# Society for Underwater Technology Middle East Branch

#### 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

Presenters: Mr. Russel Harper & Mr. Earl Toup, Managing Director & Hyperbaric Welding & NDT Manager







# **Welded Solutions** Hyperbaric Pipeline Repairs – DCN Diving

#### EUR ING Earl L. Toups MSc CENG CIWE















#### Agenda

- Introduction & Background
- Damage Characterization
- Main Equipment Overview
- Hyperbaric Welding Procedure Qualifications
- Non-Destructive Testing
- In-Service Welding Criteria & Considerations
- Case Study Live 32" Gas Pipeline Repair
- Hyperbaric Pipeline Repair Technological Developments
- Questions





#### Introduction & Background

Hyperbaric welding is the process of welding at elevated pressures, normally underwater.

Hyperbaric dry welding takes place inside a specially constructed positive pressure enclosure, often referred to as a Habitat.

The first hyperbaric weld made was made in the late 1960's in Brazil.

Welding processes: GTAW, SMAW, GMAW & FCAW

Water depths up 400 msw.

Produces a high-quality permanent repair.



![](_page_4_Picture_0.jpeg)

- What is the water depth?
- How bad is the damage?
  - Minor
  - Major Singular
  - Major Multiple
- Is there loss of containment?
  - No
  - Yes (Minor or Major)

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![](_page_5_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_5_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_5_Picture_2.jpeg)

#### Habitats

![](_page_5_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_5_Picture_5.jpeg)

![](_page_6_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### **Ancillary Equipment**

![](_page_7_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Picture_4.jpeg)

### Concrete Coating Removal Equipment

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![](_page_8_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Picture_1.jpeg)

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### Cutting & Beveling Equipment

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![](_page_9_Picture_5.jpeg)

### **Preheating Equipment**

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![](_page_10_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Picture_0.jpeg)

## **Mathebra States And Annalisies And Annalisies Annalisies and Annalisies Annalisies and Annalisi**

![](_page_12_Figure_1.jpeg)

#### **Hyperbaric Welding Procedure Qualification Process**

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![](_page_13_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Picture_1.jpeg)

#### **Non-Destructive Testing**

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![](_page_14_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Figure_4.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Picture_6.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Picture_0.jpeg)

### In-Service Welding Criteria & Considerations

No.	Service Condition			WPQT	Risks
	Flow	Pressure	Contents		
C1	Yes	Yes	Crude <sup>1</sup>	With internal flow / forced cooling	Hydrogen-induced cold cracking
C2	No	Yes	Crude <sup>1</sup>	No internal flow / forced cooling internal <sup>2</sup>	Internal fire if O <sub>2</sub> present
C3	No	No	Crude	Covered by C2	Internal fire if O <sub>2</sub> present
C4	No	No	Decruded	Covered by C2	-
<sup>1</sup> Nevineurs remained sincling processes during in complete welding to be determined in concerdence with COMPANY					

<sup>1</sup> Maximum permitted pipeline pressure during in-service welding to be determined in accordance with COMPANY requirements.

<sup>2</sup> Thermocouples are to be placed on the carrier pipe ID to determine the maximum internal skin temperature during welding.

Possible Pipeline Service Conditions

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![](_page_17_Picture_1.jpeg)

## HWPQTs with Internal Forced Cooling

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### Hyperbaric Welding Technological Developments

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#### "What is on the bottom, is on the bottom!"

This is why it is important to bring the correct and best materials to the job!

- Grade and delivery condition of the steel i.e. TMCP steels are preferred.
- Welding Process Selection
- Welding Consumables
- Welding Equipment
- Ancillary Welding Equipment

Give yourself the best chance of success!

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# **Thank You**

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