

Name:

Enrolment No:



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, May 2019

Program Name: B.Tech (GSE)
Course Name: Safety, Health & Environment Management
Course Code: ENVO 401
No. of Pages: 2

Semester: VIII
Time: 03 hrs.
Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: 1) There is internal choice in section B & C 2) In section C attempt either Q11 or Q12.

SECTION A (20 marks)

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	List any eight important parameters to assess quality of produced wastewater?	4	CO3
Q 2	Define confined Space with examples?	4	CO4
Q 3	Expand the following abbreviations: PPE, LTIF, NORM, JHSC	4	CO5
Q 4	What is the working principle of heat detector systems used in petroleum industry?	4	CO4
Q 5	Give suitable procedures for onshore well abandonment?	4	CO2

SECTION B (40 marks)

Q 6	What were the technical issues with the accident a) Piper alpha incident of 1988 and b) Deepwater Gulf of Mexico oil spill, 2010?	10	CO4
Q 7	a) What is HAZOP analysis? b) Explain advantages and disadvantages of HAZOP analysis with suitable examples in Oil & Gas Industry?	4+6	CO3
Q 8	Enumerate the recommended procedures for entry into a confined space?	10	CO1
Q 9	What are the 5 (five) principal environmental concerns that are important in your opinion related to the petroleum industry? Justify your recommendations? OR Discuss the impact of noise pollution in exploration and production?	10	CO4

SECTION-C (40 marks)

Q 10	<p>a) A group of wells produce a great deal of water that is ultimately discharged into a nearby estuary. Total flow into the estuary is restricted to a rate of 320 gpm with no more than 10 ppm oil and grease. An oil spill results in 50 bbl of oil being released out of the lease. Cleanup efforts recover 30 bbl of oil, with 20 bbl contained in a wastewater pond. Further reclamation will be costly and difficult. One alternative is to regulate the release of the oil with the water stream into the estuary. If oil flow can be controlled with the water, how long will it take to discharge the trapped oil under permitted conditions? Is this a practical solution?</p> <p>b) Estimate the volume of clean H₂O required to dissolve an oil spill down to some acceptable limit from the following data: Total volume of HC spill = 500 m³ Density of oil = 800 kg/m³ Density of pollutant H₂O zone = 0.2 kg/m³ Legal limit density (safe limit density) of polluted water = 5 x 10⁻⁶ kg/m³ Also, if an aquifer is having a cross sectional area of 1,00,000 m² and the polluted water is flowing at the rate of 1 meter/day. How much time it will take to wash out all the oil? Comment on the result.</p>	10+10	CO5										
Q 11	<p>The following are the different wastes that get generated during drilling and production activities. Give suitable methods used in the treatment?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="203 1052 1291 1245"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="203 1052 721 1087">Water Wastes</th> <th data-bbox="721 1052 1291 1087">Solid wastes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="203 1087 721 1123">suspended hydrocarbons</td> <td data-bbox="721 1087 1291 1123">water</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="203 1123 721 1159">dissolved solids</td> <td data-bbox="721 1123 1291 1159">Solidification</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="203 1159 721 1194">suspended solids</td> <td data-bbox="721 1159 1291 1194">Air emissions</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="203 1194 721 1245">dissolved hydrocarbons</td> <td data-bbox="721 1194 1291 1245">hydrocarbons</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Water Wastes	Solid wastes	suspended hydrocarbons	water	dissolved solids	Solidification	suspended solids	Air emissions	dissolved hydrocarbons	hydrocarbons	20	CO4
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Q12	Discuss in detail remedial measures of offshore oil spill	20	CO5										

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Q 4	What is the working principle of heat detector systems used in petroleum industry?	4	CO4
Q 5	Give suitable procedures for onshore well abandonment?	4	CO2

SECTION B (40 marks)

Q 6	What were the technical issues with the accident c) Piper alpha incident of 1988 and d) Deepwater Gulf of Mexico oil spill, 2010?	10	CO4
Q 7	a) What is HAZOP analysis? b) Explain advantages and disadvantages of HAZOP analysis with suitable examples in Oil & Gas Industry?	4+6	CO3
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SECTION-C (40 marks)

Q 10	<p>c) A group of wells produce a great deal of water that is ultimately discharged into a nearby estuary. Total flow into the estuary is restricted to a rate of 320 gpm with no more than 10 ppm oil and grease. An oil spill results in 50 bbl of oil being released out of the lease. Cleanup efforts recover 30 bbl of oil, with 20 bbl contained in a wastewater pond. Further reclamation will be costly and difficult. One alternative is to regulate the release of the oil with the water stream into the estuary. If oil flow can be controlled with the water, how long will it take to discharge the trapped oil under permitted conditions? Is this a practical solution?</p> <p>d) Estimate the volume of clean H₂O required to dissolve an oil spill down to some acceptable limit from the following data: Total volume of HC spill = 500 m³ Density of oil = 800 kg/m³ Density of pollutant H₂O zone = 0.2 kg/m³ Legal limit density (safe limit density) of polluted water = 5 x 10⁻⁶ kg/m³ Also, if an aquifer is having a cross sectional area of 1,00,000 m² and the polluted water is flowing at the rate of 1 meter/day. How much time it will take to wash out all the oil? Comment on the result.</p>	10+10	CO5										
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