Combustible Control Program	**OSMS-X-FP-PRO-00005**
	Rev. 0
	Effective Date: 3/11/26
	Periodic Review: 5 Years
Issuing Organization: Fire Protection	**Page 1 of 20**
Preparer: Christa Humphrey	**Administrative Procedure**
Subject Matter Area: Fire Protection	
Approved By and Date: See OSMS Form 4320	☒ USQ Required
Concurrence By and Date: See OSMS Form 4320	☐ Categorically Excluded
Shared Site Document? ☐ Yes ☒ No	

REVISION HISTORY			
Revision	**Effective Date**	**Description of Change**	**Pages Affected**
0	3/11/26	OSMS template and numbering updates tied to transition. OSMS-X-FP-PRO-00005 R0 will replace FBP-FP-PRO-00005.	All

TO BE COMPLETED BY RECORDS MANAGEMENT AND DOCUMENT CONTROL		
PERIODIC REVIEW		
Review Performed By:	**Date:**	**Next Review Date:**

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1 PURPOSE

This procedure has been developed to provide guidance to define the limits of combustibles that can be stored and moved through a facility on a temporary or permanent basis at Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PORTS).

Note:	Non-metallic containers currently in use, or in surplus that were procured before the implementation of this procedure, are permitted to be used. After these "legacy containers" begin to need replacement, they will be required to be metal or of an approved non-metal container.

This procedure has been developed to implement applicable requirements. They include but are not limited to:

- OSMS-X-FP-PDD-00001, *Fire Protection Program Description*
- OSMS-X-FP-PRO-00042, *Fire Protection Facility Assessments*
- OSMS-X-FP-PRO-00072, *Welding, Burning, and Hot Work*
- OSMS-X-OS-PRO-00041, *Housekeeping*
- OSMS-X-NO-PRO-00063, *Combustible Material Control Requirements for Non-Former Uranium Enrichment Facilities (FUEF) Category 2 Facilities*

This procedure implements applicable regulatory requirements. They are listed in Attachment A, *Regulatory Requirements Flow Down*.

2 SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

- This procedure applies to facilities at the PORTS site, excluding the following:
  - Office areas are covered by OSMS-X-OS-PRO-00041, *Housekeeping*
  - DUF6 Conversion Facility is covered in OSMS-U-FPP-0810, *Conversion Facility Control of Combustibles*
  - X-745-C, -E, and -G Cylinder Storage Yards are covered in OSMS-U-CYP-0002, *DOE UF6 Cylinder Storage Yards Combustible Material Control Program*
  - X-345 and X-744G facilities are covered in OSMS-X-NO-PRO-00063, *Combustible Material Control Requirements for Non Former Uranium Enrichment Facilities (FUEF) Category 2 Facilities*
- Housekeeping and good safe operating practices limit the levels of transient materials to the minimum practical levels and require all material to be neatly and properly arranged to not only limit fire hazards but to also limit the damage and loss from a fire. Good housekeeping is a critical and

the main factor in controlling the hazards due to the handling and control of transient combustibles throughout any facility.

- The fundamental requirement of every storage arrangement is not to block egress paths, access to emergency equipment, cause a safety hazard, or exceed limits and required removal timeframes.
- Fixed combustibles considered part of the facility (e.g., wood platforms), and structured storage (e.g., material stored on fixed shelving such as Stores), shall be included in the overall combustible fuel loading evaluation.
- Flammable liquids and combustible liquids will be used, handled, and stored in accordance with OSMS-X-FP-PRO-00071, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids.*
- Compressed gases will be used, handled, and stored in accordance with OSMS-X-OS-PRO-00034, *Storing, Handling, and Using Compressed Gases*.
- X-710 is a special partially sprinklered Laboratory Facility. Levels of combustible materials will be established by the Facility Manager and Fire Protection Engineering (FPE) and approved by the site Contractor Authority Having Jurisdiction (CAHJ) (as part of the building survey, Fire Hazard Analysis [FHA], or other documentation).
- All code and reference documents used are the most current edition, unless otherwise noted.

3 GENERAL INFORMATION

3.1 GENERAL COMBUSTIBLE STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Combustible storage should always be kept to a minimum.
- A 5-foot operation and inspection clearance should be maintained free of all material around fixed fire protection equipment. (Examples of fixed fire protection equipment are components found in sprinkler riser rooms, fire pump housing, control valves, main drains, Inspector's Test Valves [ITVs], Fire Department Connections [FDCs], Post Indicator Valves [PIVs], hydrants, etc. This does not include Fire Extinguishers or Manual Pull Boxes, which shall be visible and accessible.)
- Material storage shall not obstruct any part of a means of egress, including around the path of fire and egress door travel to ensure the door's proper operation and inspection.
- There shall be no storage in stairwells, including under stairways.
- Combustible material shall not be stored in boiler rooms, mechanical rooms, or electrical equipment rooms. Materials and supplies for the

operation and maintenance of the equipment in the room shall be permitted. These materials shall be stored in noncombustible containers when possible

- Combustible materials, including spare filters, shall not be stored in filter plenum enclosures.
- Combustible storage in non-sprinklered facilities is generally not permitted and will be established by FPE and approved by the site CAHJ. (As part of the building survey, FHA, or other documentation.)
- Aisles shall be maintained to retard the transfer of fire from one pile to another and to allow access for firefighting, salvage, and removal of storage.
- Combustible storage is limited to 12 feet storage height, (**Low-Piled Storage**) under in service sprinkler systems. A minimum of 18 inches clearance must be maintained below from sprinkler heads.
- Combustible storage in excess of 12 feet storage height, (**High-Piled Storage**) must be reviewed and approved by the CAHJ and PORTS Fire Protection.
- Clearance of 2 feet shall be maintained between combustibles, to lights and light fixtures to prevent ignition.
- Storage clearance from ducts shall be maintained in accordance with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 91, Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists and Particulate Solids.
- The clearance between stored materials and unit heaters, radiant space heaters, duct furnaces, and flues shall be not less than 3 feet (0.9 m) in all directions or shall be in accordance with the clearances shown on the Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL) approval agency label.

3.2 GENERAL CONCENTRATED COMBUSTIBLE STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- The limit for concentrated combustible storage is 2500 sq. ft. stored to 8 feet in height. Should the need arise for storage areas larger or higher, FPE must review and approve the request. Around the concentrated storage area there shall be a 20-foot clear space (aisle). There shall be at least a 3-foot space between the facility exterior wall and the storage.
    - In a process building: 2500 square feet is about 7 adjacent column bays as each are about 20 feet by 20 feet and concentrated storage areas are limited to 2 per building quarter. In other buildings on site: concentrated storage areas are limited to 2 per building. Any Additional concentrated storage areas required FPE and CAHJ approval.

3.3 GENERAL STORAGE REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL PALLETS

- Idle pallet storage shall be outside with pallet stacks (50 or less) at least 20 feet, from the building. Stacks greater than 50 in number shall be 50 feet from any structure.
- Idle wood pallets inside sprinkler protected facilities is limited to 4 stacks 4 feet high in 400 square foot area with at least 10 foot separation for ceiling heights to 25 feet. If the ceiling height is over 25 feet, then the storage is limited to 2 stacks 4 feet high within a 400 sq. ft. area.
- Idle plastic pallets, in sprinkler protected facilities, are limited to two stacks no higher than 4 feet in 400 square foot area which must be separated from other plastic pallet stacks by a minimum of 10 feet and 30 feet from other combustible storage.
- Idle pallets shall not be stored on racks, shelves, or above doors.

3.4 GENERAL WASTE/REFUSE/DEBRIS REQUIREMENTS

- All waste/refuse/debris shall be removed from the building daily or stored in a metal or approved and covered container.
- All waste/refuse/debris containers will be constructed of metal, approved nonmetallic, or an approved noncombustible material, unless approved by PORTS FPE and the CAHJ.
- Dumpsters used inside facilities shall be of metal construction with closeable metal lids, or Fire Rated Tarps.
- Waste containers exceeding 40-gal capacity (including Dumpsters, B25 Boxes and the like) containing materials must be covered at the end of the shift, with a metal or approved lid.
- Dry Active Waste (DAW) (disposable anti-C materials) shall be stored in metal or an approved container. Containers shall be stored (one high) and are limited to a single column bay/400 sq. ft. with 10 feet spacing around the storage.

3.5 GENERAL TIRE STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Miscellaneous indoor rubber tire storage shall be in one of the following acceptable criteria: the storage of tires that is incidental to the main use of the building:
  - The storage areas shall not exceed 2,000 ft2.
  - On-tread storage piles, regardless of storage method, shall not exceed 25 feet in the direction of the wheel holes.
  - Acceptable storage arrangements include

- On-floor, on-side storage up to 12 feet high
- On-floor, on-tread storage up to 5 feet high
- Double-row or multi-row fixed or portable rack storage on-side or on-tread up to 5 feet high
- Single row fixed or portable rack storage on-side or on-tread up to 12 feet high
- Laced tires in racks up to 5 feet in height

- The clearance from the top of storage to sprinkler deflectors shall be not less than 36 inches (900 mm) where rubber tires are stored. These storage arrangements must be reviewed and approved by the CAHJ or designee.

3.6 SPECIAL/OTHER COMBUSTIBLE CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

- Temporary Enclosures shall only be constructed of noncombustible panels, flame-resistant tarpaulins, or approved materials of equivalent fire-retardant characteristics.

4 RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 ENVIRONMENTAL, SAFETY, HEALTH AND QUALITY (ESH&Q)/OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY & HEALTH (OS&H)/FIRE PROTECTION (FP) MANAGER

[1] Assigns FP Program responsibilities, including the implementation, and maintenance of the Mission Conversion Services Alliance (MCSA) Combustibles Control Program, to the appropriate Supervisor.

[2] Ensures adequate resources are provided to implement the MCSA Combustible Control Program through deployment of personnel to Site Projects.

[3] Provides company level support to project teams for the oversight and assessment of the MCSA Combustible Control Program.

[4] Ensures consistent implementation of the FP Functional Area Program requirements, including the control of combustibles and ignition sources through the development and maintenance of company-wide procedures, policies, and programs.

[5] Ensures a required reading of the Combustible Control Program is developed and implemented by the MCSA training organization, according to standards and requirements.

[6] Supports the project manager for FP policy and combustibles control matters.

4.2 FP ENGINEER

[1] Maintains knowledge of regulatory requirements regarding combustible storage controls.

[2] Supports continuous improvement in the MCSA Combustibles Control Program.

[3] Ensures combustible controls, for project executed work (self-performed or subcontracted), are in compliance with this procedure.

[4] Reviews requests for procured materials and storage of materials, as necessary.

4.3 FACILITY MANAGER (FM)/PROJECT MANAGER

[1] Ensures the control of combustibles and ignition sources by complying with requirements contained in this procedure as well as requirements contained in facility specific FHAs or other fire protection assessment documents (such as a Building Survey). This can be done by implementing this procedure directly or by implementing project or facility level specific combustible controls in work packages that reflect the requirements and guidelines contained in this procedure.

4.4 PROJECT MANAGER

[1] Plans and conducts all work in a manner that minimizes the total quantity of combustible material at a facility.

[2] Ensures removal of unnecessary combustible materials from the facility in a timely manner or places in approved non-combustible containers.

[3] Ensures new storage configurations of combustible or flammable materials has had an FPE evaluation performed.

4.5 PROCUREMENT MANAGER

[1] Ensures containers are either metallic or of approved material(s), meeting the following requirements from the most current, adopted NFPA 1 Fire Code, Sections 19.2.1.2.1 and 19.2.1.2.2.

- 19.2.1.2.1 - Nonmetallic rubbish containers exceeding a capacity of 5 1/3 ft3 (40 gal [0.15 m3]) shall be manufactured of materials having a peak rate of heat release not exceeding 300 kW/m2 at a flux of 50 kW/m2 when tested in the horizontal orientation, at a thickness as used in the container but not less than of 0.25 in. (6 mm), in accordance with ASTM E1354, Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter.

- 19.2.1.2.2 - Such containers shall be permanently labeled indicating capacity and peak rate of heat release.

[2] Obtains a certificate of compliance from the manufacturer of the container proving materials were tested per section 4.5[1] by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL) and verifies the permanent label is present on the container per section 4.5[1].

Material NRTL testing specifics:

- **IF** the nonmetallic container is being assembled from individually tested/approved materials,
  THEN:
  - All materials shall be tested when feasible (testing cardboard/wood pallets would not be feasible in this situation).
  - A metal pallet shall be used for these.
  - Cardboard or plastic used as a firming material is allowed, if fully encapsulated by tested/approved material.
- Ensures removal, to the maximum extent practical, of Cardboard and Packaging Materials before it leaves Shipping and Receiving.
  - Velcro, or equivalent, not tested/approved is allowed due to the minimal amount used and being covered by the tested/approved material. Flame Retardant (FR) Velcro or equivalent is preferred.

[3] Ensures all poly tarp fabric materials of the B-25 overpack or freestanding bag are tested for flame-retardancy per NFPA 701 Test Method 2.

- **IF** tested by the manufacturer of each material,
  THEN the test shall be listed on the manufacturer's material cut sheet.
- **IF** tested by the manufacturer of the B-25 overpack or freestanding bag,
  THEN an official test report shall be required by an independent testing laboratory until 2027. In 2027, testing will be required to be performed by a NRTL with a copy of the test report with the NRTL name on the test report submitted to the BUYER's Engineering department whether from the manufacturer of the materials or the manufacturer of the B-25 overpack or freestanding bag.

4.6 WORK CONTROL MANAGER

- Ensures appropriate FP requirements are included in work control packages. This includes but is not limited to:
  - Including specific work control instructions in work packages to minimize the accumulation of transient combustibles at the job-site.

- Requiring removal of all unnecessary combustible material at the job site at the end of each work shift and prior to completion of the work package.
- Limit transient combustibles to those materials and quantities necessary to support work activities and place all secondary waste, scrap, rags, or other combustible materials resulting from work activities in approved non combustible waste containers or dry active waste containers, as appropriate.

- Ensures the work control package includes requirements for temporary construction, demolition, and renovating activities.
- Ensures hazards related to flammables and combustibles are identified and stated in the Job Hazard Analysis (JHA), and the work package.

4.7 WORK CONTROL MANAGER/FACILITY MANAGER

- Ensures limitations as provided in the JHA, Preliminary Hazard Screening (PHS), Work Packages, and this procedure, are not exceeded.

4.8 FACILITY MANAGER/TASK LEADS

- Maintains effective housekeeping practices in accordance with this procedure by:
  - Controlling the amount of any combustible waste material to prevent the accumulation in any area or in any manner that creates a fire hazard to life or property.
  - Controlling combustible waste or refuse by properly storing it or disposing of it to prevent unsafe conditions.

5 ACTIONS

5.1 CONTROL OF COMBUSTIBLES MATERIALS

Facility Manager or Designee/Project Lead or Designee

[1] Control the quantity and handling of combustibles in and around the facility in accordance with this procedure and FPE directions, as listed in Section 3.0.

[2] Do not allow storage of combustible materials in the following locations:

- [a] Above suspended ceilings or below raised floors
- [b] Under glove boxes or other process equipment
- [c] Under stairs and/or in stairwells
- [d] Within 35 feet of a fixed weld shop
- [e] Within 10 feet of acids and oxidizers
- [f] Within 5 feet of flammable/combustible safety cabinets

[3] Ensure all waste, scrap, rags, trash, and other combustible material resulting from work activity is disposed of in approved closable non-combustible waste receptacles; or is removed from the building at the end of each work shift.

[4] Ensure waste receptacles are emptied in a timely manner.

[5] Ensure materials susceptible to spontaneous ignition, such as oily rags, paint thinner soiled rags, etc., are stored in an NRTL approved storage container.

[6] Ensure unnecessary combustible materials are kept away from air handling ducts and High Efficiency Particulate Air filter enclosures and rooms.

[7] Ensure accumulation and storage of combustible materials is not permitted in mechanical rooms, electrical rooms, telephone equipment rooms, generator rooms, battery charging areas and rooms, fixed weld shops, or laboratories.

[8] Ensure all small appliances have been approved by PORTS FPE and/or the Safety & Industrial Hygiene group prior to purchasing.

[9] Ensure electrical appliances and equipment are NRTL approved, and used in accordance with manufacturers' instructions, especially regarding spacing from combustibles and flammable materials.

[10] Ensure access to fire suppression systems, emergency response equipment, and emergency exit paths from facilities are maintained clear and unobstructed at all times.

[11] Perform a Monthly combustible waste/refuse/debris walkdown of all buildings using OSMS-X-FP-PRO-00005-F01 and send to Fire Protection each month.

[12] Ensure work involving construction, demolition, or renovating activities conforms to the requirements of this procedure as well as those listed in the building FHA, Transitional Fire Hazard Analysis (TFHA), or other documentation.

5.2 CONTROL OF IGNITION SOURCES

Facility Managers/Task Leads

[1] Control and minimize ignition sources within a facility. Ignition sources include open flame devices, spark-producing devices, glowing embers, hot surfaces (e.g., ovens, furnaces, combustion engine exhaust, heat guns, and heating resulting from friction), smoking, welding, grinding, and static electricity. Exposed electrical arcing is an ignition source as well as a safety hazard.

[2] Comply with OSMS-X-HR-POL-00056, *Smoking Policy*, by prohibiting smoking inside buildings, radioactive material areas, radiological areas, or in areas where toxic or flammable materials are stored or used.

[3] Comply with "hot work" requirements in OSMS-X-FP-PRO-00072, *Welding, Burning, and Hot Work*, for all work activities involving burning, welding, grinding or other hot work operations.

6 RECORDS

Records generated or received as a result of performing this procedure must be submitted to Records Management and Document Control for retention and disposition.

6.1 RECORDS GENERATED

- OSMS-FP-PRO-00005-F01*, Monthly Combustible Waste/Debris Walkdown*

7 DEFINITIONS/ACRONYMS

7.1 DEFINITIONS

Approved – Specifically designated as acceptable by the FPE or CAHJ or, in terms of materials, by a NRTL testing agency.

Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) – The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) decision making authority in matters concerning FP.

Building Assessments – A fire protection facility assessment that identities significant fire and life safety deficiencies that would prevent achievement of DOE's fire safety policy objectives. Surveys are typically performed more frequently than FHAs to meet a schedule negotiated with DOE.

Combustibles (Material) – A material that, in the form in which it will be used and under the conditions anticipated, will ignite and burn; a material that does not meet the definition of noncombustible or limited-combustible.

Combustibles Refuse – All combustible or loose rubbish, litter, or waste materials generated by an occupancy that are refused, rejected, or considered worthless and are disposed of by incineration on the premises where generated or periodically transported from the premises.

Combustibles Waste – Combustible or loose material that is generated by an establishment or process and, if salvageable, is retained for scrap or reprocessing on the premises where generated or transported to a plant for processing.

Commodity – The combination of products, packing material, and container that determines commodity classification.

Concentrated Combustible Storage – refers to a situation where a large quantity of combustible materials are stored in a relatively small area, creating a significantly higher fire risk compared to “combustible storage” which simply means storing any combustible materials, but in smaller, more dispersed quantities; essentially, “concentrated combustible storage” indicates a much higher fuel load in a single location, making fire potential significantly greater.

Contractor Authority Having Jurisdiction (CAHJ) – The decision-making authority in matters concerning site level FP. A qualified individual responsible for contractor level decisions of a routine nature regarding acceptable levels of FP within literal conformance with contractual FP requirements. In addition, the CAHJ also prepares requests for equivalencies and exemptions that are submitted to DOE for ultimate resolution on non-routine issues of conformance. This is a delegated responsibility with DOE performing as the ultimate AHJ for FP matters.

Ensure – To confirm, substantiate, and assure that an activity or condition has been implemented in conformance with the specified requirements. Allows for manipulation of equipment or instrumentation to conform to specified requirements. May be done by methods other than direct observation.

Fire Hazards Analysis (FHA) – A comprehensive and qualitative assessment of the risk from fire and an evaluation of compliance with DOE fire safety requirements within individual fire areas in DOE facilities.

Fire Protection (FP) – A broad term which encompasses all aspects of fire safety, including building construction and fixed building fire features, fire suppression and detection systems, fire water systems, emergency process safety control systems, emergency firefighting organizations (fire departments, fire brigades, etc.), FP engineering, and fire prevention. FP is concerned with preventing or minimizing the direct and indirect consequences of fire. It also includes aspects of the following perils as they relate to FP: explosions; natural phenomenon; smoke and water damage from fire.

Fire Protection Engineer (FPE, Qualified FP Engineer) – A graduate of an accredited engineering curriculum having completed not less than four years of engineering practice, three of which shall have been in responsible charge of diverse FP engineering work. If not such a graduate, a qualified engineer shall, either:

- Demonstrate knowledge of the principles of engineering and have completed not less than six years engineering practice, three of which shall have been in responsible charge of diverse FP engineering projects.
- Be a registered professional engineer in FP or meet the requirements for member grade Society of Fire Protection Engineers.
- Complete the PORTS Qualification for Fire Protection Engineer Program, FST.TA8396 / TA8396

Fuel Load – The total quantity of combustible contents of a building, space, or fire area.

High-Piled Storage – Solid-piled, palletized, rack storage, bin box, and shelf storage more than 12 ft. in height.

Idle Pallets – Empty wood pallets or plastic pallets with slatted (not solid) construction.

Low-Piled Storage – Solid-piled, palletized, rack storage, bin box, and shelf storage up to 12 ft. in height.

Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL) – A private-sector organization that Occupational Safety and Health Association (OSHA) has recognized as meeting the legal requirements in 29 CFR 1910.7 to perform testing and certification of products using consensus-based test standards. Commonly recognized NRTLs include organizations such as Underwriters Laboratory (UL) and Factory Mutual. OSHA's NRTL list can be found at: https://www.osha.gov/nationally-recognized -testing-laboratory-program/current-list-of NRTLs.

Shall – Denotes a requirement.

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

Transient Combustibles – Flammable or combustible material not permanently installed or stored in a Permanent Staging Area.

7.2 ACRONYMS

AHJ	Authority Having Jurisdiction
CAHJ	Contractor Authority Having Jurisdiction
DAW	Dry Active Waste
DOE	Department of Energy
FDC	Fire Department Connections
FHA	Fire Hazard Analysis
FM	Facility Manager
FP	Fire Protection
FPE	Fire Protection Engineer
FR	Flame Retardant
ITVs	Inspector's Test Valves
JHA	Job Hazard Analysis
MCSA	Mission Conversion Services Alliance
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NRTL	Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Association
PHS	Preliminary Hazard Screening
PIVs	Post Indicator Valves
PORTS	Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant
TFHA	Transitional Fire Hazard Analysis

8 REFERENCES

8.1 USE REFERENCES

- OSMS-X-FP-PDD-00001, *Fire Protection Program Description*
- OSMS-X-FP-PRO-00071, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids*
- OSMS-X-FP-PRO-00072, *Welding, Burning, and Hot Work*
- OSMS-X-HR-POL-00056, *Smoking Policy*
- OSMS-X-OS-PRO-00034, *Storing, Handling, and Using Compressed Gases*

8.2 SOURCE REFERENCES

- 10 CFR 830, *Nuclear Safety Management Subpart B, Safety Basis Requirements*
- 10 CFR 851, *Worker Safety and Health Program*
- 29 CFR 1910, *Occupational Safety and Health Standards*
- 29 CFR 1926, *Safety and Health Regulations for Construction*
- DOE O 420.1C, Chg. 3, *Facility Safety*
- DOE-STD-1066-2023, *Fire Protection*
- OSMS-X-FP-PDD-00001, *Fire Protection Program Description*
- OSMS-X-NO-PRO-00063, *Combustible Material Control Requirements for Non-Former Uranium Enrichment Facilities (FUEF) Category 2 Facilities*
- OSMS-X-OS-PRO-00041, *Housekeeping*
- National Fire Protection Association Handbooks, Guides and Recommended Practices
- NFPA 1, *Fire Prevention Code*
- NFPA 241, *Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations*
- NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*
- NFPA 55, *Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids*
- NFPA 801, *Standard for Fire Protection for Facilities Handling Radioactive Materials*
- POEF-FBP-001, *Basis for Interim Operation for Former Uranium Enrichment Facilities (FUEF) At the Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Piketon, OH*

- PORTS FST.TA8396 / TA8396, *Qualification for Fire Protection Engineer, training program*

9 ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment A, *Regulatory Requirements Flow Down*
- Attachment B, OSMS-X-FP-PRO-00005-F01, *Monthly Combustible Waste/Debris Walkdown*

Attachment A, Regulatory Requirements Flow Down

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1. 10 CFR 851, *Worker Safety and Health Program*
2. 29 CFR 1910, *Occupational Safety and Health Standards*
3. 29 CFR 1926, *Safety and Health Regulations for Construction*
4. DOE Order 420.1C. Chg. 3, *Facility Safety*
5. DOE Standard 1066-2023, *Fire Protection*
6. NFPA 1, *Fire Prevention Code*
7. NFPA 241, *Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations*
8. NFPA 801, *Standard for Fire Protection for Facilities Handling Radioactive Materials*

Attachment B, OSMS-X-FP-PRO-00005-F01, *Monthly Combustible Waste/Debris Walkdown*

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Monthly Combustible Waste/Debris Walkdown

Facility:	Facility Manager:	Inspector:	Date Performed:

Note: The purpose of this form is to provide accountability of combustible waste/debris requirements.

Inspection Checklist						
	Inspection Item	N/A	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory**	See Comment Section
1.	All waste containers are constructed of noncombustible or approved Material.		☐	☐	☐
2.	All waste containers in use are either empty or are covered by the lid/approved FR material.		☐	☐	☐
3.	All waste containers are emptied in a timely manner.		☐	☐	☐
4.	All waste, and other combustible material resulting from work activity is disposed of in approved closable non-combustible waste receptacles; or is removed from the building at the end of each work shift.	☐	☐	☐	☐
5.	Other combustible material/waste concerns?	☐	☐	☐	☐

** Any **Unsatisfactory** items require a comment entry. Note any factors that led to the unsatisfactory condition.

Comments

Facility Manager: _____ (print/sign) _____ (date)

Inspector: _____ (print/sign) _____ (date)

END OF DOCUMENT