Table 9.17.: Other Extinguishing Systems Requirements		
ITEMS	REQUIREMENTS	EPA COMMENTS
1. CARBON DIOXIDE	 i. Design, Calculations, Design Concentrations, Materials, Installation, Testing, Inspection and maintenance shall be as per the manufacturer's instructions and listed manual. ii. All the material and design manuals shall be listed and approved by Civil Defence. 	iii. System design must adhere to OSHA 1910.162(b)(5) and NFPA Standard 12
2. POWDERED AEROSOLS, D	 i. Design, Calculations, Design Concentrations, Materials, Installation, Testing, Inspection and maintenance shall be as per NFPA 2010 and the manufacturer's instructions and listed manual. ii. All the material and design manual shall be listed and approved by Civil Defence. iii. All system components shall be located to maintain no less than minimum clearances from energized electrical parts in accordance with ANSI C2, NFPA 70 and 29 CFR 1910, subpart S. iv. Aerosol shall not be installed in the following locations where a. Deep-seated fires in Class A materials b. Certain chemicals or mixtures of chemicals, such as cellulose nitrate and gunpowder, that are capable of rapid oxidation in the absence of air. c. Reactive metals such as lithium, sodium, potassium, magnesium, titanium, zirconium, uranium, and plutonium. d. Metal hydrides e. Chemicals capable of undergoing autothermal decomposition, such as certain organic peroxides and hydrazine. v. Condensed aerosol generators shall not be used to protect classified hazards or similar spaces containing flammable liquids or dusts that can be present in explosive air—fuel mixtures unless the generators are specifically listed for use in those environments. 	vi. Use of this agent should be in accordance with the safety guidelines in the latest edition of the NFPA 2010 standard for Aerosol Extinguishing Systems. vii. For establishments manufacturing the agent or filling, installing, or servicing containers or systems to be used in total flooding applications, EPA recommends the following: adequate ventilation should be in place to reduce airborne exposure to constituents of agent; an eye wash fountain and quick drench facility should be close to the production area; training for safe handling procedures should be provided to all employees that would be likely to handle containers of the agent or extinguishing units filled with the agent; workers responsible for clean up should allow for maximum settling of all particulates before reentering area and wear appropriate protective equipment; and - all spills should be cleaned up immediately in accordance with good industrial hygiene practices. viii. See additional comments i, ii, iii, iv, v. in Table 9.16.16.