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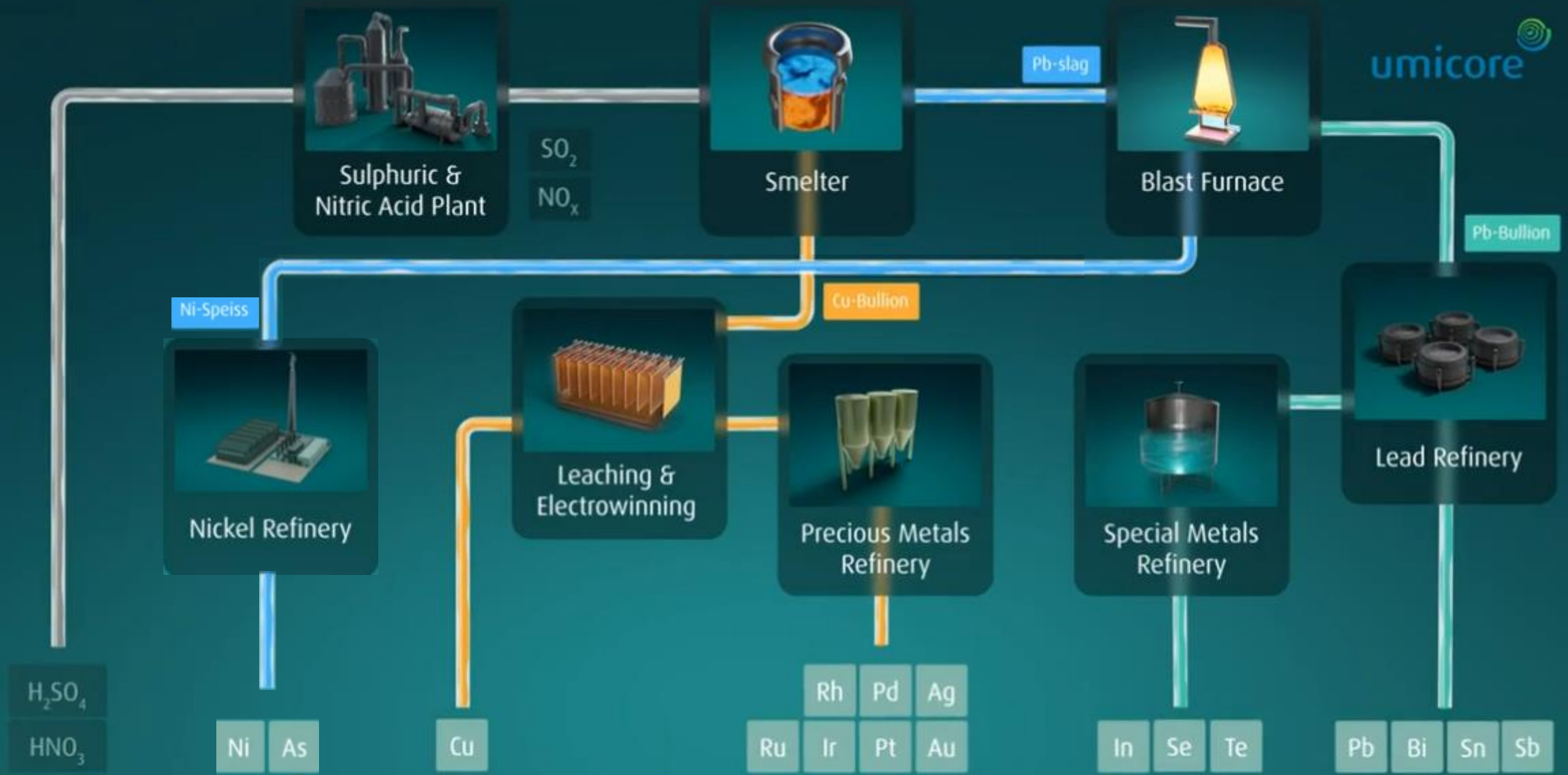
Explosion at Blast Furnace

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EPSC Technical Meeting Rotterdam

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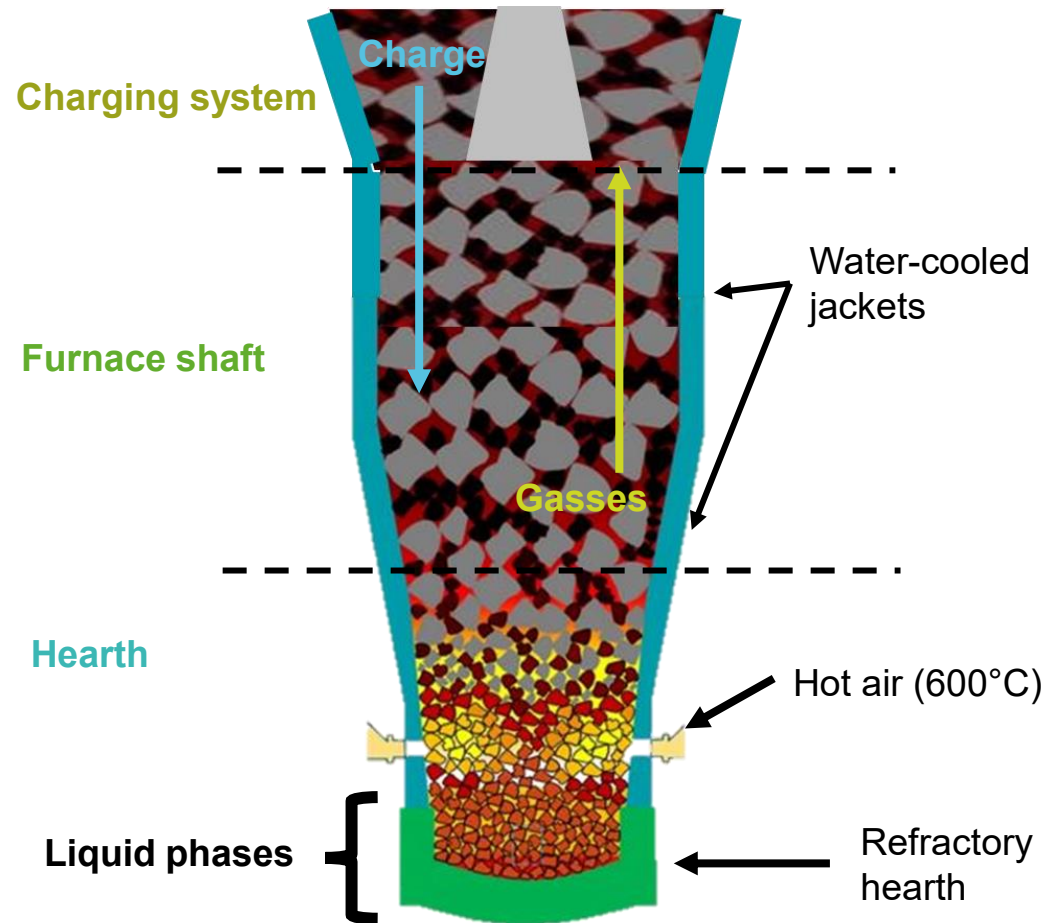


Umicore INTERNAL document (Intern)



Explosion at Blast Furnace

Introduction – Blast furnace process



Continuous process where lead slags are reduced to a lead bullion

- **Charge:**

- Solid feed (25°C) mainly lead slag
- Reducing agents: Cokes and **iron** scrap
- Bed needs to have sufficient strength and permeability

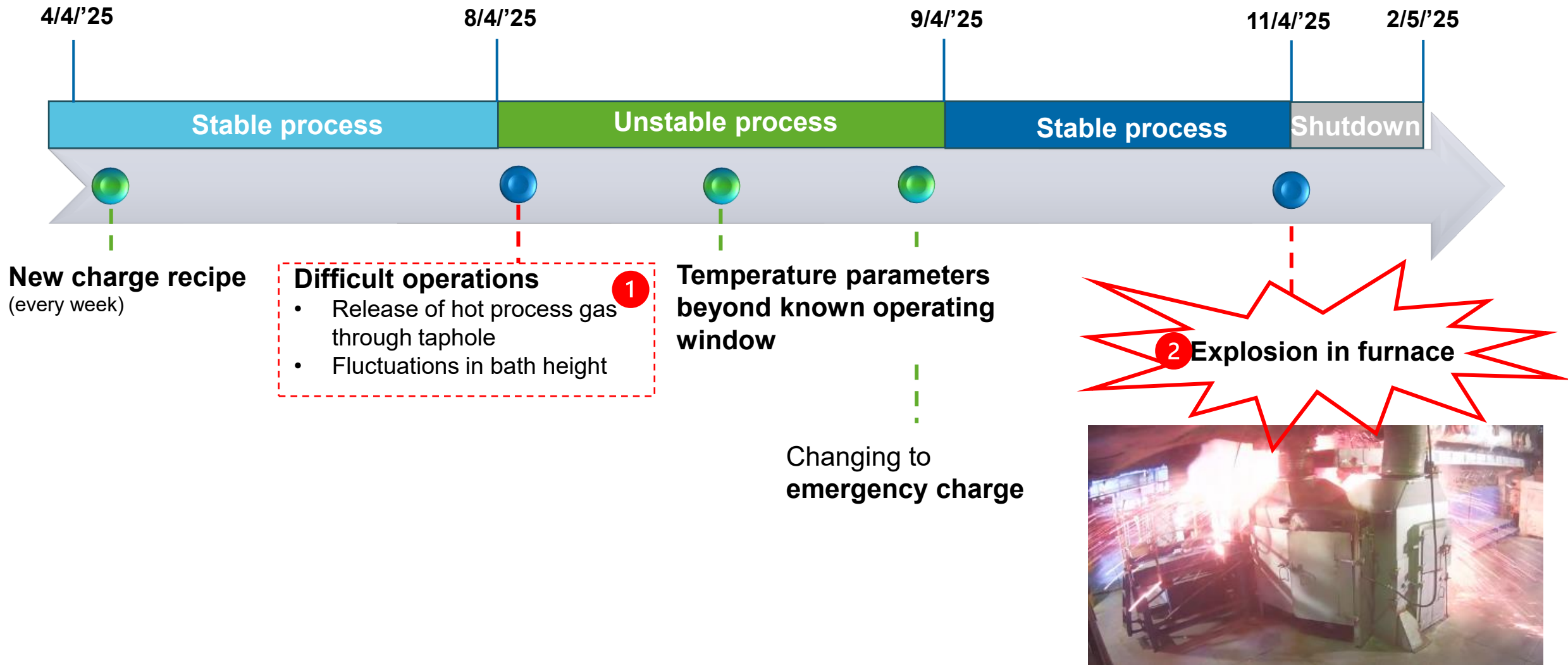
- **Furnace shaft:**

- Pre-heating zone (25 – 1000°C)
- Solid charge – solid cokes
- Water-cooled jackets

- **Hearth:**

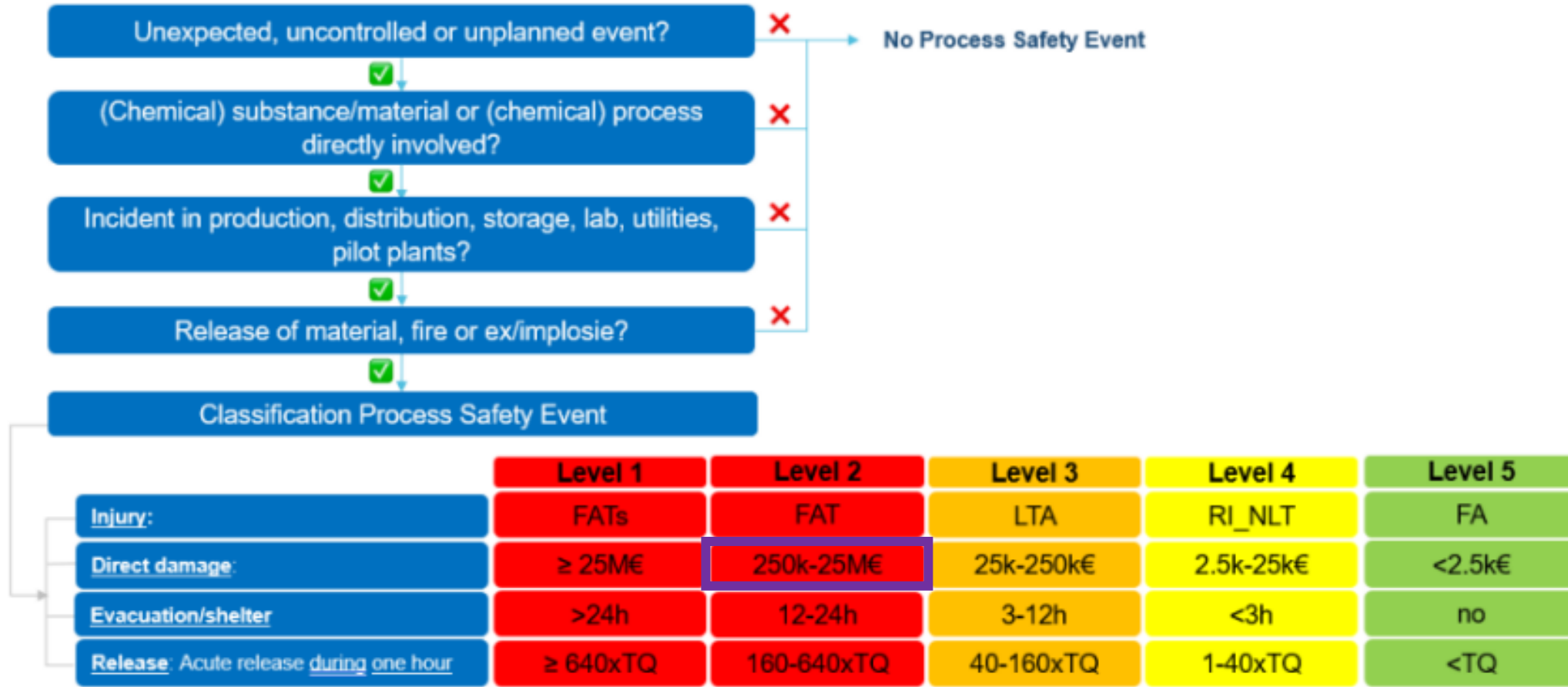
- Collecting liquid phases (1100 – 1250 °C)
- Refractory hearth

Explosion at Blast Furnace Timeline



Explosion at Blast Furnace

Incident classified as PSE Level 2



PSE L2 Blast Furnace

1 Cause of unstable operations



Due to an incorrect delivery, aluminum scrap was charged instead of iron scrap.

Process consequence:

- **Extremely high temperatures** as 15 times more energy is released with Al oxidation compared to Fe oxidation

Why not detected:

- No control on incoming goods for iron scrap on the presence of aluminium
- Difference between Al and Fe scrap is visually difficult to distinguish
- Scenario of wrong input of Al was not identified during risk assessment (Al scrap is not used on site)



PSE L2 Blast Furnace

1 Impact of working outside known operational window

Wear of cooling plates

- Extreme temperatures causing **martensite transformation** in microstructure of cooling plates → **embrittlement**
- Fluctuations in bath height due to drops in counter pressure resulting in contact of Pb-alloy/matte phase with cooling plates → **corrosion**



PSE L2 Blast Furnace

2 Explosion of cooling plate due to reaction of cooling water and liquid metals



Wear of cooling plates 1



Cooling water enters furnace



Steam explosion due to reaction water with liquid metals

PSE L2 Blast Furnace

Why did this water leakage had a much greater impact than previous instances?



Previous water leakages

- Corrosion creates small leaks (l/day)
- **Water evaporates** in contact with hot slag
- Detected by “**sweating**” of **cooling plates** and gradual decrease in **level of leak detection vessel**
- Cooling plate replaced without incident



Current incident

- Martensite formation made cooling plates **brittle**
- Small corrosion leak was **easily enlarged by brittle cooling plates**
→ large amounts of liquid water in the oven (m³/min)
- Pressure build-up due to rapid expansion of water (1700 times volume)
- → **explosion**



Actions & key learnings

Direct actions

- MOC to increase height of the liquid bed
- Check on magnetism for incoming Iron scrap
- Segregation of iron scrap from different suppliers (traceability and quality control)
- Mix deliveries of iron scrap from different suppliers
- Replacement of cooling water by a mixture of MEG/water – reduces impact

Key learnings

- Review Hazop for deviations of individual feeds (involve suppliers)
- Review acceptance criteria for all incoming material
- Include the scenario of steel embrittlement in the PHA of other cooling systems



Thank you