

# MODULE 1

## SAFETY AND RISK ASSESSMENT IN HYDROGEN LOGISTICS

### Knowledge Assessment for Module 1

Select one accurate answer for each question.

**Question 1: What distinctive characteristic of hydrogen renders it challenging for human senses to perceive?**

- A. It is denser than air and possesses an unpleasant odor.
- B. It possesses a vivid, distinctive hue.
- C. It emits smoke to indicate its presence.
- D. It is devoid of odor, color, and taste.

**Question 2: What is the range of explosive concentrations of hydrogen in air as stated in the mini-lecture?**

- A. Ranging from 1% to 25% by volume.
- B. Ranging from 5% to 50% by volume.
- C. Ranging from 4% to 75% by volume.
- D. Exceeding 80% by volume.

**Question 3: What is the sufficient ignition energy required to ignite hydrogen, as stated in the podcast?**

- A. Substantial, exceeding 1 J.
- B. Medium, approximately 0.5 J.
- C. Extremely small, approximately 0.02 millijoules.
- D. Hydrogen ignites without the need for energy.

**Question 4: Which international standard delineates specific quality requirements for hydrogen utilized as fuel?**

- A. IEC 60079
- B. ISO 14687
- C. Seveso III Directive
- D. IMDG Code

**Question 5: What is the primary objective of the Seveso III Directive concerning hazardous substances, including hydrogen?**

- A. Regulation of hydrogen road transport.
- B. Establishing quality requirements for hydrogen.
- C. Preventing significant industrial accidents and mitigating their impacts.
- D. Global regulatory harmonization.

**Question 6: Which Polish authority is responsible for issuing permits for the operation of pressure equipment and hydrogen tanks?**

- A. National Fire Service (PSP)
- B. Hydrogen Europe
- C. Technical Inspection Authority (UDT)
- D. International Energy Agency (IEA)

**Question 7: What is the primary disadvantage of hydrogen accumulation in confined, unventilated areas?**

- A. Results in the installation freezing.
- B. Hydrogen becomes hazardous.
- C. Can produce a highly explosive mixture.
- D. It complicates transportation.

**Question 8: What is the primary hazard linked to prolonged exposure of materials (particularly steel) to high-pressure hydrogen?**

- A. Electrolytic corrosion.
- B. Hydrogen Embrittlement.
- C. Mold development.
- D. Enhanced material strength.

**Question 9: In the case of a liquid hydrogen (LH2) leak, which phenomenon could cause a rapid expansion of both the liquid and vapor, potentially resulting in an explosion?**

- A. Jet Fire
- B. Deflagration
- C. BLEVE (Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion)
- D. Detonation in Open Space

**Question 10: Based on the Case Study "Hydrogen Leak at H2 Transshipment Terminal," what was the immediate cause of the hydrogen leak?**

- A. Human error during refueling.
- B. Fatigue fracture of the gasket in the pressure relief valve (PRV) flange.
- C. Excessive pressure resulting from a malfunctioning compressor.
- D. Tanker truck colliding with the valve.

**Question 11: In the case study "Hydrogen Leak at H2 Transshipment Terminal," how swiftly did the Emergency Stop System (ESD) engage following the detection of the alarm?**

- A. Within one to two seconds.
- B. Following a duration of 10 seconds.
- C. Within five seconds.
- D. After a brief delay of a few minutes.

**Question 12: What error made by operator Mr. Kowalski was identified in the Case Study "Hydrogen Leak at the H2 Transshipment Terminal"?**

- A. He did not trigger the alarm.
- B. He absconded from the location.
- C. He attempted to manually close the emergency valve even though the ESD system was activated.
- D. He failed to inform the shift manager.

**Question 13: In the podcast "How to Respond to Emergency Situations in Hydrogen Logistics?", what is identified as the initial and essential step in addressing a hydrogen emergency?**

- A. Prompt extinguishment of the flame.
- B. Rapid and accurate threat identification and notification.
- C. Awaiting the arrival of emergency services.
- D. Immediate evacuation of all individuals without evaluating the circumstances.

**Question 14: What is the primary concern in the event of a hydrogen ignition when there is no immediate danger to individuals or essential infrastructure?**

- A. Direct flame suppression.
- B. Cooling of adjacent components (tanks, pipelines) using water.
- C. Extinguishing the flame with sand.
- D. Permitting the fire to extinguish.

**Question 15: What information from industry organizations (e.g., Hydrogen Europe) underscores the significance of operator training?**

- A. Training has minimal influence on the frequency of incidents.
- B. Over 70% of incidents could be prevented through improved procedures and training.
- C. Incidents are invariably the result of technical defects.
- D. Training elevates the frequency of incidents.

**Question 16: In Worksheet 1 "Analysis of Failure Cases," the hypothetical incident pertained to a terminal managing which type of hydrogen?**

- A. Compressed hydrogen gas (CGH<sub>2</sub>)
- B. Hydrogen in ammonia form (NH<sub>3</sub>)
- C. Liquid hydrogen (LH<sub>2</sub>)
- D. Hydrogen in metal hydride form

**Question 17: What was the manufacturer's suggested replacement interval for the valve seal that developed a crack leading to the leak in Work Sheet 1 "Failure Case Analysis"?**

- A. Biennially.
- B. Every three years.
- C. Every five years.
- D. Every seven years.

**Question 18: In reference to Worksheet 2 "HAZOP Risk Map," what is the significance of the keyword "NONE" within the HAZOP methodology?**

- A. No chance of failure.
- B. Total absence of a flow or parameter.
- C. No data is available for analysis.
- D. Insufficient staffing.

**Question 19: Based on the mini-lecture, which of the following hazards is linked to contact with liquefied hydrogen (LH2) and can result in the immediate freezing of tissues?**

- A. Hypoxia.
- B. Cryogenic injuries.
- C. Mechanical Injuries.
- D. Hydrogen embrittlement.

**Question 20: Calculation: A production facility generates 5 tons of hydrogen daily. How many kilograms of hydrogen will be produced in a month (assuming 30 days)?**

- A. 500 kilograms
- B. 5,000 kilograms
- C. 15,000 kilograms
- D. 150,000 kilograms

**Question 21: Based on the mini-lecture, which risk analysis method serves as a qualitative, systematic approach for identifying deviations from the intended operational parameters?**

- A. Failure Mode and Effects Analysis
- B. Quantitative Risk Assessment
- C. Hazard and Operability Study
- D. Fault Tree Analysis

**Question 22: What is essential in collaborating with emergency services within the framework of hydrogen logistics, as discussed in the podcast?**

- A. Furnishing them with comprehensive information regarding the company.
- B. Acquainting them with the particulars of hydrogen threats and collaborative exercises.
- C. Anticipating that they will independently acquire all the knowledge.
- D. Refrain from contact until a significant accident transpires.

**Question 23: Based on the mini-lecture, what percentage of incidents in the hydrogen industry could be prevented through improved procedures and enhanced operator training?**

- A. Approximately 30%
- B. Approximately 50%
- C. Exceeding 70%
- D. Nearly 100%

**Question 24: Calculation: If a hydrogen detection system has a lower alarm threshold established at 1% by volume and the upper explosive limit of hydrogen is 75%, what percentage of the space remains outside the explosive range when the concentration reaches this upper limit?**

- A. 25%
- B. 75%
- C. 25% (as a concentration exceeding 75% hydrogen in air renders the mixture excessively rich to ignite)
- D. 99%

**Question 25: What is the fundamental basis for the advancement of the hydrogen logistics sector, as outlined in the Mini-Lecture Summary?**

- A. Solely global harmonization of regulations.
- B. Enhancing hydrogen production at the cost of safety.
- C. Implementation of robust security protocols, comprehensive risk assessment, and preparedness to address failures.
- D. Decrease in operating expenses irrespective of other variables.

**ANSWER KEY**

1.D / 2.C / 3.C / 4.B / 5.C / 6.C / 7.C / 8.B / 9.C / 10.B / 11.C / 12.C / 13.B / 14.B / 15.B  
16.C / 17.C / 18.B / 19.B / 20.D / 21.C / 22.B / 23.C / 24.C / 25.C /

Funded by the EU. The views and opinions expressed are those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of the European Union or the Foundation for the Development of Education. Neither the European Union nor the Foundation for the Development of Education are responsible for them.

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