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		October 2011
KLM Technology Group #03-12 Block Aronia, Jalan Sri Perkasa 2 Taman Tampoi Utama 81200 Johor Bahru Malaysia	SAFETY in OVERPRESSURE RELIEVING SYSTEMS (ENGINEERING DESIGN GUIDELINE)	Author: Rev 01 Aprilia Jaya
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INTRODUCTION

Scope

This design guideline covers the process safety issues in overpressure relieving systems including chemical, petrochemical, and hydrocarbon processing facilities. This guideline assists engineers to understand the basic design of process safety and increases their knowledge in prevention and reduces the risk that an accident may be caused by overpressure.

All the important parameters used in this guideline are well explained in the definition section which helps the reader understand the meaning of the parameters and the terms.

This design guideline discusses the method of safety layers like Safety Instrumented System (SIS), Safety Integrity Level (SIL), Safety Instrumented Function (SIF), High Integrity Protective System (HIPS), and Pressure Relief Valve (PRV) in some equipment such the flare, furnaces, pressure storage, piping and pumps.

In an increasingly multidisciplinary engineering environment, and in the face of ever increasing system complexity, there is a growing need for all engineers and technicians involved in process engineering to be aware of the implications of designing and operating safety-related systems. This guideline includes knowledge of the relevant safety standards.

Safety Instrumented Systems play a vital role in providing the protective layer functionality in many industrial process and automation systems. This guideline describes the purpose of process safety-related systems in general and highlights best engineering practice in the design and implementation of typical safety instrumented systems, underpinned by the relevant standards.

The design of safety in overpressure relieving system may be influenced by factors, including process requirements, environmental regulations, location, process materials involved, user friendly and economic considerations.

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General Design Considerations

Nothing is more important than safety to the process control industries. High temperature and pressure, flammable and toxic materials are just some of the issues faced on a daily basis. Reliability is a key component of safety; the more reliable the device, the safer the critical process. Compliance with the industrial standards, ANSI/ISA 84.01-1996 and IEC 61508, requires four essential elements:

1. Identification of safety functions required for safe shutdown;
2. Assignment of a safety integrity level (SIL) for each safety function;
3. Use of the safety lifecycle for the SIS design; and
4. Verification of the SIL achieved for each safety function.

Safety Methods employed to protect against or mitigate harm/damage to personnel, plant and the environment, and reduce risk include:

1. Changing the process or engineering design
2. Increasing mechanical integrity of the system
3. Improving the Basic Process Control System (BPCS)
4. Developing detailed training and operational procedures
5. Increasing the frequency of testing of critical system components
6. Using a safety Instrumented System (SIS)
7. Installing mitigating equipment

Simplified steps in developing the Safety-related System

1. Formulate the conceptual design of the process and define the overall scope
2. Identify process hazards and risks via a hazard analysis and risk assessment
3. Identity non-SIS layers of protection
4. Determine the need for additional protection i.e. a SIS

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Where a SIS is identified as being required...

1. Determine the target SIL (using qualitative and/or quantitative methods)
2. Develop safety requirement specification (SRS)
3. Develop SIS conceptual designs to meet SRS
4. Install the SIS
5. Perform Commissioning and pre-startup testing
6. Develop operation and maintenance procedures
7. Conduct pre-startup safety review
8. Carry out operation and maintenance of SIS
9. Record and re-assess any modification to SIS
10. Carry out decommissioning procedures at the end of the life of the SIS.

No single safety measure can eliminate risk and protect a plant and its personnel against harm or mitigate the spread of harm if a hazardous incident occurs. For this reason, safety exists in protective layers: a sequence of mechanical devices, process controls, shutdown systems and external response measures which prevent or mitigate a hazardous event. If one protection layer fails, successive layers will be available to take the process to a safe state. If one of the protection layers is a safety instrumented function (SIF), the risk reduction allocated to it determines its safety integrity level (SIL). As the number of protection layers and their reliabilities increase, the safety of the process increases.

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Figure 1: Safety layers

Safety Integrity Level (SIL)

Safety Integrity Level (SIL) is defined as a relative level of risk-reduction provided by a safety function, or to specify a target level of risk reduction. Safety Integrity Level is a way to indicate the tolerable failure rate of a particular safety function. Standards require the assignment of a target SIL for any new or retrofitted Safety Instrumented Function (SIF) within the Safety instrumented system (SIS). The assignment of the target SIL is a decision requiring the extension of the Hazards Analysis. The SIL assignment is based on the amount of risk reduction that is necessary to maintain the risk at an acceptable level. All of the SIS design, operation and maintenance choices must then be verified against the target SIL. This ensures that the SIS can mitigate the assigned process risk.

It is at the heart of acceptable SIS design and includes the following factors:

1. Device integrity
2. Diagnostics
3. Systematic and common cause failures
4. Testing
5. Operation
6. Maintenance

SIL is defined as four discrete levels of safety (1-4). Each level represents an order of magnitude of risk reduction. The higher SIL level, the greater the impact of a failure and the lower the failure rate that is acceptable. Standards require the assignment of a target SIL for any new or retrofitted SIF within the SIS. The assignment of the target SIL is a decision requiring the extension of the Hazards Analysis. The SIL assignment is based on the amount of risk reduction that is necessary to maintain the risk at an acceptable level. All of the SIS design, operation and maintenance choices must then be verified against the target SIL.

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The claimed SIL is limited by the calculated Probability of Failure on Demand (PFD) and Risk Reduction Factor (RRF). When the hazards identification and risk assessment phase concludes that a SIS is required, the level of risk reduction afforded by the SIS and the target SIL have to be assigned.

Various methodologies are used for assignment of target SILs. The determination must involve people with the relevant expertise and experience. Methodologies used for determining SIL include Simplified Calculations, Fault Tree Analysis, Layer of Protection Analysis (LOPA) and Markov Analysis.

There are several problems inherent in the use of Safety Integrity Levels. These can be summarized as follows.

- Poor harmonization of definition across the different standards bodies which utilize SIL
- Process-oriented metrics for derivation of SIL
- Estimation of SIL based on reliability estimates
- System complexity, particularly in software systems, making SIL estimation difficult to impossible

Table 1: SIL Level and Related Measure

SIL	Availability	Range of Average PFD	Range of RRF	Qualitative Consequence
4	>99.99%	10^{-5} to 10^{-4}	100,000 to 10,000	Potential for fatalities in the community
3	99.9%	10^{-4} to 10^{-3}	10,000 to 1,000	Potential for multiple on-site fatalities
2	99 to 99.9%	10^{-3} to 10^{-2}	1,000 to 100	Potential for major on-site injuries or a fatality
1	90 to 99%	10^{-2} to 10^{-1}	100 to 10	Potential for minor on-site injuries

SIL 1

In a simple independent SIL 1 SIF (figure 2a), a single sensor is used to detect the pressure. The logic solver de-energizes a solenoid operated valve (SOV) removing air from the valve actuator, allowing the valve to go to its specified failed closed (FC) position. A higher reliability (low spurious trip rate) SIL 1 design (Figure 2b) by implementing 2oo2 voting for the sensor and SOV. 2oo2 voting SOVs have been

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proven through decades of use to achieve high integrity and reliability when instrument air quality is good and the SOVs are properly maintained.

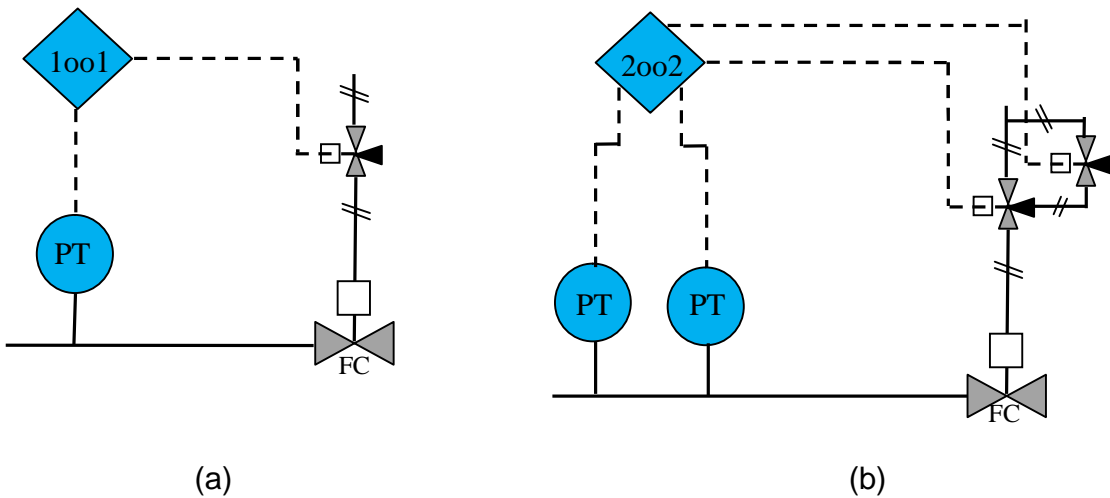
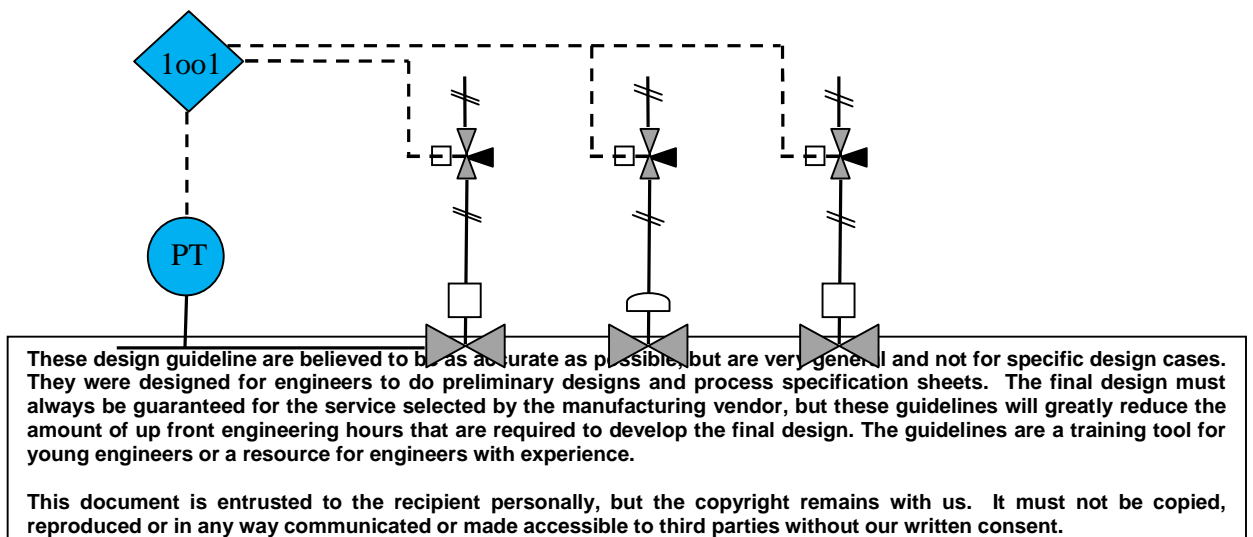


Figure 2: Example SIL 1 SIF (a) and High Reliability SIL 1 SIF (b).

SIL 2

Simplex pressure transmitters can be used in SIL 2, given a reasonable test interval and the use of good quality equipment. Figure 3a provides an SIL 2 SIF with an option to use an additional block valve or to share the control valve as a second means of process isolation. The control valve cannot be used, unless it fully meets the SIS design basis (e.g., integrity, independence, leak tightness, response time, etc.). Figure 3b provides a higher reliability SIL 2 design using 2oo2 voting sensors and SOVs.



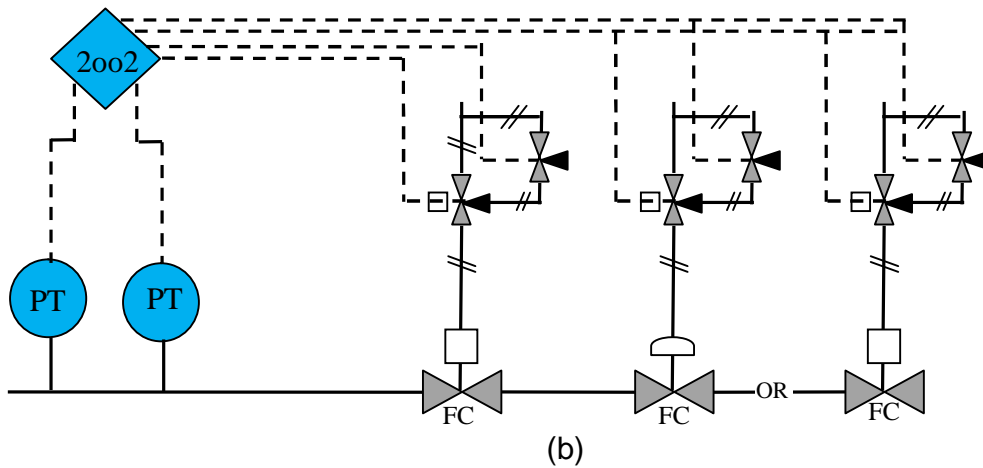
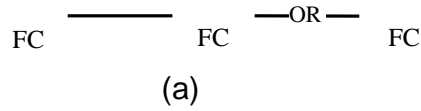


Figure 3: Example SIL 2 SIF (a) and High Reliability SIL 2 SIF (b).

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SIL 3

SIL 3 is the highest level of performance typically expected from an SIF in the process industry. For SIL 3, systematic errors must be minimized through the use of fault tolerance. Fault tolerance must be provided in the sensors, logic solver, final elements, and any required support systems. Figure 4a provides an SIL 3 architecture that is fault tolerant against dangerous failures using 1oo2 voting sensors and dedicated block valves. Figure 4b provides a high reliability SIL 3 architecture using 2oo3 voting sensors and 2oo2 SOVs.

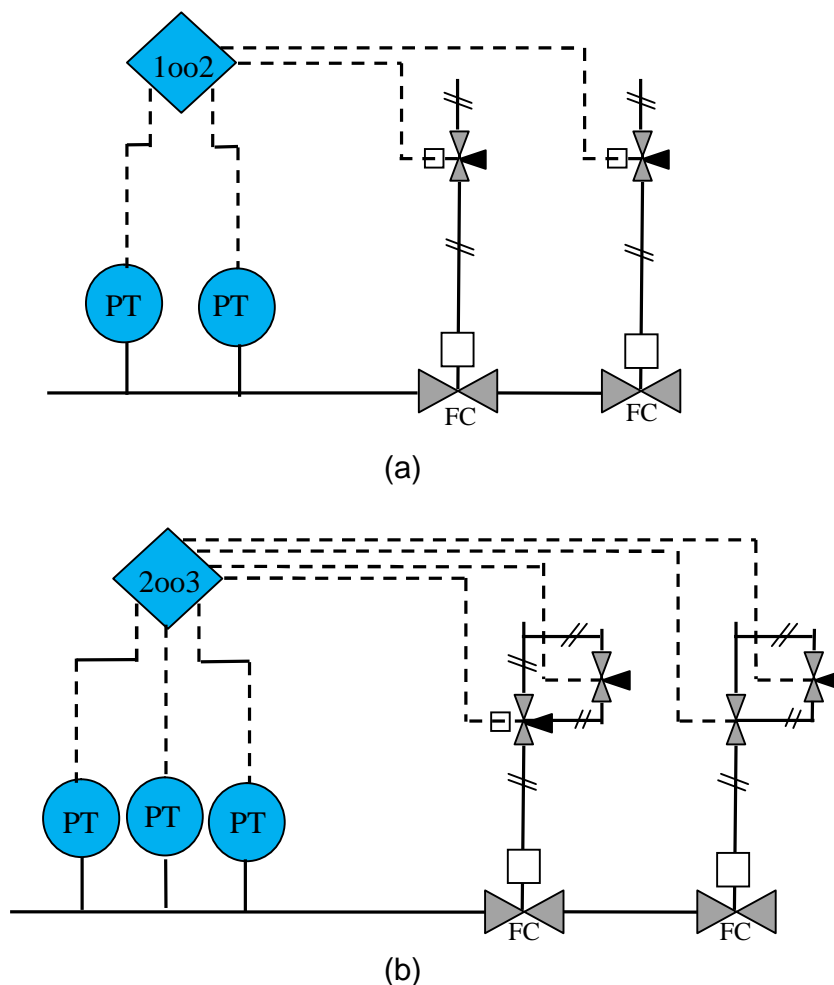


Figure 4: Example SIL 3 SIF (a) and High Reliability SIL 3 SIF (b).

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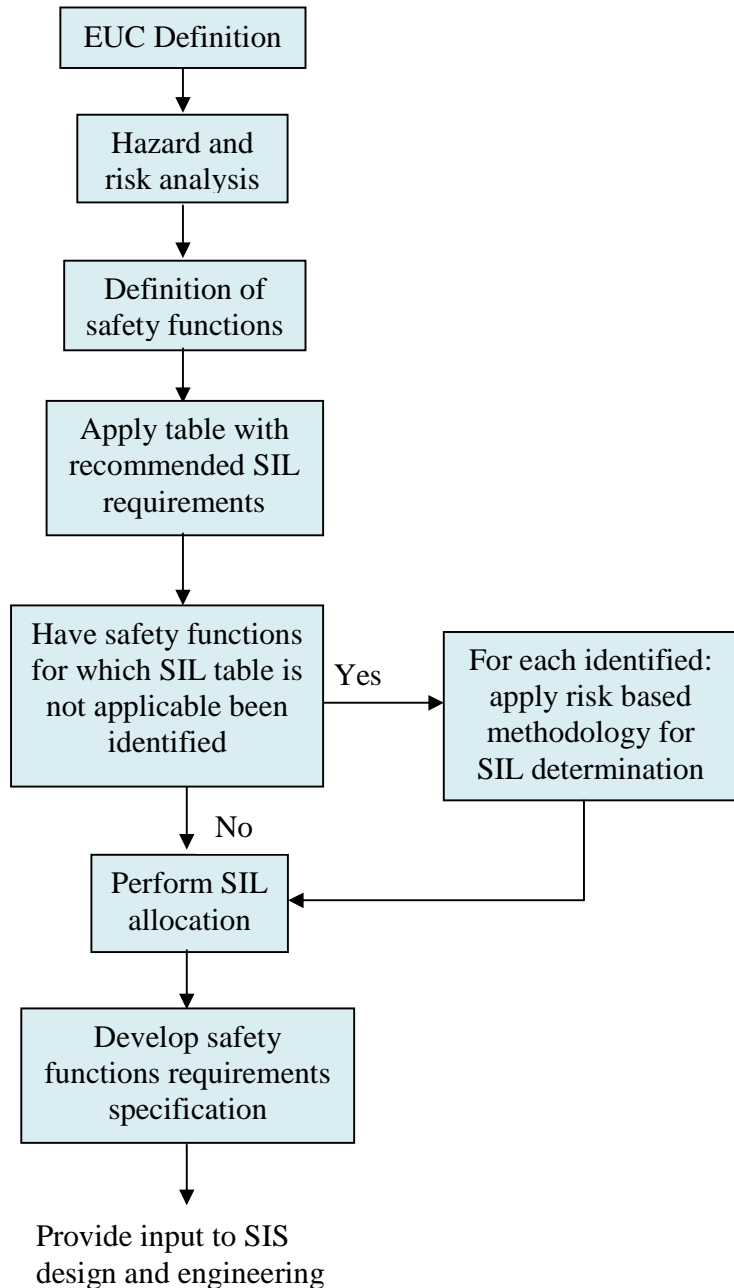


Figure 5: Flowchart – SIL development and allocation

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If the required SIL cannot be achieved with the initial design, some options are:

1. More frequent proof testing
2. Add redundancy (i.e., initiating device, control system, final element)
3. Install “smarter” device (i.e., HART smart transmitter or transmitter vs. switch or relay, smart control valve with diagnostics and feedback and position indication vs. basic control valve)
4. Add protection layers (independent)

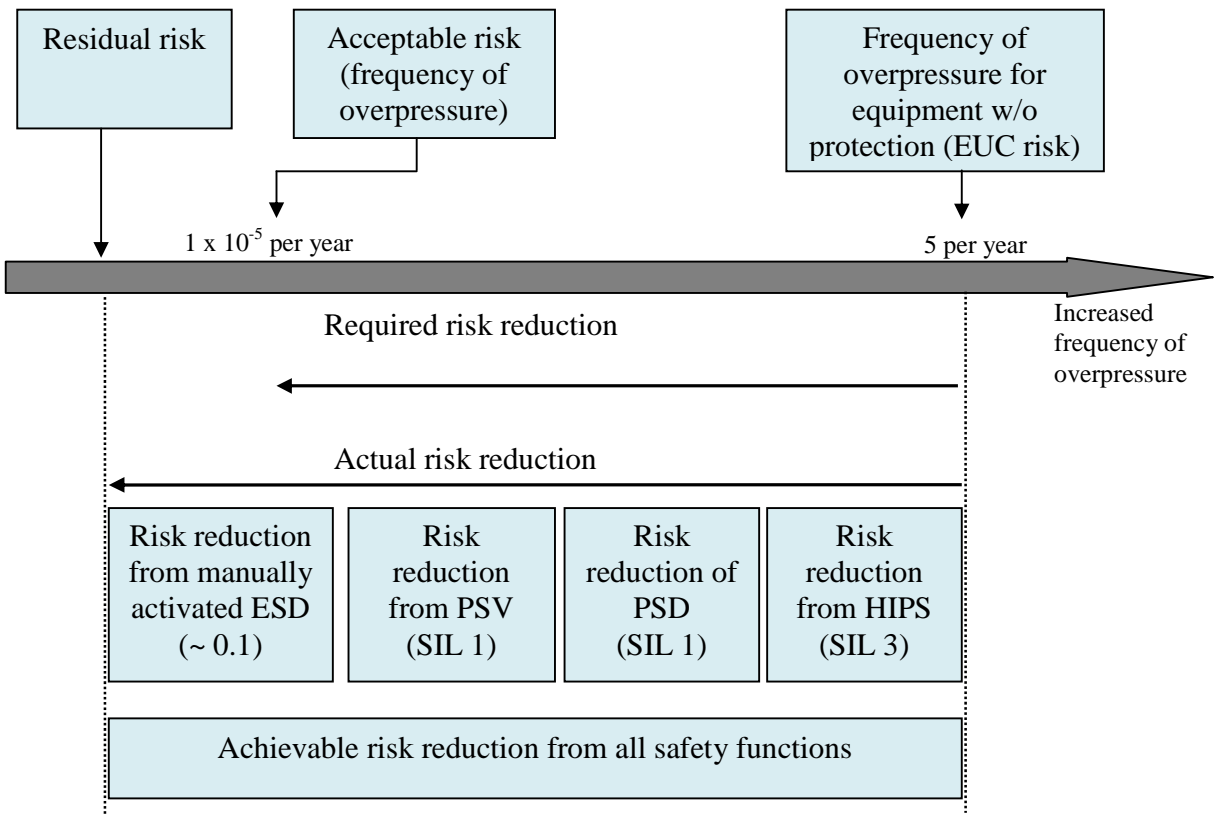


Figure 6: Example of allocation of safety function to protection layers for overpressure protection

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The SIL is affected by the following:

1. Device integrity determined by documented and supportable failure rates;
2. Redundancy and voting using multiple devices to ensure fault tolerance;
3. Functional testing at specific intervals to determine that the device can achieve the fail safe condition;
4. Diagnostic coverage using automatic or on-line methods to detect device failure;
5. Other common causes including those related to the device, design, systematic faults, installation, and human error.

Safety Instrumented System (SIS)

A safety instrumented system (SIS) is a system comprising sensors, logic solvers and actuators for the purposes of taking a process to a safe state when normal predetermined set points are exceeded, or safe operating conditions are violated such as set points for pressure, temperature, level, etc. in other words, they trip the process when they out of limit condition. SIS are also called emergency shutdown (ESD) systems, safety shutdown (SSD) systems, and safety interlock systems.

The scope of a SIS encompasses all instrumentation and controls that are responsible for bringing a process to a safe state in the event of an unacceptable deviation or failure. SIS provides a layer of protection to help protect the process against accidents. The basic SIS layout comprises:

1. Sensor(s) for signal input and power
2. Input signal interfacing and processing
3. Logic solver with associated communications and power. The safety firmware constitutes the basic logic solver equipment from which the safety applications are built:
 - a. Framework, racks, cabinets;
 - b. Processor/memory boards;
 - c. Communication boards;
 - d. I/O boards;
 - e. Termination units;

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- f. Power supplies;
- g. System software;
- h. Application software libraries;
- i. Application programming tools;
- j. Communication protocols;
- k. Human/system interfaces.

When designing the logic solver hardware, the following should be taken into account:

- a. A safety user design manual should exist which describes how non-certified equipment shall be used in safety critical applications. For certified equipment this is normally available as part of the certification;
- b. Appropriate designated architecture must be selected for the central processing unit. As a minimum, the selected architecture shall meet the highest SIL level of the relevant safety functions;
- c. If possible, the architecture of the I/O and interface modules should be selected individually for each safety function;
- d. When working with certified equipment, the difference between certified components and components certified for non-interference should be noted:
- e. Certified components: for use in safety critical functions;
- f. Components certified for non-interference: may be used but not in safety critical functions.
- g. For non-certified equipment PFD calculations shall be performed to show that the contribution from the logic solver is within acceptable limits;
- h. For certified equipment the maximum contribution to the PFD figure is normally part of the certification report and is therefore available as pre-calculated and verified parameters;
- i. For non-certified equipment the maximum time in degraded mode should be calculated;
- j. For certified equipment the maximum time in degraded mode is normally part of the certification report and is therefore available as pre-calculated and verified parameters.

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4. Output signal processing, interfacing and power
5. Actuators and valve(s) or switching devices to provide the final control element function.

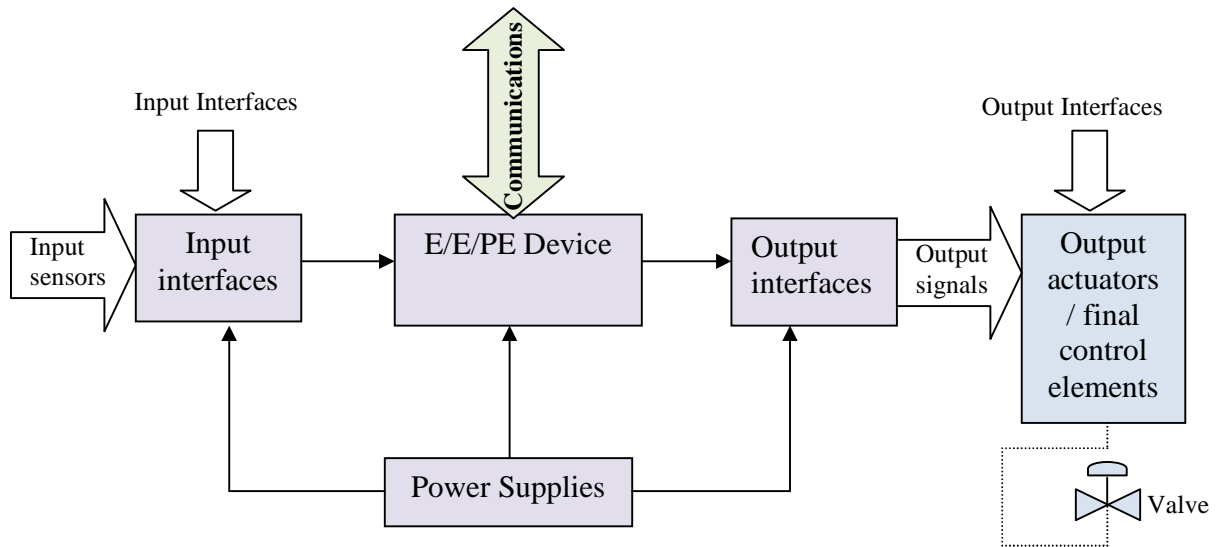


Figure 7: Basic SIS layout

Safety Instrumented System (SIS) is an alternative for conventional relief device to eliminate the source of overpressure, thereby making relief capacity unnecessary. They are typically used where the provision of relief capacity is inappropriate. This is typically (but not always) due to one of the following factors:

1. The fluid which would be discharged via a relieving device is toxic or extremely hazardous
2. Realistic evaluation of the overpressure scenario and quantification of the relief load is difficult or impossible (e.g. explosive reaction)
3. The cost of providing the necessary capacity in the disposal system or the relief valves is prohibitive.
4. The vessel is not exclusively in air, water, or steam service.
5. The user must ensure the MAWP of the vessel is higher than the highest pressure that can reasonably be achieved by the system.

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6. A quantitative or qualitative risk analysis of the proposed system must be made addressing: credible overpressure scenarios, demonstrating the proposed system is independent of the potential causes for overpressure; is as reliable as the pressure relief device it replaces; and is capable of completely mitigating the overpressure event.

Lifecycle of SIS is based on IEC 61511. IEC 61511 covers a wide range of chemical process operations. Due to its broad scope, the standard has many general requirements addressing the complete lifecycle of the SIS, starting with the identification of SIS requirements in the risk assessment and ending when the SIS is decommissioned. While there are many different ways of representing the lifecycle, a simple four step approach can be followed:

1. Define a risk-management strategy - establish a facility management system for how SISs are identified, designed, inspected, maintained, tested, and operated to achieve safe operation and perform a hazard and risk analysis to identify where SISs are needed and their target SIL
2. Implement the strategy - develop a design basis to achieve the target SIL and execute the detailed design to meet the requirements. The SIS design basis should address the following:
 - a. Detection of and response to potential hazardous events
 - b. Selection of equipment based on prior history
 - c. Fault detection, such as diagnostics and proof testing
 - d. Fault tolerance against dangerous failures
 - e. Procedures for maintenance and test, including the use of bypasses
 - f. Operation and maintenance procedures required when SIS equipment is out of service
 - g. Emergency shutdown capability if the SIS fails to take action as expected
 - h. Start-up and shutdown of the process equipment

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3. Validate, start-up, operate and maintain the strategy - implement the SIS following the design basis and detailed design documentation and define what is required of operation and maintenance personnel to sustain the SIL
4. Manage changes to the strategy - ensure the SIS meets the target SIL by monitoring operation, inspection, test, and maintenance records and making changes as necessary to improve its performance

Validation planning of the SIS should define all activities required for validation. The following items shall be included:

1. The validation activities, including validation of the SIS with respect to the safety requirements specification and implementation and resolution of resulting recommendations;
2. Validation of all relevant modes of operation of the process and its associated equipment including:
 - a. Preparation for use including setting and adjustment;
 - b. Start-up, teach, automatic, manual, semi-automatic and steady state of operation;
 - c. Re-setting, shut down and maintenance;
 - d. Reasonably foreseeable abnormal conditions.
3. The procedures, measures and techniques to be used for validation;
4. Reference to information against which the validation shall be carried out (e.g., cause and effect chart, system control diagrams).
5. When the activities shall take place;
6. The persons, departments and organizations responsible for the activities and levels of independence for validation activities;

SIS safety validation shall mean all necessary activities to validate that the installed and mechanical completed SIS and its associated instrumented functions, meets the requirements as stated in the Safety Requirement Specification (SRS). The validation of the safety instrumented system and its associated safety instrumented functions shall be carried out in accordance with the safety instrumented system validation planning. Validation activities shall as a minimum confirm that:

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1. The safety instrumented system performs under normal and abnormal operating modes (e.g., start-up, shutdown, etc.) as identified in the Safety Requirement Specification;
2. Adverse interaction of the basic process control system and other connected systems do not affect the proper operation of the safety instrumented system;
3. The safety instrumented system properly communicates (where required) with the basic process control system or any other system or network;
4. Sensors, logic solver, and final elements perform in accordance with the safety requirement specification, including all redundant channels;
5. Safety instrumented system documentation reflects the installed system;
6. The safety instrumented function performs as specified on bad (e.g., out of range) process variables;
7. The proper shutdown sequence is activated;
8. The safety instrumented system provides the proper annunciation and proper operation display;
9. Computations that are included in the safety instrumented system are correct;
10. The safety instrumented system reset functions perform as defined in the safety requirement specification;
11. Bypass functions operate correctly;
12. Manual shutdown systems operate correctly;
13. The proof test intervals are documented in the maintenance procedures;
14. Diagnostic alarm functions perform as required;
15. The safety instrumented system performs as required on loss of power or a failure of a power supply and confirm that when power is restored, the safety instrumented system returns to the desired state.

Safety Instrumented Function (SIF)

A SIF is a function to be implemented by a SIS that is intended to achieve or maintain a safe state for the process with respect to a specific hazardous event. A SIF's sensors, logic solver, and final elements act in concert to detect a hazard and bring the process to a safe state. The relationship between SIS, the Safety Instrumented Functions it implements, and the Safety Integrity Level that's assigned to each Safety Instrumented

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Function. Every SIS has one or more safety functions (SIFs) and each affords a measure of risk reduction indicated by its safety integrity level (SIL). The SIS and the equipment do not have an assigned SIL. Process controls are “suitable for use” within a given SIL environment. Examples of SIF applications include:

1. Shutdown in a Hazardous Chemical Process Plant
2. Open a Valve to Relief Excess Pressure
3. On/Off Control to Prevent Tank Overflow
4. Shutdown Fuel Supply to a Furnace
5. Add Coolant to Arrest Exothermic Runaway
6. Automatic Shutdown When Operator Not Present
7. Close a Feed Valve to Prevent Tank Overflow
8. Initiate Release of a Fire Suppressant
9. Initiate an Evacuation Alarm

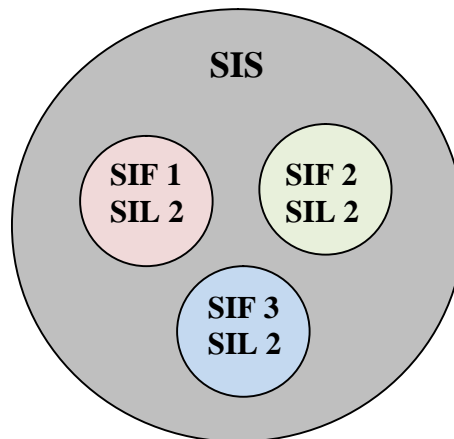


Figure 8: The relationship between SIS, SIF and SIL

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Frequently multiple safety instrumented functions are included in a single logic solver. The logic solver should be carefully evaluated since a problem in the logic solver may adversely impact the performance of all of the safety instrumented functions. This principle applies to any

1. Element of a SIS that is common to more than one safety instrumented function; and
2. Redundant element with one or more safety instrumented function.

Each element should be evaluated with respect to all the safety instrumented functions with which it is associated

1. To ensure that it meets the integrity level required for each safety instrumented function;
2. To understand the interactions of all the safety instrumented functions;
3. To understand the impact of failure of each component.

Like the safety features on an automobile, a SIF may operate continuously like a car's steering. A safety function operating in the demand mode is only performed when required in order to transfer the Equipment Under Control (EUC) into a specified state. A safety function operating in continuous mode operates to retain the EUC within its safe state.

Safety Requirements Specification (SRS)

The safety requirement specification (SRS) is specification that contains all the requirements of the safety instrumented functions that have to be performed by the safety instrumented systems. The SRS describes how and under what conditions the SIS will mitigate each overpressure scenario, including a functional logic description with trip set points and device fail-safe state. A SRS should be developed to address various overpressure scenarios. The SRS will describe the specific actions required to mitigate each scenario. Only those scenarios that can be successfully mitigated by the SIS can be considered for removal from the pressure relief and flare loading calculations.

In addition to the safety functional requirements, the SRS also includes documentation of the safety integrity requirements, including the SIL and anticipated testing frequency.

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The SRS must also specify exactly how the High Integrity Protection Systems (HIPS) will be configured to achieve the target SIL.

The SRS is created after the hazard and risk analysis and the allocation of safety functions to protective layers in the safety life cycle. The safety requirements shall be derived from the allocation of safety instrumented functions. The requirements for the SRS format could be divided in three components:

1. general requirements
2. functional requirements
3. safety integrity requirements

The Safety Requirement Specification will represent such a performance standard, and a possible (simplified) format of this specification is shown in Table 2 below

Table 2: Possible (simplified) format for Safety Requirement Specification

Role of overall function	Safety function	Functional requirement	Integrity requirement	Comments
Prevent overpressure in EUC	PAHH	PSD valve shall close during the first 20 seconds after detected overpressure (above 91 barg)	SIL 2	Assumed testing each 6 th month of PSD valves
	PSV	PSV shall open at 98 barg \pm 3%	SIL 1	Assumed annual testing of PSV initially, possibly increasing to two years

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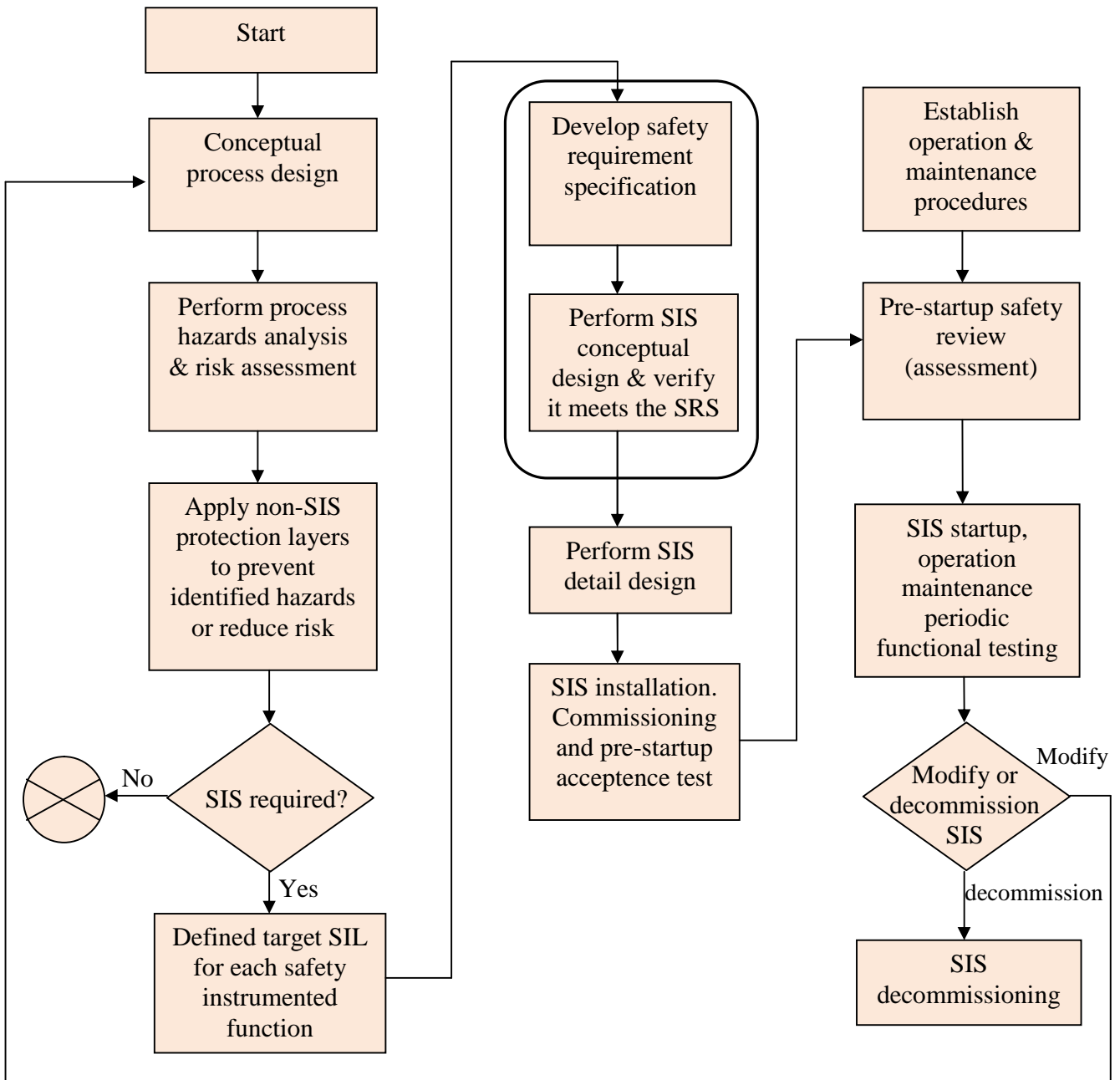


Figure 9: SIS safety life-cycle phases

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The safety requirements specification is carried out after SIL selection in the safety life-cycle. In order to create a comprehensive SRS it is important that the required information is accessible for the personnel dealing with the SRS documentation. A typical set of input information includes:

1. Process information and process conditions. The process information is important for the personnel dealing with implementation of SIS and SIF. Specific process conditions that are important for the safety must be addressed.
2. Process and hazard report (PHA). This report gives valuable information about the hazards, the hazardous events, hazard frequencies and hazard consequences for the intended Safety Instrumented System.
3. Required Safety Instrumented Systems
4. Required Safety Instrumented Functions
5. Target SIL. The target SIL shall be defined for each SIF.
6. Regulatory requirements
7. Common cause failures. These failures could reduce or eliminate the redundant safety measures applied in the SIF or SIS. The personnel involved in the design of the SIS or SIF must identify possible common cause failures.

Typically, a SIS safety requirements specification includes requirements for:

1. design and architecture
2. reliability (nuisance trip rate)
3. availability (SIL)
4. support systems
5. installation, testing and maintenance
6. hardware specification
7. software development, Security
8. human machine interface

The functional requirements for the SIF shall be described. The SRS input requirement documentation is used to give detailed information regarding functional requirements. The functional requirement describes, "How it should work":

1. definition of safe state

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2. process inputs and their trip points
3. process parameters normal operating range
4. process outputs and their actions
5. relationship between inputs and outputs
6. selection of energize-to-trip or de-energize-to-trip
7. consideration for manual shutdown
8. consideration for bypasses
9. action on loss of power
10. response time requirements for the SIS to bring the process to a safe state
11. response actions for overt fault
12. operator interface requirements
13. operator actions
14. reset functions
15. response time requirements

The integrity requirements are also described. The SRS includes:

1. the requested SIL for each SIF
2. requirements for diagnostics coverage to achieve the required SIL
3. requirements for maintenance and testing to achieve the required SIL
4. reliability requirements if spurious trips may be hazardous
5. high or low demand mode
6. requirements for proof testing
7. environmental stress

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DEFINITIONS

Availability - The probability that equipment will perform its task

Back Pressure - The pressure on the discharge side of a pressure relief valve. Total back pressure is the sum of superimposed and built-up back pressures.

Balanced Pressure Relief Valve- Is a spring loaded pressure relief valve that incorporates a bellows or other means for minimizing the effect of back pressure on the operational characteristics of the valve.

Closed Discharge System - The discharge piping for a pressure relief valve which releases to a collection system, such as a blowdown drum and flare header. However, a closed system can also be a process vessel or other equipment at a pressure lower than the set pressure of the pressure relief valve.

Common Cause Failure Mode - A coincident failure in two or more similar elements of a system caused by a single event. An example of a common cause failure mode is the simultaneous failure of two independent level instruments due to freezing of the process fluid in the instrument leads when exposed to low ambient temperatures

Conventional Pressure Relief Valve- Is a spring loaded pressure relief valve which directly affected by changes in back pressure.

Design Contingency - An abnormal condition including maloperation, equipment malfunction, or other event which is not planned, but is foreseen to the extent that the situations involved are considered in establishing equipment design conditions.

Disc – Movable element in the pressure relief valve which effects closure.

High Integrity Protective System (HIPS) - An arrangement of instruments and other equipment, including sensors, logic controllers and final control elements used to isolate or remove a source of pressure from a system or to trip a shutdown or depressuring device such that the design pressure and/or temperature of the protected system will not be exceeded.

Maximum Allowable Working Pressure (MAWP) - the maximum (gauge) pressure permissible at the top of a vessel in its normal operating position at the designated coincident temperature and liquid level specified for that pressure.

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Open Disposal System - Discharge piping of a PR valve, which releases to the atmosphere either directly or via a collection system

Operating pressure - The gauge pressure to which the equipment is normally subjected in service.

Overpressure - The pressure increase over the set pressure of the relieving device during discharge. It is also used as a generic term to describe an emergency which may cause the pressure to exceed the maximum allowable working pressure.

PHA (Process Hazards Analysis) - An analysis of the process that may range from a simplified screening to a rigorous Hazard and Operability (HAZOP) engineering study. PHA will determine the need for a SIS.

Pilot Operated Pressure Relief Valve - Is a pressure relief valve in which the major relieving device or main valve is combined with and controlled by a self actuated auxiliary pressure relief valve (called pilot). This type of valve does not utilize an external source of energy and is balanced if the auxiliary pressure relief valve is vented to the atmosphere.

PFD_{avg} - The average PFD used in calculating safety system reliability

PFD Probability of Failure on Demand - The probability of a system failing to respond to a demand for a fraction arising from a potentially hazardous condition

Pressure Relief Device - A device actuated by inlet static pressure and designed to open during an emergency or abnormal condition to prevent the rise of internal fluid pressure in excess of a specified value. The device may also be designed to prevent excessive vacuum. The device may be a pressure relief valve, a non-reclosing pressure relief device or a vacuum relief valve.

Pressure Relief Valve – This is a generic term applying to relief valves, safety valves or safety relief valves. Is designed to relieve the excess pressure and to reclose and prevent the further flow of fluid after normal conditions have been restored.

Relief Valve - Is a spring loaded pressure relief valve actuated by the static pressure upstream of the valve. Opening of the valve is proportion to the pressure increase over the opening pressure. Relief valve is used for incompressible fluids / liquid services.

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Relieving Pressure- The pressure obtains by adding the set pressure plus overpressure/accumulation.

Remote Contingency - An abnormal condition which could result in exceeding design pressure at the coincident temperature, but whose probability of occurrence is so low it is not considered as a design contingency.

Safety Requirements Specification - specification that contains all the requirements of the safety instrumented functions that have to be performed by the safety instrumented systems.

Safety Valve- Pressure relief valve with spring loaded and actuated by the static pressure upstream of the valve and characterized by rapid opening or pop action. A safety valve is normally used for compressible fluids /gas services.

Safety Relief Valve- Is a spring loaded pressure relief valve. Can be used either as a safety or relief valve depending of application.

Set Pressure- Is the inlet pressure at which the pressure relief valve is adjusted to open under service conditions.

SIF (Safety Instrumented Function) - One loop within the SIS which is designed to achieve or maintain a safe state. A SIF's sensors, logic solver, and final control elements act in concert to detect a hazard and bring the process to a safe state.

SIL (Safety Integrity Level) - A way to indicate the tolerable failure rate of a particular safety function

SIS (Safety Instrumented System) - Its purpose is to take process to a "safe state" when pre-determined set points have been exceeded or when safe operating conditions have been transgressed

SIS lifecycle - Both standards chose to rely on the establishment of a design process, throughout which the performance of the instrumented systems must be maintained.

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