## Safety measures for transmission pipeline transport of natural gas and hazardous liquids in the Russian Federation

S. Mokrousov Federal Environmental, Industrial and Nuclear Supervision Service

#### Topic

- Current situation on transmission pipelines in the Russian Federation
- Lesson learned from accidents on transmission pipelines
- Suggestions for safety guidelines

#### Introduction

- Risk management in oil and gas activities has the key role in assuring the acceptable safety level
- Uncontrolled release of natural gas and hazardous liquids is the min contributor to the total risk
- Risk analysis for pipeline systems should be planned, carried out used and updated

#### Quality of Risk analysis

Quality of risk analysis depends on three aspects:

- A thorough understanding of the system and its operational characteristics
- The proper use of risk analysis methods
- High quality risk input data

#### Role of risk analysis

- Risk analysis is to be seen as a "living document"
- Proper risk analysis may have large effect on the system and may indicate whether or not companies should take additional protective measures

#### Some historic data

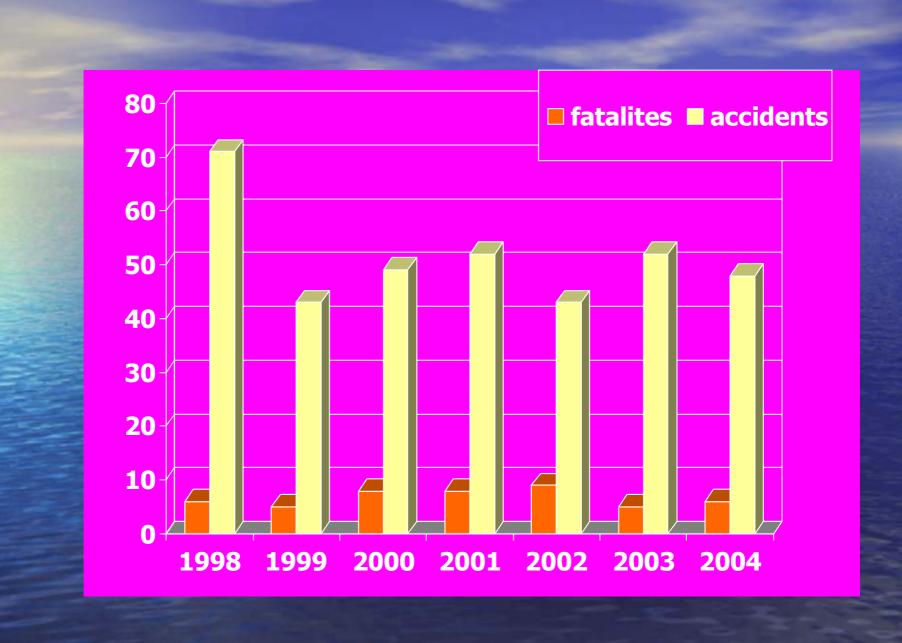
- The beginning of the Russian transmission pipeline networks can be traced back to:
- 1908 for oil pipeline
- 1944 for natural gas pipeline
  The both pipelines still in operation

#### About the Russian pipeline grid

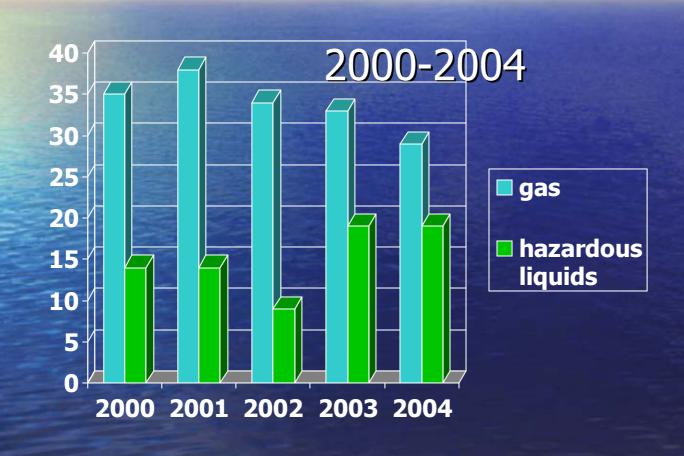
- Total length of transmission pipelines 230 000 kilometers, including:
- 143 000 natural gas pipelines
- 87 000 hazardous liquids (oil, condensate, petroleum products, liquid petroleum gas, liquid ammonia).
- There are more than 6000 river crossings of pipelines

### Key indicators of transmission pipeline safety performance

- Fatalities
- Accidents, including ruptures, spills, leaks and releases
- Total number of fatalities and accidents



### Number of accidents on gas and hazardous liquids yearly

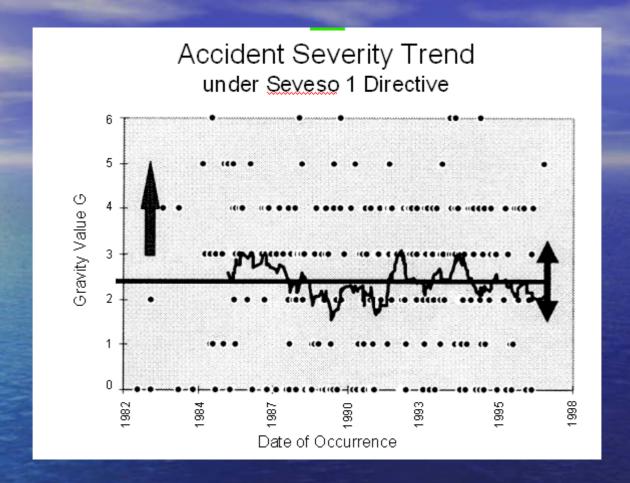


#### Analysis of statistic

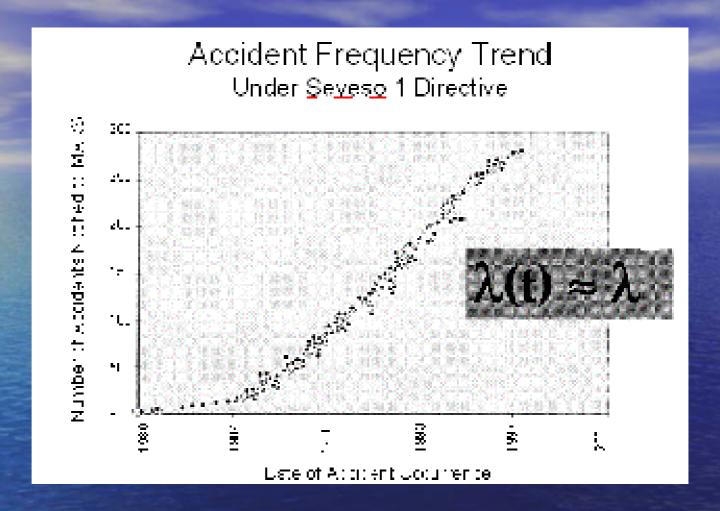
#### It is obvious:

- There are no significant improvements on gas pipelines
- There are certain problems on hazardous liquids pipelines

Safety performance indicators should be more reliable



- •No real change to severity of accident
- •EU experienced worst ever accident in 2001 (Toulouse AN explosion)



- No change to rate of accident
- •Constant rate over 6 year period after introduction of safety case regulations

### Causes of accidents on transmission pipelines

- External corrosion/stress corrosion 31%
- Construction defects and damages 29%
- Damages from outside forces –23%
- Material defects 12%
- Operator error 5%

### Lesson learned from accidents on transmission pipelines

#### Main treats to pipeline integrity:

- Third party damage
- Stress corrosion cracking
- Construction defects
- Natural forces
- Low quality of risk analysis
- Poor management system

### Suggestions for safety guidelines (1)

- To develop meaningful, comparable and useful safety performance indicators for pipeline systems
- Establish and run planned integrity programs. Probabilities-reducing measures shall be given priority over consequence-reducing measures

### Suggestions for safety guidelines (2)

- Establish a high quality "third party" inspection
- Use proactive engineering design on river crossing
- Establish local notification programs about digging activities in highly populated areas

### Suggestions for safety guidelines (3)

 Pipeline safety should comprises technical safety, working environment, ecological issues and economic values

Integrated safety content has to be evaluated as a totality

Learning from all kind of serious accidents shows the importance of setting the goal oriented regulations for pipeline systems

### Suggestions for safety guidelines (4)

- To prepare the Goal oriented regulation for pipeline systems
- Goal setting regulations had to be explained to ensure predictability.
- This problem should be solved by issuing detail guidelines
- To develop them is one of this workshop task

# Thank You for attention Any questions?