

NEKA OD DOSTIGNUĆA U IMPLEMENTACIJI RBIM U SKLADU SA RIMAP PRISTUPOM SOME ACHIEVEMENTS IN RBIM IMPLEMENTATION ACCORDING TO RIMAP APPROACH

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Ključne reči

- rizik
- inspekcija
- održavanje
- cena/korist

Izvod

U ovom radu je predstavljen deo rezultata RBIM implementacije zasnovane na RIMAP, na primeru 21000 komponente u rafineriji Pančevo. Dokazano je da se radi o moćnom alatu za planiranje održavanja, poboljšanje bezbednosti u industriji i smanjenje troškova inspekcije i održavanja do 25%. Usvojene su izmene u srpskim standartima za posude pod pritiskom.

UVOD

RIMAP je skraćenica za Procedure inspekcije i održavanja zasnovane na riziku (*Risk based Inspection and Maintenance Procedures*) za evropsku industriju. Kako bi se odgovorilo na zahteve velikog broja industrijskih grana (petrohemidska, hemijska, čelična i energetska), objedinjen pristup planiranju održavanju i inspekciji zasnovan na riziku je razvijen u okviru projekta podržanog od strane EU, pod imenom RIMAP (G1RD-CT-2001-03008). Ovaj projekat je predstavljao zajednički napor evropskih zemalja da se razvije sistematska procedura za upravljanje rizikom putem identifikacije i određivanja prioriteta aktivnosti vezanih za inspekciju i održavanje. Rezultati RIMAP su sintetizovani u okviru dokumenta CEN CWA 15470:2008.

Problem koji je uočen se sastojao u tome da je današnja praksa planiranja inspekcije i održavanja, zasnovana na tradicionalnim pravilima, veoma skupa. Glavni cilj projekta je bio da se razvije optimizovan proces u okviru koga su integrisane procene rizika za bezbednost i ekonomiju. Pretходno je bazirano na prepostavci da se nova tehnologija za donošenje odluka zasnovanih na riziku pojavljuje u velikom broju sektora, i da se pokazala kao veoma efikasan alat.

Ciljevi projekta su bili da se: a) razvije objedinjeni pristup planiranju inspekcije i održavanja zasnovan na riziku, b) definisu zahtevi vezani za sadržaj analize, kvalifikacije osoblja i opremu, c) poboljša isplativost resursa za inspekciju i održavanje, d) uzmu u razmatranje bezbednost, zdravlje, životna sredina i poslovni rizik - trenutna praksa se fokusira isključivo na bezbednosti, i e) iskustveni podaci sistematski koriste.

Keywords

- risk
- inspection
- maintenance
- cost/benefit

Abstract

Some results of RIMAP based RBIM implementation on the example of 21 000 components in refinery Pančevo are presented in this paper. It is proved to be a powerful tool for maintenance planning, for increasing industrial safety and decreasing inspection and maintenance costs by 25%. Changes in Serbian regulations for pressure vessels were adopted.

INTRODUCTION

RIMAP stands for *Risk based Inspection and Maintenance Procedures* for European industry. To address a wide range of industries (petrochemical, chemical, steel works and power industries), a unified approach to risk based maintenance and inspection planning is developed in an EU-supported research project known as RIMAP project (G1RD-CT-2001-03008). It was a joint European research project for a systematic procedure to manage risk by identifying and prioritizing inspection and maintenance activities. RIMAP results are nowadays synthetized in the CEN CWA 15740:2008 document.

The recognised problem was such that current practice to inspection and maintenance planning is for most industries based on traditional and prescriptive rules and mostly very expensive. The main project goal was to develop optimised process where risk measures for safety and economy are integrated. Previously it was based on the assumption that the new technology for taking Risk Based decisions emerges within a broad range of sectors, and has proven to be a very efficient tool.

Project goals where to: a) develop a unified approach to risk based inspection and maintenance planning, b) set the requirements to the contents of an analysis, personnel qualifications and tools, c) improve cost effectiveness of inspection and maintenance resources, d) consider both safety, health, environment and business risk - current practice tends to focus on safety, and e) systematically use the experience data.

CEN CWA 15740:2008 sadrži vezu EU sa američkim dokumentima kao što su API 580 ili novi ASME. Ovaj dokument formuliše procedure za pristup zasnovan na riziku, i na taj način podržava optimizaciju operacija i održavanja (O&M), kao i upravljanja sredstvima. Takođe obezbeđuje jasno definisane i prihvaćene nivoe rizika vezanih za: bezbednost, zdravje, životnu sredinu i posao/proizvodnju/funkcionisanje efikasnim metodama korišćenja resursa za inspekciju i održavanje. Ova metodologija je posvećena sledećim aspektima: a) inspekciji i održavanju, b) svim tipovima opreme, npr. posudama pod pritiskom, rotirajućoj i električnoj opremi, instrumentima i bezbednosnoj opremi, c) tehničkim i upravljačkim aspektima planiranja održavanja i inspekcije, d) upravljanju sredstvima vezanim za inspekciju, održavanje i procenu veka elektrana, sistema i komponenata, i e) proizvodnji i radu.

Razvoj u poslednjih par godina je potvrdio *viziju* tadašnjeg RIMAP, a sadašnjeg CEN CWA 15740:2008 pristupa u smislu: a) uključivanja *Održavanja fokusiranog na pouzdanost (Reliability Centered Maintenance - RCM)* i delimično, Bezbednog Zdravog i Sigurnog okruženja (*Health Safety Security Environment - HSE/HSSE*), b) zajedničkom pristupu različitim granama industrije, i c) integraciji sa pristupima *Pogodnosti za rad (Fit for service - FFS)*. Euro Norm (EN) dokumenti će biti razvijeni na osnovu CEN CWA 15740:2008. Ova aktivnost će biti sprovedena od strane glavnih partnera CEN CWA 15740:2008 (Bayer, EnBW, TÜV, BZF, Steinbeis Advanced Risk Technologies, i drugih) i pojedinih novih članova.

OPŠTA RIMAP PROCEDURA

Glavni princip razvoja RIMAP procedure (metodologije) se sastojao iz planiranja primarnih rezultata RBIM procena i pristupa upravljanju na način koji obezbeđuje da se rizici na nivou sistema i/ili opreme upravlja tako što se ističu rizici iz HSE perspektive, kao i sa stanovišta ekonomije, /1/. Za svaki korak procedure postoji jasno definisani opšti tok rada i potrebne veštine za sprovođenje projekta na odgovarajući način. RBIM procedura je smeštena u okvir koji se oslanja na zdrav razum (npr. dobra inženjerska praksa ili standardi za industrijske reference) pri susretu sa opasnim materijalima i situacijama u industriji. Takođe, potrebno je definisati minimalne zahteve za izvođenje i dokumentovanje RBIM procena kako bi se obezbedilo slaganje sa legalnim ili normativnim propisima i uputstvima.

Procedura obuhvata sledeće korake:

- Početnu analizu i planiranje (merodavni zakoni, ciljevi kompanije, zahtevi u ugovoru, dobra praksa, itd.)
- Prikupljanje i verifikacija podataka (definisana ograničenja opreme, kriterijum otkaza, itd.)
- Analiza rizika na više nivoa, koja uključuje i RCM (uglavnom za rotirajuću opremu) i RBI (uglavnom za statičnu opremu)
- Donošenje odluka i planiranje aktivnosti (zamena, inspekcija i održavanje zasnovano na trenutnim uslovima, inspekcija i održavanje zasnovani na vremenu, Ispitivanje regularnih performansi, modifikacija procedura i/ili poboljšanje discipline (ljudski faktor) vezane za procese, rad i/ili održavanje, korektivno održavanje, tj. rad do otkaza, itd.)

CEN CWA 15740:2008 provides the EU – correspondence to the US documents as API 580 or new ASME documents. The document formulates the procedure for risk-based approach, thereby supporting optimization of operations and maintenance (O&M) as well as asset management, ensuring that clearly defined and accepted levels of risk related to: safety, health, environment and business/production/operation using resource-efficient methods of inspection and maintenance. The methodology addresses the following aspects: a) inspection and maintenance, b) all types of equipment, e.g. pressure vessels, rotating, electrical, instruments and safety devices, c) technical and control aspects of maintenance and inspection planning, d) asset management related to inspection, maintenance and life assessment for plants, systems and components, and e) manufacture and operation.

Developments in the last few years have confirmed the vision of then RIMAP now CEN CWA 15740:2008 approach in terms: a) inclusion of Reliability Centered Maintenance (RCM) and, partly, Health Safety Security Environment (HSE/HSSE), b) common approach over different industry branches, and c) integration with Fit for Service (FFS) approaches. Euro Norm (EN) documents will be developed on the basis of CEN CWA 15740:2008. The action will be pursued by main CEN CWA 15740:2008 partners (Bayer, EnBW, TÜV, BZF, Steinbeis Advanced Risk Technologies ...) and some new members.

GENERAL RIMAP PROCEDURE

The main principle in developing RIMAP procedure (methodology) was to plan the primary work products of RBIM assessments and management approach in such a way that risks at the system and/or equipment level are managed by highlighting risks from both HSE perspective and/or from the economic standpoint, /1/. For every step of the procedure there is a clear address for a generic work flow and competencies needed to handle projects in an appropriate manner. RBIM procedure is placed within a framework which meets common sense (such as good engineering practices or industrial reference standards) in handling hazardous materials and situations in industry. Also there is a need to define the minimum requirements for performing and documenting RBIM assessments in order to comply with legal or normative regulations and guidelines.

The procedure includes the following main steps:

- Initial analysis and planning (relevant legislation, company objectives, contractual requirements, good practices)
- Data collection and validation (defined equipment limitations, failure criteria, etc.)
- Multilevel risk analysis, both RCM (basically for rotating equipment) and RBI (basically for stationary equipment)
- Decision making and action planning (replacement, condition-based inspection or maintenance, time-based inspection or maintenance, regular performance testing, modification of procedures and/or improvement of discipline (human factor) for processes, operations and/or maintenance, Corrective maintenance, i.e. operation to failure, etc.)

- Izvršavanje i prijavljivanje (dan-za-danom implementacija plana preventivnog održavanja, izvršavanje plana održavanja, izvršavanje korektivnog održavanja, upravljanje izuzetnim radnim nalozima, modifikacije, raspodela resursa, itd.)
- Ocena performansi/evergreen faza (priprema aktivnosti za poboljšanje, izvršavanje korektivnih mera, upravljanje promenama, istraga o incidentima, obuka, itd.)

Za svaki od gore navedenih koraka se moraju definisati sledeći elementi: a) opšti opis i obim, b) zahtevi, c) ulaz, d) procedura, e) izlaz i f) upozorenja i ograničenja primene /1/.

Glavna svrha procedure je optimizacija vremena i upotrebe resursa za analize i koncentrisanje na prioritete zasnovano na određivanju rizika (rizik = verovatnoća × posledica). Za određivanje prioriteta i nivoa (složenosti) analize koristi se matrica rizika, koja se pokazala kao uspešno sredstvo. Ovo je prikazano na sl. 1. Komponente niske verovatnoće otkaza i zanemarljivih posledica (mali rizik) su predodređene za korektivno održavanje i minimalno nadgledanje, dok za visoko rizične komponente važi suprotno.

Po pravilu, broj komponenata niskog rizika je veći od broja komponenata visokog rizika, što nudi mogućnost smanjenja vremena i napora potrebnog za različite vrste ispitivanja, sakupljanja podataka, analiza, itd. Posto još dve grupe komponenata koje ne zahtevaju potpunu angažovanost resursa za potrebe analize.

Primeri iz rafinerije Pančevo

Steinbeis Advanced Risk Technologies su, zajedno sa timom Naftne Industrije Srbije, izvršili pregled i analizu više od 21.000 komponenata (cela rafinerija) u periodu 2006–2014 uz prekide. RIMAP procedura je primenjena u kombinaciji sa API 581 standardom koji sadrži osnovnu metodologiju i *know-how* alate. Steinbeis je dizajnirao mrežni softverski alat koji je usvojen i upotребljen za specifične potrebe rafinerije.

Prvi rezultat se ogledao u kreiranju baze podataka o opremi i komponentama rafinerije. Primer (2) je pokazan na levoj strani sl. 2. Prethodno je omogućena implementacija Kompjuterizovanog sistema upravljanja održavanjem, kao i kompletna automatizacija planiranja i izvršenja kontrole procesa. Sve komponente su prioritizovane korišćenjem matrice rizika (desna strana sl. 2). Ovo predstavlja osnovu za definisanje strategija održavanja i inspekcije, planiranja i izvođenja proračuna i simulacija.

Inspection/ Maintenance	Probability	Risk categories and screening					Detailed analysis
		Medium risk	High risk	Low risk	Medium risk	High consequence	
5 High probability of failure	Maintenance can be used to reduce risk, but is unlikely to be cost-effective; the cheapest solution is often to carry out corrective maintenance upon failure	Detailed analysis of both consequence and probability of failure					
4							
3							
2							
1 Low probability of failure							
Consequence							
	A	B	C	D	E		
	Negligible/low consequence						
							Maintenance

Slika 1. Matrica rizika je alat za određivanje prioriteta i nivoa (složenosti) analize.
Figure 1. Risk matrix as a tool for determining priorities and the level (complexity) of analysis.

- Execution and reporting (day-to-day implementation of the preventive maintenance plan, execute preventive maintenance plan, carry out corrective maintenance, manage outstanding work orders, modifications, resource allocation, etc.)

- Performance review/evergreen phase (to prepare improvement tasks, perform corrective measures, management of change, investigation of incidents, training, etc.).

For each of the above steps the following elements are defined: a) general description and scope, b) requirements, c) input, d) procedure, e) output, f) warnings and applicability limits, /1/.

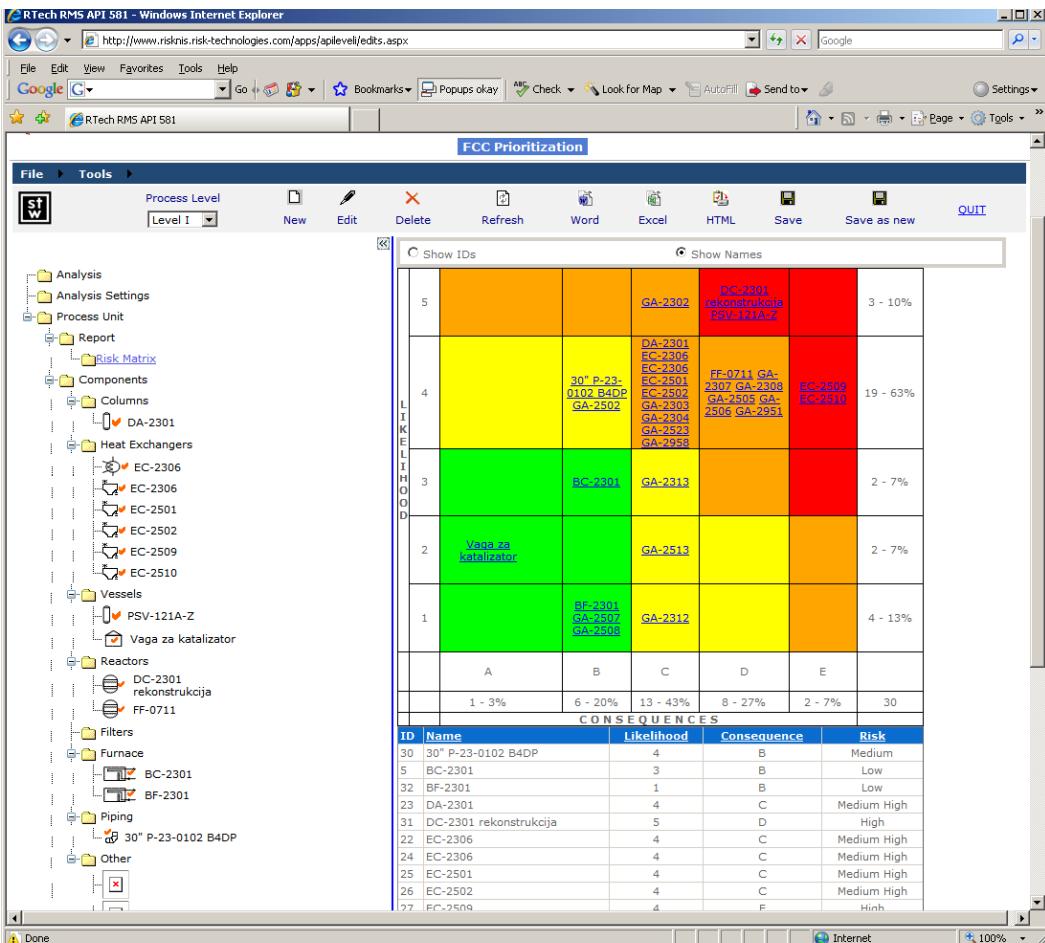
Main purpose of the procedure is to optimize time and resource usage for analyses and to concentrate on the priorities based on risk determination (risk = probability × consequences). For determination of priorities and a level (complexity) of analyses, a risk matrix is used as a successful tool, as illustrated in Fig. 1. Components with low probability of failure and negligible consequence (low risk) are predestined for corrective maintenance and minimum of surveillance while the opposite is for high risk components.

It is a rule that low risk components outnumber high risk components and this offers possibility to decrease time and effort for different examinations, data gathering, analyses, etc. There are two other groups of components which do not require full resource engagement for the analyses.

Examples from refinery Pančevo

Steinbeis Advanced Risk Technologies together with the Petroleum Industry of Serbia performed examination and analysis of over 21 000 components (whole refinery) during the period 2006–2014 with interruptions. RIMAP procedure together with API 581 standard where the basic methodology and know-how tools. Steinbeis designed the web based software tool that was used and adopted for specific needs of the refinery.

The first result was the creation of database of refinery equipment and components. Example (2) is shown on the left side in Fig. 2. Previously, the implementation of the Computerized Maintenance Management System is enabled and a complete automation of the planning and execution control process. All components are prioritized by using risk matrix (right side of Fig. 2). This is a basis for setting maintenance and inspection strategies, plans and performing calculations and simulations.



Slika 2. Komponente baze podataka i pozicije u matrici rizika / Figure 2. Database components and position in risk matrix.

U ranijim fazama projekta, otkriveno je da matrica rizika predstavlja moćno sredstvo za uspostavljanje prioriteta održavanja. Primer (2) primene matrice rizika u procesu donošenja odluka o zameni određenog broja pumpi je prikazan na sl. 3. Inicijalni zahtev je bio da se zameni celi grupa pumpi, što je trebalo da košta preko 1,141 miliona EUR sveukupno. Nakon analize rizika, zaključeno je da nema potrebe za zamenom 3 pumpe (zeleno) u vrednosti koja je predstavljala 32% ukupne cene, što je rezultiralo u direktnoj uštedi na troškovima. Za 6 pumpi je bilo neophodno ponovno ispitivanje (žuto), a za 2 je odlučeno da budu zamenjene tokom sledećeg remonta. Trenutni rezultat je bio pozitivan uticaj na protok novca, zahvaljujući 44% smanjenja zahtevane sume.

Za samo 4 pumpe (crveno) je podnesen zahtev za hitnu nabavku. Vrednost kupovine je bila samo 24% ukupne sume.

Dobijeni su očekivani rezultati u oblasti definisanja strategija održavanja komponenata. Softver je omogućio različite scenarije simulacija i dao odgovore na pitanja poput: "kakav će uticaj na troškove održavanja imati dodatne inspekcije komponenata u period pre sledećeg remonta u poređenju sa daljom eksploatacijom komponente bez dodatnih inspekcija. Razlog za dodatne inspekcije leži u povećanoj bezbednosti i smanjenju rizika od otkaza komponenata usled boljeg poznавања uslova u kojima rade". Na sl. 4 je prikazana grafička ilustracija dobitaka i gubitaka prethodnog scenarija, na primeru ploča razmenjivača topote na FCC jedinici, /2/.

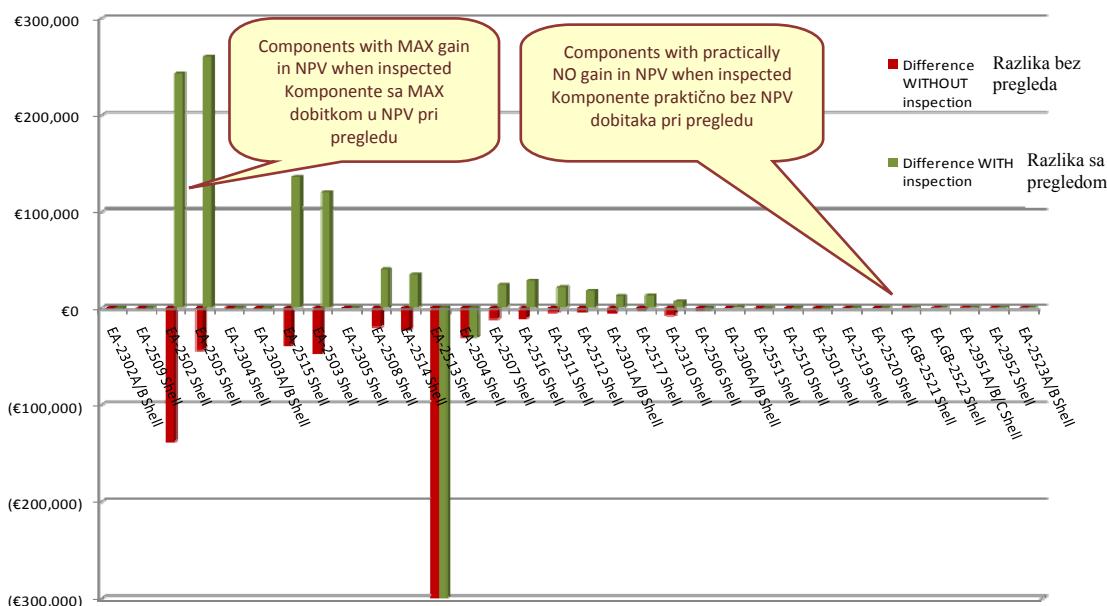
In the early stages of the project it has been found that risk matrix can be a powerful tool for setup maintenance priorities. Example (2) of risk matrix usage in the decision making process about replacement of certain number of pumps is given in Fig. 3. Initial request from the Operations was to replace the whole group of pumps valued over 1.141 million EUR in total. After risk analysis, the decision was not to buy 3 (green) valued 32% of total amount, what was direct cost saving. Six pumps required re-examination (yellow) and 2 pumps (orange) the decision was to replace them during the next overhaul. The immediate result was a positive influence on company's cash flow caused by a 44% reduction of the requested sum.

Only 4 pumps (red) where the subject of an immediate purchase request. The purchase value was only 24% of the total sum.

The results obtained are within the area as expected – in setting up maintenance strategy for components. The software allows different scenario simulations and answered questions like: "how maintenance costs will be influenced if we add additional inspection of the component in the period before next overhaul, or if we continue running the component without additional inspection. Reason for adding additional inspection is to increase the safety and decrease the risk of component failure by better knowledge of its condition". In Fig. 4, a graphical illustration of gains and losses for a previous scenario is given on the example of shells in heat exchangers of the FCC unit, /2/.

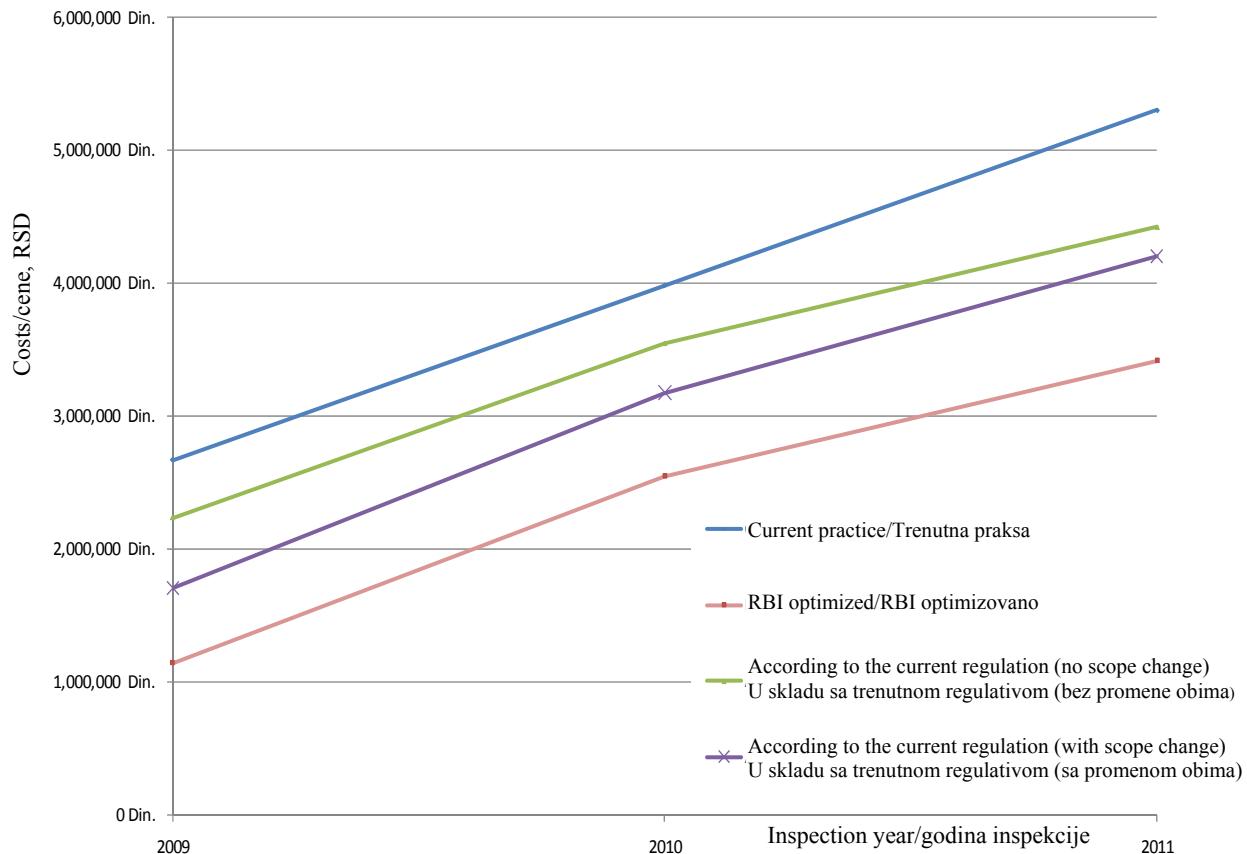
R.Br/No.	Risk/Rizik	Equipment/ Oprema	Recommendation/ Preporuka	Value/ Vrednost (€)	Total/Ukupno (€)
1	Red/Crven	GA-2701 GA-403 GA-404 GA-2108	Emergency purchase/ Hitna nabavka	41.520 76.667 76.667 76.855	271.730 (24%)
2	Orange/Narandžast	GA-1701 GA-2607*	Purchase before next overhaul/ Nabavka pre sledećeg remonta	41.520 *	41.520 *
3	Yellow/Žut	GA-2223/A GA-2606* GA-305 GA-501 GA-502 GA-505	Re-examination/ Ponovni pregled	83.039 375.532	458.571 (40%)
4	Green/Zelen	GA-2601 GA-2602 GA-2608	Purchase not required/ Nema potrebe za nabavkom	369.402	369.402 (32%)

Slika 3. Primer primene matrice rizika u procesu donošenja odluka o zameni
Figure 3. Example of application of risk matrix in the replacement decision making process.



zama. Primer (2) poređenja cena različitih strategija za jednu komponentu između remonta je dat na sl. 5. Današnja praksa je i najskuplja. Skuplja je od strategije inspekcije koja je u skladu sa sadašnjim propisima zato što je obim inspekcije proširen iz nepoznatih razloga. Strategija inspekcije u skladu sa sadašnjim propisima, ali sa mogućim izmenama, je jeftinija od ostalih. Najjeftinija je "RBI optimizovana" strategija. Optimizacija je izvršena u pogledu i učestanosti i obima.

dated obligations. Example (2) for compared costs of different inspection strategies for one component during time between overhauls is given in Fig. 5. Current practice is the most expensive. It is more expensive than the inspection strategy according to current regulations because the inspection scope is extended without a known reason. The inspection strategy according to current regulations, but with possible changes, is less expensive than previous. The most cost effective is the "RBI optimized". Optimization is performed both in frequency and scope.



Slika 5. Poređenje troškova po strategiji inspekcije za 1 komponentu
Figure 5. Comparison of costs per inspection strategy for 1 component.

ZAKLJUČAK

Rezultati implementacije RBIM zasnovane na RIMAP na rafineriju Pančevo su pokazali da se radi o moćnom alatu za planiranje održavanja, poboljšanje industrijske bezbednosti i smanjenje troškova održavanja do 25%. Na osnovu ovih rezultata, Srbija planira da uvede metodologije zasnovane na riziku u pravilnik za inspekcije posuda pod pritiskom i da proširi primenu ovih metodologija na oblasti inspekcije i održavanja različitih tehničkih sistema.

CONCLUSION

Results of RIMAP based RBIM implementation in the refinery Pancevo proved that this is a powerful tool for maintenance planning, increasing industrial safety and decreasing inspection and maintenance costs up to 25%. According to these results Serbia is planning to incorporate risk-based methodology in the rulebook for inspections of pressure vessels and extend the use of risk-based methodologies in the area of inspection and maintenance for different technical systems.

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