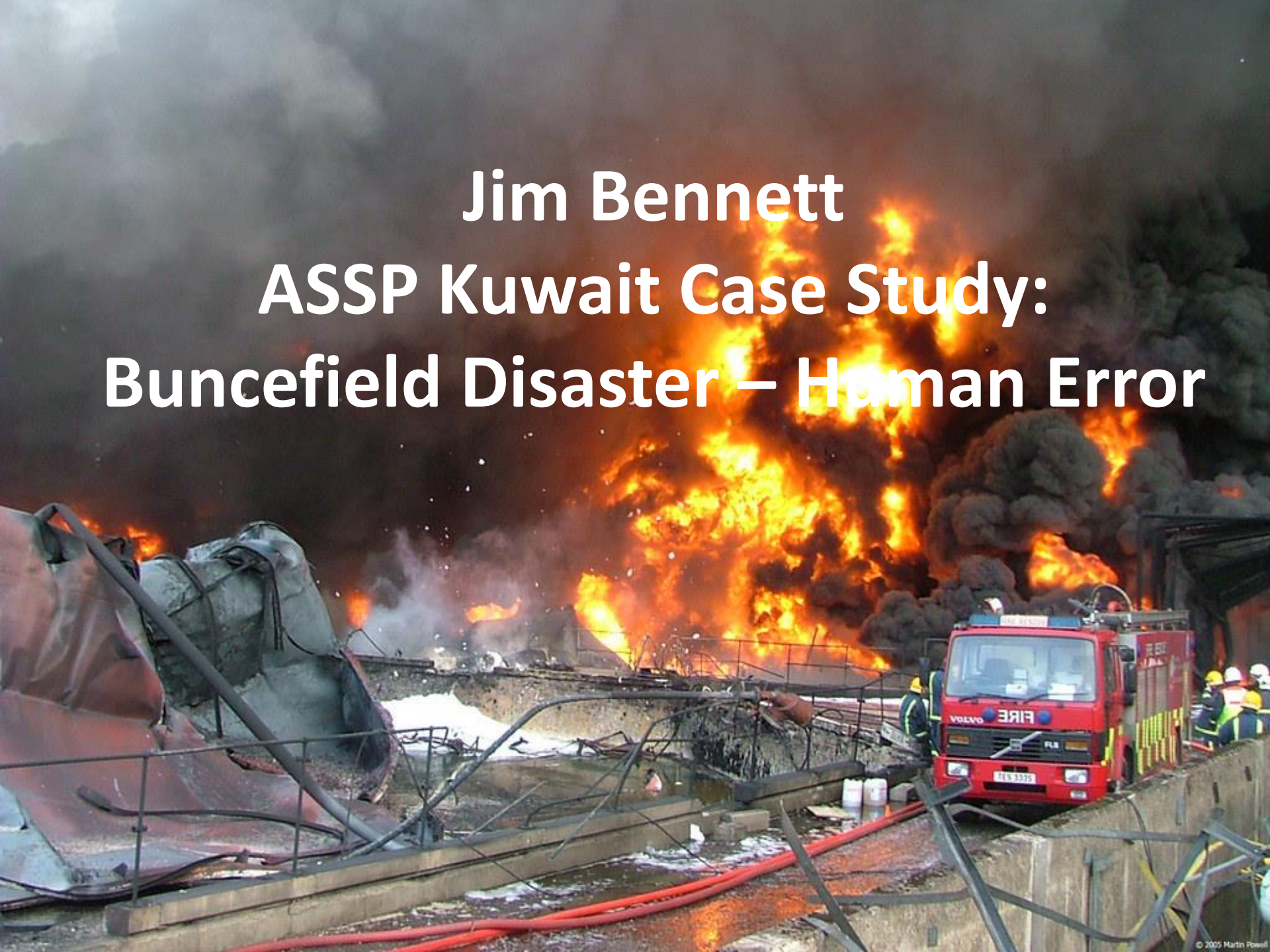


Jim Bennett
ASSP Kuwait Case Study:
Buncefield Disaster – Human Error



Buncefield Disaster 11th Dec 2005

- Sat 10 Dec, 18:50
 - Receipt of parcel of unleaded fuel initiated into tank 912
- Sunday 11 Dec, 05:37
 - Tank capacity exceeded. Fuel began to spill
- 06:00
 - Vapour cloud ignited
 - 250,000l fuel
- Fire burned for 5 days
 - 0 Fatalities
 - 40 injuries
 - Major economic and social disturbance



Why did it happen?

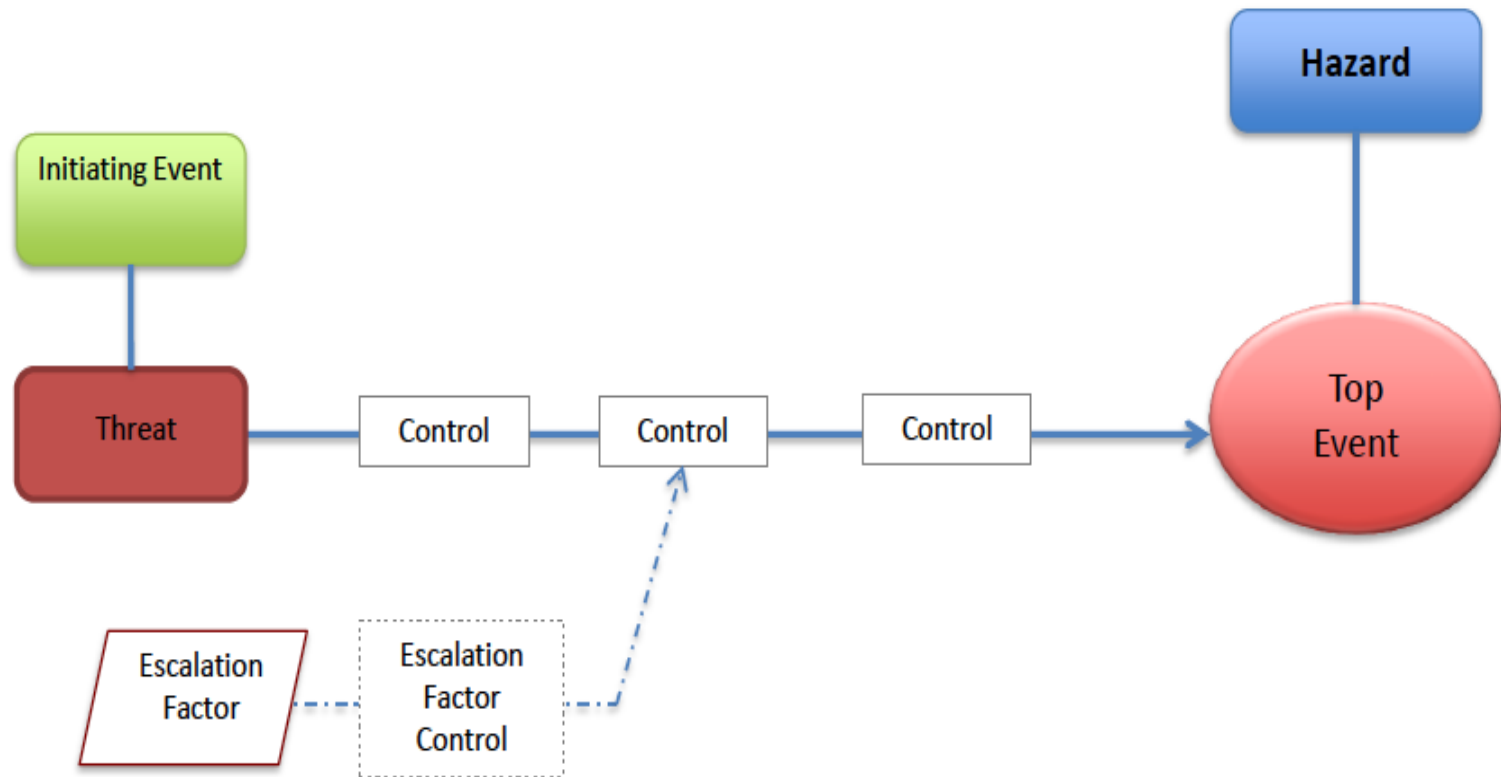
1. Failure of automatic tank gauging system
2. Failure of independent high-level switch



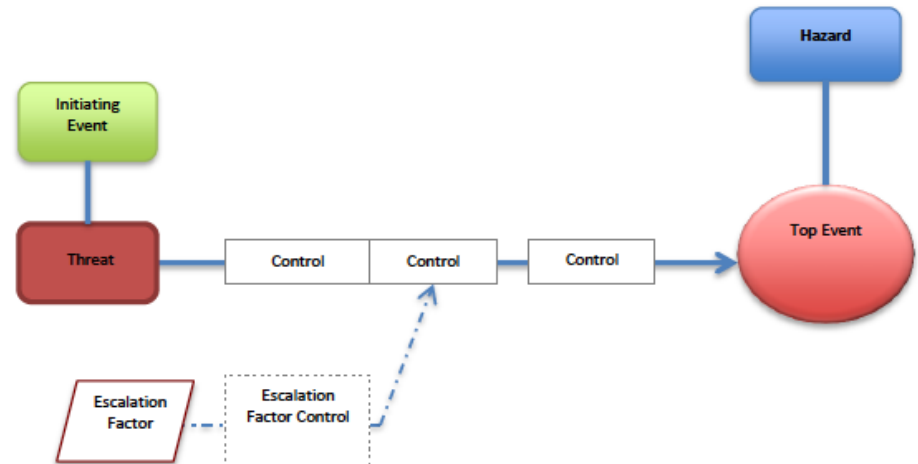
**Engulfed 23 large storage tanks
2000 people evacuated
Fire burned for 5 days
Large plume dispersed
over southern England**

Tank 912

Basic Concepts in Bow-Tie Analysis



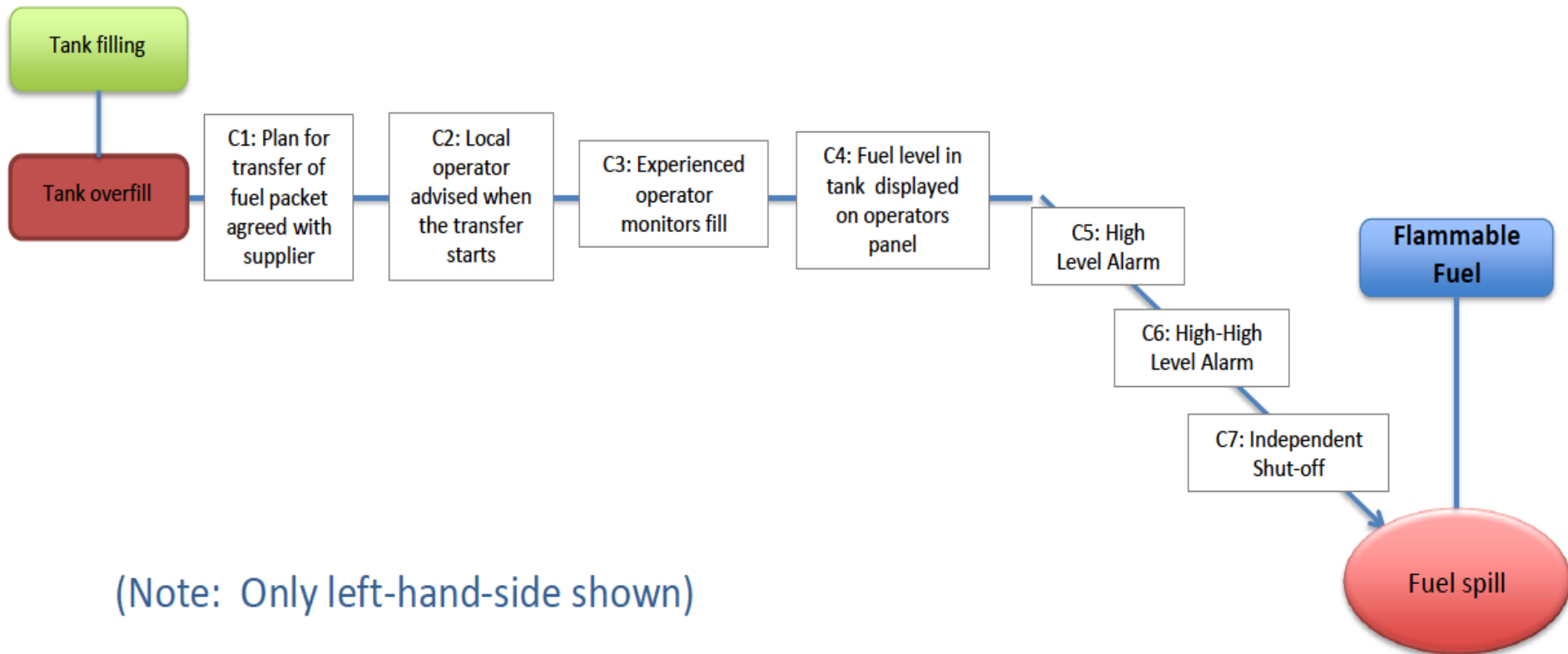
Other Outputs from Bow-Tie Analysis



- **Critical Equipment**
 - Physical structures or equipment that support a control.
- **Critical Activities**
 - Human tasks necessary to assure the integrity of structural or equipment controls.
- **Critical Positions**
 - Roles responsible for the performance of Critical Activities.

A Hypothetical Bow-Tie

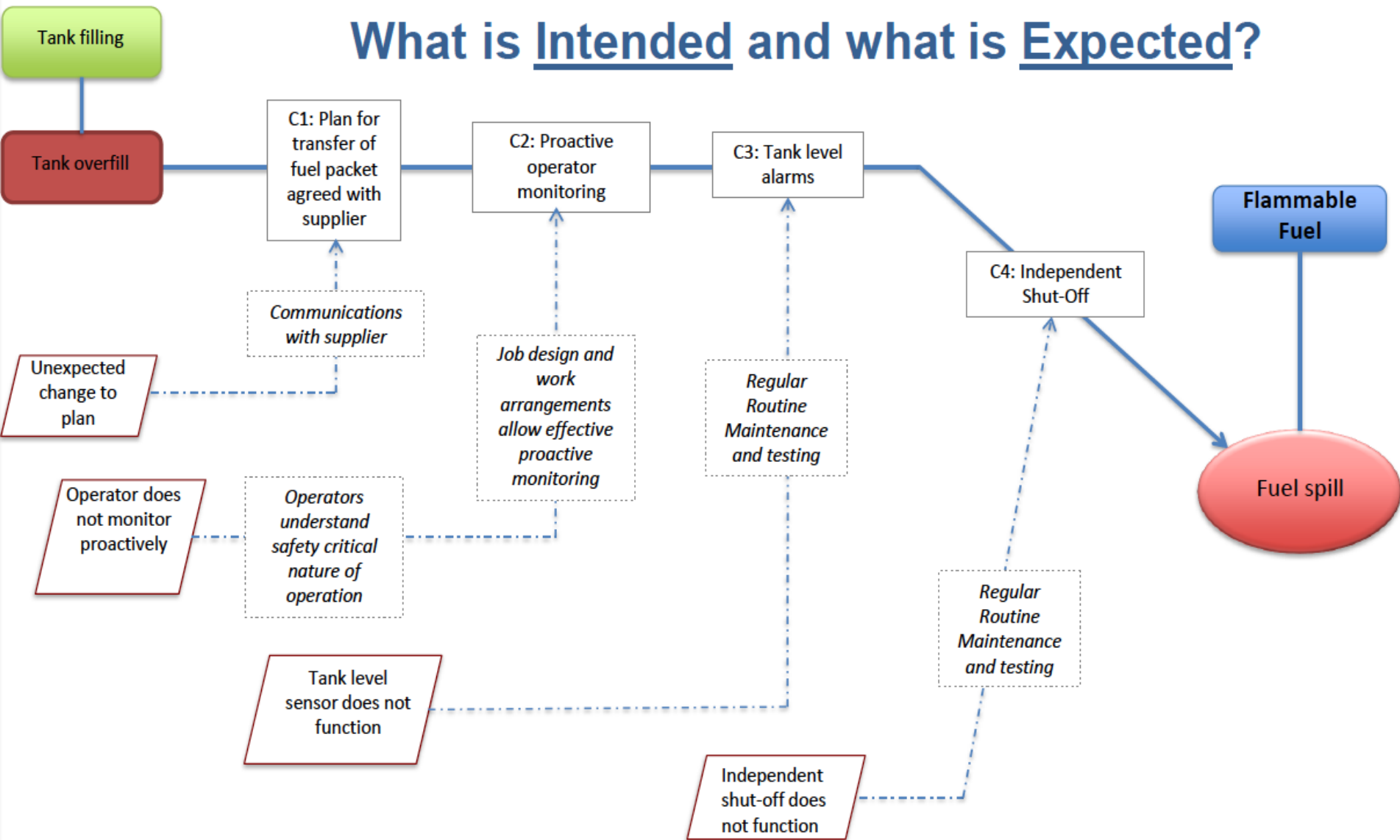
Top Event = Spill of flammable fuel during tank filling



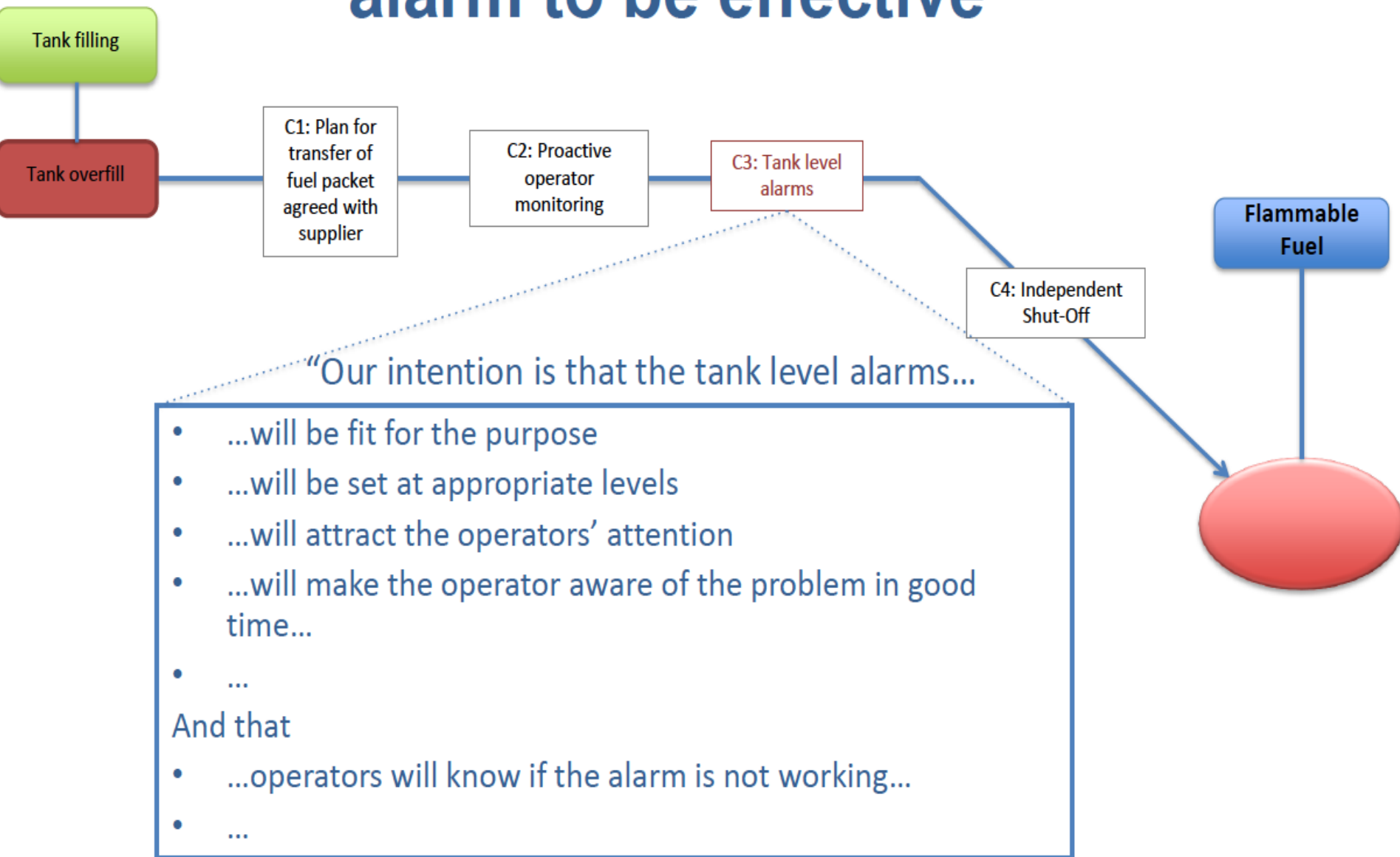
(Note: Only left-hand-side shown)

What are the Controls?

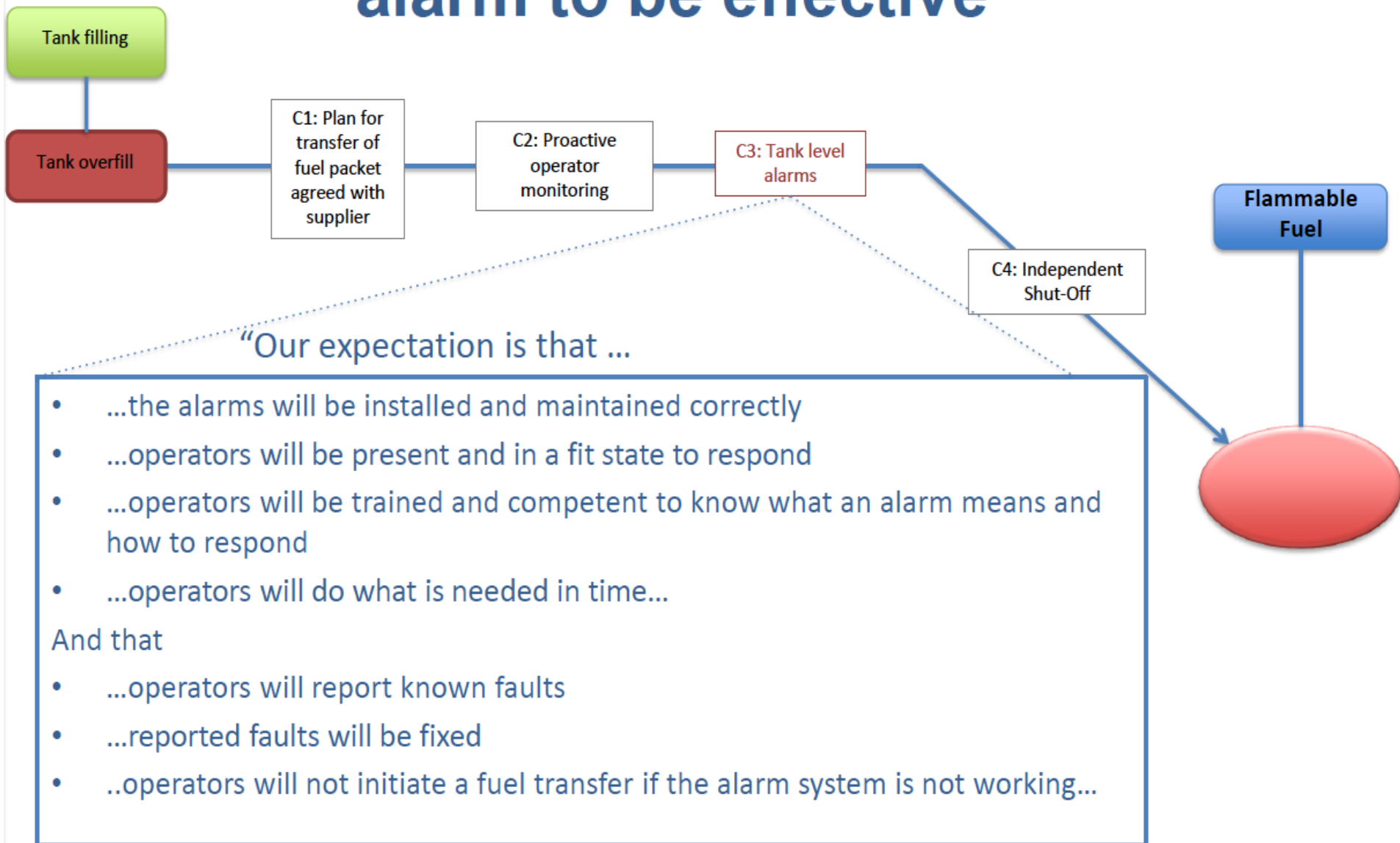
What is Intended and what is Expected?



Examples of Intentions for a tank level alarm to be effective



Example of Expectations for a tank level alarm to be effective



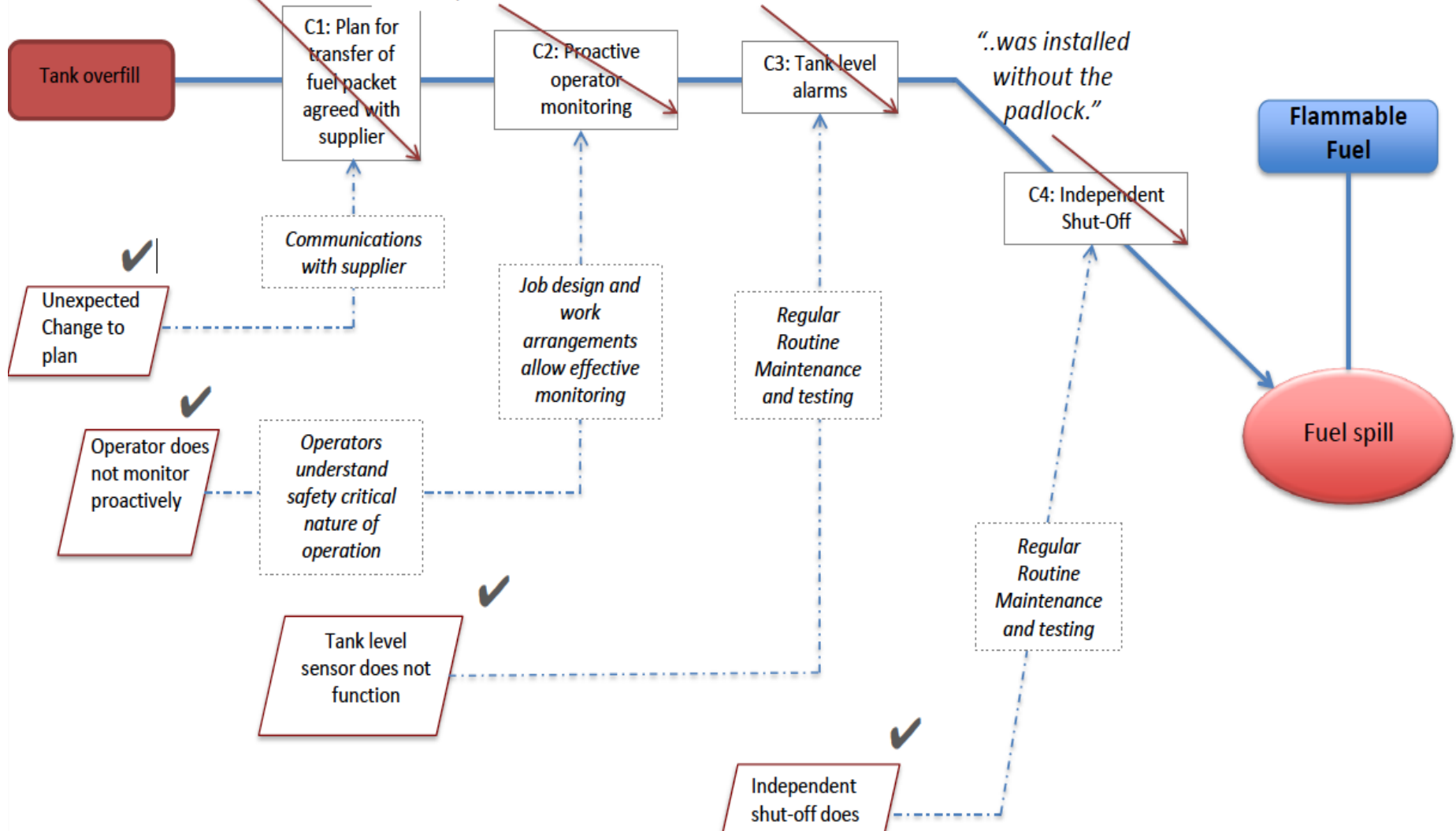
What happened at Buncefield?

“..the flow rate.. changed from 550 to 900 m³/h without the knowledge of the supervisors.”

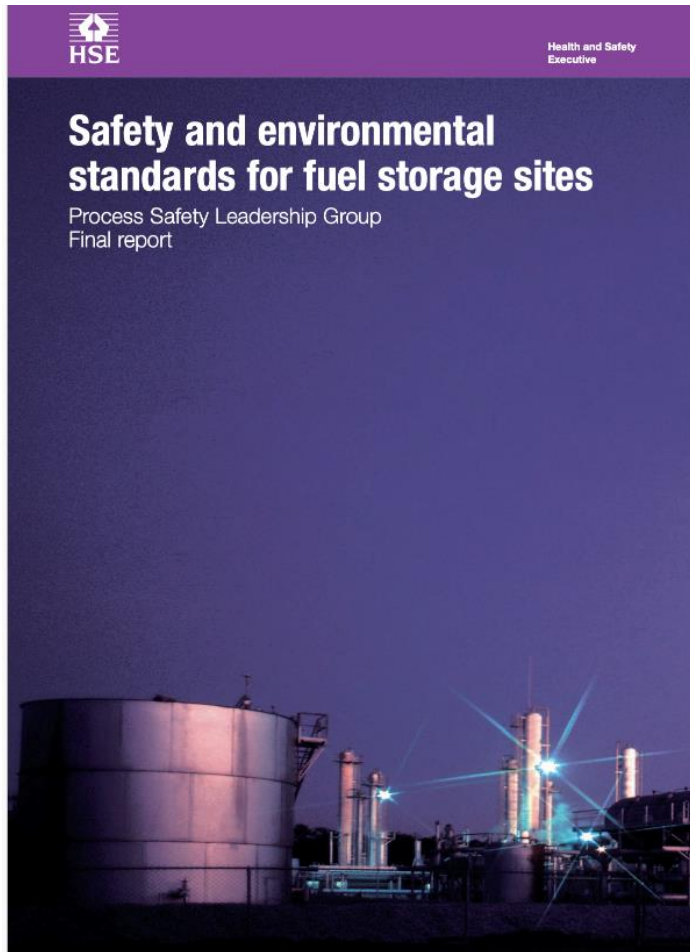
“The supervisors relied on the alarms to control the filling process.”

“The servo-gauge had stuck..”

“..was installed without the padlock.”



Human Factors Engineering



- Systematic assessment of safety integrity level requirements
- Protecting against loss of primary containment using high integrity systems
- Engineering against escalation of loss of primary containment.
- Engineering against loss of secondary and tertiary containment
- Operating with high reliability organizations
- Delivering high performance through culture and leadership

An aerial photograph capturing a massive industrial fire. A thick, billowing black smoke plume rises vertically from a central point of intense orange and yellow flames. The fire is situated within an industrial area, with several large white storage tanks visible to the right. The surrounding landscape includes a mix of industrial buildings, parking lots filled with vehicles, and some green fields in the distance. The sky is filled with a layer of white clouds, and the overall scene conveys a sense of a major disaster.

Smoke Plume Impacting London

**Major Accident:
Grenfell Tower
Fire - 14.6.2017**

72 fatalities



A dramatic night-time photograph of a large fire. A massive, bright orange and yellow flame plume rises from a building, which is partially visible in the background. In the foreground, the dark silhouette of a satellite dish is visible against the fire. The right side of the image shows the dark, leafy branches of a tree. The overall scene is one of a major disaster.

Major Accident Process Safety Principles to our Built Environment

UK Building Safety Bill CP 264

