



Fires and Explosions: What You Need to Know to Prevent Them

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Objectives



➤ Understand



➤ Characteristics of Flammable Liquids & Vapours



➤ Effect of Temperature and Pressure on flammability

➤ Effect of Inert Substances on fires

➤ Ignition Hazards



➤ Practical knowledge required to prevent Process Fires

What is a Fire ?

Fire is a Chemical Reaction

- Fuel reacts with oxidizers
- Produces, heat, light, products of combustion





Understand What Burns!



- **What Burns – Solids, Liquids or Vapours (Gases)?**



- **Only Vapours (Gases) Burn!**



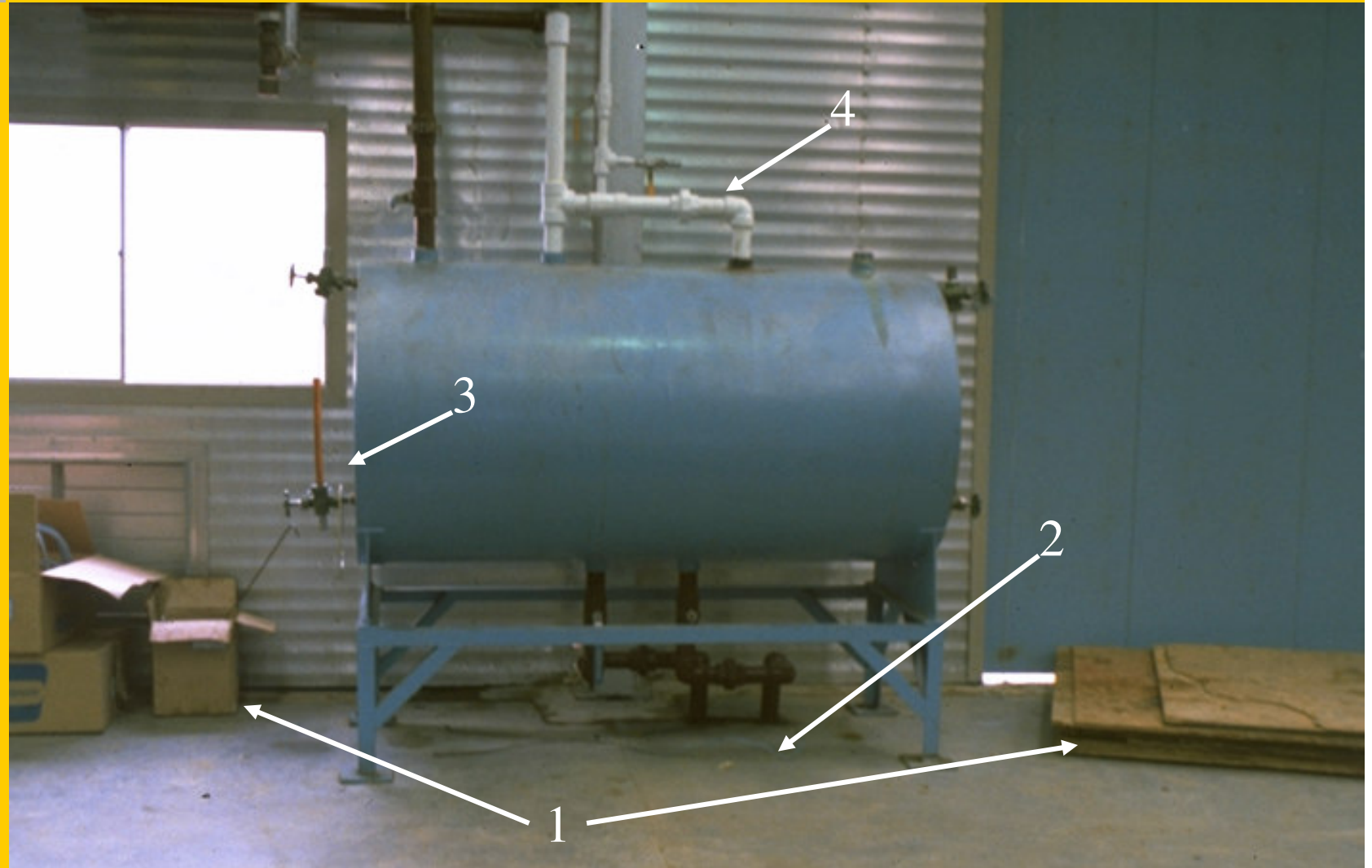
- **Solids and Liquids have to be converted to vapours before they burn.**

Conditions of a Fire



- **It's not a simple triangle but a Fire Pyramid:**
 - **Combustible Material,**
 - **Oxygen,**
 - **Heat or Source of Ignition and**
 - **Free Radicals**
- **Ignition source needed until fire is self-sustaining:**
 - **Very quick for vapors**
 - **More time for Liquids & Solids**
 - **Duration & temperature of ignition source are important**

Compressor Building Fire Hazards





Flammability Parameters



- No single parameter defines flammability, but the major ones that influence it are:




- Flash Point
- Flammable Range
- Auto Ignition Temperature
- Minimum Ignition Energy



Flash Point



- Flash Point is the minimum temperature at which a liquid gives off vapor in sufficient concentration to form an ignitable mixture with air near the surface of the liquid
- Note that published values are for pure components, under laboratory conditions
- Example 

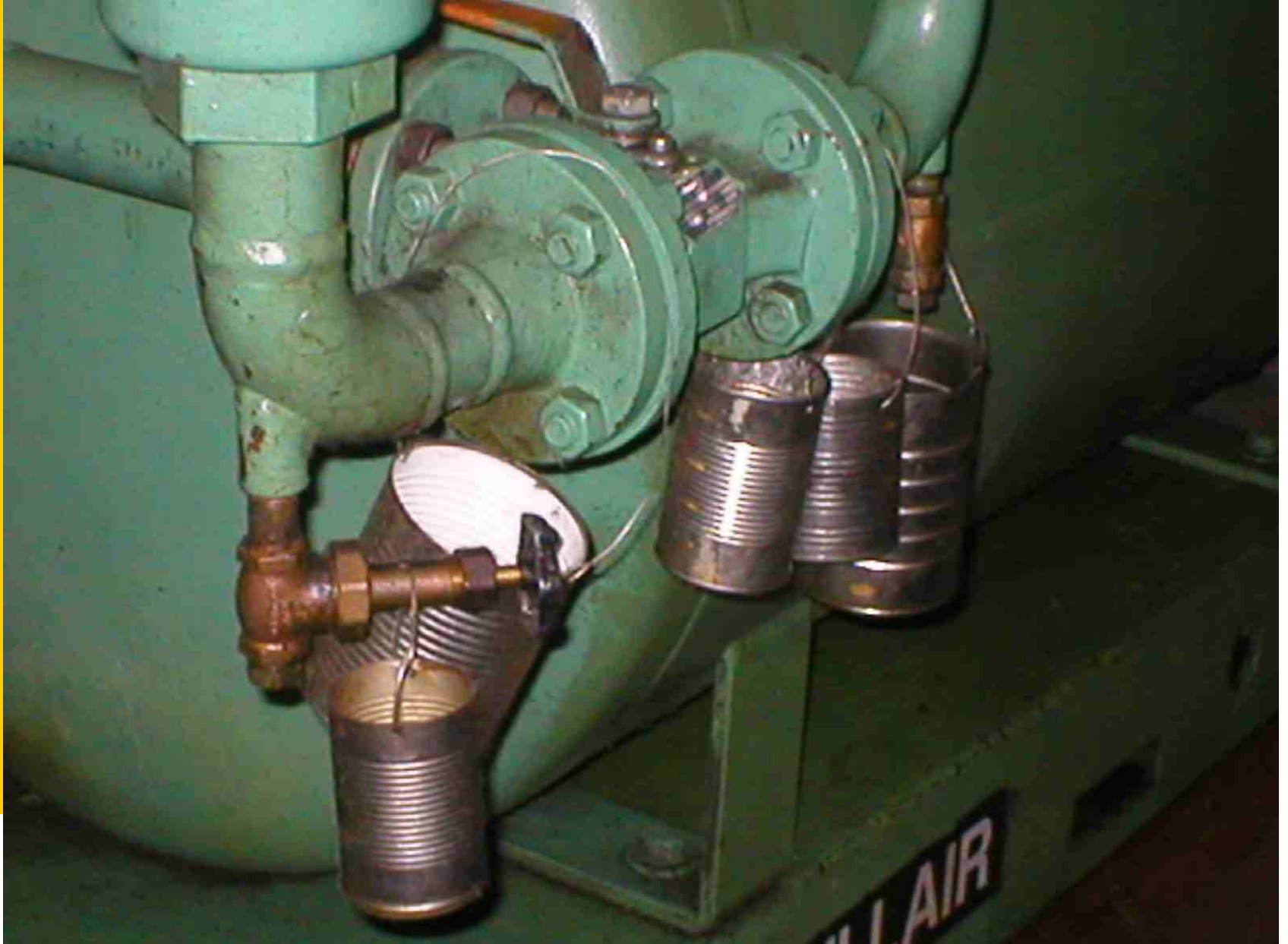
Flammable Liquids Storage Cabinet



Use of Adsorbent Pads



Collecting Oil Leaks





Flammable Materials Classification



<u>Material</u>	<u>Flash Point</u>	<u>Vapour Press</u>
Liquified Gas	< 37.8 C	>= 275.8 kPa
Flammable Liquid	< 37.5 C	< 275.8 kPa
Combustible Liquid	>= 37.8 C < 93.8 C	





Compressed Liquefied Gases & Cryogenic Combustibles



➤ **Compressed Liquefied Gases**

- Flammable Gases stored above their normal boiling point but kept in liquid state by pressure.
- When released, liquid expands and vaporizes, creating large volumes of cold gas
- The cold gas behaves like a heavier-than-air gas



➤ **Cryogenic Flammable Liquid**

- Cryogenic liquids are generally below -101°C
- Behave like flammable liquids when spilled
- Liquid absorbs heat & vaporizes forming ignitable mixture



Which is the worst fire hazard?

Location of Equipment



3

Excellent Fire Protection



Passive Protection?





Flammable Materials Classification



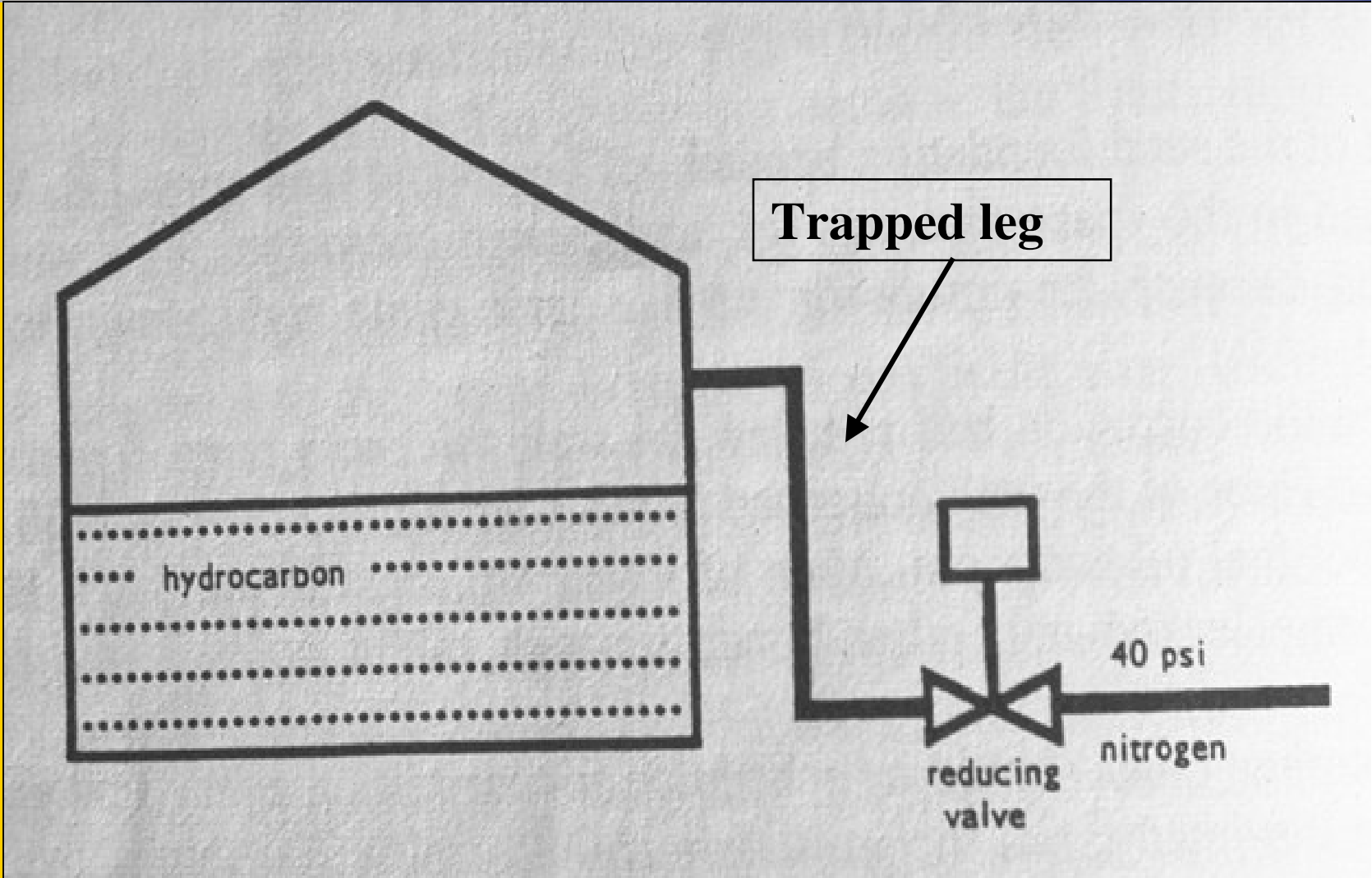
<u>Material</u>	<u>Flash Point</u>	<u>Vapour Press</u>
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Nitrogen Pad on Storage Tank



Nitrogen Pad Supply



Methanol Storage Tank



Tanks Suck!





Flammable Materials Classification



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What is the problem here?



Whoops!



A10 CALGARY HERALD Wednesday, February 14, 2001

Oil truck blast a close shave for driver

THE CANADIAN PRESS
TORONTO

A man dropping off a load of oil byproducts was blasted by an explosion Tuesday when he used his lighter to see if he had finished emptying his load.

The blast knocked the 39-year-old resident of Laval, Que., four metres, singeing his eyebrows and half his beard.

The man, who was dropping the

load at a Petro-Canada plant in Mississauga, Ont., west of Toronto, was able to walk on his own after the blast.

"I've definitely never seen anything like this," said Const. Heather Andrews. "It was one of those things where just before the explosion happened, he said, 'Oh-oh. What did I do?'"

"He should just buy a razor the next time he wants to get rid of his beard."

The driver was not identified.

Lack of understanding of flash point

Storing Flammable Materials





Combustible Gases



➤ **Lighter-than-Air**

- **Dissipate rapidly in the atmosphere**
- **Affect Smaller area than heavier-than-air gases**
- **Seldom accumulate to form ignitable mixture at grade - Unless confined or Sub-cooled**

➤ **Heavier-than-Air**

- **Accumulate to grade when released**
- **Dispersed by natural or forced ventilation**
- **When released may be treated as a lighter-than-air gas**

As the gas diffuses into the surrounding air, the density of the mixture approaches that of air.

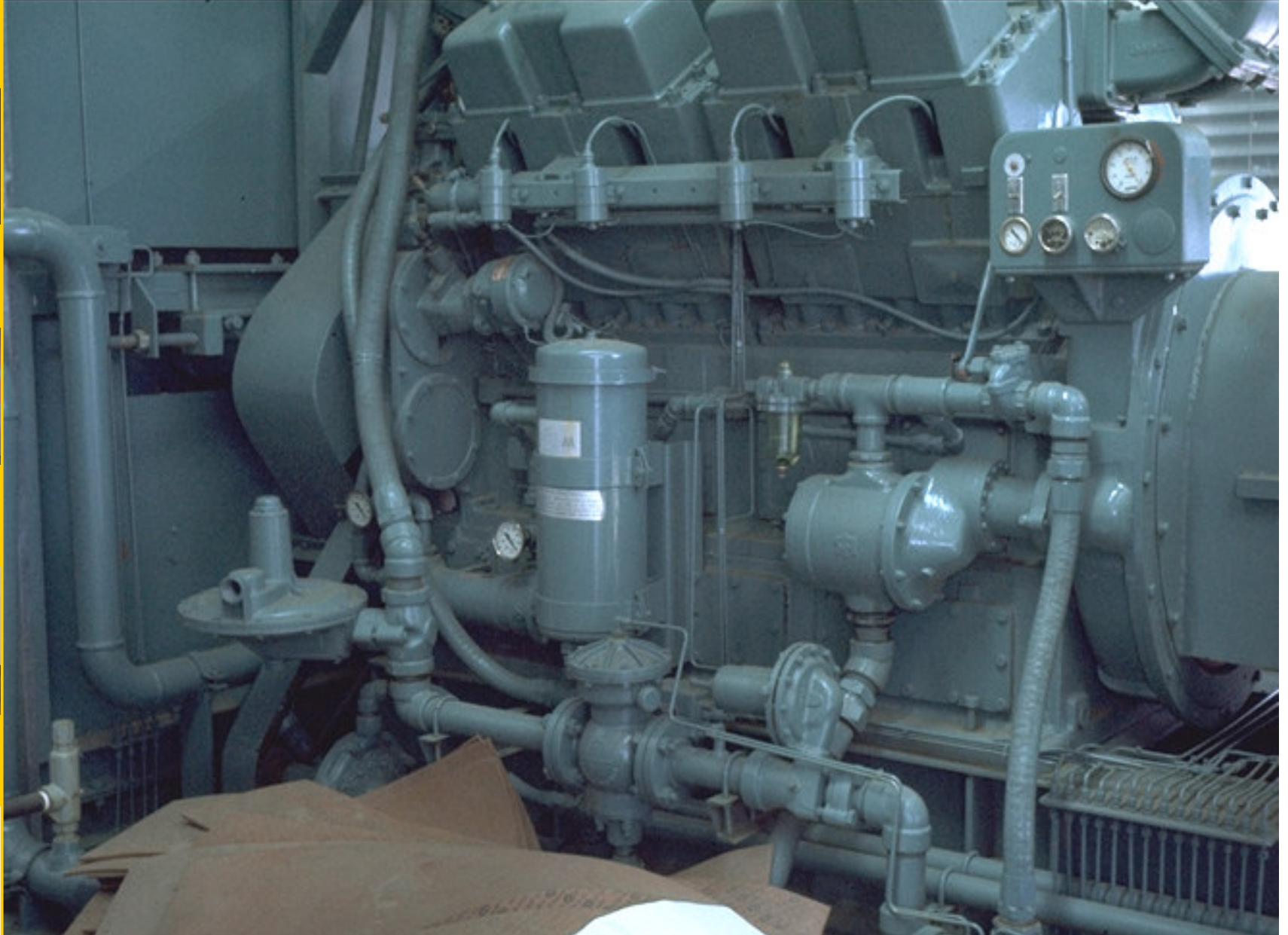
What has this to do with Preventing Process Fires?

What is the Hazard?



Natural Gas
Regulator
Vents

Natural Gas Regulator





Autoignition Temperature



- AIT – The minimum temperature required to initiate or cause self-sustained combustion of a solid, liquid, or gas independently of the heating or heated element.



- Before anything burns its AIT must be exceeded.



Wood Scaffold near Hot Pipe

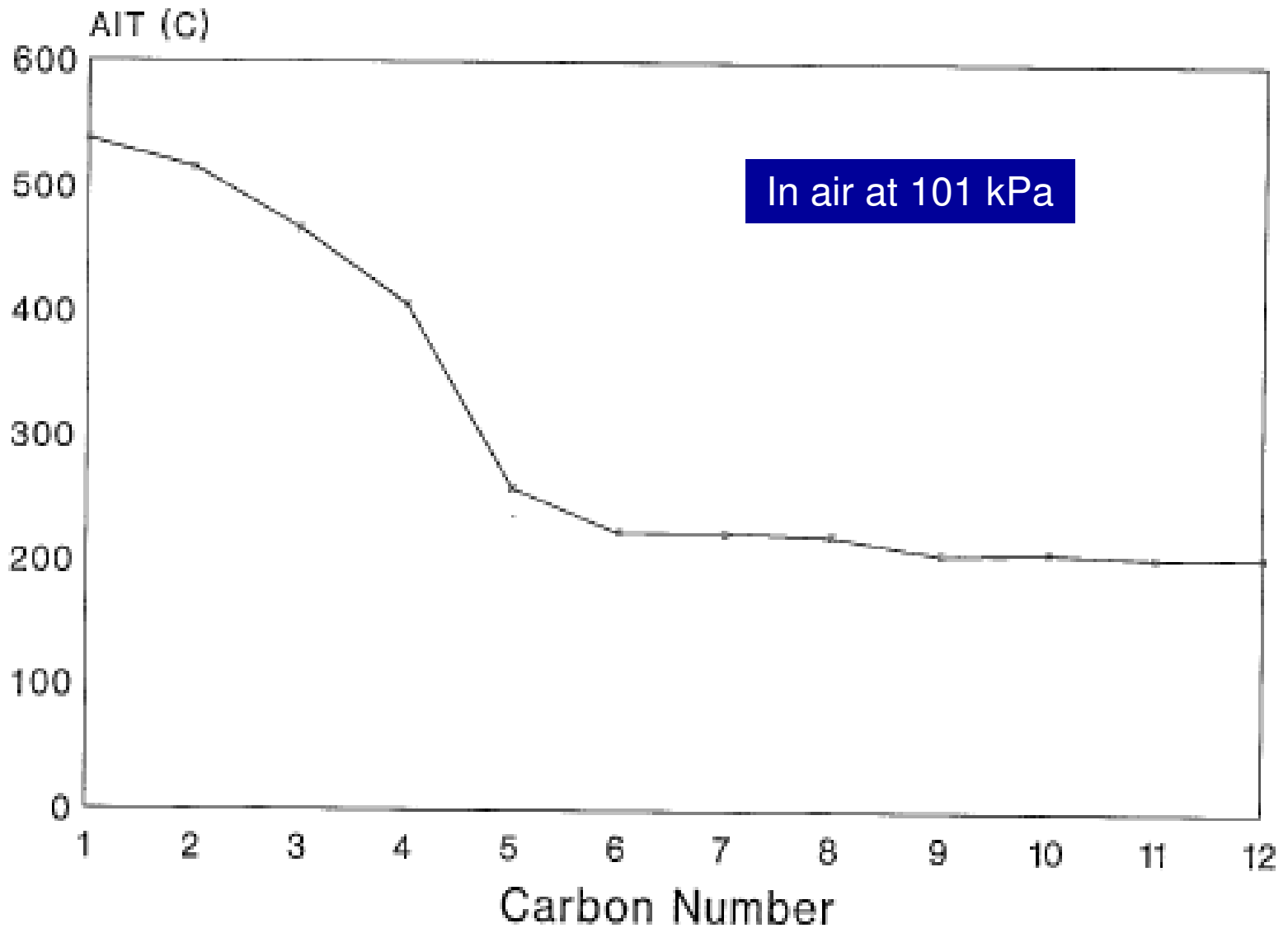


Autoignition Temperatures

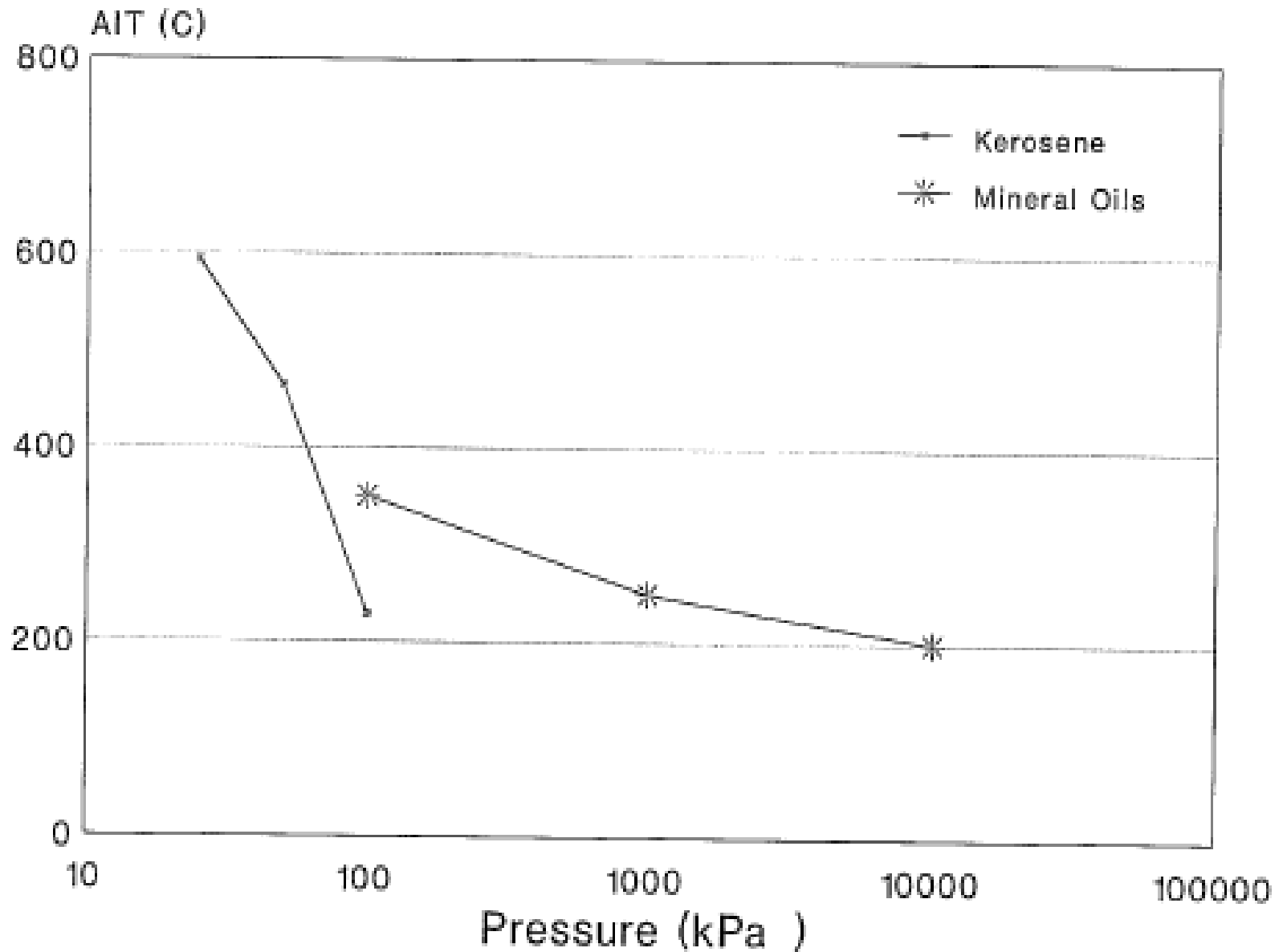


Material	Autoignition Temperature		%LFL	%UFL
	C	F		
i-Pentane	243	469	1.4	7.6
cPentane	361	682	1.1	8.7
Natural Gas	630	1166	5.0	15.0
Benzene	498	928	1.2	7.8
Styrene	490	914	0.9	6.8

Effect of Molecular Weight on AIT



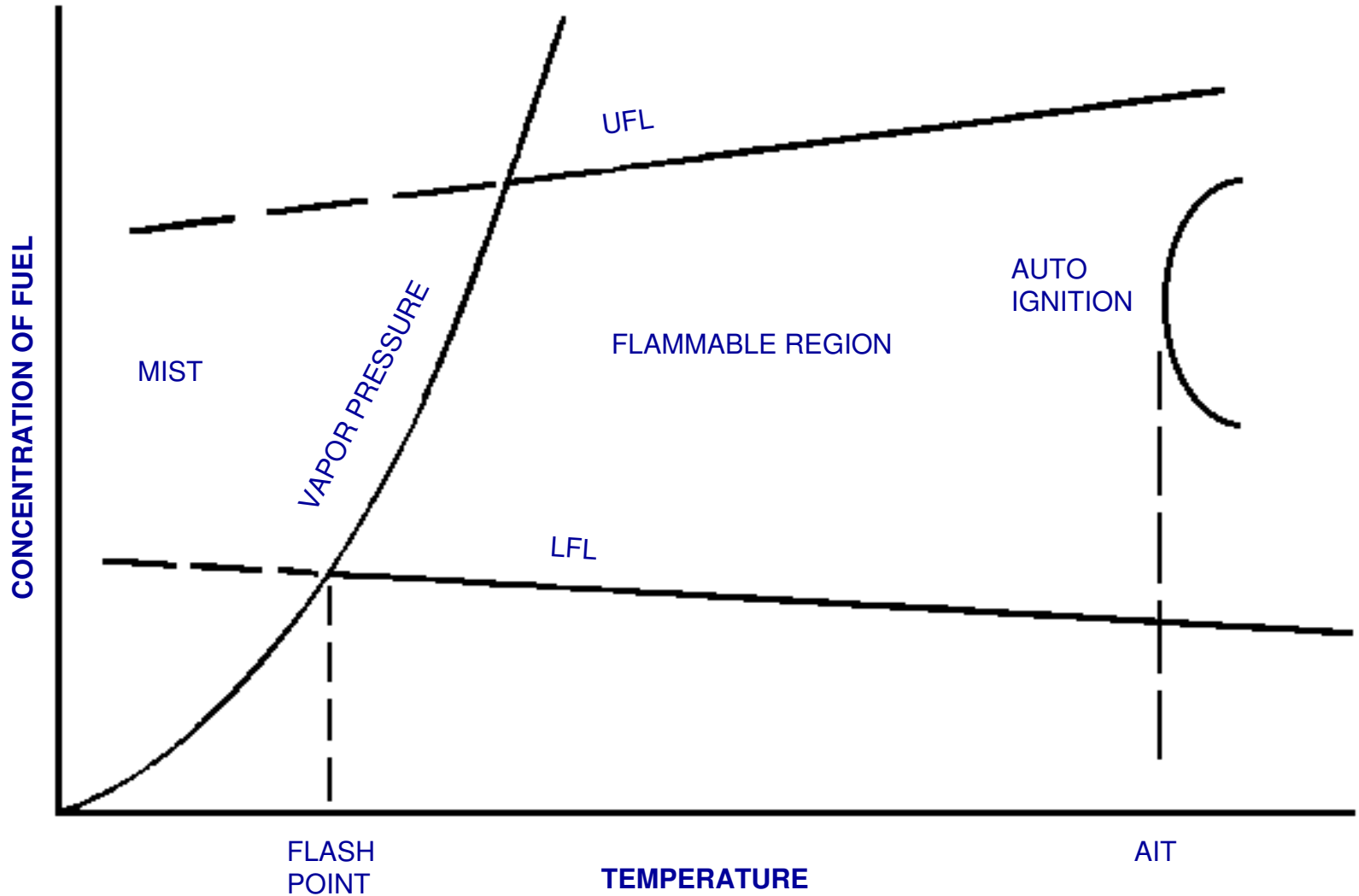
Effects of Pressure on AIT



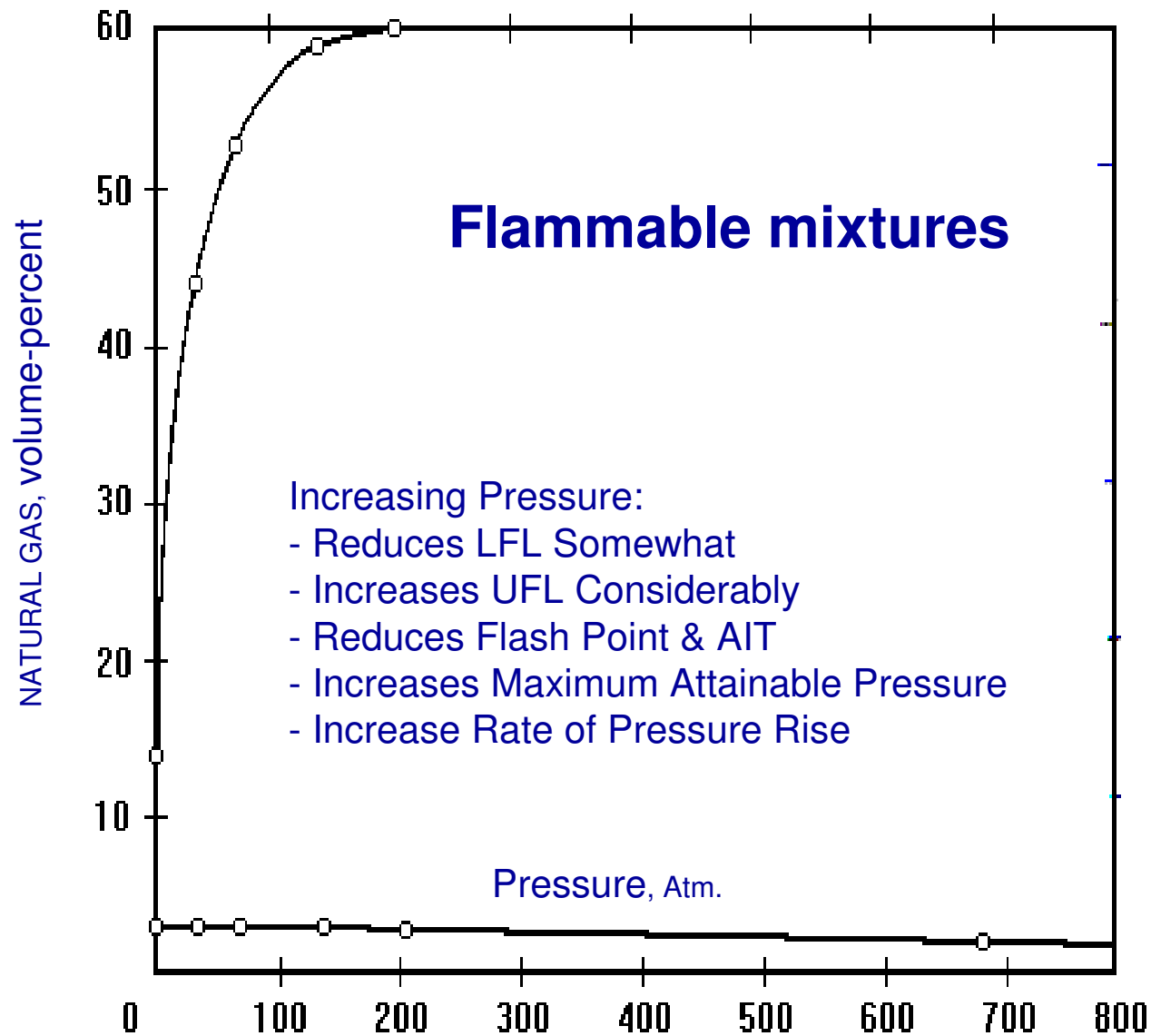
Oil Soaked Insulation



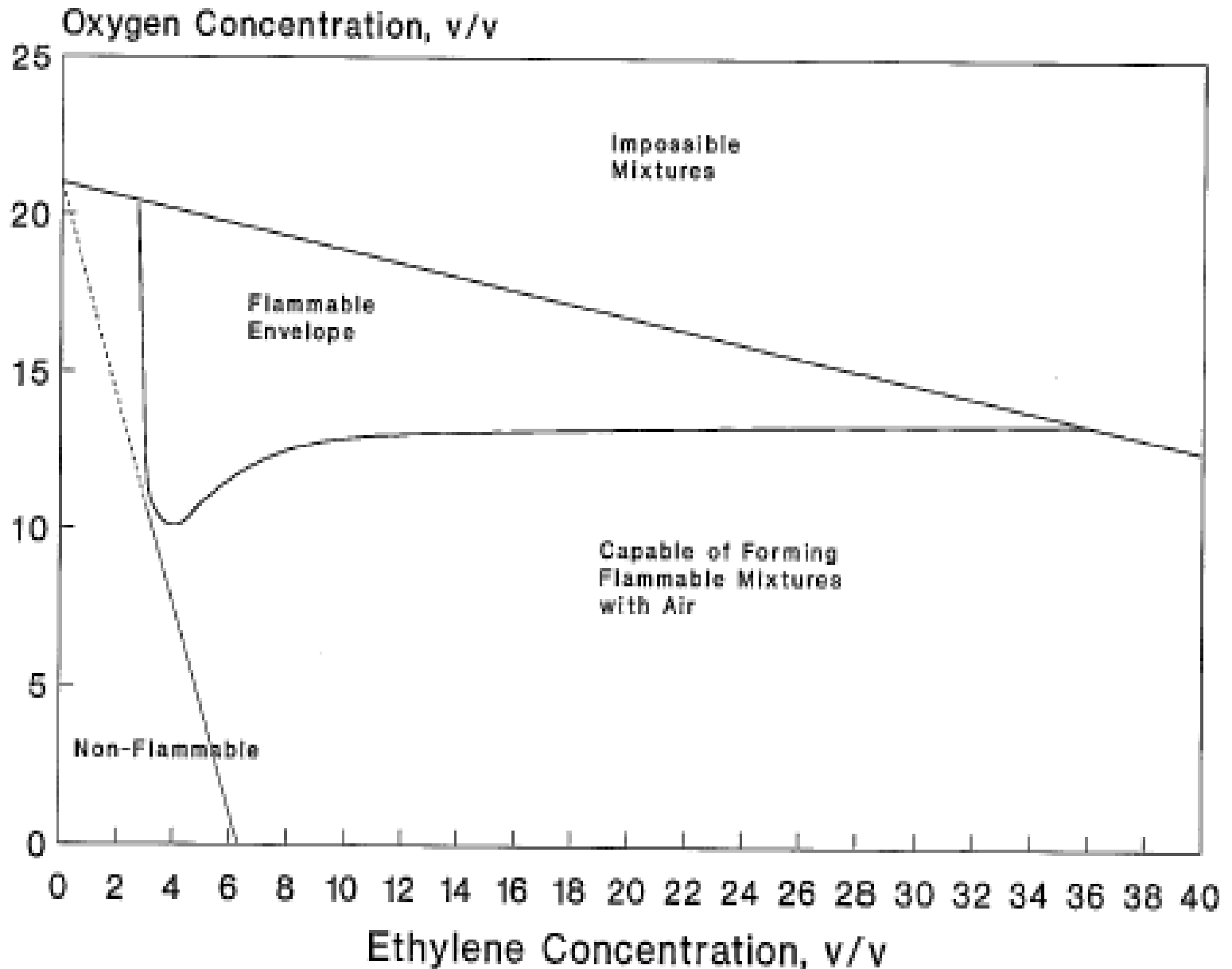
Flammability Relationships



Effect of Pressure on Flammability of Natural Gas in Air at 28°C



Flammability of Ethylene in Nitrogen



Flammability of Pentane in Nitrogen

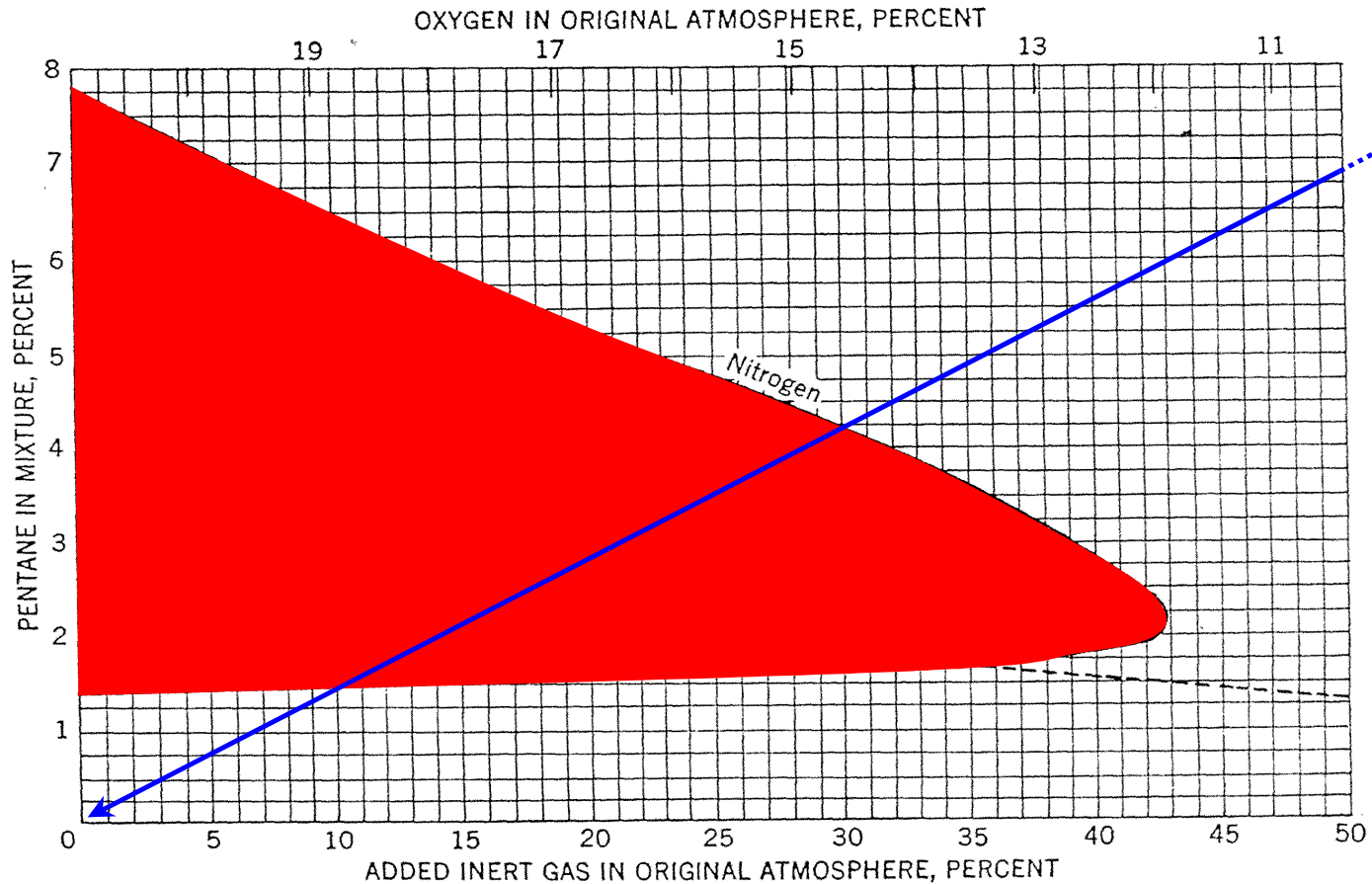



FIGURE 35.—Limits of Flammability of Pentane in Mixtures of Air and Nitrogen, and of Air and Carbon Dioxide.



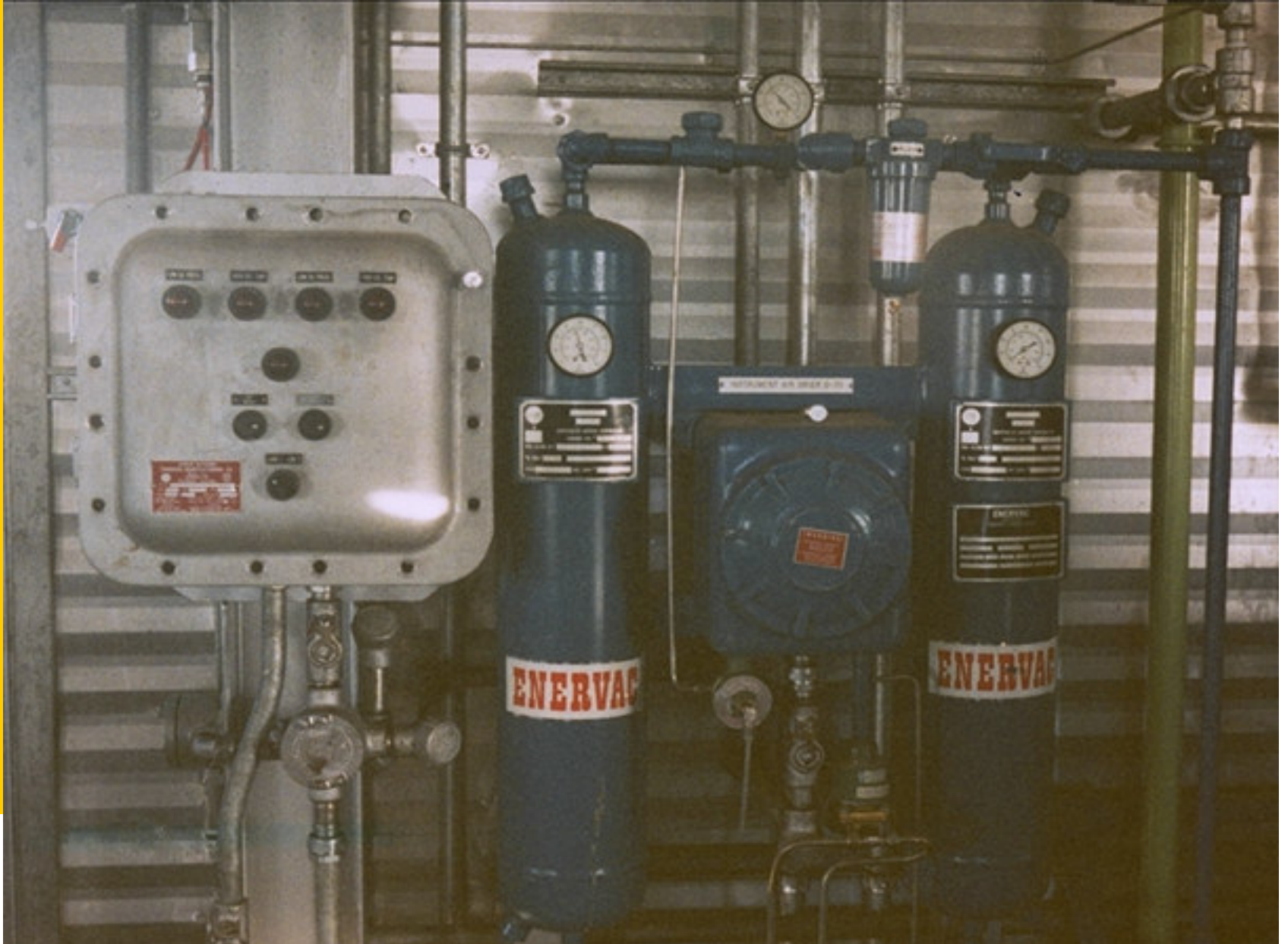
Sources of Ignition



➤ **Electrical Ignition Sources**

- 
- Hot Equipment or Piping
 - Mechanical Heat Energy
 - Chemical Heat Energy
 - Heat of Compression
- 

Explosion Proof Panel



Electrical Equipment Joint



HOT GAS IS
COOLED IN
PASSING
THROUGH

ONLY COOL GAS
CAN GET
OUT

HOT FLAMING
GAS INSIDE
ENCLOSURE

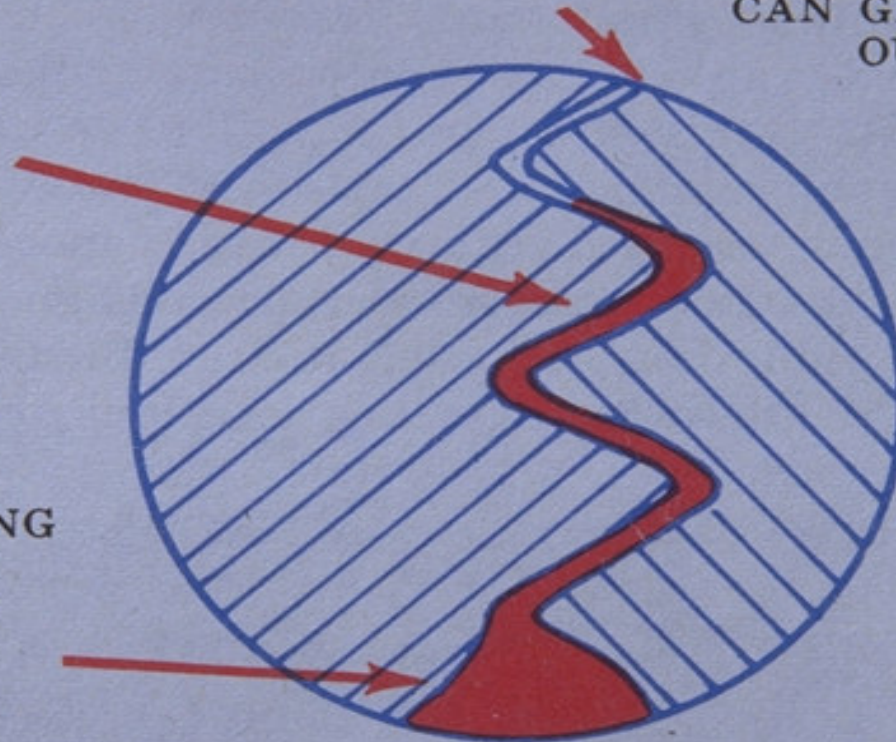


Figure 50

Enlarged view showing a normal threaded joint.

Electrical Seal – What is it?

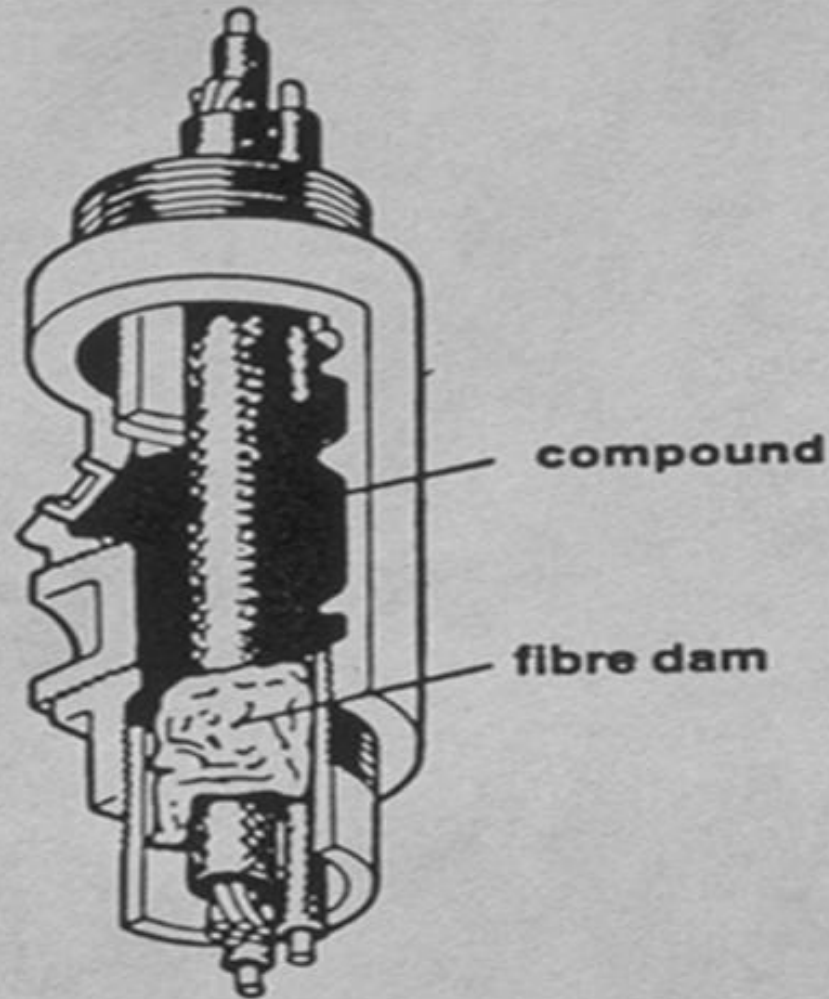


Fig. 7-2. Typical fitting for vertical conduit run.

Storage in an Electrical Room



Sources of Ignition



- Electrical Ignition Sources
- **Hot Equipment or Piping**
- Mechanical Heat Energy
- Chemical Heat Energy
- Heat of Compression

Providing the Match





Sources of Ignition



➤ Electrical Ignition Sources

➤ Hot Equipment or Piping

➤ **Mechanical Heat Energy**

➤ Chemical Heat Energy

➤ Heat of Compression



Belgian Pipeline Explosion





Sources of Ignition



➤ Electrical Ignition Sources

➤ Hot Equipment or Piping

➤ Mechanical Heat Energy



➤ **Chemical Heat Energy**

➤ Heat of Compression



Pyrophoric Catalyst Storage





Special Hazardous Chemicals

- 
- Hydrogen
 - Natural Gas
 - Pyrophorics
- 
- 

Battery Room Explosion





Explosion Theory Objectives



- Be aware of conditions required for gas and dust explosions
- Understand the types of explosions and their effects
- Understand how various properties affect explosion potential.
- Be aware of methods to prevent and protect against explosions





Ignition Energies



Material

Min Ignition Energy

Propane/Oxygen

0.002 mJ

Hydrogen/Air

0.02

Hydrocarbon/Air

0.25

Corn Starch

50





Ignition Energy Sources



Energy Source

Energy Potential (mJ)

Spark Plug

20 – 30



Person with Rubber
Soled Shoes

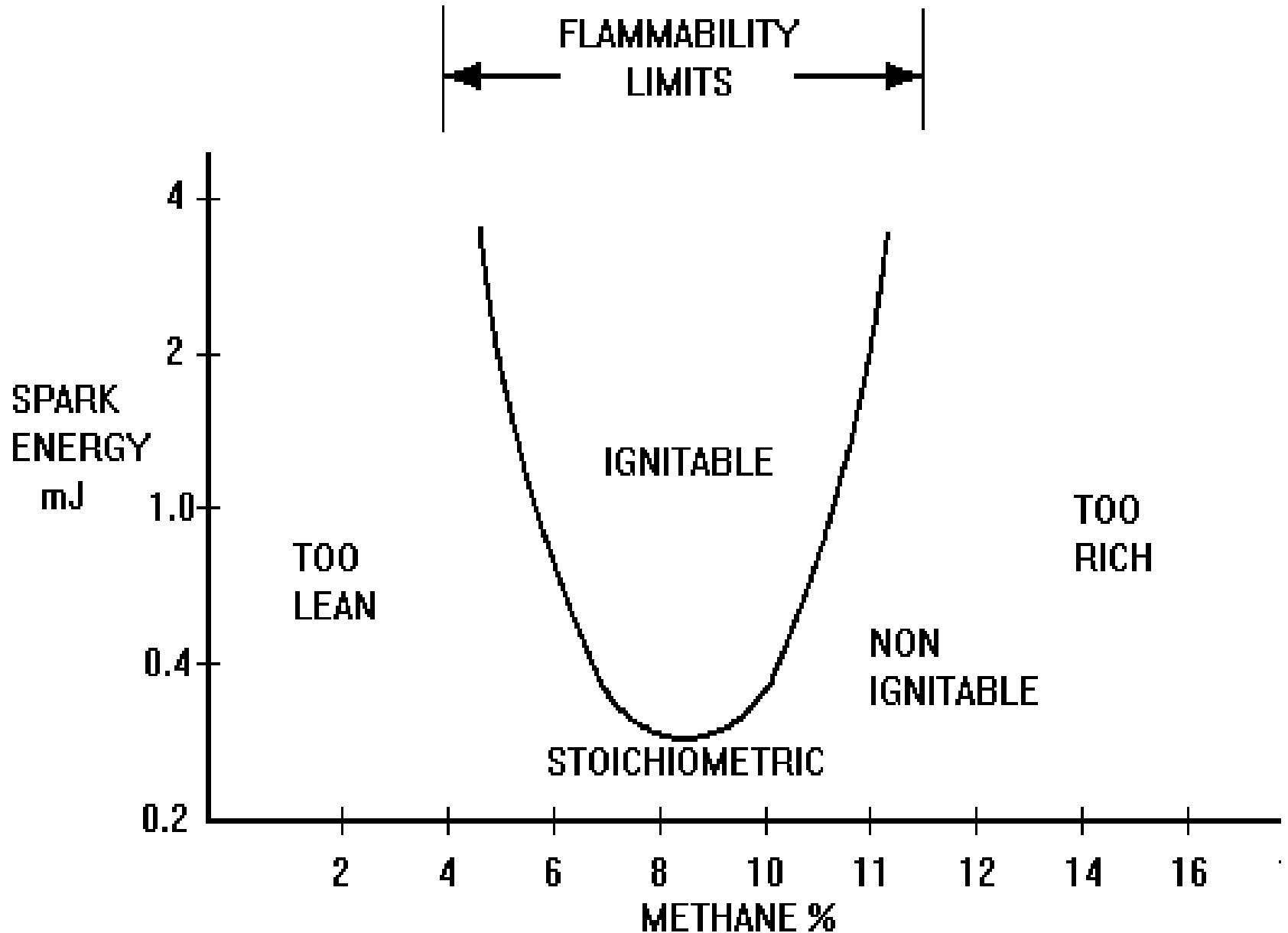
0.05 – 0.10



Person with Rubber
Soled Shoes on a Carpet

15 – 40

Effects of Stoichiometry on MIE



Classes of Explosions



- Loss of Containment
- Deflagration
- Detonation
- BLEVE 
- UVCE



Effects of Material Properties on Gas/Vapour Explosions



- Flammable Range
- Minimum Ignition Energy
- Heat of Combustion
- Burning Velocity
- Rate of Pressure Rise



Maximum Flame Speed



<u>Material</u>	<u>Flame Speed</u>
Methane	0.34 m/s
Ethane	0.40
Propane	0.40
Butane	0.37
Hydrogen	2.65
Ethylene	0.67
Propylene	0.43
Butene	0.43

Effects of Material Properties on Dust Explosions



- Minimum Explosible Concentration
- Particle Size vs. MIE
- Particle Size vs. Reaction Rate
- Moisture Content

Dust Explosion Pentagon



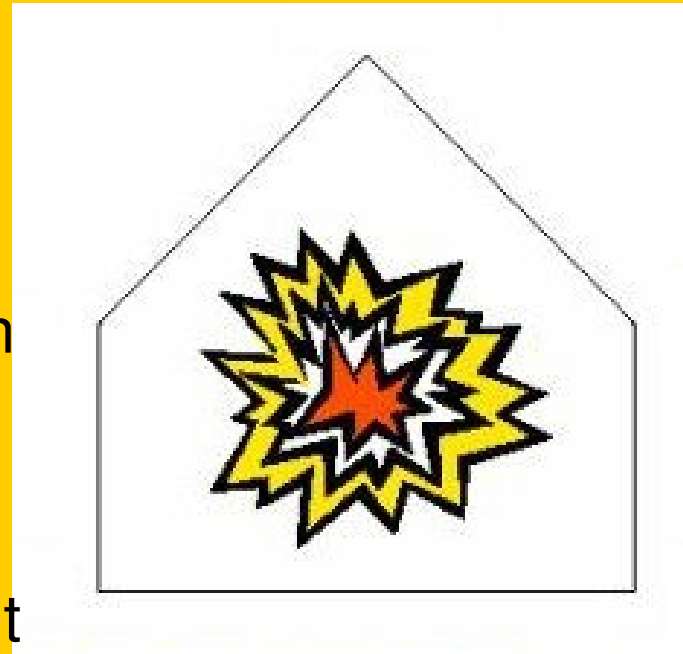
Fuel

Dispersion

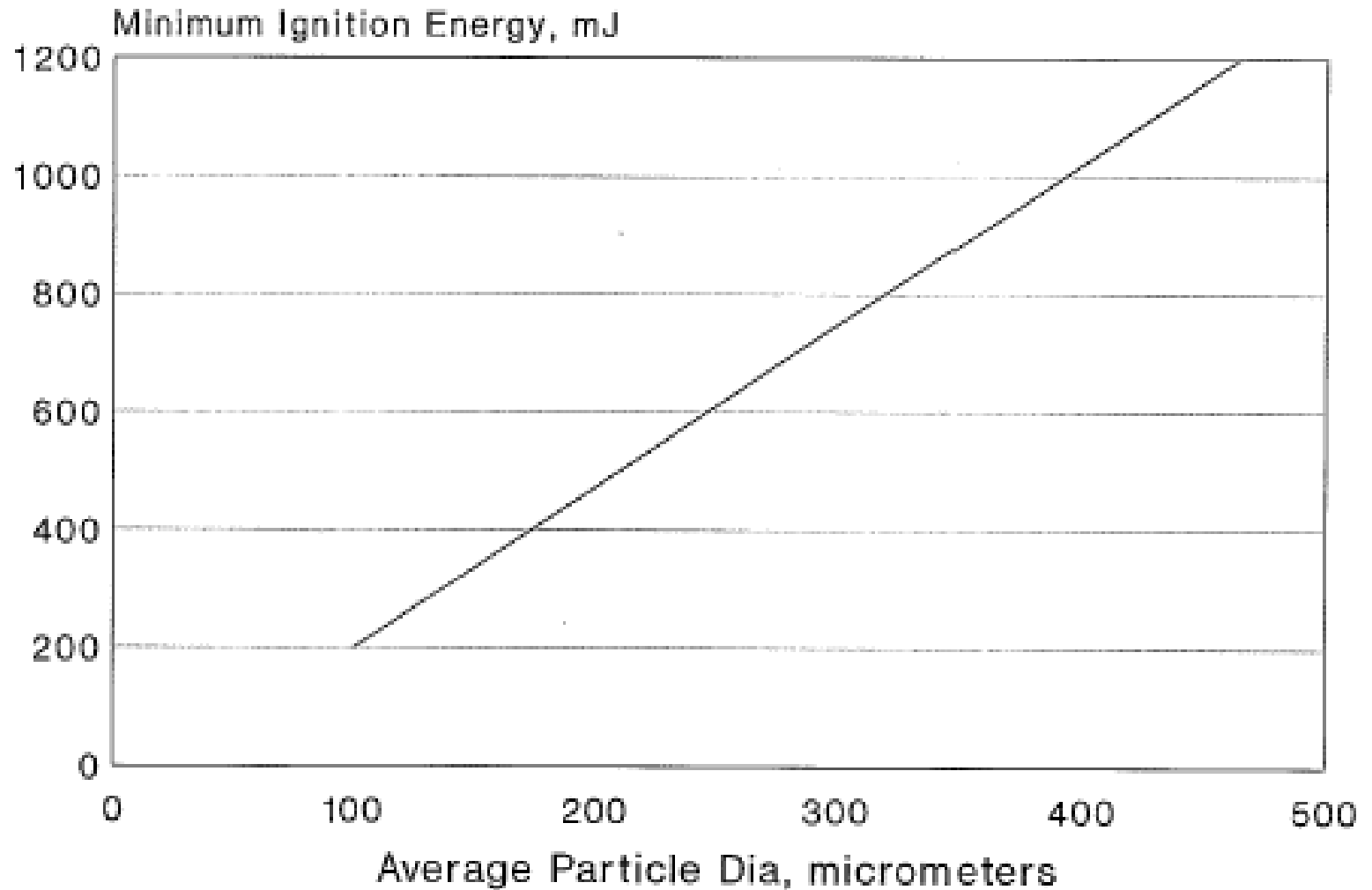
Confinement

Oxygen

Ignition



Minimum Ignition Energy vs. Particle Size – Cellulose Acetate

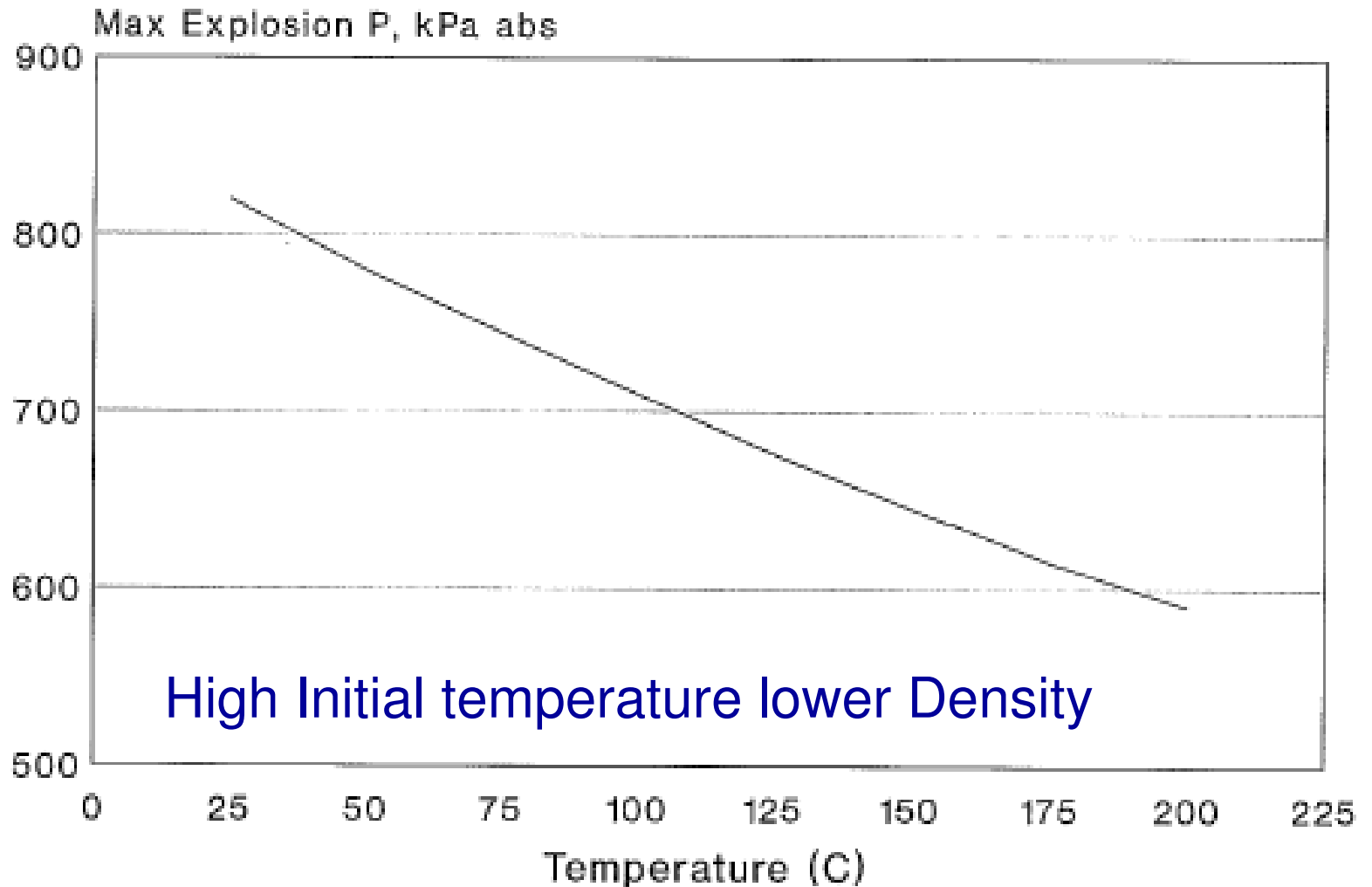


Effects of Process Variables on Unvented Vessels

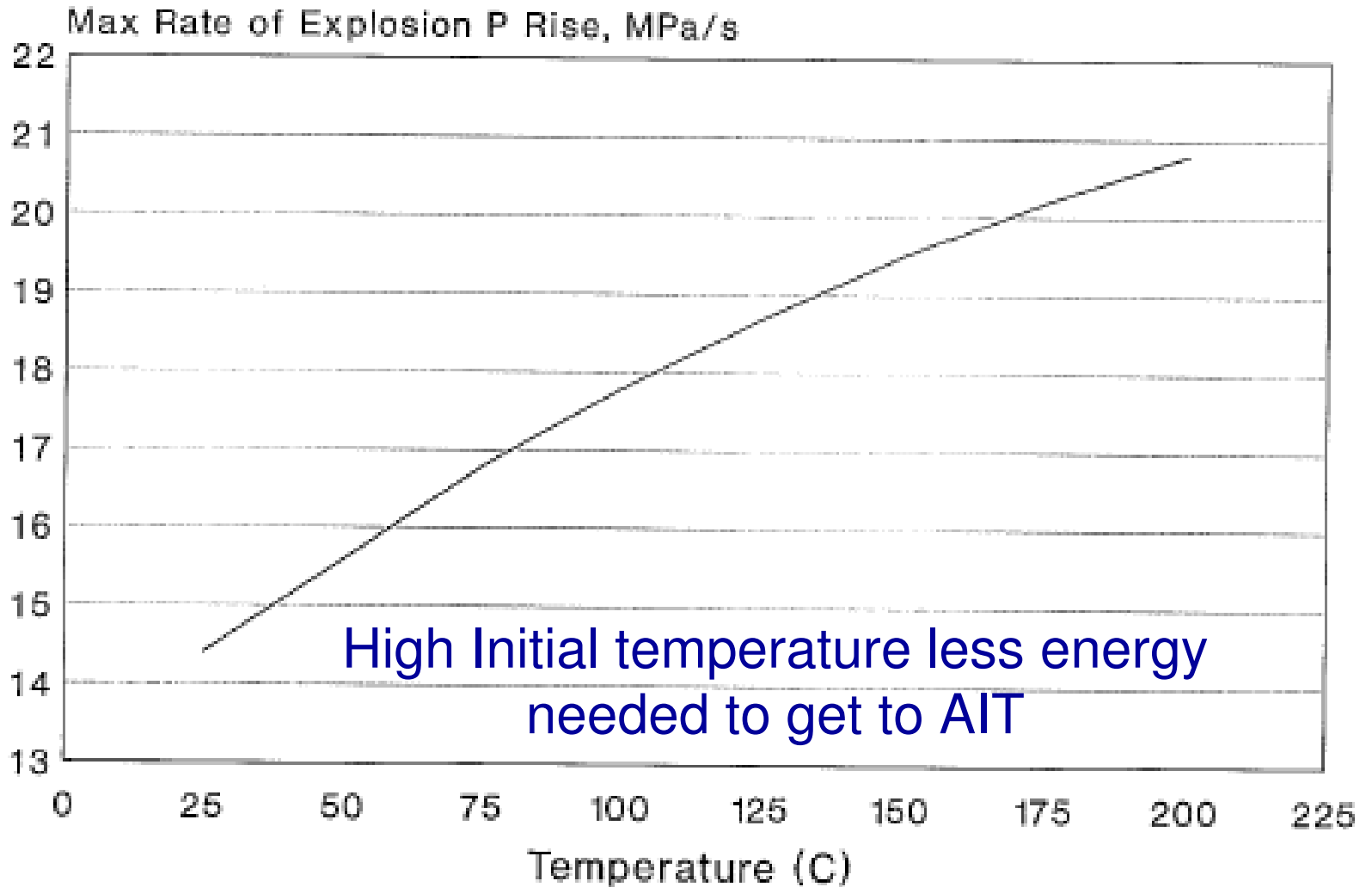


- Temperature
- Initial Pressure
- Turbulence

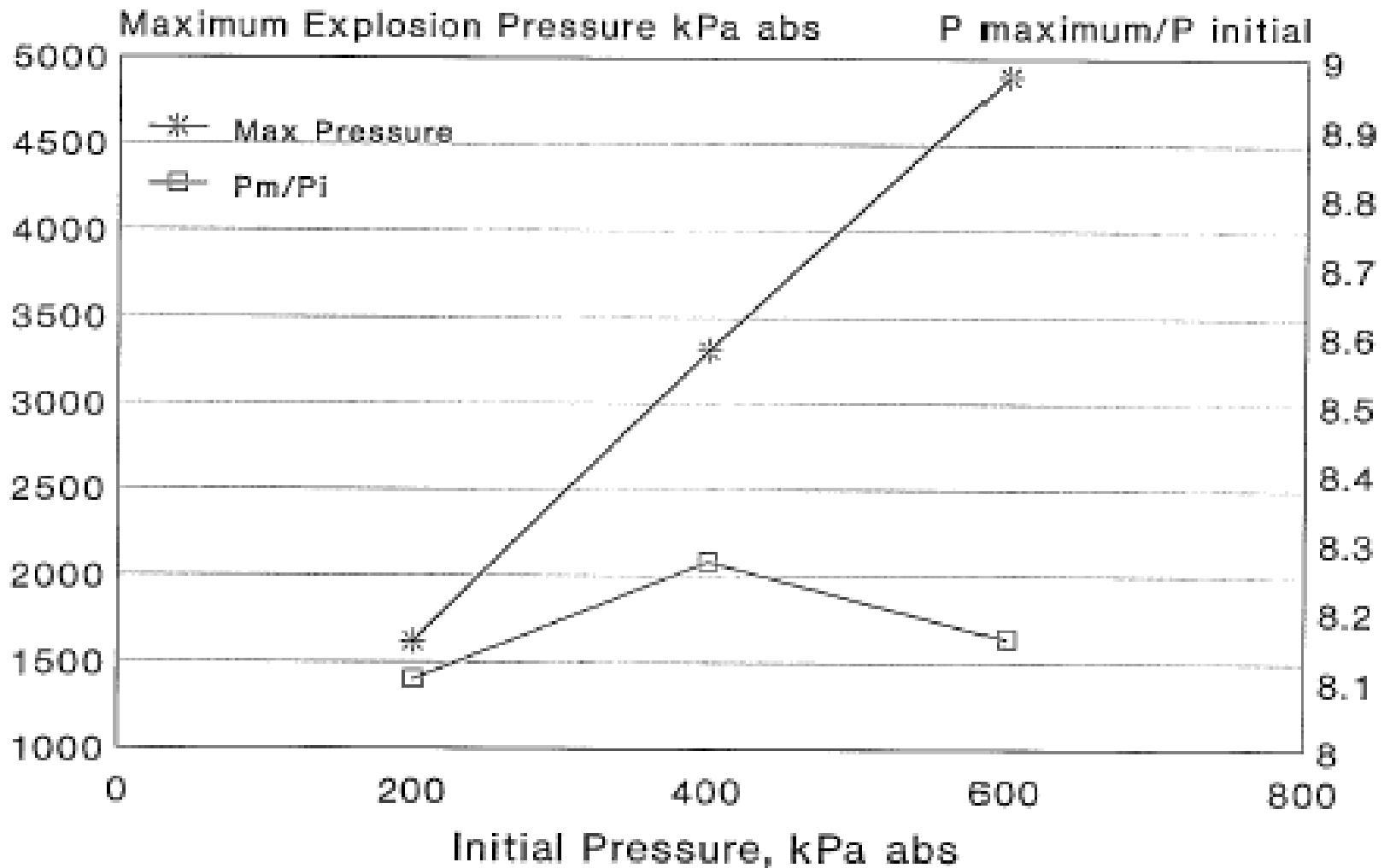
Effect of Temperature on Maximum Explosion Pressure for 5% Propane



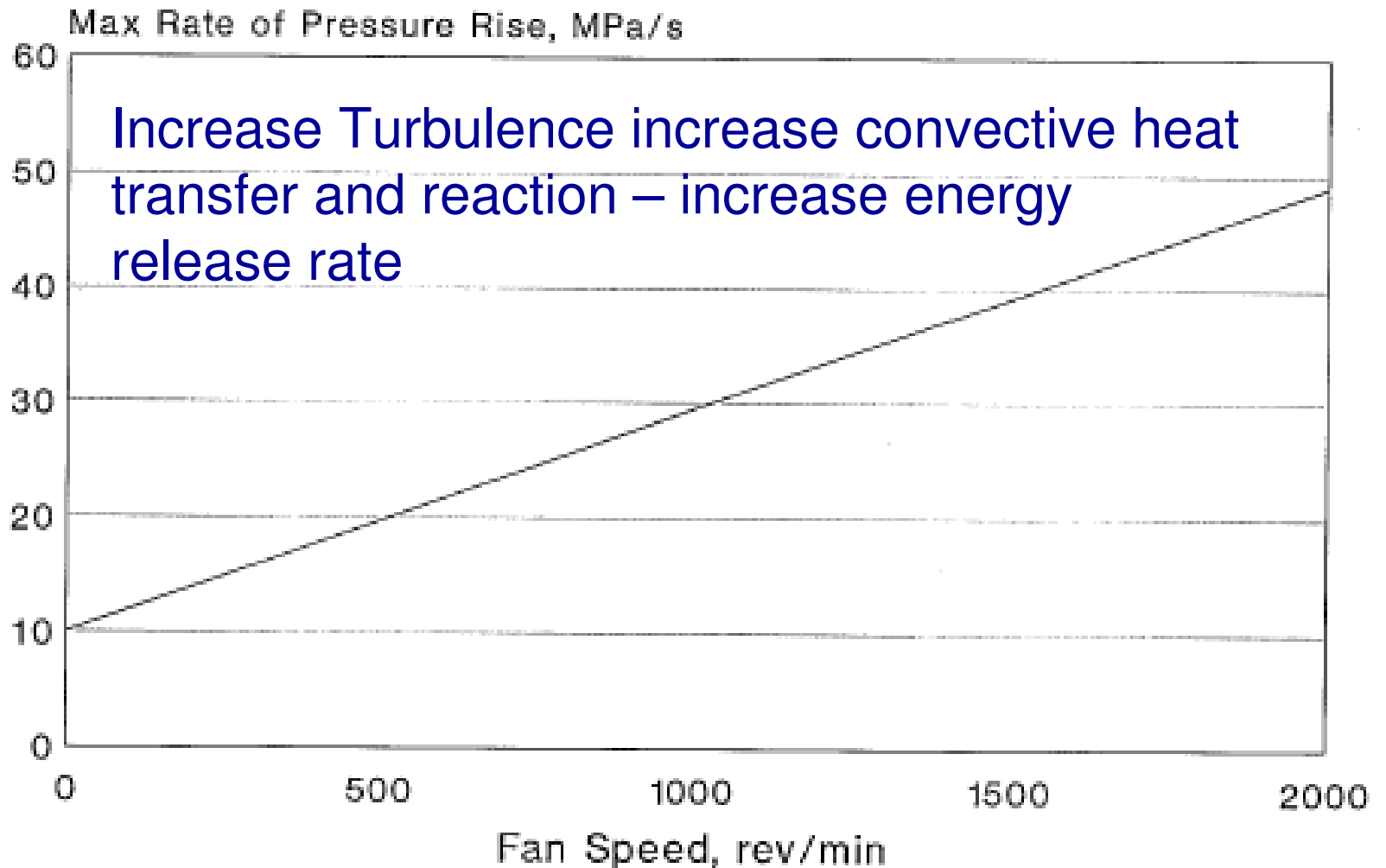
Effect of Temperature on Maximum Pressure Rise for 5% Propane



Effect of Initial Pressure on Maximum Explosion Pressure for 5% Propane



Rate of Explosion Pressure Rise vs. Turbulence



Explosion Prevention

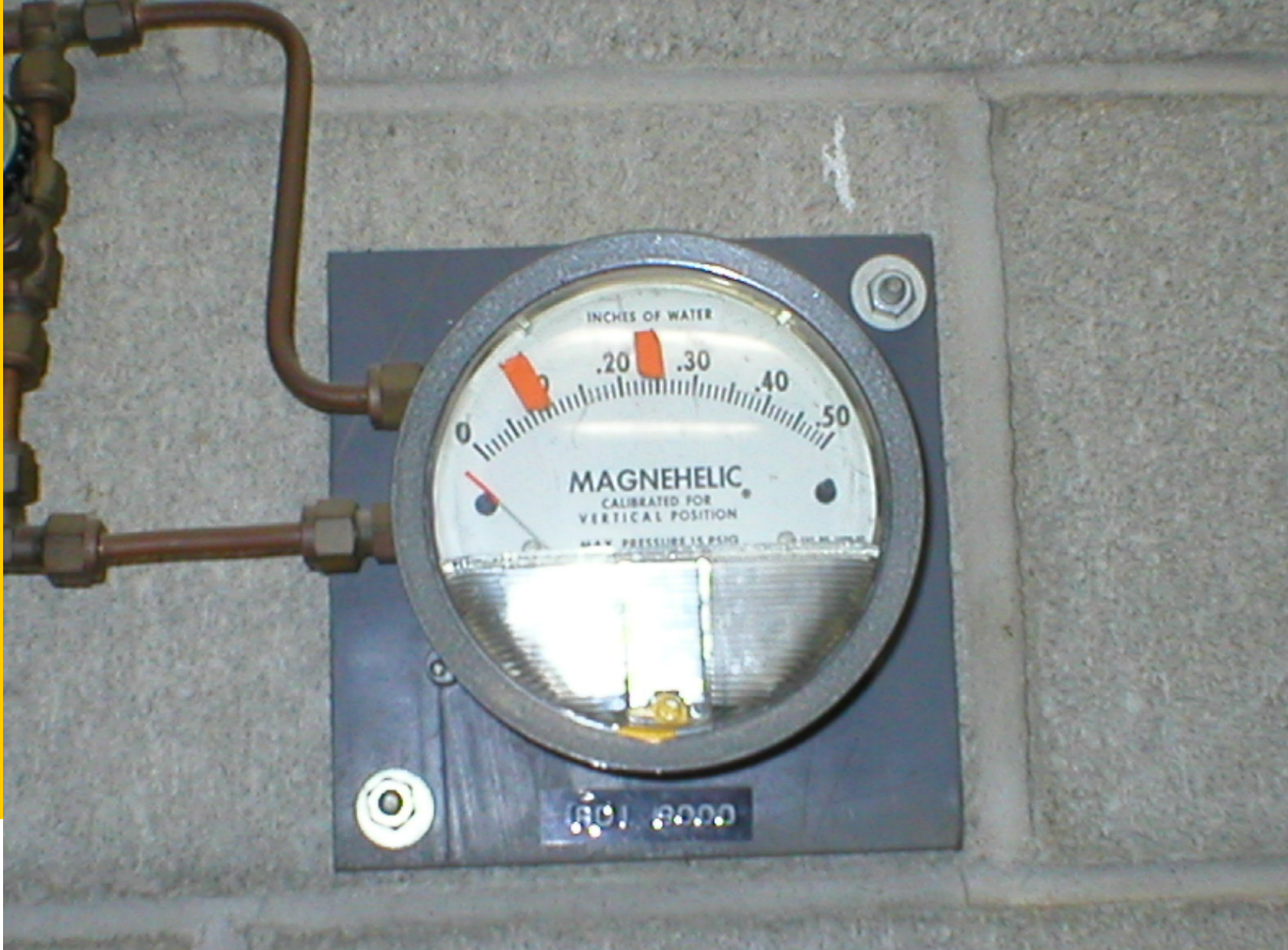


- **Ventilation**
- Inert Gas Blanketing / Purging
- Grounding & Bonding
- Flame Arresters
- Control of electric equipment
- Plant Layout

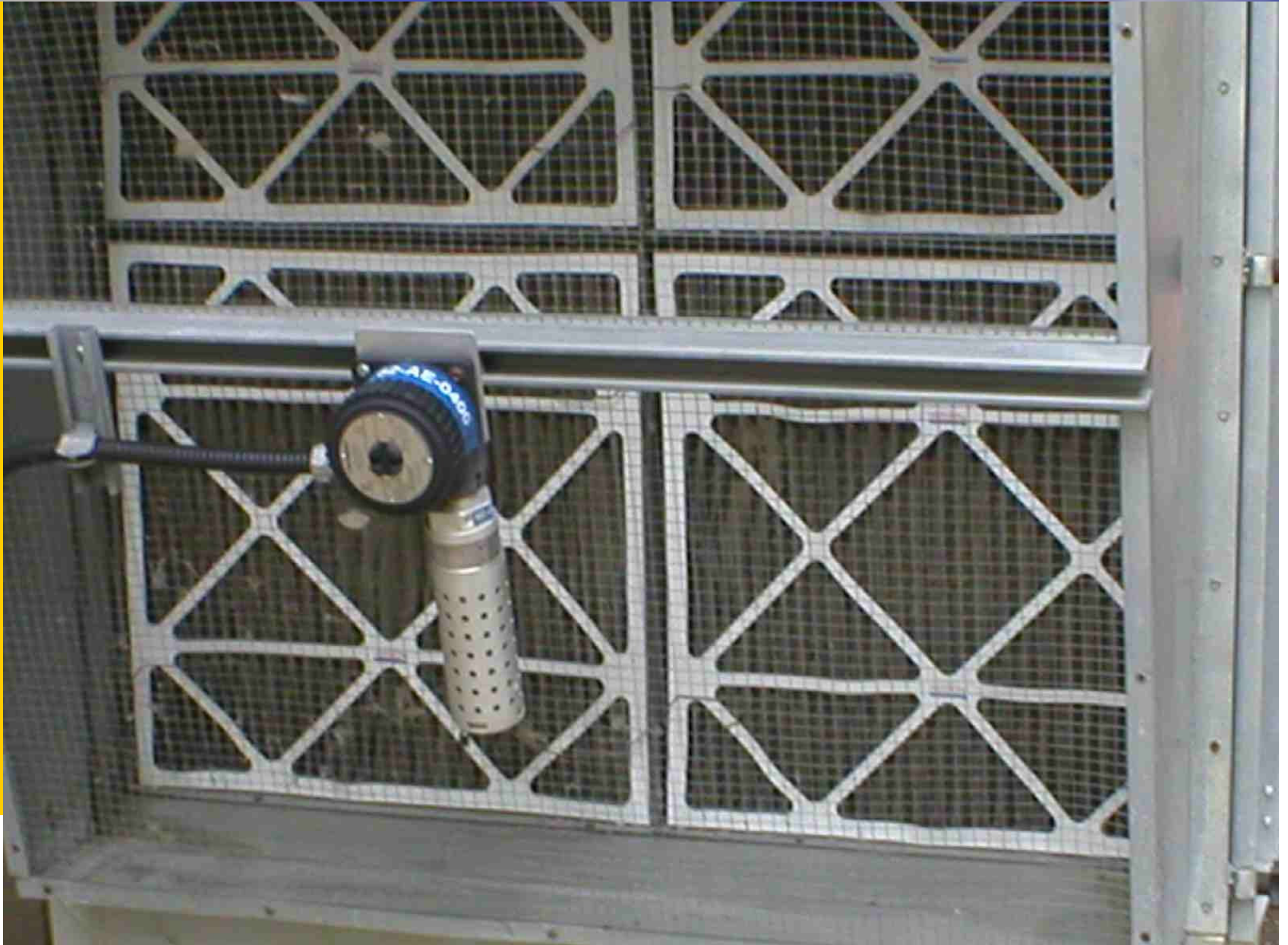
Ventilation of Analyzer Room



Differential Pressure



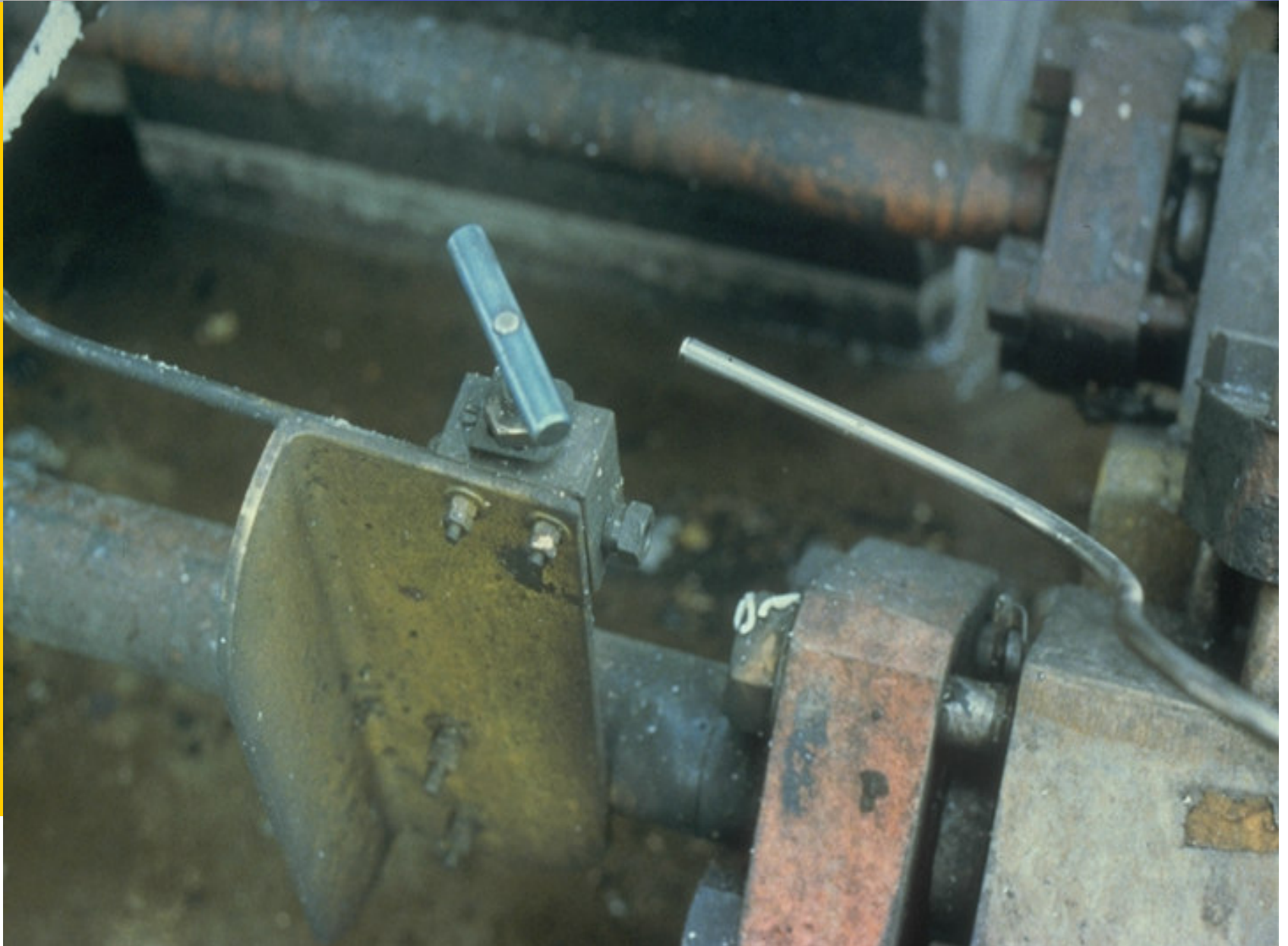
Hydrocarbon Detection



What Could Have Caused this!



Small Bore Piping



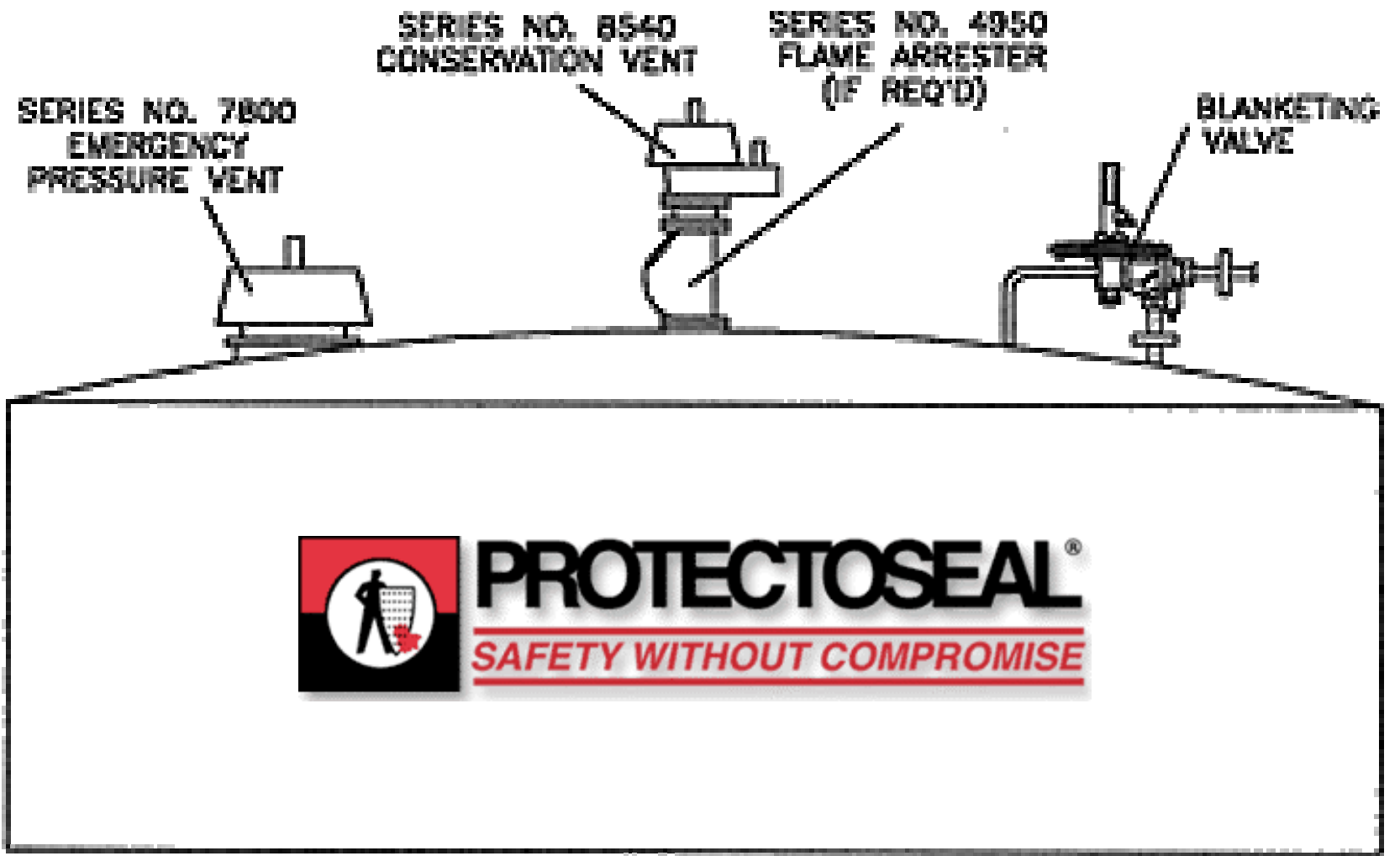
A Failed Small Bore Fitting

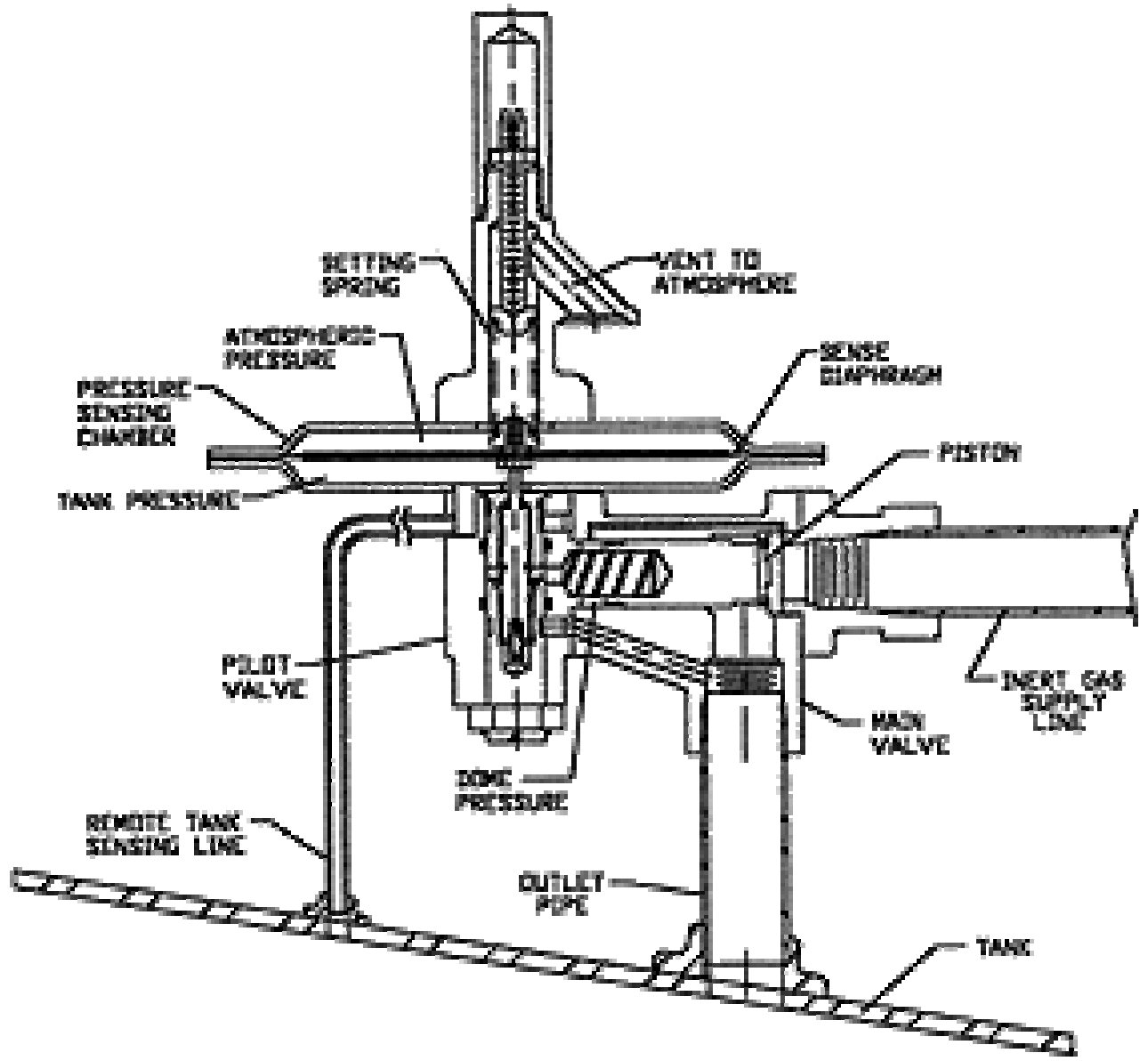


Explosion Prevention



- Ventilation
- **Inert Gas Blanketing / Purging**
- Grounding & Bonding
- Flame Arresters
- Control of electric equipment
- Plant Layout





Ethanol Tank Fire

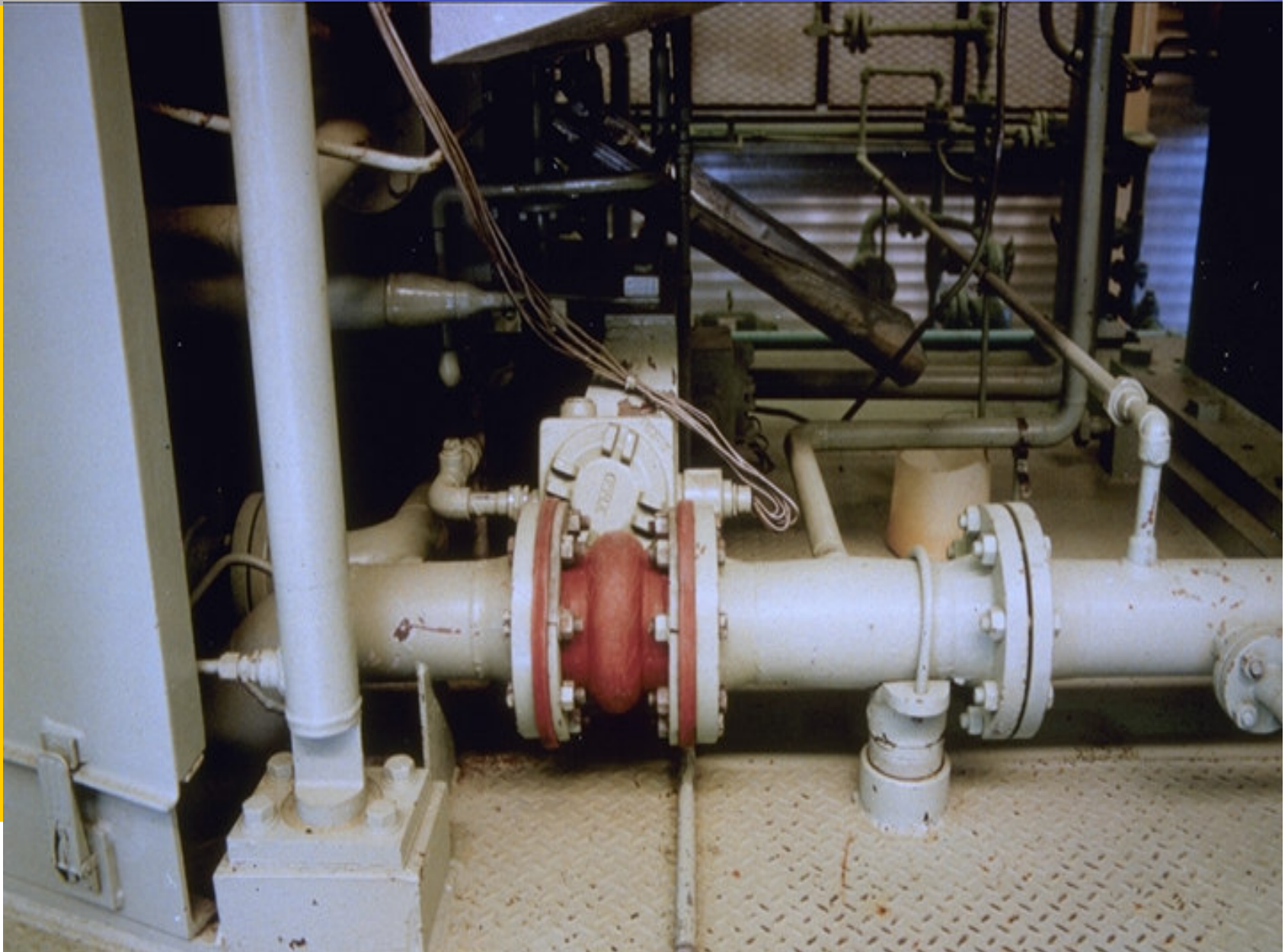


Explosion Prevention



- Ventilation
- Inert Gas Blanketing / Purging
- **Grounding & Bonding**
- Flame Arresters
- Control of electric equipment
- Plant Layout

Fire/Explosion Prevention?



Grounding Cables



Explosion Prevention



- Ventilation
- Inert Gas Blanketing / Purging
- Grounding & Bonding
- **Flame Arresters**
- Control of electric equipment
- Plant Layout

Flame Arresting Trash Container



Explosion Prevention



- Ventilation
- Inert Gas Blanketing / Purging
- Grounding & Bonding
- Flame Arresters
- **Control of electric equipment**
- Plant Layout

Loss of Electrical Integrity

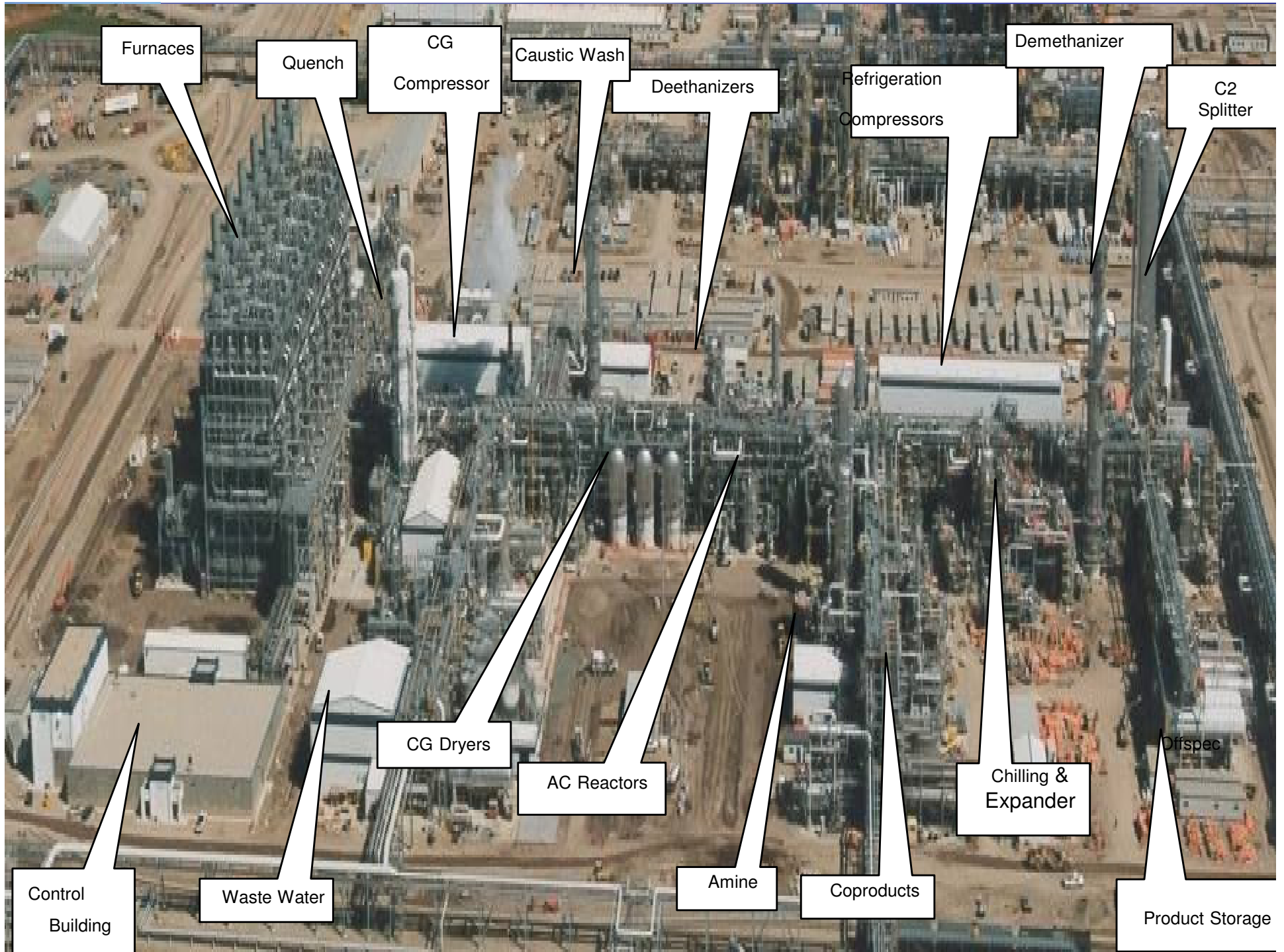




Explosion Prevention

- 
- Ventilation
 - Inert Gas Blanketing / Purging
 - Grounding & Bonding
 - Flame Arresters
 - Control of electric equipment
 - **Plant Layout**





Furnaces

Quench

CG
Compressor

Caustic Wash

Deethanizers

Refrigeration
Compressors

Demethanizer

C2
Splitter

Control
Building

Waste Water

CG Dryers

AC Reactors

Amine

Coproducts

Chilling &
Expander

Offspec
Product Storage



Explosion Protection



➤ **Venting**

➤ **Suppression**



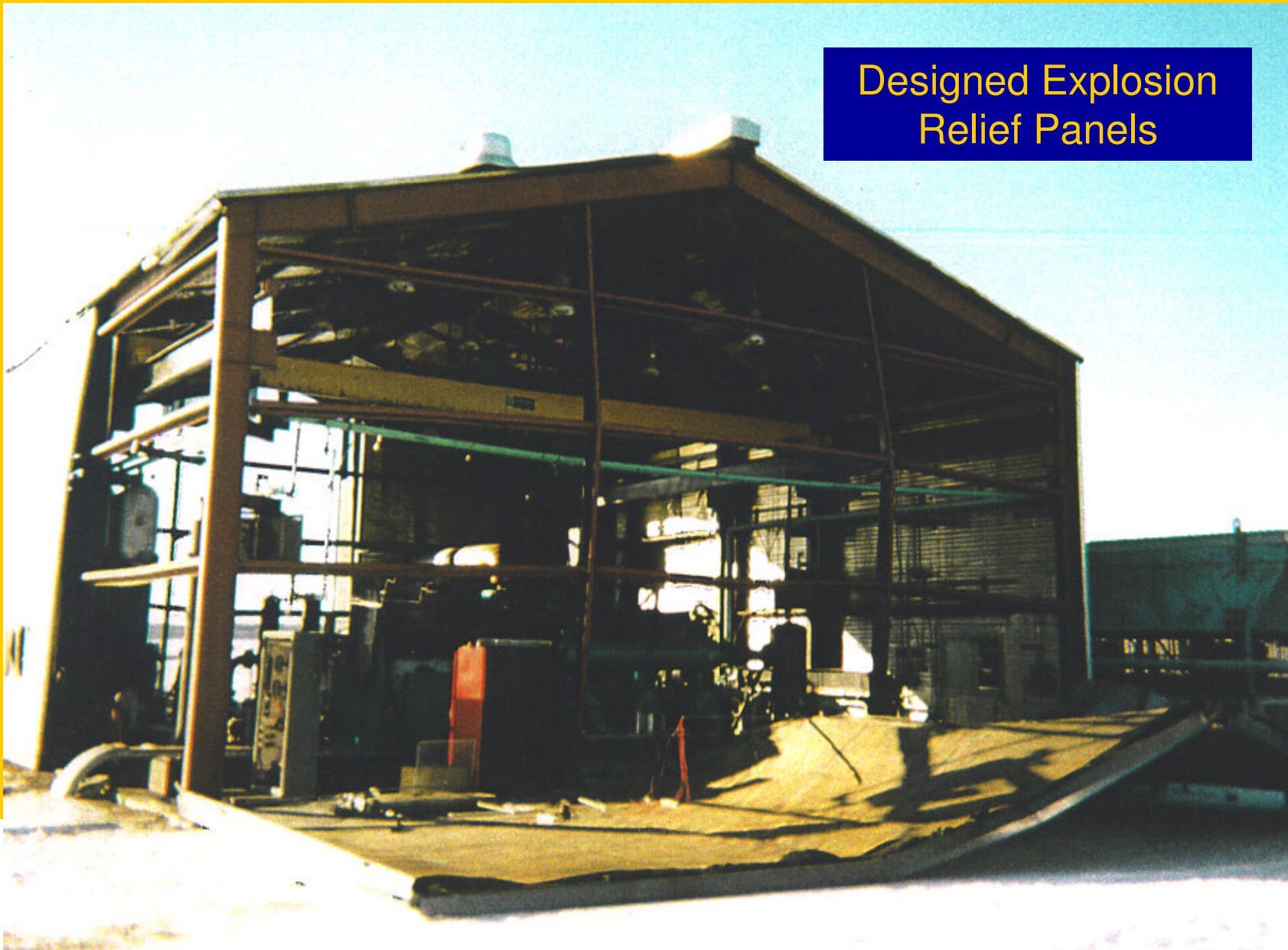
➤ **Building Construction**

➤ **Building Location**



What was lacking here?

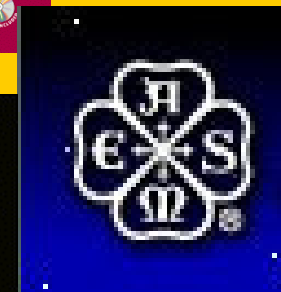
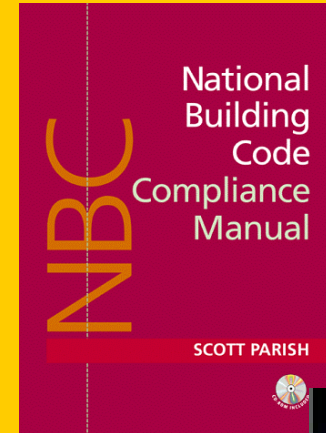
Designed Explosion
Relief Panels





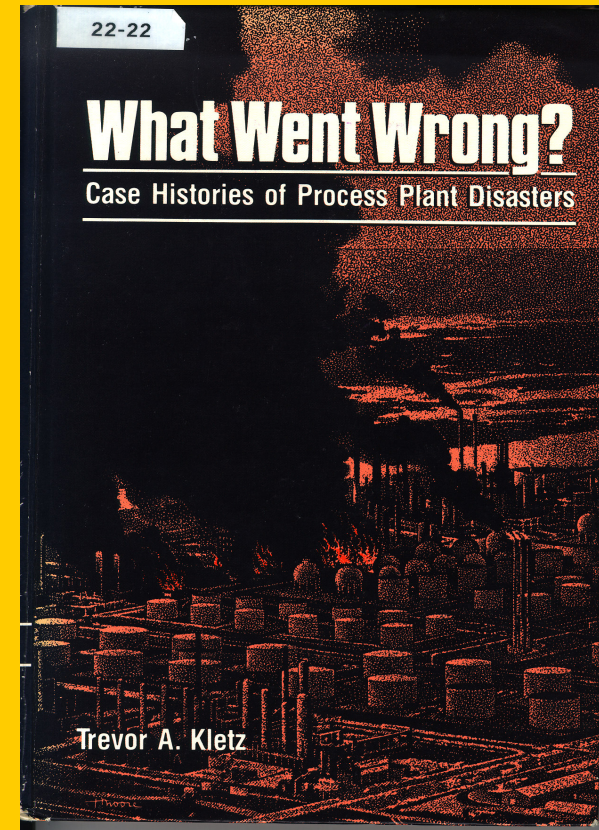
Reference Material

Knowledge Base



Books and Journals

"A High price has been paid for this information: people killed and billions of dollars worth of equipment destroyed. We get this information for the price of the book. It will be the best bargain ever made, if we use this information to prevent a similar incident"



*Trevor Kletz from his book
"What went Wrong?"*



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