The Loss Prevention Symposium (LPS) is one of three parallel symposia that comprise The Global Congress on Process Safety. Organized by Group 11A of the AIChE Safety and Health (S&H) Division, the LPS has been held annually since 1967. The Symposium promotes process safety by providing a forum for practitioners from the chemical industry, allied industries, academia, and government to share technological advances in process safety, explosion prevention and fire protection and to share the lessons learned from incident investigations.

The Symposium will typically consist of six sessions, each with six 30-minute presentations. Papers are selected by session chairs based on submitted abstracts. Accepted manuscripts must address pertinent process safety issues or useful loss prevention technologies. The papers will be published in the LPS proceedings. If you wish to present a paper please send an abstract to the appropriate session chair for consideration.

The LPS 2008 Call for Papers is now open! [http://www.aiche.org/Conferences/Spring/GCPS/CFP.aspx](http://www.aiche.org/Conferences/Spring/GCPS/CFP.aspx)

### 1 - Electrostatic Hazards and Control

When the ignition source of a fire or an explosion is not obvious, static electricity often takes the blame. To reduce the ignition frequency, industry generally relies upon consensus standards. This session seeks original contributions to our contemporary knowledge of topics such as electrostatic accumulation, control and ignition, particularly those bridging the gaps among engineering, science and industry standards.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chair</th>
<th>Vice-Chair</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Erdem A. Ural</td>
<td>Randy Freeman</td>
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<td></td>
<td><a href="mailto:rafree@yahoo.com">rafree@yahoo.com</a></td>
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### 2 - Fire, Explosion and Reactive Hazards

The analysis, prevention, protection and mitigation of fire, explosion and reactivity hazards continue to be important to the Loss Prevention community. This session invites papers that identify, characterize, or offer design and operational guidance on fire, explosion and reactivity hazards.

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<tr>
<th>Chair</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frank H. (Hank) Gurry</td>
<td>Christopher Hanauska</td>
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<td>513-634-9572 <a href="mailto:gurry.fh@pg.com">gurry.fh@pg.com</a></td>
<td>763-428-4170 <a href="mailto:chanauska@haifire.com">chanauska@haifire.com</a></td>
</tr>
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</table>

### 3 - Advances in Fire and Explosion Suppression

Fires and explosions have been suppressed or extinguished by chemical agents such as water, gaseous agents (halons) and salts. The mechanism of extinguishment is related to properties of the agent. Papers for this session should address advances in fire and explosion suppression methods excluding automatic sprinklers. Papers that address new agent materials, new delivery systems, new or unique applications and new insights into the science of the suppression process are invited.

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<tr>
<th>Chair</th>
<th>Vice-Chair</th>
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<tr>
<td>John E. Going</td>
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<td>781-255-4771 <a href="mailto:henry.febo@fmglobal.com">henry.febo@fmglobal.com</a></td>
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**Abstract Deadline**

09/30/2007
4 - Laboratory and Pilot Plant Safety
Laboratory and pilot plant areas contain significant hazards and risks. In addition, the hazards and risks frequently change due to rapidly advancing technology and development. This session will address safety issues in both industrial and academic laboratories and pilot plants.

Chair  Daniel A. Crowl  
Chemical Engineering Dept.  
Michigan Technological University  
Houghton, MI 49931  
906-487-3221 crowl@mtu.edu  
Vice-Chair  Dennis C. Hendershot  
930 Greenhouse Dr  
Bethlehem, PA 18017  
215-345-0760 d.c.hendershot@att.net

5 - Hazards of Alternative Fuels Technologies
Alternative fuels, primarily ethanol but also biodiesels and gaseous alternative fuels, are becoming a more important part of our energy base. This session invites papers on the prevention and mitigation of fires and explosions involved with the production, distribution, and end-use of these fuels.

Chair  Walter L. Frank  
ABS Consulting  
Suite 210, 5301 Limestone Road  
Wilmington, DE 19808  
302-239-0496 wfrank@absconsulting.com  
Vice-Chair  Robert P. Benedetti  
National Fire Protection Association  
One Batterymarch Park  
Quincy, MA 02169-7471  
617-984-7433 bbenedetti@nfpa.org

6 - Case Histories and Lessons Learned (Co-Hosted by the Loss Prevention Symposium, the Center for Chemical Process Safety, and the Process Plant Safety Symposium)
Reviews of Process Safety Incidents and near misses provide valuable learning opportunities. Papers dealing with incidents, near misses and the lessons learned are requested.

Chair  John F. Murphy  
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Vice-Chair  Lisa Long  
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Vice-Chair  Jean Paul Lacoursiere  
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Note: The Global Congress on Process Safety is composed of the Loss Prevention Symposium (LPS), the Center for Chemical Process Safety (CCPS) symposium, and the Process Plant Safety Symposium (PPSS). These symposia are presented concurrently. The LPS emphasizes process safety technology and applied science; the CCPS symposium emphasizes process safety management and risk management; and the PPSS emphasizes safety in process operations. The introductory session of the Congress is typically a plenary session and the 'Case Histories' session is co-hosted by the LPS, CCPS, and the PPSS. The Congress seeks to create a forum through which advances in all aspects of process safety can be publicized and discussed.
Instructions to LPS Authors

The Loss Prevention Symposium covers process safety for engineering professionals. It addresses such topics as incident investigations, management of hazardous chemicals, prevention of hazardous leaks, risk assessment, evaluation of process hazards, industrial hygiene, fire and explosion analysis, preventive maintenance, vapor cloud dispersion, Process Safety Management, regulatory compliance, training, education, and plant/process security.

Papers from the annual Loss Prevention Symposium are considered for publication in Process Safety Progress. The editors of PSP select the best papers for publication - particularly those that are well written, contain new and unique technical content, and address process safety issues or technologies that are immediately useful to the chemical industry.

Papers will be read and evaluated by the respective session chair as well as the symposium chair. The primary author will receive comments to improve the quality of the paper. If specific corrections or changes are requested as a condition of acceptance, the author must incorporate these and resubmit the paper directly to the session chair. Articles are typically no longer than 16 manuscript pages, including tables and figures.

Format: Papers in LPS Proceedings follow the standard technical paper format, using the following sections: abstract, introduction, background, results and discussion, and conclusions. However, authors are free to choose a different format or style if it better illustrates the material being presented. A clear, direct writing style is recommended. Use headings and subheadings to increase the readability. All tables and figures should be numbered and include a short, descriptive caption. A table of nomenclature should be provided for all mathematical terms. All acronyms and terms not commonly known outside of your area of technical specialization must be identified.

Title Page: This should contain the complete title of the manuscript and the names and affiliations of all authors. Include the name, address and telephone, telefax numbers, and e-mail address of the author responsible for correspondence.

Abstract: Each paper should include an abstract of 100-200 words. The abstract should offer a brief account of the contents, conclusions, and the relevance of its findings. The abstract should not be identical to the introductory paragraphs of the paper.

Literature Citations: Any literature directly referenced within the text or in any tables or figures should be notated using brackets with a reference number. Citations should be listed in the order in which they appear in the article. References should be styled in accordance with the reference style shown below:

Journal Article:

Book:

Book Chapter:

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