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Unlocking the Value in Insurance Risk Engineering

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ERC Core Activities



Each Year visit 20-30 locations

- Worldwide locations
- A variety of occupancies
- Assets with insured sums > USD 100 million



Review Accident & Loss Reports

Lessons learned





Write & Review Risk Engineering reports

• Incorporating global best practices





Expert Led Training

- Industrial safety
- Process safety
- Loss prevention principles

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Considerations

Risk Engineering

- Why do we need Risk Engineering?
- What occupancy classifications do we have?
- How do we analyse and quantify data?
- What do we learn from losses?
- How do we communicate the risk?

Loss Prevention & Control

- Management systems
- Detection & Protection systems (Passive/Active)
- NATCAT Exposures
- Business Continuity

Potential Loss Estimation

- How do we define potential losses?
- What are the common potential loss scenarios?
- How do we calculate potential losses?

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Risk Engineering

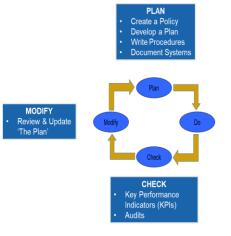
Why do we need it?

- Favourable Risk = Maximise Profitable
 Participation
- Prevent or Mitigate Losses
- Identify risk improvement opportunities
- Identify and Validate Loss Scenarios
- Quantify loss estimates



How is it done?

- Analytics/Modelling
- Loss history/Claims
- Risk Profiling
- Plan Reviews
- Site Surveys



Implement 'The

How do we communicate the risk?

- Risk Ratings
- Secondary Modifiers
- Loss Prevention Recommendations
- Risk Engineering Survey Reports



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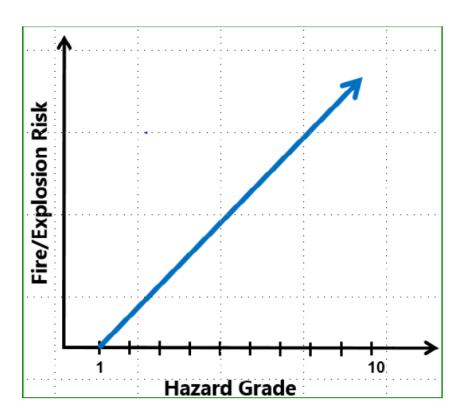
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Occupancy Classification

- Occupancy can impact
 - Capacity, Technical Rate, Deductibles, Insurability
- Classification is based on the primary use of the facility
- Use of <u>SIC codes</u> to assign <u>Hazard</u> <u>Grades</u> (combustible risk)
- Low Hazard Occupancies (HG 1-3)
 - Offices, Hospitals, Quarry, etc.
- Medium Hazard Occupancies ((HG 4-6))
 - Schools, Hotels, Museums, etc.
- High Hazard Occupancies (HG 7-10)
 - Warehouse, Manufacturing, Pharmaceutical, Mills



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Site Surveys

Format

- Visits to Individual Locations
 - ERC led
 - (Re)Insurance engineers may attend
- Frequency of visits
 - Typically 1-4 years, depending on:
 - Historical losses
 - Client needs
 - Degree of change
 - Type/Size/Complexity of facility



Objectives

- Information for Clients
 - Independent assessment of facilities
 - SWOT analysis
 - Give risk improvement advice
- Information for Underwriters
 - Assist underwriting decisions
 - Gain confidence of the markets
 - Compare against similar 'risks' worldwide
 - Demand for accurate, up-to-date info



Process

- Use Auditing techniques
 - Procedures
 - Spot checks
- Site tour
 - Close-up view of facilities
 - Check practice versus theory
 - Only a snapshot of current condition
 - Initial feedback at end of survey, full report to follow



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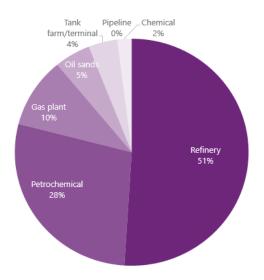
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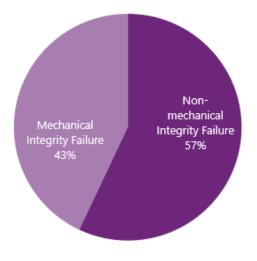


What Causes Losses?

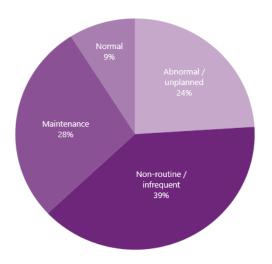
- Data from LMA Publication, 2016 (updated 2020)
 - An Analysis of Common Causes of Major Losses in the Onshore Oil, Gas & Petrochemical Industries
 - 100 Biggest Losses 1995-2019
 - Incurred Losses > USD 50 million



■ By Industry Type



□ By Loss Category43% Losses due to MechIntegrity Failure



□ By Operating Mode
 Maintenance & Non-Routine
 Ops are big contributors

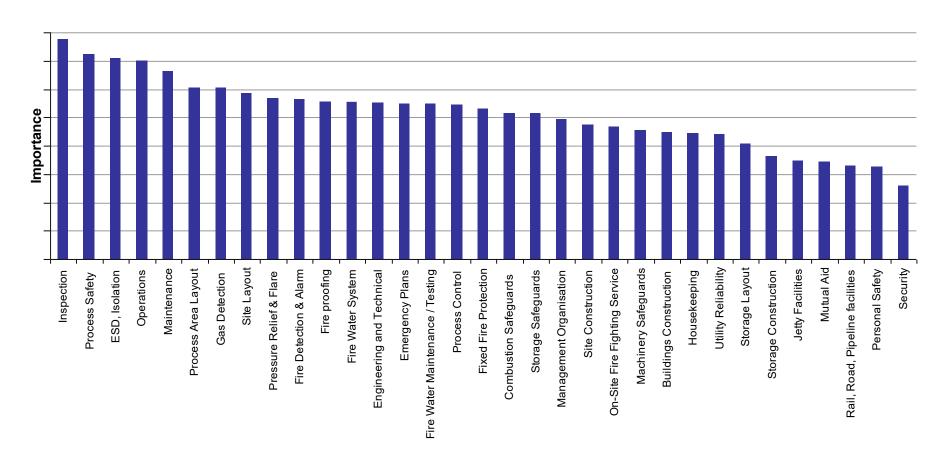
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What Causes Losses? The Insurance Market Priority Order



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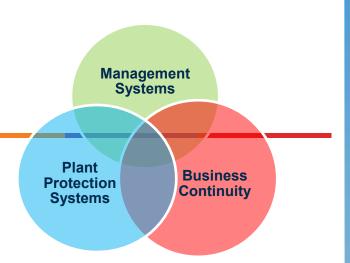
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Obenndip
Head of ERC

Divine

Risk Engineering Segments



Management Systems

Operations

Maintenance

Inspection

Engineering

Emergency Response

Safety

Protection Systems

Active Process Protection

Active Fire Protection

Passive Fire Protection

Fire & Gas Detection

Business Continuity Planning

BCP 1. Identify Business Risks

- Operational
- Financial
- Suppliers
- Customers
- Environmental

BCP 2. Quantify Risks

- Probability
- Impact

BCP 3

- Preventive Measures
- · Contingency Plans
- Implement
- Test & Review

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Exposures

Internal Exposures

- Client is tenant in a building
- Other tenants could be high hazard occupancy
- No control of building fire protection features

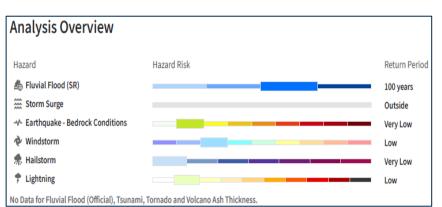
External Exposures

- Lack of adequate space separation
- Occupancy of adjacent structure
- Wall openings
- Lack of fixed fire protection features

Natural Catastrophe

Flood, Earthquake, Windstorm, Hailstorm, Lightning, Wildfire, Snow, etc.





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Potential Loss Estimates

Estimated Maximum Loss (EML)

Maximum Amount Subject (MAS)

- Largest credible loss that can occur
- Assumes active protection systems are inoperable
- Assumes <u>no</u> manual firefighting intervention occurs
- Limited by clear space separation

Maximum Foreseeable Loss (MFL)

- Largest credible loss that can occur
- Assumes active protection systems are inoperable
- Assumes <u>delayed</u> manual firefighting intervention occurs
- Limited by clear space separation and fire walls

Probable Maximum Loss (PML)

- Largest credible loss that can occur
- Assumes active protection systems are impaired
- Assumes <u>adequate</u> manual firefighting intervention occurs
- Limited by fire walls

Normal Loss Estimate (NLE)

- Largest credible loss that can occur
- Assumes active protection systems are operable
- Assumes <u>adequate</u> manual firefighting intervention occurs



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Common EML Scenarios

Vapour Cloud Explosion (VCE)

- Source of liquefied flammable gas
- Considers a rupture of pipework or vessel
- Development of vapour cloud
- Ignition source → Explosion
- Refineries, Gas, Petrochemical Plants, Terminals



Pool/Tank/Jet Fires

- Source of liquid/gaseous hydrocarbons
- Considers a rupture of pipework or vessel
- Ignition source → Explosion
- Tank farms, Fuels Terminals



Boiling Liquid Expanding
Vapour Explosion
(BLEVE)

- Vessel containing pressurised liquid above BP temp
- Uncontrolled increase in pressure
- Liquid hydrocarbon rapidly converts to gas
- Vessel integrity compromised
- Tank farms, Fuel depots, Tanker trucks



High Pressure Vessel Rupture

- Rupture of vessel at high pressure (fatigue failure, maloperation, failure of process control/safety system)
- Ammonia/Fertiliser plants, Batch Chemical plants



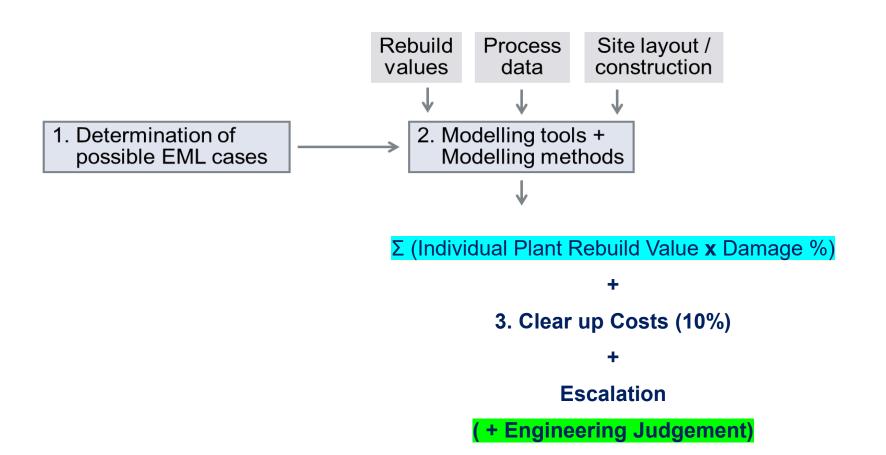
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EML Calculation



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Summary

- ERC core activities
- Value of Risk Engineering and Role of Risk Engineers
- Learning from major incidents
- Risk Management and Principles of Loss Prevention
- Potential Loss Estimation

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Thank You

