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## 40 C.F.R. § 68.67

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### Process hazard analysis.

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(a) The owner or operator shall perform an initial process hazard analysis (hazard evaluation) on processes covered by this part. The process hazard analysis shall be appropriate to the complexity of the process and shall identify, evaluate, and control the hazards involved in the process. The owner or operator shall determine and document the priority order for conducting process hazard analyses based on a rationale which includes such considerations as extent of the process hazards, number of potentially affected employees, age of the process, and operating history of the process. The process hazard analysis shall be conducted as soon as possible, but not later than June 21, 1999. Process hazards analyses completed to comply with 29 CFR 1910.119(e) are acceptable as initial process hazards analyses. These process hazard analyses shall be updated and revalidated, based on their completion date.

(b) The owner or operator shall use one or more of the following methodologies that are appropriate to determine and evaluate the hazards of the process being analyzed.

- (1) What-If;
- (2) Checklist;
- (3) What-If/Checklist;
- (4) Hazard and Operability Study (HAZOP);
- (5) Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA);
- (6) Fault Tree Analysis; or
- (7) An appropriate equivalent methodology.

(c) The process hazard analysis shall address:

- (1) The hazards of the process;
- (2) The identification of any previous incident which had a likely potential for catastrophic consequences;
- (3) Engineering and administrative controls applicable to the hazards and their interrelationships such as appropriate application of detection methodologies to provide early warning of releases and standby or emergency power systems. (Acceptable detection methods might include process monitoring and control instrumentation with alarms, and detection hardware such as hydrocarbon sensors.) The owner or operator shall ensure monitoring equipment associated with prevention and detection of accidental releases from covered processes has standby or backup power to provide continuous operation;

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