Fire Hazard Analysis for Turbine Building of NPPs

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1. Introduction

In order to prove fire safety of operating nuclear power plants, plant-specific fire hazard analysis should be performed. Furthermore, the effect of design changes on fire safety should be reviewed periodically.

Figure 1 shows the general process of fire hazard analysis. At the estimating fire vulnerability stage, the factors that influence fire vulnerability include ignition sources, combustibles, fire barriers, fire protection features such as detection, alarm, suppression, evacuation are investigated. At the stage of fire hazard assessment, assessment and propagation hazard, passive and active fire protection features, and fire protection program such as pre-fire plan and related procedures are investigated. Based on the result of fire hazard analysis, reasonable improvement plan for fire protection can be established.

Fire hazard analysis is performed to identify the validity of the “defense-in-depth” in fire protection. Considering their own characteristic, some items are assessed by each fire area and the others are assessed by whole unit. Items such as combustibles, fire loadings, fire barriers, detection, and suppression systems are assessed by each fire area. On the other hand, items such as water supplies systems, emergency communication, fire protection program, administrative control, related procedures are assessed by whole unit.

○ Assessment items by each fire area
  - Quantification of combustibles
  - Ignition sources
  - Fire barrier components: fire barrier, fire door, and fire damper
  - Fire expansion in fire area
  - Fire protection features: fire alarm, fixed suppression, and manual suppression systems
  - Other fire protection features: smoke removal, evacuation, emergency lighting, emergency communication, and flooding protection
  - Unexpected result by action of fire suppression systems

○ Assessment items for common
  - Fire protection program
  - Administrative control of combustibles and ignition sources
  - Water supplies systems
  - Manual fire suppression features
  - Emergency communication
  - Safe shutdown capability

2.2 Fire hazard analysis for turbine building

The results of fire hazard analysis for turbine building classified by assessment items are as follows.

○ Fire areas
  - Turbine building has three fire areas. Table 1 shows those lists and fire loadings and figure 2 shows the fire area drawing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Fire area number</th>
<th>Fire area name</th>
<th>Fire loadings (Btu/ft²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ZTF-01</td>
<td>Turbine building</td>
<td>73,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ZTF-07</td>
<td>Stair</td>
<td>8,249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>ZTG-02</td>
<td>Lube oil reservoir</td>
<td>393,762</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Methods and Results

2.1 Assessment items

This paper describes the result of fire hazard analysis classified by fire area for turbine building of which fire hazards and fire frequencies are relatively high in operating nuclear power plant.
○ Fire barriers
- Fire door
In the fire area ZTG-02, because of high temperature and frequently access, some fire doors are always open. Therefore, it needs to be improved that these fire doors should be closed automatically when fire detected.
- Penetration seals
In the fire area ZTF-01, because penetration seals are component of fire barriers, some unsealed or dissatisfied penetrations should be reconstructed.

○ Fire hazards
- Combustibles
In the fire area ZTF-01, Transient combustibles releasing a lot of heat and toxic gas such as vinyl, rubber, and plastic should be eliminated or limited for storage.
- Temporary electric equipments
In the fire area ZTF-01, because electric equipments temporary installed have high hazards and operated at all times, they should be changed into standard equipment.

○ Fire protection features
In the fire area ZTF-01, because improper position of sprinkler nozzle and pipe supporter interferes with effective suppression, their position should be properly changed.
In the fire area ZTF-01, because several tip of water spray system is omitted, it needs to be complement and checked periodically.

○ Safe shutdown capability
Equipments in turbine building are non-safety related, so there is no problem of safe shutdown capability.

3. Conclusion

○ Based on the result of fire hazard analysis, reasonable improvement plan for fire protection can be established.
○ Considering their own characteristic, items such as combustibles, fire loadings, fire barriers, detection, and suppression systems are assessed by each fire area. On the other hand, items such as water supplies systems, emergency communication, fire protection program, administrative control, related procedures are assessed by whole unit.
○ As a result of fire hazard analysis for turbine building of which fire hazard and fire frequency are relatively high, several improvement plan can be derived and can be practically implemented.
○ Despite high hazards, there is no problem of safe shutdown capability for turbine building.

REFERENCES