

The Application of the Semi-quantitative Risk Assessment Method to Urban Natural Gas Pipelines

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Abstract

This paper provides a method of semi-quantitative risk assessment for urban gas pipelines, by modifying Kent analysis method. The influence factors of fault frequency and consequence for urban gas pipelines are analyzed, and the grade rules are studied on. The grade rules of fault frequency and consequence for urban natural gas pipelines are provided. Using semi-quantitative risk matrix, the risk grade of the urban gas pipelines is obtained, and the risk primary sort for gas pipelines can be accomplished, so as to find out the high risk pipeline unit.

Keywords: urban gas pipelines, semi-quantitative, risk assessment, fault frequency, consequence

1. Introduction

Urban gas pipeline is a part of the urban infrastructures. Because of the concentration of popularity and buildings, heavy casualties and tremendous economy loss of property will be caused when urban pipelines leak and explosion accident happens. Recent years, disastrous fire and explosion accidents because pipelines leak are increasingly frequent in the world, and caused more and more casualties and economy losses. Risk management of gas pipelines refers to assess the risk of urban gas pipelines operation, and control the risk of urban gas pipelines operation within acceptable limits, so as to decrease accident rate.

There are qualitative risk assessment, semi-quantitative risk assessment and quantitative risk assessment. Now, because of the deficiency of historical data, it is difficult to adopt quantitative risk assessment for gas pipelines [1]. Kent [2] analysis method is the completely semi-quantitative risk assessment method for long-distance transmission pipelines. It is different between for long-distance transmission pipelines oil and gas pipelines and urban gas pipelines. This paper provides a correction risk assessment method based on Kent analysis method. In the new method, risk matrix [3] is introduced, and the indexes of fault frequency and consequence for urban natural gas pipelines are established.

2. Semi-quantitative risk assessment method for urban gas pipelines

The fault frequency and consequence constitute the risk of urban gas pipelines [4, 5]. Through the risk level analysis for the unit of gas pipelines and preliminary risk ranking, the

key units for further quantitative analysis could be determined. Figure.1 indicates the semi-quantitative risk assessment procedure of urban gas pipelines. The main principles and applicable conditions are

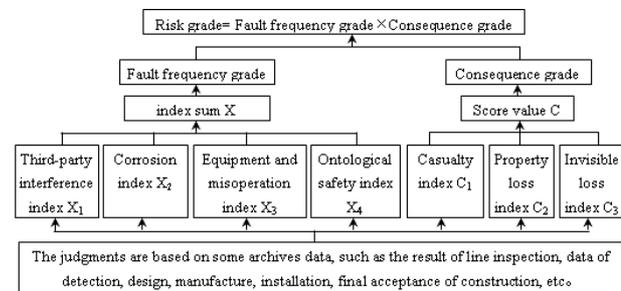


Fig. 1. The Semi-quantitative Risk Assessment Procedure

- (1) This correction method is based on Kent analysis method [6, 7].
- (2) Adopting semi-quantitative score method, so the score value dose not represent the absolute risk value, and only have the significance of comparison and judgment.
- (3) This method only is suitable for the semi-quantitative risk assessment of buried steel gas pipelines.

3. Analysis of risk factors

3.1 Analysis of fault frequency

According to the feature of urban gas pipelines in China, the correction fault frequency index comprises third-party interference, corrosion, equipment and misoperation, and ontological safety. Fault frequency can be expressed as the weighted sum of these four indexes.

- (1) Third-party interference index X_1

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Population density, protection and mark of ground facilities, construction and exploration, traffic pressure, casing layer, occupancy on the pipeline, patrol, public education and protection consciousness affect the third-party interference index. Table.1 gives the grade rules.

Table.1 The grade rules of third-party interference index

Index sort	subclass	Mark range
Third-party interference index X_1 (30%)	Population density	0~5
	Protection and mark of ground facilities	0~5
	Construction and exploration	0~20
	Traffic pressure	0~10
	Occupancy on the pipeline	0~10
	Casing layer	0~5
	Identification of pipelines	0~10
	Patrol	0~20
	Public education and protection consciousness	0~15

The values can refer to Kent analysis method.

(2) Corrosion index X_2

The corrosion influence factors mainly include internal corrosion and external corrosion. Inner corrosion is affected by the quality of gas and internal protective measures. The influence factors are related with external coating, soil environment, cathodic protection system, buried metals around pipeline, stray current, etc. Table.2 gives the grade rules.

Table.2 The grade rules of corrosion index

Index sort	subclass	Mark range
Corrosion index X_2 (30%)	Internal protection	0~10
	Quality of gas	0~10
	Cathodic protection	0~20
	External coating	0~16
	Soil environment	0~12
	Age of pipelines	0~4
	Buried metals around pipeline	0~5
	Alternating stray current	0~4
	Mechanical corrosion	0~5
	Test pile of potential between pipe and ground	0~6
	Small interval detection	0~8

The values can refer to Kent analysis method.

(3) Equipment and misoperation index X_3

Equipment and misoperation index is related with function and safety quality of equipment, maintenance of equipment, operation rules and its implement, training and examination, fault prevention device, etc. Table.3 gives the grade rules.

(4) Ontological safety index X_4

The effect factors of ontological safety index include design control of pipelines, device control, installation, additional safety margin, protection measure crossing and span engineer, etc. Table.4 gives the grade rules.

Table.3 The grade rules of equipment and misoperation index

Index sort	subclass	Mark range
Equipment and misoperation index X_3 (30%)	The function and safety quality of equipment	0~10
	Maintenance of equipment	0~35
	Operation rules and its implement	0~35
	Training and examination	0~10
	Fault prevention device	0~10

Table.4 The grade rules of ontological safety index

Index sort	subclass	Mark range
Ontological safety index X_4 (30%)	Design control of pipelines	0~4
	Device control of pipelines	0~4
	Installation of pipelines	0~14
	Additional safety margin	0~2
	Protection measure crossing and span engineer	0~3
	Supervision and inspection	0~4
	Supervision	0~4
	Detection and assessment on line	0~50
Geological conditions	0~15	

(5) Calculation of fault frequency and grade compartmentalization

The final score calculation of fault frequency has been proposed as following equation:

$$X = a_1X_1 + a_2X_2 + a_3X_3 + a_4X_4 \tag{1}$$

Where a_1 、 a_2 、 a_3 and a_4 separately are the weights of third-party interference, corrosion, equipment and misoperation, and ontological safety, its values are according to especially region, but must meet $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + a_4 = 1$.

The final score of fault frequency is between 0 and 100. The grade can be obtained according to table.5.

Table.5 Grade compartmentalization rules of fault frequency

Grade	Illustration	Score value A
A	Almost certain	$80 \leq A < 100$
B	Likely	$60 \leq A < 80$
C	Moderate	$40 \leq A < 60$
D	Unlikely	$20 \leq A < 40$
E	Rare	$0 \leq A \leq 20$

3.2 Analysis of fault consequence

Fault frequency of urban gas pipelines has been proposed as following equation:

$$C = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 \tag{2}$$

Where C_1 is the score of casualties, C_2 is the score of direct economic losses, and C_3 is the invisible losses. The conversion method of the score and loss can be referred to Ref. [9].

3.2.1 Casualties and economic losses area

Casualties area A_1 and economic losses area A_2 are related to some parameters, such as leakage rate, atmospheric stability, diffusion coefficient, concentration distribution of gas, leakage amount, combustion damage mode and its rate, damage area, etc..

API 581 [8] provides reference manifestation after gas leakage and its rate. Researcher may make a correction according to different situations.

3.2.2 The score of casualties C_1

For calculating the score of casualties C_1 , casualties must be determined. Casualties can be written as

$$N = A_1 \times \rho_p \times f_p \tag{3}$$

Where ρ_p is population density, and f_p is personnel exposition frequency coefficient.

Personnel exposition frequency coefficient denotes the population mobility effects to population density. Referring to Ref. [9], the score of casualties C_1 can be proposed as

$$C_1 = \begin{cases} 0 & N \leq 0 \\ 20N & 0 < N \leq 1 \\ 30N - 10 & 1 < N \leq 3 \\ 5.71N + 62.9 & 3 < N \leq 10 \\ 1.5N + 105 & 10 < N \leq 30 \\ 150 & N > 30 \end{cases} \tag{4}$$

3.2.3 The score of direct economic losses C_2

The score of direct economic losses C_2 can be estimated by direct economic losses W , which can be written as

$$W = A_2 \times \rho_o + W_d \times f_e + W_r \tag{5}$$

Where ρ_o is the property density, W_d is user's direct economic losses, f_e is the emergency repair coefficient, and W_r is the cost of emergency repair.

Referring to Ref. [9], the score of direct economic losses C_2 can be proposed as

$$C_2 = \begin{cases} 0 & W \leq 0 \\ W & 0 < W \leq 10 \\ 0.25W + 7.5 & 10 < W \leq 50 \\ 1.2W - 40 & 50 < W \leq 100 \\ 0.1W + 70 & 100 < W \leq 500 \\ 0.06W + 90 & 500 < W \leq 1000 \\ 150 & W > 1000 \end{cases} \tag{6}$$

3.2.4 Assessment of the invisible losses

Some invisible losses also can be caused by the fault of urban gas pipeline. Invisible losses include:

- (1) Critical military installations, Critical main roads, critical electric power facilities, communications facilities, culture relics, etc were severely destroyed.
- (2) The accident spot is of political sensitivity.
- (3) The accident caused extreme social influence.

If above information is existing, the score of invisible losses will be adjusted to 150.

3.2.5 Grade compartmentalization of consequence

The final score of fault consequence is between 0 and 450. Consequence grade can be obtained according to table.6.

Table.6 The grade compartmentalization rules of fault consequence

Grade	Illustration	Score value C
1	Insignificant	$0 \leq C < 90$
2	Minor	$90 \leq C < 180$
3	Moderate	$180 \leq C < 270$
4	Major	$270 \leq C < 360$
5	Catastrophic	$360 \leq C \leq 450$

4. Risk matrix and risk sort

Semi-quantitative risk can be expressed as the multiplication of the frequency grade and consequence grade [5, 10].

Longitudinal axis is used as fault frequency, and abscissa axis as consequence, so risk matrix (Figure.2) is accomplished. Risk value is obtained according to the position of fault frequency and consequence in risk matrix.

Fault Frequency		Consequences				
		Insignificant	Minor	Moderate	Major	Catastrophic
		1	2	3	4	5
A	Almost Certain	H	H	E	E	E
B	Likely	M	H	H	E	E
C	Moderate	L	M	H	E	E
D	Unlikely	L	L	M	H	E
E	Rare	L	L	M	H	H

Fig.2 Risk matrix

5. Conclusions

The semi-quantitative risk assessment method is applicable to initial risk assessment of the urban gas pipelines which is planning construction, being constructed, and in service. Through it, high risk of pipelines, risk dynamic sort, risk early-warning and planning accident emergency scheme can be accomplished, and the results of semi-quantitative risk assessment also could provide guidance for pipelines operation, reconstruction and maintenance, etc.

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