Report of the Committee on
Wastewater Treatment Plants

Garr M. Jones, Chair
Brown and Caldwell, CA [SE]

Alphonse A. Abadir, U. S. Department of Labor, DC [L]
  Rep. Sporting Arms & Ammunition Manufacturers Institute, Inc.
John R. Anderson, Marshfield, MA [SE]
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A. W. Ballard, Crouse-Hinds, NY [M]
  Rep. National Electrical Manufacturers Association
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  Rep. Water Environment Federation
John N. Harrell, Wilson & Company, Engineers & Architects, MO [SE]
Edward J. Sikora, National Clay Pipe Institute, WI [M]
James F. Wheeler, US Environmental Protection Agency, DC [E]

Alternates

Mark Kreinbihl, The Gorman-Rupp Company, OH [M]
  (Alt. to G. Hewitt)
Edwin C. Lamb, National Clay Pipe Institute, AZ [M]
  (Alt. to E. J. Sikora)

Staff Liaison: Richard P. Bielen

Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for
documents on criteria for safeguarding against the fire and explosion hazards
specific to wastewater treatment plants and associated collection systems,
including the hazard classification of specific areas and processes.

This list represents the membership at the time the Committee was
balloted on the text of this report. Since that time, changes in the
membership may have occurred. A key to classifications is found at the
back of the document.

The Report of the Technical Committee on Wastewater Treatment Plants
is presented for adoption.

This Report was prepared by the Technical Committee on Wastewater
Treatment Plants and proposes for adoption, a complete revision to
NFPA 820, Standard for Fire Protection in Wastewater Treatment and
Collection Facilities, 1999 edition. NFPA 820 is published in Volume 8 of
the 2001 National Fire Codes and in separate pamphlet form.

This Report has been submitted to letter ballot of the Technical
Committee on Wastewater Treatment Plants, which consists of 9 voting
members. The results of the balloting, after circulation of any negative
votes, can be found in the report.

A building construction material not complying with the definition of noncombustible material that with a structural base of noncombustible material, with a surfacing not exceeding a thickness of 1/8 in. (3.2 mm), that has a flame spread index not greater than 50; (b) Materials, in the form and thickness used, other than as described in (a), having neither a flame spread index greater than 25 nor evidence of continued progressive combustion, and of such composition that surfaces that would be exposed by cutting through the material on any plane would have neither a flame spread index greater than 25 nor evidence of continued progressive combustion. Materials subject to increased progressive combustion in buildings or to the fire hazard evaluation of materials.


A building construction material not complying with the definition of noncombustible material that in the form in which it is used, has a potential heat value not exceeding 3500 Btu/lb (8141 kJ/kg) when tested in accordance with NFPA 259, Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials, and complies with (a) or (b):

(a) Materials having a structural base of noncombustible material, with a surfacing not exceeding a thickness of 1/8 in. (3.2 mm), that has a flame spread index not greater than 50; (b) Materials, in the form and thickness used, other than as described in (a), having neither a flame spread index greater than 25 nor evidence of continued progressive combustion and, of such composition that surfaces that would be exposed by cutting through the material on any plane would have neither a flame spread index greater than 25 nor evidence of continued progressive combustion.

COMMITTEE MEETING ACTION: Accept
NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 9
VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION: AFFIRMATIVE: 6
NOT RETURNED: 3 Abadir, Callier, Harrell

A material that in the form in which it is used and under the conditions anticipated will not aid combustion or add appreciable heat to an ambient fire. Materials, when tested in accordance with ASTM E 136, Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750°C, shall be considered noncombustible materials.

Any atmosphere with an oxygen concentration greater than ambient by providing consistent meaning of defined terms throughout the National Fire Codes.

COMMITTEE MEETING ACTION: Accept
NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 9
VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION: AFFIRMATIVE: 6
NOT RETURNED: 3 Abadir, Callier, Harrell

OSHA, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Involuntary Investigation Systems in Class I Hazardous Locations.

3 Abadir, Callier, Harrell

Involuntary Investigation Systems in Class I Hazardous Locations.


As applied to equipment, recognizable as suitable for the specific purpose, function, use, environment, application, etc., where described in a particular Code requirement.

Intrinsically Safe (preferred) NFPA 99, 1999 ed.

As applied to equipment and wiring, equipment and wiring that are incapable of releasing sufficient electrical energy under normal or abnormal conditions to cause ignition of a specific hazardous atmospheric mixture.


Equipment and wiring that are not capable of releasing sufficient electrical or thermal energy under normal or abnormal conditions to cause ignition of a specific flammable or combustible atmospheric mixture in its most easily ignitable concentration. Abnormal conditions include accidental damage to any field-installed wiring, failure of electrical components, application of overvoltage, adjustment and maintenance operations, and other similar conditions. (See ANSI/ISA RP 12.67, Installation of Intrinsically Safe Instrument Systems in Class I Hazardous Locations.)


A building construction material that does not comply with the definition of noncombustible material, that, in the form in which it is used, has a potential heat value not exceeding 3500 Btu/lb (8141 kJ/kg) (see NFPA 259, Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials), and that complies with either of the following (a) or (b). Materials subject to an increase in combustibility or flame-spread rating beyond the limits herein established through the effects of age, moisture, or other atmospheric condition shall be considered combustible.

(a) Materials having a structural base of noncombustible material, with a surfacing not exceeding a thickness of 1/8 in. (3.2 mm), and with a flame-spread rating not greater than 50
(b) Materials in the form and thickness used, other than as described in (a), having neither a flame spread rating greater than 25 nor evidence of continued progressive combustion and of such composition that surfaces that would be exposed by cutting through the material on any plane would have neither a flame spread rating greater than 25 nor evidence of continued progressive combustion.

820-1-(1-5 Definitions (GOT)) : Accept
SUBMITTER: Technical Committee on Wastewater Treatment Plants.

820-3-(Chapter 3 Unit Process) : Reject
SUBMITTER: Ashwani K. Wason, Carollo Engineers

RECOMMENDATION: CGD requirement for Division 1 areas should be deleted

SUBSTANTIATION: CGD system in Division 1 areas will keep exploding under normal operating conditions.

Note: Supporting Material is available for review at NFPA headquarters.

COMMITTEE MEETING ACTION: Reject
COMMITTEE STATEMENT: History shows there are incidents if explosions of slug discharges or gases. It is a valid part of a protection system to detect vapors at or before it reaches a flammable limit. The continuous presence of gas in a Class I, Division 1 location may not be the norm for all processes of a wastewater treatment plant.
820-4-(Table 4-2(b)) : Accept

SUBMITTER: Technical Committee on Wastewater Treatment Plants,

RECOMMENDATION: Add a new row to Table 4-2(b) as shown below:

Note: Row 2, Sludge Drying Processes remains as is 4-2(b), 2 ia an additional requirement.

SUBSTANTIATION: This proposal clarifies and addresses a hazard that was not previously recognized. The storage of combustible dust is a hazard and can explode.

COMMITTEE MEETING ACTION: Accept

NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 9

VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:

AFFIRMATIVE: 6

NOT RETURNED: 3 Abadir, Callier, Harrell

820-5-(Table 7-3) : Reject

SUBMITTER: Larry Maldonado, City of Portland, OR

RECOMMENDATION: Table 7.3, Row 2(a), Row 2(b), Row 2(c) and Rows 3(a) and 3(b), change:

<12 ft/min, ≥2 ft/min and ≥6 ft/min to <6 air changes per hour, ≥2 air changes per hour, ≥6 air changes per hour.

SUBSTANTIATION: Change is required to be consistent with the statements in paragraph 7-3.1, and Table 4(a), Rows 17, 20, and 21 when reading the ventilation requirements of Table 4(a). Really, this is just a misprint correction - there is no air velocity to measure in rooms.

COMMITTEE MEETING ACTION: Reject

COMMITTEE STATEMENT: The 1999 edition already incorporated this change.

NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 9

VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:

AFFIRMATIVE: 6

NOT RETURNED: 3 Abadir, Callier, Harrell

820-6-(Entire Document) : Accept

SUBMITTER: Technical Committee on Wastewater Treatment Plants,

RECOMMENDATION: Change: "Explosive Limits" to "Flammable Limits" in the definition, and throughout the document.

SUBSTANTIATION: Flammable Limit is technically more correct and is consistent with NFPA 70.

COMMITTEE MEETING ACTION: Accept

NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 9

VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:

AFFIRMATIVE: 6

NOT RETURNED: 3 Abadir, Callier, Harrell

820-7-(Entire Document) : Accept

SUBMITTER: Technical Committee on Wastewater Treatment Plants,

RECOMMENDATION: Restructure entire document to comply with the NFPA Manual of Style as follows:

1. Chapter 1 to contain administrative text only.
2. Chapter 2 to contain only referenced publications cited in the mandatory portions of the document.
3. Chapter 3 to contain only definitions.
4. All mandatory sections of the document must be evaluated for usability, adoptability, and enforceability language. Generate necessary committee proposals.
5. All units of measure in document are converted to SI units with inch/ pound units in parentheses.
6. Appendices restructured and renamed as "Annexes."


COMMITTEE MEETING ACTION: Accept

NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 9

VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:

AFFIRMATIVE: 6

NOT RETURNED: 3 Abadir, Callier, Harrell

820-8-(Entire Document) : Accept

SUBMITTER: Technical Committee on Wastewater Treatment Plants,

RECOMMENDATION: Completely revise NFPA 820, Standard for Fire Protection in Wastewater Treatment Facilities, shown at the end of this report. Incorporate all technical changes from the proposals and all Manual of Style changes.

SUBSTANTIATION: NFPA 820 was completely revised to incorporate all Manual of Style changes to eliminate unenforceable language, remove exceptions, break out multiple requirements, use preferred definitions, add requirements to address the protection of enclosed dried sludge storage areas, and the committee standardized the use of the term flammable limits.

COMMITTEE MEETING ACTION: Accept

NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 9

VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:

AFFIRMATIVE: 6

NOT RETURNED: 3 Abadir, Callier, Harrell

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>R</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dried Sludge Storage areas, if enclosed</td>
<td>Potential for ignition of dust</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Entire Room²</td>
<td>Division 1¹</td>
<td>NC (Construction in accordance with NFPA 68 and NFPA 69)</td>
<td>H, FAS, and FSS (See NFPA 61 and NFPA 69)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The NR designation in column C indicates that no ventilation requirements are established for the space and therefore, Table 7-3.1 also has no requirements.


²The area beyond the envelope is unclassified.

²If acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction, it shall be permitted to be determined in accordance with classifications in NFPA 499, Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas.

FAS — Fire alarm system

FSS — Fire suppression system (e.g. automatic sprinkler, water spray, foam gaseous, or dry chemical)

H — Hydrant protection in accordance with 5-2.4

NEC — In accordance with NFPA 70, National Electrical Code

NC — Noncombustible material

NR — No requirement
This standard shall establish minimum requirements for protection against fire and explosion hazards in wastewater treatment plants and associated collection systems, including the hazard classification of specific areas and processes. This standard shall apply to the following:

1.1.1.1 Collection sewers
1.1.1.2 Trunk sewers
1.1.1.3 Interceptor sewers
1.1.1.4 Combined sewers
1.1.1.5 Storm sewers
1.1.1.6 Pumping stations
1.1.1.7 Wastewater treatment plants
1.1.1.8 Sludge-handling facilities
1.1.1.9 Chemical-handling facilities
1.1.1.10 Treatment facilities
1.1.1.11 Ancillary structures

This standard shall not apply to the following:

1.1.1.1 Collection, treatment, or disposal of industrial wastes or manufactured by-products that are treated on-site and not discharged to a publicly or privately operated municipal facility
1.1.1.2 On-site treatment systems
1.1.1.3 Pressure sewer systems
1.1.1.4 Building drain systems and appurtenances
1.1.1.5 Industrial sewer systems and appurtenances
1.1.1.6 Personnel safety from toxic and hazardous materials or products of combustion
1.1.1.7 Separate nonprocess-related structures

1.2 Purpose.
1.2.1 The purpose of this standard shall be to provide a degree of fire and explosion protection for life, property, continuity of mission, and protection of the environment.
1.2.2 The purpose of this standard shall be to reduce or eliminate the effects of fire or explosion by maintaining structural integrity, controlling flame spread and smoke generation, preventing the release of toxic products of combustion, and maintaining serviceability and operation of the facility.

1.3 Application.
1.3.1* New Installations. The requirements of this standard shall apply to new installations.
1.3.1.1 When additions or modifications are made to existing facilities, the modifications shall reflect the requirements of this document.
1.3.1.2 In any event, the requirements of this standard shall be used by owners in a risk assessment to identify the areas of a treatment plant that are vulnerable to fire or other loss.

1.3.2 Toxicity and Biological Hazards.
1.3.2.1 This standard shall apply to the fire and explosion hazards of various substances associated with wastewater treatment and conveyance.
1.3.2.2 This standard shall not apply to toxicity and biological hazards.

CAUTION: It is recognized that, from a personnel safety standpoint, toxicity and biological hazards can be present in life-threatening concentrations while no threat of fire or explosion exists.

1.3.3 Fire Risk Evaluation. A fire risk evaluation shall be initiated early in the facility design or alteration to integrate the fire prevention and fire protection requirements described in this document.

1.3.4 Ventilation Practices. Ventilation rates required by this standard shall be to minimize fire and explosion hazards, which could be insufficient to protect personnel from exposure to toxic and biological hazards.

1.3.5 Materials Selection. The fire risk evaluation shall include evaluation of flame spread, smoke generation, and the impact that a fire or explosion will have on the structural integrity of the facility when conditions or applications warrant the selection of combustible, limited-combustible, or low flame spread materials.

CAUTION: Since many of the corrosion-resistant materials and coatings are combustible or limited-combustible and could represent a considerable fuel load during fire events, the design and fire risk evaluation shall consider any additional hazards imposed by the use of these materials.

1.4 Retroactivity. The provisions of this standard reflect a consensus of what is necessary to provide an acceptable degree of protection from the hazards addressed in this standard at the time the standard was issued.

1.4.1 Unless otherwise specified, the provisions of this standard shall not apply to facilities, equipment, structures, or installations that existed or were approved for construction or installation prior to the effective date of the standard. Where specified, the provisions of this standard shall be retroactive.

1.4.2 In those cases where the authority having jurisdiction determines that the existing situation presents an unacceptable degree of risk, the authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to apply retroactively any portions of this standard deemed appropriate.

1.4.3 The retroactive requirements of this standard shall be permitted to be modified if their application clearly would be impractical in the judgment of the authority having jurisdiction, and only where it is clearly evident that a reasonable degree of safety is provided.

1.5 Equivalency. 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 over those prescribed by this standard. Technical documentation shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction to demonstrate equivalency. The system, method, or device shall be approved for the intended purpose by the authority having jurisdiction.

1.6 Document Organization. This document shall be divided into 10 chapters.

1.6.1 Chapters 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, and 10 shall apply generally.

1.6.2 Chapters 4, 5, and 6 shall apply to specific processes and functions.

1.7* National Electrical Code® Criteria.

1.7.1 This standard is based on the criteria established by Article 500 of NFPA 70, National Electrical Code®, but shall not supersede or conflict with the requirements therein.

1.7.2 Once an area is classified, NFPA 70 shall be used to specify the types of equipment and the wiring methods that are required.
Chapter 3 Definitions

3.1 General. The definitions contained in this chapter shall apply to the terms used in this standard. Where terms are not included, common usage of the terms shall apply.

3.2 NFPA Official Definitions.

3.2.1 Approved. Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

3.2.2 Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). The organization, office, or individual responsible 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 evaluation of products or services, 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. A document, the main text of which contains only mandatory provisions using the word “shall” to indicate requirements and which is in form generally suitable for mandatory reference by another standard or code or for adoption into law. Nonmandatory provisions shall be located in an appendix or annex, footnote, or fine-print note and are not to be considered a part of the requirements of a standard.

3.3 General Definitions.

3.3.1 Activated Carbon. Adsorptive carbon particles or granules usually obtained by heating carbonaceous material in the absence of air or in steam and possessing a high capacity to selectively remove trace and soluble components from solution.

3.3.2 Activated Sludge. A microbial mass grown in aeration tanks, subsequently separated from treated wastewater by sedimentation, and possessing a high capacity to selectively remove trace and soluble components from solution.

3.3.3 Adjacent. Sharing a common wall, partition, or barrier.

3.3.4 Advanced (Tertiary) Wastewater Treatment. Any physical, chemical, or biological treatment process used to accomplish a degree of treatment greater than that achieved by secondary treatment. (See also definition of Secondary Wastewater Treatment.)

3.3.5 Anaerobic Digestion. A unit process designed to biologically convert organic matter (sludge) through the action of microorganisms in the absence of elemental oxygen. Process by-products include a gas containing methane, carbon dioxide, and small quantities of hydrogen sulfide. The digestion tank can have a fixed or floating roof system.
3.3.6 Anaerobic Waste Treatment. A unit process providing treatment of the liquid stream by action of microorganisms in the absence of elemental oxygen, the process by-products of which include a gas containing methane, carbon dioxide, and small quantities of hydrogen sulfide.

3.3.7 Building. Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy. (NFPA 101)

3.3.8 Building Drain. In plumbing, the part of the lowest horizontal piping of a drainage system that receives the discharge from soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside the walls of the building and conveys it to the building sewer (house connection or lateral).

3.3.9 Centrifuge. A mechanical device in which centrifugal force is used to separate solids from liquids or to separate liquids of different densities.

3.3.10 Chamber.

3.3.10.1 Grit Chamber. A detention chamber or an enlargement of a sewer designed to reduce the velocity of flow of the liquid to permit the separation of mineral from organic solids by differential sedimentation.

3.3.10.2 Screening Chamber. A chamber or enlargement of a sewer in which large suspended or floating solids or material is removed from raw wastewater by a screen.

3.3.11 Combustible. Capable of undergoing combustion. (NFPA 220)

3.3.12 Combustible Gas Detector. A gas detector used to detect the presence of flammable vapors and gases and to warn when concentrations in air approach the explosive range.

3.3.13 Combustible or Explosive Dust. A dust capable of spontaneous combustion or of exploding or burning when subjected to a source of ignition.

3.3.14 Compost. The product of the thermophilic biological oxidation of sludge or other organic materials.

3.3.15 Dissolved Air Flotation. A separation process in which air bubbles emerging from a supersaturated solution become attached to suspended solids in the liquid undergoing treatment and float them up to the surface.

3.3.16 Drying Bed. An underdrained, shallow, diked earthen structure used for drying sludge.

3.3.16.1 Drying Bed. A gas obtained as a by-product of the anaerobic sludge digestion process and the compression, conditioning, or treatment of such gas. Gas-handling equipment does not include equipment or devices for the utilization of the gas, such as boilers, engines, and waste gas burners.

3.3.17 Enclosed Space. The interior space of any tank or unit process that is closed to the atmosphere, excluding vents or pressure relief, or the area around any open tank or unit process surrounded by a building or other structure constructed with a roof and solid walls.

3.3.18 Equipment. A general term that includes items such as material, fittings, devices, appliances, and fixtures and apparatus, used as part of, or in connection with, a mechanical, instrument, or electrical installation.

3.3.18.1 Gas-Handling Equipment. Equipment, including gas compressors, sediment traps, drip traps, gas scrubbers, and pressure-regulating and control valves, used in the removal of gas evolved from the anaerobic digestion process and the compression, conditioning, or treatment of such gas. Gas-handling equipment does not include equipment or devices for the utilization of the gas, such as boilers, engines, and waste gas burners.

3.3.18.2 Utilization Equipment. Equipment that utilizes electric energy for electronic, electromechanical, chemical, heating, lighting, or similar purposes. [70: ]

3.3.19 Equipment Enclosure. The housing that covers, protects, or guards a piece of equipment that is not intended for personnel occupancy but that can provide access to the equipment.

3.3.20 Explosionproof Apparatus. Apparatus enclosed in a case that is capable of withstanding an explosion of a specified gas or vapor that may occur within it and capable of preventing the ignition of a specified gas or vapor surrounding the enclosure by sparks, flashes, or explosion of the gas or vapor within, and that operates at such an external temperature that a surrounding flammable atmosphere will not be ignited thereby. [70: ]

3.3.21 Flammable Limits.

3.3.21.1 Lower Flammable Limit (LFL). The minimum concentration of a gas–air or vapor–air mixture that supports flame, if ignited.

3.3.21.2 Upper Flammable Limit (UFL). The maximum concentration of a gas–air or vapor–air mixture that, if ignited, supports flame.

3.3.22 Filter.

3.3.22.1 Belt Filter. A sludge-dewatering or -concentrating device having continuous bands or belts of filtering media that pass around rollers and from which the material caught on the media is usually removed by gravity and pressure.

3.3.22.2 Pressure or Gravity Filter. A filter used to pass liquid through a medium to remove suspended solids.

3.3.22.3 Trickling Filter. A treatment unit process consisting of stone, plastic, redwood, or similar media over which wastewater is distributed and through which wastewater trickles to the underdrains and is treated by the microbial slimes formed on the surface of the media.

3.3.22.4 Vacuum Filter. A unit process, used to dewater wastewater sludge, consisting of a cylindrical drum mounted on a horizontal axis, covered with a media, and subjected to an internal vacuum.

3.3.23 Filter Press. A plate and frame press used in a unit process that is operated hydraulically and mechanically to produce a semisolid sludge cake from a slurry.

3.3.24 Fire Barrier. A continuous vertical or horizontal membrane, such as a wall or floor assembly, that is designed and constructed with a specified fire resistance rating to limit the spread of fire and that also will restrict the movement of smoke. Such barriers might have protected openings. [101: ]

3.3.25 Fire Loading. The amount of combustibles present in a given area, expressed in Btu/ft² (kJ/m²). [851: ]

3.3.26 Fire Prevention. Measures directed toward avoiding the inception of fire. [801: ]

3.3.27 Fire Protection. Methods of providing for fire control or fire extinguishment. [801: ]

3.3.28 Fire-Rated Penetration Seal. An assembly provided in an opening in a fire barrier for the passage of pipes, cable trays, and so forth, to maintain the fire resistance rating of the fire barrier. (NFPA 851)

3.3.29 Flash Dryer. A device for vaporizing water from partly dewatered and finely divided sludge through contact with a current of hot gas or superheated steam vapor that includes a squirrel-cage mill for separating the sludge cake into fine particles.

3.3.30 Flash Mixer. A device for quickly dispersing chemicals uniformly throughout a liquid or semisolid.

3.3.31 Flocculator. A device used in a unit process used for the formation of floc in wastewater.

3.3.32 Fluidized Bed Reactor. A pressure vessel or tank that is designed for liquid–solid or gas–solid reactions; the liquid or gas moves upward through the solids’ particles at a velocity sufficient to suspend the individual particles in the fluid. Applications include ion exchange, granular activated carbon adsorbers, and some types of furnaces, kilns, and biological contactors.

3.3.33 Force Main (Pressure Main). A pressure pipe connecting the pump discharge of a wastewater pumping station under pressure to a point of discharge.

3.3.34 Galleries. Long tunnels or walkways connecting separate buildings or structures. Galleries are generally underground, without windows, and with limited entrances and exits. Galleries frequently contain gas or other hazardous material transport systems, water, wastewater, sludge piping, electrical wiring, and mechanical or electrical equipment.

3.3.35 Gas.

3.3.35.1 Digester Gas. See definition of Sludge Gas.

3.3.35.2* Fuel Gas. A gas used as a fuel source, including natural gas, manufactured gas, sludge gas, liquefied petroleum gas–air mixtures, liquefied petroleum gas in the vapor phase, and mixtures of these gases.

3.3.35.3 Sewer Gas. Gas resulting from the decomposition of organic matter in wastewater in sewers and from the incidental, uncontrolled release of hydrocarbons or decomposition of organic matter in stagnant liquid and septic sludge in wastewater treatment plants. The gas might contain trace quantities of methane and hydrogen sulfide and could be low in oxygen. It might be both a fire and life safety hazard.

3.3.35.4 Sludge Gas. Gas obtained as a by-product of the anaerobic sludge digestion unit process from the decomposition of organic matter. Sludge gas has a high content of methane, varying amounts of carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulfide, and a small amount of nitrogen. It can be both a fire and life safety hazard.

3.3.36 Hazardous (Classified) Location. A location that is classified based on the properties of the flammable vapors, liquids, or gases, or combustible dusts or fibers that might be present and the likelihood that a flammable or combustible concentration or quantity is present.

3.3.37 Hydrogen Sulfide (H₂S). A toxic and lethal gas produced in sewers and digesters by anaerobic decomposition of wastewater solids or other anaerobic wastewater or sludge treatment processes.
3.3.38 Identified. Recognizable as suitable for the specific purpose, function, use, environment, application, etc., where described in a particular code requirement.

3.3.39 Imhoff Tank. A deep, two-story wastewater treatment tank consisting of an upper continuous-flow sedimentation chamber and a lower sludge digestion chamber.

3.3.40 Incineration. Combustion or controlled burning of volatile organic matter in sludge and solid waste that reduces the volume of the material while producing heat, dry inorganic ash, and gaseous emissions.

3.3.41 Inspection. A visual examination of a system or portion thereof to verify that it appears to be in operating condition and is free of physical damage.

3.3.42 Intrinsically Safe. As applied to equipment and wiring, equipment and wiring that are incapable of releasing sufficient electrical energy under normal or abnormal conditions to cause ignition of a specific hazardous atmospheric mixture. (NFPA 99)

3.3.43 Liquid. A liquid that has a closed-cup flash point at or above 37.8°C (100°F). (NFPA 30)

3.3.44 Maintenance. Work performed to keep equipment operable or to make repairs. (NFPA 10)

3.3.45 Maintenance Hole. A structure located on top of an opening in a gravity sewer, or an opening in the top or side of an enclosed vessel to allow personnel entry; also referred to as manhole or manway.

3.3.46 Material.

3.3.46.1 Limited-Combustible Material. A building construction material that does not comply with the definition of noncombustible material, that, in the form in which it is used, has a potential heat value not exceeding 3500 Btu/lb (8141kJ/kg) (see NFPA 259, Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials), and that complies with either of the following (a) or (b). Materials subject to an increase in combustibility or flame-spread rating beyond the limits herein established through the effects of age, moisture, or other atmospheric conditions shall be considered combustible. (a) Materials having a structural base of noncombustible material, with a surfacing not exceeding a thickness of 1/8 in. (3.2 mm), and with a flame-spread rating not greater than 50. (b) Materials in the form and thickness used, other than as described in (a), having neither a flame-spread rating greater than 25 nor evidence of continued progressive combustion and of such composition that surfaces that would be exposed by cutting through the material on any plane would have neither a flame-spread rating greater than 25 nor evidence of continued progressive combustion. (NFPA 96)

3.3.46.2 Noncombustible Material. A material that, 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. Materials that are reported as passing ASTM E 136, Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750°C, shall be considered noncombustible materials. (NFPA 220)

3.3.47 Methane (CH₄). A colorless, odorless, flammable gaseous hydrocarbon present in natural gas and formed by the anaerobic decomposition of organic matter. (See also definition of Anaerobic Digestion.)

3.3.48 Nitrification Tank. A unit process tank for the oxidation of ammonia and nitrogen into nitrates through biochemical actions.

3.3.49 Nonenclosed. Any tank or unit process open to the atmosphere or the area around any open tank or unit process housed in a building or other structure constructed with a roof and having at least 50 percent of the wall area open to the atmosphere. Fixed open louvered panels with effective openings greater than 50 percent of the wall area and evenly distributed over the wall area are considered open to the atmosphere.

3.3.50 Oxygen-Enriched Atmosphere. Air atmospheres containing more than 23.5 percent oxygen by volume at one standard atmosphere pressure. (NFPA 670)

3.3.51 Ozonation. The process of contacting wastewater or air with ozone for the purpose of disinfection, oxidation, or odor control.

3.3.52 Physically Separated. A gas tight partition between two adjacent spaces, or two nonadjacent spaces, with no means of gas communication between the spaces. Personnel entry to the separate spaces is by individual, grade-level exterior access ports with no physical connection between the two.

3.3.53 Primary Wastewater Treatment. The first major treatment in a wastewater treatment plant, generally consisting of screening, comminution or grinding, grit removal, sedimentation, skimming, or any combination of such unit processes.

3.3.54 Pumping Station. A structure that contains pumps and appurtenant piping, valves, and other mechanical and electrical equipment for pumping wastewater or other liquid. Also called lift station.

3.3.55 Pyrolysis. The destructive distillation of organic compounds in an oxygen-free environment that converts the organic matter into gases, liquids, and char.

3.3.56 Rating.

3.3.56.1 Fire Resistance Rating. The time, in minutes or hours, that materials or assemblies have withstood a fire exposure as established in accordance with the test procedures of NFPA 251, Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Endurance of Building Construction and Materials. (NFPA 150)

3.3.56.2* Low Flame Spread Rating. A flame spread rating of 25 or less.

3.3.57 Rotating Biological Contactor (RBC). A unit process for wastewater treatment that is composed of large, closely spaced plastic discs that are rotated about a horizontal shaft (usually a secondary biological treatment process).

3.3.58 Scum or Skimmings. Grease, solids, liquids, and other floatable material removed from settling tanks.

3.3.59 Secondary Wastewater Treatment. Wastewater treatment unit processes usually consisting of primary treatment and biological oxidation using activated sludge or trickling filtration followed by clarification.

3.3.60 Sedimentation. The unit process of subsidence of suspended matter carried by water, wastewater, or other liquids by gravity. Sedimentation is usually accomplished by reducing the velocity of the liquid below the point at which sedimentation can transport the suspended material. Also called settling, it can be enhanced by chemical addition, coagulation, and flocculation.

3.3.61 Sewer. A single pipe or system of pipes or conduits that carries wastewater or drainage water.

3.3.61.1 Branch Sewer. A sewer that receives wastewater from a relatively small area and discharges into a main sewer serving more than one branch sewer area.

3.3.61.2 Building Sewer. In plumbing, a sewer that consists of the extension from the building drain to the public sewer or other place of disposal; also called house connection or lateral.

3.3.61.3 Collector Sewer. A sewer that consists of a pipe or conduit that receives wastewater from a relatively small area from two or more lateral sewers and that subsequently discharges into a trunk sewer.

3.3.61.4 Combined Sewer. A sewer intended to receive both wastewater and storm or surface water.

3.3.61.5 Industrial Sewer. A sewer intended to receive only industrial wastewater or other liquid or water-carried wastes. (See also definitions of Sanitary Sewer, Storm Sewer, and Combined Sewer).

3.3.61.6 Interceptor Sewer. A sewer that receives dry-weather flow and frequently additional predetermined quantities of storm water (if from a combined system) from a number of transverse sewers or outlets and conducts such water to a point for treatment or disposal; also called main sewer.

3.3.61.7 Outfall Sewer. A sewer that receives wastewater from a collecting system or from a treatment plant and carries it to a point of final discharge.

3.3.61.8 Pressure Sewer. A collection sewer that incorporates a wastewater grinder pump or septic tank effluent pump to convey wastewater from a single residence or group of residences or small commercial establishments to a private or public sewer system or on-site disposal system.

3.3.61.9 Private Sewer. A sewer privately owned and used by one or more properties or owners.

3.3.61.10 Relief Sewer. A sewer built to carry the flows in excess of the capacity of an existing sewer; also, a sewer intended to carry a portion of the flow from a district in which the existing sewers are of insufficient capacity.
3.3.61.11 Residential Sewer. A sewer intended to receive only residential wastewater. (See also definitions of Combined Sewer, Sanitary Sewer, and Storm Sewer).

3.3.61.12 Sanitary Sewer. A sewer that carries liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions together with minor quantities of storm water, surface water, and groundwater that are not admitted intentionally.

3.3.61.13 Storm Sewer. A pipe or conduit that carries storm water and surface water, street wash and other wash water, or drainage but that excludes domestic wastewater and industrial wastes (also called storm drain).

3.3.61.14 Trunk Sewer. A sewer consisting of the principal pipe or conduit to which one or more collector sewers or branch sewers are tributaries; also called main sewer.

3.3.62 Sludge. A semiliquid mass of accumulated settled solids deposited from raw or treated wastewater in tanks or basins; also referred to as biosolids.

3.3.63 Sludge Cake. A semisolid product of a sludge-dewatering process.

3.3.64 Sludge Dewatering. The process of removing a part of the water in sludge by any physical or mechanical method without heat, such as draining, pressing, vacuum filtration, centrifuging, or passing between rollers.

3.3.65 Sludge Gas Vent. A passage that allows the controlled release of gases from anaerobic treatment processes or gas storage facilities.

3.3.66 Sludge Thickening. A sludge treatment process designed to concentrate wastewater sludges by gravity, mechanical means, or air flotation.

3.3.67 Structure. That which is built or constructed. (NFPA 101)
3.3.67.1 Ancillary Structure. A structure that is an integral part of the wastewater treatment or collection process.

3.3.67.2 Separate Nonprocess-Related Structure. A structure that is physically separated and does not contain any process-related equipment associated with the collection and treatment of wastewater and solids derived from wastewater treatment processes.

3.3.68 System.
3.3.68.1 On-Site Treatment System. A self-contained system, including pumping equipment, that provides both treatment and disposal of wastewater on or immediately adjacent to a single residence or group of residences or small commercial establishments.

3.3.68.2 Sludge-Drying System. A processes that uses physical or mechanical evaporation techniques with or without the application of heat to achieve solids concentrations greater than 85 percent.

3.3.69 *Through-Penetration Firestop. A specific construction consisting of the materials that fill the opening around penetrating items such as cables, cable trays, conduits, ducts, and pipes and their means of support through the wall or floor opening to prevent spread of fire.

3.3.70 Treatment.
3.3.70.1 Heat Treatment. A sludge-conditioning process combining high temperature, time, and pressure to improve the dewaterability of organic sludge.

3.3.70.2 Sludge Treatment. The processing of wastewater sludges to render them stable. Sludge treatment can be accomplished by aerobic or anaerobic digestion followed by drying on sand beds, filtering and incineration, filtering and drying, or wet-air oxidation.

3.3.71 Tunnel. See definition of Galleries.

3.3.72 Vault. An enclosed structure, usually underground, used to permit personnel access to various types of equipment and instrumentation. (NFPA 40)

3.3.73 Ventilation Rate. A value based on the number of air changes per hour and calculated using 100 percent outside air for the supply air that is exhausted. The number of air changes per hour is calculated on the basis of the maximum aggregate volume (under normal operating conditions) of the space to be ventilated.

3.3.74 Waste.
3.3.74.1 Hazardous Waste. Waste that is potentially damaging to the environment or human health due to its toxicity, ignitability, corrosivity, or chemical reactivity or another cause.

3.3.74.2 Industrial Waste. Generally liquid, solid, or gaseous wastes originating from the manufacture of specific products.

3.3.75 Wastewater. The spent water of a community that is a combination of the liquid and water-carried wastes from residences, commercial buildings, industrial plants, and institutions, together with any groundwater, surface water, and storm water that might be present.

3.3.75.1 Domestic Wastewater. Wastewater derived principally from sources such as dwellings, commercial establishments, and institutions, that might or might not contain small amounts of groundwater, surface water, or storm water.

3.3.75.2 Residential Wastewater. Wastewater derived from areas consisting of single- and multiple-family residences.

3.3.76 Well.
3.3.76.1 Dry Well. The portion of a pumping station designed to provide isolation and shelter or accommodations for controls or equipment associated with pumping of wastewater. Dry wells are designed to completely and permanently exclude wastewater or wastewater-derived atmospheres. Dry wells can contain accidental leakage of wastewater from shaft seals or occasional spills. A dry well could contain equipment such as pumps, motors, fans, wiring, controls, lights and associated wiring devices, and other accessories.

3.3.76.2 Wet Well. The portion of the pumping station that receives and temporarily stores wastewater for the purpose of pumping. A wet well might or might not contain electrical equipment such as pumps, motors, fans, wiring and wiring devices, controls, lights, and other accessories.

Chapter 4 Collection Systems
4.1* General.
4.1.1 This chapter shall establish minimum criteria for protection against fire and explosion hazards in the collection and transportation of municipal wastewater.
4.1.2 This chapter shall not apply to on-site systems, force mains, or those sewers that principally convey industrial wastes.

4.2* Design and Construction.

The design and construction of collection system facilities shall conform to Table 4.2, which summarizes the various components associated with wastewater collection and transport systems.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Location and Function</th>
<th>Fire and Explosion Hazard</th>
<th>Ventilation</th>
<th>Extent of Classified Area</th>
<th>NEC-Area Electrical Classification (All Class I, Group D)</th>
<th>Material of Construction for Buildings or Structures</th>
<th>Fire Protection Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>MATERIALS USED IN REHABILITATION, RECONSTRUCTION, OR SLIP-LINING OF SEwers</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>In accordance with 8.3.1</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>INDUSTRIAL SEWER Sewer transporting industrial wastewater only (no sanitary wastewater)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not included within the scope of this standard</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>STORM SEWER Sewer transporting storm water only (no sanitary wastewater)</td>
<td>Possible ignition of flammable gases and floating flammable liquids</td>
<td>NNV</td>
<td>Inside of sewer</td>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td>In accordance with 8.3.1</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>STORM WATER PUMPING STATION WET WELLS Liquid side of pumping station serving only a storm sewer system</td>
<td>Possible ignition of flammable gases and floating flammable liquids</td>
<td>NNV</td>
<td>Entire room or space</td>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td>NC, LC, or LFS</td>
<td>CGD if enclosed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 a</td>
<td>STORM WATER PUMPING STATION DRY WELLS Dry side of a pumping station serving only a storm sewer system and physically separated from wet well</td>
<td>Buildup of vapors from flammable or combustible liquids</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Entire dry well</td>
<td>Division 2, or unclassified, if space provided with pressurization in accordance with NFPA 406</td>
<td>NC, LC, or LFS</td>
<td>FE</td>
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<td>5 b</td>
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<td>Unclassified</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>PRESSURE SEWER (Force main) Sewer under pressure (flooded discharge pipe from pump or tank)</td>
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<td>Not included within the scope of this standard</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>BUILDING SEWER (Lateral sewer or drain) Sewer serving a house or single building (plumbing)</td>
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<td>Not included within the scope of this standard</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>INDIVIDUAL RESIDENTIAL SEWER Sewer serving one but not more than five dwellings</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NNV</td>
<td>Within enclosed space</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>INDIVIDUAL RESIDENTIAL PUMPING UNITS Pumping units serving one but not more than five dwellings (e.g., grinder pumps, septic tank effluent pumps, ejector pumps)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NNV</td>
<td>Within enclosed space</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 a</td>
<td>RESIDENTIAL SEWER Sewer transporting primarily residential wastewater</td>
<td>Possible ignition of flammable gases and floating flammable liquids</td>
<td>NNV</td>
<td>Within enclosed space</td>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td>In accordance with 8.3.1</td>
<td>NR</td>
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<td>10 b</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>RESIDENTIAL WASTEWATER PUMPING STATION WET WELL Pumping station transporting primarily residential wastewater</td>
<td>Possible ignition of flammable gases and floating flammable liquids</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Entire room or space</td>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td>NC, LC, or LFS</td>
<td>CGD</td>
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<td>Unclassified</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>RESIDENTIAL WASTEWATER PUMPING STATION DRY WELL Dry side of a pumping station transporting primarily residential wastewater</td>
<td>Buildup of vapors from flammable or combustible liquids</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Entire room or space</td>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td>NC, LC, or LFS</td>
<td>FE</td>
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<td>Unclassified</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>OUTFALL SEWER Final discharge pipe from a treatment plant, transporting treated wastewater</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NNV</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>SANITARY SEWER Sewer transporting domestic, commercial, and industrial wastewater</td>
<td>Possible ignition of flammable gases and floating flammable liquids</td>
<td>NNV</td>
<td>Inside of sewer</td>
<td>Division 1</td>
<td>In accordance with 8.3.1</td>
<td>NR</td>
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<td>Division 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>COMBINED SEWER Sewer transporting domestic, commercial, and industrial wastewater and storm water</td>
<td>Possible ignition of flammable gases and floating flammable liquids</td>
<td>NNV</td>
<td>Inside of sewer</td>
<td>Division 1</td>
<td>In accordance with 8.3.1</td>
<td>NR</td>
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<td>Division 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>WASTEWATER PUMPING STATION WET WELLS Liquid side of a pumping station serving a sanitary sewer or combined system</td>
<td>Possible ignition of flammable gases and floating flammable liquids</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Entire room or space</td>
<td>Division 1</td>
<td>NC, LC, or LFS</td>
<td>CGD</td>
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<td>Division 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>BELOWGRADE OR PARTIALLY BELOWGRADE WASTEWATER PUMPING STATION DRY WELL Pump room physically separated from wet well; pumping of wastewater from a sanitary or combined sewer system through closed pumps and pipes</td>
<td>Buildup of vapors from flammable or combustible liquids</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Entire space or room</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>NC, LC, or LFS</td>
<td>FE</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Division 2, or unclassified, if space provided with pressurization in accordance with NFPA 496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ABOVEGRADE WASTEWATER PUMPING STATION</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>NC, LC, or LFS</td>
<td>FE</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Pump room physically separated with no personnel access to wet well; pumping of wastewater from a sanitary or combined sewer system through closed pumps and pipes</td>
<td>Possible ignition of flammable gases and floating flammable liquids</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Entire space or room</td>
<td>Division 1</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>FE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 a</td>
<td>Pump room not physically separated from wet well; pumping of wastewater from a sanitary or combined sewer system through closed pumps and pipes</td>
<td>Possible ignition of flammable gases and floating flammable liquids</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td>NC, LC, or LFS</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>20 a</td>
<td>Areas physically separated from wet well that house systems handling wet well gases</td>
<td>Leakage and ignition of sewage gases</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Entire area if enclosed</td>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td>NC, LC, or LFS</td>
<td>CGD and FDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Areas within 0.9 m (3 ft) of leakage sources such as fans, dampers, flexible connections, flanges, pressurized unwelded ductwork, and odor-control vessels</td>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>20 c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Areas beyond 0.9 m (3 ft)</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>21 a</td>
<td>Access to sewer for personnel entry</td>
<td>Possible ignition of flammable gases and floating flammable liquids</td>
<td>NNV</td>
<td>Inside</td>
<td>Division 1</td>
<td>In accordance with 8.3.1</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>B</td>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 a</td>
<td>Structure where sewers intersect</td>
<td>Buildup of vapors from flammable or combustible liquids</td>
<td>NNV</td>
<td>Inside</td>
<td>Division 1</td>
<td>In accordance with 8.3.1</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Open and above grade or inside and ventilated</td>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Depressed section of gravity sewer</td>
<td>Possible ignition of flammable gases and floating flammable liquids</td>
<td>NNV</td>
<td>Interior of inlet and outlet structures</td>
<td>Division 1</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Inlet where street water enters a storm or combined sewer</td>
<td>Buildup of vapors from flammable or combustible liquids</td>
<td>NNV</td>
<td>Enclosed space</td>
<td>Division 1</td>
<td>In accordance with 8.3.1</td>
<td>NR</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>RESIDENTIAL DIVERSION STRUCTURES Enclosed structures where residential wastewater can be diverted</td>
<td>Buildup of vapors from flammable or combustible liquids</td>
<td>NNV</td>
<td>Enclosed space</td>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td>In accordance with Chapter 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>RESIDENTIAL BELOWGRADE VALVE VAULT With an exposed residential wastewater surface</td>
<td>Possible ignition of gases and floating flammable liquids</td>
<td>NNV</td>
<td>Enclosed space</td>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td>In accordance with 8.3.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>RESIDENTIAL CONTROL STRUCTURES Enclosed structures where residential wastewater flow is regulated</td>
<td>Buildup of vapors from flammable or combustible liquids</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Enclosed space</td>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td>In accordance with Chapter 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>RESIDENTIAL BELOWGRADE METERING VAULT With an exposed residential wastewater surface</td>
<td>Possible ignition of flammable gases and floating flammable liquids</td>
<td>NNV</td>
<td>Enclosed space</td>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td>In accordance with 8.3.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>DIVERSION STRUCTURES Enclosed structures where wastewater can be diverted</td>
<td>Buildup of vapors from flammable or combustible liquids</td>
<td>NNV</td>
<td>Enclosed space</td>
<td>Division 1</td>
<td>In accordance with Chapter 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>ABOVEGRADE VALVE VAULT Physically separated from the wet well; valves in vault in closed piping system</td>
<td></td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
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<td></td>
<td>b</td>
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<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>BELOWGRADE VALVE VAULT Physically separated from the wet well and with closed piping system</td>
<td>Buildup of vapors from flammable or combustible liquids</td>
<td>NNV</td>
<td>Enclosed space</td>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td>NC, LC, or LFS</td>
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<td>32</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>BELOWGRADE VALVE VAULT With an exposed wastewater surface</td>
<td>Possible ignition of gases and floating flammable liquids</td>
<td>NNV</td>
<td>Enclosed space</td>
<td>Division 1</td>
<td>NC</td>
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<td>33</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>CONTROL STRUCTURES Enclosed structures where wastewater or storm water flow is regulated</td>
<td>Buildup of vapors from flammable or combustible liquids</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Enclosed space</td>
<td>Division 1</td>
<td>In accordance with Chapter 8</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>WASTEWATER HOLDING BASINS</td>
<td>Enclosed structures temporarily holding untreated or partially treated wastewater</td>
<td>Possible ignition of flammable gases and floating flammable liquids</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Enclosed space</td>
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<td>NC, LC, or LFS</td>
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<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td>WASTEWATER HOLDING BASINS, LINED OR UNLINED</td>
<td>Open structures holding storm water, combined wastewater, untreated or partially treated wastewater</td>
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<td>NR</td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>BELOWGRADE METERING VAULT</td>
<td>Physically separated from the wet well and with closed piping system</td>
<td>Buildup of vapors from flammable or combustible liquids</td>
<td>NNV</td>
<td>Enclosed space</td>
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<td>NC, LC, or LFS</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>BELOWGRADE METERING VAULT</td>
<td>With an exposed wastewater surface</td>
<td>Possible ignition of flammable gases and floating flammable liquids</td>
<td>NNV</td>
<td>Enclosed space</td>
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<td>NC, LC, or LFS</td>
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<td>38</td>
<td></td>
<td>COARSE AND FINE SCREEN FACILITIES</td>
<td>(See Coarse and Fine Screen Facilities in Table 5.2.)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: The NR designation in column C indicates that no ventilation requirements are established for the space and, therefore, Table 9.1.1.4 also has no requirements.

A — No ventilation or ventilated at less than 12 air changes per hour
B — Continuously ventilated at 12 changes per hour or in accordance with Chapter 9
C — Continuously ventilated at 6 air changes per hour or in accordance with Chapter 9
CGD — Combustible gas detection system
D — No ventilation or ventilated at less than 6 air changes per hour
FDS — Fire detection system
FE — Portable fire extinguisher
LC — Limited-combustible material
LFS — Low flame spread material
NA — Not applicable
NC — Noncombustible material
NEC — In accordance with NFPA 70, National Electrical Code
NNV — Not normally ventilated
NR — No requirement
5.1* General.

5.1.1 This chapter shall establish minimum criteria for protection against fire and explosion hazards associated with liquid stream treatment processes.

5.1.2 This chapter shall not apply to treatment systems serving individual structures or treatment systems that principally treat industrial wastes.

5.2* Design and Construction. The design and construction of liquid stream treatment processes shall conform to Table 5.2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>a: COARSE AND FINE SCREEN FACILITIES Removal of screenings from raw wastewater</td>
<td>Possible ignition of flammable gases and floating flammable liquids</td>
<td>A: Enclosed — entire space</td>
<td>Division 1</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>FE, H, and CGD if enclosed</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td>B: Within a 3 m (10 ft) envelope around equipment and open channel</td>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td>NC, LC, or LFS</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Not enclosed, open to atmosphere</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>PUMPING STATIONS (See Collection Systems, Table 4.2.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>a: FLOW EQUALIZATION TANKS Storage of raw or partially treated wastewater</td>
<td>Possible ignition of flammable gases and floating flammable liquids</td>
<td>A: Enclosed — entire space</td>
<td>Division 1</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>FE, H, and CGD if enclosed</td>
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<td></td>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td>B: Not enclosed, open to atmosphere</td>
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<td></td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td>Within a 3 m (10 ft) envelope around equipment and open channel</td>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td>NC, LC, or LFS</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>a: GRIT REMOVAL TANKS Separation of grit from raw wastewater</td>
<td>Possible ignition of flammable gases and floating flammable liquids</td>
<td>A: Enclosed — entire space</td>
<td>Division 1</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>FE, H, and CGD if enclosed</td>
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<td></td>
<td>b</td>
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<td>B: Not enclosed, open to atmosphere</td>
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<td></td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td>Within a 3 m (10 ft) envelope around equipment and open channel</td>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td>NC, LC, or LFS</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>a: PRE-AERATION TANKS Conditioning of wastewater prior to further treatment</td>
<td>Possible ignition of flammable gases and floating flammable liquids</td>
<td>A: Enclosed — entire space</td>
<td>Division 1</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>H and CGD if enclosed</td>
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<td></td>
<td>b</td>
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<td>B: Not enclosed, open to atmosphere</td>
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<td></td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td>Within a 3 m (10 ft) envelope around equipment and open channel</td>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td>NC, LC, or LFS</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PRIMARY SEDIMENTATION TANKS Separation of floating or settleable solids from raw wastewater</td>
<td>Possible ignition of flammable gases and floating flammable liquids</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Enclosed — entire space</td>
<td>Division 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not enclosed, open to atmosphere</td>
<td>Interior of the tank from the minimum operating water surface to the top of the tank wall; envelope 0.46 m (18 in.) above the top of the tank and extending 0.46 m (18 in.) beyond the exterior wall; envelope 0.46 m (18 in.) above grade extending 3 m (10 ft) horizontally from the exterior tank walls</td>
<td>Division 2</td>
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</table>

|   |   | AERATION BASIN, POND, LAGOON, OXIDATION DITCH, AEROBIC SUSPENDED GROWTH SYSTEMS, SEQUENCING BATCH REACTORS Aerobic treatment of wastewater open to the atmosphere |   |   |   | Unclassified (If process is not preceded by primary sedimentation, see Primary Sedimentation Tanks in Table 5.2 for classification.) |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | NR |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | H |

|   |   | ENCLOSED AERATION BASIN OR AEROBIC SUSPENDED GROWTH SYSTEMS Aerobic treatment of wastewater not preceded by primary treatment | Possible ignition of flammable gases or floating flammable liquids | A | Entire enclosed space not routinely entered by personnel | Division 1 |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | NC |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | NR |
| b |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | Division 2 |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | NC, LC, or LFS |

|   |   | ENCLOSED AERATION BASIN OR AEROBIC SUSPENDED GROWTH SYSTEMS Aerobic treatment of wastewater preceded by primary treatment |   |   |   | Unclassified |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | NC, LC, or LFS |

|   |   |   |   | Not normally a significant hazard; however, these processes might contain materials that are combustible under certain conditions |   | Unclassified (If unit process is not preceded by primary sedimentation, see Primary Sedimentation Tanks in Table 5.2 for classification.) |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | NR |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | H |

|   |   | TRICKLING FILTER, BIO-TOWER, AEROBIC FIXED-FILM SYSTEMS Aerobic biological treatment of wastewater |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

|   |   | ANAEROBIC TOWERS, ANAEROBIC FIXED-FILM SYSTEM Anaerobic biological treatment if sealed from atmosphere | Normally produces combustible gas as treatment process by-product |   |   |   | Division 1 |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | NC |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | FE and H |
| b |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | Division 2 |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | NC, LC, or LFS |

<p>|   |   | GAS-HANDLING SYSTEMS FOR LIQUID TREATMENT PROCESSES | Combustible gas, often under pressure |   | Enclosed — entire space | Division 1 |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | NC |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | FE and H |
| b | c |   |   | Not enclosed, open to atmosphere | Within a 3 m (10 ft) envelope around equipment* | Division 2 |   |   |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   | NC, LC, or LFS |</p>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>OXYGEN AERATION TANKS</td>
<td>Tanks for aerobic treatment of wastewater using high-purity oxygen rather than air</td>
<td>Ignition of flammable gases and floating flammable liquids in an oxygen-enriched environment</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Enclosed space</td>
<td>Division 2 (If unit process is not preceded by primary sedimentation, see Primary Sedimentation Tanks in Table 5.2 for classification.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>INTERMEDIATE, SECONDARY, OR TERTIARY SEDIMENTATION TANKS</td>
<td>Separate floating and settleable solids from wastewater at various treatment stages</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Unclassified (If unit process is not preceded by primary sedimentation, see Primary Sedimentation Tanks in Table 5.2 for classification.)</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>FLASH MIXER OR FLOCCULATION TANKS</td>
<td>Tanks for mixing various treatment chemicals with wastewater</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Unclassified (If unit process is not preceded by primary sedimentation, see Primary Sedimentation Tanks in Table 5.2 for classification.)</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>NITRIFICATION AND DENITRIFICATION TANKS</td>
<td>Tertiary treatment of wastewater to reduce or remove nitrogen</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Unclassified (If unit process is not preceded by primary sedimentation, see Primary Sedimentation Tanks in Table 5.2 for classification.)</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>BREAKPOINT CHLORINATION TANKS AND CHLORINE CONTACT TANKS</td>
<td>Application of chlorine in aqueous solution to wastewater</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>NR (These unit processes use corrosive chemicals that require the use of specific materials of construction. Special consideration shall be given to these materials of construction.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>AMMONIA STRIPPING TOWERS</td>
<td>(See Trickling Filter in Table 5.2.)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>NR (These unit processes use corrosive chemicals. Special consideration shall be given to these materials of construction.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>INTERMEDIATE OR FINAL PUMPING STATIONS</td>
<td>Pump(s) at intermediate stage or end of the treatment process</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>NR</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>GRAVITY AND PRESSURE FILTERS</td>
<td>Filtering of treated wastewater through sand or other media</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>CARBON COLUMN OR TANKS</td>
<td>Vessels containing carbon for tertiary treatment of wastewater</td>
<td>Significant hazard from combustible carbon material</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>ON-SITE OZONE GENERATION SYSTEM AND OZONE CONTACT TANKS</td>
<td>Ozone generation and purification for disinfection of wastewater</td>
<td>Similar to oxygen generation with addition of being highly corrosive (see Table D.1.1)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Not covered in this standard</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td>Ventilation Requirement</td>
<td>Classification</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>BACKWASH WATER AND WASTE BACKWASH WATER HOLDING TANKS</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>ULTRAVIOLET DISINFECTION UNIT Disinfection of wastewater by ultraviolet radiation</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>EFFLUENT STRUCTURES Various structures conveying treated wastewater away from treatment processes</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>a  ODOR-CONTROL SYSTEM AREAS Areas physically separated from processes that house systems handling flammable gases</td>
<td>Leakage and ignition of flammable gases</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b  Areas beyond 0.9 m (3 ft)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
- The NR designation in column C indicates that no ventilation requirements are established for the space and, therefore, Table 9.1.1.4 also has no requirements.
- Open channels and open structures upstream from the unit processes are classified the same as the downstream processes they supply.
- The area beyond the envelope is unclassified.
- Where liquid turbulence is not induced by aeration or other factors, the following criteria apply: (1) Interior of the tank from the minimum operating water surface to the top of the tank wall; (2) Envelope 0.46 m (18 in.) above the top of the tank and extending 0.46 m (18 in.) beyond the exterior wall; (3) Envelope 0.46 m (18 in.) above grade extending 10 ft (3 m) horizontally from the exterior tank walls.
- A — No ventilation or ventilated at less than 12 air changes per hour
- B — Continuously ventilated at 12 changes per hour or in accordance with Chapter 9
- C — Continuously ventilated at 6 air changes per hour or in accordance with Chapter 9
- CGD — Combustible gas detection system
- D — No ventilation or ventilated at less than 6 air changes per hour
- FE — Portable fire extinguisher
- H — Hydrant protection in accordance with 9.2.4
- LC — Limited-combustible material
- LFS — Low flame spread material
- NA — Not applicable
- NC — Noncombustible material
- NEC — In accordance with NFPA 70, National Electrical Code
- NR — No requirement
6.1* General.

6.1.1 This chapter shall establish minimum criteria for protection against fire and explosion hazards associated with solids treatment processes.

6.1.2 This chapter shall not apply to the treatment of solids from industrial waste treatment processes.

6.2* Design and Construction.

The design and construction of solids treatment processes shall conform to Table 6.2(a) and Table 6.2(b).

Table 6.2(a) Solids Treatment Processes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Location and Function</th>
<th>Fire and Explosion Hazard</th>
<th>Ventilation</th>
<th>Extent of Classified Area</th>
<th>NEC-Area Electrical Classification (All Class I, Group D)</th>
<th>Material of Construction for Buildings or Structures</th>
<th>Fire Protection Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>COARSE AND FINE SCREENINGS-HANDLING BUILDINGS Storage, conveying, or dewatering of screenings (no exposed flow of wastewater through building or area)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>NC, LC, or LFS</td>
<td>H, FE, and FAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>GRIT-HANDLING BUILDING Storage, conveying, and dewatering of heavy small screenings and grit (no exposed flow of wastewater through building or area)</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>NC, LC, or LFS</td>
<td>H, FE, and FAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>SCUM-HANDLING BUILDING OR AREA Holding, dewatering, or storage</td>
<td>Possible grease or flammable liquids carryover</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Enclosed space</td>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td>NC, LC, or LFS</td>
<td>H, FE, and CGD if enclosed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>SCUM PITS</td>
<td>Buildup of vapors from flammable or combustible liquids</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Enclosed — entire space</td>
<td>Division 1</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>H, FE, and CGD if enclosed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>SCUM-PUMPING AREAS Pumping of scum, wet side of pumping station</td>
<td>Carryover of floating flammable liquids</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Enclosed — entire space</td>
<td>Division 1</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>H, FE, and CGD if enclosed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>SCUM-PUMPING AREAS Pumping of scum, dry side of pumping station</td>
<td>Not significant</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Enclosed space</td>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td>NC, LC, or LFS</td>
<td>FE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SCUM INCINERATORS Elimination of scum through burning</td>
<td>Firebox explosion from possible carryover of flammable scum</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Incinerator area if separated from scum storage</td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
<td>NC, LC, or LFS</td>
<td>FSS (if indoors), H, and FE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The entries marked with an asterisk (*) indicate sections that are not fully transcribed due to the nature of the content.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>SLUDGE THICKENER (CLARIFIER) Sludge concentration and removal, gravity, or dissolved air flotation</td>
<td>A: Enclosed — entire space</td>
<td>Division 1</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not enclosed, open to atmosphere</td>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td>NC, LC, or LFS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>SLUDGE PUMPING STATION DRY WELLS Dry side of a sludge pumping station</td>
<td>D: Entire dry well when physically separated from a wet well or separate structures</td>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td>NC, LC, or LFS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unclassified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>SLUDGE STORAGE WET WELLS, PITS, AND HOLDING TANKS Retaining of sludge</td>
<td>A: Enclosed — entire space</td>
<td>Division 1</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not enclosed, open to atmosphere</td>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td>NC, LC, or LFS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>SLUDGE-BLENDING TANKS AND HOLDING WELLS Retaining of sludge with some agitation</td>
<td>A: Enclosed — entire space</td>
<td>Division 1</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td></td>
<td>Not enclosed, open to atmosphere</td>
<td>Division 2</td>
<td>NC, LC, or LFS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>DEWATERING BUILDINGS CONTAINING CENTRIFUGES, GRAVITY BELT THICKENERS, BELT AND VACUUM FILTERS, AND FILTER PRESSES Removal of water from sludge and the conveyance of sludge or sludge cake</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>INCINERATORS AND INCINERATOR BUILDINGS Conveying and burning of sludge cake</td>
<td>Firebox explosion</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>HEAT TREATMENT UNITS, LOW- OR HIGH-PRESSURE OXIDATION UNITS Closed oxidation of sludge</td>
<td>None, other than in high-pressure systems</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paragraph number</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Hazard category</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 a</td>
<td>Anaerobic Digesters, Both Fixed Roof and Floating Cover</td>
<td>Generation of sludge gas from digesting sludge</td>
<td>Leakage of gas from cover, piping, emergency relief valves, and appurtenances Not enclosed, open to atmosphere</td>
<td>Tank interior; areas above and around digester cover; envelope 10 ft (3 m) above the highest point of cover, when cover is at its maximum elevation, and 5 ft (1.5 m) from any wall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 b</td>
<td>Envelope 4.6 m (15 ft) above Division 1 area over cover and 1.5 m (5 ft) beyond Division 1 area around tank walls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 c</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>For digester tanks enclosed in a building: tank interior; entire area inside building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 d</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>For digester tanks enclosed in a building: tank interior; areas above and around digester cover; envelope 3 m (10 ft) above highest point of cover, when cover is at its maximum elevation, and 1.5 m (5 ft) from any wall of digester tank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 e</td>
<td>Remaining space in enclosed area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 a</td>
<td>Anaerobic Digestor Control Building</td>
<td>Storage, handling, or burning of sludge gas</td>
<td>Leaking and ignition of sludge gas</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 b</td>
<td>Enclosed areas that contain gas-handling equipment</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Physically separated from gas-handling equipment</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 a</td>
<td>Digester Gas-Processing Rooms</td>
<td>Gas compression, handling, and processing</td>
<td>Sludge gas ignition</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 b</td>
<td>Enclosed areas that contain gas-handling equipment</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Within 5 ft (1.5 m) of equipment</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 c</td>
<td>Areas within 3 m (10 ft) of valves, meters, gas check valves, condensate traps, and other piping appurtenances</td>
<td>B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 a</td>
<td>Anaerobic Digestor Gas Storage</td>
<td>Storage of sludge gas</td>
<td>Gas storage piping and handling</td>
<td>NNV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 a</td>
<td>Chlorine Oxidation Units</td>
<td>Chlorine reaction with sludge</td>
<td>Chlorine is a very strong oxidizing agent</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 a</td>
<td>Underground (Piping) Tunnels Containing Natural Gas Piping or Sludge Gas Piping</td>
<td>Transmission of gas, sludge, water, air, and steam via piping; also might contain power cable and conduit</td>
<td>Ignition of natural gas or sludge gases</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Entire tunnel</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 c</td>
<td>Areas within 3 m (10 ft) of valves, meters, gas check valves, condensate traps, and other piping appurtenances</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 d</td>
<td>Areas beyond 3 m (10 ft)</td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNDERGROUND (PIPING) TUNNELS NOT CONTAINING NATURAL GAS PIPING OR SLUDGE GAS PIPING Transmission of sludge, water, air, and steam piping; also might contain power cable and conduit</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 a</td>
<td>COMPOSTING PILES Aerobic sludge reduction</td>
<td>Liberation of ammonia and toxic gas (com-posting materials can self-ignite)</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Enclosed area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 a</td>
<td>IN-VEssel COMPOSTING Aerobic sludge reduction</td>
<td>Liberation of ammonia and toxic gas (composting materials can self-ignite)</td>
<td>As required by process</td>
<td>If enclosed, interior of reactor vessel plus a 3 m (10 ft) envelope around reactor vessel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Areas beyond 3 m (10 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 a</td>
<td>ODOR-CONTROL SYSTEM AREAS Areas physically separated from processes that house systems handling flammable gases</td>
<td>Leakage and ignition of flammable gases</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Entire area if enclosed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Areas within 1.5 m (3 ft) of leakage sources such as fans, dampers, flexible connections, flanges, pressurized unwelded ductwork, and odor-control vessels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Areas beyond 1.5 m (3 ft)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>PUMPING OF DRAINAGE FROM DIGESTED SLUDGE-DEWATERING PROCESSES Pumping of centrate, filtrate, leachate, drying beds, and so forth</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The NR designation in column C indicates that no ventilation requirements are established for the space and, therefore, Table 7-3.1 also has no requirements.

The area beyond the envelope is unclassified.


A — No ventilation or ventilated at less than 12 air changes per hour
B — Continuously ventilated at 12 air changes per hour or in accordance with Chapter 9
C — Continuously ventilated at 6 air changes per hour or in accordance with Chapter 9
CGD — Combustible gas detection system
D — No ventilation or ventilated at less than 6 air changes per hour
FAS — Fire alarm system
FDS — Fire detection system
FE — Portable fire extinguisher
FSS — Fire suppression system (e.g., automatic sprinkler, water spray, foam, gaseous, or dry chemical)
H — Hydrant protection in accordance with 7.2.4
LC — Limited-combustible material
LFS — Low flame spread material
NA — Not applicable
NC — Noncombustible material
NEC — In accordance with NFPA 70, National Electrical Code
NVV — Not normally ventilated
NR — No requirement
### Table 6.2(b) Solids Treatment Processes — Sludge Drying

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Location and Function</td>
<td>Fire and Explosion Hazard</td>
<td>Ventilation</td>
<td>Extent of Classified Area</td>
<td>NEC-Area Electrical Classification (All Class II, Group G)</td>
<td>Material of Construction for Buildings or Structures</td>
<td>Fire Protection Measures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>SLUDGE-DRYING PROCESSES¹</td>
<td>Potential for ignition of dust</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Entire room²</td>
<td>Division 1, or if acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction with classifications in NFPA 499, Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas</td>
<td>NC (Construction in accordance with NFPA 68 and NFPA 69)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>DRIED SLUDGE STORAGE AREAS, IF ENCLOSED</td>
<td>POTENTIAL FOR IGNITION OF DUST</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Entire room²</td>
<td>Division 1, or if acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction with classifications in NFPA 499, Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas</td>
<td>NCC (Construction in accordance with NFPA 68 and NFPA 69)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The NR designation in column C indicates that no ventilation requirements are established for the space and, therefore, Table 9.1.1.4 also has no requirements.


² The area beyond the envelope is unclassified.

³ If acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction, classifications in NFPA 499.

FAS — Fire alarm system

FSS — Fire suppression system (e.g., automatic sprinkler, water spray, foam, gaseous, or dry chemical)

H — Hydrant protection in accordance with 7.2.4

NEC — In accordance with NFPA 70, National Electrical Code

NC — Noncombustible material

NR — No requirement
Chapter 7 Fire and Explosion Prevention and Protection

7.1* Scope. This chapter shall establish minimum requirements for overall protection against fire and explosion hazards in wastewater facilities and associated collection systems.

7.1.1 Gases, liquids, and solids shall be assigned to one of the following two categories:
   (1) Flammable/combustible hazards
   (2) Safety and health hazards

7.1.2 This standard shall apply to the flammability aspects of a particular substance, process, or area within wastewater and collection facilities.

7.1.3 NFPA 70E, Standard for Electrical Safety Requirements for Employee Workplaces, and NFPA 1199, Life Safety Code®, shall be referenced for additional requirements to protect against safety and health hazards.

7.2 Fire Protection Measures.

7.2.1 General.

7.2.1.1 Collection systems, liquid stream treatment processes, and solids-handling processes shall be provided with fire protection for the fire hazards, as described in Table 4.2, Table 5.2, Table 6.2(a), and Table 6.2(b).

7.2.1.2 Enclosed spaces classified as explosion hazard areas under this document shall be physically separated from all unclassified enclosures.

7.2.1.3 In addition to the fire protection specified in Chapter 8, buildings, structures, and process elements, under some conditions, shall be provided with automatic-extinguishing systems in accordance with this chapter.

7.2.2 Automatic Sprinkler Systems.

7.2.2.1 An automatic sprinkler system, where required by this standard or by referenced publications, shall conform to NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, and shall be approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

7.2.2.2 Other automatic-extinguishing systems shall be permitted in certain areas of the wastewater treatment plant, such as the following:
   (1) Chemical storage
   (2) Underground tunnels or structures
   (3) Areas where electrical hazard is a principal concern
   (4) Areas where water damage would seriously impair the integrity of the treatment plant

7.2.3 Other Automatic-Extinguishing Systems. Where required or used in place of automatic sprinkler systems, special hazard-extinguishing systems and nonwater automatic-extinguishing systems shall be designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with the following standards, as applicable:
   (1) NFPA 11, Standard for Low-Expansion Foam
   (2) NFPA 12, Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems
   (3) NFPA 12A, Standard on Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems
   (4) NFPA 15, Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection
   (5) NFPA 16, Standard for the Installation of Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray Systems
   (6) NFPA 17, Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems
   (7) NFPA 2001, Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems

7.2.4 Water Supplies, Standpipes, Hose Systems, and Hydrants.

7.2.4.1 Water supplies shall be capable of delivering the total demand of sprinklers, hose streams, and foam systems.

7.2.4.1.1 In areas where there is no public water supply or where the supply is not capable of meeting the total demand required, treatment plant effluent shall be permitted for fire protection use.

7.2.4.1.2 The requirements of the public health authority having jurisdiction shall be determined and followed.

7.2.4.2 Water supplies and hydrants shall be installed in accordance with the following standards, as applicable:
   (1) NFPA 22, Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection
   (2) NFPA 24, Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances
   (3) NFPA 1142, Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting

7.2.4.3 Standpipes and hose systems shall be installed and inspected in accordance with NFPA 14, Standard for the Installation of Standpipe, Private Hydrant, and Hose Systems.

7.2.4.4 Where fire pumps are used as a separate and sole source of supply, the system shall provide capacity to meet simultaneous fire water flow requirements for both manual and automatic fire suppression systems and the following shall apply.
   (1) A standby power supply shall be provided.
   (2) Pumps shall be automatic starting and manual shutdown.
   (3) Pumps shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 20, Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection.

7.2.5 Portable Fire Extinguishers.

7.2.5.1 Portable fire extinguishers shall be installed, located, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 10, Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers.

7.2.5.2 The requirement for portable fire extinguishers shall be permitted to be waived where areas are not commonly occupied and the approval of the authority having jurisdiction has been obtained.

7.3 Fire Detection and Alarm Systems.

7.3.1 Fire detection and alarm systems for each treatment and collection facility area shall be provided as identified in Table 4.2, Table 5.2, Table 6.2(a), and Table 6.2(b) or in accordance with referenced publications.

7.3.2 Fire detection and alarm systems shall be installed and maintained in accordance with NFPA 72®, National Fire Alarm Code®.

7.4 Combustible Gas Detection.

7.4.1* Combustible gas detectors shall be located in accordance with Tables 4.2, 5.2, and 6.2(a).

7.4.2* The selection of combustible gas detector types and their placement shall be determined by a qualified person as defined by NFPA 70, National Electrical Code®.

7.4.3 Combustible gas detectors shall be listed.

7.4.4 The installation of combustible gas detectors shall be in accordance with their listing requirements and the manufacturers’ instructions.

7.4.4 Combustible gas detection equipment located in hazardous (classified) locations, as defined in accordance with NFPA 70, National Electrical Code, shall be listed for use in such atmospheres.

7.4.4.1 Detectors located in hazardous (classified) locations shall be set to alarm at 10 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL) in accordance with the manufacturers’ calibration instructions and shall be connected to alarm signaling systems.

7.4.4.2 Where permitted by the authority having jurisdiction, the alarm limits shall be permitted to be set at higher than 10 percent of the explosive limit where experience indicates ambient levels would produce spurious alarms.

7.5 Ventilation Monitoring and Signaling Systems.

7.5.1 All continuous ventilation systems shall be fitted with flow detection devices connected to alarm signaling systems to indicate ventilation system failure.

7.5.2 Local and remote alarms for both ventilation system failure and combustible gas detection shall be provided for all hazardous areas classified in accordance with the following:
   (1) Article 500 of NFPA 70, National Electrical Code
   (2) The requirements of Chapters 4, 5, and 6 for pressurization of spaces
   (3) Chapter 7 and NFPA 496, Standard for Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment

7.5.3* The alarms required in 7.5.2 shall be displayed in accordance with Table 7.5.3.
Table 7.5.3 Ventilation System Alarm Devices for Areas Indicated in 7.5.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location/Supervision</th>
<th>Alarm Devices and Supervision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Entrance(s) to such spaces *</td>
<td>Visual and audible alarms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within such spaces</td>
<td>Visual and audible alarms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local (within treatment plant or building)</td>
<td>Visual and audible alarms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote (for distant supervision)</td>
<td>Visual and audible alarms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Where locations are not constantly attended, the use of a nonaudible signal is permitted if a dual light system is used. A dual light system is to include a "go"/"no go" or green light/red light type of warning system instead of the audible alarm.

7.5.3.1 In situations where remote supervision is impractical, a telephone dialer shall be allowed to meet the intent of this portion of the table.  
7.5.4 Signaling systems shall be in accordance with the requirements for supervised signaling systems as set forth in NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm Code.  
7.6 Laboratories. Fire protection for laboratories shall be in accordance with NFPA 45, Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals.  
7.7 Special Fire Protection Measures.  
7.7.1 Fire Protection During Construction.  
Fire protection measures during construction at both new and existing wastewater facilities shall be provided in accordance with NFPA 241, Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations.  
7.7.2 Lightning Protection. Lightning protection shall be provided in accordance with NFPA 780, Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems.  
7.7.3 Drainage.  
7.7.3.1 Provisions shall be made in all fire areas of the plant for removal of all liquids for containment in the fire area without flooding of equipment and without endangering other areas.  
7.7.3.2 The provisions for drainage and any associated drainage facilities shall be sized to simultaneously accommodate all of the following:  
(1) The spill of the largest single container of any flammable or combustible liquids in the area  
(2) The maximum expected number of fire hose lines 31.5 L/sec (500 gal/min) minimum operating for a minimum of 10 minutes  
(3) The maximum design discharge of fixed fire suppression systems operating for a minimum of 10 minutes

Chapter 8 Materials of Construction

8.1 General.  
8.1.1 This chapter shall apply to the selection materials of construction for buildings, structures, and process elements for protection against fire and explosion in wastewater treatment plants and associated collection systems.  
8.1.2 Materials of construction and interior coatings and finishes shall provide a maximum degree of fire resistance with the minimum amount of flame spread and smoke generation, minimizing the release of toxic products of combustion, and maintaining the serviceability and operation of critical processes.  
8.1.3 Materials shall be selected that reduce or eliminate the effects of fire and explosion by maintaining structural integrity, controlling flame spread and smoke generation, and maintaining the operability of the pumping facility.  
8.1.3.1 The purpose of the criteria for selecting materials of construction shall not be to provide protection of personnel from the risk of exposure to an asphyxiating or toxic atmosphere generated during a fire.  
8.1.3.2 Criteria for selecting materials of construction shall not apply to nonprocess contents of the building, structure, or assembly where such contents are not a part of the building, structure, or assembly, including the following:

1. Equipment or equipment enclosures,  
2. Grating, walkways, ladders, railings, weirs, process piping and appurtenances  
3. Process media  
4. Aeration devices  
5. Slide and sluice gates  
6. Pump packing and seal material  
7. Electrical conduit  
8. Hardware  
9. Liners for basins that are open to the atmosphere  
10. Materials used in rehabilitation or for lining existing sewer pipes  
11. Other components as allowed by the AHJ

8.1.4 In areas where corrosive environments are present, including classified areas, the mitigation of corrosion problems in the selection and use of materials for nonstructural assemblies shall include the use of the following:

1. Corrosion-resistant metallic or nonmetallic grating  
2. Railings, steps and stairs, conduit  
3. Electric equipment enclosures  

8.2 Materials Selection.  
8.2.1 Materials shall be selected based on the criteria for a particular application.  
8.2.2 Selection criteria shall include the following:

1. Structural requirements  
2. Location and operating environment  
3. Fire rating  
4. Flame spread value  
5. Smoke density generation factors  
6. Products of combustion  
7. Corrosion resistance

8.2.3 For the purpose of this document, materials of construction shall be divided into the following four basic categories:

1. Combustible  
2. Noncombustible  
3. Limited-combustible  
4. Low flame spread

8.2.4 Materials of construction used for unit processes located in areas with an NFPA 70, National Electrical Code, classification of Class I, Division 1 or Division 2, and Class II shall be selected based on an overall evaluation, including the following:

1. Fire risk of the material attributes  
2. Economic impact of replacing the unit process  
3. Potential environmental dangers caused by having the unit process out of service for an extended period of time due to fire or explosion

8.3 Applications.  
8.3.1 Sewers and Appurtenances. Materials of construction for sewers and appurtenances such as maintenance holes, junction chambers, and catch basins shall be based on the results of a written materials risk assessment.  
8.3.2 Pumping Facilities. Materials selected for wastewater pumping facilities shall be in accordance with Table 4.2 unless otherwise specified by (1) or (2):

1. Where conditions or applications warrant the selection of combustible materials for pumping facilities, the following shall be included as part of the fire risk evaluation:
   (a) Flame spread  
   (b) Smoke generation  
   (c) Corrosion resistance  
   (d) Products of combustion  
   (e) Impact of a fire or explosion on the structural integrity and operability of the pumping facility  
   (f) Economic and environmental consequences of having the pumping facility out of service
8.3.3 Buildings and Structures.

8.3.3.1 General. Buildings and structures, including domes and covers, shall be constructed of materials in accordance with Table 4.2. Table 5.2, Table 6.2(a), and Table 6.2(b), unless otherwise specified by (1), (2), or (3).

(1) Where conditions or applications warrant the selection of combustible materials for buildings and structures, the following shall be included as part of the fire risk evaluation:
   (a) Flame spread
   (b) Smoke generation
   (c) Corrosion resistance
   (d) Products of combustion
   (e) Impact that a fire or explosion on structural integrity and operability of the facility
   (f) Economic and environmental consequences of having the facility out of service

(2) Small aboveground buildings and structures, including domes and covers, with a floor or surface area of 9.3 m² (100 ft²) or less that are physically separated from other buildings or structures that do not present a fire hazard to other buildings or structures shall be permitted to be constructed of any appropriate materials.

(3) Materials other than those required by Table 4.2, Table 5.2, Table 6.2(a), and Table 6.2(b) shall be permitted in buildings or structures that are fully sprinklered in accordance with NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems.

8.3.3.2 Critical Unit Processes.

8.3.3.2.1 Buildings and structures, including domes and covers, containing unit processes that are critical to maintaining the integrity of the treatment plant (e.g., headworks, main pumping facility, primary clarifiers), and that if out of service for even a few hours could permanently damage the environment or endanger public health by allowing the release of raw wastewater or sludge, shall be constructed of materials meeting the definition of noncombustible.

8.3.3.2.2 The requirements of 8.3.3.2.1 shall not apply where otherwise permitted by 8.3.3.1.

8.3.3.2.3 Where structural assemblies and partitions are required in critical unit process areas for fire separation in accordance with the fire risk evaluation, they shall have a minimum 3-hour fire rating.

8.3.3.2.4 Nonstructural assemblies such as ventilation ducts and piping shall be constructed of noncombustible, limited-combustible, or low flame spread materials.

8.3.3.3 Essential Unit Processes.

8.3.3.3.1 Buildings or structures, including domes and covers, containing unit processes that are essential to maintaining the integrity of the treatment plant (e.g., secondary biological treatment, secondary clarifiers, or disinfection facilities), and that if out of service for short periods of time would not permanently damage the environment or endanger public health but would become critical if out of service for several days, shall be constructed of materials meeting the definitions of noncombustible, limited-combustible, or low flame spread.

8.3.3.3.2 The requirements of 8.3.3.3.1 shall not apply where otherwise permitted by 8.3.3.1.

8.3.3.3.3 Where structural assemblies and partitions are used in essential unit process areas for fire separation, they shall have a minimum 2-hour fire rating.

8.3.3.3.4 Nonstructural assemblies such as ventilation ducts and piping shall be constructed of noncombustible, limited-combustible, or low flame spread materials.

8.3.3.4 Other Unit Processes.

8.3.3.4.1 Buildings and structures containing unit processes, including sludge-processing operations, that are not critical or essential to maintaining the integrity of the treatment plant, and where being out of service for long periods of time (i.e., a week or more) would not permanently or damage the environment or endanger public health, shall be constructed of materials considered applicable by the authority having jurisdiction.

8.3.3.4.2 The requirements of 8.3.3.4.1 shall not apply where otherwise permitted by 8.3.3.1.

8.3.3.4.3 Where structural assemblies and partitions are used in other unit process areas for fire separation, they shall have a minimum 1-hour fire rating.

8.3.3.4.4 Nonstructural assemblies such as ventilation ducts and piping shall be constructed of materials meeting the definitions of noncombustible, limited-combustible, or low flame spread.

8.3.3.5 Combustible Gas Generation and Combustion Processes.

8.3.3.5.1 Buildings and structures containing unit processes that generate, process, or utilize combustible gases (e.g., anaerobic wastewater treatment processes, anaerobic digesters, compressors, storage spheres, piping, waste gas burners, gas-fired equipment including sludge incinerators) shall be constructed of materials meeting the definition of noncombustible.

8.3.3.5.2 The requirements of 8.3.3.5.1 shall not apply where otherwise permitted by 8.3.3.1.

8.3.3.6 Air Supply and Exhaust.

8.3.3.6.1 Noncombustible, limited-combustible, or low flame spread materials shall be used for air supply and exhaust systems.

8.3.3.6.2 Systems supplying or exhausting air at a rate greater than 56.6 m³/min (2000 ft³/min) shall include listed smoke dampers, listed fire dampers, and smoke detection and shall cause the ventilation system to shut down upon detection of smoke.

8.3.3.6.3 Separate smoke ventilation systems shall be used where applicable, unless otherwise permitted by the following:

(1) Smoke venting shall be permitted to be integrated into installed ventilation systems using automatic or manually positioned dampers and motor speed control in accordance with NFPA 90A, Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems, and NFPA 204, Standard for Smoke and Heat Venting, shall be reviewed for further information.

(2) Smoke venting also shall be permitted to be accomplished through the use of portable smoke ejectors.

8.3.3.7 Miscellaneous Materials.

8.3.3.7.1 Cellular or foamed plastic materials shall only be used in accordance with NFPA 101, Life Safety Code.

8.3.3.7.2 Roof coverings shall be Class A in accordance with NFPA 256, Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Roof Coverings.

8.3.3.7.3 Metal roof deck construction shall be Class I or shall be fire classified.

8.3.3.7.4 Class II metal roof deck construction shall be permitted in buildings or structures that are fully sprinklered in accordance with 7.2.2.

Chapter 9 Ventilation

9.1 General.

9.1.1 Requirement Applications.

9.1.1.1 The minimum criteria for ventilation for protection against fire and explosion of wastewater treatment and pumping facilities shall be in accordance with Chapters 6, 7, and 8 for the designated electrical classifications.

9.1.1.2 Where this standard requires certain ventilation practices, they are intended to minimize fire and explosion hazards; these ventilation standards shall not be considered to apply to the protection of personnel from the toxic effects of exposure to gases present or the depletion of oxygen.

9.1.1.3 This chapter shall be limited to the ventilation of enclosed wastewater pumping and process-related areas and does not establish criteria applicable to spaces devoted to administrative areas, laboratories, or other ancillary spaces.

Caution: Because of the unpredictable nature of materials and events encountered in the operation of wastewater systems, the ventilation criteria established in this standard might not be adequate for protection against all hazards that might be encountered.

9.1.1.4 Ventilation criteria not addressed by Chapters 4, 5, and 6 shall meet the requirements of Table 9.1.1.4.

9.1.1.5 This chapter shall not apply to at-grade or abovegrade unrooted structures less than 0.6 m (2 ft) deep or 0.6 m (2 ft) to the in-service waterline or to at-grade or abovegrade rooted structures where the following applies:

(1) The roof is at least 3 m (10 ft) above surrounding finished grade.

(2) The structure is open on at least three sides.

9.1.2 Hazardous Classifications. Hazardous classifications as established
9.2 Installation.

9.2.1 Ventilation systems serving spaces governed by this standard shall be designed in accordance with NFPA 90A, Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems.

9.2.2 NFPA 90A shall not apply to the design of ventilation systems where superseded by a more restrictive provision of this standard.

9.2.3 Ventilation systems serving hazardous areas classified under the provisions of Article 500 of NFPA 70, National Electrical Code, shall incorporate fans fabricated in accordance with Air Moving and Control Association (AMCA) Type A or Type B spark-resistant construction.

9.2.4 All mechanically ventilated spaces shall be served by both supply and exhaust fans, unless otherwise permitted by the following:

(1) For covered process facilities that are not routinely entered by personnel and where mechanically ventilated, the space shall be permitted to be ventilated by exhaust fans only, and the induced supply (outside) air shall meet the ventilation rate specified in the applicable chapter when determining the area classification.

(2) Small aboveground buildings and structures, including domes and covers, with a floor or surface of 9.3 m² (100 ft²) or less that are physically separated from other buildings or structures and do not present a fire hazard to other buildings or structures shall be permitted to be ventilated by a supply fan only.

9.2.5 Ventilation systems serving unclassified areas adjacent to classified areas shall maintain a differential pressure relative to ambient air pressure of 25 Pa (0.1 in. water column) under all operating conditions.

9.2.6 Ventilation systems serving classified areas shall maintain a differential pressure relative to ambient air pressure of -25 Pa (-0.1 in. water column) under all operating conditions.

9.2.7 Ventilation systems serving hazardous areas that are designed to operate intermittently or only when the space is occupied shall not be permitted to be reduced to a lower classification, including unclassified, with positive pressurization in accordance with both of the following:

(1) Article 500 of NFPA 70, National Electrical Code

(2) NFPA 496, Standard for Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment

9.2.8 Ventilation systems serving spaces shall be reduced to a lower classification, including unclassified, with positive pressurization in accordance with both of the following:

(1) Article 500 of NFPA 70, National Electrical Code

9.2.9 Ventilation systems serving areas governed by this standard shall receive power from electrical equipment that receives power from a primary power source and that also has the means to accept power from alternate power sources.

9.2.9.1 Minimum requirements for the means to accept the alternate source of power shall include connectors that are designed to connect to devices such as standby generators, portable generators, uninterruptible power supplies, and so forth.

9.2.9.2 Automatic or manual switching to a permanent alternate source of power shall also be permitted.

9.2.9.3 Power failure of the primary source shall be alarmed.

9.3 Ventilation Criteria.

9.3.1 Ventilation rates shall be based on air changes per hour and shall be calculated on the basis of the maximum aggregate volume, under normal operating conditions, of the space to be ventilated.

9.3.1.1 Air changes per hour shall be based on 100 percent outside supply air, which shall be exhausted.

9.3.1.2 Ventilation rates shall conform to those listed in Table 9.1.1.4 in order to obtain the lowest area electrical classification possible in accordance with NFPA 70, National Electrical Code.

9.3.2 Dual ventilation rates for NFPA 70, National Electrical Code, Class I, Division 1 and Division 2 areas shall be permitted under the provisions of this standard, provided that the following criteria are met:

(1) The low ventilation rate is not less than 50 percent of that specified in Table 9.1.1.4.

(2) The low ventilation rate is in operation only if the supply air temperature is 10°C (50°F) or less.

(3) The high ventilation rate is not less than that specified in Table 9.1.1.4.

(4) The high ventilation rate is in operation whenever the supply air temperature is above 10°C (50°F), whenever the ventilated space is occupied, or whenever activated by approved combustible gas detectors set to function at 10 percent of the lower flammable limit (LUL).

9.3.3* Recirculation of up to 75 percent of the exhaust airflow rate for unclassified areas shall be permitted provided that the following criteria are met:

(1) The recirculated air and outside airflow rate total is not less than 6 air changes per hour.

(2) Recirculation does not occur during occupancy.

(3) Recirculation does not occur whenever a combustible gas detector senses a lower explosive limit of 10 percent or greater.
Table 9.1.1.4 Minimum Ventilation Rates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Class I, Division 1</th>
<th>Class I, Division 2</th>
<th>Unclassified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Wet wells, screen rooms, and other enclosed spaces with wastewater exposed to the room atmosphere</td>
<td>&lt;12 air changes per hour</td>
<td>≥12 air changes per hour</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Belowgrade spaces such as dry wells, equipment rooms, tunnels, or galleries:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) With equipment using or processing flammable gas</td>
<td>&lt;12 air changes per hour or &lt;74 ft/min (22.2 m/min) velocity in tunnels or galleries</td>
<td>≥12 air changes per hour or ≥74 ft/min (22.2 m/min) velocity in tunnels or galleries</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) With gas piping</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>&lt;6 air changes per hour or &lt;37 ft/min (11 m/min) velocity in tunnels or galleries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Without gas piping</td>
<td>NR for tunnels and galleries</td>
<td>&lt;6 air changes per hour for dry wells.; NR for tunnels and galleries</td>
<td>≥6 air changes per hour for dry wells.; NR for tunnels and galleries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Abovegrade spaces such as equipment rooms and galleries:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) With equipment using or processing flammable gas</td>
<td>&lt;12 air changes per hour or &lt;74 ft/min (22.2 m/min) velocity for galleries</td>
<td>≥12 air changes per hour or ≥74 ft/min (22.2 m/min) velocity in galleries</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b) With gas piping</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>&lt;6 air changes per hour or &lt;37 ft/min (11 m/min) velocity in galleries</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c) Without gas piping</td>
<td>NR for galleries</td>
<td>NR for galleries</td>
<td>NR for galleries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NR: No requirement.
Chapter 10 Administrative Controls

10.1 General. This chapter shall establish the procedures and controls necessary for the execution of the fire prevention and fire protection activities and practices for wastewater treatment and collection facilities.

10.2 Management Policy and Direction.

10.2.1 Management shall establish a policy and institute a fire prevention and protection program at each facility.

10.2.2 Combustible materials shall not be stored in areas used for the storage of toxic or reactive chemicals.

10.3 Fire Risk Evaluation. A complete fire risk evaluation shall be performed during the initial design process.

10.4 Fire Prevention Program. Each plant shall establish a fire prevention program that includes all of the following items:

(a) Fire safety information for all employees and contractors that includes, as a minimum, the following:
   (i) Familiarization with fire protection equipment and procedures
   (ii) Plant emergency alarms and procedures
   (iii) Procedures for reporting a fire

(b) Documented plant inspections, including provisions for handling remedial actions to correct conditions that increase fire hazards

(c) Description of the general housekeeping procedures and the control of transient combustibles, including control of such materials stored in areas containing toxic or reactive chemicals

(d) Control of flammable and combustible liquids and gases in accordance with NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, and NFPA 54, National Fuel Gas Code

(e) Control of ignition sources that include smoking, grinding, welding, and cutting in accordance with NFPA 51B, Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work

(f) Fire prevention surveillance in accordance with NFPA 601, Standard for Security Services in Fire Loss Prevention

(g) Fire report, including an investigation and a statement on the corrective action to be taken

10.5 Water-Based Fire Protection Systems.

10.5.1 Water-based fire protection systems shall include all of the following:

(a) Fire sprinkler systems

(b) Standpipe and hose systems

(c) Water spray fixed systems

(d) Foam-water sprinkler systems

(e) Private fire service mains and appurtenances

(f) Fire pumps and water storage tanks

(g) Valves that control system flow

10.5.2 All water-based fire protection systems shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturers’ specifications and the NFPA standards referenced throughout this document as summarized in Chapter 2.

10.5.3 All water-based fire protection systems shall be inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 25, Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems.

10.6 Other Fire Protection and Detection Systems.

10.6.1 All other fire protection and detection systems shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturers’ specifications and the NFPA standards referenced throughout this document as summarized in Chapter 2.

10.6.2 All other fire protection and detection systems shall be inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with the NFPA standards in Chapter 2.

10.6.3 Other fire protection system equipment that is not addressed by an NFPA standard as referenced in Chapter 2 (e.g., combustible gas detectors, radio communications equipment, and flame arresters or flame checks) shall be inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturers’ specifications.

10.7 Impairments.

10.7.1 A written procedure in accordance with NFPA 25, Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems, shall be established to address impairments of all water-based fire protection systems.

10.7.2 A written procedure that includes the following shall be established to address impairments to other fire protection systems and plant systems that have an impact on the level of fire hazard (e.g., dust collection systems, HVAC systems):

(a) Identification of equipment unavailable for service

(b) Identification of personnel to be notified (e.g., plant fire brigade chief, public fire department)

(c) Provision for increase in fire surveillance as needed

10.7.3 Following repairs, tests shall be conducted on all affected systems to ensure operation.

10.7.4 Following restoration, all parties previously notified of the impairment shall be notified of the completion of repairs.

10.8 Fire Emergency Plan. A written fire emergency plan shall be developed that includes the following:

(a) Response to fire alarms and fire system supervisory alarms

(b) Notification of personnel identified in the plan

(c) Evacuation from the fire area of employees not directly involved in fire-fighting activities

(d) Coordination with security forces or other designated personnel to admit the public fire department and to control traffic and personnel

(e) Fire extinguishment activities

(f) Operators’ duties during fire emergencies in critical areas

(g) Approved breathing apparatus to be provided in critical areas

10.9 Fire Brigades.

10.9.1 If a fire brigade is provided, its organization and training shall be identified in written procedures.

10.9.2 Arrangements shall be made to allow rapid entry into the plant by the municipal fire department, police department, or other authorized personnel in the case of fire or other emergency.

10.9.3 Plant emergency organizations, where provided, shall be instructed and trained in accordance with NFPA 600, Standard on Industrial Fire Brigades.

10.10 Polychlorinated Biphenyls. If polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are contained within the wastewater treatment plant, the owner and the local fire officials shall prepare a contingency plan to protect the plant and the collection system from possible contamination in the event that the PCBs or combustion products are leaked or washed into the drains during a fire.

10.11 Fire and Explosion Prevention. The principal control procedures used to minimize potential fire and explosion incidents at wastewater treatment plants shall include the following:

(a) Ventilation

(b) Education

(c) Risk management and property conservation programs

(d) Procedures for permitting hot work

(e) Selection of materials of construction

(f) Selection of equipment

10.11.1 Control of Hazardous Source.

10.11.1.1 In-house training programs [e.g., plant emergency organizations (PEOs) and housekeeping or maintenance] that provide information to understanding, identifying, preventing, and handling hazardous sources and situations related to potential fire, explosion, and toxicity problems shall be established for all personnel.

10.11.1.2 Liaison shall be implemented between the local fire department, including other authorized emergency personnel, and wastewater treatment plant safety personnel, so that mutually approved emergency procedures, including familiarity with the plant, are established.

10.11.2 Control of Ignition Sources.

10.11.2.1 Personnel involved shall be educated in the conditions for and the sources of ignition of special hazards and shall be trained for the safe operation of processes.
10.11.2.2 All personnel shall be trained to report faulty equipment, worn static bonding lines, improperly stored chemicals, and other items needing correction.

10.11.3 Hot Work Permits.

10.11.3.1* Welding, cutting, and similar spark-producing operations shall not be permitted until a written permit authorizing such work has been issued. 10.11.3.2 The permit shall be issued by a person in authority following inspection of the area to ensure that the precautions have been taken and will be followed until the job is completed.

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.1.1.1.1 Other NFPA standards should be consulted for additional requirements relating to wastewater treatment and collection facilities.

A.1.3.1 In existing facilities, it is not always practical to apply the provisions of this standard strictly. Physical limitations could necessitate disproportionate effort or expense with little increase in fire protection. In such cases, the authority having jurisdiction should be satisfied that reasonable fire protection is ensured. In existing facilities, it is the intent that any condition that represents a serious threat to fire protection should be mitigated by application of appropriate safeguards. It is not the intent to require modification for conditions that do not represent a significant threat to fire protection, even though such conditions are not literally in conformance with the fire protection requirements.

A.1.7 For additional information, see NFPA 497, Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations in Chemical Process Areas, and NFPA 499, Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas. While some of the recommendations of these documents are not applicable to wastewater treatment facilities, both documents do provide useful information.

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, 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 documents in a broad manner, since 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.3.3.5.2 Fuel Gas. See NFPA 54, National Fuel Gas Code.

A.3.3.43.1 Combustible Liquid. See NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code.

A.3.3.43.2 Flammable Liquid. See NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code.

A.3.3.56.2 Lower Flame Spread Rating. See NFPA 255, Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials.


A.4.1 Additional information on sources of hazards, sources of ignition, and mitigation measures associated with the collection and transmission of municipal wastewater is contained in Annex D.

A.4.2 See Figure A.4.2(a) through Figure A.4.2(g), which provide examples for Table 4.2.

Figure A.4.2(a) Wet well or basin serving a storm sewer; illustration of Table 4.2, row 4. [Existing Figure A-2-2(a) from the 1999 edition of NFPA 820]

Figure A.4.2(b) Wet well or basin serving a residential sewer; illustration of Table 4.2, row 11. [Existing Figure A-2-2(b) from the 1999 edition of NFPA 820]

Figure A.4.2(c) Wet well or basin serving separate or combined sanitary sewer; illustration of Table 4.2, rows 16 and 34. [Existing Figure A-2-2(c) from the 1999 edition of NFPA 820]

Figure A.4.2(d) Abovegrade equipment housing or vault physically separated from wet well or basin; illustration of Table 4.2, rows 18 and 30. [Existing Figure A-2-2(d) from the 1999 edition of NFPA 820]

Figure A.4.2(e) Belowgrade or partially belowgrade equipment housing or vault physically separated from wet well or basin; illustration of Table 4.2, rows 5, 12, 17, 31, and 36. [Existing Figure A-2-2(e) from the 1999 edition of NFPA 820]

Figure A.4.2(f) Abovegrade equipment housing or vault not physically separated from wet well or basin; illustration of Table 4.2, row 19. [Existing Figure A-2-2(f) from the 1999 edition of NFPA 820]

Figure A.4.2(g) Odor-control system location physically separated from wet well; illustration of Table 4.2, row 20. [Existing Figure A-2-2(g) from the 1999 edition of NFPA 820]

A.5.1 Additional information on sources of hazards ignition, sources of, and mitigation measures associated with liquid stream treatment processes is contained in Annex D.

A.5.2 See Figure A.5.2, which provides an example for Table 5.2.

A.6.1 Additional information on sources of hazards, sources of ignition, and mitigation measures associated with solids treatment processes is contained in Annex D.

A.6.2 See Figure A.6.2(a) through Figure A.6.2(g), which provide examples for Table 6.2(a).

Figure A.5.2 Primary sedimentation tank; illustration of Table 5.2, row 6. [Existing Figure A-3-2 from the 1999 edition of NFPA 820]

Figure A.6.2(a) Anaerobic digester with fixed or floating cover abovegrade not enclosed in a building; illustration of Table 6.2(a), rows 15a and 15b. [Existing Figure A-4-2(a) from the 1999 edition of NFPA 820]
A.7.1 Additional information is contained in Annex D.

A.7.4.1 For further information, see NFPA 329, Recommended Practice for
Handling Releases of Flammable and Combustible Liquids and Gases.

A.7.4.2 Other types of detectors, such as heat and smoke detectors, have
standards recommending spacing usually based on a certain area per
detector. There are no known recognized standards or guidelines for the
locating or spacing of combustible gas detectors.

Whether natural or mechanical, air movement is a very important
consideration in installing combustible gas detectors. This aspect should be
carefully investigated, including the effect of doors, windows, vents, and
other openings. It could be necessary to conduct a ventilation study that
could involve a nontoxic smoke movement analysis.

Dispersion characteristics can also affect detector placement. Vapors
and gases will disperse inversely proportional to their specific density in a
quiescent environment. Vapors and gases with densities less than that of air
will diffuse quickly at first until the vapor or gas becomes diluted. Heavier-
than-air vapors and gases will tend to settle at a low area and not diffuse
into the atmosphere unless dispersed by ventilation or temperature currents.
Vapors with densities close to that of air will exhibit little mixing effect and
will be transported largely by air currents.

There are various types of sensing devices. It is important to select the
proper sensing device for each application and for the environment in which
it will be placed. Most organic and inorganic compounds can be monitored
safely with a catalytic combustion–type sensor. However, organic and
metallic solvents containing lead, silicones, plasticizers, or halogens can
poison the catalytic element.

A.7.5.3 In all cases, standard “Danger” signs identifying the purpose of the
lights and audible alarms and warning against entry when there is an alarm
condition should be posted as near as practical to the warning devices.

A.8.3.1 See Annex C of this document and NFPA 329, Recommended
Practice for Handling Releases of Flammable and Combustible Liquids and
Gases.

A.8.3.3.3.4 Plastic or fiberglass-reinforced plastic products are often used
as materials of construction in unit processes such as rotating biological
contactors (RBC), bio-towers, trickling filters, inclined plate (tube) settlers,
ventilation ducts, and other equipment that might be subject to corrosion.

Under normal operating conditions, these plastic or fiberglass-reinforced
plastic materials might be submerged. However, during maintenance or
repair they can become exposed. During maintenance and repair operation,
extreme care should be taken with open flame such as cutting torches, as
these exposed plastic or fiberglass-reinforced plastic materials might present
a considerable fuel load if ignited.

A.9.3.3 Ventilation rates and procedures established by this standard might
not be sufficient to protect personnel from exposure to toxic gases that might
be present in enclosed spaces.

A.10.2.1 Proper preventive maintenance of operating and fire protection
equipment, as well as operator training, are important aspects of a viable fire
prevention program.

A.10.3 A fire risk evaluation of the plant should result in recommendations
to integrate the fire prevention and fire protection required in this
document into plant-specific considerations regarding design, layout, and
adaptation of operating requirements. The evaluation should result in a list of
recommended fire prevention features to be provided based on acceptable
means for the separation or control of common and special hazards, the
control or elimination of ignition sources, and the suppression of fires.

This evaluation should focus on materials of construction in ventilation
systems and in processes that normally operate in a wet condition — for
example, plastic media trickling filters, bio-towers, and rotating biological
contactors. These systems and process units can represent a considerable fuel
load if ignition occurs during operation. Maintenance, fire spread, and smoke
production should be considered in the selection of materials.

Consideration should also be given to locating process areas — for example,
space room, areas containing gas management equipment, and so forth
— that represent a significant explosion hazard remote from other process
areas to reduce the risk of consequent damage is an explosion occurs.

A.10.4.7 For an example of a fire report, see Figure A.10.4.7.

A.10.6.2 Once a detection system is installed, a preventive maintenance
program is essential. A detection system is only as good as the care and
maintenance it receives; which is especially true in harsh environments.
When installing instruments, ease of calibration and maintenance should be
considered. Periodic calibration, checks, and adjustments are necessary
for detection to remain accurate. If instruments are inaccessible, it is more
likely that maintenance procedures will not be followed. Detectors should
be located to prevent exposure to physical damage from normal activities in the
area.

Consideration should be given to the scope and limitations of the listing for
combustible gas detectors. For example, the Hazardous Location Equipment
Directory by Underwriters Laboratories Inc. offers guidance in maintaining
and using combustible gas detectors. The following is extracted from the
directory’s product category guide for listed gas detectors (JTPX).

Gas or vapor detectors should be calibrated and inspected by the operator
in compliance with the manufacturer’s instructions, as performance of the
instruments will depend on proper maintenance. The instruments should
be calibrated with known gas– or vapor–air mixtures at intervals and
particularly after replaceable sensors incorporated in the detecting unit are
replaced. Certain gases or vapors can adversely affect (poison) the sensors
and limit the use of the instruments. Sampling atmospheres containing
gases or vapors for which they have not been previously calibrated should,
therefore, be avoided.

A.10.7 Impairments to fire protection systems should be as short in duration
as practicable. If the impairment is planned, all necessary parts and
manpower should be assembled prior to removing the protection system
from service. When an impairment is not planned, the repair work should be
expedited until repairs are completed.

A.10.9 The size of the plant and its staff, the complexity of fire-fighting
problems, and the availability of a public fire department should determine
the requirements for a fire brigade. The organization of a fire brigade is
encouraged for wastewater treatment facilities located in remote areas.

If a fire brigade is provided, its organization and training should be
identified in written procedures. The recommendations of NFPA 600,
Standard on Industrial Fire Brigades, and OSHA, 29 CFR 1910.156, should
be consulted for additional information.

The following paragraphs discuss special fire-fighting conditions unique
to wastewater facilities. This information might be useful in fire brigade
training and fire preplanning.

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Cable tray fires should be handled like any fire involving energized electrical equipment. It might not be practical or desirable to de-energize the cables involved in the fire. Water is the most effective extinguishing agent for cable insulation fires, but it should be applied with an electrically safe nozzle. Some cable insulations [for example, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), neoprene, or Hypalon™] can produce dense smoke in a very short time. In addition, PVC liberates hydrogen chloride (HCl) gas. Self-contained breathing apparatus should be used by personnel attempting to extinguish cable tray fires.

Some sludge-drying and -compounding processes (especially solvent extraction drying, sludge-drying kilns, and in-vessel composting systems) might produce a product that might be subject to spontaneous combustion. Generally, water will be the most effective fire-fighting agent in these areas. However, fires might be deep-seated in stockpiled products, which might have to be dispersed with front-end loaders or similar equipment to fully extinguish smoldering and burning material.

Some chlorinated hydrocarbon products commonly used as foam suppressants or foamation agents in wastewater treatment might cause spontaneous combustion when in contact with powdered disinfectants. These chemicals should be stored separately and care should be exercised in their use.

Plastic or fiberglass-reinforced plastic materials used in process units or ventilation systems might represent a considerable fuel load if ignited during operation or maintenance and might necessitate special response techniques.

A.10.9.1 NFPA 600, Standard on Industrial Fire Brigades, and OSHA, 29 CFR 1910.156, should be consulted.

A.10.10 Federal regulations (40 CFR 761.30) specify that the local fire department should be notified of the location of all PCB-filled transformers and other electrical equipment.

A.10.11(1) See Chapter 9 for further information.
A.10.11(2) See NFPA 1, Fire Prevention Code, for further information.
A.10.11(5) See Chapter 8 for further information.
A.10.11.2.1 See 10.4(6) for further information.
A.10.11.3.1. See NFPA 51B, Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work, for further information.

Annex B Wastewater Treatment Processes

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

B.1 General. Annex B provides a general overview and layout of the unit processes found at a typical wastewater treatment plant, although the arrangement of the unit processes varies from plant to plant.

B.1.1 Wastewater. Wastewater is principally the spent water supply of the community. It is used to flush and transport human wastes and the liquid waste of commerce, industry, and institutions. Groundwater, surface water, and storm water might also be present. The primary purposes of wastewater treatment are to protect the health and well-being of the community and the quality of the receiving waterway. The extent or completeness of wastewater treatment to accomplish these purposes is governed by legislation and regulations and will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

B.1.2 Elements of Wastewater Treatment. The principal elements of wastewater treatment are as follows:

(1) Preliminary treatment
(2) Primary treatment
(3) Secondary treatment
(4) Tertiary treatment
(5) Disinfection
(6) Sludge treatment

A typical schematic flow and process diagram for a wastewater treatment plant is shown in Figure B.1.2.

Figure B.1.2 Typical schematic flow and process diagram of a wastewater treatment plant.
[Existing Figure B-1-2 from the 1999 edition of NFPA 820]

B.2 Preliminary Treatment. Preliminary treatment is the conditioning of wastewater as it enters the wastewater treatment plant. Preliminary treatment removes materials that might be harmful to or might adversely affect the operation of the treatment plant. Such material might include lumber, cardboard, rags, stones, sand, plastic, grease, and scum. The methods and equipment used to remove these materials include bar racks, bar screens, and gravity or aerated grit chambers.

B.3 Primary Treatment. Primary treatment is first-stage sedimentation, in which settleable, suspended, and floating material is removed from the wastewater following preliminary treatment. Well-operated primary treatment facilities can remove as much as 60 percent of the influent suspended solids and 30 percent of the influent biochemical oxygen demand. However, primary treatment does not remove colloidal or dissolved solids.

B.4 Secondary Treatment. Secondary treatment is intended to reduce the concentrations of the remaining suspended solids and the dissolved and colloidal organic matter in the wastewater. Such material is not removed to any significant degree in primary treatment. A wastewater treatment plant having secondary treatment following primary treatment commonly can achieve removal of a total of 90 percent of the influent suspended solids and biochemical oxygen demand of the raw wastewater. Secondary treatment processes can be either biological or physical-chemical.

B.4.1 Biological Treatment. Most municipal secondary treatment processes are biological. These processes can be classified as fixed film or suspended growth. In each process, a mixed population of microorganisms is established in the presence of oxygen. These microorganisms metabolize the dissolved organic matter in the wastewater and form a biological mass. The effluent from fixed film or suspended growth processes contains suspensions of biological solids. These solids are removed from the treated wastewater in a secondary sedimentation tank.

B.4.2 Physical-Chemical Treatment. Physical-chemical treatment includes one or more physical-chemical unit processes to treat primary effluent. Such processes might include chemical coagulation, precipitation, and filtration to remove suspended matter and activated carbon adsorption to remove soluble organics.

B.5 Tertiary Treatment. Tertiary treatment is used as necessary to reduce the concentration of inorganic and organic constituents below the concentrations achievable through secondary treatment. Tertiary treatment also includes the removal of nitrogen and phosphorus by additional process unit operations. Tertiary treatment processes can be physical, chemical, biological, or a combination.

B.6 Disinfection. Disinfection is necessary to destroy pathogenic bacteria, viruses, and amoebic cysts commonly found in wastewater. Disinfection processes can be chemical, such as ozonation or chlorination, or physical, such as ultraviolet irradiation. Chemical disinfection using chlorine and, infrequently, ozone are the most widely used means of wastewater disinfection.

B.7 Sludge Treatment.

B.7.1 Sludge Stabilization. Sludge is the settled solids accumulated and subsequently separated from the liquid during various wastewater treatment processes. Sludge handling and disposal is the most difficult, important, and costly part of the wastewater treatment process. Sludge treatment typically consists of stabilization followed by dewatering prior to disposal. Sludge can be stabilized under either anaerobic or aerobic conditions. Anaerobic sludge digestion takes place in the absence of free oxygen. The solid end product of anaerobic digestion is relatively nonputrescible and inoffensive. The off-gas produced in anaerobic sludge digestion contains about 65 percent methane and can be collected and burned as a fuel.

B.7.2 Sludge Dewatering. Both anaerobic and aerobic digestion result in a reduction in the total volume and weight of the excess organics in wastewater. It is often desirable, before final disposal, to reduce the volume and weight of sludge further and to change it from a liquid that is more than 95 percent water to a semisolid form. Dewatering can be accomplished by using drying beds, vacuum filters, centrifuges, filter presses, or mechanical gravity units. The dewatering operation is often enhanced by chemically conditioning the sludge before dewatering. The conditioning can include a thickening step that can be gravity or air flotation. Thermal conditioning can also be used to prepare sludge for dewatering.

B.7.3 Sludge Cake Disposal. After sludge has been dewatered, it is identified as sludge cake. This material is disposed of by several different methods. It can be incinerated to reduce the volume to ash — approximately 10 percent of the original cake. The heat of this combustion can be utilized to produce steam for process and building heat. The cake can be composted to produce a soil conditioner. Cake can be spread directly on land for agricultural use or it can be landfilled as a waste material.

Annex C Selection of Collection System Materials

This annex is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.
C.1 General. Wastewater collection systems might or might not be vulnerable to the introduction of flammable liquids into the wastewater. These liquids, if lighter than water, will float and collect on the surface. The presence of these materials can present a threat to the integrity of the collection system should ignition occur.

C.2 Materials of Construction.

C.2.1 Some materials commonly used in sewer construction are vulnerable to attack from environmental conditions commonly found in collection systems but might provide resistance to damage from fire. Other materials might be vulnerable to structural damage from fire but provide protection against long-term structural failure from corrosion.

C.2.2 For additional information on corrosion control, see National Association of Corrosion Engineers Recommended Practices RP01 series and the appropriate Water Environment Federation publications.

C.3 Materials Risk Assessment.

C.3.1 The materials risk assessment should include an evaluation of all factors that could potentially affect the safety and long-term functioning of the collection system. Factors to be considered should include both of the following:

1. The potential that flammable liquids can enter the system from identifiable sources. An example is a system serving a combined system or a system serving commercial and industrial dischargers that might be more vulnerable to exposure to floating flammable materials than separate systems serving residential communities.

2. The potential for the development of conditions that might promote attack to materials vulnerable to corrosive agents. Experience with existing conditions within the community and with existing systems with similar characteristics should be taken into full account when evaluating this factor.

C.3.2 Before the final selection of materials is made, the materials risk assessment should consider the long-term threat that flammable, corrosive, and explosive agents present to the community and to the system’s ability to serve the community. It is recommended that the materials risk assessment be presented to local authorities for review and comment before the final selection of materials of construction is completed.

C.4 Examples.

C.4.1 Storm sewers serving locations such as residential areas and areas where significant quantities of flammable or combustible materials are not expected to enter the sewer system, sewers, and appurtenant structures could be constructed of any appropriate material.

C.4.2 Storm sewers serving locations such as commercial and industrial areas or areas where there is a possibility that significant quantities of flammable or combustible materials could enter the sewer system through illicit discharges, curb inlets, leaking underground storage tanks, or broken pipes, sewers, and associated structures might be exposed to considerable risk of fire. Materials meeting the definitions of noncombustible, limited-combustible, or low flame spread might be appropriate.

C.4.3 Where conditions or applications warrant selection of other materials for combined sewer piping and appurtenant structures, consideration of flame spread, smoke generation, and the impact that a fire or explosion will have on the structural integrity and operability of the sewer system and the economic and environmental consequences of having the sewer system out of service should be included in the materials risk assessment.

C.4.4 Where applications warrant selection of other materials for combined sewer piping and appurtenant structures, consideration to flame spread, smoke generation, and the impact that a fire or explosion will have on the structural integrity and operability of the sewer system and the economic and environmental consequences of having the sewer system out of service should be included in the materials risk assessment.

Annex D Chemical and Fuel Fire/Explosion Hazards

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

D.1 General Information.

D.1.1 This annex provides guidelines for protection against fire and explosion in the chemical- and fuel-handling and storage facilities. This annex does not include gas utilization equipment, vehicle maintenance areas, or laboratories. Table D.1.1 summarizes the various hazards associated with chemical- and fuel-handling and storage facilities.
### Table D.1.1 Chemical and Fuel Fire/Explosion Hazards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1: ALCOHOL Used in some tertiary treatment</td>
<td>Flammable vapors</td>
<td>See NFPA 30.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2: CHLORINE (Gas) Chlorination of water</td>
<td>Aids combustion; oxidizer, toxic</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Refer to Chlorine Institute</td>
<td>NR (This equipment handles a corrosive chemical that necessitates the use of specific materials of construction. Special consideration should be given to these materials of construction.)</td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3: OXYGEN Used in aeration basins (See Chapter 3.)</td>
<td>Aids combustion; oxidizer</td>
<td>See NFPA 50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4: DIESEL FUEL, GASOLINE, AND MOTOR OILS Fuels for equipment.</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>See NFPA 30</td>
<td></td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>Indoors; FSS and FE; outdoors, FE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5: LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS</td>
<td>Flammable gas</td>
<td>NR (stored outdoors)</td>
<td>See NFPA 58</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>FE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6: OXYGEN GENERATION AND STORAGE</td>
<td>Aids combustion; oxidizer, oxygen-enriched areas</td>
<td>See NFPA 50 and NFPA 53</td>
<td></td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>FSS (if indoors), H, and FE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7: OZONE GENERATION</td>
<td>Aids combustion; oxidizer, toxic</td>
<td>See NFPA 50 and NFPA 53</td>
<td></td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>FSS (if indoors), H, and FE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8: ACTIVATED CARBON (powdered or pulverized)</td>
<td>Combustible</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td>NR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FE** — Portable fire extinguisher  
**FSS** — Fire suppression system (e.g., automatic sprinkler, water spray, foam, gaseous, or dry chemical)  
**H** — Hydrant protection (see 5-2.4)  
**NEC** — See NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*  
**NR** — No requirement

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**D.1.2** This annex also contains additional information on specific areas or unit operations associated with the storage and handling of chemicals and fuels commonly used in municipal wastewater treatment plants.

**D.2 Sources of Hazards.**

See Table D.2.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name (Chemical Formula)</th>
<th>Explosive Limits (% vol)</th>
<th>UEL</th>
<th>Density&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt; Heavier/Lighter than Air</th>
<th>Sources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt; (NH&lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt;)</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Storage tank leaks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt; (Cl&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;)</td>
<td>Nonflammable</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Disinfection processes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasoline&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt; (C&lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt;H&lt;sub&gt;12&lt;/sub&gt;-C&lt;sub&gt;9&lt;/sub&gt;H&lt;sub&gt;20&lt;/sub&gt;)</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Storage tanks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen chloride (HCl)</td>
<td>Nonflammable</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Storage tank leaks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen sulfide&lt;sup&gt;2,4&lt;/sup&gt; (H&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;S)</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Sewer gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural gas&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>3.8-6.5</td>
<td>13-17</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Gas-piping leaks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrogen (N&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;)</td>
<td>Nonflammable</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Generation of oxygen on site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxygen&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt; (O&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;)</td>
<td>Nonflammable</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Storage tanks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozone&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt; (O&lt;sub&gt;3&lt;/sub&gt;)</td>
<td>Nonflammable</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Sludge processes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewer gas&lt;sup&gt;5&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Sludge digestion processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sludge gas&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Dechlorination processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfur dioxide (SO&lt;sub&gt;2&lt;/sub&gt;)</td>
<td>Nonflammable</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Storage tanks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 The table lists the physical properties at standard temperature and pressure. Due to actual field conditions, these gases might disperse and might be present throughout the structure.
2 Source: NFPA 325, Guide to Fire Hazard Properties of Flammable Liquids, Gases, and Volatile Solids. (Note: Although NFPA 325 has been officially withdrawn for the National Fire Codes®, the information is still available in NFPA’s Fire Protection Guide to Hazardous Materials.)
3 These gases accelerate combustion.
4 Rarely reaches explosive concentration in wastewater treatment plants.
5 Contains approximately 70 percent carbon dioxide, 5 percent methane, and 25 percent other gases. (Source: US EPA)
6 Contains approximately 65 percent methane, 30 percent carbon dioxide, and 5 percent other gases. (Source: US EPA)
D.2.1 Fuel Gases. Fuel gases include natural gas, manufactured gas, sewer gas, liquefied petroleum gas—air mixtures, liquefied petroleum gas in the vapor phase, mixtures of these gases, and floating flammable liquids. Some of these gases have specific gravities lower than that of air so that, when released, they will rapidly rise and diffuse above the point of leakage. Flammable mixtures are produced when these gases are mixed with air within certain limits. These mixtures can be considered suffocating gases.

D.2.2 Sludge Gases. Sludge gases are flammable gases that result from the fermentation or anaerobic decomposition of organic matter. Explosive conditions, especially concerning compression and storage, can result when these gases are mixed with air.

D.2.3 Sewer Gases. Sewer gases are flammable gases that result from the fermentation or decomposition of organic matter. Explosive conditions, especially concerning screening, degritting, and primary clarification processes, might result when these gases are mixed with air.

D.2.4 Unit Processes. Special consideration should be given to items specified in D.2.4.1 through D.2.4.14 processes associated with solids treatment.

D.2.4.1 Scum pits collect scum, grease, and other floating flammable liquids from the surface of sedimentation tanks. Special consideration should be given to equipment located in these areas because of potential explosion and fire hazards.

D.2.4.2 Sumps and tanks that collect drainage from anaerobic sludge treatment processes or that store, mix, and blend sludge might also collect significant volumes of sludge gas. Special consideration should be given to equipment located in these areas because of the potential for explosion.

D.2.4.3 Anaerobic digesters are unit processes specifically designed to produce sludge gas from the fermentation or anaerobic decomposition of organic matter. The sludge gas normally contains significant volumes of methane as a by-product of the anaerobic digestion process. Special consideration should be given to equipment located in and around anaerobic digesters because of the potential for explosion.

D.2.4.4 Solvent extraction and dehydration processes can produce a very dry organic dust as a by-product. Special consideration should be given to equipment located in dust-handling areas because of the potential for explosion.

D.2.4.5 Incinerators used to burn scum or sludge cake are ignition sources when in operation. Special consideration should be given in connection with incineration buildings and in storage of combustible materials in incineration areas.

D.2.4.6 Sludge-dewatering and sludge-cake conveyance equipment generate sludge cake and convey it to its final destination (e.g., incineration, landfill). Dried cake can be a combustible material. Special consideration should be given in construction, operation, maintenance, and housekeeping of the equipment and surrounding areas.

D.2.4.7 Pumping stations that handle raw wastewater should be classified in the same manner as wastewater pumping stations (see Chapter 4). In-plant pumping stations should be classified depending on their location in the process train and the type of material handled. Restrictive classifications are generally not necessary for pumping stations that handle fully treated wastewater.

D.2.4.8 Grit chambers or screening equipment that is housed in a building or in bel owgrade pits might be subject to the same fire and explosion hazards as pumping stations with wet wells.

D.2.4.9 Imhoff tanks and other similar processes can combine the wastewater liquids and solids treatment streams in a single vessel. Special consideration should be given to equipment located in or around Imhoff tanks or similar processes because of the generation of methane gas from anaerobic solids digestion processes within the vessel and the possibility of volatile substances being released from the wastewater.

D.2.4.10 The primary sedimentation tank might collect and concentrate floating flammable liquids.

D.2.4.11 Secondary and tertiary sedimentation tanks and aeration tanks not preceded by primary sedimentation can be subject to the same fire and explosion hazards as primary sedimentation tanks because of the potential of floating flammable liquids collecting on the surface. Where bypassing of primary sedimentation is possible, although not normally utilized, secondary and tertiary sedimentation tanks and aeration tanks might not be subject to the same fire and explosion potential as primary sedimentation.

D.2.4.12 Unit processes employing oxygen-enriched atmospheres necessitate special consideration. Covered facilities might be unclassified above the covering deck. However, any equipment or instrumentation housed under the cover within the reactor space should be suitable for exposure to volatile hydrocarbons in an oxygen-enriched atmosphere. Oxygen itself is not flammable. However, increased concentrations of oxygen greatly increase the fire hazard. Oxygen aeration tanks and other similar processes should be equipped with continuously operating hydrocarbon LEL monitoring devices that will automatically cut off the oxygen supply and purge reactor gases with atmospheric air when 25 percent LEL conditions are registered. With this exception, all associated aeration equipment should automatically shut off when 50 percent LEL conditions are registered to remove all possible sources of ignition.

D.2.4.13 Galleries and other connecting structures that contain pipes transporting flammable gases or liquids necessitate special consideration in design and fire protection.

D.2.4.14 Plastic media or wood for trickling filters, rotating biological contactors, bio-towers, and other fixed-film systems are not a significant hazard in normal operations. However, these materials are normally classified as combustible and can contribute a considerable fuel load if ignited under certain conditions, such as during maintenance and construction. Some fixed-film treatment systems are anaerobic and produce a combustible gas by-product, which aggravates the hazard for such enclosures containing these materials.

D.2.5 Chemicals. Wastewater treatment plants use a variety of gaseous, solid, and liquid chemicals that by themselves or mixed with oxygen or other chemicals can be a potential source of fire, explosion, or both. Additional information can be found in the following documents:

(1) NFPA 45, Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals.

(2) NFPA 49, Hazardous Chemicals Data; (Note: Although NFPA 49 has been officially withdrawn from the National Fire Codes®, the information is still available in NFPA's Fire Protection Guide to Hazardous Materials.)

(3) NFPA 497, Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, and Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas.

(4) NFPA 499, Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas.

Chemicals should be handled, processed, and stored in a manner that eliminates or significantly reduces the hazard to the wastewater treatment facility and personnel and is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. Chemicals should be properly labeled to identify the materials and hazards, and materials safety data sheets should be made available to all personnel.

D.2.6 Hazardous Gases. Sewer and sludge gases are flammable gases generated by the fermentation or decomposition of organic matter. Explosive conditions, especially concerning screening, degritting, primary clarification, and the anaerobic digestion process, cause flammable/explosive conditions when mixed with air.

D.2.7 Liquids. The disposal of waste chemical products through sewers and into wastewater treatment plants, and the disposal of waste chemical products and scum skimmers and sedimentation tank drainages are potential sources or contributing causes of fire and explosive conditions. Hydrocarbon liquids such as gasoline, kerosene, oils, and various chemicals either sent to sewers or drains or used for various applications at wastewater treatment plants can also provide flammable vapor concentrations at certain locations.

D.2.8 Finely Divided Solids and Dusts. Finely divided solids used in various wastewater treatment processes, especially sludge dehydration processing, or dust by-products produced by such processes can be combustible or cause potential flammable and explosive conditions. Process areas should be cleaned on a regular schedule to prevent the accumulation of hazardous concentrations of dust. Equipment handling finely divided solids should be designed and installed in a manner that protects against the
hazards of fire and explosion. Additional information can be found in NFPA 61, Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Products Facilities; NFPA 91, Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Noncombustible Particulate Solids; and NFPA 85, Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code.

D.2.9 Materials. Certain materials used in wastewater treatment plants because of harmful or corrosive atmospheres, including wood, plastic, fiberglass-reinforced plastics (FRPs), paints and coatings, insulating material, and furnishings, can be combustible, limited-combustible, or low flame spread under certain conditions. Some of these materials can present a considerable fuel load if ignited. Buildings and structures should be provided with fire protection in accordance with Chapter 8. Areas where materials are stored should be provided with appropriate fire protection approved by the authority having jurisdiction. For additional guidance, see NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, and NFPA 230, Standard for the Fire Protection of Storage.

D.3 Conditions for and Sources of Ignition. The potential ignition of flammable gases, liquids, and solids, including dusts, that can be found at a wastewater treatment plant is limited by certain fundamental conditions. Gases and generated vapors need to be mixed with air or an oxidizer to form a flammable mixture that needs heat of sufficient intensity for ignition. The ignition temperature of a combustible solid is influenced by the rates of airflow and heating as well as the geometry of the rates of airflow and heating and the geometry of the solid. Ignition can result from one or more of the following causes:

1. Open flames or hot surfaces
2. Electrical arc
3. Sparks
4. Chemical reaction

D.3.1 Open Flames and Hot Surfaces. Open flames and hot surfaces might be encountered during normal operation, repair and maintenance operations, or with malfunctioning equipment and appliances within a wastewater treatment plant. Sources of ignition might include welding tasks, boilers, incinerators, kerosene-type lanterns, internal combustion engines, and smoking by personnel. Equipment producing open flames or hot surfaces capable of producing ignition should be properly installed, maintained, and isolated from potential hazards. For additional guidance, see the following:

1. NFPA 31, Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment
2. NFPA 37, Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines
3. NFPA 82, Standard on Incinerators and Waste and Linen Handling Systems and Equipment
4. NFPA 85, Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code

Smoking should be prohibited in all hazardous areas.

D.3.2 Electrical Arc. Sustained arcing faults can cause extensive damage to electrical switchgear and motor control centers. This arcing might provide sufficient heat to ignite flammable gases or vapors present or generated as a result of the arc (e.g., pyrolysis of insulating material). Electrical equipment should be properly maintained in good operating condition. Faulty equipment should be removed from service. See NFPA 70B, Recommended Practice for Electrical Equipment Maintenance, for additional guidance.

D.3.3 Sparks. Sparks generated by the following can be a source of ignition for gases of flammable vapors:

1. Defective or worn electrical and mechanical equipment
2. Activities performed by personnel
3. Static electricity
4. Fire prevention practices to eliminate or control this hazard should include a protective maintenance program, the use of nonsparking tools, and the provision of bonding and grounding conductors in hazardous areas. See NFPA 77, Recommended Practice on Static Electricity, for additional guidance.

D.3.4 Chemical Reaction. Fire and explosion can be the result of the chemical reaction of the following:

1. Substances introduced in the wastewater treatment plant plant influent
2. Substances used for laboratory analysis
3. Substances necessary to various unit processes
4. Substances produced as by-products

Potential chemical reactions can cause hazardous conditions that range in severity from the generation of flames (i.e., spontaneous combustion) to explosion. Chemicals should be identified and stored in a proper manner. Noncompatible chemical combinations should be identified and segregated storage should be provided. See NFPA 491, Guide to Hazardous Chemical Reactions, for additional information. (Note: Although NFPA 491 has been officially withdrawn for the National Fire Codes, the information is still available in NFPA's Fire Protection Guide to Hazardous Materials.)

D.4 Mitigation Measures. Mitigation of either hazards or potential ignition sources is achieved with a commonly preferred method of copious flushing with air (i.e., ventilation). In the event that a foreign combustible material enters the sewer system, removal by vacuum or coverage with foam might become necessary. Whenever possible, such entry is to be avoided by containment and adsorption. Appropriate use of a combustible gas detector is warranted as a minimal precaution preceding personnel entry into a collection system. The presence of toxic gases should be considered when personnel enter any confined space.

D.5 Storage and Production Facilities. Special consideration should be given to the following facilities associated with the storage and production of chemicals and fuels used in the treatment of municipal wastewater.

D.5.1 Oxygen generation, storage, and handling facilities necessitate special consideration. Although oxygen is not itself flammable, it does support combustion, and increased concentration of oxygen greatly increases the fire hazard. See NFPA 50, Standard for Bulk Oxygen Systems at Consumer Sites.

D.5.2 Ozone is generated by passing oxygen through an electric field. As with oxygen-generating facilities, there is an increased fire hazard. Ozone facilities necessitate special consideration because of the extreme heat and electric field generated and the additional concern for the extreme corrosivity and toxicity of ozone. See NFPA 50, Standard for Bulk Oxygen Systems at Consumer Sites.

D.5.3 Chlorine is a very reactive chemical and necessitates special consideration in storing and handling. Chlorine in combination with other chemicals can produce sufficient heat to cause combustion of flammable materials. Chlorine and other reactive chemicals should always be stored separately. (See information from the Chlorine Institute, Properties of Chlorine.)

D.5.4 Activated carbon stored in bulk or in bags can provide a source of combustible material that can add a considerable fuel load if ignited. Special consideration should be given to equipment located in activated carbon-handling areas or activated carbon storage facilities because of the potential for fire.

Annex E List of Associations with Their Abbreviations

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

E.1 Association Addresses.

The associations and their addresses are as follows.

1. ANSI. American National Standards Institute, Inc., 11 West 42nd Street, 13th floor, New York, NY 10036.
2. EPA. Environmental Protection Agency, Municipal Technology Branch (4204), 401 M Street, SW, Washington, DC 20460.
3. FMRC. Factory Mutual Research Corporation, 1151 Boston-Providencia Turnpike, Norwood, MA 02061-9102.
4. NFPA. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.
5. OSHA. Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20001.
6. UL. Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062.

Annex F Informational References

F.1 Referenced Publications. The following documents or portions thereof are referenced within this standard for informational purposes only and are thus not part of the requirements of this document unless also listed in Chapter 2.

F.1.1 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101.

NFPA 77, Recommended Practice on Static Electricity, 2000 edition.

F.1.2 Other Publications.

F.1.2.1 CI Publication. The Chlorine Institute, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10017.

Properties of Chlorine, edition No. 2

F.1.2.2 NACE Publication. National Association of Corrosion Engineers, 2001 L. Street, NW Suite 506 Washington, DC 20036

Recommended Practices RP01 series.

F.1.2.3 UL. Publication Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062.

Hazardous Location Equipment Directory, 1989


F.1.2.5 WEF. Water Environment Federation, 601 Wythe Street, Alexandria, VA 22314-1994 (formerly WPCF, Water Pollution Control Federation).

F.2 Informational References. The following documents or portions thereof are listed here as informational resources only. They are not a part of the requirements of this document.


F.2.6 Water Pollution Control Federation, Wastewater Treatment Plant Design, Manual of Practice #8, Alexandria, VA, 1990.

F.2.7 Water Pollution Control Federation, Wastewater Treatment Plant Operations, Manual of Practice #11, Alexandria, VA 1990.

F.2.8 National Association of Corrosion Engineers, P.O. Box 218340, Houston, TX 77218


F.2.10 U.S. EPA, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20460

F.3 References for Extracts. The following documents are listed here to provide reference information, including title and edition, for extracts given throughout this standard as indicated by a reference in brackets [ ] following a section or paragraph. These documents are not a part of the requirements of this document unless also listed in Chapter 2 for other reasons.