

European Hydrogen Safety Panel (EHSP)

Statistics, lessons learnt and recommendations from the analysis of HIAD 2.0 database

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European Hydrogen Safety Panel (EHSP)

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This presentation follows that of Pietro Moretto (JRC) about HIAD



It will also refer to the following document covered in the presentation by

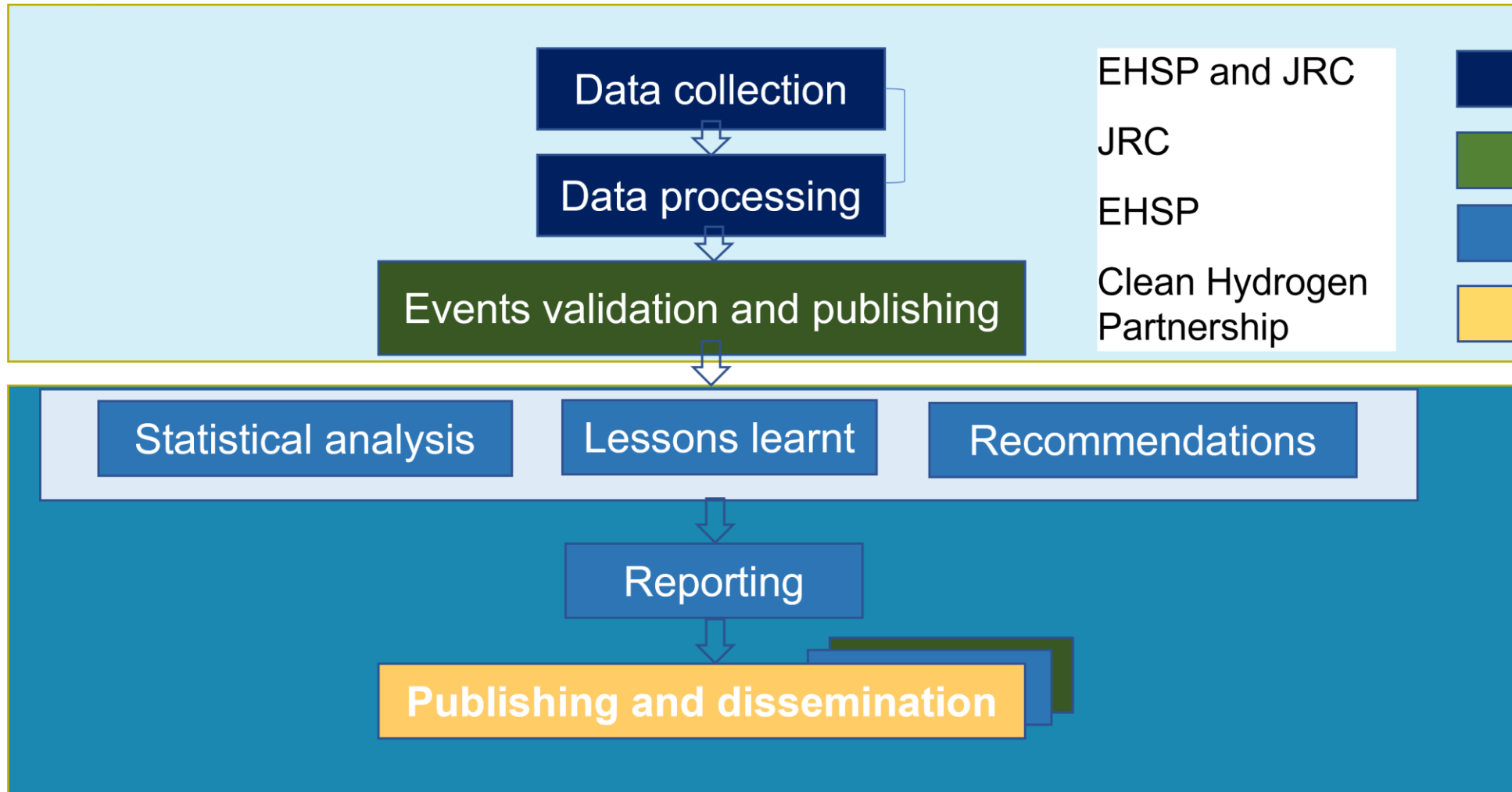
Dr. Elena Vyazmina

Chapter 3 of “Safety planning and management in EU hydrogen and fuel cells projects - guidance document”, EHSP, 21 September 2021.

<https://www.fch.europa.eu/page/european-hydrogen-safety-panel>



Overview of the data collection and assessment process



The methodology



Severity: European scale of industrial accidents

<https://www.aria.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/European-scale-of-incidents.pdf>



Quantities of hydrogen involved (Seveso threshold or the amount of hydrogen involved)



Human consequences (fatalities, injured with hospitalisation, slightly injured)



Economic consequences (property damage or economic cost)



Nature: Explosion, fire, unignited release, near miss



Two groups of cause categories



System design, material, manufacturing, and installation



Job factors, individual/human factors, and safety management system factors



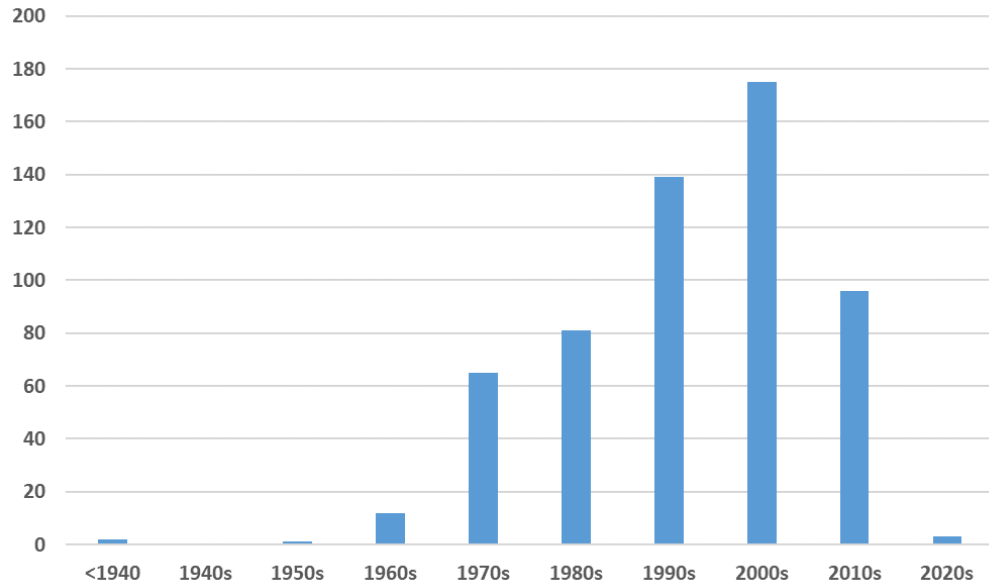
Recommendations (based on EHSP safety principles)

https://www.fch.europa.eu/sites/default/files/Safety_Planning_for_Hydrogen_and_Fuel_Cell_Projects_Release1p31_2019_0705.pdf

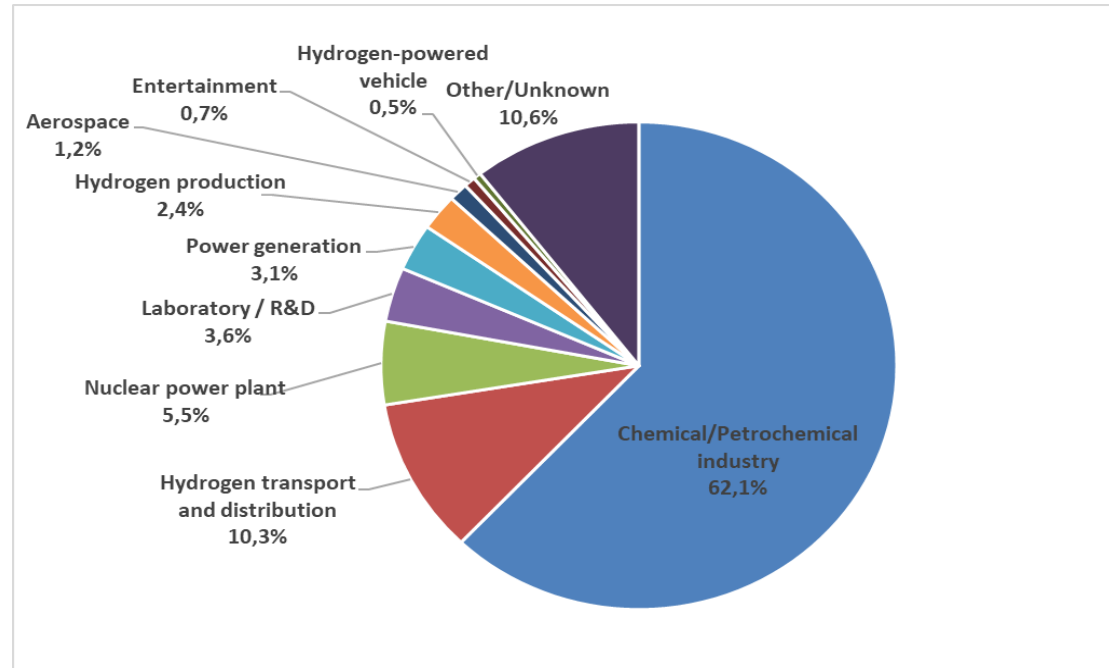
Results from the statistics analysis (1)

The analysis reported here is based on the 706 incidents, which were in the database as of May 2021.

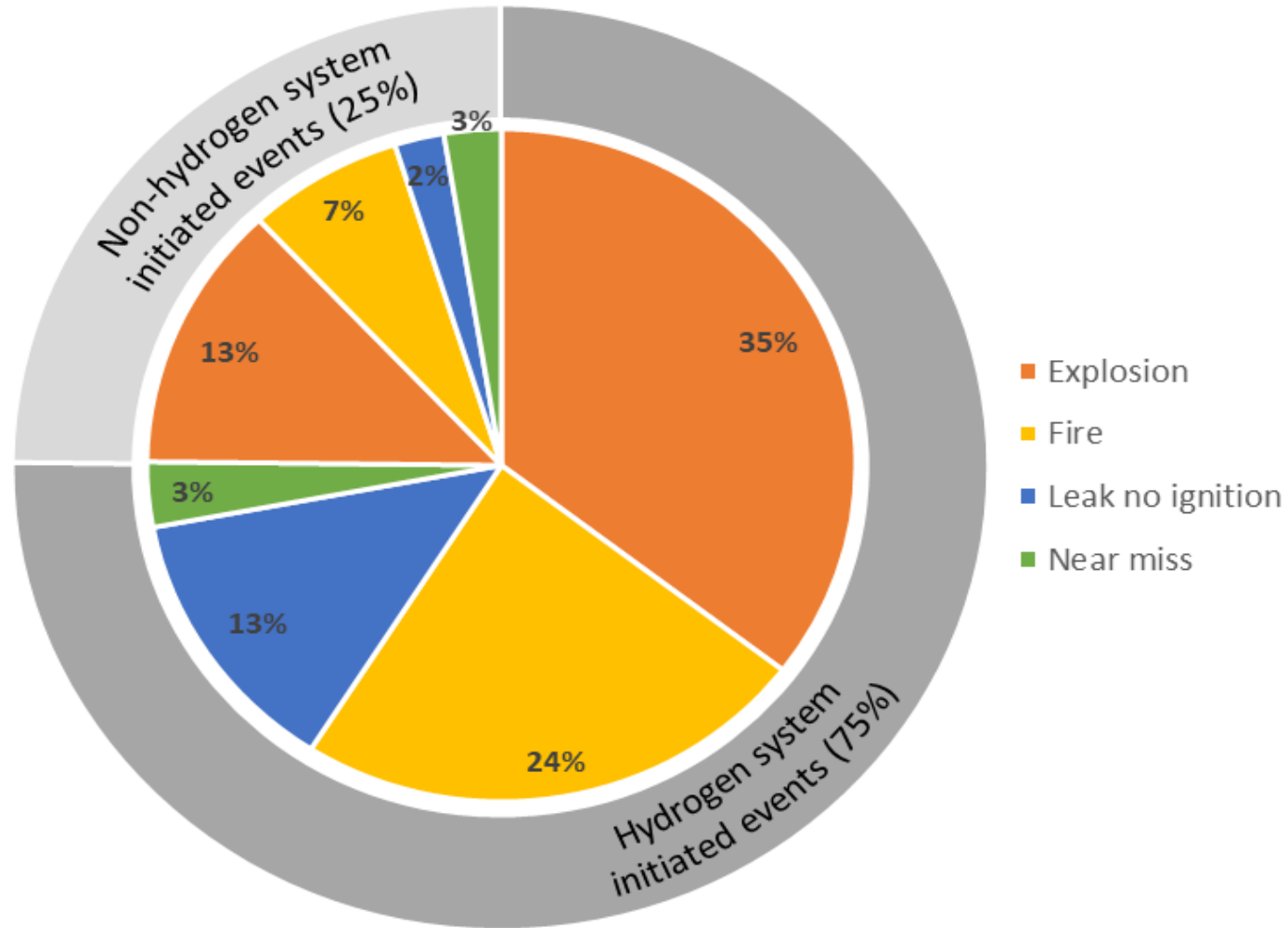
Years



Industrial sectors

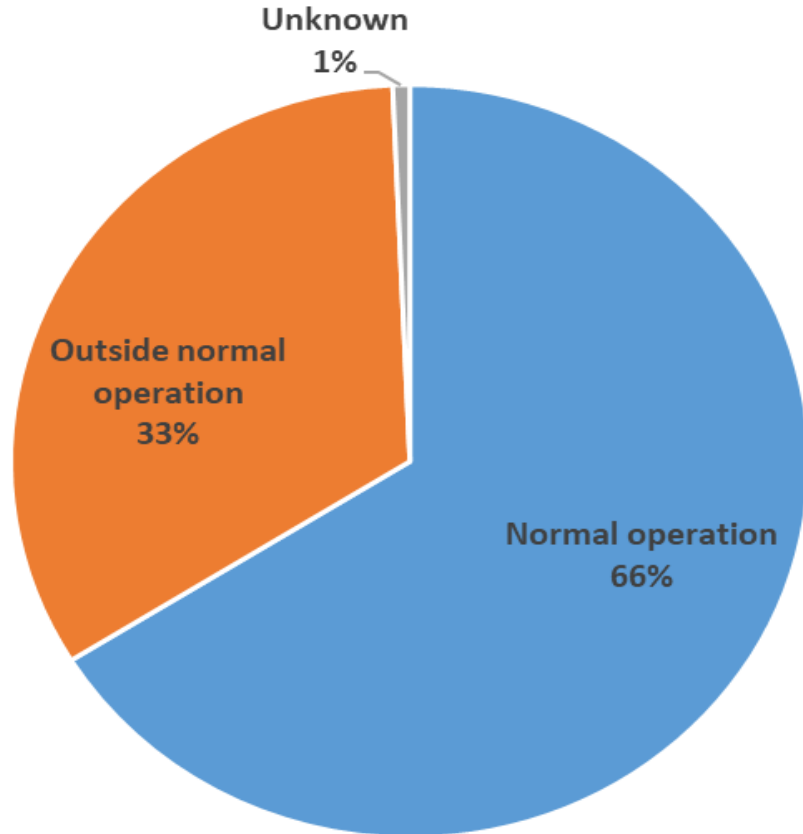


Results from the statistics analysis (2)

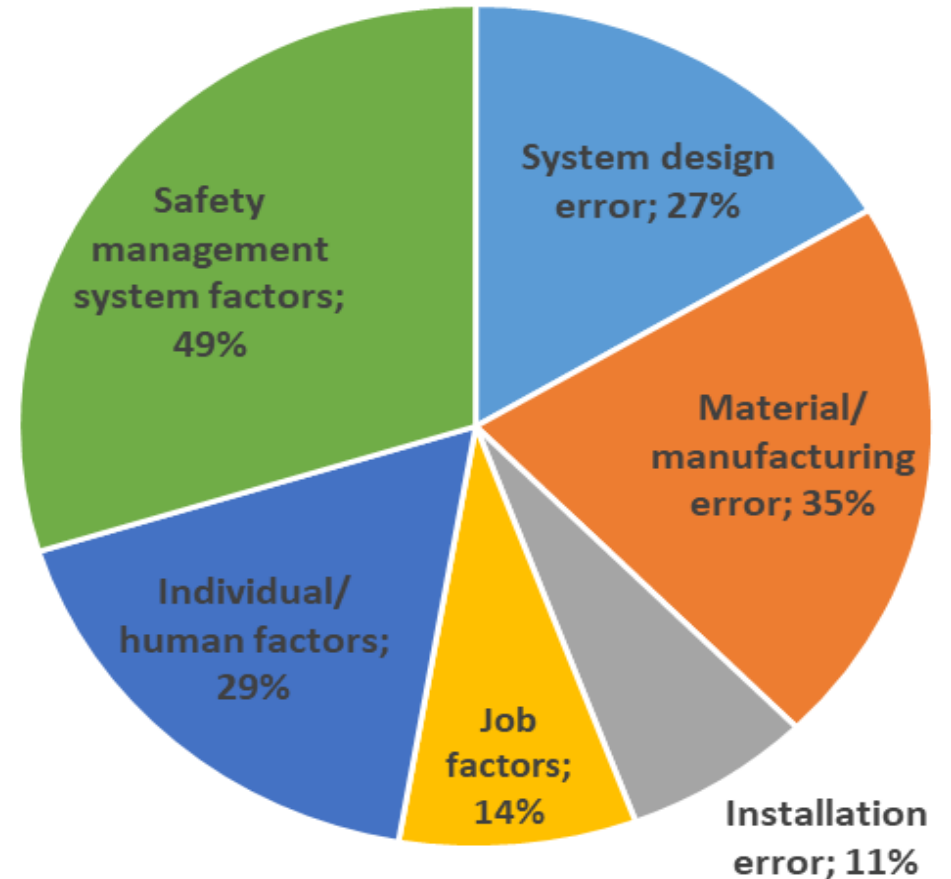


Results from the statistics analysis (3)

Operational mode







Causes (multiple entries per incident possible)





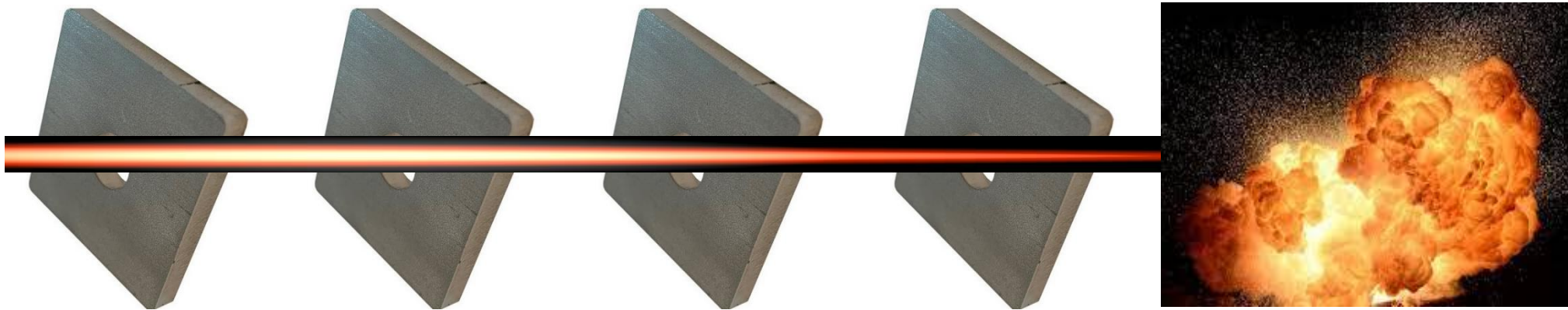
The lessons learned are grouped into the following four main categories:

-  System design
-  System manufacturing, installation, and modification
-  Human factors
-  Emergency response

Lessons learnt in relation to cascading effects

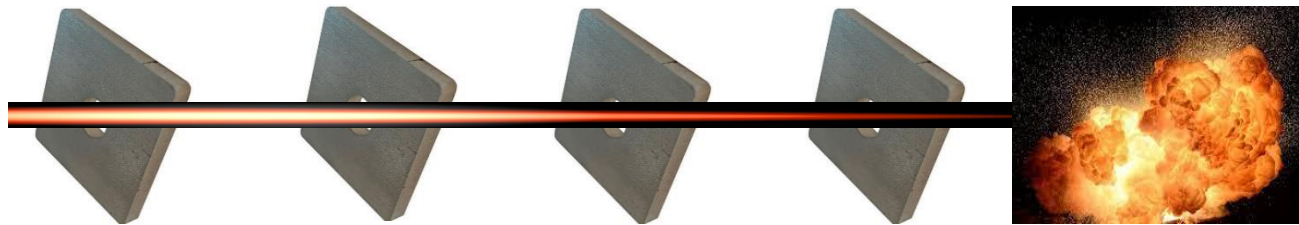
James Reason's Swiss Cheese theory https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swiss_cheese_model

Cascading effects of minor events could result in extremely serious consequences



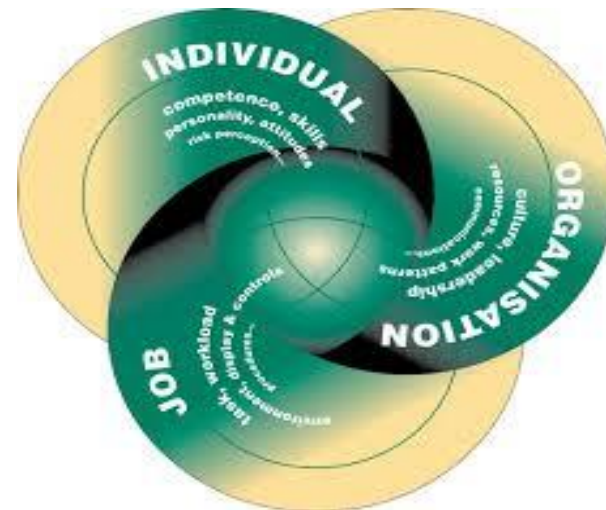
Example (Event ID477) of cascading effects

- Prosecutor's report on Gangeung Hydrogen Tank Explosion Accident, May 2019, South Korea
- The following text is adapted from the English translation by INERIS about the contributing factors:
 - Oxygen removing component omitted in the system ...
 - Buffer tank static spark remover was omitted during construction...
 - Operator made fault by running water electrolysis system lower than operation power level, which induced increase of O₂ concentration...
 - The O₂ concentration was detected as > 3%, which required O₂ detector and remover. However, the operator ignored this issue and continued operation to reach 1000 hours of required experiment validation time.
 - Safety management team did not follow safety regulation to daily test hydrogen quality.



Lessons learnt related to human factor

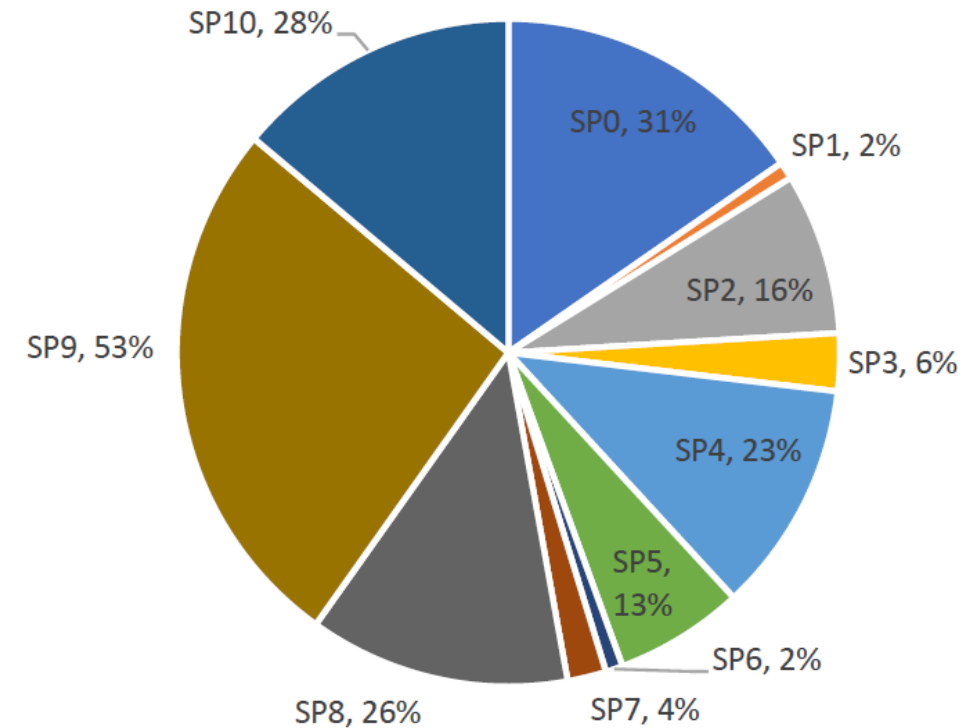
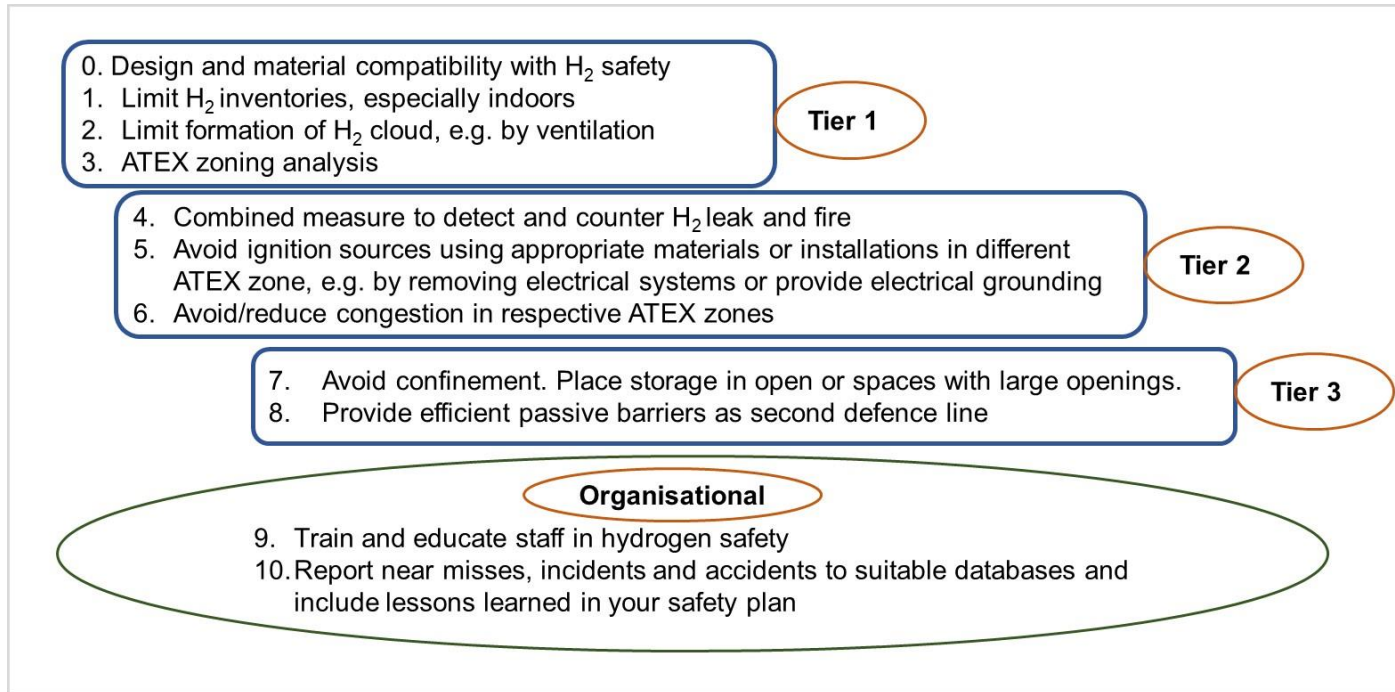
- ❖ Lack of regular maintenance or inspection, special attention for safety devices during maintenance
- ❖ Reoperation after repair
- ❖ Individual/human factors, lack of clear instructions
- ❖ Reusing tanks or pipes previously containing flammable liquid or gas without thorough purging



<https://www.ciobacademy.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Root-Cause-Analysis-2018.pdf>

Definition of Health and Safety Executive (HSE)

Statistics related to EHSP identified safety principles (SP#)








https://www.fch.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/Safety_Planning_Implementation_and_Reporting_for_EU_Projects-Final.pdf

Structure of recommendations at a glance

Table 3: Structure of the recommendations at a glance

Recommendations	Operational mode			
	Industrial sectors	Hydrogen energy	H ₂ transport and distribution	
			H ₂ powered vehicles	
			Laboratory / R&D	
			Power generation	
		Other industrial sectors	<i>Nuclear</i>	
			Aerospace	
	Chemical/petrochemical			
Human factors				




Recommendations for different operational modes

-  Adequate training of personnel is key (SP9) - training of new personnel as well as periodic updated training of existing personnel.
-  Both passive and active safety measures should be appropriately considered (SP7, SP8).
-  Leak detection (SP4) and ATEX zoning (SP3, SP5) should be applied to improve safety.
-  Regular inspection and maintenance.
-  When operational/equipment changes are made, the maintenance/inspection should also be updated accordingly.



<https://eta-safety.lbl.gov/content/integrated-safety-management-ism>

Recommendations for hydrogen energy applications – system design

-  Perform Process Hazard Analysis for any new/updated installations (SP1-10);
-  Use materials which are compatible with hydrogen services. In some incidents, such problem resulted in the need to change standards and codes for pressure vessels (SP0);
-  Install adequate leak detection and mitigation barriers (SP4, SP8) for critical systems.



<https://risk-engineering.org/safe-design/>

THANK YOU!



The report from the analysis can be found at

<https://www.fch.europa.eu/sites/default/files/documents/Lessons%20learnt%20from%20HIAD%2020-Final.pdf>



A paper based on the analysis was presented at the International Conference on Hydrogen Safety 2021 and awarded the best paper prize.



A modified version of the above paper has been published in the International Journal of Hydrogen Energy in Gold Open Access. It can be downloaded free at the following link:

<https://reader.elsevier.com/reader/sd/pii/S0360319922012976?token=B67B5AC502387E7B7CE7CC15DABAE2731A101F1BEF7D7A2DEDBF4B0DE060A2CD430485A0C110D758A00ADE1D884ADF5D&originRegion=eu-west-1&originCreation=20220414145607>

