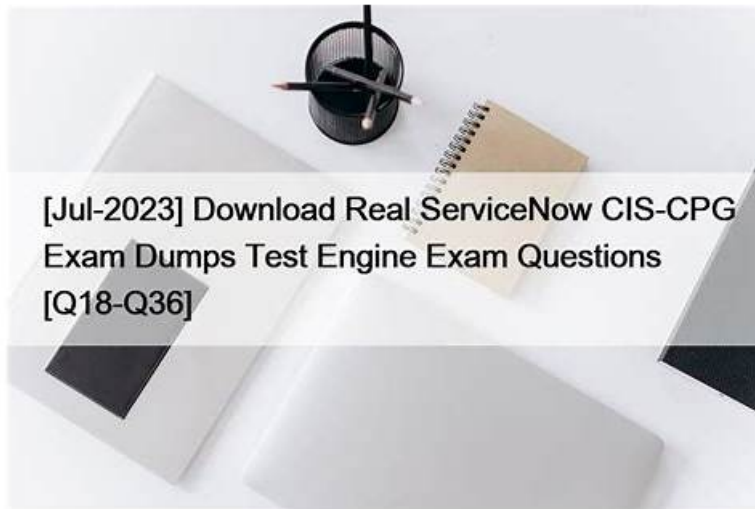


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AIChE CCPS Process Safety Professional Certification Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25

Which of the following is generally a disadvantage of a rupture disc vs a relief valve?

- A. Less expensive way to achieve corrosion resistance
- **B. Is relatively more susceptible to damage during installation**
- C. Reduced fugitive emissions - no simmering or leakage prior to bursting
- D. Protect against rapid pressure rise caused by heat exchanger tube ruptures or internal deflagrations

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is C because rupture discs are generally more fragile and susceptible to damage during installation and handling compared to relief valves, which is a recognized disadvantage in CCPS guidance on pressure relief systems within Mechanical Integrity.

Rupture discs are thin membranes designed to burst at a specific pressure. Because of their delicate construction, improper

installation (e.g., incorrect torque, misalignment, or physical handling damage) can alter their burst pressure or cause premature failure. This sensitivity requires strict installation procedures, trained personnel, and careful inspection practices.

Option A is actually an advantage of rupture discs. They provide tight sealing with zero leakage, preventing fugitive emissions and eliminating simmering that can occur in relief valves.

Option B is also an advantage. Rupture discs respond very rapidly to sudden pressure spikes, making them suitable for scenarios like deflagrations or tube ruptures.

Option D is generally considered an advantage as well, since rupture discs can be made from corrosion-resistant materials or coated, often at lower cost than equivalent corrosion-resistant relief valves.

CCPS emphasizes selecting pressure relief devices based on service conditions, reliability, response characteristics, and maintenance considerations, including installation sensitivity.

NEW QUESTION # 26

Development and documentation of information about the equipment and chemicals is most closely related to which risk based process safety element?

- A. Hazard Identification and Risk Analysis
- B. Compliance with Standards
- C. Process Safety Competence
- **D. Process Knowledge Management**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. Process Knowledge Management (PKM) because this RBPS element specifically focuses on the development, documentation, maintenance, and accessibility of process safety information.

According to CCPS, PKM ensures that accurate and up-to-date information about chemicals, process technology, and equipment design is available throughout the lifecycle of a facility. This includes material safety data, process flow diagrams (PFDs), piping and instrumentation diagrams (P & IDs), equipment specifications, and safe operating limits.

The question explicitly refers to "development and documentation of information," which directly aligns with PKM responsibilities. Without proper process knowledge, organizations cannot effectively perform hazard analysis, operate safely, or manage changes.

Option A (Hazard Identification and Risk Analysis) uses this information but does not focus on creating or maintaining it. Option C (Process Safety Competence) relates to ensuring personnel have the skills and training needed, not managing technical documentation. Option D (Compliance with Standards) involves adhering to codes and regulations, but again does not specifically address building and maintaining process safety information.

Thus, PKM is the foundational RBPS element that supports many others by ensuring accurate, complete, and current technical knowledge is available for safe decision-making.

NEW QUESTION # 27

Which of the following are best used to verify that an operator adequately understands training? (Select all that apply)

- A. An attendance sheet from the training course
- B. A form signed by the operator indicating that the training was completed
- **C. Documentation from the trainer that the operator demonstrated understanding**
- **D. A written quiz or test that must be passed upon completion**

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

The correct answers are B and C because CCPS emphasizes that training effectiveness must be verified through demonstrated competence, not just participation or acknowledgment.

Option B is correct because trainer verification of demonstrated understanding reflects performance-based assessment. This may include practical demonstrations, simulations, or observed task execution, which are strong indicators that the operator can apply the knowledge safely in real situations.

Option C is also correct because written quizzes or tests are commonly used to assess knowledge retention and comprehension. When properly designed, they ensure that operators understand critical safety concepts, operating limits, and emergency actions.

Option A is incorrect because attendance alone does not confirm understanding—it only proves participation.

Similarly, D is insufficient because a signed form merely indicates completion, not competence.

CCPS highlights that effective training programs must include assessment and verification methods to confirm that personnel are capable of performing their duties safely. This is part of Training and Performance Assurance, where the focus is on ensuring that

workers not only receive training but also demonstrate the ability to apply it correctly in practice .

NEW QUESTION # 28

Which of the following would be most effective as a leading metric for a Management of Change program?

- A. Number of metrics for which data are collected
- B. Percentage of procedures revalidated per schedule/plan/period
- C. Number (or percent) of overdue inspection, testing, and preventative maintenance tasks
- D. Percentage of work orders/requests which were misclassified as replacement-in-kind

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is B because it directly reflects the quality and effectiveness of the Management of Change (MOC) process , making it a strong leading indicator per CCPS guidance.

A key risk in MOC systems is the misclassification of changes as "replacement-in-kind" (RIK) when they actually introduce new hazards or modify process conditions. If changes are incorrectly categorized, they may bypass the formal MOC review process, meaning hazards are not evaluated, procedures are not updated, and training is not conducted. Tracking the percentage of misclassified work provides insight into how well personnel understand and apply MOC requirements and highlights weaknesses in the system before incidents occur.

Option A relates to operating procedures management, not specifically MOC effectiveness. C is an asset integrity (mechanical integrity) metric and is more of a lagging or compliance indicator. D does not measure performance or effectiveness-it only reflects data collection activity.

CCPS emphasizes that leading metrics should monitor critical activities that prevent incidents , such as correct identification and processing of changes. By identifying misclassification trends early, organizations can improve training, clarify definitions, and strengthen compliance with MOC procedures, thereby reducing process safety risk.

NEW QUESTION # 29

Which of the following conditions could indicate performance problems in a plant's Asset Integrity program?
(select all that apply)

- A. An operator can identify each piece of equipment on the maintenance schedule and explain what is planned
- B. The rotating equipment is vibrating excessively
- C. Piping handling hazardous material within a containment area is not on the inspection list
- D. The metrics report related to Asset Integrity performance is 9 months out of date

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

The correct answers are B, C, and D because they represent clear indicators of deficiencies in the Mechanical Integrity (Asset Integrity) program , as defined by CCPS.

Option B is correct because outdated metrics (9 months old) indicate poor performance monitoring and lack of timely oversight . CCPS stresses that asset integrity programs must use current, accurate data to track inspection, testing, and maintenance effectiveness.

Option C is also correct because excessive vibration in rotating equipment is a well-known sign of potential mechanical failure, such as imbalance, misalignment, or bearing issues. This suggests inadequate condition monitoring or maintenance practices.

Option D is critical because piping containing hazardous materials that is not included in inspection programs represents a serious gap. CCPS requires that all critical equipment be identified, risk-ranked, and included in inspection and maintenance plans . Missing such equipment indicates a breakdown in the integrity management system.

Option A reflects good practice, showing operator awareness and effective communication, not a problem.

Overall, CCPS emphasizes that effective asset integrity programs require accurate tracking, proactive monitoring, and comprehensive equipment coverage to prevent loss of containment.

NEW QUESTION # 30

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