

Understanding Common RAGAGEPs

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Resource Compliance

Session Code TH-A2 February 29, 2024



26th California Unified Program Annual Training Conference February 26-29, 2024

INTRODUCTION



RAGAGEP & the CalARP Regulation



RAGAGEPs Applied to Common Substances



RAGAGEP Examples in the Field



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RAGAGEP & the CalARP Regulation

Section 2755.1(b) Safety Information

(b) The owner or operator shall ensure that the process is designed in compliance with recognized and generally accepted good engineering practices. Compliance with federal or state regulations that address industry-specific safe design or with industry-specific design codes and standards may be used to demonstrate compliance with this section.



Section 2760.1(d) Process Safety Information

- (2) The owner or operator shall document that equipment complies with recognized and generally accepted good engineering practices.
- (3) For existing equipment designed and constructed in accordance with codes, standards, or practices that are no longer in general use, the owner or operator shall determine and document that the equipment is designed, maintained, inspected, tested, and operating in a safe manner.



Section 2755.5(d) Maintenance

(d) The owner or operator shall perform or cause to be performed inspections and tests on process equipment. Inspection and testing procedures shall follow recognized and generally accepted good engineering practices. The frequency of inspections and tests of process equipment shall be consistent with applicable manufacturers' recommendations, industry standards or codes, good engineering practices, and prior operating experience.



Section 2760.5(d) Mechanical Integrity

- (2) Inspection and testing procedures shall follow recognized and generally accepted good engineering practices.
- (3) The frequency of inspections and tests of process equipment shall be consistent with applicable manufacturers' recommendations and good engineering practices, and more frequently if determined to be necessary by prior operating experience.

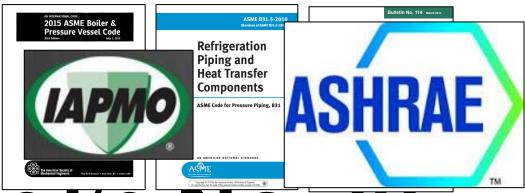


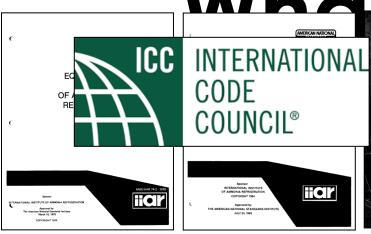
	Title 19 CCR Division 2 Ch 4.5 California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) Program	Title 40 CFR §68 EPA's Risk Management Program
Equipment (design)	§2760.1(2) The owner or operator shall document that equipment complies with recognized and generally accepted good engineering practices.	§68.65(d)(2) The owner or operator shall document that equipment complies with recognized and generally accepted good engineering practices.
Inspection and testing procedures	§2760.5(d)(2) Inspection and testing procedures shall follow recognized and generally accepted good engineering practices.	§68.73(d)(2) Inspection and testing procedures shall follow recognized and generally accepted good engineering practices.
Inspection and testing frequency	§2760.5(d)(3) The frequency of inspections and tests of process equipment shall be consistent with applicable manufacturers' recommendations and good engineering practices , and more frequently if determined to be necessary by prior operating experience.	§68.73(d)(3) The frequency of inspections and tests of process equipment shall be consistent with applicable manufacturers' recommendations and good engineering practices , and more frequently if determined to be necessary by prior operating experience.

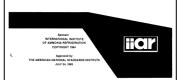
RAGAGEP

References in CalARP & RMP Regulations

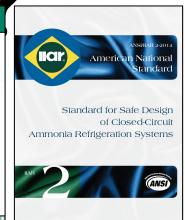












CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES TEXT OF REGULATIONS

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATION

TLE 19. PUBLIC SAFETY

DIVISION 2. CALIFORNIA GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES CHAPTER 4.5 CALIFORNIA ACCIDENTAL RELEASE PREVENTION (CaIARP)

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Industry Guidelines

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Regulations & Model Codes



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Frustrations with RAGAGEP

- Confusing
- Updates & new additions
- Grandfathering
- What's required vs. recommended

Check the facilities PSI – Design Codes & Standards Employed; Materials of Construction



OSHA RAGAGEP Memo



June 5, 2015

MEMORANDUM FOR: REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS AND STATE PLAN DESIGNEES

THROUGH: DOROTHY DOUGHERTY
Deputy Assistant Secretary

. .

FROM: THOMAS GALASSI Director

Directorate of Enforcement Programs

SUBJECT: RAGAGEP in Process Safety Management Enforcement

This memorandum provides guidance on the enforcement of the Process Safety Management (PSM) Standard's recognized and generally accepted good engineering practices (RAGAGEP) requirements, including how to interpret "shall" and "should" language in published codes, standards, published technical reports, recommended practices (RP) or similar documents, and on the use of internal employer documents as RAGAGEP. Enforcement activity, including the *Petroleum Refinery Process Safety Management National Emphasis Program* (Refinery NEP), and requests for assistance from the field, revealed the need for quidance on the PSM standard's RAGAGEP provisions.



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OSHA RAGAGEP Memo



- Shall vs. Should
- Normative vs. Informative
- Primary Sources of RAGAGEPs
- Use of Internal Standards



Model Codes & Standards Development

- American National Standards Institute (ANSI)
- International Code Council (ICC)
- International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials (IAPMO)
- American Society of Mechanical Engineers
- California Building Standards Commission (CBSC)









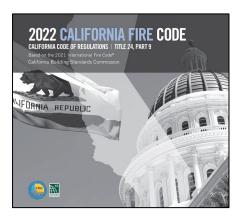


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Model Codes

- California Mechanical Code (CMC)
- Uniform Mechanical Code (UMC)
- California Fire Code (CFC)







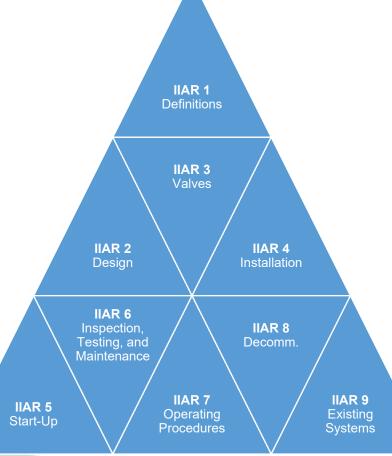
RAGAGEPs Applied to Common Substances



RAGAGEPs Applied & Field Examples:

Ammonia Refrigeration







Updates to IIAR Standards

#	Standard Title	Previous	New
1	American National Standard for Definitions and Terminology Used in IIAR Standards	2017	2022
2	American National Standard for Design of Safe Closed-Circuit Ammonia Refrigeration Systems	2014	2021
3	American National Standard for Ammonia Refrigeration Valves	2017	2022
4	American National Standard for the Installation of Closed-Circuit Ammonia Refrigeration Systems	2015	2020
5	American National Standard for the Startup of Closed-Circuit Ammonia Refrigeration Systems	2013	2019
6	American National Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Closed-Circuit Ammonia Refrigeration Systems	N/A	2019
7	American National Standard for Developing Operating Procedures for Closed-Circuit Ammonia Refrigeration Systems	2013	2019
8	American National Standard for Decommissioning of Closed-Circuit Ammonia Refrigeration Systems	2015	2020
9	American National Standard for Minimum System Safety Requirements for Existing Closed-Circuit Ammonia Refrigeration Systems	N/A	2020

Model code	Reference to IIAR	
2021 Uniform Mechanical Code	§1102.2 Ammonia Refrigeration Systems. Refrigeration systems using ammonia as the refrigerant shall comply with IIAR 2, IIAR 3, IIAR 4, and IIAR 5 and shall not be required to comply with this chapter.	Ro Co
2021 International Mechanical Code	§1101.1.2 Ammonia refrigerant. Refrigerant systems using ammonia as the refrigerant shall comply with IIAR 2, IIAR 3, IIAR 4 and IIAR 5 and shall not be required to comply with this chapter.	

IIAR Standards

Referenced in model codes

Model code	Reference to IIAR
2021	§608.1.2 Ammonia refrigeration. Refrigeration systems using ammonia refrigerant
International	and the buildings in which such systems are installed shall comply with IIAR 2 for
Fire Code	system design; IIAR 6 for inspection, testing and maintenance; and IIAR 7 for
	operating procedures. Decommissioning of ammonia refrigeration systems shall
	comply with IIAR 8, and engineering practices for existing ammonia refrigeration
	systems shall be in accordance with IIAR 9 .
2021 NFPA 1	§53.1.3.2 Refrigeration systems using ammonia as the refrigerant shall comply with
	ANSI/IIAR 2, Standard for Equipment, Design, and Installation of Closed-Circuit
	Ammonia Mechanical Refrigerating Systems; ANSI/IIAR 6, Standard for Inspection,
	Testing, and Maintenance of Closed-Circuit Ammonia Refrigeration Systems;
	ANSI/IIAR 7, Developing Operating Procedures for Closed-Circuit Ammonia
	Mechanical Refrigerating Systems; and ANSI/IIAR 8, Decommissioning of Closed-
	Circuit Ammonia Mechanical Refrigerating Systems.

IIAR Standards

Referenced in model codes



















IIAR Literature - Bulletins

NOTICE

The information contained in these guidelines has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable. However, it should not be assumed that all acceptable methods or procedures are contained in this document, or that additional measures may not be required under certain circumstances or conditions.

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While the Institute recommends use of and reference to this document by private industry, government agencies and others, this publication is intended to be voluntary and not binding.

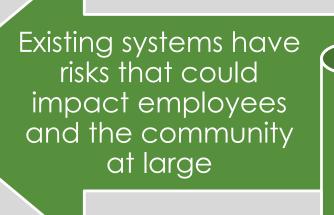
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IIAR 1 **Definitions** Suite of Standards IIAR 3 IIAR 4 IIAR 2 Design IIAR 6 IIAR 8 Maintenance IIAR 9 Minimum Safety IIAR 7 **IIAR 5** Start-Requirements Operating Up for Existing **Procedures Systems**

IIAR 2 andIIAR 9 - 2020:

- 1. Completed IIAR's suite of standards from standard 1 (Definitions) to this first installment of standard 9, addressing all phases of ammonia refrigeration in between.
- 2. IIAR 9 aims to address the age-old question of "grandfathering" equipment when compared to new design requirements.



IIAR 2 was not written to force existing systems into extensive upgrades

High Pressure Receiver



Compressor



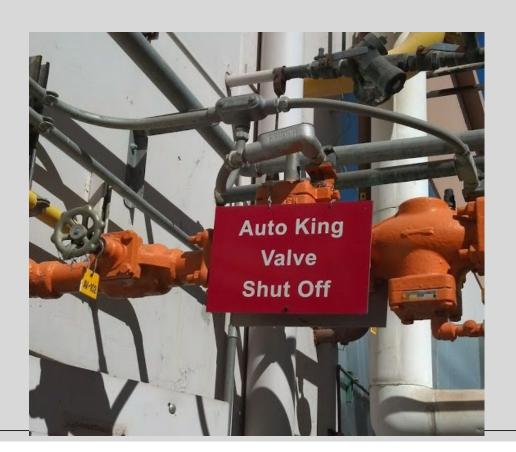


Evaporative Condenser





King Valve

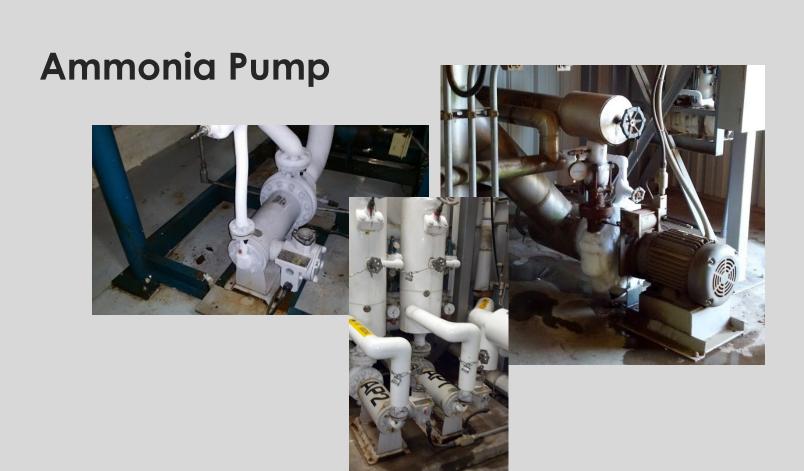


Recirculator





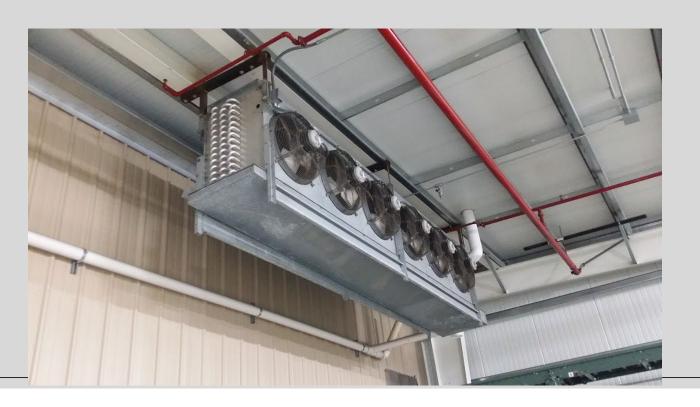




Control Valves



Evaporators



Evaporators



Accumulators or Surge Drums

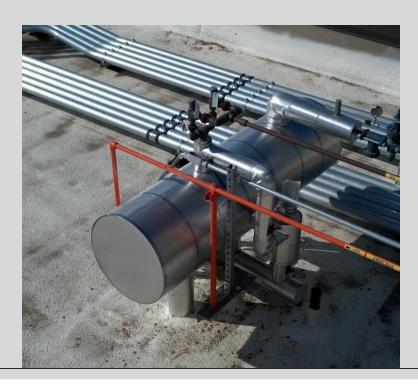


Plate and Frame Heat Exchangers







Shell and Tube Heat Exchangers



Jacketed Tanks (Silos)





Relief Valves







Relief Valves









Ammonia Diffusion Tank

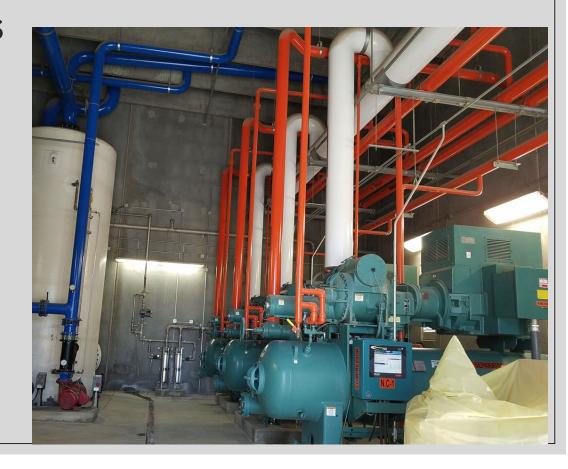






Machinery Rooms



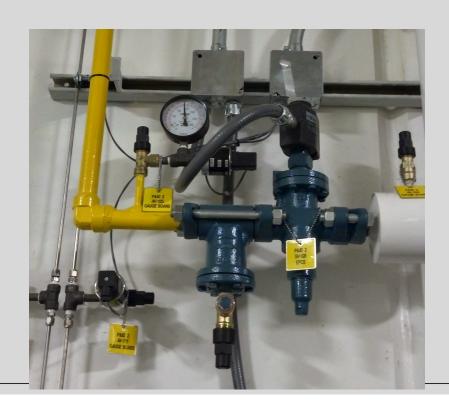


Emergency Control Box





Emergency Pressure Control System



Ventilation







Ammonia Detection







Insulation





Shared between IIAR 9 & IIAR 2-2021













Shared between IIAR 9 & IIAR 2-2021







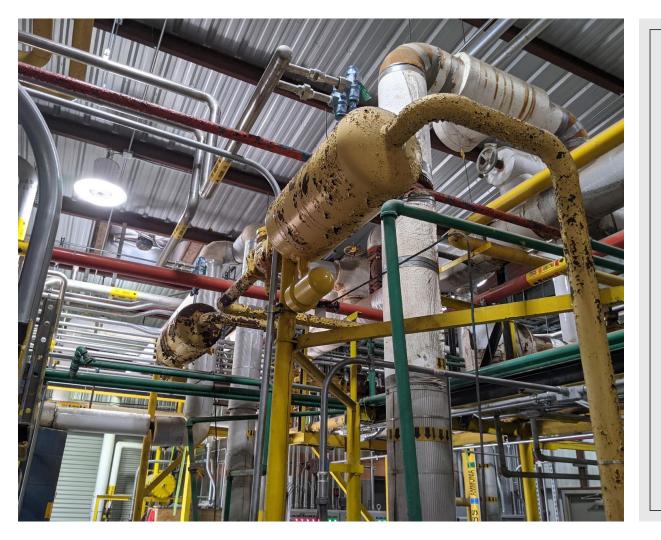






Subject	IIAR 2 Summary	IIAR 9 Summary	IIAR 9 Ref.
Low-side minimum design pressure	250 psig	150 psig	§7.2.2
Ammonia detection locations	Detection required everywhere ammonia refrigeration equipment is installed indoors; some exceptions apply	Prior to 2014, detection is not required outside of the machinery room.	§A.7.3.12
Ammonia detection minimum alarm levels	25 ppm	50 ppm	§7.3.12.2
Machinery room emergency ventilation activation	150 ppm	1,000 ppm	§7.3.12.2
Eyewash and safety showers	required wherever deliberate opening of an ammonia system occurs (line break).	At least one inside one and outside the machinery room; no requirement in other areas.	§7.3.7.1

Allowed differences comparing IIAR 9 and IIAR 2-2021



ANSI/IIAR 6-2019

American National Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Closed-Circuit Ammonia Refrigeration Systems

New Standard

IIAR Bulletin Nos. 109 & 110

- These guidance documents are now retired
- Included soft language (e.g., may, should)
- Were not intended to be enforceable

ANSI/IIAR 6-2019

- Covers the minimum requirements for inspection, testing, and maintenance (ITM)
- Removed all soft language with rigid language (e.g., shall, must)
- Intended to be enforceable by authorities having jurisdiction (AHJs)

BREAKTIME!





RAGAGEPs Applied & Field Examples:

Non-Refrigeration Ammonia

Facility Overview – Non-Refrigeration Ammonia

- Ag Fertilizer Facilities
- NO_x Reduction/SCR Facilities
- Water pH Control





RAGAGEP Documents: Non-Refrigeration Ammonia



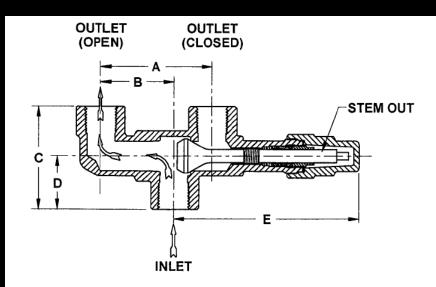
Compressed Gas
 Association (CGA) G2.1 2023 Storage of Ammonia



Relief Valves



Ag Ammonia Relief Valves



It is common practice in the ammonia refrigeration industry to install a three-way isolation valve upstream of relief valves protecting an ammonia refrigeration pressure vessel. For vessels larger than 10 ft³, this is required by most model codes and standards. These three-way valves allow a relief valve to be replaced without the hassle of pumping down the entire vessel.

According to Hansen Technologies Bulletin K109h (Jul 2013) when a three-way isolation valve is used, "the valve stem should be positioned so that only one pressure-relief valve is activated."

I recently was mistaken when I assumed that this same principle would apply to three-way valves for *non-refrigeration* ammonia applications.



However, when reviewing the Squibb Taylor website regarding their three-way relief valve manifold, they included the following warning:

WARNING!

WHEN IN SERVICE, DO NOT USE A1416 WITH ONLY ONE PORT OPEN. TO GET PROPER CFM ALWAYS KEEP DIVERTER DISC IN CENTER POSITION. CLOSING PORT ONE OR TWO IS ONLY FOR CHANGING RELIEF VALVES. NEVER USE A PLUG IN PORT ONE OR TWO ON AN A1416 MANIFOLD.

In summary, good engineering practice for sizing a relief valve for ammonia refrigeration vessel considers the capacity of a single valve on a dual assembly, while an ammonia storage application considers both valves. The lesson learned is to always check with the manufacturer regarding the recommended installation and operation of their equipment. Don't assume the best practices for one manufacturer or industry will apply to another.

Pumps & Hoses



NO_X Reduction/SCR Facilities

- Large Industrial Boilers, CoGen Applications, Large Diesel Engines emit NO_x gases through exhaust
- NO_X refers to harmful nitrous oxide compounds NO and NO₂ (smog & acid rain)
- Ammonia Selective catalytic reduction (SCR) can reduce NO_X emissions by approximately 70-90%







Big Picture – SCR Facilities

Ammonia supplier transfers ammonia from truck to storage tank



Ammonia storage tank is connected to the injection piping



Ammonia is injected into the boiler(s) in order to convert nitrogen oxide emissions into diatomic nitrogen and water

Ammonia Storage Tank



Injection Points

Charging Connection



Relief Valves

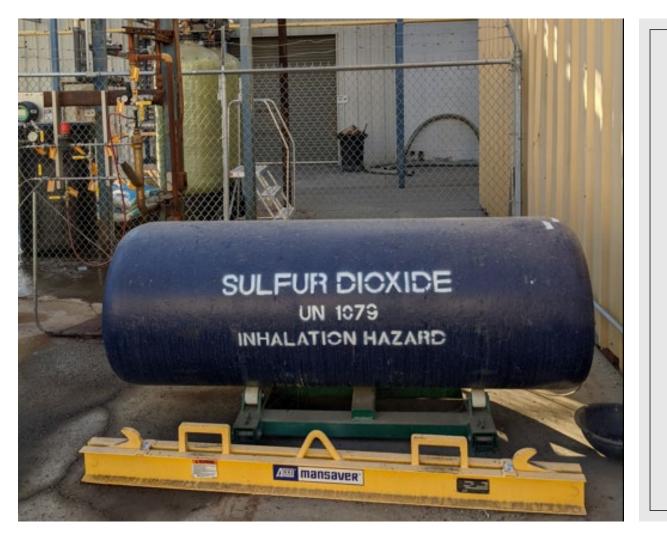
Atmospheric Discharge



Control Valves



Pressure Sensors



RAGAGEPs
Applied & Field
Examples:

Sulfur Dioxide

Facility Overview – Sulfur Dioxide

- Wineries
- Dehydrating Facilities
- Grape Cold Storage





RAGAGEP Documents: Sulfur Dioxide



- Compressed Gas
 Association (CGA) G-3

 2023 Sulfur Dioxide
- ANSI/ASME B31.3, Chemical Plant & Petroleum Refinery Piping



Sulfur Dioxide Processes

- The RAGAGEP for these processes is far less thorough. CGA G-3 is applicable for sulfur dioxide. This is not an ANSIcertified standard.
- Calibrated sulfur dioxide sensors are important.
- Proper respiratory protection is vital for sulfur dioxide applicators.

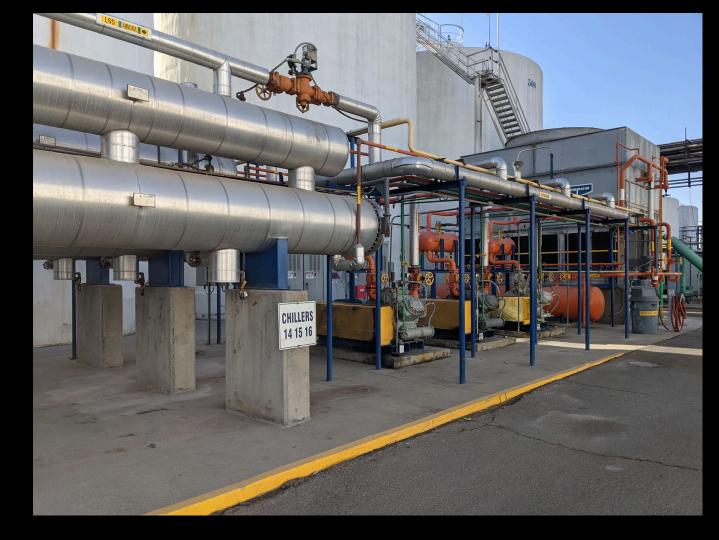






Note on Wineries: Multi-Process

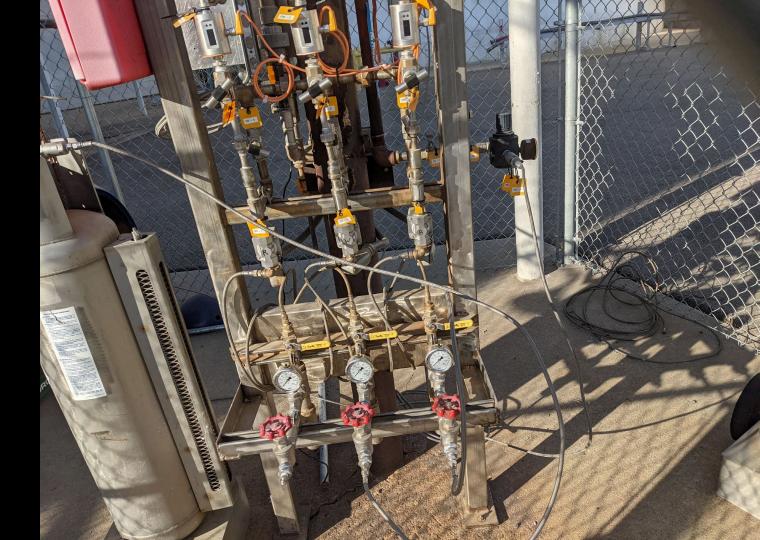






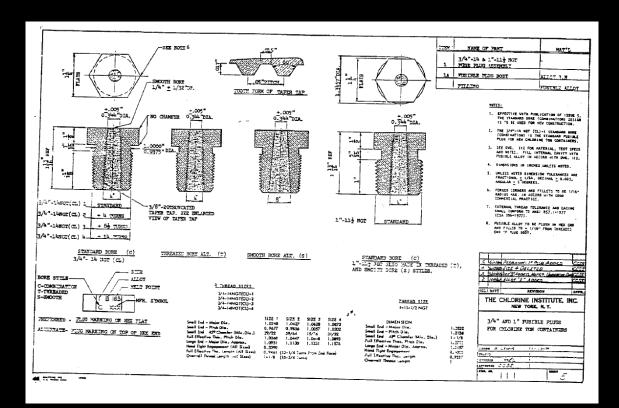






DOT 106A Containers









Grapes are grown on vines

Big Picture – Dehydrating Facilities



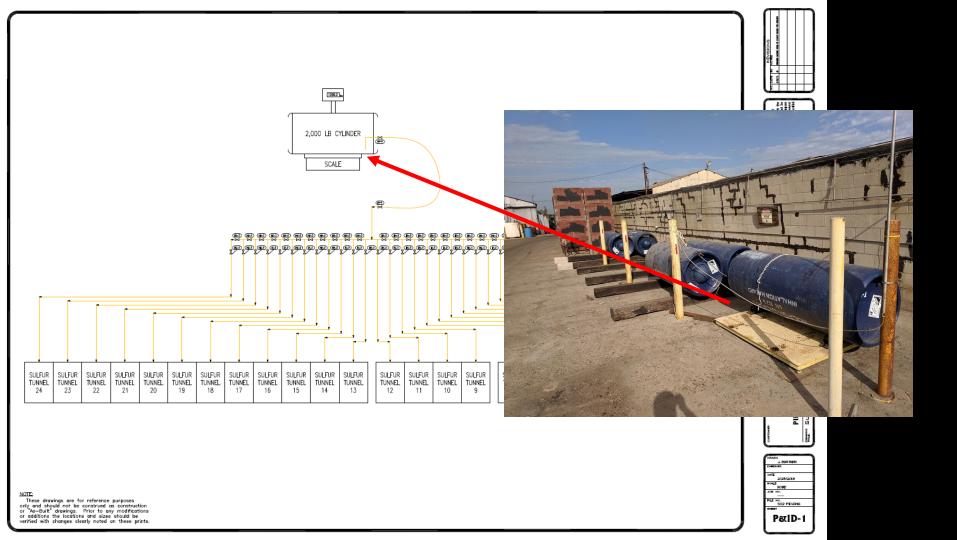
Grapes are dried on the ground by the sun

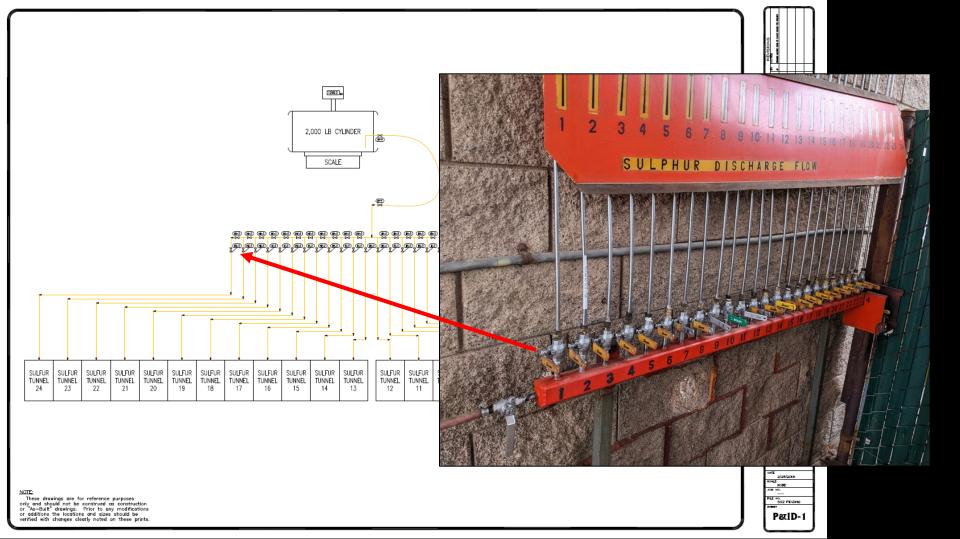
After processing, raisins are fumigated with sulfur dioxide

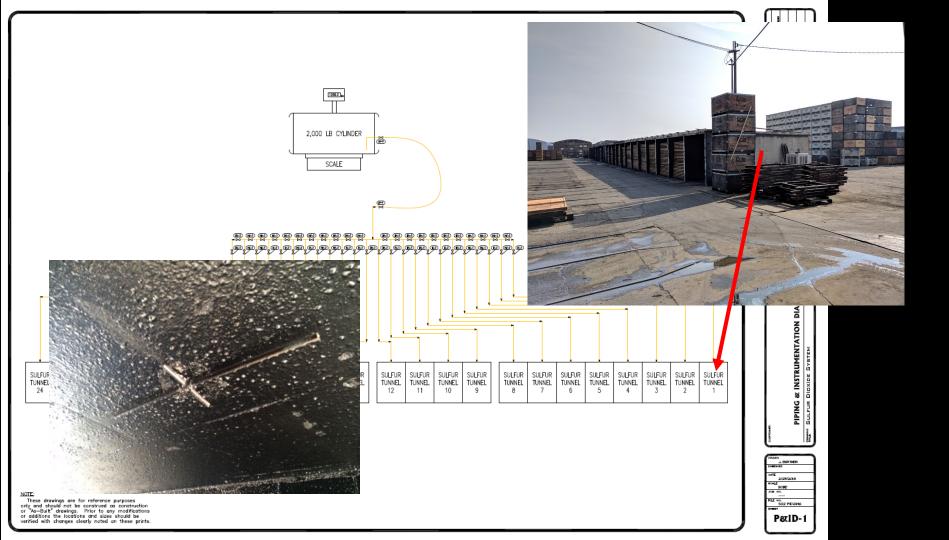


The raisins are "bleached" golden









Grape Cold Storage







RAGAGEPs
Applied & Field
Examples:

Facility Overview - Chlorine

- Agricultural/City Water Treatment
- Manufacturing Waste Water
- Food Production Water Treatment





RAGAGEP Documents: Chlorine

- The Chlorine Institute Pamphlet 6: Piping Systems for Dry Chlorine
- Ton containers comply with 49 CFR §179, Subpart E with regard to DOT specifications







Big Picture – Chlorine Facilities

Bacteria and vegetation growth occurs in crop/city water supplies.
Additionally, some manufacturing processes result in contaminated waste water.



Water is used in a variety of applications during food processing.



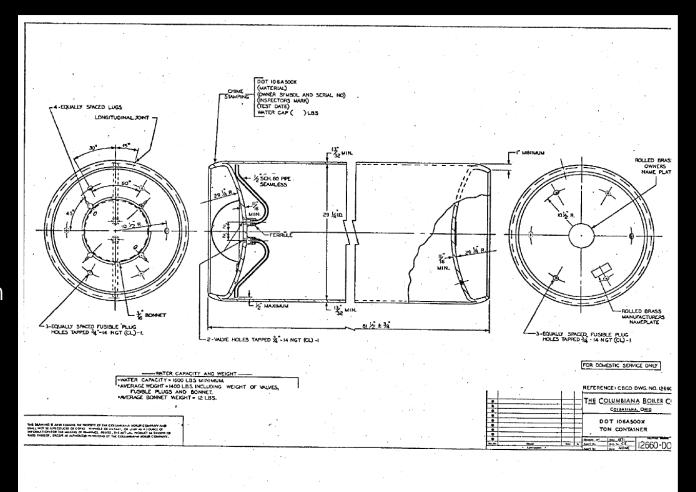
Chemicals are injected into the water to kill bacteria/vegetation or to neutralize harmful elements.



Clean water and food products are supplied to end-users.



DOT 106A Concave Head Chlorine One Ton Containers













RAGAGEPs Applied & Field Examples:

Petroleum

RAGAGEP Documents: Petroleum



American Petroleum Institute

- API 510 Pressure Vessel Inspection Code: In-service Inspection, Rating, Repair, and Alteration
- API standards have been referenced more than 1,100 times in international laws, regulations, national standards.



Field Examples: Petroleum





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Questions?



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