

GUIDELINE	PERFORMANCE	EXCEPTIONS & DEVIATIONS
<p>1. Components Requiring Labeling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valves • Major Equipment • Switches • Circuit Breakers • Fuse Blocks • Instruments and Gages • Electrical Busses and Switchgear • Cabinets (Relay, Terminal) • Room Doors • Emergency Equipment (Fire Alarm Stations, Intercom Equipment) • Fire Protection Equipment 	<p>1. Components Requiring Labeling</p> <p>Basic policy for labeling is derived from:</p> <p>The ORNL SBMS Program Description "Conduct of Operations Program". In the Conduct of Operations, under the Guideline: "NNFD Conduct of Operations" there is a link to: Item 18 "Equipment and Pipe Labeling"</p> <p>And the "Exhibit: Labeling Systems and Components"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Valves • Major Equipment • Switches • Circuit Breakers • Fuse Blocks • Instruments and Gages • Electrical Busses and Switchgear • Cabinets (Relay, Terminal) • Room Doors • Emergency Equipment (Fire Alarm Stations, Intercom Equipment) • Fire Protection Equipment 	<p>1. Components Requiring Labeling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None.

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<p>2. Label Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on labels should be consistent with information found in procedures, and system diagrams. • Labels should be permanent, securely attached, and easy to read. • If color coding is used, it should be consistent. • Piping should indicate the fluid contained and the normal direction of flow. OSHA color coding should be used, and piping containing hazardous fluids or gasses should be uniquely identified. • Labels should be suitable for their environment. 	<p>2. Label Information (See “Exhibit: Labeling Systems and Components”)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on labels is consistent with information found in procedures and system diagrams. • Labels are permanent or securely attached, and easy to read. • Color coding, when used, is consistent. • Piping indicates the fluid contained and the normal direction of flow. OSHA color coding is used, and piping containing hazardous fluids or gasses is uniquely identified. • Labels are suitable for their environment. 	<p>2. Label Information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None.
<p>3. Label Placement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labels should be placed on or as near as possible to equipment to be labeled. • Labels should be oriented for easy reading. 	<p>3. Label Placement (See “Exhibit: Labeling Systems and Components”)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labels are placed on or as near as possible to equipment to be labeled. • Labels are oriented for easy reading. 	<p>3. Label Placement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None.

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<p>4. Replacing Labels</p> <p>a. Identifying Lost or Damaged Labels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Procedures should be established to replace labels that are lost or damaged.• Post maintenance tests should include a review of labels.• Where informal labeling is used, it should be replaced with proper labels. <p>b. Providing New Labels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There should be methods and facilities to create required labels.• Replacement of labels or attachment of temporary labels should be verified.	<p>4. Replacing Labels (See “Exhibit: Labeling Systems and Components”)</p> <p>a) Identifying Lost or Damaged Labels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Procedures are established to replace labels that are lost or damaged.• Labels are reviewed periodically. e.g. Emergency and safety equipment is checked for proper labeling during Tier I inspections.• When informal labels are found, they are replaced with proper labels. <p>b) Providing New Labels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are methods and facilities to create required labels.• Replacement of labels or attachment of temporary labels should be verified.	<p>4. Replacing Labels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• None.