Process Safety Beacon
http://www.aiche.org/CCPS/Publications/Beacon/index.aspx
Boodskap vir bedryfspersoneel.
Geborg deur CCPS ondersteuners
Januarie 2009

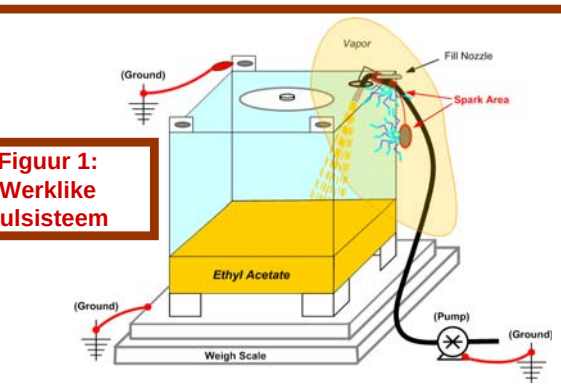
Brand tydens volmaak van draagbare houer.

U sal opmerk dat die tekeninge dieselfde is as dié van Desember 2008 se BEACON. Ja, dit is ook dieselfde insident. ’n Brand het ontstaan in die verpakkingsarea terwyl werkers besig was om ’n 1000-liter draagbare staaltenk (“tote”) vol te maak. Die Desember BEACON het meer inligting hieroor. Ons het ook in Desember die belangrikheid van ordentlike **verbinding en aarding** van alle geleidende toerusting beklemtoon, om statiese elektriese vonke te voorkom wat vlambare atmosfere aan die brand kan steek. Ons benadruk gereeld in die Beacon dat mens gewoonlik meer as een les uit ’n ongeluk kan leer, en in hierdie geval is dit ook so.

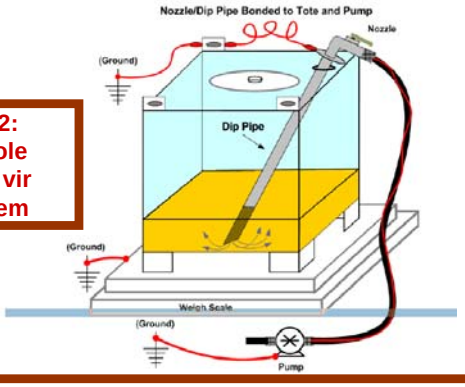
U sal opmerk in Figuur 1 dat die houer volgemaak word met ’n kort staalvulpunt, dat die vlambare etielasetaat deur die lugruimte in die Tote val en ongetwyfeld klein druppeltjies en misdeeltjies vorm. **Vloeistof wat deur lug val wek statiese ladings op**, wat vonke kan vorm as dit ontlaai en die vlambare atmosfeer kan laat ontsteek.

Die aanbevole praktyk van die VSA se National Fire Protection Agency in NFPA 77, is om tenks soos dié van onder af vol te maak, met ’n dippyp. Gebruik vloeisnelhede van minder as 1 meter per sekonde om statiese ladings te beperk, totdat die dippyp behoorlik onder die vloeistofvlak is. Sien Figuur 2.

Ons is steeds nie klaar met die insident nie: Daar kom nog in die Februarie BEACON!



Figuur 1: Werklike vulsisteem



Figuur 2: Aanbevole ontwerp vir vulsisteem

PSID lede kan gratis soek vir "Static Charge"

Wat kan ek doen?

Gebruik behoorlik ontwerpte toerusting om vlambare vloeistof in houers te laai. Die ontwerp moet die volgende punte in ag neem:

- Gebruik dippype of ander metodes om houers **van onder af te vul.**
- Gebruik **lae vloeitempo’s** as daar potensiaal is vir vryvallende vloeistof.
- **Verbind en aard** alle geleidende toerusting en houers.
- Gebruik vulpunte en buigbare pype wat **ontwerp is vir vlambare vloeistof**, byvoorbeeld ’n buigbare plastiek- of rubberpyp met ingevlegde metaal vir geleiding wat beide kante elektries verbind is met die pype of vulpunt waaraan dit vas is.

As u die BEACON lees, kyk altyd ook vir ander lesse wat te leer is uit die insident wat beskryf word. Daar is altyd baie meer te leer as wat ons kan beskryf op ’n enkele bladsy!

Vermy vryvallende vlambare vloeistowwe tydens volmaak van houers en tenks!

The Beacon is usually available in Afrikaans, Arabic, Chinese, Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Gujarati, Hebrew, Hindi, Hungarian, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Malay, Marathi, Persian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, Tamil, Thai, Turkish, and Vietnamese.

On behalf of all of the readers of the Beacon in 29 languages, CCPS and the CCPS Process Safety Beacon Committee would like to thank all of our volunteer translators for their efforts on behalf of process safety throughout the world in 2008.

All translators are volunteers, and the only compensation that they receive is the knowledge that their efforts are helping to improve process safety throughout the process industries. Because of their volunteer efforts, CCPS is able to distribute the Process Safety Beacon in 29 languages as of December 2008. If you know, or meet, any of our translators in the course of your work, please thank them personally for their work. If you are interested in translating the Beacon into a language which is not currently available, please contact us at ccps_beacon@aiche.org and we will provide you with information on the procedure for translation.

Afrikaans: Francois Holtzhausen, Sasol	**Korean:** Hwan Bae, SK Corporation
Arabic: Khalid Walid Haj Ahmed, Alfaisal University	**Malay:** Pillai Sreejith, Trident Consultants and Amiruddin Bin Abu Bakar, PETRONAS
Brazilian Portuguese: Antonio Lauzana, Petrobras / Repar	**Marathi:** Shirish Gulawani, Excel Industries Ltd., and Thermax Limited
Chinese: Li Yi, Kunming Cellulose Fibers Co., Ltd	**Persian (Farsi):** Mostafa Sadeghpour National Iranian Oil Refinery and Distribution Company(NIORDC)
Danish: Martin Anker Nielsen and Ole Raadam, Becht Engineering Co., Inc.	**Polish:** Fabian Cieslik, 3M, and Agnieszka Majchrzak, Płock, Poland
Dutch: Marc Brorens, BP Rotterdam Refinery	**Portuguese:** Nuno Pacheco, Repsol Polímeros and Helder Figueira, DuPont Safety Resources
French: Robert Gauvin, Pétromont	**Russian:** Sergey V. Belyaev, EHS Manager
German: Dieter Schloesser, Basell	**Spanish:** Julio Miranda, ACM Automation Inc.
Gujarati: Mayoor Vaghela, HELPS Safety Consultant	**Swedish:** David Aronsson, DSM Anti-Infectives
Hebrew: Yigal Riezel	**Tamil:** Varun Bharti, Cholamandalam MS Risk Services Ltd.
Hindi: Alok Agrwal, Chilworth Safety & Risk Management	**Thai:** Surak Sujaritputangoon, HMC Polymers Co., Ltd.
Hungarian: Maria Molnarne, BAM, Berlin	**Traditional Chinese:** S.G.Lin, Taiwan PolySilicon Corp.
Indonesian: IIPS (Alvin/Darmawan/Vidya/ Wahyu)	**Turkish:** Hasim Sakarya, Dow
Italian: Cesare Mazzini and Monia Casana, Uniqema	**Vietnamese:** Ha Van Truong, BP
Japanese: Takuya Kotani and colleagues, SCE-NET	