This State Energy Risk Profile examines the relative magnitude of the risks that the State of Maryland’s energy infrastructure routinely encounters in comparison with the probable impacts. Natural and man-made hazards with the potential to cause disruption of the energy infrastructure are identified.

The Risk Profile highlights risk considerations relating to the electric, petroleum and natural gas infrastructures to become more aware of risks to these energy systems and assets.

**MARYLAND STATE FACTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State Overview</th>
<th>Annual Energy Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population: 5.93 million (2% total U.S.)</td>
<td>Electric Power Generation: 37.8 TWh (1% total U.S.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Housing Units: 2.4 million (2% total U.S.)</td>
<td>Coal: 16.2 TWh, 43% [5.1 GW total capacity]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Business Establishments: 0.13 million (2% total U.S.)</td>
<td>Petroleum: 0.1 TWh, &lt;1% [3.3 GW total capacity]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Annual Energy Consumption</td>
<td>Natural Gas: 4.9 TWh, 13% [2.4 GW total capacity]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electric Power: 61.8 TWh (2% total U.S.)</td>
<td>Nuclear: 13.6 TWh, 36% [1.8 GW total capacity]</td>
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<td>Coal: 7,800 MSTN (1% total U.S.)</td>
<td>Hydro: 1.7 TWh, 4% [0.6 GW total capacity]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Natural Gas: 202 Bcf (1% total U.S.)</td>
<td>Other Renewable: 0.3 TWh, &lt;1% [0.2 GW total capacity]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Motor Gasoline: 51,400 Mbarrels (2% total U.S.)</td>
<td>Coal: 2,300 MSTN (&lt;1% total U.S.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Distillate Fuel: 17,300 Mbarrels (1% total U.S.)</td>
<td>Natural Gas: 0 Bcf (0% total U.S.)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**NATURAL HAZARDS OVERVIEW**

- Annual Frequency of Occurrence of Natural Hazards in Maryland (1996–2014)
- Annualized Property Loss due to Natural Hazards in Maryland (1996–2014)

- According to NOAA, the most common natural hazard in Maryland is Thunderstorm & Lightning, which occurs once every 5.5 days on the average during the months of March to October.

- The second-most common natural hazard in Maryland is Winter Storm & Extreme Cold, which occurs once every 10.3 days on the average during the months of October to March.

- As reported by NOAA, the natural hazard in Maryland that caused the greatest overall property loss during 1996 to 2014 is Hurricane at $23.6 million per year.

- The natural hazard with the second-highest property loss in Maryland is Tornado at $12 million per year.

Produced by Department of Energy (DOE), Office of Electricity Delivery & Energy Reliability (OE)
Electric Power Plants: 55 (<1% total U.S.)
- Coal-fired: 9 (1% total U.S.)
- Petroleum-fired: 15 (1% total U.S.)
- Natural Gas-fired: 15 (<1% total U.S.)
- Nuclear: 1 (1% total U.S.)
- Hydro-electric: 2 (<1% total U.S.)
- Other Renewable: 13 (<1% total U.S.)

Transmission Lines:
- High-Voltage (>230 kV): 551 Miles
- Low-Voltage (<230 kV): 314 Miles
Electric Transmission

- According to NERC, the leading cause of electric transmission outages in Maryland is Faulty Equipment/Human Error.
- Maryland experienced 27 electric transmission outages from 1992 to 2009, affecting a total of 2,731,093 electric customers.
- Natural Disaster - Hurricane / Tropical Storm affected the largest number of electric customers as a result of electric transmission outages.


Electric Distribution

- Between 2008 and 2013, the greatest number of electric outages in Maryland has occurred during the month of August.
- The leading cause of electric outages in Maryland during 2008 to 2013 was Weather/Falling Trees.
- On average, the number of people affected annually by electric outages during 2008 to 2013 in Maryland was 1,031,313.
- The average duration of electric outages in Maryland during 2008 to 2013 was 1,733 minutes or 28.9 hours a year.

NOTE: # of Incidents – The number within each pie slice is the number of event incidents attributable to each cause.
PETROLEUM

Petroleum Infrastructure Overview
Refineries: 0 (0% total U.S.)
Terminals: 20 (1% total U.S.)
Crude Pipelines: 51 Miles (<1% total U.S.)
Product Pipelines: 1,260 Miles (<1% total U.S.)
Bio-Refineries (Ethanol): 0 (0% total U.S.)
Petroleum Transport

The leading event type affecting the transport of petroleum product by rail and truck in Maryland during 1986 to 2014 was Incorrect Operation for rail transport and Miscellaneous/Unknown for truck transport, with an average 0.3 (or one incident every 3.3 years) and 34.8 incidents per year, respectively.

Top Events Affecting Petroleum Transport by Truck and Rail (1986–2014)

Top Events Affecting Crude Oil and Refined Product Pipelines in Maryland (1986–2014)

The leading event type affecting petroleum product pipelines in Maryland during 1986 to 2014 was Incorrect Operation, with an average 0.21 incidents per year (or one incident every 4.8 years). There are no crude oil pipelines in the State of Maryland.

Top Events Affecting Petroleum Transport by Truck and Rail (1986–2014)

Data Source: DOT PHMSA

Top Events Affecting Crude Oil and Refined Product Pipelines in Maryland (1986–2014)

Data Source: DOT PHMSA
NATURAL GAS

Natural Gas Infrastructure Overview
Gas Wells: 7 (<1% total U.S.)
Processing Plants: 0 (0% total U.S.)
Storage Fields: 1 (<1% total U.S.)
Interstate Pipelines: 1,980 Miles (<1% total U.S.)
Local Distribution Companies: 14 (1% total U.S.)
Natural Gas Transport

The leading event type affecting natural gas transmission and distribution pipelines in Maryland during 1986 to 2014 was Miscellaneous/Unknown for Transmission Pipelines and Outside Force for Distribution Pipelines, with an average 0.19 (or one incident every 5.2 years) and 1.39 incidents per year, respectively.

Top Events Affecting Natural Gas Transmission and Distribution in Maryland (1986–2014)
Overview Information

- Census Bureau (2012) State and County QuickFacts [http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/download_data.html]

Production Numbers


Consumption Numbers


Electricity

- Platts (2014 Q2) Transmission Lines (Miles by Voltage Level)
- Platts (2014 Q2) Power Plants (Production and Capacity by Type)

Petroleum

- Argonne National Laboratory (2012) Petroleum Terminal Database
- Argonne National Laboratory (2014) Ethanol Plants
- NPMS (2011) Petroleum Product Pipeline (Miles of Interstate Pipeline)
- NPMS (2011) Crude Pipeline (Miles of Interstate Pipeline)

Natural Gas

- EIA (2013) Number of Producing Gas Wells [http://www.eia.gov/dnav/ng/ng_prod_wells_s1_a.htm]
- NPMS (2011) Natural Gas Pipeline (Miles of Interstate Pipeline)
- Platts (2014 Q2) Local Distribution Companies (LDCs)

Event Related

  *The NERC disturbance reports are not published after 2009.

Notes

- Natural Hazard, Other, includes extreme weather events such as astronomical low tide, dense smoke, frost/freeze, and rip currents.
- Each incident type is an assembly of similar causes reported in the data source. Explanations for the indescribable incident types are below.
  - Outside Force refers to pipeline failures due to vehicular accident, sabotage, or vandalism.
  - Natural Forces refers to damage that occurs as a result of naturally occurring events (e.g., earth movements, flooding, high winds, etc.)
  - Miscellaneous/Unknown includes releases or failures resulting from any other cause not listed or of an unknowable nature.
  - Overdemand refers to outages that occur when the demand for electricity is greater than the supply, causing forced curtailment.
- Number (#) of Incidents – The number within each pie chart piece is the number of outages attributable to each cause.

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