

## Hazard Identification (HAZID)-

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The Hazard Identification Study (HazID) is an analysis that helps identify hazards that could cause injury to personnel, asset damage or loss, environmental damage, loss of production, or liability/litigation.

Hazards require some form of control in order to mitigate risks. Using this tool during early phases of the project may provide key information that determines whether the project is feasible.

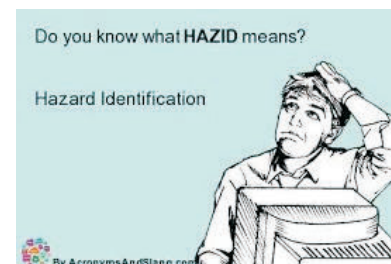
HAZID is critical to safety duties and the safety report. Employer must identify all major accidents and their related causes using a systematic and documented HAZID approach transparently. HAZID results must be reflected in risk assessment, SMS, adoption of control measures and safety report.

The Hazard Identification (HAZID) is a high level review of potential hazards, based on checklists. The main major findings and hazard ratings help to deliver HSE compliance and form part of the project Risk Register required by many licensing authorities.

### Why HAZID is to be conducted?

HAZID is to be conducted to take care of following issues

- Equipment can be off-line
- Safety devices can be disabled or fail to operate
- Several tasks may be concurrent
- Procedures are not always followed
- People are not always available
- How we act is not always how we plan to act
- Things can take twice as long as planned
- Abnormal conditions can cross section limits



### When to perform HAZID?

HAZID is performed to identify new hazards at following stages:

- Prior to modification of facility
- Prior to change in SMS or workforce
- Before and during abnormal operations, troubleshooting
- Plant condition monitoring, early warning signals
- Employee feedback from routine participation in work
- After an incident

## HAZID Approach

- Considers all operating modes of the facility, and all activities that are expected to occur
- Human and system interfaces together with engineering issues
- Dynamic process to stay ahead of any changes in the facility that could erode the safe operating envelope or could introduce new hazards
- Be team-based
- Use a process that is systematic
- Be pro-active in searching for hazards
- Assess all hazards
- Analyse existing controls and barriers - preventative and mitigative



## HAZID study Planning

The following steps are required:

- Planning and preparation
- Defining the boundaries and provide system description
- Divide plant into logical groups
- Review P&IDs and process schematics to ensure accuracy
- Optimise HAZID process by means of preplanning work involving relevant stakeholders (operations, maintenance, technical and safety personnel)
- Identified hazard scenario
- Consequences of the hazard being realised
- Consider past conditions for what has gone wrong in the past by referring Root Causes, Historical Records, Process Experience & Near Misses
- Consider existing conditions for what could go wrong currently in HAZID Workshop / HAZOP Study by Scenario Definitions & Checklists
- Consider future conditions for what could go wrong due to Change Management, What-If Judgement & Prediction
- Controls in place to prevent hazard being realised and their adequacy
- Opportunity for additional controls



Are you Looking for The HAZID STUDY (IDENTIFICATION)  
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