



# **Hungarian approach for assessing the multi-aspect ageing phenomena**

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# Driving force

► MJV 2019. Malta → **Good practice report** - EU JRC MAHB [1] → Guidance for ageing assessment (HUN)

► Recent accidents

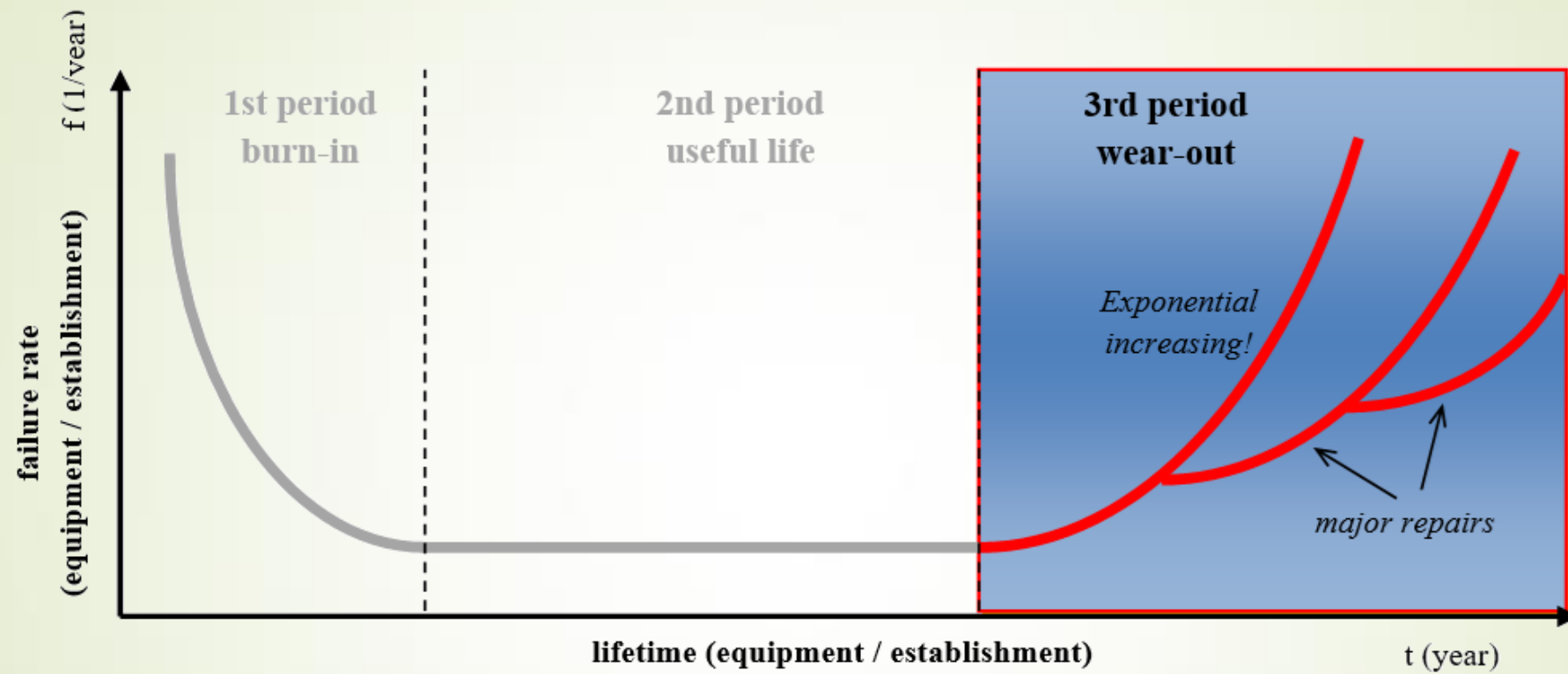


*November 2019.  
CNG explosion  
64 bar DN800  
1,7 million m<sup>3</sup> methane*



*October 2021.  
Digester explosion  
Biogas plant  
3 victims (subcontractors)*

# Physical degradation



- Ageing: **not a constant** source of danger
- Running time reduces the reliability of the equipment

- Dangerous establishment = a set of devices and equipment that failure rates are increasing near to the end of their life cycle (3rd period)

# Multi-aspect phenomena

- ▶ complex establishment = hundreds of equipment (tanks, pipelines), and thousands of devices (**physically**)



- ▶ These are, however, only a part of an **even more complex system**.

- ▶ Aging is a multi-aspect phenomenon that includes the obsolescence of all of the following:

## 1. Physical integrity

- Hazardous installations
- Process facilities and infrastructure
- Electrical devices, systems

## 3. People

- Retirement, reorganization
- Loss of knowledge
- Fluctuation
- Age of physical workers

## 2. Procedures

- Operating procedures
- Documents
- Drawings, P&IDs
- Digitalization



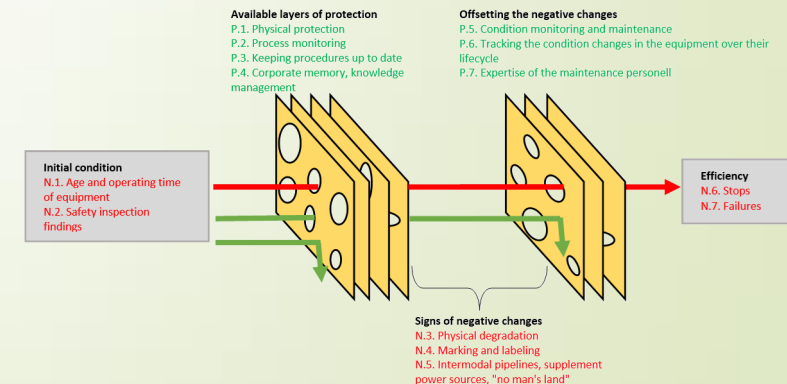
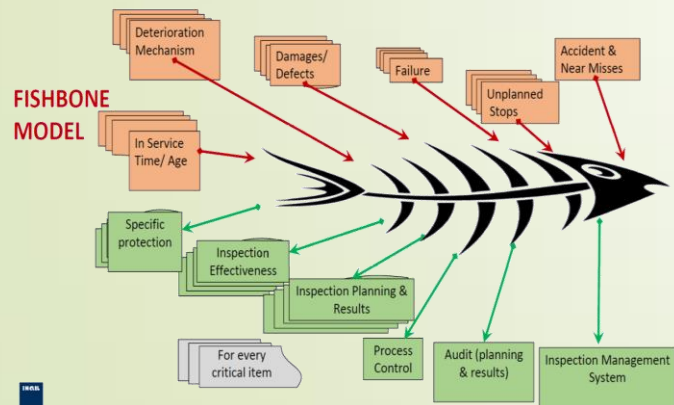
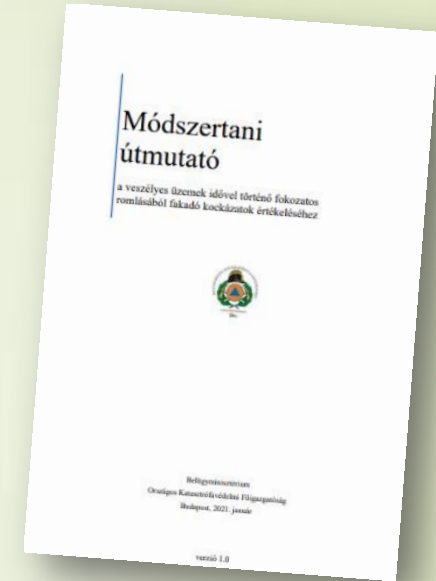
- ▶ The assessment model should identify all of these aspects/factors.



# Adaptation of existing methodologies

In Italy, the evaluation methodology has been developed as a result of extensive collaboration and scientific work. During its adaptation, it was modified according to the following principles:

- the **domestic conditions**, and the **available resources**;
- **all the three aspects** of aging (physical, documentary, human);
- **diversity**: developing a method that can be used for both huge complexity upper-tier establishments and small, low-volume sites;
- **a simple, rapid survey** that could follow with limited expertise;
- keep the **verifiability, reproducibility, and transparency**;



# Logical structure

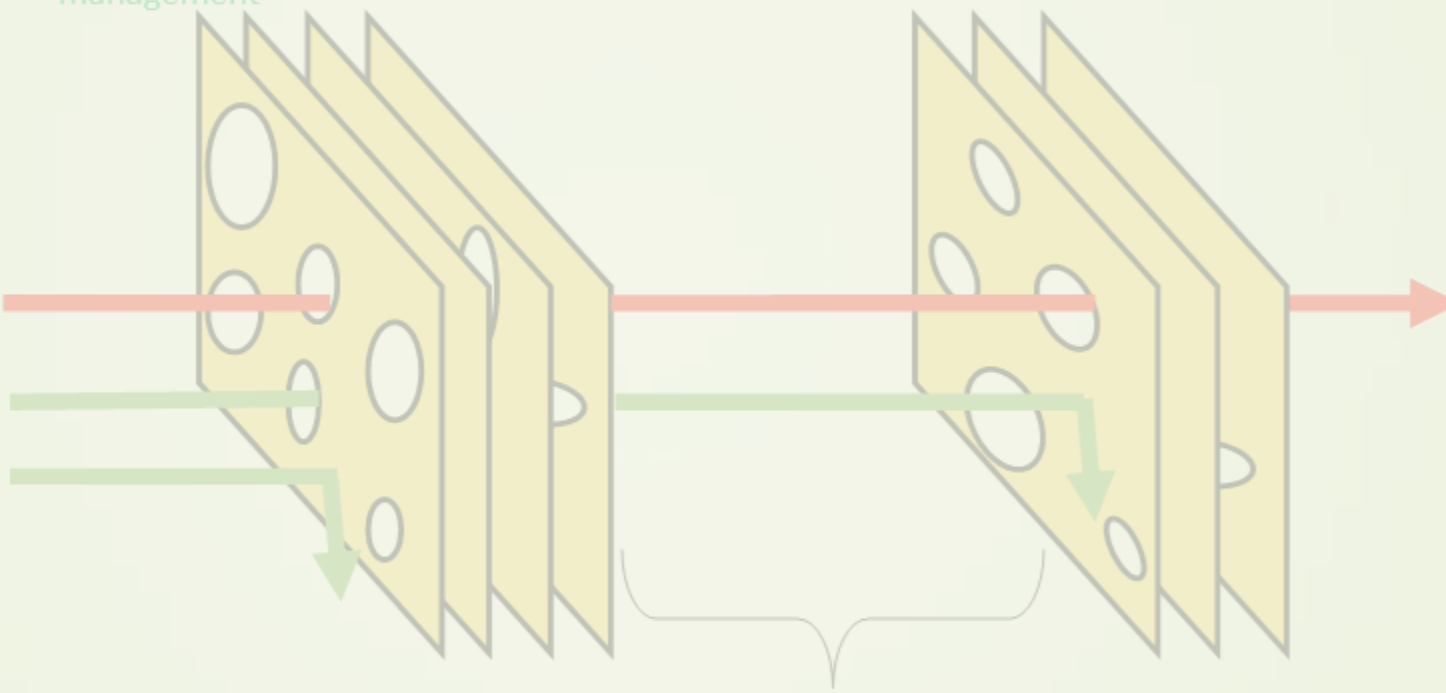
## Available layers of protection

- P.1. Physical protection
- P.2. Process monitoring
- P.3. Keeping procedures up to date
- P.4. Corporate memory, knowledge management

## Offsetting the negative changes

- P.5. Condition monitoring and maintenance
- P.6. Tracking the condition changes in the equipment over their lifecycle
- P.7. Expertise of the maintenance personell

**Initial condition**  
N.1. Age and operating time of equipment  
N.2. Safety inspection findings



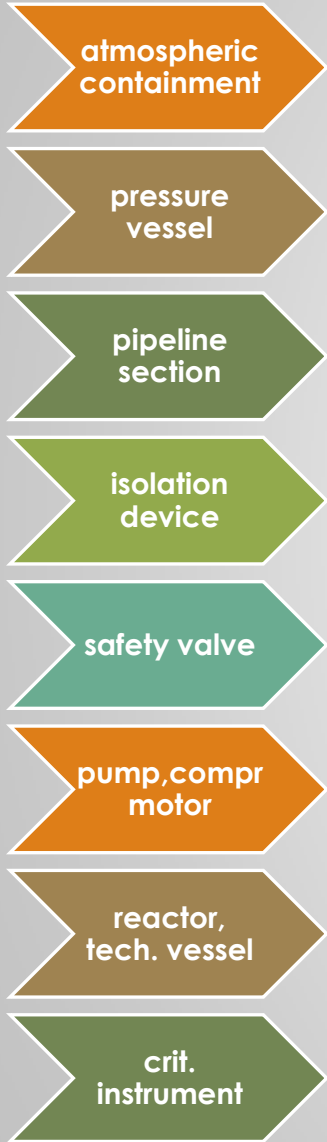
## Signs of negative changes

- N.3. Physical degradation
- N.4. Marking and labeling
- N.5. Intermodal pipelines, supplement power sources, "no man's land"

**Efficiency**  
N.6. Stops  
N.7. Failures

# N.1. Age and operating time of equipment

## CRITICAL EQUIPMENTS



x3

$$f_{n1} = \frac{\text{actual age, operating time}}{\text{designed lifetime}}$$

*remaining service life*

$$t = t_0 + R_L$$

$$t_0 = T_{RL} - T_0$$

t: age / operating time of equipment [year]

t<sub>0</sub>: actual age [year]

R<sub>L</sub>: remaining service life based on measurements [year]

T<sub>RL</sub>: examination date [year]

T<sub>0</sub>: installation date [year]

**f<sub>n1</sub> - aspect classification: Severity**

Category	Criteria
1	f <sub>n1</sub> < 0,5
2	0,5 ≤ f <sub>n1</sub> < 0,75
3	0,75 ≤ f <sub>n1</sub> < 1
4	1 ≤ f <sub>n1</sub> , and if any of the data is missing

# Logical structure

## Available layers of protection

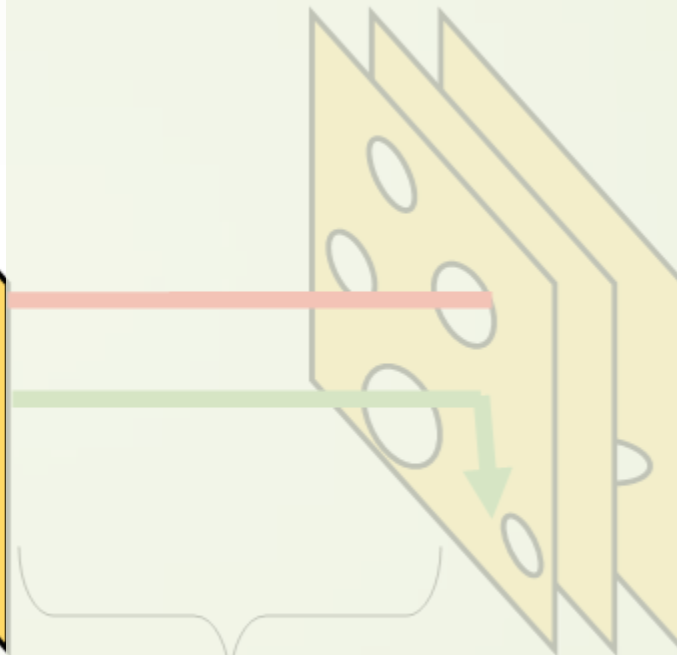
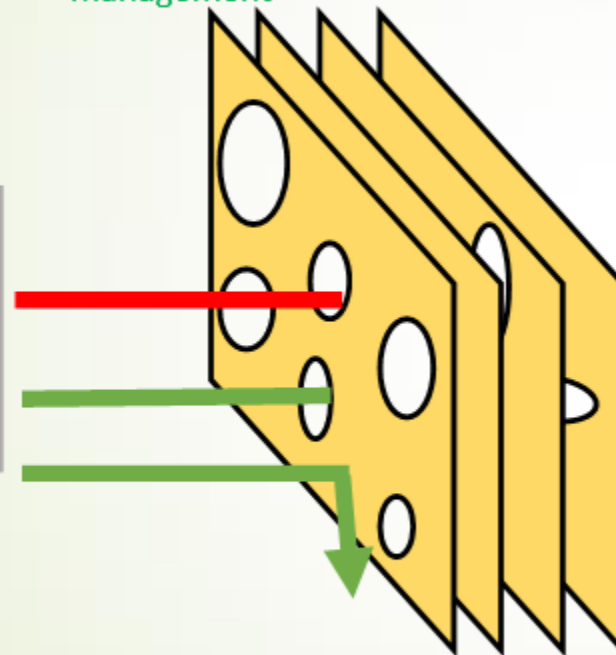
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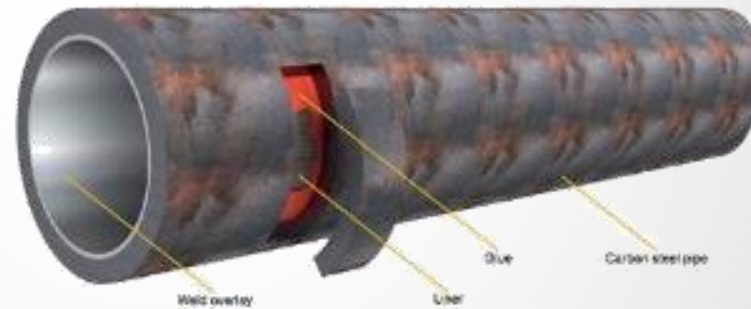




# P.1. Physical protection

## Solutions (hierarchy!):

- use of chemically stable materials as structural materials (eg stainless steel, fiberglass)
- hot dip galvanizing;
- anodizing;
- cladding (inner metal alloy coating);
- lining (inner fiberglass coating);
- fireproof coating;
- cathodic protection;
- exterior coating (painting).

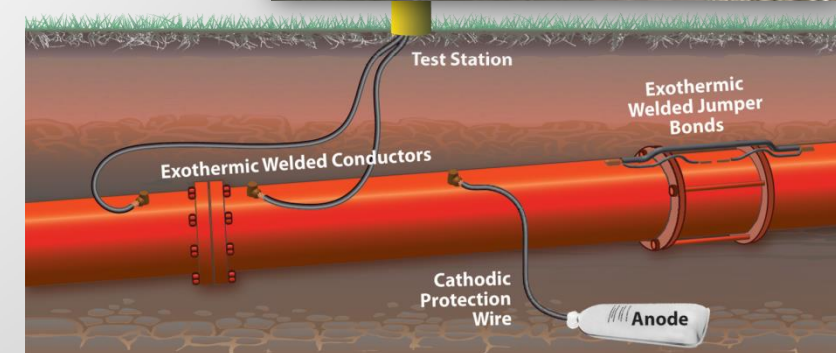


### fp<sub>1</sub> - aspect classification: *Protection ability*

Category	Criteria
a	excellent (perfect) condition
b	good condition
c	average condition, protection to be taken into account
d	there is no physical protection, or the condition is not suitable for protection



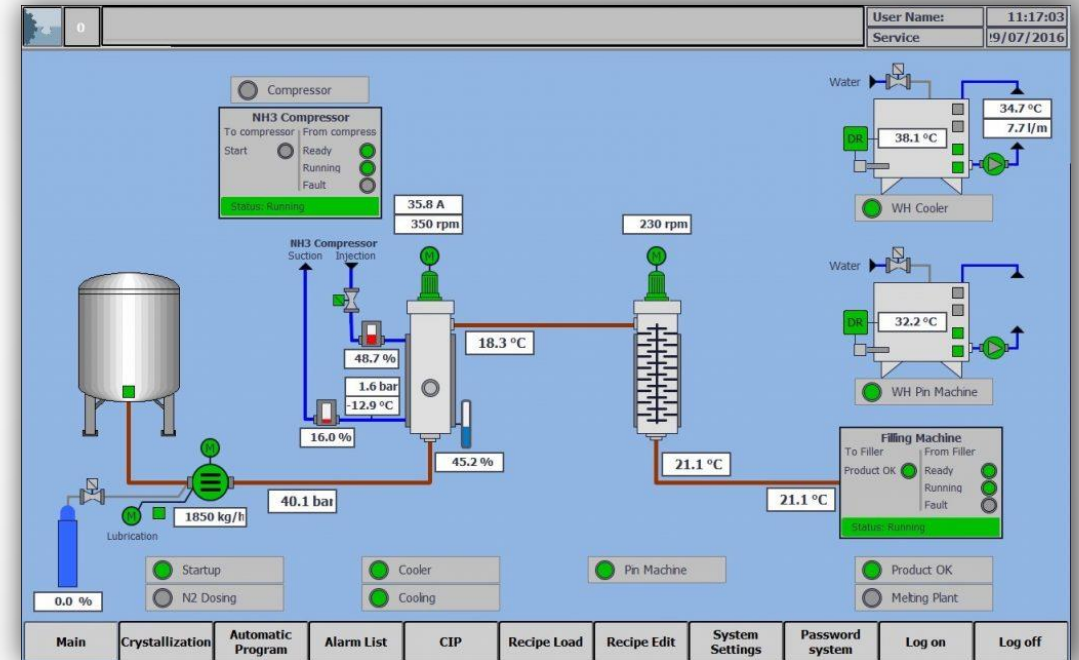
**Date of the last inspection/renovation!**



## P.2. Process monitoring

### Checklist:

- ✓ Instrumentation and process control system?
- ✓ Data archiving of the process control system?
- ✓ Alarm by the process control system?
- ✓ Manual emergency stop option through the process control system?
- ✓ Remoted and automated emergency shutdown by the process control system?



# Logical structure

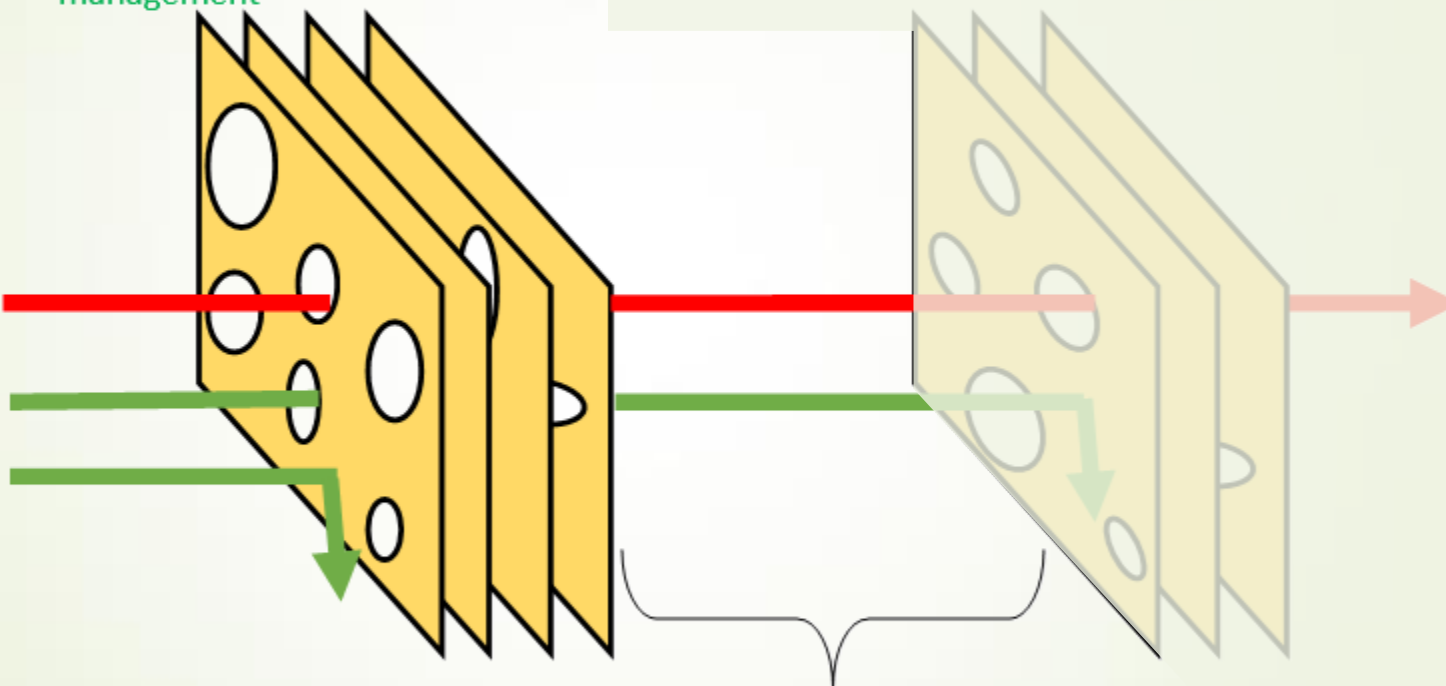
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# N.3. Physical degradation

## N.3.a Visual signs of degradation

Group of equipment	Severe deterioration	General deterioration	Good condition	Perfect, new condition
Atmospheric containment				
Pressure vessel				
Pipeline section				
Isolation device				

## N.3.b Critical infrastructure's aging



## N.3.c Electrical network's condition



### Checklists:

- ✓ Structural Assets
- ✓ Fire Water, Cooling Water and Sewers
- ✓ Electrical Distribution System

# Logical structure

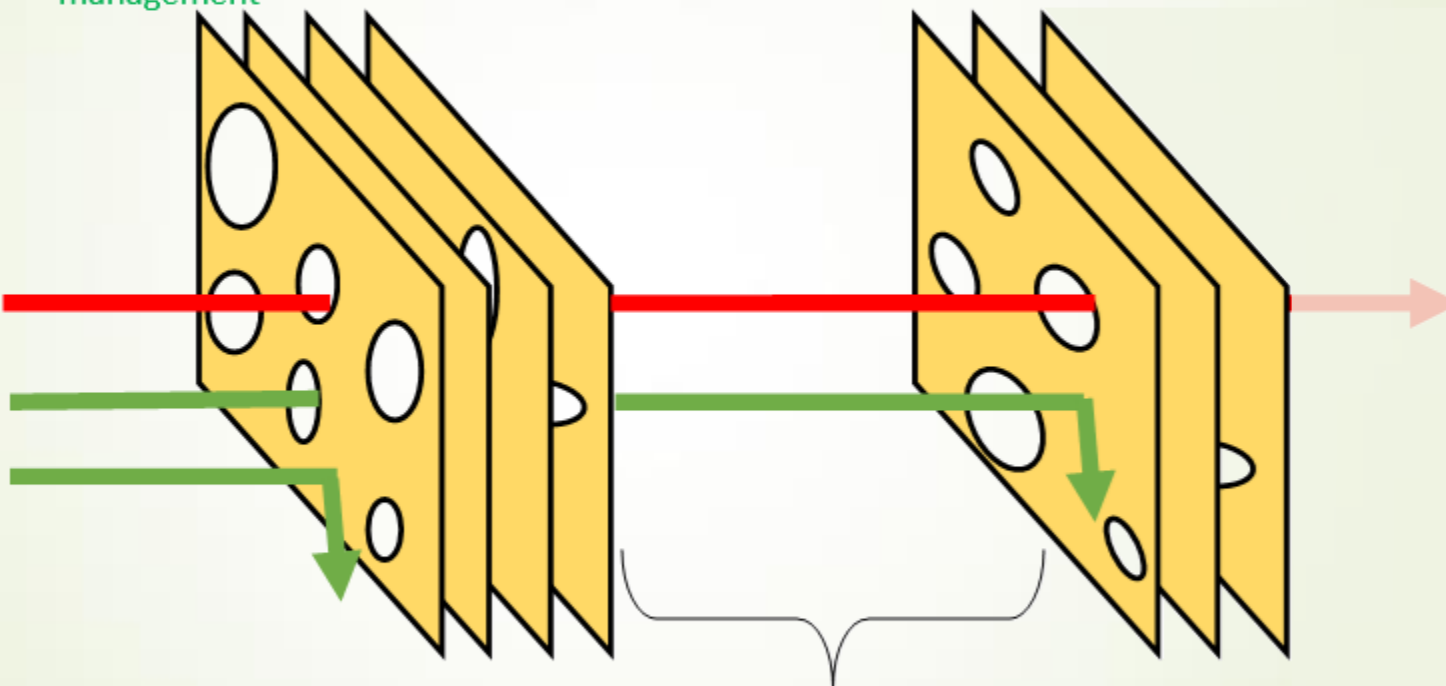
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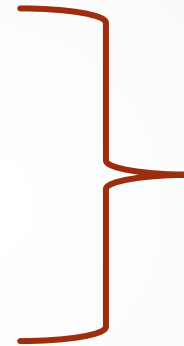
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# P.4. Corporate memory, knowledge management

## P.4.a Knowledge about the condition changes in the equipment over their lifecycle

Is the following information available about the designing conditions?

- For what type of substance the equipment was planned?
- For what temperature range the equipment was planned?
- For what pressure range the equipment was planned?



Any change of these conditions during the lifetime?

## P.4.b Compliance with current standards



**RAGAGEP** (= recognized and generally accepted good engineering practices)



# P.5. Condition monitoring and maintenance

P.5.a The system of condition monitoring

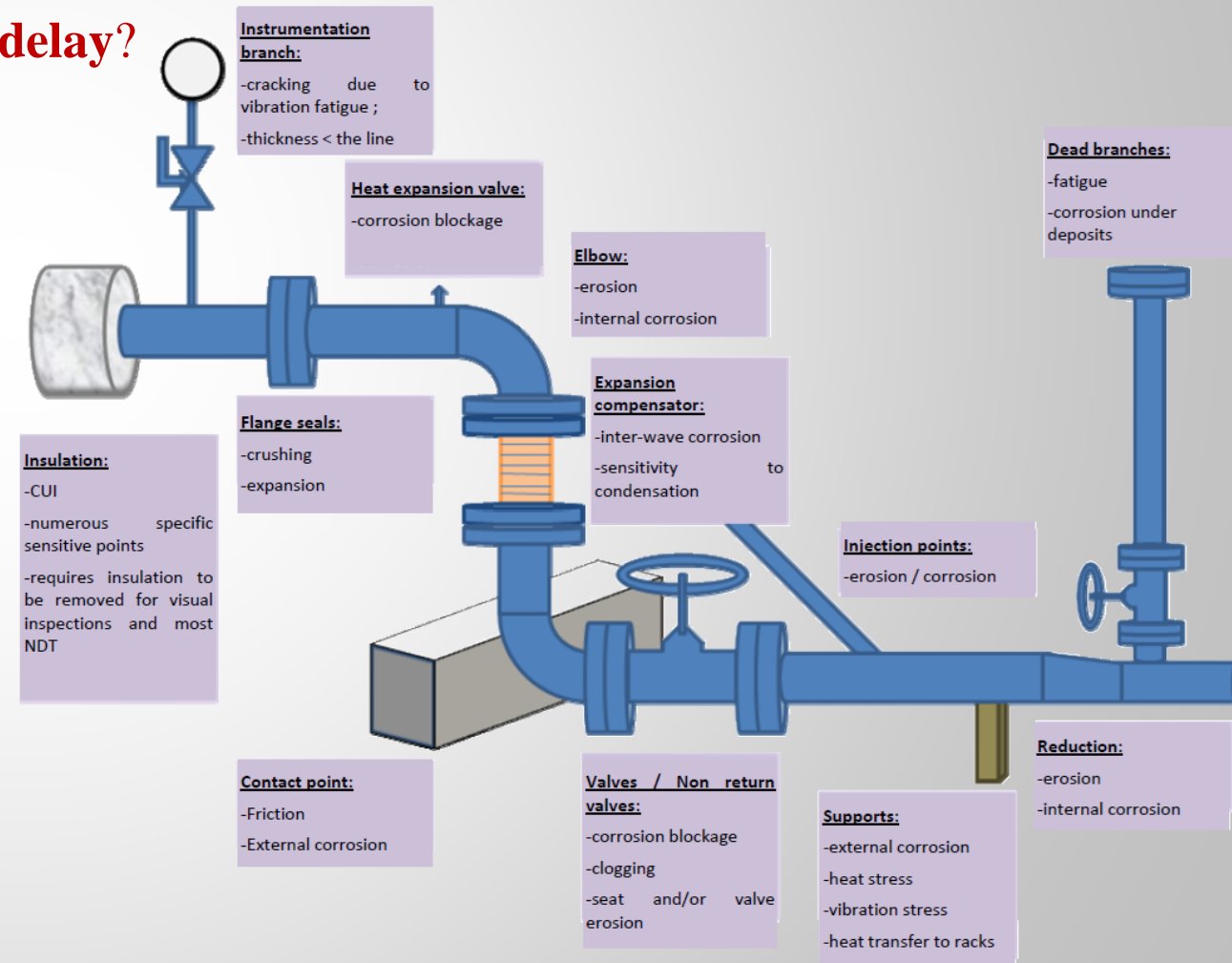
➔ Checklist:  
➔ **18 questions**

P.5.b Condition monitoring's efficiency

P.5.c Accomplishment of the maintenance plans ➔ **Any delay?**

## Main topics:

- critical equipment's list
- monitoring frequency (Hazard Study?)
- Risk-Based Inspection
- thickness measurement locations
- weakest point analyzes
- equipment located in hard-to-reach places
- trend analyzes



# Logical structure

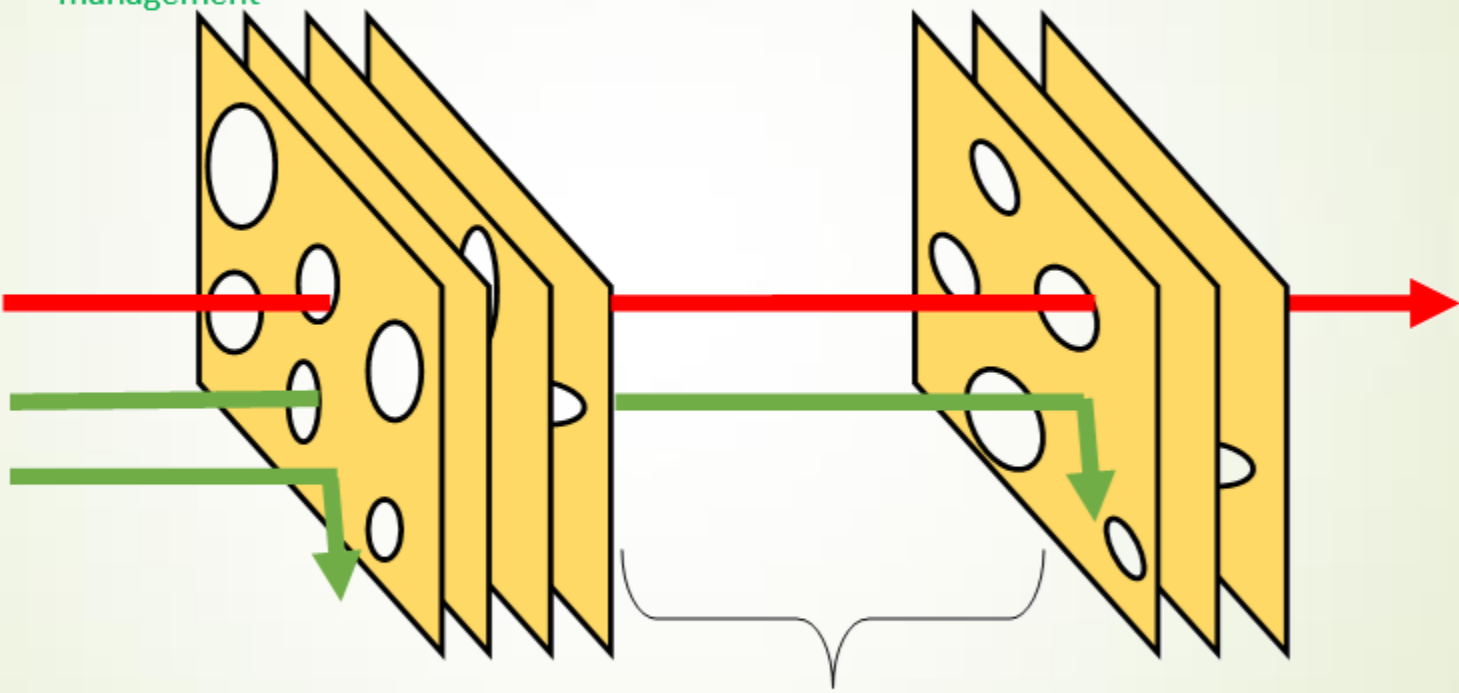
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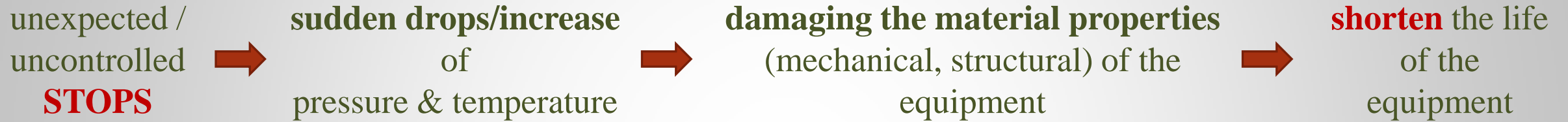
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## N.6. Stops



+ *The increase in the frequency of outages due to unexpected failures may call attention to the growing aging trend, as frequent unexpected outages are also signs of general deterioration.*

$$f_{n6} = \frac{\text{unexpected stops (during the last 3 years)}}{\text{planned stops (during the last 3 years)}}$$

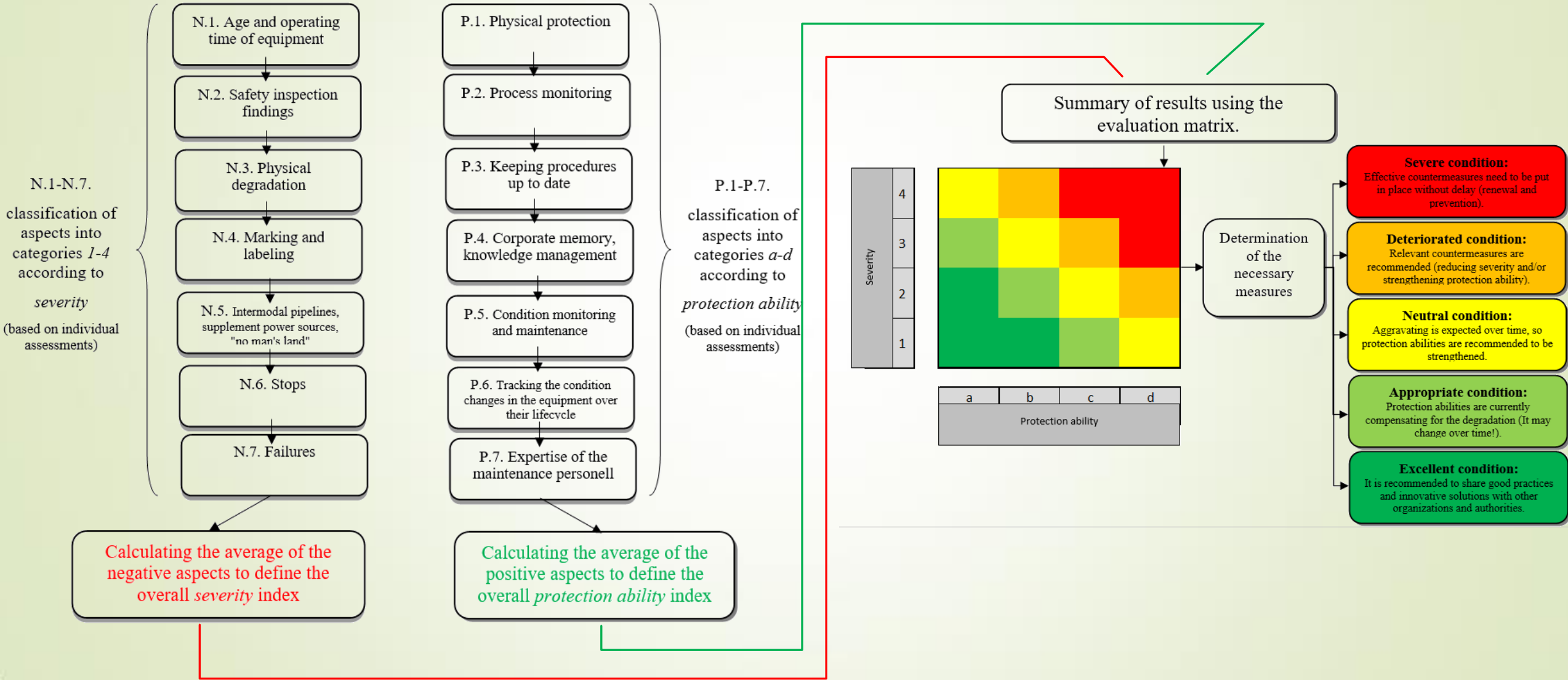
$f_{n6}$  - aspect classification: **Severity**

Category	Criteria
1	$f_{n6} < 0,1$
2	$0,1 \leq f_{n6} < 0,25$
3	$0,25 \leq f_{n6} < 0,6$
4	$0,6 \leq f_{n6}$

# Flowchart

## Assessment of negative aspects

## Assessment of positive aspects



# Literatures

- [1] **Risk Management and Enforcement on Ageing Hazardous Sites; Good practice report; EU JRC MAHB, 2021.**
- [2] API RP 580 3rd Edition, Risk Based Inspection, American Petroleum Institute, 2016. (USA)
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Thank you for your  
attention!

