



# ***Process Isolation***

# Occupational Health and Safety Act 85 of 1993

## Employers (Section 8)

**Provide a healthy & safe workplace.**

**Provide systems of work, do training, identify the risks and cause them to be removed or reduced**



## Employees (Section 14)

**Shall obey all lawful instructions given by the employer in the interests of health & safety**

**Shall look after their own health & safety & that of anyone who may be affected by his/her actions**

**Report accident to the employer immediately**

# PROCESS ISOLATION

**Isolation** - The process of physically interrupting, disconnecting or removing energy sources.

**Energy source** - Any source of electrical, mechanical, pneumatic, chemical, thermal or other energy.

- I. Engen has two types of Isolation ( Electrical and Physical).
- II. Energy isolation shall be required before service, inspection, installation, modification and/or maintenance of live equipment and/or pipeline.
- III. Where work has commenced but is, or is likely to be, suspended due to faulty parts/components e.g. awaiting spares for a repair.
- IV. Mothballed equipment, which may be required in the future.
- V. Where an item of equipment becomes redundant and is isolated pending removal or decommissioning.
- VI. Valve that should always be on close/open (like PSV/PRD)

# PHYSICAL ISOLATION

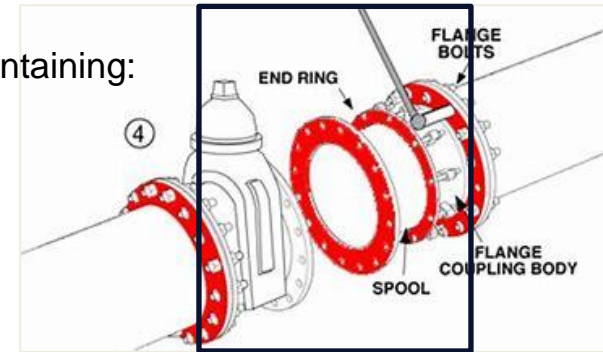
The mechanism for isolation depends on the nature of the work and type of energy, and include:

- **Positive isolation** - A standard isolation/blinding/spade list shall be applied when physical isolation of equipment or processes is required.
- **Double block and bleed** - The closure of a line or pipe by closing and locking or tagging two in-line valves and by opening and locking or tagging a drain or vent valve in the line between the two closed valves
- **Single valve isolation** - consists of the closure of a single block valve.

# Positive Isolation

Positive isolation shall be applied for the following activities or situations:

1. Confined space entry.
2. Any work on a system containing or connected to other systems containing:
  - combustible/flammable or explosive material
  - hazardous materials e.g. asphyxiant, toxic, corrosive, irritant
  - energy e.g. high temperature, high pressure, potential, kinetic

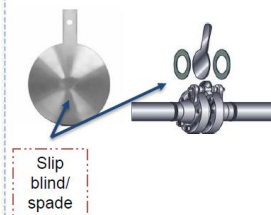
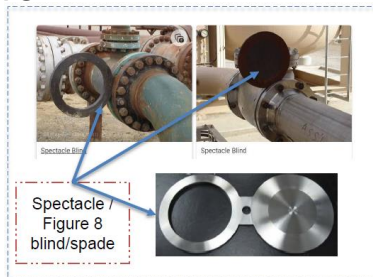


Positive isolation may be carried out as follows:

- a. Spool removal** which involves the *removal of a section of piping and bolting blank flanges on to open potential live flanges*. The blank flanges shall be rated for the full line design pressure.
- b. Blind or spade** isolation which involves the *insertion of a blind plate or spectacle blind between the bolted flanges*. The blinds or spades shall be:

○ Rated for the full line design pressure.

○ Installed on the side of the isolation device which has been isolated, depressurized and cleared of hazardous materials.



# Positive Isolation

- A standard **isolation/blinding/spade list** is put in place when physical isolation of equipment or processes is required.
- Where positive isolation is *not feasible*, for example due to space constraint or passing valves, **a risk assessment** shall be carried out to consider alternative methods of isolation to allow the work to be executed safely. A detailed **procedure** for the work shall also be established.

ISOLATION/LOCKOUT DEVICE LIST		Isolation no	34
		Equipment Desc.	P-Q-E-004A
		PS/D Ref. No.	TE-08020-PG-002
		Date	March 2003
		Rev. No.	0
		Page No.	Page 2 of 2
		PIC No.	

SPAD/BLIND LIST						
Spade/Blind No	Spade/Blind location	Size (mm)	Piping Class	Blinding status	Scaffolding required	Insulation removing required
13	PSV-007A Discharge to C-002	50	1102X	C	Y	Y
14	E-004A vapor line to C-002	400	1102X	C	N	Y
15	LS steam to E-004A	200	1126	C	N	Y
16	Condensate outlet from E-004A	100	1126	C	Y	Y
17	E-004B liquid from C-002	150	1102X	C	N	Y

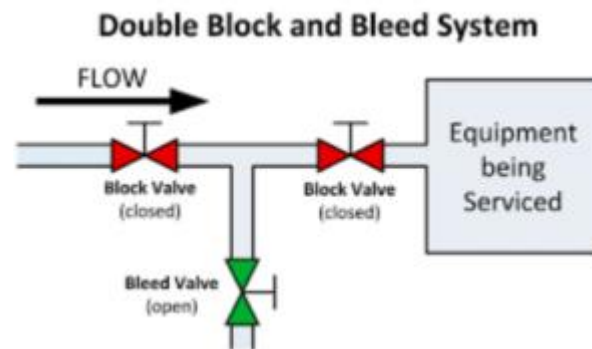
  

APPROVED FOR USE		
Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
Date	Date	Date

# Double Block and Bleed

Double block and bleed isolation is a secure form of [valve isolation](#), provided both the valves can maintain a reliable seal under the particular conditions of service.

- a. The *bleed valve shall be locked open* and vented to a safe location, where no back pressure may accumulate.
- b. The bleed must be verified to be clear of any blockage
- c. The function of the bleed may also be achieved by the use of a valve with a functioning body bleed in the open position.

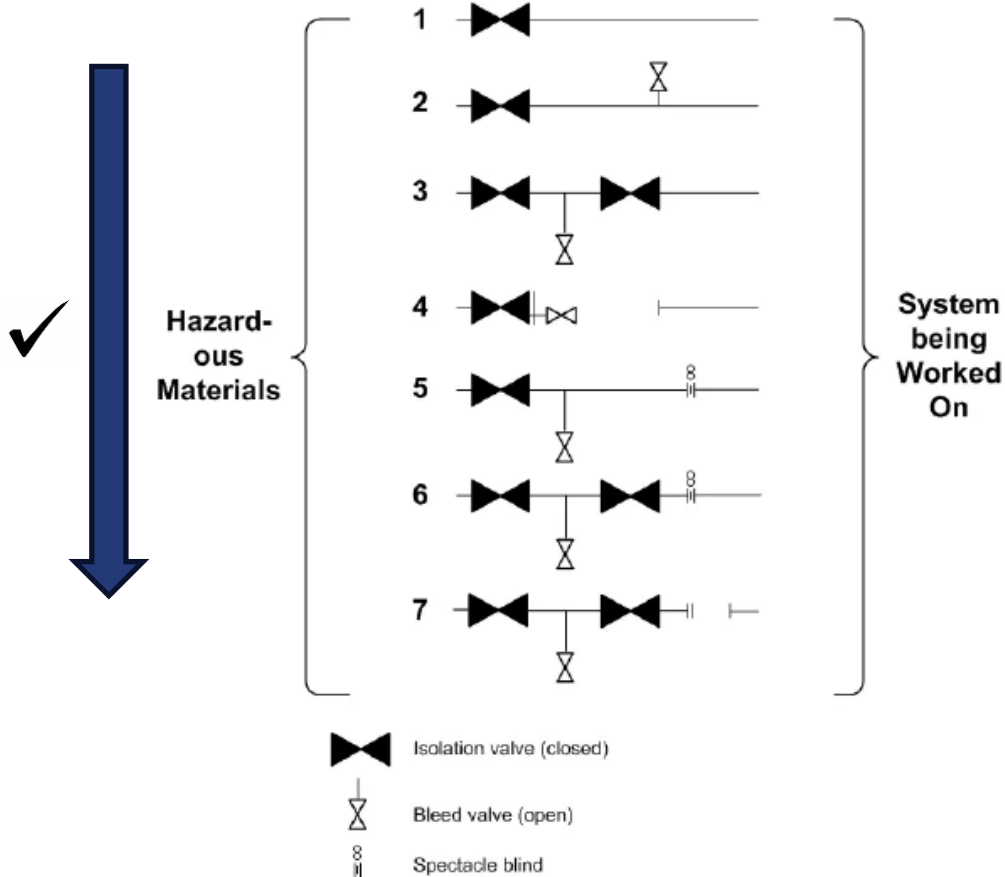


# Single Valve Isolation

Also involves *valve isolation*:

1. The system is connected to other systems containing non-hazardous material,  
AND
  2. There is no possible release of other hazards such as high pressure and high temperature.
- A valve used for SVI must provide a reliable seal which must be verified before starting the work.
  - Where the security of the isolation can be compromised by operation of a single valve, positive measures to prevent operation shall be taken and clearly stated in the JMS.

# Single Valve Isolation

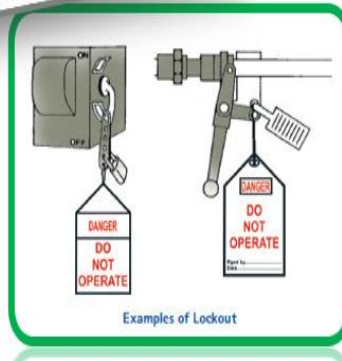


- Level 1 — Closed Valve
- Level 2 — Closed Valve with Open Bleeder
- Level 3 — Double Block and Bleed
- Level 4 — Block and Bleed with Line Break
- Level 5 — Block, Bleed and Spectacle Blind
- Level 6 — Double Block and Bleed with Blind
- Level 7 — Double Block and Bleed with Line Break

[Blinds in Process Piping - by Ian Sutton - Net Zero by 2050 \(substack.com\)](#)

# Lock Out, Tag Out (LOTO)

- Physical Isolation
- ❑ Blinding
- ✓ First Flange closest to the vessel
- ✓ Tower or Level Gauge Drain Lines, plugged or disconnected
- ✓ Double Block/Bleed NOT equivalent to blinding
- ❑ Energy Isolation (Lockout/Tagout)
- ✓ Electrical / Radiation Sources
- ✓ Rotating/Electrical parts
- ✓ Process Materials / Chemicals



Examples of Lockout

## Electrical

LOTO at substation and at the field



Electrical ACP lock & tag (red)

Operation group lock & tag (blue)

## Physical



## Lock out box



Operation group lock & tag (blue) at the valve