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the Head of State Nuclear Power Safety Inspectorate
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NUCLEAR SAFETY REQUIREMENTS
BSR-1.7.1-2014

FIRE SAFETY OF STRUCTURES, SYSTEMS AND COMPONENTS IMPORTANT TO SAFETY OF NUCLEAR FACILITY

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Nuclear safety requirements BSR-1.7.1-2014 "Fire Safety of Structures, Systems and Components Important to Safety of Nuclear Facility" ("Requirements") shall establish the fire safety requirements for structures, systems and components important to safety of a nuclear facility. The fire safety of structures, systems and components ("SSCs") important to safety ("IS"), including protection against secondary fire effects on a nuclear facility, shall be ensured during commissioning, operation and decommissioning of a nuclear facility ("NF").

2. These Requirements shall be compulsory to persons who have submitted an application to obtain licences or hold licences indicated in the Law on Nuclear Safety of the Republic of Lithuania Article 22(1)(1–4).

CHAPTER II
DEFINITIONS

3. Definitions used in the Requirements correspond to the definitions used in the legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania regulating the nuclear safety, radiation protection and fire safety of the NF.

CHAPTER III
OBJECTIVES OF FIRE SAFETY OF SSC IS OF THE NF

4. In order to ensure the nuclear safety and radiation safety of the NF, the NF must be designed, constructed, operated and decommissioned in such a way that in the NF it would be possible to ensure a minimum likelihood of the occurrence of internal fires caused by inner events anticipated in the NF, internal and external hazards and combination of these events or hazards, and after the fire and in the event of smoke generation, heat generation, the emission of chemically active or toxic materials, the increased level of ionising radiation, the spread of radionuclides in the NF, and other fire determined factors that influence or might influence operation of SSCs IS of the NF, and the actions of NF staff ("secondary fire effects"), the main safety functions indicated in the NF design shall be carried out (fulfilled). The main safety functions must be as follows:

4.1. Control of nuclear reactor's ("reactor") reactivity and ensuring of subcriticality of spent nuclear fuel;

4.2. Removal of heat from the reactor core and the spent nuclear fuel;

4.3. Confinement of radionuclides and making barriers for shielding of ionising radiation, control and limitation of radionuclide releases.

CHAPTER IV
PRINCIPLES OF FIRE SAFETY ASSURANCE OF IS SSC OF THE NF

SECTION ONE
GENERAL FIRE SAFETY REQUIREMENTS OF IS SSC FOR NF DESIGN

5. The NF design must be prepared in such a way that IS SSCs and their layout in the NF and in the site of the NF would meet these Requirements, other normative technical documentation of nuclear safety, and legal acts on fire safety.

6. The NF design must be prepared in such a way that in the NF it would be possible to ensure a minimum likelihood of the occurrence of internal fires caused by inner events anticipated in the NF, internal and external hazards and combination of these events or hazards, and their consequences would be mitigated as much as it is reasonably possible.

7. The NF design must evaluate the fire ignition sources existing in the NF site and off-site that can influence the fulfilment of the safety functions of IS SSCs indicated in Article 4 of these Requirements. The NF design must provide for the technical and management measures for fire prevention and the human resources necessary to detect and extinguish fire as well as mitigate and eliminate the consequences.

8. At the design stage of the fire safety assurance measures of SSCs IS of the NF, the defence in depth principle must be applied coordinating it with the redundancy, diversity, physical separation, safe failure, and other design principles of SSCs IS used for NF safety assurance. The NF design must be prepared in such a way that with the application of the defence in depth principle the fulfilment of the following general fire safety goals shall be ensured during NF commissioning and operation:

8.1. Preventing fires from starting;

8.2. Quickly detecting and extinguishing occurring fires;

8.3. Limiting of fire spread and progress, and minimising the fire effects on SSCs IS.

9. The NF design must provide for such technical and management measures that while carrying out the activities regulated by the licences indicated in Article 22(1)(2–4) of the Law on Nuclear Safety of the Republic of Lithuania and by authorisations indicated in the same Article 22(2)(1–5), the likelihood of smoke, fire, and explosions, that could influence the fulfilment of the safety functions indicated in Article 4 of these Requirements, occurrence would be as low as possible.

SECTION TWO
DIVISION OF NF BUILDINGS INTO FIRE COMPARTMENTS AND FIRE CELLS

10. At the design stage of the NF, the buildings of the NF wherein SSCs IS are planned to be installed must be divided into fire compartments and into fire cells which must be inside a fire compartment. The division must be made in such a way that in the event of a fire the fulfilment of the safety functions indicated in Article 4 of the Requirements would be ensured.

11. At the design stage of the NF, fire loads must be calculated for fire compartments indicated in Article 10 of the Requirements. In the design, the fire barriers of fire compartments must be fire resistant so that in the event of a fire or after its secondary effects, the fulfilment of the safety functions indicated in Article 4 of the Requirements shall be ensured.

12. In case it is necessary to arrange penetrations in the fire barriers of fire compartments, measures must be taken that the number of these penetrations provided for in the NF design would

be kept to the minimum necessary. The fire resistance of the closing devices of penetrations and sealing materials must be at least of the same level as of the fire barriers of fire compartments.

13. The NF design must provide for fire resistance acceptance criteria for fire barriers of fire compartments whose suitability must be justified during a fire hazard analysis ("FHA").

14. The redundant SSCs IS must be installed in separate fire compartments. In case it is not possible to install the redundant SSCs IS in separate fire compartments, the redundant SSCs IS must be installed in separate fire cells applying the fire influence approach.

15. The NF must be designed in such a way that the fire spreading among the fire cells would be limited using passive and/or active protection measures:

15.1. Limiting the use of combustible materials in those areas where SSCs IS are located and where SSCs not important to safety that could influence SSC IS operation are located;

15.2. Installing SSCs IS at a certain distance, which must be justified during the FHA, from other SSCs IS and using no combustible materials between them;

15.3. Installing the passive fire protection (e.g. using screens, cable claddings, surface coating protecting against fire effect);

15.4. Installing fire extinguishing systems.

16. In case the NF design applies the method indicated in Article 14 of the Requirements, the FHA of the NF must justify that the impact of heat exchange due to radiation and convection caused by a fire shall not influence the fulfilment of the safety functions indicated in the NF design.

17. At the design stage of the NF, the priority must be given to fire resistant, hardly combustible, and/or heat resistant materials in this way limiting the fire load for fire compartments and fire cells.

SECTION THREE
CLASSIFICATION OF SSC IS OF THE NF

18. The NF design must establish the SSCs for the control of an explosive mixture in the air, fire detection, alarm, limiting fire spread and fire extinguishing that would ensure and/or help to ensure the safety functions indicated in Article 4 of the Requirements. Such SSCs must be classified as SSCs IS. The SSCs IS ensuring the fire safety of SSCs IS must be designed, produced, installed, modified and maintained in such a way that their quality and reliability would meet their classification.

19. At the design stage of the NF, while classifying the SSCs IS for fire detection and alarm, limiting fire spread and fire extinguishing according to the safety functions they perform and their importance to safety, it is also recommended to follow the International Atomic Energy Agency ("the IAEA") safety guide "Protection Against Internal Fires And Explosions in the Design of Nuclear Power Plants", No. NS-G-1.7, 2004.

SECTION FOUR
SELECTION AND JUSTIFICATION OF FIRE SAFETY MEASURES FOR SSC IS

20. In the NF design, when planning the fire safety measures for SSCs IS, it is necessary to follow these Requirements, other nuclear safety normative technical documentation, and the legal acts on fire safety; it is also recommended to follow the IAEA safety guide "Protection Against Internal Fires And Explosions in the Design of Nuclear Power Plants", No. NS-G-1.7, 2004.

21. In the NF design, suitability of the selected fire safety assurance measures for every fire compartment and every fire cell that contain SSCs IS or that could influence the fulfilment of safety functions of SSCs IS must be based on deterministic methods; in case the NF is a nuclear power plant, it must be based on probabilistic methods as well.

22. In the NF design, while performing the justification of the fire safety assurance of SSCs IS using the deterministic method, the following assumptions must be applied:

22.1. A fire must be anticipated in those locations of the NF site and NF sanitary protection zone where combustible materials could be stored permanently or temporarily;

22.2. A fire must be anticipated at any time during the commissioning and operation of the NF. Successive fire spread, as a part of an individual event, must be anticipated only if necessary.

23. At the design stage of the NF, an FHA must be included in safety analysis reports that must be prepared following Article 23(2–7, 9 and 11) of the Law on Nuclear Safety of the Republic of Lithuania.

24. During the FHA it must be justified that the goals of fire safety assurance of SSCs IS of the NF indicated in Article 4 of the Requirements are achieved in the NF design.

25. During the FHA the assumptions indicated in Article 22 of the Requirements must be applied.

26. During the FHA the following tasks must be performed:

26.1. Preparation of a list of SSC IS with their titles, identification markings and locations of SSCs IS in the fire compartments and fire cells;

26.2. Preparation of a description of the buildings division into fire compartments and fire cells that must contain references to NF design drawings that show the NF buildings with SSCs IS, and graphical representation of the arrangement of SSC IS in the fire compartments and fire cells in the NF building plan;

26.3. Analysis of possible fire development and a possible effect of a fire on SSCs IS. Assumptions and limitations applied in such analysis must be indicated;

26.4. Justification of the fire resistance sufficiency of the fire barriers for the protection of SSCs IS;

26.5. Justification of sufficiency and suitability of passive (technical measures whose operation is based on their own characteristics, gravitation, natural circulation, and/or other natural phenomena in rotating bodies, compressed gas, and/or energy accumulated in other ways due to which their operation or inaction does not depend on power supply, external activation signal, and/or other external effects) and active (technical measures whose operation depends on such external factors as switching on, mechanical motion or power supply) fire detection, alarm and fire fighting measures designed for the assurance of the fire safety of SSCs IS provided for in the NF design;

26.6. Justification of the sufficiency and suitability of the fire safety assurance measures designed for fire detection, alarm and fire extinguishing systems that are in SSCs IS in the event of failures due to a common cause in order to assure the fulfilment of safety functions of SSCs IS in the NF design during the anticipated fires and after them;

26.7. Analysis must be made whether the number of passive and active protective measures provided for in the NF design will be sufficient to ensure the fire safety of SSCs IS in NF fire cells applying the method indicated in Article 14 of the Requirements in the NF design;

26.8. Analysis of possible effects on functionality loss of SSCs IS due to a false alarm of the stationary fire extinguishing systems (“SFESs”) must be made;

26.9. Influence analysis of hazard of hot works and other works related to the use of possible ignition sources on functionality loss of SSCs IS;

26.10. Analysis of secondary effects of fire on nuclear safety and radiation protection;

26.11. Analysis must be made whether the duration for arrival of fire and rescue forces to the fire site provided for in the NF design will be sufficient in order to ensure the fulfilment of safety functions of SSCs IS during the fires anticipated in the NF design and after the fire.

27. In case the actions and/or documents indicated in Article 26 of the Requirements are not sufficient to justify the fire safety of SSCs IS, the licence holder, together with the documents indicated in Article 26 of the Requirements, must additionally provide to VATESI other documents

necessary to justify the fire safety of SSCs IS. If, after the revision and evaluation of the documents indicated in Article 26 of the Requirements, VATESI concludes that the documents and/or information in the documents provided by the licence holder is not sufficient to justify the fire safety of SSCs IS, VATESI has the right to ask for additional information and/or documents necessary to justify the fire safety of SSCs IS.

SECTION FIVE
ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT OF FIRE SAFETY ASSURANCE OF SSC IS IN THE NF

28. The NF design must contain plans for the fires whose consequences may negatively affect the fulfilment of the functions indicated in Article 4 of these Requirements, the fire safety measures, the measures for fire fighting works, the evacuation of people and the evacuation directions ("prefire plans"). The prefire plans must also include visual information (drawings, schemes, maps, etc.) that would help effectively organise the fire fighting and rescuing works. The visual information may be provided as annexes to the prefire plan.

29. The NF design must provide solutions on how NF personnel must communicate with fire and rescue forces when the fire safety of SSCs IS of the NF must be assured. These solutions must also establish the procedures for providing information and instruction on hazards in fire fighting locations to fire and rescue forces, and allowing the fire and rescue forces to the NF and to the fire site. It must also contain a procedure for preparation of NF personnel and fire and rescue forces joint trainings that are intended to prepare for extinguishing of fires related to the SSCs IS of the NF. These decisions must be such and prepared in such a way that the licence holder, following Chapter V(2) of the Requirements, could prepare the management system documentation.

SECTION SIX
FIRE PREVENTION

30. The NF design must provide for measures that would minimise the possibility of fire occurrences in the NF that may present a hazard to the fulfilment of safety functions of SSCs IS in the NF.

31. The NF design must set the requirements to ensure the control of safe use of possible ignition, explosion sources as well as explosive and combustible materials. To fulfil these requirements, the licence holder must prepare the management system documentation.

32. Information on explosive and combustible materials, evaluated during the FHA, must be indicated in the NF design in every fire compartment and every fire cell.

33. The NF design must provide for preventive measures that, during the commissioning and operation of the NF, would help to prevent fires that could present a hazard to the fulfilment of safety functions of SSCs IS of the NF.

34. The NF design must provide for lightning protection systems of NF buildings wherein SSCs IS are planned to be located; reliable functionality of the systems must be ensured during the commissioning and operation of the NF. At the design stage of these lightning protection systems, provisions of Nuclear Safety Rules BST-2.1.1-2010 "Design, Installation And Maintenance of Power Supply Systems of Nuclear Power Plants", approved Order No. 22.3-91 OF the Head of VATESI of 26 November 2010 "On Nuclear Safety Rules BST-2.1.1-2010 "Design, Installation And Maintenance of Power Supply Systems of Nuclear Power Plants" and other legal acts regulating lightning protection must be followed.

SECTION SEVEN
FIRE DETECTION AND EXTINGUISHING

35. The NF must be designed in such a way that during the commissioning and operation of the NF, fire detection, alarm, effective fire suppression and extinguishing measures would be ensured.

36. Fire detection and alarm systems IS must be planned in every fire compartment and every fire cell that have SSCs IS and the NF design establishes that they are subject to fire that could present a hazard to the fulfilment of safety functions of SSCs IS. Fire detection and alarm systems IS must be also installed in other locations of the NF building if there is a possibility that fires could present a hazard to the assurance of the safety functions indicated in Article 4 of these Requirements. The NF design must provide for fire extinguishing systems IS that must ensure or help to ensure the safety functions indicated in Article 4 of the Requirements, and their suitability must be justified during an FHA.

37. The NF must be designed in such a way that fire detection and alarm systems IS shall inform the NF personnel about the precise location of a fire by audible and visible alarm signals. Audible fire alarm signals must differ from any other sound signals used in the NF.

38. The NF design must provide for necessary protection measures against fire that are necessary during the storage and transportation of nuclear fuel cycle material in the NF territory and that must be justified during the FHA.

39. The NF design must justify the selection of SFES IS type and their characteristics.

40. The NF must be designed in such a way that there would be a supply reservoir for water, foam, gas, powder and chemical fire extinguishing materials to the SFESs IS. The systems that are intended for water supply to the SFESs IS must be designed in such a way that their failures would not influence the operation of SFES IS.

41. The NF must be designed in such a way that the use of SSCs IS for water supply to SFESs IS would not prevent these SSCs IS from fulfilling their safety functions indicated in the NF design.

42. The NF design must indicate the type and characteristics of portable and manual fire fighting measures and the necessary amount of them so that the NF would meet the provisions of the legal acts on fire safety. Suitability of the type and characteristics of portable and manual fire fighting measures and their amount must be justified during the FHA.

43. Emergency lighting must be provided for in the NF design in fire compartments with SSCs IS, or the emergency lighting of these fire compartments must be ensured by indicating in the NF design the characteristics of the portable lighting devices that are planned to be used.

SECTION EIGHT
LIMITING FIRE SPREAD AND MINIMISING FIRE EFFECTS ON SSC IS

44. The NF design must evaluate the secondary effects of fire and provide for the protection measures that would not allow the fire to spread beyond a fire compartment or a fire cell and SSCs IS could fulfil safety functions.

45. The NF design must set up the requirements for fire barriers, fire resistant finishing, ventilation systems, smoke suppression and smoke and heat removal systems and other fire protection measures whose suitability for the fire protection must be justified during the FHA.

46. The fire barriers and fire resistant covering of a building that ensure fire safety of SSCs IS and that are selected in the NF design must be certified according to the requirements of the legal acts on fire safety and must meet the requirements set up during the FHA.

47. The NF design must provide for the maintenance of the fire barriers of the fire compartments with SSCs IS or SSCs not important to safety that could influence the operation of SSCs IS. Periodicity and sufficiency of the maintenance of the fire barriers must be justified during the FHA and indicated in the NF design. The maintenance periodicity and sufficiency indicated in the NF design must ensure functionality of the fire barriers during the NF operation.

48. In case the NF design provides for installation of elements of electricity, ventilation, smoke suppression and removal systems in the fire barriers of the fire compartments wherein the NF design provides for SSCs IS or SSCs not important to safety that could influence the operation of SSC, then these components and fire barriers of that fire compartment must be equally fire resistant.

49. The NF design must provide for smoke removal systems if during the FHA it would be evaluated that they must be installed in the fire compartments with high fire load because of the used electric cables, installations, flammable liquids and other smoke producing materials and in which NF operational personnel must work constantly.

50. The NF design must provide for measures that would minimise possibility for smoke generation and fire off-site as much as reasonably possible and reduce the hazards they present to the fulfilment of safety functions of SSCs IS as much as reasonably possible.

SECTION NINE
MITIGATION OF SECONDARY FIRE EFFECTS

51. The hazardous secondary fire effects caused by smoke generation, heat release and flame rise must be established during the FHA and evaluated in the NF design. The NF design must provide for protection measures against the secondary fire effects in order to prevent fire spread, equipment damage, functional failures and explosions. Possible secondary effects of fire consequences caused by transient fire loads and fires of external origin also must be evaluated during the FHA.

52. The NF design must seek to achieve the following goals in mitigating the fire effects:

52.1. Stop the flame, heat and smoke in a restricted NF area, reduce the possibility for the fire to spread and protect other NF areas with SSCs IS or SSCs not important to safety that could influence the operation of SSCs IS;

52.2. Ensure safe personnel evacuation and safe routes for access to the NF for fire fighting and for evacuation. The evacuation and access routes must meet the requirements of radiation protection, fire safety, industrial safety, and NF physical protection;

52.3. Ensure the possibility for the personnel to safely access the manual, portable fire fighting measures and manual SFES IS activation equipment. In case the NF is a nuclear power plant, the operational personnel must be ensured with a possibility to safely access the control locations of IS systems and components that are necessary to stop the nuclear power reactor and keep it safe that way;

52.4. When heat and smoke suppression in a restricted NF area could present a hazard to the fulfilment of safety functions of SSCs IS, ensure the implementation of the measures intended to remove smoke and heat during a fire and after it;

52.5. Ensure that materials used for fire fighting would not spread in such a manner that they would present a hazard to the fulfilment of safety functions of SSCs IS.

CHAPTER V
ASSURANCE OF FIRE SAFETY OF SSC IS DURING COMMISSIONING, OPERATION AND DECOMMISSIONING OF THE NF

SECTION ONE
GENERAL PROVISIONS

53. Protective measures of SSCs IS against smoke and fire provided for in the NF design and justified in the NF safety analysis report must be implemented in the NF. The licence holder must have procedure documents and other documentation (“management system documentation”) that

establish individual actions or working group actions, technical measures and responsible personnel necessary to ensure and improve the fire safety of SSCs IS in the NF.

54. The licence holder must ensure that the personnel appointed responsible for the fire safety of SSCs IS of the NF during the commissioning, operation and decommissioning of the NF would have competence in the field of fire safety, nuclear safety and radiation protection.

55. Holders of the licences indicated in Article 2 of the Requirements must ensure that during the commissioning, operation and decommissioning of the NF, constant supervision of fire safety assurance of SSCs IS shall be performed. During the supervision of the fire safety assurance of SSCs IS in the NF, corrective measures must be prepared and implemented in case lack of the fire safety assurance of SSCs IS were determined.

56. During the commissioning, operation and decommissioning of the NF, records on explosive and combustible materials must be kept for every fire compartment and every fire cell; the data from the records must be used during the FHA.

57. During the commissioning, operation and decommissioning of the NF, preventive measures that would help to prevent fires in the NF that present a hazard to the fulfilment of safety functions of SSCs IS in the NF and that would mitigate secondary effects of fire must be implemented.

58. During the commissioning, operation and decommissioning of the NF, hot works and other works during which explosive and spontaneously igniting materials are used must be carried out according to the management system documentation of the licence holder in order to ensure the fire safety of SSCs IS.

59. During the commissioning, operation and decommissioning of the NF, functionality of fire detection, alarm and fire fighting measures must be constantly inspected following the periodicity established in the NF design.

60. Fire barriers, fire-resistant finishing, ventilation systems, smoke suppression and smoke and heat removal systems and other fire protection measures must be installed as it is provided in the NF design, and their maintenance must be carried out during the operation and decommissioning.

61. Fire detection, alarm and fire extinguishing systems IS must be constantly ready for operation as provided in the NF design. In case the NF loses the power supply, fire detection, alarm and fire extinguishing systems IS must be ensured with a reliable power supply.

62. During the commissioning, operation and decommissioning of the NF, SFESs IS must be supplied with sufficient amount of water, foam, powder and chemical fire extinguishing substances that would meet the criteria indicated in the legal acts on fire safety and in the NF design.

63. The licence holder must ensure that during the commissioning, operation and decommissioning of the NF, the NF would be supplied with fire fighting measures as provided in the NF design.

64. During the commissioning, operation and decommissioning of the NF, the number of personnel capable of carrying out operational tasks in the event of fire that could negatively influence SSCs IS of the NF must be sufficient to ensure the fire safety of SSCs IS in the NF. These personnel must be trained to perform fire fighting works considering a possible ionising radiation effect in fire sites and must have competence in the field of nuclear safety and radiation protection assurance. These personnel must be provided with necessary protective and fire fighting measures in order to access the fire places and carry out the NF fire safety assurance tasks set up in the management system documentation.

65. The NF personnel who work with SSCs IS and/or in the premises with these SSCs IS must participate in practical NF fire fighting trainings with portable and manual fire fighting measures of different categories and carry out fire fighting works.

66. The NF personnel indicated in Article 64 of the Requirements or the personnel assigned by the NF management to extinguish fires that could present a hazard to SSCs IS must be trained to use fire extinguishing measures.

67. During fire fighting, NF personnel and/or fire and rescue forces are allowed to use only that radio communication equipment whose transmitter and receivers during their operation do not negatively influence the fulfilment of safety functions of SSCs IS.

68. The NF personnel who must participate during the liquidation of fire and the permanent personnel working in the control premises of the nuclear reactor must be supplied with autonomous compressed air respirators. The licence holder must ensure that the autonomous compressed air respirators that are designed to be used by the permanent personnel working in the control premises of the nuclear reactor during fire would have spare compressed air cylinders.

69. During the commissioning, operation and decommissioning of the NF, the licence holder must ensure sufficient measures and forces for fire fighting and liquidation of fire consequences (e.g. if need be there must be departmental fire prevention forces in the NF or the NF must sign agreements with fire and rescue forces for fire fighting and liquidation of fire consequences).

70. A reviewed and updated FHA must be provided in the NF decommissioning safety analysis report provided by the persons who have submitted an application to obtain the licence or who hold the licence indicated in Article 22(1)(4) of the Law on Nuclear Safety of the Republic of Lithuania.

71. The NF decommissioning safety analysis report must justify that during the decommissioning, the general fire safety goals indicated in Articles 8.1–8.3 of the Requirements will be achieved and the fire safety of SSCs IS will be ensured.

SECTION TWO
DOCUMENTATION OF FIRE SAFETY ASSURANCE OF SSC IS OF THE NF

72. Management of the management system documentation of the fire safety of SSCs IS of the NF must comply with the requirements BSR-1.4.1-2010 “Management System Requirements” approved by Order No. 22.3-56 of the Head of VATESI of 21 June 2010 “On the Approval of Nuclear Safety Requirements BSR-1.4.1-2010 “Management System Requirements” ”.

73. Documentation of the fire safety assurance of SSCs IS, including the approved record forms, drawings, numerical models and data in computer databases (documentation of NF design changes and modifications, results of a fire cause analysis, reports of prepared and implemented inadequacy elimination measures, reports of application of personal and other NF operational experience in the field of effectiveness improvement of fire safety measures of SSCs IS of the NF, etc.), must be collected and stored.

SECTION THREE
ANALYSIS OF FIRES AND SECONDARY EFFECTS OF FIRE

74. In the documentation of operational experience use system, the licence holder must describe how to analyse fires that occurred in the NF and its sanitary protection zone and that negatively influenced or could present a hazard to the fulfilment of the safety functions indicated in Article 4 of these Requirements, and how to prepare and implement the corrective measures.

75. Collection and summarisation of the data of fires that occurred in the NF and that could negatively influence the fulfilment of the safety functions indicated in Article 4 of the Requirements (results of fire cause analysis, prepared and implemented corrective measures, reports on personal and other experiences and their application in the field of effectiveness improvement of the fire safety measures of SSCs IS of the NF, etc.) must be provided for and performed in the NF operational experience use system.

76. The licence holder, ensuring the fulfilment of the provisions of the requirements of the Operational Experience Usage in Nuclear Energetics, P-2009-04, approved by Order No. 22.3-49 of the Head of VATESI of 26 May 2009 “On the Approval of the Requirements of Operational Experience Usage in Nuclear Energetics” and in the case of a nuclear power plant, ensuring the

fulfilment of the provisions of the Nuclear Safety Requirements BSR-1.8.1-2010 "Requirements for Provision of Information on Unusual Events in Nuclear Power Plants" approved by Order No. 22.3-60 of the Head of VATESI of 30 July 2010 "On the Approval of Nuclear Safety Requirements BSR-1.8.1-2010 "Requirements for Provision of Information on Unusual Events in Nuclear Power Plants" ", must notify VATESI on smoke generation, fires that negatively influenced or could have presented a hazard to the fulfilment of the safety functions indicated in Article 4 of these Requirements.

CHAPTER VI
RESPONSIBILITY

77. The licence holder is responsible for the fire safety of SSCs IS of the NF and the suitable implementation of the measures related to the fire safety.

78. The licence holder is responsible for the implementation of the measures, preparation, implementation and control of the programmes, plans, schedules, and management system documentation necessary to ensure the fire safety of SSCs IS.

79. The licence holder is responsible for the execution and quality of works, determination of personnel functions and sufficient allocation of necessary resources, and preparation of such organisational structure that the fire safety of SSCs IS would be ensured.

CHAPTER VII
FINAL PROVISIONS

80. A person who violates the Requirements shall be held liable in accordance with the procedure established by the legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania.

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