Lance Witt, Sentry Equipment



Appalachian Underground Corrosion Short Course

Why mitigate?

"Significant pipeline failures resulting in loss of life and property have caused damages in excess of \$7.0 billion in North America since 1995."



(Source: Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration / Energy Information Administration)

Why mitigate?

It is the law -

"For onshore transmission pipelines, each operator must develop and implement a monitoring and mitigation program to identify potentially corrosive constituents in the gas being transported and mitigate the corrosive effects."



Source:
DOT 49 CFR 192.478 Internal
Corrosion Control:
Onshore Transmission
Monitoring and Mitigation

Internal corrosion monitoring will dictate the best mitigation method based on the quantification and qualification of the corrosive constituents!



Common Methods

- 1) System Design
 - A) Water Separators
 - B) Pig Launchers / Receivers
 - C) Injection Points
 - D) Sampling Points
- 2) Pigging (pipeline cleaning)





Common Methods (Cont'd)

- 3) Siphons
- 4) Chemical
 - A) Direct Injection
 - B) Contact Vessel
 - a) Liquid
 - b) Dry Bed
 - C) Batching with Pigs

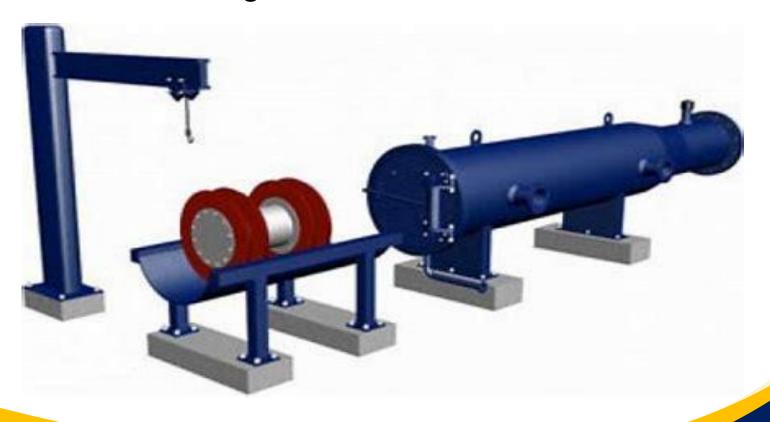






- System Design
 - Water Separator

- System Design (Cont'd)
 - Pig Launchers and Receivers





- System Design (Cont'd)
 - Chemical Injection
 - Injection point on long run of straight pipe



- System Design (Cont'd)
 - Sample Points

Cleaning (Pigging) Pipelines



The most common method for cleaning pipelines relies on a device (pig) propelled through the pipeline pushing fluids and debris out.



Siphons

- A method to remove corrosive liquids in gas pipelines under flowing conditions.
- Used for low areas in the line where a pig cannot clear the liquids.
- Must reach great depths and usually requires a hot tap to set the access the point.

Chemical

Prior to beginning a chemical mitigation program, the corrosive constituent must be identified and quantified.



- ✓ Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S)
- ✓ Carbon Dioxide (CO2)
- ✓ Oxygen (O2)
- ✓ Chlorides (CI)
- √ Water (H2O)
- ✓ Biological (SRB / APB)

- Chemical (Cont'd)
 - Identifying Corrosive Constituents and Considerations



- Detection Tubes
 - Questionable Accuracy
 - Sample Time and Day
 - Exposure to Poisonous Gases
- Transportable Samples
 - Exposure to Poisonous Gases
 - Transporting



- Chemical (Cont'd)
 - Identifying Corrosive Constituents and Considerations



- Portable Analyzers
 - Exposure to Poisonous Gases
- Stationary Analyzers
 - High Cost of Installation



Corrosion Mitigation Chemicals

- Corrosion Inhibitors
- Scavengers H2S, O2, CO2
- Methanol*, Glycol H20 (Hydrates)
 * Adds O2 to the Process
- Biocides SRB, APB

Corrosion Constituent Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S)



Mitigation Chemicals

- Scavengers (H2S)
 - Triazine
 - Amine (MDEA)

Internal Corrosion Monitoring Methods

Corrosion Constituents Carbon Dioxide (CO2)



Mitigation Chemicals

- Scavengers (CO2 & H2S)
 - Triazine
 - Amine

Membrane Separators are a common method to remove CO2

Internal Corrosion Monitoring Methods

Corrosion Constituents
Oxygen (O2)



Mitigation Chemicals - Scavengers (O2)

Corrosion Constituents
Bacteria / MIC (APB)



Mitigation Chemicals

– Biocides

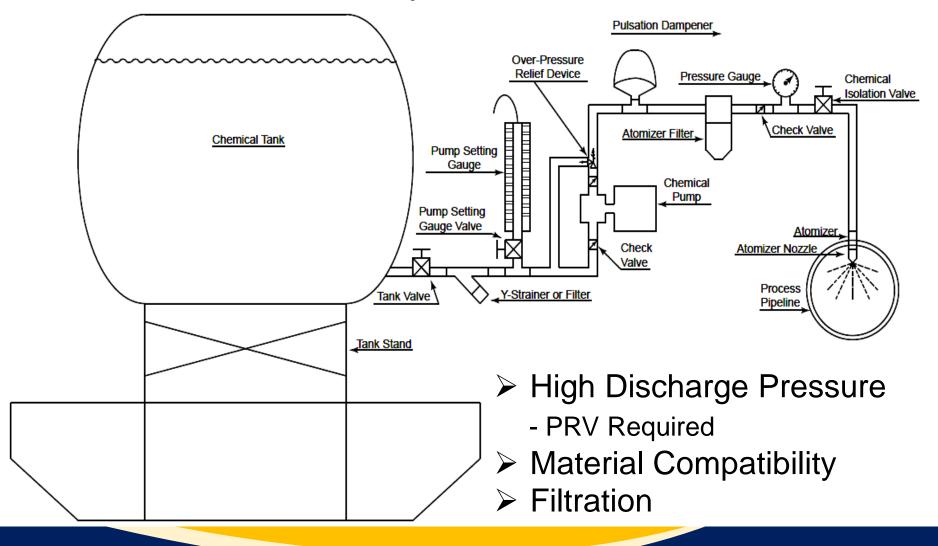
Corrosion Constituents
Bacteria / MIC (SRB)



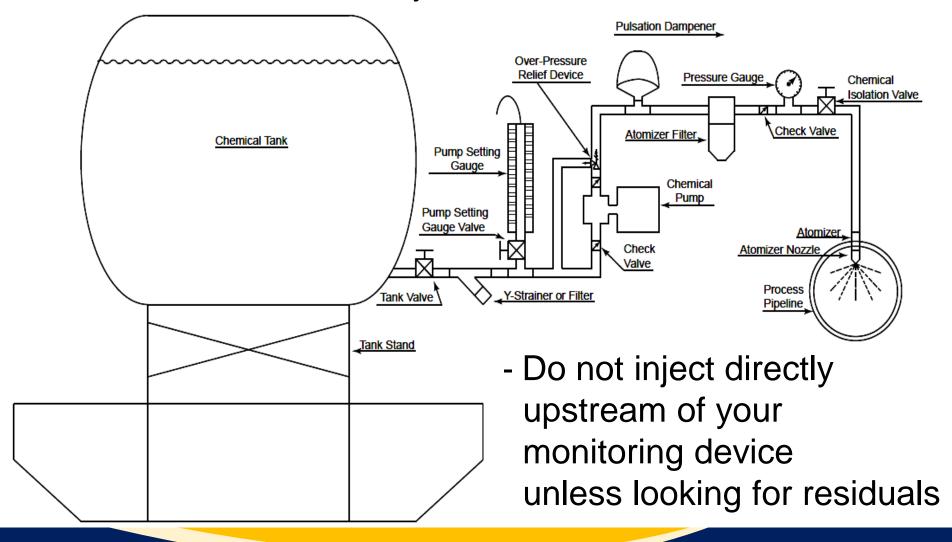
Mitigation Chemicals

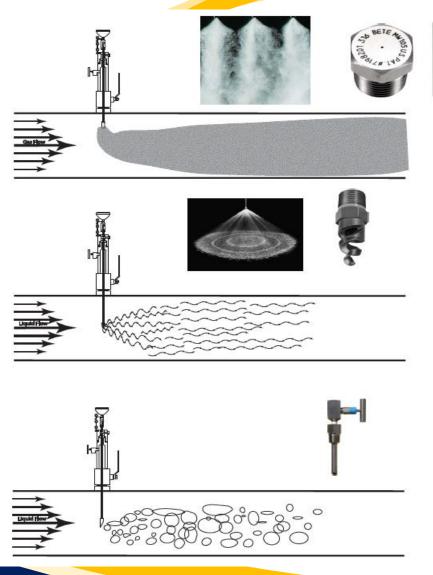
- Biocides

Chemical - Direct Injection



Chemical - Direct Injection (Cont'd)





Chemical - Direct Injection (Cont'd)

Dispersion and Distribution

- Atomization
 - Gas Processes
- Mixing Probes
 - Gas Processes
 - Liquid Processes
- Quills
 - Gas Processes
 - Liquid Processes

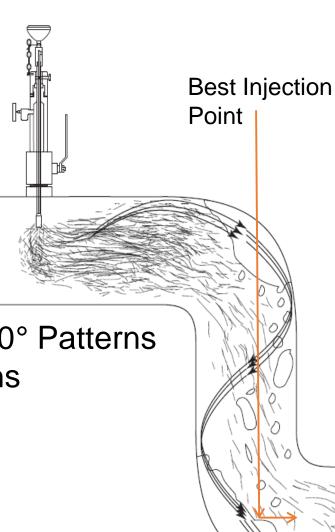
Chemical - Direct Injection (Cont'd)

Dispersion and Distribution

Injection Device Placement

Long, straight, obstruction-free runs of pipe

- Injection Zone
 - Atomizer
 - a) Top 1/3 of Process for Bottom 360° Patterns
 - b) Center of Process for 90° Patterns
 - Mixing Probes and Quills
 - a) Center of the Process





Injection atomizers, mixing probes and quills could require maintenance so retractable models should be considered.

Proving the chemical mitigation program – Sampling

- Bacteria (SRB)
 - Sulfate Reducing
- Bacteria (APB)
 - Acid Producing
- > H2O
- Carbon Dioxide CO₂
- ➤ Hydrogen Sulfide H₂S
- Chlorides/Sulfides
- Paraffin
- > Iron (Fe) Count
- Corrosion Coupons





- Contact Vessel
 - Liquid Chemical Filled
 - Gas Processes
 - Dry Bed Adsorbent
 - Gas Processes
 - Temperature
 - Gas and Liquid Process

Batching Pigs

Utilizes a pig to apply the chemical along the pipe walls



Common Applications:

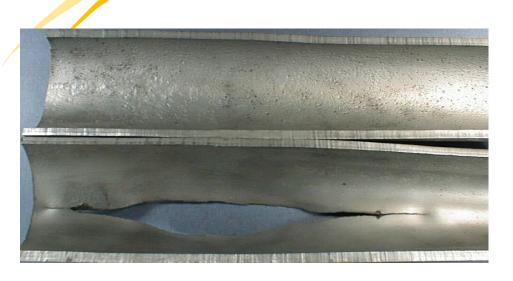
- a) Corrosion Inhibitors
- b) Biocides

- Considerations
 A balanced corrosion mitigation program includes pigging and chemical applications.
- 1) Intrusive
 - a) Chemical injection limited to process fluid volume and volume of corrosive constituent
 - b) Siphons
 - c) Batching with a pig
- 2) Non-Intrusive
 - a) Bypass through a contact vessel

- Considerations (Cont'd)
- 3) Over exposing chemical scavengers to corrosive constituents can create solids.

4) Chemical injection systems and contact vessels can be automated and remotely monitored for optimum performance.







You Don't Need to Mitigate Corrosion on Everything...But You Do Need to Mitigate Corrosion on What You Want to Keep!