

SUPPLEMENTAL SCC QUESTIONNAIRE
GAS TRANSMISSION OR LIQUID PIPELINE

1. Pipeline Safety Advisory Bulletin - ADB-03-05 - October 8, 2003
- Review Bulletin with operator, if operator is not familiar with.
 - Reference also Baker Stress Corrosion Cracking Study at:
http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/gasimp/docs/SCC_Report-Final_Report_with_Database.pdf

Comments: Yes. Williams is aware of the bulletin. Baker Stress Corrosion Cracking report is used as a reference.

2. Has the pipeline system ever experienced SCC (in service, out of service, leak, non-leak)?
- Type of SCC?
 - Classical - high pH
 - Non-classical – low or near neutral pH
 - What are the known risk indicators that may have contributed to the SCC?

Comments: Yes. The pipeline has experienced SCC rupture. Known indicators are stress, material, coating condition and environment.

3. Does the operator have a written program in place to evaluate the pipeline system for the presence of SCC? If no, have operator explain. If operator has not considered SCC as a possible safety risk, go to #10.

Comments: Yes. There are in depth Plans & Procedures, but generally, when pipe is exposed, coating is evaluated and removed if corrosion is found. As part of pipeline evaluation, NDT and MPI are performed if coating is compromised.

4. Has/does the operator evaluate the pipeline system for the presence of SCC risk indicators?

Comments: Yes, coating failure (or poor coating) with high stress and wet environment.

5. Has the operator identified pipeline segments that are susceptible to SCC?

Comments: Yes. Washougal to Willard in particular has been identified as susceptible, but no significant cracking indications have been found to date.

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6. If conditions for SCC are present, are written inspection, examination and evaluation procedures in place?

Comments: Yes. Integrity Specialist is contacted for ultrasonic depth sizing. Photographic documentation of site. Training on SCC is provided to the Integrity Specialists yearly.

7. Does the operator have written remediation measures in place for addressing SCC when discovered?

Comments: Yes, company procedures are in place with recommendation to contact In House SCC Specialist.

8. What preventive measures has the operator taken to prevent recurrence of SCC?

- Modeling?
 - Crack growth rate?
 - Comparing pipe/environ./cp data vs. established factors?
 - Other?
- Hydrotest program?
- Intelligent pigging program?
- Pipe re-coating?
- Operational changes?
- Inspection program?
- Other?

Comments: Run ILI (crack detection tools), Replace Coating,

9. Does the operator incorporate the risk assessment of SCC into a comprehensive risk management program?

Comments: Yes, identified locations are provided to the IMP Risk Modeler for the WGP and incorporated into the risk model.

Continue below for those operators who have not considered SCC as a possible safety risk.

10. Does the operator know of pipeline and right of way conditions that would match the risk indicators for either classical or non-classical SCC? See typical risk indicators below.

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Comments: Yes. Typical non-classical for WGP is found in the wet environments, especially along the West Coast.

High pH SCC Potential Risk Indicators

- Known SCC history (failure, non-failure, in service, and during testing)
- Pipeline and Coating Characteristics
- Steel grades X-52, X-60, X-65, X-70, and possibly X-42
 - Age \geq 10 years
 - Operating stress $>$ 60% SMYS
 - Pipe temperature $>$ 100 deg. F (typically $<$ 20 miles d/s of compression)
 - Damaged pipe coating
- Soil Characteristics
 - Soil pH range: 8.5 to 11
 - Alkaline carbonate/bicarbonate solution in the soil
 - Elevated soil temperature contributing to elevated pipe temperature
- Polarized cathodic potential range: -600 to -750 mV, Cu/CuSO₄

Low or Near-Neutral pH SCC Potential Risk Indicators

- Known SCC history (failure, non-failure, in service, and during testing)
- Pipeline and Coating Characteristics
- Steel grades X-52, X-60, X-65, X-70, and possibly X-42
 - Age \geq 10 years
 - Frequently associated with metallurgical features, such as mechanical damage, longitudinal seams, etc.
 - Protective coatings that may be susceptible to disbondment
 - Any coating **other than** correctly applied fusion bonded epoxy, field applied epoxies, or coal tar urethane . . .
 - Coal tar
 - Asphalt enamels
 - Tapes
 - Others
- Soil Characteristics
 - Soil pH range: 4 to 8
 - Dissolved CO₂ and carbonate chemicals present in soil
 - Organic decay
 - Soil leaching (in rice fields, for example)
- “Normal” cathodic protection readings (disbonded coating shields the pipe from cp current)