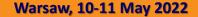






The use of risk assessment and RAMS standards in rail transport in the area of fire safety

Marek PAWLIK Jolanta Maria RADZISZEWSKA-WOLIŃSKA



safety / risk / hazard CIK

Directive (EU) 2016/798 on railway safety / Regulation (EU) 2013/402 on the common safety method for risk evaluation and assessment

'safety' means freedom from unacceptable risk of harm;

'hazard' means a condition that could lead to an accident;

'risk' means the frequency of occurrence of accidents and incidents resulting in harm (caused by a hazard) and the degree of severity of that harm;

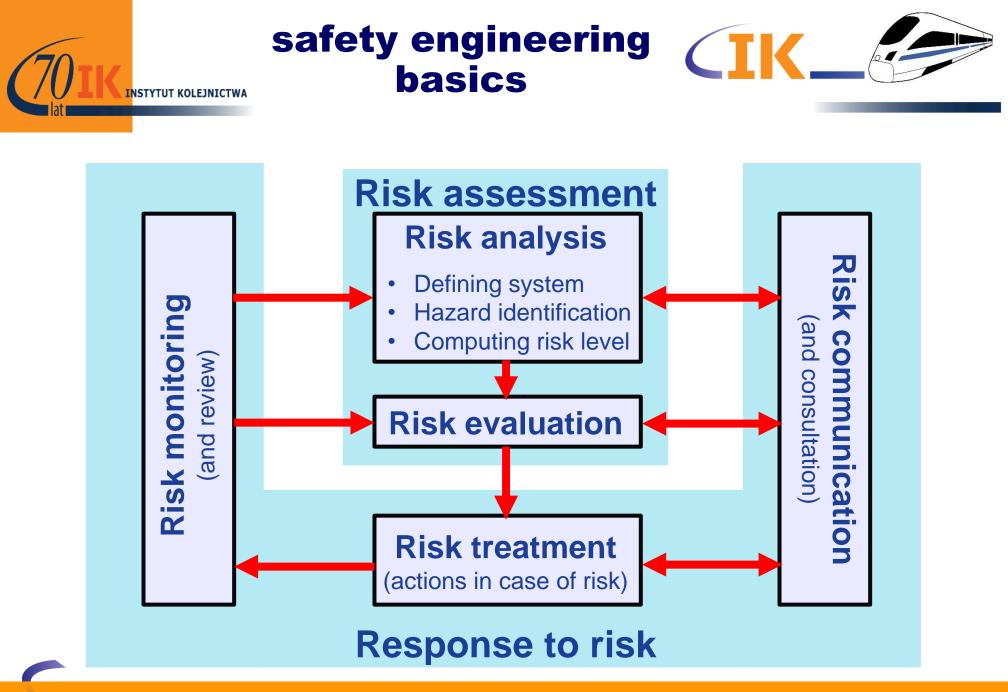
DIRECTIVE (EU) 2016/797 on the interoperability of the rail system ANNEX III – ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS

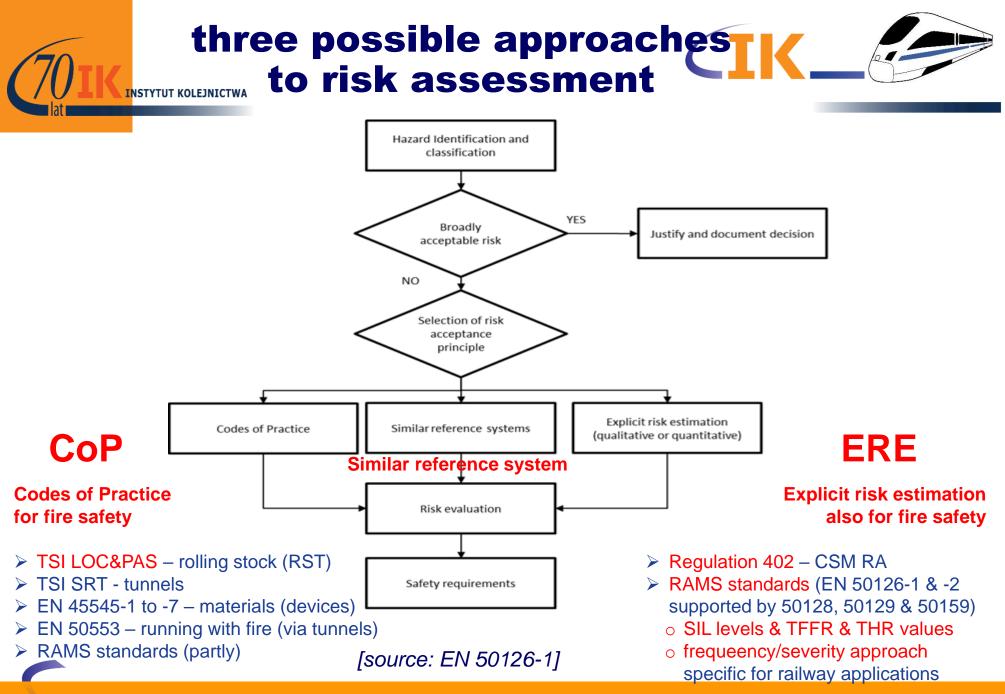
Chosen general requirements

- The design of fixed installations and rolling stock and the choice of the materials used must be aimed at limiting the generation, propagation and effects of fire and smoke in the event of a fire.
- Those materials must be selected, deployed and used in such a way as to restrict the emission of harmful and dangerous fumes or gases, particularly in the event of fire.
- The materials used in the trains and infrastructures must prevent the emission of fumes or gases which are harmful and dangerous to the environment, particularly in the event of fire.

Rolling Stock specific chosen requirements (key ones from fire safety point of view) The rolling-stock structures and those of the links between vehicles must be designed in such a way as to protect

- The rolling-stock structures and those of the links between vehicles must be designed in such a way as to protect the passenger and driving compartments in the event of collision or derailment.
- Emergency exits must be provided and indicated.
- Appropriate provisions must be laid down to take account of the particular safety conditions in very long tunnels.





hot events scenarios

4.2.5.3.5 Safety requirements

(1) 'failure in the passenger alarm system leading to the impossibility for a passenger to initiate the activation of brake in order to stop the train when train departs from a platform',

(2) 'failure in the passenger alarm system leading to no information given to the driver in case of activation of a passenger alarm',

4.2.5.5.9 Door emergency opening

Safety requirement:

(4) For the scenario 'failure in the internal emergency opening system of two adjacent doors along a through route (as defined in clause 4.2.10.5 of this TSI), the emergency opening system of other doors remaining available',

it shall be demonstrated that the risk is controlled to an acceptable level considering that the functional failure has typical credible potential to lead directly to 'single fatality and/or severe injury'.

The demonstration of conformity (conformity assessment procedure) is described in clause 6.2.3.5 of LOC&PAS TSI.

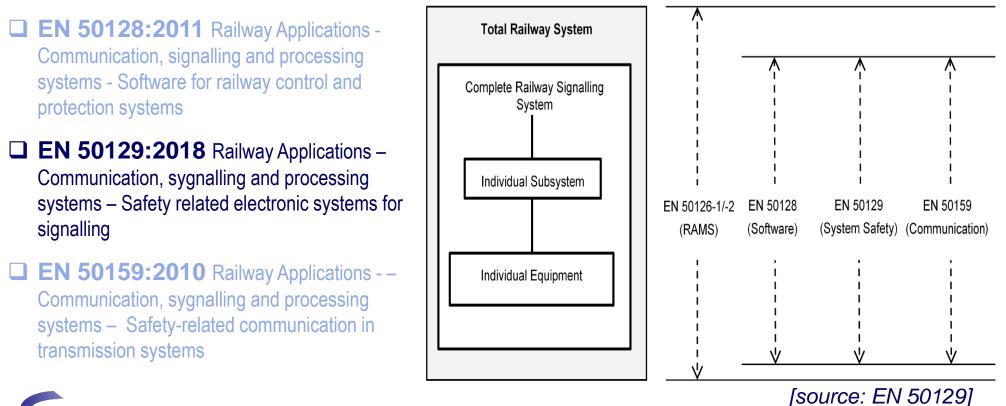


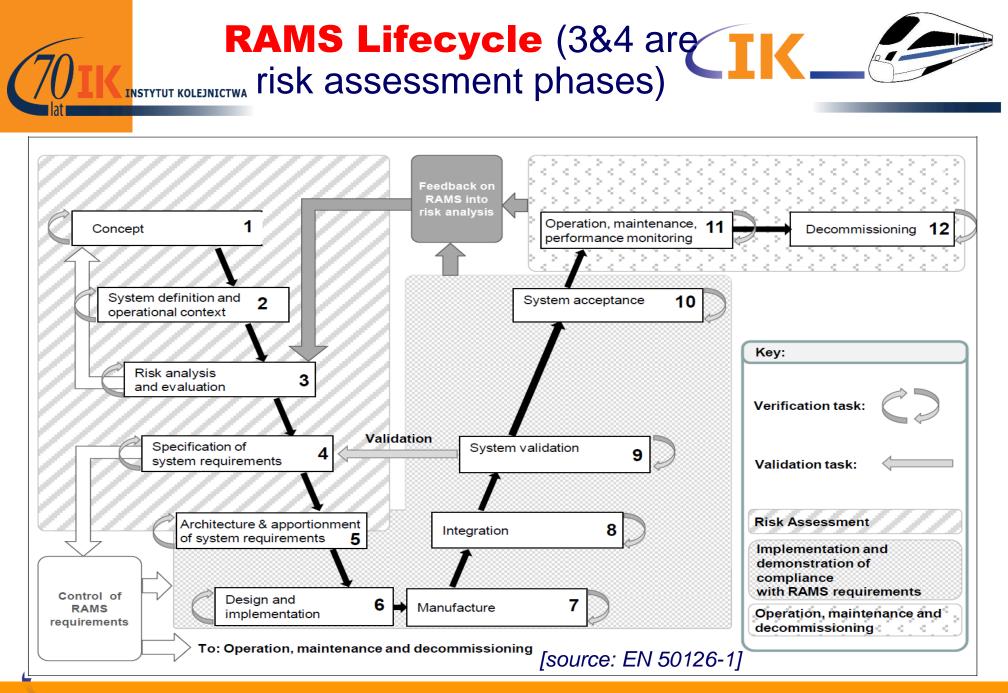
RAMS standards as CoP and as ERE

EN 50126-1:2017 Railway Applications – The Specification and Demonstration of Reliability, Availability, Maintainability and Safety (RAMS) – Part 1: Generic RAMS Process

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EN 50126-2:2017 Railway Applications – The Specification and Demonstration of Reliability, Availability, Maintainability and Safety (RAMS) – Part 2: Systems Approach to Safety





How to apply CIK _____

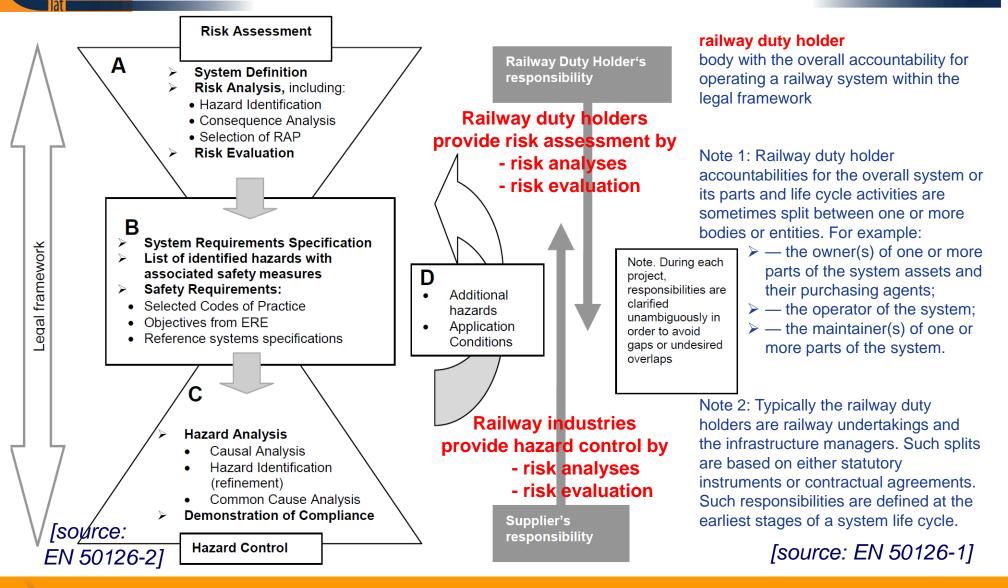
Correspondance tables shown in RAMS standards require both railway duty holders and railway industries to apply both EN 50126-1 and EN 50126-2 taking into account all requirements for ensuring both safety as well as reliability & availability.

Correspondence between this European Standard, the TSI "Locomotives and Passenger Rolling Stock" (REGULATION (EU) No 1302/2014 of 18 November 2014) and Directive 2008/57/EC

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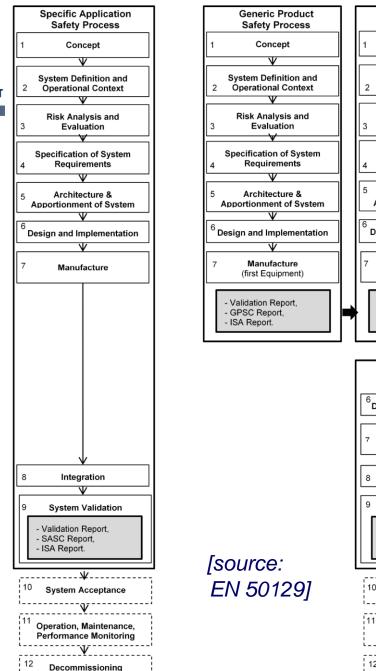
| Clauses of this European Standard | Chapter/§/points/ of | Essential Requirements (ER) of | Comments |
|---|---|---|--|
| | LOC & PAS RST TSI | Directive 2008/57/EC | |
| | | 1. General | |
| | | Requirements | Reference to the |
| | | 1.1 Safety | standard in the TSI |
| | | 1.1.1 | Application Guide |
| | | 1.1.3 | should be updated |
| | | 1.2. Reliability and availability | |
| The whole standard is applicable. (To be applied together with EN is still applicable -2) | 4.2. Functional and technical specification of the sub-system | 2. Requirements specific to each subsubsystem 2.4. Rolling Stock 2.4.1 Safety 2.4.2. Reliability | Only elements having requirements related to safety and/or reliability- availability as stated in clause 3 of the TSI. |
| | 6.2.3.5. Conformity | | |
| | assessment for safety | | |
| | requirements | [source: EN 50 | 126-1 <u>]</u> |

How to apply RAMS standards 2/3 CIK





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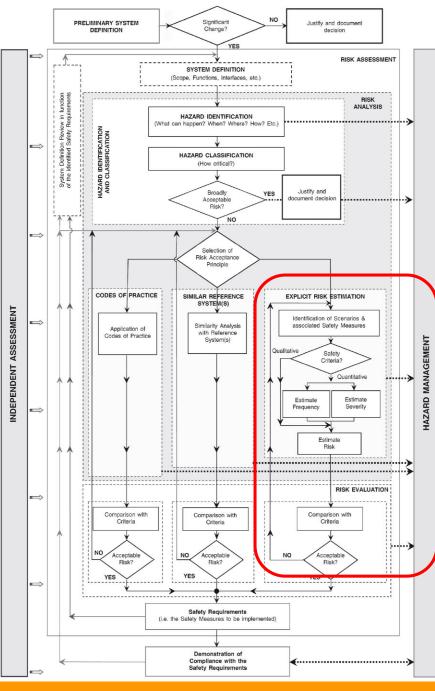


Three different categories of Safety Case can be defined in accordance with these types of development, namely: Generic Product Safety Case (GPSC), Generic Application Safety Case (GASC) and Specific Application Safety Case (SASC).

For example in cases where there are several similar specific applications (e.g. based on the same process of configuring generic products), a Generic Application Safety Case can be produced, describing the system before its configuration in relation to the application under consideration and justifying the rules for configuring the generic product, products of generic applications to specific applications or classes of applications. The Specific Application Safety Cases can then be written on the basis of the Generic Application Safety Case. Several aspects (and related sections of the safety case) may be omitted if not applicable because already covered in the Generic Application Safety Case. Either GASC or SASC shall contain a justification of the safety of the process used for configuring the generic application to specific applications or classes of applications.



RAMS based ERE in CSM RA oveall block diagram





Article 4

Significant changes

1. If there is no notified national rule for defining whether a change is significant or not in a Member State, the proposer shall consider the potential impact of the change in question on the safety of the railway system.

If the proposed change has no impact on safety, the risk management process described in Article 5 need not be applied.

2. If the proposed change has an impact on safety, the proposer shall decide, by expert judgement, on the significance of the change based on the following criteria:

 (a) failure consequence: credible worst-case scenario in the event of failure of the system under assessment, taking into account the existence of safety barriers outside the system under assessment;

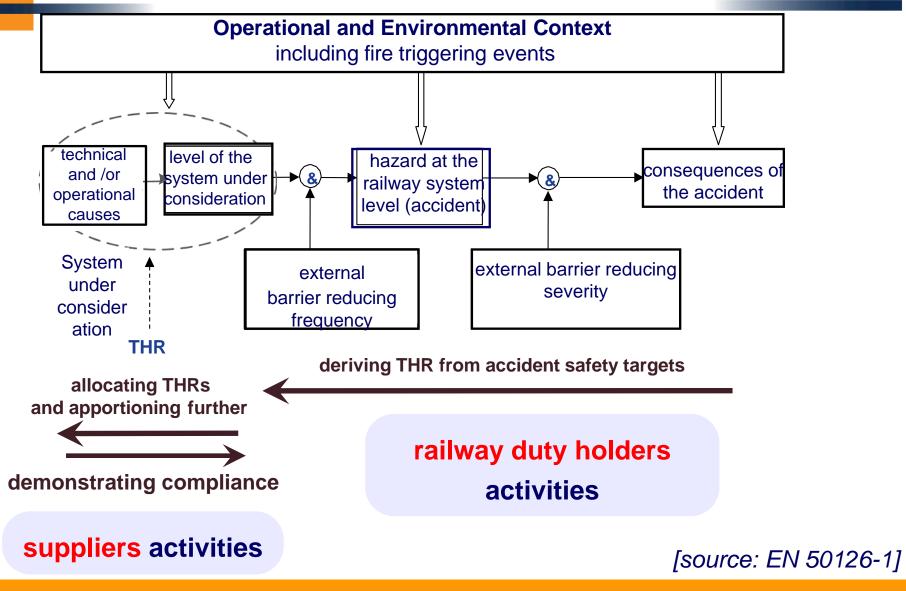
Article 6

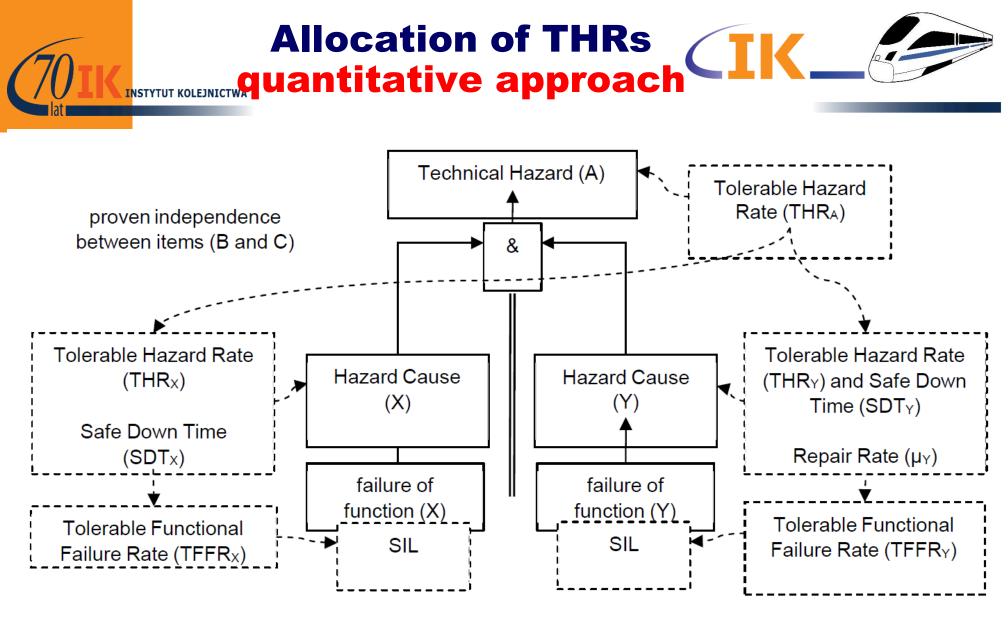
Independent assessment

1. An assessment body shall carry out an independent assessment of the suitability of both the application of the risk management process as set out in Annex I and of its results. This assessment body shall meet the criteria listed in Annex II. Where the assessment body is not already designated by existing Union or national legislation, the proposer shall appoint its own assessment body at the earliest appropriate stage of the risk assessment process.

[source: Regulation 2013/402

Risk model for RAMS application by both LINSTYTUT KOLEJNTICTWA





Allocation of the safety and reliability requirements as THR pointing Safety Integrity Levels (SIL) to functions and components [source: EN 50126-2]



| Frequency of occurrence of an accident (caused by a hazard) | Risk Acceptance Categories | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------|-------------|--------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Frequent | Undesirable Intolerable Intolerable Intolerable | | | | | | | | |
| Probable | Tolerable | Undesirable | Intolerable | Intolerable | | | | | |
| Occasional | Tolerable | Undesirable | Undesirable | Intolerable | | | | | |
| Rare | Negligible | Tolerable | Undesirable | Undesirable | | | | | |
| Improbable | Negligible | Negligible | Tolerable | Undesirable | | | | | |
| Highly improbable | Negligible | Negligible | Negligible | Tolerable | | | | | |
| | Insignificant | Marginal | Critical | Catastrophic | | | | | |
| | Severity of an accident (caused by a hazard) | | | | | | | | |

Qualitative approach – based on frequencies and severities according to RAMS standards [source: EN 50126-1, Annex C]

| Frequency level | | Description | | | | Example of a frequency range based on a single item operating | Example of equivalent occurrence in a 30 year lifetime of a single item | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|---|---|---|---|----------|------------------------|------|--|
| | | Severity catego | Consequences to persons or environment Consequences of service/propert | | | | | | | | |
| Frequent Catastrophic | | | | Affecting a large number of people and resulting in multiple fatalities, and/or extreme damage to the environment Any of the below consequences in presence of consequences to persons or environment | | | | | | nent | |
| Probable | | Critical | | Affecting a very small number of people and resulting in at least one fatality, and/or large damage to the environment | | | | | Loss of a major system | | |
| Occasior | nai | | | • No | p | ossibility of fatality, severe or n | Severes | (stom(s) | _ | | |
| Rare | | | | | | | Actions to be applied | | | | |
| Ttale | Intolerable Th | | | The risk shall be eliminated | | | | | | е | |
| Improba | | esirable | The risk shall only be accepted if its reduction is impracticable and with the agreement of the railway duty holders or the responsible Safety Regulatory Authority. | | | | | | | | |
| Highly | Tolerable pro | | | The risk can be tolerated and accepted with adequate control (e.g. maintenance procedures or rules) and with the agreement of the responsible railway duty holders. | | | | | | | |
| improba | Negli | gible | The | The risk is acceptable without the agreement of the railway duty holders. | | | | | | | |

Railway duty holders IK hazard logs

All critical identified hazards associated with malfunctioning of critical functionalities, lack of functioning of critical devices associated with critical functionalities as well as loss of fail-safety or SIL4 related functions have to be seen as hazards and put into a hazard log.

Hazard log is an obligatory part of the Safety Management System which is required by the Railway Safety Directive as a basis for the:

- → Safety Certificate for Railway Undertakings (passenger and freight railway operators are not allowed to gain access to railway infrastructure without safety certificates and therefore are not able to offer rail transport services)
- Safety Authorisations for Railway Infrastructure Managers (infrastructure managers are not allowed to make infrastructure available for trains without having authorisation)

Safety Certificates and Safety Authorisations are issued by National Safety Authorities. Under 4-th Railway Package Safety Certificates start to be issued by EU Railway Agency.

project / RST type / device K hazard log example construction of the close



space around railway line in operation

| 63 | Infrastruktura | Podiorze, Nawierzohnia, Obiekty Inżynienyne | ogó naukązań kołnicznych współkworzących inie istacje kolejowe zarządzane przez zarządog infrastruktury | Kięski żywiołowe | osunięcia mas ziemi i irzęsienia ziemi | vięski żywiotowe mog być przyczynat wiek zagrożen takich jak: wykolejenia, kolizje, pożany, kontere i sieci trakojnej, katastor zukowanych zaternie kolejowym, panki, zagrożeń w unekaz, razgrożeń przy przewode towarów niekszpieczych, usakodzeń intrastruktury kolejowej przez una (miastruktury kolejowej przez intrastruktury kolejowej przez i strobustka nubaniego. | Poważny wypadek związany z ofarani w ludziach i stratami matertainymi | • Procedury SMS-PW-06 Zarządzanie krycysowe, | C4 Katastrofaine | P6 Neprawdopodobne | Pom(jaine | szooxante jamego ngka |
|---------------------|-----------------|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|---|
| G4B H) Katestony | Infrastruktura | Podiorze, Nawierzchnia, Obiekty Inżynieryjne | ogo nzukązan technicznych współworząych inie i stagł kolejowe zarządzane przez zarządcę infrastruktury | Klęski żywiołowe | mogape wystąpie podczas realizacji budowi i przyczynie się do powstania wielu zagrożen (np. upadki naczbani elementów konstrukcjinych na torowska, przewrocenie dzałgu wywocane silnym widzrem, zalanie miejsca budowy | betonu, upadek pryty | | Ventorovanie waturkow atmosferycznych, reakcja na informacje o prograde pogođa, powatarymanie się pracej pracej w tudnych waturkach atmosferycznych, sim watar, niemsywne opady diezzau, briegu, nadmienny upał | r C3 Krytyczny | F2 Prawdopodobne | Netzierowaine | W parke Bio22 zotlana, spracovane odpowiednie prosekuly przy wspówczasie udzi natowiniejsch. Wszystkie sosty na budowie zostana zapodzanie z procesuram, powiejsch poziadkowne w zakneje objeknie na wskie odcianie przy powiednie in obszarze przy budowanych os 60 km/h |
| HI | Infrastruktura | Obiekty inżynieryjne | Budowle, do których zalicza się: mosty, wladukty, estakady, przepusty, tunele, mury oporzwe, kladu da pieszych, wa analizowanym obszarze występują dwa władukty. | Katastrofy budowlane na terenie n analizowanego obszaru kolejowego | zawalenie uszkodzenie budowii oraz odenararie elementów elewacji, tynków Ip. Spowodwane wadami konstrukcyjnymi i wykonawczymi | a l | Poważny wypadek związany z ofiarami w luciztach i stratami materialnymi | Tekst jednolity do aktu Prawo Budowlane z roku 2013 wraz z aktami wykonawczymi | C4 Katastrofaine | F6 Nieprawdopodobne | Pomljaine | Each risk is |
| H2 | Infrastruktura | Obiekty inżynienyjne | Budowle, do których zalicza się: mosły, wiadukty, estakady, przepusły, turele, mury oportowe, któru dla pieszych, wa analizowanym obszarze wysłępują dwa władukty. | Katastrofy budowtane na terenie n analizowanego obszaru kolejowego | zawalenie uszkodzenie budowi oraz oderwanie elementów elewacji, bytków 19. Spowodowane zastosowaniem do budowy nieprawidlowych materiałów | 8 | Poważny wypadek związany z ofiarami w ludztach i stratami materialnymi | Tekst jednolity do aktu Prawo Budowlane z roku 2013 wraz z aktami wykonawczymi | C4 Katastrofaine | F5 Maio prawdopodobne | Tolerowaine | processed independly and can |
| на | Infrastruktura | Obiekty inżynienyne | Budowle, do których zalicza się: mosły, wladukty, estakacy, przepusty, tunele, mury oportowe, któru dia pieszych, wa analizowanym obszarze występują dwa władukty. | Katastrofy budowtane na terenie n analizowanego obszaru kolejowego | zawalenie uszkodzenie budowil oraz oderwanie elementow elewacji, bnikow itp. Spowodowane zaniedbaniami eksploatacytrymi (remonty, konserwacje) | | Poważny wypadek związany z ofiarami w ludziach i stratami materialnymi | Tekst jednolity do aktu Prawo Budowlane z roku 2013 wraz z aktami wykonawczymi | C4 Katastrofaine | F6 Nieprawdopodobne | Pomljaine | be accepted on the |
| H4 | Infastruktura | Obiekty inżynienyjne | Budowle, do których zalicza się: mosty, wladukty, estakady, przepusty, tunele, mury oportowe, ktadu dla pieszych w a analizowanym obszarze występują dwa władukty. | Katastrofy budowlane na terenie n analizowanego obszaru kolejowego | zawalenie uszkodzenie budowii oraz odenaranie elementów elewacji, tynków 1p. Spowodowane klęskami żywiołowymi | v | Poważny wypadek związany z oflarami w ludziach i stratami materialnymi | Tekší jednolity do aklu Pravo Budowlane z roku 2013 wraz z aklami wykonawczymi | C4 Katastrofaine | F6 Nieprawdopodobne | Pomljaine | basis of different RAC (risk |
| H5 | Infrastruktura | Obiekty inżynienyjne | Budowle, do których zalicza się: mosty, wladukty, estakady, przepusty, tunele, mury oporzwe, kładu da pieszych, wa analizowanym obszarze występują dwa władukty. | Katastrofy budowlane na terenie n analizowanego obszaru kolejowego | zawalenie uszkodzenie budowi oraz oderwanie elementów elewacji, tynków (tp. Spowodowane nieprzestrzeganie ograniczeń wekspiotacji, ograniczeń prędkości pociągów, ograniczeń nacisku na oś, | n | Poważny wypadek związany z ofiarami w ludziach i stratami materialnymi | Varanti technicze da koejowych obekton inżyniegnych 152 (P-2) - indnakąsa udzymaniu koejowych obektow inżyniegnych 16-16 (P-43), SNM 6-16 (P-33) Prodeuta SIAO PICP PLC S.A SMA-PIV-01 Utzymanie Imi kolejowej w sprawnoś techniczej i organizacyjnej - Prodeuta SIAO PICP SIAW 10 miletole Sp. z.o.o. – PZU.03 Utzymanie i dosłęg do infrastruktury kolejowej | | F5 Maio prawdopodobne | Tolerowaine | |
| H6 | Infrastruktura | Oblekty inżynienyjne | Budowie, do których zalicza się: mosły, władukty, estakady, przepusły, tunieje, mary oporowe, kładki dla pieszych. Na analizowanym obszarze wysiępują dwa władukty. | Katastrofy budowlane na terenie n analizowanego obszaru kolejowego | zavalenie uscłodzenie budowi oraz oderwanie elementów elevacji, tynko (p. Spowodowane wykolejeniem pociągu | v | Poważny wypadek związany z oflarami w ludziach i stratami matertalnymi | Varianti iservicene da selesperio celetitori tropinerginyo hido (D-2) tratantazio a utarginanti selesperio celetitori trapinerginyo hido (D-2) (D-3) - Procedua da Casao Budoutane z nitu 2013 varzi zatarii rejoroavacnjimi Procedua dalo PAP DL S.A SUA-PV-01 utarginanti ini kalepaleri ili grazina Procedua dalo PAP DL S.A SUA-PV-01 utarginanti ini kalepaleri ili grazinati Procedua dalo PAP DL S.A SUA-PV-01 utarginanti ini kalepaleri ili grazinati Procedua dalo PAP DL S.A SUA-PV-01 utarginanti ini kalepaleri ili grazinati procedua dalo PAP DL S.A SUA-PV-01 utarginanti ili kalepaleri ili grazinati procedua dalo PAP DL S.A SUA-PV-01 utarginanti ili calepaleri primatrixittary sequelli vergistile a artifictationi no udolesargini motolicano vytrzymatok konstrukcji na policitare udiretarine vykolejinego poclagu | | F6 Nieprawdopodobne | Pomljaine | criteria), except common cause |
| H7 | Infra struktura | Oblekty inżynienyjne | Budowle, do których zalicza się: mosły, władukty, estakady, przepusty, tunele, mury oporowe, kładu da pieszych w na awiizowanym obszarze występują dwa władukty. | Katastrofy budowlane na terenie n analizowanego obszaru kolejowego | zawalenie usztiodzenie budowii oraz oderwanie elementów elewacji, tynkow 19. Spowodowane nieprzestrzeganiem skrajni tabonu | n | Poważny wypadek związany z ofiarami w ludztach i stratami materialnymi | - Histrukçia o proviadzeniu nuchu poclagów II-1 (R-1) ważna od 1 grudnia 2014 r., Grud r. (R-1) - Histrukçia o proviadzeniu nuchu poclagów z wykozystaniem systemu ETCS pozłom III-1a | C4 Katastrofaine | F6 Nieprawdopodobne | Pomljaine | failures. |

Hazard log for Gdańsk railway tunnel points 130 hazards which are put in rows.

Log contains 14 types of events one of which is fire and explosions.

- \rightarrow The green rows are relevant only for construction.
- \rightarrow The green/yellow/red column is judgement regarding risk acceptance.

risk assessment related IK Conclusions

- The risk management processes have to be applied by both the railway industry and railway duty holders understood as railway undertakings and railway infrastructure managers. Both types of stakeholders are entitled to apply qualitative and quantitative approach to hazards and all three principles for risk acceptance and required to document decisions in the form of well-defined risk processes products;
- The documents which are describing how it should be done are already available, and can be utilized for different types of hazards including those associated with fire safety;
- The recently changed RAMS standards, especially the EN 50126-1 and EN 50126-2 since the fourth railway package acceptance (see Regulation (UE) 776/2019) are presently directly linked with TSIs Technical Specifications for Interoperability and shall be applied for all structural subsystems;
- It is important to apply CSM RA regulation and RAMS standards based approach for fire safety, for hazardous hot events, in all cases for which code of practice based on EN 45545 and EN 50553 standards are not sufficient; Therefore CSM RA Regulation and RAMS standards should be well known to all involved parties, especially to rolling stock producers, stations and tunnels designers and constructors, rolling stock users and infrastructure managers, as well as certification bodies involved in railway related acceptance processes.





Thank you for your attention!

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