixed supply of extinguishing agent permanently connected for fixed agent distribution to fixed nozzles that are arranged to discharge an extinguishing agent into an enclosure (total flooding), directly onto a hazard (local application), or a combination of both; or an automatic sprinkler system. [122, 2023]

3.3.19* Fixed Inerting System. A system that produces and maintains continuous atmospheric concentrations below levels that will support combustion or reactions of the materials at risk.

▲ **3.3.20 Flame Spread Index.** A comparative measure, expressed as a dimensionless number, derived from visual measurements of the spread of flame versus time for a material tested in accordance with ASTM E84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or UL 723, *Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*. [5000, 2024]

3.3.21* Gamma Rays. High-energy short-wavelength electromagnetic radiation.

3.3.22* Glovebox. A sealed enclosure in which items inside the box are handled exclusively using long gloves sealed to ports in the walls of the enclosure.

3.3.23* Hood. An enclosure, with or without gloveports or doors, characterized by the flow of air from the room to the enclosure.

3.3.24 Hot Cell. A heavily shielded enclosure in which radioactive material can be handled safely by persons working from outside the shield using remote tools and manipulators while viewing the work through special leaded-glass or liquid-filled windows or through optical devices.

3.3.24.1 Cave. A small hot cell intended for a specific purpose and limited equipment.

3.3.25 Isotope. Any of two or more forms of an element having the same atomic number and similar chemical properties but differing in mass number and radioactive behavior.

■ **3.3.26 Limited-Combustible Material.** See 7.1.2. [5000, 2024]

3.3.27 Liquid.

3.3.27.1* Combustible Liquid. Any liquid that has a closed-cup flash point at or above 37.8°C (100°F).

3.3.27.2 Flammable Liquid. A liquid that has a closed-cup flash point that is below 37.8°C (100°F) and a maximum vapor pressure of 2068 mm Hg (40 psia) at 37.8°C (100°F).

3.3.28* Noncombustible Material. See 7.1.1. [5000, 2024]

3.3.29 Occupancy. The purpose for which a building or other structure, or part thereof, is used or intended to be used. [5000, 2024]

3.3.30 Particle.

3.3.30.1* Alpha Particle. A positively charged particle emitted by certain radioactive materials, identical to the nucleus of a helium atom.

3.3.30.2* Beta Particle. An elementary particle, emitted from a nucleus during radioactive decay, with a single electrical charge and a mass equal to $\frac{1}{1837}$ that of a proton.

3.3.31 Qualified Fire Protection Engineer. An individual specializing in fire protection with a combination of minimum education, experience, or professional registration(s)/license(s). (See Section 4.3.)

3.3.32* Radiation. The emission and propagation of energy through matter or space by means of electromagnetic disturbances that display both wave-like and particle-like behavior.

3.3.32.1 Nuclear Radiation. The emission from atomic nuclei in various nuclear reactions including alpha, beta, and gamma radiation and neutrons.

3.3.33 Radiation Area. An area, accessible to personnel, in which radiation exists, originating in whole or in part within radioactive material, at such levels that a major portion of the body could receive a dose in excess of 5 millirems (5×10^{-5} sievert) during any single hour or a dose in excess of 100 millirems (100×10^{-5} sievert) during any five consecutive days.

3.3.34 Radioactivity. The spontaneous decay or disintegration of an unstable atomic nucleus accompanied by the emission of radiation.

Chapter 4 Fire Protection Program

4.1* Management Policy and Direction. Management shall establish policies and institute a program to promote life safety, the conservation of property and essential equipment, the protection of the environment, and the continuity of operations through provisions of fire prevention and fire protection measures at each facility.

4.1.1* A policy document shall be prepared that defines management authority and responsibilities and establishes the general policy for the site fire protection program.

4.1.2* The policy document shall designate the senior management position with immediate authority and responsibility for the fire protection program.

4.1.3 Administrative controls for changes in processes, equipment, or facilities shall be developed to include fire protection concerns.

4.1.4 For the life of the facility, the administrative controls for facilities shall be reviewed and maintained to reflect current conditions and be updated periodically.

4.2 Qualified Fire Protection Engineer.

4.2.1 A qualified fire protection engineer shall have 3 years of responsible charge experience in the field of fire protection specific to the types of facilities within the scope of this standard.

4.2.2 A qualified fire protection engineer shall meet one or more of the following criteria:

- (1) Be a graduate of an approved fire protection engineering curriculum
- (2) Be a registered or licensed fire protection engineer by a state or local authority
- (3) Demonstrate fire protection engineering knowledge and experience and provide evidence of qualifications acceptable to the AHJ

4.3* Fire Hazards Analysis.

4.3.1 A documented fire hazards analysis shall be performed at the beginning of the design process or when configuration and other facility changes are made to ascertain whether the fire prevention and fire protection requirements of this standard have been achieved.

4.3.1.1 The fire hazards analysis shall address the following goals and objectives:

- (1) Nuclear safety goal
- (2) Radioactive and hazardous material release goal
- (3) Life safety goal
- (4) Nuclear safety objectives
- (5) Radioactive and hazardous material release objective
- (6) Life safety objectives

4.3.1.2 The fire hazards analysis shall be updated as necessary to reflect facility modifications, changes in fire hazards, and operating experience.

4.3.1.3 The completed fire hazards analysis shall be reviewed at least every 3 years and modified, when necessary, in order to ensure the analysis remains current.

4.3.1.4* The fire hazards analysis shall assess the hazards from fire in relationship to existing or proposed fire safety features to ensure that the facility can be safely controlled and stabilized during and after a fire.

4.3.2 Fire Hazards Analysis Content.

4.3.2.1* The fire hazards analysis shall be provided in order to incorporate adequate fire protection into the facility design using a graded approach.

4.3.2.2 The following topics shall be addressed as part of the fire hazards analysis:

- (1) Description of facility construction
- (2) Description of process systems and equipment, including a description of the special hazards and associated safety features
- (3) Description of fire hazards
- (4) Description of facility operations, including the construction and decommissioning phases of a facility's life cycle, when applicable
- (5) Description of the fire protection program, including but not limited to roles and responsibilities, transient combustible control program, hot work controls, control of ignition sources, and housekeeping standards
- (6) Natural hazards, including but not limited to earthquake, flood, wind, lightning, and wildland fire impact on fire safety
- (7) Fire damage and recovery potential
- (8) Fire protection features, including but not limited to fire water supply systems, fire detection and alarm systems, fire suppression systems, passive fire protection features, and smoke control and HVAC
- (9) Protection of essential safety systems
- (10) Life safety considerations
- (11) Emergency planning
- (12) Fire department/fire brigade response
- (13) Safeguards and security considerations related to fire protection
- (14) Exposure fire potential and the potential for fire spread between two fire areas
- (15) Effect of significant fire safety deficiencies on fire risk
- (16) Potential for a toxic, biological, and/or radiological incident due to a fire
- (17) Environmental impacts from a fire including suppression system run-off considerations
- (18) A conclusion that meets the following:
 - (a) Demonstrates compliance with this standard
 - (b) Identifies and technically resolves where the current fire protection requirement(s) and/or objectives do not conform to the requirement(s) and/or objectives of this standard

4.3.3 The fire hazards analysis shall be prepared by or under the supervision of a qualified fire protection engineer.

4.4* Fire Protection Program. A written fire protection program shall be established and implemented for all facility conditions and shall include the following:

- (1) Management and policy direction as indicated in Section 4.1

- (2) Standards, procedures, processes and supporting documentation for fire protection design and operation of the facility
- (3) Preparation and maintenance of a fire hazards analysis as indicated in Section 4.3
- (4) Management of changes to the facility that affect fire protection
- (5) Fire safety information for all employees and contractors, including familiarization with procedures for fire prevention, emergency alarm response, and reporting of fires
- (6)* Documented facility inspections conducted at least monthly, including provisions for remedial action to correct conditions that increase fire hazards
- (7)* A description of the general housekeeping practices and the control of transient combustibles
- (8)* Fire prevention surveillance
- (9) Control of flammable and combustible liquids and gases and oxidizers in accordance with the applicable documents referenced in Section 7.1
- (10)* Control of ignition sources including, but not limited to, grinding, welding, and cutting in accordance with NFPA 51B
- (11) Restriction of smoking to designated and supervised areas of the facility
- (12) Inspection, testing and maintenance of fire protection design features and equipment as indicated in Section 4.5
- (13) Procedures for planned and unplanned impairments to fire protection design features and equipment as indicated in Section 4.6
- (14)* Fire reports, including an investigation and a statement on the corrective action to be taken
- (15)* Construction, demolition, and renovating activities that conform to the requirements of NFPA 241
- (16) Emergency response requirements as indicated in Section 4.7
- (17) Provision of the facility fire emergency organization as indicated in Section 4.8
- (18) Preparation of pre-incident fire plans as indicated in Section 4.9
- (19) Quality assurance and self-auditing of the above activities
- (20) Provision for staff and training to carry out the above activities

4.5 Testing, Inspection, and Maintenance.

4.5.1* Upon installation, fire protection systems and features shall be inspected and tested in accordance with the applicable standards or guidelines that are acceptable to the AHJ.

4.5.2 Testing, inspection, and maintenance shall be documented by means of written procedures, with the results and follow-up actions recorded, and specific acceptance criteria shall be provided for each test.

4.6 Impairments.

4.6.1 A written procedure shall be established to address impairments to fire protection systems and shall include the following:

- (1) Identification, tagging, and tracking of impaired equipment
- (2) Identification of personnel to be notified
- (3)* Determination of needed compensatory measures

4.6.2 Impairments to fire protection systems shall be managed to minimize the duration of the equipment outage.

4.6.2.1 If the impairment is planned, all necessary parts and personnel shall be assembled prior to removal of the protection system(s) from service.

4.6.2.2 When an unplanned impairment occurs, or when a system has discharged, the repair work or fire protection system restoration shall be expedited.

4.6.3 Once repairs are completed, tests shall be conducted to ensure that full fire protection equipment capabilities are restored and operational.

4.6.4 Following restoration to service, those parties previously notified of the impairment shall be advised.

4.7* Emergency Response. A written emergency response plan shall be developed and shall include the following:

- (1) Response to fire alarms and fire systems supervisory signals
- (2) Notification of personnel identified in the plan
- (3) Evacuation from the fire area of personnel not directly involved in firefighting activities
- (4)* Coordination with security forces, radiation protection personnel, and other designated personnel for the admission of public fire department and other emergency response agencies
- (5)* Fire extinguishment activities, particularly those that are unique to the facility handling radioactive materials
- (6)* The effects of firefighting water on such areas, assuming disruption of the contents by accident or by fire hoses
- (7) Requirements for training, drills, and exercises to verify the adequacy of the emergency response plan, including practice sessions coordinated around previously developed valid emergency scenarios particular to the facility

4.8 Facility Fire Emergency Organization.

4.8.1* A facility fire emergency organization in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 600 or NFPA 1500 shall be provided.

4.8.2 The size of the facility and its staff, the complexity of firefighting problems, and the availability and response time of an off-site fire department shall determine the composition of the facility fire emergency organization.

4.8.3 Facility fire emergency organization training requirements and drill frequencies necessary to demonstrate proficiency shall be implemented in accordance with the emergency response plan in Section 4.7.

4.8.4 Drills shall be critiqued and documented.

4.8.5 A means of communicating between emergency organization responders shall be provided.

4.9 Pre-Incident Fire Plans.

4.9.1* Detailed pre-incident fire plans for all site fire areas shall be developed for assisting the facility fire emergency organization.

4.9.2 Pre-incident fire plans shall be reviewed and updated to reflect the current facility conditions.

4.9.3* Pre-incident fire plans shall be made available to the facility fire emergency organization.

Chapter 5 General Facility Design

5.1* Special Considerations. The design of facilities handling radioactive materials shall incorporate the following:

- (1) Limits on areas and equipment subject to contamination
- (2) Design of facilities, equipment, and utilities to facilitate decontamination

5.2 Location with Respect to Other Buildings and Within Buildings.

5.2.1 Facilities having radioactive materials shall be segregated from other buildings, operations, or fire exposure hazards as determined by the fire hazards analysis.

5.2.1.1* Fire exposures from adjacent buildings or structures shall be evaluated as part of the fire hazards analysis.

5.2.2 Attention shall be given to the location of intakes and outlets of air-cleaning systems to reduce contamination potential.

5.3* Contamination Control.

Δ 5.3.1 Temporary containment structures shall be constructed of noncombustible materials or limited combustible materials.

5.3.1.1* Temporary interior containment structures such as huts, glove bags, barriers, and other fabrications that are used for maintenance activities or modifications shall meet the requirements of Test Method 2 of NFPA 701 and shall be evaluated for impacts on the facility.

5.3.2 The facility shall be designed to provide construction that confines a potential radiation contamination incident and shall include surface finishes that are easy to clean.

5.4* Fire Area Determination. The facility shall be subdivided into separate fire areas, as determined by the fire hazards analysis, for the purposes of limiting the spread of fire, protecting personnel, and limiting the consequential damage to the facility.

5.5 Construction. Buildings in which radioactive materials are to be used, handled, or stored shall be Type I or Type II construction in accordance with NFPA 220.

5.5.1* Limited-combustible construction shall not be permitted unless the use is evaluated in the fire hazards analysis and approved by the AHJ.

5.6 Openings in Fire Barriers.

5.6.1* Openings in fire barriers shall be protected consistent with the designated fire resistance rating of the barrier including, but not limited to, mechanical and electrical penetrations, building construction joints, and HVAC penetrations.

5.6.2 Fire doors and fire windows used in fire barriers shall be installed and maintained in accordance with NFPA 80.

5.6.3 Through-penetration firestops provided for any penetration of a fire-rated barrier shall be listed to meet the requirements of ASTM E814, *Standard Test Method for Fire Tests of Penetration Firestop Systems*, or UL 1479, *Fire Tests of Through-Penetration Fire Stops*.

5.6.4 Fire barriers shall be maintained and inspected in accordance with the design specifications as accepted by the AHJ.

5.7 Shielding.

5.7.1 Any permanent or temporary shielding materials shall be noncombustible.

5.7.2* Where combustible shielding is necessary for the radiation hazard, fire protection features shall be installed to compensate for the additional combustible loading unless the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3 dictates otherwise.

5.8 Interior Finish.

Δ 5.8.1 Interior wall and ceiling finish in areas for processing or storing radioactive materials shall have a flame spread index of not more than 25 and a smoke development index of not more than 450 in accordance with ASTM E84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or UL 723, *Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*.

N 5.8.2 Caulks and sealants used for interior wall and ceiling finish in areas processing or storing radioactive materials shall comply with all of the following:

- (1) Have a flame spread index of not more than 25 and a smoke development index of not more than 450
- (2) Have a test specimen prepared and mounted in accordance with ASTM E2690, *Standard Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Caulks and Sealants to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics*, and tested in accordance with ASTM E84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*

5.8.3* Interior floor finish in areas processing or storing radioactive materials shall be characterized by a critical radiant flux not less than 0.45 W/cm² in accordance with NFPA 253 or ASTM E648, *Standard Test Method for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor-Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source*.

5.9* Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning.

5.9.1* General.

5.9.1.1 The design of the ventilation shall be in accordance with NFPA 90A, NFPA 90B, and NFPA 91.

5.9.1.2 Where shutdown of the ventilation system is not permitted, fire dampers shall not be required for ventilation duct penetrations, and an alternative means of protecting against fire propagation shall be provided.

5.9.2 Ductwork.

5.9.2.1 Ductwork from areas containing radioactive materials, passing through nonradioactive areas, shall be of noncombustible construction and shall be protected from possible exposure fires by materials having a fire resistance rating as determined by the fire hazards analysis.

5.9.2.2 Where the corrosive nature of the effluents conveyed precludes the use of metallic ducts, other materials listed for this application shall be permitted.

5.9.3 Filters.

Δ 5.9.3.1* Air entry filters shall have approved filter media that comply with the requirements of UL 900, *Air Filter Units*.

5.9.3.2 Roughing or prefilters, where necessary, shall be constructed of noncombustible materials.

5.9.3.3* Where combustible filters or particulates are present in the ventilation system, additional fire protection features shall be provided as determined by the fire hazards analysis.

5.9.4 High-Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) Filtration Systems.

5.9.4.1* All HEPA filtration systems shall be analyzed in the fire hazards analysis.

5.9.4.2* HEPA filtration systems shall be provided with fire detection where required by the fire hazards analysis.

5.9.4.3* Fixed fire suppression shall be provided when required by the fire hazards analysis.

5.9.5* Smoke Control.

5.9.5.1 Objectives.

5.9.5.1.1 Smoke, corrosive gases, and the nonradioactive substances that are released by a fire shall be vented from their place of origin directly to a safe location.

5.9.5.1.2 Radioactive materials that are released by fire shall be confined, removed from the exhaust ventilation air stream, or released under controlled conditions.

5.9.5.2* Smoke control systems shall be provided for fire areas based on the fire hazards analysis.

5.9.5.3 Exhaust.

5.9.5.3.1 Smoke exhaust from areas that at any time contain radioactive substances shall not be ventilated directly outside the building.

5.9.5.3.2 Smoke control systems for such areas as stated in 5.9.5.3.1 shall be connected to treatment systems to preclude release of radioactive substances.

5.9.5.3.3* The ventilation system shall be designed, located, and protected such that airborne corrosive products or contamination are not circulated.

5.9.5.3.4* Where natural convection ventilation is used, the smoke and heat ventilation shall be provided in accordance with NFPA 204 and the fire hazards analysis.

5.9.5.3.5 Fire suppression systems shall be installed to protect filters that collect combustible material, unless the elimination of such protection is justified by the fire hazards analysis.

5.9.5.4 Fresh Air.

5.9.5.4.1* Fresh-air inlets shall be located to reduce the possibility of smoke, toxic materials, or radioactive contaminants being introduced.

5.9.5.4.2* Enclosed stairwells shall be designed to minimize smoke infiltration during a fire.

5.9.5.4.3 The power supply and controls for mechanical ventilation systems shall be located outside the fire area served by the system or protected from fire damage.

N 5.9.6 Carbon Bed Adsorbers (CBA) and Granular Activated Carbon (GAC) Beds.

N 5.9.6.1* CBA and GAC beds shall be analyzed in the fire hazards analysis.

N 5.9.6.2* CBA and GAC beds shall be provided with fire detection where required by the fire hazards analysis.

N 5.9.6.3* Fixed fire suppression shall be provided where required by the fire hazards analysis.

5.10 Drainage. CAUTION: For facilities handling fissionable materials, areas where water can accumulate shall be analyzed for criticality potential.

5.10.1* Drainage or containment shall be provided and accomplished by one or more of the following methods:

- (1) Floor drains
- (2) Floor trenches
- (3) Open doorways or other wall openings
- (4) Curbs for containing or directing drainage
- (5) Equipment pedestals
- (6) Pits, sumps, and sump pumps

5.10.2* The provisions for drainage design in areas handling radioactive materials and in any associated drainage facilities (e.g., pits, sumps, and sump pumps) shall be sized to accommodate all of the following:

- (1) The spill of the largest single container of any flammable or combustible liquid used or stored in the area
- (2) The credible volume of discharge (as determined by the fire hazards analysis) for the suppression system operating for a period of 30 minutes where automatic suppression is provided throughout
- (3) The volume based on a manual firefighting flow rate of 1893 L/min (500 gpm) for a duration of 30 minutes where automatic suppression is not provided throughout, unless the fire hazards analysis demonstrates a different flow rate and duration
- (4) The contents of piping systems and containers that are subject to failure in a fire where automatic suppression is not provided throughout
- (5) Credible environmental factors, such as rain and snow, where the installation is outside

5.10.3 Floor drainage from areas containing flammable or combustible liquids shall be trapped to prevent the spread of burning liquids beyond the fire area.

5.10.4 Where gaseous fire suppression systems are installed, floor drains shall be provided with seals, or the fire suppression system shall be sized to compensate for the loss of fire suppression agents through the drains.

5.11 Emergency Lighting.

5.11.1 Emergency lighting shall be provided for means of egress in accordance with NFPA 101.

5.11.2 Emergency lighting shall be provided for critical operations areas, such as areas where personnel are required to operate valves, dampers, and other controls in an emergency.

5.12 Lightning Protection. Lightning protection, where required, shall be provided in accordance with NFPA 780.

5.13 Electrical Systems.

5.13.1* Less-hazardous dielectric fluids shall be used in place of hydrocarbon-based insulating oils for transformers and capacitors located inside buildings or where they are an exposure hazard to important facilities.

5.13.2* All electrical systems shall be installed in accordance with *NFPA 70*.

5.14 Storage.

5.14.1 General. Chemicals, materials, and supplies shall be stored in separate storerooms located in areas where no work with radioactive materials is conducted.

5.14.2 Continuous Use Materials. Those quantities of chemicals, materials, and supplies needed for immediate or continuous use shall be permitted to be available for use.

5.14.3* Storage of Radioactive Materials. Rooms for the storage of radioactive material, including radioactive gases and radioactive waste, shall be separated from the remainder of the building by a 2-hour fire separation, except where it is demonstrated by the fire hazards analysis that the fire protection objectives can be met using other fire protection measures.

5.15 Plant Control, Computer, and Telecommunications Rooms. Plant control, computer, and telecommunications rooms shall meet the applicable requirements of *NFPA 75*.

5.16 Life Safety. *NFPA 101* shall be the standard for life safety from fire in the design and operation of facilities handling radioactive materials, except where modified by this standard.

Chapter 6 General Fire Protection Systems and Equipment

6.1* General Considerations.

6.1.1* Automatic sprinkler protection shall be provided unless the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3 dictates otherwise.

6.1.2* As determined by the fire hazards analysis, special hazards shall be provided with additional fixed fire protection systems.

6.1.3* For locations where fissile materials might be present and could create a potential criticality hazard, combustible materials shall be excluded.

6.1.4 If combustible materials are unavoidably present in a quantity sufficient to constitute a fire hazard, water or another suitable extinguishing agent shall be provided for **firefighting** purposes.

6.1.5* Fissile materials shall be arranged to ensure neutron moderation and reflection by extinguishing agent(s) shall not present a criticality hazard.

Δ 6.1.6* Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in their entirety (end-to-end).

6.2 Water Supply.

6.2.1* General.

6.2.1.1 The water supply for the permanent fire protection installation shall be based on the largest fixed fire suppression system(s) demand, including the hose-stream allowance, in accordance with *NFPA 13*.

6.2.1.2 For common service water/fire protection systems, the maximum anticipated service water demand shall be added to the fire protection demand.

6.2.1.3 The fire protection water supply system shall be arranged in conformance with *NFPA 20*, *NFPA 22*, and *NFPA 24*, as applicable.

6.2.2 Water Tanks and Pumps. Where an auxiliary supply is required by the fire hazards analysis, each supply shall be capable of meeting the requirements of 6.2.1.

6.2.2.1 Where multiple fire pumps are required, the pumps shall not be subject to a common failure, electrical or mechanical, and shall have capacity to meet the fire flow requirements determined by 6.2.1 with the largest pump out of service.

6.2.2.2* Fire pumps shall be automatic-starting with manual shutdown.

6.2.2.3 The manual shutdown shall be only at the pump controllers.

6.2.2.4* If tanks are for dual-purpose use, they shall be arranged to provide the water supply requirements as determined by 6.2.1 for fire protection use only.

6.2.2.5* Where water tanks are used, they shall be capable of being replenished for fire protection needs in an 8-hour period.

6.2.2.5.1 The tank refilling method shall be automatic.

6.2.3 Multiple Water Supplies. If multiple water supplies are used, each water supply shall be connected to the fire main by a separate connection that is arranged and valve-controlled to minimize the possibility of multiple supplies being impaired simultaneously.

6.3* Valve Supervision. All fire protection water system control valves shall be monitored under a periodic inspection program (*see Chapter 4*) and shall be supervised in accordance with *NFPA 11*, *NFPA 13*, *NFPA 24*, *NFPA 25*, or *NFPA 72*, as applicable.

6.4 Supply Mains and Hydrants.

6.4.1 Supply mains and fire hydrants as required by the fire hazards analysis shall be installed on the facility site in accordance with *NFPA 24*.

6.4.2 Where required by the fire hazards analysis, the supply mains shall be looped and sized to supply the flow requirements as determined by 6.2.1.

6.5 Standpipe and Hose Systems.

6.5.1 Standpipe and hose systems as required by the fire hazards analysis shall be installed in accordance with *NFPA 14*.

6.5.2 Spray nozzles having shutoff capability and listed for use on electrical equipment shall be provided on hose located in areas near energized electrical equipment.

6.6 Portable Fire Extinguishers. Fire extinguishers shall be installed in accordance with *NFPA 10*.

6.7 Fire Suppression Systems and Equipment.

6.7.1 Fire suppression systems and equipment shall be provided in all areas of a facility as determined by the fire hazards analysis.

6.7.2 Where fire suppression systems are required, the design, installation, maintenance, and testing of such systems shall be in accordance with the following *NFPA* standards, as applicable: *NFPA 11*, *NFPA 12*, *NFPA 12A*, *NFPA 13*, *NFPA 14*, *NFPA 15*, *NFPA 17*, *NFPA 17A*, *NFPA 25*, *NFPA 750*, *NFPA 770*, and *NFPA 2001*.

6.7.3 The selection of the extinguishing agent system shall be based upon the following:

- (1) Type of hazard
- (2) Effect of agent discharge on equipment
- (3) Health hazards
- (4) Cleanup after agent discharge
- (5) Effectiveness of agent in suppressing fire
- (6) Cost of agent, including life cycle costs
- (7) Availability of agent
- (8) Criticality safety
- (9) Environmental impact

6.8 Fire Alarm Systems.

6.8.1 Fire detection and automatic fixed fire suppression systems shall be equipped with local audible and visual notification appliances with annunciation on the main fire control panel or at another constantly attended location in accordance with NFPA 72.

6.8.2* Where automatic fire detectors are required, the design, installation, testing, inspection, and maintenance shall be in accordance with NFPA 72.

6.8.3 Means shall be provided to allow a person observing a fire at any location in the plant to communicate to a constantly attended location.

6.8.4 Means shall be provided to notify the following of any fire emergency in such a way as to allow them to determine a course of action:

- (1) Affected site population
- (2) Members of the site fire department, industrial fire brigade, and other groups supporting fire emergency response
- (3) Off-site fire emergency response agencies

Chapter 7 Facilities, Processes, and Special Hazards

7.1* General.

N 7.1.1* Noncombustible Material.

N 7.1.1.1 A material that complies with any one of the following shall be considered a noncombustible material:

- (1)* The material, in the form in which it is used, and under the conditions anticipated, will not ignite, burn, support combustion, or release flammable vapors when subjected to fire or heat.
- (2) The material is reported as passing ASTM E136, *Standard Test Method for Assessing Combustibility of Materials Using a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750°C*.
- (3) The material is reported as complying with the pass/fail criteria of ASTM E136 when tested in accordance with the test method and procedure in ASTM E2652, *Standard Test Method for Assessing Combustibility of Materials Using a Tube Furnace with a Cone-shaped Airflow Stabilizer, at 750°C*.

[5000:7.1.4.1.1]

N 7.1.1.2 Where the term *limited-combustible* is used in this standard, it shall also include the term *noncombustible*. [5000:7.1.4.1.2]

N 7.1.2* Limited-Combustible Material. A material shall be considered a limited-combustible material where one of the following is met:

- (1) The conditions of 7.1.2.1 and 7.1.2.2, and the conditions of either 7.1.2.3 or 7.1.2.4, shall be met.
- (2) The conditions of 7.1.2.5 shall be met. [5000:7.1.4.2]

N 7.1.2.1 The material does not comply with the requirements for a noncombustible material in accordance with 7.1.1. [5000:7.1.4.2.1]

N 7.1.2.2 The material, in the form in which it is used, exhibits a potential heat value not exceeding 8141 kJ/kg (3500 Btu/lb) when tested in accordance with NFPA 259. [5000:7.1.4.2.2]

N 7.1.2.3 The material shall have a structural base of noncombustible material with a surfacing not exceeding a thickness of 3.2 mm (1/8 in.) where the surfacing exhibits a flame spread index not greater than 50 when tested in accordance with ASTM E84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or UL 723, *Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*. [5000:7.1.4.2.3]

N 7.1.2.4 The material shall be composed of materials that in the form and thickness used neither exhibit a flame spread index greater than 25 nor exhibit evidence of continued progressive combustion when tested in accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723 and are of such composition that all surfaces that would be exposed by cutting through the material on any plane would neither exhibit a flame spread index greater than 25 nor exhibit evidence of continued progressive combustion when tested in accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723. [5000:7.1.4.2.4]

N 7.1.2.5 Materials shall be considered limited-combustible materials where tested in accordance with ASTM E2965, *Standard Test Method for Determination of Low Levels of Heat Release Rate for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*, at an incident heat flux of 75 kW/m² for a 20-minute exposure, and both the following conditions are met:

- (1) The peak heat release rate shall not exceed 150 kW/m² for longer than 10 seconds.
- (2) The total heat released shall not exceed 8 MJ/m². [5000:7.1.4.2.5]

N 7.1.2.6 Where the term *limited-combustible* is used in this standard, it shall also include the term *noncombustible*. [5000:7.1.4.2.6]

7.1.3 Flammable and Combustible Liquids and Gases.

7.1.3.1 Flammable and combustible liquids shall be stored and handled in accordance with NFPA 30.

7.1.3.2 Flammable gases shall be stored and handled in accordance with NFPA 54, NFPA 55, and NFPA 58.

7.1.3.3* In enclosed spaces in which flammable gas could accumulate outside of the storage vessels, piping, and utilization equipment, flammable gas analyzers that are designed for the specific gas shall be installed unless the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3 dictates otherwise.

Δ 7.1.3.4* In enclosed spaces in which flammable and combustible liquid vapors could accumulate outside of the storage vessels, piping and utilization equipment shall be installed with combustible-vapor analyzers designed for the vapors generated unless the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3 dictates otherwise.

7.1.3.5 The analyzer specified by 7.1.3.3 or 7.1.3.4 shall be set to alarm at a concentration no higher than 25 percent of the lower flammable limit.

7.1.3.6 Safety controls and interlocks for combustible, flammable liquids and flammable gases and their associated delivery systems shall be tested on a predetermined schedule and after maintenance operations.

7.1.3.7 Hydraulic fluids used in presses or other hydraulic equipment shall be the fire-resistant fluid type.

7.1.3.8 Solvents.

7.1.3.8.1* Where a flammable or combustible solvent is used, it shall be handled in a system that does not allow uncontrolled release of vapors.

7.1.3.8.2 Operating controls and limits for flammable and combustible solvent hazards shall be established as determined by the fire hazards analysis specified in Section 4.3.

7.1.3.8.3 An approved fixed fire-extinguishing system shall be installed unless the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3 dictates otherwise.

7.1.3.8.4* Solvent distillation and recovery equipment for flammable or combustible liquids shall be isolated from areas of use by a fire barrier with a minimum 3-hour fire resistance rating unless the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3 dictates otherwise.

7.1.3.8.5* In order to ensure the operation of process evaporators, such as Plutonium Uranium Reduction and Extraction (PUREX), means shall be provided to prevent entry of water-soluble solvents into the evaporators.

N 7.1.3.9* The production, storage, transfer, and use of hydrogen shall be done in accordance with NFPA 2 and NFPA 55.

7.1.4 Specialized Processes and Equipment.

7.1.4.1 Furnaces or ovens used in facilities handling radioactive materials shall comply with the applicable requirements of NFPA 86.

7.1.4.2 NFPA 115 shall apply to processes and systems utilizing lasers.

7.1.4.3 Incinerators shall be in accordance with NFPA 82.

7.1.5 Special Materials.

7.1.5.1 Combustible metals shall be stored and handled in accordance with NFPA 484.

7.1.5.2* Operating controls and limits for the handling of pyrophoric materials shall be established to the satisfaction of the AHJ.

N 7.1.5.3 Pyrophoric material shall be stored and handled in an inert atmosphere.

7.1.5.4 A supply of an appropriate extinguishing medium shall be available in all areas where fines and cuttings of pyrophoric materials are present.

7.1.5.5 Solid and liquid oxidizing agents shall be stored and handled in accordance with NFPA 400.

7.1.6 Hot Cells, Caves, Hoods, and Gloveboxes.

7.1.6.1 Hot cells, caves, hoods, and gloveboxes shall be provided with fire detection unless the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3 dictates otherwise.

7.1.6.2* Where required by 7.1.6.1, fire detection shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 72.

7.1.6.3* Fire suppression shall be provided in hot cells, caves, hoods, and gloveboxes unless the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3 dictates otherwise.

7.1.6.4 Hot Cells and Caves.

7.1.6.4.1 Hot cells and caves shall be of noncombustible construction.

7.1.6.4.2 Where combustible shielding is necessary for the radiation hazard, fire protection features shall be installed to compensate for the additional combustible loading unless the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3 dictates otherwise.

7.1.6.4.3 Where hydraulic fluids are used in master slave manipulators, fire-resistant fluids shall be used.

7.1.6.4.4 Combustible materials inside the cells and caves shall be kept to a minimum.

7.1.6.4.5 If explosive concentrations of gases or vapors are present, an inert atmosphere shall be provided, or the cell or cave and its ventilation system shall be designed to withstand pressure excursions.

7.1.6.5* Gloveboxes and Glovebox Features.

7.1.6.5.1 The gloveboxes and glovebox windows shall be of noncombustible construction.

N 7.1.6.5.2 The number of glovebox windows shall be limited to that required to provide acceptable visibility to ensure safe operations, cleanup, and maintenance activities can be performed.

7.1.6.5.3 Where combustible shielding is necessary for the radiation hazard, fire protection features shall be installed to compensate for the additional combustible loading unless the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3 dictates otherwise.

7.1.6.5.4* When the gloves are not being used, they shall be withdrawn and secured outside the box if fire hazards are present inside the box.

Δ 7.1.6.5.5* When the gloves are no longer needed for operations, they shall be removed.

N 7.1.6.5.5.1 Where gloves have been removed, noncombustible glove port covers shall be installed if fire hazards are present inside the box.

N 7.1.6.5.5.2 The glove port covers shall be held in place by a latch or other device constructed of noncombustible material suitable for the application.

7.1.6.5.6 Doors shall remain closed when not in use.

7.1.6.5.7 The concentration of combustibles shall be limited to the quantity necessary to perform the immediate task.

N 7.1.6.5.8 Radioactive contaminated combustible waste shall not be stored or allowed to accumulate in gloveboxes.

N 7.1.6.5.9 Gloveboxes used for handling the materials described in 7.1.5 shall be evaluated and comply with the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3.

7.1.6.5.10* Fixed inerting systems shall not be utilized in lieu of a fire suppression system.

7.1.6.5.11 If fixed extinguishing systems are utilized, the effects of system discharge on the integrity of the glovebox shall be considered in evaluating the design of the system.

7.1.6.5.12* A means shall be provided to restrict the passage of flame between gloveboxes that are connected.

7.1.6.6 Hoods.

7.1.6.6.1* Fume hoods containing radioactive materials shall be of noncombustible construction and meet the requirements of NFPA 45.

7.1.6.6.2 Hoods containing radioactive materials shall be of noncombustible construction.

7.1.6.6.3 Lining materials shall be compatible with the chemical environment and capable of decontamination.

7.1.6.6.4 Combustible lining materials shall be evaluated as part of the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3.

7.1.6.6.5 Combustible materials shall not be stored in hoods and be the minimum necessary to support the work activity.

7.1.6.6.6 Radioactive contaminated combustible waste shall not be stored or allowed to accumulate in hoods.

7.1.6.6.7 Procedures for timely waste characterization and removal shall be established.

Δ 7.1.7* Construction, Demolition, and Renovation. Construction, demolition, and renovation activities shall conform to the requirements of NFPA 241.

N 7.1.7.1 Wood used in scaffolding, formworks, decking, temporary enclosures, and temporary containment structures shall conform to one of the following:

- (1) Be comprised of timbers 15.2 cm × 15.2 cm (6 in. × 6 in.) or larger
- (2) Utilize listed, pressure-impregnated, fire-retardant lumber
- (3) Be treated with a listed fire-retardant coating, including exposed cut ends, holes, or knockouts
- (4) Meet the requirements of NFPA 703

N 7.1.7.2 Tarpaulins (fabrics) and plastic films shall meet the requirements of Test Method 2 in NFPA 701.

N 7.1.7.3 The materials described in 7.1.7.1 and 7.1.7.2 that are used in exterior applications shall be weather-resistant and suitable for the environment.

N 7.1.8* Special Facilities. Special facilities shall comply with the requirements of 7.1.8 unless the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3 dictates otherwise.

N 7.1.8.1* Control Room Complex.

N 7.1.8.1.1 Automatic fire suppression systems shall be provided for the control room complex.

N 7.1.8.1.2 The control room complex shall be provided with fire detection.

N 7.1.8.1.3 The control room complex shall be isolated from areas of use by a fire barrier with a minimum 3-hour fire resistance rating.

N 7.1.8.2* Cable Concentrations.

N 7.1.8.2.1 Automatic fire suppression systems shall be provided for cable spreading rooms, cable tunnels, and cable shafts and risers.

N 7.1.8.2.2 Cable spreading rooms, cable tunnels, and cable shafts and risers shall be provided with fire detection.

N 7.1.8.3 Plant Computer and Communications Rooms.

N 7.1.8.3.1 Automatic fire suppression systems shall be provided for plant computer and communications rooms.

N 7.1.8.3.2 Plant computer and communications rooms shall be provided with fire detection.

N 7.1.8.4 Switchgear and Relay Rooms.

N 7.1.8.4.1 Switchgear and relay rooms shall be provided with fire detection.

N 7.1.8.4.2 Automatic fire suppression systems shall be provided for switchgear and relay rooms.

N 7.1.8.5* Battery Rooms.

N 7.1.8.5.1 Battery rooms shall be protected as required by NFPA 855.

N 7.1.8.5.2 Automatic fire suppression systems shall be provided for battery rooms.

N 7.1.8.5.3 Battery rooms shall be provided with fire detection.

N 7.1.8.5.4 Battery rooms shall be isolated from areas of use by a fire barrier with a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating.

N 7.1.8.6 Hydraulic Control Systems.

N 7.1.8.6.1* Large hydraulic oil systems shall be isolated from areas of use by a fire barrier with a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating.

N 7.1.8.6.2* The hydraulic control system shall use a listed fire-resistant fluid.

N 7.1.8.7* Emergency and Standby Generators.

N 7.1.8.7.1 The installation and operation of emergency and standby generators shall be in accordance with NFPA 37 or NFPA 110.

N 7.1.8.7.2 Automatic fire suppression systems shall be provided for emergency and standby generators.

N 7.1.8.7.3 Emergency and standby generators shall be provided with fire detection.

N 7.1.8.8* Diesel Fuel Storage and Transfer Areas. (Reserved)

N 7.1.8.9* Spent-fuel pool areas shall be provided with fire detection.

N 7.1.8.10* Fire barriers, fire detection, and automatic fire suppression shall be provided for radioactive waste and decontamination areas.

N 7.1.8.11 Record storage areas shall be located and protected in accordance with NFPA 232.

N 7.1.8.12* Cooling towers shall be of noncombustible or limited-combustible construction.

N 7.1.8.13 Fire pumps shall meet the requirements of NFPA 20.

N 7.1.8.13.1 Fire pumps shall be automatic starting.

N 7.1.8.14* Protection from exposures for transformers shall be provided.

N 7.1.8.15* Auxiliary boilers, their fuel-burning systems, their combustion product removal systems, and their related control equipment shall be installed and operated in accordance with NFPA 85.

7.2* Hospitals.

7.2.1 Automatic fire suppression systems shall be provided for areas where radioactive materials are stored or used in hospitals unless the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3 dictates otherwise.

N 7.2.2 Areas where radioactive materials are stored or used in hospitals shall be provided with fire detection unless the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3 dictates otherwise.

N 7.2.3* Hot labs shall be isolated from areas of use by a fire barrier with a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating unless the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3 dictates otherwise.

N 7.2.4* Where combustible shielding is necessary for the radiation hazard, fire protection features shall be installed to compensate for the additional combustible loading unless the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3 dictates otherwise.

7.3 Uranium Enrichment, Fuel Fabrication, and Fuel Reprocessing Facilities.

Δ 7.3.1* General. Special hazards related to protection from fire in uranium enrichment, fuel fabrication, and fuel reprocessing facilities shall be controlled by a defense-in-depth strategy that meets the applicable requirements of Section 7.1 or any other methods acceptable to the AHJ.

N 7.3.2 Uranium enrichment, fuel fabrication, and fuel reprocessing facilities shall meet the applicable requirements of 7.1.8.

N 7.3.3 Automatic fire suppression systems shall be provided for uranium enrichment, fuel fabrication, and fuel reprocessing facilities unless the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3 dictates otherwise.

N 7.3.4 Uranium enrichment, fuel fabrication, and fuel reprocessing facilities shall be provided with fire detection unless the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3 dictates otherwise.

7.4 Laboratories.

7.4.1* The requirements of 7.1.3 and 7.1.5 are applicable to laboratories where the requirements of NFPA 45 do not provide sufficient fire protection and control of the material hazards or when determined by a fire hazards analysis.

7.4.2 Laboratory enclosures shall comply with the requirements for hot cells, gloveboxes, and hoods unless the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3 dictates otherwise.

7.5* Research and Production Reactors.

7.5.1 Reactivity control shall be capable of inserting negative reactivity to achieve and maintain subcritical conditions in the event of a fire.

7.5.2 Inventory and pressure control shall be capable of controlling coolant level such that fuel damage as a result of a fire is prevented.

7.5.3 Decay heat removal shall be capable of removing heat from the reactor core such that fuel damage as a result of fire is prevented.

7.5.4 Vital auxiliaries shall be capable of performing the necessary functions in the event of a fire.

7.5.5 Process monitoring shall be capable of providing the necessary indication in the event of a fire.

Δ 7.6 Facilities Handling Waste.

N 7.6.1 Facilities using compact presses shall meet the requirements of 7.1.8.6.

N 7.6.2* Automatic fire suppression systems shall be provided for bituminization process areas unless the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3 dictates otherwise.

N 7.6.3* Treatment.

N 7.6.3.1 Furnaces or ovens used for the treatment of radioactive wastes shall comply with the applicable requirements of NFPA 86.

N 7.6.4 Incinerators.

N 7.6.4.1 Incinerators used for the treatment of radioactive waste shall be in accordance with NFPA 82.

N 7.6.5 Storage.

N 7.6.5.1 Inside storage facilities for radioactive waste shall be of noncombustible construction.

N 7.6.5.2 Radioactive waste buildings, storage areas, and decontamination areas shall be isolated from areas of use by a fire barrier with a minimum 3-hour fire resistance rating unless the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3 dictates otherwise.

N 7.6.5.3 Outside storage facilities for radioactive waste shall be provided with containment and drainage to an approved location.

N 7.6.5.4 Radioactive waste shall be stored in noncombustible containers when located outside.

N 7.6.5.5 Radioactive waste stored outside shall be separated from combustible materials as determined by the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3.

Δ 7.7 Accelerators.

N 7.7.1 Accelerators and support facilities shall meet the applicable requirements of 7.1.8.

N 7.7.2 Data collection rooms and office areas shall be provided with fire detection unless the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3 dictates otherwise.

Δ 7.8 Process Facilities.

N 7.8.1* Special hazards related to protection from fire in process facilities shall be controlled by a defense-in-depth strategy that meets the applicable requirements of Section 7.1 or any other methods acceptable to the AHJ.

N 7.8.2 Process facilities shall meet the applicable requirements of 7.1.8.

N 7.8.3 Process facilities shall be provided with fire detection unless the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3 dictates otherwise.

N 7.8.4 Automatic fire suppression systems shall be provided for process facilities unless the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3 dictates otherwise.

Δ 7.9 Irradiation Facilities.

N 7.9.1 Irradiation facilities shall meet the applicable requirements of 7.1.8.

N 7.9.2 Irradiation facilities shall be provided with fire detection unless the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3 dictates otherwise.

N 7.9.3 Automatic fire suppression systems shall be provided for irradiation facilities unless the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3 dictates otherwise.

Chapter 8 Fire Protection During Permanent Facility Shutdown and Decommissioning

8.1 Application. This chapter shall apply to facilities or those portions therein that have permanently ceased operations.

8.1.1 As decommissioning progresses, the fire protection systems and features necessary to protect personnel, emergency responders, nuclear materials, and the environment shall be maintained.

8.1.2 The requirements of this chapter shall be applied in addition to the applicable requirements of NFPA 241.

8.2 Fire Protection Program. The facility shall continue to maintain a fire protection plan as specified by Chapter 4.

8.2.1 This plan shall continue a fire protection program that supports the shutdown and decommissioning plan.

8.2.2 The fire protection plan, commensurate with the changes in fire hazards and the potential release of hazardous and radiological materials to the environment, shall establish the following:

- (1) Controls governing the identification of fire hazards and the changes in fire mitigation strategies resulting from permanent shutdown and decommissioning
- (2) Controls governing fire area boundaries or barriers used to isolate areas with significant hazards
- (3) Controls governing the testing, maintenance, and operability of required fire protection systems and features
- (4) Administrative controls governing general fire prevention activities, such as control of combustibles and ignition sources
- (5) Controls governing facility features necessary for occupant life safety and personnel evacuation in the event of a fire
- (6) Controls governing fire detection and notification, **fire-fighting** capabilities, and emergency response

8.3* Fire Hazards Analysis. The evaluation of fire hazards, fire risks, and the requirement of fire protection and life safety systems and features shall be documented in a fire hazards analysis. (See Section 4.3.)

8.4 Maintaining Fire Protection Capability. The fire protection plan and program elements shall be maintained during

permanent shutdown and facility decommissioning, commensurate with the changes in fire hazards and the potential release of hazardous and radiological materials to the environment.

8.4.1* Means of Egress Features. Facility means of egress features shall be maintained consistent with the requirements for facilities under construction as required by the fire hazards analysis.

8.4.2 Water Supply.

8.4.2.1 An adequate and reliable fire protection water supply, distribution system, and fire hydrants shall be provided/maintained.

8.4.2.2 Heat shall be provided to protect the **firefighting** water supply, distribution, and delivery systems (e.g., water tanks, fire pumps, and standpipe systems).

8.4.3* Automatic Suppression Systems.

8.4.3.1 Automatic fire suppression systems (typically automatic sprinklers) required to protect personnel, emergency responders, and the environment shall be maintained as primary protection.

8.4.3.2 Heat shall be provided to prevent wet pipe systems from freezing as required by NFPA 13.

8.4.3.3 The suppression systems for a given facility area shall not be rendered inoperable until the system is no longer relied upon to mitigate the fire hazards present as documented in the fire hazards analysis.

8.4.4 Standpipes and Hose Systems. Existing standpipe and hose systems shall remain functional to support facility shutdown and decommissioning activities as required by the fire hazards analysis.

8.4.5 Fire Detection, Alarm, and Notification.

8.4.5.1* Existing fire detection shall be in accordance with *NFPA 72*.

8.4.5.2 Fire detection shall be maintained during permanent shutdown and decommissioning, until its removal is justified by the fire hazards analysis.

8.4.5.3* Where no automatic fire detection or suppression system exists, a means for manually notifying building occupants and summoning emergency responders of a fire event shall be provided.

8.4.6 Fire Confinement.

8.4.6.1 Fire barriers shall be maintained as necessary to isolate fire hazards; aid in the ability to contain, fight, and control a fire effectively; protect personnel evacuation routes; and minimize the release of hazardous and radiological materials during the course of permanent shutdown and decommissioning.

8.4.6.2 Evaluation of fire barriers shall be documented in the fire hazards analysis.

8.4.7 Portable Fire Extinguishers. Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided in accordance with NFPA 10 with additional portable fire extinguishers provided as required by the fire hazards analysis.

8.4.8 Emergency Response. Emergency response capability as specified in Chapter 4, commensurate with the changes in fire

hazards and the potential release of hazardous and radiological materials to the environment, shall be maintained during permanent shutdown and decommissioning as required by the fire hazards analysis.

8.4.9* Pre-Incident Fire Plans.

8.4.9.1 The pre-incident fire plan requirements of Section 4.9 shall be maintained during permanent shutdown and decommissioning.

8.4.9.2 Revisions to the pre-incident fire plans shall be made when changes in occupancy, hazard, or activity occur that affect emergency response strategies.

Annex A Explanatory Material

Annex A is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only. This annex contains explanatory material, numbered to correspond with the applicable text paragraphs.

A.1.1.2 For those facilities that have not implemented NFPA 804, NFPA 805, or NFPA 806, this standard can be applied to ancillary facilities located on a power reactor site without including power block buildings.

A.1.2.2.2(3) Essential safety functions can include means such as achieving and maintaining the reactor and/or processes in subcritical conditions, achieving and maintaining decay heat removal, maintaining the integrity of fission product boundaries, limiting the release of radioactive or other hazardous materials, monitoring processes, and so forth.

A.1.3 The requirements apply regardless of whether a license is issued or not. Examples of oversight bodies include the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission, US Department of Energy, state regulators, and non-US based regulatory bodies.

A.1.6 The nature of radioactive materials is such that their involvement in fires or explosions can impede the efficiency of firefighting personnel, thus causing increased potential for damage by radioactive contamination. Handling of radioactive materials includes those instances where the material is contained within other containment systems for the purposes of transportation, radiation, or contamination control.

Various types of emitted radiation are capable of causing damage to living tissue. In particular, fire conditions can cause the formation of vapors and smoke that contaminate the building of origin or neighboring buildings and outdoor areas. The fire protection engineer's main concern is to prevent the release or loss of control of these materials by fire or during fire extinguishment. This is especially important because radioactivity is not detectable by any of the human senses.

For additional requirements for light water nuclear power reactors, see NFPA 804 and NFPA 805.

This standard covers those requirements intended to ensure that the consequences of fire will have minimal and acceptable impact on the safety of the public, on-site personnel, and the environment; the physical integrity of facility components and property; and the continuity of operations.

A.1.7 For a full explanation, see IEEE SI 10, *American National Standard for Metric Practice*.

A.1.7.2 A given equivalent value might be approximate.

Δ A.3.2.1 Approved. The National Fire Protection Association does not approve, inspect, or certify any installations, procedures, equipment, or materials nor does it approve or evaluate testing laboratories. In determining the acceptability of installations or procedures, equipment, or materials, the "authority having jurisdiction" may base acceptance on compliance with NFPA or other appropriate standards. In the absence of such standards, said authority may require evidence of proper installation, procedure, or use. The "authority having jurisdiction" may also refer to the listings or labeling practices of an organization that is concerned with product evaluations and is thus in a position to determine compliance with appropriate standards for the current production of listed items.

A.3.2.2 Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). The phrase "authority having jurisdiction," or its acronym AHJ, is used in NFPA standards in a broad manner because jurisdictions and approval agencies vary, as do their responsibilities. Where public safety is primary, the authority having jurisdiction may be a federal, state, local, or other regional department or individual such as a fire chief; fire marshal; chief of a fire prevention bureau, labor department, or health department; building official; electrical inspector; or others having statutory authority. For insurance purposes, an insurance inspection department, rating bureau, or other insurance company representative may be the authority having jurisdiction. In many circumstances, the property owner or his or her designated agent assumes the role of the authority having jurisdiction; at government installations, the commanding officer or departmental official may be the authority having jurisdiction.

A.3.2.4 Listed. The means for identifying listed equipment may vary for each organization concerned with product evaluation; some organizations do not recognize equipment as listed unless it is also labeled. The authority having jurisdiction should utilize the system employed by the listing organization to identify a listed product.

A.3.3.4 Compensatory Measure. These measures are a temporary alternative means of providing reasonable assurance that the necessary function will be compensated for during the impairment, or an act to mitigate the consequence of a fire. Compensatory measures include but are not limited to actions such as fire watches, administrative controls, temporary systems, and features of components.

A.3.3.10 Fire Door. A fire door complies with NFPA 252 and is installed in accordance with NFPA 80.

A.3.3.11 Fire Emergency Organization. For more information, refer to NFPA 600 and NFPA 1500.

Δ A.3.3.15 Fire Resistance Rating. Fire resistance ratings should comply with the test procedures of ASTM E119, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, or UL 263, *Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*.

A.3.3.17 Fissionable Materials. Examples include uranium 233 and 235 and plutonium.

A.3.3.18 Fixed Fire-Suppression System. Extinguishing agents can include but are not limited to water, water mist, foam, gaseous clean agents, carbon dioxide, aerosols, dry/wet chemical, or foam-water. These agents are selected based on the suitability/compatibility with the fuel, hazards, and environment. The fire suppression agent can be either self-contained or provided through a distribution network.

A.3.3.19 Fixed Inerting System. Fixed inerting systems are different from extinguishing systems in that they are intended as a fire or deflagration prevention system.

A.3.3.21 Gamma Rays. Gamma radiation frequently accompanies alpha and beta emissions and always accompanies fission. Gamma rays are very penetrating and are best stopped or shielded against by dense material, such as depleted uranium, lead, water, concrete, or iron.

Δ A.3.3.22 Glovebox. The operator places his or her hands and forearms into the gloves from the room outside of the box to maintain physical separation from the glovebox environment. This enables the operator to manipulate items inside the box with relative freedom while viewing the operation through a window.

A.3.3.23 Hood. The airflow is typically from the least contaminated area to the more contaminated area. Hoods are sometimes referred to as sashhoods when used as a means of introducing materials or items to a hood or glovebox.

A.3.3.27.1 Combustible Liquid. See NFPA 30.

Δ A.3.3.28 Noncombustible Material. A material that is reported as complying with the pass/fail criteria of ASTM E136 when tested in accordance with the test method and procedure in ASTM E2652, *Standard Test Method for Assessing Combustibility of Materials Using a Tube Furnace with a Cone-shaped Airflow Stabilizer, at 750°Degrees C*, is considered a noncombustible material. See 7.1.1 for additional information on noncombustible material. [5000, 2024]

FM Data Sheet 1-4, *Fire Tests*, states that UL 94, *Tests for Flammability of Plastic Materials for Parts in Devices and Appliances*, was designed primarily for testing small plastic parts for use in appliances and other products. UL 94 does not cover plastics used as building materials. The ratings resulting from the UL 94 tests are meant to guide the manufacturer and are not meant to be given to the final consumer as an indication of a hazard. The UL 94 rating should not be accepted in lieu of the other fire ratings specified in the codes.

A.3.3.30.1 Alpha Particle. It is the least penetrating of the three common types of radiation (alpha, beta, gamma) emitted by radioactive material, as it can be stopped by a sheet of paper. This particle is not dangerous to plants, animals, or people, unless the alpha-emitting substance has entered the body.

A.3.3.30.2 Beta Particle. A negatively charged beta particle is identical to an electron, and a positively charged beta particle is called a positron. Beta radiation can cause skin burns, and beta-emitters are harmful if they enter the body. However, beta particles are easily stopped by a thin sheet of metal.

A.3.3.32 Radiation. The term includes streams of fast-moving particles, such as alpha and beta particles, free neutrons, and cosmic radiation.

A.4.1 Proper preventive maintenance of operating equipment as well as adequate training of facility personnel are important aspects of a viable fire prevention program. Plans should be developed in accordance with NFPA 1660.

A.4.1.1 The policy document that defines the management authority and responsibility should be consistent with other upper-tier plant policy documents.

A.4.1.2 The senior plant management position responsible for fire protection should be the plant general manager or that of an equivalent position. Fire protection needs the support of the highest level of management. This support is particularly important where various fire protection programmatic responsibilities go across organizational lines (i.e., operations, system engineering, design engineering, security, training).

A.4.3 A fire hazards analysis, in the context used in this standard, should serve as an evaluation tool for design and therefore should include a goal-oriented approach, particularly when discussing topics when there are no deterministic requirements in this standard. The evaluation should address goals and objectives that include the following:

- (1) *Nuclear safety goal.* The nuclear safety goal should be to provide assurance that radioactive materials be maintained in a safe and stable condition in the event of a fire.
- (2) *Radioactive and hazardous material release goal.* The radioactive and hazardous material release goal should be to provide reasonable assurance that a fire will not result in the release of radiological or hazardous material that adversely affects the public, plant personnel, or the environment.
- (3) *Life safety goal.* The life safety goal should be to provide reasonable assurance that loss of life in the event of fire will be prevented for facility occupants.
- (4) *Nuclear safety objectives.* In the event of a fire during any operational mode and process configuration, the nuclear safety objectives should be as follows:
 - (a) Reactivity control — capable of achieving and maintaining subcritical conditions
 - (b) Cooling — capable of achieving and maintaining decay heat removal
 - (c) Fission product boundary — capable of maintaining fundamental fuel geometry
 - (d) Heat transfer medium inventory control — capable of maintaining the necessary quantity of heat transfer medium
 - (e) Prevent subcritical fissionable material from becoming critical by the introduction of water and concurrent violation, with safe separation of subcritical masses
 - (f) Maintain monitoring of safety functions
- (5) *Radioactive and hazardous material release objective.* The radiological and hazardous material release objective should be to prevent exposure, uncontrolled release, or unacceptable dispersion of hazardous substances, nuclear material, or radioactive material, due to fires.
- (6) *Life safety objectives.* The life safety objectives should be to protect occupants not intimate with the initial fire development from loss of life, improve the survivability of those who are intimate with the fire development, and provide protection for emergency personnel and the personnel required to carry out manual actions to achieve the nuclear safety objectives.

A.4.3.1.4 Hazards from fire can include but are not limited to direct flame impingement, hot gases, smoke mitigation, fire-fighting water damage, and fire exposure to structural members.

A.4.3.2.1 A graded approach means the complexity and level of detail of the fire hazards analysis is completed commensurate with the magnitude of the facility and hazards analyzed.

A.4.4 Preparation of the fire protection program should follow the requirements of Section 4.4 while taking into consideration the hazards and complexity of the facility and potential consequences of a fire to building occupants, the public, or the environment. The level of detail to the fire protection program elements will depend on the risk of the facility in relation to the fire protection objectives. The program should address all facility conditions such as normal operations, maintenance, shutdown, and so forth.

A.4.4(6) Facility inspections are intended to locate unnecessary transient combustibles, identify uncontrolled ignition sources, and detect obstructions to the means of egress.

A.4.4(7) This would include any material that, in the form in which it is used and under the conditions anticipated, will ignite and burn.

A.4.4(8) For further information, refer to NFPA 601.

A.4.4(10) A fatality occurred when a welder's anticontamination clothing ignited. Contributing factors included untreated cotton clothing, the lack of a fire watch, and the limiting of the welder's senses by the use of a respirator and welding mask. Appropriate precautions should be taken for workers performing hot work under these conditions. (See NFPA 51B.)

A.4.4(14) For further information, refer to NFPA 901.

A.4.4(15) Pressure-impregnated fire-retardant lumber should be used in accordance with its listing and the manufacturer's instructions. Where exposed to the weather or moisture (e.g., concrete forms), the fire retardant used should be suitable for this exposure. Fire-retardant coatings are not acceptable on walking surfaces or surfaces subject to mechanical damage.

Use of fire-retardant paint requires special care. Inconsistent application and exposure to weather can reduce the effectiveness of fire-retardant coatings. Large timbers are occasionally used to support large pieces of equipment during storage or maintenance. The size of these timbers makes them difficult to ignite, and they do not represent an immediate fire threat.

A.4.5.1 Fire protection systems and features include both passive and active systems.

A.4.6.1(3) Corrective actions should be implemented in a timely manner, and appropriate compensatory measures should be established and maintained until the corrective action has been completed. Compensatory measures should be appropriate with the level of risk created by the unavailable equipment. The use of compensatory measures needs to be incorporated into a procedure to ensure consistent application. In addition, plant procedures should ensure that compensatory measures are not a substitute for prompt restoration of the impaired system.

If active (fire suppression, detection, etc.) or passive (fire barriers, penetration seals, etc.) fire protection is impaired, the range of the hazard should be explored further and appropriate actions considered. Such actions can include the removal of combustible materials, suspension of processes, removal of radioactive materials, or placement of radioactive materials in a safe and stable condition.

Δ A.4.7 It is important that the responding fire brigade or public firefighting forces be familiar with access, facility fire protection systems, emergency lighting, specific hazards, and

methods of fire control. OSHA 29 CFR 1910.38, *Emergency Action Plans*, should be consulted for additional information.

A.4.7(4) Using information provided by a health physicist, the level of radiation risk to be assumed should be decided by the officer in charge of the firefighting operation and should be based on the knowledge and importance of the operation to be accomplished.

A.4.7(5) NFPA 600, NFPA 1500, and OSHA 29 CFR 1910.156, *Fire Brigades*, should be consulted for additional information.

A.4.7(6) Consideration should be given to the following:

- (1) The possibility for subcritical fissionable material to become critical by the introduction of water and concurrent violation of safe separation of subcritical masses of the material during firefighting
- (2) Firefighting water runoff and associated containment requirements to minimize the release of radiological or other hazardous material to the environment

A.4.8.1 A facility fire emergency organization can be made up of either an on-site fire department or fire brigade, an off-site fire department or fire brigade, or a combination of on-site and off-site fire departments to provide an adequate aggregate response. Where an off-site fire department or fire brigade is relied upon for either the full response or a combined response, appropriate agreements should be documented to detail response expectations, escort requirements, appropriate training, site familiarization, and drill requirements as acceptable to the AHJ.

A.4.9.1 Pre-incident fire plans should be developed with the assistance of the facility fire emergency organization. The pre-incident fire plans should include, but not be limited to, the following pertinent issues:

- (1) Fire hazards in the area
- (2) Chemical hazards in the area
- (3) Radiation hazards
- (4) Egress access
- (5) Emergency lighting
- (6) Fire protection systems/equipment in the area
- (7) Special firefighting instructions
- (8) Ventilation systems/airflow path
- (9) Utilities
- (10) Special considerations on adjoining areas

Plans should be developed in accordance with NFPA 1660.

A.4.9.3 Pre-incident fire plans should be made available to off-site fire departments as appropriate.

A.5.1 The design and installation of service facilities — such as light and power, heating, cooling, ventilation, storage, and waste disposal materials — might not present any unusual problems at facilities not handling radioactive materials; however, the introduction of radioactive materials into a facility poses additional hazards to both personnel and property that warrant special consideration of these services. Inadequate attention to the design features of such service facilities has contributed to the need for extensive decontamination following fires and explosions. Good practice demands detailed analysis of the design of each service for the purpose of determining its effect on the spread of contamination following a fire or criticality accident. An appraisal of the severity of contamination spread then can be used to determine the

necessity for modifying the design of the service facility under consideration.

A.5.2.1.1 NFPA 80A provides guidance on fire exposure hazards.

A.5.3 The extent to which decontamination might be necessary depends on the amount of radioactive material being released, its half-life, its chemical and physical form, and the type of radiation emitted. Taking all of these factors into account, a realistic assumption should be made as to the extent of a possible contamination incident. When decontamination is necessary, it can be costly and time-consuming. These factors tend to raise costs and, therefore, justify capital expenditures to reduce them to a minimum through effective emergency planning procedures.

A.5.3.1.1 Temporary interior containment structures such as huts, glove bags, barriers, and other fabrications can create impairments to fire suppression and fire detection systems and components of the means of egress. These temporary features, if longer than 180 days in duration or as defined in the applicable building code, should meet the requirements for permanent structures. Additional considerations should include hot work activities and worker safety.

A.5.4 Determination of fire area boundaries should be based on consideration of the following:

- (1) Types, quantities, density, and locations of combustible materials and radioactive materials
- (2) Location and configuration of equipment
- (3) Consequences of inoperable equipment
- (4) Location of fire detection and suppression systems
- (5) Personnel safety/exit requirements

It is recommended that most fire barriers separating fire areas be of 3-hour fire resistance rating unless a fire hazards analysis indicates otherwise. If a fire area is defined as a detached structure, it should be separated from other structures by an appropriate distance (*see NFPA 80A*). Fire area boundaries typically are provided as follows:

- (1) To separate manufacturing areas and radioactive materials storage areas from each other and from adjacent areas
- (2) To separate control rooms, computer rooms, or combined control/computer rooms from adjacent areas. Where a control room and computer room are separated by a common wall, the wall might not be required to have a fire resistance rating.
- (3) To separate rooms with major concentrations of electrical equipment, such as switchgear rooms and relay rooms, from adjacent areas
- (4) To separate battery rooms from adjacent areas
- (5) To separate a maintenance shop(s) from adjacent areas
- (6) To separate the main fire pump(s) from the reserve fire pump(s), where these pumps provide the only source of water for fire protection
- (7) To separate fire pumps from adjacent areas
- (8) To separate warehouses and combustible storage areas from adjacent areas
- (9) To separate emergency generators from each other and from adjacent areas
- (10) To separate fan rooms and plenum chambers from adjacent areas
- (11) To separate office areas from adjacent areas

A.5.5.1 It is not the intent of this standard to prohibit the use of common materials such as but not limited to gypsum wall-board, approved roof assemblies, or approved fire-rated assemblies. The objective is to prohibit the use of unnecessary limited-combustible materials such as wood platforms or other similar structural elements.

A.5.6.1 Fire barriers also serve as radiation shields, ventilation barriers, and flood or watertight enclosures; these concerns also should be taken into consideration.

N A.5.7.2 Hot cells, caves, hoods, and gloveboxes are meant to be of noncombustible construction. The combustible shielding permitted by this section and Chapter 7 is not meant to apply to the construction of hot cells, caves, hoods, and gloveboxes, but is material provided in addition to that required for the standard construction of hot cells, caves, hoods, and gloveboxes for protection from radiation hazards.

N A.5.8.3 Interior floor finish requirements apply to floor covering systems that are made up of a single material, a composite, or an assembly composed of the floor covering and related installation components, such as any adhesive or cushion. This includes floor mats laid on a main floor assembly to enhance the beauty, comfort, and utility of the floor assembly in areas processing or storing radioactive material.

A.5.9 Ventilation of a nuclear facility involves balanced air differentials between building areas, comfort ventilation, and heat removal from areas where heat is generated by equipment. This need for ventilation also includes fire area isolation and smoke removal equipment, as well as equipment for filtering radioactive gases.

A.5.9.1 In addition, see NFPA 204.

A.5.9.3.1 Self-cleaning filters that pass through a viscous liquid generally yield a radioactive sludge requiring disposal and, therefore, should be avoided in areas where radioactive materials are handled. Because of the combustible nature of the liquid, additional fire protection features should be provided as determined by the fire hazards analysis.

A.5.9.3.3 This would include any material that, in the form in which it is used and under the conditions anticipated, will ignite and burn.

N A.5.9.4.1 HEPA filtration systems are normally intended to function as one of the principal means of preventing potentially harmful radionuclide from escaping facilities handling radioactive materials. Confinement ventilation systems utilizing HEPA filters are designed to maintain a negative pressure differential in areas containing radioactive material and are a final method for containing the dispersible radioactive material.

To protect plant personnel, colocated workers, the public, and the environment, confinement ventilation systems operate continuously under normal and adverse plant conditions, including during and after fires. The heat generated by a fire can cause HEPA filters to fail, which might weaken the media tensile strength and result in the pleated media failing to hold properly in its framing structures.

Embers, which could be generated in a fire upstream of the filters, could be carried onto the filters, creating holes in the filter media. Smoke and soot generated from fires might also be transported onto the filter media, resulting in HEPA plugging. HEPA plugging can result in the loss of filtration, potential phase reversal of the expected airflow directions, and the unwanted spread of contamination to locations. Damage or degradation of HEPA filters from fire impacts could prevent the HEPA filters from performing their intended function.

The fire hazards analysis should thoroughly evaluate and characterize these potential impacts. The analysis should consider any additional protective measures that might be needed to minimize fire development and spread, including the need for specific fire protection measures to protect the HEPA filters.

One protective measure is to quickly suppress fires before the adverse effects impact the filters. Automatic or manual fire suppression systems can also be installed in the housings for the filters. Another measure might include the shutdown of the confinement ventilation system fans to protect the HEPA filters in situations where a static operational mode of the ventilation system is permitted under fire conditions.

A.5.9.4.2 Fire detection might be required where the fire hazards analysis determines that automatic notification is necessary for some emergency response if smoke or heat is detected within the filter plenum, such as diverting air flow or monitoring for pressure loss over the filter or evacuating certain areas. The fire hazards analysis might determine that a fire detection system is necessary for the automatic actuation of a suppression system where manual activation is not reliable enough or early enough to protect the filters from unacceptable damage or plugging.

A.5.9.4.3 Fire suppression might be required where the fire hazards analysis determines that fixed suppression is necessary to mitigate or prevent an unacceptable release of radioactive material during a fire due to HEPA filter failure. The suppression system could be designated as automatic, manual, or both. Where the detection system activates an automatic suppression system, the selection and location of the detectors should minimize false actuations.

Technical knowledge, experience in the type of suppression agent used, location of the agent discharge selected, and other engineering considerations are necessary when determining fire suppression design for the final stages of HEPA filters. For example, DOE-STD-1066-99, *DOE Standard Fire Protection Criteria*, suggests automatic (including detection for activation) and manual water deluge for a specific type of traditional square-faced HEPA filter. In this example, an automatic system spray nozzle is located upstream of the HEPA filters and is separated by a demister to prevent water impingement that could damage the HEPA filters. The suggested manual deluge system in the DOE standard also avoids unnecessarily exposing firefighters who might otherwise enter the hazardous environment within the HEPA filter housing. The manual deluge might also ensure a gentler application of water than manual fire streams, preserving the possibility that some final HEPA filter stages might survive the fire.

A manual control valve for the manual system is normally locked in the closed position and is only accessible to plant emergency responders. In another example, FM Global Property Loss Prevention Data Sheet 7-61, *Facilities Processing Radio-*

active Materials, uses water to provide fire protection to HEPA filters that collect combustible materials, serve multiple enclosures, or process areas handling radioactive materials. While these examples use water as the preferred suppression agent for traditional square-face type HEPA filter assemblies, other extinguishing agents, methods, and technologies, for the protection of HEPA filters and other types of final effluent filters, including protection for radial HEPA filters and high-efficiency metal fiber filters, might be utilized where technically justified by the fire hazards analysis and accepted by the AHJ.

A.5.9.5 Smoke control systems in nuclear facilities might have additional functions to serve as confinement ventilation systems to prevent the release of radioactive materials. Because of the unique nature of smoke control systems in nuclear facilities, it is not the intent of NFPA 801 that smoke ventilation systems in these facilities be required to be installed in accordance with NFPA standards on smoke control or smoke management systems such as NFPA 92 or NFPA 204. Smoke control systems should be provided, designed, and installed in accordance with the fire hazards analysis, with due consideration of the radiological implications of the ventilation system.

Other NFPA standards can be applied as referenced by the fire hazards analysis. NFPA 801 does not specifically reference or require compliance with these other smoke-related NFPA standards for application to nuclear facilities.

A.5.9.5.2 Smoke control systems can be required by the fire hazards analysis where it would be effective in reducing the spread of contamination due to smoke or to minimize the unfiltered release of an unacceptable quantity of radioactive material. Such systems should use pressure differentials to direct the movement of smoke from radiologically “clean” areas to areas that are already more contaminated, and from contaminated areas to a safe release path. Separate smoke control systems are preferred; however, smoke ventilation can be integrated into normal ventilation systems using automatic or manually positioned dampers and motor speed control.

A.5.9.5.3.3 A breakdown in an air-cleaning system can be more serious if the discharged air can be drawn immediately into another system. General isolation of radiation facilities from all other facilities causes an increase in both construction and operating costs but should be undertaken if justified by a study of the possible results of a contamination incident. In order to avoid unnecessary accidents, such facilities should be located separately from those facilities handling explosives or flammable materials.

A.5.9.5.3.4 Where natural convection ventilation is required by the fire hazards analysis, a suitable method should be used in accordance with NFPA 204.

A.5.9.5.4.1 For example, fresh-air inlets should not be located near storage areas of combustible radioactive waste material that, upon ignition, could discharge radioactive combustion products that might be transported by the ventilating system.

A.5.9.5.4.2 Stairwells serve as escape routes and firefighting access routes. Suitable methods of ensuring a smoke-free stairwell include pressurization of stairwells (*see NFPA 92*) and the construction of smokeproof towers (*see NFPA 101*).

N A.5.9.6.1 CBA and GAC beds using charcoal and carbon media, or carbon combined with adsorber media such as silver oxide, silver nitrate, aluminum silicate, and silver zeolite are sometimes used in off-gas treatment systems intended to prevent harmful radionuclide and potential organic materials from being released during plant processes. The media is typically inside enclosed stainless-steel vessels and can represent a significant fire hazard. Large quantities of carbon bed media could form hotspots within their confines and easily ignite from process-related organics in the off-gas system. Conditioning and impurities in the media, heat generated during the operation of the media, and the spontaneous decomposition of the media might also result in fires. Ignition of the media might result in large fires inside these systems, which are difficult to control and extinguish. While some inorganic media used in these systems are less subject to fire potential, the quality and type of media will dictate the fire hazard. Therefore, the fire hazards analysis should consider CBA and GAC beds as fire hazards that might potentially ignite and be uncontrollable inside the media enclosure, resulting in additional fire propagation spreading outside the enclosure to other parts of the off-gas system.

N A.5.9.6.2 Where the fire hazards analysis determines the presence of hazards in the off-gas system, which could result in an uncontrolled fire, a form of detection should be considered to notify plant operations and emergency response forces and potentially initiate suppression. An older example of detection from the insurance industry, referenced in DOE-STD-1066-99, *DOE Standard Fire Protection Criteria*, discusses the use of fixed temperature detectors located downstream of the media bed.

Some modern off-gas systems typically deploy differential carbon monoxide detection to monitor for the presence of heating and pyrolysis in the bed. Differential carbon monoxide detection is typically located in the intake and exhaust air stream of the media bed where a wide range differential of carbon monoxide production could indicate the presence of fire. However, deep-seated fires inside a carbon bed media might not be detected by the differential carbon monoxide detection in the air stream due to the location of the hotspot in the bed.

For potential deep-seated fires, some carbon bed manufacturers also suggest installing strategically placed thermocouples throughout the bed. The thermocouples can detect the presence of hotspots and potential propagation to additional carbon media throughout the bed, which would indicate uncontrolled fire evolution in the bed. Reliance on only differential carbon monoxide detection to automatically activate suppression is not recommended. This is because some processes could generate carbon monoxide without the presence of an actual bed fire, leading to unintended activation of the suppression system.

N A.5.9.6.3 Where the fire hazards analysis has determined that the presence of the hazards in the off-gas system could result in an uncontrolled fire that could threaten the facility and overburden the facility suppression systems outside of the CBA and GAC bed enclosures, proper fire suppression methods for the media in the beds should be considered. Various extinguishing methods can be implemented to address this hazard. The use of inlet and outlet damper closures to the media bed might not quench a deep-seated fire due to the presence of organic materials and oxidizers within the bed media.

Where there could be various extinguishing media available to quench CBA- and GAC-type fires, water is the most effective and reliable method for extinguishing fires in these beds. For example, DOE-STD-1066-99, *DOE Standard Fire Protection Criteria*; FM Global Property Loss Prevention Data Sheet 7-2, *Waste Solvent Recovery*; and FM Global Property Loss Prevention Data Sheet 7-61, *Facilities Processing Radioactive Materials*, recommend water spray systems for carbon bed fire protection as the method for extinguishing fires in these types of beds. To allow emergency plant forces to remotely supply water to the beds, a fixed manual system with piping and nozzles implanted directly into the bed should be considered where the fire hazards analysis has determined that fire suppression is required.

Caution in the design, selection, operation, and maintenance of fixed automatic fire suppression methods is advised since unintended activation of an automatic system, where a fire is not occurring, could result in a significant upset to the facility. Designers might consider the concept of alarm verification (e.g., independent detection for separate alarm signaling circuits or other redundant alarm verification methods) to ensure water is automatically discharged into the bed. The AHJ should also be consulted on the methods of suppression. Finally, the fire hazards analysis should address the post activation of any suppression system, which can include the clean out and disposal of potentially contaminated extinguishing agents, the clean out of the contaminated media and bed, and the reconditioning that could be necessary to restore the bed to plant operation.

A.5.10.1 For further information, see NFPA 15, Annex A.

A.5.10.2 The drainage design requirements are not intended to be based on the worst case scenarios. Considering the suppression system design, obstructions, heat release rates, and flame spread potential, the fire hazards analysis should determine the estimated flow from the system if the normally anticipated number of sprinklers operate with the normally anticipated emergency response, assuming safety systems operate as intended. See Section 6.2 for water supply requirements.

A.5.13.1 The lights, ventilation, and operation of much remote-controlled equipment are dependent upon a reliable source of electrical power. The location of transformers, switches, and control panels should be well removed from high-activity areas to ensure that maintenance work can be done without direct exposure to radiation from such areas. The need for effective ventilation both during and immediately following an emergency such as a fire is of considerable importance.

A.5.13.2 Electrical circuits and components in reactor facilities present the same types of fire protection problems as in other industrial facilities. The prime concern in the facility handling radioactive materials is directed toward those circuits and components essential to continued operation of the facility and particularly to those essential to a safe and stable configuration and radiological confinement under emergency conditions. For these reasons, special care is devoted to redundancy of systems, emergency power supplies, separation, physical protection, and reliability.

A.5.14.3 Care is required in selecting the locations for the storage of radioactive material, including consideration of the storage of radioactive compressed gases, as their release under fire or explosion conditions can result in a severe life safety threat or loss due to contamination. As such, storage facilities

for such gases should be designed with consideration given to the specific characteristics of the gases.

A.6.1 The facilities covered in this document vary widely in terms of function and type of operations, as well as the type and quantity of radioactive material that might be present. The intent of this section is to specify the fire protection requirements for only those fire areas (or the whole) of the facility where radioactive materials are present or in areas where systems, structures, or components (such as electrical supplies, ventilation rooms, control rooms) that are required to remain operational to achieve the fire protection objectives at the facility are located.

A.6.1.1 Automatic sprinkler protection provides the best means for controlling fires and should be provided unless the fire hazards analysis in Section 4.3 dictates otherwise.

A.6.1.2 Special hazards can include flammable and combustible liquids and gases as well as fissile materials and combustible metals that might be pyrophoric or reactive. Chapter 7 contains additional information pertaining to special hazards.

A.6.1.3 In handling fissile materials, precautions should be taken not only to protect against the normal radiation hazard but also against the criticality hazard caused by the assembly of a minimum critical mass. To avoid criticality during fire emergencies, fissile materials that have been arranged so as to minimize the possibility of a criticality hazard should be moved only if absolutely necessary. If it becomes necessary to move such fissile materials, it should be done under the direction of a responsible person on the staff of the facility and in batches that are below the critical mass, or the materials should be moved in layers that minimize the possibility of a criticality occurring.

A.6.1.5 Neutron moderation and reflection by water or other extinguishing agents should be analyzed by criticality safety staff. Where no alternative exists to criticality safety restrictions on the use of water for fire suppression, the need for such restrictions should be documented.

A.6.1.6 Integrated fire protection systems should be tested in accordance with NFPA 4 or equivalent standards.

A.6.2.1 Water quality can present a long-term problem to fire protection water supplies. Factors to be considered should include water hardness, corrosiveness, presence of microorganisms, and other problems that are unique to the type of facility.

A.6.2.2.2 For further information, see NFPA 20. For unattended facilities, see 6.1.1.

A.6.2.2.4 For further information, see NFPA 22.

A.6.2.2.5 The 8-hour requirement for refilling can be extended if the initial supply exceeds the recommendations of 6.2.1.

A.6.3 All fire protection water system control valves should be supervised.

A.6.8.2 Automatic fire detection devices might be required by the fire hazards analysis if early detection is necessary for emergency response or if some level of redundancy is needed based on the level of risk, should the fire suppression system fail. Fire detection is not required in all facilities handling radioactive materials. Detection should be provided as determined by the fire hazards analysis, the applicable building code, or other standards, as directed by the AHJ. Consideration should be

given to future inspection, testing, and maintenance requirements of the fire alarm system components, particularly where access to areas can be limited due to “as low as reasonably achievable” (ALARA) requirements, storage arrangements, building height, and process constraints.

A.7.1 The principal fire hazards encountered in special radiation facilities will vary with the particular occupancy. In general, the requirements of this standard apply to all facilities handling radioactive materials within the scope of the document. Special occupancy fire hazards associated with particular operations are described in Chapter 8, along with the special fire protection methods that apply to those hazards, with the exception of hazards associated with nuclear power plants.

N A.7.1.1 The provisions of 7.1.1 do not require inherently noncombustible materials to be tested in order to be classified as noncombustible materials. [5000:A.7.1.4.1]

N A.7.1.1.1(1) Examples of such materials include steel, concrete, masonry and glass. [5000:A.7.1.4.1.1(1)]

N A.7.1.2 Material subject to increase in combustibility or flame spread index beyond the limits herein established through the effects of age, moisture, or other atmospheric condition is considered combustible. (See NFPA 259 and NFPA 220.) [5000:A.7.1.4.2]

A.7.1.3.3 Enclosed spaces refers to any enclosure within a building, including gloveboxes, hot cells, caves, plenums, and so forth.

A.7.1.3.4 See the explanation for enclosed spaces under A.7.1.3.3.

A.7.1.3.8.1 Where solvents are used in fuel processing, consideration should be given to using solvents with the lowest fire and explosion hazard consistent with the requirements of the process.

A.7.1.3.8.4 The fire hazards analysis can require greater or lesser fire resistance ratings for barriers depending on the nature of the hazard. Explosion-relief panels should be provided for solvent recovery areas.

A.7.1.3.8.5 Experience and experiments have confirmed that using nitric acid during scrap recovery can result in exothermic reactions of distinctive violence between tributylphosphate and uranyl nitrate, between tributylphosphate and nitric acid, or both.

N A.7.1.3.9 NFPA 804 contains additional information pertaining to hydrogen systems.

A.7.1.5.2 Fines and cuttings from materials, such as zirconium, constitute a pyrophoric hazard. Fixed inerting systems are typically used for enclosures handling pyrophoric materials. The safe oxygen levels for fixed inerting systems differ based upon the material being protected. The allowable oxygen level should be researched and documented in the fire hazards analysis for the worst case scenario.

A.7.1.6.2 Sprinkler water flow indication can serve as a possible means of fire detection.

A.7.1.6.3 The selected method of automatic suppression should be compatible with the fire hazards and consider interaction between the suppression agent and materials that are present (e.g., reactive metals). The selection of a fire suppression system must address the potential for the spread of radioactive materials due to pressurization of the enclosure or by the flooding of the enclosure with liquid fire suppression methods such as water. Accessibility for inspection, maintenance, and testing in radiation or contamination environments should also be considered in the design. Selected systems should be installed in accordance with the applicable NFPA standard.

A.7.1.6.5 The external radiation hazard present during fabrication of uranium 235 fuel elements is of a low order. Uranium 233 and plutonium 239 present severe inhalation hazards to personnel; therefore, an enclosed protection system should be required. These systems are called gloveboxes. Gloveboxes can be extensive, with an appreciable amount of glass, and can present unique fire protection problems. Under normal conditions, substantial protection can be provided against the existing radiation hazard. On the other hand, if a criticality incident should occur, the type and quantity of radiation emitted can create grave hazards to personnel. Even a small fire within a glovebox can produce serious consequences if not controlled properly. Fire control systems and procedures for gloveboxes should be carefully developed and implemented before the boxes are used. Generally, such protective systems are custom-designed for the specific application.

▲ **A.7.1.6.5.4** Securing the gloves outside the box positions them such that fixed fire suppression in the room can be more effective and the gloves do not contribute to the fuel loading in the glovebox or provide a source of ignition to other fuels in the glovebox. Positioning them outside also reduces the potential for gloves to contribute to fires inside the glovebox.

A.7.1.6.5.5 Gloves should be removed if work has been completed and no additional work requiring access to the glovebox through the use of the specific gloves is identified, the glovebox will not remain in service, or fire hazards remaining in the glovebox dictate that the gloves be removed. Gloves should not be removed strictly because immediate or short term use is unnecessary. Unnecessary removal of gloves creates unnecessary generation of radioactive wastes as well as potential exposures to radioactive materials during change-out activities.

A.7.1.6.5.10 Fire suppression should be considered in addition to fixed inerting systems to address potential concerns during glovebox maintenance or failure of inerting systems.

A.7.1.6.5.12 To restrict the passage of flame, fire dampers, inerting, or fixed fire suppression should be provided.

A.7.1.6.6.1 Fume hoods provide minimal capability to confine radioactive materials. The fire hazard is generally associated with the chemicals in-use and NFPA 45 provides the necessary requirements for design and fire protection of fume hoods.

A.7.1.7 The use of noncombustible or fire-retardant concrete formwork is especially important for large structures where large quantities of forms are used. Pressure-impregnated, fire-retardant lumber should be used in accordance with its listing and the manufacturer's instructions. Where exposed to the weather or moisture (e.g., concrete forms), the fire retardant used should be suitable for this exposure. Fire-retardant coat-

ings are not acceptable on walking surfaces or surfaces subject to mechanical damage.

Use of fire-retardant paint requires special care. Inconsistent application and exposure to weather can reduce the effectiveness of fire-retardant coatings.

Large timbers are occasionally used to support large pieces of equipment during storage or maintenance. The size of these timbers makes them difficult to ignite, and they do not represent an immediate fire threat.

■ **A.7.1.8** Special facilities have unique characteristics that require the evaluation of the engineering and administrative controls via the fire hazards analysis.

■ **A.7.1.8.1** NFPA 804 contains additional information pertaining to the control room complex, which includes the kitchen area, office spaces, etc.

■ **A.7.1.8.2** NFPA 804 contains additional information pertaining to cable concentrations (cable spreading rooms, cable tunnels, and cable shafts and risers).

■ **A.7.1.8.5** NFPA 804 contains additional information pertaining to battery rooms.

■ **A.7.1.8.6.1** Large hydraulic oil systems are typically considered to have an aggregate capacity greater than 3785 L (1000 gal) per fire area.

■ **A.7.1.8.6.2** For hydraulic control systems above 379 L (100 gal) not using a listed fire-resistant fluid, see FM Data Sheet 7-32 and 7-98 for additional guidance.

■ **A.7.1.8.7** NFPA 804 contains additional information pertaining to emergency and standby generators.

■ **A.7.1.8.8** NFPA 804 contains additional information pertaining to diesel fuel storage and transfer areas.

■ **A.7.1.8.9** NFPA 804 contains additional information pertaining to spent-fuel pool areas.

■ **A.7.1.8.10** NFPA 804 contains additional information pertaining to radioactive waste and decontamination areas.

■ **A.7.1.8.12** NFPA 214 contains additional information pertaining to cooling towers.

■ **A.7.1.8.14** NFPA 804, NFPA 850, and FM Data Sheet 5-4 contain additional information pertaining to transformers. Transformer protection methods could include fire barriers, adequate spatial separation, fire detection, or automatic fire suppression.

■ **A.7.1.8.15** NFPA 804 contains additional information pertaining to auxiliary boilers.

A.7.2 *Radioactive materials* are used in hospitals for a variety of purposes, including biomedical tracers, disease therapy, and laboratory analysis. General fire protection requirements for hospitals should be in accordance with NFPA 99. Radioactive materials used in hospitals rarely constitute a fire hazard themselves. Most often, the fire hazard associated with these materials is contamination of personnel, equipment, buildings, or the environment as a result of fire damage to containers and the subsequent release of radioactive materials.

Biomedical tracers are radioactive solutions that can be administered to a patient intravenously or orally. The movement of

the solution, as traced by monitoring the radioactivity level in different parts of the body, indicates the rate of various metabolic processes or the flow rate of blood. By comparing research data on healthy individuals with that of those known to have specific diseases, a patient's condition can be diagnosed without surgery.

Disease therapy uses radioactive solutions that can be administered to a patient intravenously or orally. The solution is designed to concentrate in specific organs or diseased tissue. The irradiation of the organ or tissue by the concentrated solution can alter the functioning of the organ (such as the thyroid gland) or kill diseased tissue (such as certain cancer cells).

Radioactive materials in solutions of known concentration are frequently used for *laboratory analysis*.

A.7.2.3 Hot labs are rooms in nuclear medicine hospitals that have been specially designed to deliver, store, and prepare radioactive materials required for diagnostic imaging and radiotherapy. Types of Gamma emitters that could be stored in hot labs are Technetium-99, Iodine-131, β -alanine, Gallium-67, and Indium-111. Typically, the administration of radioactive material to patients is done via syringe, but capsules could also be administered.

A.7.2.4 Precautions should be taken, as required, if the radioactive materials are stored or used in ways that cause them to be more susceptible to release from their containers.

A.7.3.1 Based on the fire hazard analysis, the defense-in-depth strategy should use at least one of the following:

- (1) Location and separation
- (2) Safe operating procedures
- (3) Fixed detection and suppression systems
- (4) Inerting

A.7.4.1 Laboratories, such as those involved in research and development, often work with small quantities of chemicals and radioactive materials in any given operation or work activity. Laboratories frequently change configurations of hazardous and radioactive materials as well as associated laboratory equipment and confinement in support of constantly changing projects. These often changing conditions and the quantities of materials present do not lend themselves to the controls specified in 7.1.3 and 7.1.5 for gas and vapor analyzers, safety controls and interlocks, control of solvents, and control of handling and storage of combustible metals. NFPA 45 provides adequate controls for most laboratory operations involving chemical hazards in the presence of radioactive materials. Additional fire protection that may be required is determined by fire hazards analysis.

A.7.5 NFPA 804 contains additional information pertaining to the reactor area and its associated processes and equipment.

A.7.6.2 Bituminization is the process used for the long-term storage of low and intermediate radioactive wastes.

There are some issues related to this process, as asphalt heats up and becomes liquid when mixed with radioactive wastes (which can cause a fire incident during the process) and self-ignition of bitumen compounds can occur while the mixed media is stored inside metallic drums.

Whenever feasible, other solutions, such as cementing and vitrification, are preferable for the long-term storage of low and intermediate radioactive wastes.

A.7.6.3 Treatment methods for radioactive waste to reduce its hazards can include oxidation, melting to reduce volume, etc.

A.7.8.1 Based on the fire hazard analysis, the defense-in-depth strategy should use at least one of the following:

- (1) Location and separation
- (2) Safe operating procedures
- (3) Fixed fire detection and fire suppression systems
- (4) Inerting

A.8.3 Fire protection and life safety systems deemed no longer necessary during permanent shutdown or decommissioning of the facility should be justified and documented in the fire hazards analysis. Fire hazards within these facilities during this portion of their life cycle can change over time. Fire protection and life safety systems and features must be adequate to deal with these changes. The fire hazards analysis should be reviewed and revised when appropriate if significant changes in occupancy, hazard, or activity occur that affect fire safety.

A.8.4.1 Locked and abandoned facilities where there is no human occupancy need not maintain emergency means of egress features. Changing facility configurations during the course of permanent shutdown and decommissioning should consider the impact on emergency lighting, exit marking, and evacuation alarm requirements.

A.8.4.3 The decision to deactivate automatic fire suppression systems in large facilities must reflect the possibility that the responding fire brigade or department might not be able to enter the facility safely to initiate or maintain manual fire suppression efforts. Disabled or deactivated fire suppression systems or features might be abandoned in place until they can be dismantled as part of the facility demolition activities.

All retained interior fire protection systems and features should be maintained operational to the maximum extent possible during the course of interior decommissioning activities. Temporary deactivation of fire protection systems and features to facilitate decommissioning activities should be treated as an impairment, with appropriate interim compensatory measures implemented until the fire protection feature is returned to service.

A.8.4.5.1 Fire detection is intended to alert personnel to evacuate the facility, provide notification to a constantly attended location, and initiate emergency response.

A.8.4.5.3 This capability might consist of an exterior fire alarm pull station or call box reporting to a constantly attended location, telephone, radio, or some combination of these based on the accessibility of the devices to personnel and their reliability. This capability should be justified and documented in the fire hazards analysis.

A.8.4.9 Nuclear facilities that are permanently shut down, abandoned, or undergoing decommissioning should be routinely inspected and reviewed by representatives of the emergency response organization(s) and fire protection engineering staff, consistent with established operating procedures. Reviews by emergency response organizations should be conducted for the purposes of facility familiarization and revalidation of the pre-incident fire plans. Drills and training exercises should also be conducted at these facilities at a frequency commensurate with the fire risks and complexity of the facility.

Annex B Sources of Radiation — The Nature of the Fire Problem

This annex is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

B.1 General.

B.1.1 Radioactive materials are substances that spontaneously decay, emitting energetic rays or particles in the process. Certain radioactive elements occur in more than one form. The various forms are chemically identical but differ in their atomic weights and are called isotopes. Those that are radioactive are called radioactive isotopes (radioisotopes). It is possible for an element to have one or more nonradioactive (stable) isotope(s) and one or more radioactive isotope(s) (radionuclides). Each of the radioisotopes emits a definitive type or types of radiation. In discussing radioactive material, therefore, it is always necessary to use the terminology that identifies the particular isotope, such as uranium 238 or, alternatively, 238 uranium.

B.1.1.1 Some radioisotopes occur in nature and can be separated by various physical or chemical processes; others are produced in particle accelerators or nuclear reactors.

B.1.1.2 Emissions from radioactive materials cannot be detected directly by any of the human senses. Radioactive materials themselves present no unusual fire hazards, as their fire characteristics are no different from the fire characteristics of the nonradioactive form of the same element.

B.1.1.3 The presence of radioactive materials can complicate a firefighting situation by presenting hazards unknown to the firefighters and causing real or wrongly anticipated hazards to firefighters that can inhibit normal firefighting operations. The dispersal of radioactive materials by fumes, smoke, water, or by the movement of personnel can cause a radiation contamination incident that can contribute significantly to the extent of damage, complicate cleanup and salvage operations, delay the restoration of normal operations, and affect personnel safety.

B.2 Fire Problems.

B.2.1 Facilities handling radioactive materials should be designed and operated with special recognition given to the properties of radioactive materials. The effects of the presence of radioactive substances on the extent of loss caused by fire or explosion include the following:

- (1) Possible interference with manual firefighting due to the fear of exposure of firefighters to radiation
- (2) Possible increased delay in salvage work and in resumption of normal operations following fire, explosion, or other damage due to radioactive contamination and the subsequent need for decontamination of buildings, equipment, and materials
- (3) Possible increase in the total damage due to buildings and equipment contaminated beyond the point where they are usable

B.2.2 Radioactive materials can be expected to melt, vaporize, become airborne, or oxidize under fire conditions. None of these alterations will slow or halt radioactivity. It is conceivable that certain radioactive materials under fire conditions might be converted to radioactive vapor or oxidized to a radioactive dust or smoke. This dust or smoke could be carried by air currents and subsequently deposited on other parts of the burning buildings or even on neighboring buildings or land.

These aggravated loss and personal injury characteristics of radioactive materials justify a high degree of protection against fire and explosion at those facilities where these potential hazards exist. The use of the least combustible building components and equipment is highly desirable in those areas where radioactive materials are to be stored or used. Some form of automatic protection, such as automatic sprinklers, is highly advantageous wherever combustibles are encountered. The installation of automatic extinguishing systems reduces the need for personnel exposure to possible danger, starts the fire control process automatically, sounds an alarm, and makes efficient use of the available water supply. However, caution should be exercised to ensure that the hazards of criticality and reactivity are considered.

B.2.3 Some commonly encountered radionuclides are pyrophoric (e.g., some forms of uranium and plutonium) and, as such, should be given special consideration. Radionuclides generate heat and might need to be cooled in storage; these also require special consideration.

B.2.4 In view of the possibility of the spread of radioactive materials during a fire, certain precautions and procedures should be incorporated into emergency planning for firefighting operations.

B.2.5 The property manager should keep the local fire department advised of the locations and general nature of radioactive materials available. Emergency planning is essential so that firefighters can function at maximum efficiency without exposure to harmful radiation and without unwarranted fears of the radiation hazard that can inhibit the firefighting effort. Where criticality incidents or exposure to radioactive materials is possible, mutual aid arrangements should maximize the use of on-site expertise. Specific provision should be made where necessary by the property manager and the fire department for monitoring service, protective clothing, and respiratory protective equipment, the need for which should be determined by the nature of the specific hazard. On-site escorting requirements of the off-site fire department by on-site personnel should be considered during emergency planning and should include consideration of specific training and personal protective equipment requirements for the site escorts. The radiation hazard usually can be anticipated in emergency planning studies.

B.3 Radiation Hazards and Protection Methods.

B.3.1 General. Significant levels of radiation exposure can occur under emergency conditions and can cause acute injury or death. However, firefighters should be aware that radiation exposures that are tolerable in the event of a fire or other accident, especially where rescue operations are warranted, are unacceptable on a regular basis.

B.3.2 Nature of the Hazard of Radioactivity. In order that firefighting personnel understand how to protect themselves effectively against dangerous amounts of radiation, it is necessary that they be familiar with the basic nature of radiation and the safeguards that generally are provided under normal operating conditions at those facilities where this hazard exists. While quite brief and simplified, the following paragraphs should assist the firefighter in identifying those areas of concern.

Radioactivity can be defined as the spontaneous emission of rays or particles during a change in an atom's nucleus. *Radioactive decay* is the spontaneous disintegration of a nucleus. Each radioactive isotope has a half-life — a period of time that is a characteristic of the particular isotope — in which the intensity of nuclear radiation ascribable to that isotope progressively decreases by half. However, products formed by the radioactive decay of the original isotope can, in turn, be radioactive.

The units for measuring the quantity of radioactivity in the source material are the curie, the millicurie (one one-thousandth of a curie), and the microcurie (one one-millionth of a curie). The term *curie* was originally designated as the standard for measuring the disintegration rate of radioactive substances in the radium family (expressed as 3.7×10^{10} atomic disintegrations per second per gram of radium). It has now been adapted to all radioisotopes and refers to the amount of the isotope that has the same disintegration rate as one gram of radium.

Historically, the curie has been, and remains, the most commonly used unit for source strength. However, the SI unit for source strength is the becquerel. One becquerel is equal to one disintegration per second. Hence, 1 curie is equal to 3.7×10^{10} becquerels.

The sources of radiation likely to be encountered include alpha particles, beta particles, gamma rays, and neutrons. The first three emit from many radioactive materials. Neutrons are likely to be present in the vicinity of nuclear reactors or accelerators only while reactors or accelerators are in operation, or they can emit from certain special neutron source materials. Neutrons, alpha particles, and beta particles are small bits of matter — smaller than an individual atom. Gamma rays (and X-rays) are electromagnetic radiations (similar to radio waves but with much shorter wavelengths).

All radioactive emissions are capable of injuring living tissue. The fact that these radiations are not detectable by the senses makes them insidious, and serious injury can occur without an individual's awareness. Because of their relatively high penetrating power, gamma rays and neutrons can be a serious external hazard (i.e., they pose a potential severe danger even when from a source outside the body). Beta particles, which are less penetrating, can be somewhat of an external hazard if encountered within inches, but are mainly an internal hazard. Alpha particles, because of their extremely low penetrating power, are entirely an internal hazard (i.e., injure the body only if emanating from a source within the body after having entered the body by inhalation, ingestion, or through a wound).

These radiations are measured in roentgens, a unit representing the amount of radiation absorbed or the amount that will produce a specific effect. Radiation doses are measured in rems, a dose unit that will produce a specified effect in humans. The ultimate effect on the human body depends on how and where the energy is expended. In industry, safeguards are provided for the purpose of keeping radiation exposure to personnel to a practical minimum and under certain amounts.

Historically, the roentgen and rem have been, and remain, the most commonly used units for radiation dosage. The current SI unit for dosage is the sievert. One sievert is equal to 100 rem. One sievert is equivalent to one joule per kilogram.

In an emergency situation, such as a rescue operation, it is considered acceptable for the exposure to be raised within

limits for single doses. The EPA 520/1-75-001, *Manual of Protective Action Guide and Protective Actions for Nuclear Incidents*, has recommended that, in a life-saving action, such as search for and removal of injured persons or entry to prevent conditions that would injure or kill numerous persons, the planned dose to the whole body should not exceed 75 rems. During circumstances that are less threatening to life — where it is still desirable to enter a hazardous area to protect facilities, to eliminate further escape of effluents, or to control fires — it is recommended that the planned dose to the whole body should not exceed 25 rems. These rules can be applied to a firefighter for a single emergency; further exposure is not recommended. Internal radiation exposure by inhalation or ingestion can be guarded against by adequate respiratory equipment.

B.3.3 Personnel Protection Methods. *Monitoring* is the process of measuring the intensity of radiation associated with a person, object, or area. It is done by means of instruments that can be photographic or electronic. Instruments used by personnel for radiation detection or measurement include the following:

- (1) *Film badge.* A piece of photographic film that records gamma and beta radiation
- (2) *Pocket dosimeter.* Measures gamma radiation
- (3) *Geiger-Müller counter.* Measures beta and gamma radiation
- (4) *Scintillation counter.* Measures alpha, beta, and gamma radiation
- (5) *Ionization chamber.* Measures alpha, beta, and gamma radiation
- (6) *Proportional counter.* Measures alpha radiation
- (7) *Gamma survey meter.* Measures intensity of gamma radiation
- (8) *Thermoluminescent dosimeter (TLD).* A crystal chip that records beta, gamma, and neutron radiation

B.3.3.1 Common effects of excessive (200 roentgens or more) nuclear radiation on the body include vomiting, fever, loss of hair, weight, loss, decrease in the white blood cell count, and increased susceptibility to disease. Radioactive materials absorbed into the body often accumulate at a particular location (e.g., plutonium and strontium tend to collect in the bone). The radioactivity concentrated in a particular organ gradually destroys the cell tissue so that the organ is no longer capable of performing its normal function, and the entire body suffers.

B.3.3.2 Radiation injury requires prompt, highly specialized treatment. Instruments should be provided to detect radiation contamination in clothing or on the skin. There should be a routine monitoring of the degree of exposure to the various particles and rays. Personnel working in the facility will generally be required to wear pocket radiation meters or indicators that are examined periodically, and records of their exposure should be kept for future reference.

B.3.3.3 The practice of placarding dangerous areas is for the protection of both regular operating personnel and those, such as firefighters, who might have to deal with an emergency situation. If firefighters are to have the best protection, they should inspect the premises where there might be radiation hazards to consider during fire operations well before a fire occurs. Also, by frequent follow-up inspections, they should reach an agreement with the emergency director or other personnel directing the facilities regarding steps to be taken in case of fire.

B.3.3.4 Firefighters who might be called to fires in properties where there are hazards of radioactivity should be given special

training in proper protective clothing and cleanup or decontamination of their persons, clothing, or equipment. In all cases, they should have available and be trained in the use of suitable radiation monitoring equipment or have monitoring specialists with them.

B.3.4 Protection from External Radiation. In the case of external nuclear radiation, the dosage and resulting injury to humans can be kept to a minimum in several ways.

- (1) The smallest possible portion of the body should be exposed (e.g., the hands, rather than the entire body).
- (2) The time spent in the hazardous area and, therefore, the time of exposure, can be kept to a minimum by efficient organization of the work procedure.
- (3) The intensity of radiation during exposure can be minimized by maintaining the greatest possible distance from the radiation source (e.g., by using long-handled tools for manipulating radioactive materials) or by interposing suitable materials between the radiation source and the person to serve as a shield. Radiation intensity decreases inversely by an amount equal to the square of the distance from the source only where the source is a point source. This relationship is more complex with multiple point sources and does not apply to large sources until the distance is equal to one-half the maximum dimension of the source. Practically speaking, this could be 9.1 m to 15.2 m (30 ft to 50 ft). The instances in which a firefighter will encounter a single point source are probably in the minority, and, therefore, the more conservative formula should be used.

B.3.5 Protection from Internal Radiation. The possibility of radioactive materials entering the body can be reduced by wearing protective face masks and clothing while in a hazardous area. These masks should fit properly and be of a type that prevents the particular radioactive materials encountered from entering the lungs or digestive system. Clothing should be of such type as to prevent the entry of radioactive materials into the body through wounds, scratches, or skin abrasions. While exposed to radiation or while awaiting decontamination after being in radioactive areas, personnel should be prohibited from eating, drinking, smoking, and chewing.

B.3.5.1 Personnel working with radioisotopes are commonly subjected to routine biomedical checks for possible ingested radioactivity. Where applicable, routine checks also are made to verify that a permissible concentration of radioactive material has not been exceeded in the body, the air, or elsewhere.

B.3.5.2 Biomedical checks are conducted promptly whenever human ingestion of dangerous quantities of radioactive materials is suspected for any reason. When firefighters are exposed to radiation and there is any doubt as to the severity of the exposure, they should be given a biomedical examination.

B.4 Sealed and Unsealed Radioactive Materials.

B.4.1 For purposes of this standard, a sealed radiation source is one that is tightly encapsulated (or the practical equivalent by bonding or other means) and is not intended to be opened at the facility. An unsealed source is one that is not so sealed or is intended to be opened at the facility, or both.

B.4.2 The protection of properties against the spread of radioactive contamination as the result of fire or explosion is simplified considerably by the fact that many radioactive materials are shipped, stored, and, in some cases, used without ever exposing

the radioactive material to air. In many cases, the shipping containers, or even the used containers, might have sufficient integrity to withstand a fire or an external explosion. Examples include metallic cobalt 60 sources tightly encapsulated in steel and sealed sources used in "beta gauge" thickness and measuring devices. There have been several instances of stainless steel encapsulated beta gauge sources surviving appreciable fire exposures without release of the radioisotope contained therein.

B.4.3 The principal reason radioactive materials are sealed is to prevent spread of contamination. In some cases, the manufacturer of the container might not thoroughly consider fire resistance, and it is important to remember that a sealed source can burst if its contents are subject to thermal expansion as a result of exposure to fire.

B.4.4 Unsealed sources, such as can be found in laboratories during their transfer and use, can be spread about readily during a fire or an explosion.

B.5 Applications.

B.5.1 The specific application for ionizing radiation is governed somewhat by the physical makeup of its source, its sealed or unsealed form, and, sometimes, by its radiation intensity.

B.5.2 Most of the thousands of scientific and industrial uses of radioactive materials take advantage of one or more of the types of radiations emitted: namely, alpha, beta, gamma rays, and neutrons. Particular radioisotope applications take advantage of the ultrasensitive detection capability of certain instruments for extremely small amounts of radioisotopes. Other uses take advantage of the ability of radiation to penetrate matter, while the extremely energetic sources have the ability to bring about biological, chemical, and physical changes.

B.5.3 The most common nuclear radiation applications can be grouped into the following categories:

- (1) Radioisotope "tracer" applications utilize small amounts of short-lived, unsealed sources involving easily detectable radiation emissions of the particular radioisotope employed. Such applications have found wide use in medical diagnosis, biological and agricultural explorations, water surveys, irrigation control, underground leak and seepage detection, atmospheric pollution, flow and transport rates in processing operations, lubrication and wear measurements, rapid chemical analysis for continuous process control, and activation analysis.
- (2) Radioactive gauges and process control instruments utilize the more penetrating types of radiation from sources that are sealed to prevent the radioactive material from leaking. The radioactive material in no way enters into the system or process. This situation includes a wide range of operations, from measuring thickness or density to monitoring height and levels in storage and process equipment.
- (3) Certain intensive sources of radiation have the ability to ionize gases. One of the important applications is the prevention of the accumulation of static electricity on moving machinery. The ionized air effects an atmospheric grounding and prevents buildup of static charges (radium and polonium as low-penetrating alpha emitters have been used, along with the more penetrating beta emitter, krypton 85). These sources also are being used as activating agents with self-luminous (phosphorescent)

paints and coatings for various markings, emergency lighting, and instrument panels.

- (4) Radioactive materials are being employed in the development of atomic batteries (as isotopic power fuels). The small currents generated are utilized in low-current demand microcircuits; also, the liberation of thermal energy during radioisotope decay is converted into useful electricity through thermoelectric couples or thermionic systems. The sources include some fission products and some of the radioactive materials obtained by neutron irradiation of special target materials.

- (5) Powerful sources are used in industrial radiography and nondestructive testing of critical process equipment. The leading industrially used isotope of high-energy emission is cobalt 60, which is obtained by the activation of cobalt in a reactor.

The industrial radiographer has a choice of X-ray machines or radioisotopes. In many cases, the latter offers the most advantages. The increased availability of cobalt 60 and iridium sources has resulted in radiographic inspections becoming commonplace. Steel thicknesses from 12.7 mm to 152 mm ($\frac{1}{2}$ in. to 6 in.) can be evaluated radiographically, and many companies are now licensed to provide such examination services.

Other radioisotopes that have less energetic gamma ray emissions than cobalt 60 are coming into wider use for lighter materials such as aluminum, copper, zinc, and thin sections of steel.

- (6) Powerful sources of high-intensity radiation, such as cobalt 60, are used in food preservation and in radiological sterilization of pharmaceutical and medical supplies. Research and development indicate considerable promise in polymerization of plastics, vulcanization of rubber, improvement of wood properties, graft polymerization of plastics, and catalyzation of chemical reactions.

B.6 Nuclear Reactor Fuel Element Manufacture.

B.6.1 Certain radioactive nuclides are fissile. Neutrons absorbed by such nuclides emit additional neutrons plus energy, largely in the form of heat. Because more neutrons are emitted than are absorbed, a self-sustained nuclear chain reaction is possible when certain conditions are met. These conditions include a minimum quantity of fissile material (critical mass) and other factors such as shape, geometry, reflection, and moderation (or slowing of neutrons). Fissile materials used in a nuclear reactor are arranged in specific arrays using fuel elements in order to optimize conditions for fission to take place. When a nuclear chain reaction takes place where it was not intended, a criticality accident is said to have occurred.

B.6.2 In addition to the hazards of radiation and the potential for accidental criticality, fuel element manufacture often involves the use of combustible metals, such as uranium and plutonium, and combustible cladding material such as zirconium. The prevention of fires involving combustible metals requires special techniques. (See NFPA 484.)

B.6.3 It is important to remember that nuclear fuel elements are extremely valuable, and extraordinary precautions can be necessary to protect them from the effects of an otherwise inconsequential fire.

B.7 Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing.

B.7.1 Reactors generally are capable of utilizing only a very small portion of the fuel contained in their elements. As a

result, it is economical to recover the remaining fuel by processing the so-called spent elements in specially designed facilities. These facilities contain large quantities of radioactive materials (fission products) extracted from spent nuclear fuel elements that were produced as by-products during nuclear fission. Processing operations usually involve large quantities of flammable or corrosive liquids, or both. Fire and explosion hazards are present, and the possibility of an accidental criticality incident, although guarded against and remote, also is present.

B.7.2 The large quantities of highly radioactive materials present necessitate massive shielding for personnel safety. Most chemical processing and maintenance operations are conducted entirely by remote controls. Fire hazards are present during the sawing and chopping of fuel elements containing combustible metals, either in the form of fuel or cladding, and in the chemical processing operation. Specially designed fire detection and control systems are used to protect these operations. Ventilating systems should be arranged to maintain their integrity under fire conditions. Such facilities handling large quantities of highly radioactive materials demand the application of a high degree of fire protection planning in all areas.

B.8 Particle Accelerators.

B.8.1 Particle accelerators include Van de Graaff generators, linear accelerators, cyclotrons, synchrotrons, betatrons, and bevatrons. These machines are used, as their names imply, to accelerate the various charged particles that compose atoms to tremendous speeds and, consequently, to high energy levels. Radiation machines furnish scientists with atomic particles in the form of a beam that can be utilized for fundamental studies of atomic structure. In addition, they furnish high-energy radiation that can be utilized for radiography, therapy, or chemical processing.

B.8.1.1 These machines emit radiation only while in operation, and attempts to extinguish a fire in the immediate vicinity of the machine should be delayed until the machine power supply can be disconnected.

B.8.1.2 Certain target materials become radioactive when bombarded by atomic particles. For this reason, monitoring equipment should be used during firefighting operations to estimate the radiation hazard. The usual hazard presented by particle accelerators is largely that posed by electrical equipment. There are, however, some other significant hazards. Some installations have used such hazardous materials as liquid hydrogen, or other flammable materials, in considerable quantities. Large amounts of paraffin have been used for neutron-shielding purposes. The possible presence of combustible oils used for insulating and cooling is an additional hazard.

B.8.2 Industrial applications include chemical activation, acceleration of polymerization in plastics production, and the sterilization and preservation of packaged drugs and sutures. The general fire protection and prevention measures for these machines should include the use of noncombustible or limited-combustible (Type I or Type II) construction housing, noncombustible or slow-burning (see IEEE 383, *Qualifying Electric Cables and Splices for Nuclear Facilities*) wiring and interior finishing, and the elimination of as much other combustible material as possible (see NFPA 220). Automatic sprinkler protection should be provided for areas having hazardous amounts of combustible material or equipment. Special fire protection should be provided for any high-voltage electrical equipment.