

Estimating consequences of scenarios of batch operated process in production buildings.

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Why are we concerned?

- Flammable materials
- High temperature / high pressure
- Large volumes / flows
- Continuous process
- Most often outside building



- Flammable materials
- Exothermic reactions
- High temperature / high pressure
- Relatively small volumes
- Batch process
- Most often inside buildings



Used for:

- HAZOP and Risk classification
- Occupational health, exposure
- Occupied building assessments
- Design of control rooms
- Layout of production buildings with occupied rooms



Examples of occupied buildings

- Control rooms
- Compressor Buildings
- Warehouses
- Offices
- Canteens
- Emergency Command Centers
- Conference rooms
- Building in a building
- Weather shelters
- Cabins at charging stations

Analyzer Buildings

Workshops

Laboratories

Classrooms

Shelter-in-place

Dressing rooms

Portable buildings

Smoke areas

Scaffolding houses

Sanitary blocks

Software tools for consequence analysis

Mostly designed for outdoor scenarios.
Theory based on outdoor scenarios for
large petrochemical sites

- Source strength
- Fire and explosion
- Toxic dispersion and consequences
- DNV PHAST
- TNO Effects
- ALOHA
- Baker Risk tools for building assessments
- CFD
- Etcetera

But not many tools available for scenarios
taking place inside buildings



Scenarios & limits

	Outside building	Inside building
Explosion inside vessel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure wave Flame length vented explosion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure wave Flame length vented explosion
Explosion outside vessel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pressure wave Flash fire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSTR Assessment of building integrity Fireball
Jet fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heat radiation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heat radiation
Flash fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LFL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LFL
Pool fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heat radiation Secondary Containment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heat radiation Secondary Containment
Toxic effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispersion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSTR

		Overpressure (inside)	Overpressure (outside)	LEL	Heat radiation	Toxic effects
Effect on people	≥C1	30 mbar	100 mbar		6.3 kW/m ² (fast escape possible)	1% lethality
	≥C2	100 mbar	300 mbar	100% LEL	12.5 kW/m ²	5% lethality
Effect on building		100 -300 mbar*	100 - 300 mbar*	≥100% LEL	25-35 kW/m ²	n.a.

Background of calculations

- TNO: Yellow Book PGS 2
- R.J. Harris: gas explosions in buildings and heating plant
- Lees' Loss prevention in
- ProcessNet: Statuspapier Quelltermberechnung
- Umweltbundesamt: Ermittlung und Berechnung von Störfallablaufszenarien nach Maßgabe der 3. Störfallverwaltungsvorschrift
- Others
 - Abdelkarim Habib, Bernd Schalau: Pool evaporation at higher vapor pressures
- Limited information or calculations suitable for scenarios taking place inside buildings

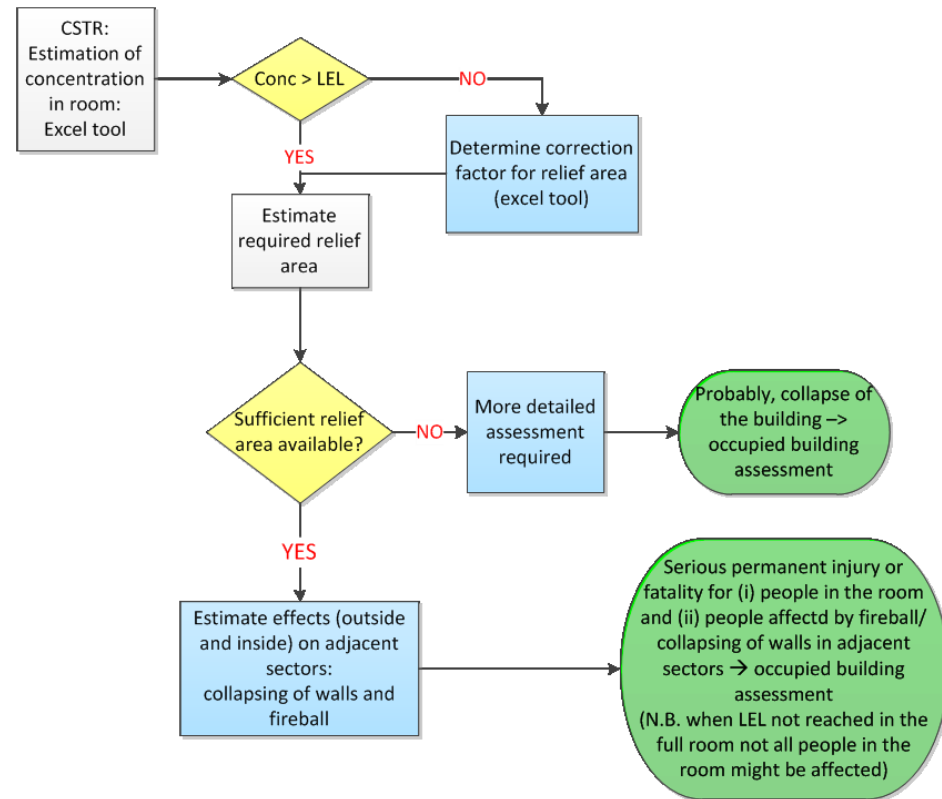
NFPA 68 2013 edition

- Standard on Explosion Protection by Deflagration Venting
- + Use for gas and vapor and dust explosion
- + Use for equipment and rooms / buildings
- + Excel sheet is available on internet / NFP
 - + NFPA 68 2012 revised 20130122
- Physical properties needed
- Rather complex to use



Fire and Explosion

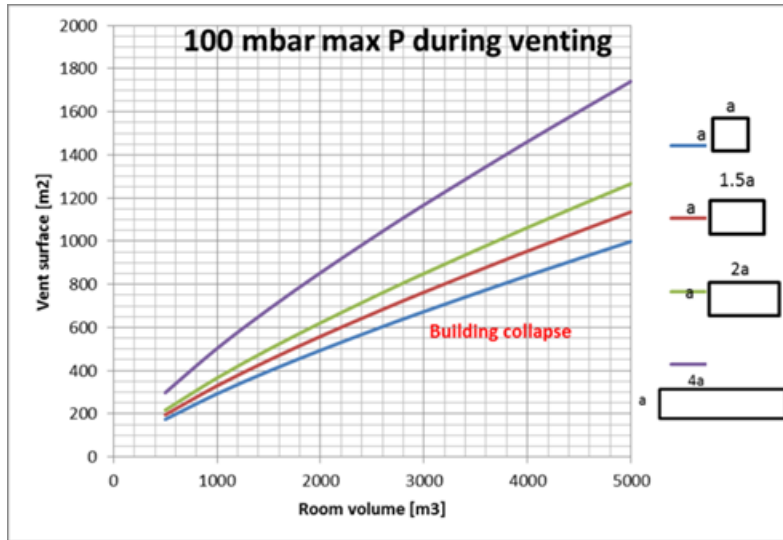
- Vessel burst:
 - Pressure wave
 - Heat radiation / flash fire
- Leakage
 - Gas or vapor release
 - Spray of liquid content
 - Pool evaporation
 - Ignition inside the building
 - Temperature and ventilation



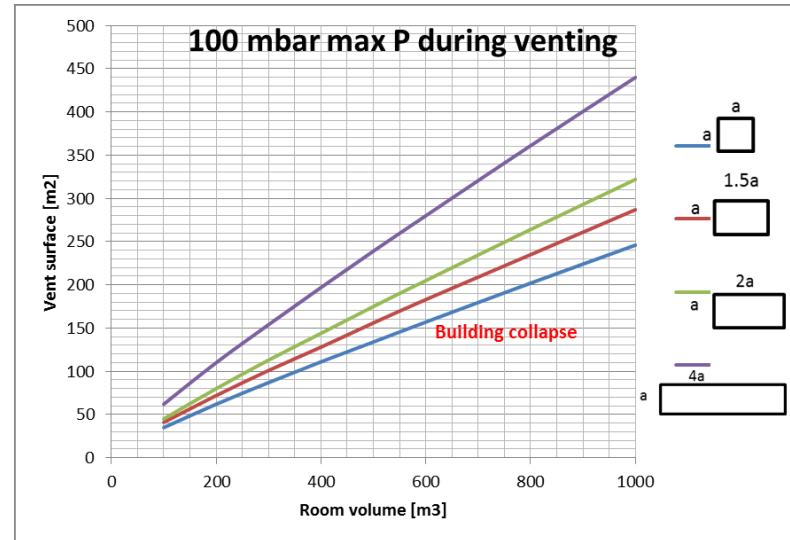
Decision tree for assessing the effects of vapor/gas explosion outside vessel indoor

Examples

Room 25m high



Room 5m high

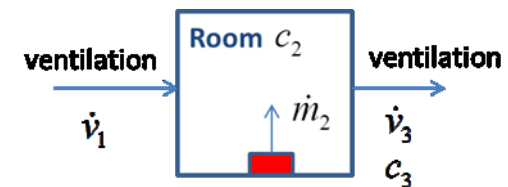
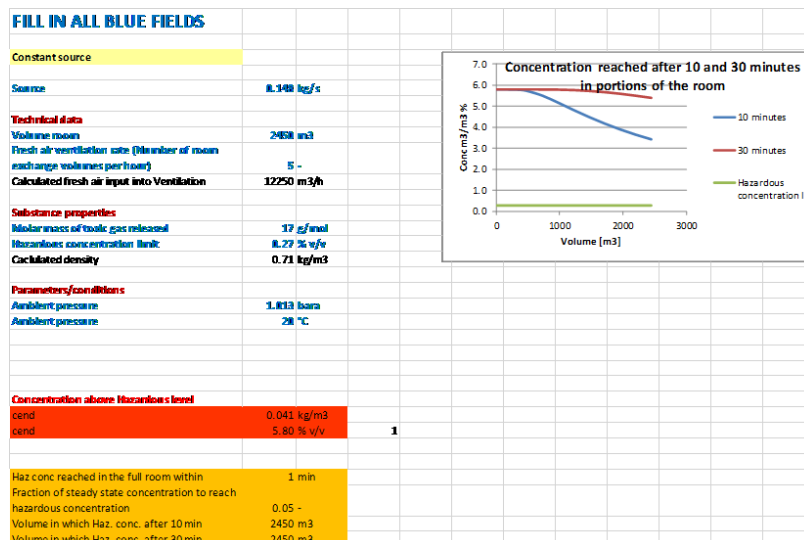


Toxic indoor

- CSTR approach: Excel Tool
 - Release of gas
 - The whole volume has the same concentration (ideally mixed)
 - Constant source and one time source
 - If Room conc > Hazardous concentration
 - Constance source:
 - Determination of time to reach Hazardous concentration
 - Determination of volume filled to Hazardous concentration after 10 and 30 minutes



Toxic indoor



Toxic releases inside buildings

- Also suitable for (nitrogen) asphyxiation scenarios inside buildings
- Standard ideal (CSTR) mixing inside building calculations
- Local dispersion calculations
- Probit functions for lethality

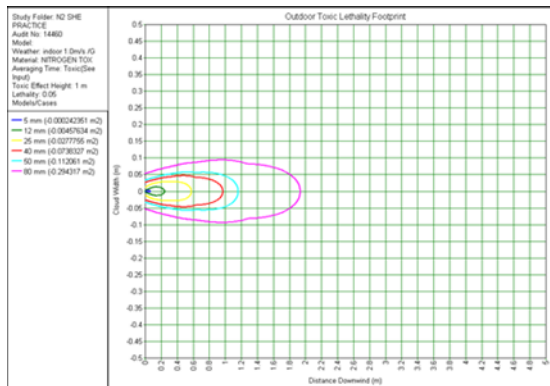
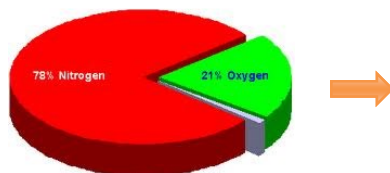
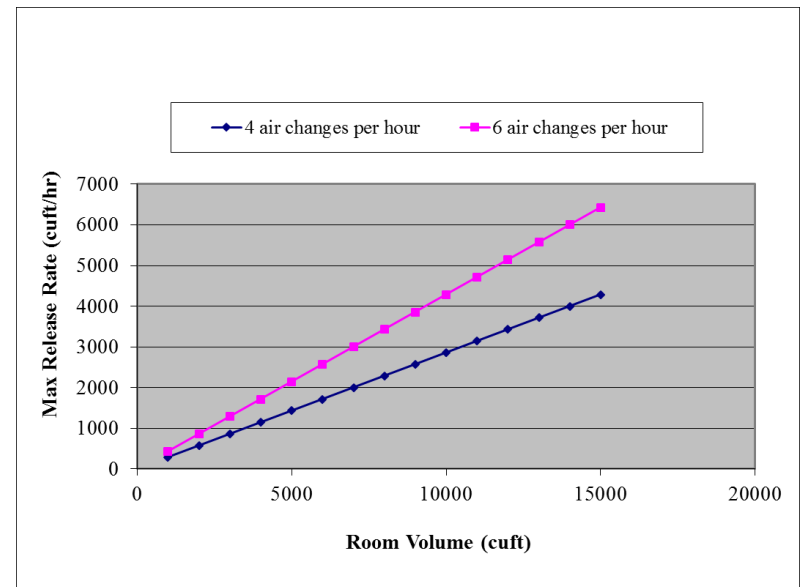


Table 8 Footprint of 5% at 7 barg (~13.1% O₂)
(95% of the people in the effect area are death within 10 minutes)



Data for calculations

- Building or room volume
- Design strength of main construction and separation walls
- Opening pressure of explosion panels, window panes, doors, light construction walls for explosion venting
- Physical properties of the hazardous materials
- Source strength
- Corrections for partly filled volumes

Conclusions

- Calculation methods are available in literature, but not always ready to use
 - Older literature information sometimes lead to conservative over - or underestimation of the effects.
- Tools, excel sheets, graphs help speeding-up and make risk classifications more reliable and uniform
- NFPA 68 suitable for explosion scenarios inside rooms / buildings and explosion venting of buildings
- Design of apps would help supporting risk classifications



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