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NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION WASHINGTON, D. C. 20555

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MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mohamed M. Shanbaky, Chief.

Facilities Radiation Protection Section

Division of Engineering and Technical Programs

Region 1

FROM:

Dennis P. Allison, Chief, Section B

Engineering and Generic Communications Branch

Division of Emergency Preparedness

and Engineering Response

Office of Inspection and Enforcement

SUBJECT:

REQUESTED CLARIFICATION OF 10 CFR 20 APPENDIX A. NOTE &

In response to your April 11, 1984 memorandum (copy enclosed) requesting clarification on the above respiratory regulatory requirement, we have reviewed your request and provide the following guidance. We have co-ordinated our response with Lynnette Hendricks (IE). ELD has no legal objections with our guidance.

Note "i" to 10 CFR 20's Appendix A, "Protection Factors for Respirators" states, in part, "There shall be a standby rescue person equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus and communications equipment whenever supplied-air suits are used." An insight to the original intent of this requirement is gained from NUREG-D041, Section 5.1.3, SUITS,:

"The need for an adequate continuous supply of respirable air to such suits is more important than with other air-line respirators. Such need stems from the potential lack of adequate warning in case of loss of air supply and the difficulties that would be encountered by the wearer in extricating himself from the suit while carbon dioxide, moisture, and heat build up, and oxygen becomes deficient inside the suit. A loss of a continuous air supply and a consequent deficiency of oxygen as a result of rebreathing can cause rapid onset of unconsciousness and death (Ref. 16).

For this reason, and because circumstances in which rescue is required might include extreme respiratory hazards, a second individual equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus shall be stationed in respirable air outside the contaminated area. This individual shall be prepared and trained to render emergency assistance to the individual in the suit in case of failure of the air supply. He shall be in visual, voice, or signal line communication at all times."

As you know, air-supplied respirators such as suits, hoods, etc., are not allowed to be used in areas of immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH).

Thus, the original intent of requiring the rescuer be equipped with a SCBA was probably to ensure that this rescuer could successfully accomplish the rescue mission in case the work space should rapidly deteriorate.

In the case you cited in Region 1, we agree that the licensee had adequately evaluated the situation, and provided for effective rescue capability. Accordingly we recommend closing the unresolved item with no further enforcement action.

In general, we believe this SCBA requirement, as discussed above, is too inflexible. By separate correspondence we will forward to RES our recommendation to change this requirement to make it less prescriptive. However, when workers are using air-supplied suits, the licensee must carefully evaluate the hazards of the normal workers' environment; and, further postulate emergency scenarios that could reasonably lead to a deterioration of the worker/rescuer environment. The licensee then must decide what level of respiratory protection must be readily available for use by the rescuer.

Other collateral rescue provisions (communication, etc.) mentioned in the rule/NUREG seem reasonable and should be fully implemented by the licensee. As a reminder, OSHA regulations [29 CFR 1910.134(e)(3)] explicitly covers proper use of respirators for workers in dancerous atmospheres. If you have any further questions regarding this matter, please call Jim Wigginton or myself.

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Dennis P. Allison, Chief, Section B Engineering and Generic Communications Branch Division of Emergency Prepareoness and Engineering Response, 1E

Enclosure: As stated

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