Fundamentals of Pipeline Coatings

2023 AUCSC

Coatings Session

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Appalachian Underground Corrosion Short Course

Remember This!

- Coatings are the #1 defense against corrosion.
- Surface preparation is the most important step in the coating process.
- This is true for underground, transition, internal and above ground service.



Today's Discussion - Coating Types

- Underground coatings buried or immersion service
- Transition area coatings
- Atmospheric coatings
- Internal coatings & linings



Underground Pipeline Coatings - Discussion

- Mill or Plant Applied
- Field Applied
- Line Coatings
- Repair Coatings
- Coating Discussion
- Coating Cost
- Coating Quality



Mill or Plant Applied

- Most economical method to apply coatings
- Highest level of quality and quality control
- Plant/Mill conditions allow use of higher performing coatings
- Normally, high quality storage, handling and shipping
- Normally plants allows for some coated pipe storage



Field Applied

- Costly method either over the ditch or in the ditch
- Hard to manage quality control due to environmental conditions
- Normally lower performing coatings
- Newer field coatings do allow higher productivity
- Keyhole applications can be a problem
- Includes Field Joint FJC / Weld Joint WJC Coatings

Line Coatings

- Coal Tar Enamel
- Asphalt Enamel
- Extruded Polyethylene
- Fusion Bonded Epoxy
- Somastic
- Pritec
- Liquid Epoxies
- 3 Layer 3LPE & 3LPP
- ARO Abrasion Resistant Overlay or Overcoat



Repair Coatings

- Tapes
- Wax
- Shrink Sleeves
- Shrink Tape
- Two Part Epoxy
- Mastic
- Epoxy Mastic
- Visco-Elastic
- · Misc.



Coatings Discussion

- Most important component of a pipeline
- High quality holiday free coating requires almost no cathodic protection current
- However, Coatings need to be specified
- However, Coatings need to be tested & Qualified
- Remember, every coating has a use and a procedure, coatings, however are used improperly – follow procedures



Coating Cost

- Cost of material
- Cost of application
- Cost to repair
- Handling
- Expected life
- Dielectric strength



Coating Quality

- Quality determines price
- Quality is normally dependent upon surface preparation & application methods
- Quality is assured with competent inspection
- Quality is determined by good procedures and good specifications



Transition Area Coatings

- Used where piping transitions from buried service to atmospheric service
- Used to protect from mechanical damage freeze/thaw cycle, weed whackers, gravel, etc.
- Used to protect buried service coatings from Ultraviolet light when used above ground



Atmospheric Coatings

- Various types, quality and expected life
- Primary purpose is corrosion prevention, secondary purpose is appearance
- Problem areas, flanges, nuts, bolts, hold down clamps, high temperature service, beneath insulation, through walls/foundations, etc.



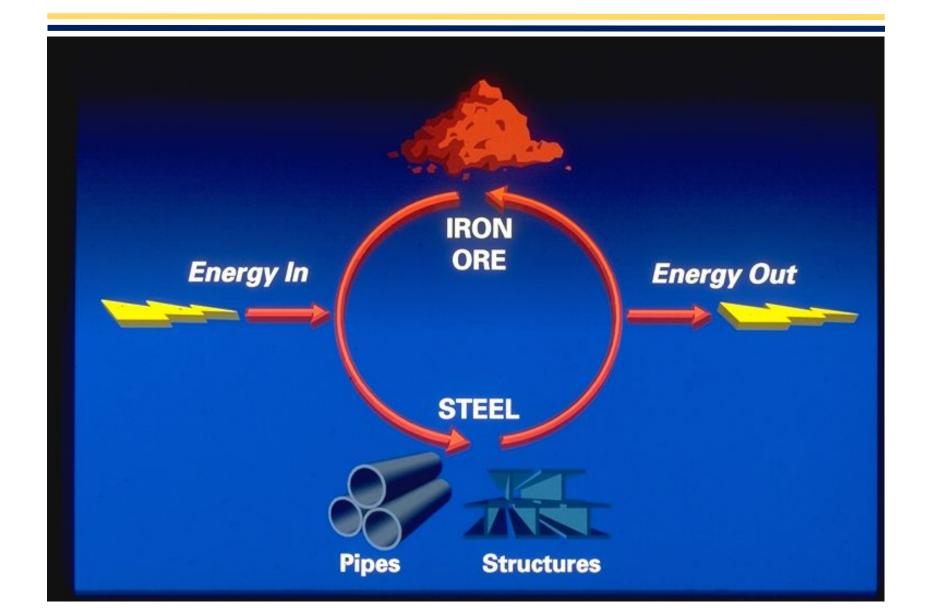
Internal Coatings & Linings

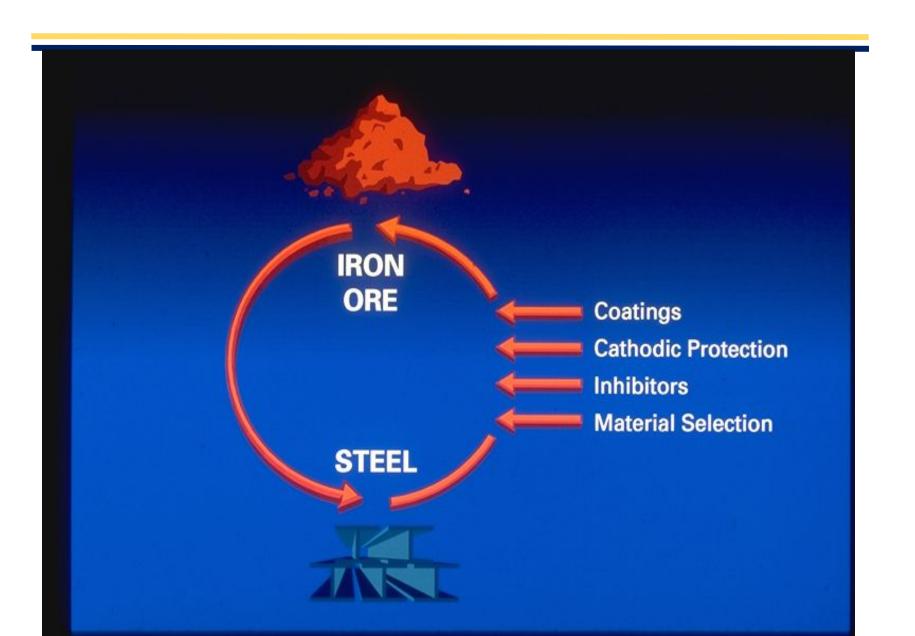
- Used to internally coat pipelines for corrosion protection and/or improved product flow.
- Used to internally line tanks, process equipment & vessels for corrosion protection and/or product quality.



WHAT IS CORROSION?

CORROSION IS THE DESTRUCTION OF A SUBSTANCE, USUALLY A METAL, OR ITS PROPERTIES BECAUSE OF A REACTION WITH ITS ENVIRONMENT.





COATING DEFINITION

WATER

ACID

CO2

H2S

SUNSHINE

CAUSTIC

BARR-HR UOAH-ZU



A coating is a barrier to protect steel from the environment.

The Perfect Coating

- Ease of Application Anyone can put it on with a mop on any surface or from above ground.
- Cost Effective Cost \$1.00/Gallon or less!
- Environmentally Safe and Friendly OK to Drink it.
- Performance Lasts forever.



Appalachian Underground Corrosion Short Course

In Reality a Perfect Coating

- Requires a quality standard
- Requires a quality specification
- Requires a quality coating plant/mill
- Requires a quality material or materials
- Requires a quality inspector or inspectors



General Requirements of a Pipeline Coating

- Ease of Application
- Good Adhesion to Pipe
- Good Resistance to Impact
- Flexibility
- Resistance to Flow
- Water Resistance
- Electrical Resistance
- Chemical and Physical Stability
- Resistance to Soil Bacteria
- Resistance to Marine Organisms
- Resistance to Cathodic Disbondment
- Resistance to Soil Stress

SURFACE PREPARATION

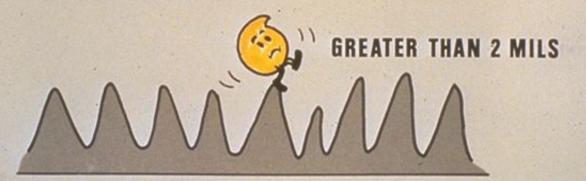
SURFACE PREPARATION PURPOSE OF SURFACE PREPARATION

- To clean surface of materials which could cause the coating system to fail prematurely.
- To provide a surface that can be easily wetted for good coating adhesion.
- To provide an anchor profile.
- Paints adhere to the surface by mechanical bond.



TOO LOW





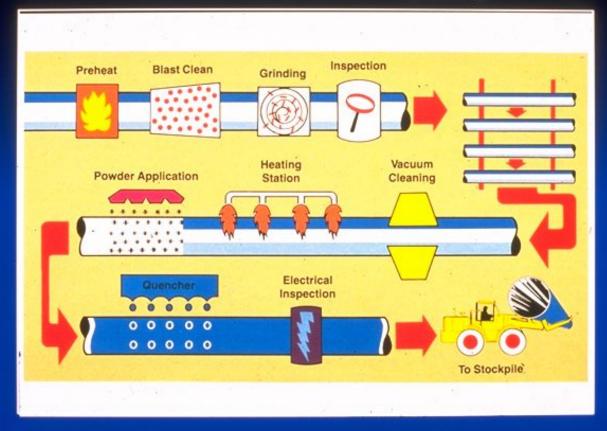
ANCHOR PATTERNS

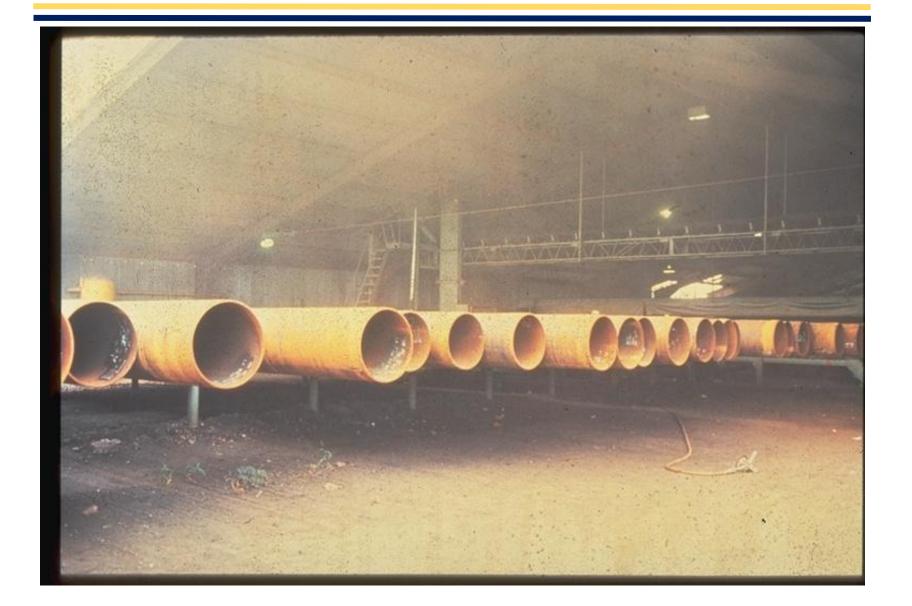
FUSION BONDED COATINGS

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

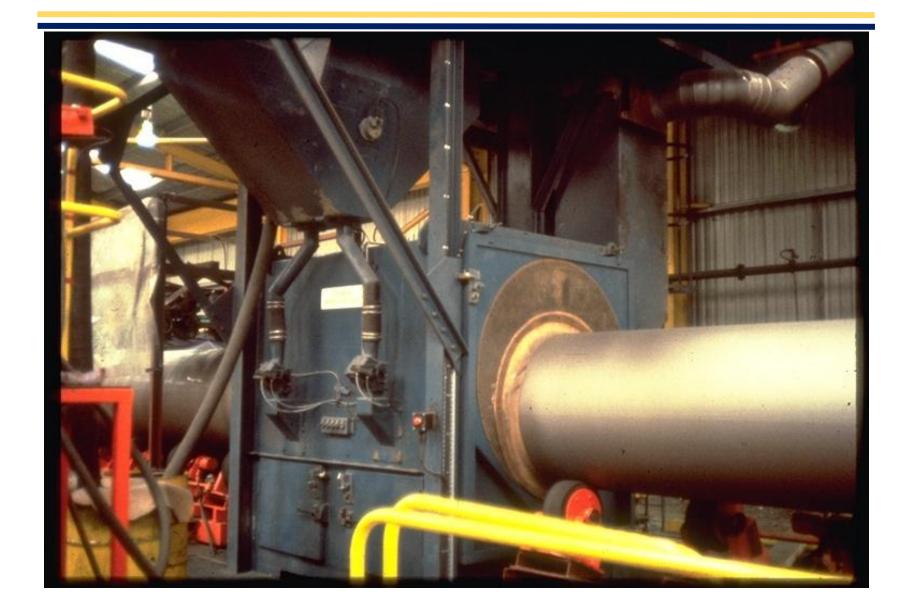
- 1. CLEAN
- 2. HEAT
- 3. APPLY
- 4. CURE
- 5. INSPECT
- 6. REPAIR

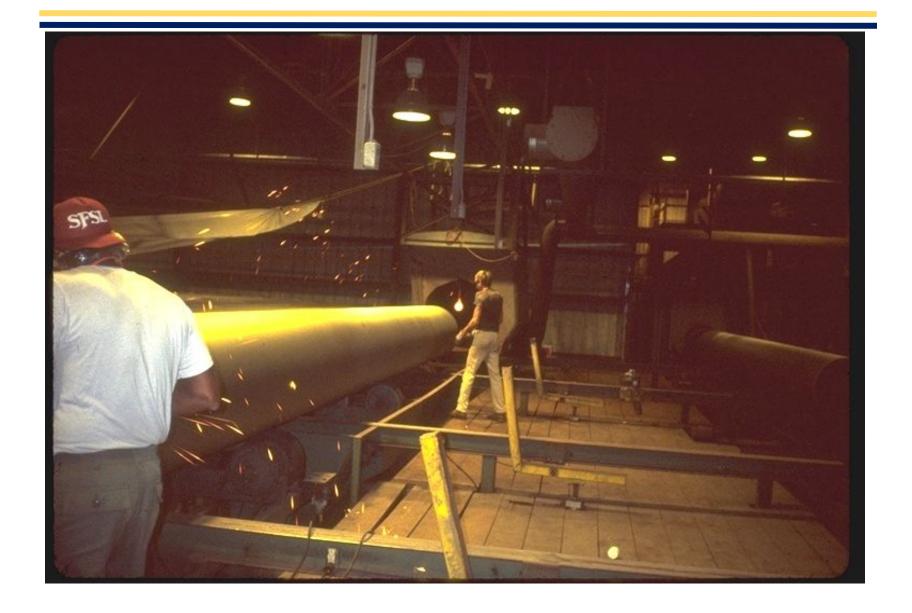
Fusion Bonded Epoxy







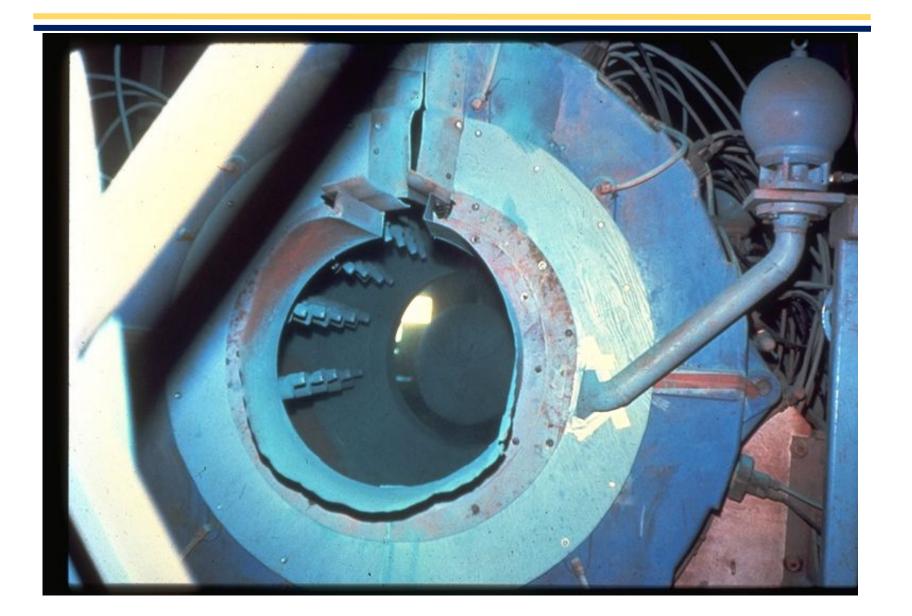




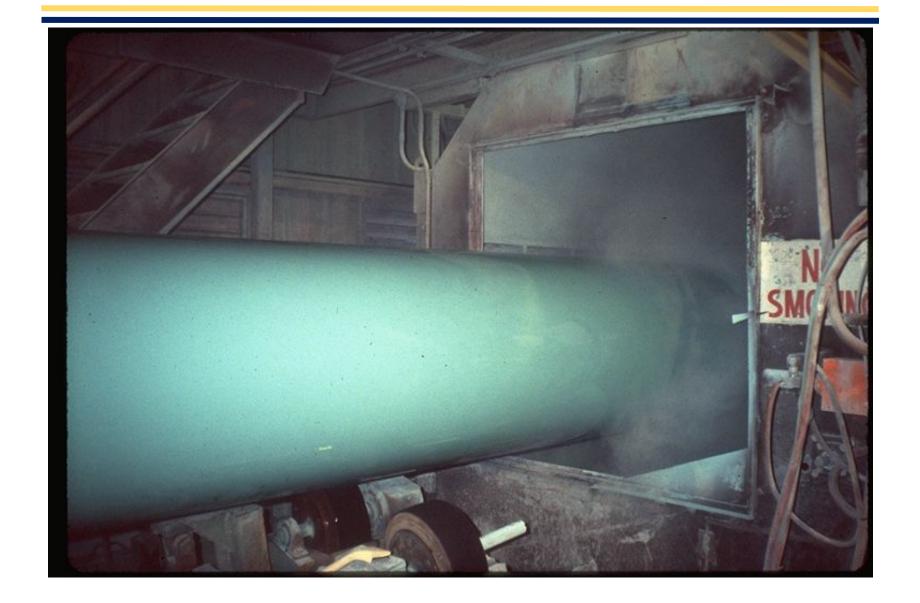




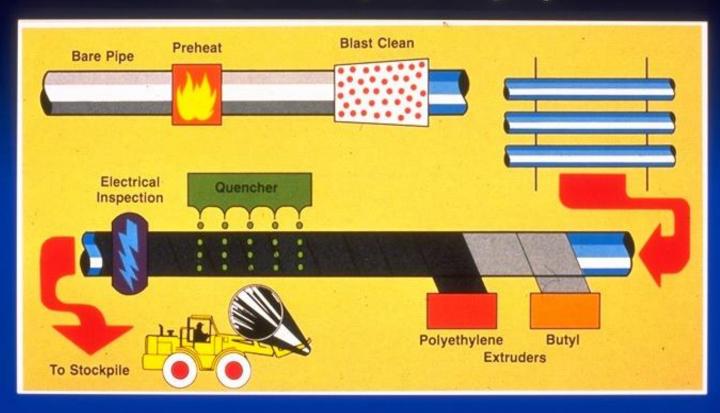


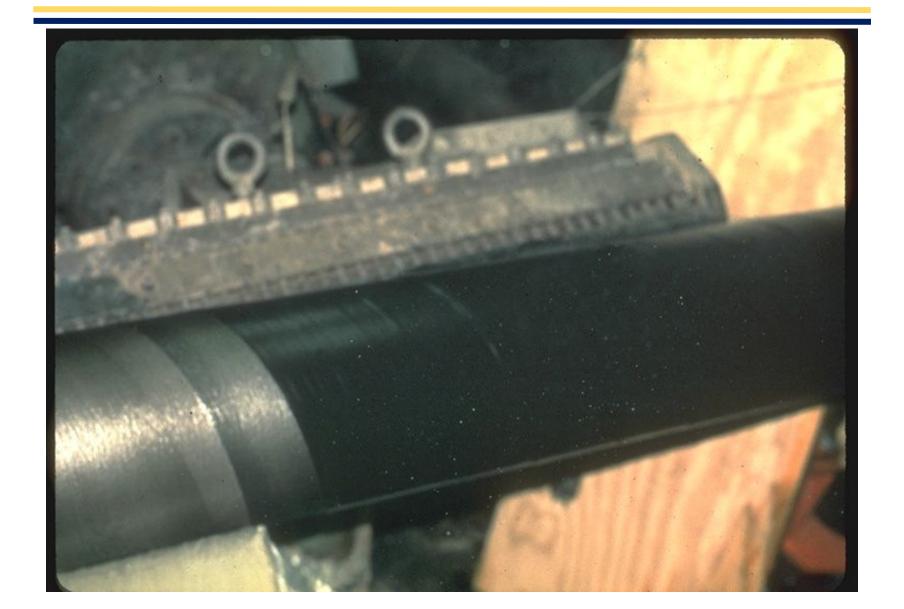




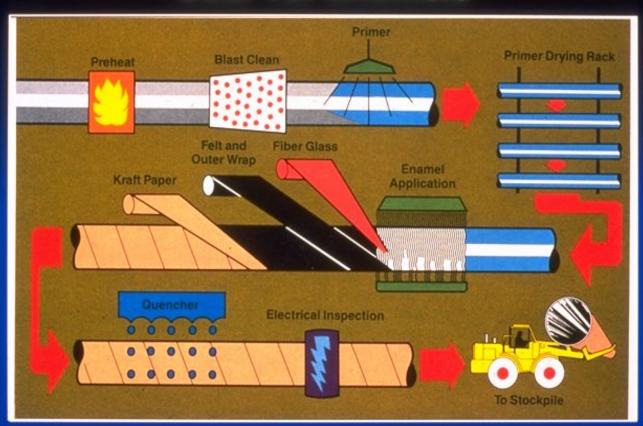


PE/BUTYL (Two Layer)

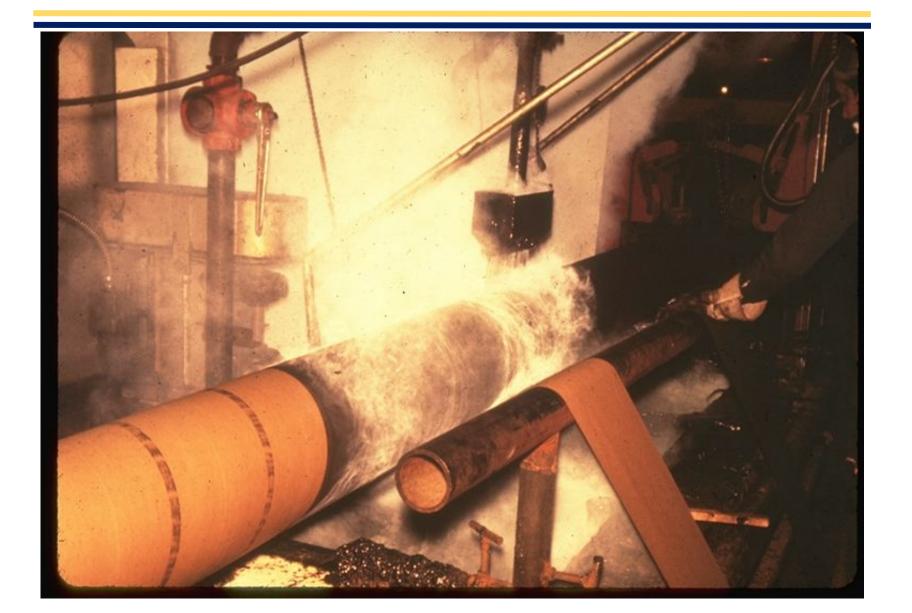




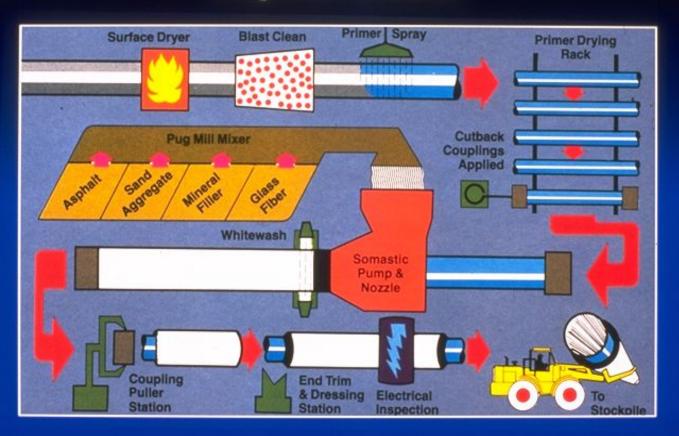
Coal Tar Enamels

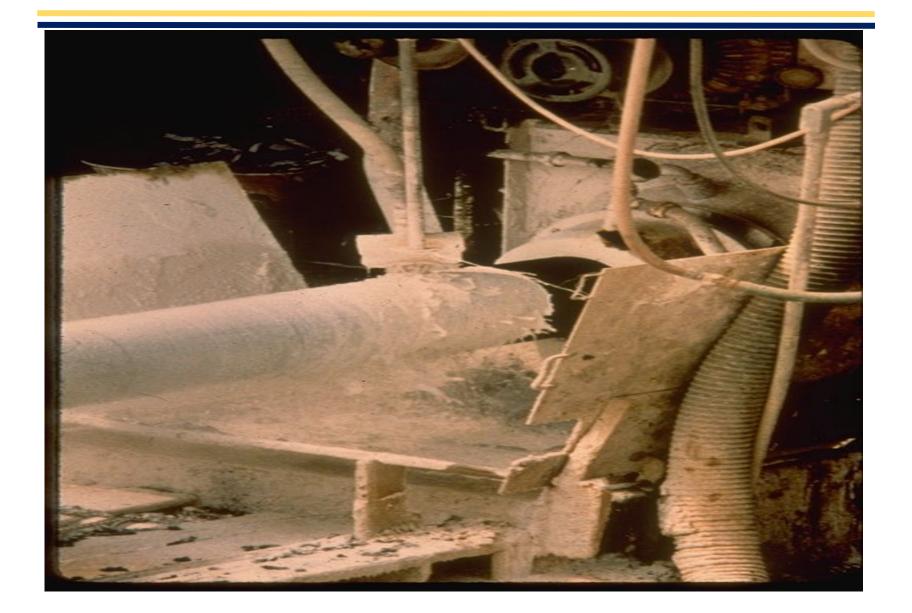






Asphalt Mastic





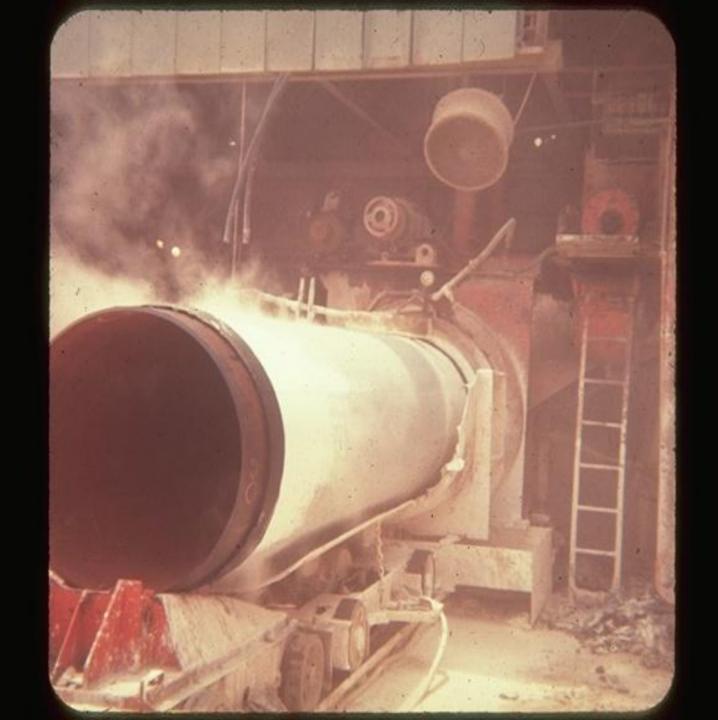
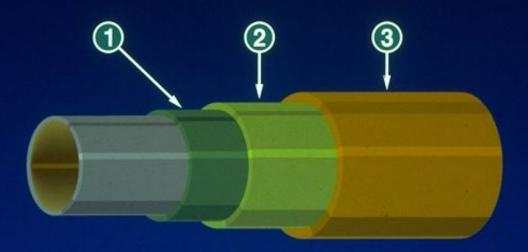


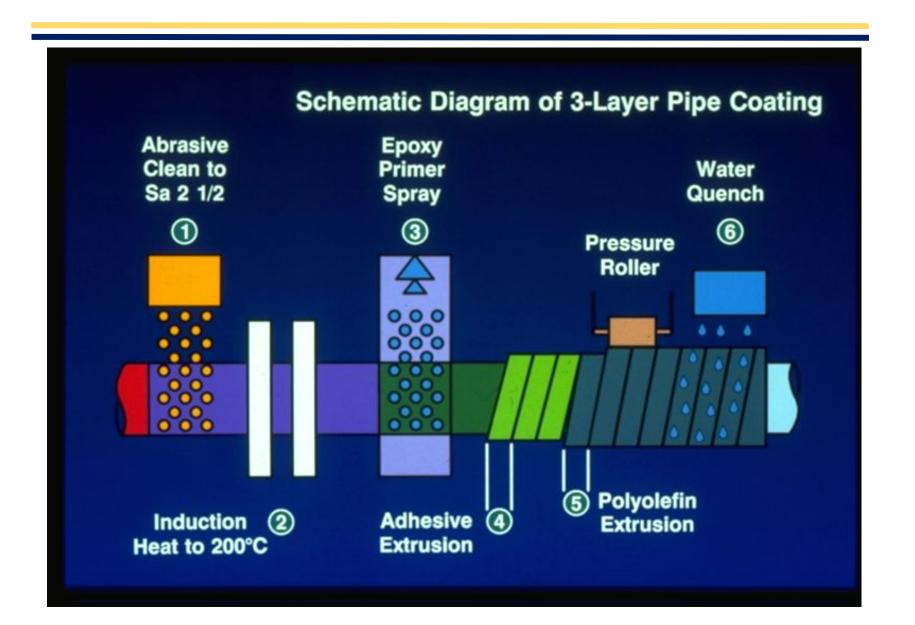


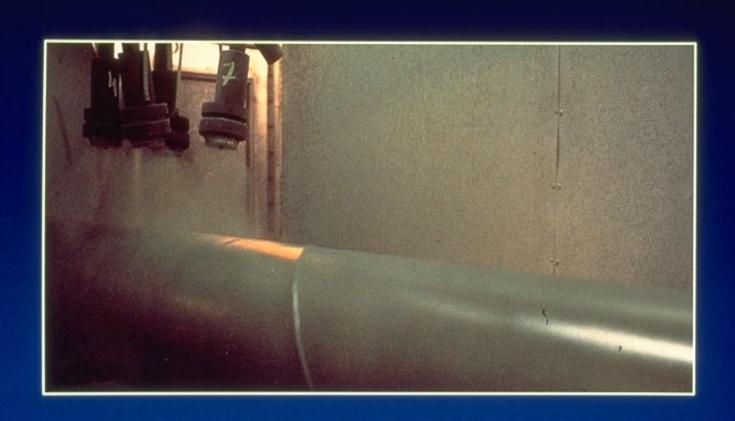


Figure 1 Shows a Schematic Diagram of a Typical 3-Layer Pipe Coating



- 1 EPOXY PRIMER
- 2 INTERMEDIATE ADHESIVE LAYER
- **③ POLYOLEFIN TOPCOAT**



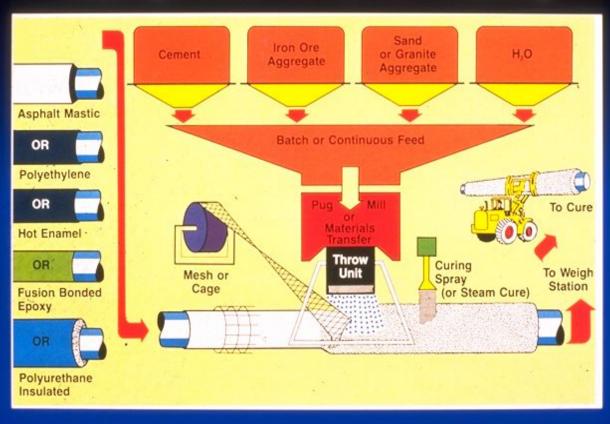


Application of EUROKOTE Epoxy Powder Primer Layer

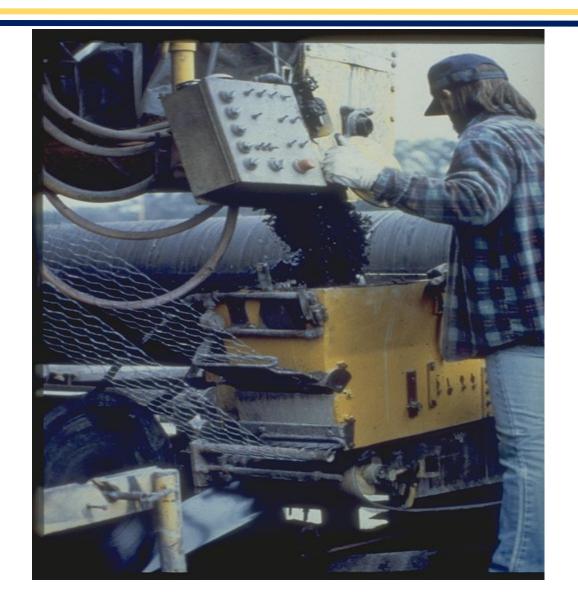


Extrusion of Adhesive and Low Density Polyethylene Over the Epoxy Primer Layer

Impingement Concrete Coating







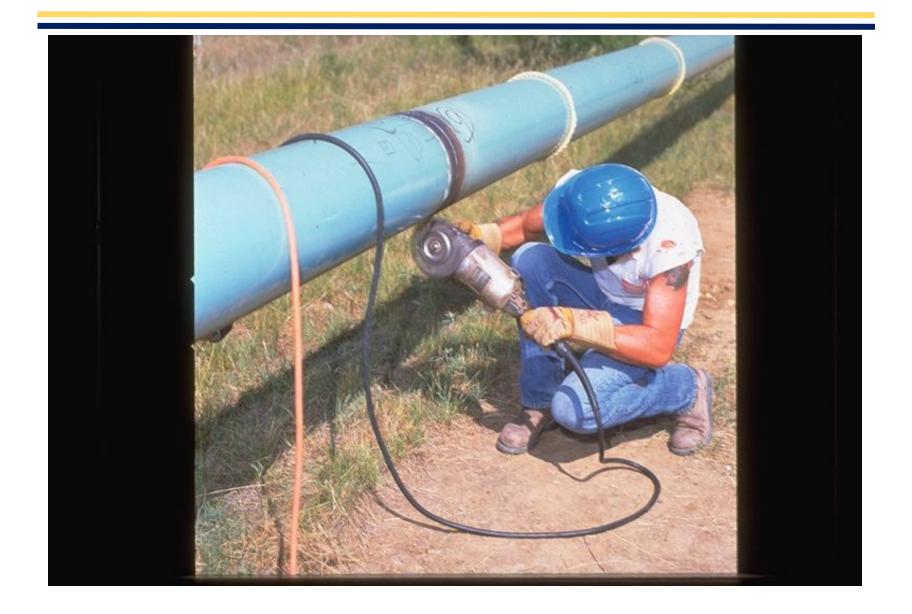


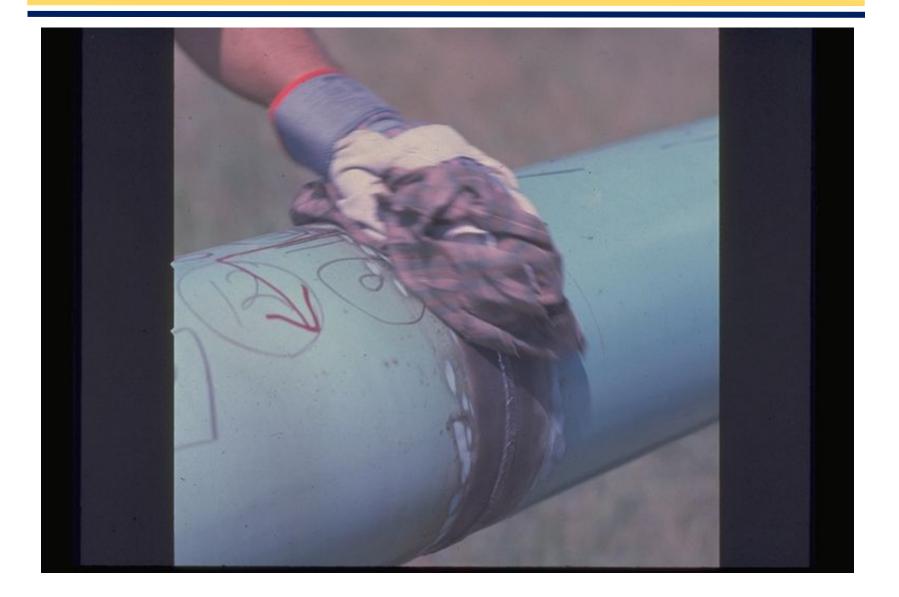










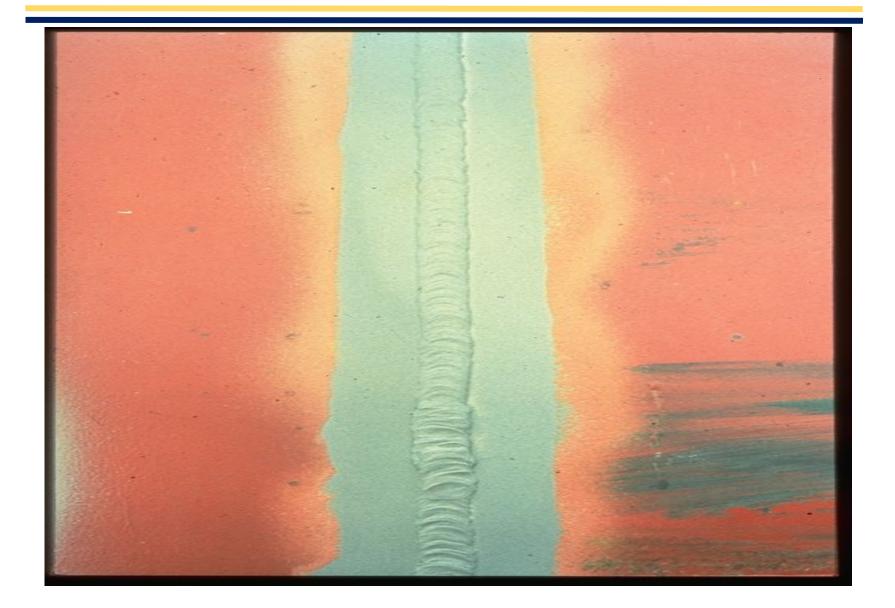










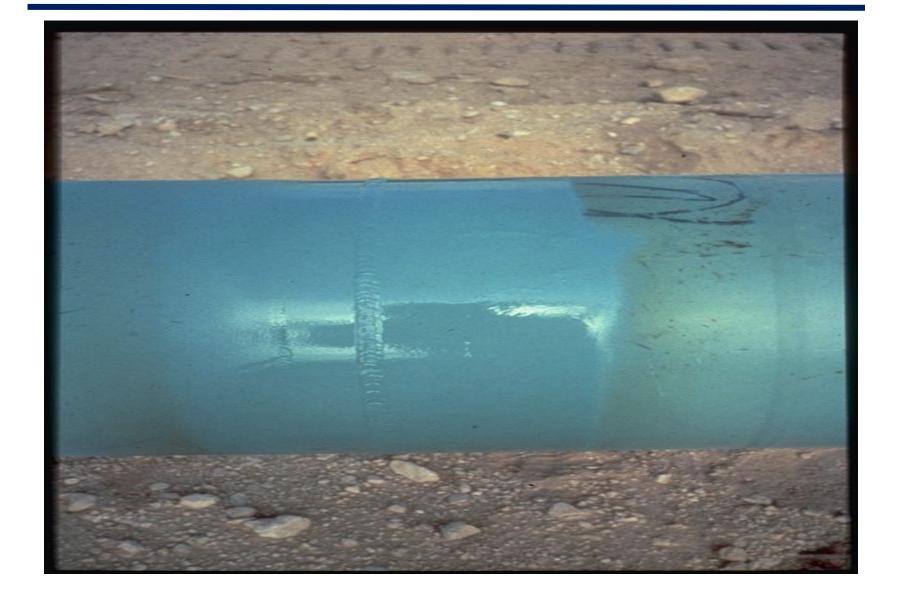


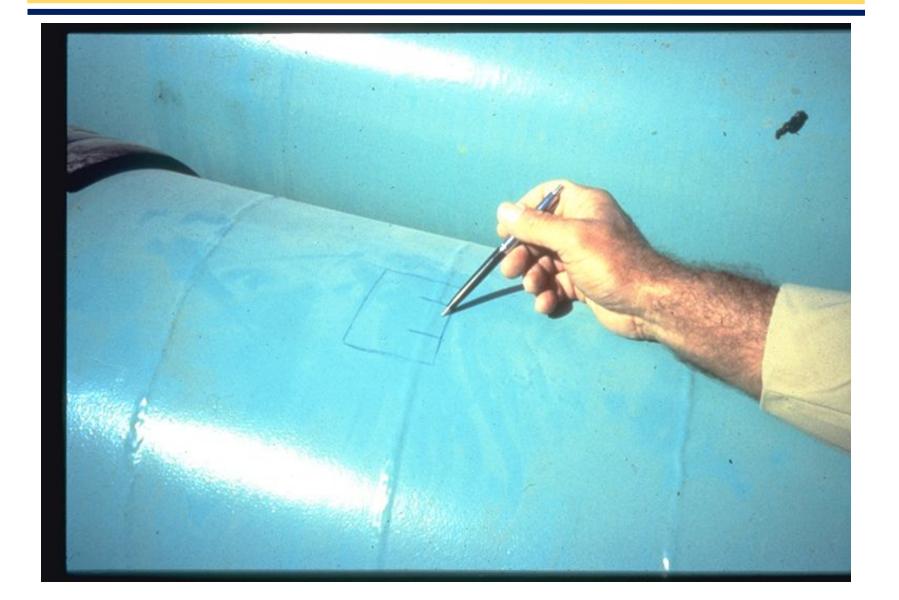


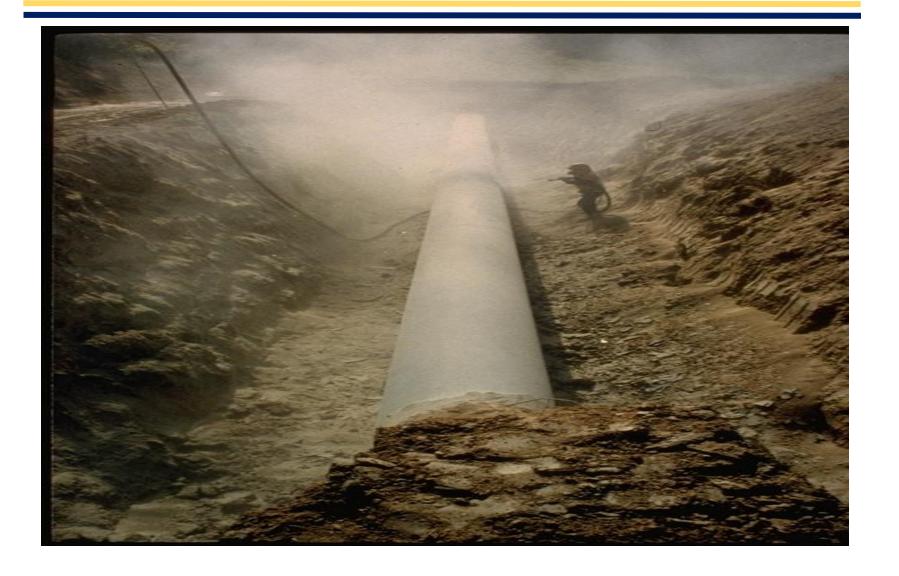


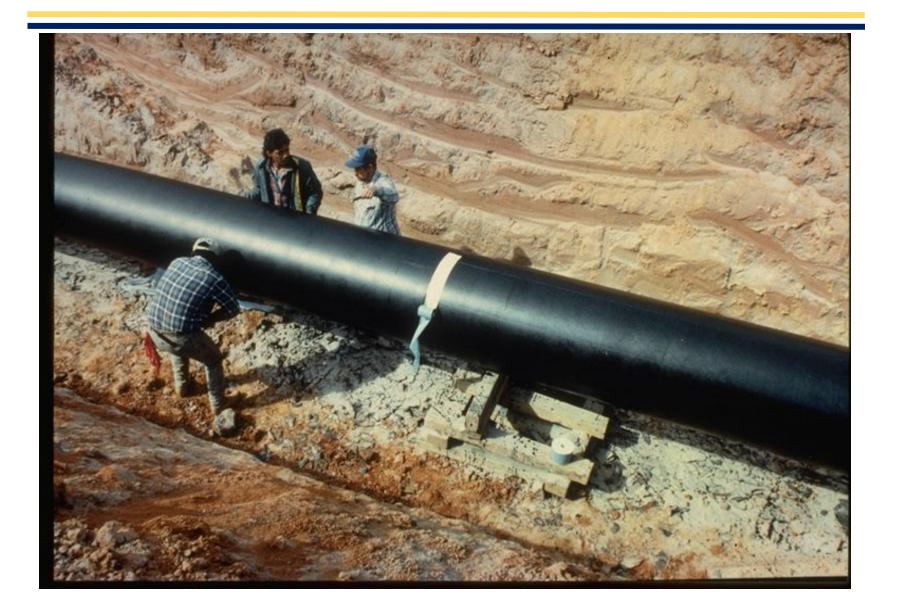




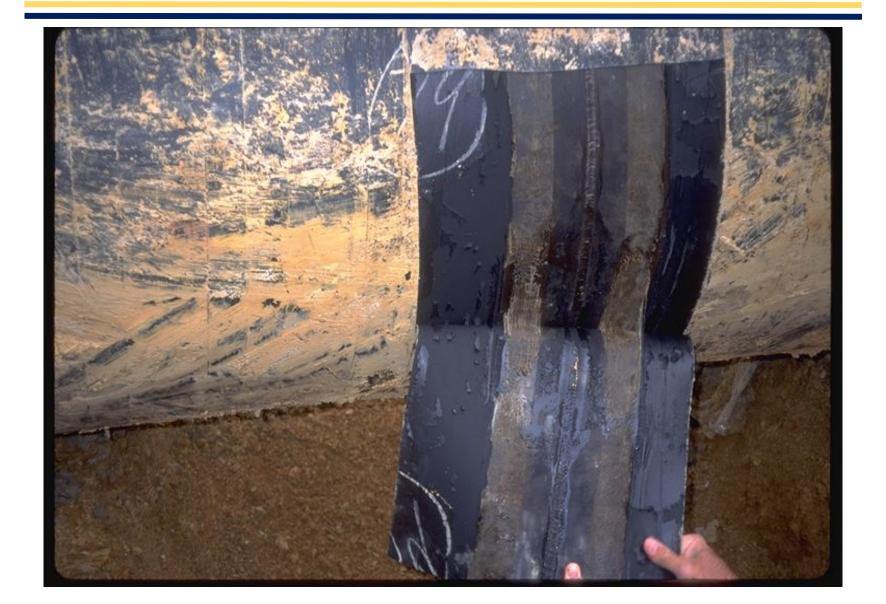






















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The End!

Wrap Up

- Questions
- Comments
- Concerns

Thank you for attending!