

**Hazard Analysis
for Alternative
Isolation Method**

Inblokken UGFW t.b.v. werkzaamheden

| <p>Alternative Isolation Method: <i>Blokafsluiter (BW) dicht met single bleed via brandkraan (BK). Beiden voorzien van Rode Label.</i></p> | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>Reason for Alternative Isolation Method: <i>The L3G_06.05.C.02_Veilig_entree policy requires a CSE procedure to include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Air gap (met misalignment), OF; ii. <u>afsteken</u> of afblinden, OF; iii. Double Block & Bleed, goedgekeurd door een secundaire goedkeurder voor veilig entree, OF; iv. <u>een</u> gevarenanalyse uitvoeren, waarbij: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. De alternatieve veiligstelmethode wordt beschreven, EN; b. <u>de</u> risico's die gepaard gaan met de alternatieve veiligstelmethode worden beoordeeld, EN; c. <u>methoden</u> worden geïmplementeerd om de risico die gepaard gaat met de alternatieve veiligstelmethode te beperken, EN; d. <u>deze</u> wordt goedgekeurd door <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. De Facility/Work Group Leader (FWGL), EN; 2. de Responsible Care Leader (RCL) of gedelegeerde ([Nederland]¹ Emergency Manager van dienst). <p>For fire water lines, option i, ii and iii are not possible or desired. <i>i is not possible because the lines are in the ground, therefor mis alignment cannot be achieved</i> <i>ii is not possible because each attempt to place a blind, would result in another CSE and therefor a never ending circle</i> <i>iii is possible but a) would result in a higher process safety risk due to the blocking of larger portions of the fire water grid. These systems could be impaired, but each impairment only reaches to 80% of the original protection.</i> <i>b) the impairments need to be activated by hand, resulting in a longer duration of time before an fire or emission is mitigated. c) poses a personal safety risk due to hoses on the ground and extra manhours to put those in place.</i> <i>Therefor option iv is needed.</i></p> | | |
| Describe how this alternative isolation method could fail. | Describe the Hazard(s) created if the failure happens | Describe Methods Used to Mitigate the Hazard Associated With Failure of the Isolation Method |
| Instantaneous failure of block valve | Exposure to high water pressure (10 bar) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of block valves with a low failure rate (gate valves and butterfly valves). • Test if all the pressure left the system after blocking, by opening a hydrant. Only sign the IOES Red label master list, if the |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| | | <p>system is free of pressure and the valves are not leaking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make sure that failure of a block valve is noticed by opening a hydrant and label it in open position.• If possible, open multiple hydrants between the CSE location and the block valve. |
| Approved by MOC nr: EH&STNZ2020060033 | | |

Document history

The following information documents at least the last 3 changes to this document, including procedure reviews, with all the changes listed for the last 6 months

| Datum | Naam | Wijzigingen |
|----------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| 5 januari 2024 | UA18714 | Document review, no changes |