Beginning in 1998 the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) issued Confirmatory Orders to at least 17 nuclear power station sites with a total of 25 units confirming each licensees’ commitment to implement corrective actions programs for “inoperable” fire barriers required for the protection of safe shutdown systems identified in NRC Bulletin No. 92-01, “Failure of Thermo-Lag 330 Fire Barrier Systems To Maintain Cabling in Wide Cable Trays and Small Conduits Free From Fire Damage,” issued June 24, 1992. The corrective action programs were to be completed by the licensees by dates specified in the Orders ranging from 6 to 24 months from issuance.

Press releases issued by NRC Office of Public Affairs with each Order identified that a total of about 20 reactor sites were to receive such Confirmatory Orders. Each press release identified that the Orders were being issued because of the agency’s concern “that some licensees may not be making adequate progress toward resolving the plant-specific issues, and that some implementation schedules may either be too tenuous or too protracted.”

Nuclear Information and Resource Service (NIRS) has identified through the NRC Public Document Room that at least the following sites and units were issued Thermo-Lag Corrective Action Orders:

- Three Mile Island 1
- Turkey Point 1& 2
- Peach Bottom 2 & 3
- Surry 1 & 2
- Oyster Creek
- Hatch 1
- Sequoyah 1 & 2
- St. Lucie 1
- North Anna 1 & 2
- Davis-Besse
- Limerick 1 & 2
- Hatch 2
- Susquehanna 1 & 2
- WNP-2 (Columbia)
- Comanche Peak 1
- Clinton
- South Texas 1 & 2