



Standard Guide for Use of Protective Coating Standards in Nuclear Power Plants¹

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INTRODUCTION

Protective coatings (paints) have been used extensively in the nuclear industry to protect the surfaces of facilities and equipment from corrosion and contamination by radioactive nuclides in accordance with ALARA. In the absence of a standard method of selecting, testing, and evaluating coatings, many sites evaluated paints by empirical tests to determine which were useful in their particular operation. Understandably, the methods of testing were not uniform throughout the industry. It has been very difficult, consequently, to compare the results obtained at one site with those obtained at another. Standard tests whereby industrial (nuclear) users of paints systematically prepare specimens and subject them to selected evaluations, thus permitting uniform comparisons, are advantageous, internationally as well as domestically.

The designer of light water-moderated nuclear reactor systems must consider the possibility of a Design Basis Accident (DBA) and the subsequent events which might lead to the release or expulsion of a fraction of the fission-product inventory of the core to the reactor containment facility. Engineered safety features, principally a reactor containment facility, are provided to prevent the release of fission products to the biological environment during and after this improbable event. The design, fabrication, quality assurance, and testing of these engineered safety features ensure reliable operation and safety under all anticipated conditions.

Large areas of the reactor-containment facility are painted with safety-related coatings. If severe delamination, peeling, or flaking causes significant portions of the coating to be discharged into the common water reservoir, the performance of the safety systems could be seriously compromised by the plugging of strainers, flow lines, pumps, spray nozzles, and core coolant channels. Safety-related coatings may also exist outside of the reactor-containment.

This guide is the result of a comprehensive examination of the experience and data that have been developed on protective coatings in the nuclear industry over approximately 50 years. Standards pertaining to nuclear coatings have historically been covered by ANSI N5.12, ANSI N101.2, and ANSI N101.4. Responsibility for updating, rewriting, and issuing appropriate ANSI replacement standards has been transferred to ASTM, specifically ASTM Committee D33, on Protective Coating and Lining Work for Power Generation Facilities.

The objective of this guide is to provide a common basis on which protective coatings for the surfaces of nuclear power generating facilities may be qualified and selected by reproducible evaluation tests. This guide also provides guidance for application and maintenance of protective coatings. Quality assurance in the nuclear industry is a mandatory requirement for all aspects of safety-related nuclear coatings work. Licensees of nuclear power plants are required to determine if coated surfaces are within the scope of 10CFR50.65, "The Maintenance Rule." Any coated surfaces found to be within the scope of 10CFR50.65 must satisfy the requirements of 10CFR50.65. ASME Section XI, Subsection IWE contains the requirements for periodic evaluation of the reactor-containment steel pressure boundary.