Background to the development of hydrocarbon explosion and fire guidance

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Fire and Blast Information Group

EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON PLANT & PROCESS SAFETY

11 & 12 DECEMBER 2019 COLOGNE, GERMANY

www.fabig.com



Overview

- Key milestones in explosion and fire research
 - Piper Alpha (1988)
 - Buncefield (2005)
- Research programmes and examples of tests performed
- Main outcomes and findings leading to industry guidance
- The Fire and Blast Information Group (FABIG)
 - Origins
 - Activities

Piper Alpha Disaster, 6 July 1988

- Worst offshore accident 167 fatalities
- Escalation chain started with loss of containment
- Escalation chain could have been broken at several points, one being the explosion
- Understanding the load generated by explosions allows design to prevent escalation







BFETS⁽¹⁾ - Phase 1 (1989-1991)

- State of knowledge
 - Explosion loading
 - Explosion response
 - Fire loading
 - Fire response
- Delivered Interim Guidance
- Project partners
 - SCI
 - DNVGL (formerly BG)
 - Shell



Fire And Blast Information Group - FABIG

- Established in 1992 in the wake of the Piper Alpha disaster and following BFETS Phase 1 to provide the oil & gas industry with a forum for sharing knowledge and best practice in fire & explosion engineering by undertaking the following activities:
 - Developing guidance;
 - Organising technical meetings;
 - Publishing a technical newsletters.
- Launched with circa 40 corporate members



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BFETS Phase 1: Lack of full scale validation of models







The Steel Construction Institute

BFETS - Phase 2 (1993-1997) – Explosion Tests

- Purpose built test rig 28m x 12m x 8m high
- 27 full-scale explosion tests
- Factors studied:
 - Congestion (large equipment items + smaller items)
 - Confinement
 - Size of module
 - Ignition location
 - Gas concentration
 - Effect of water deluge





Explosion test rig

Confinement





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Ignition location







Explosion test rig

Congestion





Ignition location and congestion





(1)

Test number - 2 Confinement configuration - A Ignition position - End

Test number - 3 Confinement configuration - A Ignition position - Central









(3)

Congestion and Ignition Location



Confinement



Effect of Gas Concentration



Effect of Water Deluge



Outcomes from explosion tests

- Significant amount of data for model validation
- High overpressures (several bars) are possible
- Water deluge activated prior to ignition reduces peak overpressure
- Follow-up tests
 - Gas dispersion studies (different release and confinement conditions)
 - 'Realistic explosions' partial fill stoichiometric clouds & high pressure release transient clouds
- For realistic explosion scenarios
 - Pressures generally significantly less than the worst case
 - Worst case pressures were however achieved in some tests
- Unlikely to be able to design for worst case
- Need a risk-based approach, based on 'realistic' conditions



Buncefield – Sunday 11 Dec 2005





Buncefield – Physical Damage



Buncefield – Vapour Cloud





Overspill from a Gasoline Tank





Vapour Cloud Formation

- Substances
 - Hexane
 - Cyclohexane
 - Decene/butane
 - Toluene
- Front bund type
 - Vertical
 - Sloping
- Front bund distance
 - No bund
 - 5 m
 - 10 m



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Effect of Vegetation on Explosion Characteristics





Effect of Vegetation on Explosion Characteristics



(1) Deflagration

(2) Detonation

Tests performed at Spadeadam (DNVGL)

Flame speed and behaviour





Detonation Test Objects









Damage to Objects Inside the Cloud



Detonation Test

Buncefield



Damage to Objects Inside the Cloud



Detonation Test

Jaipur

Detonation Test

Jaipur



Damage to Objects Inside the Cloud



Detonation Test

Buncefield

Buncefield – Overpressure Field





Damage to cars outside the cloud







3 bar < Pressure < 5 bar Significant creasing to body panels

> 0.7 bar < Pressure < 1.1 bar Minor creasing to body panels and broken glass







Oil Drums Outside the Cloud



Pressure ~ 3.5 bar Minor creasing Pressure ~ 2.0 bar No damage









Instrument Boxes Outside the Cloud



> 3 bar – Distortion of door and sides

< 1 bar- No damage



FABIG Technical Notes



Vapour cloud development in over-filling incidents

April 2013









Design Guidance for Hydrocarbon Fires

September 2014





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FABIG Membership (102 members - 2019)









Technical Meeting – 16th December 2019 (FABIG/EPSC)

- Temporary Refuge (TR) Place of safety on offshore installations Sumeet Pabby - Health and Safety Executive
- Managing hydrogen sulphide (H2S) hazards in design and execution Fiona Aoun – Chevron
- H2S control and recovery barriers PDO experience
 Vijay Kesanakurthy & Asma Nasser Al-Harthy Petroleum Development Oman
- Safety operations at Covestro Christian Lange - Covestro

5AR

- Hazards and risks related to the use of hydrogen fluoride in industry Dirk Roosendans - TOTAL
- Semi-quantitative assessment of toxic hazards on chemical sites Hans Schwarz - EPSC Board Member
- Effective sheltering as part of emergency response planning Robert Magraw - BakerRisk Europe
- Using CFD to assess toxic dispersion in urban environments Chris Coffey - Gexcon





Thank you

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