

Air management strategies in case of fire for MEDICIS

https://indico.cern.ch/event/433272/

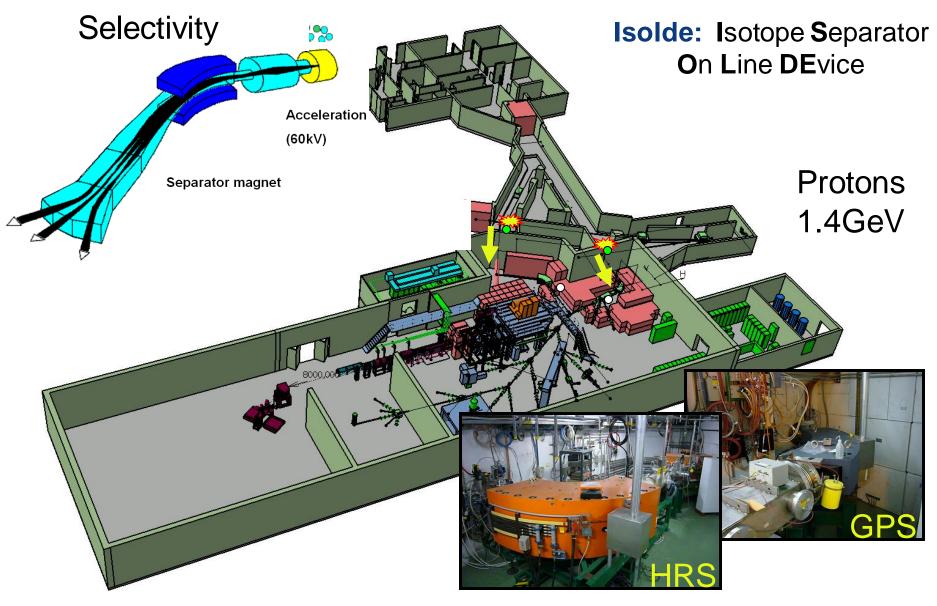


OUTLINE

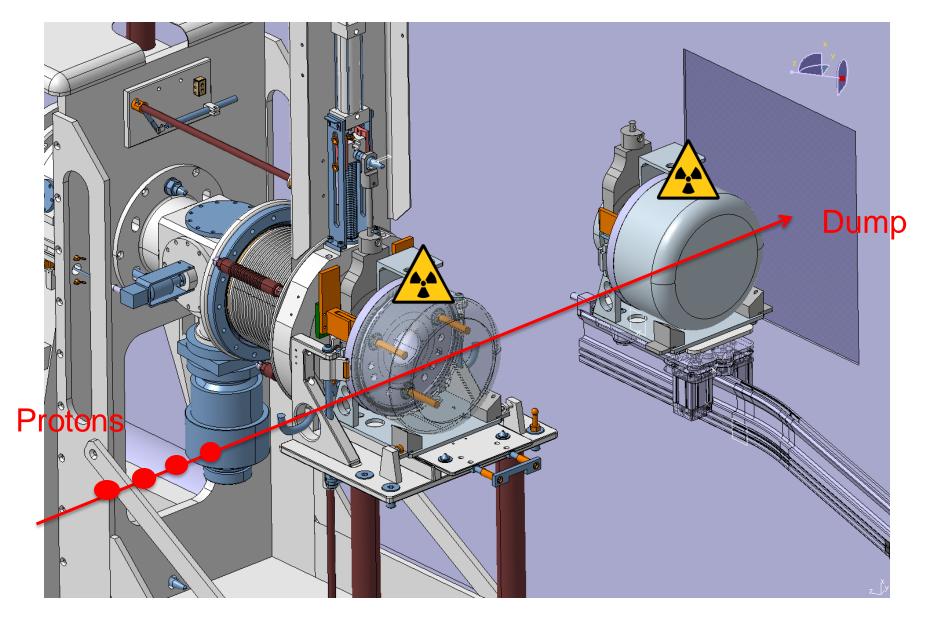
• ISOLDE and MEDICIS project introduction

• Presentation of MEDICIS ventilation

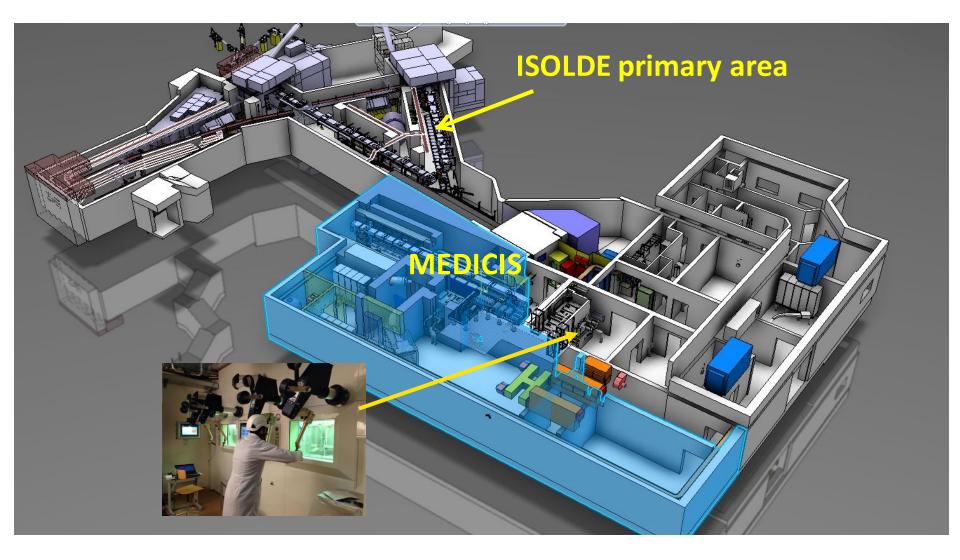










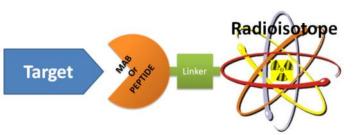


Class A Laboratory as defined in ORaP 814.554

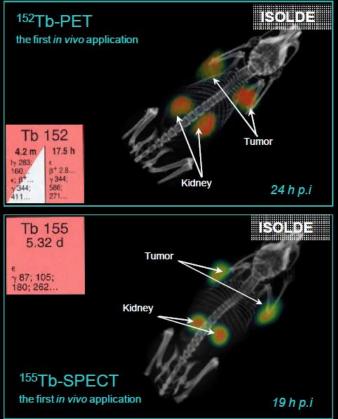


<u>Purposes of the medical isotopes produced in Medicis:</u>

- imaging
- radiopharmacology









C. Muller et al. jnumed.112.107540v1



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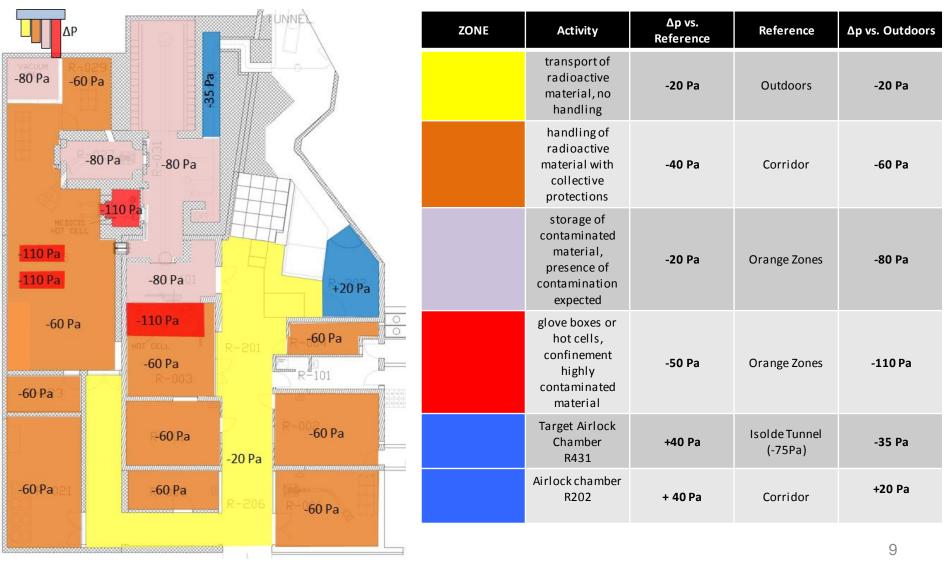
CONFINEMENT BY PRESSURE HIERARCHY

To reduce the contamination risk a pressure cascade keeps the preferential flows of air from low to high contamination rooms.

- **Dynamic confinement** of the laboratory with respect of the outdoors. To be kept as long as possible even during a fire scenario;
- Differential pressure between process enclosures (glove-boxes and hot-cells) and workplaces : △P≥ 50 Pa;
- **Differential pressure** among handling zones and storage zones;
- **Differential pressure** between transport zones and handling zones;
- **Differential pressure** between corridor, airlocks and ISOLDE Tunnel.



PRESSURE HIERARCHY





AIR MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

<u>Supply</u>

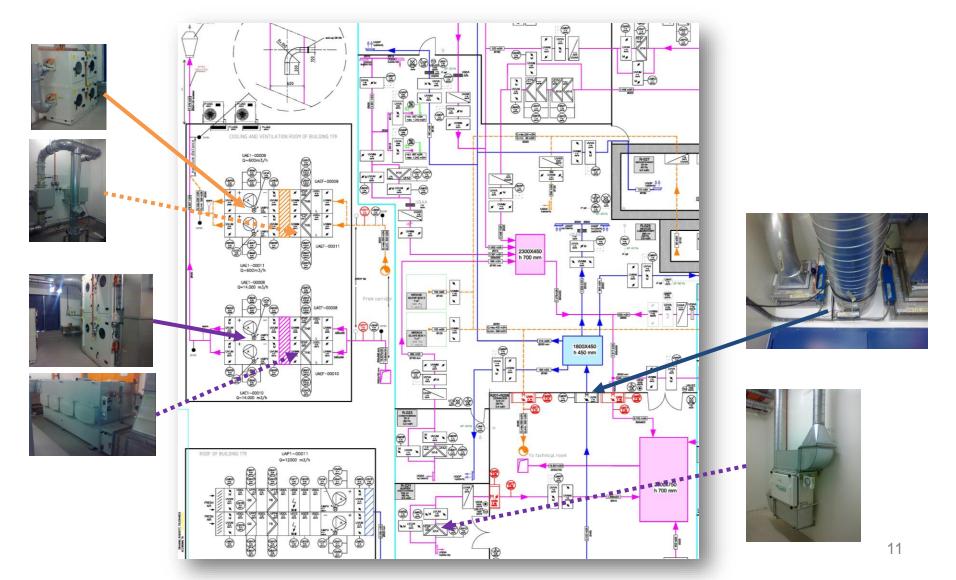
- Full fresh air (ie no recirculation);
- Duty and standby air handling units with automatic change-over;
- Minimum of 5 air changes per room.

Extraction

- Two separate and independent extraction systems for the:
 - Laboratory premises
 - Process enclosures (hot cells and glove boxes);
- Duty and standby extraction units with automatic change-over;
- One single stack for all the extracted air;
- Air sampling and monitoring before release into environment;
- Air filtered close to the contamination source;
- Final level of filtrations installed before the air release in atmosphere.



PROCESS & INSTRUMENTS DIAGRAM





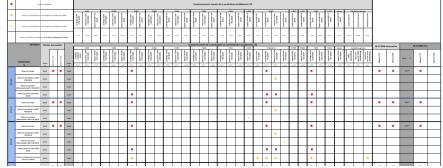
FIRE SECTORIZATION

Medicis laboratory contains 7 fire sectors.

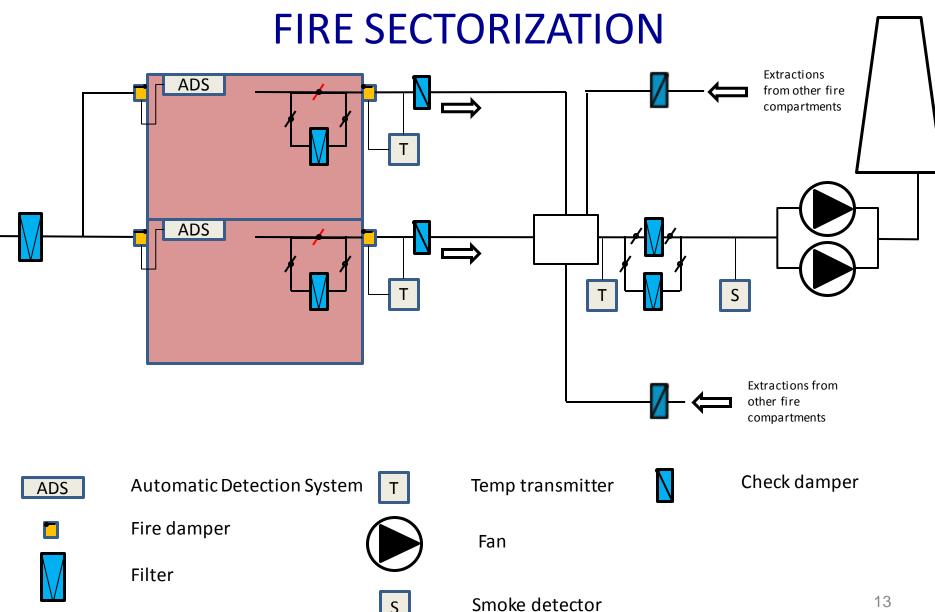
The ventilation system shall be able to:

- Stop and isolate any fire sector in case of fire by means of fire dampers;
- Allow safe evacuation of workers and access of rescue teams;
- Limit the **fire propagation**;
- Limit smokes propagation, and the dispersion of Toxic, Radioactive, Inflammable, Corrosive and Explosive (T.R.I.C.E.) materials inside the building and into environment.

Fire matrix (cause and effect drawing) describe the functioning of the ventilation in normal or during a fire scenario.

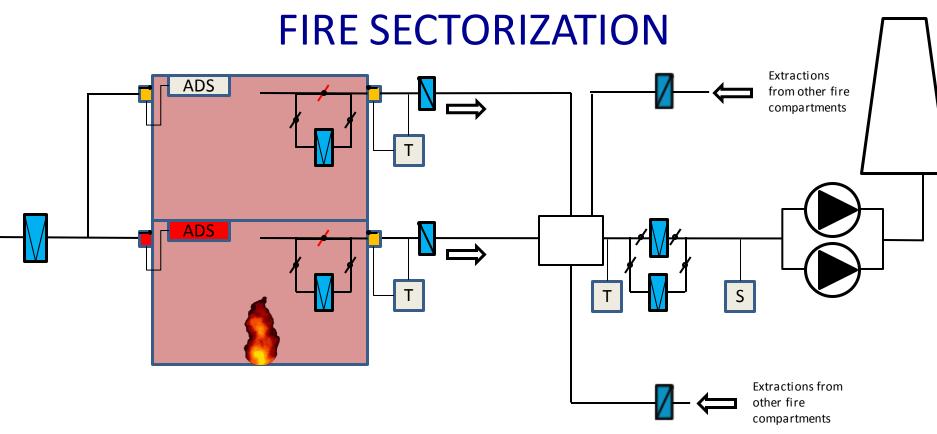






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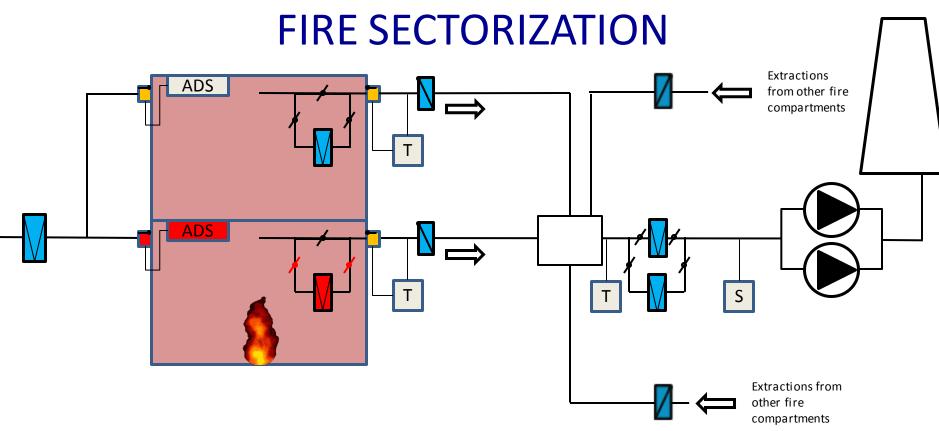




Fire detection:

- Allow workers to go out of the fire sector (temporization of supply fire damper);
- Close the supply fire damper (no O₂ supply);
- Continue extraction to keep the confinement in place.

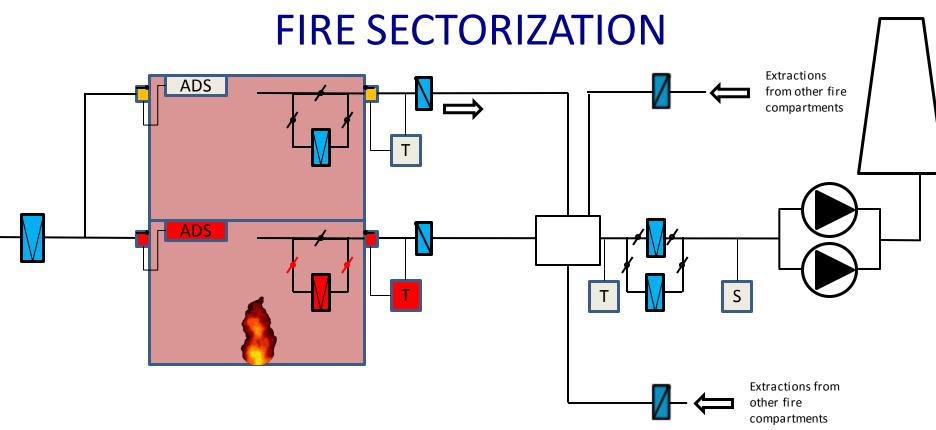




First level of filtration clogged (detection using differential pressure switch):

- Bypass the first level of filtration
- Extraction continues





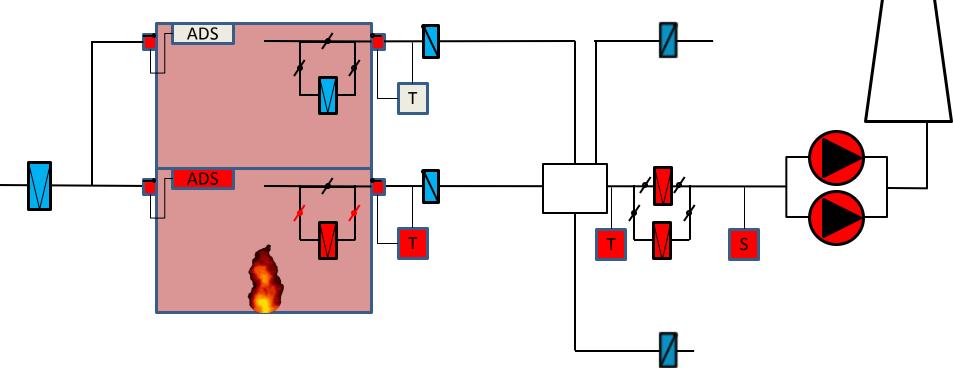
High temperature detected after the extraction fire damper:

- The extraction fire damper closes
- The ventilation in the fire sector is stopped and the fire sector is isolated

The dynamic confinement of a fire tends to delay the moment when is necessary to completely isolate the fire sector and keep the building in a safe state before the intervention of the fire brigade







The stop of the entire laboratory ventilation will occur If:

- Last level of filtration clogged or;
- Rupture of the last level of filtration or;
- High temperature detected before the last level of filtration. The dilution effect reduces the risk.



QUESTIONS?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION