



ओएनजीसी
ONGC

निगमित स्वास्थ्य, संरक्षा एवं पर्यावरण
तीसरी मंजिल, टॉवर- ए, दीनदयाल ऊर्जा भवन
5- नेल्सन मंडेला मार्ग, वसंत कुंज, नई दिल्ली – 110070
Corporate Health, Safety and Environment
03rd Floor, Tower- A, Deendayal Urja Bhawan
5- Nelson Mandela Marg, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi-110070
+91-11-26753148 | chse@ongc.co.in

Ref: CHSE/ Accd. Learning/2025-26

Date: 18th August 2025

Sub: Accident Learnings for the period 21st July 2025 to 17th August 2025

Number of Accidents/ Incidents in 2025-26			
	Fatal	Major	Minor
Year	0	3	104
August	0	1	9

1. Minor Accidents/ Incidents (21st July to 17th August 2025):

SN	Location	Date	Incident	
			Type	Brief
1.	AHWR-50-04 Work Over Rig (50MT), Mehsana Asset	09.08.2025	Injury	While running in drill pipe, the power slip got stuck in the bushing. To free it, the Shift In-Charge tapped the bushing and needed someone to tap the drill pipe simultaneously. As the rig crew were busy troubleshooting mechanical faults in the catwalk along with the shift mechanic, he called a roustabout. While roustabout was positioning himself, his foot got caught between the bushing and derrick floor, causing a pinch injury to his toe.

Learnings: To prevent injuries and ensure a safe working environment, the following safety measures must be strictly adhered to:

- Only trained and authorized personnel should be engaged in operational tasks on the rig floor.
- Reinforce training on safe approach to drill floor tasks, ensuring stable footing, proper stance, and awareness of moving/sliding components.
- Avoid positioning feet or hands near potential pinch zones when equipment is under load or in motion.
- For freeing stuck components (e.g., bushing/slip), use designated tools and mechanical methods rather than relying on ad-hoc manual taps.
- Conduct toolbox talks highlighting incidents, emphasizing "Stop Work" if the right person or tool is not available.

2.	Onshore Gas Terminal, HPHT Asset, Kakinada	08.08.2025	Fire	220 V Battery Bank Charger-2 was under maintenance. After completion of maintenance, a load test of the 220 V battery bank was being conducted. During load shifting from Bank-1 to Bank-2, smoke and a flash fire were observed at Battery Bank-1 (Cell No. 104) located on the ground floor of Captive Power Plant (CPP) building.
<p>Learnings: To mitigate the risk of fire incidents during maintenance or operation of battery banks, the following measures are recommended:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct a risk assessment before starting any maintenance work or load shifting on battery banks. Evaluate potential ignition sources, such as electrical faults, short circuits, or gas accumulation, and plan suitable control measures. 2. Inspect all battery banks for cell voltage, specific gravity, electrolyte levels, and overall condition as per OISD Standards 137 and 173. Ensure battery chargers and associated electrical systems are regularly assessed to detect early signs of malfunction or deterioration. 3. Maintain continuous ventilation in battery rooms to prevent the build-up of flammable gases, such as hydrogen, especially during charging or testing. 4. After any servicing activity, carry out thorough visual inspections of all components of the battery bank including cells, connectors, terminals, and cables to identify any abnormalities. 				
3.	Malleswaram EPS (MSAA), Rajahmundry Asset	07.08.2025	Fire	After the servicing of 140 kVA GG Set (Cummins) by the service engineer, a trial run was conducted for 20 minutes. During the trial run, fire was observed at the insulation thread around the exhaust pipe.
<p>Learnings: To prevent fire hazards and equipment damage during trial runs after maintenance, the following measures are advised:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Perform a visual and functional inspection of exhaust pipes, insulation, and associated components to identify any damage, improper installation, or signs of degradation. 2. Check for loose, worn-out, or damaged insulation both before and after maintenance activities. 3. Initiate trial runs under no-load conditions for 5–10 minutes to allow for initial stabilization. Gradually apply load in stages up to full capacity while closely monitoring exhaust conditions, temperature variations, and vibrations. 4. Conduct all trial runs in well-ventilated areas to prevent excessive heat build-up and ensure safe dissipation of exhaust gases. 				
4.	Central Work Shop, Baroda	24.07.2025	Injury	IP was entering MRR-1 (Mobile Rig Repair) shop when he slipped while walking and used his left hand to support himself from falling. This caused swelling on his left wrist.

Learnings: To ensure safety and smooth operations on the shop floor, the following precautions must be observed:

1. Crew should remain aware of their surroundings and move cautiously to avoid potential hazards.
2. Clean any wet or slippery surfaces immediately, keeping the floor dry to prevent slips and falls.
3. Explore the feasibility of installing a slanted roof at the entrance to channel rainwater away, thereby maximizing the dry area in front of the entrance.
4. Place doormats at the entrance of the sheds to help wipe off water from the soles of shoes.

5.	NQO Process Complex, MH Asset	04.08.2025	Leakage	At 15m southwest side of NQP, observed bubbles and discoloration on sea surface. Based on pressure monitoring, a leakage was suspected from 12" LD-NQP well fluid subsea pipeline.
6.	NQO Process Complex, MH Asset	04.08.2025	Leakage	At 250m northwest side of NQP, observed bubbles and discoloration on sea surface. Based on pressure monitoring, a leakage was suspected from 14" LC-NQP well fluid subsea pipeline.
7.	Tatipaka GCS-II, Rajahmundry Asset	04.08.2025	Leakage	Gas leakage was reported from PSP#26 (PSAV) bull plug flange.
8.	Kesanapalli(W) GGS-I, Rajahmundry Asset	02.08.2025	Leakage	Gas leakage was observed from 1" ball valve of KW#40 well flow arm.
9.	Borholla GGS-I, Jorhat Asset	02.08.2025	Leakage	Pin hole leakage was observed from elbow of 4" outlet line from bath heater-2 to group separator.
10.	Early Production System Akholjuni, Cambay Asset	31.07.2025	Leakage	Leakage was observed in 8" underground flow line. The line runs from AJN#13 header to Akholjuni EPS.
11.	Borholla GGS-I, Jorhat Asset	30.07.2025	Leakage	A pin hole leakage was observed in 4" line coming from the bath heater to the oil/gas separator-01.
12.	BHS Process Complex, MH Asset	24.07.2025	Leakage	Leakage was suspected in 12" IF to SCA well fluid line.
13.	ICP Process Complex, MH Asset	23.07.2025	Leakage	Leakage was observed by OSV Greatship Dipti in 12" RS-11 to ICP (4.8km) well fluid line.
14.	Pasarlapudi GCS, Rajahmundry Asset	22.07.2025	Leakage	A very small pinhole leakage was observed in 4" flowline, running between PSP #30 and PSP GCS near the GCS.

Learnings:

Following recommendation on pipeline safety/ integrity to be complied with:

- The operating staff should maintain vigilance for detection and control of any leakage. Gas Detectors, duly calibrated, shall be available at installations to monitor the leakage at flanges and instrument tapings etc.
- Risk Based Inspections must be carried out for all pipelines considering velocity and concentration of fluid and operating temperature.
- Inspection of offshore pipelines shall be carried out as per the guidelines outlined in OISD-STD-139.
- As per the Standard Operating Procedure for Onshore Pipelines, Patrolling shall be carried out at the following minimum intervals.
 - For flow lines patrolling of ROW/ROU shall be carried out once a week.
 - For liquid pipelines, patrolling (Ground / Aerial) of ROW / ROU shall be carried out twice in a week and for gas pipeline in 15 days for location class 3 & 4 and once in 30 days for location class 1 & 2 to observe surface conditions, leakage, construction activity other than performed by the pipeline owning company, encroachments, washouts and any other factors affecting the safety and operation of the pipeline.
- Additionally, the SOP outlines the acceptable operating conditions for pipelines. The normal range of flow velocities is 1 to 2 m/s in liquid lines, and 5 to 10 m/s in gas lines. Continuous operations above 4 m/s for liquids and 20 m/s for gases should be avoided; lower units may apply to fluids containing solid particles, where maximum velocities will be dictated by the occurrence of erosive conditions. Liquid lines containing a separate water phase, even in small quantity (e.g. 1% water cut), should not be operated at too low velocities (typically below 1 m/s). This is to prevent water dropout which may lead to a corrosive situation.
- In general, OISD 141/ 226 shall be followed for trunk/feeder/collector (piggable pipeline) and OISD-GDN-233 shall be followed for non piggable and flow lines. Corrosion monitoring and control of pipelines to be done as per OISD-STD-188.

Abha Kumari
18.8.25

Abha Kumari

Officiating Head Safety CHSE

To:

- Key Executives
- All ONGCians through ONGC Reports

Copy for Kind Information to:

1. Chairman & CEO
2. Director (Production)/ Director (HR)/ Director (Finance)/Director (S&CA) / Director (T&FS)/ Director (Exploration)