

# بارودي ومشاركوه مكتب محاماة

بيروت، في ٢٠١٤/٤/٧

رئيس المحنة (١٩١٤-٢٠٠٠)  
سمير بارودي  
جان بارودي  
ريشارد سادر  
جوزيان لحود  
رئيس ونايس  
ساهر مكراد  
سمير صفا  
ساندرا مهننا  
نديم الحناج  
زينة واكيم  
هدى الشعار  
بترا الهاشم  
شربل داغر  
كريتين مقصود  
ناتالي حويس  
ليا الفرزلي  
سيريل دكاش

حضرة رئيس مرفأ بيروت المحترم

## طلب اتخاذ تدابير مستعجلة

بوكالة المحامين سمير بارودي  
وجان بارودي بموجب صورة  
وكالة مصدقة حسب الأصول  
ومبرزة ربطاً (مستند رقم ١)

المستدعي : PROKOSHEV BORYS  
بصفته ريان الباخرة Rhosus

الموضوع : طلب اتخاذ تدابير لتجنب حدوث كارثة بحرية

\* \* \* \* \*

بوكالتنا عن السيد Prokoshev Borys بصفته ريان الباخرة "Rhosus"، ندلي

بما يلي:

بما ان الباخرة المذكورة اعلاه راسية في مرفأ بيروت برسم الترانزيت منذ شهر  
كانون الاول من عام ٢٠١٣ وعلى متنها عدد من البحارة، وهي مستأجرة ومشغلة من قبل  
شركة "Teto Shipping LTD" وتحمل على متنها ٢٧٥٠ (ألفان وسبعمئة وخمسون) طن  
متري من مادة نترات الامونيوم (Nitrate d'Amonium) مشحونة لأمر بنك  
موزامبيك الدولي "Banco International de Mozambique" والمطلوب ابلاغه شركة  
"Fabrica de explosives"،

وبما ان البَحَّارة اصبحوا سجناء في الباخرة لا يستطيعون مغادرتها وتأمين قوتهم اليومي بعد ان تخلَّى عنهم وعن الباخرة اصحابها ومجهزوها ومستأجروها وقد توقف هؤلاء عن دفع اجور البحارة منذ اكثر من خمسة اشهر، وانقطعوا عن دفع نفقات وديون السفينة، كما انَّ الجهة المرسلة اليها البضاعة تخلَّت بدورها عن البضاعة، وان هذه الامور ثابتة من الرسالة الموجهة عبر البريد الالكتروني من قبل شركة Teto Shipping Ltd بواسطة الوكيل البحري الى جانبكم (مستند رقم ٢).

وبما ان الباخرة وحمولتها تهددان سلامة السفينة وسلامة المرفأ على حدِّ سواء، فمادة نترات الامونيوم المحمَّلة على متنها تعتبر خطرة جداً نظراً لقابليتها العالية للاشتعال وهي تُستخدم في صناعة المتفجرات، ما يوجب اخذ الحيطة والحذر عند تخزينها او نقلها. هذا بالاضافة الى ان الباخرة اصبحت مهترئة بسبب تآكلها بالصدأ مما يهدد بتسرب المياه الى العنابر، علماً ان اختلاط مادة نترات الامونيوم بالماء يعرِّض الحمولة لخطر الانفجار (نبرز ربطاً افادة عن واقع الحال الباخرة المذكورة موقَّعة وممهورة من المستدعي - مستند رقم ٣)،

ونشير الى ان العالم شهد العديد من الكوارث الناجمة عن مادة نترات الامونيوم، فعلى سبيل المثال عام ١٩٤٧ في ميناء تكساس انفجرت باخرة تحمل ٢٦٠٠ طناً من المادة المذكورة واودت الى مقتل المئات والى حطام واضرار بقطر ٤٠ ميلاً (نبرز ربطاً صورة عن تقرير حول الحوادث بسبب المادة المذكورة والمنشورة في موقع الويكيبيديا - مستند رقم ٤)،

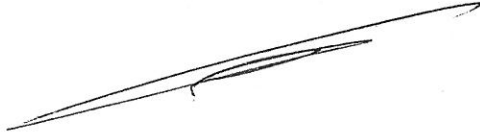
وبما انه، عملاً باحكام القوانين المرعية الاجراء، لاسيما المادة ٧٣ من نظام المرافئ والموانئ، يدخل في صلاحياتكم "مراقبة البضائع الخطرة على البواخر مع اتخاذ التدابير الضرورية لحفظ السلامة العامة"،

لذلك

نرجو من جانبكم اتخاذ جميع الإجراءات والتدابير اللازمة على وجه السرعة من اجل تفادي ودرء المخاطر الناجمة عن الوضع المذكور آنفاً، وفي ضوء موقف كل من اصحاب

الباخرة واصحاب الحمولة لجهة التخلي عن الباخرة والحمولة الموجودة على متنها، اتخاذ  
الاجراءات لبيع كل من الباخرة والحمولة وفقاً للقوانين المرعية وتسديد الديون المترتبة لطاقم  
السفينة وللغير.

وتفضلوا بقبول الاحترام  
مع الاحتفاظ بكافة الحقوق  
بالوكالة



المحامي جان بارودي

..... مستند رقم ٢

KIND REMINDER

TOP URGENT PLEASE

BRGDS, TETO SHIPPING LTD

**From:** Teto Shipping Ltd [mailto:[tetoship@gmail.com](mailto:tetoship@gmail.com)]  
**Sent:** Thursday, March 13, 2014 2:35 PM  
**To:** '[explosivos@teledata.mz](mailto:explosivos@teledata.mz)'; '[brunocid11@gmail.com](mailto:brunocid11@gmail.com)'; '[b.cid@fem.co.mz](mailto:b.cid@fem.co.mz)'; '[chartering@agroblend.co.uk](mailto:chartering@agroblend.co.uk)';  
'JOSE VAZ'; 'PASCOAL SAMO'; 'YARA JULAIA'; 'RUI TINGOTE'; 'AMELIA SARANGA'; 'ASSUNCAO RUNGO';  
'ELISA CARSSANE'; 'FLORENTINA SOUSA'; 'Bassam Baghdadi'  
**Cc:** '[Romanyuk\\_Oleg@itf.org.uk](mailto:Romanyuk_Oleg@itf.org.uk)'; '[abgor60@mail.ru](mailto:abgor60@mail.ru)'; '[emb\\_lb@mfa.gov.ua](mailto:emb_lb@mfa.gov.ua)'; '[ukrembassy@inco.com.lb](mailto:ukrembassy@inco.com.lb)'; '  
[ananina@sur.ru](mailto:ananina@sur.ru)'; 'Boris Prokoshev'  
**Subject:** MV RHOSUS – CREW REPATRIATION

TO: HARBOUR MASTER P. BEIRUT VIA AGENTS MESSRS NATRAD

CC: CHARTERES MESSRS\* AGROBLEND

CC: CARGO OWNERS MESSRS Fabrica de Explosivos, Mozambique

CC: CARGO CONSIGNEE MESSRS BIM - BANCO INTERNACIONAL DE MOZAMBIQUE

CC: ITF, UK

CC: UKRAINIAN EMBASSY

CC: MASTER MV RHOSUS

RE: MV RHOSUS – CREW DISEMBARKATION

TOP URGENT PLEASE!!

DEAR SIRS,

WE ARE OWNERS MV RHOSUS HEREBY REQUEST YOU KINDLY PERMIT REPATRIATION CREW WITHOUT REPLACEMENTS DUE OUR COMMERCIAL DEFAULT CAUSED BY FAILING OF LOADING PART CARGO AT P.BEIRUT AND CONSIDER THAT CHARTERERS WITH CARGO OWNERS OF EXTREMELY DANGEROUS CARGO ON BOARD MV RHOSUS, AFTER WE ARRANGED SAFE STORE ALREADY ABOUT 4 MONTHS PASSED FROM OUR ABANDON VOYAGE DECLARATION ACTUALLY ABANDON THEY CARGO FROM 05/03/2014 AND TOTALLY IGNORE SITUATION AS PER BELOW CORRESPONDENCE.

WE ARE WAITING YRS POSITIVE DECISION GRANTED URGENTLY CONSIDER THAT CREW ON BOARD READY FOR EXTREMAL ACTIONS AS YOU ALREADY MOST PROBABLY WAS INFORMED BY SHIPS AGENTS MESSRS NATRAD AS PER OUR MESSAGE ATTACHED.

BRGDS, TETO SHIPPING LTD

**From:** Teto Shipping Ltd [<mailto:tetoship@gmail.com>]

**Sent:** Thursday, March 13, 2014 11:32 AM

**To:** '[explosivos@teledata.mz](mailto:explosivos@teledata.mz)'; '[brunocid11@gmail.com](mailto:brunocid11@gmail.com)'; '[b.cid@fem.co.mz](mailto:b.cid@fem.co.mz)'; '[chartering@agroblend.co.uk](mailto:chartering@agroblend.co.uk)'; 'JOSE VAZ'; 'PASCOAL SAMO'; 'YARA JULIAIA'; 'RUI TINGOTE'; 'AMELIA SARANGA'; 'ASSUNCAO RUNGO'; 'ELISA CARSSANE'; 'FLORENTINA SOUSA'

**Cc:** 'Bassam Baghdadi'; '[Romanyuk\\_Oleg@itf.org.uk](mailto:Romanyuk_Oleg@itf.org.uk)'; '[abgor60@mail.ru](mailto:abgor60@mail.ru)'; '[emb\\_lb@mfa.gov.ua](mailto:emb_lb@mfa.gov.ua)'; '

KIND REMINDER

TOP URGENT PLEASE

BRGDS, TETO SHIPPING LTD

**From:** Teto Shipping Ltd [mailto:tetoship@gmail.com]  
**Sent:** Thursday, March 13, 2014 2:35 PM  
**To:** 'explosivos@teledata.mz'; 'brunocid11@gmail.com'; 'b.cid@fem.co.mz'; 'chartering@agroblend.co.uk'; 'JOSE VAZ'; 'PASCOAL SAMO'; 'YARA JULAIA'; 'RUI TINGOTE'; 'AMELIA SARANGA'; 'ASSUNCAO RUNGO'; 'ELISA CARSSANE'; 'FLORENTINA SOUSA'; 'Bassam Baghdadi'  
**Cc:** 'Romanyuk Oleg@itf.org.uk'; 'abgor60@mail.ru'; 'emb\_lb@mfa.gov.ua'; 'ukrembassy@inco.com.lb'; 'ananina@sur.ru'; 'Boris Prokoshev'  
**Subject:** MV RHOSUS – CREW REPATRIATION

TO: HARBOUR MASTER P. BEIRUT VIA AGENTS MESSRS NATRAD

CC: CHARTERES MESSRS AGROBLEND

CC: CARGO OWNERS MESSRS Fabrica de Explosivos, Mozambique

CC: CARGO CONSIGNEE MESSRS BIM - BANCO INTERNACIONAL DE MOZAMBIQUE

CC: ITF, UK

CC: UKRAINIAN EMBASSY

CC: MASTER MV RHOSUS

RE: MV RHOSUS – CREW DISEMBARKATION

TOP URGENT PLEASE!!

DEAR SIRS,

WE ARE OWNERS MV RHOSUS HEREBY REQUEST YOU KINDLY PERMIT REPATRIATION CREW WITHOUT REPLACEMENTS DUE OUR COMMERCIAL DEFAULT CAUSED BY FAILING OF LOADING PART CARGO AT P.BEIRUT AND CONSIDER THAT CHARTERERS WITH CARGO OWNERS OF EXTREMELY DANGEROUS CARGO ON BOARD MV RHOSUS, AFTER WE ARRANGED SAFE STORE ALREADY ABOUT 4 MONTHS PASSED FROM OUR ABANDON VOYAGE DECLARATION ACTUALLY ABANDON THEY CARGO FROM 05/03/2014 AND TOTALLY IGNORE SITUATION AS PER BELOW CORRESPONDENCE.

WE ARE WAITING YRS POSITIVE DECISION GRANTED URGENTLY CONSIDER THAT CREW ON BOARD READY FOR EXTREMAL ACTIONS AS YOU ALREADY MOST PROBABLY WAS INFORMED BY SHIPS AGENTS MESSRS NATRAD AS PER OUR MESSAGE ATTACHED.

BRGDS, TETO SHIPPING LTD

**From:** Teto Shipping Ltd [<mailto:tetoship@gmail.com>]

**Sent:** Thursday, March 13, 2014 11:32 AM

**To:** 'explosivos@teledata.mz'; 'brunocid11@gmail.com'; 'b.cid@fem.co.mz'; 'chartering@agroblend.co.uk'; 'JOSE VAZ'; 'PASCOAL SAMO'; 'YARA JULIAIA'; 'RUI TINGOTE'; 'AMELIA SARANGA'; 'ASSUNCAO RUNGO'; 'ELISA CARSSANE'; 'FLORENTINA SOUSA'

**Cc:** 'Bassam Baghdadli'; 'Romanyuk Oleg@itf.org.uk'; 'abgor60@mail.ru'; 'emb lb@mfa.gov.ua'; '

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

I, Master of the m/v Rhosus, Mr. Prokoshev Borys, under the flag of Moldova, owned and operated by Teto Shipping Ltd, sailed from Piraeus Port to Beirut Port, with a full cargo of Ammonium Nitrate.

We hereby inform you that the ship-owner has abandoned the above vessel and is no longer paying the crew salaries and dues. The cargo owner likewise has abandoned the cargo on board the vessel. No bunkers or provision are available on board and the state of the cargo is such that it puts in peril anybody within the harbor and the ship-owner is taking no action in this respect and is no longer communicating with us.

We would therefore urge you to take all necessary steps to prevent any potential damage to the vessel and to avert any risk to the environment, to public safety and to the port facilities.

*[Signature]* Prokoshev Borys  
01.04.2014





# Ammonium nitrate disasters

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

When heated, **ammonium nitrate** decomposes non-explosively into gases including oxygen; however, ammonium nitrate can be induced to decompose explosively by **detonation**. Large stockpiles of the material can be a major fire risk due to their supporting oxidation, and may also detonate, as happened in the Texas City disaster of 1947, which led to major changes in the regulations for storage and handling.

There are two major classes of incidents resulting in explosions:

- In the first case, the explosion happens by the mechanism of shock to detonation transition. The initiation happens by an explosive charge going off in the mass, by the detonation of a shell thrown into the mass, or by detonation of an explosive mixture in contact with the mass. The examples are Kriewald, Morgan, Oppau, Tessenderlo and Traskwood.
- In the second case, the explosion results from a fire that spreads into the ammonium nitrate (AN) itself (Texas City, Brest), or to a mixture of an ammonium nitrate with a combustible material during the fire. The fire must be confined at least to a degree for successful transition from a fire to an explosion (a phenomenon known as "deflagration to detonation transition", or DDT). Pure, compact AN is stable and very difficult to initiate. However, there are numerous cases when even impure AN did not explode in a fire.

Ammonium nitrate decomposes in temperatures above 210 °C. Pure AN is stable and will stop decomposing once the heat source is removed, but when catalysts are present (combustible materials, acids, metal ions, chlorides. ...) the reaction can become self-sustaining (known as self-sustaining decomposition, SSD). This is a well-known hazard with some types of NPK fertilizers, and is responsible for the loss of several cargo ships.

## Timeline of major disasters

Country	City/Location	Date	Deaths	Notes
United Kingdom	Faversham, Kent	April 2, 1916	120	<b>The Great Explosion:</b> On April 2, 1916 a factory in Uplees, Faversham, exploded after a fire spread to a store of 15 tons of TNT and 150 tons of ammonium nitrate. The blast at the Explosives Loading Company killed 120 people and shattered windows in Southend-on-Sea across the Thames Estuary while the tremor was felt in Norwich. <sup>[1]</sup>
United States	Morgan, New Jersey (now Sayreville)	October 4, 1918	0	<b>T. A. Gillespie Company Shell Loading Plant explosion:</b> On October 4, 1918, an explosion at the Morgan Depot occurred leading to many artillery shells being launched into the air, some of which landed on a neighbouring warehouse where 4000 tonnes of ammonium nitrate were stored in barrels. One of the shells caused a large explosion, but the majority of the ammonium nitrate did not detonate.
Germany	Kriewald	July 26, 1921	19	On July 26, 1921, in this railway town (now in Poland) workers tried to dislodge 30 tonnes of ammonium nitrate that had aggregated (solidified into one mass) in two wagons. When mining explosives were used on this solid mass the wagons exploded and killed nineteen people. <sup>[2]</sup>

Country	City/Location	Date	Deaths	Notes
Germany	Oppau	September 21, 1921	561	<b>Explosion at BASF plant Oppau:</b> Another attempt at disaggregation of a fertilizer mix with industrial explosives caused the death of 561 people and left more than 2000 injured. The fertilizer was a 50:50 mixture of ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulfate and the factory had used this method of disaggregation over 20,000 times without incident. It is thought that, on this occasion, poor mixing had led to certain parts of the mass containing more ammonium nitrate than others. Only 450 tonnes exploded, out of 4500 tonnes of fertilizer stored in the warehouse. <sup>[3]</sup>
United States	Nixon, New Jersey (now Edison Township)	March 1, 1924	20	<b>1924 Nixon Nitration Works disaster:</b> On March 1, 1924, a fire and several large explosions destroyed a warehouse containing ammonium nitrate at the Nixon Nitration Works. The explosiveness of the product was perhaps enhanced, as it had been prepared using nitric acid that had previously been used for the production of TNT.

Country	City/Location	Date	Deaths	Notes
United States	Muscle Shoals, Alabama	1925	0	On April 4, 1925, and May 3, 1925, two carloads, each containing 220 barrels of ammonium nitrate, were dispatched from Muscle Shoals, Alabama and caught fire in transportation. The barrels had been stored in a warehouse with varying humidity for 6 years, so it is believed that they were ignited by friction with their nitrate-impregnated manila paper lining. Other shipments were reportedly more successful. <sup>[4]</sup>
France	Miramas	August 5, 1940	0	240 tonnes of ammonium nitrate in sacks exploded after being hit by a shell from a nearby fire in a munitions train. <sup>[5]</sup>
Belgium	Tessenderlo	April 29, 1942	189	Another attempt to disaggregate a pile of 150 tonnes of ammonium nitrate with industrial explosives ended tragically on April 29, 1942: 189 people were killed, 900 wounded. <sup>[6]</sup>

Country	City/Location	Date	Deaths	Notes
United States	Texas City	April 16, 1947	581	<p><b>Texas City Disaster:</b> The cargo ship <i>Grandcamp</i> was being loaded on April 16, 1947, when a fire was detected in the hold: at this point, 2600 tonnes of ammonium nitrate in sacks were already aboard. The captain responded by closing the hold and pumping in pressurised steam. One hour later, the ship exploded, killing several hundred people and setting fire to another vessel, the <i>High Flyer</i>, which was moored 250 metres away and which contained 1050 tonnes of sulfur and 960 tons of ammonium nitrate. The <i>Grandcamp</i> explosion also created a powerful earthshock that broke windows as far as 40 miles away and knocked two small planes flying at 1,500 feet (460 m) out of the sky. The <i>High Flyer</i> exploded the next day, after having burned for sixteen hours. 500 tonnes of ammonium nitrate on the quayside also burned, but without exploding, probably because it was less tightly packed. All but one member of the Texas City fire department died.</p>

Country	City/Location	Date	Deaths	Notes
France	Brest	July 28, 1947	29	The cargo ship <i>Ocean Liberty</i> was loaded with 3300 tonnes of ammonium nitrate and various inflammable products when it caught fire at 12:30 July 28, 1947. The captain ordered the hold to be sealed and pressurised steam was pumped in. As this did not stop the fire, the vessel was towed out of the harbour at 14:00, and exploded at 17:00. The explosion caused 29 deaths and serious damage to the port of Brest. <sup>[7]</sup>
-	Red Sea	1954	0	A fire was detected on the cargo ship <i>Tirrenia</i> on January 23, 1954, while it was carrying 4000 tonnes of ammonium nitrate. Attempts to extinguish the fire with steam were unsuccessful, and the ship was abandoned before it exploded later in the night. <sup>[8]</sup>
United States	Roseburg, Oregon	August 7, 1959	14	<b>The Roseburg Blast:</b> A truck carrying dynamite and ammonium nitrate caught fire early in the morning of August 7, 1959. When it exploded it killed 14 people and injured 125 more. Several blocks of downtown Roseburg were destroyed. The accident is locally referred to as "The Blast".

Country	City/Location	Date	Deaths	Notes
United States	Traskwood, Arkansas	December 17, 1960	0	On December 17, 1960, a 96 freight car train suffered partial derailment, in which the last 23 cars were derailed. The derailed cars included: four fuel oil tank cars, two tank cars of gasoline, three tank cars of petroleum oil, four cars of lube oil drums, three cars of liquid fertilizer, one car of fuming nitric acid and two cars of fertilizer grade ammonium nitrate. In this particular accident, neither car of ammonium nitrate exploded. <sup>[9]</sup> However, the nitric acid reacted with the fuel oil, essentially creating ANFO to feed the conflagration, resulting in the spread of the ammonium nitrate material around the incident site. <sup>[10]</sup>



United  
States

Kansas City,  
Missouri

November 29, 1988 6

On November 29, 1988, at 4:07 am two trailers containing approximately 50,000 lb (23,000 kg) of the explosive ANFO (ammonium nitrate with fuel oil) exploded at a construction site located near the 87th street exit of Highway 71 in Kansas City, Missouri. The explosives were to be used in the blasting of rock while constructing Highway 71. The result of the explosions were the deaths of six firemen from the Kansas City Fire Department's Pumper Companies 30 and 41. Both companies were dispatched after 911 calls indicated that a fire had been set to a pickup truck located near the trailers. The responding companies were warned that there were explosives on-site; however, they were unaware that the trailers were essentially magazines filled with explosives. At 4:07 am one of the "magazines" caught fire and a catastrophic explosion occurred, killing all six firemen instantly — only sparing remains were found. A second blast occurred 40 minutes later, although all fire crews had been pulled back at this time. The blasts created two craters, each approximately 100 feet (30 m) wide and 8 feet (2.4 m) deep. The explosions also shattered windows within a 10-mile (16 km) area and could be heard 40 miles (64 km) away. It was later determined that the explosions were acts of arson, set by individuals embroiled in a labor dispute with the construction company contracted to build the

Country	City/Location	Date	Deaths	Notes
Papua New Guinea	Porgera Gold Mine	August 2, 1994	11	<p>At 9:45 am, 2 August 1994, 11 workers were killed when the sensitised AN emulsion plant they were working on exploded at the Porgera Gold Mine. The fatal explosion involved at most a few tonnes of explosive. A larger explosion of about 80 tonnes of emulsion (Ammonium Nitrate Emulsion, ANE, UN 3375) was caused by fires under storage facilities at the site at 11:02 am. There were no fatalities in the second explosion because the site had been evacuated. A mushroom cloud was seen to rise.<sup>[13]</sup></p> <p>ANE is an emulsion of ammonium nitrate, fuel and water.</p>
United States	Port Neal, Iowa	December 13, 1994	4	<p><b>Port Neal fertilizer plant explosion:</b> At about 6:06 am on December 13, 1994, two explosions rocked the Port Neal, Iowa, ammonium nitrate processing plant operated by Terra Industries. Four people were killed and 18 injured. Approximately 5,700 tons of anhydrous ammonia were released and releases of ammonia continued for six days after the explosions. Groundwater under the processing plant was contaminated by chemicals released as a result of the blast. The timing of the explosion occurred prior to the start of the arrival of the 8:00 am shift personnel, or the death toll may have been larger.<sup>[14][15]</sup></p>

Country	City/Location	Date	Deaths	Notes
China	Xingping, Shaanxi	January 6, 1998	22	At midnight on January 6, 1998, the Xinghua Fertilizer company had a series of explosions in the plant. About 27.6 tons of Ammonium nitrate liquor was in a container there. The explosion claimed 22 lives, with a further 56 wounded. The explosion was officially announced as an accident. <sup>[16]</sup> <sup>[citation needed]</sup>
France	Toulouse	September 21, 2001	31	<b>AZF:</b> On September 21, 2001, at 10:15 am, in the AZF (Azote de France) fertiliser factory in Toulouse, France, an explosion occurred in a warehouse where the off-specification granular AN was stored flat, separated by partitions. About 200–300 tons is said to be involved in the explosion, resulting in 31 people dead and 2,442 injured, 34 of them seriously. The blast wave shattered windows up to 3 kilometres away, and the resulting crater was 10 metres deep and 50 metres wide. The exact cause remains unknown. The material damage was estimated at 2.3 billion euros. France's Environment Minister concluded the explosion "may have been a terrorist attack" as it was soon after the September 11 attacks and linked to worker with militant views.
Spain	Cartagena, Murcia	January 2003	0	The fertilizer storage facility of Fertiberia held a self-sustained decomposition (SSD) fire in January 2003. The fire was controlled after most of the material was removed by mechanical means. <sup>[citation needed]</sup>

Country	City/Location	Date	Deaths	Notes
France	Saint-Romain-en-Jarez	October 2, 2003	0	<p>A fire broke out in Saint-Romain-en-Jarez (Loire) in a barn, which at the time of the accident contained: a gasoline-powered forklift, a battery charger, two 13-kg gas bottles, miscellaneous farm machinery, 500 kg of quicklime, 500 wooden crates, 6,000 to 7,000 plastic crates, and between 3 and 5 tonnes of ammonium nitrate packaged in big-bags. Bales of hay and straw were being stored on the mezzanine and ~500kg apples kept in the cold storage rooms. The fire started around 3pm, and fire-fighters were notified of the blaze at 4:02 pm. They arrived on the scene at 4:23 and started to extinguish the fire. At 5:12 pm the explosion occurred. Twenty six people were injured from the blast, most of them fire-fighters.<sup>[17]</sup></p>
Spain	Barracas	March 9, 2004	2	<p>A truck carrying 25 tonnes of ammonium nitrate fertilizer exploded half an hour after a traffic accident on March 9, 2004, killing two people and injuring five others. The explosion, which could be heard at a distance of several kilometers caused a crater five metres deep.<sup>[18]</sup></p>

Country	City/Location	Date	Deaths	Notes
Romania	Mihăilești, Buzău	May 24, 2004	18	<b>Mihăilești explosion:</b> A truck carrying 20 tones of ammonium nitrate tipped over on the European road E85 near Mihăilești at 4:57 am on May 24, 2004. Shortly afterwards, a fire started in the cabin. Two reporters got to the site of the accident and started filming while firemen were trying to stop the fire. Around 5:50 am the truck exploded, killing 18 and wounding 13 people. A crater 6.5 meters deep and 42 meters in diameter was formed by the explosion.
North Korea	Ryongchŏn	April 22, 2004	162	<b>Ryongchon disaster:</b> A freight train carrying ammonium nitrate exploded in this important railway town near the Chinese border on April 22, 2004, killing 162 people and injuring over 3,000 others. The train station was destroyed, as were most buildings within 500 metres, and nearly 8,000 homes were destroyed or damaged. Two craters of about ten metres in depth were seen at the site of the explosion. The authorities blamed "human error" for the explosion, although rumours persist that it was in fact an attempt to assassinate the North Korean leader Kim Jong -Il, who was due to be passing through the station at the time.

Country	City/Location	Date	Deaths	Notes
Spain	Estaca de Bares	2007	0	The NPK fertilizer cargo of the ship <i>Ostedijk</i> sustained a self-sustained decomposition (SSD) fire for 11 days. The fire plume reached 10 m in diameter and several hundred meters in length. Special water spears were inserted inside the cargo to extinguish the fire. <sup>[19]</sup>
Mexico	Monclova, Coahuila	September 10, 2007	40	On September 10, 2007, near Monclova, Coahuila, México, a pick-up truck lost control and crashed into a trailer loaded with 22 tons of ammonium nitrate and fuel oil explosives (ANFO) leaving three occupants in the pick-up truck dead in the crash. A fire then started in the trailer's cabin and approximately 40 minutes after that, a huge explosion occurred, resulting in around 150 people injured and 37 more dead. A crater 30 ft (9.1 m) wide and 6 ft (1.8 m) deep was created due to the explosion. <sup>[20]</sup>
United States	Bryan, Texas	July 30, 2009	0	A plant in Bryan, Texas (El Dorado Chemical Company), which processes ammonium nitrate into fertilizer, caught fire at about 11:40 am on July 30, 2009. Over 80,000 residents in the Bryan/College Station area were asked to evacuate south of town due to the toxic fumes this fire generated. Texas A&M University provided shelter at Reed Arena, a local venue on campus. Only minor injuries were reported. <sup>[21][22]</sup>

Country	City/Location	Date	Deaths	Notes
United States	West, Texas	April 17, 2013	15	<b>West Fertilizer Company explosion:</b> A fertilizer company in West, Texas, caught fire. Around 20 minutes later, ammonium nitrate stored there exploded, leveling roughly 80 homes and a middle school. 133 residents of a nearby nursing home were trapped in the ruins. In all, 15 were killed, and about 200 injured. There were reports that the facility had stored more ammonium nitrate than it was allowed to, without regulation by the Department of Homeland Security. <sup>[23][24]</sup>

## See also

- List of the largest artificial non-nuclear explosions, many of which involved ammonium nitrate

## References

- <sup>1</sup> ^ "Tales of horror and heroism after the great explosion". *Faversham Times* (Faversham). March 29, 2012. p. 8. ProQuest document ID 957148980.
- <sup>2</sup> ^ "Explosion in a nitrogenous fertiliser plant 21 September 1921" ([http://www.aria.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/ressources/14373\\_gb.pdf](http://www.aria.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/ressources/14373_gb.pdf)). French Ministry of Environment. March 2008. p. 5. Retrieved April 18, 2013.
- <sup>3</sup> ^ French Ministry of Environment, Explosion in a nitrogenous fertiliser plant (at this time BASF was occupied by french authorities ([http://www.aria.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/ressources/14373\\_gb.pdf](http://www.aria.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/ressources/14373_gb.pdf))
- <sup>4</sup> ^ C. E. Munroe (1925). "Destruction of Muscle Shoals Ammonium Nitrate by Fire and Explosion". *Industrial & Engineering Chemistry* **17** (8): 819. doi:10.1021/ie50188a015 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1021%2Fie50188a015>).
- <sup>5</sup> ^ Miramas 1940 (<http://miramasloupedassa.blogspot.de/2009/08/souvenirs-de-loccupation.html>)
- <sup>6</sup> ^ Tessenderlo Group ([http://web.archive.org/web/20081115121518/http://www.tessenderlo.com/tessenderlo\\_group/comp](http://web.archive.org/web/20081115121518/http://www.tessenderlo.com/tessenderlo_group/comp)
- <sup>7</sup> ^ Société Française de Chimie, Explosions Following A Fire: Major Catastrophies (<http://www.sfc.fr/Guiochon%20VO/exincendieVO.htm>)
- <sup>8</sup> ^ Middleton, Ned, Miscellaneous Shipwrecks of the Red Sea Not Found in Egyptian Waters (<http://www.touregypt.net/VDC/miscwrecksnoegypt.htm>)
- <sup>9</sup> ^ Some Major Hazards in Government-Sponsored Activities, NASA, 1964 Some Major Hazards in Government-Sponsored Activities ([http://ntrs.nasa.gov/archive/nasa/casi.ntrs.nasa.gov/19640014205\\_1964014205.pdf](http://ntrs.nasa.gov/archive/nasa/casi.ntrs.nasa.gov/19640014205_1964014205.pdf))
- <sup>10</sup> ^ "Explosions Following a Fire" (<http://www.societechimiquedefrance.fr/extras/Guiochon%20VO/exincendieVO.htm>). The French Chemical Society.



11. ^ Mike McGraw (February 18, 2007). "New Questions In Deadly Blast" (<http://www.kansascity.com/581/story/38883.html>). *Kansas City Star*.
12. ^ Police Seek Clues In KC Blast (<http://www3.gendisasters.com/missouri/6535/kansas-city-mo-ammonium-nitrate-explosion-nov-1988>), Atchison Daily News (via GenDisasters), December 1, 1988.
13. ^ Inquiry Report Department of Mining and Petroleum, Government of Papua New Guinea 1994
14. ^ EPA Chemical Accident Investigation Report Terra Industries, Inc., Nitrogen Fertilizer Facility, Port Neal, Iowa (<http://www.epa.gov/oem/publications.htm#investigation>) (PDF available for download at this website)
15. ^ Exponent Engineering & Scientific Consulting Process Plant Explosion ([http://www.exponent.com/process\\_plant\\_explosion/](http://www.exponent.com/process_plant_explosion/))
16. ^ In Chinese (<http://www.chinabaike.com/z/aq/hg/266152.html>)
17. ^ "Fire inside a barn and explosion of fertiliser 2 October 2003 Saint Romain-en-Jarez (Loire) France" ([http://www.aria.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/wp-content/files\\_mf/FD\\_25669stromainenjarez\\_2003\\_angl.pdf](http://www.aria.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/wp-content/files_mf/FD_25669stromainenjarez_2003_angl.pdf)). Retrieved 4 March 2014.
18. ^ María Fabra (10 March 2004). "Un camión lleno de nitrato estalla tras un choque y causa dos muertos en Castelló" ([http://elpais.com/diario/2004/03/10/espana/1078873233\\_850215.html](http://elpais.com/diario/2004/03/10/espana/1078873233_850215.html)). *El País* (in Spanish). Retrieved 17 April 2013.
19. ^ Rein, *Small-scale experiments of self-sustaining decomposition of NPK fertilizer and application to events aboard the Ostedijk in 2007*, *Journal of Hazardous Materials* 186, pp 731–737, 2011 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jhazmat.2010.11.047>)
20. ^ McKinley, James C. (September 10, 2007). "Truck Explosion in Mexico Kills 37" (<http://www.nytimes.com/2007/09/10/world/americas/10cnd-mexico.html>). *The New York Times*. Retrieved March 3, 2013.
21. ^ <http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,535761,00.html>
22. ^ [http://www.justiceneWSflash.com/2009/08/03/el-dorado-chemical-company-smoke\\_200908031806.html](http://www.justiceneWSflash.com/2009/08/03/el-dorado-chemical-company-smoke_200908031806.html)
23. ^ <http://abcnews.go.com/US/west-texas-fertilizer-plant-explosion-residents-allowed-return/story?id=19006786#.UXM290rNnTo>
24. ^ [http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/04/20/west-fertilizer-company\\_n\\_3121110.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/04/20/west-fertilizer-company_n_3121110.html)

Retrieved from "[http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ammonium\\_nitrate\\_disasters&oldid=601852712](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ammonium_nitrate_disasters&oldid=601852712)"

Categories: Nitrates | Explosives | Industrial fires and explosions

- 
- This page was last modified on 29 March 2014 at 19:07.
  - Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.