

LNG Facility Major Hazards and Emergency Control Training Course

14 – 18 February 2027
Johannesburg

AGILE LEADERS
Training Center

LNG Facility Major Hazards and Emergency Control Training Course

Ref: 1995_247207 **Date:** 14 – 18 February 2027 **Location:** Johannesburg **Fees:** 4500 Euro

Overview

LNG Facility Major Hazards and Emergency Control Training Course is a one-week intermediate course for process safety, HSE, operations, engineering, maintenance, emergency response, and asset-integrity personnel who leave with an LNG Major Hazard Control and Emergency Readiness File. Participants trace loss of containment through cryogenic exposure, vapor dispersion, ignition, fire, explosion overpressure, escalation, prevention barriers, mitigation systems, and coordinated response. Agile Leaders Training Center presents LNG facility major-hazard control.

Who Should Attend

- Process safety functions responsible for major-hazard scenarios, barriers, and risk evidence
- Operations functions responsible for LNG containment, alarms, shutdown, isolation, and escalation
- Engineering and integrity functions responsible for layout, materials, detection, and protection interfaces
- Maintenance functions responsible for safeguarding availability, proof tests, and impairment controls
- Emergency functions responsible for command, exclusion zones, response tactics, and recovery

The course assumes participants can read LNG process information and site emergency procedures, and it leaves out detailed consequence modeling, firefighting-system design, HAZOP facilitation, vessel design, and responder certification.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries that handle refrigerated natural gas and related major-hazard systems.

- LNG liquefaction, storage, export, and receiving facilities
- Regasification terminals and gas-distribution interfaces
- Process safety, HSE, operations, and emergency management
- Mechanical integrity, inspection, maintenance, and reliability
- Engineering contractors, technical assurance, and insurance services

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Analyze LNG release, vaporization, dispersion, and accumulation scenarios
- Compare cryogenic, fire, explosion, pressure, and asphyxiation consequences
- Evaluate ignition control, detection, layout, and separation evidence
- Build prevention, mitigation, and escalation-control barrier maps
- Apply shutdown, isolation, depressurization, spill, and emergency controls
- Build an LNG emergency-readiness and incident-learning file

Course Agenda

Day 1: Define LNG Hazard Behavior

- LNG Property, Cryogenic Behavior, and Phase-Change Reference Sheet
- Loss-of-Containment Source and Release-Pathway Register
- Vapor Generation, Buoyancy, Dispersion, and Accumulation Map
- Flammable Range, Ignition Source, and Combustion Condition Matrix
- Cold Burn, Asphyxiation, Embrittlement, and Pressure Hazard Checklist

Day 2: Analyze Fire and Explosion Scenarios

- Flash Fire, Pool Fire, Jet Fire, and Vapor-Cloud Fire Comparison
- Confinement, Congestion, Flame Acceleration, and Overpressure Screen
- Vapor-Cloud Explosion Cause and Consequence Bowtie
- Rapid Phase Transition and Physical-Explosion Awareness Guide
- Thermal Radiation, Blast, Escalation, and Domino-Effect Map

Day 3: Verify Prevention Barriers

- Containment, Low-Temperature Material, and Integrity Barrier Register
- Boil-Off Gas, Pressure Relief, Venting, and Disposal Control Map
- Hazardous-Area Boundary and Ignition-Control Interface Checklist
- Gas, Flame, Heat, and Smoke Detection Coverage Review
- Layout, Separation, Drainage, Impoundment, and Occupancy Screen

Day 4: Control Escalation and Emergencies

- Emergency Shutdown, Isolation, and Depressurization Cause-and-Effect Review
- LNG Spill Containment, Vapor Control, and Exclusion-Zone Decision Guide
- Alarm, Muster, Evacuation, Shelter, and Accountability Matrix
- Incident Command, Communication, Mutual-Aid, and Handover Plan
- Barrier Impairment, Recovery, Reentry, and Incident-Learning Register

Day 5: Practice LNG Hazard Decisions

- Suggested Exercise: Trace an LNG Release and Vapor-Dispersion Scenario
- Suggested Exercise: Compare Fire, Explosion, Cryogenic, and Pressure Consequences
- Suggested Exercise: Challenge Detection, Ignition-Control, and Layout Barriers
- Suggested Exercise: Coordinate Shutdown, Isolation, Exclusion, and Emergency Actions
- Capstone Exercise: Complete the LNG Major Hazard Control and Emergency Readiness File

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to connect LNG scenario evidence with barrier and emergency decisions.

- Suggested activity: map a release from initiating event through vapor behavior, ignition, consequence, and escalation.
- Suggested activity: test containment, detection, layout, ignition-control, shutdown, and spill barriers against a scenario.
- Suggested activity: prioritize exclusion, isolation, communication, evacuation, responder, and recovery actions.
- Suggested activity: convert incident findings and barrier impairments into tracked corrective actions.

FAQs

Who suits LNG facility major-hazard training, and what does it assume?

LNG facility major-hazard training suits process safety, HSE, operations, engineering, integrity, maintenance, and emergency personnel. It assumes participants can read process information and site emergency procedures.

How does LNG major-hazard training differ from general LNG operations training?

LNG major-hazard training concentrates on release behavior, fire and explosion scenarios, barriers, escalation, and emergency control. General LNG operations training covers process flow, equipment, routine operation, and value-chain interfaces.

Can an unconfined LNG vapor cloud explode?

An unconfined LNG vapor cloud generally burns rather than producing the overpressure associated with a confined or congested vapor-cloud explosion. Scenario review must distinguish flash fire, vapor-cloud fire, and explosion conditions.

What hazards follow an LNG loss of containment?

LNG loss of containment can create cold exposure, embrittlement, rapid vapor generation, oxygen displacement, flammable vapor dispersion, fire, overpressure where conditions permit, and escalation to nearby equipment.

Which barriers control LNG facility major hazards?

LNG major-hazard barriers include containment, compatible materials, relief, detection, ventilation, ignition control, layout, separation, impoundment, shutdown, isolation, depressurization, fire protection, emergency command, and verified recovery controls.

Conclusion

Participants take back an LNG Major Hazard Control and Emergency Readiness File linking release scenarios, vapor behavior, consequences, barriers, impairments, emergency actions, and incident learning. The file changes separate safety records into one traceable major-hazard basis. It supports shift decisions, safeguard reviews, emergency exercises, recovery planning, and corrective-action tracking.