UKOPA
United Kingdom Onshore Pipeline Operators' Association

Why Collecting Data is Important

Graham Goodfellow
Principal Consultant – PIE

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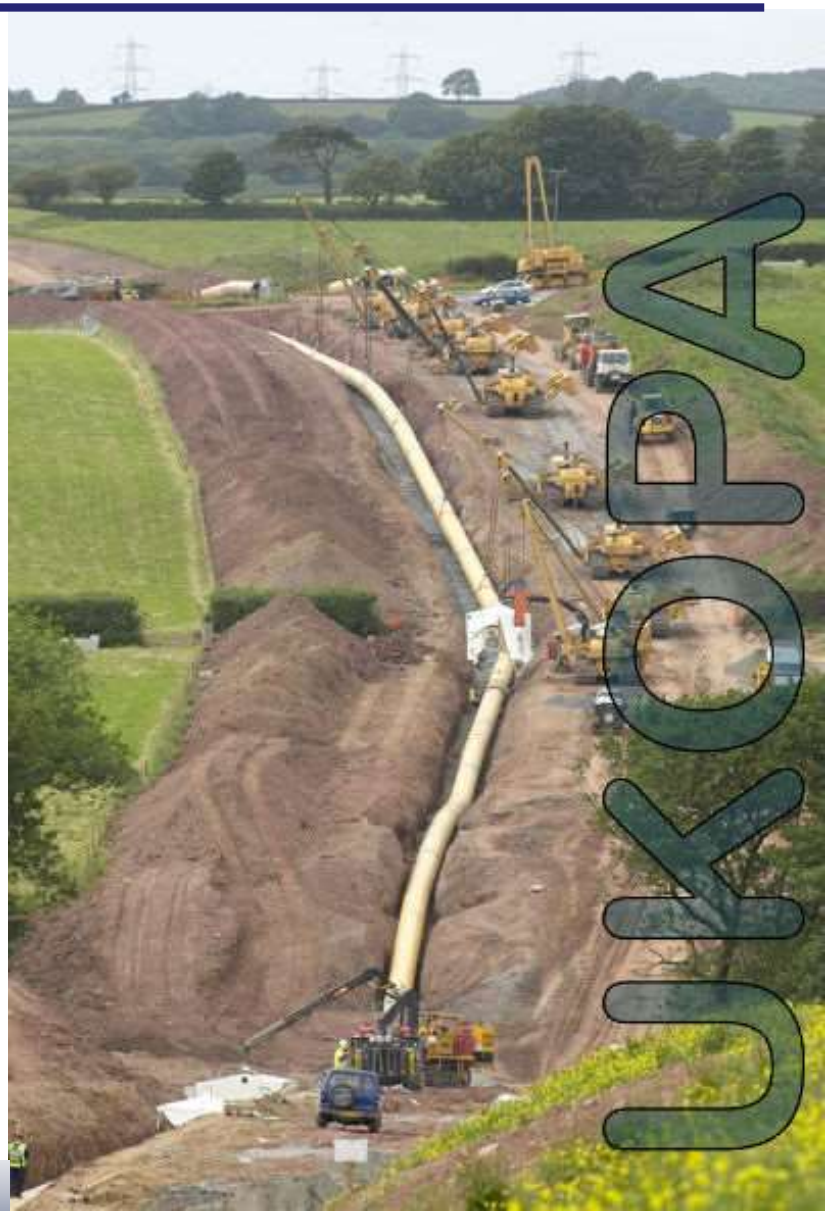

UKOPA Data Collection

- Currently 3 main areas
  - Infringement Data by IWG
  - PSAT Data by PSWG
  - Product Loss/Fault/Defect Data by FARWG

- Even if UKOPA did nothing with this data, could be used to demonstrate compliance with PSR96

PSR96 & Record keeping

- Regulation 23 – MAPD

> *(1) The operator shall, before the design of a major accident hazard pipeline is completed prepare, and thereafter revise or replace as often as may be appropriate, a document relating to the pipeline containing, subject to paragraph (2) sufficient particulars to demonstrate that -*
>
> *(a) all hazards relating to the pipeline with the potential to cause a major accident have been identified;*
> *(b) the risks arising from those hazards have been evaluated;*
> *(c) the safety management system is adequate; and*
> *(d) he has established adequate arrangements for audit and for the making of reports thereof.*

  - Guidance Para 118
    - "It will be necessary that suitable and sufficient records of a pipeline are kept, including the design, construction, operation, and maintenance, so as to be able to demonstrate that the pipeline is safe."

Infringement Data Collection

- Data on top 10 infringers passed to HSE
  - HSE visited companies at high level
- Informed production of good practice guides on
  - Fencing
  - Working safely near HP Pipelines
    - Landowners & Contractors
  - LA guidance on planning

PSAT Data Collection

- Biennial self-assessment for
  - 10 asset areas
  - Used for trend analysis

- Covered in more detail in PSWG Update (Wed)

Fault Data Collection

- Takes a lot of time and effort from members providing data and UKOPA to analyse it
  - Seen by some (many?) as a pita…
- Not just to produce Product Loss Report but vital for UKOPA members
- 2 main (connected) areas
  - Land Use Planning (LUP)
  - Pipeline QRA & QRA Code Supplements

Land Use Planning

- UKOPA Product Loss data influenced HSE change away from multiples of BPD for NG and use of CONCAWE data for other MAHPs
  - Reduced risk-based land used planning zones

Period	UKOPA	CONCAWE
	Failure Frequency (per 1000 km yrs)	
1971 – 2017	0.193	0.71 / 0.45
1998 – 2017	0.088	-
2013 – 2017	0.110	1.49 / 0.15

LUP & Pipeline QRA

- Fault data used to
  - Develop predictive model for external interference failure frequency
  - Develop risk reduction factors for risk mitigation measures
    - Depth of cover
    - Concrete slabbing
    - Aerial surveillance

    Accepted by HSE
  - Support predictive model for natural landsliding
- Failure data also used to
  - Produce recommendations on historic failure frequencies
- All incorporated in IGEM/TD/2 and PD 8010-3

Summary

- Without infringement database
  - No ability to influence HSE to lean on worst offenders
- Without PSAT
  - No ability to identify trends / investigate best practice

- Without recognised fault database
  - Land Use Planning zones would increase
    - More loss of development compensation
  - Pipeline QRA models not accepted by HSE
    - No ability to smooth over LUP issues
    - All proximity, population density & xing infringements would need relaying or slabbing

Summary

- Without recognised data collection
  - More damage / repairs
    - Increased OPEX costs
  - Increased risk to staff
    - Emergency repairs, hot-tap and stopples
  - Reduced ability to meet UKOPA strategic aims
  - Reduced ability to convince HSE you're on top of things

Questions?

Round table discussion

- Getting data from operators is challenging 😂

- How can Operators / UKOPA
  - Improve data collection?
  - Make it easier?e
  - Etc.