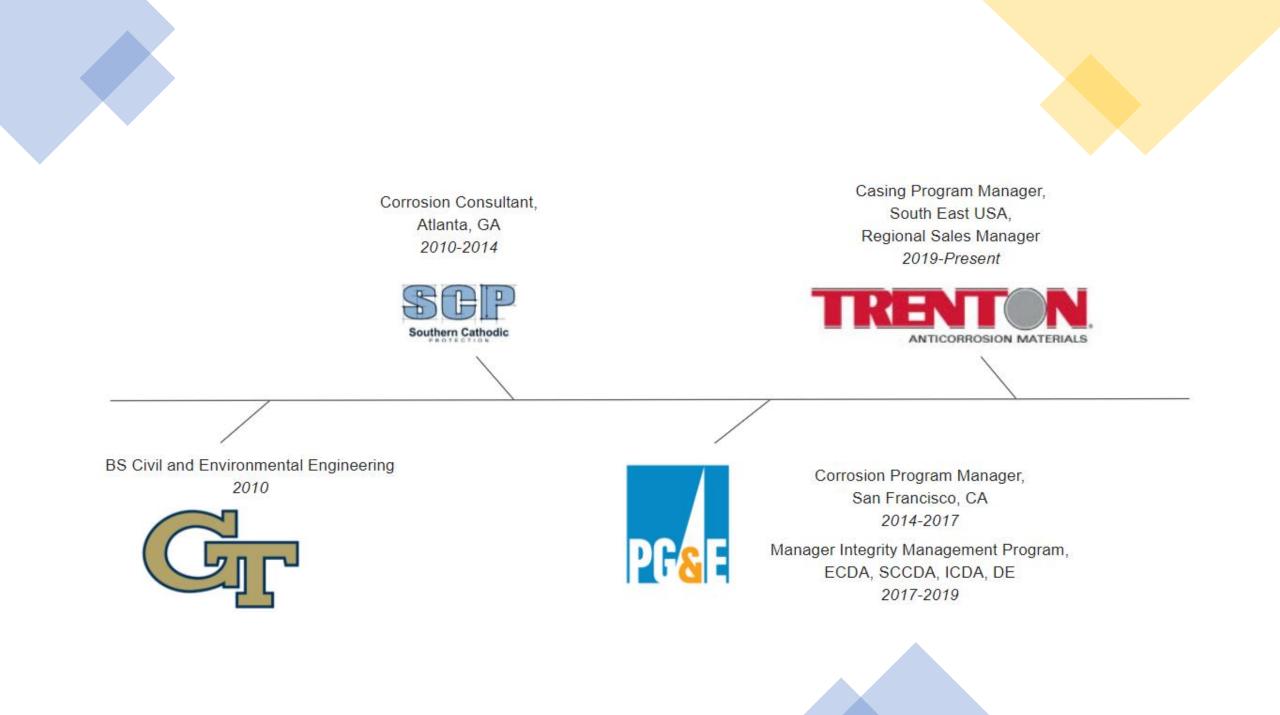


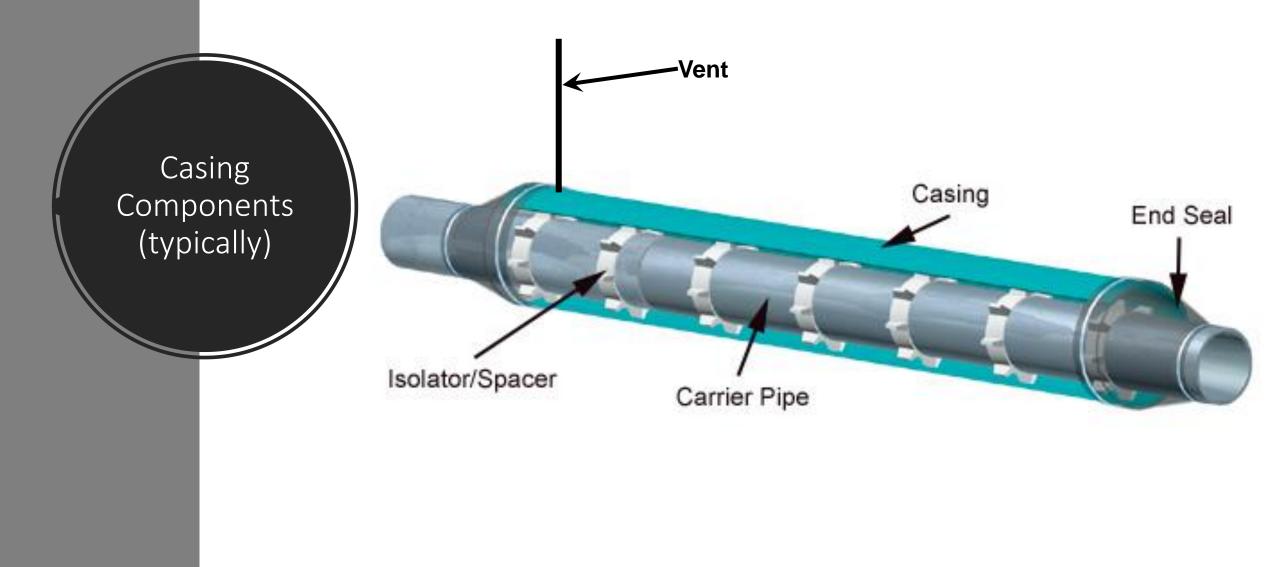
Cased Pipelines and Solutions

Presentation: Pipeliners Club of Atlanta March 8th, 2021 Felix Enriquez

Casing Program Manager Southeast Sales Manager







Steel-Cased Pipelines:



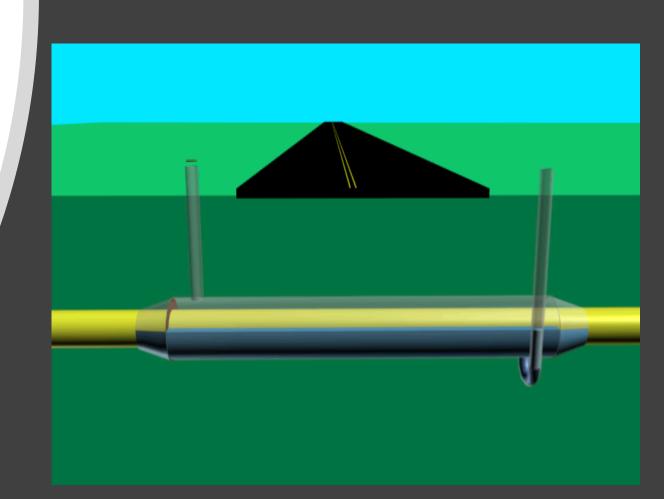
Why?

-Intended for Mechanical Protection -Roadways

-Railroads

Issues

-Electrochemically isolated space
-Difficult to access/inspect
-Difficult to protect from corrosion and clearly prove protection level
-Vents?









Atypical Casings



Cold Weather Fill



Guidelines Standards &Regulations

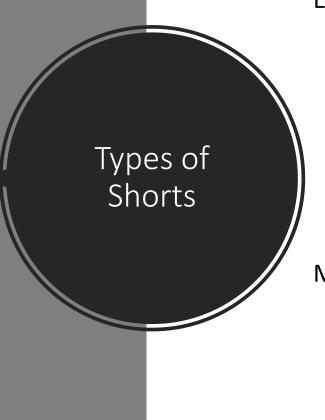


<u>PHMSA</u>

- 192.323 Casing Construction
- 192.467(c) Electrical Isolation

- NACE Standard Practice 0200 Steel-Cased Pipeline Practices
- Guidelines for Integrity Assessment of Cased Pipe for Gas Transmission Pipelines in HCAs
- NACE/ANSI Standard Practice 0502-2010
 "Pipeline External Corrosion Direct Assessment Methodology"



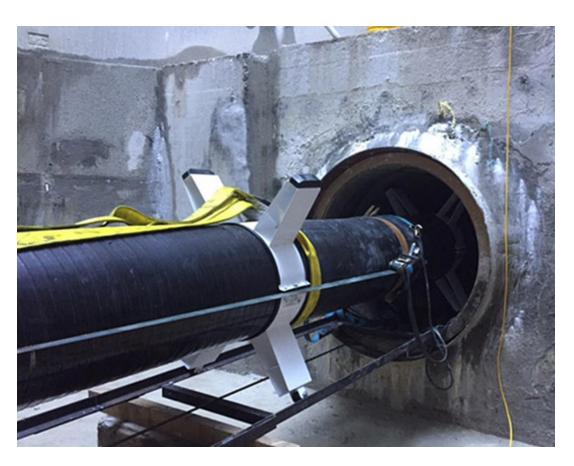


Electrolytic Coupling

- End seal failure, no end seal
- Casing may have through wall corrosion
- Mud/Water
- Possibly seasonal
- May Allow for CP?
 - Proving protection?

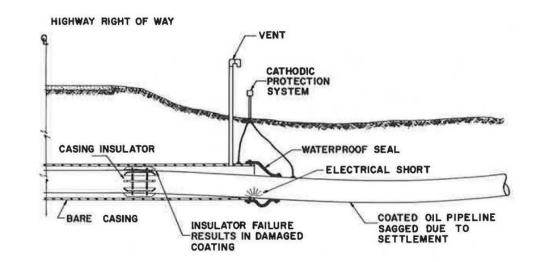
Metallic Contact

- Direct Short
- Metal to Metal Contact
- Large Corrosion Cells



Possible Failures in Cased Pipes

- End Seal Failures/No End Seals
- Through wall corrosion on Casing
- Direct contact with carrier pipe
- Vent-carrier pipe short
- Corrugated Casing/Riveted Casing
- Conductive Materials Used

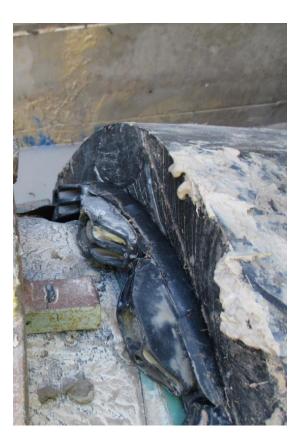












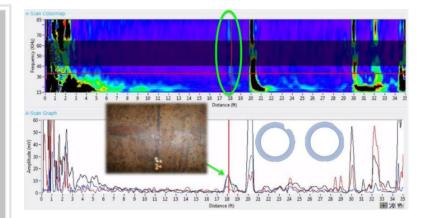
Testing Methods (Direct)

<u>ILI</u>

- Calls out "LARGE METAL OBJECT"
- Location of ends-Start and Stop (EMAT ILI)
- Indicates WL
 - Limited capacity depending on the technology due to metallic interference
- No direct indication of shorted or not

Guided Wave

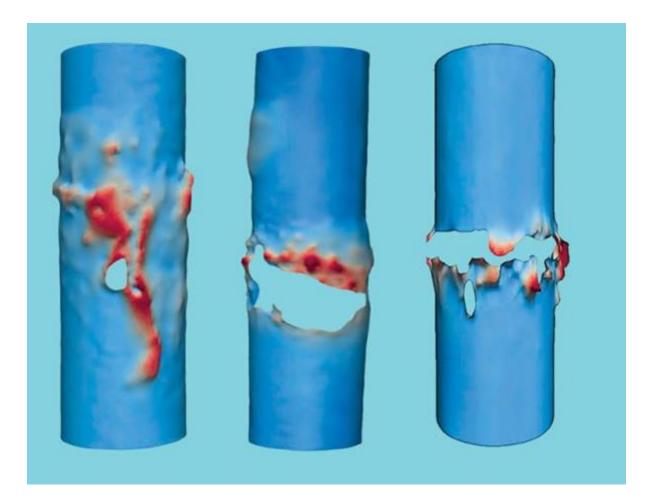
- Acoustic transducers
- Limited range
- Needs direct 360 access











Acoustic Images of Cased Pipeline Failures

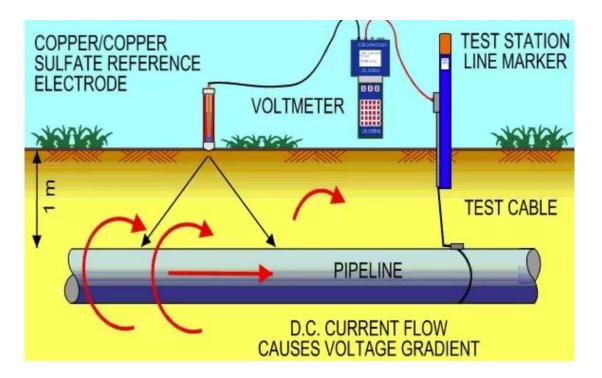


With Vents

- P/S and C/S potentials
- Interrupted potentials
- Capacitor Test (Panhandle Eastern)
- Internal Resistance Test

Without Vents

- DCVG/ACVG
- PCM



Testing Methods (Indirect) Remove the Casing

- Difficult accessibility
- Highway/RR may not allow
- High Costs

Solutions

Establish a Non-Corrosive Environment

- Expose Ends
- Remove 3'-5' of casing
- Investigate Condition
- Flush Annulus
- Install High Dielectric Filler
 - NACE SPO200Compliant
 - Trenton Fill-Coat #1





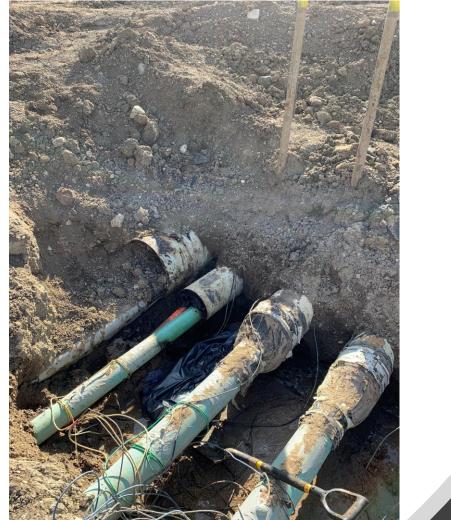
Systematic Approach to Address Cased Pipelines

Setting up a Casing Program:

ANTICORROSION MATERIALS

- Understand Population
- Classify Population
 - Contact type and Possible solutions
 - Remove or Mitigate
- Address highest <u>Risk</u> areas first
 - HCA's/ Class locations
- Be prepared to be flexible
 - Casings are generally always atypical
 - Spacer, wood
 - Metal Probe Bar Contact
- Understand how to cut casings
 - Depth control
 - Line to Sacramento
- <u>RISK</u> = Consequence X Likelihood



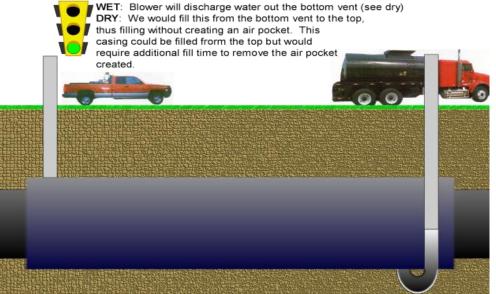


Filling Casings with Trenton Fill-Coat #1





TOP & BOTTOM VENTS LEVEL CASING



Filling Casings:Fill-Coat #1 Hot Applied Casing Filler

What it does:

- Establishes a Non-Corrosive environment
 - Permanently
- Satisfy Department of Transportation requirements
- Arrest corrosion inside an existing casing
 - Eliminate necessary components for corrosion
- Help prevent future shorted casings
- Mitigate atmospheric corrosion







Filled Casing with Hot-Applied Fill-Coat #1Casing Filler

Primers, Coatings, Outer wraps





Questions?

Contact information: (706)870-2202 Fenriquez@Trentoncorp.com

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