

Identificação de Perigos e Análise de Riscos para Laboratórios

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DEQ / EQ / UFRJ

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Identificação de Perigos e Análise de Riscos para Laboratórios

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Ementa

Introdução

Conceitos Gerais
 Risco vs Perigo
 Políticas Prevencionistas
 Fases de um acidente
 RBPS / CCPS / AIChE – 4 Pilares e 20 elementos

Estudo de Caso -Univ Texas Tech / CSB
 -Educational Demonstrations /CSB

Identificação de Perigos e Análise de Risco

Metodologias em geral
 Análise Preliminar de Riscos / APP APR APPP APPS
 Matriz de Riscos
 What if
 Check list
 LOPA / Bow Tie / Queijo Suíço
 Mapa de Risco



Esse curso NÃO forma:

- brigadistas
- técnicos em segurança do trabalho
- delegados

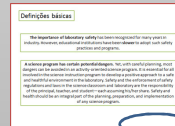
Esse curso colabora:

- na prevenção
- na avaliação crítica
- no bom senso

- Material desenvolvido para treinamento introdutório de PSM para laboratórios.
 - Este material não tem como objetivo abordar todos os temas relevantes. Este material não é completo.
- **Este material não atende todas as exigências legais ou normativas brasileiras.**
- O conhecimento das pessoas envolvidas não pode ser substituído por este material.

Uso autorizado em cursos gratuitos, desde que mantida as referências e citações.

Indicação das referências usadas no próprio slide:



UFRJ



Brigada de Incêndio CT/**UFRJ**. 3938 – **7777**
DISEG – Divisão de Segurança. 3938 – **1900**

Bombeiros: 193

Introdução

Safety:



Security:



Introdução

Safety:

Prevent accidents, promote health, and protect the environment

UCLA

Introdução

You are directly responsible for...



1. Ensuring your **own safety**
2. Promoting a safe, healthy, & environmentally sound **workplace**

UCLA

Introdução

UCLA

Remove hazards
Provide PPE
Provide information
Provide training



You

Report hazards
Use PPE
Follow procedures
Get trained



UCLA

Introdução

The students should think through implications and risks of experiments that they observe or conduct...

...in order to learn that **safe procedures are part of the way science must be done.**

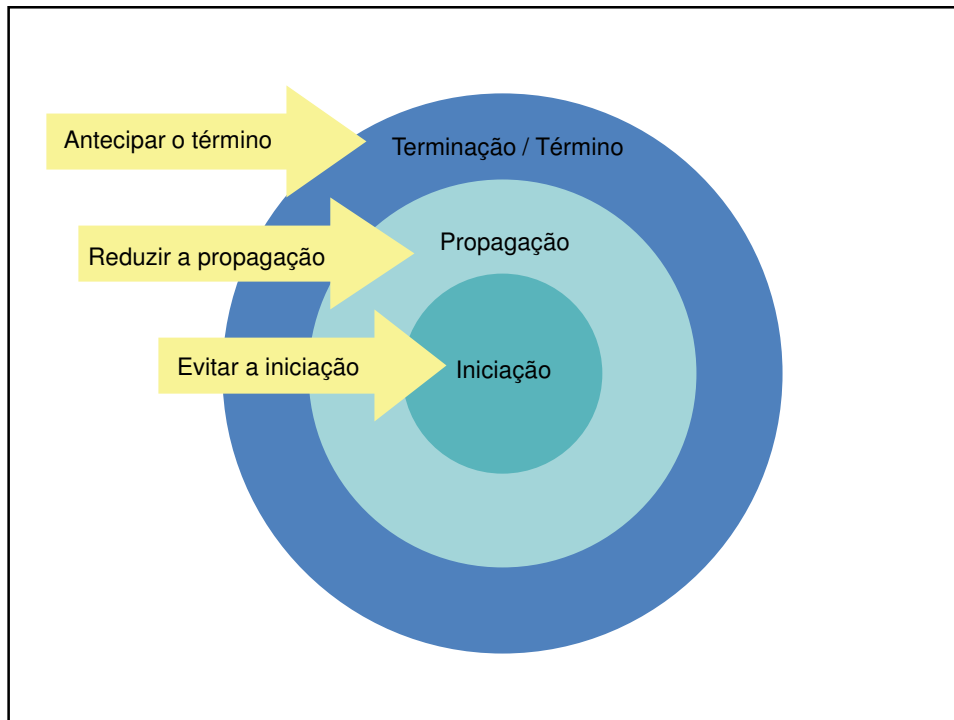
NIOSH



Introdução

Life threatening injuries can happen in the laboratory

NIOSH



Introdução




<https://www.aiche.org/ccps/resources/publications>

While a vast number of references, standards and guidelines have been developed to describe and promote different types of hazard evaluation methodologies in **an industrial setting**, similar resources that address the unique cultural and dynamic nature of an academic laboratory setting have not been generated

CSB

CODES & STANDARDS

[Codes & Standards](#) / [All codes & standards](#) / [List of NFPA codes & standards](#) / [NFPA 45](#)



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Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals

This standard provides basic requirements to protect life and property through prevention and control of fires and explosions involving the use of chemicals in laboratory-scale operations.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Occupational Safety and Health Administration

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[REGULATIONS](#)
[ENFORCEMENT](#)
[TOPICS](#)

[Regulations \(Standards - 29 CFR\) - Table of Contents](#)

• Part Number:	1910
• Part Title:	Occupational Safety and Health Standards
• Subpart:	Z
• Subpart Title:	Toxic and Hazardous Substances
• Standard Number:	1910.1450
• Title:	Occupational exposure to hazardous chemicals in laboratories.
• Appendix:	A , B
• GPO Source:	e-CFR

Chemical Reactivity Worksheet 4.0

Chemical Reactivity Worksheet 4.0

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Chemical Reactivity Worksheet 4.0

The Chemical Reactivity Worksheet (CRW) is a free software program you can use to find out about the chemical reactivity of thousands of common hazardous chemicals, compatibility of absorbents, and suitability of materials of construction in chemical processes.

Versions of the Chemical Reactivity Worksheet (CRW) were developed by collaboration of several organizations including the Center for Chemical Process Safety, Environmental Protection Agency, NOAA's Office of Response and Restoration, The Materials Technology Institute, Dow Chemical Company, Dupont, Phillips.

- [CRW Overview](#)
- [Terms and Conditions](#)
- [Using the program](#)
- [Download/Install](#)
- [Training Videos](#)
- [FAQs](#)
- [Development History](#)

[CRW Overview >](#)

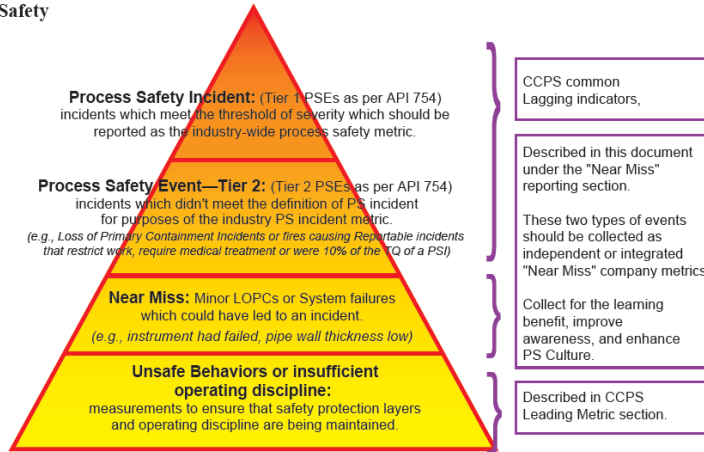
Definições básicas

Acidente (conceito prevencionista):

Evento não planejado e indesejável. Ou uma sequência de eventos que geram consequências indesejáveis.

Cuidado com o termo "incident":

Figure 1: Process Safety Metric Pyramid



Definições básicas



Definições básicas



Risco = f (severidade, probabilidade)

Definições básicas

Perigo:

Condição física ou química que possui potencial para causar danos à pessoas, propriedades ou ao meio ambiente.

Perigo - inerente a presença do agente (químico, físico, biológico).

Risco:

Medida de danos à vida humana, meio ambiente ou perda econômica resultante da combinação entre a frequência de ocorrência e a magnitude das perdas ou danos.

Risco - exposição ao perigo, definido pela frequência e a consequência prevista para a exposição.

Risco:

Risco = Frequência x Severidade

Risco = Perigo / Salvaguarda

Risco = Freq. x Severidade / Disciplina.

Definições básicas**Frank Bird**

Acidente com
morte ou
lesão permanente

Acidente com lesão

Acidente sem lesão

Acidentes continuam acontecendo. Por que?

Vazamento de agente químico

Explosão de cilindro de gás

Queimadura térmica por contato

Curto-Circuito

Erro humano

(...)

Acidentes continuam acontecendo. Por que?

Vazamento de agente químico

Explosão de cilindro de gás

Queimadura térmica por contato

Curto-Circuito

Erro humano

(...)

Isso tudo acontece. São centenas de causas possíveis. Resolver uma só acaba com aquele cenário acidental específico.

Podemos ser mais eficazes?

Acidentes continuam acontecendo. Por que?

Existe um motivo geral: falha sistêmica.
Ou seja, falha da organização em gerenciar segurança.

PSM / RBPS

RBPS – CCPS / AIChE

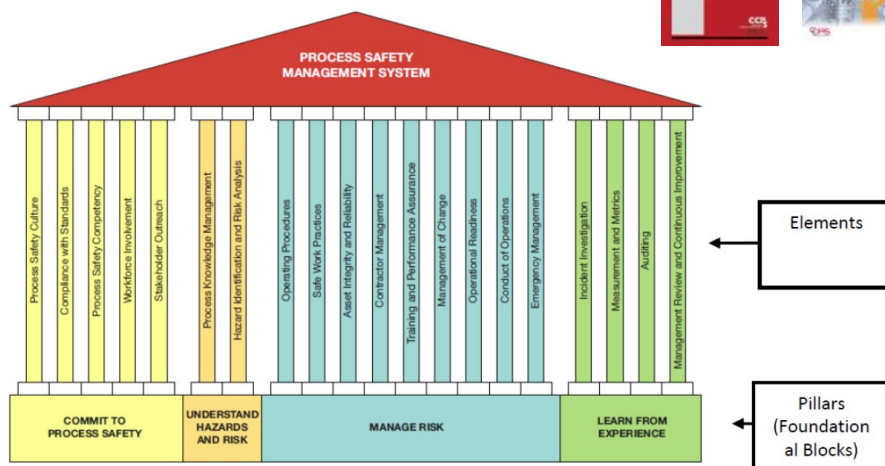
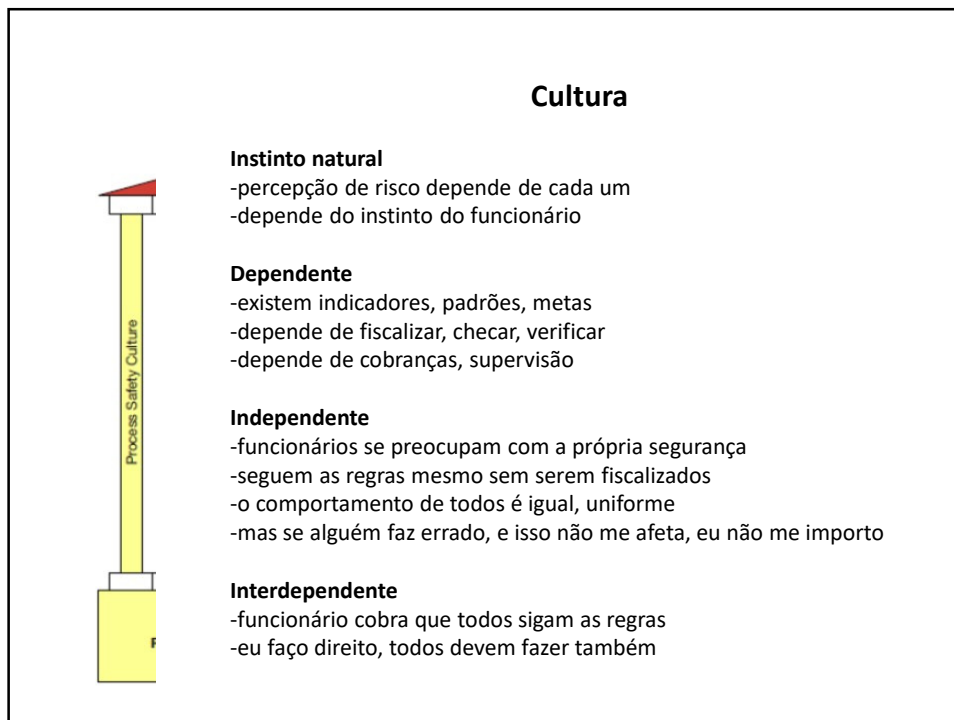
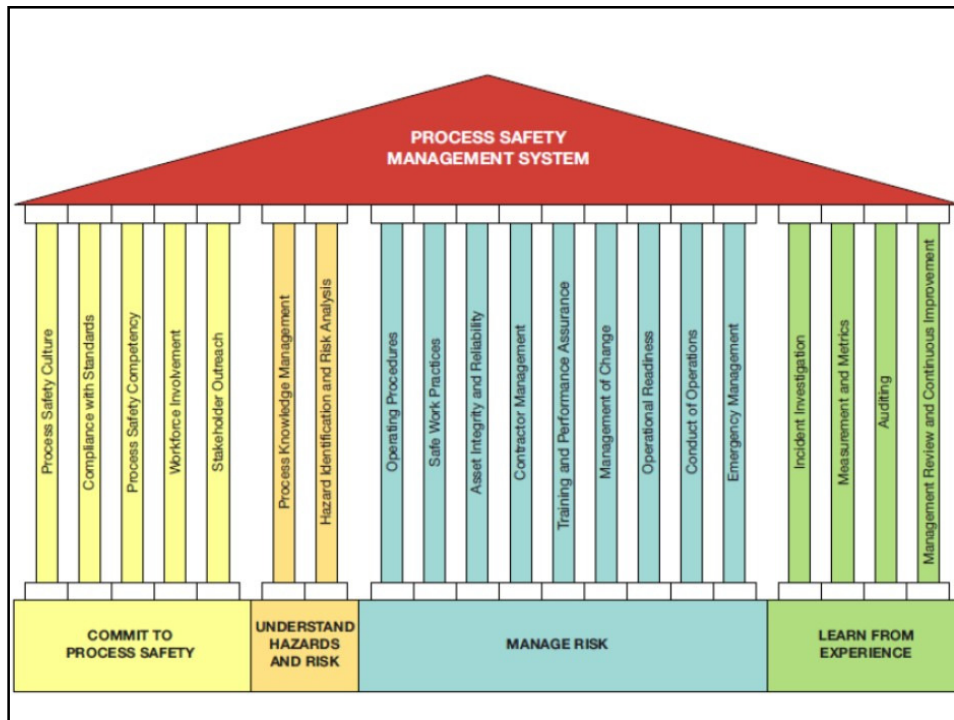
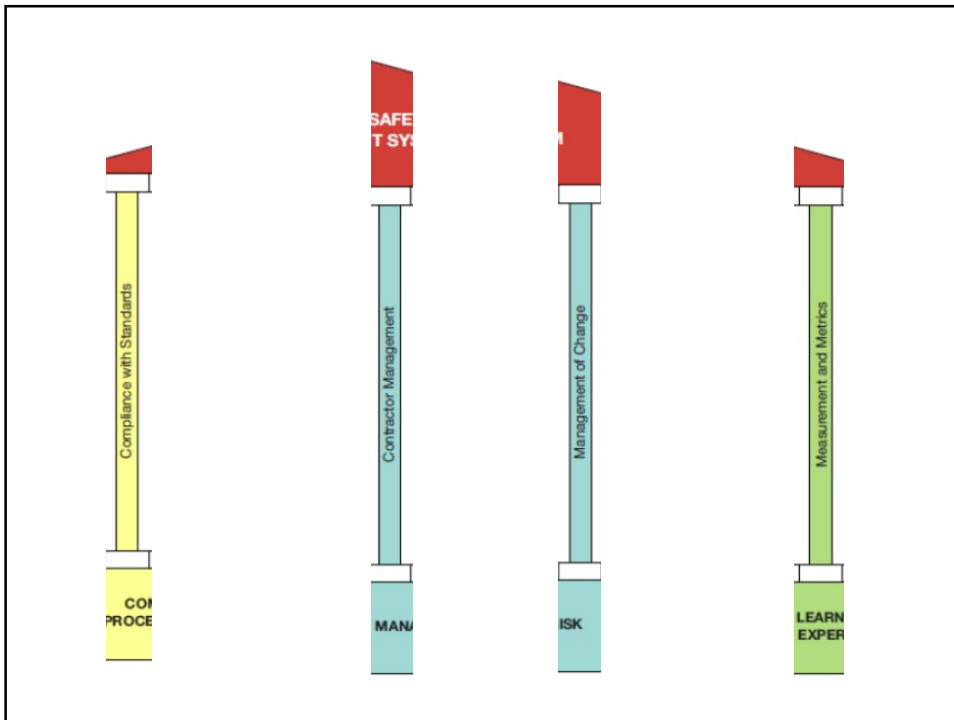
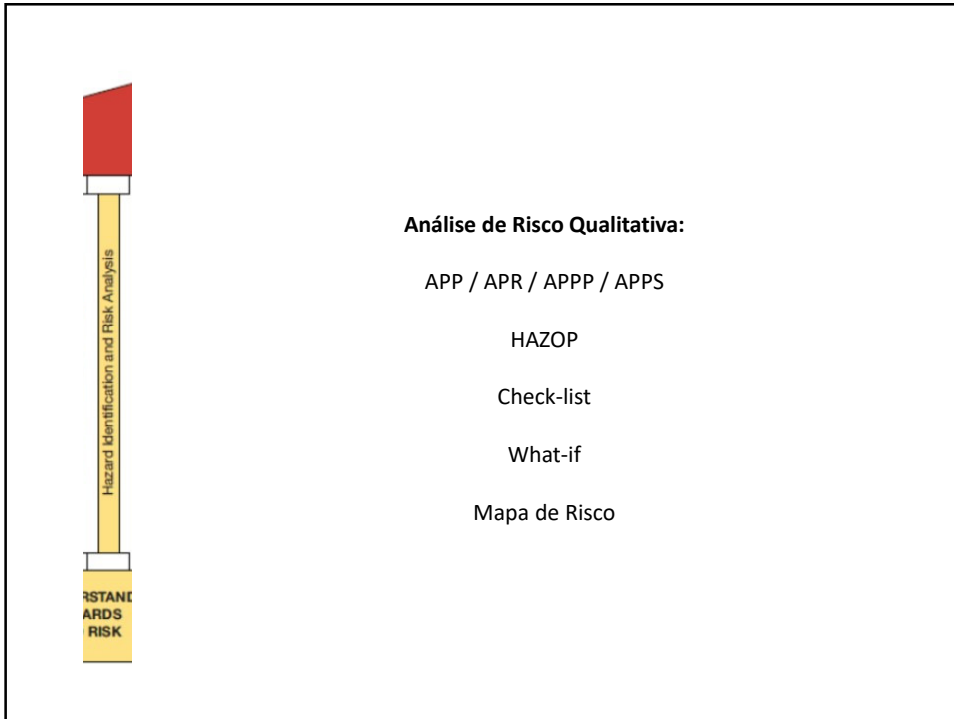
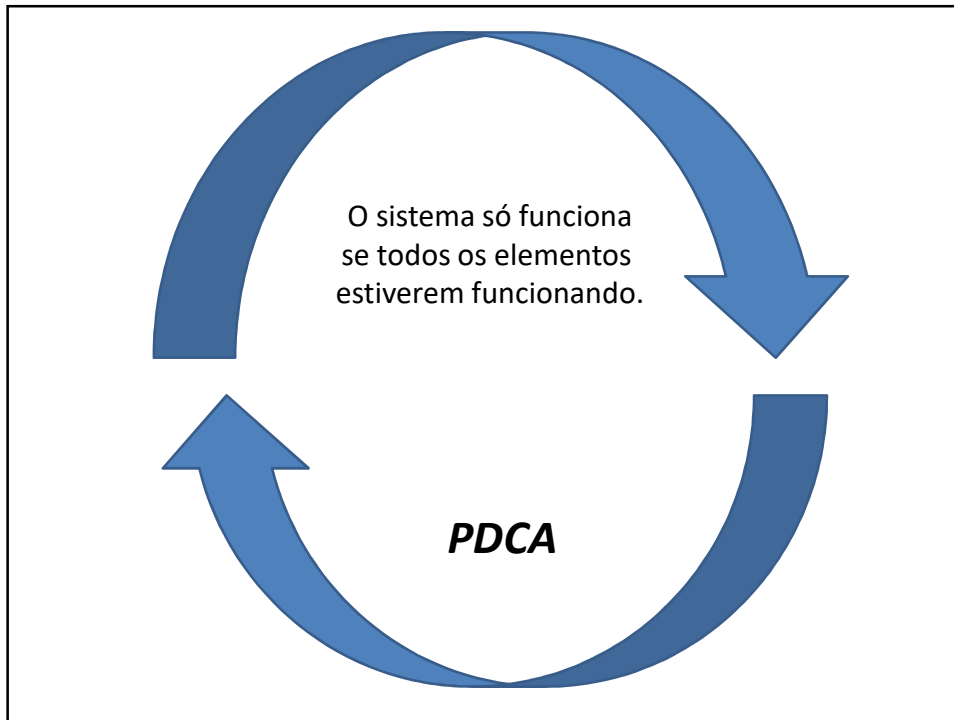
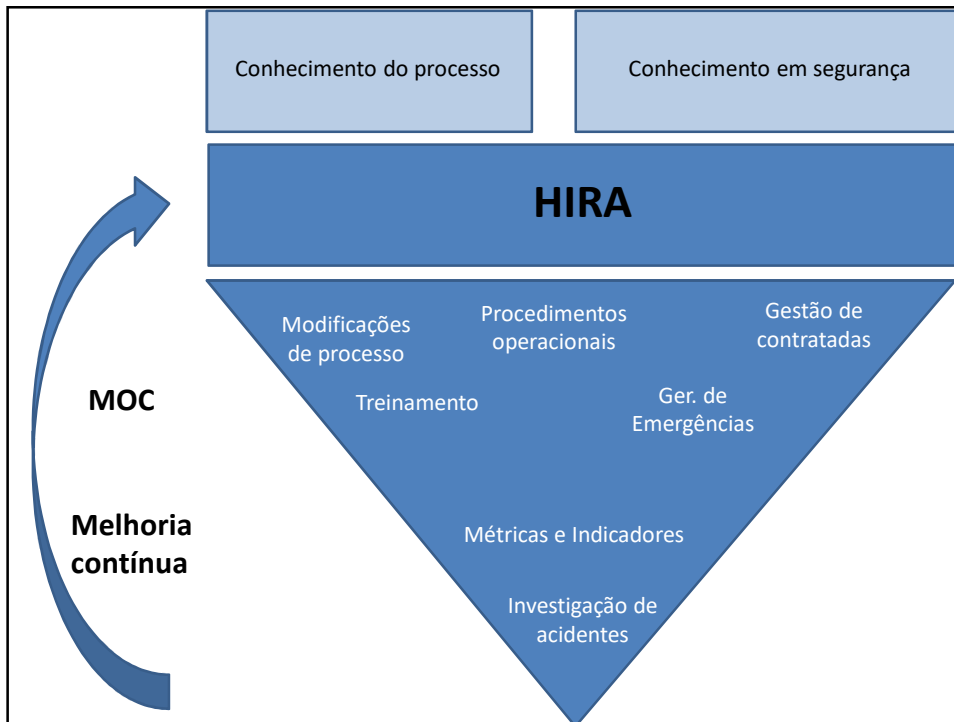
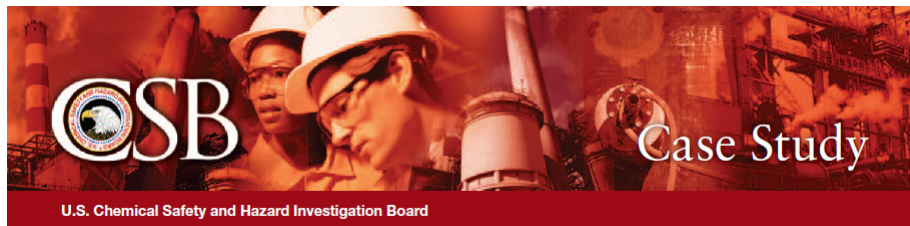


Figure 2: Pillars (Foundational Blocks) and associated Elements that constitute a sturdy RBPS Management System









Texas Tech University Laboratory Explosion

On January 7, 2010, a graduate student within the Chemistry and Biochemistry Department at Texas Tech University (Texas Tech) lost three fingers, his hands and face were burned, and one of his eyes was injured after the chemical he was working with detonated.



<http://www.csb.gov/investigations/detail.aspx?SID=90>

<http://www.depts.ttu.edu/vpr/integrity/csb-response/downloads/report.pdf>

http://americaneg.vo.llnwd.net/o16/csb/lab_safety_windows.wmv

BACKGROUND

Within the Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry (Chemistry Department), there are approximately 140 graduate and postdoctoral researchers, and 225 undergraduate students.

At the time of the incident, the campus included 118 laboratories (Chemistry Department).

BACKGROUND

Parceria e Patrocínio

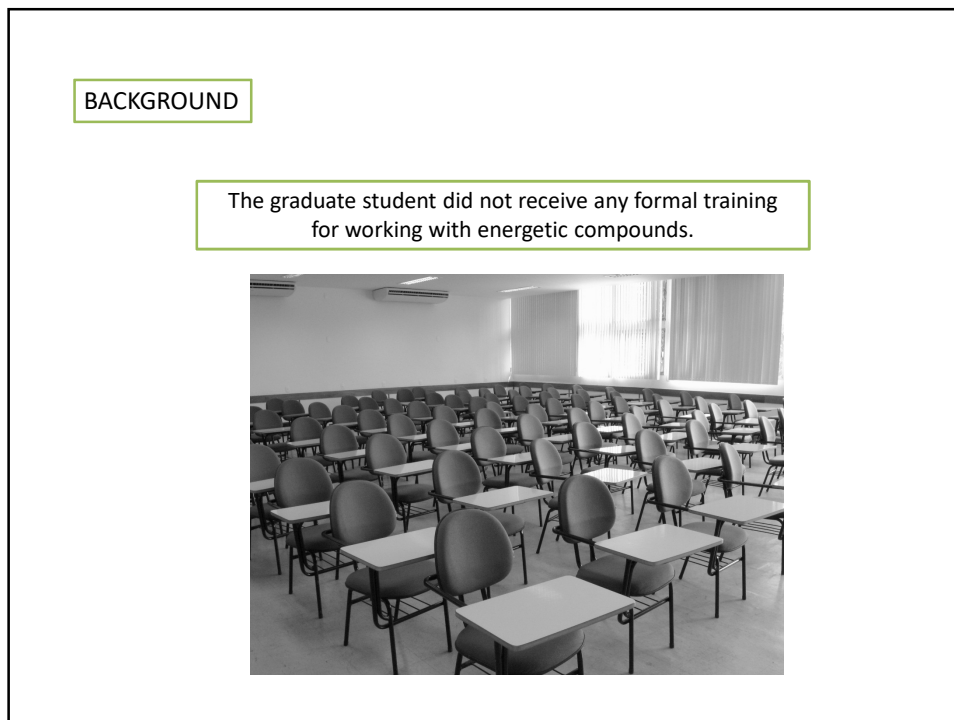
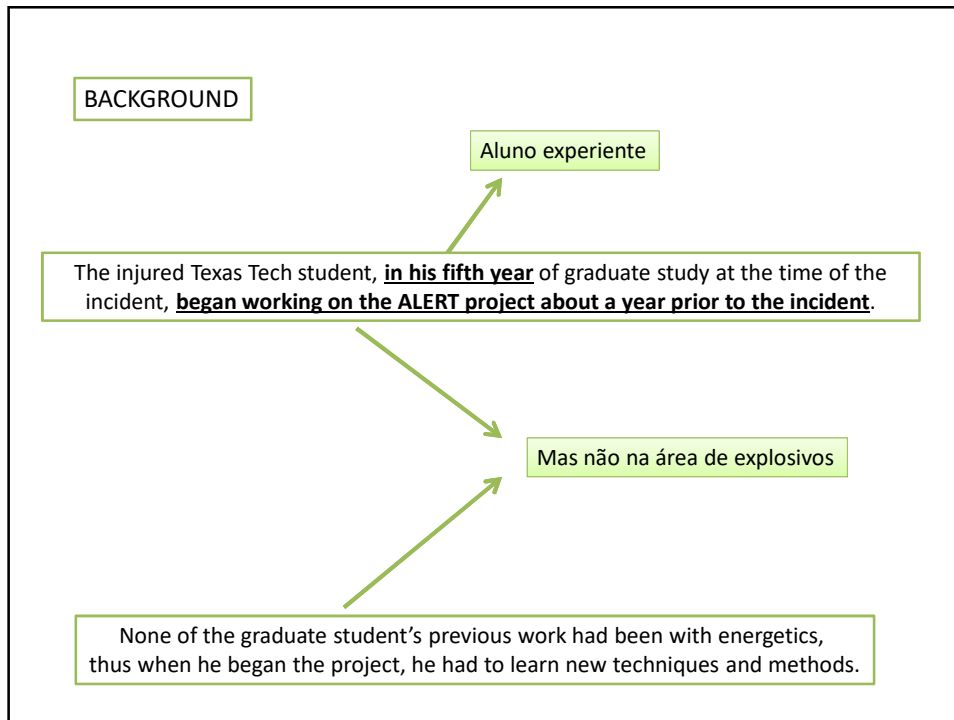
In October 2008, Texas Tech entered into a subcontract agreement with Northeastern University (NEU) to participate in a program titled "Awareness and Localization of Explosive-Related Threats" (ALERT), which was (and continues to be) funded by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

Tema de Pesquisa

Texas Tech's research focus is the detection of energetic materials that could represent a future security threat and includes synthesizing and characterizing new potentially energetic materials

Liberdade acadêmica

The terms of the subcontract agreement between NEU and Texas Tech were intended to **provide maximum scientific freedom to Texas Tech**



The graduate student did not receive any formal training for working with energetic compounds



Safety restrictions, such as a **100 milligram** limit on the amount of compound permitted to be synthesized, were **verbally communicated** by the two Principal Investigators (PIs) of the research to some students.

It was assumed senior graduate students would transmit the information to newer group members; however, no formal documentation system was in place to ensure that such information was effectively communicated to students and/or that students understood the information.

Consequently, none of the students the CSB interviewed as part of its investigation, including those directly involved in the incident, stated they were aware of a strict 100 milligram limit.

Instead, students indicated to the CSB believed...
“very small amounts” on the order of 200 to 300 milligrams.

INCIDENT DESCRIPTION

Beginning about a month prior to the January 7 incident, the fifth-year graduate student and a first-year graduate student he was mentoring began synthesizing a nickel hydrazine perchlorate (NHP) derivative. **The amounts of NHP synthesized were on the order of 50-300 milligrams.**

Due to the amounts of compound needed to run each analytical test, the students synthesizing the NHP decided they would need to **make several batches** of the compound to fully characterize it; additionally, **they had concerns of reproducibility between batches.**

They wanted to synthesize a **single batch** of NHP that would provide enough compound to complete all the necessary characterizations; thus, they decided to scale-up the synthesis of NHP to make approximately **10 grams.**

INCIDENT DESCRIPTION

The PIs of the research were not consulted on the decision to scale up.

No written policies or procedures existed at the laboratory, departmental, or university levels which would have required the students to consult with the PIs before making this decision.

Based on experience, the two students had discovered that smaller amounts of the compound would not ignite or explode on impact when wet with water or hexane, and **they assumed** the hazards of larger quantities of NHP would be controlled in a similar manner.

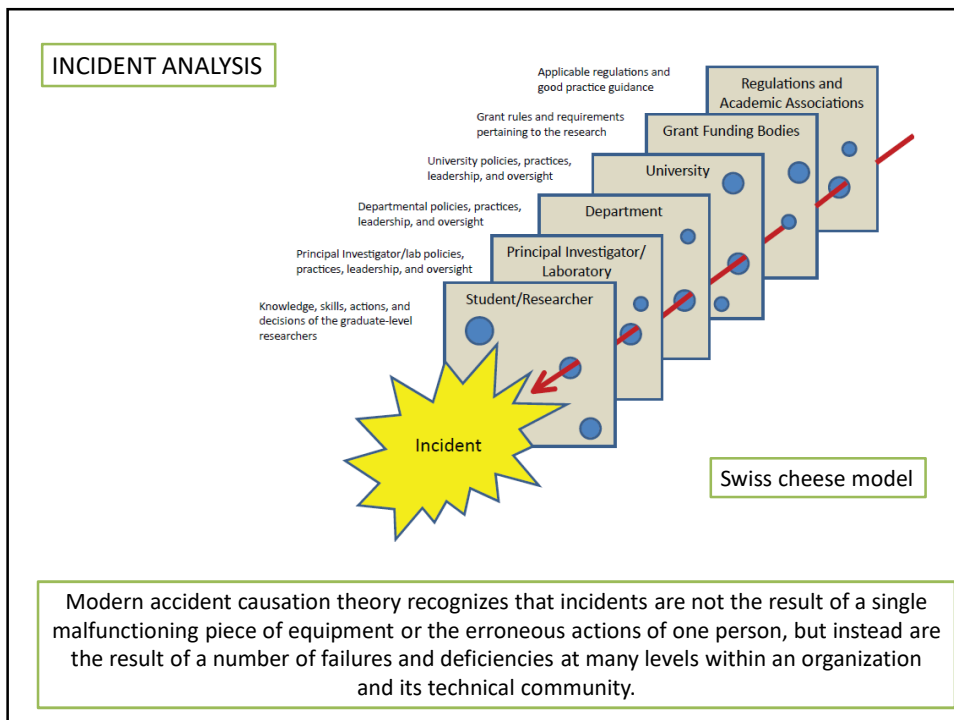
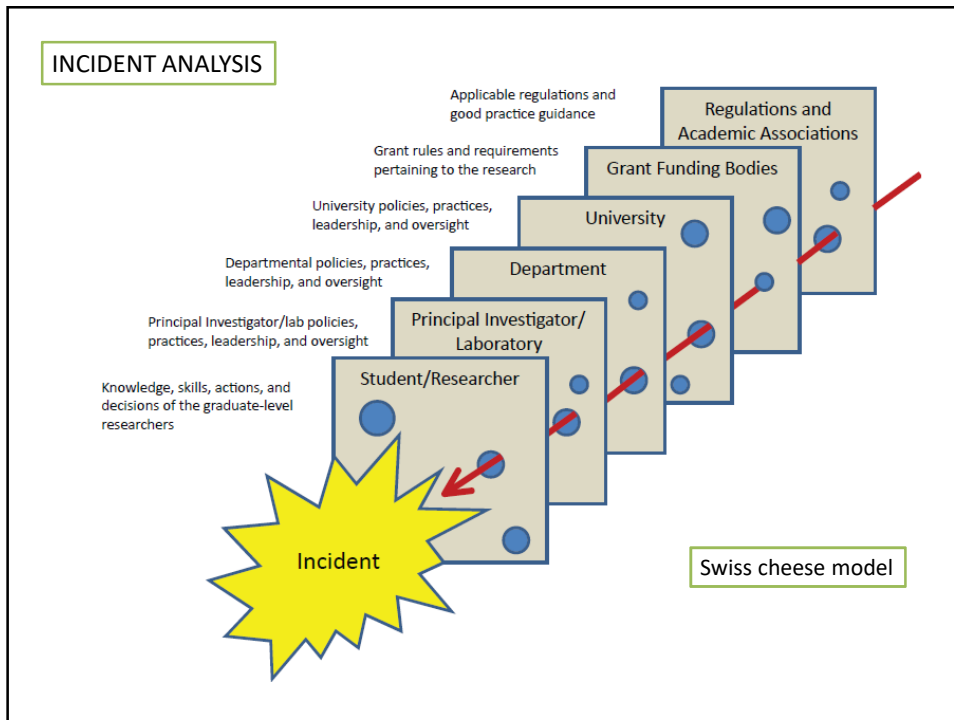
INCIDENT DESCRIPTION

After the scale-up, the more senior student observed clumps in the product, and believed uniform particle size of the sample was important. As a result, he transferred about half of the synthesized NHP into a mortar, added hexane, and then used a pestle to gently break up the clumps.

At this point, the graduate student working on the clumps was wearing goggles, but removed them and walked away from the mortar after he finished breaking the clumps.

Several individuals from the lab indicated that the decision to wear goggles was a personal choice which they based on how dangerous an activity was perceived to be.

The more senior student working with NHP returned to the mortar but did not replace his goggles while he stirred the NHP "one more time." At this point, the compound detonated.



Specifically, the CSB found:

The **physical hazards** of the energetic materials research work were not effectively assessed and controlled at Texas Tech;

Texas Tech's laboratory safety management program was modeled after OSHA's Occupational Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals in Laboratories Standard (29 CFR 1910.1450). The Standard was created **not to address physical hazards** of chemicals, but rather health hazards as a result of chemical exposures;

Compostos químicos

X

Compostos explosivos

Compostos químicos

X

Compostos explosivos

In 1997 Texas Tech created a Chemical Hygiene Plan (CHP) intended to establish policies, procedures, and work practices to inform employees of hazards associated with chemicals in laboratories. The CHP was developed in accordance with OSHA.

Developing the CHP was voluntary

The standard has a clear focus on health hazards resulting from carcinogens, toxins, irritants, corrosives, and other "exposure" type hazards.

OSHA's initiative for a laboratory standard was to focus on hazardous chemicals

POP: procedimento operacional padrão

Chemical Hygiene Plan

Standard Operating Procedures

SAFETY ELEMENT	POLICY DOCUMENT	PHYSICAL HAZARDS OF CHEMICALS ADDRESSED
Perform hazard determination	CHP	
Reduce employee exposure	CHP	
Protective apparel	CHP	
Training on hazards of chemicals	CHP	✓
Training on handling of material through approved facility	University SOP	✓
Written procedures	CHP	
Standard operating procedures	CHP	
Communication of hazards	CHP	
Pre- approval of procedures	CHP	
Document material usage	University SOP	✓

SAFETY ELEMENT	POLICY DOCUMENT	PHYSICAL HAZARDS OF CHEMICALS ADDRESSED
Perform hazard determination	CHP	Apenas para químicos!
Reduce employee exposure	CHP	
Protective apparel	CHP	
Training on hazards of chemicals	CHP	✓
Training on handling of material through approved facility	University SOP	✓
Written procedures	CHP	Apenas para químicos!
Standard operating procedures	CHP	
Communication of hazards	CHP	
Pre- approval of procedures	CHP	Apenas para químicos!
Document material usage	University SOP	✓

SAFETY ELEMENT	POLICY DOCUMENT	PHYSICAL HAZARDS OF CHEMICALS ADDRESSED
Perform hazard determination	CHP	Apenas para químicos!
Reduce employee exposure	CHP	
Protective		
Training on chem		✓
Training on handling of material through approved facility	University SOP	✓
Written procedures	CHP	Apenas para químicos!
Standard operating procedures	CHP	
Communication of hazards	CHP	
Pre- approval of procedures	CHP	Apenas para químicos!
Document material usage	University SOP	✓

Fatores contribuintes para o acidente.

The university CHP stated that:

"PIs were responsible for determining the hazards of chemicals generated within a laboratory"

But neither Texas Tech nor its Chemistry Department trained researchers to determine hazards.

"the ability to accurately identify and address hazards in the laboratory is not a skill that comes naturally, and it must be taught and encouraged through training and ongoing organizational support"

Lack of Formal Documentation and Communication

Safety critical information should be provided in writing and additional steps should be taken to verify that the recipients understand the material

The laboratory where the January 7 incident occurred had no written protocols or SOPs for synthesizing NHP or other energetic materials, **no written restrictions concerning the amount of compound to be synthesized, and no written mandatory safety requirements**

Aprendendo com o passado

*Good organizations **learn lessons from incidents** and take actions to strengthen their safety processes and programs*

Approximately three years prior to the January 2010 detonation, two previous incidents had occurred within the same research groups; however, some students within these groups indicated that they were unaware of the incidents until after the 2010 event

While no one was injured in the previous incidents, they presented the PIs, and the entire Chemistry Department, an opportunity to recognize gaps in safety-critical knowledge

Aprendendo com o passado

*Good organizations **learn lessons from incidents** and take actions to strengthen their safety processes and programs*

The second previous incident involved a scale-up situation within the same research groups; a student unintentionally used the wrong units of measure and created an excess of a known energetic material. While reporting the synthesis at a group meeting, the PI asked how much compound the student had made, at which point the student reported 30 grams.

The PI immediately separated the 30 grams of explosive material into smaller, less hazardous quantities.

The graduate student injured in the 2010 incident was a researcher in the laboratory at the time of this near-miss and witnessed the interaction between the PI and the student, but the near-miss was not reported to anyone outside of the research groups.

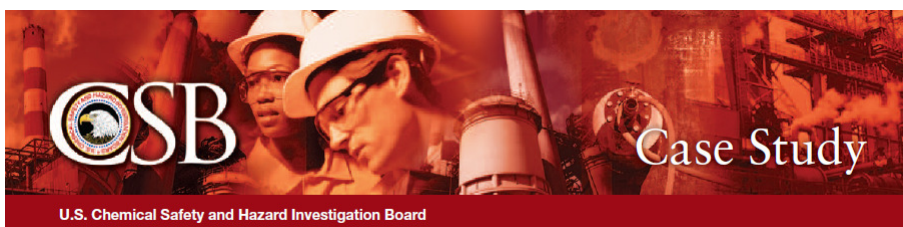
Financiamento versus segurança

DHS is one of 19 federal agencies that collectively provide over \$25.3 billion to academic institutions for scientific research, but not all of these agencies choose to include safety requirements or stipulations within their grant applications and cooperative agreements with researchers.

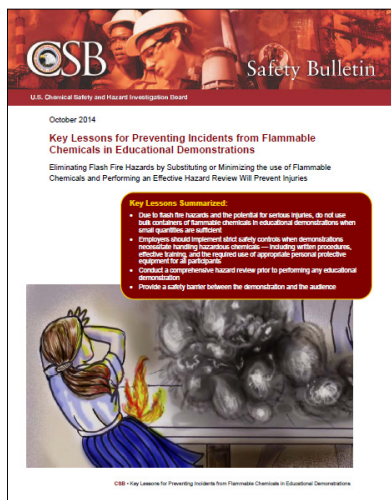
The CSB identified the grant funding body's role in safety as a missed opportunity to influence positive safety management and behavior.



Quais os elementos do RBPS estiveram presentes?



**Key Lessons for Preventing Incidents from
Flammable Chemicals in
Educational Demonstrations**



<http://www.csb.gov/key-lessons-for-preventing-incidents-from-flammable-chemicals-in-educational-demonstrations/>

<http://www.csb.gov/file.aspx?DocumentId=637>

Uma boa ideia

Educational demonstrations involving flammable materials are often performed at schools or museums to engage students and visitors and stimulate their interest in science

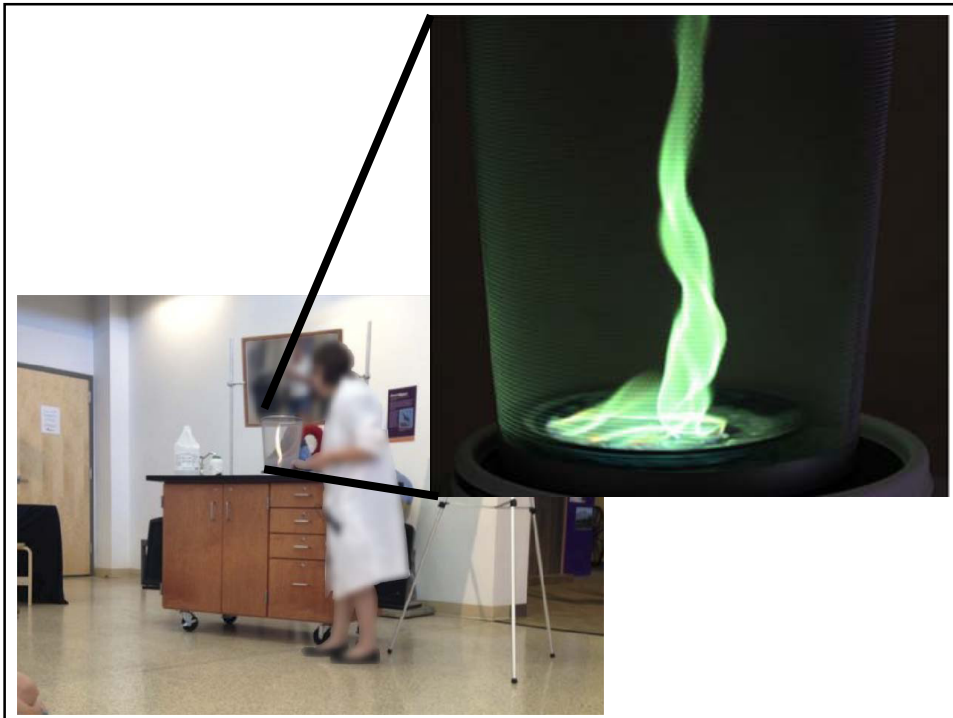
Ou talvez não...

On September 3, 2014, a flash fire occurred during a science demonstration at the Terry Lee Wells Nevada Discovery Museum (“The Discovery”) in Reno, Nevada. **Thirteen people were injured**, including **eight children** and one adult who were transported to the hospital as a result of the fire. One child was kept overnight for treatment and additional observation.

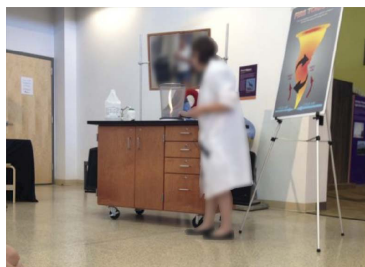
A apresentação



A science demonstration called the "Fire Tornado" was regularly performed at The Discovery.



A apresentação



The Fire Tornado demonstration is comprised of three smaller demonstrations performed sequentially to produce different colored flame “tornadoes.” Each demonstration involves igniting flammable isopropanol (rubbing alcohol) or methanol in the presence of a chemical additive to produce an orange, red, or green colored flame six to twelve inches in height.

The Fire Tornado demonstration is intended to educate the audience on how tornadoes form and about the chemical properties of the materials involved

Roteiro

- *A cotton ball is placed on a glass dish and the fuel (isopropanol or methanol) is added to the dish to saturate the cotton ball;*
- *The color additive (strontium nitrate or boric acid) is added or sprinkled onto the cotton ball;*
- *The dish is placed on a turntable and the cotton ball is ignited using a barbecue-type butane lighter;*
- *The dish and burning cotton ball are covered using a wire mesh waste basket; and*
- *The educator spins the turntable, thus spinning the burning cotton ball and wire mesh basket, creating the tornado effect.*

O acidente

On September, 3, 2014, at approximately 4:00 pm, an educator was performing the Fire Tornado demonstration for a group of visitors consisting primarily of young children

The visitors were seated on the floor approximately 15 feet away from the demonstration.

The first two variations of the demonstration were performed without incident.

O acidente**Chama muito pequena**

During the third variation, the educator held the lighter flame to the cotton ball, but the expected fuel flame did not rise.

Hipótese

The educator realized that methanol fuel had not been added to the cotton ball.

Resolvendo o problema

The educator attempted to pour a small amount of methanol from a four-liter (about one gallon) bulk methanol container onto the cotton ball.

O acidente**Resolvendo o problema**

The educator attempted to pour a small amount of methanol from a four-liter (about one gallon) bulk methanol container onto the cotton ball.

O acidente

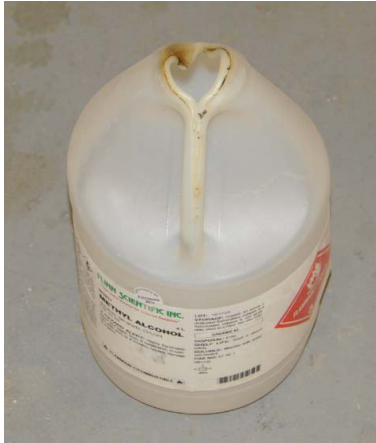
Although there had been no sign of flame from the cotton ball, it is likely that the lighter had actually ignited the cotton, and it was smoldering.

The poured methanol ignited immediately, and then flashed back into the methanol container. The methanol inside the container then ignited, resulting in a pressure rise that expelled a large flame from the mouth of the container, causing a large flash fire



O acidente

The educator dropped the methanol container after it caught fire. The container spilled, and burning methanol spread toward the audience, catching some members of the audience on fire.



In response to the fire, two of The Discovery employees acted quickly, extinguishing the fire using a nearby fire extinguisher and fire blanket.

Fatores Contribuintes

Análise de Risco

The CSB learned that neither The Discovery educators nor their managers had experience or were expected to perform hazard analyses.

As a result of not performing an effective hazard review, the Fire Tornado demonstration procedure lacked sufficient safety precautions.

Fatores Contribuintes

For example, during the initial demonstration training, educators were told verbally to first pour the methanol from the bulk container into a small beaker in a separate room. However, the written procedure for the Fire Tornado demonstration did not contain such a requirement.



Fatores Contribuintes

The lack of an **effective hazard analysis** and **formal safety procedures** resulted in a normalization of the improper use of the four-liter bulk methanol container during the Fire Tornado demonstrations

Inicialmente era assim

Discovery has a storage cabinet for flammable chemicals in the basement of the facility where the methanol was intended to be stored. Prior to performing the Fire Tornado demonstration, the methanol was originally brought upstairs to an adjacent room near the demonstration area in order to provide educators more convenient access for filling the beaker. The beaker of methanol was then used in the demonstration and the bulk methanol container remained in the adjacent room.

Fatores Contribuintes**Depois passou a ser assim...**

More recently, some educators began bringing the bulk methanol container to the demonstration to show the audience. These educators stopped transferring the methanol to the beakers and instead soaked the cotton balls directly from the bulk methanol container during the demonstration.

O próprio treinamento mudou

In fact, when the educator who performed the Fire Tornado demonstration on the day of the incident received the initial demonstration training, the beakers were not used and the cotton balls were soaked with methanol straight from the bulk methanol container.

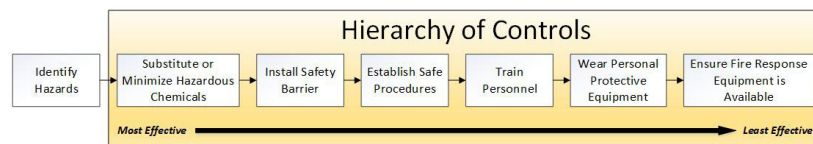
Fatores Contribuintes

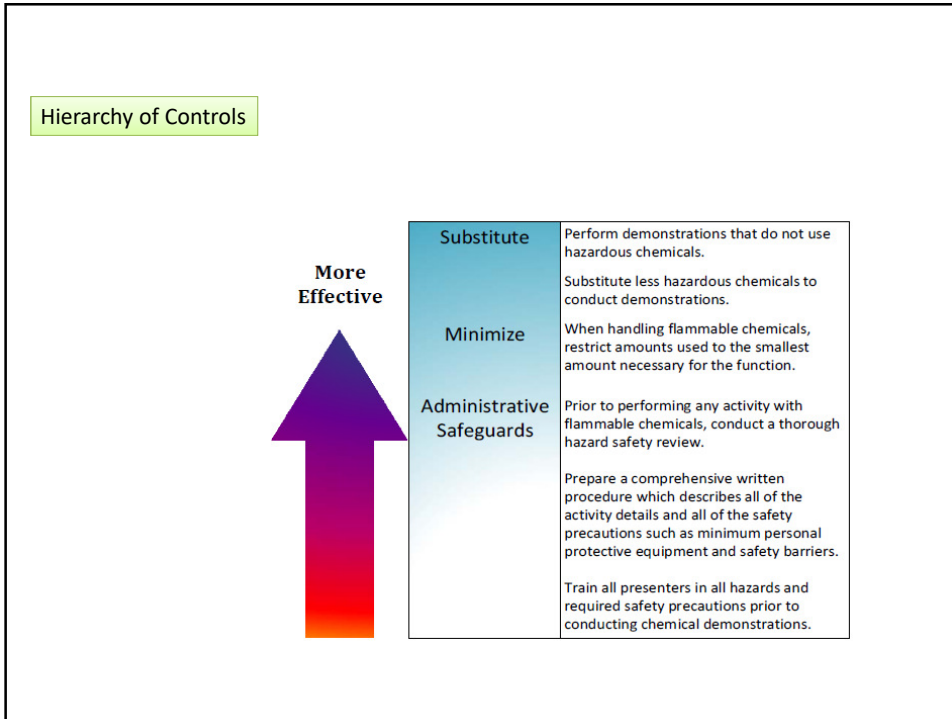
Foco do treinamento

Due to The Discovery staff's lack of understanding and appreciation for the flammable hazards of methanol, the demonstration procedures and training focused primarily on the best ways for educators to interact with the audience and communicate science findings.

In fact, periodic evaluations focused on presenting an engaging demonstration rather than ensuring good safety practices during demonstrations.

Hierarchy of Controls





E não foi o primeiro caso

Reno, Nevada Denver, Colorado Raymond, Illinois Ohio

Estados Unidos

This incident is one of many the U.S. Chemical Safety Board (CSB) has identified in which lab demonstrations involving flammable materials have resulted in fires and injuries.

Identificação e Gerenciamento de Riscos

Risco

Risco = Frequência x Severidade

Identificação e Gerenciamento de Riscos

Acidentes podem acontecer em qualquer lugar.

Objetivo:

Identificar o problema antes que ele se torne
um problema de verdade!

Identificação de Riscos



UCLA

Identificação de Riscos

Entre os riscos mais comuns destacam-se:

Uso de substâncias tóxicas, corrosivas, inflamáveis, explosivas, muito voláteis etc.

Manuseio de material de vidro

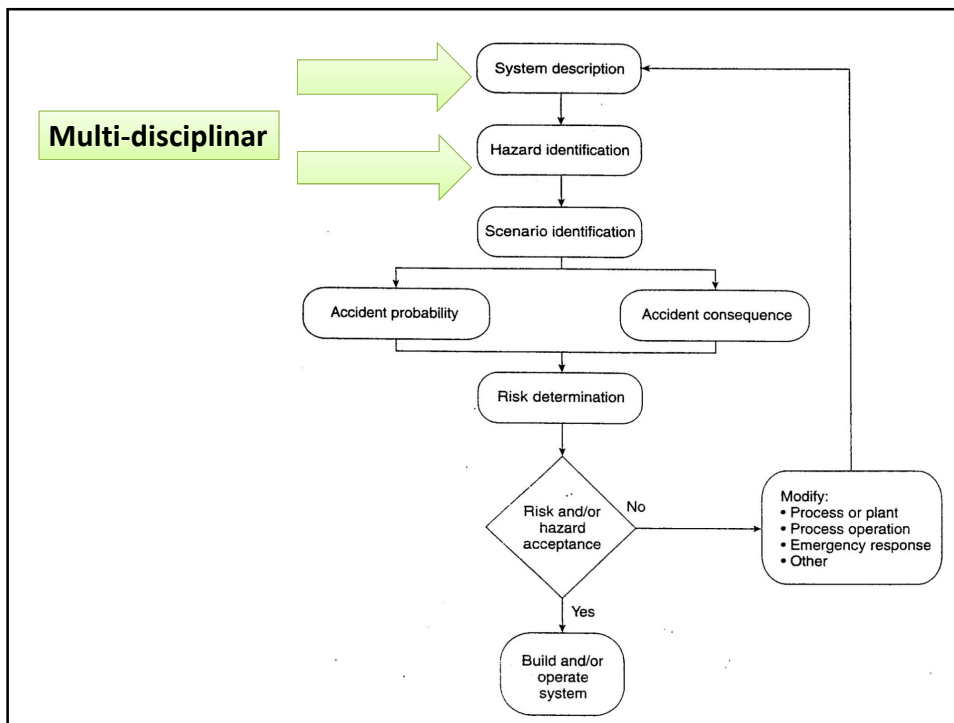
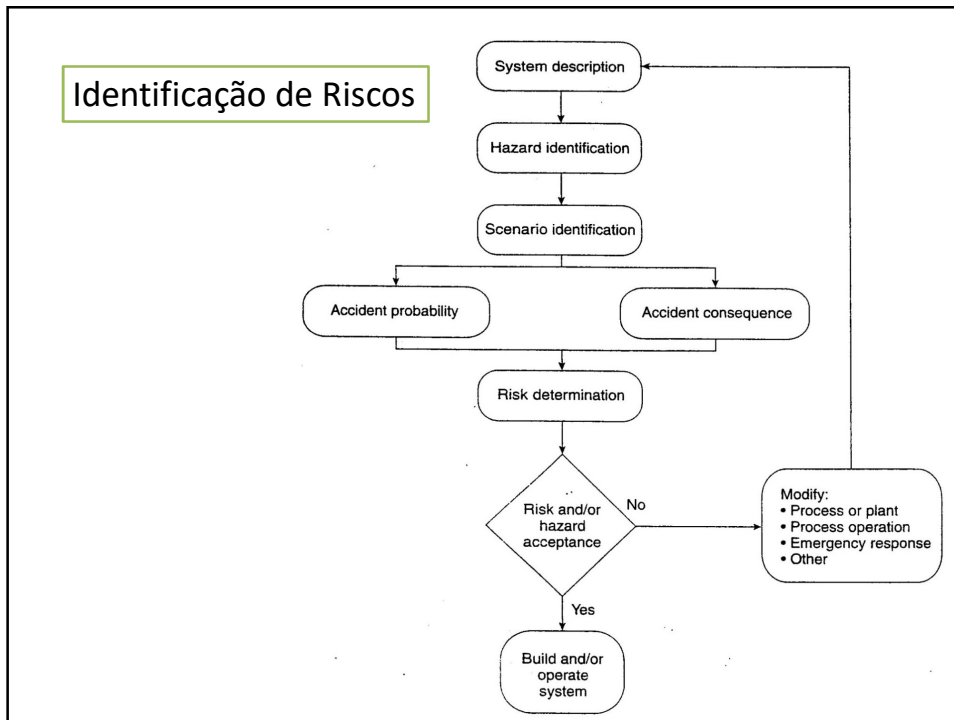
Fogo (chama livre)

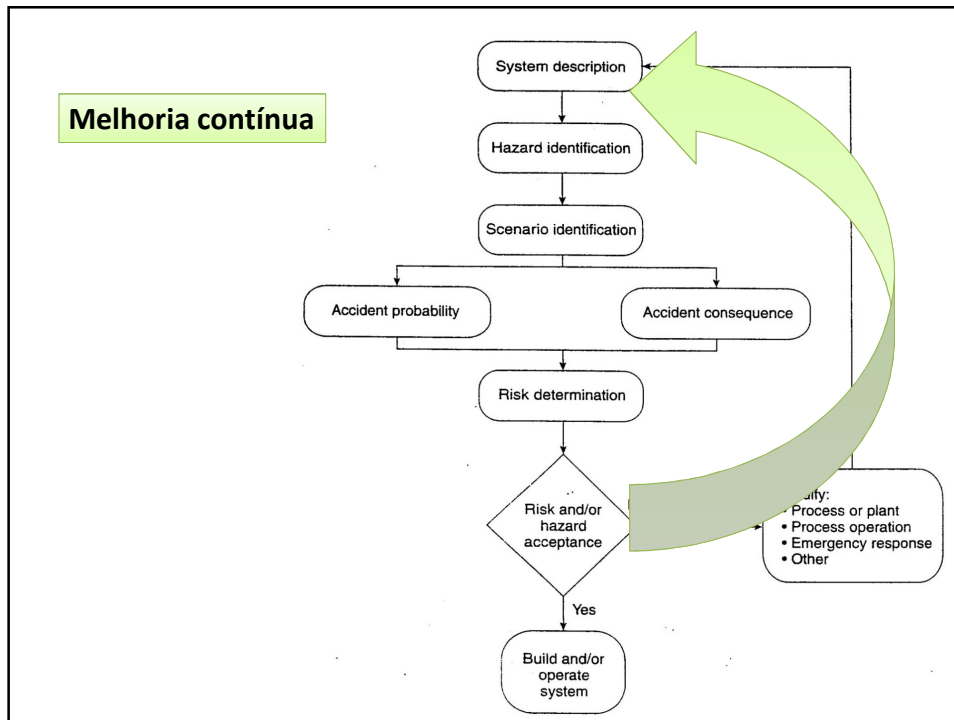
Eletricidade

Trabalho envolvendo temperaturas elevadas

Elevadas pressões

UFPR





- a) O que pode dar errado?
- b) E se eu fizer...



- a) O que pode dar errado?
b) E se eu fizer...

Metodologias

In industry, companies use a variety of methodologies to assess hazards. For example, CCPS's *Guidelines for Hazard Evaluation Procedures* is a 550-page book that presents 12 different hazard evaluation methodologies, provides worked examples to demonstrate what an effective evaluation encompasses, and identifies limitations of the various techniques.

	SAFETY REVIEW	CHECKLIST	RELATIVE RANKING	PRELIMINARY HAZARD ANALYSIS	WHAT-IF	WHAT-IF/CHECKLIST	HAZOP
Research & Development	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Pilot Plant Operation	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Construction/Start-up	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Routine Operation	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Modification	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Incident Investigation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Decommissioning	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

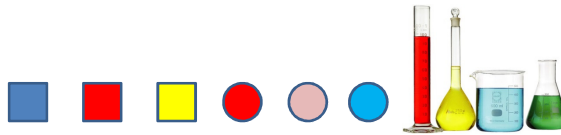
CSB

Metodologias

At academic institutions, the research of individual PIs can differ significantly; consequently, the hazards of research **can vary widely among different laboratories.**

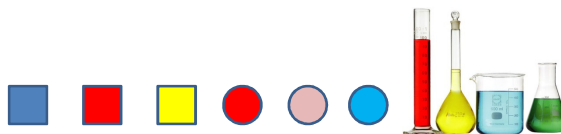
Even within the **same laboratory** under a single PI, students commonly work on **different projects** that can pose diverse safety hazards.

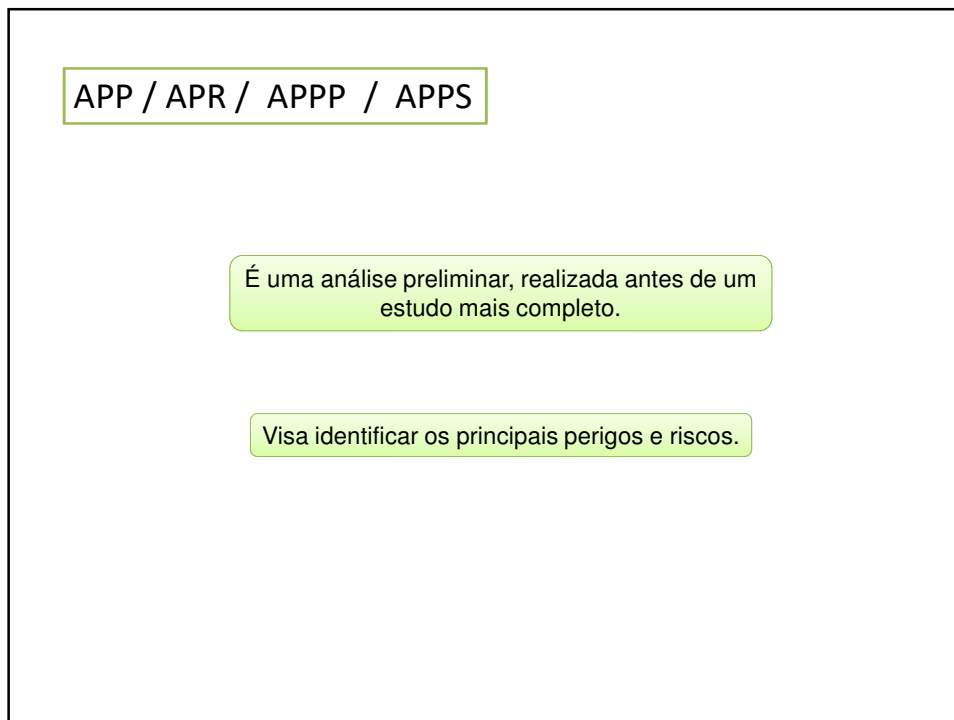
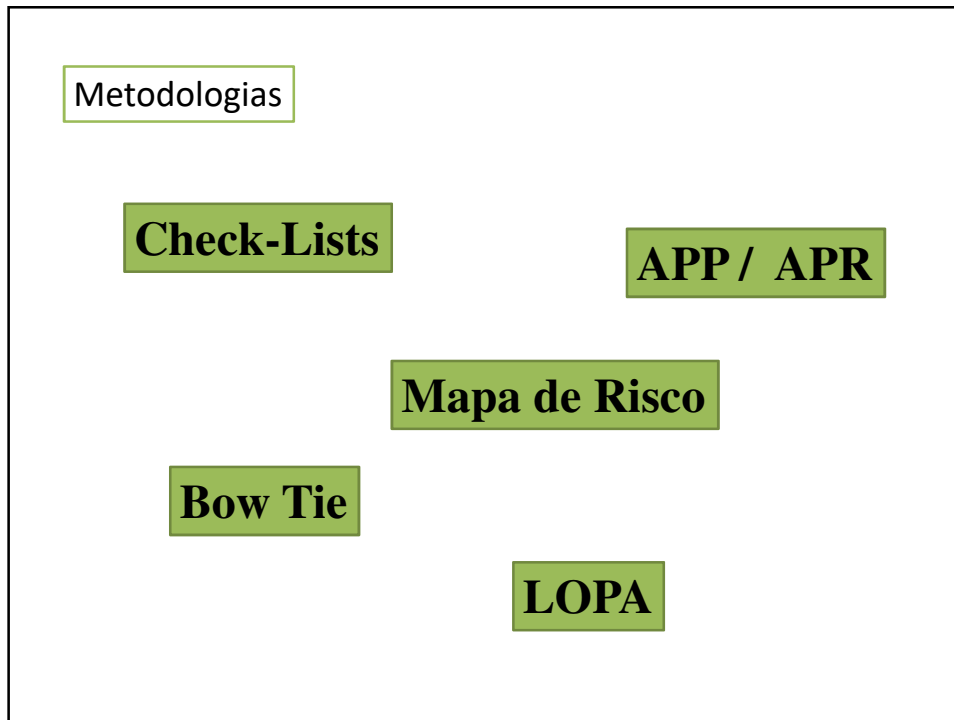
CSB



Metodologias

This indicates a need for guidance **on various hazard evaluation methodologies** and instruction on how and when each should be used within an academic laboratory research work environment.





APP / APR / APPP / APPS

APP

APR

APPP

APPS

APP / APR

A APR pode ser realizada de inúmeros modos, sendo o mais comum a classificação dos cenários acidentais identificados em relação à frequência e à severidade

Perigo	Causas	Efeitos	Modo de detecção	Categoria da severidade	Categoria de frequência	Risco	Recomendações	Nº

ANÁLISE PRELIMINAR DE PERIGO - APP								
Sistema: Complexo Industrial do Pecém - CIP				Subsistema: Terminal de Combustíveis				
Sub-subsistema: Unidade de Estocagem – Esferas de Armazenamento de GLP				Elaboração: TRANSPETRO/AMPLA Engenharia				
Base referencial: DE-4450.75-6901-941-EGV-005.				Elaboração: TRANSPETRO/AMPLA Engenharia				
Perigos	Causas	Efeitos	Detecção	Categoria do risco quanto			Medidas Preventivas /Mitigadoras	Hipótese N°
				Sev.	Prob.	CR		
• Grande Vazamento	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Furo devido a choque mecânico; Ruptura da esfera ou de linhas; Desgaste/Fadiga dos Materiais; Erro de manutenção. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possibilidade de incêndio em poça. Possibilidade de formação de nuvem explosiva (UVCE). Perda do produto por evaporação com formação de nuvem inflamável. Possibilidade de formação de nuvem tóxica. BLEVE/Bola de fogo. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual. Instrumentação. Ruído. 	IV	D	RB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verificar sistematicamente os procedimentos para movimentação de veículos e carga. Seguir o que determina o plano de ação de emergência local. Seguir procedimentos operacionais do Terminal quanto aos serviços de inspeção e manutenção de equipamentos, linhas, etc. 	TAQ-1.
				IV	D	RB		TAQ-2.
				III	C	RB		TAQ-3.
				III	C	RB		TAQ-4.
				III	C	RB		TAQ-5.
• Médio Vazamento	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fissura devido a choque mecânico. Erro de operação / 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possibilidade de incêndio em poça. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual. Instrumentação. 	III	C	RB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verificar sistematicamente os procedimentos para movimentação de veículos e carga. 	TAQ-6.

ANÁLISE PRELIMINAR DE PERIGO - APP								
Sistema: Complexo Industrial do Pecém - CIP				Subsistema: Terminal de Combustíveis				
Sub-subsistema: Unidade de Estocagem – Esferas de Armazenamento de GLP				Elaboração: TRANSPETRO/AMPLA Engenharia				
Base referencial: DE-4450.75-6901-941-EGV-005.				Elaboração: TRANSPETRO/AMPLA Engenharia				
Perigos	Causas	Efeitos	Detecção	Categoria do risco quanto			Medidas Preventivas /Mitigadoras	Hipótese N°
				Sev.	Prob.	CR		
• Pequeno Vazamento	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> manutenção. Desgaste/Fadiga dos Materiais. Falha em juntas, conexões e válvulas. Dreno de equipamento ou de linha aberto. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possibilidade de formação de nuvem explosiva (UVCE). Perda do produto por evaporação com formação de nuvem inflamável. BLEVE/Bola de fogo. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual. Instrumentação. 	III	C	RB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seguir o que determina o plano de ação de emergência local. Seguir procedimentos operacionais do Terminal quanto aos serviços de inspeção e manutenção de equipamentos, linhas, etc. Realizar inspeção observando o fechamento do dreno de equipamento e linhas 	TAQ-7.
				III	C	RB		TAQ-8.
				III	D	RB		TAQ-9.
• Pequeno Vazamento	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trinca devido a choque mecânico. Desgaste/Fadiga dos Materiais. Falha em juntas, conexões e válvulas. Corrosão. Erro de operação / manutenção. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perda do produto por evaporação. Flash Fire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual. Instrumentação. 	II	B	RB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verificar sistematicamente os procedimentos para movimentação de veículos e carga. Seguir o que determina o plano de ação de emergência local. Seguir procedimentos operacionais do Terminal quanto aos serviços de inspeção e manutenção de equipamentos, linhas, etc. 	TAQ-10.
				II	C	RB		TAQ-11.

APP / APR

Perigo	Causas	Efeitos	Modo de detecção	Categoria da severidade	Categoria de frequência	Risco	Recomendações	Nº

Cenário:**1 Perigo + 1 Causa + 1 Efeito**Cenário:**1 Perigo + 1 Causa + 1 Efeito**

Prefiro chamar de
"cenário acidental".
Essa não é a definição
exata de perigo

Mantenha um efeito por
cenário. Isso permite avaliar
melhor a frequência e a severidade –
embora eleve
o número de cenários

Mantenha uma causa para
cada cenário. Isso permite avaliar
melhor a frequência – embora eleve
o número de cenários

Risco = Frequência x Severidade

A frequência é função da causa e do efeito.

A severidade é função do efeito

ANÁLISE PRELIMINAR DE PERIGO - APP								
Sistema: Complexo Industrial do Pecém - CIP				Subsistema: Terminal de Combustíveis				
Sub-subsistema: Unidade de Estocagem – Esferas de Armazenamento de GLP				Elaboração: TRANSPETRO/AMPLA Engenharia				
Base referencial: DE.4450.75-6901-941-EGV-005.								
Perigos	Causas	Efeitos	Detecção	Categoria do risco quanto			Medidas Preventivas /Mitigadoras	Hipótese N°
				Sev.	Prob.	CR		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Vazamento 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Furo devido a choque mecânico; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possibilidade de incêndio em poça. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual. Instrumentação. Ruído. 	IV	D	RB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verificar sistematicamente os procedimentos para movimentação de veículos e carga. Seguir o que determina o plano de ação de emergência local. Seguir procedimentos operacionais do Terminal quanto aos serviços de inspeção e manutenção de equipamentos, linhas, etc. 	TAQ-1.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Médio Vazamento 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fissura devido a choque mecânico. Erro de operação / 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possibilidade de incêndio em poça. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual. Instrumentação. 	III	C	RB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verificar sistematicamente os procedimentos para movimentação de veículos e carga. 	TAQ-6.

ANÁLISE PRELIMINAR DE PERIGO - APP

Sistema: Complexo Industrial do Pecém - CIP Subsistema: Terminal de Combustíveis

Sub-sistema: Unidade de Estocagem – Esferas de Armazenamento de GLP

Base referencial: DE-4450.75-6901-941-EGV-005. Elaboração: TRANSPETRO/AMPLA Engenharia

Perigos	Causas	Efeitos	Detecção	Categoria do risco quanto			Medidas Preventivas /Mitigadoras	
				Sev.	Prob.	CR		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Vazamento 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Furo devido a choque mecânico; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possibilidade de formação de nuvem explosiva (UVCE). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual. Instrumentação. Ruído. 	IV	D	RB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verificar sistematicamente os procedimentos para movimentação de veículos e carga. Seguir o que determina o plano de ação de emergência local. Seguir procedimentos operacionais do Terminal quanto aos serviços de inspeção e manutenção de equipamentos, linhas, etc. 	TAQ-2.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Médio Vazamento 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fissura devido a choque mecânico. Erro de operação / 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual. Instrumentação. 	III	C	RB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verificar sistematicamente os procedimentos para movimentação de veículos e carga. 	TAQ-6.

COMPLEXO INDUSTRIAL DO PECÉM – CIP
ESTUDO DE ANÁLISE DE RISCO – ANEXOS

V-3.2

http://conhecimento.brama.gov.br/Distribui%20Material/Complexo%20Industrial%20de%20Armazen%20de%20GLP/EA-IRMA/VOL_52019120_5209vevo%20EA-IRMA/Tomo%20I/EARLID-%20ANEXOS/Cap%20de%20I%20-%20ANEXOS/5_209vevo%20V%20I%20-%20APP/5_8_industria_Qual%20Dmca/APP_industria_Qual%20Dmca.pdf

ANÁLISE PRELIMINAR DE PERIGO - APP

Sistema: Complexo Industrial do Pecém - CIP Subsistema: Terminal de Combustíveis

Sub-sistema: Unidade de Estocagem – Esferas de Armazenamento de GLP

Base referencial: DE-4450.75-6901-941-EGV-005. Elaboração: TRANSPETRO/AMPLA Engenharia

Perigos	Causas	Efeitos	Detecção	Categoria do risco quanto			Medidas Preventivas /Mitigadoras	
				Sev.	Prob.	CR		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grande Vazamento 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Furo devido a choque mecânico; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perda do produto por evaporação com formação de nuvem inflamável. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual. Instrumentação. Ruído. 	III	C	RB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verificar sistematicamente os procedimentos para movimentação de veículos e carga. Seguir o que determina o plano de ação de emergência local. Seguir procedimentos operacionais do Terminal quanto aos serviços de inspeção e manutenção de equipamentos, linhas, etc. 	TAQ-3.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Médio Vazamento 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fissura devido a choque mecânico. Erro de operação / 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual. Instrumentação. 	III	C	RB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verificar sistematicamente os procedimentos para movimentação de veículos e carga. 	TAQ-6.

COMPLEXO INDUSTRIAL DO PECÉM – CIP
ESTUDO DE ANÁLISE DE RISCO – ANEXOS

V-3.2

http://conhecimento.brama.gov.br/Distribui%20Material/Complexo%20Industrial%20de%20Armazen%20de%20GLP/EA-IRMA/VOL_52019120_5209vevo%20EA-IRMA/Tomo%20I/EARLID-%20ANEXOS/Cap%20de%20I%20-%20ANEXOS/5_209vevo%20V%20I%20-%20APP/5_8_industria_Qual%20Dmca/APP_industria_Qual%20Dmca.pdf

ANÁLISE PRELIMINAR DE PERIGO - APP

Sistema: Complexo Industrial do Pecém - CIP Subsistema: Terminal de Combustíveis

Sub-sistema: Unidade de Estocagem – Esferas de Armazenamento de GLP

Base referencial: DE-4450.75-6901-941-EGV-005. Elaboração: TRANSPETRO/AMPLA Engenharia

Perigos	Causas	Efeitos	Detecção	Categoria do risco quanto			Medidas Preventivas /Mitigadoras	Hipótese N°
				Sev.	Prob.	CR		
• Grande Vazamento	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ruptura da esfera ou de linhas; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possibilidade de incêndio em poça. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual. Instrumentação. Ruído. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verificar sistematicamente os procedimentos para movimentação de veículos e carga. Seguir o que determina o plano de ação de emergência local. Seguir procedimentos operacionais do Terminal quanto aos serviços de inspeção e manutenção de equipamentos, linhas, etc. 	
• Médio Vazamento	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fissura devido a choque mecânico. Erro de operação / 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possibilidade de Incêndio em poça. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual. Instrumentação. 	III	C	RB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verificar sistematicamente os procedimentos para movimentação de veículos e carga. 	TAQ-6.

COMPLEXO INDUSTRIAL DO PECÉM – CIP
ESTUDO DE ANÁLISE DE RISCO – ANEXOS

V-3.2

http://concommento.bama.gov.br/DuBrAn250416446/Complexo%20Industrial%20de%20Armazen%20EIA-RMA/VOL_52019120_5209vevo%20EIA-RMA/Tomo%204/EAPL20-520ANEXOS/Cap%20de%20112020%202019%2019%20APP%5_8_industria_QaNEdmea/APP_industria_QaNEdmea.pdf

ANÁLISE PRELIMINAR DE PERIGO - APP

Sistema: Complexo Industrial do Pecém - CIP Subsistema: Terminal de Combustíveis

Sub-sistema: Unidade de Estocagem – Esferas de Armazenamento de GLP

Base referencial: DE-4450.75-6901-941-EGV-005. Elaboração: TRANSPETRO/AMPLA Engenharia

Perigos	Causas	Efeitos	Detecção	Categoria do risco quanto			Medidas Preventivas /Mitigadoras	Hipótese N°
				Sev.	Prob.	CR		
• Grande Vazamento	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ruptura da esfera ou de linhas; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possibilidade de formação de nuvem explosiva (UVCE). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual. Instrumentação. Ruído. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verificar sistematicamente os procedimentos para movimentação de veículos e carga. Seguir o que determina o plano de ação de emergência local. Seguir procedimentos operacionais do Terminal quanto aos serviços de inspeção e manutenção de equipamentos, linhas, etc. 	
• Médio Vazamento	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fissura devido a choque mecânico. Erro de operação / 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possibilidade de Incêndio em poça. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visual. Instrumentação. 	III	C	RB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verificar sistematicamente os procedimentos para movimentação de veículos e carga. 	TAQ-6.

COMPLEXO INDUSTRIAL DO PECÉM – CIP
ESTUDO DE ANÁLISE DE RISCO – ANEXOS

V-3.2

http://concommento.bama.gov.br/DuBrAn250416446/Complexo%20Industrial%20de%20Armazen%20EIA-RMA/VOL_52019120_5209vevo%20EIA-RMA/Tomo%204/EAPL20-520ANEXOS/Cap%20de%20112020%202019%2019%20APP%5_8_industria_QaNEdmea/APP_industria_QaNEdmea.pdf

APP / APR**Severidade:**

Categoria I : desprezível. Potencial para causar pequenos danos as instalações e ao meio ambiente.

Categoria II: marginal. Potencial de causar danos leves a seres humanos, poluição localizada remediável com poucos recursos, danos localizados as instalações com baixo comprometimento da produção.

Categoria III: crítica. Potencial para gerar vítimas fatais, grandes danos ao meio ambiente ou às instalações. Potencial para causar situações que exigem ações imediatas para evitar catástrofes.

Categoria IV, catastrófica. Potencial para causar danos irreparáveis ou de elevado custo de reparação ao meio ambiente ou as instalações industriais. Potencial de gerar vítimas fatais.

APP / APR**Frequência:**

Categoria A, Remota. Frequência $f < 10^{-3}$ ocorrências/ano
Não deverá ocorrer durante a vida útil da instalação

Categoria B, Improvável. Frequência $f < 10^{-2}$ ocorrências/ano
Muito pouco provável, mas possível.

Categoria C, Provável. Frequência $f < 10^{-1}$ ocorrências / ano
Improvável, mas de ocorrência possível durante a vida útil da planta

Categoria D, Frequente. Frequência $f > 10^{-1}$ ocorrências / ano
Poderá ocorrer várias vezes durante a vida útil da planta.

É a frequência do cenário!
Ou seja: da causa e da consequência.

Matriz de Risco

Severidade

Matriz de
Categoria
de Riscos

Frequência

Matriz de Risco

RC: risco crítico
RM: risco moderado
RNC: risco não crítico

Severidade

	1	2	3	4
Frequência	D	RNC	RM	RC
	C	RNC	RM	RC
	B	RNC	RNC	RM
	A	RNC	RNC	RM

Severidade por Nolan (2008):

Tabela 5: Exemplo de classes de severidade (Fonte: página 107, Nolan, 2008).

Classe	Descrição
1	Pequenos ferimentos nos trabalhadores – sem afastamento Danos às instalações menores que o "valor base" Pequeno impacto ambiental (não necessita remediação) Perdas de produção menores que o "valor base" Sem impacto para áreas externas a empresa Não causa distúrbio a população Não gera interesse na mídia
2	Lesões com afastamento nos trabalhadores Danos a propriedades superando até 20 vezes o "valor base" Moderado impacto ambiental (remediação em até uma semana) Perda de produção de até 20 vezes o "valor base" Pequeno distúrbio na população vizinha (odor, ruído) Possível reação negativa da população Possível interesse da mídia
3	Lesão permanente em trabalhadores, possível fatalidade Danos a propriedades superando até 50 vezes o "valor base" Significativo impacto ambiental (remediação em até um mês) Perda de produção de até 50 vezes o "valor base" Médio distúrbio na população vizinha (pode precisar de atendimento) Reação negativa da população Interesse da mídia local
4	Uma fatalidade ou até 4 empregados com lesão permanente Danos a propriedades superando até 200 vezes o "valor base" Severo impacto ambiental (remediação em até 6 meses) Perda de produção de até 200 vezes o "valor base" Significante distúrbio na população vizinha, danos às propriedades, lesões ou doenças temporárias Intensa reação negativa da população Interesse da mídia nacional

5	<p>Múltiplas fatalidades ou lesões permanentes Danos a propriedades superando 200 vezes o "valor base" Extenso impacto ambiental (remediação por mais de 6 meses) Perda de produção superando 200 vezes o "valor base" Severo distúrbio na população vizinha, danos a propriedades, fatalidades ou lesões permanentes. Severa reação negativa da população ameaça a continuação das operações Interesse da mídia internacional</p>
---	--

Observação: O autor define "valor base" como sendo o valor segurado ou considerado aceitável pela gerência (Nolan, pag. 109, 2008).

Frequência por Nolan (2008):

Tabela 4: Exemplo de classes de frequência (Fonte: página 108, Nolan, 2008).

Classe	Descrição
1	<p>Frequência: nunca até 1 em 1.000.000 anos. Não ocorre na vida útil do processo e não existe relato ou suspeita de já ter ocorrido em algum instante, em algum lugar (em qualquer empresa do mesmo ramo).</p>
2	<p>Frequência: 1 em 1.000.000 anos até 1 em 10.000 anos. Eventos como esse são pouco prováveis de ocorrer, mas existe relato histórico de já ter ocorrido em algum instante, em algum lugar (em qualquer empresa do mesmo ramo).</p>
3	<p>Frequência: 1 em 10.000 anos até 1 em 1.000 anos. É possível de ocorrer em algum local (em qualquer empresa do mesmo ramo) durante a vida útil da planta.</p>
4	<p>Frequência: 1 em 1.000 anos até 1 em 100 anos. É quase certo de ocorrer em algum local da empresa durante a vida útil da planta (não necessariamente na planta em estudo).</p>
5	<p>Frequência: 1 em 100 anos ou mais. Já ocorreu em algum lugar da empresa, ou é provável de ocorrer na própria planta em estudo.</p>

Recomendações / Sugestões

Medidas Preventivas / Mitigadoras

Recomendações: em geral obrigatórias para tornar o risco aceitável. Identificadas como R1, R2, R3...

Recomendações podem ser divididas em: imediatas e de longo prazo. As primeiras são implementadas com urgência, até que as definitivas estejam funcionais

Medidas Preventivas evitam o acidente. Reduzem a frequência.

Medidas Mitigadoras agem após o acidente. Reduzem a severidade

Recomendações / Sugestões

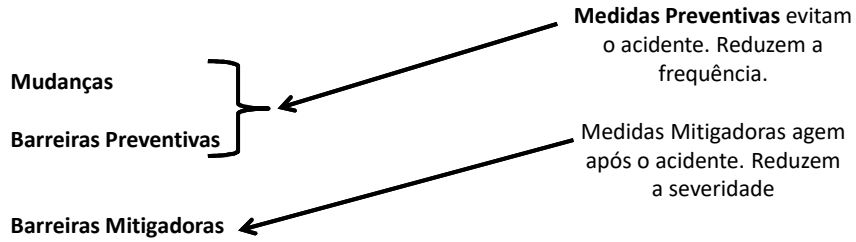
Medidas Preventivas / Mitigadoras

Sugestões: em geral são opcionais, foram observadas enquanto o APP era elaborado. Podem vir na própria planilha (identificadas como S1, S2, S3...) ou em uma planilha separada.

Medidas Preventivas evitam o acidente. Reduzem a frequência.

Medidas Mitigadoras agem após o acidente. Reduzem a severidade

Recomendações / Sugestões Medidas Preventivas / Mitigadoras




ANÁLISE PRELIMINAR DE PERIGO - APP								
Sistema: Complexo Industrial do Pecém - CIP				Subsistema: Terminal de Combustíveis				
Sub-sistema: Unidade de Estocagem – Esferas de Armazenamento de GLP				Elaboração: TRANSPETRO/AMPLA Engenharia				
Base referencial: DE-4450.75-6901-941-EGV-005.								
Perigos	Causas	Efeitos	Detecção	Categoria do risco quanto			Medidas Preventivas / Mitigadoras	Hipótese Nº
				Sev.	Prob.	CR		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> manutenção. • Degradação/Fadiga dos Materiais. • Falha em juntas, conexões e válvulas. • Dreno de equipamento ou de linha aberto. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibilidade de formação de nuvem explosiva (VÍCI). • Perda do produto por evaporação com formação de nuvem inflamável. • BLEVE/Bola de fogo. 		III	C	RB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seguir o que determina o plano de ação de emergência local. • Seguir procedimentos operacionais do Terminal quanto aos serviços de inspeção e manutenção de equipamentos, linhas, etc. • Realizar inspeção observando o fechamento do dreno de equipamento e linhas 	TAQ-7.
				III	C	RB		TAQ-8.
				III	D	RB		TAQ-9.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resumo Vazamento 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trincas devido a choque mecânico. • Degradação/Fadiga dos Materiais. • Falha em juntas, conexões e válvulas. • Corrosão. • Erro de operação / manutenção. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perda do produto por evaporação. • Flash Fire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual. • Instrumentação. 	II	B	RB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verificar sistematicamente os procedimentos para movimentação de veículos e carga. • Seguir o que determina o plano de ação de emergência local. • Seguir procedimentos operacionais do Terminal quanto aos serviços de inspeção e manutenção de equipamentos, linhas, etc. 	TAQ-10.
				II	C	RB		TAQ-11.

PL


COMPLEXO INDUSTRIAL DO PECÉM - CIP
ESTUDO DE ANÁLISE DE RISCO - ANEXO

V-3.3

Algumas tabelas incluem, além dos modos de detecção, as PL (*protection layer*) já existentes / já instaladas.

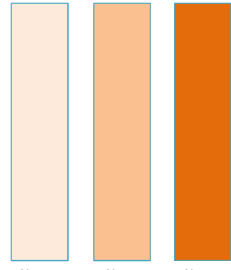


GOVERNO DO ESTADO DO CEARÁ
Secretaria de Administração

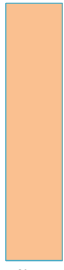


ENTEC
INSTITUTO DE ENGENHARIA


ANÁLISE PRELIMINAR DE PERIGO - APP								
Sistema: Complexo Industrial do Pecém - CIP				Subsistema: Terminal de Combustíveis				
Sub-subsistema: Unidade de Estocagem - Estêres de Armazenamento de GLP				Elaboração: TRANSPECTRO/AMPLA Engenharia				
Base referencial: DE-4450.75-8991-941-EGV-005.								
Perigos	Causas	Efeitos	Detecção	Categoria do risco quanto			Medidas Preventivas /Mitigadoras	Hipótese Nº
				Sev.	Prob.	CR		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> manutenção. • Desgaste/Fadiga dos Materiais. • Falha em juntas, conexões e válvulas. • Dreno de equipamento ou de linha aberto. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibilidade de formação de nuvem explosiva (VPC). • Perda do produto por evaporação com formação de nuvem inflamável. • BLEVE/Bola de fogo. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual. • Instrumentação. 	III	C	RB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segur o que determina o plano de ação de emergência local. • Segur procedimentos operacionais do Terminal quanto aos serviços de inspeção e manutenção de equipamentos, linhas, etc. • Realizar inspeção observando o fechamento do dreno de equipamento e linhas 	TAQ-7.	
			III	C	RB	TAQ-8.		
			III	D	RB	TAQ-9.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pequeno Vazamento 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trinca devido a choque mecânico. • Desgaste/Fadiga dos Materiais. • Falha em juntas, conexões e válvulas. • Corrosão. • Erro de operação / manutenção. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perda do produto por evaporação. • Flash Fire. 	II	B	RB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verificar sistematicamente os procedimentos para movimentação de veículos e carga. • Segur o que determina o plano de ação de emergência local. • Segur procedimentos operacionais do Terminal quanto aos serviços de inspeção e manutenção de equipamentos, linhas, etc. 	TAQ-10.	
			II	C	RB	TAQ-11.		



Nova Severidade



Nova Frequência



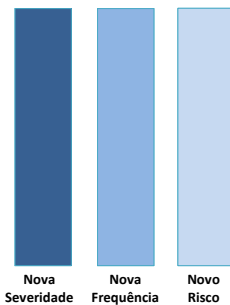
Novo Risco

COMPLEXO INDUSTRIAL DO PECÉM - CIP
ESTUDO DE ANÁLISE DE RISCO - ABR/05

V-3.3

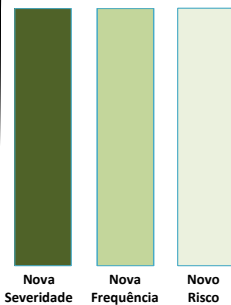
Algumas tabelas incluem nova classificação de severidade, frequência e risco **supondo que as recomendações foram implementadas**

Após Recomendações Imediatas



Nova Severidade Nova Frequência Novo Risco

Após Recomendações Definitivas



Nova Severidade Nova Frequência Novo Risco

ANÁLISE PRELIMINAR DE PERIGO - APP								
Sistema: Complexo Industrial do Pecém - CIP				Subsistema: Terminal de Combustíveis				
Sub-subsistema: Unidade de Estocagem - Estêres de Armazenamento de GLP				Elaboração: TRANSPECTRO/AMPLA Engenharia				
Base referencial: DE-4450.75-8991-941-EGV-005.								
Perigos	Causas	Efeitos	Detecção	Categoria do risco quanto			Medidas Preventivas /Mitigadoras	Hipótese Nº
				Sev.	Prob.	CR		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> manutenção. • Desgaste/Fadiga dos Materiais. • Falha em juntas, conexões e válvulas. • Dreno de equipamento ou de linha aberto. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibilidade de formação de nuvem explosiva (VPC). • Perda do produto por evaporação com formação de nuvem inflamável. • BLEVE/Bola de fogo. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visual. • Instrumentação. 	III	C	RB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segur o que determina o plano de ação de emergência local. • Segur procedimentos operacionais do Terminal quanto aos serviços de inspeção e manutenção de equipamentos, linhas, etc. • Realizar inspeção observando o fechamento do plano de equipamento e linhas 	TAQ-7.	
			III	C	RB	TAQ-8.		
			III	D	RB	TAQ-9.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pequeno Vazamento 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trinca devido a choque mecânico. • Desgaste/Fadiga dos Materiais. • Falha em juntas, conexões e válvulas. • Corrosão. • Erro de operação / manutenção. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perda do produto por evaporação. • Flash Fire. 	II	B	RB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verificar sistematicamente os procedimentos para movimentação de veículos e carga. • Segur o que determina o plano de ação de emergência local. • Segur procedimentos operacionais do Terminal quanto aos serviços de inspeção e manutenção de equipamentos, linhas, etc. 	TAQ-10.	
			II	C	RB	TAQ-11.		

COMPLEXO INDUSTRIAL DO PECÉM - CIP
ESTUDO DE ANÁLISE DE RISCO - ABR/05

V-3.3

Algumas tabelas incluem nova classificação de severidade, frequência e risco **supondo que as recomendações foram implementadas**

Após as recomendações serem implementadas, devo avaliar novamente os cenários críticos. O risco foi reduzido?

Antes de implementar a mudança proposta no HIRA, faça MOC

		Severidade			
		1	2	3	4
Frequência	D	RNC	RM	RC	RC
	C	RNC	RM	RC	RC
	B	RNC	RNC	RM	RC
	A	RNC	RNC	RM	RM

A Matriz e as categorias são as mesmas para toda a empresa.



- a) Pense em um APPP
- b) Pense em quais APPS podiam ser elaborados



- a) **Pense em um APPP**
- b) **Pense em quais APPS podiam ser elaborados**

What if?

Mas... e se?

What if?

Overview

What will happen if toxic gases leak into a liquid pipeline? What if tank feed is increased or decreased? What if an earthquake occurs? Such questions can be critical in reducing or eliminating risks to people working in a laboratory environment.

A What-if Analysis consists of structured brainstorming to determine what can go wrong in a given scenario; then judge the likelihood and consequences that things will go wrong.

What-if Analysis can be applied at virtually any point in the laboratory evaluation process.

Based on the answers to what-if questions, informed judgments can be made concerning the acceptability of those risks. A course of action can be outlined for risks deemed unacceptable.



<https://www.acs.org/content/acs/en/about/governance/committees/chemicalsafety/hazard-assessment/ways-to-conduct-hazard-assessment/what-if-analysis.html>

What if?

Human Factor

Human errors occur regardless of training and experience. Human error factors may drive consideration of written SOPs, a decision for engineering controls, etc.

- What if material used is too concentrated (or diluted)?
- What if the valve/stopcock does not open (or close)?
- What if the valve(s) are opened (or closed) in the wrong sequence?
- What if inert gas is omitted?
- What if unintended materials are mixed together?
- What if readings are missed or ignored?
- What if warnings are missed or ignored?
- What if there are errors in diagnosis?



<https://www.acs.org/content/acs/en/about/governance/committees/chemicalsafety/hazard-assessment/ways-to-conduct-hazard-assessment/what-if-analysis.html>

What if?

Utility

The following questions concern utilities, which are key to the support of any experiment or process:

- **What if power is lost?**
Consider: Automatic shutoffs and emergency power
- **What if power is restored automatically after loss?**
Consider: Manual restarts
- **What if laboratory ventilation is lost?**
Consider: Automatic shutoffs, emergency power, and redundant mechanical exhaust fans



<https://www.acs.org/content/acs/en/about/governance/committees/chemicalsafety/hazard-assessment/ways-to-conduct-hazard-assessment/what-if-analysis.html>

What if?

Experimental or Ancillary Equipment

Consideration of failure of materials or components may result in decisions for additional controls or changes to higher rated or alternative types of materials and components.

- **What if there's unexpected over-pressurization?**
Consider: Pressure relief devices and barriers; personal protective equipment (PPE)
- **What if glassware breaks during reaction?**
Consider: Spill control; PPE
- **What if there's a failure of equipment cooling?**
Consider: Alarms, automatic shutoffs, and emergency shut-off procedures



<https://www.acs.org/content/acs/en/about/governance/committees/chemicalsafety/hazard-assessment/ways-to-conduct-hazard-assessment/what-if-analysis.html>

What if?

Personal Protection

This should be included since, despite best efforts with hazard reviews and training, incidents will occur.

- What if a body is impacted by liquids or solids?
Consider: Physical barriers
- What if someone is exposed to vapors or gases?
Consider: PPE; ventilation
- What if someone is exposed to respirable particles?
Consider: Use of wet contamination control methods, ventilation controls, and respiratory protection



<https://www.acs.org/content/acs/en/about/governance/committees/chemicalsafety/hazard-assessment/ways-to-conduct-hazard-assessment/what-if-analysis.html>

Using a hotplate with flammable liquid


Table 10-3

Department: Chemistry	Description of Operation: Use of stirring hotplate with flammable liquid			By: Review Team Date:
What if?	Answer	Probability	Consequences	Recommendations
Use on unventilated benchtop	Flammable vapors could accumulate and reach source of ignition fire	High	Extensive damage/downtime and costs	Use in fume hood
	Overexposure to toxic vapors	High	Adverse health effects	Use in fume hood
Mechanical failure of fume hood exhaust fan	Lack of exhaust but vapors still accumulate and ignition sources still present	Moderate	Adverse health effects	Interlock hotplate power to exhaust monitor
	Fire	Moderate	Damage	Use explosion proof hotplate
Power failure during use (see also loss of heat and loss of stirring below)	Lack of exhaust, vapors may accumulate but at lesser magnitude, potential fire	Very high	Damage/health effects	Connect exhaust fan to emergency power
	Reaction becomes unstable	Very high	Failed experiment, exposure to unknown products	Conduct a review of all possible reactions and outcomes
Hotplate malfunction, electrical arcing (switch/thermostat)	Possible fire in hotplate and ignition of solvent vapors	Moderate	Equipment damage/personnel injuries	Check electrical connections (plugs and wires); pretest hotplate before starting; use explosion proof hotplate




<https://www.acs.org/content/acs/en/about/governance/committees/chemicalsafety/hazard-assessment/ways-to-conduct-hazard-assessment/what-if-analysis.html>

Hotplate malfunction, supplies too much heat	Heat material above flash point	Moderate	Fire, damage, personnel injuries	Interlock hotplate to temperature feedback loop
	Reaction becomes unstable	Moderate	Personnel injuries	Do not leave reaction unattended; check temperature of reaction at regular intervals
	Unintended reaction occurs	Moderate	Hazardous byproducts	Conduct a review of all possible reactions and outcomes
Hotplate malfunction; supplies too little heat; if no heat, see loss of power above	Reaction unsuccessful	Moderate	Lost time and materials	Interlock hotplate to temperature feedback loop
	Reactants degrade/evaporate	Moderate	Lost time and materials; hazardous byproducts	Do not leave reaction unattended; check temperature of reaction at regular intervals
Loss of Stirring	Superheating of portion of flask contents	Very high	Vessel fails/fire	Interlock hotplate to temperature feedback loop
	Unintended reaction occurs	High	Hazardous byproducts	Conduct a review of all possible reactions and outcomes
	Reaction unsuccessful	High	Lost time and materials	Do not leave reaction unattended; check temperature and stirring of reaction at regular intervals


<https://www.acs.org/content/acs/en/about/governance/committees/chemicalsafety/hazard-assessment/ways-to-conduct-hazard-assessment/what-if-analysis.html>

Department: Chemistry	Description of Operation: Use of stirring hotplate with flammable liquid			By: Review Team Date:
What if?	Answer	Probability	Consequences	Recommendations
Spill from container being heated	Flash fire	High	Fire/damage/personnel injuries	Do not handle hot vessel
	Reaction unsuccessful	High	Lost time and materials	Do not leave reaction unattended
Heating period is too long	Open container boils dry	High	Failed reaction	Connect hotplate to timer and temperature feedback loop
	Vessel breaks	High	Vessel fails/fire	See above
	Reaction unsuccessful	High	Lost time and materials	Do not leave reaction unattended
Heat period is too short	Unreacted starting material	High	Hazardous byproducts	Connect hotplate to timer and temperature feedback loop
	Unstable products	High	Personnel injuries	Conduct a review of all possible reactions and outcomes
	Reaction unsuccessful	High	Lost time and materials	Do not leave reaction unattended


<https://www.acs.org/content/acs/en/about/governance/committees/chemicalsafety/hazard-assessment/ways-to-conduct-hazard-assessment/what-if-analysis.html>

Container breaks	Flash fire	High	Fire/damage/personnel injuries	Check container for signs of prior damage or use new container
Residual process gas in equipment when opened	Vessel breaks	High	Fire/Damage/personnel injuries	Do not use a closed container; use container with a pressure relief device
	Vessel cannot be opened	High	Lost time and materials	See above
	Unintended reaction occurs	High	Hazardous byproducts	Conduct a review of all possible reactions and outcomes



<https://www.acs.org/content/acs/en/about/governance/committees/chemicalsafety/hazard-assessment/ways-to-conduct-hazard-assessment/what-if-analysis.html>



a) Pense em um What-if



a) Pense em um What-if

Check-list

Check-list antes de viajar de carro:

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| pressão dos pneus | -caixa de ferramentas |
| -nível do óleo | -triângulo e "macaco" |
| -nível da gasolina | -mapa |
| -faróis e luzes de freio | -documentação do carro |
| -limpador de parabrisa | -documentação do motorista |
| -estepe | -celular com carga |



Check-list

	Further study required Does not apply if Completed		
General layout			
1. Areas properly drained?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Aisleways provided?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Fire walls, dikes and special guardrails needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Hazardous underground obstructions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Hazardous overhead restrictions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Emergency accesses and exits?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Enough headroom?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Access for emergency vehicles?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Safe storage space for raw materials and finished products?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Adequate platforms for safe maintenance operations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Hoists and elevators properly designed and safeguarded?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Clearance for overhead power lines?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buildings			
1. Adequate ladders, stairways and escapeways?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Fire doors required?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Head obstructions marked?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Ventilation adequate?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Need for ladder or stairway to roof?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Safety glass specified where necessary?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Need for fireproofed structural steel?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Process			
1. Consequences of exposure to adjacent operations considered?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Special fume or dust hoods required?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Unstable materials properly stored?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Process laboratory checked for runaway explosive conditions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Provisions for protection from explosions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Hazardous reactions possible due to mistakes or contamination?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Chemistry of processes completely understood and reviewed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Provisions for rapid disposal of reactants in an emergency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Failure of mechanical equipment possible cause of hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Further study required Does not apply if Completed		
10. Hazards possible from gradual or sudden blockages in piping or equipment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Public liability risks possible from sprays, fumes, mists or noise?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Provisions made for disposal of toxic materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Hazards involved in sewerage material?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Material safety data sheets available for all chemical species?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Hazards possible from simultaneous loss of two or more utilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. Safety factors altered by design revisions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. Consequences of reasonably worst incident, or combination of incidents, reviewed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. Process diagrams correct and up-to-date?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Piping			
1. Safety showers and eye baths required?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Sprinkler systems required?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Provisions for thermal expansion?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. All overflow lines directed to safe areas?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Vent lines directed safely?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Piping specifications followed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Washing-down hoses needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Check valves provided as needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Protection and identification of fragile pipe considered?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Possible deterioration of exterior of piping by chemicals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Emergency valves readily accessible?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Long and large vent lines supported?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Steam condensate piping safely designed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Relief valve piping designed to prevent plugging?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Drains to relieve pressure on suction and discharge of all process pumps?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. City water lines not connected to process pipes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. Flammable fluids feeding production units shut off from a safe distance in case of fire or other emergency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. Personnel protective insulation provided?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. Hot steam lines insulated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Equipment			
1. Designs correct for maximum operating pressure?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Corrosion allowance considered?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Check-list

	Further study required Does not apply if Completed		
3. Special isolation for hazardous equipment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Guards for belts, pulleys, sheaves and gears?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Schedule for checking protective devices?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Dikes for any storage tanks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Guard rails for storage tanks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Construction materials compatible with process chemicals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Reclaimed and replacement equipment checked structurally and for process pressures?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Pipelines independently supported to relieve pumps and other equipment, as necessary?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Automatic lubrication of critical machinery?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Emergency standby equipment needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Venting			
1. Relief valves or rupture disks required?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Materials of construction corrosion resistant?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Vents properly designed? (Size, direction, configuration)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Flame arrestors required on vent lines?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Relief valves protected from plugging by rupture disks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Bellows pressure gauges installed between rupture disks and relief valve?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Instrument and Electrical			
1. All controls fail safe?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Dual indication of process variables necessary?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. All equipment properly labelled?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Tubing runs protected?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Safeguards provided for process control when an instrument must be taken out of service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Process safety affected by response lag?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Labels for all start-stop switches?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Equipment designed to permit lockout protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Electrical failures cause unsafe conditions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Sufficient lighting for both outside and inside operations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Lights provided for all sight glasses, showers and eyebaths?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Breakers adequate for circuit protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. All equipment grounded?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Further study required Does not apply if Completed		
14. Special interlocks needed for safe operation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Emergency standby power on lighting equipment required?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. Emergency escape lighting required during power failure?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. All necessary communications equipment provided?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. Emergency disconnect switches properly marked?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. Special explosion proof electrical fixtures required?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safety Equipment			
1. Fire extinguishers required?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Special respiratory equipment required?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Diking material required?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Colorimetric indicator tubes required?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Flammable vapor detection apparatus required?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Fire extinguishing materials compatible with process materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Special emergency procedures and alarms required?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Raw Materials			
1. Any materials and products require special handling equipment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Any raw materials and products affected by extreme weather conditions?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Any products hazardous from a toxic or fire standpoint?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Proper containers being used?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Containers properly labelled for toxicity, flammability, stability, etc?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Consequences of bad spills considered?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Special instructions needed for containers or for storage and warehousing by distributors?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Does warehouse have operating instructions covering each product regarded as critical?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Check-list

Check-lists para laboratório

1ª checagem do dia

Operação com equipamento específico

Última checagem do dia

Procedimento específico

Realização de experimento específico

Montagem ou instalação específica

Check-list

Check-lists para laboratório

Parada não programada

Falta de luz

Regime noturno (emergências fora do horário de trabalho, trabalho em regime de plantão, etc.)

Falta de água

Trabalho nas férias após as 17h

Acidentes leves com vítimas

Acidentes graves com vítimas

LOPC

Quebra de vidraria

Incêndio

Check-list

Check-lists para laboratório

Parada não programada

Falta de luz

Regime noturno (emergências fora do horário de trabalho, trabalho em regime de plantão, etc.)

Falta de água

Trabalho nas férias após as 17h

Acidentes leves com vítimas

Acidentes graves com vítimas

LOPC

Quebra de vidraria

Incêndio

Check-list

Check-lists para laboratório

Check-lists e procedimentos operacionais ajudam na sistematização das atividades.

Segurança deve ser baseada em procedimentos, **não em improvisos durante emergências.**



Procedimentos escritos

Procedimentos escritos **(reais):**

Trabalho Prescrito vs. Trabalho Realizado

Check-list

Check-lists para laboratório

O Check-lists pode indicar

etapas críticas

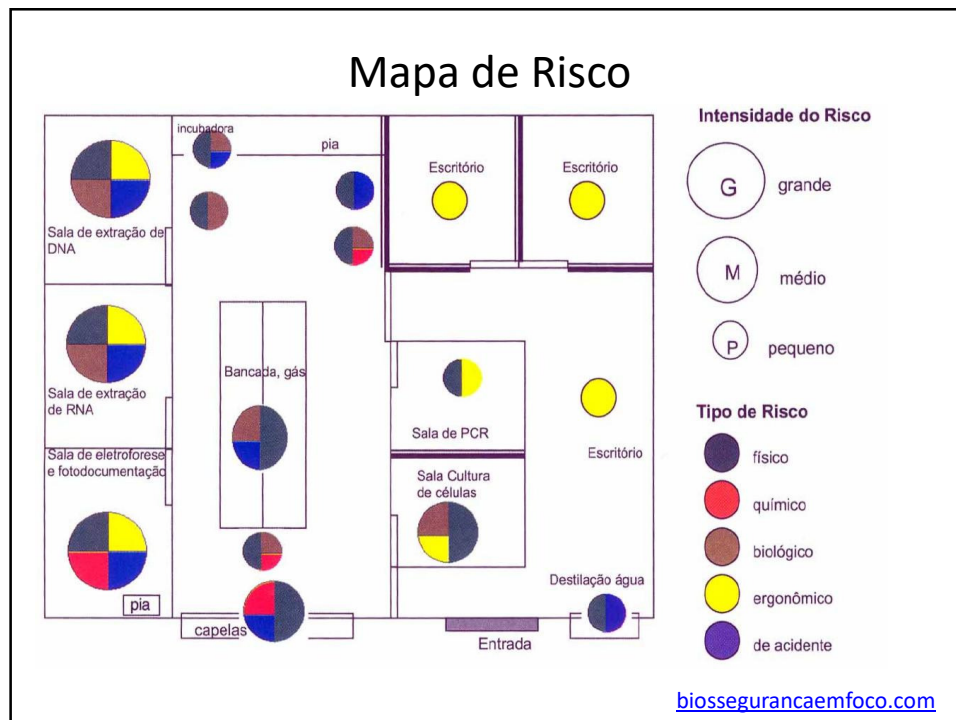
ou

etapas que devem ser feitas na ordem indicada

Abordagens semelhantes:

SOP: Standard Operating Procedure

POP: Procedimento Operacional Padrão



Mapa de Risco

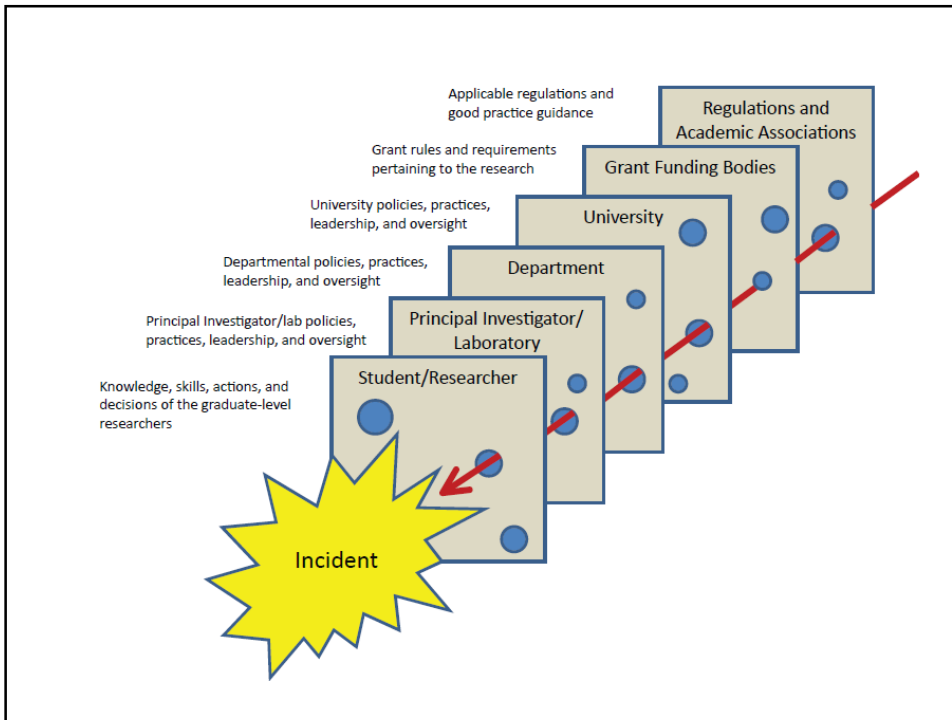
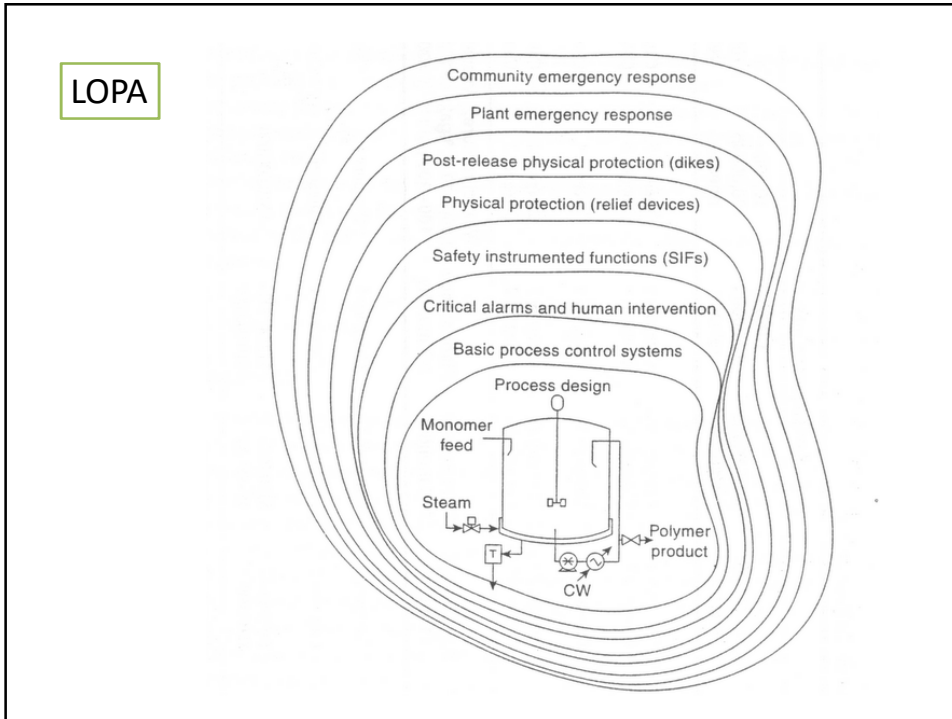
Instruções sobre como elaborar um Mapa de Risco:

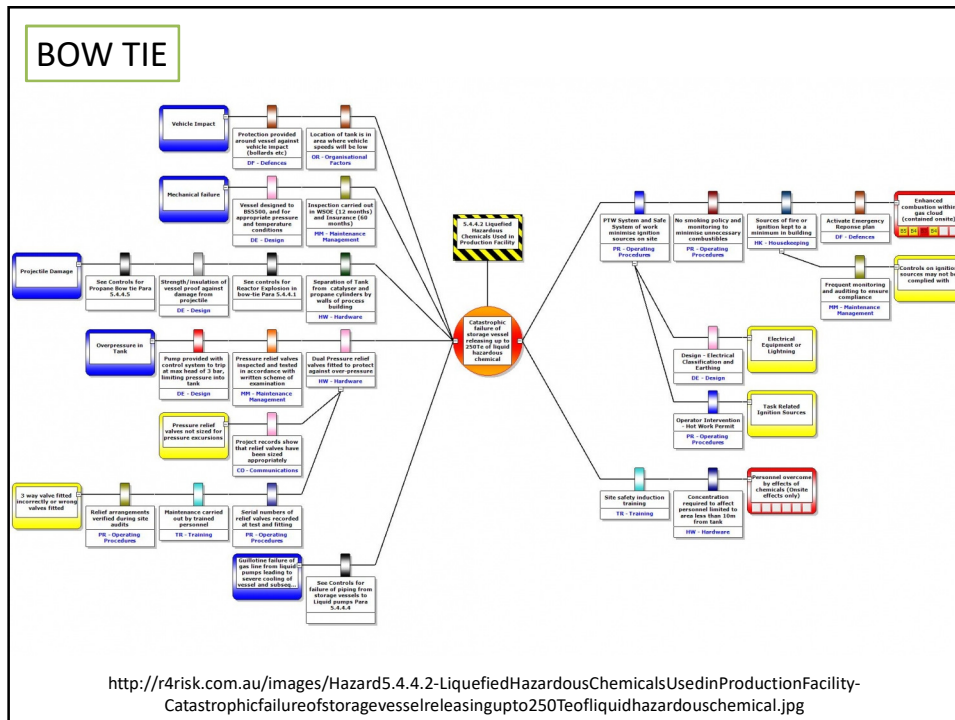
<http://www.sgc.goias.gov.br/upload/arquivos/2012-11/manual-de-elaboracao-de-mapa-risco.pdf>

<http://www.cpqrr.fiocruz.br/posgraduacao/cienciasasaude/apolo/Biosseguranca/Mapa%20de%20Risco%20120410.pdf?PHPSESSID=75c1033de7219cf9df2b666eed187310>

<http://www.uff.br/enfermagemdotrabalho/mapaderisco.htm>

http://www.ib.unicamp.br/cipa/mapa_risco





Material Complementar:

<http://www.risktec.co.uk/media/43525/bow-tie%20lessons%20learned%20-%20aiche.pdf>

GCPS 2010

6TH GLOBAL CONGRESS ON PROCESS SAFETY

Lessons Learned from Real World Application of the Bow-tie Method

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Prepared for Presentation at
American Institute of Chemical Engineers
2010 Spring Meeting
6th Global Congress on Process Safety
San Antonio, Texas
March 22-24, 2010

Matriz de Treinamento e Capacitação

Especialização SEPRO RSE (2017)

Example of Tridimensional Training Matrix		Manufacturing			Maintenance			Environment, Health and Safety			Engineering			Lab		Administrative/Managers			
		Operator	Operation Coordinator	Process Safety Focal Point [..]	Maintenance Coordinator	Maintenance Technician	Inspection Technician [..]	EHS Technician	EHS Leader	Fire Brigade [..]	Process Engineer	Automation Engineer	Instrumentation Engineer [..]	Lab Coordinator	Lab Technician [..]	Business Leader	Industrial Director	Human Resources Analyst [..]	
CCPS Safety Process Pillars	Course Description Training																		
	Commit to Process Safety	Process Safety Competency (Culture, Standards...)	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	
		Loss Prevention and Business Image	L3	L2	L3	L2	L1	L1	L1	L1	L3	L2	L2	L2	L2	L1	L1	L3	L3
Process Safety for Stakeholders		L1	L1	L3	L1	L1	L1	L1	L3	L2	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L3	L3	L1	
Understand Hazards and Risk	Qualitative Risk Analysis (PHA, HazId, HazOp...)	NR	NR	L3	NR	NR	NR	NR	L3	NR	L3	L1	L1	NR	NR	NR	L1	NR	
	Quantitative Risk Analysis (LOPA, SIL, QRA...)	NR	NR	L3	L1	NR	NR	NR	NR	L1	NR	L2	NR	L3	NR	NR	L1	NR	
	Facility Siting for Projects and Installations	NR	NR	L3	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	L2	L1	L2	NR	NR	NR	NR	L3	NR	
Manage Risk	Critical Activities (Operational procedures)	L3	L3	L2	L2	L3	L3	L3	L3	L3	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	NR	NR	NR	
	Equipment Mechanical Integrity and Reliability	NR	NR	L2	L3	L3	L3	L1	L1	NR	L2	L3	L3	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
	Management of Change and Start-up Analysis	L1	L1	L3	NR	L1	L1	NR	L2	NR	L2	L1	L1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
Learn from Experience	Incidents Investigation Methodology (RCA...)	L3	L1	L3	L2	L2	L2	NR	L2	NR	L3	L1	L1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	
	Process Safety Indicators Management	L1	L1	L3	NR	NR	NR	NR	L1	NR	L3	NR	NR	NR	NR	L1	L3	NR	
	Safety Barriers Audit	NR	NR	L3	NR	L1	L1	NR	L3	NR	L3	L1	L1	NR	NR	L1	L1	NR	



a) Pense em Matriz de Treinamento para este ambiente

Artigos complementares:

FEATURE

Beyond chemical safety— an integrated approach to laboratory safety management

Health and safety programs for laboratories are typically oriented around specific regulatory requirements, even though hazards in laboratories seldom respect these boundaries. Not only does this place an unnecessary burden on researchers because they have to keep track of several related health and safety activities, it also increases the chance that laboratory hazards might not be addressed because they are part of some other "program." The new UCSD Lab Safety Guide organizes all health and safety activities required for basic lab operation into a single document, the Lab Safety Plan. Completion of a Lab Safety Plan will identify health and safety needs for that lab, provide appropriate documentation, and outline required activities and training. The modular nature of the Plan allows it to be tailored to lab activities and, after training and implementation, labs can then be audited against their plan. This unified approach stems from the creation of a "Research Safety Team" out of the previous biological, chemical, and radiation safety groups, and will be coupled with sophisticated data management in a centralized database to track and benchmark safety activities.

By James M. Kapin

Although the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has been around for almost thirty years, and there have been nearly 10 years of Laboratory Standards, and even with the uniform

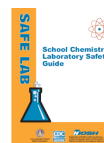
In most organizations there is an Environment, Health and Safety (EH&S) office responsible for two important roles: implementing programs to protect workers and the environment, and ensuring compliance with environmental, health, and safety regulations. These

regulations, but each of these areas are relevant to laboratory work and are likely to be seen as part of "laboratory safety" by laboratory workers. A program intended to be effective in laboratories needs to recognize this idea, eliminate artificial boundaries, and present laboratory safety in a unified

Referências Complementares, outros cursos, etc...

NIOSH: School Chemistry Laboratory Safety Guide

<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2007-107/>



UCLA: Treinamento online

<http://training.ehs.ucla.edu/Training1/player.html>

UFPR: Regras de Segurança

http://people.ufpr.br/~cid/farmacognosia_I/Apostila/seguranca.pdf

CBS / TTU: Investigação Univ. Texas Tech (CSB)

<http://www.csb.gov/investigations/detail.aspx?SID=90>

<http://www.depts.ttu.edu/vpr/integrity/csb-response/downloads/report.pdf>

http://americaneg.vo.llnwd.net/o16/csb/lab_safety_windows.wmv

Referências Complementares, outros cursos, etc...

Especialização SEPRO RSE (2017):

<https://www.rsem.com.br/posgraduacao/>



Referências Complementares, outros cursos, etc...

<http://training.ehs.ucla.edu/>

<http://www.utexas.edu/safety/ehs/lab/manual/toc.html>

http://www.ehs.indiana.edu/lab_safety.shtml

<http://www.stanford.edu/dept/EHS/prod/researchlab/chem/inven/index.html>

<http://map.ais.ucla.edu/go/campus-safety/environment,-health-safety/Laboratory-Safety>

<http://www.resources.labsafetyinstitute.org/index.html>

Vídeos:


<http://map.ais.ucla.edu/go/1004476>

<http://www.resources.labsafetyinstitute.org/SafetyVideos.html>

<http://vimeo.com/6170550>

SAFE LAB

SUPERVISION	Never work in the lab without the supervision of a teacher
ATTENTION	Always pay attention to the work—don't fool around in the lab
FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS	Always perform experiments precisely as directed by the teacher
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	Know what to do in the event of an emergency
LABELING	Check labels to verify substances before using them. Label Containers
APPAREL	Always wear appropriate protective equipment and apparel
BRAINS	Use them—Safety begins with you



SAFETY DO'S AND DON'TS FOR STUDENTS

NIOSH

FIM