



RISP – hva nå?

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Hva har vi oppnådd?

- En vesentlig modning av tankegods og filosofi vedrørende bruk av risikoanalyse i prosjekter
 - Viktighet av en utvidet HAZID (HAZAN): Forstå konseptet, hva er kjent og hva er nytt, samt forstå de ulike risikobidragene
 - Risikoforståelse viktigere enn kvantifisering («ca. riktig» bedre enn «nøyaktig galt»)
 - Hvordan beslutte designlaster tidlig i prosjektet, og holde fast på dette gjennom hele prosjektløpet *med mindre* det skjer vesentlige endringer
 - Fokus på endringsstyring, inkl. forståelse av effekt av endringer (management of change)
 - Designscenarier som grunnlag for risikostyring og -kommunikasjon
- Et sett med metoder/modeller for ulike ulykkeslaster
- En (grov) beskrivelse av betingelser for at metodene og modellene kan brukes:
 - Ref. «Validity envelope» (=gyldighetsområdet)
 - At resultatene er «akseptable» mht. kostnader (investeringer og drift), vekt m.m.

Hva gjenstår?

- Uttesting av modellene og metodene
 - Gir metodikken «fornuftige og anvendbare» resultater?
 - Er risikobildet som produseres gjenkjennbart sammenliknet med tilsvarende prosjekter?
- Noe videreutvikling mht. enkelte ulykkeslaster
 - For eksplosjon: verktøy som genererer forenklete last-beregninger (RispEx)
- Mer konkret beskrivelse av gyldighetsområdet
- Målet var å etablere som «ny idustripraksis» for prosjekter
 - Forutsetter anerkjennelse i fagmiljøet og hos myndigheter
 - Ønskes innarbeidet i revisjon av Norsok Z-013 (Risk and emergency preparedness assessment)



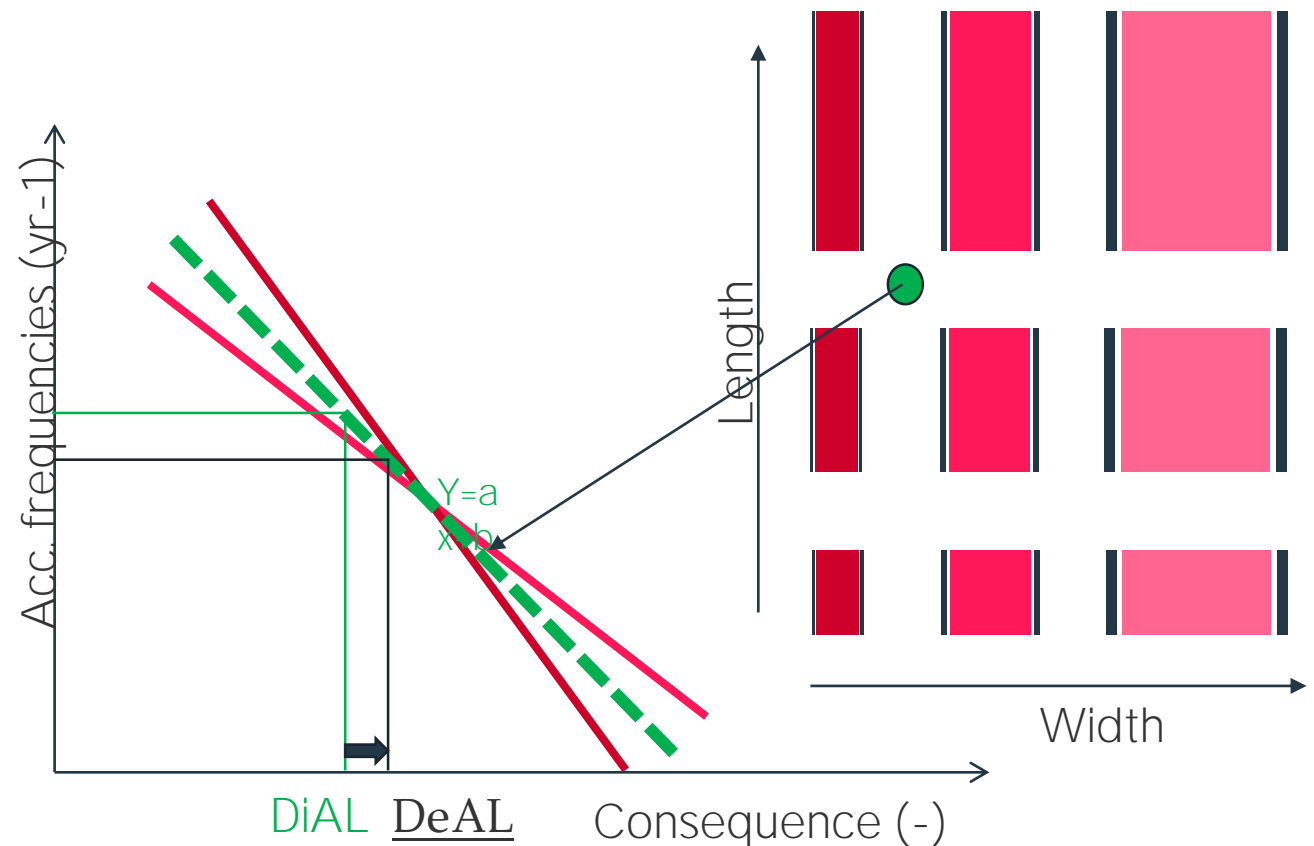
RispEx vision (goal)

- RispEx is a lookup-approach based on known explosion risk profiles
- Known explosion risk profiles is created by using existing Norsok Z-013 (risk assessment) approach
 - Norsok S-001 (Technical Safety) fulfillment
 - Based on recognized models and data sources
 - Transparent, reproducible and professionally accepted by the community
 - Validated
- RispEx accessible by web (<https://rispex.xxx.no>)
- Reviewed every 2nd year or by new knowledge



RispEx

- Explosion mechanism is mainly driven by three parameters:
 - 1) Confinement (ventilation and explosion relief)
 - 2) Size (Length/Flame acceleration path)
 - 3) Aspect ratio (module height)
- Output:
 - Design accidental load (DeAL)
 - Design accidental event / scenario (DeAE)



RispEx development

- A separate RISP call-off
- Vendors: DNV GL and Aker Solutions



RispEx -
Input and
inter-
mediate
results

RispEx

Concept, Type of area and Module main dimensions

Length meters

Width meters

Height meters

Type of concept

Type of area

Confinement level

(Porosity between 0 and 1; 1 is open, 0 is closed)

Confinement input

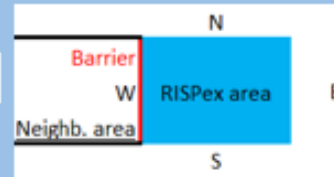
Deck above

Deck below

West wall

North wall

N



East wall

South wall

Dimensioning frequency

(DeAL will be based on this frequency)

Dimensioning
frequency

Input

Output

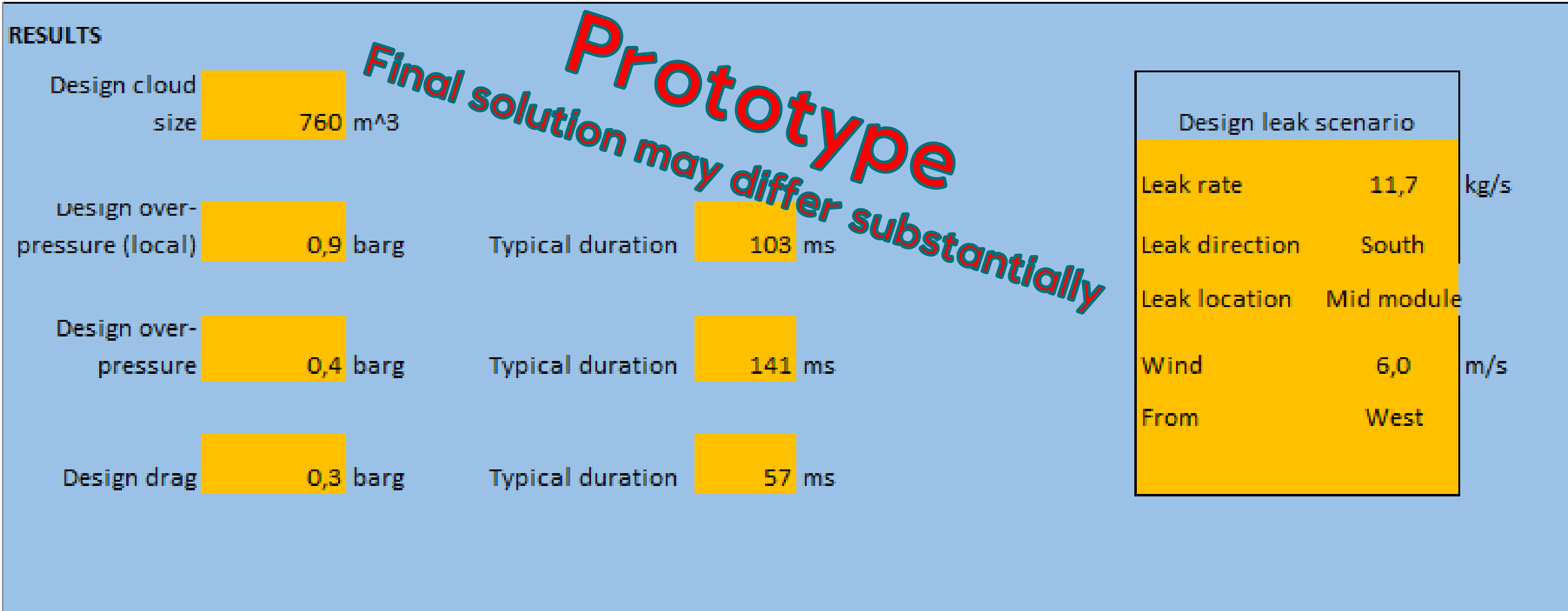
Volume m³

Leak frequency Leaks pr
>0.1 kg/s yr

Prototype
Final solution may differ substantially

Total
confinement

RispEx – Results (figures only for illustration)



RispEx Concept, Type of area and Module main dimensions

Input
Output

Length meters
 Width meters
 Height meters

Volume m³

Leak frequency Leaks pr
 >0.1 kg/s yr

Type of concept

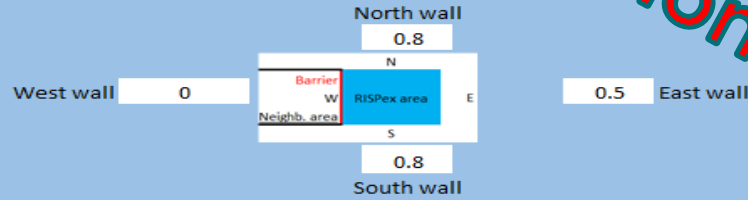
Type of area

Confinement level
 (Porosity between 0 and 1; 1 is open, 0 is closed)

Confinement input

Deck above

Deck below



Total confinement

Dimensioning frequency
 (DeAL will be based on this frequency)

Dimensioning frequency

RESULTS

Design cloud size m³

Leak scenario dimensioning for

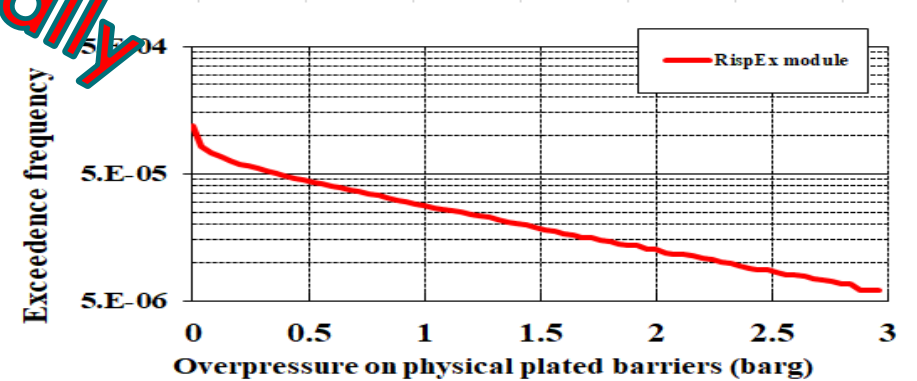
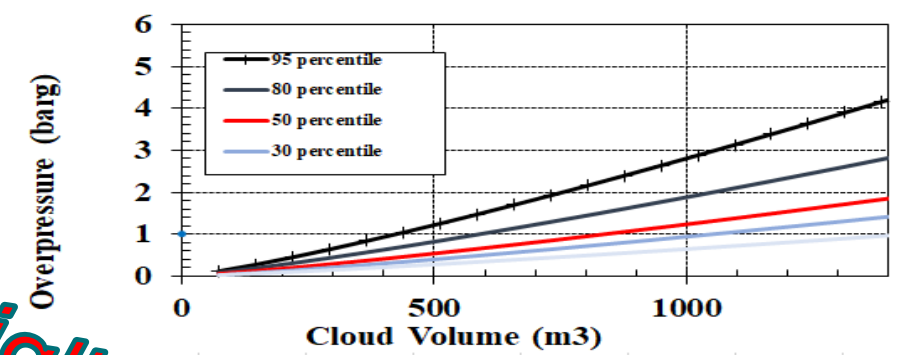
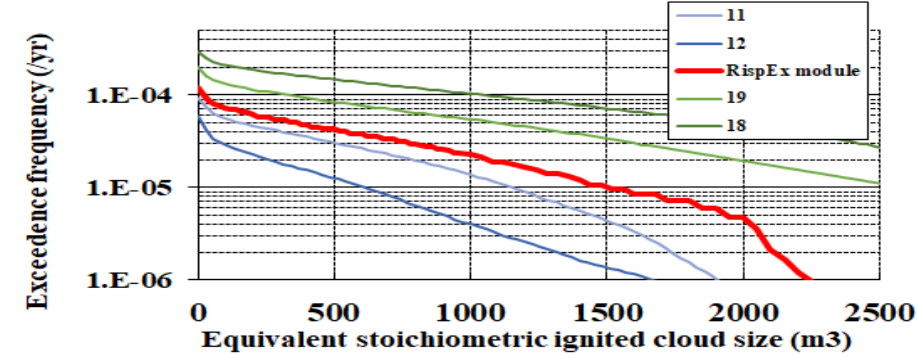
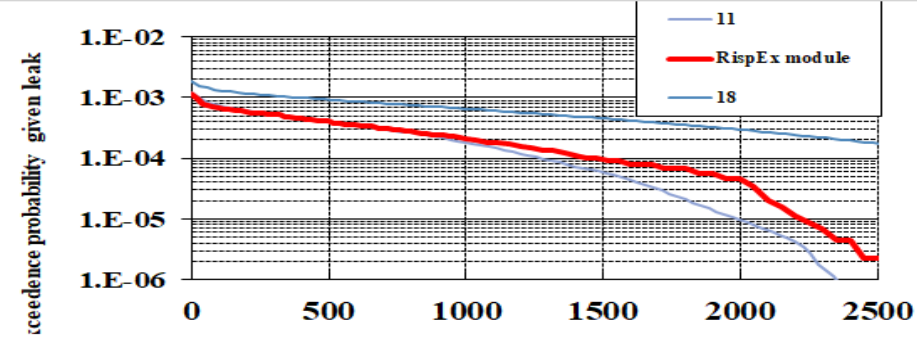
Leak rate kg/s
 Leak direction
 Leak location
 Wind m/s
 From

Design over-pressure (local) barg Typical duration ms

Design over-pressure barg Typical duration ms

Design drag barg Typical duration ms

Final solution may differ substantially





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