Program Content:
The OSHA 1910.119 Process Safety Management (PSM) mandate of 1993 brought safety to the forefront of our businesses. Along with many other pieces of critical process safety information, it demanded adequate verification and documentation of the design basis for all safety disposal system components. However, it did not outline how to do this nor what constitute “adequate” documentation. Due to imposed deadlines that quickly approached, companies rushed to be in compliance.

The primary goal of a disposal system, such as flare, analysis is to ensure that all processes are adequately protected against potential global overpressure contingencies. The design basis of flare relief header system components such as pressure relief devices, piping network, knockout drums, flare seals, and flare tip should always be available and this data should reflect the current operating condition of the process.

In recent years, refining and petrochemical facilities have experienced tremendous growth in response to increasing demand for fuels and chemical precursors. At the same time higher expectations were established to be in compliance with corporate, local, and federal regulations. Under these circumstances it has become more challenging to keep an eye on the update and maintenance of the flare header adequacy analysis during fast paced engineering design and debottlenecking projects. The challenge stems from the time and cost requirements that are associated with such an effort.

This course describes a best practice to analyze disposal systems that will provides refining, petrochemical and chemical facilities operators and managers with comprehensive plan to efficiently maintain and reflect the adequacy status of the flare system components.

The course outlines the following components:

- Commitment to best practices and adoption of a sensible approach to risk management
- Standardization of disposal systems analysis
- Recognized and Generally Accepted Good Engineering Practices (RAGAGEPs)
- Standardization of relational database and integrated information management architecture
- Disposal system components engineering analysis
- Flare quantitative risk analysis (QRA) and flare consolidation
Who Should Attend?
This course outlines the best practices of pressure relief design so it is primarily intended for personnel who have the responsibility of maintaining and auditing the pressure relief system design basis documentation for OSHA 1910.119 compliance. The intended audience includes auditors, process engineers, technical managers, and project managers.