

Asset Management and Climatic Risks

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Russian Railways Assets

| Intrastructure: | | | |
|-----------------|------|-------|-------|
| | Intr | actru | CTURE |
| | | usuu | |

| Length of operational tracks | 85 300 km |
|--|-----------|
| Length of electrified lines | 43 100 km |
| Lines equipped with signalling equipment | 62 196 km |
| Railway stations | 5 428 |
| Traction substations | 1 402 |
| Service units (track divisions) | 742 |





Rolling stock fleet:

| Freight locomotives (electric and diesel) | 11 191 |
|---|-----------|
| Freight cars of all types and owners | 1 600 000 |
| Shunting engines (diesel) | 6 016 |
| Long-distance passenger cars | 24 100 |
| Commuter cars | 15 600 |
| Motive power and car depots | 411 |

Asset Management (ISO 55000:2014)



р/д

Asset Management in RZD (URRAN System)



ALARP Principle

ALARP (Risk As Low As Reasonably Practicable)



Acceptable risk level according to ALARP principle is such a level of risk that cannot be reduced further and so, expenditures spent to reach it are economically beneficial.

Common Industrial Platform in compliance with ISO 55000:2014

| I. | System for comprehensive management of operational assets at all lifecycle stages Intended for increased efficiency of company operations based on adaptive management under conditions of limited resources. | Improvement of work productivity Intensification of company infrastructure utilization Reduction of industrial disaster risk Improvement of capital investment and operational costs efficiency Decision-making based on asset condition evaluation Improvement of condition and failure prediction accuracy Risk, income, costs management at all lifecycle stages of an asset |
|-----|--|---|
| M35 | 1.1. Integrated automated system for recording, investigation and analysis of technical failures (KAS ANT) | Reduction of the number of technical failures Improvement of the quality of products acquired from suppliers Reduction of downtime at mass production enterprises |
| | 1.2. Integrated automated system for recording, investigation and analysis of process violations (KASAT) | Improvement of the quality of business processes Reduction of non-production losses Improvement of work productivity and personnel motivation |
| < | 1.3. Corporate automated system for employee workplace and fire safety knowledge monitoring | Reduction of labor effort of organization, holding and documentation of training Elimination of the human factor in employee rating Improvement of technical training planning efficiency |
| | 1.4. Integrated automated system for investment projects performance monitoring | Improvement of timeliness and efficiency of investment projects implementation Improvement of accuracy and efficiency of information exchange among project managers, customers, supervisors, asset holders and contractors |

Common Industrial Platform in compliance with ISO 55000:2014



Some Climatic Impacts on Railway Operations

□ Icing of railway contact wires.

- Heavy snowfalls causing breaks of catenaries.
- Heavy rains leading to flooding of track.
- Thunderstorms and high wind leading to falling trees and breaks of catenaries.
- □ Fires during hot summer periods.



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RZD Situational Centre



Primary Tasks of Situational Center

Safety monitoring of railway infrastructure and rolling stock in operation

• Forecasting the risk of traffic incidents and other events, development of preventive measures

 Quick response to traffic incidents and emergencies, recovery operations

 Reporting to JSC RZD top management of traffic, operations, transportation and fire safety at JSC RZD infrastructure facilities

About 2 000 messages as regards traffic safety are processed daily by operational shift dispatchers

About 1 000 000 messages as regards traffic safety are processed monthly by analysis unit specialists



Key Functions of Situational Centre



Selection of Approach Routes to Emergency Site



Weather Monitoring and Forecasting







Environmental conditions information

Reporting of environmental conditions at railways facilities based on data supplied by JSC RZD weather and hydrological stations

Identification of conditions threatening traffic safety

Processing of reports and forecasts aimed at identifying hazardous weather conditions affecting railway operations and requiring preventive measures

Planning of preventive measures

Generation of the list of measures per railway facilities foreseen for the case of hazardous environmental conditions

Monitoring and Forecasting of Weather Conditions



«RZD Geoportal» Industrial System for Geospatial Information Distribution



- Provides user access to up-to-date geospatial information
- ERS imagery is licensed for JSC RZD use
- Reduces ERS data cost by eliminating repetitive purchase of images
- RSD Geoportal is a platform allowing to display and analyze geospatial information referenced to operational (linear) coordinates

Radar Satellite Monitoring of Railway Infrastructure



Karst-related track collapse in the Lvov region



Landslide effect at the North Caucasian railway



Track destruction on the North Caucasus railway caused by landslide process

- early detection of roadbed slumps, slope slides
- detection of karst and cryogenic processes appearances
- monitoring of landslide and rock-fall slopes
- monitoring of buildings and structures stability
- infrastructure protection measures efficiency monitoring



Derailment on the Shimanovskaya – Seletkan line caused by cryogenic processes



Track deformation on the Kharp – Labytnangi line caused by cryogenic processes



Deformation of a bridge over the Norilskaya river



Track Deformations, Damages and Obstruction Caused by Development of Dangerous Natural Processes and Phenomena

Causes of abrupt railway track deformations in coastal and mountainous areas

| Year | Washout | Landslide | Mudflow | Rock fall | Avalanche | Total |
|-------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| 2005 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 27 |
| 2006 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 21 | 45 |
| 2007 | 3 | - | - | 13 | 4 | 20 |
| 2008 | 3 | - | 3 | 27 | 22 | 55 |
| 2009 | 12 | - | 2 | 6 | 12 | 32 |
| 2010 | 27 | 6 | - | 10 | 13 | 56 |
| 2011 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 34 |
| 2012 | 12 | - | 15 | 4 | 4 | 35 |
| Total | 89 | 20 | 24 | 83 | 88 | 304 |

Data provided by Center for Artificial Facilities – JSC RZD subsidiary

Hazardous natural processes and phenomena:

- Coastal abrasion
- Mudflows
- Floods
- Erosion processes
- Landslide and mud-gutter
- Rock falls and crumbles
- Karst depression
- Suffusion subsidences
- Icing
- Thermo karst
- Thermo erosion
- Solifluction
- Rupturing deformations
- Frost heave
- Avalanches
- Earthquakes

Monitoring of Efficiency of Landslide Stabilization Measures



Identification of Active Geodynamic Process Areas by SAR Data Processing



Map of Spectra of Exogenous Geomorphologic Processes Composition



Spectra of exogenous geomorph. processes:

| ę | Дефлюкционно-оползневой | склоно | вый лесной | | | |
|-------|--|----------|------------------------|--|--|--|
| | Дефлюкционно-оползневой склоновый луговой | | | | | |
| | Обвально-осыпной скальных обнажений | | | | | |
| | Флювиальный русловой | | | | | |
| | Озерно-седиментационный водоемов | | | | | |
| | Флювиальный пойменный | | | | | |
| | Флювиальный надпойменны | іх терра | c | | | |
| | Абразионно-аккумулятивный морской | | | | | |
| | Антропогенный на участках | плотно | й застройки | | | |
| | Антропогенный (сельскохоз | яйствен | ный) | | | |
| | Антропогенный на карьерах, отсыпках, свалках и пр. | | | | | |
| | Водоразделы | | | | | |
| однь | е ПТК | Дорож | сная сеть | | | |
| o.Awe | Крупные водные объекты | | Железная дорога | | | |
| | Средние водотоки | | Другие железные дороги | | | |
| | Малые водотоки | | Автомобильные дороги | | | |
| | Сезонные водотоки | | Тоннели | | | |

Map provides:

- analysis of specificity of processes development inside landscape allocations considering their mutual location and relief characteristics
- analysis of direction of processes influence considering relief characteristics and presence of way of influence transit (currents, roads)

It is utilized for linear zoning of railway track and efficient planning of detailed in-situ inspections, providing minimization of costs

Map fragment (1898 - 1900 km)



Evaluation of Potentially Dangerous Processes for Railway River-flow and Erosion by Retrospective Satellite Data Analysis



D/J

Fire Risk Assessment for Railway Infrastructure



P/J



UIC Affiliate Member







D/J