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LDCs & the Future

Infrastructure Opportunities

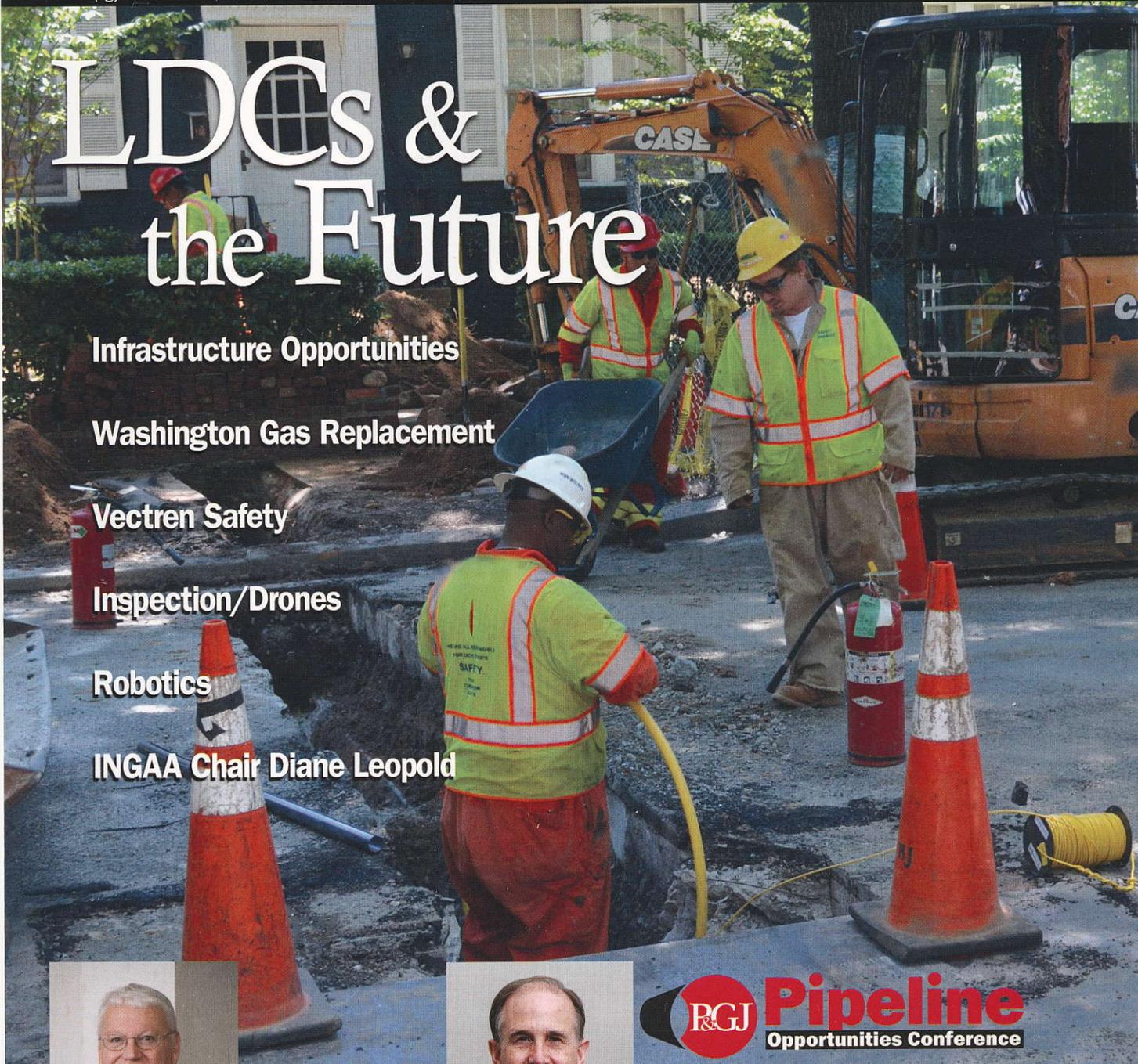
Washington Gas Replacement

Vectren Safety

Inspection/Drones

Robotics

INGAA Chair Diane Leopold



Meet APGA Chairman Jim Hodges, p. 16.



JUST ANNOUNCED

2017 Pipeline Opportunities Conference
Keynote Speaker: Tom Hutchins,
The INGAA Foundation 2017 Chairman,
Vice President, Kinder Morgan

December 2016 • Vol. 243 • No. 12

Since 1859, the worldwide authority in pipeline operations.

16 | Jim Hodges Fighting the Good Fight for Natural Gas
The Tennessee executive and new chairman of the American Public Gas Association lays out his agenda for 2016-17.

20 | Communications Central to Washington Gas Pipeline Replacement Replacing mains and services lines in a highly congested area makes accurate communications with contractors, utility crews and local communities a top priority.

24 | Vectren's Safety Journey from Concept to Reality
Mindful of the hazards posed by the industry, the Indiana utility has built an enviable safety model.

27 | Pipeline Infrastructure: LDCs, the Little Engines that Could A recent LDC Forum finds indications that the LDCs will be playing a greater role in the marketplace.

30 | Hardness Tester Targets Inspection of Unpiggable Pipelines
Researchers are develop-

oping a new module for integration on the Explorer series of robotic platforms.

32 | Inline Inspection with Non-Destructive Evaluation Provides Verifiable, Complete Records Efforts are underway to document older pieces of pipelines built when record-keeping was not so strict.

36 | ILI Metal Loss Growth Analysis: Pipe Joint vs. Anomaly to Anomaly New automated tools and techniques are helping to analyze and manage results of inspections.

39 | Feds Recommend Safety Measures for Storage Facilities
An interagency task force has made several recommendations designed to improve natural gas storage safety, not all of which please the industry.



2016 Plastic Pipe Report

41 | Industry Works to Conquer Methane Leaks in Pipelines and Wellheads Industry officials say plastic pipe can play a critical role in mitigating the problems caused by methane leaks.

43 | Gathering, Fracking Create Greater Demand for Plastic Pipe Tony Radoszewski, President, Plastics Pipe Institute, sees an almost unlimited future for the product.

45 | Drones Soaring as Oil & Gas Monitoring, Safety Tool
The latest tool in for aerial inspections is ready to take off.

47 | Death by a Thousand Cuts: Can Trump Save U.S. Pipelines?

48 | Incoming INGAA Chair Emphasizes 'Common Good' in Energy Debate Dominion Energy executive Diane Leopold offers her thoughts as new chairman for the Interstate Natural Gas Association of America.



2016 Steel Pipe Report

51 | Advanced Manufacturing, Testing Methods for CLAD Pipes Advances are reported in making pipe more resistant to damaging and corrosion-causing chemicals.

54 | AMI Study Illustrates Growth of Steel Coatings

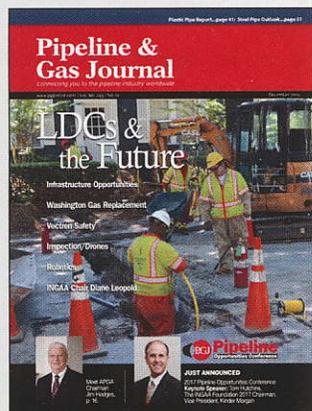
55 | Steel Tube Industry Continues Heading for Global Growth

55 | Demand for Steel Pipe Nears 80 Million Metric Tons

57 | Surging M&A Activity Suggests Worst Is Over for Oil All eyes and investments seem targeted on the prolific Permian Basin.



On the Cover



Washington Gas has a challenging job: replacing mains and services in one of the most congested areas of the country.

Next Month



January's *P&GJ* reviews planned construction projects including the long-discussed Pacific Connector plus regional updates on Latin America, the Far East, Africa and Iran. Look for features on cryogenics and LNG.

Departments

- 2 | Editor's Notebook
- 4 | In The News
- 8 | Government
- 10 | Projects
- 14 | World News
- 59 | What's New
- 64 | Technnotes
- 66 | Business
- 67 | Sales Reps
- 68 | Business Card Directory
- 78 | Advertiser's Index
- 80 | Executive Profile



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Industry Works to Conquer Methane Leaks in Pipelines and Wellheads

Special to *Pipeline & Gas Journal*

While reliable gas transmission, distribution and gathering networks are critical to the nation's growth, such infrastructure is being threatened by a failing pipeline network that leaks methane.

Corrosion, along with the age of the system, plus the materials used decades ago, has caused the pipe systems to fail, sometimes with catastrophic results. Replacement of the aging gas infrastructure is accelerating with more than 38 states having fast-tracked replacement programs as reported by the American Gas Association (AGA).

"The goal of reducing methane emissions is a high-profile issue in the discussion over climate change and a priority of the Obama administration along with many in Congress," said Eben Wyman of Wyman Associates, a Washington, D.C.-based legislative lobbying firm that monitors and analyzes legislation, regulations and policy trends.

"The administration points to the aging distribution infrastructure as a common source of methane leaks. Repair and replacement of these pipelines with leak-resistant piping made with polyethylene, polyamide, and spoolable composites can provide considerable relief," he said.

According to the White House Climate Action Plan, *Strategy to Reduce Methane Emissions*, issued in March 2014, methane represents 9% of domestic greenhouse gas emissions, but putting methane to use can support local economies with a source of clean energy that generates revenue, spurs investment, improves safety, and leads to cleaner air.

Industry and government studies show at least half of the methane leakage from natural gas comes from drilling sites and processing plants – upstream emissions – while the rest comes from pipelines and storage systems. Aging, leaky cast-iron and bare-steel pipelines can be upgraded or replaced with polyethylene, polyamide or composite piping that have a proven track record for virtually leak-proof transportation of oil and natural gas.

The Plastics Pipe Institute, Inc. (PPI), the major trade association representing all segments of the plastic pipe industry, supports a policy that encourages the expansion of pipeline capacity with reduced methane emissions.

"Drilling site emissions can be better mitigated, starting with reducing venting and flaring of natural gas at the wellhead," said

association President Tony Radoszewski. "While flaring systems serve a variety of safety purposes, intentional flaring of natural gas is all too common in certain shale plays in order to access crude oil, which enjoys higher market value."

The Bakken Shale, for example, lacks sufficient gas-gathering systems to transport and process gas from the well, incentivizing developers to flare a large volume of gas at their

well sites, he pointed out. Conversely, Pennsylvania and Ohio are much farther along in building pipeline infrastructure in the Marcellus Shale that can handle high volumes of natural gas.

"Expanding the gas-gathering pipeline capacity helps decrease the need for long-term flaring," Radoszewski said.

To create a 3-mile fracking water transfer line in the Marcellus Formation of rural north-central Pennsylvania, a composite-structured pipe that could operate at 1,500 psi was used.

Because the pipe could be put on spools, the 16,000 feet of pipe was installed in just three weeks with minimal joints and minimal effect on the land, which is part of a 400-acre wildlife management area.

The 8-inch pipe from Houston-based FlexSteel Pipeline Technologies, a member company of PPI, contains a corrosion-resistant inner liner and an abrasion-resistant outer layer made from an advanced grade of high-density polyethylene with a helically wrapped steel reinforcement in the middle. The 3-plus-mile run of 8-inch inside diameter (ID), flexible, steel-reinforced polyethylene pipeline was designed and qualified in accordance with API SPEC 17J and API RP 15S to provide years of failure-free performance.

"With a required operating pressure of 1,500 psi, typically steel pipe would have been specified," according to Randy Knapp, director of engineering for PPI's Energy Piping Systems Division. "But because of FlexSteel's composite steel-reinforced product design and the use of PE 4710 for the internal liner and the external sheath, it was able to meet that requirement."

In addition, the pipe was delivered to the rugged job site spooled in 600-foot lengths on 13.5-foot reels, which was not possible with steel pipe. This saved transportation costs and further reduced the impact on the land. The long, continuous





lengths that required minimal connections also greatly increased the integrity of the pipeline, provided cost savings and made it possible for it to be installed in a narrow trench in about one-third the time required by steel pipe.

According to a study by the National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE), there are over 480,000 miles of gas and liquids transmission pipelines of which 328,000 are natural gas lines with 60% of these lines over 40 years old. The economic impact to control and repair corrosion in gas and liquids transmission pipelines amounts to \$7 billion a year.

Polyethylene (PE) and polyamide (PA) cannot corrode since they are non-con-

ductors and are immune to the electrochemical-based corrosion process induced by electrolytes such as salts, acids and bases. Protective coatings or cathodic protection are needed only for the metallic components in plastic gas system, not the entire pipeline. Local cathodic protection and corrosion-resistant wraps are used for the steel fittings which join the typical 1- or 2-mile lengths of reinforced pipe.

As part of the recently passed PIPES Act 2016, PPI is participating in a study by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to examine what pipeline materials and corrosion-prevention technologies are available to transport

hazardous liquids and natural gas, and what are the strengths and limitations of these materials and technologies.

"It is also important to note the important role gas system components play as part of a reliable system that helps mitigate methane release," Knapp said. "One product, an anode-less riser available from one of our member companies, R.W. Lyall, enables a PE plastic pipe system to remain seamless underground by connecting to a steel pipe aboveground. By keeping the connection aboveground there is no need for an anode to protect the steel pipe."



According to Wyman, research shows older cast-iron distribution lines propagate more sources of leaks and are being aggressively replaced. Polyethylene pipe is 95% of the product being used for new distribution lines today.

"There's a reason for that – it's a superior pipe. It doesn't leak. It doesn't rust. It's safer, more environmentally sound and cost-effective," he said. "Expanding pipeline capacity at the wellhead will



help end flaring and venting. That's good energy that needs to be captured, piped and brought to market instead of being burned off and wasted."

The administration's goal of reducing methane emissions by 45% by 2025 underscores the need for consideration of environmentally sound gas pipeline infrastructure, suggested PPI's Radoszewski.

"Using polyethylene, polyamide and spoolable composite piping in distribution pipeline replacement plans, as well as in construction of gas-gathering pipelines, will help mitigate methane escapes, reduce the wasteful practice of large-scale flaring, and create jobs," he said. **PE&GJ**



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