

Mutual Joint Visit Workshop on Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Sites

The situation regarding LPG and LNG in Cyprus

by

Themistoclis Kyriacou
Senior Labour Inspection Officer

26th - 28th September 2017, Nicosia, Cyprus



2017

Agenda



- The Department of Labour Inspection
- LPG Vs LNG
- LPG and LNG in Cyprus

Cyprus Profile



Area: 9.251 km²

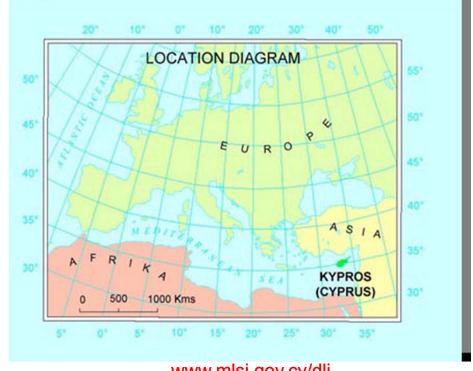
Population: 940.100 (Dec. 2015)

- 74,5% (701.000), Greek Cypriots

- 9,8% (90.800), Turkish Cypriots

- 15,7% (147.300), foreign residents and workers







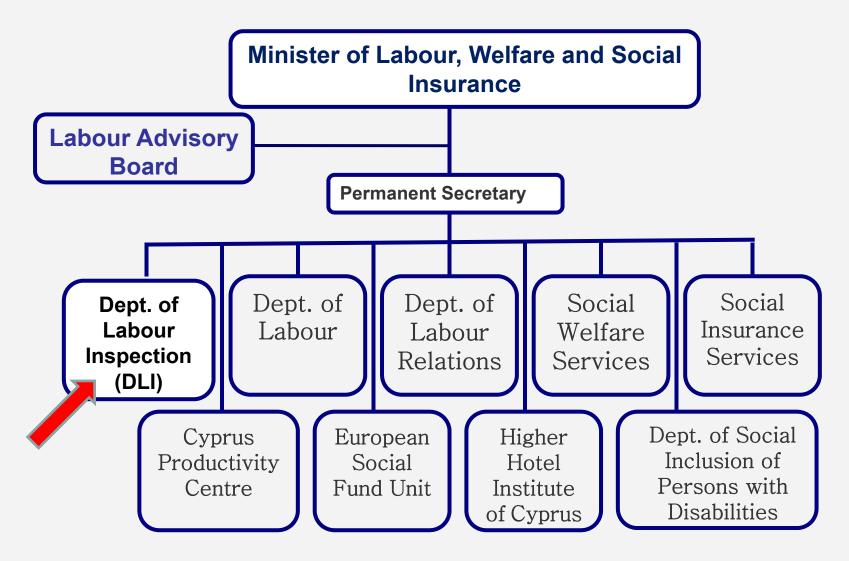
Cyprus Profile





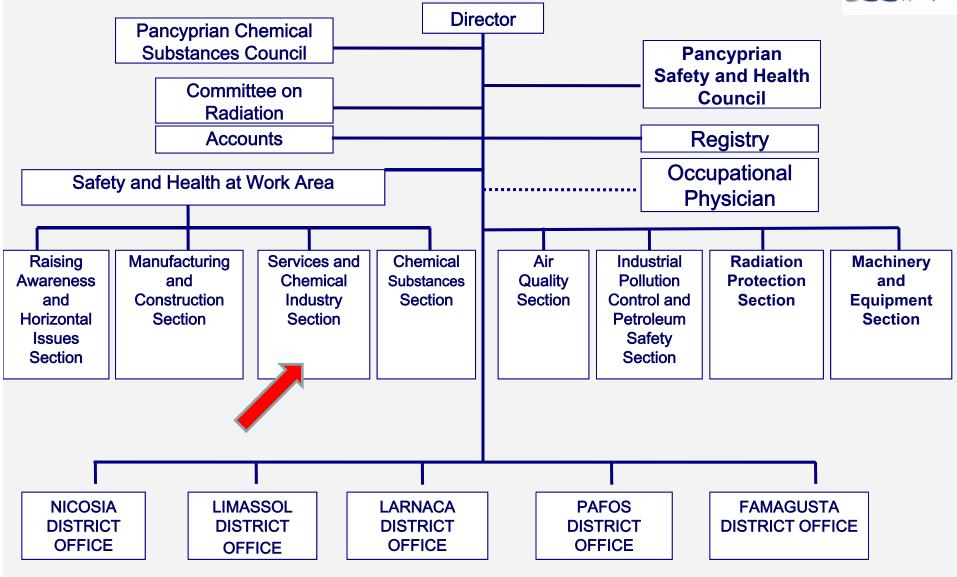


MLWSI Organisational Structure



DLI Organisational Structure





Legislation



- The Safety and Health at Work Law
 - The Management of Safety and Health Issues at Work Regulations
 - The SEVESO Regulations
 - The Offshore Safety Regulations
 - Regulations ...
- The Chemical Substances Law
- The Control of Atmospheric Pollution Law
- The Air Quality Law
- The Protection from Ionising Radiation Law



ENFORCEMENT SYSTEM

- Structured on the basis of the ILO Convention No. 81
- Specialized expertise at the Headquarters
 - University graduates
- Field operations at the District Offices
 - Higher Technical Institute graduates

Εξημήμα Εςπιθεώρησης Εργασίας

Powers of Inspectors

- enter, without obstruction and without any advanced notice, any place of work
- be accompanied by a Police Officer in case needed
- be accompanied by any other person
- carry out examinations, tests, inspections and investigations
- require the presentation of any record
- require any person to give any information
- require any person in the workplace to afford him such facilities and assistance as deemed necessary
- take measurements or photographs
- take samples, articles or substances



Guidance for inspections

- Inspection Manual
- Guide on 'Violence Towards Inspectors'
- Criminal Prosecutions Manual
- Internal Circulars
- Department's Intranet

Actions



- Verbal recommendations and instructions, especially when no contraventions, or only minor deficiencies are found
- Letters
- Improvement Notices
- Prohibition Notices
- "Ex-parte" Court Order
- Prosecution of Offenders

Control of Major Accident Hazards



Within the DLI a specialized unit is dealing with major accident hazards

 Implements the Health and Safety at Work (Control of Major Accident Hazards Involving Dangerous Substances) Regulations (SEVESO) (harmonizing the Cyprus legislation with the provisions of the EU Directive 2012/18/EC (SEVESO III) except of those provisions that are related to the land use and the external emergency plans for which the respective authorities are the Department of Housing and Town Planning and the Civil Defense Services)

Control of Major Accident Hazards



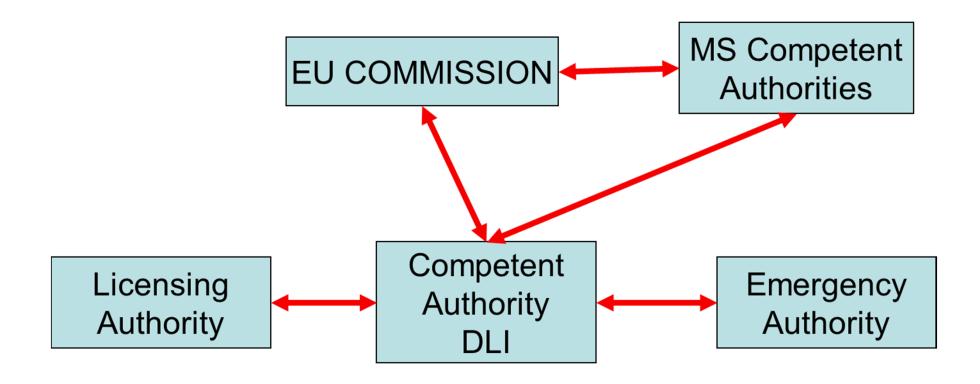
The Regulations aim at the prevention of major accidents involving dangerous substances and at the limitation of their consequences to people and the environment

The Unit

- Carry's out Inspections
- Cooperates with the Civil Defense concerning External Emergency Plans and the Department of Town Planning and Housing on issues of site planning of new establishments and on building developments in proximity to existing establishments
- Assesses the Safety Reports, internal emergency plan, safety management system and the safety policy of these establishments

Control of Major Accident Hazards





Control of Offshore Operations Hazards

Within the DLI a specialized unit is dealing with offshore activities

 Implements the Health and Safety at Work (Safety of Offshore Oil and Gas Operations) Regulations (harmonizing the Cyprus legislation with the provisions of the EU Directive 2013/30/EU (OSD) except of those provisions that are related to the licensing and the external emergency plans for which the respective authorities are the Council of Ministers and the Minister of the Environment)

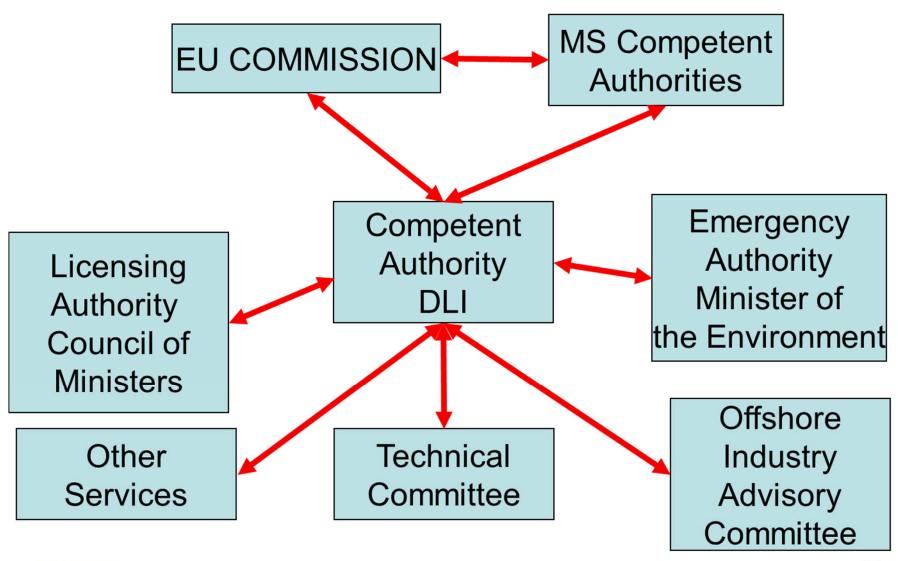
Control of Offshore Operations Hazard

The Regulations establish minimum requirements for preventing major accidents in offshore oil and gas operations and limiting the consequences of such accidents

The competent authority is responsible for the following regulatory functions (art 8):

- assessing and accepting reports on major hazards, assessing design notifications, and assessing notifications of well operations or combined operations, and other similar documents that are submitted to it
- overseeing compliance by operators and owners with the Regulations, including inspections, investigations and enforcement actions

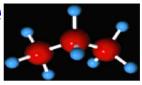
Control of Offshore Operations Hazard





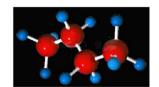
Propane

C₃H₈



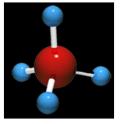
Butane

C₄H₁₀



LPG (Propane/Butane mix)

Natural Gas (Methane) CH₄



LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas): Methane gas is processed into LNG by cooling it to -161°C, at which point it becomes a liquid

This reduces the volume of the natural gas by a factor of more than 600 times



What are the Key Differences Between LPG vs Natural Gas?

- LPG (propane) and natural gas (methane) have different chemical formulas: Methane is CH₄ Propane is C₃H₈
- LPG has a higher calorific value energy content - than natural gas, with 93.2MJ/m³ vs 38.7MJ/m³
- For proper combustion, LPG requires an air to gas ratio of approximately 25:1 whilst natural gas requires a 10:1 ratio



- LPG (propane) is more dense than air, at a relative density of 1.5219:1 vs natural gas (methane) at 0.5537:1, which is lighter than air
- LPG can be compressed into a liquid and stored or transported in a cylinder or larger vessel
- LNG: The natural gas is condensed into a liquid at close to atmospheric pressure by cooling it to approximately −161 °C



Gas Properties	LPG (Propane)	Natural Gas (Methane)
Boiling Temp: °C	-42	-161.5
Flame Temp: °C	1967	1950
Specific Gravity	1.5219	0.5537
"Lower Explosive or Flammable Limit" (LEL/LFL) (% by volume of air)	2.1	4.4
"Upper Explosive or Flammable Limit" (UEL/UFL) (% by volume of air)	10.1	16.4



LPG and LNG in Cyprus

SEVESO ESTAPLISHMENTS



- 14 Upper Tier
 - LPG: 5
 - Petroleum products: 7
 - LPG and Petroleum products: 1
 - Various chemicals: 1
- 18 Lower Tier
 - LPG: 4
 - Petroleum products: 3
 - Various chemicals: 3
 - Explosives: 5

LPG SEVESO SITES



Establishments	Sphere	Bullet	Cylinders	Truck tanks	LPG bottling plant
3	V	√	√	√	7
1		V	V	√	√
2		V		V	
1				V	
2			V	V	
3			V		
1		V		V	

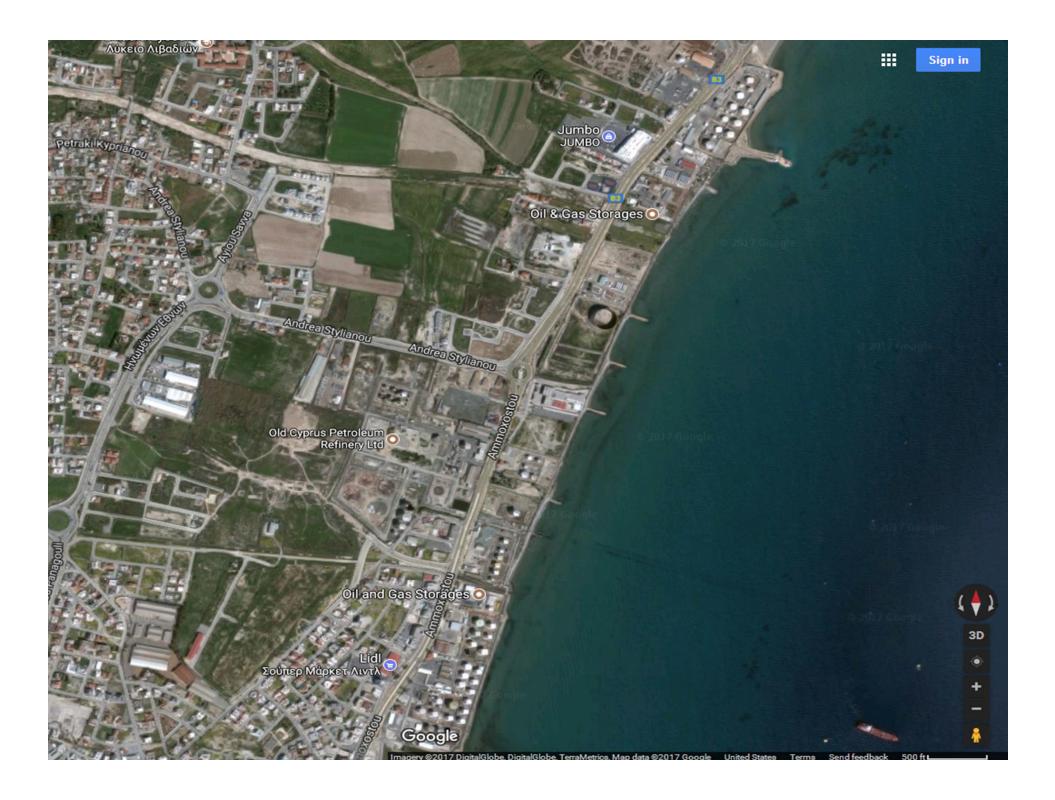
Upper tier

Lower tier

OTHER LPG SITES (not SEVESO)



Quantity (tons)	N. Of Sites
O-1	1695
1-10	242
10-50	13
Total	1950





A/A	Accident Scenario	Critical Equipment	Result
1.	Catastrophic rupture, partial rupture and LPG leakage	LPG storage tank	BLEVE, dispersion of vapor cloud, explosion of vapor cloud, pool fire
2.	Catastrophic rupture, partial rupture and LPG leakage	LPG truck tank	BLEVE, dispersion of vapor cloud, explosion of vapor cloud, pool fire
3.	Catastrophic rupture and partial rupture	LPG pipelines	Jet fire, dispersion of vapor cloud, explosion of vapor cloud
4.	Release from the safety valve of a storage tank	LPG storage tank	Jet fire, dispersion of vapor cloud, explosion of vapor cloud
5.	Release from the safety valve of LPG truck tank	LPG truck tank	Jet fire, dispersion of vapor cloud, explosion of vapor cloud
6.	Catastrophic rupture of LPG hose	LPG hose	Jet fire, dispersion of vapor cloud, explosion of vapor cloud
7.	Fire in a bunch of LPG cylinders	LPG cylinders	BLEVE, dispersion of vapor cloud, explosion of vapor cloud
8.	LPG leakage	LPG bottling plant	Dispersion of vapor cloud, explosion of vapor cloud

Question



In case of fire in a bunch of LPG cylinders for BLEVE how many cylinders you take into account

- 1 cylinder
- All cylinders
- else

LNG SITES

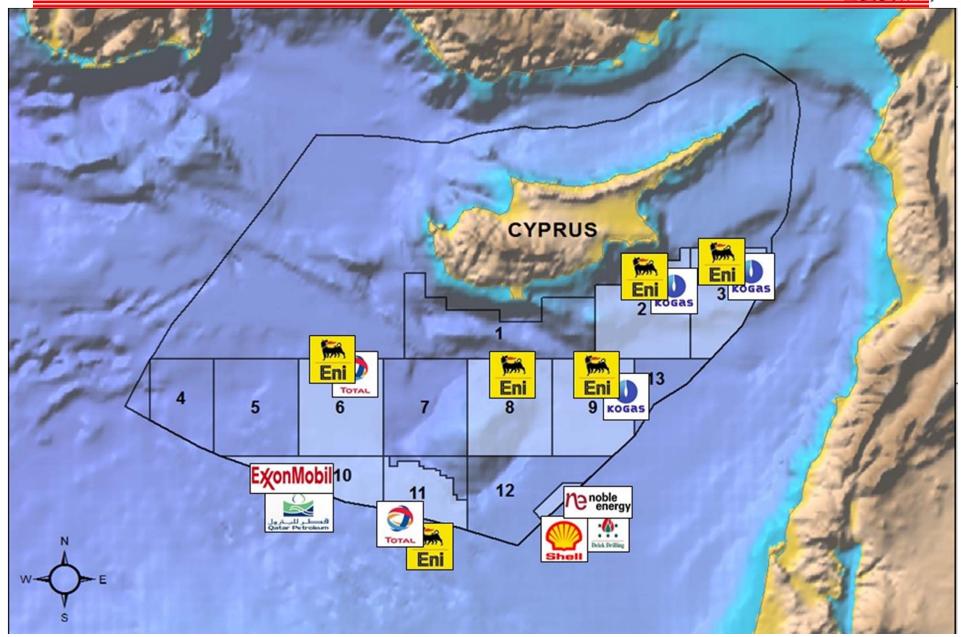


They do not exist (for the time being)

- Exploration
- FSRU
- Liquefaction unit

Exploration - EEZ





Exploration- MODU

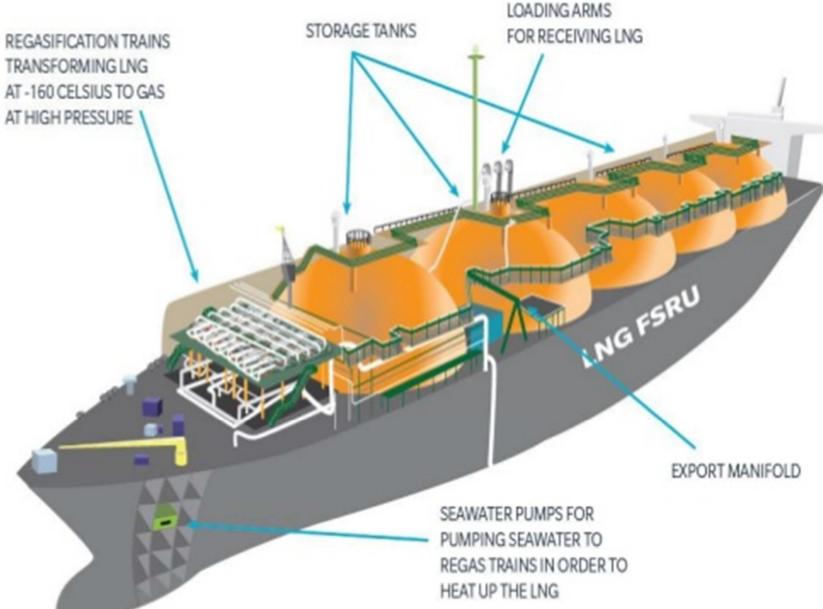






FSRU





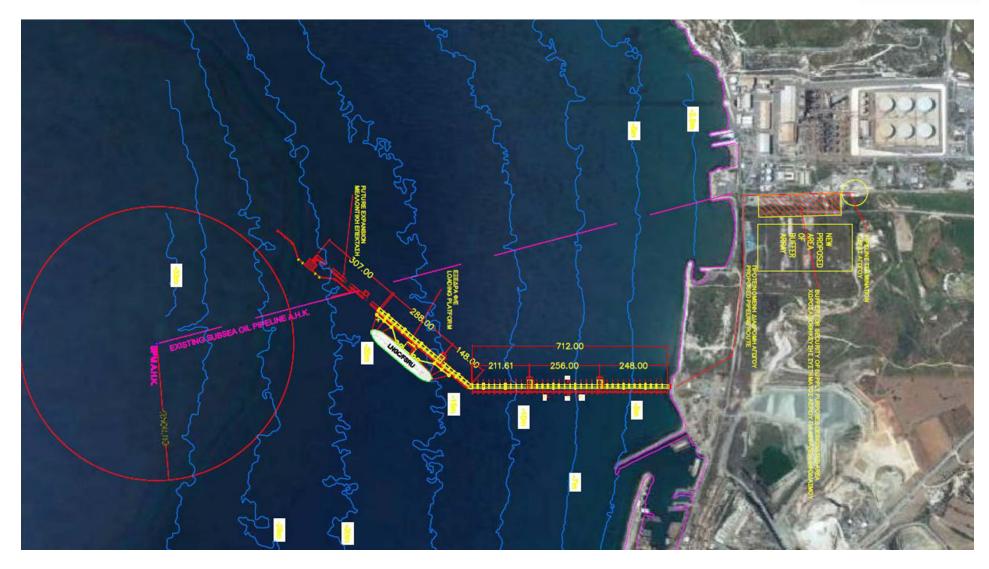
FSRU - Project



- Project aiming to develop LNG import and gas supply in Cyprus
- The project development is expected to include the following:
 - A jetty
 - A FSRU permanently moored in Vassilikos bay
 - An offshore pipeline connecting the FSRU with the receiving point onshore at Vassiliko etc

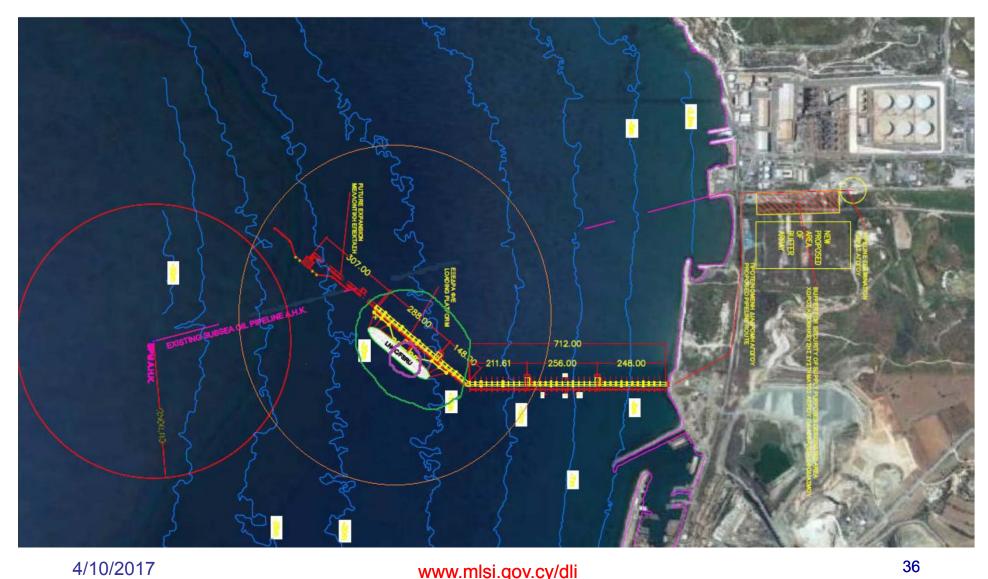
FSRU - Jetty





FSRU - QRA





LNG - Scenario List



LNG release from pipework between the FSRU storage Tank 4 and Recondenser

LNG release from Recondenser to the HP Booster Pumps

LNG release from HP Booster Pumps discharge pipework up to LNG-Seawater Heat exchanger

LNG release from cargo distribution header line

NG release from the pipework between the LNG-Seawater Heat exchanger and gas export manifold ESDV

NG release from the gas export manifold

NG release from pipework between gas unloading arm and jetty ESDV

NG release from cargo vapour return line on deck

Release of LNG from the FSRU during a ship collision event by approaching LNGC

LNG release from liquid unloading hoses

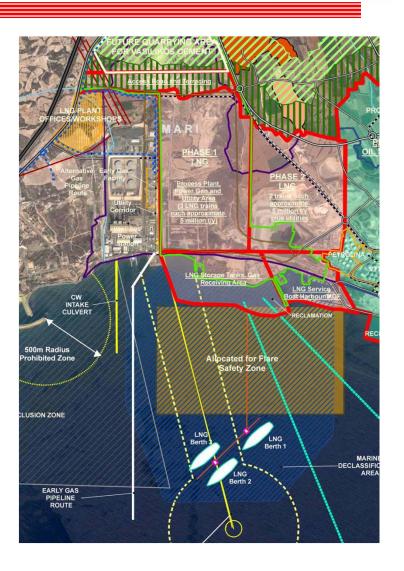
NG release from vapour return hoses

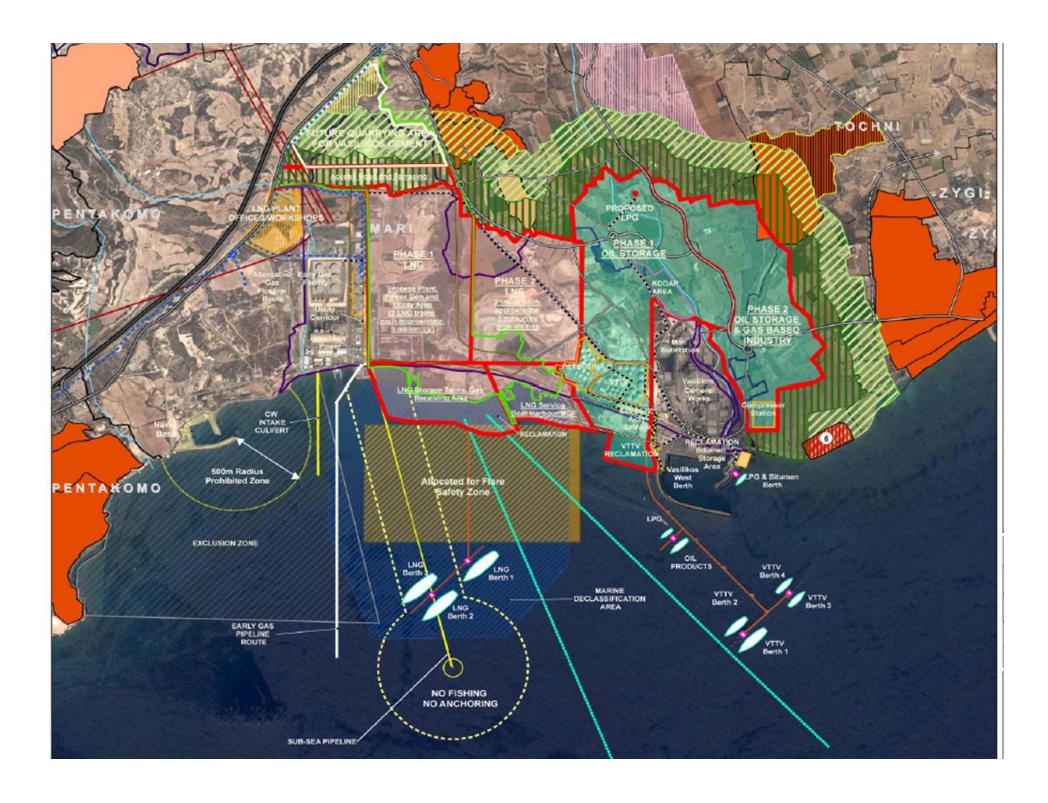
LNG release from cargo distribution header between the LNGC tanks to the cargo manifold

LNG - Project



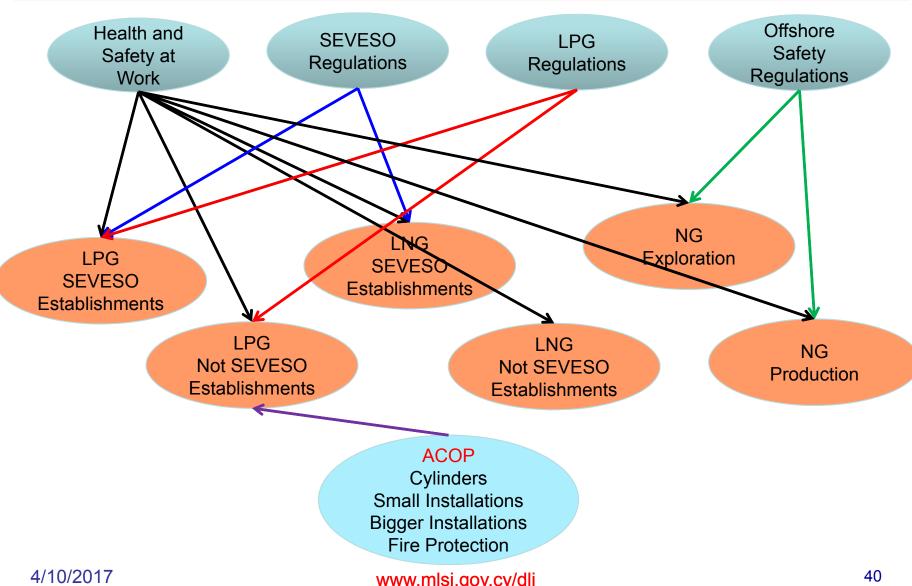
- Phase 1(3 units of 5 million t/y)
- Phase 2(2 units of 5 million t/y)





Legislation







- Siting zones
 - "Deterministic" approach by assessing the extent of impact areas of the worst-case scenario
 - "Probabilistic" approach by assessing the individual risk
- Type of development and level of recipient sensitivity



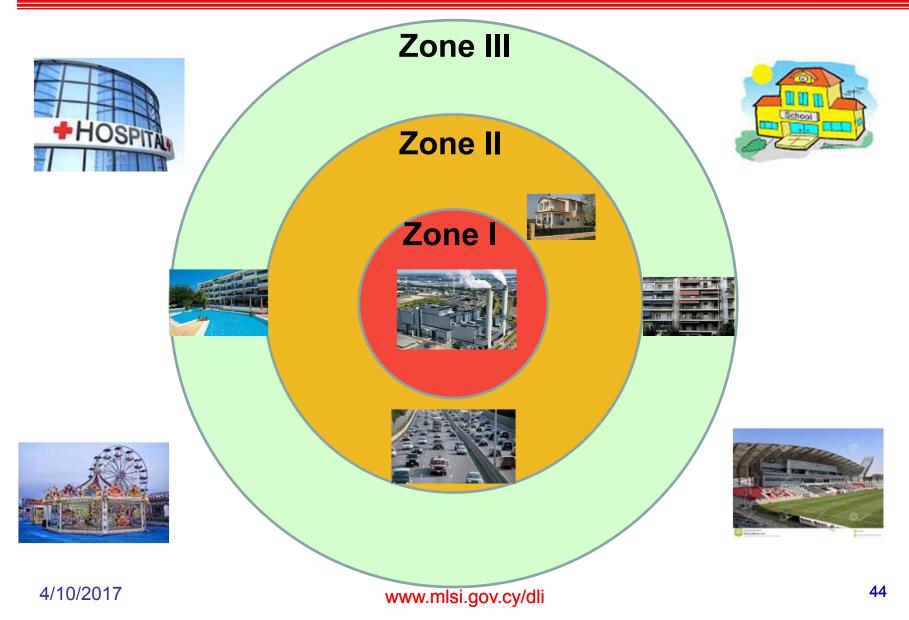
	Impact Zone Limits			
Zone	Thermal Radiation Limits (kW/m²)	Blast Overpressure Limits (mbar)	Toxic Cloud (concentration limit value)	
Zone I	15	350	LC50	
Zone II	6	140	LC1	
Zone III	3	50	IDLH	

4/10/2017



- "Probabilistic" approach
- Siting Zone R1: Individual Risk >10-6/year
- Siting Zone R2: 10⁻⁷<Individual Risk< 10⁻⁶/year
- Siting Zone R3: 10⁻⁸ < Individual Risk < 10⁻⁷/year







Thank you.....

Themistoclis Kyriacou

Τηλ.: 22405631

Fax.: 22663788

E-mail: tkyriacou@dli.mlsi.gov.cy