

# Biomass storage, dust explosion issues

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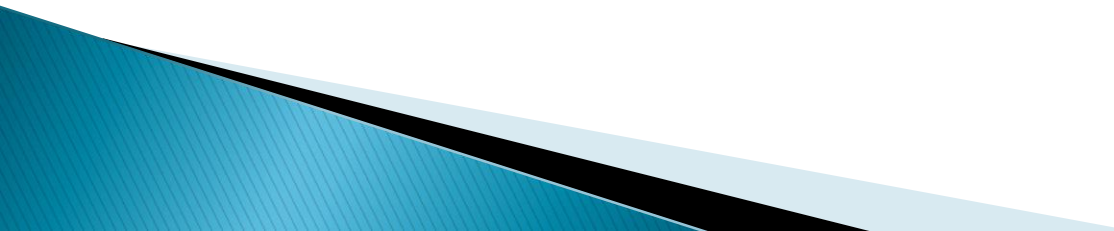
## Biomass is big



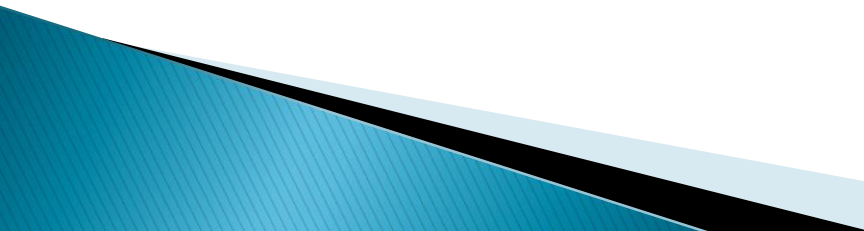
Blaye , 44 silos @1000m<sup>3</sup> each, Imperial Sugar 3 silos @3740m<sup>3</sup>  
Markinch, 3 silos @5750m<sup>3</sup>, Drax 4 domes @ 100,000m<sup>3</sup>



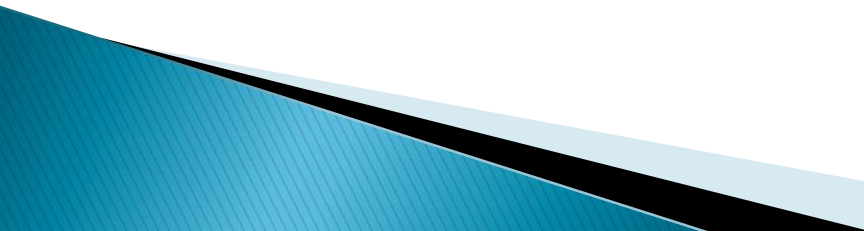
# Dust content

- ▶ Biomass fuels are very variable, recovered wood, forest waste, pelletised, torrefied
  - ▶ Dust is fibrous, sieving does not measure it
  - ▶ Unevenly distributed within a shipload
  - ▶ Not specified in the purchasing contract
  - ▶ Is it realistic to base design on filling the entire silo with a dust cloud of explosive concentration?
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# Design of explosion vents

- ▶ Based on experimental work at 250m<sup>3</sup> and smaller
  - ▶ Equations are computer fit to experimental data, no underlying physical model
  - ▶ Claimed validity to 10,000m<sup>3</sup>
  - ▶ Based on handling dust, not granular with some dust
  - ▶ Large vent areas create problems with condensation
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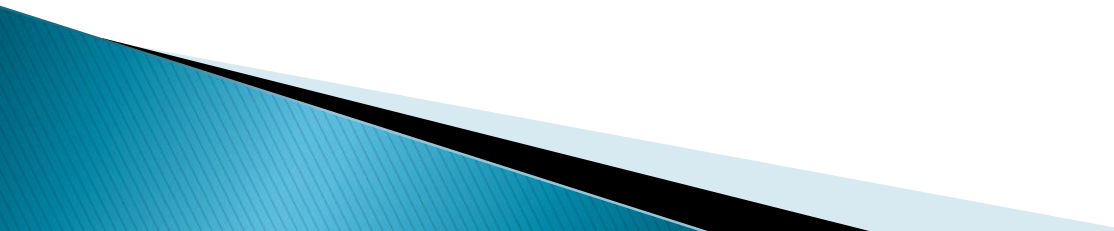
# CFD Modelling

- ▶ Key inputs are turbulence, dust cloud concentration, volume of explosible cloud
  - ▶ All these are difficult to measure
  - ▶ Presumably calibrated against the same experimental data as EN 14491
  - ▶ Difficulty taking account of coarse component
  - ▶ At the largest scale taking conservative values for all inputs is impractical
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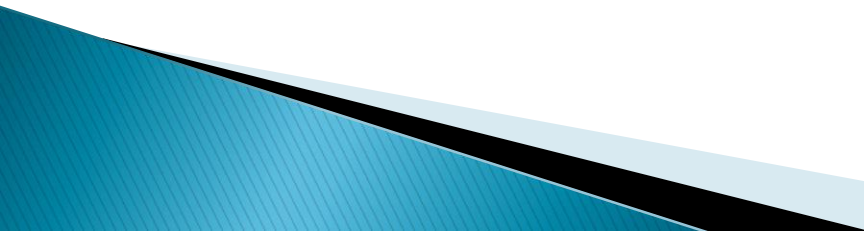
# Inert gas in biomass stores

- ▶ No clear objective:
- ▶ Suppressing surface fires?
- ▶ Preventing dust explosion?
- ▶ Preventing onset of biological heating?
- ▶ Cooling bulk before onset of smouldering?
- ▶ Extinguishing smouldering pockets?
- ▶ Permeability changes during storage
- ▶ Design data based on Swedish work in a silo of diameter 1 m

# Research needs

- ▶ Fire spread along inclined conveyors
  - ▶ Control of fires in flat floor storage
  - ▶ Use of foam or water mist for fire suppression
  - ▶ Clarifying design objectives for use of nitrogen inerting
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# Do we have enough information to design a safe store?

- ▶ In terms of life safety, these are largely unoccupied facilities, biggest risk comes from inert gas and during attempts to control fires
  - ▶ Design for explosion, we cannot know if the designs are conservative, or are missing some problem of scale we have not anticipated
  - ▶ Incident history suggests that we should build more and smaller units for property protection and business interruption reasons
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# Sources of information

- ▶ Fires in silos, book by H Persson
  - ▶ Energy Industry guide, published later in 2014
  - ▶ Specification for biomass in EN 14961
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