

# Unconventional Applications of Isolation Plugs Throughout the Pipeline Life Cycle

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## Agenda



**Conventional Applications of Pipeline Isolation Plugs** 

**Overview of Double Block Isolation Plugs – Piggable and Non-Piggable** 

**Case Studies: Unconventional Applications of Isolation Plugs Through the Pipeline's Life-Cycle** 

- Subsea Pipeline Construction Flood Mitigation
- Repair and Maintenance Pipeline Sectional Replacement
- Repair and Maintenance Dead Leg Removal
- Decommissioning and Abandonment

Above cases include short descriptive animations

#### **Questions and Answers**



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## **Conventional Applications of Pipeline Isolation Plugs**



Remote controlled, Tethered and Hot tap installed Isolation plugs are routinely used to provide fully proved Double Block and Bleed / Monitor isolations to enable safe breaking containment operations on pressurised pipelines - for repair or modification



Typical Applications: Valve Repair, Replacement or Pipeline Tie-In Modifications



## **Conventional Applications of Pipeline Isolation Plugs**



Isolation plugs are routinely used to enable safe breaking containment operations on pressurised pipelines - for repair or modification





**Typical Applications: Retrofitting Pigging Facilities** 

## **Double Block Isolation Plugs (Type Approved)**

#### **Piggable Isolation Tools**



If full bore access such as pig launchers or blinded flanges exists then a piggable isolation tool can be used

Remote controlled Tecno Plug: Through-wall communication

Isolation Category: Proved Double Block and Monitor (DBM) > With a managed bleed capability



Tethered Tecno Plug: Controlled via hydraulic umbilical Isolation Category: Proved Double Block and Bleed (DBB)

## **Tecno Plug - Remote Controlled Isolation Plug**







## **Double Block Isolation Plugs (Type Approved)**

Hot Tap Fitting, Branch Installed – Isolation Tools

If full bore access is not available then an isolation tool can be installed into the pipeline via a hot tap intervention

Some line stop isolation tools such as the BISEP provide an isolation that complies with isolation category: Proved Double Block and Bleed (DBB)



**BISEP: Hot tap installed** 

## **BISEP - Branch Installed Isolation Plug**







**Construction - Wet Buckle Contingency** 



**Operational Phase – Sectional Replacement** 



**Decommissioning - Abandonment** 

## **Pipeline Construction – Wet Buckle**

#### Wet Buckle

- · Undesired loss of integrity in a pipeline
- Raw seawater and seabed floods into air-filled pipeline

#### Wet Buckle Location

- Usually where pipeline is most stressed, near the sag bend, before touch down point
- Occasionally at the overbend on the installation vessel

#### **Emergency Abandonment**

- If a wet buckle occurs especially during deep water large diameter pipeline installation
- · Increased weight of the flooded pipeline will overload the pipeline handing system
- Pipeline released to the seabed

#### **Dewater and Recover**

- · Following wet buckle and emergency abandonment of the pipeline usually need to
- Dewater the pipeline
- Connect A&R line to recover back onto pipe lay vessel



## Wet Buckle Contingency

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Wet buckle contingency is a method of mitigating against the effects of a wet buckle:

- Remediates the situation
- Allows pipeline recovery for installation to continue, so the pipeline can be completed
- Sometimes a project insurance requirement



36" Wet Buckle Recovery



42" Wet Buckle Recovery



## **Wet Buckle Contingency - Scenarios**





Deep Water 2200m, ~900 Km Pipelines

**Example Wet Buckle Contingency System for two Scenarios** 

#### Shallow Water / Above Water Tie-Ins - Wet Buckle Flood Prevention



Deep Water Section - Wet Buckle Recovery

### **Deep Water – Wet Buckle Recovery**

#### Following deep water wet buckle

- Abandoned pipeline end prepared by cutting upstream of wet buckle and removing damaged section
- Debris removal, raw seawater displacement 3-pig train pigged through the pipeline with treated seawater pigs pre-installed in subsea initiation head
- · First two pigs ejected from pipe end
- Final pig remains in line preventing raw seawater contaminating treated seawater
- A Tecno plug installed onto the cut end of the pipeline subsea using diverless flangeless subsea launcher or PRT with cassette
- Dewater catenary section (5km) with Tecno Plug pigged back at 220 bar air via coiled tubing
- Plug set to hold back treated seawater



**Flangeless Diverless Subsea Launcher** 





PRT with Cassette containing Tecno Plug







Strategic use of isolation plugs prevents seawater flooding into deep water section of pipeline, if wet buckle occurs while doing above water tie-ins





Start-up / AWTI-head #10 kp 1.85 @ 30m WD

Preinstalled plugs pigged out of Initiation and Laydown heads and set in the pipeline – before pipeline is lifted up to do above water tie-ins

Preventing deep water section of pipeline flooding if wet buckle occurs

# Wet Buckle - Flood Mitigation





#### **Counter Opposed Pigging**











#### Pressure Equalisation for Testing and Unsetting









## **Repair – Dead Leg Removal**

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#### Tethered Tecno Plug – Stem Bar Deployed around a Bend



**Pipeline Configuration Before** 

**Pipeline Configuration After** 

Dead Leg Threat Removed at 14 locations – Without Interrupting Production



Tethered Tecno Plug – Stem Bar Deployed around a Bend



**Tethered Tecno Plug Deployment** 

**Isolation Location** 

Flange Welded Behind Tecno Plug

# **Repair – Dead Leg Removal**





# **Decommissioning / Abandonment / Dead Leg Removal**



Permanently plugging a 42" subsea dead leg connected to 96" pump header

#### Tethered Tecno Plug deployed subsea

- 38m into dead leg
- Up 5 degree incline with rams
- Plug mechanically locked-in

#### Loss of Containment Threat Removed



# Thank You For Your Attention Questions?

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