INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 21009-2

First edition
2006-10-01

Cryogenic vessels — Static vacuum insulated vessels —

Part 2: Operational requirements

Récipients cryogéniques — Récipients fixes isolés sous vide —

Partie 2: Exigences de fonctionnement

Reference number
ISO 21009-2:2006(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 21009-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 220, *Cryogenic vessels*.

ISO 21009 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Cryogenic vessels — Static vacuum insulated vessels*:

— *Part 1: Design, fabrication, inspection and tests*

— *Part 2: Operational requirements*

Cryogenic vessels — Static vacuum insulated vessels —

Part 2: Operational requirements

1 Scope

This part of ISO 21009 specifies operational requirements for static vacuum insulated vessels designed for a maximum allowable pressure of more than 0,5 bar (50 kPa). It may also be used as a guideline for vessels designed for a maximum allowable pressure of less than 0,5 bar (50 kPa).

This part of ISO 21009 applies to vessels designed for cryogenic fluids specified in EN 13458-1 and EN 13458-2.

Static cryogenic vessels are often partly equipped by the manufacturer, but may be installed or re-installed by another party, such as the operator, user or owner. For this reason, some of the scope of this part of ISO 21009, which includes installation, putting into service, inspection, filling, maintenance and emergency procedure, overlaps with EN 13458-1, EN 13458-2 and EN 13458-3.

NOTE For the installation of these vessels, additional requirements can apply; these are defined in specific regulations.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 23208, *Cryogenic vessels — Cleanliness for cryogenic service*

EN 13458-1:2002, *Cryogenic vessels — Static vacuum insulated vessels — Part 1: Fundamental requirements*

EN 13458-2:2002, *Cryogenic vessels — Static vacuum insulated vessels — Part 2: Design, fabrication, inspection and testing*

EN 13458-3:2003, *Cryogenic vessels — Static vacuum insulated vessels — Part 3: Operational requirements*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
putting into service
operation by which a vessel is prepared to be used

NOTE It applies to either a new vessel being used for the first time or an existing vessel being returned to service.

3.2
filling
operation by which a vessel undergoes a prefill check, filling with a cryogenic fluid and an after-fill check

3.3
withdrawal
operation by which the product is taken from a vessel connected to the supply system

3.4
outdoor location
location outside of any building or structure and not enclosed by more than two walls

3.5
underground location
area or room whose ground or floor is on all sides significantly lower than the adjacent ground surfaces

NOTE Installations are to be considered on an individual basis after a suitable and sufficient risk assessment has been carried out.

3.6
safety distance
minimum distance separating a piece of equipment from its inherent hazard that will mitigate the effect of a likely foreseeable incident and prevent a minor incident escalating into a larger incident

NOTE The safety distance will also be determined to provide protection from foreseeable external impact (e.g. roadway, flare) or activities outside the control of the operation (e.g. plant or customer station boundary).

3.7
gas release
escape of gas due to operating conditions, or to malfunctions that cannot be reasonably excluded

NOTE 1 Gas release for operating reasons can be produced, for example, on vent lines and pressure-release lines.

NOTE 2 Gas escape due to malfunctions which cannot be excluded can occur, for example, in the case of overfilling, failure of fittings, loose connections, faulty operation, and leakages.

3.8
vessel
static cryogenic vessel as defined in EN 13458-1

3.9
competent person
person trained and qualified for the tasks specified in this part of ISO 21009

4 Personnel training

Only persons trained for the specific task shall be allowed to install, put into service, fill, handle, operate or maintain the vessel.

The training programme shall include

— normal operating procedures;

— product and hazard identification;

— safe operating limits;

— emergency procedures;

— physical and chemical properties of the vessel's contents and their effects on the human body;

— personnel protective equipment (e.g. safety boots, goggles, gloves).

Training shall be repeated as necessary to ensure that personnel remain competent. A training record shall be maintained which details the information personnel have received.

5 General safety requirements

5.1 General

Identification labels and plates shall not be removed or defaced.

Appropriate warning signs regarding product and operational hazards and personnel protective equipment requirements shall be displayed.

Parts under pressure shall be disconnected only if they have been previously depressurized.

All surfaces which may come in contact with the product shall be kept free from oil and grease. For cleanliness requirements, see ISO 23208.

Leaking valves or connections should be depressurized before rectification. When this is not possible, leaking valves under pressure shall be tightened using suitable tools and procedures. Direct flame or intense heat shall never be used to raise the pressure or de-ice frozen components.

Valve outlets shall be kept clean, dry and free from contaminants.

Vessels and their accessories shall not be modified without proper authorization.

5.2 Safety considerations

In all operations and training, the following safety considerations shall be taken into account.

— Small amounts of cryogenic fluids will produce large volumes of vaporized gas. Spillage of oxygen can result in an oxygen-enriched atmosphere, spillage of other cryogenic fluids can result in an oxygen-deficient atmosphere. Provision is to be made for appropriate measures for this, e.g. ventilation.

— Due to the possibility of cold embrittlement, cryogenic fluids shall not come in contact with materials (metals or plastics) which are not suitable for low temperatures.

— Because of their extremely low temperatures, cryogenic fluids will produce cold burns when coming in contact with the skin. Cold burns can also be produced from contact with uninsulated equipment and pipe.

— Oxygen enrichment due to liquefaction of ambient air can occur on the cold surfaces of uninsulated equipment which contain fluids with a boiling point lower than that of oxygen.

6 Installation

6.1 General requirements

Vessels shall be installed and operated in such a way that employees or third parties are not endangered. Necessary minimum safety distances shall be observed; see also Annex A.

Vessels shall be installed so that the name plate is easily readable.

The installation should allow inspection of vessels on all sides. All vessel controls shall be capable of being operated safely.

Vessels shall be installed in such a way that their filling operation can be carried out safely and easily.

Vessels shall be erected in such a way that no inadmissible misalignment or inclination can occur due to

— the actual foundations;

— the inherent mass of the vessel including its contents;

— external forces, e.g. seismic loads, wind loads.

Gas from pressure-relief devices or vents shall be discharged to a safe place.

Appropriate warning signs regarding product hazards shall be displayed, e.g. in rooms, areas, or on vessels. The operating instructions shall also refer to the properties of the gas.

Vessels shall be installed in locations where there is sufficient ventilation such that the formation of dangerous explosive gas-air mixtures or an oxygen-deficient/-enriched atmosphere is avoided.

Vessels shall be installed in such a way that adequate space is provided for maintenance and cleaning, as well as for emergency cases.

The space for maintenance and cleaning should be at least 0,5 m around the installation.

Vessels shall not be installed in corridors, passages or thoroughfares, generally accessible lobbies, stair-wells or near steps. Vessels should not be installed close to the aforementioned areas if traffic routes, escape routes or accessibility are limited.

Access by unauthorized persons should be prevented.

The area/foundation under vessels, as well as below detachable connections and fittings to the liquid phase of the vessel of oxidizing gases, shall be of non-combustible materials and free of oil, grease and other flammable contaminants.

Consideration shall also be given to the need for similar precautions for liquid-hydrogen or liquid-helium installations where significant air liquefaction may occur around uninsulated equipment.

NOTE To prevent a risk of brittle fracture, consideration should be given to the design temperature of the installation downstream of the installed or fitted vapourizing system and low temperature cut-off systems, if necessary.

6.2 Outdoor installation

Vessels should be installed outdoors.

The drainage of surface water from the place of installation shall be ensured.

On sloping sites, an installation (e.g. a wall) may be necessary to prevent gas from penetrating over the place of installation down into lower rooms, ducts, shafts or air intakes.

Vessels and their components shall be protected against mechanical damage, e.g. by vehicle buffer bars, enclosures, safety distances. The protection of vessel supports against leaking cryogenic fluid should be considered.

6.3 Indoor installation

If reasonable attempts to install the vessel outdoors fail, an indoor installation is permitted. Indoor installation shall comply with the following safety precautions.

The entrance of rooms in which vessels are installed shall be labelled. Reference shall be made to the relevant hazards of the gas.

Rooms shall

— have self-closing doors, where these do not lead directly outside;

— consist of materials which are fire resistant or non-combustible, with the exception of windows and other closures of apertures in external walls;

— be separated from other rooms and have a fire resistance up to 30 min;

— be separated from rooms normally occupied by the public in a gas-tight manner and without any apertures;

— have adequate ventilation — gas release from the trycock valve shall be taken into account when assessing the ventilation requirements.

Precautions/procedures shall be implemented to ensure that personnel entering or within the rooms are not exposed to hazardous atmospheres.

Rooms containing vessels shall not be used in any other way which may be a danger to the vessels due to mechanical effects, fire or explosion.

All fill connections, hose drains, pressure gauges, liquid level gauges, and vents necessary to fill the vessel safely shall be fixed piping to a safe outdoor location. All pressure-relief devices shall be fixed piping to a safe outdoor location. All piping shall be compatible for the appropriate liquid and gaseous service and designed with no restrictions that affect the safe operation of the vessel.

All pressure-relief devices shall be designed for indoor service.

In rooms, there shall be no

— air intake openings for the ventilation of other rooms;

— open ducts;

— duct inlets unprotected against the ingress of gas;

— open shafts;

— openings to lower rooms.

6.4 Safety distances

The minimum safety distances are not intended to provide protection against catastrophic events or major releases, which should be addressed by other means to reduce their frequency and/or consequences to an acceptable level.

Included in safety distances are

— distance between the vessel and neighbouring installations, buildings or public roads, in order to protect the vessel from any damage, such as heating as a result of fire or mechanical damage;

— distance between the vessel and an object outside the installation which has to be protected from the effects of a gas release arising from normal operation.

These distances are measured from those points on a vessel from which, in the normal course of operation, a release of product can occur, e.g. vent point, fill connection, flanges and other mechanical joints.

The safety distance is the distance, outside of which,

— in the case of flammable gases, danger through formation of an explosive atmosphere is eliminated, i.e. the lower explosive limit (LEL) is not exceeded;

— in the case of inert and oxidizing gases, danger from oxygen deficiency or enrichment is eliminated.

The minimum safety distances defined in Annex A are based on experience and calculation of minor releases.

The safety distances may be reduced if a suitable and sufficient risk assessment is completed and documented by the owner/operator.

7 Inspection

7.1 General

The tests and inspections shall be carried out by a competent person.

7.2 Inspection before putting into service

The inspection consists in

— checking the markings;

— checking the completeness of the handover documents;

— checking the equipment;

— checking the installation.

7.3 Marking and labelling

7.3.1 General

Marks may either be stamped on the vessel or on a durable information plate permanently attached to the vessel. Labels attached to the vessel shall be indicated in an adherent and clearly visible manner, e.g. painting, stick-on labels or equivalent.

Additional markings and labels are permitted, provided that they do not obscure or create confusion with specified markings and labels required by this part of ISO 21009.

7.3.2 Marking

Marking shall be in accordance with EN 13458-1.

7.3.3 Labelling

The following shall be affixed to the vessel:

— a flow sheet denoting operation;

— an unshortened identification of the fluid which is in the vessel, preferably with the requirements of the UN Model Regulation;

— danger labels associated with the fluid;

— phone number which may be used in case of emergency.

7.4 Handover documents

In addition to the manufacturer's documentation, where necessary the vessel shall be accompanied by vessel-specific documents and instructions for all items supplied, covering

— operations;

— auxiliary equipment;

— inspection records.

As appropriate, these documents shall be retained by the owner or user of the vessel.

The user shall have appropriate operating instructions available. Such instructions may be attached to the vessel in a permanent manner.

7.5 Equipment

Perform the following equipment checks, when related to safe operation of the vessel.

— Check devices against overpressure for availability, appropriate choice and setting, appropriate arrangement, safe venting location and, in so far as possible, for performance/correct operation.

— Check measuring devices for their availability and appropriate choice in respect of the suitability of the measuring range and, in so far as possible, for performance/correct operation.

— Check shut-off devices for availability, appropriate choice and arrangement in respect of pressure and temperature and, in so far as possible, for performance/correct operation.

— Check other fittings (e.g. fill couplings, gauges and controlling devices), in particular with regard to the medium to be supplied and vented; and where these are automatically driven or controlled, also their performance in the event of a power cut or loss of pneumatic supply. As a minimum, coupling types for oxidizing and non-oxidizing products should be different.

The vessel's connections shall be tested for leak-tightness before putting into service.

7.6 Periodic inspection

7.6.1 General

No external or internal degradation mechanism is reasonably foreseeable on the inner vessel because of the nature of cryogenic fluids, their temperatures, the metallic materials of construction used, and the fact that the inner vessel is inside an evacuated outer jacket.

Therefore, no in-service inspection of the inner vessel or the inside surface of the outer jacket is required.

NOTE Corrosion allowance on surfaces in contact with the operating fluid or exposed to the vacuum interspace between the inner vessel and the outer jacket as well as inspection openings is not provided in the inner vessel or on the outer jacket.

7.6.2 Inspections

The periodic inspection shall consist of

— an external visual inspection of the vessel and equipment;

— functional check of valves;

— leak tests under operating conditions;

— assessment of any changes of the operational conditions of the installation and its surroundings;

— assessment of the vacuum between inner vessel and outer jacket.

Vacuum measurement should only be performed when the thermal performance is deficient as noted by vessel operation.

The tests shall be carried out by a competent person.

The inspection intervals shall be determined by the competent person after considering local regulations, the operating conditions and the recommendations of the manufacturer, but should typically not exceed five years The inspection shall be recorded.

NOTE For the re-inspection intervals, only the year of the date of the next inspection need be considered.

7.7 Inspection of pressure-relief devices

7.7.1 General

The examinations and the inspection intervals shall be determined by the competent person according to the local regulations and operating conditions, taking into consideration the recommendations of the manufacturer. Recommended inspection intervals are given in Table 1.

Table 1 — Examination/inspection intervals

Type of pressure-relief device	Putting into service	Yearly	5 years	10 years
Pilot operated	7.7.2	7.7.4	—	—
Reclosable	7.7.3	—	7.7.4	7.7.4
Thermal reclosable	7.7.2	—	7.7.3	7.7.4
Non-reclosable	7.7.2	—	7.7.3	7.7.5

Material properties, corrosion by the medium or from the outside, and possible plugging shall be considered. An alternative to the performance test of the pressure-relief devices is to replace them. The inspections shall be carried out by a competent person.

NOTE Inspection intervals may exceed five years if system and equipment performance tests demonstrate proper functionality.

Where redundancy is provided, the inspection intervals may be extended in agreement with a competent person.

7.7.2 Certificates and marking

The certificates and marking or manufacturer's declaration/data shall be examined by a competent person for the following:

— conformity with drawings, specifications, type approval, as appropriate;

— identification, type approval/marking;

— suitability (fluids, size, temperature, pressure, setting).

7.7.3 Visual inspection

The visual inspection shall include a check of certificates and markings in accordance with 7.7.2.

Within the visual inspection, the following should be checked:

— general condition;

— installation/orientation;

— leak tightness;

— vent location;

— unobstructed discharge piping.

7.7.4 Performance test

The performance test shall include a visual inspection in accordance with 7.7.3. In addition, within the performance test the following parameters should be checked:

— set pressure;

— lift/stroke;

— leak tightness.

The inspection may be made with the valve installed or on the test bench. The results of the tests shall be recorded and kept at least until the next inspection.

7.7.5 Changing bursting discs (inner vessel)

The changing shall include a visual inspection in accordance with 7.7.3. Non-reclosable pressure-relief devices should be replaced.

8 Putting into service

This operation shall follow a written procedure and the results of the steps involved should be recorded (e.g. in a check list). Such lists should be retained by the operating company.

The vessel and accessories shall be checked in accordance with 7.2 and 7.5.

The vessel shall be purged with an appropriate gas until the gas emerging from the vessel is sufficiently dry and pure.

The vessel shall be cooled down according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Steps shall be taken to avoid uncontrolled pressure rise due to rapid liquid evaporation.

9 Filling

Prior to filling the condition of the vessel shall be checked, especially the

— data plate/product identification label;

— correct coupling for the product;

— condition of coupling and hose (not damaged, dirty, excessively iced).

The fill hose should be purged. Depending on the type of vessel, it may be filled by volume or by mass to the level the vessel is designed for, taking into account product density. The necessary measuring equipment shall be in good working order and within the calibration period where required.

If there is no residual pressure in the vessel prior to filling, it should be purged to remove possible contaminants.

If the vessel is warm, it should be cooled down gradually according to manufacturer's recommendations. Carbon dioxide vessels shall be pressurized to at least 5 bar (500 kPa) with gaseous carbon dioxide before filling with liquid.

The purity of the residual product in the vessel shall be analysed and recorded where required by specification. Where the purity of the residual product is outside specification, the vessel should be purged until it meets specification.

After filling the vessel, mass or level of contents and pressure shall be checked and, if necessary, the vessel should be vented to reach the level required by specification.

If required by specification, the vessel contents shall be analysed and recorded.

It shall be checked that all filling valves are closed, that no cold spots have developed and that valves, piping and fittings are free from leaks.

10 Taking out of service

This operation shall follow a written procedure and the results of the steps involved should be recorded. If the vessel is intended for further service, such records should be retained by the owner company.

The procedure shall include the following:

— emptying of the vessel and depressurizing to a positive pressure not greater than 2 bar (200 kPa);

— checking of the process by monitoring pressure and mass, if necessary verifying that no line is obstructed;

— giving due consideration to the properties of the product involved.

If the vessel is intended to be put into service again later, the following additional points shall be considered:

— the purging of the vessel and all piping and accessories with inert gas;

— if the vessel is to be transported or stored, protective caps should be fitted on all open connections;

— when in store, a slight positive pressure of dry inert gas shall be maintained in the vessel and the vessel shall be labelled accordingly.

If the vessel is to be scrapped, it shall be purged with inert gas and labelled accordingly. Product identification labels shall be removed and nameplates rendered unusable.

11 Maintenance and repair

Maintenance is required to ensure that equipment remains in a safe condition. The responsibility for the maintenance and repair shall be established between the contracting parties (e.g. owner, user, filler). Following maintenance, the vessel shall comply with the current approval documentation.

The issue of work permits shall be considered e.g. for hot work, modifications, works on electrical equipment and confined space entry.

Before entering the inner vessel, all hazards related to confined spaces, e.g. oxygen enrichment/deficiency or flammability by hazards, shall have been considered and documented.

Maintenance generally comprises

— checking the condition of the vessel, piping and accessories;

— checking the operability of valves;

— minor repairs, e.g. changing of seals;

— cleaning external surfaces.

Maintenance operations shall only be carried out by personnel trained for the task.

Equipment shall not be taken out of service for repair until pressure has been released or adequately isolated and depressurized.

Any leakage shall be rectified promptly and in a safe manner. Original spare parts should be used. If this is not possible, the suitability of the spare part shall be approved by a competent person.

Modifications in design, materials and equipment or repairs shall be approved by a competent person and documentation updated accordingly (see also EN 13458-1 and EN 13458-2).

Hot work (welding, soldering, heat treatment and heating, etc.) shall be carried out to the same procedures (fabrication, qualification of personnel, testing, certification, etc.) as during manufacture.

If at any time it is necessary to break the seal for adjustment of a pressure-relief valve, the valve shall be removed from service until it has been reset and sealed. Any adjustment necessary shall be made by the manufacturer or other companies having competent personnel and adequate facilities for the repair, adjustment and testing of such valves.

The organization making such adjustment shall attach a permanent tag with the setting, capacity and date to the pressure-relief valve.

Where repair or modification which may have affected the integrity of the vessel has been carried out, the vessel shall be inspected and tested in accordance with EN 13458-2.

The test shall be carried out by a competent person.

Vessels shall be internally clean, dry and free from particulate matter and contaminants; vessels for oxidizing fluids shall be free from oil and grease.

Vessels containing CO_2 shall be depressurized using a written procedure. Liquid-CO_2 vessels that have lost pressure shall be repressurized using a written procedure. The material properties of the vessel and applied stresses shall be considered.

12 Additional requirements for flammable gases

12.1 General

Vessels shall be installed and operated in such a way that employees or third parties are not endangered. Necessary safety distances shall be observed (see also Annex A).

Precautions shall be taken when approaching a leak as the product may ignite and produce a flame. Products such as hydrogen require specific care as the flame is invisible.

Care should be taken in the choice of personnel clothing, to protect as much as possible against static charges and flames. Electrically conductive footwear shall be worn.

When under pressure, leaking valves or connections shall only be tightened using suitable tools (e.g. non-sparking tools) and procedures.

12.2 Electrical equipment

All equipment used and installed within the boundary of the installation shall be in accordance with the requirements of the hazardous area classification.

All electrical component installation and grounding shall be inspected by a competent person to ensure local regulations are satisfied.

In the classified areas, personnel shall not be permitted to carry sources of flames or non-approved electrical equipment. Consideration should be given also to all electrical equipment, e.g. mobile phones, radio transmitters.

12.3 Grounding (earthing) system

All parts of the installation shall be bonded to ensure electrical continuity.

Major items of equipment such as the tank and vent stack shall be bonded directly to the earth point and not rely upon the piping as a means to earth.

Installations for flammable gases shall be earthed in accordance with national regulations. Consideration shall be given to the need for lightning protection.

Earthing can be done via

— separate earthing wires	diverter resistance $\leqslant 2\ \Omega$
— foundation earthing, ground earthing, combined use of earthing	diverter resistance $\leqslant 10\ \Omega$
— installation on earth without intermediate insulation	diverter resistance $\leqslant 10^6\ \Omega$

(only permissible for diverting electrostatic charge)

For transferring processes between several installations or between static vessels and transportable vessels, equalizing of the electrical potentials is necessary.

Fixing points for the earthing connection of the earthing cable of the transportable vessel shall be installed outside the explosion zone. They may be inside the explosion zone if the earthing cable has been fitted with suitably protected, explosion-proof earthing connections.

12.4 Installation

Vessels for flammable gases shall not be installed indoors.

Vessels for flammable gases shall have adequate distance between each other and any other vessels to allow access for fire-fighting.

In the case of cylindrical vessels, an adequate distance is half the diameter of the vessel, but at least 1 m.

The ground in the area of connections and fittings shall be such that escaping fluid cannot penetrate it, or collect in dangerous quantities.

Special layout of the ground is not required if the connections including the fittings on the liquid phase — with the exception of the process measuring and control lines — have no detachable connections.

All vent pipes, including pressure-relief devices and purging valves, shall be connected to a vent line (stack).

The vent line shall ensure a safe venting. It may not issue at a point where a build-up of gas might be possible, for example under the eaves of buildings.

The collection of water, including condensate, in the vent line (stack) shall be prevented.

In explosion zones, there shall only be constructions and installations which serve for the operation of the vessels.

Works and service roads and tracks are included in such installations.

Only vehicles which serve the operation of the vessels shall travel on such traffic routes.

Vehicles with combustion engines or non-explosion-proof electrical equipment shall not travel in explosion zones, unless a dangerous explosive atmosphere can reasonably be excluded.

The design of the vessel support structure shall take into consideration the possibility of fire impingement. Appropriate precautions shall be taken, e.g. installation design, thermal insulation, fire-fighting methods.

In the storage areas for flammable gases, there shall be systems for warning in case of fire or risk of explosion.

In the area of storage tanks for flammable gases with a capacity of more than 50 t, an easily visible wind direction indicator should be installed, e.g. a wind sock. If due to the nature of the installation a local wind direction indicator is not practical, the wind direction may be indicated centrally at the appropriate point for the emergency service, e.g. the works fire brigade.

In installations where the storage capacity exceeds 50 t, which are not occupied by personnel during operation or are not regularly checked, automatic systems shall be in use for detecting and signalling fires or the risk of explosion, e.g. gas warning systems connected to a permanently manned position, e.g. control room.

In these areas, there shall be an emergency shut-down system, with easily accessible signalling to a permanently manned position. With the emergency shut-down systems, it shall be possible to block off the connecting pipes between vessels and other parts of the installation, so that no additional dangers arise. On vessels with a capacity of more than 5 t, a remote-controlled shut off valve shall be fitted before or after the first manual shut off valve connected to the liquid phase of the filling and supply pipes.

A non-return valve may be built in the filling line instead of the remote-controlled shut off valve.

12.5 Filling

Before starting the transfer, the earthing conductor shall be connected, the integrity of the grounding system shall be checked against obvious damage, and the filling hose(s) shall be purged free of air and impurities.

12.6 Maintenance, repair and taking out of service

Where maintenance and repair work requires the system to be inerted, as well as when taking out of service, a purging with inert gas shall be carried out until the concentration of flammable gas is below 50 % of the lower explosive limit.

13 Emergency equipment/procedures

Emergency procedures shall be prepared to cover fire or any other hazardous events, e.g. spills, which can occur. Emergency procedures should be prepared in conjunction with the emergency services and local conditions should be considered.

The procedure should consider

— the properties of the cryogenic fluids;

— the quantities involved;

— the local topography;

— the design and equipment of the vessel.

The procedure should include

— listing of emergency equipment required;

— nomination of back-up personnel/organizations for managing emergencies, and procedures for contacting them both during and outside working hours;

— immediate self-help actions required (shut down, sounding alarms, evacuation from the area, summoning help, etc).

The procedures should be readily available to all personnel involved, regularly practised, and checked periodically to ensure that they are up to date.

For oxidizing and flammable fluids, a fire-fighting system shall be provided. The type and quantity of the fire-fighting equipment, depending on the size of the installation, should be discussed with the fire authorities.

As a minimum, it shall consist of one suitable fire extinguisher for the surroundings. If water is used to keep equipment cool in the event of fire, it should not be sprayed near relief-device vents because of the potential danger of plugging vents with ice.

NOTE For emergency procedure, see ERI-Cards, (Emergency Response Intervention Cards), TREMcards (TRansport EMergency cards) and MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheet).

Annex A
(informative)

Safety distances

Table A.1 gives the safety distances based on experiences and calculation of minor release.

Table A.1 — Safety distances

Type of exposure	Safety distances (m)				
	Inert fluids	Oxidizing fluids		Flammable fluids	
	Vessel capacity	Vessel capacity		Liquid H_2	Others
				Vessel capacity	
	$\leqslant$ 175 m^3	$\leqslant$ 50 t	$\leqslant$ 200 t	$\leqslant$ 5 t	$\leqslant$ 50 t
Site boundary, vehicle parking areas, public road/railway line	3	5	8	8	5
Areas where open flames, smoking or sources of ignition are permitted	3	5	8	8	5
Stocks of solid combustible materials, e.g. timber, including wooden buildings and structures	3	5	8	8	5
Pits, ducts, surface water drains, openings of systems below ground level	3	5	8	8	5
Offices, canteens and areas where employees/visitors are likely to congregate	3	5	8	15	5
Compressor/ventilator air intakes, fuel gas vents	3	5	8	15	5
Bulk flammable fluids	3	5	8	8	5
Overhead electric power cables	—	—	—	10	10

For larger volumes/masses of products in the vessel, the safety distances shall be determined by a specific hazard study.

ICS 23.020.40

Price based on 14 pages