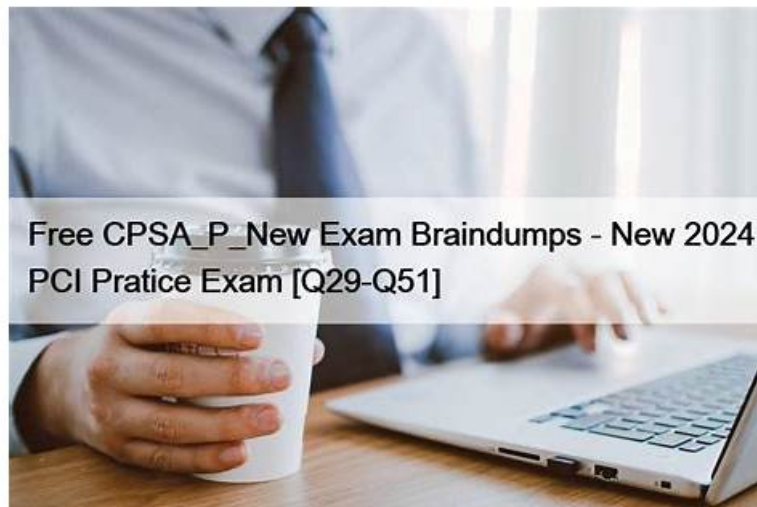


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AIChE CCPS Process Safety Professional Certification Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):

NEW QUESTION # 56

A facility is selecting an inerting procedure for one of its large reactors. Which inerting method would be expected to require the greatest nitrogen consumption?

- A. Sweep through purging
- B. Pressure purging
- C. Siphon purging

- D. Vacuum purging
- E. Vacuum/pressure purging

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is C (Sweep through purging) because it is the least efficient inerting method in terms of inert gas consumption, as described in CCPS guidance on inerting and purging practices.

In sweep through purging, nitrogen is continuously introduced into the vessel while the existing gas mixture is displaced and vented. This method relies on dilution rather than compression or evacuation, meaning that large volumes of nitrogen are required to achieve the desired reduction in oxygen concentration. The inefficiency arises because complete mixing is assumed, and multiple vessel volume exchanges are needed.

In contrast, pressure purging (B) and vacuum purging (A) are significantly more efficient. Pressure purging uses repeated pressurization and venting cycles to reduce oxygen concentration, while vacuum purging removes gases before backfilling with nitrogen. The most efficient method is typically combined vacuum

/pressure purging (D), which minimizes nitrogen usage by leveraging both techniques.

Siphon purging (E) is not a commonly recognized CCPS inerting method for gas-phase systems.

CCPS emphasizes selecting inerting methods based on vessel design, pressure capability, safety requirements, and gas consumption efficiency. For large vessels, minimizing nitrogen usage is often important for both cost and operational practicality.

NEW QUESTION # 57

A process calls for the addition of a reactant over a certain period of time. The flow controller on the reactant's feed line was out of calibration and reduced the flow rate of the reactant. The operator noticed the addition rate was too low and, contrary to the operating procedures, he opened a bypass valve around the flow control valve to increase the flow rate. As a result, the operator added the remaining reactant too quickly, and a runaway reaction occurred. Weaknesses in which of the following Risk Based Process Safety elements could have contributed to the cause of this incident? (Select all that apply)

- A. Training and Performance Assurance
- B. Incident Investigation
- C. Conduct of Operations
- D. Asset Integrity and Reliability
- E. Workforce Involvement

Answer: A,C,D

NEW QUESTION # 58

The control of the status of systems and equipment is part of:

- A. Incident Investigation
- B. Conduct of Operations
- C. Hazard Identification and Risk Analysis
- D. Operational Readiness

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Conduct of Operations because this RBPS element specifically addresses the day-to-day management and control of process conditions, equipment status, and operational discipline.

CCPS defines Conduct of Operations as the framework that ensures systems and equipment are operated in a safe, consistent, and well-controlled manner. A key component of this element is maintaining clear knowledge of equipment status, such as whether systems are in service, out of service, under maintenance, isolated, or in standby mode. This includes practices like valve line-up control, tagging, shift handover communication, and status logging.

Option B (Operational Readiness) focuses on ensuring systems are ready for startup or restart, including pre-startup safety reviews, but it does not govern ongoing status control during routine operations. Option A (Incident Investigation) is concerned with learning from past events, not managing current equipment status.

Option D (Hazard Identification and Risk Analysis) focuses on identifying and evaluating hazards, not controlling operational conditions.

CCPS emphasizes that poor control of equipment status can lead to serious incidents, such as incorrect line-ups or unintended releases. Therefore, strict operational discipline under Conduct of Operations is essential for maintaining process safety.

NEW QUESTION # 59

Which of the following are characteristics of a good Process Safety Culture (check all that apply)?

- A. Using production-capable process equipment
- B. Management approval required for emergency shutdown
- C. Operations and Maintenance personnel are involved in process decisions
- D. Having a high awareness of process hazards
- E. Leading and lagging indicators are tracked to monitor process safety performance
- F. Visible leadership

Answer: C,D,E,F

Explanation:

The correct answers are C, D, E, and F because these align directly with CCPS-defined attributes of a strong process safety culture, which emphasizes leadership, engagement, awareness, and performance monitoring.

C (involvement of operations and maintenance personnel) reflects workforce engagement, a key CCPS principle. Frontline personnel bring practical knowledge and should actively participate in safety-related decisions.

D (high awareness of process hazards) is fundamental. A strong culture ensures that all personnel understand hazards, risks, and controls associated with their work.

E (tracking leading and lagging indicators) demonstrates a commitment to measuring and improving performance. CCPS stresses the importance of both proactive (leading) and reactive (lagging) metrics to manage risk effectively.

F (visible leadership) is critical. Leadership must actively demonstrate commitment to process safety through actions, communication, and resource allocation.

Option A is not a cultural characteristic-it relates to equipment capability. B is incorrect because requiring management approval for emergency shutdowns can delay critical safety actions, contradicting CCPS principles that empower personnel to act immediately in unsafe situations.

Overall, CCPS highlights that a strong process safety culture is built on leadership commitment, workforce involvement, hazard awareness, and continuous performance monitoring.

NEW QUESTION # 60

All three flammable gas detection alarms have indicated in the control room the presence of a flammable vapor in the containment area below a horizontal butane storage tank. The correct operator response to this emergency would include (select all that apply):

- A. Remotely isolate the inlet and outlet lines of the butane tank, if this capability exists
- B. Remotely activate the tank area deluge system, if one exists
- C. Notify workers to leave the butane tank area
- D. Deploy an operator with a combustible gas meter to determine the extent of the flammable cloud
- E. Notify management of the situation

Answer: A,B,C,E

Explanation:

The correct answers are A, B, D, and E because they reflect safe and appropriate emergency response actions aligned with CCPS guidance for handling flammable vapor releases.

Option A is critical because personnel must be evacuated immediately from areas where flammable gas is detected to prevent injury or fatality in case of ignition.

Option B is correct because isolating the source of the release (if it can be done remotely) helps stop or reduce the leak without exposing personnel to danger.

Option D is also appropriate because activating a deluge system can help disperse vapors and reduce ignition risk by cooling and diluting the flammable cloud.

Option E is correct because communication and escalation are essential parts of emergency management, ensuring proper coordination and response.

Option C is incorrect because sending personnel into a potentially flammable atmosphere is dangerous. CCPS strongly discourages exposing workers to hazardous conditions during an active release, especially when safer remote methods are available.

Overall, CCPS emphasizes protecting personnel first, controlling the hazard remotely, and using engineered safeguards, while avoiding unnecessary exposure during emergencies.

