# Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Wood Pellet Facilities











#### **Combustible Dust**

Does your company or firm process any of these products or materials in powdered form?

If your company or firm processes any of these products or materials, there is potential for a "Combustible Dust" explosion.

Agricultural Products
Egg white
Milk, powdered
Milk, nonfat, dry
Soy flour
Starch, corn
Starch, rice
Starch, wheat
Sugar

Sugar Sugar, mlik Sugar, beet Taploca Whey Wood flour

Agricultural Dusts
Alfaifa
Apple
Beet root
Carrageen
Carrot
Cocoa bean dust
Cocoa powder
Coconut shell dust
Coffee dust
Corn meal
Cornstarch

Cotton

Cottonseed Garillo powder: Gluten Grass dust Green coffee Hops (malted): Lemon peel dust Lemon pulp Linseed Locust bean ourn Malt Oat flour Oat grain dust Olive pellets. Onlon powder Parsley (dehydrated) Peach. Peanut meal and skins Post: Poteto. Poteto flour. Potato starch Rew vucce seed dust. Rice dust Rice flour Rice starch Rye flour

Soybean dust
Spice dust
Spice powder
Sugar (10x)
Sunflower
Sunflower seed dust
Tea
Tobacco blend
Tomato
Walnut dust
Wheat flour
Wheat grain dust
Wheat starch
Xanthan gum

Carbonaceous Dusts Charcoal, activated Charcoal, wood Coal, bituminous Coke, petroleum Lampblack Lignite Pest, 22%Ho Soot, pine Cellulose Cellulose pulp Cork

Com

Chemical Dusts
Adipic acid
Anthraquinone
Ascorbic acid
Calcium acetate
Calcium stearate
Carboxy-methylcellulose
Dextrin
Lactose
Lead stearate
Methyl-cellulose
Paraformaldehyde
Sodium ascorbate
Sodium stearate
Sulfur

Metal Dusts Aluminum Bronze Iron carbonyl Magnesium Zino

Plastic Dusts (poly) Acrylamide (poly) Acrylonitrile (poly) Ethylene (low-pressure process)

Epoxy resin Melamine resin Melamine, molded (phenol-cellulose) Melamine, molded (wood flour and mineral filled phenolformaldehyde) (poly) Methyl scrylate (poly) Methyl scrylate. emulsion polymer Phenolic resin (poly) Propylene Terpene-phenol resin Ures-formsidehyde/ cellulose, molded (poly) Vinyl acetate/ ethylené copolymer. (poly) Vinyl alcohol. (poly) Vinyl butyral (poly) Vinyl chloride/ ethylene Minyl acetylene suspension oppólymer. (poly) Vinyl chloride/ vinyi acetylene. emulsion. copolymer



Semolina

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

U.S. Department of Labor

www.osha.gov • (800) 321-OSHA • TTY (877) 889-5627

#### **Wood Dust**

- The smaller the particles the more dangerous
  - Particle size of 420 microns or less

(NFPA Code 664)

- Minimum explosible dust concentration
  - 60 grams per cubic meter

(R.K. Eckhoff, Dust Explosions in the Process Industries)



#### Fire Hazards in Collectors

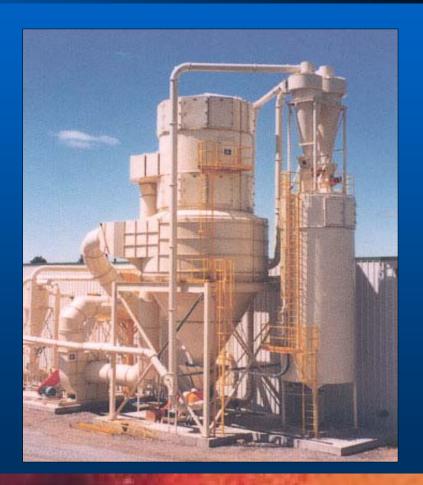
"If combustible dusts are collected, there is a fire... hazard in the collector, regardless of the bag construction."

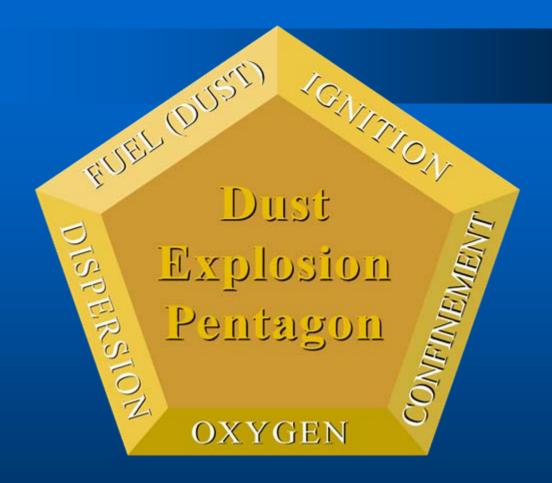
- Factory Mutual



## The Explosion Hazard

- Dust collectors
- Cyclones
- Dust bins





© Factory Mutual Insurance Company. Used with permission. All rights reserved.

## Recipe for an Explosion

- Dust = fuel
- Airflow = oxygen
- Airborne dust/material = dispersion
- Collector = confinement
- Spark/ember = ignition source

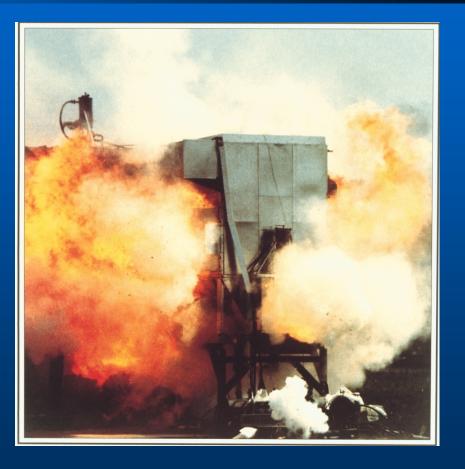


## Ignition Sources

 Sparks from normal Manufacturing Processes

#### Particularly:

- Drying
- Hammer milling





"Rotary Dryers shall have automatic spark detection and extinguishing systems installed between the dryer drum and downstream material handling equipment, such as cyclones or wind boxes."

-NFPA 664 8.6.2.2 2007 Edition

Reprinted with permission from NFPA 664. Copyright © 2005, National Fire Protection Association.



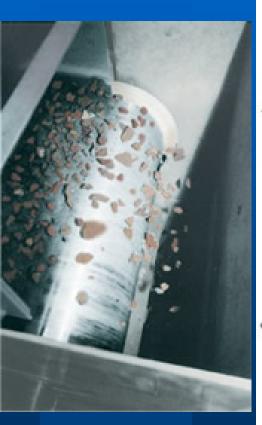


"Unless the particulate size reduction equipment is strictly dedicated to handling green material or is pressurized with steam, it shall be considered a highfrequency ignition source."

-NFPA 664 8.4.1.1 2007 Edition

Reprinted with permission from NFPA 664. Copyright © 2005, National Fire Protection Association.

## Industrial Magnets







"Foreign material shall be removed from the process material feed into all particulate size reduction equipment by permanent magnet or self-cleaning electromagnet-type magnetic separators, or by pneumatic separators, or by both."

-NFPA 664 8.4.2.2.2 2007 Edition

Reprinted with permission from NFPA 664. Copyright © 2005, National Fire Protection Association.

## Other Ignition Sources

- Overheated Pellets
- Overheated Bearings
- Material Handling Fan Blades
- Human Error



## Typical Reasons to Implement a Protection System:

- Increase Workplace Safety
- Protect Equipment and Facilities
- Minimize or Eliminate Downtime
- Comply with Regulations or Codes
- Meet Insurance Requirements

## Spark Detection and Extinguishing Systems

Introduced in the United States in the mid 70s.

Concept: Prevent the event by eliminating the potential ignition source.

## System Components

Control Panel



## System Components

Infrared Detectors

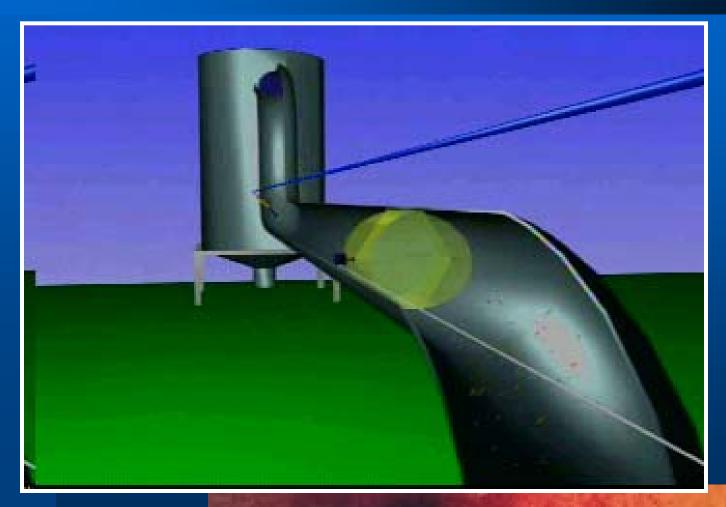


## System Components

Extinguishing Assembly



## Spark Detection & Extinguishing



## Advantages of the System

- Rapid detection
- Fast suppression
- Minimize/eliminate downtime and clean up
- Cost Effective
- Flexible

### Flexibility allows the system to:

- Sound remote alarms
- Shut down equipment
- Trip Deluge Valves
- Divert Burning Material
- Utilize various types of detectors

#### Additional Detectors:

- Flame Detectors
- Heat Detectors
- Daylight Detectors
- Smoke Detectors
- Manual Release Stations

#### **Abort Gates**

- High speed reaction
- Used for diversion and isolation

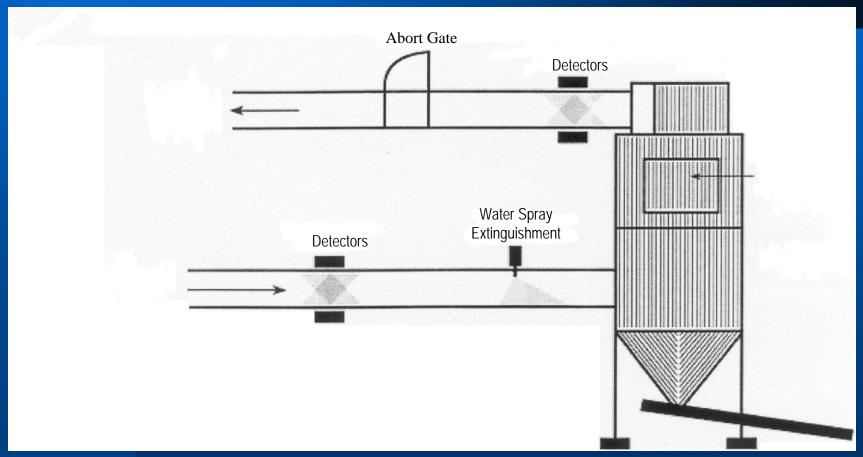
Specified by NFPA 664 & 654



## **Abort Gates**



## The Basic Spark Detection and Extinguishing System for a Single Air Material Separator



- NFPA Code 654 Reprinted with permission from NFPA 654. Copyright © 2005, National Fire Protection Association.

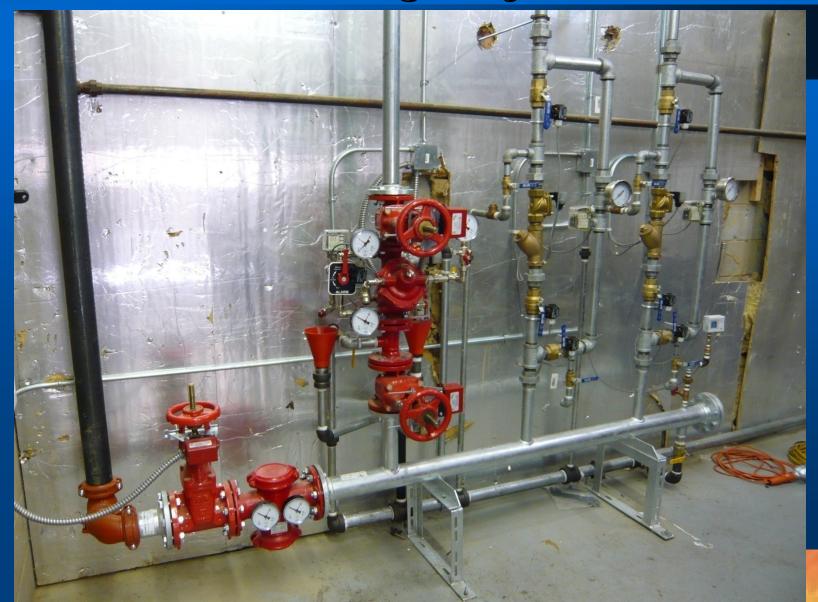
## Detection on Drop Chute



## Back Draft Dampers



## Water Deluge Systems



#### Other Protection Measures

Explosion Suppression Systems

Explosion Venting

### Proper Safety Measures

- Practice good housekeeping
- Eliminate dust build-up
- Maintain sufficient air velocity in ducts
- Perform preventative maintenance



#### **Ensure Optimum System Reliability**

Periodic maintenance

Regular system

testing



### Major Relevant Publications

#### NFPA Codes

- 664 Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Wood Processing and Working Facilities
- 654 Standard for the Prevention of Fire & Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids
- 69 Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems
- 68 Standard on Explosion Protection by Deflagration Venting

## Major Relevant Publications FM Global

- Data Sheet 7-73
   Dust Collectors & Collection Systems
- Data Sheet 7-76
   Prevention & Mitigation of Combustible Dust Explosions & Fires
- Data Sheet 7-10
   Wood Processing & Woodworking Facilities

### Management Involvement:

- System Design
- Equipment Specification and Procurement
- System Layout
- Installation
- Training of Personnel
- Operating Policies and Procedures
- Maintenance Scheduling

## THANK YOU!

