

Managing System Integrity for Hazardous Liquid Pipelines

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Foreword

This recommended practice (RP) provides guidance to the pipeline industry for managing pipeline integrity. Pipeline operators are obligated to protect the public, their employees, private property, and the environment from the effects of unintentional releases of petroleum or petroleum products. As part of their commitment to error-free, spill-free operation of liquid petroleum pipelines, operators comply with consensus standards and government regulations in the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of their facilities. Beyond these basic requirements, however, experience has shown that periodic assessment of pipeline integrity (e.g. hydrostatic testing, in-line inspection) and a robust program of preventive and mitigative measures are necessary to minimize the frequency and severity of pipeline releases. The RP presents detailed guidance for developing a pipeline integrity management program. The program involves defining the critical locations along the pipeline and near pipeline facilities that would be most affected by an unintended release, defining the threats to the integrity of pipelines and pipeline facilities, calculating the risk of a release as it varies from one pipeline segment to another, prioritizing the segments for assessment by risk, assessing the segments for anomalies that could threaten integrity, and mitigating the risk by removing or repairing injurious defects. The program further involves the following:

- 1) calculating the remaining lives of anomalies that may remain in the system so that re-assessment can be carried out to reevaluate the anomalies and remediate if necessary,
- 2) developing preventive and mitigative measures for integrity threats that cannot be effectively managed by periodic integrity assessment.

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Introduction

Purpose and Objectives

The goal of the operator of any pipeline is to operate the pipeline so that there are no adverse effects on public/employees, the environment, or customers. The goal is error-free, spill-free, and incident-free operation of the pipeline.

An integrity management program provides a means to improve the safety of pipeline systems and to allocate operator resources effectively to

- identify and analyze actual and potential precursor events that can result in pipeline incidents;
- examine the likelihood and potential severity of pipeline incidents;
- provide a comprehensive and integrated means for examining and comparing the spectrum of risks and risk reduction activities available;
- provide a structured, easily communicated means for selecting and implementing risk reduction activities;
- establish and track system performance with the goal of improving that performance.

This recommended practice (RP) outlines a process that an operator of a pipeline system can use to assess risks and make decisions about risks in operating a hazardous liquid pipeline in order to achieve a number of goals, including reducing both the number and consequences of incidents. Section 4 describes the integrity management program that forms the basis of this RP. This program is illustrated schematically in Figure 2. This RP also supports the development of integrity management programs required under 49 CFR 195.452 of the U.S. federal pipeline safety regulations.

This RP is intended for use by individuals and teams charged with planning, implementing, and improving a pipeline integrity management program. A team could include engineers, operating personnel, and technicians or specialists with specific experience or expertise (corrosion, inline inspection, right-of-way patrolling, etc.). Users of this RP should be familiar with applicable pipeline safety regulations (e.g. 49 CFR 195).

Guiding Principles

The development of this RP was based on certain guiding principles. These principles are reflected in many of the sections and are provided here to give the reader the sense of the need to view pipeline integrity from a broad perspective.

Integrity should be built into pipeline systems from initial planning, design, and construction. Integrity management of a pipeline starts with the sound design and construction of the pipeline. Guidance for new construction is provided in a number of consensus standards, including ASME B31.4, as well as the pipeline safety regulations. As these standards and guidelines are applied to the design of a pipeline, the designer should consider the area the pipeline traverses and the possible impacts that the pipeline may have on that area and the people that reside in its vicinity. New construction is not a subject of this RP, but the design specifications and as-built condition of the pipeline provide important baseline information for an integrity management program.

Effective integrity management is built on qualified people using defined processes to operate maintained facilities. The integrity of the physical facility is only part of the complete system that allows an operator to reduce both the number of incidents and the adverse effects of errors and incidents. The total system also includes the people that operate the facility and the work processes that the employees use and follow. A comprehensive integrity management program should address people, processes, and facilities.

An integrity management program should be flexible. An integrity management program should be customized to support each operator's unique conditions. Furthermore, the program should be continually evaluated and modified to accommodate changes in the pipeline design and operation, changes in the environment in which the system operates, and new operating data and other integrity-related information. Continuous evaluation is required to be sure the program takes appropriate advantage of improved technology and that the program remains integrated with the operator's business practices and effectively supports the operator's integrity goals.

Operators have multiple options available to address risks. Components of the facility or system can be changed; additional training can be provided to the people that operate the system; processes or procedures can be modified; or a combination of actions can be used to optimize risk reduction.

The integration of information is a key component for managing system integrity. A key element of the integrity management program is the integration of all relevant information in the decision-making process. Information that can impact an operator's understanding of the important risks to a pipeline system comes from a variety of sources. The operator is in the best position to gather and analyze this information. By integrating all of the relevant information, the operator can determine where the risks of an incident are relevant and are the greatest and make prudent decisions to reduce these risks.

Preparing for and conducting a risk assessment is a key element in managing pipeline system integrity. Risk assessment is an analytical process through which an operator determines the types of adverse events or conditions that might impact pipeline integrity, the likelihood that those events or conditions will lead to a loss of integrity, and the nature and severity of the consequences that might occur following a failure. This analytical process involves the integration and analysis of design, construction, operating, maintenance, testing, and other information about a pipeline system. Risk assessments can have varying scopes, varying levels of detail, and use different methods. However, the ultimate goal of assessing risks is to identify and prioritize the most significant risks so that an operator can make informed decisions about these issues.

Assessing risks to pipeline integrity is a continuous process. Analyzing for risks in a pipeline system is an iterative process. The operator will periodically gather additional and refreshed information and system operating experience. This information should be factored into the understanding of system risks. As the significance and relevance of this newer information to risk is understood, the operator may need to adjust its integrity plan accordingly. This may result in changes to inspection methods or frequency or additional modifications to the pipeline system in response to the data. As changes are made, different pipelines within a single operating company and different operators will be at different places with regard to the goal of incident-free operation. Each pipeline system and each company should implement specific goals and measures to monitor the improvements in integrity and to assess the need for additional changes.

Remedial actions are taken for injurious defects. Operators should take action to address integrity issues raised from assessments and information analysis. Operators should evaluate anomalies and identify those that are potentially injurious to pipeline integrity. Operators should take action to remediate or eliminate injurious defects.

New technology should be evaluated and utilized, as appropriate. New technology incorporated into integrity management programs should be understood. Such new technology can enhance an operator's ability to assess risks and the capability of analytical tools to assess the integrity of system components.

Operators should periodically assess the capabilities of new technologies and techniques that may provide improved understanding about the pipe's condition or provide new opportunities to reduce risk. Knowledge about what is available and effective will allow the operator to apply the most appropriate technologies or techniques to a specific risk to best address potential impacts.

Pipeline system integrity and integrity management programs should be evaluated on a continual basis. Operators are encouraged to perform internal reviews to ensure the effectiveness of the integrity management program in achieving the program's goals. Some operators may choose to use the services of third parties to assist with such evaluations.

Managing System Integrity for Hazardous Liquid Pipelines

1 Scope

This recommended practice (RP) is applicable to pipeline systems used to transport “hazardous liquids” as defined in U.S. Title 49 *CFR* Part 195.2. The use of this RP is not limited to pipelines regulated under 49 *CFR* 195, and the principles embodied in integrity management are applicable to all pipeline systems.

This RP is specifically designed to provide the operator with a description of industry-proven practices in pipeline integrity management. The guidance is largely targeted to the line pipe along the right-of-way, but the process and approach can be applied to pipeline facilities, including pipeline stations, terminals, and delivery facilities associated with pipeline systems. Certain sections of this RP provide guidance specific to pipeline stations, terminals, and delivery facilities.

2 Normative References

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

API Standard 5T1, *Standard on Imperfection Terminology*

API Standard 579-1/ASME FFS-1, *Fitness-For-Service*

API Standard 653, *Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction*

API Recommended Practice 1109, *Marking Liquid Petroleum Pipeline Facilities*

API Recommended Practice 1166, *Excavation Monitoring and Observation*

ASME B31G ¹, *Manual for Determining the Remaining Strength of Corroded Pipelines: A Supplement to ASME B31 Code for Pressure Piping*

ASME B31.4-2009, *Pipeline Transportation Systems for Liquid Hydrocarbons and Other Liquids*

ASME B31.8S-2004, *Managing System Integrity of Gas Pipelines*

ASTM E1049-85 ², *Standard Practices for Cycle Counting in Fatigue Analysis*

NACE SP0204 ³, *Stress Corrosion Cracking (SCC) Direct Assessment Methodology*

NACE SP0169, *Control of External Corrosion on Underground or Submerged Metallic Piping Systems*

NACE SP0208, *Internal Corrosion Direct Assessment Methodology for Liquid Petroleum Pipelines*

NACE SP0502-2002, *Pipeline External Corrosion Direct Assessment Methodology*

¹ ASME International, 3 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10016-5990, www.asme.org.

² ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, PO Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA, 19428-2959, www.astm.org

³ NACE International (formerly the National Association of Corrosion Engineers), 1440 South Creek Drive, Houston, Texas 77218-8340, www.nace.org.