

ภาคผนวก J

การประเมินความเสี่ยง

- ภาคผนวก J1 รายละเอียดของการประเมินความเสี่ยง ของท่อส่งก๊าซเชื้อเพลิง
อุตสาหกรรมและก๊าซหุงต้ม
- ภาคผนวก J2 แบบแสดงรายละเอียดของสารเคมีอันตรายในสถานประกอบการ
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS) โรงแยกก๊าซธรรมชาติ
- ภาคผนวก J3 Safety Data Sheet of Chemical Used in Hydrotest

ภาคผนวก J1

**รายละเอียดของการประเมินความเสี่ยง
ของท่อส่งก๊าซเชื้อเพลิงอุตสาหกรรมและก๊าซหุงต้ม**

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

ERM Siam Co. Ltd has been commissioned to conduct a Quantitative Risk Assessment (QRA) study to assess the risks posed by the TTM natural gas and LPG pipelines to the surrounding areas. This report has been developed as a supporting document for the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of the pipelines.

1.2 SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of work for the TTM Pipeline Risk Assessment study is to assess the risks associated with the pipeline transport of natural gas and LPG from the Thai - Malaysia Gas Separation Plant-1 (GSP-1) to the Thailand-Malaysia border. This includes the following:

- Identification, assessment and quantification of the consequences and risks associated with the natural gas and LPG pipelines;
- Evaluation of the significance of the estimated risks and compare these against acceptable individual risk criteria; and
- Recommending appropriate measures, including but not limited to, engineering measures to be incorporated in the design, construction, completion and commissioning to reduce the risks if necessary.

1.3 REPORT STRUCTURE

The remainder of this report is structured as follows:

- *Section 2* documents the methodology used in this study;
- *Section 3* summarises pertinent features of the pipeline design and routing;
- *Section 4* identifies the hazards associated with the pipelines;
- *Section 5* provides estimates of the pipeline failure frequencies;
- *Section 6* describes potential hazardous outcomes that could occur following failure of the pipelines;
- *Section 7* contains results of the consequence analysis conducted in this study;
- *Section 8* presents and discusses the results of the QRA study;
- *Section 9* provides the study conclusions;
- *Attachment A* presents the data used in the analysis of pipeline failure frequency; and
- *Attachment B* gives an overview of the models used for consequence analysis.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 MAIN STAGES OF THE STUDY

The methodology adopted for this study involved the following main stages:

- **Facilities Familiarisation:** This stage of the study involved a review of relevant project documents such as process description, pipeline routing drawings, etc., to provide the Consultant with a better understanding of the facilities, inherent hazards and safety measures incorporated into the facilities design;
- **Hazard Identification:** Physical situations (failure modes or initiating events) that may lead to a major accident with the potential for personnel injury or fatality, such as fires or the release of a dangerous substance, were identified. This stage of the study culminated in a representative set of discrete initiating events for further evaluation and quantification in the study;
- **Data Gathering and Verification:** Based on the hazard identification exercise, data for modelling the identified hazards were collated and verified;
- **Frequency Estimation:** This task involved estimating the occurrence frequency of each of the identified representative events using failure frequency data from published databases;
- **Event Outcome Development:** During this stage of the study, potential outcomes associated with each identified initiating event were determined. Event tree analysis was utilised to determine how an initiating event (such as a flange leak) may lead to a number of different hazardous outcomes (such as flash fires);
- **Consequence Analysis:** This stage of the study involved the determination of the effects zone of various hazardous outcomes (such as pool fires). A probit analysis was then conducted to estimate the fatality probability associated with each hazardous outcome based on various factors including the intensity of the outcome and exposure duration;
- **Risk Summation and Evaluation:** The frequencies and consequences of the various outcomes of the numerous accident scenarios were integrated at this stage using ERM's proprietary risk integration package, RISKPLOT II. The risk measure used for this study is detailed in the following section. The results of the study are compared with appropriate risk guidelines, as detailed in *Section 8.3*; and
- **Mitigation Measures:** Based on the results of the analysis, suitable mitigation measures are proposed, as appropriate.

2.2 RISK MEASURE

For the purpose of this study, risk evaluated for the TTM pipelines is reported in terms of individual risk (IR). Individual risk may be defined as the frequency of fatality per individual per year due to the realisation of specified hazards, i.e.:

Individual risk = Number of fatalities per individual per year

$$= \frac{\text{Number of fatalities per year}}{\text{Number of people exposed to the risk, N}}$$

Individual risk is reported using risk transects, which express the risk to a single person in a specific location due to all identified hazards. If the present levels of individual risk are unacceptable when judged against appropriate risk acceptability criteria (see *Section 8.3 0*), potential mitigation measures that may be required are focused on reducing the individual risk to levels as low as reasonably practicable (ALARP).

3 PERTINENT FEATURES OF PIPELINE DESIGN AND ROUTE

3.1 PIPELINE ROUTE

The proposed route for the TTM pipelines are shown in *Fig.2.13 of the Main Report*.

3.2 PIPELINE DESIGN AND OPERATING PARAMETERS

The key design and operating parameters for the proposed TTM natural gas and LPG pipelines are given in *Table J1.1*

Table J1.1 Pipeline Design and Operating Parameters [1]

Parameters	Sales Gas Pipeline	LPG Pipeline
Length	88.5 km	88.5 km
Approximate distance between block valves	12 km	12 km
Outer diameter	36 inches	8 inches
Wall thickness	0.514 inch	0.250 inch
Minimum depth of soil cover	>1.5 m	>2.0 m
Design pressure	1,000 psig	1,470 psig
Maximum operating pressure	1,000 psig	1,470 psig
Design temperature	200 °F (maximum)	200 °F (maximum)
	-20 °F (minimum)	-20 °F (minimum)
Maximum operating temperature	50 °C	38 °C

The TTM pipelines will be used for the transport of natural gas and LPG from the Songkla GSP-1 to the Thailand-Malaysia border. The composition of the natural gas and LPG used in the QRA are summarised in *Table J1.2*.

Table J1.2 Composition of Natural Gas and LPG [1]

Component	Composition (%mol)	
	Natural Gas	LPG
Carbon dioxide (CO ₂)	5.22	0.0
Nitrogen (N ₂)	1.92	0.0
Methane (CH ₄)	86.79	0.0
Ethane (C ₂ H ₆)	5.09	0.0
Propane (C ₃ H ₈)	0.99	45.35
n-Butane(n-C ₄ H ₁₀)	0.0	30.76
i-Butane (i- C ₄ H ₁₀)	0.0	22.81
n-Pentane (n-C ₅ H ₁₂)	0.0	0.96
i-Pentane (i-C ₅ H ₁₂)	0.0	0.11
Hexane (C ₆ H ₁₄)	0.0	0.0
Heptane (C ₇ H ₁₆)	0.0	0.0
Octane (C ₈ H ₁₈)	0.0	0.0
Nonane (C ₉ H ₂₀)	0.0	0.0
C10+	0.0	0.0

4 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

4.1 OVERVIEW

This section identifies and discusses the hazards associated with the TTM pipelines. A structured, systematic approach to hazard identification was adopted in order to identify all potential major hazard scenarios, i.e. those with the potential to cause injuries or fatalities. A set of hazardous events were identified and recorded during the hazard analysis and were subsequently scrutinized to select those scenarios that required further analysis.

4.2 SALES GAS HAZARDS

The main component of the sales gas is methane (CH₄). It also contains trace amounts of carbon dioxide (CO₂) and other heavier hydrocarbons.

Methane is a colourless and odourless flammable gas. It is a simple asphyxiant and a dangerous fire and explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. It reacts violently with powerful oxidisers. Vapours of methane are non-irritating to the eyes, nose and throat. It may cause dizziness, difficulty in breathing and loss of consciousness if inhaled. Methane liquid is practically harmless to the skin because it evaporates quickly, but may cause frostbite.

Carbon dioxide is a colourless and odourless gas. It is a simple asphyxiant and skin contact with solid carbon dioxide snow can cause burns. It has been classified as a non-flammable gas (UN Class 2.2). If inhaled, it may cause dizziness or breathing difficulty. It has an Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) value of 40,000 ppm and a Threshold Limit Value (TLV) is 5,000 ppm. The IDLH limit represents the maximum airborne concentration of a substance to which a healthy male worker can be exposed for as long as 30 minutes and still be able to escape without loss of life or irreversible organ system damage. The TLV is the concentration at which it is believed that any normal person can be exposed to, for 8 hours a day and 5 days a week, without adverse health effects.

Some relevant properties of these compounds are summarised in *Table J1.3*

Table J1.3 Properties of Methane and Carbon Dioxide [2]

Property	Methane	Carbon Dioxide
Synonyms	Marsh gas, Natural gas	Carbonic acid anhydride, Dry ice
Chemical Formula	CH ₄	CO ₂
State at ambient Conditions	Gas	Gas
Molecular weight (kg/kmol)	16.05	44.01
Density (kg/ m ³)	422 at -160°C (liquid)	1560 at -79°C (solid)
Vapour density (kg/ m ³)	0.55	1.53
Boiling Point (°C)	-161.5	Not pertinent (sublimes)
Freezing Point (°C)	-183.2	-78.5
Flammable Limits (% v/v)	5.3 – 15	Not Flammable
IDLH (ppm)	Not defined	40,000
TLV- TWA (ppm)	Not defined	5,000
TLV- STEL (ppm)	Not defined	30,000
IMO/UN Class	2.0	2.2

The sales gas comprises approximately 5% mol of CO₂, i.e. 50,000 ppm (see Section 3.2). Since the concentration of CO₂ in the sales gas is slightly higher than the IDLH value, dispersion of the gas following a release from the Sales Gas pipeline is expected to reduce CO₂ concentrations below the IDLH limit. Hence, it is considered that CO₂ will not pose any significant toxic risk. In addition, it is a non-flammable gas and hence does not contribute to the flammability of the gas but may instead inhibit ignition by reducing the O₂ levels.

The sales gas comprises approximately 87% mol of methane. It is thus considered as the main hazard contributor following a release from the sales gas pipeline. Due to the flammable nature of methane, the primary hazards arising from a leak from the sales gas pipeline are fires following ignition of the release.

4.3 LPG HAZARDS

At ambient conditions, LPG is a colourless flammable gas with a weak odour. It is a dangerous fire and explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame. LPG vapours are non-irritating to the eyes, nose and throat; inhalation of LPG vapours may cause dizziness, breathing difficulties or loss of consciousness and asphyxiation at high concentrations. LPG liquid is practically harmless to the skin because it evaporates quickly but may cause frostbite.

The main components of LPG are propane (C₃H₈), n-butane and iso-butane (C₄H₁₀). Relevant properties for these compounds are summarised in Table J1.4 Due to the flammable nature of propane and butane, the primary hazards arising from a leak from the LPG pipeline are considered to be fires following ignition of the release.

Table J1.4 Properties of Propane, n-Butane and Iso-Butane [2]

Property	Propane	n-Butane	Iso-Butane
Synonyms	Dimethylmethane	-	2-methylpropane
Chemical Formula	C ₃ H ₈	C ₄ H ₁₀	C ₄ H ₁₀
State at ambient conditions	Gas	Gas	Gas
Molecular weight (kg/kmol)	44.1	58.1	58.1
Density (kg/ m ³)	590 at -50°C (liquid)	600 at 0°C (liquid)	557 at 20°C (liquid)
Vapour density (kg/ m ³)	1.13	2.0	2.0
Boiling Point (°C)	-42.1	-0.5	-11.8
Freezing Point (°C)	-187.7	-138	-255.3
Flammable Limits (% v/v)	2.1 – 9.5	1.8 – 8.4	1.8 – 8.4
IDLH (ppm)	20,000	Not defined	Not defined
TLV- TWA (ppm)	Not defined	800	Not defined
TLV- STEL (ppm)	Not defined	Not defined	Not defined
IMO/UN Class	2.0	2.0	2.0

4.4 FAILURE EVENTS

The principal causes for loss of containment from the pipelines are as follows:

- Corrosion - internal and external;
- Material defect;
- Construction defect;
- Defect caused by pressure cycling;
- Improper operations, e.g. overpressurisation;
- Third party interference, e.g. during road construction, due to work on other underground utilities, drilling for ground sampling, construction work on adjoining areas, etc.; and
- External factors such as flooding, subsidence, etc.

Failure frequencies related to all the above factors have been considered in the reference data used for frequency estimation in this study.

5 FREQUENCY ANALYSIS

5.1 OVERVIEW

Frequency analysis involves estimation of the frequency of failures resulting in loss of containment. The approach to frequency analysis is based on the application of historical data worldwide for similar systems that are modified suitably to reflect local factors. Although it may be preferable to use local data to estimate failure frequencies, such data may not be available or may be insufficient to provide statistically valid results.

5.2 PIPELINE FAILURE DATA

Table J1.5 provides a summary of historical pipeline failure data from some of the best sources of data for onshore pipeline systems. All these sources provide raw data on failure incidents and pipeline length as well as a limited analysis of the failure causes. Further discussion on these failure data sources is given in *Attachment A*.

Table J1.5 Comparison of Various International Pipeline Failure Data

Source	Failure Frequency (per km per year)
US Gas, 1985-94 [3]	1.66×10^{-4}
US Gas, 1970-84 [4]	8.46×10^{-4}
European Gas Pipelines, 1970-92 [5]	5.75×10^{-4}
British Gas [5]	1.1×10^{-4}
CONCAWE, European Oil Pipelines, 1987-91 [6]	5×10^{-4}

It should be noted that the pipeline failure frequency is generally dominated by third party interference, environmental factors and external corrosion, which are factors that are independent of the fluid transmitted by the pipelines. Therefore, any of the above databases can be used to derive the failure rates for the TTM pipelines as long as it is ensured that the database reflects the conditions existing for the TTM pipelines. However, there are marked differences in the failure rates from different databases and these can be attributed to a number of causes, which include particular features of design, reporting format, quality of reporting, etc. Since there are a large number of design and external parameters that can affect the failure rate, no one particular database can be considered best to represent the pipelines under study. All of the databases would therefore have certain advantages and disadvantages in their application to other environments (countries).

It is considered that the US Natural Gas (1985-94) data is most suited for application to the TTM pipelines since the data is quite recent and covers a reasonably long period. The databases for the 1970's and 1980's contain a large proportion of very old pre-1940s pipelines, which would have been of poorer design compared to newer (post-1970) pipelines. The major advantage of the US database for 1985-94 is that the analysis was produced specifically for application to risk assessment. A detailed analysis of the 1985-94 US Gas Data is given in *Attachment A*. Therefore, the US Gas Pipeline base failure rate only accounting for pipeline incidents for onshore transmission pipelines was adopted for the TTM pipelines. No modifications have been made to this base failure rate to reflect the presence or absence of the specific causes of failure discussed in *Attachment A*. The failure frequency for the TTM pipelines is therefore taken to be 1.15×10^{-4} /km/year.

5.3 RELEASE HOLE SIZES

The range of hole sizes resulting from pipeline damage are difficult to estimate from incident databases since there is no consistent definition on how the incidents must be classified, whether as rupture, puncture or leak and how these have been reported. The raw data for the US natural gas pipelines [3] was analysed to derive the hole size classification and percentages (see *Attachment A*). For the TTM pipelines, the hole size distribution given in *Table J1.6* was assumed.

Table J1.6 Hole Size Distribution for TTM Pipelines

Category	Hole Size (")	Proportion
Rupture	6	5%
Puncture	4	15%
Hole	2	30%
Leak	1	50%

5.4 FAILURE FREQUENCIES FOR TTM PIPELINES

Based on the above hole size distribution, the corresponding TTM pipeline failure frequencies are shown in *Table J1.7*.

Table J1.7 Failure Frequencies for TTM Pipelines

Category	Hole Size (")	Failure Frequency (per km per year)
Rupture	6	5.75×10^{-6}
Puncture	4	1.73×10^{-5}
Hole	2	3.45×10^{-5}
Leak	1	5.75×10^{-5}
		1.15×10^{-4}

6 EVENT OUTCOME DEVELOPMENT

6.1 EVENT OUTCOMES

As discussed earlier, the main hazard from releases of natural gas or LPG from the TTM pipelines is the flammability of the released material. The consequences of a failure event depends on the nature of the released material, the amount of material released, the type of failure, time of ignition and on the weather conditions prevalent at the time of an accident. *Figures J1.1 - J1.3* present the generic event trees used for the various release cases considered in this study. The probabilities used in the analysis are discussed further in the following sections.

6.1.1 Release Orientation

Vertical and horizontal releases have been considered in this study. Each of these orientations have been assumed to have an equal probability of occurring.

6.1.2 Ignition Probability

The potential for ignition depends not only on the presence of ignition sources but is also a function of release rate and duration of release. Larger releases are more likely to ignite than smaller ones. Similarly, releases that continue for a longer duration have a higher probability of ignition than short duration releases. Based on a number of sources, *Cox et al.* [7] estimates the ignition probabilities given in *Table J1.8* for gas and liquid releases.

Table J1.8 Ignition Probability for Gas and Liquid Releases [7]

Leak Size	Probability of Ignition	
	Gas	Liquid
Minor (< 1 kg/s)	0.01	0.01
Major (1 - 50 kg/s)	0.07	0.03
Massive (> 50 kg/s)	0.30	0.08

In this study, the ignition probabilities given in *Table J1.8* were applied to estimate the probabilities of immediate ignition following a leak of natural gas or LPG from the pipelines. The probability for delayed ignition was assumed to be 0.8 on the basis that there are dwellings nearby. Delayed ignition of releases from the pipelines will result in flash fires that are expected to flash back to the release source to form jet fires.

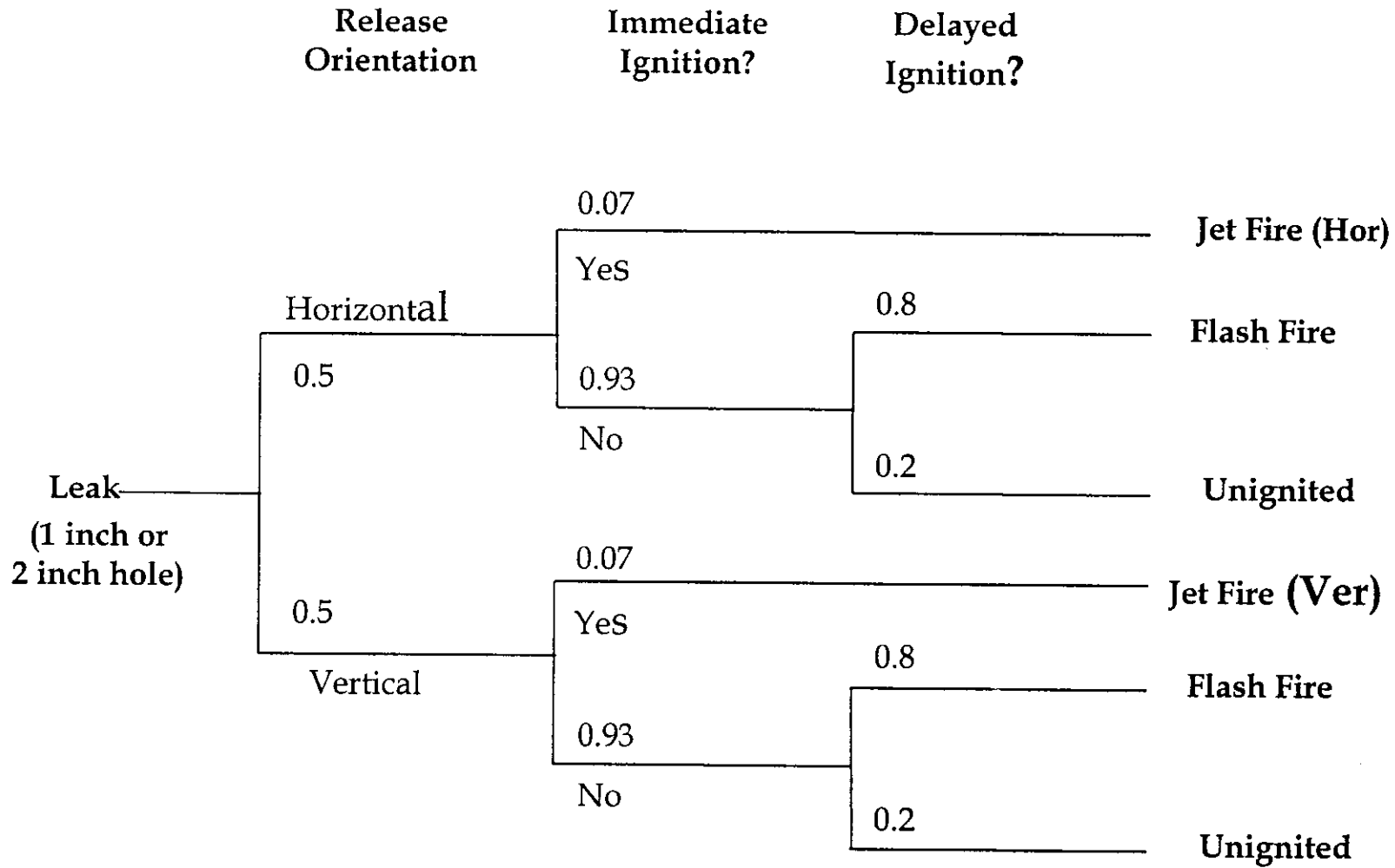


Figure J1.1 Generic Event Tree for outcomes due to leak from 1 inch and 2 inch hole

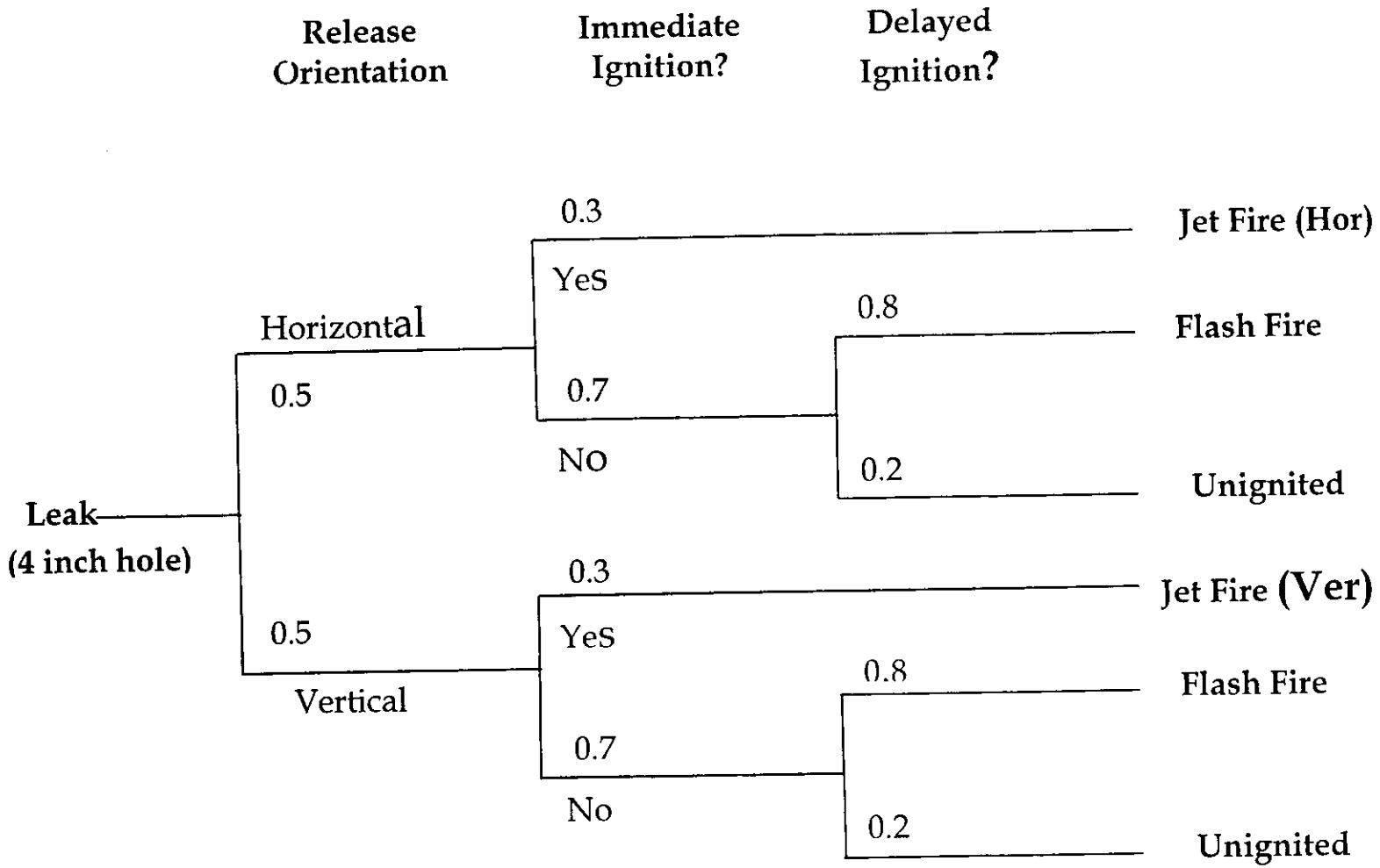


Figure J1.2 Generic Event Tree for outcomes due to leak from 4 inch hole

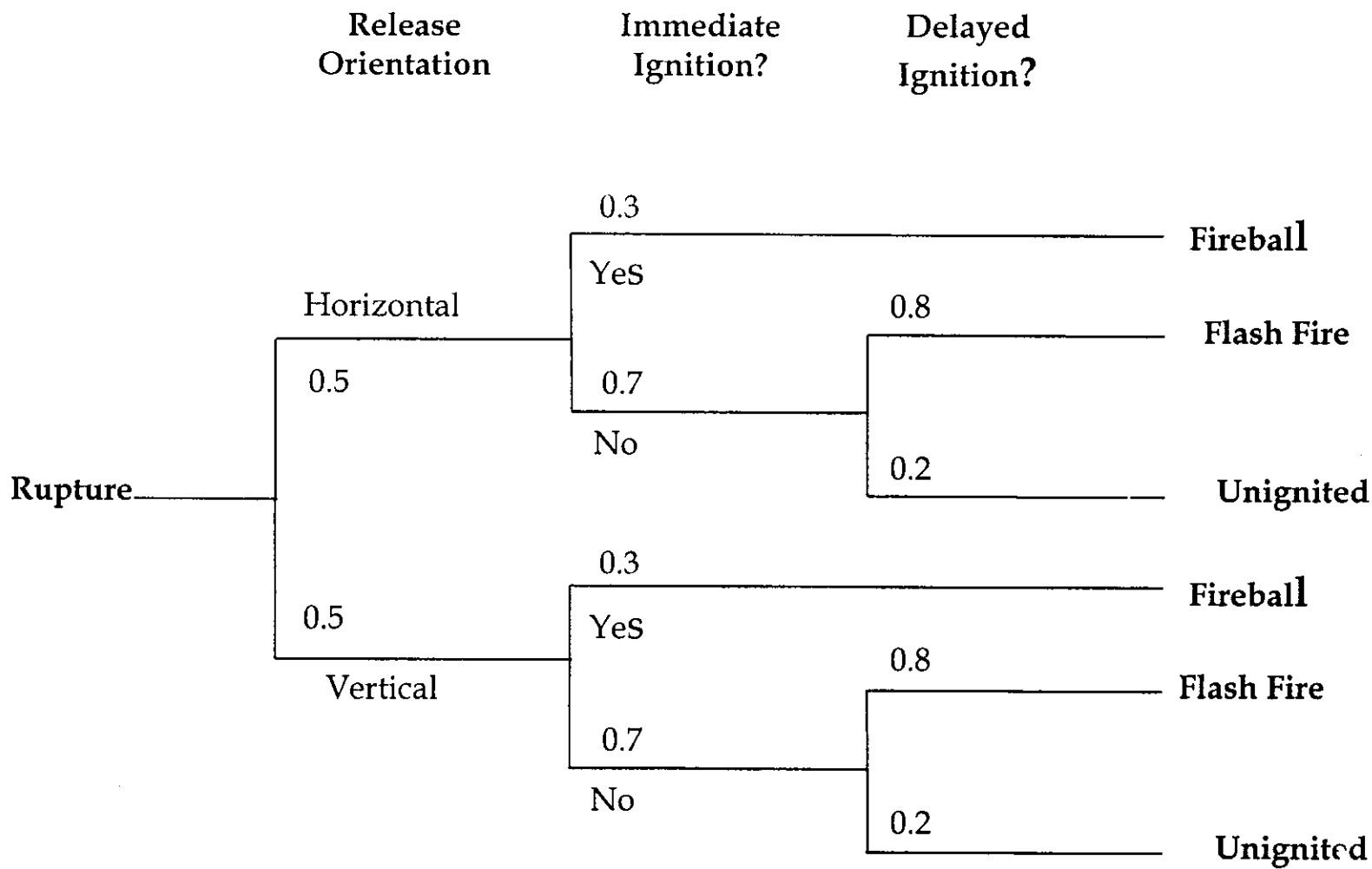


Figure J1.3 Generic Event Tree for outcomes due to leak from 6 inch hole or rupture

6.2 MODELLED HAZARDOUS OUTCOMES

Based on the event outcome development undertaken above, the hazardous outcomes modelled in this study are summarised in *Table J1.9*. These hazardous outcomes are further described in the following sections.

Table J1.9 Hazardous Outcomes Modelled

Scenario	Potentially Significant Hazardous Outcomes
Release of gas from leak (1", 2" or 4") in Sales Gas pipeline	Jet fire Flash fire
Release of gas due to full bore rupture (6") of Sales Gas pipeline	Fireball Flash fire
Release of gas from leak (1", 2" or 4") in LPG pipeline	Jet fire Flash fire
Release of gas due to full bore rupture (6") of LPG pipeline	Fireball Flash fire

6.2.1 Fireballs

A full bore rupture will be characterised by a very high initial release rate followed by a rapid drop in release rate. Immediate ignition (e.g. due to electrostatic generation or spark associated with, for example, violent ruptures) of such releases may result in a fireball followed by a jet fire.

During its development, a fireball forms as a hemisphere that grows and becomes turbulent as the outer surface of the shock wave from the pipeline rupture leaves the hemisphere. Air is entrained due to the turbulence at the surface, but while the fireball is still growing as a hemisphere, the bulk of the cloud is rich in vapour and above the upper flammable limit, thus burning takes place at the outer surface. This burning entrains more air into the cloud, increasing the proportion of air to gas in the mixture and thus allowing more combustion to occur. At the point in time when combustion has filled the fireball, the thermal radiation output of the fireball is at its maximum. The hemisphere forms a sphere and rises due to the buoyancy of the hot gases formed by the combustion.

The principal hazard of a fireball arises from the massive transient dose of thermal radiation. Since the fireball is transient while the jet fire continues for a long time, it is found that the effects of a jet fire after a rupture has as significant or greater damage potential compared to fireball effects.

6.2.2 Jet Fires

The release of material following pipeline failure will be governed by a momentum dominated jet dispersion. A jet fire could occur upon ignition of this continuous release from the pipeline. It occurs when the gas or two-phase material, on leaving the pipeline through a hole, ignites soon after the initial release and then burns as it is released in a "blow torch" fashion. Jet flames have considerable reach and flame lengths can be 50 m or more. Jet fire lengths are largely determined by the hole size and operating pressure.

The fraction of heat radiated from a jet flame is a function of the released material. Flame temperatures for typical jet flames vary from 1600 °C for laminar diffusion flames to 2000 °C for turbulent diffusion flames. Due to the high heat flux generated, this type of fire is extremely hazardous to any equipment or structure that it may impinge upon.

6.2.3 *Flammable Gas Dispersion and Flash Fires*

Delayed ignition of an instantaneous or prolonged release of vapour will result in dispersion of the vapours in the direction of the prevailing wind. During this process the vapour cloud is diluted as air is entrained within the cloud. In the event that the release is not ignited immediately, the dispersion of the cloud is modelled and the distance to LFL is estimated. The dispersion of the vapour cloud is dependent on the physical properties of the vapours, nature of the release, release conditions and weather conditions.

The principal hazards arising from a cloud of dispersing flammable vapour is ignition of the cloud resulting in a flash fire or vapour cloud explosion. The latter are not considered likely in this study given that the TTM pipelines pass through areas with limited or no confinement. Due to the instantaneous nature of flash fires, exposed people are not likely to escape to safety. Thus, high fatality rate among the exposed population is expected. Since flash fires are instantaneous in nature and radiation intensities are not very high, people outside the flammable cloud are not likely to be fatally injured. No significant property damage is expected due to flash fires though secondary fires can occur as flammable materials in the path of the fire are ignited. The fire may also flashback to the source leading to a diffused jet flame, which is characterised by lower radiation intensities compared to a momentum jet flame.

7 CONSEQUENCE ANALYSIS

7.1 OVERVIEW

This section discusses the approach taken in consequence analysis and the modelling tools utilised to estimate the hazard distances associated with the hazardous outcomes developed in the previous section. Consequence analysis involves the following analyses:

- Source term modelling;
- Physical effects modelling; and
- Probit analysis.

7.2 SOURCE TERM MODELLING

Source term modelling is the first step of consequence analysis, the results of which will form the inputs to subsequent stages of consequence modelling. A source term is the information required by a pool fire, gas dispersion or other physical effects models to describe the release rate/quantity and conditions of the released material (i.e. gas, liquid or two-phase). Specific source term information requirements depend upon the physical effects model in question. Typical source term information required for subsequent physical effects modelling consists of the following:

- Release phase;
- Release rate; and
- Release duration.

For prolonged releases, the release rate is determined based on the following:

- Physical state of the released material, i.e., liquid, vapour or two phase;
- Condition of the material during containment e.g. pressure, temperature and whether the temperature is above the atmospheric boiling point or the material is kept at high pressure in the equipment (release of which may result in flashing of the liquid);
- Physical properties of the material, such as density, molecular weight, specific heat, heat of vaporisation, atmospheric boiling point, critical temperature and pressures, etc.; and
- Hole size; the source terms derived in this study accounts for the various hole sizes modelled (see *Section 5.3*).

Release rates associated with leak events from the TTM pipelines were estimated using the HGSYSTEM SPILL model developed by Shell Thornton Research [8]. The release rates corresponding to various hole sizes for both sales gas and LPG pipelines are summarised in *Table J1.10*

Table J1.10 Estimated Releases Rates

Hole Size (inches)	Release Rate (kg/s)	
	Sale Gas	LPG
1	4.9	22.5
2	19.8	89.9
4	79.0	359.7
6	177.8	809.3

7.3 PHYSICAL EFFECTS MODELLING AND PROBIT ANALYSIS

The various potential hazardous outcomes that can result following a leak from the TTM pipelines are discussed in *Section 6.2*. These outcomes were assessed using an extensive suite of well-validated computer-based consequence models. This section provides a brief overview of the models used and the results of the analyses conducted.

Fireballs were modelled using Robert's fireball model. This model is based on the mass of the released inventory and estimates the dimensions and duration of the fireball. Since a fireball is a transient phenomenon, the fatality or damage distances are expressed in terms of thermal dose rather than thermal flux. A description of the model is presented in *Attachment B*. The fireball radius and distances to various fatality levels due to heat radiation from the fireball were determined.

Jet fires were modelled utilising the World Bank Manual model developed by Wertenbach, which is combined with the thermal probit equation to estimate the various fatality levels due to thermal radiation. The distances to various fatality levels due to heat radiation were calculated for sales gas and LPG jet fires from 1", 2", 4" and 6" holes. A description of the model used is presented in *Attachment B*.

Depending on the release conditions, different models have been utilised to model flammable vapour cloud dispersion. The models used in this study include the following:

- For the continuous release of gases or two phase fluid from the pipelines, the momentum dispersion model AEROPLOUME was utilised. This is a model available within the HGSYSTEM suite of consequence models developed by Shell Thornton Research; and
- To model the evaporation and dispersion of LPG, evaporation and dispersion models within the HGSYSTEM suite of programs, i.e. LPOOL and HEGADAS, were utilised.

For flash fires, it has been assumed that 100% fatality will occur within the flammable portion of the vapour cloud. For the purpose of this study, the distance to fatality due to flash fires was therefore estimated by modelling the distance to the LFL of the cloud using the dispersion models described above. Flash fires due to the delayed ignition of vapour releases from 1", 2", 4" and 6" holes in the sales gas and LPG pipelines were modelled in this study.

Table JI.11 summarises the results of the physical effects modelling in terms of the distances to a given fatality rate for each modelled event outcome. The distances to the fatality levels for the various weather states specified in the table are the downwind distance (D), the crosswind distance (C), the upwind distance (U) and the distance to the maximum crosswind distance (M). The weather conditions for which these consequences were modelled are based on the prevailing conditions in the vicinity of the pipelines. The windspeed/stability classes modelled in this study were:

- 1.5A representing windspeed of 1.5 m/s and Pasquill stability class A;
- 3C representing windspeed of 3 m/s and Pasquill stability class C;
- 3F representing windspeed of 3 m/s and Pasquill stability class F and
- 6D representing windspeed of 6 m/s and Pasquill stability class D.

The above conditions were chosen to provide a representation of atmospheric stability from very unstable (A), neutral (D) to stable conditions (F).

Weather conditions 1.5A, 3C, 3F and 6D were selected as the most representative worst case scenarios.

Table J1.11 Results of Physical Effects Modelling

Event Outcome	No of Fatality Contours	Fatality Rate	Distance to Fatality Levels for the Various Weather States,(m)															
			1.5A				3C				3F				6D			
			D	C	S	M	D	C	S	M	D	C	S	M	D	C	S	M
Sales Gas Fireball 6"	3	0.12	155	155	-155	0	155	155	-155	0	155	155	-155	0	155	155	-155	0
		0.67	119	119	-119	0	119	119	-119	0	119	119	-119	0	119	119	-119	0
		0.95	100	100	-100	0	100	100	-100	0	100	100	-100	0	100	100	-100	0
LPG Fireball 6"	3	0.12	288	288	-288	0	288	288	-288	0	288	288	-288	0	288	288	-288	0
		0.67	222	222	-222	0	222	222	-222	0	222	222	-222	0	222	222	-222	0
		0.95	187	187	-187	0	187	187	-187	0	187	187	-187	0	187	187	-187	0
Sales Gas Jetfire 1" (H)	3	0.12	52	86	-17	18	52	86	-17	18	52	86	-17	18	52	86	-17	18
		0.67	46	52	-11	18	46	52	-11	18	46	52	-11	18	46	52	-11	18
		0.95	43	37	-8	18	43	37	-8	18	43	37	-8	18	43	37	-8	18
Sales Gas Jetfire 1" (V)	3	0.12	6	5	3	1	10	8	2	2	10	8	2	2	13	11	1	3
		0.67	5	3	3	1	5	2	2	2	5	2	2	2	8	6	1	2
		0.95	4	3	3	1	4	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	7	5	1	2
Sales Gas Jetfire 2" (H)	3	0.12	98	190	-35	31	98	190	-35	31	98	190	-35	31	98	190	-35	31
		0.67	86	115	-23	31	86	115	-23	31	86	115	-23	31	86	115	-23	31
		0.95	80	83	-17	31	80	83	-17	31	80	83	-17	31	80	83	-17	31
Sales Gas Jetfire 2" (V)	3	0.12	14	12	5	2	21	18	3	3	21	18	3	3	27	22	0	5
		0.67	7	5	5	1	10	7	3	3	10	7	3	3	17	13	1	5
		0.95	-	-	-	-	7	4	4	3	7	4	4	3	10	7	2	4
Sales Gas Jetfire 4" (H)	3	0.12	186	423	-75	55	186	423	-75	55	186	423	-75	55	186	423	-75	55
		0.67	161	255	-50	55	161	255	-50	55	161	255	-50	55	161	255	-50	55
		0.95	148	182	-37	55	148	182	-37	55	148	182	-37	55	148	182	-37	55
Sales Gas Jetfire 4" (V)	3	0.12	25	21	7	5	40	35	2	6	40	35	2	6	50	43	0	9
		0.67	-	-	-	-	20	16	4	5	20	16	4	5	32	25	1	7
		0.95	-	-	-	-	13	8	5	5	13	8	5	5	20	13	2	6
LPG Jetfire 1" (H)	3	0.12	102	188	-35	33	102	188	-35	33	102	188	-35	33	102	188	-35	33
		0.67	89	114	-23	33	89	114	-23	33	89	114	-23	33	89	114	-23	33
		0.95	83	82	-17	33	83	82	-17	33	83	82	-17	33	83	82	-17	33
LPG Jetfire 1" (V)	3	0.12	23	20	3	3	30	26	0	4	30	26	0	4	35	30	0	6
		0.67	11	9	4	2	17	14	2	4	17	14	2	4	25	20	0	5
		0.95	8	6	5	2	9	6	3	3	9	6	3	3	18	13	1	5
LPG Jetfire 2" (H)	3	0.12	192	418	-75	59	192	418	-75	59	192	418	-75	59	192	418	-75	59
		0.67	167	252	-50	59	167	252	-50	59	167	252	-50	59	167	252	-50	59
		0.95	154	180	-37	59	154	180	-37	59	154	180	-37	59	154	180	-37	59
LPG Jetfire 2" (V)	3	0.12	45	40	2	5	60	52	0	5	60	52	0	5	68	60	0	10
		0.67	-	-	-	-	33	27	0	5	33	27	0	5	45	28	0	9
		0.95	-	-	-	-	18	13	3	6	18	13	3	6	33	26	0	8

Table JI.11 Results of Physical Effects Modelling (Cont'd)

Event Outcome	No of Fatality Contours	Fatality Rate	Distance to Fatality Levels for the Various Weather States,(m)															
			1.5A				3C				3F				6D			
			D	C	S	M	D	C	S	M	D	C	S	M	D	C	S	M
LPG Jetfire 4" (H)	3	0.12	364	932	-157	103	364	932	-157	103	364	932	-157	103	364	932	-157	103
		0.67	312	559	-106	103	312	559	-106	103	312	559	-106	103	312	559	-106	103
		0.95	286	398	-79	103	286	398	-79	103	286	398	-79	103	286	398	-79	103
LPG Jetfire 4" (V)	3	0.12	90	85	0	5	110	105	0	10	110	105	0	10	125	115	0	15
		0.67	-	-	-	-	65	58	0	10	65	58	0	10	90	75	0	12
		0.95	-	-	-	-	38	29	1	10	38	29	1	10	65	52	0	10
Sales Gas Flashfire 1" (H)	1	1	6	1	0	5	8	1	0	6	6	1	0	5	9	1	0	7
Sales Gas Flashfire 1" (V)	1	1	1	6	0	6	1	6	0	6	1	6	0	6	1	5	0	5
Sales Gas Flashfire 2" (H)	1	1	12	2	0	9	16	2	0	12	12	2	0	9	11	2	0	15
Sales Gas Flashfire 2" (V)	1	1	1	12	0	12	2	12	0	12	2	12	0	12	2	10	0	10
Sales Gas Flashfire 4" (H)	1	1	22	5	0	15	31	5	0	23	24	4	0	16	46	4	0	34
Sales Gas Flashfire 4" (V)	1	1	3	23	0	23	3	20	0	20	3	20	0	20	4	18	0	18
Sales Gas Flashfire 6" (H)	1	1	33	9	0	23	46	7	0	31	38	7	0	26	67	5	0	49
Sales Gas Flashfire 6" (V)	1	1	4	33	0	33	5	34	0	35	5	33	0	33	6	28	0	28
LPG Flashfire 1"	1	1	85	8	-15	45	72	40	-10	60	97	105	-15	45	47	15	-12	33
LPG Flashfire 2"	1	1	180	178	-25	85	149	95	-25	120	233	230	-40	100	105	35	-25	80
LPG Flashfire 4"	1	1	400	390	-50	160	325	225	-45	200	505	490	-70	220	233	80	-45	180
LPG Flashfire 6"	1	1	600	590	-100	250	527	320	-50	230	758	730	-100	350	373	140	-50	300

Key

- H Horizontal release
- V Vertical release
- D Maximum Downwind Distance
- C Maximum Cross Wind Width
- S Offset Distance
- M Distance to Maximum Width

Basically, windspeed and atmospheric stability can have counter effects in that turbulence will enhance mixing or entrainment of air into the gas cloud and high wind speed can carry the gas cloud further.

The worst case scenarios usually occur at stable atmosphere and relatively low wind speed (below 5 m/s) as there is minimal mixing and therefore a gas cloud can be carried further downwind from the release point. Conversely in a unstable atmosphere, more mixing would be expected and would result in more dilution of the gas cloud. In such a case, whether the high windspeed would carry the cloud further is questionable for a release that occurs at grade, which is the case of the pipelines (unlike a release from a stack that is elevated so the high wind speed would cause the cloud to bend more leading to larger downwind distances). For the pipeline, more turbulence is expected for high wind speed and unstable conditions, therefore more entrainment of air is expected and aids in dilution of the gas cloud.

6D is also considered because for a neutral atmosphere, windspeed will be the dominating factor for dispersion.

Based on the results of the consequence analysis, the following events have been identified as significant impact contributors:

- Flash fires due to delayed ignition of gas releases. The maximum extent of a flash fire due to sales gas release is estimated to be between 6 m (for a 1 inch hole) and 67 m (for a rupture) downwind with the corresponding fatality level within the cloud assumed to be 100%. For LPG release, the maximum extent of a flash fire is estimated to be between 47 m and 758 m for a release from 1 inch hole and rupture respectively;
- Jet fires due to immediate ignition of gas releases. The largest distance to fatality was found to be 148 m, 161 m and 186 m to a fatality level of 90%, 50% and 3% respectively for ignited sales gas release from a 4-inch hole. For LPG releases from a 4-inch hole, the largest distance to above specified fatality levels are estimated to be 286 m, 312 m and 364 m respectively; and
- Fireball due to immediate ignition of gas release caused by rupture of the pipeline. The largest hazard distance to fatality of 90%, 50% and 3% due to the fireball is estimated as 100 m, 119 m and 155 m for sales gas release and 186 m, 222 m and 288 m for LPG release.

7.4 ASSUMPTIONS

The following assumptions have been made during source term and physical effects modelling:

- The maximum release rate was utilised in the assessment of physical effects. This is expected to be a conservative assumption. In general, the release rate will decrease with time as the pipelines depressurise following a leak. The maximum release rate was also utilised to estimate the duration of release based on the normal hold up inventory within a section of the pipeline between two block valves (taken to be approximately 12 km);
- Flash fires arising from the delayed ignition of LPG releases are anticipated to flash back to the release source, resulting in a jet fire. In addition, a pool fire may also occur for a short while if a large pool of LPG liquid is formed from the release. Since hazard distances for jet fires are generally larger than for pool fires, it has been assumed that flash back of a flash fire will result in primarily a jet fire; and
- A fireball is assumed to result if ignition occurs within 30 seconds of a full bore rupture or 6-inch failure of the pipeline.

8 RISK SUMMATION AND EVALUATION

8.1 RISK SUMMATION

Risk summation combines the estimates of the consequences of an event with the event probabilities to give an estimate of the resulting frequency of varying levels of fatalities. The Consultants in-house RISKPLOT II software was used for risk summation. The following section discusses the inputs and outputs of the risk integration software.

8.1.1 Software Inputs

The inputs to the software comprise the following files:

- *Release Scenario File* details all identified hazardous events and their frequencies. The frequency of each type of hazardous event is obtained by multiplying this section frequency with the outcome probability;
- *Consequence File* details the calculated consequences of each event (i.e. effect zone dimensions) for each possible weather condition. The fatality levels that will apply to each effect zone dimension is also specified; and
- *Weather File* details the probabilities of various weather states (wind speed and Pasquill stability class) and the directional distribution.

8.1.2 Software Output

One of the primary output from the risk integration software are individual risk results, which are expressed as risk transects at representative points along the pipelines. Risk transects represent the risk to a hypothetical individual who is assumed to be present all the time at a given distance from the pipelines. In this study, no consideration has been given to time-of-day effects such as reduced population during the day, etc.

The calculation of risk transects is complex. The risk to an individual at a specific location from the pipelines is dependent on the interaction length for each event. Only an incident within the interaction length can pose a hazard to an individual located at a specific point. However, the consequences (i.e. the effects of release) at the given location will depend on the distance along the interaction length where failure occurs while the interaction length itself is a function of source term and hazard type (i.e. the effect distances). The calculation of risk transects by RISKPLOT is carried out by specifying the hazard as a line source instead of a point source. For line sources, RISKPLOT generates a set of release points along the specified line, such that the nominal separation between points is half the length of the minor axis of the smallest consequence zone associated with that hazard.

8.2 INDIVIDUAL RISK RESULTS

Figure J1.4 presents individual risk transects for the TTM pipelines at the mid-line and end sections of the pipelines. The maximum individual risk for the mid-line section is 2.15×10^{-7} per year (i.e. 1 fatality in approximately 4,651,163 years). The maximum individual risk for the pipeline end section is 1.43×10^{-7} per year (i.e. 1 fatality in approximately 6,993,007 years), which is approximately 33% of the risks for the mid-line section. The difference in risks from the mid-line section to the end section is because locations at mid-line are exposed to risks from the pipeline upstream and downstream directions while locations at the ends of the pipelines are only exposed to risks from either the upstream or downstream directions. It should be noted that locations at the two ends of the pipelines will be exposed to other risks from facilities/equipment connected to the pipelines at these locations.

The individual risk associated with the pipelines is distributed evenly on each side, reducing with distance away from the pipelines.

8.3 *RISK EVALUATION*

Currently, there are no Thai individual risk criteria/guidelines for pipelines. The UK HSE risks guidelines for fixed installations specifies that the chance of an offsite individual being killed due to incidents at the facility must not exceed 1 in 100,000 per year (i.e. 1×10^{-5} per year). The risk associated with the TTM pipelines is therefore far below this criterion. Any further risk mitigation action should be pursued in line with the goal setting approach to risk management. Such mitigation action should be implemented in line with the “*As Low As Reasonably Practicable*” (ALARP) approach to risk management, which advocates the assessment of the practicability of proposed measures in terms of cost as well as on other grounds.

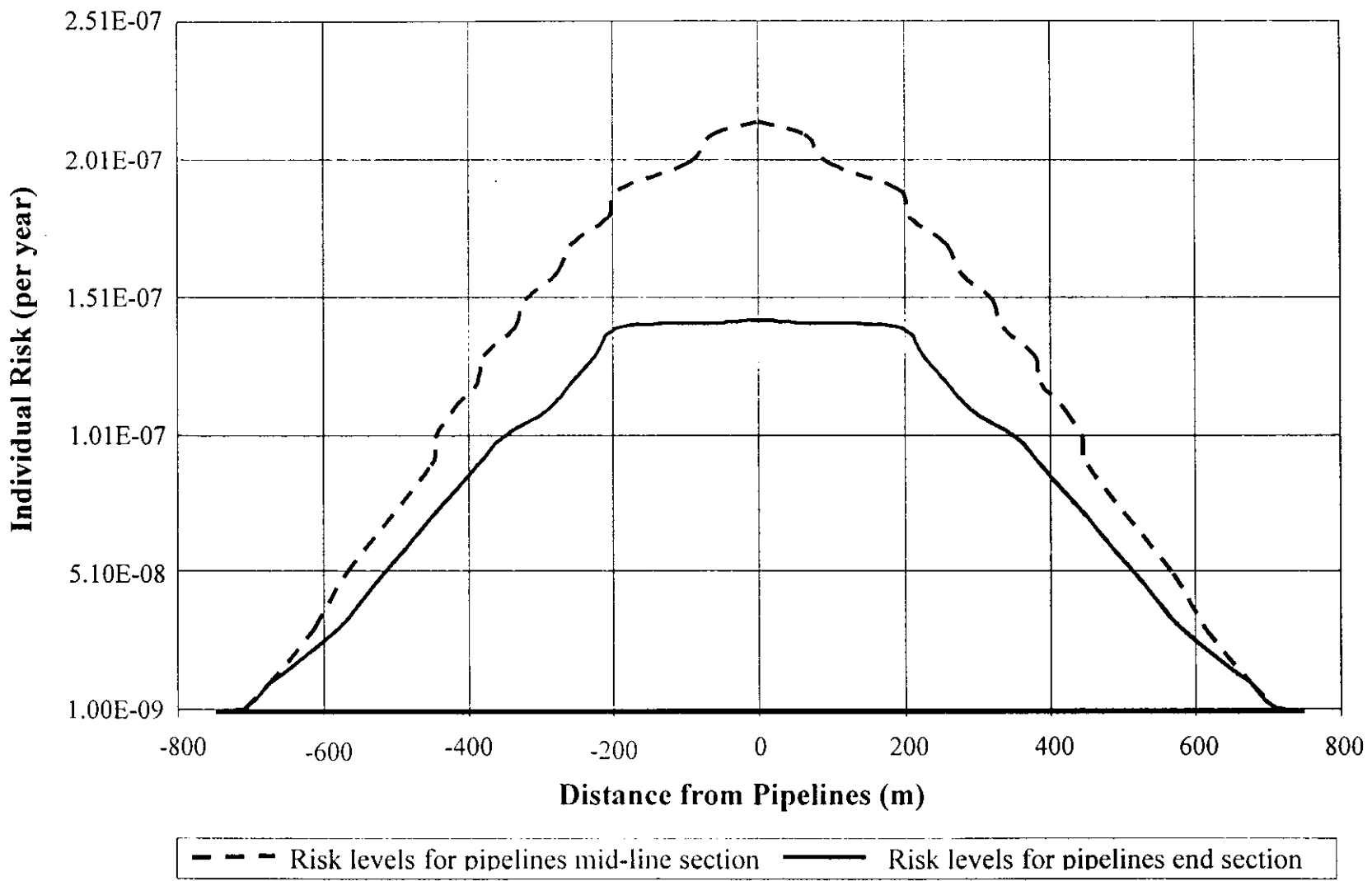


Figure J1.4 Individual Risk transects for the TTM Pipelines

9 CONCLUSIONS

The main conclusions of this study are:

- The failure frequency for the TTM pipelines is estimated to be 1.15×10^{-4} per km per year;
- The largest distance to fatality due to jet fire was found to be 148 m, 161 m and 186 m to a fatality level of 90%, 50% and 3% respectively for sales gas release from a 4-inch hole. While for LPG releases from the same hole size, the largest distance to above fatality levels are estimated to be 286 m, 312 m and 364 m;
- Fireball can cause 90%, 50% and 3% fatality levels at a distance of 100 m, 119 m and 155 m for sales gas release and 186 m, 222 m and 288 m for LPG release;
- The maximum downwind extent of a flash fire due to release from sales gas pipeline is estimated to be between 6 m (for a 1 inch hole) and 67 m (for rupture) with the 100% fatality level. For LPG release, the maximum extent of a flash fire is estimated to be between 47 m and 758 m following a release from 1 inch hole and rupture respectively;
- The maximum individual risk for the pipelines end section is 1.43×10^{-7} per year, approximately 33% of the risks for the mid-line section; and
- The maximum individual risk for the mid-line section of the pipelines is 2.15×10^{-7} per year;

In conclusion, the maximum individual risk for the pipelines for the mid section is 2.15×10^{-7} which is below the maximum risk criteria specified by the UK HSE and Australian EPA. In addition, risk is reducing with distance further from the pipeline.

10 REFERENCES

- [1] Information provided by Bechtel International Inc. via PTT, Ref. No. TTM-BIB-L-PTT-056 (12 October 1999) and Ref. No. TTM-BIB-L-PTT-087 (7 December 1999).
- [2] United States Coast Guard, *A Computerised Version of the US Coast Guard's Chemical Hazard Response Information System (CHRIS)*, Hazmat America™, 1984.
- [3] PRC International, American Gas Association, *Analysis of DOT Reportable Incidents for Gas Transmission and Gathering Pipelines – January 1, 1985 Through December 31, 1994*, Keifner & Associates, Inc., 1996.
- [4] Pipeline Research Committee, American Gas Association, *Analysis of Reportable Incidents for Natural Gas Transmission and Gathering Lines – 1970 Through June 1984*, Batelle, 1986.
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- [7] Cox AW, FP Lees and ML Ang, *Classification of Hazardous Locations*, Institution of Chemical Engineers, 1990.
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Attachment A

Failure Data for Frequency Analysis

AI INTERNATIONAL PIPELINE FAILURE DATA

AI.1 INTERNATIONAL PIPELINE FAILURE DATA

Table AI.1a provides a summary of historical pipeline failure data from some of the best sources of data for onshore pipeline systems. All these sources provide raw data on failure incidents and pipeline length and a limited analysis of the failure causes. The most relevant and up to date databases would be the US Gas 1985-94, EGIG 1970-92 and CONCAWE 1987-91. A brief discussion on various failure data sources is given in the following paragraphs.

Table AI.1a Comparison of Various International Pipeline Failure Data

<i>Source</i>	<i>Failure Frequency (per km per year)</i>
US Gas, 1985-94 [1]	1.66×10^{-4}
US Gas, 1970-84 [2]	8.46×10^{-4}
European Gas Pipeline, 1970-92 [3]	5.75×10^{-4}
British Gas [3]	1.1×10^{-4}
CONCAWE, European Oil Pipelines, 1987-91 [4]	5×10^{-4}

AI.1.1 US Gas Pipeline Database

The US database for natural gas pipelines failures is very extensive and covers a total of 2.8 million km of pipeline for the period 1970 to 1984 and 5.19 million km for the period 1985 to 1994. The database includes onshore and offshore transmission and gathering lines and reports incidents that occur both on the pipeline and in the metering/ compressor stations associated with pipeline transfer. The reduction in the incident rate from $8.6 \times 10^{-4}/\text{km.yr}$ during the period 1970-84 to $1.66 \times 10^{-4}/\text{km.yr}$ is perhaps attributable to changes of reporting requirements in 1984. This change required only events involving a gas release that causes death, injury or damage in excess of US\$50,000 to be reported. Prior to 1984, damage value of only US\$5,000 and above was required to be reported. The damage value includes the cost of gas and the cost to the operator and third parties. It is possible that minor leak incidents have gone unreported although it could also be argued that this data reflects improved safety trends. For example, 50% of the pipelines included in the database for 1970-84 were installed prior to 1960 with 10% of the pipelines dating to pre-1940.

AI.1.2 European Gas Pipeline Incident Datagroup

The European Gas Pipeline Incident Datagroup (EGIG) provides failure data for onshore natural gas pipelines with a design pressure of greater than 15 barg. The total pipeline mileage covered by the study is 1.47 million km for the period 1970-92. Pipelines operated by natural gas transmission companies in Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy and the UK are included in the study.

AI.1.3 British Gas Pipeline Failure Data

The British Gas Failure Data is based on 0.25 million km years of onshore gas transmission pipeline data with a design pressure of greater than 7 barg.

A1.1.4 CONCAWE European Oil Pipeline Failure Database

The CONCAWE data covers cross-country oil pipelines carrying crude oil and petroleum products in western Europe that are operated by various companies. The total pipeline length for the period 1987-91 is approximately 20,000 km. In this period, 50 spillages were recorded. Recorded causes of failure include operational error, corrosion, third party activity and natural hazards.

A1.2 SUMMARY

It should be noted that the pipeline failure frequency is dominated by third party interference, environmental factors and external corrosion, which are factors that are independent of the fluid transmitted by the pipelines. Therefore, any of the above databases can be used to derive the failure rates for the TTM pipelines as long as it is ensured that the database reflects the conditions existing for the TTM pipelines. However, there are marked differences in the failure rates from different databases and these can be attributed to a number of causes, which include particular features of design, reporting format, quality of reporting, etc. Since there are a large number of design and external parameters that can affect the failure rate, no one particular database can be considered best to represent the subject pipelines. All of the databases would therefore have certain advantages and disadvantages in their application to other environments (countries).

It is considered that the US Natural Gas (1985-94) data is most suited for application to the TTM pipelines since the data is quite recent and covers a reasonably long period and a high pipeline mileage. The databases for the 1970's and 1980's contain a large proportion of very old pre-1940s pipelines, which would have been of poorer design compared to newer (post-1970) pipelines. The major advantage of the US database for 1985-94 is the analysis that has been produced specifically for application to risk assessment. A detailed analysis of the 1985-94 US Gas Data is given in the following section.

A2 CAUSES OF FAILURE FOR US GAS TRANSMISSION PIPELINES (1985-94)

A2.1 REVIEW AND DERIVATION OF FAILURE RATES

The report "An Analysis of US Department of Transportation Reportable Incidents for Gas Transmission and Gathering Pipelines for the period 1985 to 1994" [1] has been extensively reviewed and analysed to derive failure rates that may be relevant to the pipelines under consideration. The key findings of the analysis of the report are as follows.

- The incident database contains a summary of pipeline incidents for the period 1985 to 1994 while the summary on pipeline length contains data only for the period between 1985 to 1993. An average distance for the period 1985 to 1993 was derived to extrapolate the pipeline length data to 1994 to be consistent with incident reporting data;
- The incident and mileage data include onshore transmission and gathering pipelines (97% of total mileage data and 84% of total incident data) and offshore transmission and gathering pipelines. Since the TTM pipelines are onshore transmission pipelines, only data relevant to onshore transmission have been further analysed. Pipelines that are listed as both transmission and gathering have been considered under transmission; and
- The database contains both pipeline and non-pipeline incidents. Non-pipeline incidents are those incidents occurring within compressor stations, metering facilities, etc., which although part of the pipeline transmission system are considered separately from pipeline incidents. 521 pipeline incidents (78%) and 151 non-pipeline incidents (22%) have been reported for onshore transmission pipelines.

Based on the above, the failure rate for the US onshore gas transmission pipelines for the period 1985-94 is derived as follows:

Table A2.1a Failure Rate for US Gas Onshore Transmission Pipelines (1985-94)

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Value</i>
Number of incidents in the period 1985-94	521
Total pipeline km-years	4.54×10^6 km-years
Pipeline failure rate	1.15×10^{-4} per km per year

The different causes of failure recorded for the pipeline incidents are:

- External forces such as weather, third party damage, vandalism, etc.;
- Corrosion including internal, external and stress corrosion cracking;
- Defects in welds and materials; and
- Failure of equipment such as controls, seals, gaskets, etc.

A2.2 SUMMARY

The failure rate derived from the data for US Gas Transmission Pipelines (1985-94) is 1.15×10^{-4} per km per year. For comparison, the failure rate based on the EGIG data is also obtained. External interference and corrosion contributed to 64% of the overall failure rate (i.e. 5.75×10^{-4} per km per year) in the EGIG database. If 90% reduction in both is assumed due to the higher wall thickness of the pipelines under consideration, the overall reduction factor is derived as 90% of 64%, i.e. 58%. The modified failure rate is thus derived as 2.4×10^{-4} per km per year.

The failure rate to be adopted for this study should also be considered in conjunction with the hole size distribution, which is discussed in the following section.

A3 HOLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION

The hole sizes caused by pipeline damage are difficult to estimate from incident databases since there is no clear definition on how the incidents must be classified, whether as rupture, puncture or leak, and how these have been reported. The raw data for the US natural gas pipelines [1] was analysed to derive the following hole size classification and percentages.

Table A3.1a Hole Size Distribution Based on US Gas Data (1985-94)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Major Contributors</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Probable Hole Size</i>
Rupture	Evidence of propagation	Corrosion: 40% Encroachment: 22% Welds & materials: 16% Weather: 11%	38%	Full bore or half pipe diameter
Tear	Encroachment which resulted in pulling or tearing	Encroachment: 100%	5%	4"
Puncture	Encroachment with no evidence of propagation	Encroachment: 100%	29%	1" to 2"
Leak	Release which is not the result of an encroachment	Corrosion: 35% Welds & materials: 25% Weather: 17%	28%	10 mm to 1"

The percentages given above are normalised values that are derived after excluding those for which hole sizes are not reported. The hole sizes given above are an approximation based on other available data on hole size distribution.

The above distribution of hole sizes tend to predict a higher probability for ruptures. Whether such distribution is correct can be verified by analysing the failure modes for different causes. Heavy floods and earth movements result mostly in rupture due to failure at the circumferential weld. A small percentage of ruptures may be caused by corrosion but the proportion of ruptures to leak due to corrosion (3:2) given in the table above appears to be on the higher side. One of the reasons for a high proportion of ruptures is possibly due to the reporting requirements, which results in under representation of small leaks.

The hole size distribution presented in the EGIG data is as follows:

Ruptures	12%
Holes	39%
Leaks	49%

A4 CONCLUSIONS

The US database predicts a high probability of ruptures that may not be applicable to the TTM pipelines on account of its design parameters such as wall thickness. The hole size distribution used in this study is shown in *Table A4.1a*, based on suitable modifications to the EGIG data.

Table A4.1a Hole Size Distribution

<i>Category</i>	<i>Hole Size ("</i>	<i>Proportion</i>
Rupture	6	5%
Puncture	4	15%
Hole	2	30%
Leak	1	50%

A very low probability has been assumed for full bore ruptures (assumed to have a diameter of 6") and a 4" hole with a probability of 15% is considered to represent foreseeable large failures. The hole sizes for leaks are assumed to be 1" while holes are represented by an equivalent diameter of 2".

Since hole size distribution and failure frequency are related, it would be appropriate to consider the failure rate of 1.15×10^{-4} per km per year based on the US Gas Onshore Transmission Pipeline Failure Database (1985-94), which is of a similar order to the modified failure rate based on the EGIG data. In this study, the hole size distribution given in *Table B4.1a* is applied to this failure rate.

A5 REFERENCES

- [1] PRC International, American Gas Association, *Analysis of DOT Reportable Incidents for Gas Transmission and Gathering Pipelines – January 1, 1985 Through December 31, 1994*, Keifner & Associates, Inc., 1996.
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Attachment B

Description of Consequence Models

B1 CONSEQUENCE ANALYSIS MODELS

Consequence analysis involves the following analyses:

- Source term modelling;
- Physical effects modelling; and
- Probit analysis.

The models used in each of these analyses are described in the following sections.

B2 SOURCE TERM MODELLING

B2.1 LIQUID RELEASES

Liquid discharge was modelled using Bernoulli's equation:

$$Q = C_d A \sqrt{2 \rho (P - P_a)}$$

where,

- C_d is the discharge coefficient, which is taken to be 0.6 for all liquids;
- A is the leak area (m^2);
- ρ is the liquid density (kg/m^3);
- P is the upstream pressure (Pa); and
- P_a is the ambient pressure (Pa).

B2.2 GAS RELEASES

Crane's gas discharge model, based on ideal gas behaviour, was used in the analysis. The outflow rate, Q , is given by:

$$Q = Y C_d A P \sqrt{\frac{M \gamma}{RT} \left(\frac{2}{\gamma + 1} \right)^{\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma - 1}}}$$

where,

- Y is the correction for non-choked flow;
- C_d is the discharge coefficient;
- A is the leak area (m^2);
- P is the upstream pressure (Pa);
- M is molecular weight (kg/mol);
- R is the universal gas constant ($\text{J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$);
- T is fluid temperature (K); and
- γ is the ratio of specific heats.

The value of Y depends on whether the flow is choked (sonic) or unchoked. For choked flow, the following equation holds and $Y = 1.0$.

$$P_c = P \left(\frac{2}{\gamma + 1} \right)^{\frac{\gamma}{\gamma - 1}}$$

where P_a is the ambient pressure. Otherwise, Y is given by:

$$Y = \left(\frac{P_a}{P} \right)^{\frac{1}{\gamma}} \left[1 - \left(\frac{P_a}{P} \right)^{\frac{\gamma - 1}{\gamma}} \right]^{0.5} \left[\left(\frac{2}{\gamma - 1} \right) \right]^{0.5}$$

C_d is taken to be 1.0 for all gases.

B2.3 TWO PHASE RELEASES

Two phase release rates from the LPG pipeline were calculated using the SPILL model within Shell Thornton Research's HGSYSTEM consequence models [1].

B3 PHYSICAL EFFECTS MODELLING

Physical effects of fire events are dependent on the type of fire event that results. This section describes the different fire event types and their physical effects.

B3.1 FIREBALLS

The principal hazard of a fireball arises from the massive transient dose of thermal radiation. Due to the large size and intensity of the fireball its effects are not significantly influenced by the weather, wind direction or source of ignition. Therefore, the effects are expressed simply in terms of fatality rates at a given distance. Fatality rates amongst persons outdoors exposed to a fireball were determined by a probit function (see *Section 0*).

The diameter of the fireball can be estimated by the following equation (Roberts, 1982):

$$D = 5.8m^{1/3}$$

where,

- D is the fireball diameter (m); and
- m is the mass of fuel (kg).

The duration of the fireball is given by the following equations (Roberts, 1982):

$$t = 2.59m^{0.167} \quad \text{for masses greater than 37000 kg}$$

$$t = 0.45m^{1/3} \quad \text{for masses less than 37000 kg}$$

where t is the duration of the fireball (s).

The transmissivity (τ) of thermal radiation by the atmosphere depends upon the CO₂ and H₂O content in air, the distance between radiation source and the observer and the emissive flux of the flame. A simple equation proposed by the IChemE (1989) is usually used:

$$\tau = 1 - 0.0565 \ln(r - D/2)$$

where,

- τ is the air transmissivity (-);
- D is the fireball diameter (m);
- r is the distance of the target from the fireball centre (m).

The view factor, (F) is defined as the ratio of the amount of thermal radiation emitted by a flame to the amount of thermal radiation received by an object not in contact with the flame. The view factor is calculated by using the Spouge (1993) equation:

$$F = (D/(2r))^2$$

B3.2 GAS DISPERSION MODELLING AND FLASH FIRES

Dispersion of vapour releases from the TTM pipelines were modelled using the following modules from HGSYSTEM [1]:

- AEROPLUME was used to model the initial momentum dispersion of releases from the pipelines; and
- HEGADAS was used to model the evaporation of LPG from the liquid pool formed from the initial release.

B3.3 JET FIRES

The jet fire model described in the World Bank Manual has been implemented by the Consultants and is combined with the probit equation (see *Section 0*) to estimate the fatality level. A description on the jet fire model is presented below.

The jet flame lengths in this study are calculated by the well-known Wertenbach (1971) empirical correlation:

$$L = 18.5 q^{0.41}$$

where,

- L is the flame length (m); and
- Q is the flow rate (kg/s).

The above correlation has been validated for jet flames of liquefied gases such as LPG. The Wertenbach correlation is probably conservative for gas jets, which normally have shorter flame lengths than liquefied gases. There are other models or similar correlation's which apply to gases. However, none of the other models has the acceptability and universality of the Wertenbach model and therefore it is used for both gas and 2-phase jets despite its conservatism.

B4 PROBIT ANALYSIS

B4.1 OVERVIEW

The effect of hazardous outcomes in terms of injury or fatality is dependent on the consequence experienced by a person and also on the exposure duration. For example, a person exposed to high thermal radiation intensity will sustain an injury in a shorter duration than one exposed to thermal radiation of a lower intensity. In order to express the percentage fatality among humans in terms of the intensity of a hazardous event and the duration of exposure, probit equations were utilised in this risk assessment. These equations are derived by:

- Determining the causative (or injury or damage) factor which best correlates the data, such as the injury due to radiation from a fire are dependent on the radiation intensity and the exposure time. These injury relations are derived from experimental studies and past incident records;
- Determining the probability distribution of the injury factor. The distribution normally takes the form of a log-normal distribution; and
- Based on the injury factors and injury distribution, a transformation is carried out to represent the function in a convenient form.

B4.2 ESTIMATION OF FATALITY RATES

The probit equation is generally represented as:

$$Pr = k1 + k2 \ln x$$

where,

- Pr is the probit value;
- $k1$ and $k2$ are constants; and
- x is the hazard dosage in terms of intensity and duration.

The standard Eisenberg thermal probit equation has been used in this study to determine the various fatality levels due to thermal radiation. The equation is as follows:

$$Pr = -14.19 + 2.56 \ln (t.I^{4/3})$$

where,

- Pr is the probit value corresponding to a fatality level (-);
- t is the exposure time (s); and
- I is the radiation intensity experienced by the recipient (kW/m^2).

The probit value is a random variable derived from a statistical transformation and expresses the probability of fatality. The probit values representing different fatality percentages are given in *Table B4.2a*.

Table B4.2a Relationship between Percentages and Probits

%	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0.00	-	2.67	2.95	3.12	3.25	3.36	3.45	3.52	3.59	3.66
10.00	3.72	3.77	3.83	3.87	3.92	3.96	4.01	4.05	4.08	4.12
20.00	4.16	4.19	4.23	4.26	4.29	4.33	4.36	4.39	4.42	4.45
30.00	4.48	4.50	4.53	4.56	4.59	4.61	4.64	4.67	4.69	4.72
40.00	4.75	4.77	4.80	4.82	4.85	4.87	4.90	4.92	4.95	4.97
50.00	5.00	5.03	5.05	5.08	5.10	5.13	5.15	5.18	5.20	5.23
60.00	5.25	5.28	5.31	5.33	5.36	5.39	5.41	5.44	5.47	5.50
70.00	5.52	5.55	5.58	5.61	5.64	5.67	5.71	5.74	5.77	5.81
80.00	5.84	5.88	5.92	5.95	5.99	6.04	6.08	6.13	6.17	6.23
90.00	6.28	6.34	6.41	6.48	6.55	6.64	6.75	6.88	7.05	7.33

For risk assessment purposes, the intensities of hazardous outcomes that will result in the following fatality levels are determined:

- 90% representing high fatality level;
- 50% representing medium fatality level; and
- 3% representing low fatality level;

B4.2.1 Fatality Rates due for Fireballs

It is likely that 100% of people encompassed by a fireball hemisphere would be fatally injured. It is not considered likely that a person could escape from a fireball in the time between the release of material and the development of a fireball. For people outdoors who are outside the fireball radius, fatalities are due to the magnitude of the thermal dose received. Thus, the probability of fatality is dependent on the distance between the person and the fireball and also on the time for which the person is exposed. The probability of fatality decreases as the distance from the fireball and the recipient increases. This is accounted for by the probit relationship in the fireball model.

The thermal radiation levels typically corresponding to a fireball event of 12 seconds duration are tabulated in *Table B4.2b* for reference. In the assessment, the actual duration of the fireball event is taken into consideration for determining the radiation intensity levels corresponding to high, medium and low fatality levels.

Table B4.2b Fatalities Levels for Fireball

Radiation Level (kW/m ²)	% Fatality Among Exposed Outdoor Population
62	90
42	50
24	3

B4.2.2 Fatality Rates for Flash Fires

Dispersing gas moves with the wind, flowing round buildings and structures as it travels. Upon ignition, all gas within the flammable limits burns, engulfing everything in the cloud footprint area. Radiant heat from flash fires is not high and diminishes rapidly with distance. Therefore, radiant heat effects from flash fires are not considered in this assessment.

Fatalities from flash fires are only considered to occur within the flammable cloud footprint area. It is considered that persons within the path of a flash fire are not likely to escape. Therefore, a fatality rate of 100% is assigned to persons within the flammable cloud.

B4.2.3 Fatality Rates for Jet Fires

Jet fires are directional, fixed location events with effects limited to a certain area. The hazards from jet fires are due to both the jet flame and the radiant heat from it. As with fireballs and flash fires, persons within the flame envelope are considered to be fatally injured. Since jet fires are prolonged events, exposure times are assumed to be always long enough to cause fatalities at lower radiation levels, though some personnel may escape to safety. The radiation intensities for different fatality levels have been determined considering a one minute exposure time, based on the assumption that an exposed person can escape to safety in less than a minute unless incapacitated. It is noted that the chances of escape from a jet fire are higher as the thermal radiation effects of a jet fire tend to be localised. The fatality levels due to thermal radiation from jet fire events are summarised in *Table B4.2c*.

Table B4.2c Fatalities Levels for Jet Fires

Radiation Level (kW/m²)	% Fatality Among Exposed Outdoor Population
23	90
16	50
9	3

B5 *REFERENCES*

- [1] Post, L., *HGSYSTEM 3.0 Technical Reference Manual*, Shell Internationale Research Maatschappij BV., 1994.

ภาคผนวก J2

แบบแสดงรายละเอียดของสารเคมีอันตรายในสถานประกอบการ

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)

โรงแยกก๊าซธรรมชาติ

แบบแจ้งรายละเอียดของสารเคมีอันตรายในสถานประกอบการ

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)

โรงแยกก๊าซธรรมชาติ

ลำดับที่ 1

1. รายละเอียดเกี่ยวกับผลิตภัณฑ์ (Product Data)

1.1 ชื่อทางการค้า (Trade Name) ก๊าซธรรมชาติ (Natural Gas)

ชื่อทางเคมี Methane (mainly)

สูตรทางเคมี CH4 (mainly)

1.2 การใช้ประโยชน์ (Use) ใช้เป็นวัตถุดิบในกระบวนการผลิตของโรงแยกก๊าซธรรมชาติระยอง

1.3 ปริมาณสูงสุดที่มีไว้ในครอบครอง (Max Quantity Storage)

ไม่มี (ใช้ในกระบวนการแยกก๊าซในปริมาณ 950 ล้านลูกบาศก์ฟุตต่อวัน)

1.4 ผู้ผลิต / ผู้นำเข้า (Manufacturer / Importer) บริษัท ยูโนแคล ไทยแลนด์, บริษัท โทเทิล, บริษัท ไทยโป

ที่อยู่ (Address) - ชั้น 5 ทาวเวอร์ 111 เอสซีบี พาร์ค พลาซ่า 19 ถ.รัชดาภิเษก จตุจักร กรุงเทพฯ 10900

(บ.ยูโนแคล ไทยแลนด์)

- 123 อาคารชั้นทาวเวอร์ B ชั้น 22 ถ.วิภาวดีรังสิต จตุจักร กรุงเทพฯ 10900 (บ.โทเทิล)

- ชั้น 18 อาคารบีบี เลขที่ 54 ถ. อโศก สุขุมวิท 21 แขวงคลองเตยเหนือ เขตคลองเตย

กรุงเทพมหานคร 10110 โทร. 2607151-2 (บ.ไทยโป)

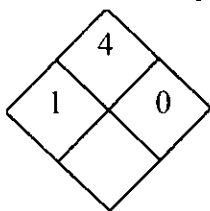
2. การจำแนกสารเคมีอันตราย (Chemical Classification)

2.1 U.N. Number NAV

2.2 CAS Number NAV

2.3 สารก่อมะเร็ง ไม่ใช่

2.4 สัญลักษณ์สากลตามมาตรฐาน NFPA



3. สารประกอบที่เป็นอันตราย (Hazardous Ingredients)

ชื่อสารเคมี (Substances)	ความเข้มข้น (Concentrate)	ค่ามาตรฐานความปลอดภัย	
		TLV	LD50
มีเทน	66.4-68.9 %	NAV	NAV
คาร์บอนไดออกไซด์	15.7-16.8 %	5000 ppm (Time-Weighted Average) (ACGIH)	NAV
อีเทน	7.2-8.6 %	NAV	NAV
โพรเพน	3.6-4.3 %	1000 ppm (Time-Weighted Average) (ACGIH)	NAV

NOTE : NAV = NON-AVAILABLE

NAP = NON-APPLICABLE

4. ข้อมูลทางกายภาพและเคมี (Physical and Chemical Data)

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|----------|
| 4.1 จุดเดือด (Boiling Point) °C | NAV | 4.2 จุดหลอมเหลว (Melting Point) °C | NAV |
| 4.3 ความดันไอ (Vapour Pressure) | NAV | 4.4 การละลายได้ในน้ำ (Solubility in Water) | เล็กน้อย |
| 4.5 ความถ่วงจำเพาะ (Specific Gravity) 0.7-0.9 (อากาศ = 1) | | 4.6 อัตราการระเหย (Evaporation Rate) 100% (%Volatile) | |
| 4.7 ความหนาแน่นไอ (Vapour Density) | NAP | 4.8 ความเป็นกรด - ค่า (pH - value) | NAV |
| 4.9 ลักษณะสีและกลิ่น (Appearance Colour and Odour) | เป็นก๊าซไม่มีสี ไม่มีกลิ่น ไม่มีรส (Tasteless) | | |

5. ข้อมูลทางด้านอัคคีภัยและการระเบิด (Fire and Explosion Hazard Data)

- 5.1 จุดวาบไฟ (Flash Point) NAV
- 5.2 ขีดจำกัดการติดไฟ - ค่าต่ำสุด (Flammable Limit - LEL) % 3.8
- ค่าสูงสุด (Flammable Limit - UEL) % 17
- 5.3 อุณหภูมิที่สามารถติดไฟได้เอง (Autoignition Temperature) 482-593 C
- 5.4 การเกิดปฏิกิริยาทางเคมี (Chemical Reactivity) ปกติจะเสถียร
- 5.5 สารที่ต้องหลีกเลี่ยงจากกัน (Materials to Avoid) สารออกซิไดซ์ต่างๆ เช่น คลอรีน โบรมีน
(เนื่องจากทำปฏิกิริยารุนแรงต่อกัน)
- 5.6 สารอันตรายที่เกิดจากการสลายตัว (Hazardous Decomposition Products) คาร์บอนไดออกไซด์ คาร์บอนมอนอกไซด์
(Hazardous Combustion Products)

6. ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับอันตรายต่อสุขภาพ (Health Hazard Data)

- 6.1 ทางเข้าสู่ร่างกาย (Ways of Exposure) ทางผิวหนัง ตา การหายใจ
- 6.2 อันตรายเฉพาะที่ (Local Effects) ในกรณีที่สัมผัสโดยตรง อาจก่อให้เกิดการระคายเคืองต่อตา ผิวหนัง จะทำให้การหายใจติดขัดเนื่องจากก๊าซธรรมชาติจะเข้าไปแทนที่ปริมาณออกซิเจนในอากาศ ถ้ามีปริมาณของก๊าซธรรมชาติในอากาศมาก อาจทำให้เสียชีวิตได้
- 6.3 ผลจากการสัมผัสสารที่มากเกินไปในระยะสั้น (Effects of Overexposure Short - term) สามารถแทนที่ออกซิเจนในปอดได้ (Simple Asphyxiant) ทำให้เกิดอาการปวดศีรษะ คลื่นไส้ อาเจียน ตาลาย กระสับกระส่าย หัวใจเต้นไม่เป็นปกติ หรือกรณีความเข้มข้นสูงมาก อาจจะหมดสติได้
- 6.4 ผลจากการสัมผัสสารที่มากเกินไปในระยะยาว (Effects of Overexposure Long - term) ถ้ามีสารปรอทสะสมในร่างกาย อาจจะทำให้ระบบประสาทส่วนกลางของร่างกาย เนื่องจากพิษของสารปรอท
- 6.5 ค่ามาตรฐานความปลอดภัย TLV NAV

7. มาตรการด้านความปลอดภัย (Safety Measures)

- 7.1 ข้อมูลการป้องกันโดยเฉพาะทาง (Special Protection Information)
- 7.1.1 การป้องกันไฟและการระเบิด (Fire and Explosion Prevention) อุปกรณ์ที่เกี่ยวข้องทุกตัวต้องมีการต่อสายดินเพื่อป้องกันการเกิดประจุไฟฟ้าสถิต มีการตรวจสอบอุปกรณ์ว่ามีรอยร้าวหรือไม่ ในกรณีที่เกิดการรั่วไหลให้ตัดแยกอุปกรณ์ และกำจัดแหล่งประกายไฟหรือแหล่งความร้อนทุกชนิด

- 7.1.2 การระบายอากาศ (Ventilation) จัดอุปกรณ์สถานที่ให้อากาศถ่ายเทสะดวก ไม่ใช่อุปกรณ์ช่วยระบายอากาศที่ทำให้เกิดประกายไฟ
- 7.1.3 ชนิดของอุปกรณ์ป้องกันทางการหายใจ (Respiratory Protection Type) หน้ากากกรองไอสารอินทรีย์
- 7.1.4 การป้องกันอันตรายที่จะเกิดขึ้นกับมือ (Hand Protection) สวมถุงมือยาง
- 7.1.5 การป้องกันอันตรายที่จะเกิดขึ้นกับตา (Eye Protection) สวมแว่นตานิรภัย
- 7.1.6 การป้องกันอื่น ๆ (Other Protection) สวมชุดทำงานที่เหมาะสม, รองเท้านิรภัย
- 7.2 การปฐมพยาบาล (First Aid)
 - 7.2.1 กรณีสัมผัสผิวหนัง NAP
 - 7.2.2 กรณีสัมผัสทางตา ล้างด้วยน้ำมาก ๆ อย่างน้อย 15 นาที ถ้ายังระคายเคืองอยู่ให้ไปพบแพทย์
 - 7.2.3 กรณีได้รับสารทางการหายใจ เคลื่อนย้ายผู้ป่วยออกมารบริเวณที่มีอากาศบริสุทธิ์ หากผู้ป่วยหมดสติ ให้ออกซิเจนหายใจแล้วนำส่งแพทย์
 - 7.2.4 ข้อเสนอแนะพิเศษในการรักษาพยาบาล (ระบุการรักษาหรือการแก้ไข) NAV
- 8. ข้อปฏิบัติที่สำคัญ (Special Instructions)
 - 8.1 การขนย้ายและการจัดเก็บ (Handling and Storing) ขนส่งด้วยระบบท่อที่สามารถรับแรงดันก๊าซในท่อ ระบบท่อควรอยู่ในที่ที่อากาศถ่ายเทสะดวก ห่างจากแหล่งความร้อน แหล่งประกายไฟ และสารที่ต้องหลีกเลี่ยงจากกัน (ตามข้อ 5.5)
 - 8.2 การป้องกันการกัดกร่อน (Corrosiveness Prevention) สำหรับระบบท่อก๊าซใต้ดิน ควรมีระบบป้องกันการกัดกร่อน (Cathodic Protection)
 - 8.3 การรั่วไหลและการหก (Spill and Leak Procedures) กรณีที่ก๊าซรั่วให้กันหรือแยกพื้นที่บริเวณที่มีก๊าซรั่ว ห้ามบุคคลที่ไม่เกี่ยวข้องเข้าใกล้ ป้องกันการเกิดประกายไฟในบริเวณใกล้เคียง จัดให้มีการระบายอากาศ และทำการอุดรอยรั่วของก๊าซ
 - 8.4 วิธีการกำจัด / ทำลาย (Disposal Methods) ใช้วิธีเผา
 - 8.5 การใช้สารดับเพลิง (Extinguishing Media) กรณีก๊าซรั่วและลุกติดไฟ ให้ใช้อุปกรณ์ดับเพลิงชนิดผงเคมีแห้ง หรือคาร์บอนไดออกไซด์ในการดับเพลิง

ขอข้อมูลเพิ่มเติมได้จาก

โรงแยกก๊าซธรรมชาติระยอง ปตท.
 555 ถ.สุขุมวิท ต.มาบตาพุด อ.เมือง
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 โทรสาร. (038) 685009

แบบแจ้งรายละเอียดของสารเคมีอันตรายในสถานประกอบการ

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)

โรงแยกก๊าซธรรมชาติ

ลำดับที่ 2

1. รายละเอียดเกี่ยวกับผลิตภัณฑ์ (Product Data)

1.1 ชื่อทางการค้า (Trade Name) Sales Gas

ชื่อทางเคมี Methane (mainly)

สูตรทางเคมี CH₄ (mainly)

1.2 การใช้ประโยชน์ (Use) ใช้เป็นเชื้อเพลิงในโรงไฟฟ้า/โรงงานอุตสาหกรรม

1.3 ปริมาณสูงสุดที่มีไว้ในครอบครอง (Max Quantity Storage) : ไม่มี (Sales Gas ที่ผลิตได้จากกระบวนการผลิต มีประมาณ 790 MMSCFD)

1.4 ผู้ผลิต / ผู้นำเข้า (Manufacturer / Importer) โรงแยกก๊าซธรรมชาติ ระยอง การปิโตรเลียมแห่งประเทศไทย

ที่อยู่ (Address) 555 ถ. สุขุมวิท ต. มานตาพุด อ. เมือง จ. ระยอง 21150

2. การจำแนกสารเคมีอันตราย (Chemical Classification)

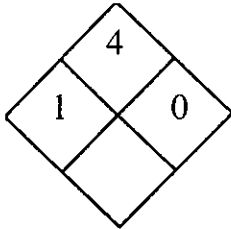
2.1 U.N. Number 1075

2.2 CAS Number

74 - 82 - 8

2.3 สารก่อมะเร็ง ไม่ใช่

2.4 สัญลักษณ์สากลตามมาตรฐาน NFPA



3. สารประกอบที่เป็นอันตราย (Hazardous Ingredients)

ชื่อสารเคมี (Substances)	ความเข้มข้น (Concentrate)	ค่ามาตรฐานความปลอดภัย	
		TLV	LD50
มีเทน	69.8-82.7 %	NAV	NAV
อีเทน	4.9-8.2 %	NAV	NAV
คาร์บอน ไดออกไซด์	6.6-17.5 %	5000 ppm (Time-Weighted Average) (ACGIH)	NAV
ไนโตรเจน	1.0-2.9 %	NAV	NAV

4. ข้อมูลทางกายภาพและเคมี (Physical and Chemical Data)

- 4.1 จุดเดือด (Boiling Point) °C NAV
- 4.2 จุดหลอมเหลว (Melting Point) °C NAV
- 4.3 ความดันไอ (Vapour Pressure) NAV
- 4.4 การละลายได้ในน้ำ (Solubility in Water) ละลายเล็กน้อย
- 4.5 ความถ่วงจำเพาะ (Specific Gravity) 0.53-0.80 (15C, อากาศ = 1)
- 4.6 อัตราการระเหย (Evaporation Rate) 100 % (% Volatile)
- 4.7 ความหนาแน่นไอ (Vapour Density) NAP
- 4.8 ความเป็นกรด - ด่าง (pH - value) NAV
- 4.9 ลักษณะสีและกลิ่น (Appearance Colour and Odour) สถานะก๊าซไม่มีสี ไม่มีกลิ่น ไม่มีรส (Tasteless)

5. ข้อมูลทางด้านอัคคีภัยและการระเบิด (Fire and Explosion Hazard Data)

- 5.1 จุดวาบไฟ (Flash Point) -188 C
- 5.2 ขีดจำกัดการติดไฟ - ค่าต่ำสุด (Flammable Limit - LEL) % 5
- ค่าสูงสุด (Flammable Limit - UEL) % 15
- 5.3 อุณหภูมิที่สามารถติดไฟได้เอง (Autoignition Temperature) 537-540 C
- 5.4 การเกิดปฏิกิริยาทางเคมี (Chemical Reactivity) ปกติจะเสถียร
- 5.5 สารที่ต้องหลีกเลี่ยงจากกัน (Materials to Avoid) สารออกซิไดซ์ เช่น คลอรีน เปอร์ออกไซด์ คลอรีนไดออกไซด์ (เนื่องจากการทำปฏิกิริยารุนแรงต่อกัน)
- 5.6 สารอันตรายที่เกิดจากการสลายตัว (Hazardous Decomposition Products) คาร์บอนไดออกไซด์ คาร์บอนมอนอกไซด์ ซัลเฟอร์ไดออกไซด์ (Hazardous Combustion Products)

6. ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับอันตรายต่อสุขภาพ (Health Hazard Data)

- 6.1 ทางเข้าสู่ร่างกาย (Ways of Exposure) การหายใจ ทางผิวหนัง ตา
- 6.2 อันตรายเฉพาะที่ (Local Effects) ในกรณีที่สัมผัสโดยตรง อาจก่อให้เกิดการระคายเคืองต่อตา ผิวหนัง จะทำให้การหายใจติดขัดเนื่องจากก๊าซธรรมชาติจะเข้าไปแทนที่ปริมาณออกซิเจนในอากาศ ถ้ามีปริมาณของก๊าซมีเทนในอากาศมาก อาจทำให้เสียชีวิตได้
- 6.3 ผลจากการสัมผัสสารที่มากเกินไปในระยะสั้น (Effects of Overexposure Short - term) สามารถแทนที่ออกซิเจนในปอดได้ (Simple Asphyxiant) ทำให้เกิดอาการปวดศีรษะ คลื่นไส้ อาเจียน ตาลาย กระตับกระต่าย หัวใจเต้นไม่เป็นปกติ หรือกรณีความเข้มข้นสูงมาก อาจจะหมดสติได้
- 6.4 ผลจากการสัมผัสสารที่มากเกินไปในระยะยาว (Effects of Overexposure Long - term) ถ้ามีสารปรอท ปะปนอยู่ อาจจะทำให้ลายระบบประสาทส่วนกลางของร่างกาย เนื่องจากพิษของสารปรอท
- 6.5 ค่ามาตรฐานความปลอดภัย TLV NAV

7. มาตรการด้านความปลอดภัย (Safety Measures)

7.1 ข้อมูลการป้องกัน โดยเฉพาะทาง (Special Protection Information)

- 7.1.1 การป้องกันไฟและการระเบิด (Fire and Explosion Prevention) อุปกรณ์ที่เกี่ยวข้องทุกตัวต้องมีการต่อสายดิน เพื่อป้องกันการเกิดประจุไฟฟ้าสถิต มีการตรวจสอบอุปกรณ์ว่ามีรอยร้าวหรือไม่ ในกรณีที่เกิดการรั่วไหลให้ตัดแยก อุปกรณ์ และกำจัดแหล่งประกายไฟหรือแหล่งความร้อนทุกชนิด
- 7.1.2 การระบายอากาศ (Ventilation) จัดอุปกรณ์สถานที่ให้อากาศถ่ายเทสะดวก ไม่ใช่ใช้อุปกรณ์ช่วยระบายอากาศที่ทำให้เกิดประกายไฟ
- 7.1.3 ชนิดของอุปกรณ์ป้องกันทางการหายใจ (Respiratory Protection Type) สวมหน้ากากกรองไอสารอินทรีย์
- 7.1.4 การป้องกันอันตรายที่จะเกิดขึ้นกับมือ (Hand Protection) สวมถุงมือยาง
- 7.1.5 การป้องกันอันตรายที่จะเกิดขึ้นกับตา (Eye Protection) ใส่แว่นตานิรภัย
- 7.1.6 การป้องกันอื่น ๆ (Other Protection) ควรมีที่ล้างตาและทำความสะอาดร่างกายฉุกเฉิน (Emergency Eye Wash and Shower System) บริเวณที่ปฏิบัติงาน

7.2 การปฐมพยาบาล (First Aid)

- 7.2.1 กรณีสัมผัสทางผิวหนัง -
- 7.2.2 กรณีสัมผัสทางตา ล้างตาด้วยน้ำปริมาณมาก อย่างน้อย 15 นาที ถ้ายังระคายเคืองอยู่ให้ไปพบแพทย์
- 7.2.3 กรณีได้รับสารทางการหายใจ เคลื่อนย้ายผู้ป่วยออกมาบริเวณที่มีอากาศบริสุทธิ์ หากผู้ป่วยหมดสติ ให้ออกซิเจน ผายปอด แล้วนำส่งแพทย์
- 7.2.4 ข้อมูลเพิ่มเติมในการรักษาพยาบาล NAV

8. ข้อปฏิบัติที่สำคัญ (Special Instructions)

- 8.1 การขนย้ายและการจัดเก็บ (Handling and Storing) ขนส่งด้วยระบบท่อที่สามารถรับแรงดันก๊าซในท่อ ระบบท่อควร อยู่ในที่ที่อากาศถ่ายเทสะดวก ห่างจากแหล่งความร้อน แหล่งประกายไฟ และสารที่ต้องหลีกเลี่ยงจากกัน (ตามข้อ 5.5)
- 8.2 การป้องกันการกัดกร่อน (Corrosiveness Prevention) สำหรับระบบท่อก๊าซใต้ดิน ควรมีระบบป้องกันการกัดกร่อน (Cathodic Protection)
- 8.3 การรั่วไหลและการหก (Spill and Leak Procedures) กรณีที่ก๊าซรั่วให้กันหรือแยกพื้นที่บริเวณที่มีก๊าซรั่ว ห้ามบุคคลที่ไม่เกี่ยวข้องเข้าใกล้ ป้องกันการเกิดประกายไฟในบริเวณใกล้เคียง จัดให้มีการระบายอากาศ และทำการอุดรอยรั่วของก๊าซ
- 8.4 วิธีการกำจัด / ทำลาย (Disposal Methods) เผาโดยระบบ Flare
- 8.5 การใช้สารดับเพลิง (Extinguishing Media) กรณีก๊าซรั่วและถูกติดไฟ ใช้ผงเคมีแห้งหรือคาร์บอนไดออกไซด์และถัง SCBA (Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus) ในการผจญเพลิง โดยอยู่เหนือลม

ขอข้อมูลเพิ่มเติมได้จาก

ส่วนความปลอดภัย อาชีวอนามัย และสิ่งแวดล้อม

โรงแยกก๊าซธรรมชาติ ระยอง 555 ถ. สุขุมวิท ต. มาบตาพุด อ. เมือง

จ. ระยอง 21150 โทร (038) 685000-7 ต่อ 6050-4 โทรสาร (038) 685009

แบบแจ้งรายละเอียดของสารเคมีอันตรายในสถานประกอบการ
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)

โรงแยกก๊าซธรรมชาติ

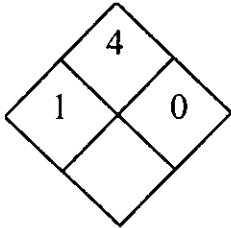
ลำดับที่ 4

1. รายละเอียดเกี่ยวกับผลิตภัณฑ์ (Product Data)

- 1.1 ชื่อทางการค้า (Trade Name) ก๊าซหุงต้ม Liquefied Petroleum Gas, LPG
ชื่อทางเคมี Propane + Butane สูตรทางเคมี $C_3H_8 + C_4H_{10}$
- 1.2 การใช้ประโยชน์ (Use) ใช้เป็นก๊าซหุงต้ม ใช้เป็นเชื้อเพลิงในอุตสาหกรรม และเป็นวัตถุดิบในอุตสาหกรรมปิโตรเคมี
- 1.3 ปริมาณสูงสุดที่มีไว้ในครอบครอง (Max Quantity Storage) 20,000 ตัน
- 1.4 ผู้ผลิต / ผู้นำเข้า (Manufacturer / Importer) โรงแยกก๊าซธรรมชาติ ระยอง การปิโตรเลียมแห่งประเทศไทย
ที่อยู่ (Address) 555 ถ. สุขุมวิท ต. มาบตาพุด อ. เมือง จ. ระยอง 21150

2. การจำแนกสารเคมีอันตราย (Chemical Classification)

- 2.1 U.N. Number 1075 2.2 CAS Number 68746-85-7 2.3 สารก่อมะเร็ง ไม่ใช่
- 2.4 สัญลักษณ์สากลตามมาตรฐาน NFPA



3. สารประกอบที่เป็นอันตราย (Hazardous Ingredients)

ชื่อสารเคมี (Substances)	ความเข้มข้น (Concentrate)	ค่ามาตรฐานความปลอดภัย	
		TLV	LD50
โพรเพน	55.0-64.2 %	1000 ppm (Time-Weighted Average) (ACGIH)	NAV
บิวเทน	32.5-45.0 %	800 ppm (Time-Weighted Average) (ACGIH)	NAV

NOTE : NAV = NON-AVAILABLE

NAP = NON-APPLICABLE

4. ข้อมูลทางกายภาพและเคมี (Physical and Chemical Data)

- 4.1 จุดเดือด (Boiling Point) °C -17 4.2 จุดหลอมเหลว (Melting Point) °C -187
- 4.3 ความดันไอ (Vapour Pressure) 127.88 psig (37.8 C) 4.4 การละลายได้ในน้ำ (Solubility in Water) ละลายเล็กน้อย
- 4.5 ความถ่วงจำเพาะ (Specific Gravity) 0.522-0.534 (15C, น้ำ=1) 4.6 อัตราการระเหย (Evaporation Rate) 100%
(%Volatile)
- 4.7 ความหนาแน่นไอ (Vapour Density) 1.73 (15C, อากาศ = 1) 4.8 ความเป็นกรด - ด่าง (pH - value) NAV
- 4.9 ลักษณะสีและกลิ่น (Appearance Colour and Odour) ของเหลว (ภายใต้ความดัน) ไม่มีสี แต่จะมีกลิ่นจากการเติมสารประกอบซัลเฟอร์

5. ข้อมูลทางด้านอัคคีภัยและการระเบิด (Fire and Explosion Hazard Data)

- 5.1 จุดวาบไฟ (Flash Point) -60 ถึง -105 C
- 5.2 ขีดจำกัดการติดไฟ - ค่าต่ำสุด (Flammable Limit - LEL) % 2
- ค่าสูงสุด (Flammable Limit - UEL) % 9
- 5.3 อุณหภูมิที่สามารถติดไฟได้เอง (Autoignition Temperature) 400-500 C
- 5.4 การเกิดปฏิกิริยาทางเคมี (Chemical Reactivity) ปกติจะเปลี่ยนแปลงได้ช้า
- 5.5 สารที่ต้องหลีกเลี่ยงจากกัน (Materials to Avoid) สารออกซิไดซ์ เช่น คลอรีน ไบรอมีน ฟลูออรีน (เนื่องจากทำปฏิกิริยารุนแรงต่อกัน)
- 5.6 สารอันตรายที่เกิดจากการสลายตัว (Hazardous Decomposition Products) คาร์บอนไดออกไซด์ คาร์บอนมอนอกไซด์
(Hazardous Combustion Products)

6. ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับอันตรายต่อสุขภาพ (Health Hazard Data)

- 6.1 ทางเข้าสู่ร่างกาย (Ways of Exposure) การหายใจ ผิวหนัง ทางตา การกิน
- 6.2 อันตรายเฉพาะที่ (Local Effects) กรณีสัมผัส LPG ความเข้มข้นเกิน 1000 ppm
ทางระบบหายใจ-ทำให้เกิดอาการระคายเคืองต่อจมูกและทางเดินหายใจ
ทางผิวหนัง-เกิดอาการระคายเคืองต่อผิวหนัง
ทางตา-เกิดอาการระคายเคืองเยื่อตา
ทางระบบทางเดินอาหาร-เกิดอาการระคายเคืองต่อปากและทางเดินอาหาร
- 6.3 ผลจากการสัมผัสสารที่มากเกินไปในระยะสั้น (Effects of Overexposure Short - term) กรณีความเข้มข้นสูงมาก จะสามารถแทนที่ออกซิเจนในปอดได้ (Simple Asphyxiant) ทำให้เกิดอาการปวดศีรษะ เค้นโซเซ ตาลาย จนกระทั่งอาจหมดสติได้
- 6.4 ผลจากการสัมผัสสารที่มากเกินไปในระยะยาว (Effects of Overexposure Long - term) กรณีสัมผัส LPG เหลว อาจจะถูกความร้อนจากอวัยวะที่สัมผัส จนทำให้เกิดแผลไหม้เย็น (Frostbite)
- 6.5 ค่ามาตรฐานความปลอดภัย TLV 1000 ppm (Time-Weighted Average) (ACGIH)

7. มาตรการด้านความปลอดภัย (Safety Measures)

7.1 ข้อมูลการป้องกันโดยเฉพาะทาง (Special Protection Information)

7.1.1 การป้องกันไฟและการระเบิด (Fire and Explosion Prevention) ดังเก็บ LPG และอุปกรณ์ที่เกี่ยวข้องทุกตัว ต้องมีการต่อสายดินเพื่อป้องกันการสะสมของประจุไฟฟ้าสถิต มีการติดตั้งสายล่อฟ้าในบริเวณใกล้เคียงเพื่อป้องกันฟ้าผ่า นอกจากนี้ควรมีการตรวจสอบอุปกรณ์ก่อนการใช้งานทุกครั้งว่ามีรอยร้าวหรือไม่ กรณีก๊าซรั่วไหลให้ตัดแยกอุปกรณ์ กำจัดแหล่งประกายไฟและแหล่งความร้อนต่างๆ แล้วฉีดน้ำหล่อเย็นที่ตัวอุปกรณ์หรือถังเก็บ

7.1.2 การระบายอากาศ (Ventilation) ดังเก็บและอุปกรณ์ที่เกี่ยวข้องอยู่ในพื้นที่ที่อากาศถ่ายเทสะดวก

7.1.3 ชนิดของอุปกรณ์ป้องกันทางการหายใจ (Respiratory Protection Type)

- ถ้าความเข้มข้นมากกว่า 1,000 ppm ให้ใช้หน้ากากกรองไอสารอินทรีย์
- ถ้าความเข้มข้นมากกว่า 10,000 ppm ใช้ Respirator แบบมีถังอัดอากาศติดตัว
- ถ้าความเข้มข้นมากกว่า 19,000 ppm ใช้ Respirator แบบมีถังอัดอากาศติดตัวพร้อมสวมหน้ากาก Full Face หรือสวม SCBA (Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus)

7.1.4 การป้องกันอันตรายที่จะเกิดขึ้นกับมือ (Hand Protection) สวมถุงมือยาง

7.1.5 การป้องกันอันตรายที่จะเกิดขึ้นกับตา (Eye Protection) ใส่แว่นตานิรภัยหรือหน้ากาก Full Face

7.1.6 การป้องกันอื่นๆ (Other Protection) สวมชุดป้องกันที่เหมาะสม และควรมีที่ล้างตาและทำความสะอาดร่างกายฉุกเฉินบริเวณที่ปฏิบัติงาน

7.2 การปฐมพยาบาล (First Aid)

7.2.1 กรณีสัมผัสทางผิวหนัง ห้ามขูดผิวหนังบริเวณที่สัมผัสสาร ให้แช่น้ำอุ่น ถ้ายังระคายเคืองอยู่ให้ไปพบแพทย์

7.2.2 กรณีสัมผัสทางตา ถ้าเข้าตา ห้ามขยี้ตา ให้ล้างตาในน้ำสะอาด ถ้ายังระคายเคืองอยู่ให้ไปพบแพทย์

7.2.3 กรณีได้รับสารทางการหายใจ เคลื่อนย้ายผู้ป่วยออกมาบริเวณที่มีอากาศบริสุทธิ์ หากผู้ป่วยหมดสติ ให้ออกซิเจนผายปอด แล้วนำส่งแพทย์

7.2.4 ข้อมูลเพิ่มเติมในการรักษาพยาบาล กรณีกลืนของเหลวเข้าไป ให้ดื่มน้ำตามมากๆ เพื่อเจือจาง LPG ลงมากที่สุด แล้วไปพบแพทย์

8. ข้อปฏิบัติที่สำคัญ (Special Instructions)

8.1 การขนย้ายและการจัดเก็บ (Handling and Storing) ขนส่งด้วยระบบท่อที่สามารถรับแรงดันก๊าซในท่อ หรือเก็บในภาชนะบรรจุ ซึ่งสามารถทนแรงดันได้สูง ระบบท่อและภาชนะบรรจุควร อยู่ในที่ที่อากาศถ่ายเทสะดวก ห่างจากแหล่งความร้อน แหล่งประกายไฟ และสารที่ต้องหลีกเลี่ยงจากกัน (ตามข้อ 5.5)

8.2 การป้องกันการกัดกร่อน (Corrosiveness Prevention) สำหรับระบบท่อใต้ดิน ควรมีระบบป้องกันการกัดกร่อน (Cathodic Protection)

8.3 การรั่วไหลและการหก (Spill and Leak Procedures) กรณีที่ก๊าซรั่วให้กันหรือแยกพื้นที่บริเวณที่มีก๊าซรั่ว ห้ามบุคคลที่ไม่เกี่ยวข้องเข้าใกล้ โดยเฉพาะบุคคลที่อยู่ได้ลมให้ห่างออกไปประมาณ 800 เมตร หรือถ้าเป็นไปได้ให้อพยพไปอยู่ที่ทิศทางเหนือลม ป้องกันการเกิดประกายไฟในบริเวณใกล้เคียง จัดให้มีการระบายอากาศ และทำการอุดรอยรั่วของก๊าซ กรณีหกสั้นให้ใช้ทรายหรือวัสดุดูดซับอื่นๆ เพื่อดูดซับเอาไว้ และดับพื้นดินบริเวณที่ผลิตภัณฑ์ LPG หกสั้นไว้เพื่อรอการกำจัด ส่วนที่เหลืออาจจะล้างบริเวณที่หกสั้นด้วยน้ำปริมาณมากๆ กรณีหกสั้นปริมาณมาก ให้ฉีดโฟมคลุมรวมทั้งอาจจะใช้พัดลมหรือก๊าซไนโตรเจนเป่าไล่ให้กระจายออกไป โดยเฉพาะถ้าบริเวณที่หกสั้นเป็นที่อับอากาศ เช่น รางระบายน้ำ เพื่อป้องกันการสะสมของก๊าซจนเกิดการระเบิด

8.4 วิธีการกำจัด / ทำลาย (Disposal Methods) เผาโดยระบบ Flare

8.5 การใช้สารดับเพลิง (Extinguishing Media) กรณีก๊าซรั่วและลุกติดไฟ ใช้ผงเคมีแห้งหรือคาร์บอนไดออกไซด์โดยสวม SCBA ในการเข้าผจญเพลิง และใช้น้ำฉีดเพื่อหล่อเย็นที่ตัวอุปกรณ์หรือถังเก็บหรือเพื่อกระจายกลุ่มก๊าซให้เจือจางลงมากที่สุด

ขอข้อมูลเพิ่มเติมได้จาก

ส่วนความปลอดภัย อาชีวอนามัย และสิ่งแวดล้อม

โรงแยกก๊าซธรรมชาติ ระยอง 555 ถ. สุขุมวิท ต. มาบตาพุด อ. เมือง

จ. ระยอง 21150 โทร (038) 685000-7 ต่อ 6050-4 โทรสาร (038) 685009

แบบแจ้งรายละเอียดของสารเคมีอันตรายในสถานประกอบการ

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MSDS)

โรงแยกก๊าซธรรมชาติ

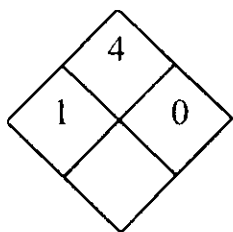
ลำดับที่ 5

1. รายละเอียดเกี่ยวกับผลิตภัณฑ์ (Product Data)

- 1.1 ชื่อทางการค้า (Trade Name) ก๊าซโซลีนธรรมชาติ Natural Gasoline, NGL
 ชื่อทางเคมี เพนเทน + เฮกเซน + เฮปเทน + ออกเทน สูตรทางเคมี $C_5H_{12} + C_6H_{14} + C_7H_{16} + C_8H_{18}$
- 1.2 การใช้ประโยชน์ (Use) ใช้เป็นเชื้อเพลิง ใช้ผสม (Blending) กับน้ำมันเชื้อเพลิง ใช้เป็นวัตถุดิบในการผลิตตัวทำละลาย (Solvent) และอุตสาหกรรมปิโตรเคมี
- 1.3 ปริมาณสูงสุดที่มีไว้ในครอบครอง (Max Quantity Storage) 6,000 ลูกบาศก์เมตร
- 1.4 ผู้ผลิต / ผู้นำเข้า (Manufacturer / Importer) โรงแยกก๊าซธรรมชาติ ระยอง การปิโตรเลียมแห่งประเทศไทย
 ที่อยู่ (Address) 555 ถ. สุขุมวิท ต. มาบตาพุด อ. เมือง จ. ระยอง 21150

2. การจำแนกสารเคมีอันตราย (Chemical Classification)

- 2.1 U.N. Number 1203 2.2 CAS Number 8006-61-9 2.3 สารก่อมะเร็ง ไม่ใช่
- 2.4 สัญลักษณ์สากลตามมาตรฐาน NFPA



3. สารประกอบที่เป็นอันตราย (Hazardous Ingredients)

ชื่อสารเคมี (Substances)	ความเข้มข้น (Concentrate)	ค่ามาตรฐานความปลอดภัย	
		TLV	LD50
เพนเทน	52.6-62.9 %	600 ppm (Time-Weighted Average) (ACGIH)	NAV
เฮกเซน	22.1-26.4 %	500 ppm (Time-Weighted Average) (ACGIH)	NAV
เฮปเทน	12.2-14.1 %	400 ppm (Time-Weighted Average) (ACGIH)	NAV
ออกเทน	1.2-1.9 %	300 ppm (Time-Weighted Average) (ACGIH)	NAV

NOTE : NAV = NON-AVAILABLE
 NAP = NON-APPLICABLE

7. มาตรการด้านความปลอดภัย (Safety Measures)

7.1 ข้อมูลการป้องกันโดยเฉพาะทาง (Special Protection Information)

- 7.1.1 การป้องกันไฟและการระเบิด (Fire and Explosion Prevention) ดังเก็บ NGL และอุปกรณ์ที่เกี่ยวข้องทุกตัว ต้องมีการต่อสายดินเพื่อป้องกันการสะสมของประจุไฟฟ้าสถิต มีการติดตั้งสายล่อฟ้าในบริเวณใกล้เคียงเพื่อป้องกันฟ้าผ่า นอกจากนี้ควรมีการตรวจสอบอุปกรณ์ก่อนการใช้งานทุกครั้งว่ามีรอยร้าวหรือไม่ กรณีก๊าซรั่วไหลให้ตัดแยกอุปกรณ์ กำจัดแหล่งประกายไฟและแหล่งความร้อนต่างๆ แล้วฉีดน้ำหล่อเย็นที่ตัวอุปกรณ์หรือถังเก็บ
- 7.1.2 การระบายอากาศ (Ventilation) ดังเก็บและอุปกรณ์ที่เกี่ยวข้องอยู่ในที่ที่อากาศถ่ายเทสะดวก
- 7.1.3 ชนิดของอุปกรณ์ป้องกันทางการหายใจ (Respiratory Protection Type) กรณีความเข้มข้นเกินค่า TLV ใช้หน้ากากกรองไอสารอินทรีย์ กรณีความเข้มข้นสูงมาก ควรใช้เครื่องช่วยหายใจชนิดมีถังอัดอากาศหรือ SCBA (Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus)
- 7.1.4 การป้องกันอันตรายที่จะเกิดขึ้นกับมือ (Hand Protection) สวมถุงมือยาง
- 7.1.5 การป้องกันอันตรายที่จะเกิดขึ้นกับตา (Eye Protection) ใส่แว่นตานิรภัย
- 7.1.6 การป้องกันอื่น ๆ (Other Protection) ใส่ชุดป้องกันที่เหมาะสม และควรมีที่ล้างตาและทำความสะอาดร่างกายฉุกเฉินบริเวณที่ปฏิบัติงาน

7.2 การปฐมพยาบาล (First Aid)

- 7.2.1 กรณีสัมผัสทางผิวหนัง ล้างส่วนที่สัมผัสด้วยน้ำและสบู่ ถ้ายังคงระคายเคืองอยู่ ให้พบแพทย์
- 7.2.2 กรณีสัมผัสทางตา ล้างตาด้วยน้ำปริมาณมาก อย่างน้อย 15 นาที ถ้ายังคงระคายเคืองอยู่ ให้พบแพทย์
- 7.2.3 กรณีได้รับสารทางการหายใจ เคลื่อนย้ายผู้ป่วยออกมามีอากาศบริสุทธิ์ หากผู้ป่วยหมดสติ ให้ออกซิเจนผายปอด แล้วนำส่งแพทย์
- 7.2.4 ข้อมูลเพิ่มเติมในการรักษาพยาบาล กรณีกลิ่นของเหลวเข้าไปให้ดื่มน้ำตามมากๆ เพื่อเจือจาง NGL ให้เหลือน้อยที่สุด

8. ข้อปฏิบัติที่สำคัญ (Special Instructions)

- 8.1 การขนย้ายและการจัดเก็บ (Handling and Storing) ขนส่งด้วยท่อหรือเก็บในภาชนะที่สามารถทนแรงดันสูง มีรอยเชื่อมสนิทแน่นหนา อยู่ในที่ที่อากาศถ่ายเทสะดวก หลีกเลี่ยงการขนย้ายและจัดเก็บก๊าซในบริเวณที่มีประกายไฟ แหล่งความร้อนและสารที่ ต้องหลีกเลี่ยงจากกัน (ตามข้อ 5.5)
- 8.2 การป้องกันการกัดกร่อน (Corrosiveness Prevention) NAV
- 8.3 การรั่วไหลและการหก (Spill and Leak Procedures) กรณีที่ก๊าซรั่วให้กันหรือแยกพื้นที่บริเวณที่มีก๊าซรั่ว ห้ามบุคคลที่ไม่เกี่ยวข้องเข้าใกล้ โดยเฉพาะบุคคลที่อยู่ใต้ลมให้ห่างออกไปประมาณ 800 เมตร หรือถ้าเป็นไปได้ให้อพยพไปอยู่ที่ทิศทางเหนือลม ป้องกันการเกิดประกายไฟในบริเวณใกล้เคียง จัดให้มีการระบายอากาศ และทำการอุดรอยรั่วของก๊าซ กรณีหกสั้นให้ใช้ทรายหรือวัสดุดูดซับอื่นๆ เพื่อดูดซับเอาไว้ และดับพื้นดินบริเวณที่ผลิตภัณฑ์ NGL หกสั้นไว้เพื่อรอการกำจัด ส่วนที่เหลืออาจจะล้างบริเวณที่หกสั้นด้วยน้ำปริมาณมากๆ กรณีหกสั้นปริมาณมาก ให้ฉีดโฟมคลุมรวมทั้งอาจจะใช้ฟลัดลมหรือก๊าซในโครเจนเป่าไล่ให้กระจายออกไป โดยเฉพาะถ้าบริเวณที่หกสั้นเป็นที่อับอากาศ เช่น รางระบายน้ำ เพื่อป้องกันการสะสมของก๊าซจนเกิดการระเบิด
- 8.4 วิธีการกำจัด / ทำลาย (Disposal Methods) เผาโดยระบบ Flare

NOTE : NAV = NON-AVAILABLE

NAP = NON-APPLICABLE

8.5 การใช้สารดับเพลิง (Extinguishing Media) กรณีรั่วไหลและลุกติดไฟให้ใช้ผงเคมีแห้ง โฟมหรือคาร์บอนไดออกไซด์ในการดับเพลิง รวมทั้งฉีดน้ำเป็นฝอยเพื่อหล่อเย็นที่ตัวอุปกรณ์หรือถังเก็บ หรือเพื่อกระจายกลุ่มก๊าซให้เจือจางลงมากที่สุด

ข้อมูลเพิ่มเติมได้จาก

ส่วนความปลอดภัย อาชีวอนามัย และสิ่งแวดล้อม

โรงพยาบาลชุมชนชาติ ระยอง 555 ถ. สุขุมวิท ต. มาบตาพุด อ. เมือง

จ. ระยอง 21150

โทร (038) 685000-7 ต่อ 6050-4 โทรสาร (038) 685009

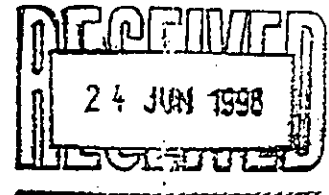
ภาคผนวก J3

**SAFETY DATA SHEET OF CHEMICAL
USED IN HYDROTEST**

Blacksmith

This fax consists of 15 page(s) including this page.

REF: SC944/nf
 DATE: 22nd June 1998
 FAX NO: 00 662 545 7213
 TO: Bechtel International Inc
 ATTENTION: D E Lewls
 FROM: Steven Craig
 SUBJECT: Low Toxicity Pipeline Hydrotest Additives



In response to your fax, I can now confirm the following points.

Blacksmith O-3670

Blacksmith O-3670 is a low toxicity hydrotest 'cocktail' chemical. This product is a three component formulation containing a corrosion inhibitor, biocide and oxygen scavenger designed to provide high performance corrosion protection for all water types, including seawater, potable and specialist brine mediums (used as packer fluids).

The dosage specification for Blacksmith O-3670 can be identified as following.

Product	Protection Period	Recommended Dosage Level
Blacksmith O-3670	Up to 6 months	350ppm
Blacksmith O-3670	Up to 24 months	500ppm

It should be noted that for a pipeline protection period of one month, the dosage specification remains at 350ppm. This is a result of the mechanism by which the three components react with seawater.

Appendix 1 provides an overview of the environmental and chemical neutralisation process by which the individual 'corrosion inhibitor' components (oxygen scavenger, biocide and corrosion inhibitor) protect a pipeline from corrosion. Ultimately, the discharge water contains an inert neutralised form of Blacksmith O-3670. These properties are further enhanced by the fact that Blacksmith O-3670 is a low toxicity formulation in 'neat' form.

The discharge of Blacksmith O-3670 is considered as have a negligible threat to the marine environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE CHEMICALS

Considering the biocides, oxygen scavenging and filming inhibitor chemicals are necessary to prevent corrosion, the subsequent environmental impact of each component in the treated discharge water can be evaluated.

The environmental impact of chemical products is assessed against a series of standard criteria i.e. toxicity, biodegradability, bioaccumulation and mobility.

A product is normally classified and assessed for discharge acceptability based upon this information.

The information documented on Blacksmith O-3670 and Fluorescein Liquid Dye has in the past been sufficient to obtain approval and permit discharge to sea of significant volumes from pipelines in:

- (i) The North Sea.
- (ii) Gabon
- (iii) Brazil.
- (iv) Gulf of Thailand.

Based on these successful case histories it is not anticipated that problems should be encountered with regard to this project. Enclosed within Appendix 1 are the product and safety data sheets for Blacksmith O-3670 and Fluorescein Liquid Dye.

ACCEPTABILITY OF BLACKSMITH O-3670 IN CORROSION PROTECTION

Biocide Component

- Broad spectrum activity, particularly effective against S.R.B.
- Good environmental properties.
- Non corrosive and non volatile.
- Stable in highly saline seawaters.
- Compatible with other chemical components.
- Low dosage required.
- Safe to handle.

Oxygen Scavenger Component

- Rapid and efficient removal of dissolved oxygen.
- Very low environmental impact.
- Compatible with other chemical components.
- Low dosage required.
- Extremely cost effective.

Corrosion Inhibitor Component

- Forms protective barrier on pipeline surface.
- Low dosage required.
- Excellent environmental properties.

DETAILED ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

The environmental impact of the specified chemicals can be described as follows:

Blacksmith O-3670

This product is a mixed solution of oxygen scavenger, biocide and corrosion inhibitor and has an OCNS Category 1.

In the unused NEAT form (ie. as supplied) the product is documented as:

- Readily biodegradable.
- No bioaccumulation reported.
- Only slightly toxic to aquatic organisms.

However, an evaluation on this basis is not truly relevant for the following reasons:

Oxygen Scavenger Component of Blacksmith O-3670

In the treatment regime being used this component can be regarded as possessing a minimal, very short term impact on the environment.

The justification for this classification is documented below.

- (i) Scavenging the oxygen involves a chemical reaction with the dissolved oxygen, therefore the chemical composition of the oxygen scavenging molecule is changed as the product is consumed.
- (ii) The initial concentration of the oxygen scavenger in the hydrotest water is only 0.01 = 0.0155% of the neat product. Following the scavenging process this concentration will be significantly reduced.

This extremely dilute condition reduces the already minimal environmental impact.

Biocide component of Blacksmith O-3670

Any biocide component will prove toxic to some life forms. The concept of a totally 'environmentally friendly' biocide does not exist.

The biocide component of Blacksmith O-3670 has been documented as being:

- Low potential to bioaccumulate.
- Biodegrades slowly to produce materials less toxic than the original product.
- Low mobility.
- Has no known long term effects.

However, in the discharge water following the expected biocidal reactions, an active component is present at less than 0.01 - 0.02% depending on the protection period, and these results include the toxicity values expected of the oxygen scavenger and corrosion inhibitor as test work was carried out on Blacksmith O-3670.

Seawater species: Toxicity Values

The toxicity of the Blacksmith O-3670 'biocide' component was tested against the Brown Shrimp Crangon Crangon, and was found to be low. 90% of the shrimps survived for four days in a concentration of 165ppm of Blacksmith O-3670. Therefore, the conclusions of the test work were that Blacksmith O-3670 did not pose a hazard to shrimps.

LC₅₀ value was 435 for a 4 day incubation period.

Another important factor to consider is that the activity of the biocide component being injected into the seawater is greater than the eventual concentration present in the discharge water i.e. activity will be reduced during the 'initial kill' of organisms in the flood water.

The biocidal component biodegrades to produce materials that are less toxic than the original biocide.

The biocidal component has also a very low mobility on solids, soil, sediment and rock. As a cationic surfactant any compound remaining in the discharge water will tend to adsorb towards such surfaces where it will have very limited migration. This provides the ideal circumstances for a 'static' biodegradation process to occur, as opposed to a mobile sphere of biocide existing in the ocean.

Both these processes ie. biodegradation and adsorption/toxicity reduction will also be assisted by the very dilute concentration present in the discharge water.

The biocide component of Blacksmith O-3670 was also selected due to its very low operator handling toxicity. When operators have potential exposure to large volumes of chemicals it is very important to reduce handling hazards as much as possible. This product is one of the very few commercial biocides available that has no threshold limit value for inhalation hazards ie, very safe for offshore operator handling.

Summary for the Biocide Component of Blacksmith O-3670

- Discharge water will contain less active component than injected.
- Low potential for bioaccumulation and it will biodegrade slowly giving less toxic species.
- Low tendency for mobility assists in the biodegradation process and significantly reduces toxicity.
- The environmental impact is much reduced by the very low treatment concentrations (ie initial dosage is only 0.01 - 0.02%).
- There are no known long term effects.

From the above information it can be established that Blacksmith O-3670 is a good option for a hydrotesting biocide both technically and environmentally. The fact that it has become a recognised standard re-emphasises the fact that Blacksmith O-3670 achieves the desired balance between efficiency and environmental impact.

Note:

If the hydrotest water is NOT treated with a biocide, as well as accelerating corrosion the eventual discharge medium would contain by products of bacterial activity eg. hydrogen sulphide. H₂S is an extreme environmental hazard compared to the contents of the treated discharge medium.

Corrosion Inhibitor Component of Blacksmith O-3670

The corrosion inhibitor component of Blacksmith O-3670 is a film forming amine. Its chemistry is designed to create a film of inhibition on the surface of the pipeline walls as opposed to being held in the water phase.

The inhibitor component itself is of a low toxic nature. However, on dewatering it is to be considered that a degree of inhibition component will be retained as a microfilm on the pipeline walls.

Blacksmith Fluorescein (15%) Liquid Dye

The product is a solution of Fluorescein pigment in water.

In the unused NEAT form (i.e. as supplied) the product is documented as:

- Readily biodegradable according to OECD test. Guidelines for testing chemicals Biodegradability in seawater (Ref.306). Biochemical oxygen demand within 7 days (BOD5) = 606.
- No bioaccumulation reported.
- Only slightly toxic to fish = LC50/96 hour = 100 mg/L
- Growth inhibition of *skeletonema costatum*.
- The 48 hour LC₅₀ toxicity value was 266 for *Acartia tonsa*.
- Fluorescein Dye was tested for the toxicity to brown shrimps over a period of 96 hours. Mortality to test material did not exceed 10% after 96 hours of exposure. There were no mortalities up to 1,000ppm dosage level and therefore fluorescein dye was classified as not toxic to brown shrimps.

The contribution from this chemical to the environmental impact of the Yadana discharge water is extremely minimal. The adverse condition on marine life if any will be very short term.

Again the above data for the NEAT product can be regarded as very worst case, Fluorescein Dye will be present in the discharge water a concentration of only 0.003%.

Blacksmith

BLACKSMITH O-3670

Product Data Sheet

Product Description

Blacksmith O-3670 is a water soluble combination product designed to protect pipelines for corrosion during hydrostatic testing. This product incorporates film-forming amine corrosion inhibitor, biocide and oxygen scavenger components to give a one-step chemical treatment for hydrotest operations.

Product Application

Blacksmith O-3670 is a completely soluble product in fresh water, seawater and in high brine solutions and is therefore suitable for use in water injection systems (which have no mechanical deaeration), hydrotest operations and as a packer fluid.

Blacksmith O-3670 is increasingly being chosen over the traditional chemical package and has been used in a number of major projects including PTT Bongkot - Erawan and Erawan - Rayong.

Chemical & Physical Properties

Form	:	Liquid
Colour	:	Dark Brown
pH (20°C)	:	8-9.5
Relative Density (20°C)	:	1.00 - 1.03
Solubility	:	Completely soluble in fresh, sea water and high brine solutions

Dosage

Blacksmith O-3670 dosage levels typically range between 350-500ppm for hydrotest operations and 1000-4000ppm when used as a packer fluid inhibitor.

Environmental Information

Blacksmith O-3670 is an environmentally friendly combined product and has been awarded an OCNS Category of 1.

Blacksmith

BLACKSMITH FLUORESCEIN DYE

Product Data Sheet

Product Description

Blacksmith Fluorescein Dye can be supplied in solid or liquid form although for hydrotesting operations the liquid form is generally favoured. Chemically, it is the sodium salt of hydroxy-o-carbonyl phenyl fluorene and has a dark orange appearance in the concentrate form.

Product Application

Blacksmith Fluorescein Dye exhibits an intense green colour upon dilution and is generally detected by UV light at 491nm making it an excellent tracer dye for use in leak detection. Blacksmith Fluorescein Dye (15% - 40% active) is most commonly used for hydrotest and cementing operations. This product is generally regarded as the industry standard. However, other strengths are available on request.

Chemical & Physical Properties

Form:	Liquid
Colour:	Dark orange
Odour:	None
pH (@2% in water):	12
Relative Density (20°C):	1.1-1.27
Solubility:	Completely soluble in fresh and sea water.

Dosage

Blacksmith Fluorescein Dye is typically dosed in the range of 25-40ppm for hydrotest applications and 1000-4000ppm for cementing applications.

Environmental Information

Blacksmith Fluorescein Dye (40% active) is an environmentally friendly product and has been awarded an OCNS Category of 0, and is increasingly used in preference to Rhodamine dye due to its greater environmental acceptability. In its solid form, the OCNS Category rating is 1.

SUMMARY

The conclusion of this report can be identified as follows:-

Blacksmith O-3670 is a 30% active blend of components (oxygen scavenger, biocide and corrosion inhibitor) blended with an inert aqueous glycol carrier medium. The chemical discharge of each component, based on a theoretical rate of $0.2\text{cm}^3/\text{sec}$ can be broken down as follows:-

Item	Product	OCNS Category	Chemical Composition Value	Dosage Level	Chemical Content per $0.2\text{cm}^3/\text{sec}$	Chemical Level Discharge Status
1	Oxygen Scavenger ^A Biocide ^B Corrosion Inhibitor ^C	1	30%	100ppm	$2.1 \times 10^{-6}\text{cm}^3/\text{sec}$	A. Oxygen Scavenger - complete reaction with dissolved oxygen (neutralised). B. Biocides - reduced active level due to reaction with existing bacteria level within pipeline. C. Corrosion Inhibitor - etched to internal pipeline wall's as protective barrier against corrosion.
2	Glycol ^D /Water ^E	0	70%	245ppm	$4.9 \times 10^{-5}\text{cm}^3/\text{sec}$	D. Glycol - contained within discharge volume. E. Water - contained within discharge volume.
3	Fluorescein Liquid Dye (15%)	0	100%	30ppm	$6.0 \times 10^{-6}\text{cm}^3/\text{sec}$	Dye - contained within discharge volume.

Table 1

Items 1 and 2 are the chemical make-up of Blacksmith O-3670.

Blacksmith has demonstrated that the low toxicity hydrotest chemicals (i.e. Blacksmith O-3670 and Fluorescein Liquid Dye) have a minimal impact on marine life. The environmental data provided was completed in line with the Offshore Chemical Notification Scheme Test Guidelines, and the results demonstrate that the near chemicals pose no threat to marine life. Table 1 further emphasises that the products containing an OCNS Category 1 will either be neutralised or will be present in a lower concentration form to that of the injection volume. Products displaying an OCNS Category 0 are naturally occurring species within seawater and have no impact on marine life. These products are awarded a virtually unlimited discharge permit into the open sea.

Blacksmith can conclude that rapid chemical dispersion will occur upon pipeline discharging ($0.2\text{cm}^3/\text{sec}$). The concentration of the active chemical components (identified as OCNS Category 1) will be neutralised or considerably reduced prior to discharge, as a result of the corrosion protection mechanisms each chemical undergoes during the pipeline protection period (approximately one month). Therefore, the Blacksmith hydrotest chemical package will either be chemically neutralised or discharged at a reduced dosage level and will have a negligible impact on marine life.

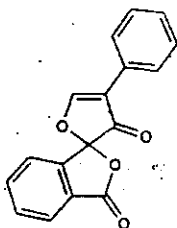
Fluoridamid

4198

to be a carcinogen: *Seventh Annual Report on Carcinogens* (PB95-109781, 1994) p 78.

USE: As a positive control to study the carcinogenicity and mutagenicity of aromatic amines.

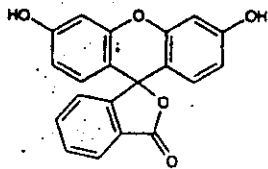
4193. Fluorescamine. 4-Phenylspiro[furan-2(3H),1'-(3'H)-isobenzofuran]-3,3'-dione; 4-phenylspiro[furan-2(3H),1'-phthalan]-3,3'-dione; Ro-20-7234; Fluram. $C_{17}H_{13}O_4$; mol wt 278.26. C 73.38%, H 3.62%, O 23.00%. Non-fluorescent reagent that reacts readily with primary amines to form highly fluorescent compds: S. Udenfriend *et al.* *Science* 178, 871 (1972). Prepn: M. Weigle *et al.* *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 94, 5927 (1972); *idem.* *J. Org. Chem.* 41, 388 (1976). Use as fluorometric reagent: W. Leimgruber, M. Weigle, Ger. pat. 2,350,179 corresp to U.S. pat. 3,830,629 (both 1974 to Hoffmann-La Roche). Review of analytical uses: C. Y. Lai, *Methods Enzymol.* 47, 236-243 (1977); S. Stein, *Peptides in Neurobiology*, H. Gainer, Ed. (Plenum, New York, 1977) pp 9-37; S. Udenfriend, *Pharmacology* 19, 223-227 (1979).



mp 154-155°, uv max (ether): 235, 276, 284, 306 nm (ϵ 25900, 3950, 4100, 3800).

USE: Analytical reagent.

4194. Fluorescein. 3',6'-Dihydroxyspiro[isobenzofuran-1(3H),9'-(9H)xanthen]-3-one; 9-(*o*-carboxyphenyl)-6-hydroxy-3H-xanthen-3-one; 3',6'-dihydroxyfluoran; 3',6'-fluorandiol; 9-(*o*-carboxyphenyl)-6-hydroxy-3-isoxanthenone; resorcinolphthalin; D & C Yellow no. 7; C.I. Solvent Yellow 94; C.I. 45350:1. $C_{20}H_{12}O_5$; mol wt 332.31. C 72.29%, H 3.64%, O 24.07%. Prepd by heating phthalic anhydride with resorcinol: Fischer, Bollmann, *J. Prakt. Chem.* 104, 123 (1922); McKenna, Sowa, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 60, 124 (1938). Structure: Ramart-Lucas, *Compt. Rend.* 205, 864 (1937); Nagase *et al.* *J. Pharm. Soc. Japan* 73, 1033, 1039 (1953). Review of synthesis, properties and histological use: R. F. Steiner, H. Edelhoch, *Chem. Rev.* 62, 457 (1962). Use as label in immunoassays: E. F. Ullman *et al.* *J. Biol. Chem.* 251, 4172 (1976); Y. Suzuki *et al.* *Japan. J. Exp. Med.* 49, 179 (1979). Toxicity studies in fish: L. L. Marking, *Progr. Fish Cult.* 31, 139 (1969). Toxicity data: S. L. Yankell, J. J. Loux, *J. Periodontol.* 48, 228 (1977). See also: *Colour Index vol. 4* (3rd ed., 1971) p 4424; *H. J. Conn's Biological Stains*, R. D. Lillie, Ed. (Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore, 9th ed., 1977) p 337.



Yellowish-red to red powder. mp 314-316° in sealed tube, with decompn. Insol in water, benzene, chloroform, ether. Sol in hot alcohol or glacial acetic acid; also sol in alkali hydroxides or carbonates with a bright green fluorescence appearing red by transmitted light. Absorption max: 493.5, 460 nm.

Sodium salt, $C_{20}H_{10}Na_2O_5$, soluble fluorescein, resorcinolphthalin sodium, uranin(e), uranine yellow, D & C yellow No. 7, C.I. Acid Yellow 72, C.I. 45350, Ak-Fluor, Fluorescein, Fluores, Fluor-i-strip, Ful-Glo, Funduscein, Irescein. Hygroscopic orange-red powder. Freely sol in water with yellowish-red color and intense yellowish-green fluorescence.

perceptible down to a dil of 0.02 ppm under uv light. The fluorescence disappears when the soln is made acid, and reappears when the soln is again made neutral or alkaline. Absorption max (water): 493.5 nm. Slightly sol in alc. LD₅₀ in mice, rats (mg/kg): 4738, 6721 orally (Yankel, Loux).

USE: In examining subterranean waters. Serves to ascertain source of springs, connections between streams and sea, determining approx vol of water delivered by a spring, detecting source of contamination of drinking water, infiltration of soil with waste waters of factories. Approved by FDA for use in externally applied drugs and cosmetics. Analytical reagent (protein label). Clinical reagent (immuno-histological stain, immuno-fluorescent label).

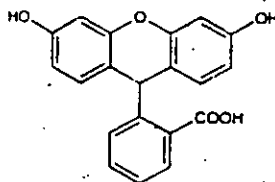
THERAP CAT: Diagnostic aid (corneal trauma indicator), ophthalmic angiography, contact lens fitting.

THERAP CAT (VET): Diagnostic aid (corneal lesions, intra-ocular inflammation).

4195. Fluorescein Paper. Zellner's paper. Paper charged with a black, substantive, neutral dye, then impregnated with a fluorescein soln and dried. Prepn and application: Zellner, Ger. pat. 124,922 (1901); *Chem. Zentralbl.* 1901, II, 1032; *Pharm. Zentralh.* 1901, 521; 1902, 297; *E. Merck's Jahresber.* 1901, 161-162.

USE: Exceedingly sensitive to alkalies (1:3,000,000) and particularly to ammonia (1:5,000,000) in spring or well waters; usable with dark or strongly colored liqs.

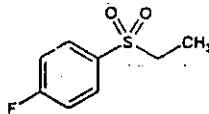
4196. Fluorescein. 2-(3,6-Dihydroxy-9H-xanthen-9-yl)-benzoic acid; resorcinolphthalin. $C_{20}H_{12}O_5$; mol wt 334.33. C 71.85%, H 4.22%, O 23.93%. Obtained by heating fluorescein with NaOH and zinc dust. Formation by *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*: King *et al.* *Can. J. Res.* 26C, 514 (1948); Totter, Moseley, *J. Bacteriol.* 65, 45 (1953).



Bright yellow powder, mp 125-127°. Readily oxidizes to fluorescein. Practically insol in water. Sol in alkali hydroxides or carbonates, alcohol, ether. Keep well closed.

USE: Reagent for oxidases, peroxidases.

4197. Fluoresone. 1-(Ethylsulfonyl)-4-fluorobenzene; ethyl *p*-fluorophenyl sulfone; *p*-fluorophenyl ethyl sulfone; Bripadon; Caducid. $C_{10}H_{10}FO_2S$; mol wt 188.22. C 51.05%, H 4.82%, F 10.09%, O 17.00%, S 17.04%. Prepn: G. Thuillier *et al.* *Compt. Rend.* 248, 2492 (1959); P. Rumpf, G. Thuillier, Fr. pat. M399 corresp to U.S. pat. 3,084,101 (1962, 1963 both to Centre Nat. Recher. Scient.); A. A. Mignot, P. Rumpf, *Bull. Soc. Chim. France* 1968, 435. Pharmacology: J. Thuillier *et al.* *Proc. Meeting Coll. Int. Neuropsychopharmacol.* 3rd, Munich 1962, 317-326 (Publ. 1964). Clinical evaluation: H. Akimoto, S. Taen, *ibid.* 326. Gas chromatography: E. Marozzi *et al.* *Farmaco Ed. Prat.* 31, 180 (1976).



Crystals, mp 41°. LD₅₀ orally in mice: 2.5 g/kg (G. Thuillier); also reported as 850 mg/kg (J. Thuillier); 542 mg/kg (Akimoto, Taen).

THERAP CAT: Anticonvulsant; analgesic; anxiolytic.

4198. Fluoridamid. *N*-[4-Methyl-3-[[trifluoromethyl]sulfonylamino]phenyl]acetamide; 3-succinimidyl-2-methyl-5-fluoromethanesulfonamide; 3-trifluorosulfonamido-*p*-acetyl-toluidide; Sustar. $C_{18}H_{17}F_3N_2O_5S$; mol wt 296.27. C

BLACKSMITH FLUORESCEINE DYE (LEAK DETECTION DYE)**TRACK RECORD : SOUTH EAST ASIA**

Country	Operator	Project	Chemical Volume (lits)
China	Total	Pinghu	3,500
Indonesia	Mobil	NSO	2,000
	Conoco	West Natuna	12,000
	Total	Tunu	1,000
Malaysia	Petronas	<i>Angsi</i>	9,000
	Esso	Lawit	4,000
Myanmar	Total	Yadana	8,000
	Premier	Yetagun	3,000
Singapore	Conoco	West Natuna	10,000
<i>Thailand</i>	PTT	Erawan-Rayong	Rhodamine
	Pogo	Tantawan	Rhodamine
	Unocal	Pailin	2,000
	PTT	Bongkot-Erawan	Rhodamine

PLEASE NOTE SOME OF THE EARLIER PROJECTS IN THAILAND USED THE OLDER RHODAMINE DYE. THIS WAS REPLACED IN THE MID 1990S BY THE CURRENT PRODUCT IE FLUORESCEINE DYE AS THIS IS BETTER INTERMS OF SAFETY AND THE ENVIRONMENT.

BLACKSMITH 03670R (HYDROTEST INHIBITOR)**TRACK RECORD : SOUTH EAST ASIA**

Country	Operator	Project	Chemical Volume (lits)
Brunei	Shell	Ampafarly	10,000
China	Total	Pinghu	20,000
Indonesia	Mobil	NSO	10,000
	Conoco	West Natuna	170,000
	Total	Tunu	10,000
Malaysia	Petronas	Angsi	50,000
	Esso	Lawit	60,000
Myanmar	Total	Yadana	160,000
	Premier	Yetagun	20,000
Singapore	Conoco	West Natuna	10,000
Taiwan	CPC	Yungan-Tung Hsiao	50,000
Thailand	PTT	Erawan-Rayong	50,000
	Pogo	Tantawan	8,000
	Unocal	Pailin	10,000
	PTT	Bongkot-Erawan	70,000

GLOBAL TRACK RECORD**BLACKSMITH 03670R and BLACKSMITH FLUORESCINE DYE**

Both the above products have an extensive track record not only in the North Sea where the package of Blacksmith 03670R and Fluoresceine dye was adopted as the working standard for pipeline commissioning contractors but also overseas .

To list all the projects would be impossible but below are a selection of strategic / major projects that used either or both of the products depending on the actual operational procedures :

BLACKSMITH FLUORESCINE DYE

LOCATION	OPERATOR	PROJECT
NORTH SEA	Philips Petroleum	Maureen decommissioning
	Conoco / Chevron JV	Britannia
	BP	Foinaven / Schiehallion
	Amerada Hess	Dan Gas
	ESSO	Balder
	Statoil	Statfjord
	Amoco Nederlands	P6-P12
CANADA	Mobil	Sable Island
MEXICO	Pemex	Bay of Campeche
BRAZIL	Petrobras	Marlim / Marimba
IRAN	Total Elf	South Pars

BLACKSMITH 03670R

LOCATION	OPERATOR	PROJECT
NORTH SEA	Arco	Tyne Trent
	Conoco / Chevron JV	Britannia
	BP	Harding
	Conoco	MacCulloch
	BHP	Liverpool Bay
	Statoil	Statfjord
	Amoco Nederlands	P6-P12
CONGO	Agip	Zafiro
MEXICO	Pemex	Bay of Campeche
BRAZIL	Petrobras	Marlim / Marimba
IRAN	Total Elf	South Pars



CTI Chemicals Asia Pacific Pte Ltd
 C/O Premier Enterprise Corporation (M) Sdn Bhd
 Subang Business Centre 1-7 Jalan USJ 9/5Q
 UEP Subang Jaya, 47620 Subang Jaya
 Selangor Darul Ehsan Malaysia

TEL +60 3 724 2761 FAX +60 3 724

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B LACKSMITH FLUORESCINE DYE ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

NAME	Blacksmith Fluoresceine Dye
USE	Leak Tracer
CAS No	N/A
ACTIVITY	10 – 30%
EINECS No	N/A
Heavy Metal Content	N/A
Radio Active Content	N/A
Specific Gravity Kg / m³	1.0-1.2
<u>Aquatic Toxicity Data</u>	
Algae Test EC 50 72 hr	205.7 mg/l
Crustacean Test LC50 48 hr	266 mg/l
Sediment Re-worker Test LC50 10 d	4,181 mg/l
<p>All aquatic toxicity testing was done in accordance with PARCOM (Paris Commission) approved protocols OSPAR (Oslo Paris Commission 1994)</p> <p>The testing was carried out by independent environmental laboratory Hamilton Garrod. Data Sets under their Reports ENV 562 , 563 and 564</p>	
Allowable discharge into North Sea without prior notification of the authorities.	375,000 lits per installation per year.



SAFETY DATA SHEET

PAGE: 1 of 5
 PRINT DATE: 23/08/1999
 REF: SDS273A

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND THE COMPANY

Product name BLACKSMITH O-3670R

Product code: SIM273A

Supplier: CHAMPION TECHNOLOGIES
 Abbotswell Road, West Tullos
 ABERDEEN AB12 3AD

Emergency telephone number: 00 44 01224 879022 **Fax No:** 00 44 01224 878022

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Identification of the preparation	Aqueous solution of chemicals, contains solvent			
Chemical Name	CAS-No	EINECS-NO	Class	Weight %
QUATERNARY AMMONIUM CHLORIDE			C,R34	10-30
AMMONIUM BISULPHITE			XI,R36 37/38	10-30

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Most important hazards: Corrosive

Specific hazards Causes burns, Irritating to respiratory system

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice:

Inhalation: Move to fresh air in case of accidental inhalation of vapours. Consult a physician after significant exposure. Oxygen or artificial respiration if needed.

Skin contact: Wash off immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use. If skin irritation persists, call a physician.

Eye contact: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. Keep eye wide open while rinsing.

Product name: **BLACKSMITH O-3670R**

PAGE: 2 of 5

PRINT DATE: 22/08/1999

REF: SDS2/3A

Ingestion: Immediately give plenty of water (if possible: charcoal slurry). Rinse mouth. If possible drink milk afterwards. Call a physician immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: water spray, Dry powder, sand, foam, carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons:

Do not use a solid water stream as it may scatter and spread fire.

Specific hazards: Burning produces irritant fumes.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: In case of fire, wear a self contained breathing apparatus.

Specific methods: Cool containers / tanks with water spray. Standard procedure for chemical fires.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions: Wear personal protective equipment. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

Environmental precautions: Do not let product enter drains.

Methods for cleaning up: Neutralize with lime milk or soda and flush with plenty of water. Small amounts: Dilute with plenty of water.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling: Use only in well-ventilated areas.

Storage: Do not store together with strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizing agents. Store in a cool and shaded area. metal containers must be lined.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Chemical Name: **National occupational exposure limits:**

QUATERNARY AMMONIUM CHLORIDE Not regulated

AMMONIUM BISULPHITE 8Hr TWA 2ppm as SO₂

Engineering measures to reduce exposure Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

Personal protection equipment:

- **Respiratory protection:** Respirator with combination filter for vapour/particulate, acidic substance(s).
- **Hand protection:** PVC or other plastic material gloves
- **Eye protection:** Tightly fitting safety goggles, face-shield.

Product name: **BLACKSMITH O-3670R**

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 PRINT DATE: 22/08/1999
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- Skin and body protection: complete suit protecting against chemicals.
- Hygiene measures: When using do not eat or drink. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice for diagnostics

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form: Liquid
 Colour: Clear colourless / light yellow
 pH: (20 °C) -5.27
 Flash point: >65 °C
 Relative density: (20 °C) > = 1.05
 < = 1.06

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable at normal conditions
 Conditions to avoid: Heating in air
 Materials to avoid: Strong acids and oxidizing agents
 Hazardous decomposition products: Incomplete combustion may produce small amounts of Carbon monoxide.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity:
 Local effects: Vapour: Inhalation of vapours is irritating to the respiratory system, may cause throat pain and cough.
 Liquid: Skin burns can occur where exposures of up to one hour are experienced and decontamination is not carried out. Ingestion causes severe swelling, severe damage to the delicate tissue and danger of perforation of Stomach.
 Sensitization:
 Chronic toxicity: The irritant effects give adequate warning, and exposure to harmful levels is unlikely to occur.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Mobility: No data available
 Persistence / degradability: No data available
 Bioaccumulation: No data available
 Ecotoxicity: No data available

Product name: **BLACKSMITH O-3670R**

PAGE: 4 of 5

PRINT DATE: 22/08/1999

REF: SDS273A

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste from residues / unused products:**

Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to an established disposal company. Dispose of as special waste in compliance with local and national regulations.

Contaminated packaging: Empty containers should be taken for local recycling, recovery or waste disposal.**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

UN-No: 3265

Marine pollutant: Not regulated

ADR/RID

Class: 8
Packing
group III

Item: 40(c)

TREM-CARD:

EAC/Hi: 2X/80

Proper shipping name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, NOS [QUATERNARY AMMONIUM CHLORIDE]

IMO

Class: 8

IMDG Page: 8147-1

EmS: 8-15

MFAG: 760

Proper shipping name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, NOS (QUATERNARY AMMONIUM CHLORIDE)

ICAO

Class: 8

UN/ID No: 3265

Proper shipping name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, NOS [QUATERNARY AMMONIUM CHLORIDE]

Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) 81B - 5litres

Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) 820 - 60litres

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification according to European directive on classification of hazardous preparations 90/482/EEC

- Contains: Quaternary ammonium chloride and Ammonium bisulphite
- Symbol(s):



CORROSIVE

- R -phrase(s): R34 - Causes burns
R37 - Irritating to respiratory system.

Product name: BLACKSMITH O-3670R

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S - phrase(s): S23 - Do not breath vapour/spray
S24/25 - Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
S26 - In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice
S36/37/39 - Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Recommended use: OILFIELD CHEMICAL - COMBINED CORROSION INHIBITOR/OXYGEN SCAVENGER AND BIOCID

Recommended restrictions:

Further information: Dangerous Goods, when presented, are in accordance with the relevant provisions of The CDG and CDGCPL Regulations 1996

This amendment incorporates information to comply with the following EC Directives:

the 8th Amendment to the Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC

the 22nd Adaptation to Technical Progress(ATP) of 67/548/EEC

the 4th ATP to the Dangerous Preparations Directive 88/379/EEC

the 2nd ATP of the 14th Amendment to the Marketing and Use Directive 76/789/EEC (in part)

REVISION DATE: 29/09/1998

REVISION NUMBER original

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