

TABLE A.2

Summary Sheet for Continuing Example 1b: Risk Matrix Consequence Categorization Method  
(Method 1 of Chapter 3)

Scenario Number	Equipment Number	Scenario Title: Hexane Surge Tank Overflow. Spill contained by the dike	
Date:	Description	Probability	Frequency (per year)
Consequence Description/Category	Tank overflow and spill of hexane into dike. In this method a spill into the tank dike, with little potential for ignition and resulting damage or lost production, is not a consequence of interest. <b>No Consequence of Interest</b>		
Risk Tolerance Criteria (Category or Frequency)	Action required Tolerable		N/A N/A
Initiating Event (typically a frequency)	Loop failure of BPCS LIC. (PFD from Table 5.1)		$1 \times 10^{-1}$
Enabling Event or Condition	N/A	–	
Conditional Modifiers (if applicable)	Probability of ignition	N/A	
	Probability of personnel in affected area	N/A	
	Probability of fatal injury	N/A	
	Others	N/A	
Frequency of Unmitigated Consequence			N/A
Independent Protection Layers	None existing (as dike is not an IPL for release assumed to be contained in this scenario)	N/A	
Safeguards(non-IPLs)			
Total PFD for all IPLs		N/A	
Frequency of Mitigated Consequence			N/A
Risk Tolerance Criteria Met? (Yes/No): N/A			
Actions Required to Meet Risk Tolerance Criteria	None. This is not a consequence of interest for this method. See Notes below.		
Notes	The classification of "No consequence of interest" for this scenario depends upon the organization accepting the release of this material into the dike. Other organizations may not accept this risk, or experience may dictate that this risk should be mitigated by the installation of additional IPLs at low cost (see Approach B in Chapter 11)..		
References (links to originating hazard review, PFD, P&ID, etc.):			
LOPA analyst (and team members, if applicable):			