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## AICHE CCPS Process Safety Professional Certification Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

### NEW QUESTION # 26

Which of the following can be used as a metric for training? (Select all that apply)

- A. Percentage of personnel trained on their process safety management responsibilities
- B. Average response time to the resolution of a process safety suggestion
- C. Number of employees participating in process hazard analysis
- D. Percentage of workers whose training is overdue

**Answer: A,D**

Explanation:

The correct answers are B and C because they directly measure the effectiveness, coverage, and compliance of training programs , which are key aspects of process safety performance metrics.

Option B (percentage of personnel trained on their responsibilities) is a strong leading indicator , reflecting how well the organization ensures that employees understand their process safety roles. This aligns with CCPS expectations for competency and training assurance.

Option C (percentage of workers with overdue training) is also an important metric because it highlights gaps in training compliance , signaling potential weaknesses in maintaining workforce competency. Monitoring overdue training helps prevent degradation of knowledge over time.

Option A relates to responsiveness in addressing suggestions, which is more aligned with workforce involvement or management system performance , not training. Option D reflects participation in hazard analysis , which is more indicative of workforce involvement rather than training effectiveness.

CCPS emphasizes that effective training metrics should focus on competency, completion rates, timeliness, and verification of understanding , ensuring that personnel remain capable of performing their roles safely.

#### NEW QUESTION # 27

An organization with strong Conduct of Operations is able to minimize: (select all that apply)

- A. The frequency of process safety incidents
- B. Misunderstanding of expectations
- C. The normalization of deviation
- D. The frequency of operator refresher training
- E. The frequency of process safety audits

**Answer: A,B,C**

Explanation:

The correct answers are A, C, and D because strong Conduct of Operations (CoO) ensures disciplined, consistent, and well-understood operational practices, which directly reduce errors and unsafe behaviors.

Option A (misunderstanding of expectations) is minimized because CoO emphasizes clear communication, defined roles, and standardized procedures , ensuring that operators understand exactly what is expected of them.

Option C (normalization of deviation) is also minimized. One of the key goals of CoO is to prevent gradual acceptance of unsafe practices. By enforcing strict adherence to procedures and promoting a questioning attitude, organizations avoid drifting away from safe operating limits.

Option D (frequency of process safety incidents) is reduced because consistent and disciplined operations lower the likelihood of human error, procedural violations, and unsafe conditions , all of which are major contributors to incidents.

Option B is incorrect because CoO does not aim to reduce training frequency; in fact, it may reinforce the need for ongoing training .

Option E is also incorrect because audits are a management system requirement and are not reduced by CoO.

CCPS highlights that strong Conduct of Operations promotes operational discipline, reliability, and safety , directly improving process safety performance.

#### NEW QUESTION # 28

Which of the following events require a process safety incident investigation? (Select all that apply)

- A. Allergic response
- B. Explosion
- C. Runaway reaction
- D. Fire in an office building
- E. Slip, trip, or fall injury
- F. Toxic release

**Answer: B,C,F**

Explanation:

The correct answers are A (Explosion), C (Toxic release), and E (Runaway reaction) because these events are directly related to loss of containment or loss of control of hazardous process materials or energy, which defines a process safety incident under CCPS guidance.

An explosion (A) is a major process safety event involving uncontrolled energy release. A toxic release (C) represents a loss of containment of hazardous chemicals, posing risks to personnel, the public, and the environment. A runaway reaction (E) is a classic process safety scenario involving loss of control of chemical reactions, often leading to overpressure, fire, or explosion.

Option B (fire in an office building) is not a process safety event because it does not involve process materials or systems. Option D (allergic response) and F (slip, trip, or fall injury) are occupational safety issues, not process safety incidents, as they do not involve failures of process systems or hazardous material containment.

CCPS distinguishes between process safety incidents (low-frequency, high-consequence) and occupational safety incidents (higher frequency, lower consequence). Investigations in process safety focus on events involving chemical releases, fires, explosions, or loss of process control, making A, C, and E the correct selections.

### NEW QUESTION # 29

A 3000 gallon, stainless steel, insulated vessel rated for 30 psig is equipped with a rupture disc set for 30 psig for emergency relief. Assuming each of the following scenarios has been deemed possible, which would require the smallest sized relief?

- A. A runaway reaction of the vessel's contents, in solvent service, where testing has determined a temperature rise rate of 500°C/min at disc relief setting
- B. An internal ignition of the vessel's vapor space, the vessel containing a solvent
- C. A pool fire from the leak of a common solvent beneath the vessel

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The correct answer is A because a pool fire scenario typically results in a slower and more predictable heat input compared to other overpressure scenarios, thus requiring a smaller relief capacity.

In CCPS guidance for relief system design and hazard analysis, different scenarios are evaluated based on how rapidly they generate vapor or pressure. A pool fire heats the vessel externally, causing liquid boiling and vapor generation at a rate governed by heat transfer. Although serious, this is generally a gradual energy input, allowing for comparatively smaller relief sizing.

Option B (internal ignition) involves rapid combustion of vapor within the vessel, producing a very fast pressure rise, often too fast for conventional relief systems to handle effectively. This would require significantly larger or different protective measures.

Option C (runaway reaction) is the most severe scenario. A reaction with a temperature rise rate of 500°C/min indicates extremely rapid energy release, leading to very high vapor generation rates and pressure rise, requiring the largest relief capacity.

CCPS emphasizes that relief devices must be sized for the worst credible scenario, but when comparing scenarios, external fire cases typically produce the lowest required relief rates, while reactive and explosive scenarios demand much larger capacities.

### NEW QUESTION # 30

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

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

**Answer: A,B**

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.



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