### **Coating Identification, Inspection, and Evaluation Technologies**

Group 3

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# Three major topics are defined as following.

- Identification: Define the problem
  - Making sure that there is a coating problem as opposed to assuming that there is a coating performance problem.
- Inspection: Characterize the problem
  - Techniques to characterize the problem, where, when
- Evaluation: Evaluate the impact of the problem
  - Make sure that what we detect is a problem
  - Now what do we do about it?
  - Solution is not covered here hand off to Group 4.

#### **Identification:** Priorities

- How big is the problem that coating failure leads to pipeline performance? (Knowledge)
  - Economics
  - Risk
  - Statistics
- Collection of life-cycle data (Knowledge and Standards)
  - Material
  - Construction
  - Transportation
  - Operational
  - Environmental
- Techniques to identify of disbonded and shielding locations (<u>Tools</u>)
  - New and existing pipes

#### **Inspection:** Priorities

- Better techniques characterize flaws (Tools)
- Modeling the inspection techniques (<u>Knowledge</u> and <u>Tools</u>)
  - Optimization of inspection
- Training to prevent damage (<u>Knowledge and</u> <u>Standards</u>)
  - Matt's pictures on failures

#### **Evaluation & Assessment Priorities**

- Establish evaluation standard (<u>Knowledge, Tools and</u> <u>Standards</u>):
  - How to evaluate what is a good coating?
  - Validate the evaluation
  - Validate manufacturer claims
- Re-evaluate the minimum standards (Knowledge and Standards)
  - Is the current minimum standard good enough?
  - Documentation of the life-cycle data
- Welding and coatings communications (Knowledge, Standard)
  - Implication of interactions needs to be understood
- Develop Smart coatings (Tools)
  - May be the focus of group 1; but the coating should be designed so that it will aid in the identification, inspection and evaluation easily.

#### Summary

- How big is the problem?
  - We need to make a convincing case.
- We need to make sure that "best" coating goes into specific application which minimizes repair.
  - Pro-active design for specific environment

#### Identification: All issues

- Training Standards
- Poor Records
  - Basic Parameters of Coatings
  - Basic Parameters of defects
- Reducing Digs or minimize dig size (size, key hole)
- Minimize damage during
- Disbond defects and no defects
- Failure modes
- Modeling life cycle of coating integrity
- Improve the detection of disbond and shielding
  - Sometimes lack of cathodic protection may be the problem
- Information sharing
  - Data structure, fields of data
  - Standard

#### Inspection – All issues

- Modeling
- Improve GUT / Emag
- Training
- Limiting Digs
- Preventing damage while inspection
- Data
  - Standardization, collection, sharing, flaw sizing and bond strength
- Develop / improve infield bond assessment and technology (real time)

#### Evaluation and Assessment: All issues

- How good is the standard?
  - Is it very discriminative or strict?
  - Are standards use in beginning, good enough minimum standard?
- Data
  - Define/standards
- Risk
- Economic
- Validating manufacturing application claims
- Smart coatings

## Identification, Inspection, Evaluation and Assessment must be integral part of life-cycle.

