PHMSA Research, Technical and Policy Perspectives



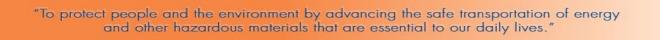
Working Group #2

Preventing and Mitigating Geo-Forces on Pipelines and Facilities

Nathan Schoenkin

Pipeline Research and Development Forum February 19-20, 2020





Geo-Forces: Threat Prevention

- Program Objective: Research in this area supports general knowledge or technology development that can remotely monitor the occurrence and severity of various integrity threats to pipelines.
 - Solutions are sought in technology and knowledge enabling safe operations
- Several secondary research funded assessing natural force damage both in determining the severity and In Line Inspection efforts to affectively detect and characterize.
- However, lets focus on the projects shown on the next few slides as more specifically relevant.



Geo-Forces: Accidents/Incident

- PHMSA's Accident Investigation Division (AID) has investigated nine (9) failures since its inception in October 2017 caused by natural force damage from land movement.
- In each accident, strain developed from various land movements caused weld or body failures.
- Natural force damage to pipelines can come from mudslides, landslides, and subsidence.





Previous Accidents/Incidents

- Summerfield, Ohio (1/31/2018) –
 Rupture on a 24-inch Enbridge interstate natural gas pipeline. Failure caused by axial stress due to pipe movement.
- Moundsville, West Virginia (6/7/2019) –
 Rupture on a 36-inch natural gas
 TransCanada pipeline. Failure of the
 pipeline due to a single overload event.

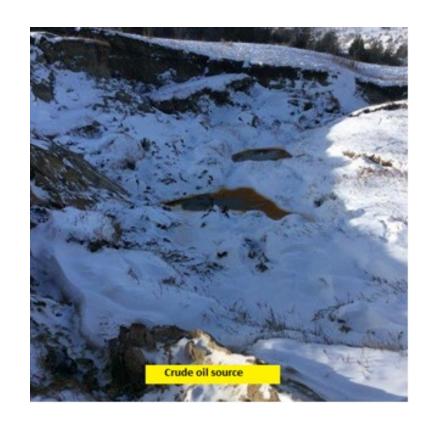






Previous Accidents/Incidents

Billings County, North
 Dakota (12/5/2016) –
 Release of 12,615 barrels of
 crude oil from a 6-inch Bell
 Fourche pipeline. Failure
 likely due to compressive
 and bending forces.





Completed Research

Pipeline Integrity Management for Ground Movement Hazards

Main Objective: Addressed large scale ground movement events related to landslides, long term slope movement and ground subsidence. Project developed recommendations on engineering practices with respect to the assessment of these large scale ground movement geohazards, and guidance to define appropriate and

Crown

Surface of rupture

Minor scarp

Surface of separ

Toe of surface of rupture

Transverse cracks

Transverse ridges

Radial cracks

sufficient pipeline design and operational measures for the mitigation of large scale ground displacement effects on buried pipelines.

Results: Posted in 2008 – Final Report viewed/downloaded 1029 times

PHMSA: \$525,241 + \$523,580 PRCI





Completed Research

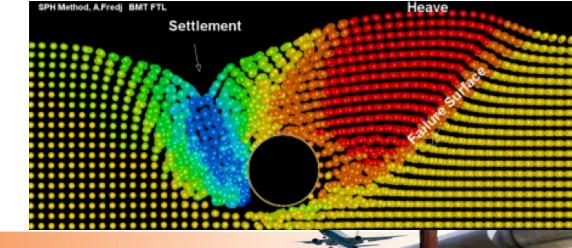
Definition of Geotechnical and Operational Load Effects on Pipeline Anomalies

Main Objective: The project validated a pipe soil interaction model and developed an engineering tool to define the effects of operational and geotechnical loads on pipeline systems that can support decision making regarding threat severity or repair scheduling. The resulting tool can define the local nominal strain state used to assess

localized anomalies /defects (e.g. corrosion, cracks, dents, weld faults, gouges, etc.).

Results: Posted in 2017 – Final Report viewed/downloaded 616 times

PHMSA: \$314,500 with BMT Fleet





Ongoing Research

Threat Prevention for Pipeline River Crossings

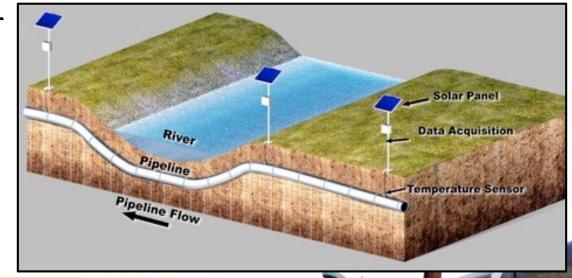
Main Objective: This project will demonstrate an "active" remote monitoring system capable of determining the degree of scour in a river bed thereby alerting pipeline operators should the amount of cover of the pipeline become reduced. The proposed technology is based on a temperature gradient decay method for

monitoring a subject pipeline river crossing for scour conditions.

Results: Feb 1, 2021

PHMSA: \$400,000 + \$400,000 Arizona State

University





Ongoing Research

Modernize the Assessment of River Crossings

Main Objective: This project will supplement guidance from API RP 1133, and expand and improve the capabilities of existing tools available to assess and monitor pipeline riverine crossings. Additionally, the project aims to develop and adapt risk

screening tools through advances in engineering analysis that are field validated.

Results: Sept 30, 2021

PHMSA: \$386,204.50 + \$381,204.50 PRCI





Ongoing Research

Develop and Demonstrate a Remote Multi-Sensor Platform for Right of Way Defense

Main Objective: This project will improve and deploy additional instances of a pipeline right-of-way (ROW) Monitoring System based on stationary sensors

mounted on/near the pipeline. Sensor data from multiple locations along the pipe is

wirelessly forwarded to a central location for processing and analytics correlate the data from multiple sensors to rapidly alert operators to events occurring in the ROW.

Results: Sept 30, 2021

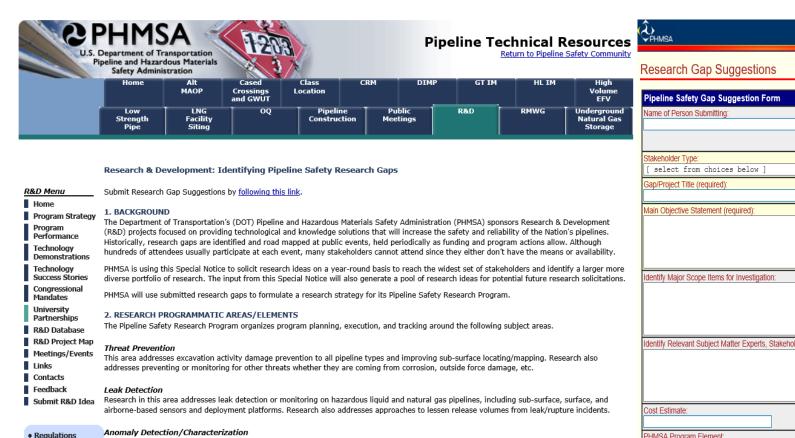
PHMSA: \$439,000 + \$439,000 OTD



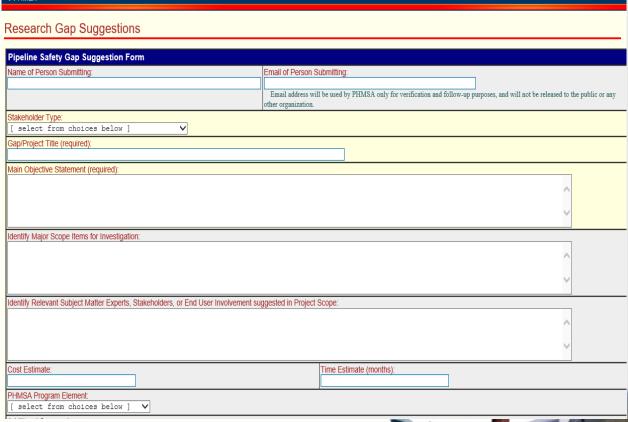


Submitting Research Gap Ideas

Anyone, Anywhere and Anytime via https://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/matrix/



This area aims to improve the capability to identify and locate critical pipeline defects, and to characterize the severity or interacting nature of such



Research & Development Program

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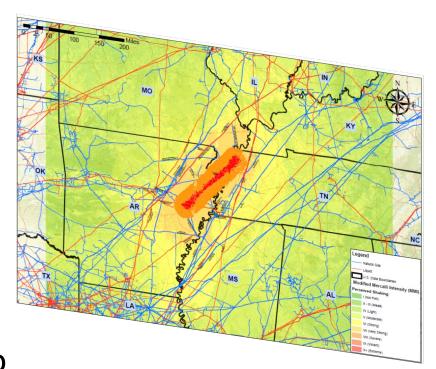
Advisory Bulletins



defects. Research in this area includes solutions from within or outside the pipe.

Earthquake Research

- PHMSA is very interested in the tolerance of pipelines to survive higher magnitude earthquakes.
- PHMSA is regularly consulted on the potential impacts of major earthquakes or earthquake scenarios; such as those presented in the National Level Exercise scenarios.
- Strong interest in research of likely impacts to pipelines of different materials, diameters, and commodities





Land Subsidence Research

- PHMSA has a strong interest in remote monitoring and early warning systems to detect a pending failure due to land subsidence event. Such examples include:
 - Remote monitoring systems for land subsidence in shared right-ofway (ROW) utilizing Commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) equipment.
 - Utilization of satellite imagery to detect concerning land movement





Geomagnetic Disturbance (GMD)

- A GMD event has the possibility of affecting a pipeline Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system and pipeline integrity could be compromised by ground-induced currents (GICs) caused a GMD
- In October 2013, scientists recorded a GIC of 57 amps on a natural gas pipeline in Southern Finland during a large GMD event.
- Prolonged exposure to elevated currents can lead to pipe wall steel loss under some circumstances.
- Potential impact to US pipelines is an unknown.







Considerations for projects at TTC

- What project(s) would lend itself well to being conducted at TTC?
 - Near real-world scenarios, can't be performed elsewhere, and/or could benefit from TTC intermodal capabilities
- What are examples of challenges associated with project that would need to be addressed?
 - Confidentiality of data for some aspects, overall security
 - Equipment needs
 - Building and infrastructure needs
- Who would be good to provide input for conceptual, types of equipment, and operational needs for launching and maintaining a world class research and test facility?
- Other considerations?



Questions?

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