

# Integrity Management of Steel Pipeline Network in MGL



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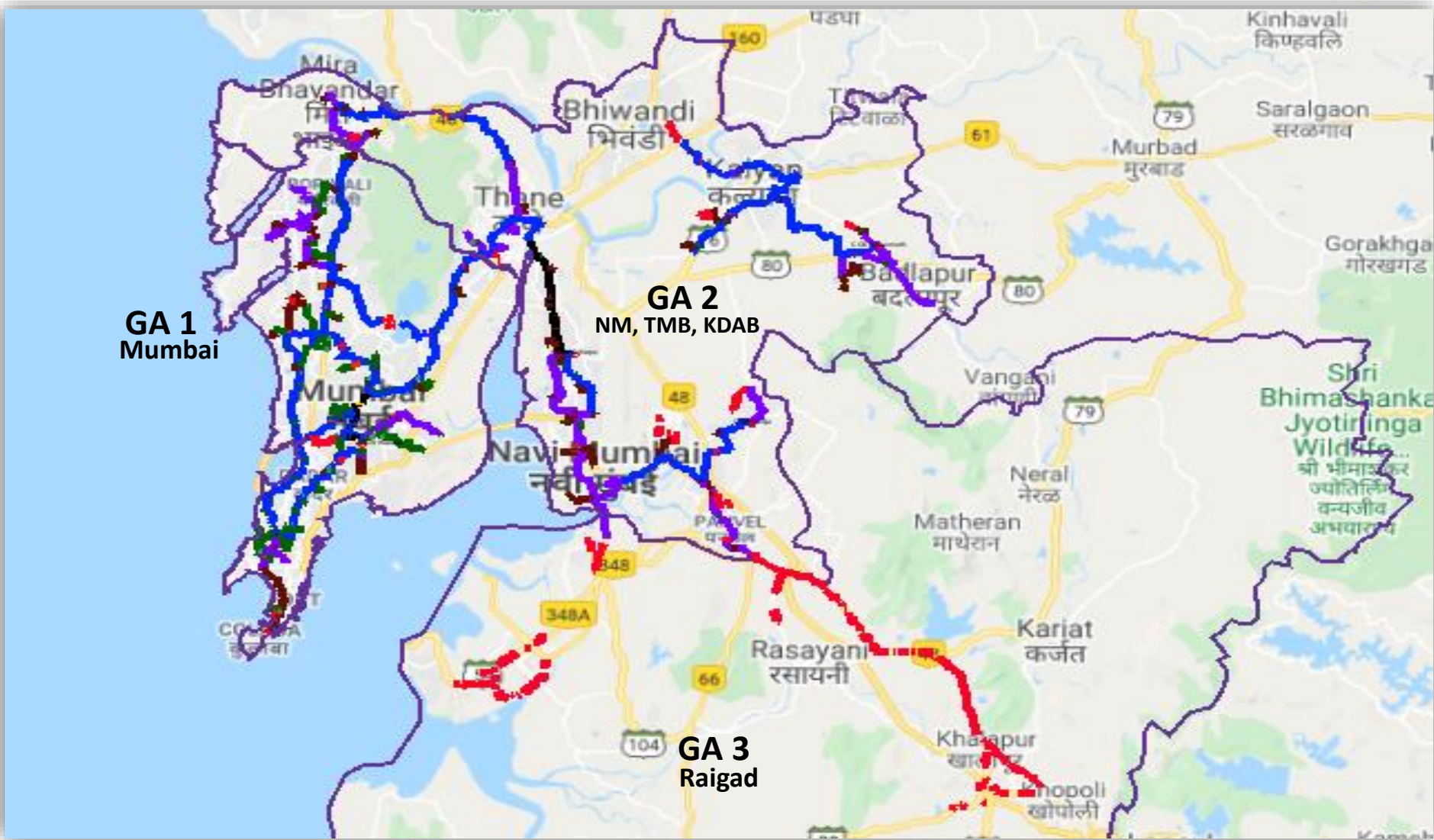
# MGL Steel Network



**GA 1**  
Mumbai

**GA 2**  
NM, TMB, KDAB

**GA 3**  
Raigad

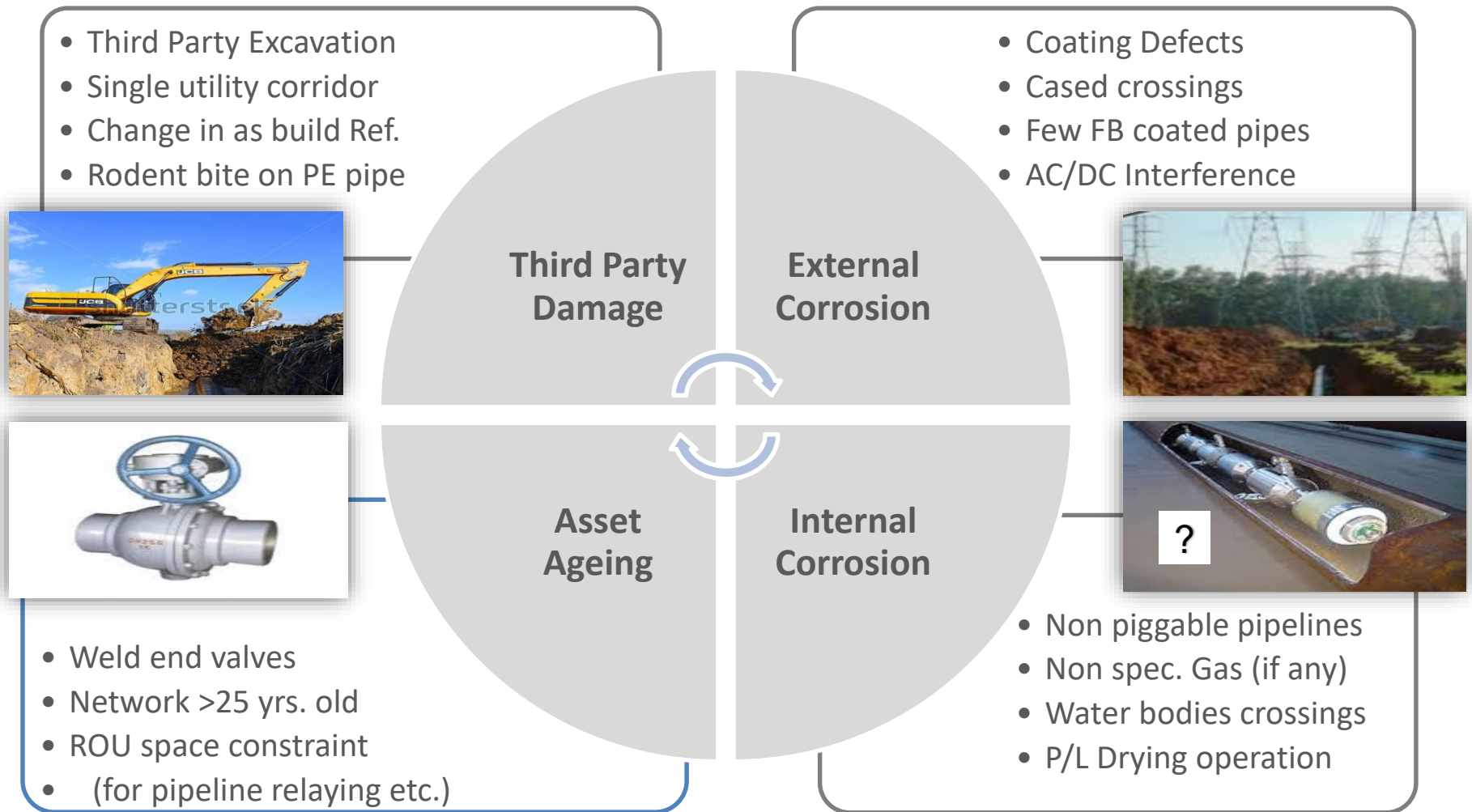


# Pipeline Threat & Mitigation Plan



Threat	Cause	Consequence	Mitigation Plan
Mechanical Damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Third party Excavation</li> <li>Theft / Sabotage</li> </ul>	Gas leak, Fire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Daily Patrolling</li> <li>Excavation Monitoring</li> <li>Leak detection</li> <li>Dial before Dig</li> </ul>
External Corrosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coating defect</li> <li>AC/DC Interference</li> </ul>	Metal loss, pin hole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DCVG survey</li> <li>ICCP</li> <li>Interference study</li> </ul>
Internal Corrosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>H<sub>2</sub>S</li> <li>Moisture</li> </ul>	As above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gas analysis</li> <li>Opportunistic Coupon test</li> </ul>
Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weld defect</li> <li>Coating defect</li> </ul>	As above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Radiography</li> <li>Holiday test</li> <li>Quality Assurance through PQR, WPS</li> </ul>
Equipment related	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Defective valves</li> </ul>	As above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Routine Maintenance of Valve &amp; Valve chambers</li> <li>Management of change</li> <li>Risk audits - Safety Critical equipment</li> </ul>
Manufacturing defect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate inspection</li> </ul>	Poor quality material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>QAP review</li> <li>Vendor assessment</li> </ul>
Incorrect operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non availability of SOP</li> <li>Incompetency</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gas leak</li> <li>Supply failure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>STC Training</li> <li>COP / SOP review</li> </ul>

# CGD Network Threats



# Routine Network Monitoring

## Network Surveillance (Patrolling - On day basis)

## CP Monitoring (PSP: -0.85 to -1.2 V)



## Dial Before Dig (1800229944 / 24012400)



## Corrosion coupon Corrosion rate (<5mpy)



## DCVG Survey (Coating Defect)

## Leak Survey (Identify leak spot)

# Network Surveillance



Patrolmen keep watch over pipeline network. Entire Steel & PE network is monitored everyday



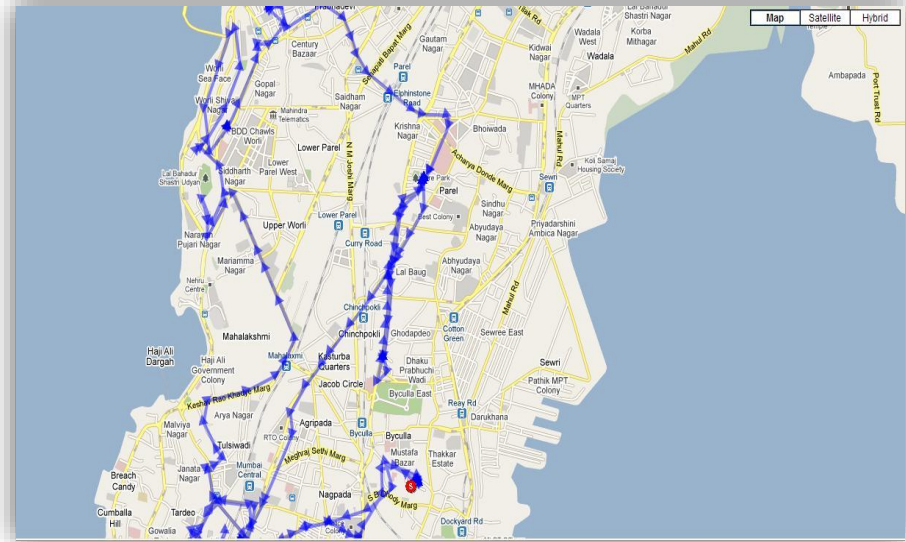
Excavation site supervisors deputed on major / critical sites

# VTS - Effective Patrolling & Monitoring

- Ability to track Patrolman bike from Point to Point in real time
- Visual representation of the geographical location
- Real time two-way communication between the base, Operations and vehicles
- Ability to provide accurate network wide location information of the entire fleet
- Grouping of Vehicles by user

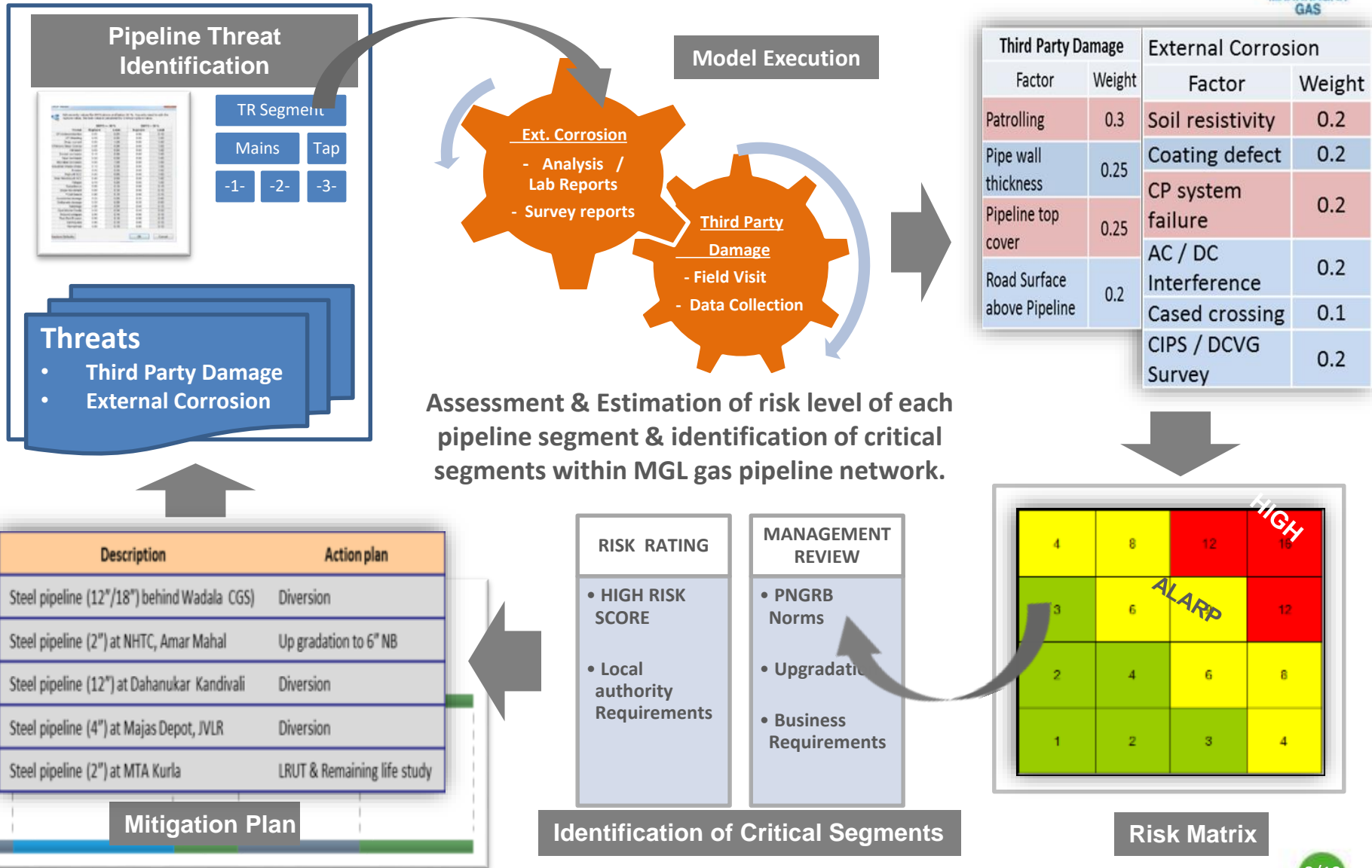


VTS instrument installed on Motor bike



Patrolman Traveled Route in VTS

# Pipeline Integrity Management System (PIMS)



# Risk Assessment



Third Party Damage				
Factor	Weight	Criteria	Criticality	Score
Patrolling	0.3	2 trips (day & night)	Low	1
		Daily patrolling - 1 trip	Below Avg.	2
		1 trip in 3 day	Avg.	3
		3 days or no patrolling	High	4
Pipe wall thickness	0.25	Exceeding standard	Low	1
		As per standard	Below Avg.	2
		Less than standard	Avg.	3
		Not known	High	4
Pipeline Top Cover	0.25	as per spec (1.2 m )	Low	1
		0.85 m to 1.2	Below Avg.	2
		< 0.85m but $\geq$ to 0.6m	Avg.	3
		less than 0.6m	High	4
Road Surface above Pipeline	0.2	Below 300 mm thk. RCC	Low	1
		Below Asphalt	Below Avg.	2
		Below un-made ground	Avg.	3
		Pipeline exposed	High	4

# Risk Assessment



External Corrosion				
Factor	Weight	Criteria	Criticality	Score
Soil resistivity	0.2	Soil 20 to 100 ohms-meter	Low	1
		Soil 10 to 19 ohms-meter	Below Avg.	2
		Soil 5 to 9 ohms-meter	Avg.	3
		Soil 0 to 4 ohms-meter	High	4
Coating Defect	0.2	Unattended defect (<1 month)	Low	1
		1 - 6 month	Below Avg.	2
		6- 12 month	Avg.	3
		> 12 month	High	4
CP system failure	0.2	For 3 days	Low	1
		4 - 15 days	Below Avg.	2
		16 - 30 days	Avg.	3
		> 30 days	High	4
AC / DC Interference	0.2	< 5 amps	Low	1
		5 - 50 amps	Below Avg.	2
		51 - 99 amps	Avg.	3
		> 100 amps	High	4
Cased crossing	0.2	No Cased crossing	Low	1
		Casing with spacer	Below Avg.	2
		Casing without drain	Avg.	3
		Improper casing	High	4

# Risk Assessment



Likelihood

X

Consequence



Risk Score

Factor	Wt.	Criteria	Factor	Weight	Criteria
Patrolling	0.30	Patrolling - 2 trips	No. of Buildings in PIA	0.25	No. of buildings < 100
		Daily patrolling - 1 trip (day & night)			No. of buildings 100 - 200
		Patrolling 1 trip in 3 days			No. of buildings 200-300
		Patrolling frequency > 3 days			No. of buildings > 300
Pipe wall thickness	0.25	Pipe thickness exceeding standard	No. Buildings where population with impaired mobility	0.25	No. of buildings =0
		Pipe thickness as per standard			No. of buildings 1-2
		Pipe thickness less than standard thickness (less up to 12.5%).			No. of buildings 2-5
		Pipe thickness not known			No. of buildings >5
Road Surface above Pipeline	0.20	Below 300 mm thickness RCC	Property Damage	0.25	Worth upto Rs.1,00,000
		Below Asphalt			Rs.1,00,000 - 10,00,000
		Below Un-made ground - dirt track, field, soil surface.			Rs.10,00,000 - 1,00,00,000
		Pipeline exposed			Worth > Rs.1,00,00,000
Pipeline top cover	0.25	Top cover as per spec (1.2 m )	Reputation loss	0.25	No attention
		Top cover 0.85 m to 1.2 m			Local area attention
		Top cover < 0.85m but ≥ to 0.5m			State level attention
		Top cover less than 0.5m			International attention

Segment location	Indus filling station (IBP Wadala)	Lucky Auto Sion
Likelihood	1.85	1.6
Consequence	1.75	1.5
Score	3.2	2.4
	ALARP	LOW

# AC Interference Study

## **Objective**

Possibility of AC Induced corrosion on Steel pipeline network due to its proximity to overhead HT Transmission lines, Railway Traction system etc.

## **Purpose**

To bring the impacts of AC interference voltages to tolerable levels on the pipeline and reduce the possibility of AC corrosion.

## **NACE Criteria**

Max Induced Voltage - 15V, Max Induced Current Density - 30 A/m<sup>2</sup>

## **Steps to Follow**

Field survey, Gathering power line data from utility, Software simulation, Data logging for 24 hrs (Voltage & Current measurement), Mitigation design etc.

## **Mitigation measures**

Anode beds, Ribbon anode, Deep well etc.

# External Corrosion Direct Assessment (ECDA)



## **Objective**

ECDA is one of Integrity assessment technique for Non-piggable pipelines, recommended by PNGRB IMS regulation & ASME 31.8 S

## **Purpose**

ECDA is a continuous improvement process targeted to identify and address locations where external corrosion activity has occurred, is occurring, or may occur.

- Priority given for older pipeline segments in Phase 1.
- Undertaking the assignment in 04 stages as per NACE standard
  - Pre assessment : Pipeline Data gathering, Identifying ECDA Regions
  - Indirect Inspections : CP Surveys (CIPL / CAT / DCVG)
  - Direct Examination : Field excavations, Soil test, Peel test, Thick. measurement etc
  - Post assessment : Thickness loss, Remaining life

*Thank You...*



**MAHANAGAR  
GAS**