### M.TECH/RE/3<sup>RD</sup> SEM/REEN 6122/2021

# SAFETY AND HAZARDS IN ENERGY INDUSTRY (REEN 6122)

Time Allotted: 3 hrs Full Marks: 70

Figures out of the right margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to answer Group A and <u>any 5 (five)</u> from Group B to E, taking <u>at least one</u> from each group.

Candidates are required to give answer in their own words as far as practicable.

# Group - A (Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternative for the following:

 $10 \times 1 = 10$ 

- (i) The principal document/s for a Hazop is/are:
  - (a) P & ID

(b) PFDs

(c) safety procedure documents

- (d) all of the above.
- (ii) Failure Mode and effect analysis (FMEA):
  - (a) is done along with Hazop analysis
  - (b) is an alternative method of hazard identification
  - (c) involves the consideration of the possible outcomes from all discerned failure modes of deviations within a system.
  - (d) both (b) and (c)
- (iii) A fault tree
  - (a) gives the probability of an untoward incident
  - (b) examines the possible consequences of an untoward incident.
  - (c) gives the probability of an untoward incident as well as examines the possible consequences of that incident
  - (d) none of the above.
- (iv) Fault trees are:
  - (a) a logical method for identifying ways in which hazards can lead to accidents
  - (b) a deductive method for identifying ways in which hazards can lead to accidents
  - (c) combination of both logical and deductive methods for identifying ways in which hazards can lead to accidents
  - (d) none of the above.
- (v) All equipment types exposed to:
  - (a) moving fluids are prone to erosion corrosion.
  - (b) stagnant fluids are prone to erosion corrosion
  - (c) moving parts are prone to erosion corrosion
  - (d) none of the above.

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- (vi) Corrosion involves:
  - (a) creation of corrosion cells

- (b) existence of corrosion cells
- (c) creation or existence of corrosion cells
- (d) none of the above.
- (vii) The most common type of corrosion is the:
  - (a) pitting corrosion

(b) crevice corrosion

(c) uniform corrosion

- (d) inter-granular.
- (viii) Decision Trees are a non-parametric supervised learning method used for:
  - (a) regression tasks

- (b) classification tasks
- (c) both classification and regression tasks
- (d) none of the above.
- (ix) Two main types of decision trees that are based on the target variables are:
  - (a) categorical variable decision trees and continuous variable decision trees
  - (b) prospective growth decision trees and continuous variable decision trees
  - (c) prospective growth decision trees and categorical variable decision trees
  - (d) none of the above.
- (x) The periodic inspection:
  - (a) should not be intrusive

(b) should be intrusive

(c) is an initial verification

(d) none of the above.

## Group - B

- 2. (a) Define:
  - (i) Inherent safety (ii) Intensification (iii) Risk. [(CO1) (Remember/LOCQ)]
  - (b) Describe in detail different type of risks encountered in the process industry. [(CO1) (Analyze/IOCQ)]
  - (c) Distinguish between:
    - (i) Deflagration and explosion.
    - (ii) OSHA and FAR. [(CO3)( Analyze/IOCQ)]

3 + 5 + 4 = 12

- 3. (a) Explain in details the major factors that are considered during inherently safer process design. [(CO2)(Analyze/IOCQ)]
  - (b) Define:
    - (i) Combustion (ii) Detonation (iii) Flash point. [(CO3) (Understand/LOCQ)]
  - (c) Estimate the Limiting Oxygen Concentration (LOC) for butane (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>) given that the LFL of butane is 1.9% by volume. [(CO1)(Evaluate/HOCQ)]

5 + 3 + 4 = 12

# Group - C

- 4. (a) Discuss in detail the term condition based maintenance. What are the responsibilities of maintenance personals in industry? [(CO4) (Analyze/IOCQ)]
  - (b) Define the term corrosion. Classify different typed of corrosion based on ASM classification. [(CO1) (Analyze/IOCQ)]

6 + 6 = 12

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- 5. (a) Why lubrication is done? Discuss in details the primary functions of lubricants? [(CO4) (Understand/LOCQ)]
  - (b) Briefly describe the procedure followed for HAZOP. [(CO4) (Understand/LOCQ)]

6 + 6 = 12

## Group - D

6. An electric motor is driving a shaft in a process plant. The unwanted incident is overheating of the motor. Draw a FTA diagram for this incident and using the following data find the probability of this unwanted incident. [(CO2) (Evaluate/HOCQ)]

Component	Probability
Primary motor failure	0.01
Primary wiring failure	0.1
Primary power supply failure	0.1
Primary fuse failure	0.15

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- 7. (a) Describe decision tree as applied for problems in machine tools. [(CO4) (Analyze/IOCQ)]
  - (b) Two potentially dangerous but independent events occur at frequencies  $\lambda_A$  and  $\lambda_B$  respectively with duration  $D_A$  and  $D_B$ , show that the combined frequency of the two dangerous events is given by  $\lambda_{AB} = \lambda_A \lambda_B (D_A + D_B)$

And average duration for coincidence of the two recurring events is  $D_{AB} = \frac{D_A D_B}{D_A + D_B}$  [(CO4) (Analyze/IOCQ)]

6 + 6 = 12

# Group - E

- 8. (a) Explain in details how periodic testing is carried out. [(CO2) (Remember/LOCQ)]
  - (b) Explain in details the Basic Principles of maintenance planning. [(CO4) (Remember/LOCQ)]
  - (c) What is meant by preventive maintenance? Describe in details different types of preventive maintenance. [(CO4)(Remember/LOCQ)]

4 + 4 + 4 = 12

- 9. (a) What are the advantages and disadvantages of preventive maintenance? [(CO1) (Analyze/IOCQ)]
  - (b) Explain in detail preventive maintenance of Rotating machines with special reference to bearing materials. [(CO4) (Evaluate/HOCQ)]

4 + 8 = 12

Cognition Level	LOCQ	IOCQ	HOCQ
Percentage distribution	31.25	43.75	25.00

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### **Course Outcome (CO):**

After the completion of the course students will be able to

- 1. Analyze the effect of release of toxic substances.
- 2. Understand the industrial laws, regulations and source models.
- 3. Apply the methods of prevention of fire and explosions.
- 4. Understand the advantages of preventive maintenance.
- 5. Understand the relief and its sizing methods.
- 6. Understand the methods of hazard identification and preventive measures.
- 7. Understand logic tree analysis and quantitative risk analysis.

\*LOCQ: Lower Order Cognitive Question; IOCQ: Intermediate Order Cognitive Question; HOCQ: Higher Order Cognitive Question

Department & Section	Submission link:
RE	https://classroom.google.com/c/NDA0OTAxMDk1MDQ2/a/NDYzODM2OTUzOTQ5/details