



U.S. Department of Transportation  
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials  
Safety Administration



# Perspective on Energy Pipelines



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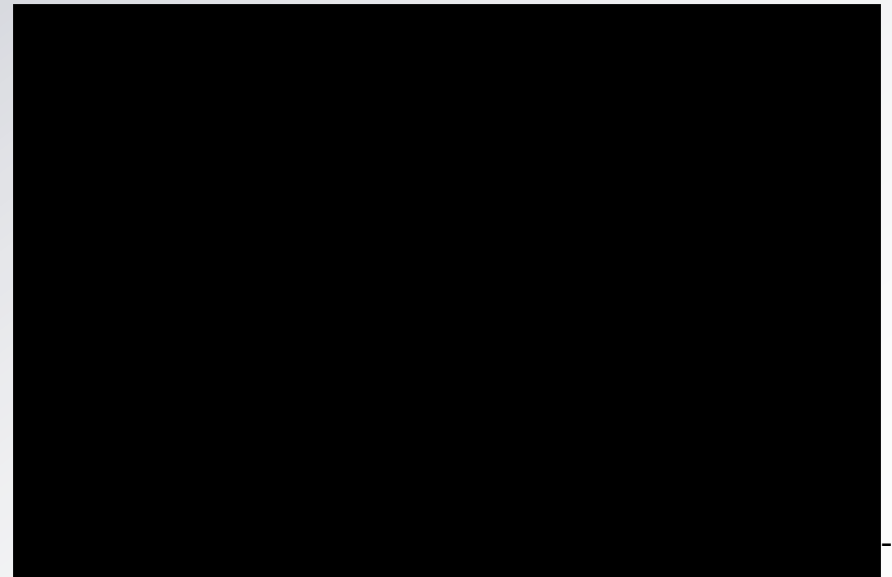
Government/Industry Pipeline R&D Forum  
June 24-25, 2009, Crystal City, VA



# Setting the Stage

- **The role of Energy Pipelines**

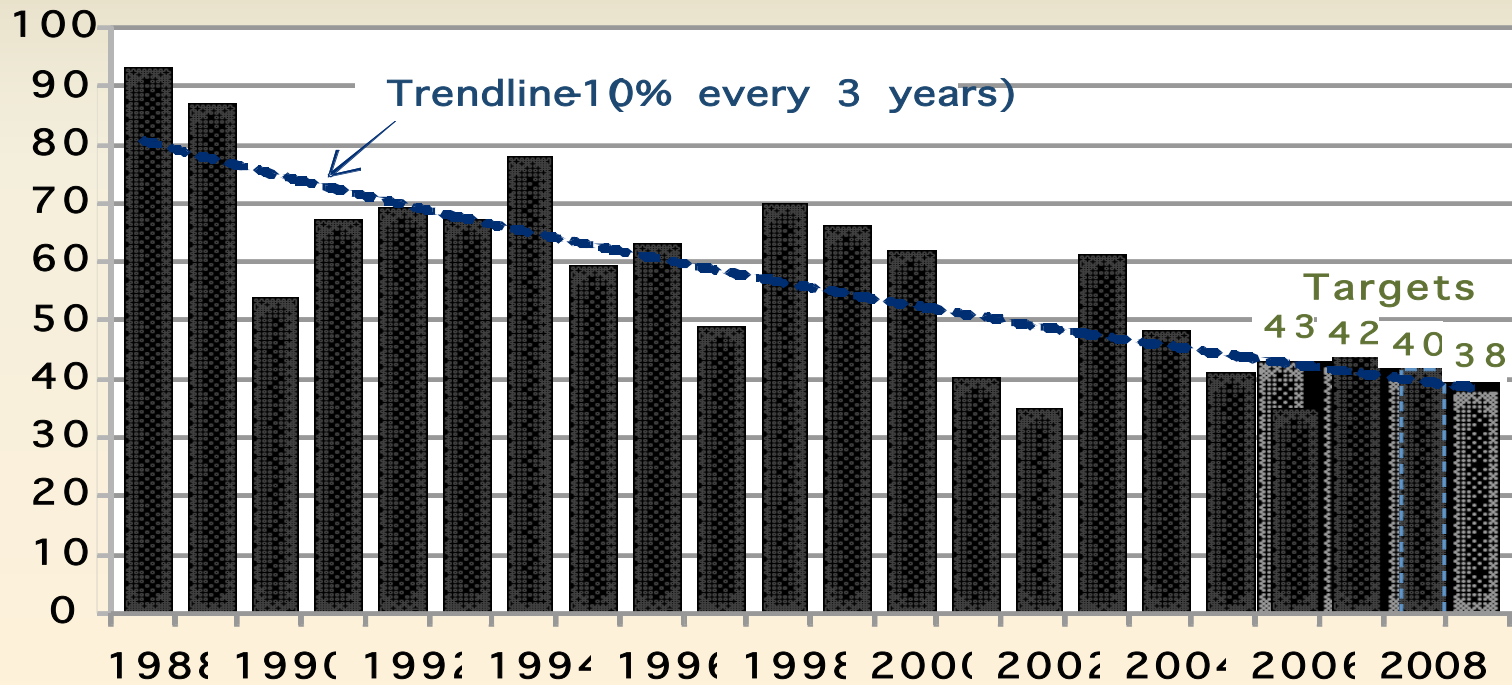
- Essential and necessary links between production/delivery and consumption
- Different pipes serve different functions in the supply chain and face different challenges
- Disruptions/lack of capacity constrain supply
- More capacity needed!





# Setting the Stage: Frequency

## Pipeline Incidents Involving Death or Major Injury (2009)



PHMSA Incident data, as of Aug. 28, 2008



# Setting the Stage: Consequence

National Gas Distribution: Consequences Summary Statistics: 2003-2007

Year	Public Fatalities		Industry Fatalities		Public Injuries		Industry Injuries		Total Property Damage <sup>(B) (C)</sup>	Damage to Public Property <sup>(D) (B)</sup>		Damage to Industry Property <sup>(E) (B)</sup>		Value of Product Lost <sup>(B)</sup>	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
2004	13	100%	0	0%	22	66%	11	33%	\$32,407,600	\$24,222,505	74%	\$6,983,318	21%	\$1,201,776	3%
2005	11	78%	3	21%	31	79%	8	20%	\$536,955,458	\$27,200,095	5%	\$504,283,125	93%	\$5,472,238	1%
2006	10	62%	6	37%	11	42%	13	50%	\$20,066,461	\$17,860,192	89%	\$1,892,237	9%	\$314,032	1%
2007	7	77%	2	22%	23	63%	13	36%	\$23,434,503	\$20,043,622	85%	\$3,114,135	13%	\$276,746	1%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>\$612,864,023</b>	<b>\$89,326,415</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>\$516,272,815</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>\$7,264,793</b>	<b>1%</b>

National Gas Transmission: Consequences Summary Statistics: 2003-2007

Year	Public Fatalities		Industry Fatalities		Public Injuries		Industry Injuries		Total Property Damage <sup>(B) (C)</sup>	Damage to Public Property <sup>(D) (B)</sup>		Damage to Industry Property <sup>(E) (B)</sup>		Value of Product Lost <sup>(B)</sup>	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
2003	0	0%	1	100%	3	37%	5	62%	\$56,232,363	\$11,407,440	20%	\$27,054,585	48%	\$17,770,337	31%
2004	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	\$38,262,823	\$174,417	0%	\$28,571,481	74%	\$9,516,923	24%
2005	0	0%	0	0%	2	40%	3	60%	\$237,223,169	\$92,511,087	39%	\$120,326,393	50%	\$24,385,687	10%
2006	1	33%	2	66%	1	25%	3	75%	\$38,827,402	\$2,706,730	7%	\$28,860,670	74%	\$7,260,002	18%
2007	1	50%	1	50%	1	14%	6	85%	\$54,452,580	\$1,538,500	2%	\$34,894,884	64%	\$18,019,196	33%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>66%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>\$424,998,338</b>	<b>\$108,338,176</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>\$239,708,015</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>\$76,952,147</b>	<b>18%</b>

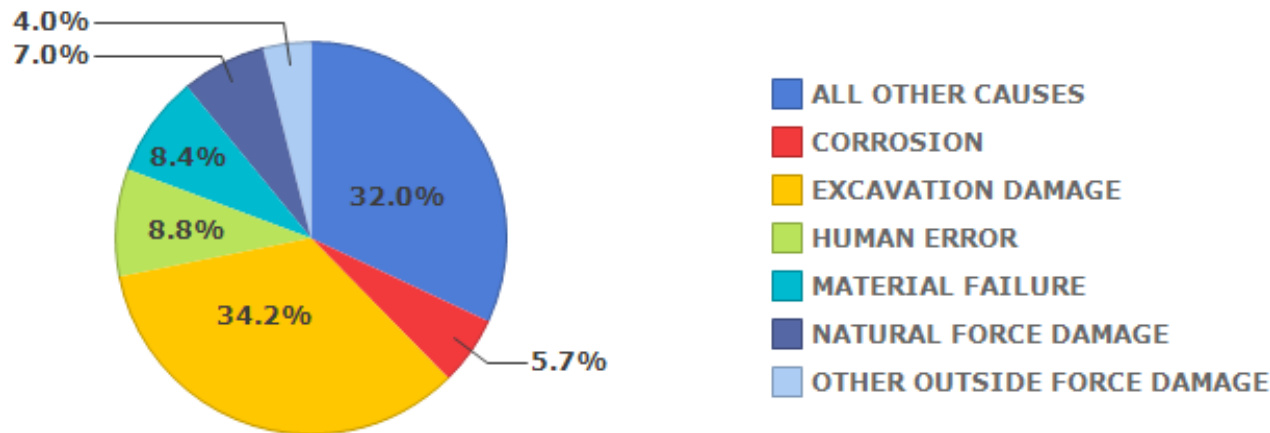
National Hazardous Liquid: Consequences Summary Statistics: 2003-2007

Year	Public Fatalities		Industry Fatalities		Public Injuries		Industry Injuries		Total Property Damage <sup>(B) (C)</sup>	Damage to Public Property <sup>(D) (B)</sup>		Damage to Industry Property <sup>(E) (B)</sup>		Value of Product Lost <sup>(B)</sup>	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%		Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
2003	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	5	100%	\$54,538,762	\$31,011,307	56%	\$22,034,644	40%	\$1,492,811	2%
2004	5	100%	0	0%	15	93%	1	6%	\$159,374,542	\$33,755,694	21%	\$122,841,426	77%	\$2,777,421	1%
2005	0	0%	2	100%	2	100%	0	0%	\$165,426,524	\$84,036,748	50%	\$77,911,540	47%	\$3,478,235	2%
2006	0	0%	0	0%	2	100%	0	0%	\$62,150,187	\$19,855,728	31%	\$38,032,187	61%	\$4,262,271	6%
2007	2	50%	2	50%	9	90%	1	10%	\$50,502,629	\$18,982,971	37%	\$27,980,501	55%	\$3,539,157	7%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>36%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>\$491,992,646</b>	<b>\$187,642,449</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>\$288,800,299</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>\$15,549,896</b>	<b>3%</b>



# Pipeline Threats

**Serious Incident Cause Breakdown**  
National, All Pipeline Systems, 1988-2008



Source: PHMSA Significant Incidents Files April 15, 2009

- **There is no one-size, fits all solution to this wide ranging set of failure causes**



**Know what's below.  
Call before you dig.**

A Decade of Damage Prevention

**CGA**  
Common Ground Alliance

Best Practices Version 6.0  
Published February 2009





# Steps Taken to Improve Performance

- Fortified Regulatory Standards – some of which aren't yet in effect
  - e.g., reporting, IMP, CRM, damage prevention
- Increased and Improved Regulatory Oversight/Enforcement
  - Both at the national and State levels
- Increased (though still underinvested) investments in R&D
  - Improved technology, better standards, and foundation knowledge improvements
- Improved understanding of risks and risk controls
  - e.g., SCC, excavation damage, casings, etc.
- Expanded public participation and transparency



# Current Challenges

- Connecting new sources of supply with demand
  - Driving down project economics
  - While shoring up lifecycle management quality control
    - Confidence most recently shaken with construction
      - Problems encountered in materials procurement, welding, coatings, lay techniques, precommission test failures, etc.
- Economically and rigorously shoring up fitness for purpose of existing infrastructure
- Properly incentivizing all companies to “do the right thing”
  - Pipelines, utilities, excavators, locators, vendors, etc.
- Persuading communities to make smarter land use decisions near pipelines



# Steps Needed to Further Improve Pipeline Transportation Performance

- Better data – improve risk-informed decisions and choices
- Better risk models – helping companies and regulators alike
  - To prioritize assessments, repairs, and maintenance alike
- Better assessment/characterization technologies
  - Especially for long seams, casings, and unpiggable pipe
- More rapid commercialization of new technologies
- Expanded/improved maintenance – especially in facilities
- Improved confidence in science underpinning repair algorithms
- Collaboration in understanding risks on new products
  - e.g., biofuels joint project
- Increased investment in R&D – both short to mid-, as well as long-term research





# Learning Much from Canada!

- **Arctic Pipeline Experience**
- **New technology deployment**
- **Welding high strength steels**
- **Strain Based Design**
- **Reliability Based Design Assessments**
- **Alternative Integrity Verification**



# Technical Challenges Remain

- **Gas Integrity Management**

- Baseline Assessments 2012
- Lack of technology for unpiggable systems
- Long-term cased crossing



**Failure of Cased Crossing  
Under Highway**



# Technical Challenges Remain

- **Corrosion**
  - External
  - Internal
  - Stress Corrosion Cracking
  - Microbial Induced



**External Corrosion**



# Technical Challenges Remain

- **New Construction**

- Materials
- Welding
- Coatings
- Installation
- Applying lessons learned:



- Preventing Damage
- Protecting Communities



# Technical Challenges Remain

- **Safely Transporting Alternative Fuels**
  - Ethanol – SCC, elastomers, oxygen monitoring
  - Biodiesel – Inhibitor performance
  - Biogas – MIC and Internal corrosion
  - Hydrogen Economy – Materials and cracking
- **Climate Change Issues**
  - CO2 Pipelines – Corrosion, safe blow down, protecting communities



## **Future is Bright!**

- **Strong coalitions/partnerships formed**
- **Data and science are driving more decisions**  
– **politics are driving fewer**
- **Many new or improved standards/best practices now available**
- **Infrastructure making adjustments to handle alternative fuels**
- **Research facilitating the desired impacts we are striving for!**



# Thank You!