



Emergency Pipeline Repair Systems (EPRS)

An overview of the tools and methods available for the on-bottom repair of rigid pipelines

Tuesday 13 December 2022

09:00 - 15:30 at Khalifa University, SAN Campus and Dolphin Energy KIZAD



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Subsea Emergency Pipeline Repair

An Operators Perspective

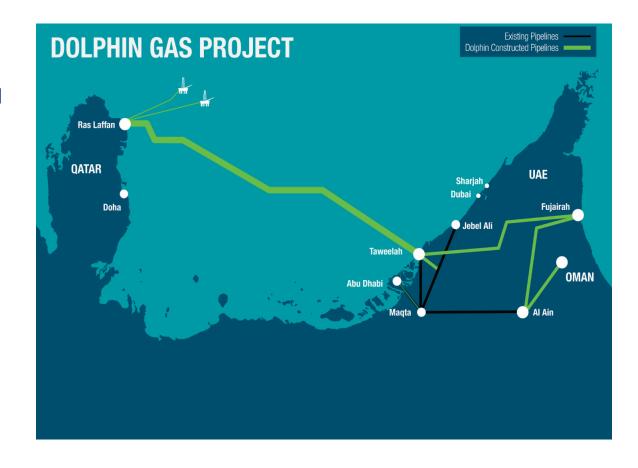




Company Background

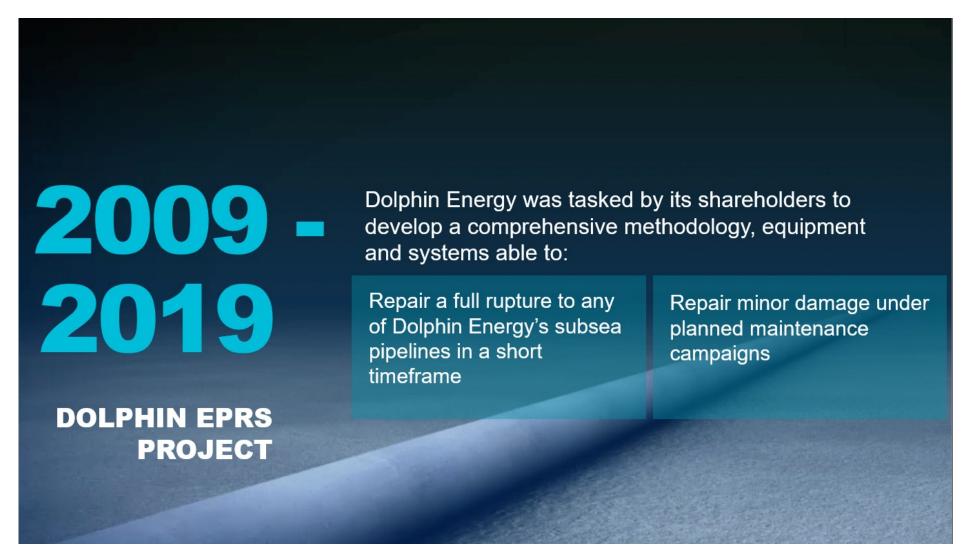


- Supplier of natural gas to the UAE & Oman
- Supplies 2 billion standard cubic feet of natural gas daily (approx. 30% of UAE's gas demand)
- Dolphin Energy operates several 36" & 48"
 high pressure gas pipelines (raw & treated)
- Gas production from wellheads in Qatar started in 2007



EPRS System Background

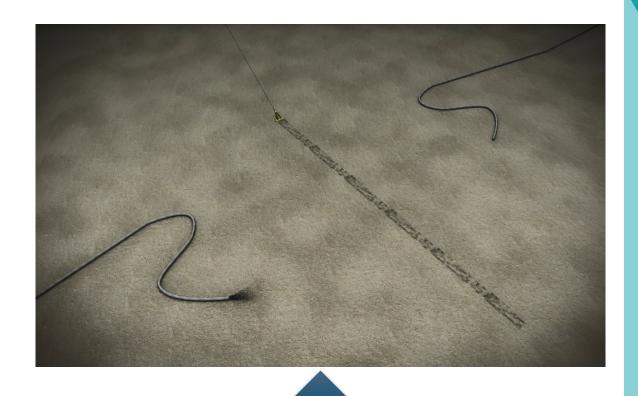




EPRS Challenges



- Being prepared for the unexpected
- Repair pipeline in the fastest possible way (including relay of pipe string)
- Above water tie-in / repair not possible
- Restore repaired pipeline to originally welded condition
- Pipeline flooded with multiphase medium consisting of raw or treated gas, seawater, debris from the rupture and organic and inorganic particles (up to 70% of pipeline flooded)



Simulation of 48" Pipeline Breach
"Garden Hose Affect"
Up to 1,500 meters damaged pipeline section

EPRS Challenges



4 Key Challenges During a Repair



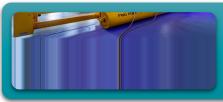
Handling of Pipeline Content

- Multiphase medium (raw gas, seawater, debris etc.)
- Onshore terminals not equipped to deal with quantity



Exposure to Seawater

- Extended exposure to seawater (up to 5 months)
- 48" pipeline designed for sweet gas



Availability of Specialized Equipment

- Large bespoke equipment needed for subsea repair of large diameter gas pipeline
- Huge equipment spreads needed at the time of intervention

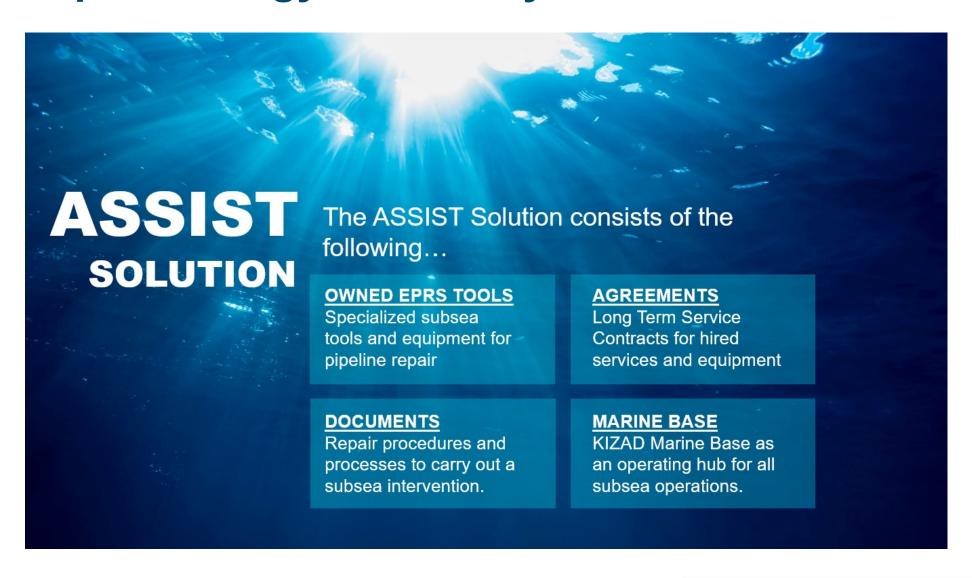


Economic Factors

- Need to balance CAPEX with risk of pipeline damage / rupture
- Detailed market analysis to minimize upfront CAPEX

Dolphin Energy's EPRS System - ASSIST





Owned EPRS Tooling – Pipeline Handling Frames

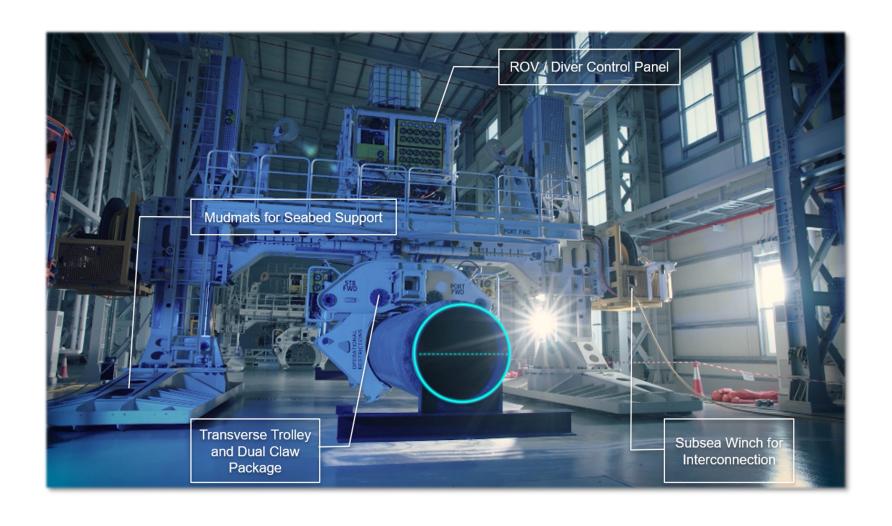


- Lifting capacity of 150 tons (vertical) and 30 tons (lateral)
- 5 Degrees of Motion: Vertical, lateral, yaw, tilt and push/pull
- Powered by subsea hydraulics (1kV topside power supply)
- Used for rough and fine pipe alignment and lifting
- Position pipe within less than 1mm accuracy under full load
- Equipped with modular subsea winches to interconnect subsea equipment
- Covers all pipeline sizes
- Diverless, ROV or diver operated



Owned EPRS Tooling – Pipeline Handling Frames





Owned EPRS Tooling - Subsea Launcher & Receiver DUPHING

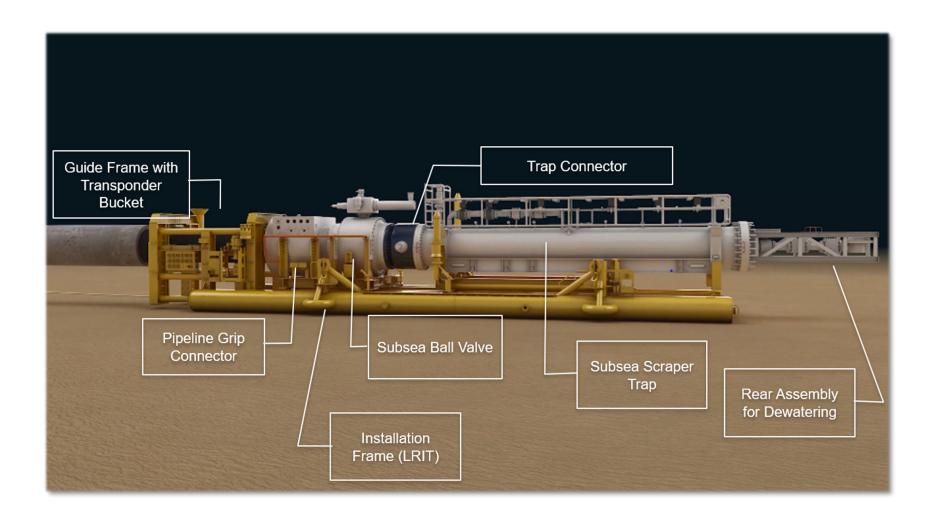
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- Grip connector that provides gripping and sealing of the prepared open pipeline
- Subsea ball valve to allow decommissioning and prevent reflooding
- Trap connector that allows trap to disconnected and reconnected to the SLR; and
- Trap to receive and launch scrapers and isolation plugs
- SLR installation tool called an LRIT
- Powered by subsea hydraulics (1kV topside power supply)
- Separate SLR for 36" & 48" sizes but common installation tool
- Allows dewatering of pipeline and isolation of pipeline on seabed
- Allows recovery and re-launch of trap without reflooding of pipeline
- Diverless, ROV or diver operated



Owned EPRS Tooling – Subsea Launcher & Receiver





Owned EPRS Tooling – Hyperbaric Welding Spread

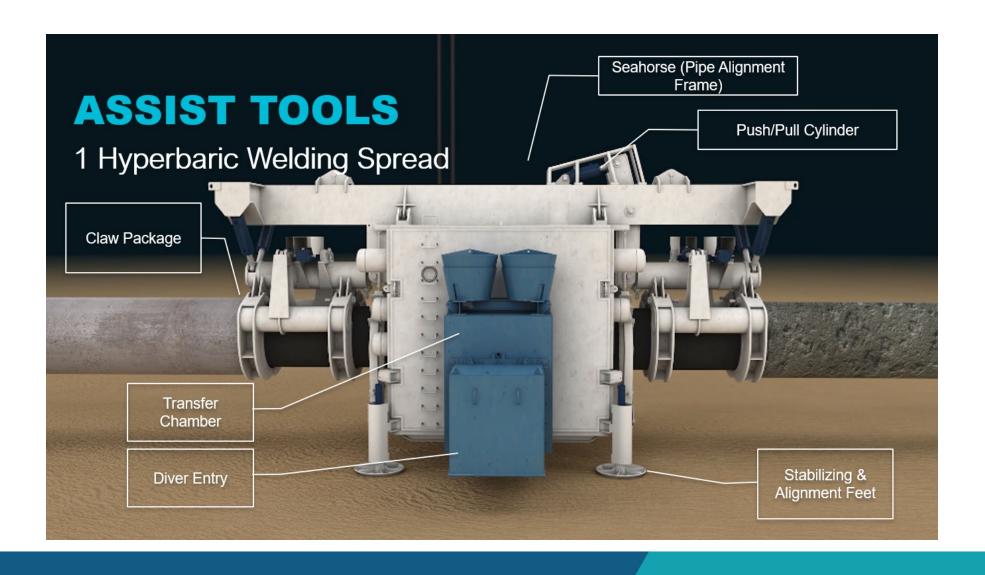


- Diver assisted welding
- Covers pipelines 36" 48"
- Up to 100 meters water depth
- Fully NORSOK and IMCA compliant
- Used for welding pipeline subsea in a dry environment
- Dedicated topside spread incl. weld control container
- Utilizes DSV of opportunity
- Team of qualified diver welders available



Owned EPRS Tooling – Hyperbaric Welding Spread





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DIR Operational Sequence1st Step – Pipeline Preparation

- Operational assets to be made safe
- Initial subsea survey of damage location
- Immediate decommissioning option (single scraper run) with pipeline reflooding
- Pipeline content can be recovered via hot-stab and flexible to the topside
- Damage pipeline section is cut and removed.
- Pipe ends are prepared by concrete and anti-corrosion coating removal through CRT
- Survey to select location with minimal ovalization







DIR Operational Sequence 2nd and 3rd Steps – Decommissioning and Isolation

- Subsea Launcher & Receiver landed over pipeline
- Connect to pipeline via grip connector
- Decommissioning pigs launched from onshore and received in SLR
- Remove trap to vessel and load isolation plugs
- Launch and set isolation plugs subsea
- Pipeline is now dry and ready for repair



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- DIR equipment requirements are demanding
- Sealines require 1M gallon liquid N2
- Extensive market study carried out to determine long term equipment availability ad-hoc for intervention
- Equipment availability not guaranteed on emergency basis due to varying flow and pressure requirements

Requirement	Phase 1 2 Weeks after Incident	Phase 2 4 Weeks after Incident	Phase 3 8 Weeks after Incident	Phase 4 8+ Weeks after Incident
Required Air Pressure	6 barg	20 barg	Up to 35 barg	ambient
Required Air Flow	8,000 scfm	16,000 scfm	8,000 scfm	16,000 scfm
Required Dew Point	-	-	-	(-) 20°C
Required Nitrogen Qty.	45,000 m³	-	-	45,000 m³

- Study also concluded that it was possible to cover all requirements with individual equipment for each phase
- Economic analysis: 98% of the potential CAPEX and OPEX saved by relying on the market
- Procedures and processes are developed with flexibility to utilize equipment of opportunity

Agreements – Long Term Service Contracts



Dolphin Energy has established long-term service agreements to provide the support services required for successful pipeline repair and intervention

STRATEGIC

- ASSIST Management Services
- All Marine Services
- Decommissioning & Commissioning Services
- Hyperbaric Welding Services
- Isolation Services

HIGH IMPORTANCE

- Supply of Diamond Wire Cutting Tools
- Onshore and Offshore Lifting and Transport Engineering
- Maintenance & Operation of Major ASSIST Equipment

AD-HOC

- General Transport & Logistics Services
- General Fabrication Services
- Saturation Diving Medical & Rescue Services
- Air Diving Services
- Port Support & Administrative Services

Agreements – Long Term Service Contracts





Readiness

LTSA Provider understands scope and has personnel and equipment available when needed. All contractual matters are agreed and finalized



Validation & Update of Engineering

Engineering is reviewed and validated. LTSA provider takes ownership. Periodic review and updates of key documentation



6 Monthly Readiness Validation

Validate utilization of equipment and personnel for past and upcoming period. Able to identify bottlenecks and changes in key assumptions.

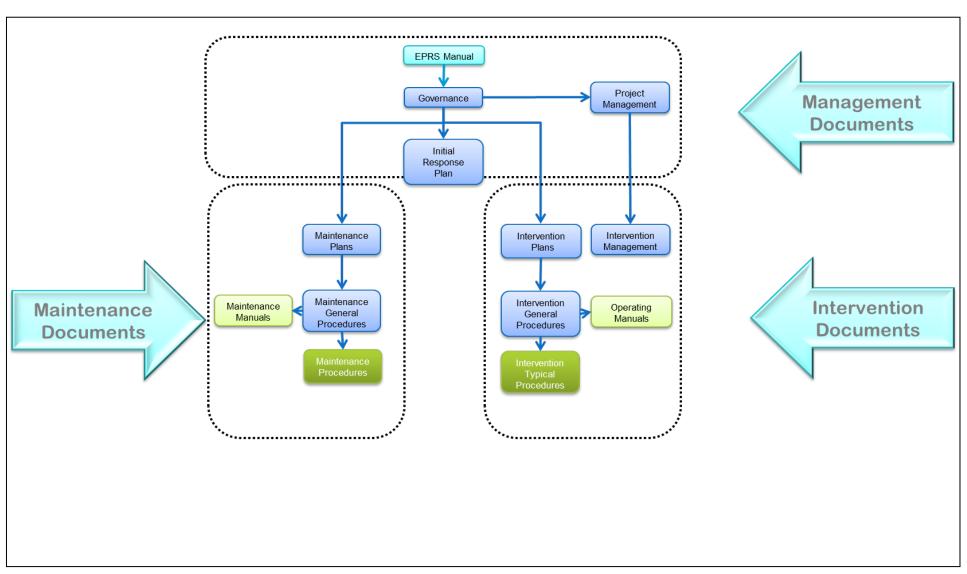


Drills & Audits

At least one annual large scale exercise conducted to ensure readiness obligations are met.

EPRS Documents

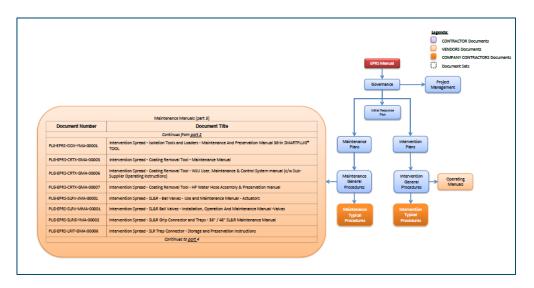


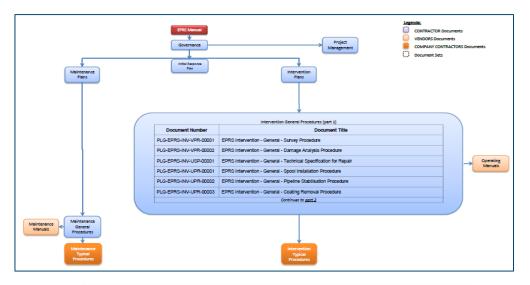


EPRS Documents - Engineering



- Required procedures, calculations and manuals prepared
- Based on the most onerous intervention scenario
- Typical procedures and calculations that can be easily updated based on actual intervention scenario
- Includes all LTSA Provider documentation
- Cover all stages of readiness and intervention
- Regular reviews and updates





KEZAD Marine Base





Key Factors for Long Term Readiness



- Partner with local and international vendors and contractors for subsea repair
- Maintain readiness through regular maintenance, testing and exercises
- Provide access to ASSIST to regional operators and main Contractors



THE END

