

Odorization WI Pipeline Safety 2024

Consultation	Engineering	Construction	Operations	GIS Services	Corrosion	Odorization
Expert advice &	Operations-ready	Specialized pipeline &	Complete, custom	ESRI GIS Based	Operations-ready	Chevron Phillips blends
answers to your	engineering and design	utility construction	system or pipeline	Compliance Tool set	engineering and	available all across the
natural gas questions	support	experience	operation	for Natural Gas	design support	Midwest:
Compliance	Pipelines	Tapping & Stopping	Operator of Record	Easy Access	Design	Bulk Deliveries
Plan Development	Regulator Stations	Directional Boring	Surveys	Real Time Tracking	Installation	Closed Loop Trucks
Public Awareness	Odorization Systems	System Installation	Maintenance	Perform and Record	Maintenance	Qualified Deliveries
Mapping	Cathodic Protection	Welding	Testing	Fully Supported	• ECDA	Field Maintenance

Your Full-Spectrum Natural Gas Solutions Provider With Locations in:

Olney, Illinois	Shelbyville, Kentucky
Belleville, Illinois	Unionville, Missouri
Wichita, Kansas	Kirksville, Missouri
Indianapolis, Indiana	Princeton, Minnesota

Products and Partnerships



Today's Discussion

- What do I need to know before I begin a design?
- Types of systems available. Which is right for my situation?
- Design
- Installation
- Operating and maintenance
- Stuff we have learned
- How defensible is our monitoring program?
- Pickling
- Q and A



Good Designs Start with Good Information

- Maximum Flow Rate
- Minimum Flow Rate
- Annual Flow
- Is measurement happening at the site? Can I get a signal? What type of signal?
- Pressures? Maximum, Minimum, Static, Differential, Actuation, Injection.
- Power requirements
- Scada
- Electrical Codes Classification?
- Refill, maintenance, odor control requirements
- Injection point availability



Types of Systems Available

Bypass

Pulse Bypass

- Injection (Different types of injection)
- In 192.625 (e) Equipment for odorization must introduce the odorant without wide variations in the level of odorant.



Bypass





Pulse Bypass





Injection Pump





Injection Solenoid/Drip





Design

We have all of the answers to our design questions. We know what types of odorizing schemes are available. Which type is best for my situation?

Bypass might be best if.....

Initial cost and maintenance costs need to be controlled

The flow rate will be VERY consistent allowing me to specify and control differential with an orifice plate

- ■Taking a pressure drop of 1 3 psig is no problem
- You can bury a tank at the location (Or otherwise control temperature)

•You do not require remote command and control



Design Considerations

- If a BYPASS will not work then consider these factors:
- Site layout, flooding, trees, security, accessibility
- Am I more comfortable relying on a pump or a solenoid?
- Are ANY emissions OK? Hot topic right now.
- What kind of command/control/Scada do I want?
- What kind of support can I count on from factory/representatives/service providers?
- •Cost. Up front and later.
- •Once I select a type and vendor then work with vendor to determine the best size.
- Sizing the storage tank is HUGE. Why? Hint, bigger is not always better.
- Do I need a cover? Do I need a building?



More Design/Installation

Containment?

Concrete pad/supports

Distance from power, SCADA, the injection point

Filling the tank/performing maintenance

Odor control

- Blanket and actuation gas supply
- Pressure testing
- Relief Valves. Pressure Vessels. Different meanings for different people.....



More Design/Installation

Cathodic protection considerations – isolation

Grounding. AC issues, Lightning





Operating and Maintaining Odorizers

Monitoring Program (We will circle back to this)

Alarms

- Calculating the Injection Rate
- In 192.625 (f) To assure the proper concentration of odorant in accordance with this section, each operator must conduct periodic sampling of combustible gases using an instrument capable of determining the percentage of gas in air at which the odor becomes readily detectable.

OQ – AOC Training

- Maintenance, what and how often. Yearly, every other year, # strokes?
- If a vendor what about OQ, Part 199, Insurance?



Do NOT oversize storage tanks. Plan for a size that requires at least one refill per year.

X MCF/Year * 1 MMCF/1000MCF * 0.75 lb/MMCF * .147 Gal/lb = Gallons Used per Year

The typical Interstate pipeline gas quality tariff allows up to 7 lbs of water per MMCF!

If your odorant sets for a long period of time even with a natural gas blanket over it, water may accumulate in your tank and eventually dilute your odorant or cause freezing issues in your systems. Mercaptans are *hydrophilic*.

How do I know I have water in my odorant?



Freezing in the injection line, sight glass or probe.

Odorant filters have "black stuff" in them.

Tank level gauge is going up instead of down....





- What can we do about water?
- Filter/dry your blanket gas
- Add Methanol/Propanol
- Add more odorant
- Buy from a reputable source
- Recycle the odorant





- Bypass odorizers stink at odorizing widely variable loads and very small loads (192.625 E)
- Pumps need to be maintained. They will fail. Are you prepared?
- Batteries die. You need a proactive exchange program.
- Solenoids can fail open. You need a plan for that.
- Electronic parts/screens/keypads fail or become "obsolete". Depreciate an odorizer for 20 years if you can and hope for 30.
- Pumping proportional to time rarely works well for a gas utility (need a flow signal 192.625 E)
- Providing actuation gas (from a non-pipeline source) can be a pain
- Signals from flow computers generally work better than pulses
- Signals from flow computers generally need a barrier installed



- Pressure moves odorant. Most odorizer failures occur not because of failing parts but because pressures get out of whack (bulk tank pressures can be highly influenced by the sun/ambient temp)
- Don't skip the backpressure regulator if using a YZ pump injection unit.
- If your bulk odorant tank gauge doesn't work right fix it or you will eventually have a big problem
- Don't use your odorizer as an injector for fluids designed to control static electricity
- If you design for injection directly upstream of a pressure cut, the pressure control tech will hate you
- Stuff that works great but maybe needs maintained is better than stuff that doesn't work at all.
- The system operator(s) will generally err on the side of under-odorization if they are the same persons that takes call-outs. If not, over-odorization is more likely.
- Odor fade is a real phenomenon. Plan for it, look for it.



Effective Monitoring

- •Maintain injection rates that are effective. What is effective?
- •Sniff tests at a variety of locations by a variety of individuals.
- •Sensonics Normal Sense of Smell Test (Annual/After Covid?)
- •Odor Handy TBM Specific instrument. Very effective tool, why?
- •We have found multiple instances where techs performing sniff tests fooled themselves into "good" readings. Why?
- •We have found multiple instances of portions of systems experiencing fade issues.



Pipeline Pickling

- •It is definitely a best practice.
- •If you don't do it with new pipelines you are putting your customers and company at risk.
- •It is an art and a science.
- •To be done correctly, need concentration, time, ability to move gas (flare?). Higher pressures pickle quicker. Cleaner is better with new steel pipelines.
- •Develop a plan/leverage past experiences. Enlist assistance.



Our Goal

- •Lowest Cost? NO!
- •Protect our customers, our company and ourselves.
- •Good lawyers/expert witnesses know where the \$\$ are.
- •"You Couldn't Smell the Gas"
- •Poor odorizer performance/maintenance/reliability. Injection Rate?
- Questionable odorant quality
- •Odor intensity checks





BrainyQuote



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