#### Fundamentals of Pipeline Coatings

**2012 AUCSC** 

**Coatings Session** 

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#### Remember This!

- Coatings are the #1 defense against corrosion.
- This is true for underground, transition, internal and above ground service.

## Coating Types

- Underground buried or immersion service
- Transition area coatings
- Atmospheric coatings
- Internal coatings & linings

# Underground Pipeline Coatings

- Mill or Plant Applied
- Field Applied
- Line Coatings
- Repair Coatings
- Coating Discussion
- Coating Cost
- Coating Quality

## Mill or Plant Applied

- Most economical method to apply coatings
- Highest level of quality and quality control
- Plant/Mill conditions allow use of higher performing coatings
- Normally, high quality storage, handling and shipping
- Normally allows for some coated pipe storage

## Field Applied

- Costly method either over the ditch or in the ditch
- Hard to manage quality control due to environmental conditions
- Normally lower performing coatings
- Newer field coatings do allow higher productivity

# Line Coatings

- Coal Tar Enamel
- Asphalt Enamel
- Extruded Polyethylene
- Fusion Bonded Epoxy
- Somastic
- Pritec
- Liquid Epoxy
- 3 Layer

# Repair Coatings

- Tapes
- Wax
- Shrink Sleeves
- Two Part Epoxy
- Mastic
- Misc.

## Coatings Discussion

- Most important component of a pipeline
- High quality holiday free coating requires almost no cathodic protection current
- Coatings need to be specified
- Coatings need to be tested
- Every coating has a use, but most coatings are used improperly follow procedures

# Coating Cost

- Cost of material
- Cost of application
- Cost to repair
- Handling
- Expected life
- Dielectric strength

# Coating Quality

- Quality determines price
- Quality is normally dependent upon surface preparation & application methods
- Quality is assured with competent inspection
- Quality is determined by good procedures and good specifications

### Transition Area Coatings

- Used where piping transitions from buried service to atmospheric service
- Used to protect from mechanical damage freeze/thaw cycle, weed whackers, gravel, etc.
- Used to protect buried service coatings from Ultraviolet light when used above ground

# Atmospheric Coatings

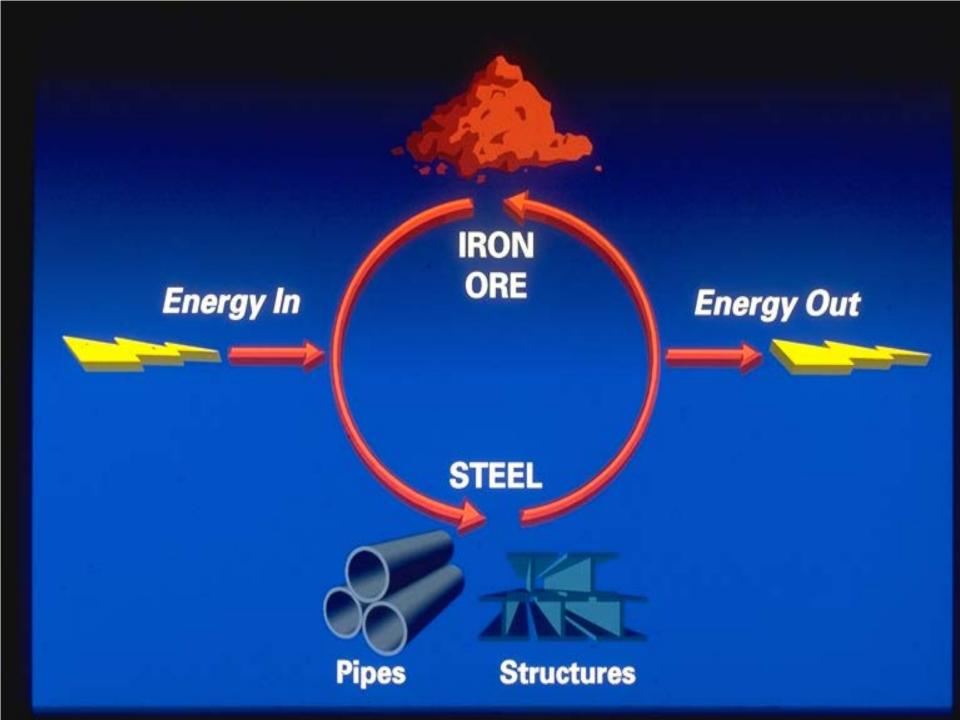
- Various types, quality and expected life
- Primary purpose is corrosion prevention, secondary purpose is appearance
- Problem areas, flanges, nuts, bolts, hold down clamps, high temperature service, beneath insulation, through walls/foundations, etc.

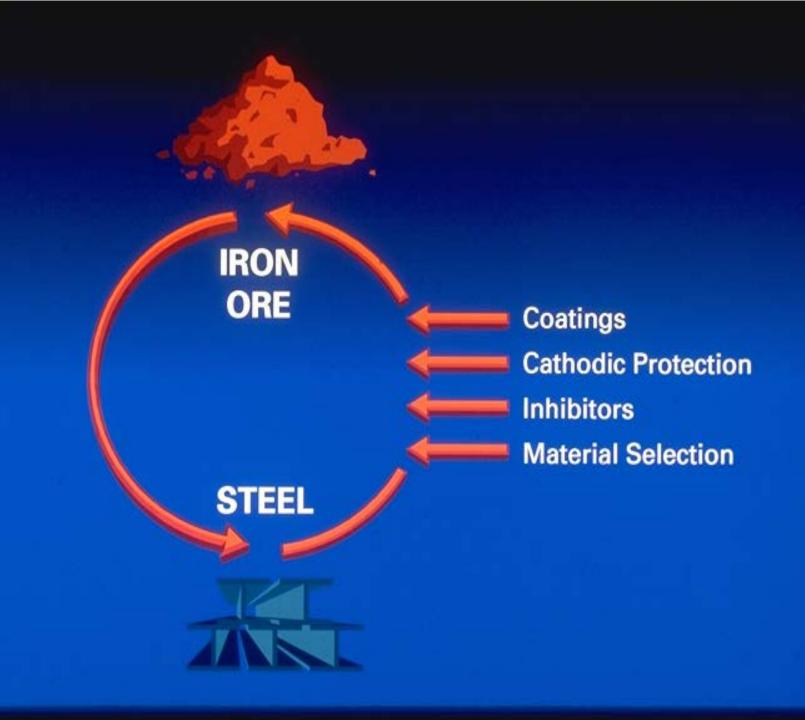
# Internal Coatings & Linings

- Used to internally coat pipelines for corrosion protection and/or improved flow.
- Used to internally line tanks, process equipment & vessels for corrosion protection and/or product quality.

# WHAT IS CORROSION?

# CORROSION IS THE DESTRUCTION OF A SUBSTANCE, USUALLY A METAL, OR ITS PROPERTIES BECAUSE OF A REACTION WITH ITS ENVIRONMENT.





#### **COATING DEFINITION**

WATER

ACID

CO2

H<sub>2</sub>S

SUNSHINE

CAUSTIC



A coating is a barrier to protect steel from the environment.

# Perfect Coating

- Ease of Application Anyone can put it on with a mop on any surface or from above ground.
- Cost Effective Cost \$1.00/Gallon or less!
- Environmentally Safe and Friendly OK to Drink it.
- Performance Lasts forever.

## In Reality a Perfect Coating

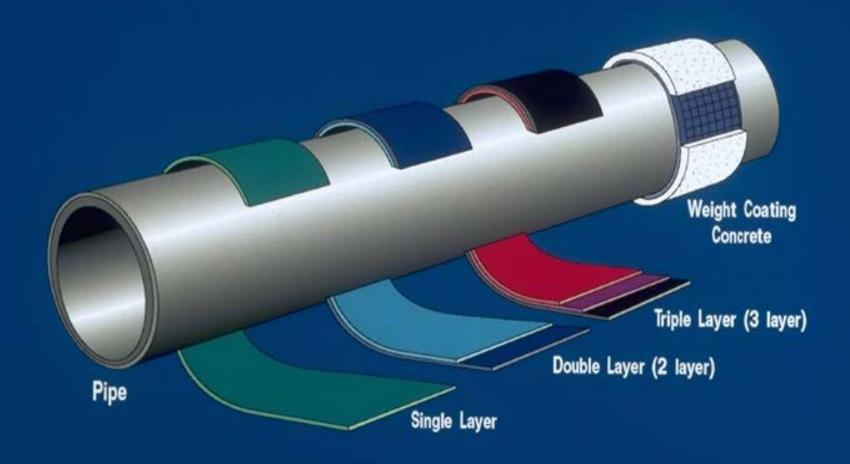
- Requires a quality standard
- Requires a quality specification
- Requires a quality coating mill
- Requires a quality material or materials
- Requires a quality inspector or inspectors

# General Requirements of a Pipeline Coating

- Ease of Application
- Good Adhesion to Pipe
- Good Resistance to Impact
- Flexibility
- Resistance to Flow
- Water Resistance
- Electrical Resistance
- Chemical and Physical Stability
- Resistance to Soil Bacteria
- Resistance to Marine Organisms
- Resistance to Cathodic Disbondment
- Resistance to Soil Stress

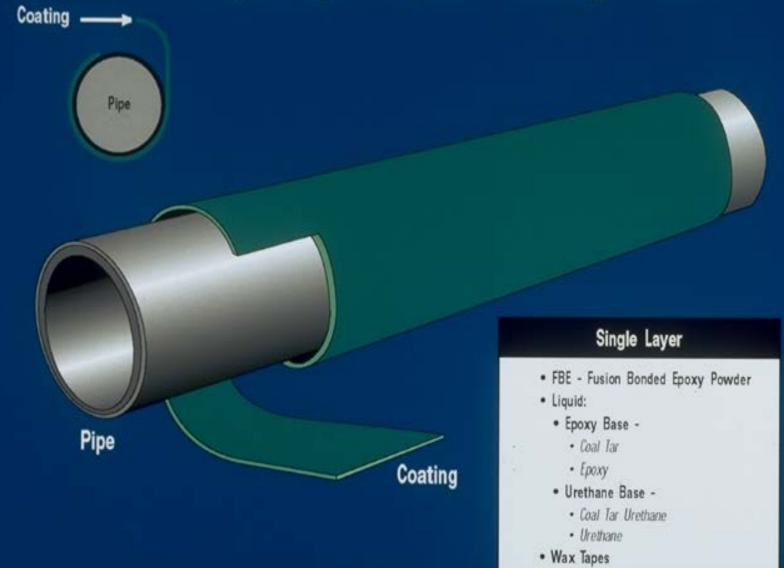
#### **Pipeline Corrosion Coatings**





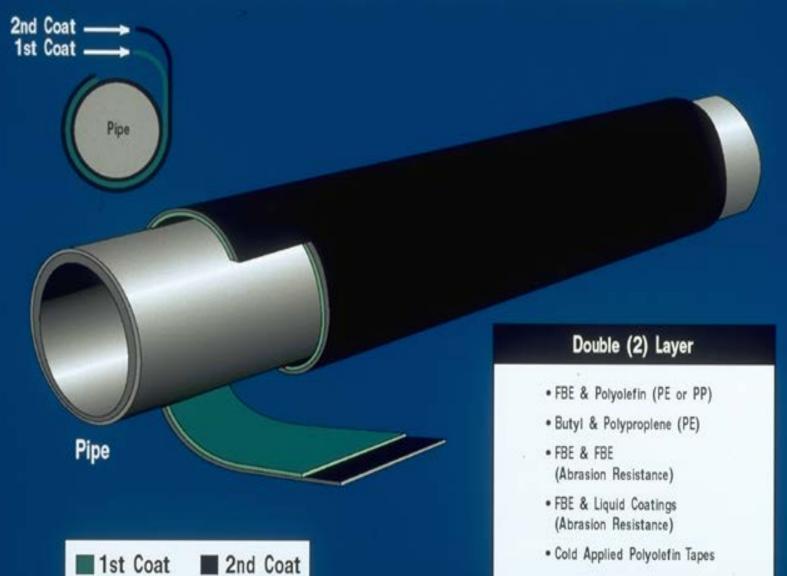
#### Single Layer Pipeline Coating





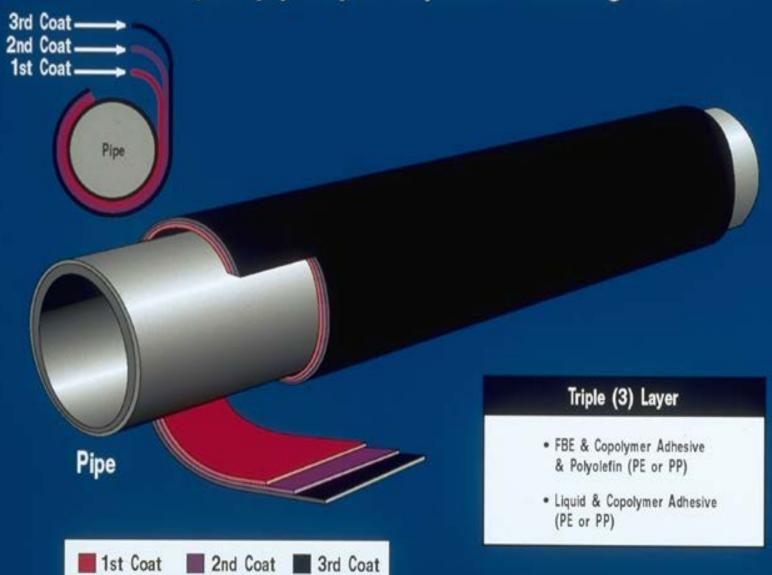
# Double (2) Layer Pipeline Coating William's.





#### Triple (3) Layer Pipeline Coating





# SURFACE PREPARATION

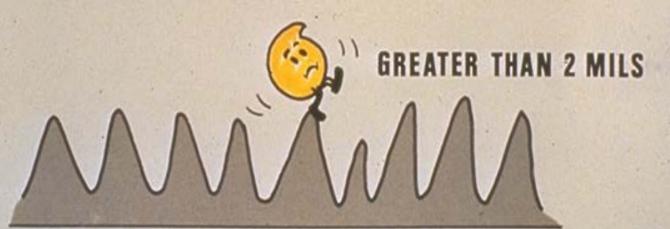
# SURFACE PREPARATION PURPOSE OF SURFACE PREPARATION

- To clean surface of materials which could cause the coating system to fail prematurely.
- To provide a surface that can be easily wetted for good coating adhesion.
- To provide an anchor profile.
- Paints adhere to the surface by mechanical bond.



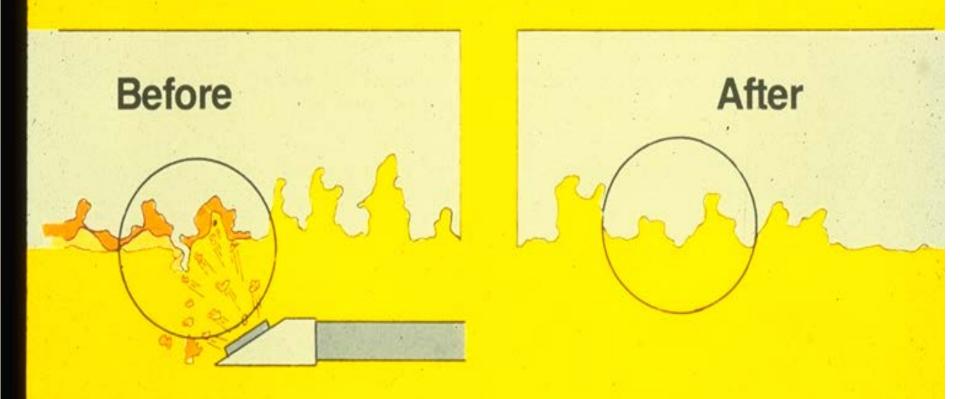
TOO LOW





ANCHOR PATTERNS

#### **Anchor Pattern Formation**



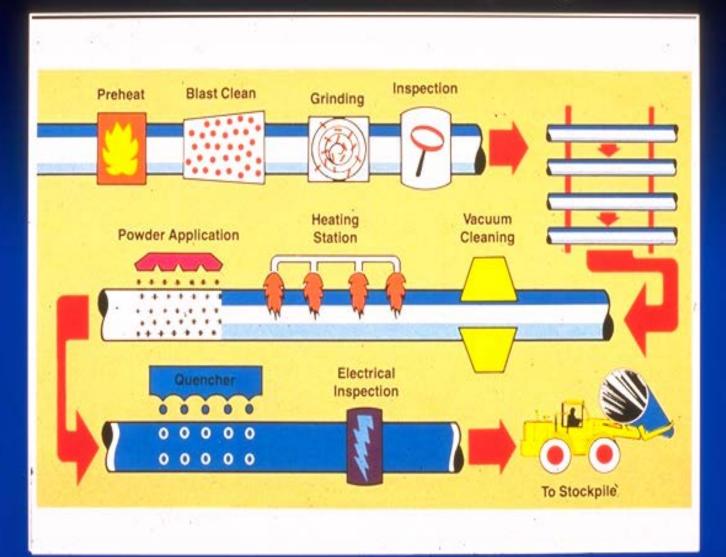
# FUSION BONDED

COATINGS

# APPLICATION PROCEDURE

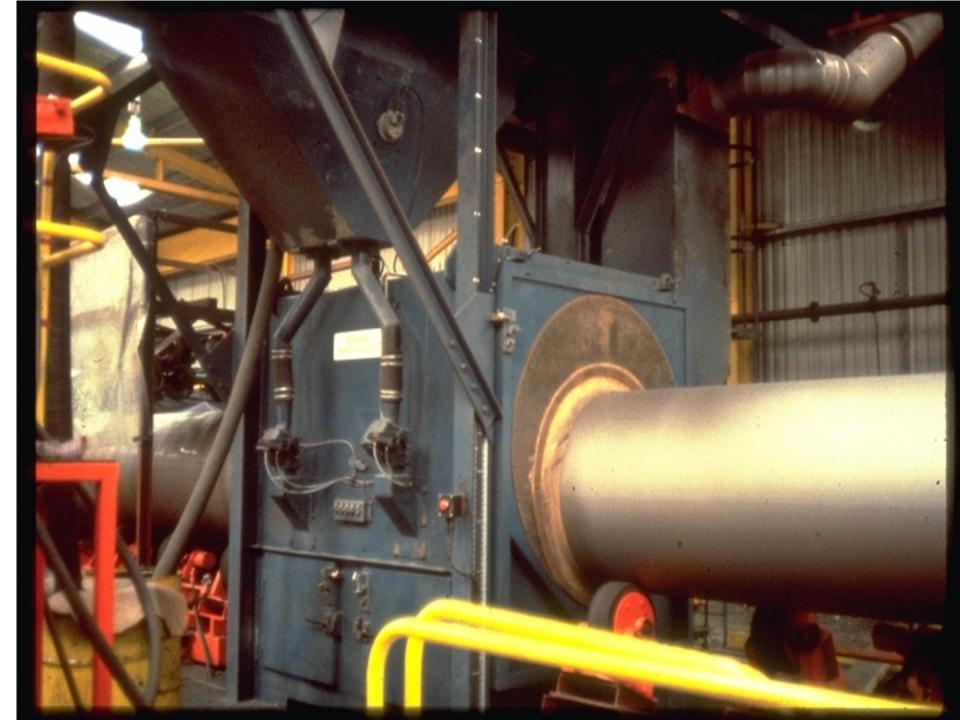
- 1. CLEAN
- 2. HEAT
- 3. APPLY
- 4. CURE
- 5. INSPECT
- 6. REPAIR

#### **Fusion Bonded Epoxy**



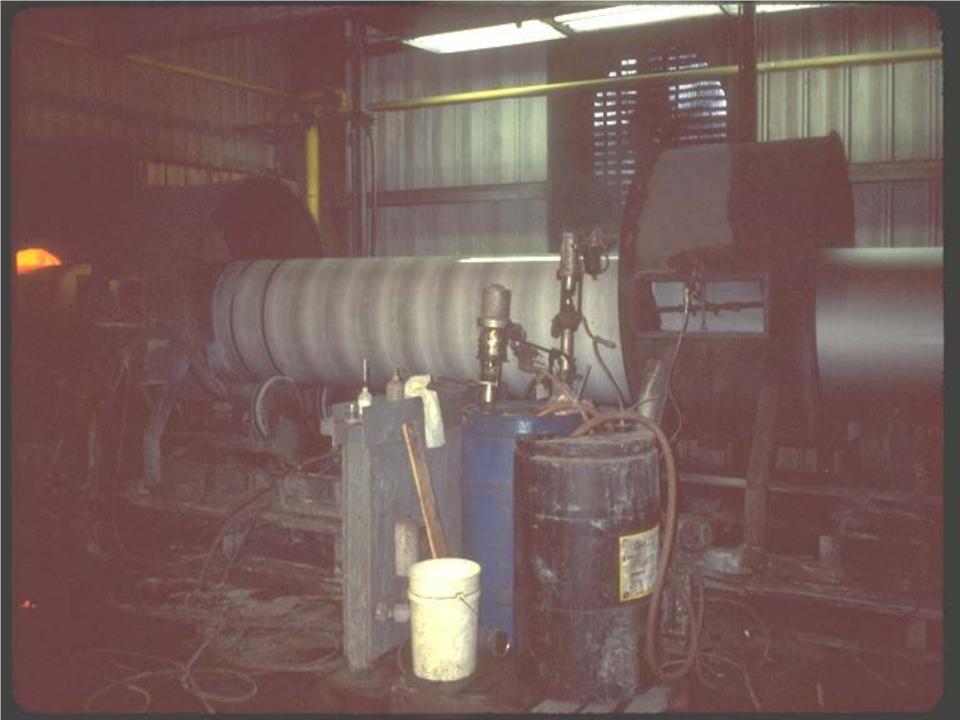




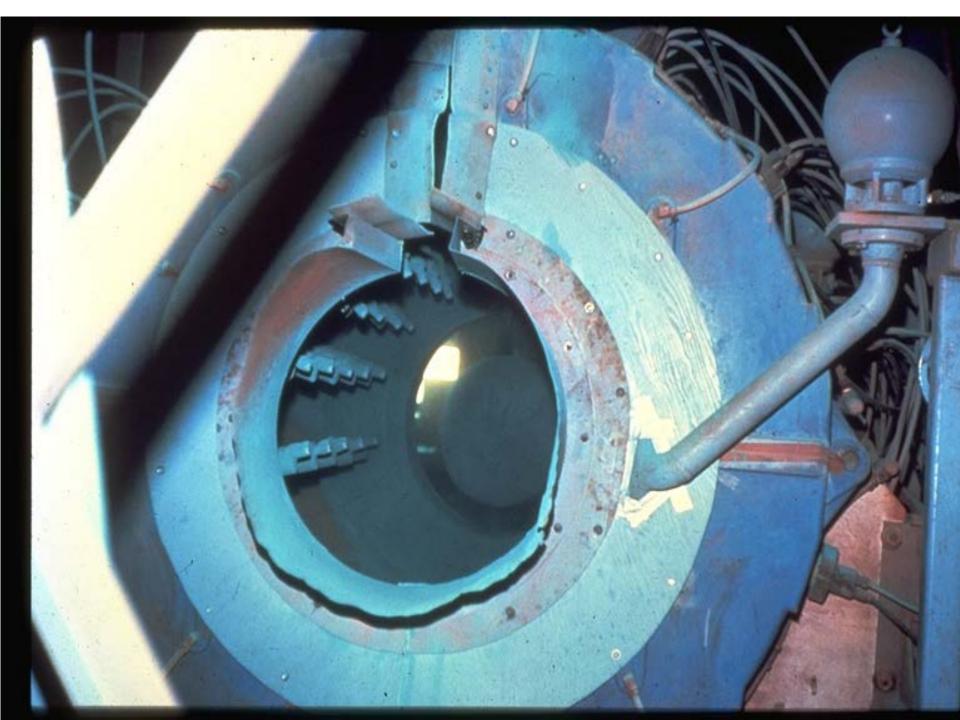




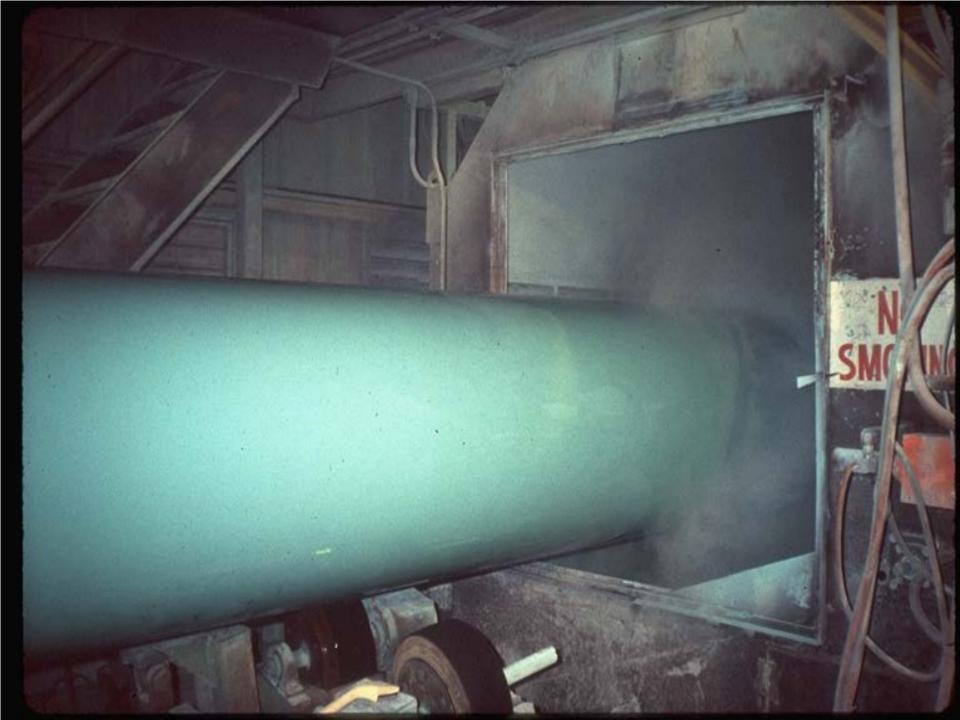




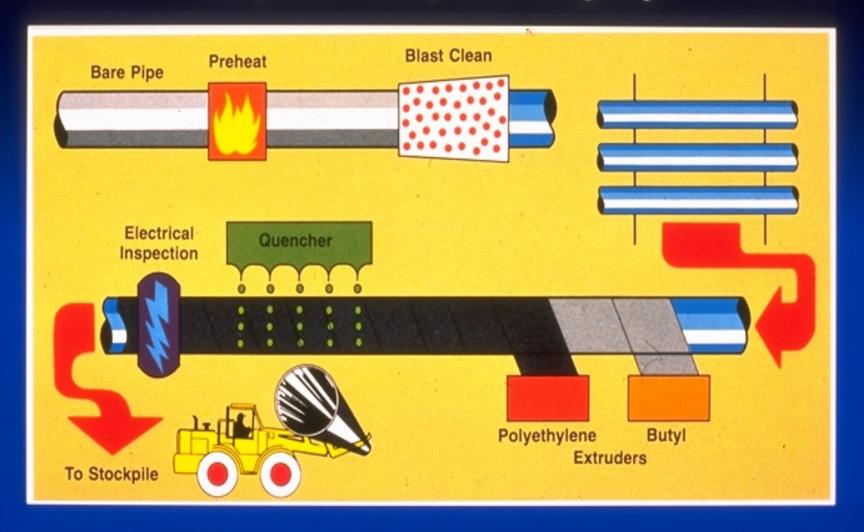






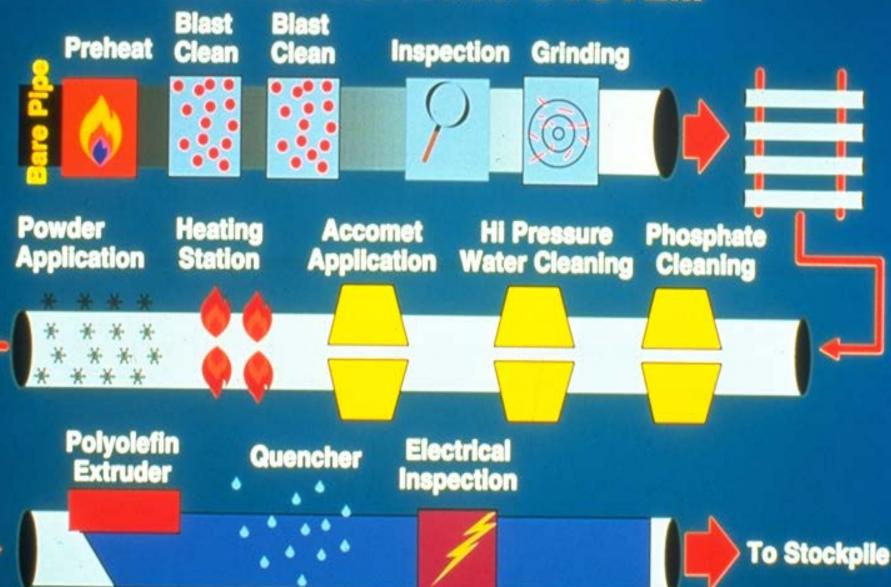


## PE/BUTYL (Two Layer)





### **DUVAL COATING SYSTEM**



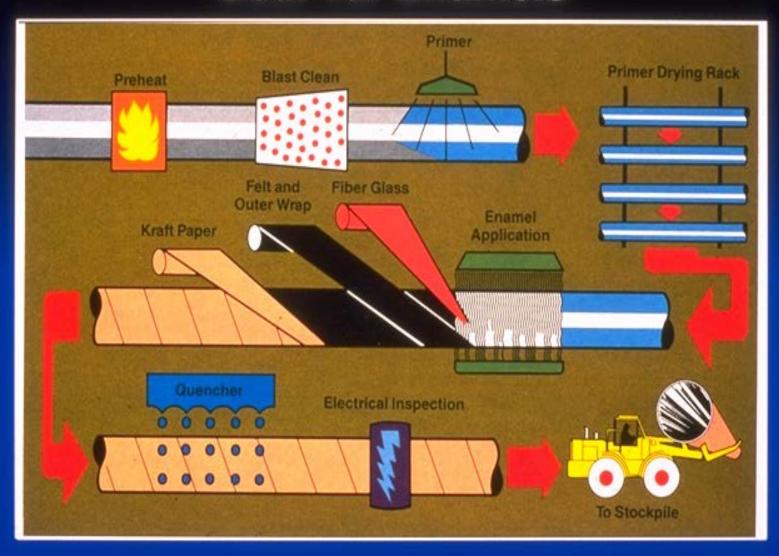


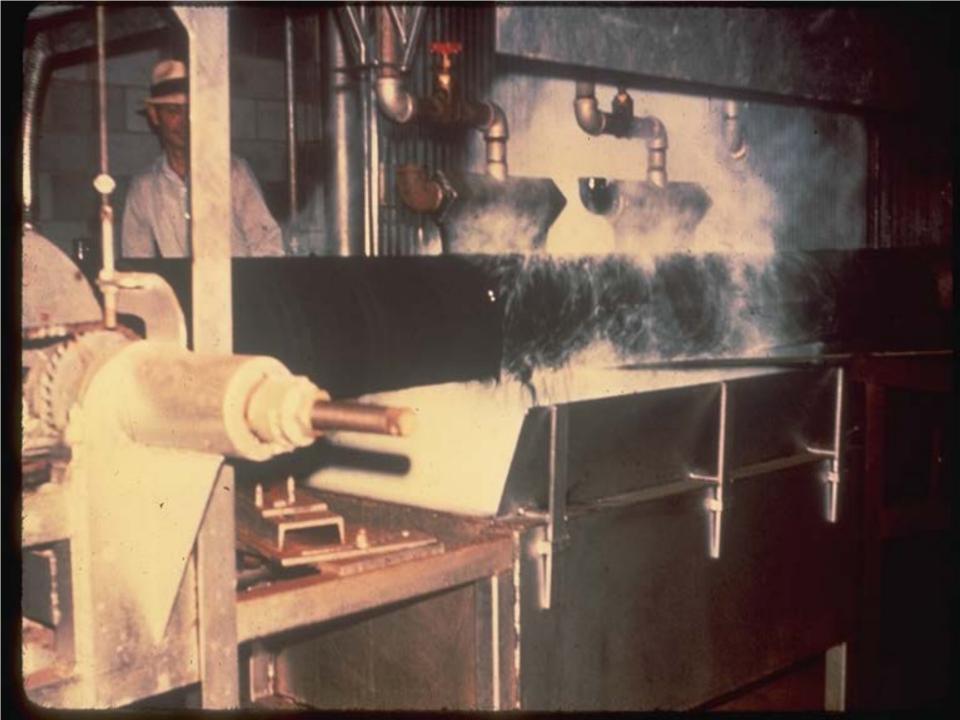
# DUAL POWDER 'GOLD'

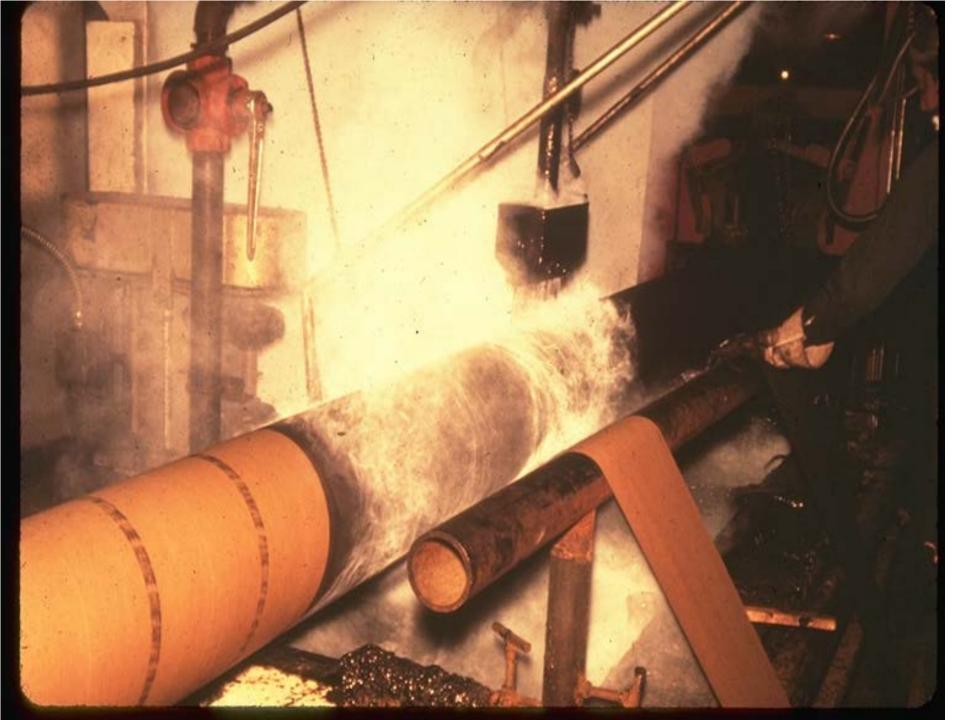
FBE AND A
PLASTICISED FBE TOP COAT



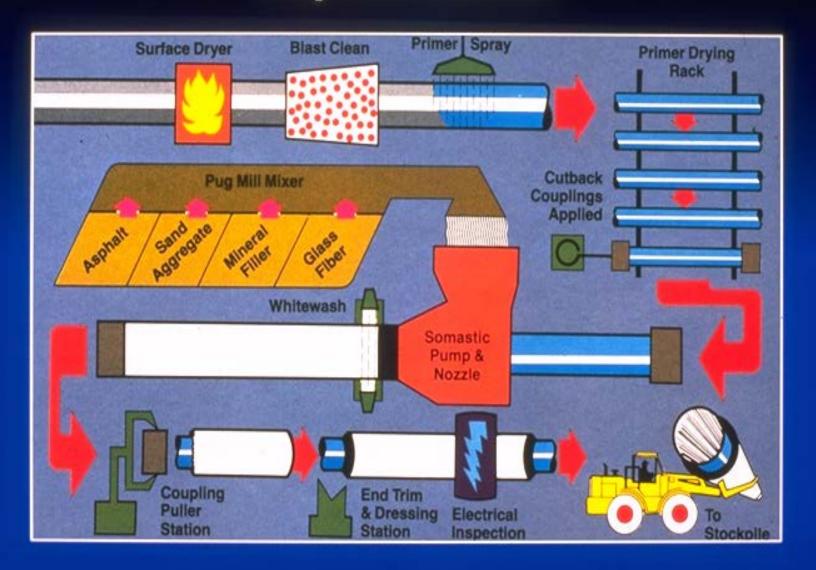
#### **Coal Tar Enamels**

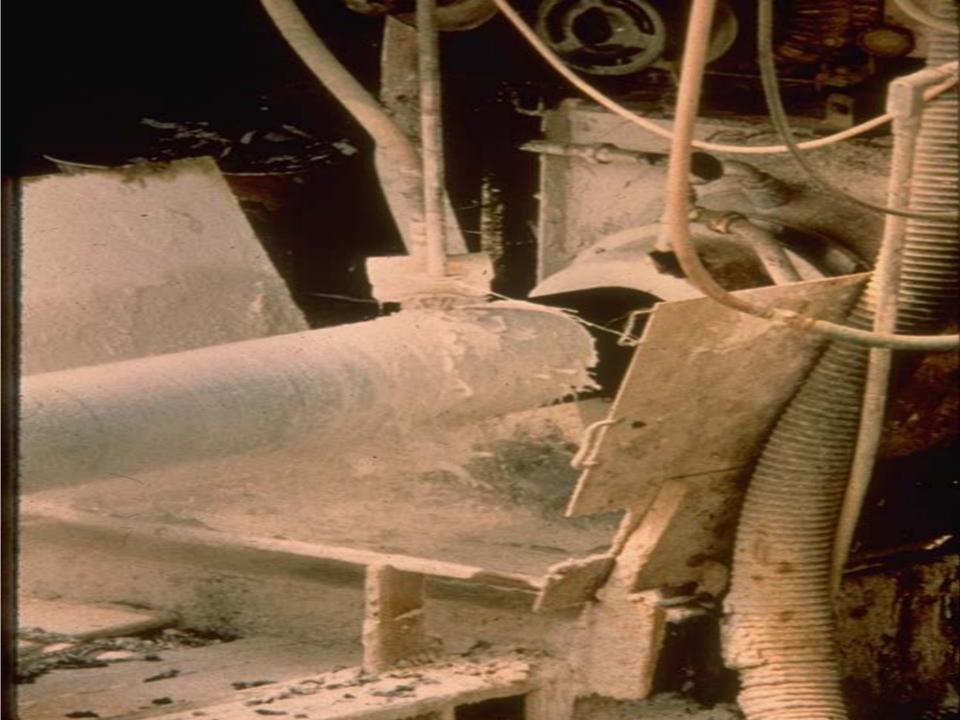


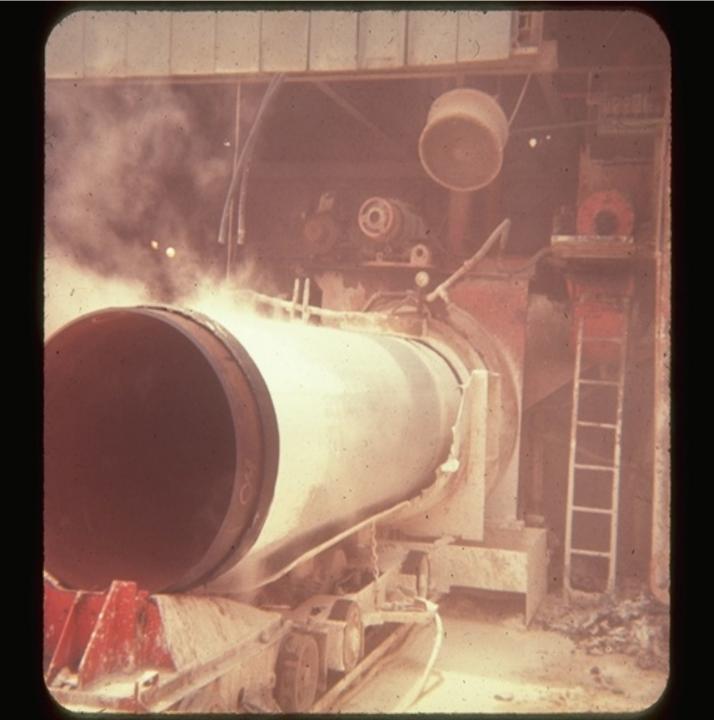




#### **Asphalt Mastic**



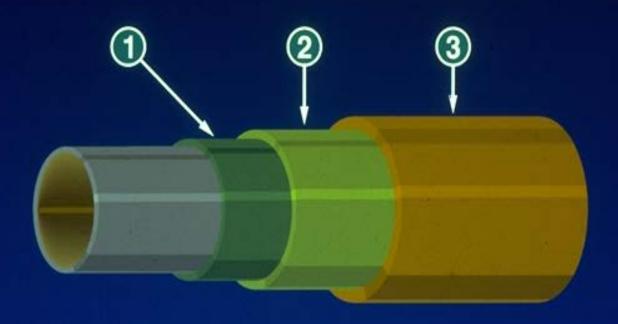






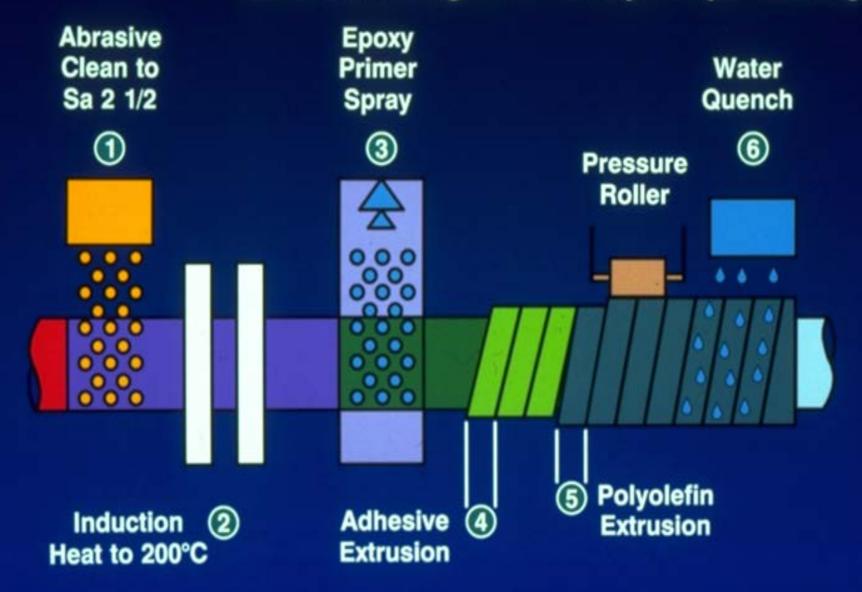


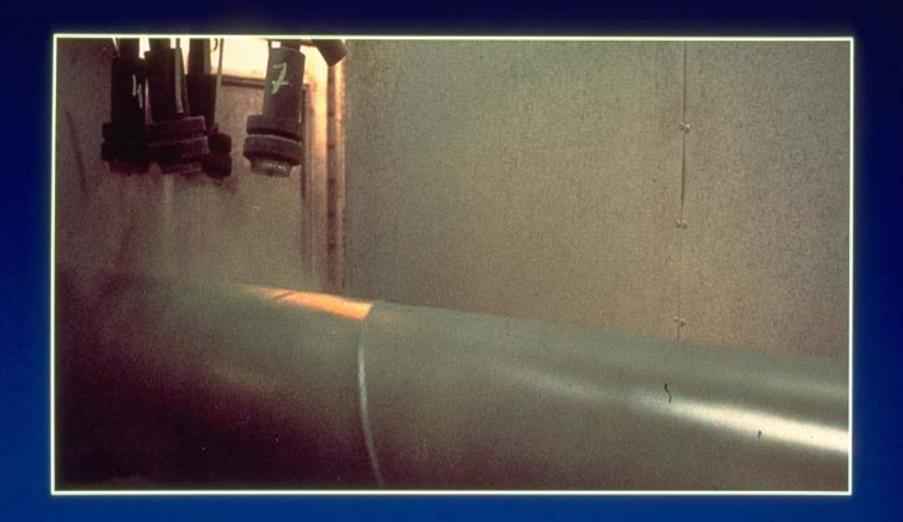
#### Figure 1 Shows a Schematic Diagram of a Typical 3-Layer Pipe Coating



- **1** EPOXY PRIMER
- 2 INTERMEDIATE ADHESIVE LAYER
- ③ POLYOLEFIN TOPCOAT

#### Schematic Diagram of 3-Layer Pipe Coating



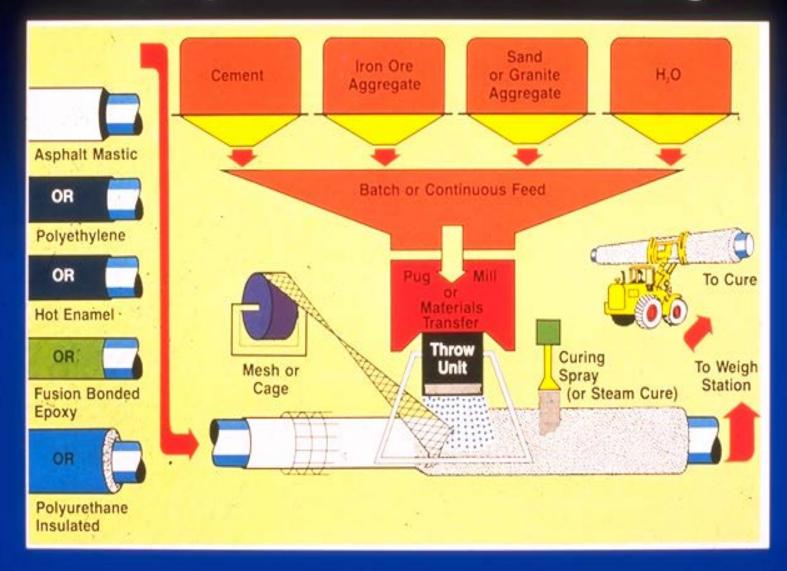


**Application of EUROKOTE Epoxy Powder Primer Layer** 

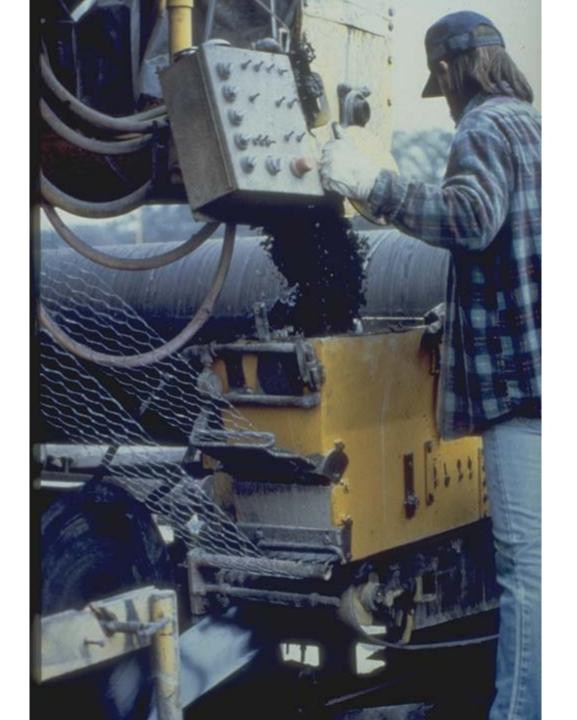


Extrusion of Adhesive and Low Density Polyethylene Over the Epoxy Primer Layer

## **Impingement Concrete Coating**

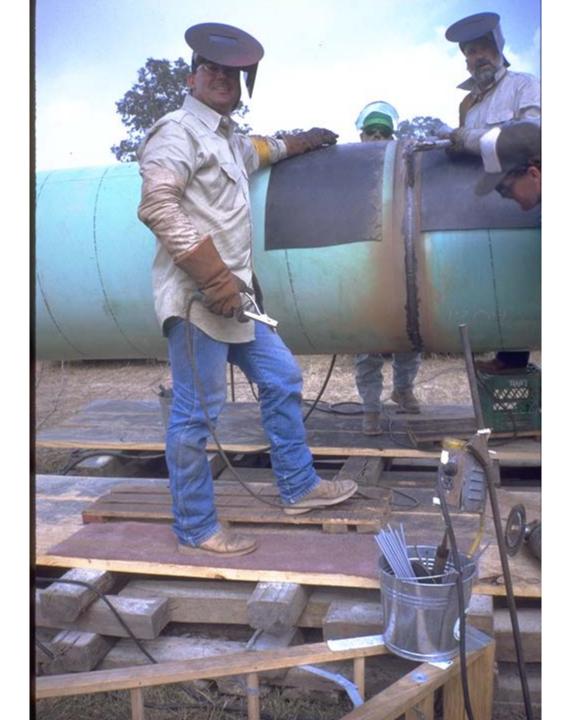


















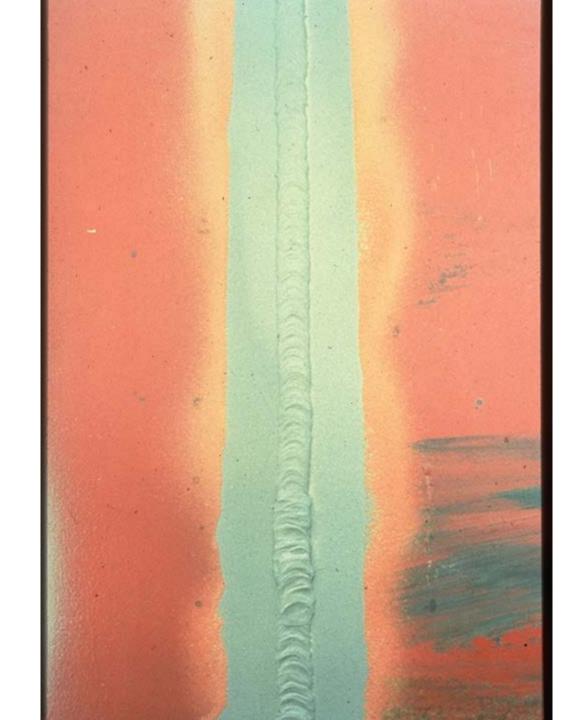




























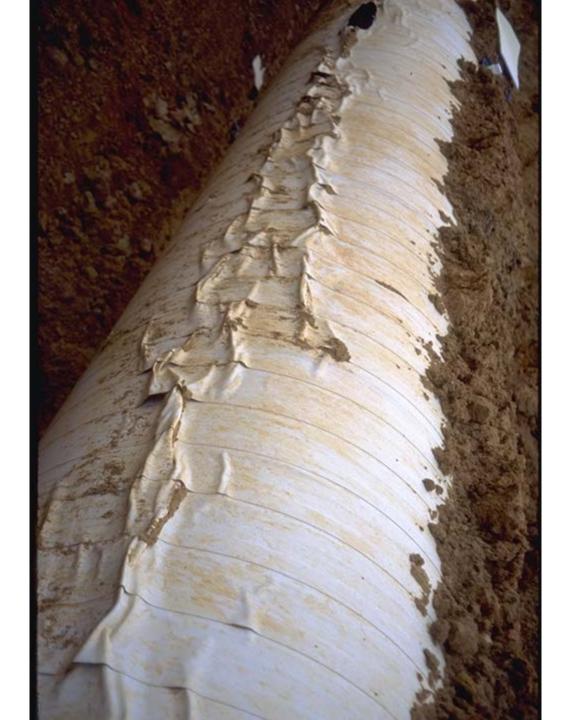




























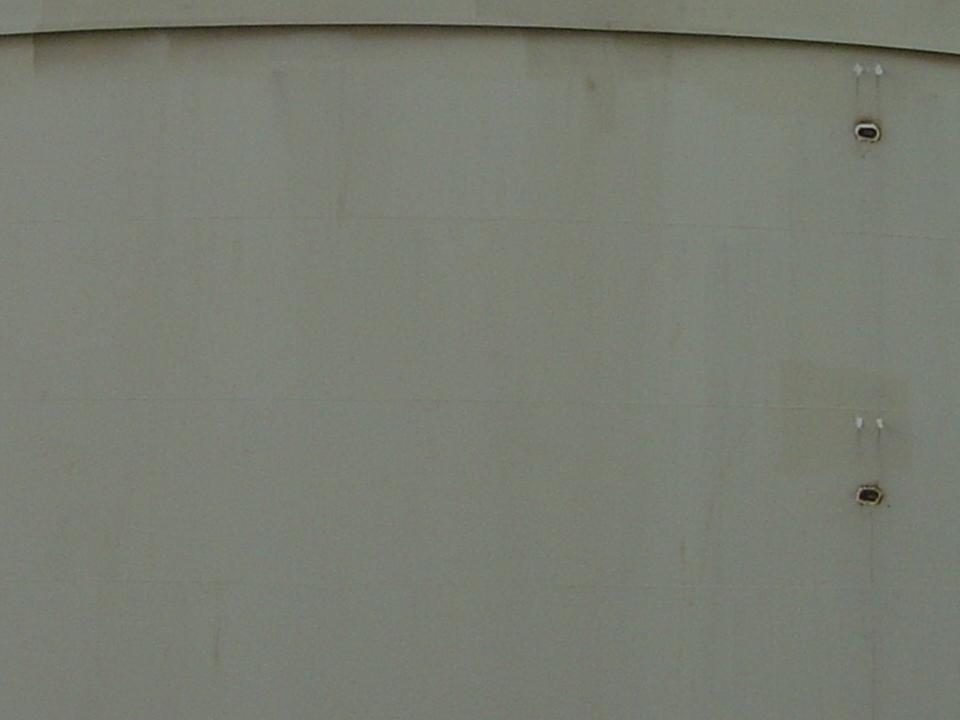


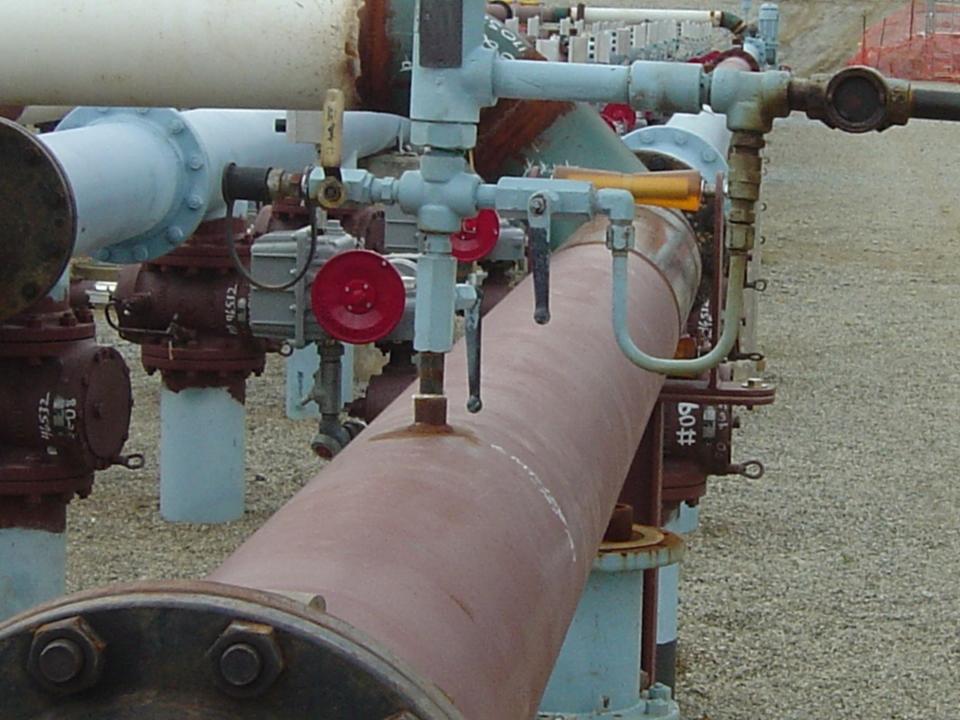














## The End!

• Questions?