



Compressors, Pumps, & Reactors



Laser Based – Open Path Gas Detectors are **positioned around high failure frequency equipment** to protect personnel.

Problem: High Hazard Rank Application

Due to frequency of occurrence & severity of harm

Challenge: Detection of Small Seal Leaks

Most Acid Gas E-Chem's have T90 Res. >30 seconds

Opportunity: Have Early Warning of Failure

Used for passive Leak Detection & Repair (LDAR)

Solution: Find & Fix Leaks While Still Small

Is with Laser Based – Open Path Gas Detection

Heat Exchangers – Fin-Fan/Plenum

Problem: Mechanical Probability of Failure

Exchanger failure likely 3.9 in 1,000 times¹

Challenge: Surviving in Harsh Environment

High temps/airflows harm E-Chem's/Cat. Bead's

Opportunity: Protect the 'Inaccessible'

Hardware is mounted in accessible areas

Solution: Detect the 'Undetectable'

With Laser Based – Open Path Gas Detection

Reference¹: Shell & Tube - DNV GL Failure Frequency Guide



Laser Based – Open Path Gas Detection is **positioned over Fin-Fan Louvers**. Due to high air velocity and the obstructions caused by the Shell & Tube Exchanger, **the air flow is sufficiently turbulent that often leak will be detection on each of the paths.**

Process Unit Perimeter Monitoring



Paths oriented around the process unit have been **proven to be effective in detecting fugitive plumes** from even small releases.

Problem: Warn Adjacent Areas of a Leak

Lethal plumes of gas extend beyond area of release

Challenge: Sufficient Detector Coverage

Large perimeter stresses the projects feasibility

Opportunity: Capital and Operational Costs

Reduce the device count, infrastructure, & cabling

Solution: Most Economical Option Available

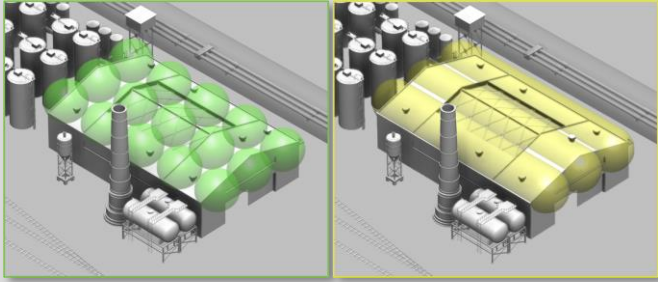
Is with Laser Based – Open Path Gas Detection

Geographic Area Coverage

Traditional – Fixed Point Gas Detectors

vs.

Laser Based – Open Path Gas Detectors



Laser Based – Open Path Gas Detection is the *most economically viable option* to minimize both the **Total Install Cost + Total Operational Cost (TIC-TOC)** in *High Hazard Rank Applications*.

Definition: The fraction of the geometric area or volume of a defined monitored process area that would be detected.

Exceed your Area Coverage Requirements
With Laser Based – Open Path Gas Detection

Increasing the Probability of Detection
Offers the greatest Risk Reduction Factor return¹

To Mitigate Risk in a Grade A Hazard Rank
You will need 90% Geographic Area Coverage¹

Laser Based – Open Path Gas Detection
Easiest & most economical way to Mitigate Risk

¹: As stated in ISA-TR84

Safety Availability

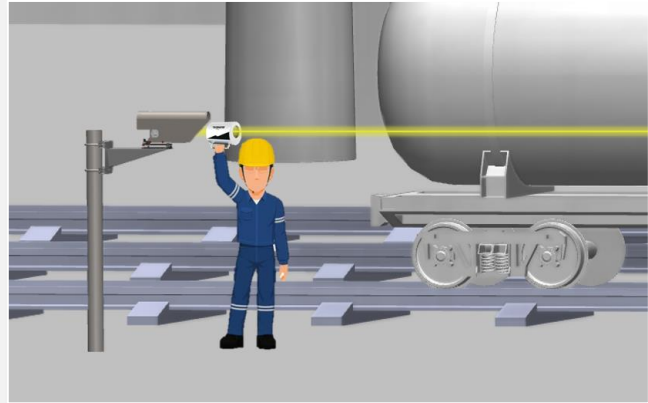
Surpass Safety Availability Requirements
With Laser Based – Open Path Gas Detection

Survive & Continue to Detect after a Leak
Lifespan/performance not effected by exposure

Smart Fail-Safe Device + SIL2 Suitable
Only outputs gas concentrations if ‘fully functional’

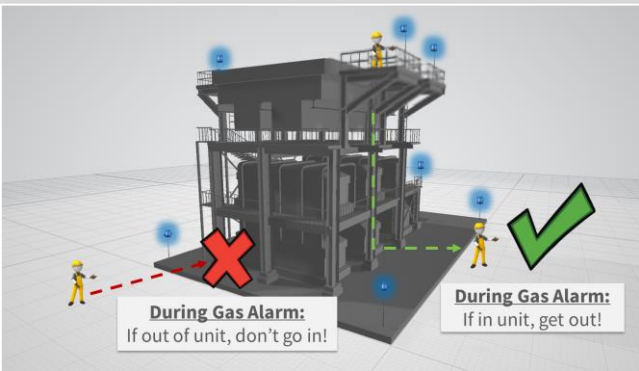
Eliminate your Maintenance Burden
No Calibration and easily perform Functional Tests

Definition: The availability of the FGS function designed to automatically mitigate the consequences of hazards.



To perform **Function Test**, simply hold the **Response Cell** in the Laser Beam to ‘**Bump**’, ‘**Challenge**’, or ‘**Verify a Response**’.

Mitigation Action Effectiveness



During Gas Alarm:
If out of unit, don't go in!

During Gas Alarm:
If in unit, get out!

During a Release: Prevent personnel from *entering the area* or *evacuate personnel from that area*.

Definition: The confidence that the final element(s) actions will successfully mitigate the consequence of the hazard.

Alarm Faster and at Lower Concentrations
With Laser Based – Open Path Gas Detection

Confidently Detect Incipient Level Leaks
Lowest Actionable Concentrations clearly stated

Gain an Instantaneous Response to a Leak
New and independent sample every second

Importance of Timely Personnel Evacuation
Rapid recovery actions prevent escalating event