#### Practical Experience on Addressing the Assessment & Management of Dents

USDOT PHMSA 2018 R&D Forum Baltimore, MD September 11, 2018

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### **Research Objective**

- Improve our understanding of dent fatigue to develop appropriate inspection, response/repair, and P&M technologies, strategies and programs
- Adjust operations to reduce cyclic fatigue on system
- Apply R&D results to evaluate and prioritize dents and deformations that represent a potential for failure







#### **Hazardous Liquids Final Rule**

- Liquids industry petitioned to allow for an industry recognized engineering analysis to determine those dents that are non-injurious and require no further investigation
- Engineering analysis accepted for cracks, not dents

notity the appropriate PHMSA Region Director when unable to inspect intrastructure impacted

by extreme weather within 72 hours; 2) PHMSA is allowing a specified engineering critical

assessment (ECA) to extend the repair deadline with regard to SCC and SSWC but not for dents;

- With Final Rule pending, what are options?
- What tools are available for managing shallow dents?



- P-17-1: Work with pipeline trade and standards organizations to modify the pipeline dent acceptance criteria to account for all the factors that lead to pipe failures caused by dents, and promulgate regulations to require the new criteria be incorporated into integrity management programs
- Regulations are not vague
- Support for revised/alternate response criteria
- Addressing the shallow dents that require response
- Resource allocation to true threats improving pipeline safety



## **Pipeline Inspection & Repairs**









- Dent shape parameter (not depth!)
  - Incorporated into pipeline operator ILI specifications
  - Sets a standard for dent/deformation ILI reporting requirements
  - Used in Level 1, 2, 3 analysis



- PRCI MD 4-9 Technical Note
- Develop shape parameter using characteristic lengths measured across the dent profile
- Use calculated shape parameters, pipe grade, and SCADA data to rank shape severity (L1) and /or fatigue severity (L2)
- L3 full FEA; complex shapes



- Dent restraint parameter restrained vs. unrestrained affects fatigue life
  - Restrained longer life
  - Unrestrained reduced life
  - Bottom-side dents have higher restraint potential
  - Previously excavated dents: restrained <u>and</u> unrestrained





#### **Analysis of Restraint Condition**









#### **Dent Fatigue Crack Location, Orientation and Surface**



#### Pressure Cycle Management

- # of cycles and magnitude of cycling loading influence dent fatigue failure
- Pressure attenuation discharge vs. suction
- Liquids operations vs natural gas
- Pressure cycling references in regulations
  - Absent in PHMSA Proposed Final Rule (49CFR § 195)
  - Included in PHMSA
    Advisory for natural gas
    lines (ADB 2016-0131)







## **Full-scale Testing of Dent Sample**





## **Effects of Dent Shape**



- Manufacturer
- Date of Install
- Pipe Diameter
- Coating Type
- Product Type
- Distance to Pump Station
- Terrain
- Soil Type
- Moisture Content
- Indenter Cause



- Leak Similarities
  - Shallow Bottom Side Dents
  - High D/t Pipe



#### **NTSB Accident Investigation – Centreville, VA**





#### Fatigue Testing of Uncracked Dent Sample





# **Effects of Dent Shape**

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Dent (Fatigue Test)

#### Un-cracked Dent (Fatigue Test)

# Leak Site (failed in-service)





- Fabricated dent 24" indenter, 1.1% deep
- Smooth dent profile
- 90 psi to 540 psi
- Unrestrained dent
- Center of dent axis
- 455k cycles to failure

- In-service, bottom-side dent: 1.6% deep
- Smooth dent profile
- 90 psi to 365psi\*
- Previously dug and remediated (2002)
- Restrained & unrestrained
- Near dent peak
- 108k cycles to failure

- In-service, bottom-side dent: 1.6% deep
- Complex shape
- 365 psi max
- Previously dug and remediated (1994)
- Restrained & unrestrained
- Near dent peak
- 12k cycles to failure



# Integrating Multiple ILI Tool Runs

- Typical mainline data set
  - 3+ MFL\DEF\INS
  - 1 UT crack tool run
- All data is integrated and odometers generated for all historic tool runs
  - Previous tool runs are reviewed in conjunction with most current tool run
  - Prior dig data is integrated allows for tool validation prior to digging
  - All dents are manually reviewed in raw data (recall DRRPM)

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## Integrating Multiple ILI Tool Runs

- Reporting thresholds
  - Deformation reporting specifications
    - 1% Deformations
    - False positive challenges <1%</li>
  - Crack reporting specifications
    - Any dent with a crack field reported
    - Limitations with UT tool detection within deformation
      - Continuing to improve process
      - PRCI MD 1-13
    - Crack data is integrated and reviewed for feature proximity to deformations
    - Crack location and orientation now considered
- Continual review and analysis of crack raw data as data becomes available or is refreshed
  - This review is documented and integrated into the DRRPM
  - DRRPM scores are updated

# **Integrating Multiple ILI Tool Runs**



Strong signal ٠

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Called crack by • ILI



2016 Excavation

# **Effects of Dent Shape**

#### Multi peak dents vs single peak



# NDE Methods – Dents and Cracks

- Document deformation profile in grid system
  - Minimum grid points
  - Deepest & most prominent locations
- Magnetic Particle dent and 12" surrounding
- Cracks are sized using shear wave or phased array – internal cracks
- If no findings during MP, shear wave or phased array
- 3D scan/profile
  - Compare to ILI SP and RP
- NDE research
  - Multiple NDE vendors sizing cracks, destructive testing for confirmation
  - PRCI MD 1-13







## **NDE Methods – Dents and Cracks**

