# MOL Plc's PB emergency transloading unit

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Árpád Mórocza FER Fire Brigade



# **History of FER**

- 1963 governmental fire brigade in Százhalombatta
- 1995 January 1 FER Fire Brigade Százhalombatta
- 1995 July 1 TMM Ltd.
  Tiszaújváros
- 2009 January 1 FER Fire Brigade Komárom
- 2009 July 1 FER Fire Brigade Algyő
- 2013 November 1 TMM Ltd. merges into FER
- 2014 January 1 FER takes over the operation of Fire
   Brigades in Szajol and Csepel
   Base Depots.









## Antecedents

- In 2011 authority initiation was issued to MOL Plc. for the procurement of an equipment applicable for emergency transloading of liquefied gases.
- The unit was prepared by the end of 2013
- After several successful tests the unit has been put in readiness in 2014





# Main elements & layout of the unit





# Main elements





### Pump

- Capacity: 30 m<sup>3</sup>/hour
- Sliding vane type
- Portable
- 70 m cable
- EX proof
- Weight: 700 kg

### Compressor

- Capacity: 58 m<sup>3</sup>/hour
- Portable
- 70 m cable
- EX proof
- Weight: 600 kg



# Main elements



### Flare

- Capacity: 3.000 kg/hour
- Portable
- Height: 5 m





# Gas detectors7 pcs



### Generator and control unit

- Generator: 60 kVA
- Control unit:
  - Evaluates the data sent from the detectors
  - In case of emergency automatically stops<sup>7</sup> the unit

# **Operating modes**

### 3+1 different possibilities for the operation:



- **Pump operation**: Liquid phase discharged by pump; the two tank's gas phases connected with hoses for providing a close system.
- **Compressor operation**: Gas phase of the injured tank pressurized; the two tank's liquid phases connected with hoses.
- **Combined operation**: The compressor and the pump are used simultaneously. That's the fastest and safest mode.
  - **+1: Flare operation**: Not a real transloading process. In this case, the tank's load is burned in a safe way, using a flare.



### Structure of MOL Joint Team Incident Command



Fire-Fighters' backup provided by local professional Fire Brigade



# Case study of Miskolc' railway tanker incident



# The incident

### Scene:

 Miskolc, Northern Hungary, sorting railway depot

### Date:

• 2015 April 2

### Involved vehicles:

- 3 pcs LPG rail tank car (RTC)
  Transported material:
- UN 1965; Hydrocarbon gas mixtures, liquefied / appr. 50 tons / RTC

### What happened?

During sorting the RTCs, due to a failed switching, 1 RTC derailed and turned over, 2 other RTCs also derailed, and hit the first one.
 No leakages, no personal injuries!



### The main problem

- The RTC's mantle is far too weak to bear the weight of a fully loaded LPG tank while being recovered.
- As a result the turned-over RTC has to be emptied first.



# "To do list"

- De-energize the overhead cables
- Stop the railway traffic
- Check for leaks (gas detection)
- Re-rail the 2 RTCs, and remove them from scene
- Discharge the turnedover RTC's load into an empty, inertized RTC
- Lift up, re-rail, and if possible, tow the damaged RTC to Tiszaújváros (refinery)





### Responders

- Professional fire-fighters of B-A-Z County Directorate for Disaster Management
- Ambulances of the National Ambulance Service
- Experts of MOL Plc.
- Experts of MÁV Plc. (railway company)
- Experts of Petrolszolg Ltd. (MOL SSC)
- Fire-fighters of FER Fire Brigade Ltd.

# **Specialties**

### Flanged couplers:

 There was not enough room to fit the transloading hoses, so two 90<sup>o</sup> elbows were manufactured.



Changing the "liquid" and "vapour" side's couplings





# Conclusions

- The transloading system was helpful.
- No injuries, no leakages, no fire, no explosion, no pollution.
- Operation of the system was smooth and successful (the RTC was transloaded, then re-railed with a heavy rail crane )
- Cooperation of various teams was





### Raison d'étre: proven!

### Thank you for your attention!



