The Rope Access Company

When is a Risk Assessment not a Risk Assessment? Using the EI SBT Guidelines more effectively.



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Small Bore Tubing (SBT)



The "largest single contributor to the incidence of loss of process containment". – Energy Institute.

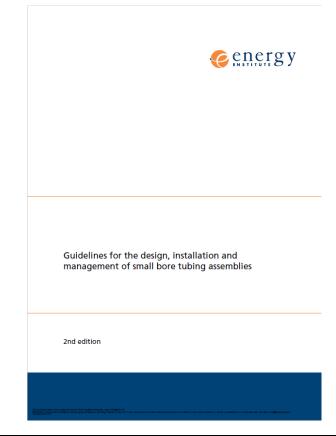
Supported by: Offshore Hydrocarbon releases 2016-2021.

Supported by: Offshore Statistics & Regulatory Activity Report 2021

"We follow the Energy Institute SBT Guidelines." – Almost everyone else.

Total - 131 pages

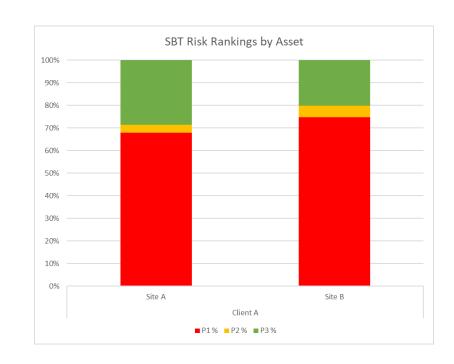
Section 6 – Inspection and Repair - 9 pages



Client A Spreadsheet



	Client A Client A	
	Site A	Site B
P1	1,238	1,731
P2	67	119
Р3	521	467
Total	1,826	2,317
P1 %	68%	75%
P2 %	4%	5%
P3 %	29%	20%



Inspection Frequencies

P1 - 12M

P2 - 24M

P3 – Ad-hoc

Example

Inspection frequency: P1 Annual	SBT asse	embly prioritisat	ion tool
P2 Bi-annual	Impact on production personnel, safety or equipment		
P3 <i>Ad-hoc</i>	Major	Significant	Minor
Hydrocarbon systems gas & liquid	P1	P1	P1
ESD systems, toxic & corrosive chemical systems, produced water, other hazardous substances	P1	P1	P2
Water service greater than 20 bar(g), high pressure fluid power service	P1	P2	Р3
Utilities, low pressure water service	P1	P2	Р3

Figure 8 Example of system prioritisation for inspection of SBT assemblies

Note 1: P1 being the highest priority and P3 the lowest



"We follow the Energy Institute SBT Guidelines."

This chart is only an example!

Vote:

In several places throughout this document, examples provided by members of the SG have been utilised. Where these have been cited, it is implicit that there are alternative ways and methods that other users may use to meet the same objectives. Therefore, these examples are provided for guidance only and should not be regarded as a recommendation or an industry standard.

It is not a Risk Assessment, and you don't need to follow it to comply with the Guidelines.

Risk Assessment Matrix?

Consequence Inspection frequency: SBT assembly prioritisation tool P1 Annual Impact on production personnel, safety or equipment P2 Bi-annual Major Significant Minor P3 Ad-hoc Hydrocarbon systems P1 P1 gas & liquid ESD systems, Consequence toxic & corrosive chemical P1 P2 P1 systems, produced water, other hazardous substances Water service greater than 20 **P1** P2 bar(g), high pressure fluid power service Utilities, **P3** P1 P2 low pressure water service

Figure 8 Example of system prioritisation for inspection of SBT assemblies

Note 1: P1 being the highest priority and P3 the lowest



3 x 4 Risk Matrix

'Risk' diagonal bottom right to top left

Consequence horizontal right to left Minor to Major

Consequence vertical upwards by fluid hazard

No Likelihood in this "Risk Assessment"

Weighting

Inspection frequency: P1 Annual	SBT assembly prioritisation tool		
P2 Bi-annual	Impact on produ	uction personnel, safe	ety or equipment
P3 Ad-hoc	Major	Significant	Minor
Hydrocarbon systems gas & liquid	P1	P1	5 1
ESD systems, toxic & corrosive chemical systems, produced water, other hazardous substances	P1	Ŷ	~ 2
Water service greater than 20 bar(g), high pressure fluid power service	1	P2	43
Utilities, low pressure water service	Ś	₽	P3

Figure 8 Example of system prioritisation for inspection of SBT assemblies

Note 1: P1 being the highest priority and P3 the lowest



Very common

Less Common

Very rare / Possibly non-existent?

"We follow the Energy Institute SBT Guidelines."

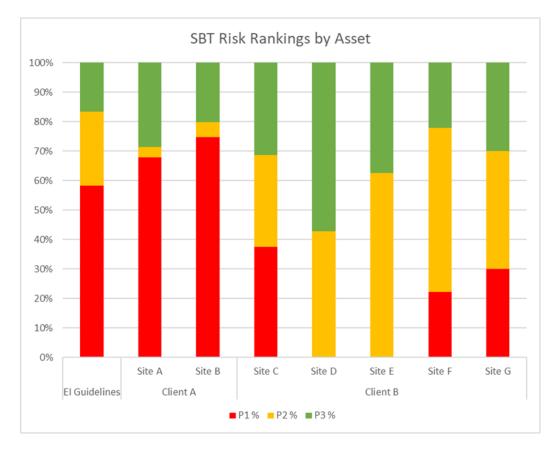


Service	Safety	Quality	Innovation
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Inspection frequency: P1 Annual	SBT assembly prioritisation tool		
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Hydrocarbon systems gas & liquid	P1	P1	P1
ESD systems, toxic & corrosive chemical systems, produced water, other hazardous substances	P1	P1	P2
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Utilities, low pressure water service	P1	P2	Р3

Figure 8 Example of system prioritisation for inspection of SBT assemblies

Note 1: P1 being the highest priority and P3 the lowest



Can we overlay a Likelihood?

Anomaly Type	%age
Under-tightening of SBT connection	31.8%
Corrosion/damage of support clamps or clamp fittings	14.4%
Inadequate support	8.7%
Improper assembly of connection	7.4%
Fretting (with structures/components)	5.7%
Mechanical Damage	4.5%
Pitting corrosion	3.8%
Damaged or Incorrect Clamp	3.1%
Missing valve handles	2.9%
Crevicing / scoring	2.6%
Galvanic Corrosion	1.8%
Leaks, weeps and seeps	1.8%
Mixture of components from different manufacturers	0.8%
Vibration (likely to lead to fatigue failure)	0.8%
Improper system tagging (relevant to P&ID)	0.3%
Bend anomalies	0.1%
Inadequate length to the first bend	0.1%
Interchange of materials	0.1%
Interchanging of metric or imperial connectors	0.0%
Poor quality helixes	0.0%
Stress Corrosion Cracking	0.0%
See comments	9.3%



Client A Anomaly distribution		
Location Percentage		
Fittings	68.2%	
Supports	17.5%	
Tubing	4.7%	
Other	9.6%	

HSE Recordable incidents		
Location Percentage		
Fittings	75.0%	
Supports	4.2%	
Tubing	8.3%	
Other	12.5%	

Offshore Hydrocarbon releases 2016-2021.
Offshore Statistics & Regulatory Activity Report 2021

Ask yourselves



What is your Likelihood of an SBT failure?

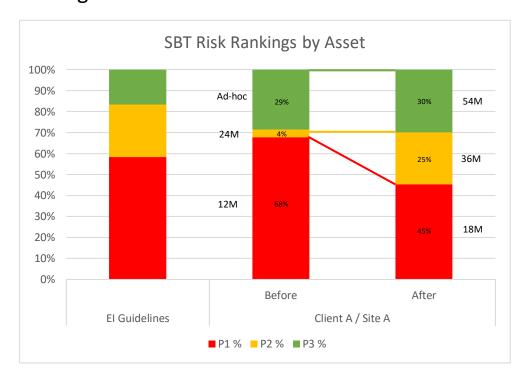
What is your subsequent Risk from that failure?

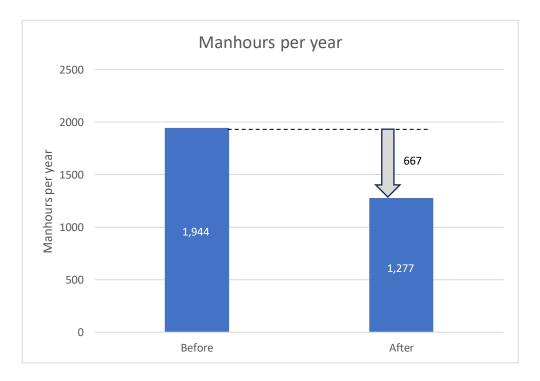
TRAC Energy SBT Risk Assessment



It still allows you to say "We follow the Energy Institute Guidelines."

...but having restructured their Risk prioritisation, it has reduced Client A's SBT inspection burden by ~33%, and so far has resulted in 3 years with Zero SBT failures on any of our SBT managed assets.





Contact us



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