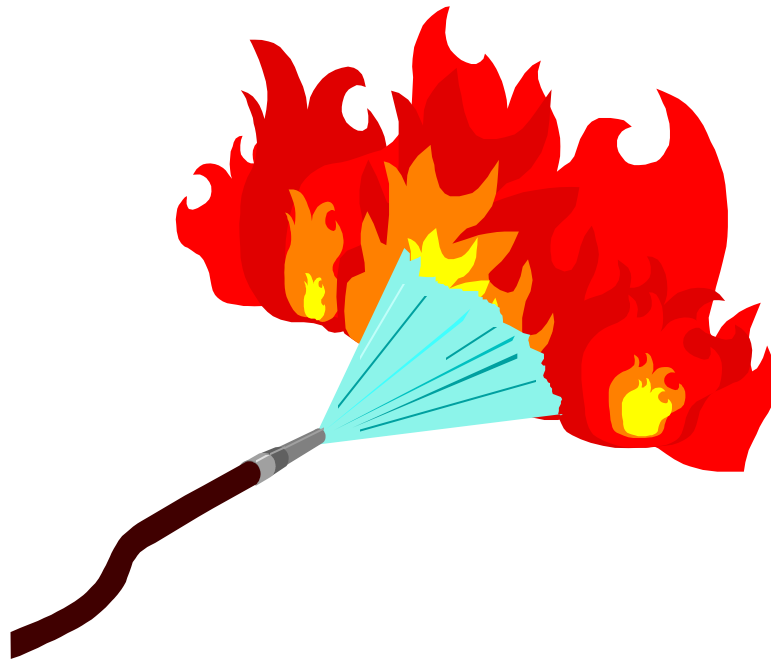


# Chemical Process Safety

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# Outline of Lecture on Chemical Process Safety

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- **Inherent Safety**
- **Hazard Identification**
- **Risk Assessment**
- **Fire Protection**

# Inherently Safer Processes

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**Reduction or elimination of the hazards associated with a process, and this reduction or elimination is permanent and inseparable from the process.**

**Example: use a less toxic raw material to product a product.**

# Inherently Safer Process Methods

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- Minimize:** Reduce quantity of energy in process.
- Substitute:** Use less hazardous raw materials.
- Moderate:** Use lower temperatures and pressures.
- Simplify:** Reduce unnecessary complexity in the design and operation.

**KISS: Keep it simple and safe!**

# Hazard Ident. / Risk Assess. Procedure

## HAZARD IDENTIFICATION METHODS:

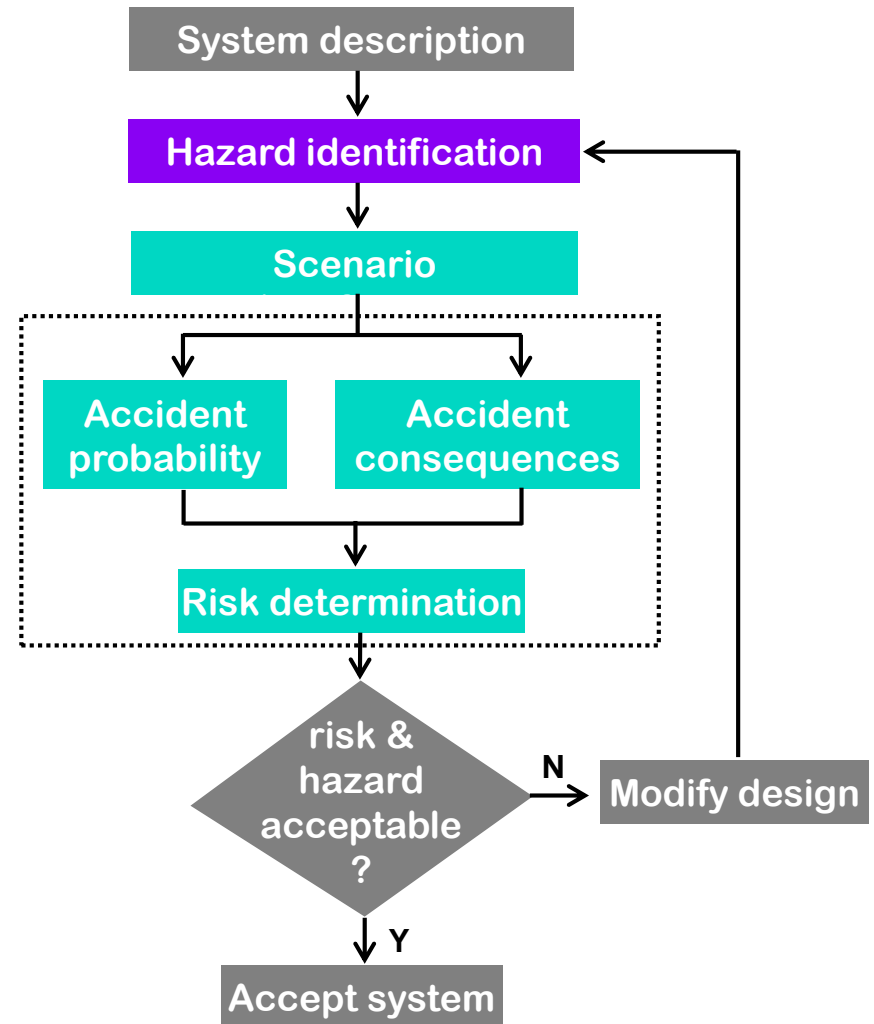
- Process hazard checklist
- Hazard survey: **DOW index**
- HAZOP hazard & operability study
- Safety review

## RISK ASSESSMENT:

- What can go wrong & how ?
- What are the chances ?
- Consequences ?

## EXTREMES:

- Low probability
- Minimal consequences



# Hazard Identification

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**Why?** To identify hazards so that they can be eliminated or controlled.

**How?** Using a number of available procedures.



# Relative Ranking Methods

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**Provide a unitless number representing the relative hazard.**

**Examples: Dow Fire and Explosion Index (F&EI)**

**Dow Chemical Exposure Index (CEI)**

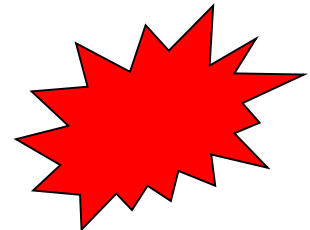
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**Case A > Case B**

# Dow Fire and Explosion Index

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- Operates like an income tax form.
  - Penalties for unsafe situations
  - Credits for control and mitigation
- Produces a number - the bigger the number the greater the hazard.
- Only considers flammable materials
- Not effective for procedures.





# Dow Chemical Exposure Index (CEI)

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- **Considers toxic materials only.**
  - **Includes simple source and dispersion models.**
  - **Not effective for procedures.**
- 

**Dow Criteria: If sum of F&EI and CEI > 128, then more detailed hazard review procedure required.**

# Hazard and Operability Studies (HAZOP)

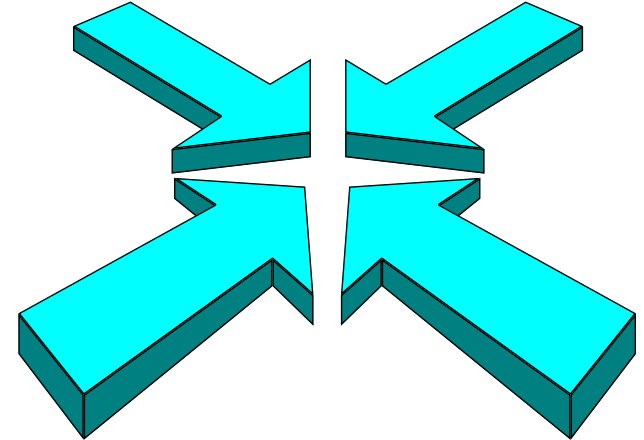
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- **Can identify hazards due to fixed equipment and procedures.**
- **Is a huge effort.**
- **Provides a controlled mechanism to consider the things that can go wrong.**
- **Customized for each company.**
- **Improves process performance, quality, etc.**

# HAZOP Procedure - 1

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- 1. Divide flow sheet into sections, i.e. reactor, storage.**
- 2. Choose a study node, i.e. line, vessel, pump, operating instruction.**
- 3. Describe its design intent.**
- 4. Select a process parameter.**
- 5. Apply a guide word.**
- 6. Determine cause(s).**



# HAZOP Procedure - 2

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**7. Evaluate consequences/problems.**

**8. Recommend action:  
what? who? when?**

**9. Record info.**

**10. Repeat 5 to 9 for a new guide word.**

**11. Repeat 4 to 10 for a new process parameter.**

**12. Repeat 2 to 11 for a new study node.**

**13. Repeat 1 to 12 for a new flow sheet section.**



# HAZOP Summary

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## **Advantages:**

**Meets regulatory requirements**

**Plant operates better**

**Less down time**

**Product quality improved**

**Employees are happier**

## **Disadvantages:**

**Time, people and effort**

**Information management problem**

# Fire Protection

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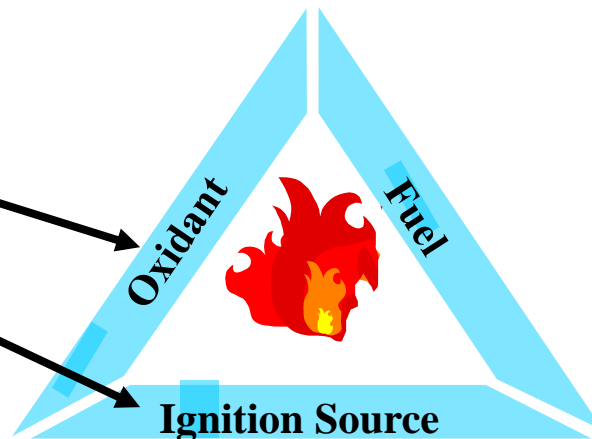
**Problem:** How to safely store flammable liquids and gases to prevent fires and explosions?

**Primary Design Objective:** Prevent fires and explosions by preventing the existence of flammable mixtures.

**Secondary Design Objective:** Reduce or eliminate ignition sources.

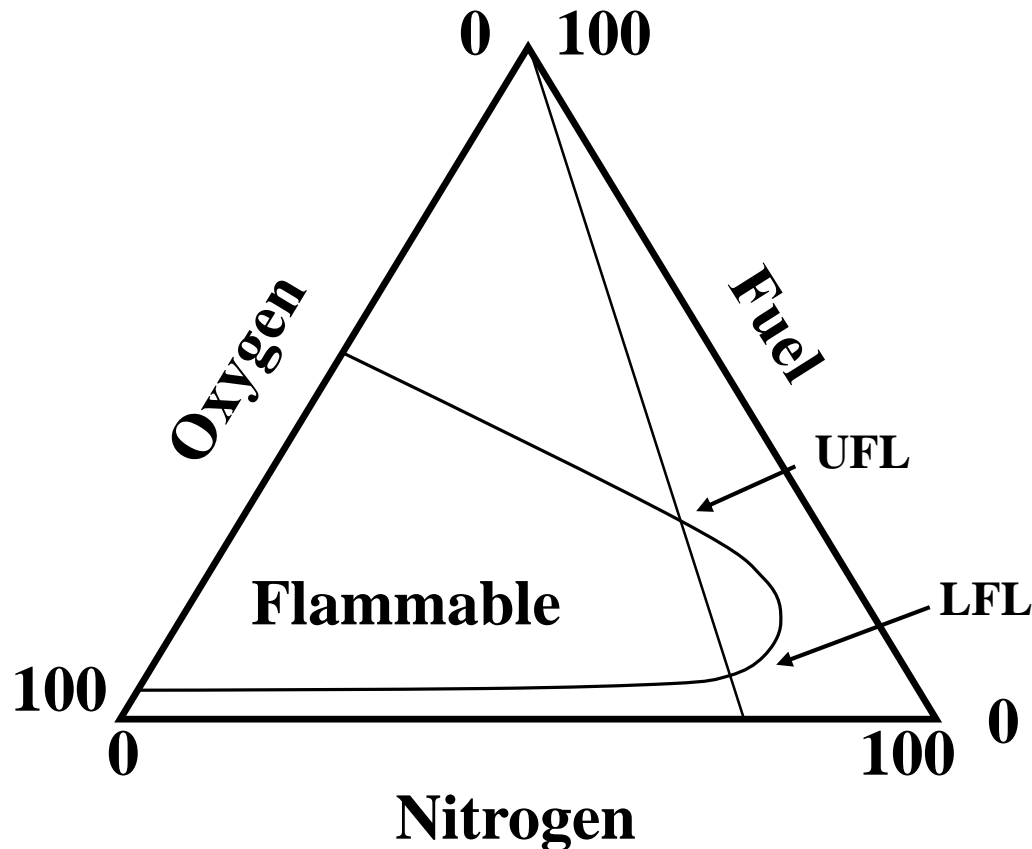
Remove this leg

Reduce this leg



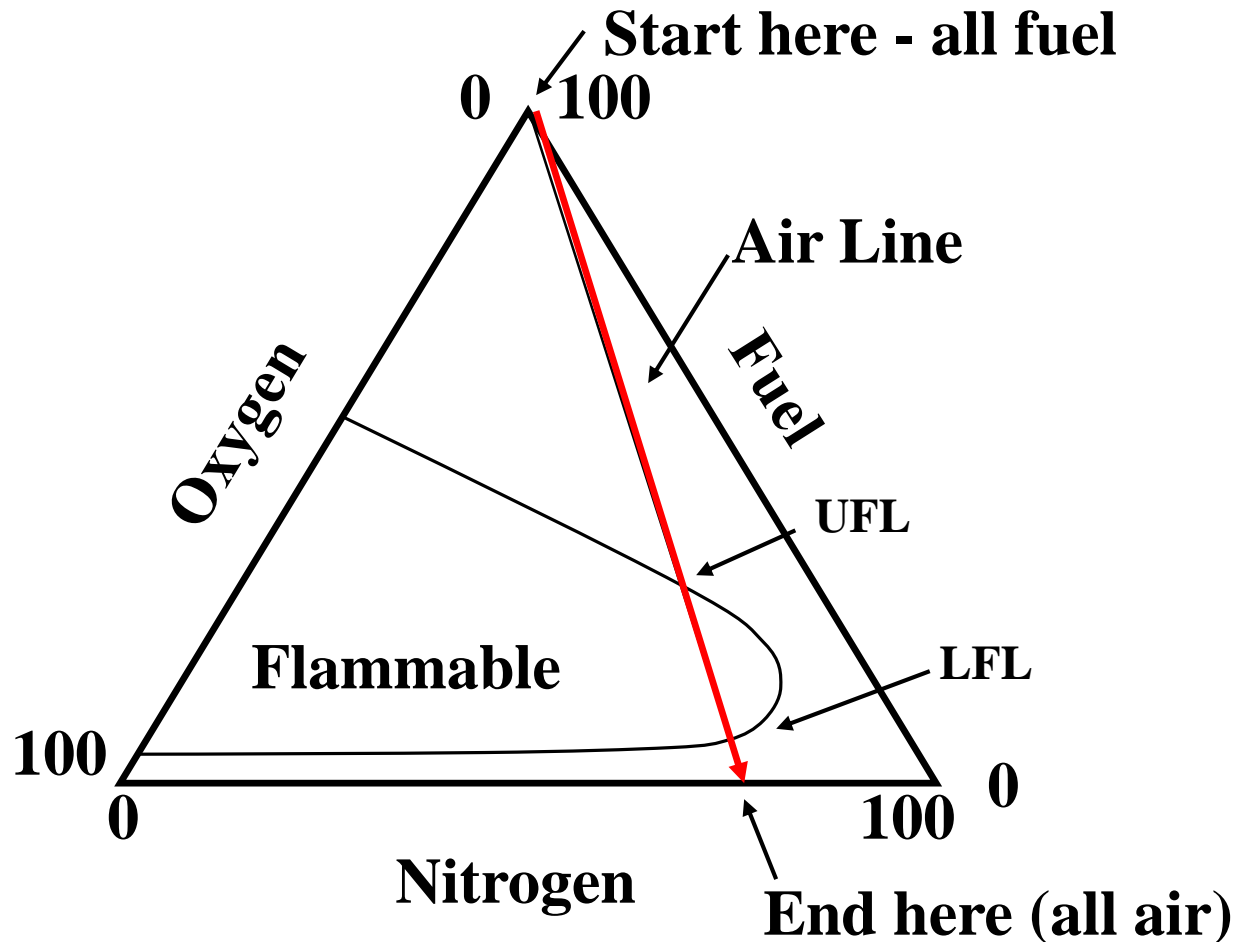
# Design Objective: Prevent Flammable Mixtures

(1) Fuel + (z) Oxygen  $\rightarrow$  Products



# Taking a Vessel Out of Service - 1

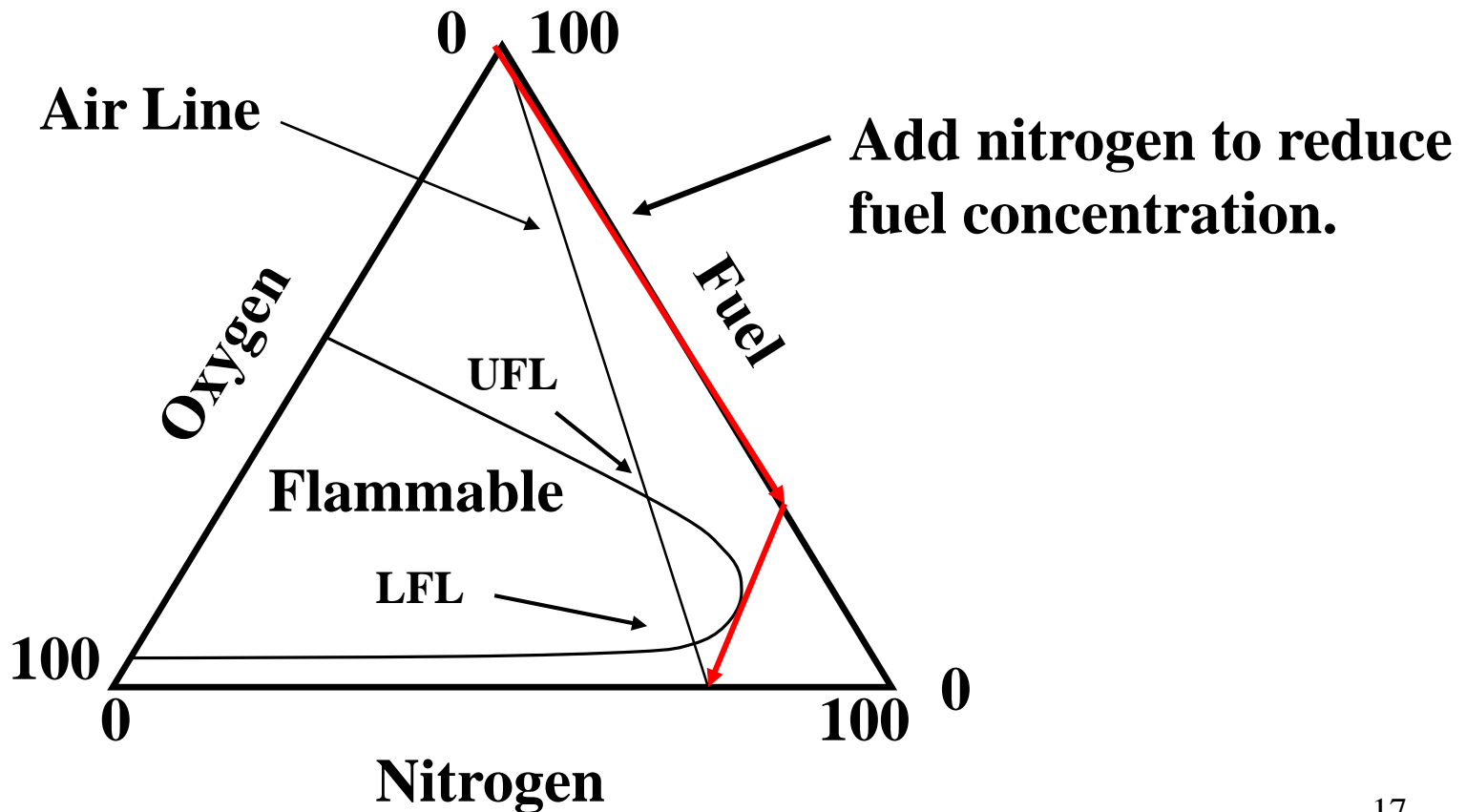
Depressurize vessel to atmospheric, then blow air into vessel.





# Taking a Vessel Out of Service - 2

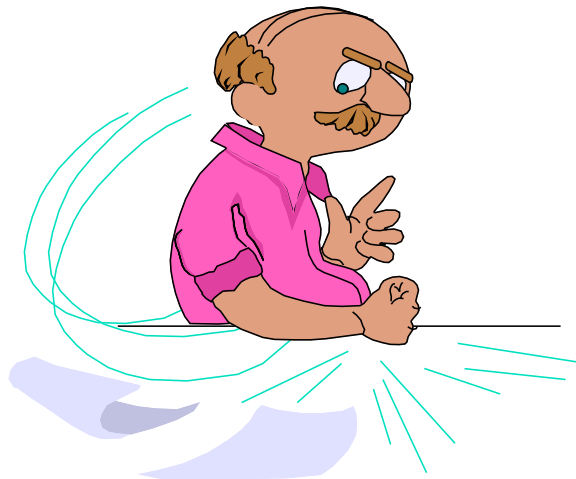
(1) Fuel + (z) Oxygen  $\rightarrow$  Products



# Most Important Point of Lecture

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**Chemicals used in chemical plants may be hazardous, but if you understand these hazardous properties and understand how they may cause accidents, then the chemicals can be handled safely.**



# S-A-F-E-T-Y

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- **S** - Management **S**ystems
- **A** - Proper **A**ttitude
- **F** - Understand **F**undamentals
- **E** - **E**xperience
- **T** - **T**ime to do things safely
- **Y** - **Y**our Participation