

4. Hazard & Risk Assessment

GAS DETECTOR FUNCTIONAL SAFETY
OVERVIEW COURSE



Mod 4 Rev 1 23 April 2018

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Purpose

Explains the key principles of Hazard and Risk Assessment applicable to the first stage of the lifecycle.

TOPICS

Hazards, Hazardous Events, Risk

Overall process for Hazard and Risk Assessment

Hazard Analysis

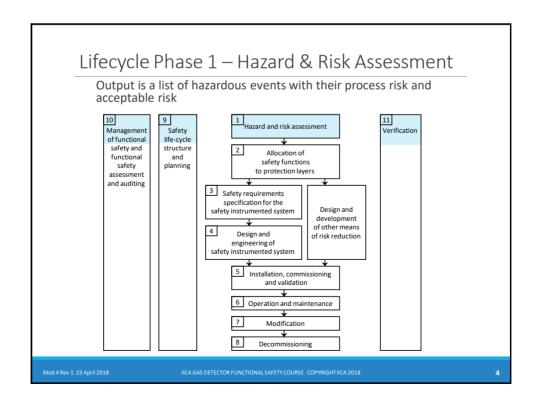
Risk Analysis

Risk Assessment

Case Study

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Example (a) a potential source of harm **Description** **Description**



Hazard & Risk Assessment - Objectives

Identify hazardous events and for each

- the factors that contribute to it
- its likelihood
- its consequences
- the associated process risks

Determine the risk reduction required

• To reduce the process risk to less than the acceptable risk

Document the above as outputs from this phase

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Overall Risk Reduction process

Residual risk | Process risk |

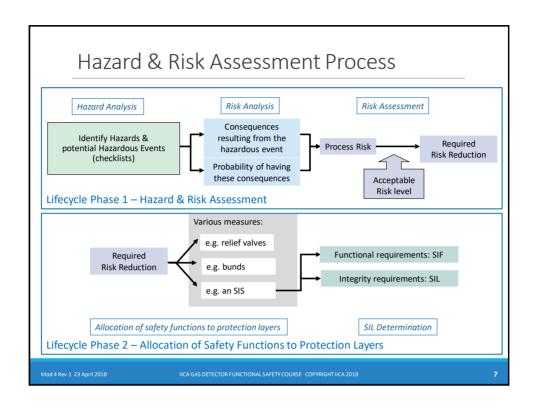
Necessary risk reduction | Increasing risk |

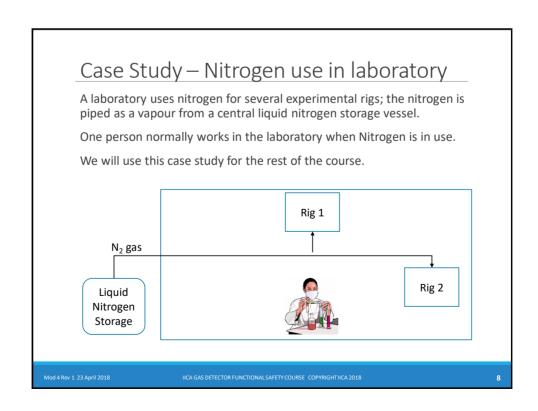
Actual risk reduction | Partial risk reduction | by "other means of risk reduction" |

Overall risk reduction achieved by all means

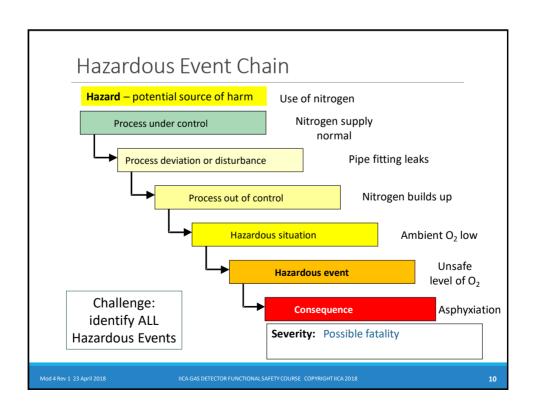
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Hazard Analysis

Identify hazards from laboratory gases

Should use a a structured process to identify all hazards

- Laboratory hazards are typically well known
- HazOp is widely used in process industries

Checklist approach is recommended for laboratories:

· See

https://www.acs.org/content/acs/en/about/governance/committees/chemicalsafety/hazard-assessment.html

Responsibility of laboratory management

Example hazard:

"Nitrogen used in an enclosed laboratory"

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HAZOP – Hazard & Operability Study

Goals of a HAZOP

- identify potential causes of process upsets which could lead to significant safety or operability consequences
- decide whether the current design ensures that the risk from each scenario is suitably low
- recommend modifications that reduce the risk to an acceptable level

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Who's involved in HAZOP

Team of 6-8 people

Different areas of expertise

- project engineer,
- operations representative,
- o process design engineer,
- discipline engineers (mechanical, instrument/control etc.)

A trained HAZOP leader (independent preferred)

often a specialist risk engineer

A minute taker (one of the above but not the leader)

good training role for junior process engineer

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HAZOP Study - Sequence

Select a Piping and Instrument Diagram (P&ID)

Select a "Node"

• usually a vessel or piece of equipment with associated piping

Apply a Guide Word to a Process Parameter

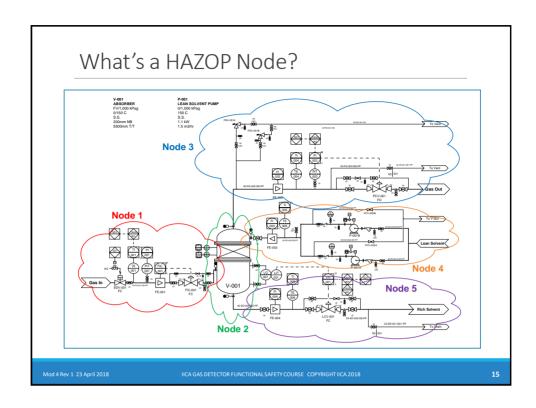
- high, low, zero, reverse flow, temperature, pressure, level, composition etc.
- examine possible causes
- examine consequences
- list existing safeguards
- decide upon action
- record discussion and decision
- repeat for next guideword

Continue until all nodes are complete

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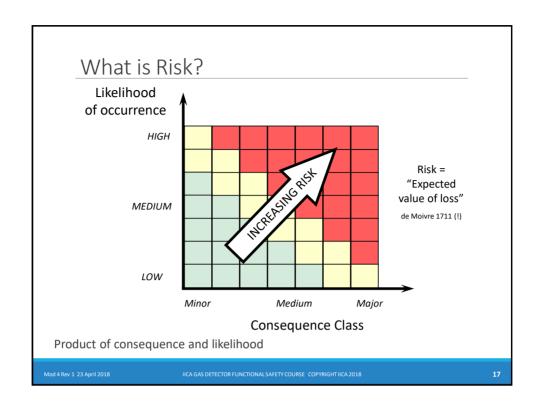
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	HAZOP Report Sheet										
Project: Design Intent: Drawing No:						Date:					
						PRESENT: Page: 1 of					
	ie No:					Hazop No:					
	zop Actions Complete		Sign	Indicator	Date						
	zop Leader:										
Pr	ocess Area/Department M	nanager			1						
#	Item	Deviation	Possible Causes	Consequences	Safegua	rds Action	Required	Actionee	Ву	Closeout Comments	
	Overview										
	Flow	High									
	Flow	Low/Zero									
	Flow	Reverse									
	Pressure	High									
	Pressure	Low High									
	Temperature Temperature	Low									
	Impurities	LOW									
	Composition										
	Instruments										
	Testing										
	Startup checks										
	Operability										
	Electrical										
	Materials										
	Reliability/Simplicity										
	Commissioning/Startup										
	Breakdown, shutdown										
	Services										
	Effluent										

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Consequence & Severity

Consequence Categories

- Safety harm to people
- Environmental harm to the environment
- Financial loss of profit
- o Others?

Severity grouped in bands

safety based on likely injuries & fatalities

Laboratory example:

"Asphyxiation of one person. Possible fatality."

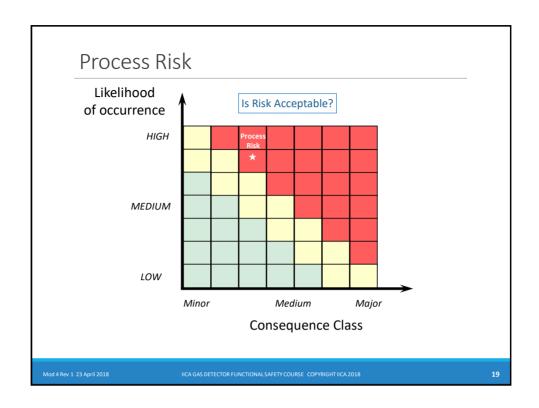
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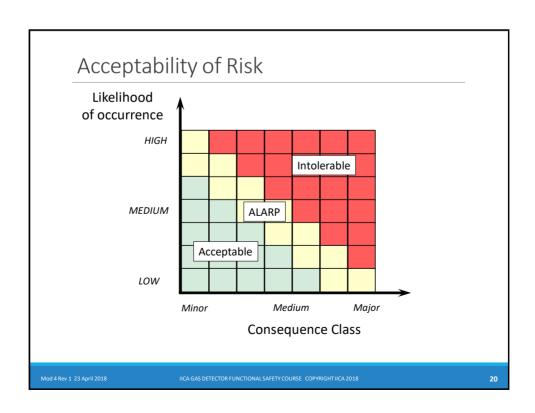
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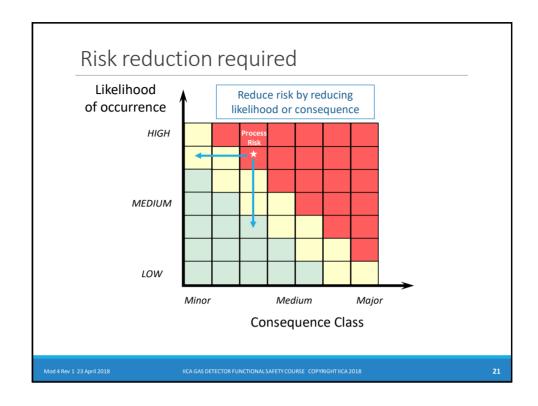
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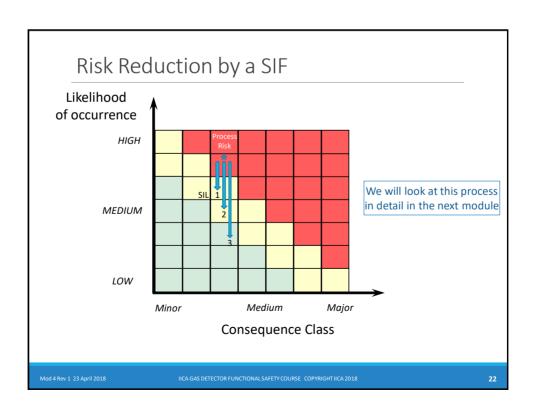
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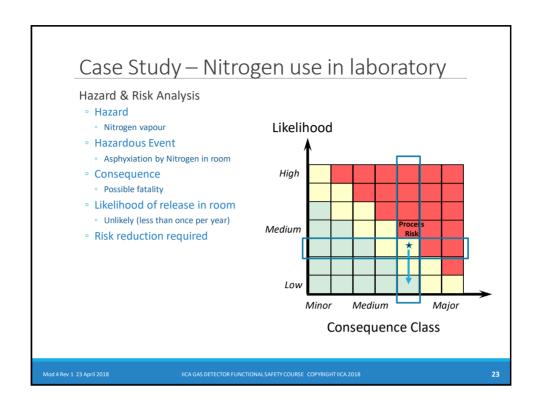
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Summary

Introduced basic concepts of Hazard & Risk Analysis

A Hazard can result in a Hazardous Event that can cause harm

The Risk of the Hazardous event is a function of

- $^{\circ}\,$ the severity of the consequence of the event
- the likelihood of the consequence

First identify all Hazards and Hazardous events

Analyse the risk of each hazardous event

Is it acceptable?

If not, the risk must be reduced to an acceptable level

A SIF is one means of reducing risk

 $\,^\circ\,$ the higher the SIL, the more it reduces risk

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