

# Automatic/Remote Control Valves Gas Transmission Pipeline Perspective

Washington D.C.

March 28, 2012

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#### **INGAA Members**











ONEOK



















































# The greatest safety challenge



IMP, PIPA, CGA and similar efforts protect people. Automating valves has limited benefit.



# **Guiding Principles of Pipeline Safety**

- Our goal is zero incidents a perfect record of safety and reliability for the national pipeline system. We will work every day toward this goal.
- We are committed to safety culture as a critical dimension to continuously improve our industry's performance.
- We will be relentless in our pursuit of improving by learning from the past and anticipating the future.
- We are committed to applying integrity management principles on a system-wide basis.
- We will engage our stakeholders from the local community to the national level - so they understand and can participate in reducing risk.





## **INGAA** commitment on valve response

Populated Area	Diameter	Response Time <sup>1</sup>
Class 3, 4 and HCAs	Greater than 12"	One hour
	12" and under	Risk analysis based on IMM <sup>2</sup>
Class 1 and 2	All diameters	No change

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> From notification of the incident to valves closed.

Operators will engage responders and local officials on IMM plans to identify:

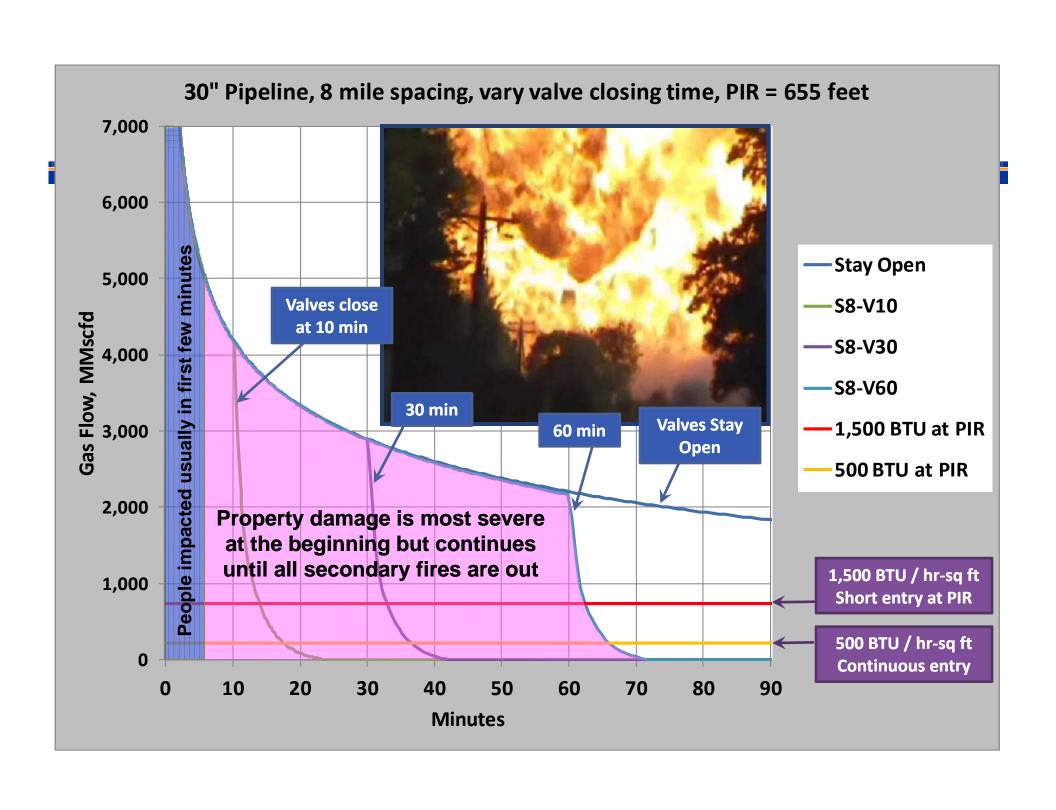
- 1. Areas of consequence not yet considered, like critical infrastructure (e.g. water lines), and
- 2. Places where secondary fire effects may be very high consequence, like high-density housing, urban/wild land interface, lack of fire break, people with limited mobility, among others.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Incident Mitigation Management



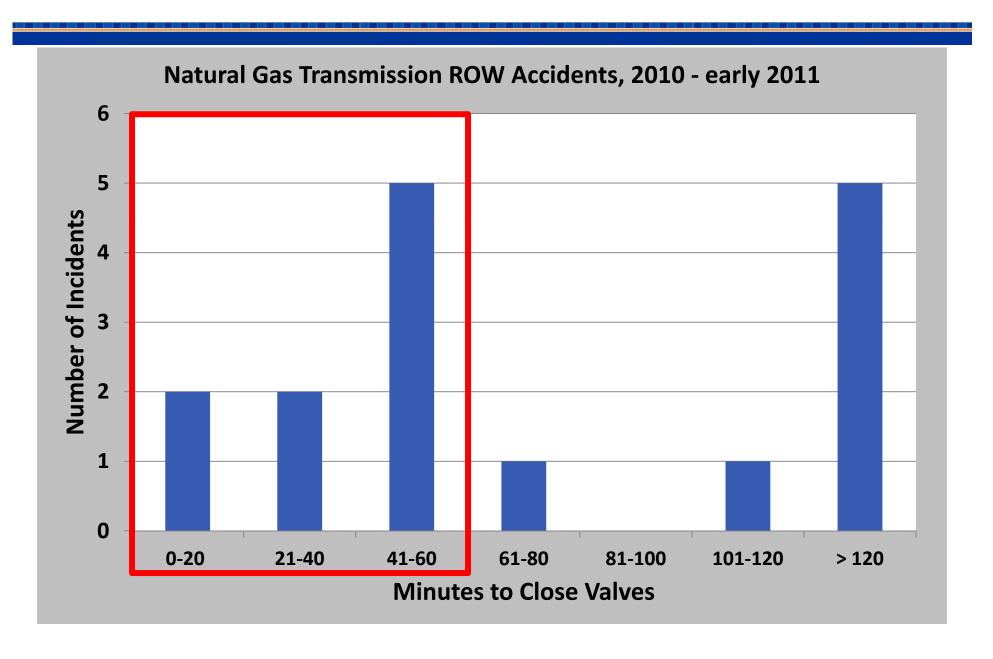
# **Industry Perspective**

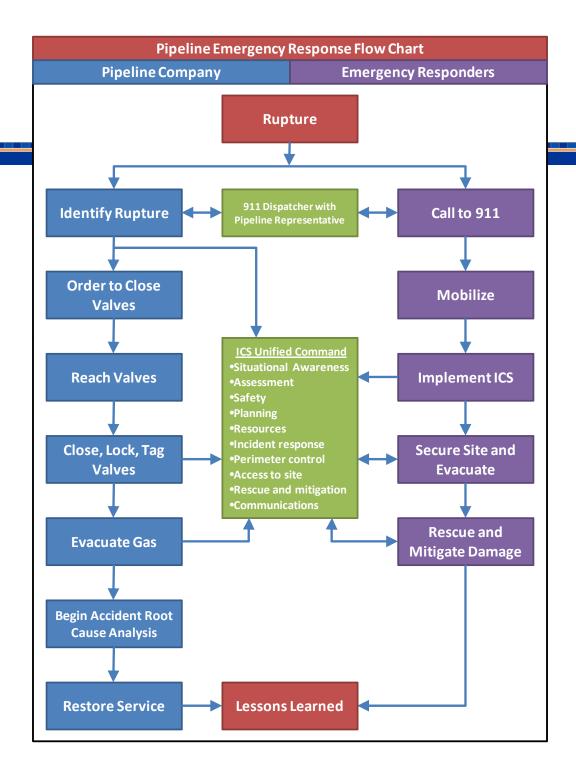
- Integrity Management Continuous Improvement
  - Team 7 Emergency Preparedness and Response
- How do we protect people?
  - Risk = Probability x Consequence
  - The best way is on the <u>probability</u> side of risk
  - Even if valves are closed immediately people are in grave danger
  - Incident Mitigation Management (IMM)
- Emergency Responder Workshops
  - Keys are planning, preparedness, awareness, communication
  - Prompt closure can mitigate property damage



# **Recent Valve Closure Times**











## People with limited mobility

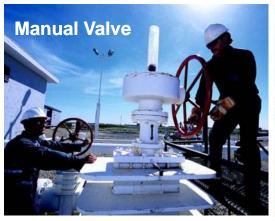
- Make special provisions for people with limited mobility
  - Incident Mitigation Management (IMM)
  - Pre-planning and preparedness
  - PIPA avoid having facilities like this next to pipelines
  - IMP and Risk Model reduce the probability of failure





## Valve Types – numbers and usage

- There are roughly 30,000 valves in gas transmission
- We are collecting a count of the mixture of:
  - Automated control valves (ACVs)
  - Remote operated control valves (RCVs)
  - Manual valves









#### Recent experience since the IMP Rule

- Applying the IMP rule reduces the need to ever operate a valve in an emergency
- New pipelines are often fully automated
  - Iroquois, Gulfstream are examples
- Older pipelines have a mix
  - Some RCV, ACV and manual





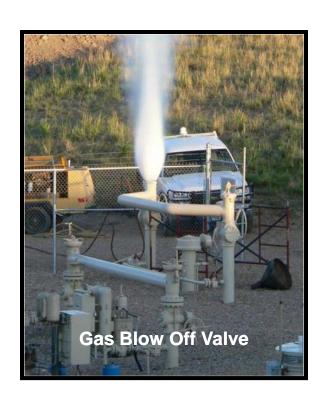
#### Cost to automate and add valves

- Cost to automate existing valves
  - \$80K to \$200K per valve x 25,000 valves = \$2.0B to \$5.0B
- Cost to install new valves
  - \$500K (open right of way) to \$1 MM (inner city)
  - Cost to install 3,000 valves = \$1.5B to \$3.0B
  - Life cycle cost (maintenance + replacement) = \$5K/year
- Benefit is mitigate property damage
  - Typically does not protect people
  - Total property damage for significant gas transmission incidents is \$1.4B in past 20 years
  - Since most damage happens in the first minutes the savings is a fraction of this
  - Homes are much more than dollars, but automation has limited benefit to lessen the damage.

#### Wear and tear



- Valves' normal use is maintenance
- Mechanical devices can fail
- Powered actuator failure
  - Gas, hydraulic, electric motor actuator
  - Power gas volume bottle (reservoir in case of rupture)
  - Actuator designed to overcome pressure drop
  - Weather proof
- Seal damage
  - Avoid using valve to throttle gas
- Oil, water, pipe scale, welding slag, particulate damage



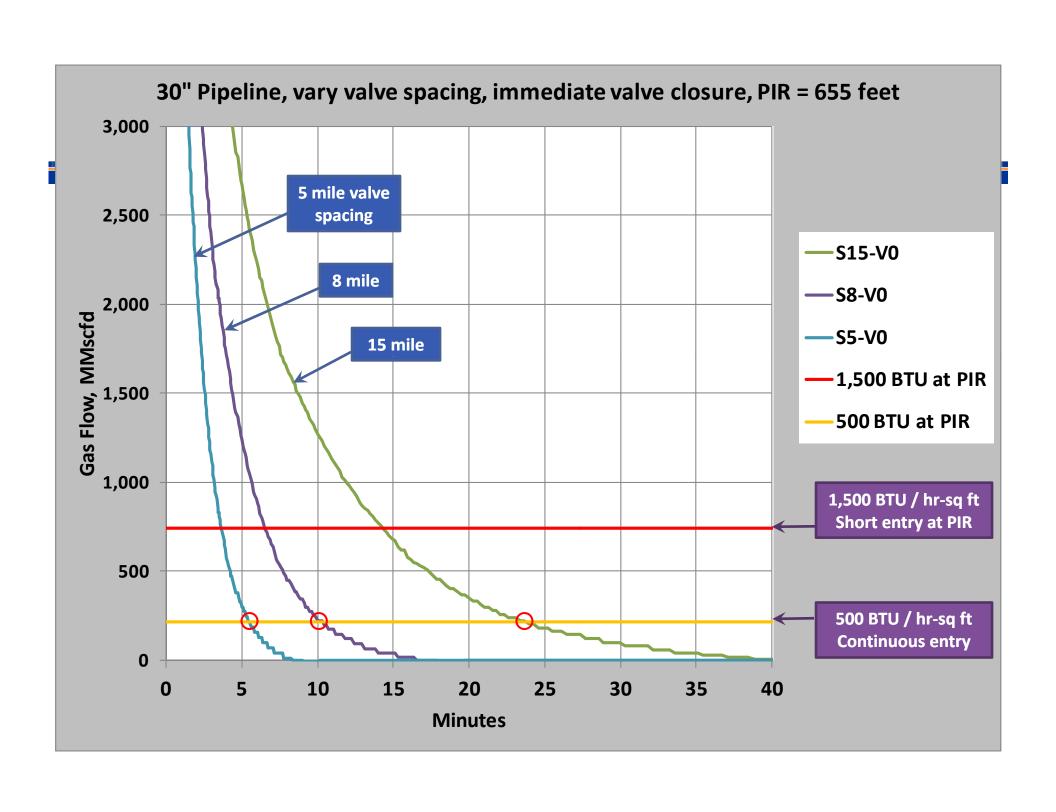


## Valve leakage and blow down times

- All valves have potential to leak
  - Most have one seal
  - Some have double seal with internal vent
  - If valves are in series there is no additional leak path



- New intermediate valves improve blow down times
  - But there are more practical ways than adding valves





## **Security concerns**

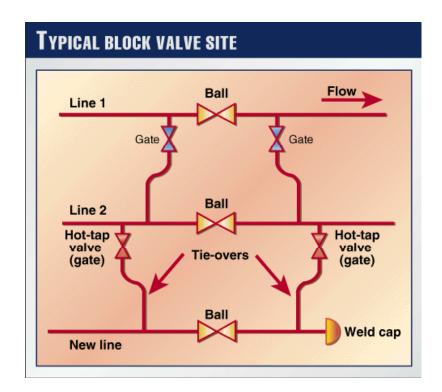
- All new facilities like valves are targets for vandalism and tampering
- Automated valves are targets for a cyber attack
- Security is a concern but is manageable



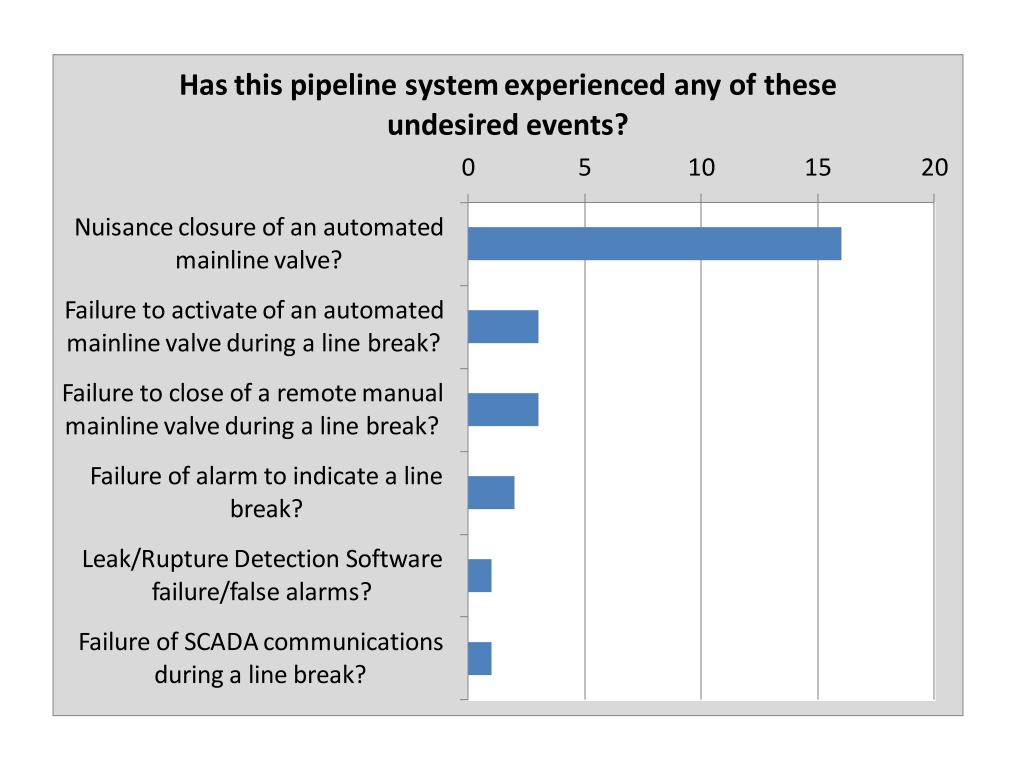


#### Inadvertent closure of automatic valves

- Inadvertent closure can cause major gas disruption
  - Cut gas flow to major metropolitan areas



- Automated valves (ACVs) need proper tuning and control
  - Sensitive enough to work when needed
  - Not overly sensitive such that they close inadvertently due to flow swings, compressor start up, etc.
  - Systems are complex
- Remote Manual (RCV) are less susceptible to inadvertent failure
  - Operated remotely from a gas control office



## **Summary**



- We intend to protect people
  - Valve automation does not change the outcome during the critical first minutes when people are in greatest danger
  - Pre-planning, preparedness, PIPA, IMM all help
  - Preventing ruptures (IMP) is the certain way
- We intend to protect property
  - A one hour response to shut valves (either manually or with automation) allows emergency responders to enter and extinguish secondary fires
- We invest where there is clear safety benefit
- We want a dialogue on these topics



# **April is National Safe Digging Month!**



# **Questions?**





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