SAFETY SOLUTIONS	Audit – Consequence Modelling	Client:	
		Date:	
For more on our Consequence Modelling: CLICK HERE		Auditor:	

All relevant hazardous scenarios have been identified from a formal hazard identification workshop (e.g. HAZOP, HAZID, PHR).	Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐	
Scenarios have been considered with the failure of control measures, both preventative and mitigative in mind. i.e. if there's an automatic isolation, has the scenario been modelled for that isolation failing to operate?	Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐	
Release rates for scenarios adequately represent the worst credible conditions (e.g. full-bore rupture of pipework for pressure exceeding 200% design, flange leaks, maximum capacities and bore sizes).	Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐	
The scenario duration has been adequately considered – what is the maximum credible capacity for a release, have transient conditions e.g. changing release rate been considered.	Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐	
The orientation of the release has been adequately considered – where a release could be horizontal or vertical, both scenarios are investigated to ensure the most severe condition is found.	Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐	
Where releases are indoors, the ventilation of the building has been considered – gas release from the ventilation exhaust of a room. The concentration of toxic gas in the room should also be considered.	Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐	
Where releases involve pooling of liquids, the ground layout has been conservatively considered with respect to bunds, drains and sloping terrain.	Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐	
A range of wind conditions typically experienced on site have been modelled – Has the release been modelled at high, medium, and low wind conditions to ensure the worst case has been found.	Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐	
Where information is available, inversion layers in the atmosphere have been considered.	Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐	
Appropriate models have been used in terms of scale, gas density and behaviour, conservatism of results.	Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐	
Criteria for levels of concern/harm have been set conservatively (e.g. appropriate toxic concentrations, thermal radiation intensities, and explosion overpressures)	Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐	
Where gas is flammable, the potential for fire or explosion has been considered – the concentration may approach the materials LFL in some areas.	Yes ☐ No ☐ N/A ☐	

SAFETY SOLUTIONS	Audit – Consequence Modelling	Client:	
		Date:	
For more on our Consequence Modelling: CLICK HERE		Auditor:	

General Comments

For more on our Consequence Modelling Services: CLICK HERE