§ 1228.226

NFPA 221, Standard for Fire Walls and Fire Barrier Walls (1994 Edition).

NFPA 231, Standard for General Storage (1998 Edition).

NFPA 231C, Standard for Rack Storage of Materials (1998 Edition).

NFPA 232, Standard for the Protection of Records (1995 Edition).

NFPA 232A, Guide for Fire Protection of Archives and Records Centers (1995 Edition).

(d) Underwriters Laboratory (UL) standards. The following UL standards are available from the Underwriters Laboratory at www.ul.com or from Global Engineering Documents, 15 Inverness Way East, Englewood, CO 80112:

UL 611, Central-Station Burglar-Alarm Systems (February 22, 1996).

UL 827, Central-Station Alarm Services (April 23, 1999).

UL 1076, Proprietary Burglar Alarm Units and Systems (February 1, 1999).

(e) American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc. (ASHRAE) standards. The following ASHRAE standards are available from ASHRAE at ASHRAE Customer Service, 1791 Tullie Circle NE, Atlanta, GA 30329 or online at www.ASHRAE.org:

 $\rm ANSI/ASHRAE~55{-}1992,~Thermal~Environmental~Conditions~for~Human~Occupancy.$

ANSI/ASHRAE 62–1989, Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality.

(f) American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards. The following ANSI standards are available from the American National Standards Institute, 11 West 42nd St., New York, NY 10036:

ANSI/NAPM IT9.18-1996, Imaging Materials—Processed Photographic Plates—Storage Practices.

ANSI/NAPM IT9.20-1996, Imaging Materials—Reflection Prints—Storage Practices.

ANSI/NAPM IT9.23-1996, Imaging Materials—Polyester Base Magnetic Tape—Storage.

ANSI/PIMA IT9.11–1998, Imaging Materials—Processed Safety Photographic Films—Storage.

ANSI/PIMA IT9.25-1998, Imaging Materials—Optical Disc Media—Storage.

§1228.226 Definitions.

The following definitions apply to this subpart:

Auxiliary spaces mean non-records storage areas such as offices, research rooms, other work and general storage areas but excluding boiler rooms or rooms containing equipment operating with a fuel supply such as generator rooms.

Commercial records storage facility has the meaning specified in §1220.14 of this chapter.

Existing records storage facility means any records center or commercial records storage facility used to store records on January 2, 2000, and that has stored records continuously since that date.

Fire barrier wall means a wall, other than a fire wall, having a fire resistance rating, constructed in accordance with NFPA 221 (1994), Standard for Fire Walls and Fire Barrier Walls, Chapter 4

Licensed fire protection engineer means a licensed or registered professional engineer with a recognized specialization in fire protection engineering. For those States that do not separately license or register fire protection engineers, a licensed or registered professional engineer with training and experience in fire protection engineering, operating within the scope of that licensing or registration, who is also a professional member of the Society of Fire Protection Engineers.

Must and provide mean that a provision is mandatory.

New records storage facility means any records center or commercial records storage facility established or converted for use as a records center or commercial records storage facility on or after January 3, 2000.

Permanent record has the meaning specified in §1220.14 of this chapter.

Records center has the meaning specified in §1220.14 of this chapter.

Records storage area means the area containing records that is enclosed by four fire walls, the floor, and the ceiling.

Records storage facility has the meaning specified in §1220.14 of this chapter.

Sample/select records means records whose final disposition requires an analytical or statistical sampling prior to final disposition authorization, in which some percentage of the original accession will be retained as permanent records.

Should or may means that a provision is recommended or advised but not required.

Temporary record has the meaning specified in §1220.14 of this chapter.

Unscheduled records has the meaning specified in §1220.14 of this chapter.

[64 FR 67642, Dec. 2, 1999; 64 FR 68946, Dec. 9, 1999]

FACILITY STANDARDS

§ 1228.228 What are the facility requirements for all records storage facilities?

- (a) The facility must be constructed with non-combustible materials and building elements, including walls, columns and floors. An agency may request a waiver of this requirement from NARA for an existing records storage facility with combustible building elements to continue to operate until October 1, 2009. In its request for a waiver, the agency must provide documentation that the facility has a fire suppression system specifically designed to mitigate this hazard and that the system meets the requirements of §1228.230(s). Requests must be submitted to the Director, Space and Security Management Division (NAS), National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road, College Park, MD 20740-6001.
- (b) A facility with two or more stories must be designed or certified by a licensed fire protection engineer and civil/structural engineer to avoid catastrophic failure of the structure due to an uncontrolled fire on one of the intermediate floor levels.
- (c) The building must be sited a minimum of five feet above and 100 feet from any 100 year flood plain areas, or be protected by an appropriate flood wall that conforms to local or regional building codes.
- (d) The facility must be designed in accordance with regional building codes to provide protection from building collapse or failure of essential equipment from earthquake hazards, tornados, hurricanes and other potential natural disasters.
- (e) Roads, fire lanes and parking areas must permit unrestricted access for emergency vehicles.
- (f) A floor load limit must be established for the records storage area by a licensed structural engineer. The limit must take into consideration the

- height and type of the shelving or storage equipment, the width of the aisles, the configuration of the space, etc. The allowable load limit must be posted in a conspicuous place and must not be exceeded.
- (g) The facility must ensure that the roof membrane does not permit water to penetrate the roof. NARA strongly recommends that this requirement be met by not mounting equipment on the roof and placing nothing else on the roof that may cause damage to the roof membrane. Alternatively, a facility may meet this requirement with stringent design specifications for roof-mounted equipment in conjunction with a periodic roof inspection program performed by appropriately certified professionals.
- (1) New records storage facilities must meet the requirements in this paragraph (g) January 3, 2000.
- (2) Existing facilities must meet the requirements in this paragraph (g) no later than October 1, 2009.
- (h) Piping (with the exception of fire protection sprinkler piping and storm water roof drainage piping) must not be run through records storage areas unless supplemental measures such as gutters or shields are used to prevent water leaks and the piping assembly is inspected for potential leaks regularly. If drainage piping from roof drains must be run though records storage areas, the piping must be run to the nearest vertical riser and must include a continuous gutter sized and installed beneath the lateral runs to prevent leakage into the storage area. Vertical pipe risers required to be installed in records storage areas must be fully enclosed by shaft construction with appropriate maintenance access panels.
- (1) New records storage facilities must meet the requirements in this paragraph (h) January 3, 2000.
- (2) Existing facilities must meet the requirements in this paragraph (h) no later than October 1, 2009.
- (i) The following standards apply to records storage shelving:
- (1) All storage shelving must be designed and installed to provide seismic bracing that meets the requirements of the applicable regional building code;
- (2) Steel shelving or other open-shelf records storage equipment must be