



GEOSPATIAL INFORMATION &
TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATION®

***Terrestrial Spill Modeling –
Increasing Confidence in the
Estimation of HCA Impact***





Liquids Transmission Pipelines

- Integrity Management Program
- Locate Pipeline Segments That Could Affect HCAs



Refinement to the Buffer

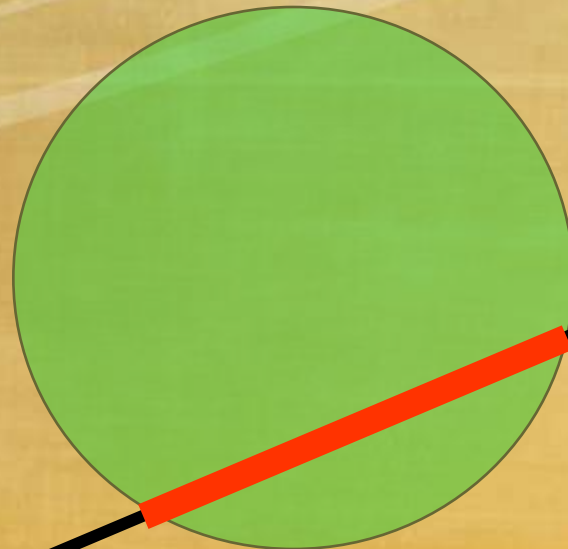
- Direct Impact
- Indirect Impact
- Potential Impact

- Consider effects of terrain and hydrology



Direct Impact

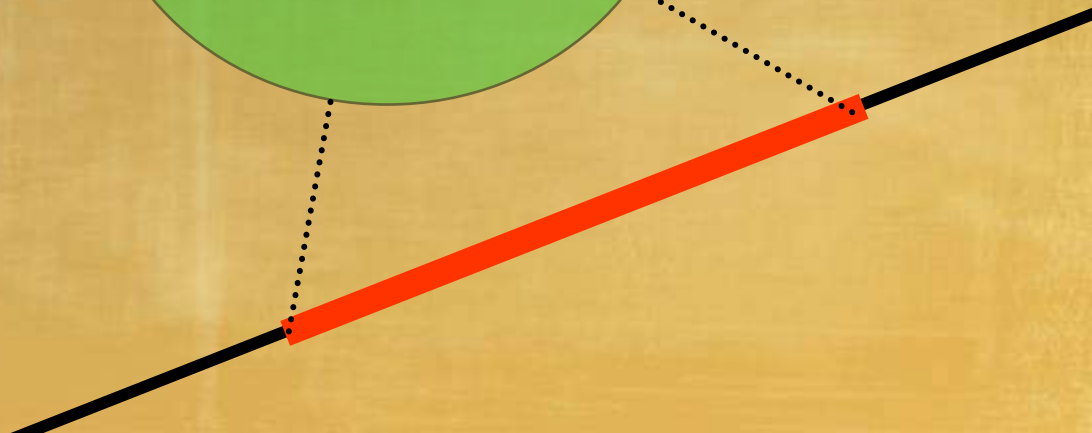
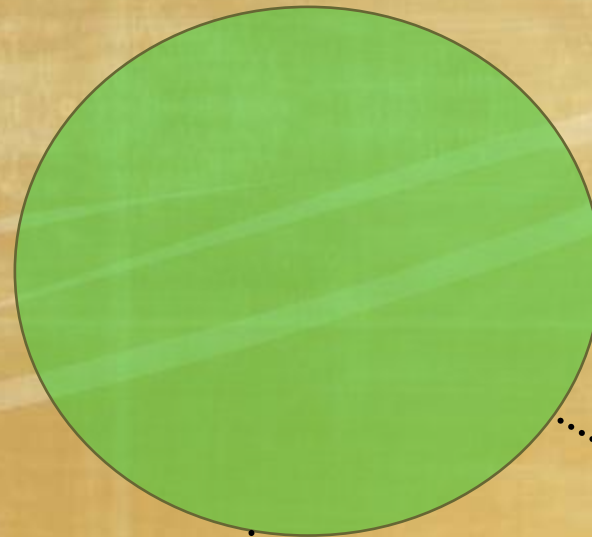
- Pipe directly passes through
- Record the pipeline segment





Indirect Impact

- Segments of pipeline within a specified distance of HCAs





Potential Impact: Simple Buffer Method

- Set buffer around pipeline
- Intersect with HCAs

Problem:

- What buffer distance?



Buffer Distance

Vary by considering

- Terrain
- Hydrology

Problem:

- Tends to be Qualitative

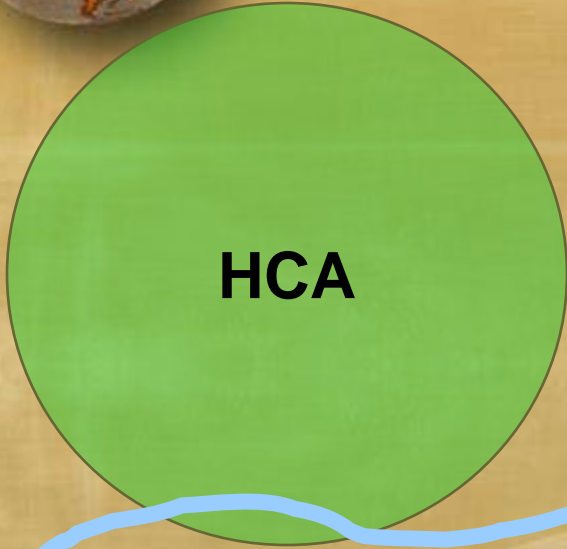


Potential Impact: Spatial Modeling Method

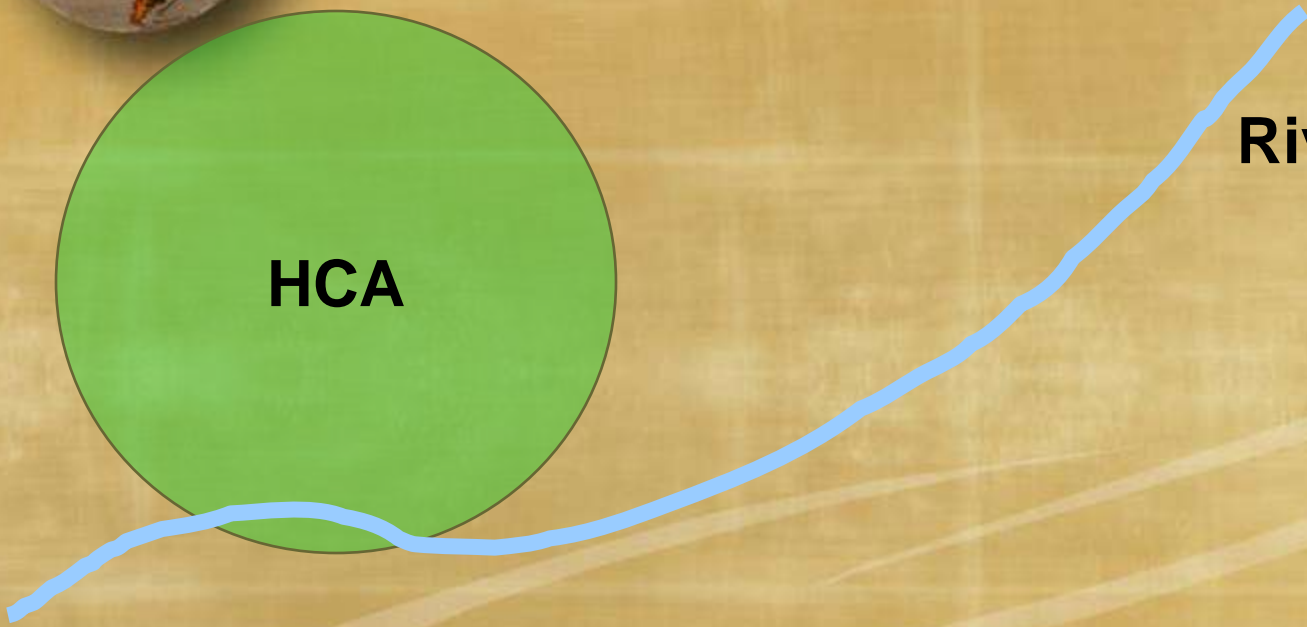
- Model terrain and hydrological transport
- Find pipe with potential to affect HCAs



Potential Impact



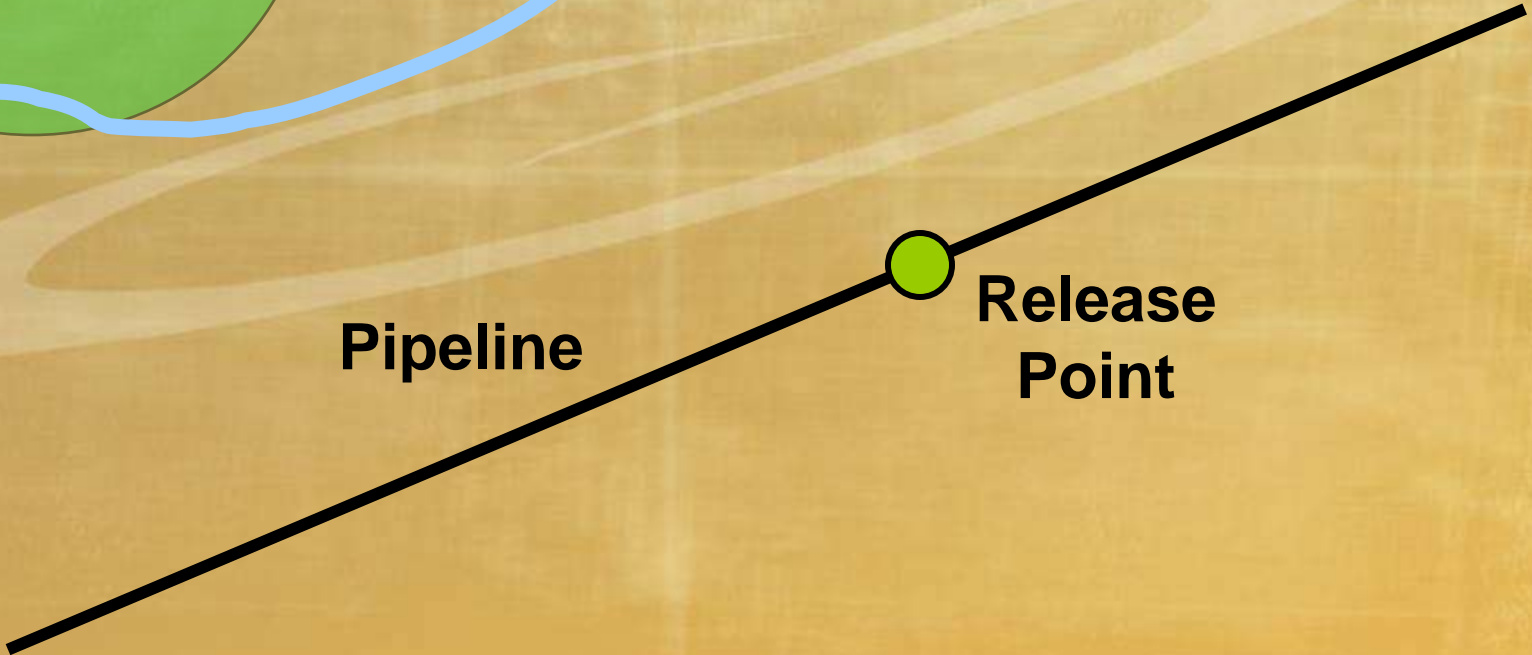
River



Pipeline



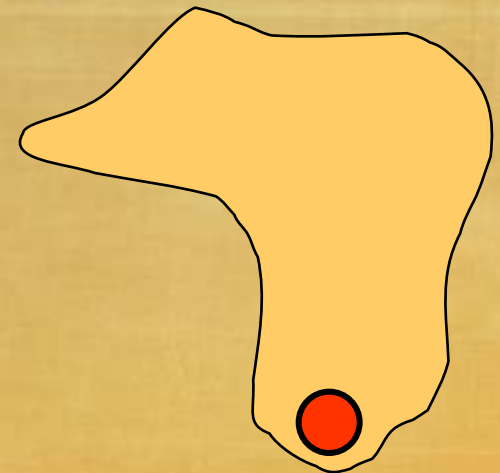
**Release
Point**





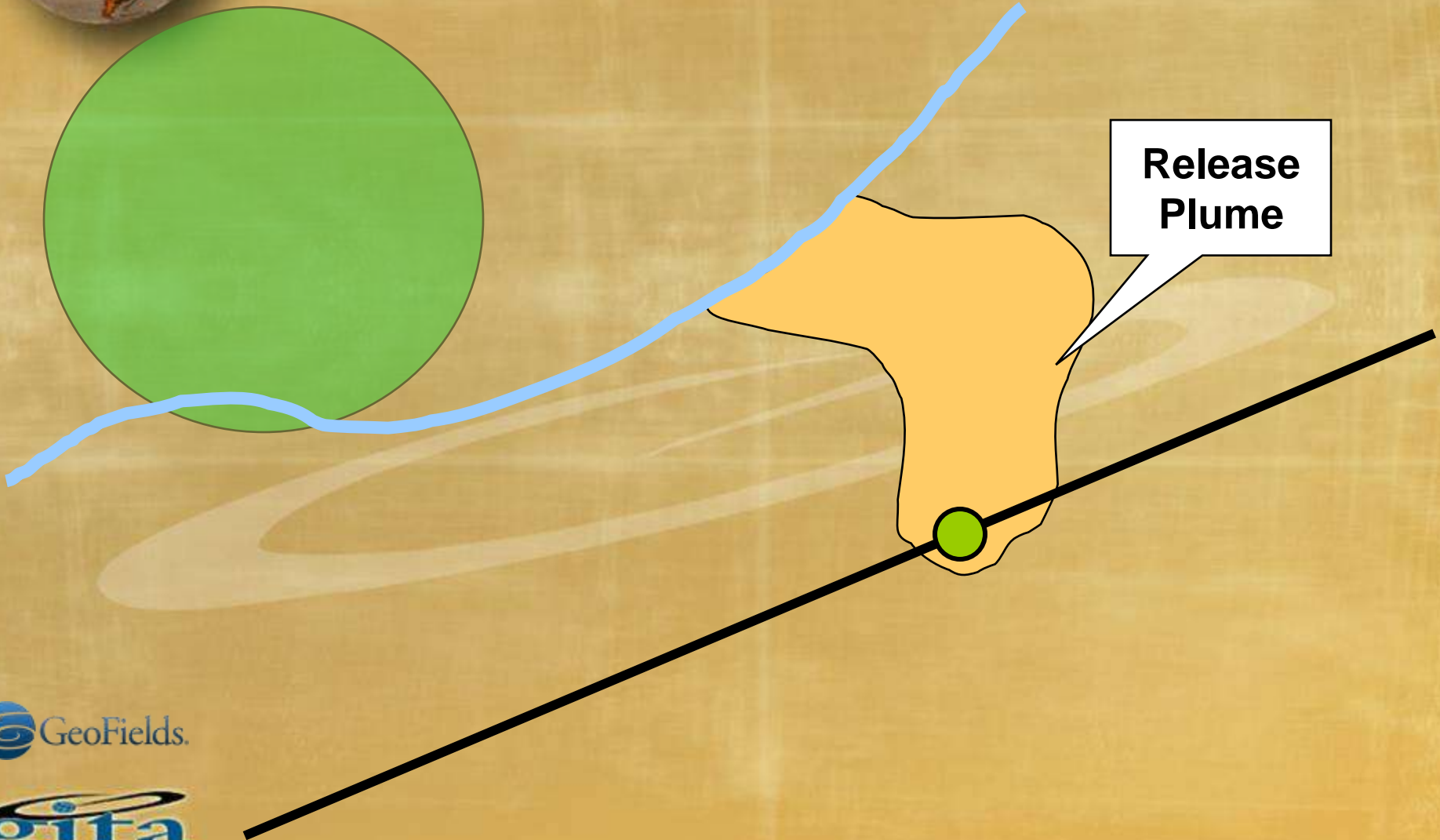
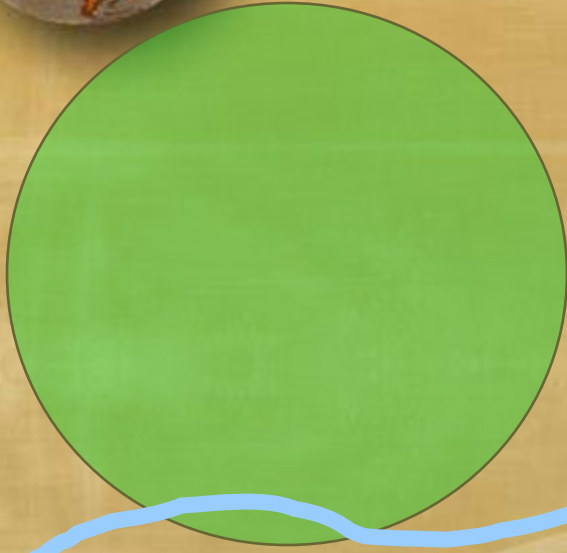
Overland Spread

- Model the flow of liquid over land
- Account for terrain
- Considers pool thickness
- Time elapsed can be estimated with an understanding of flow rate





Potential Impact



**Release
Plume**

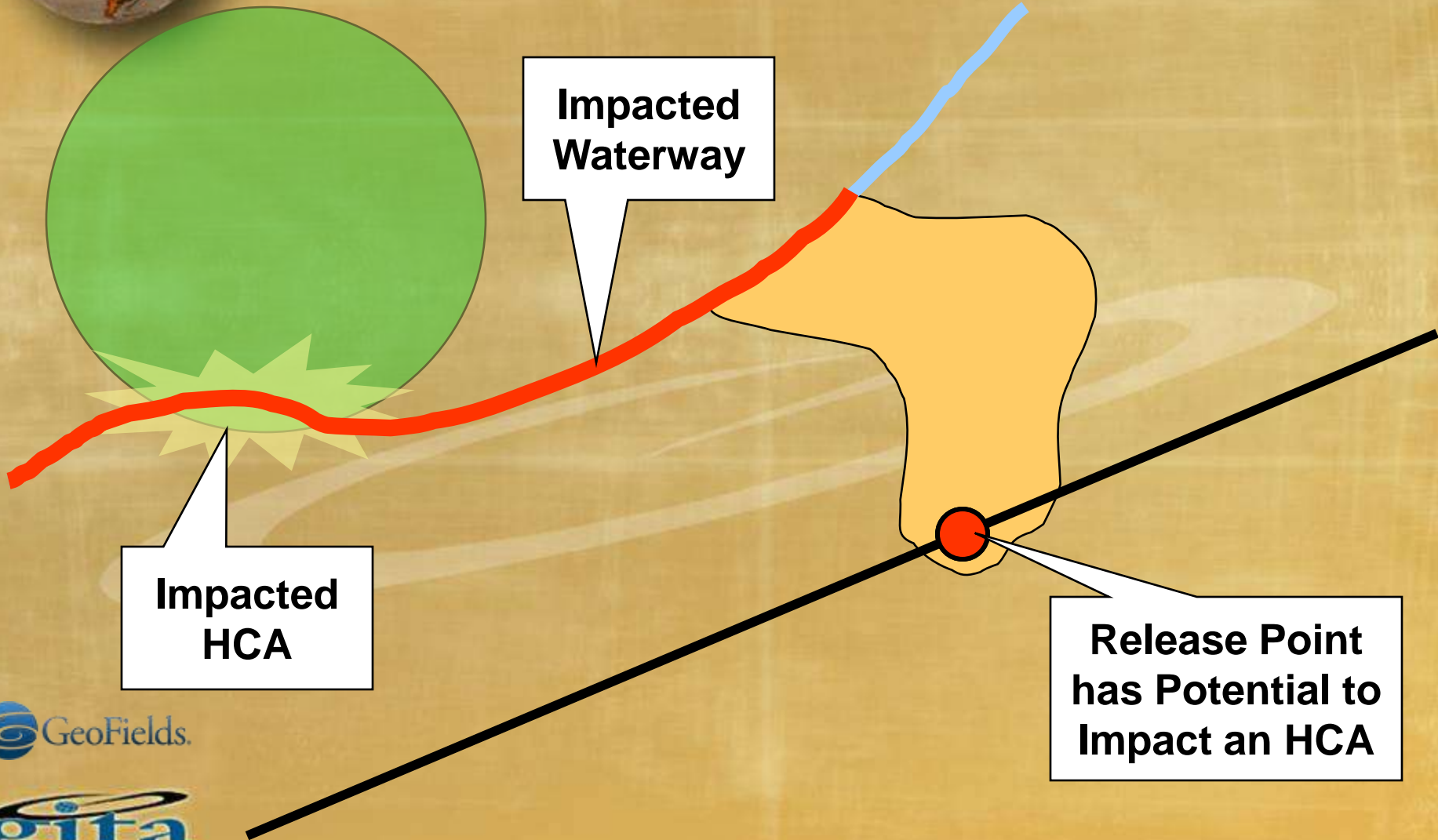


Hydrological Analysis

- Capture Overland Spread at hydrological features
 - Prevents flow across rivers
- Flow direction
- Flow rate
- Carry through stream network

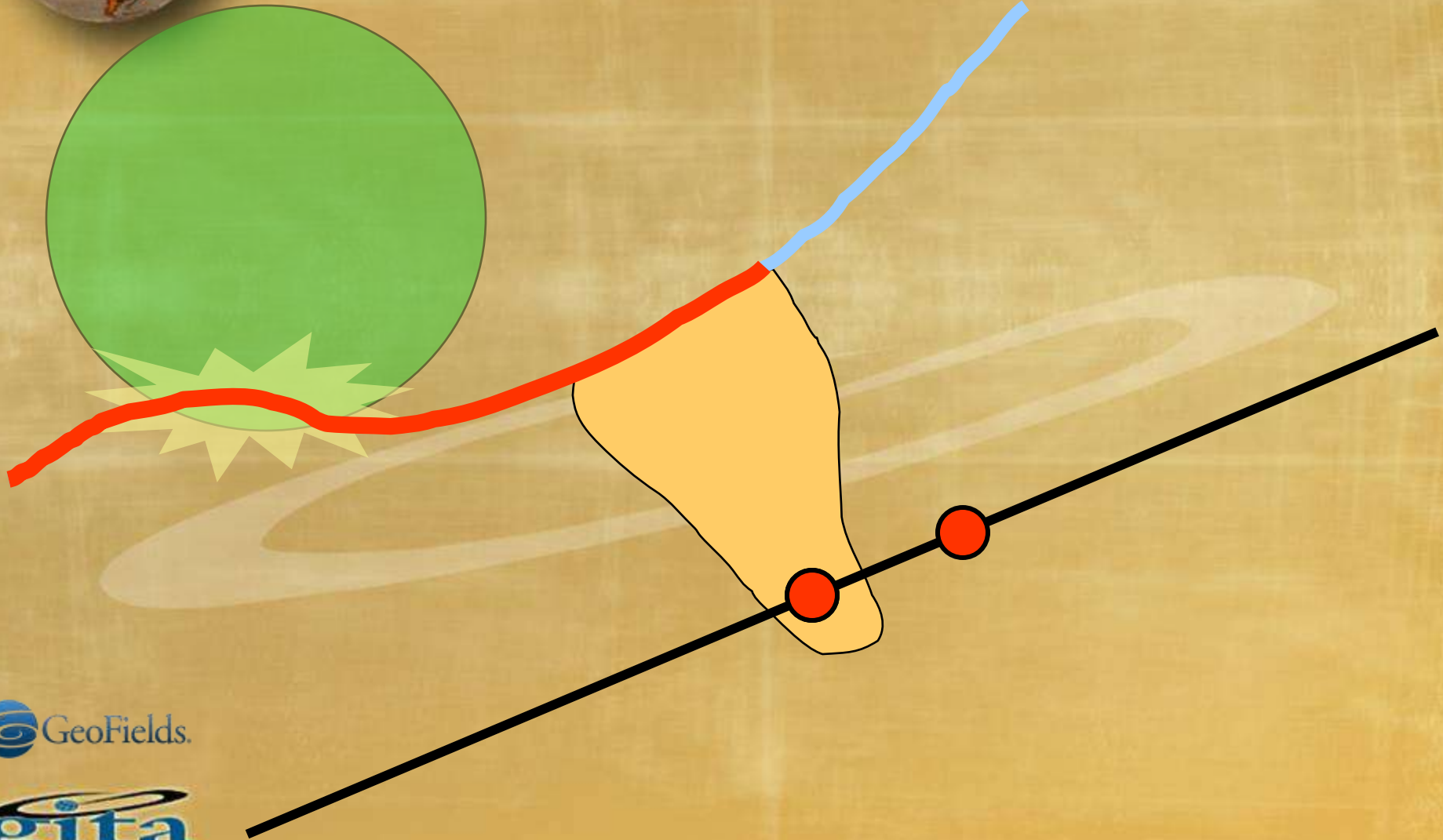


Potential Impact



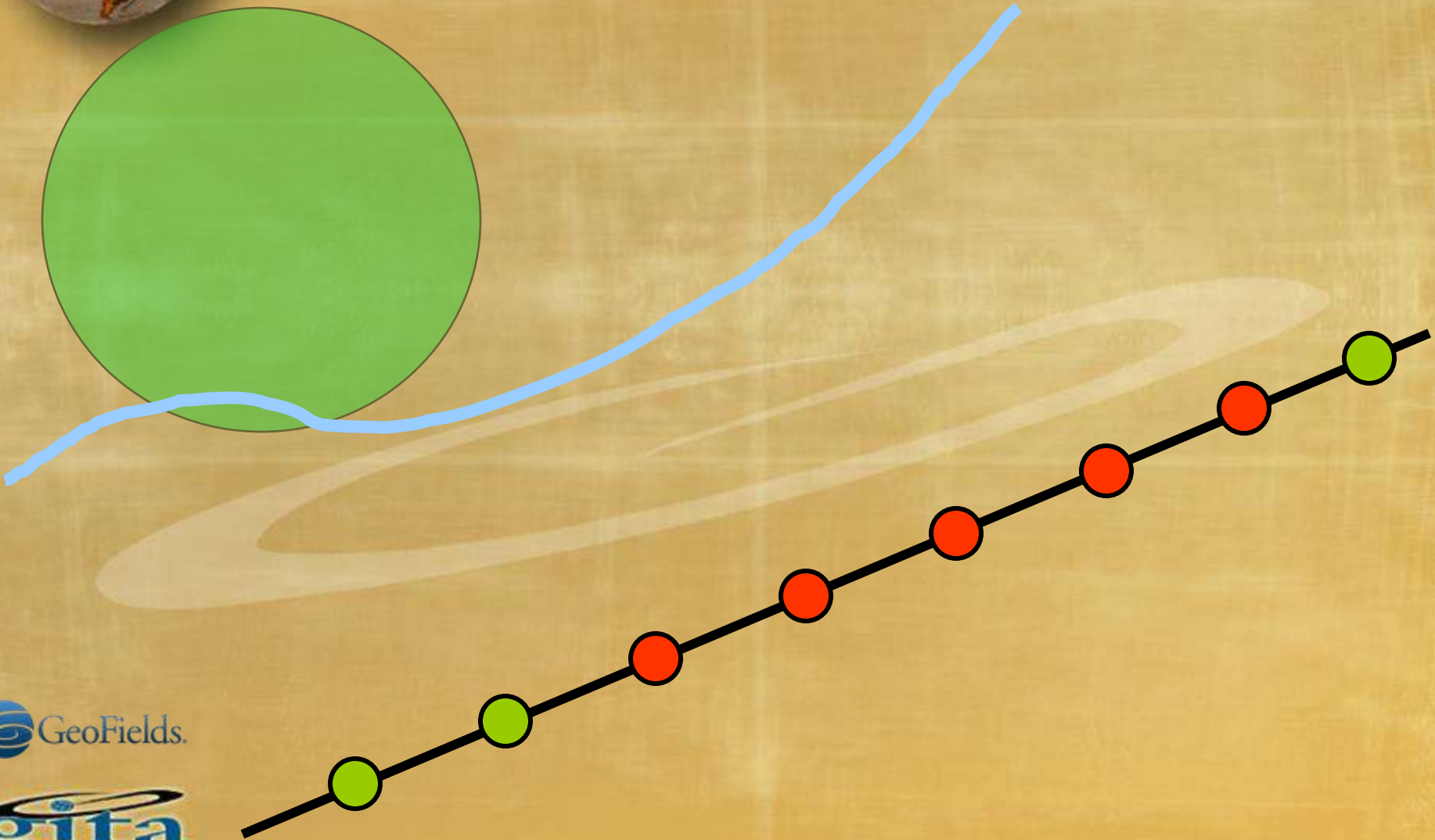
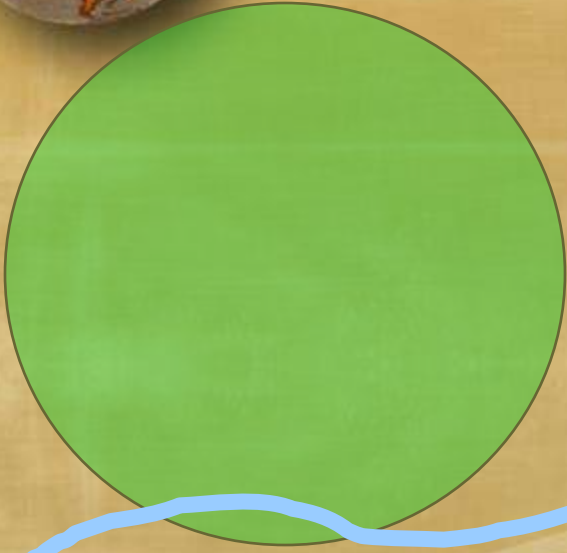


Potential Impact



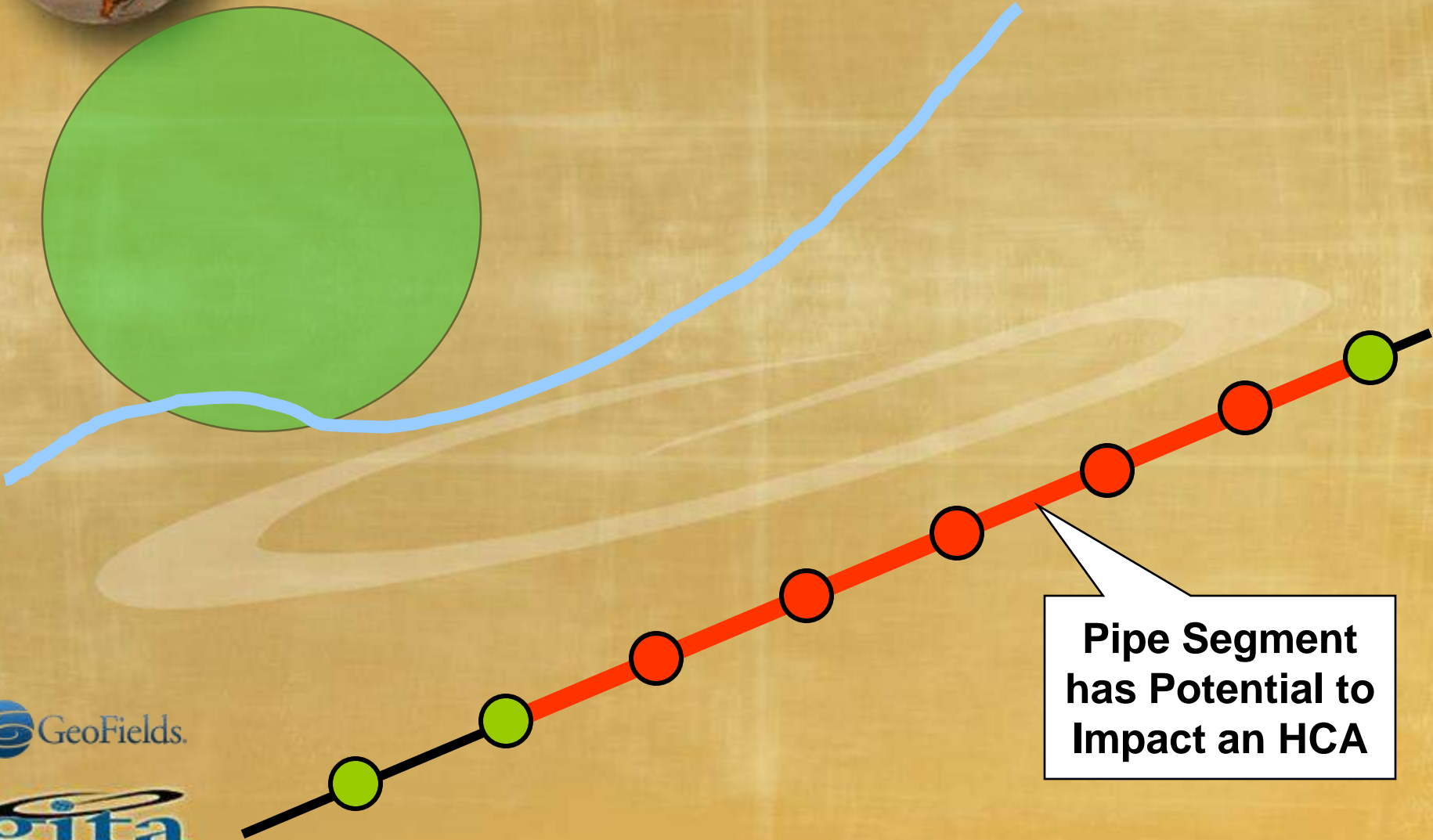
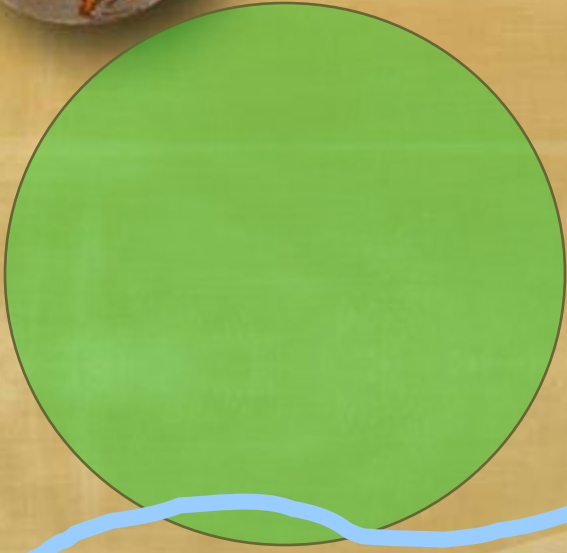


Potential Impact





Potential Impact





Potential Impact

- Spatial Modeling Process

Steps:

- Drain Volume Calculation
- Overland Spread Calculation
- Hydrological Impact Analysis
- HCA Impact Analysis



Data Requirements

- “Best of Breed” Approach
- Elevation Data
- Release Volume
- Pool Thickness
- Hydrological Data

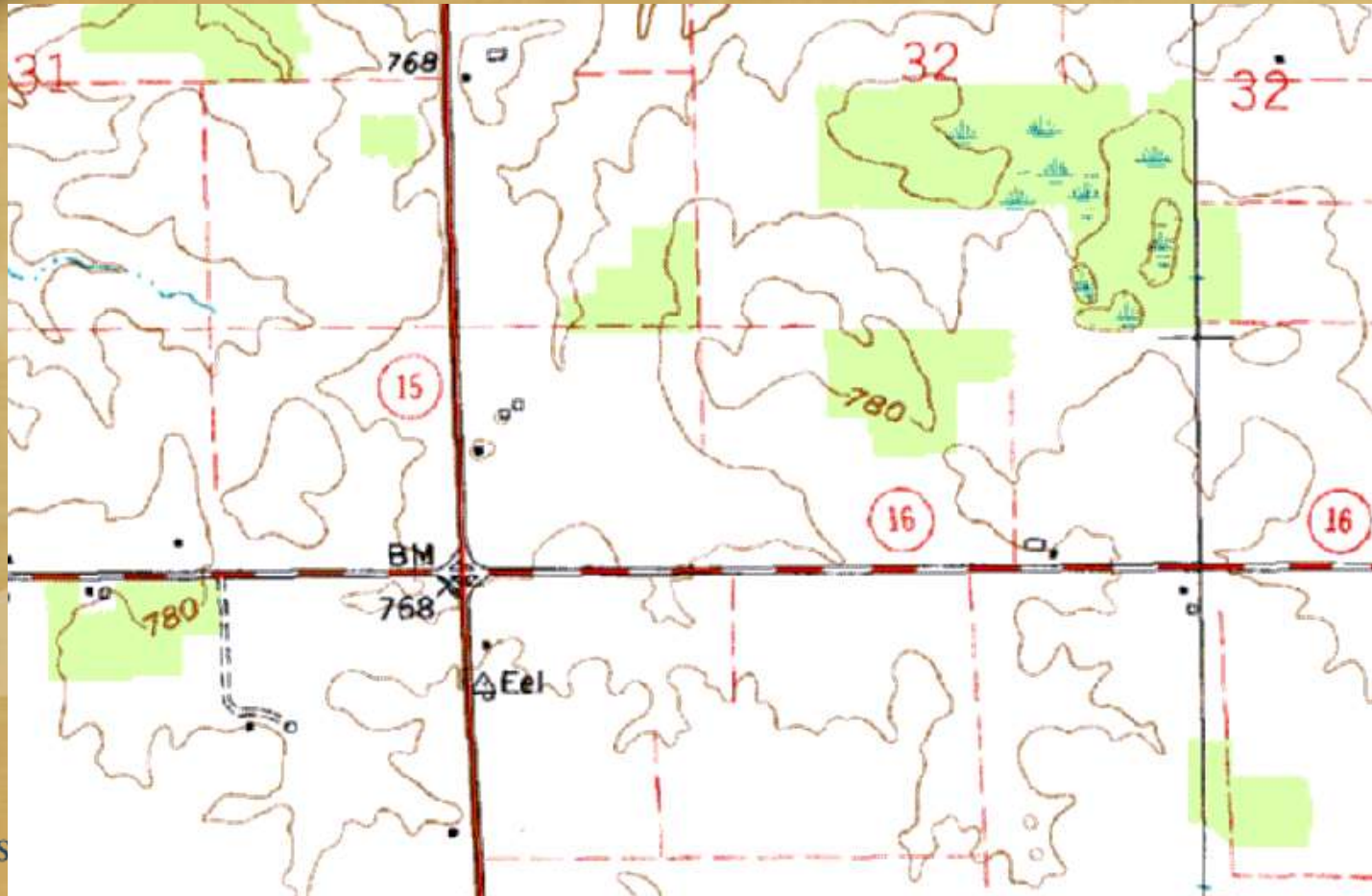


Elevation Data

- Vast array of potential sources
- Digital and hardcopy
- Federal, state, local, private

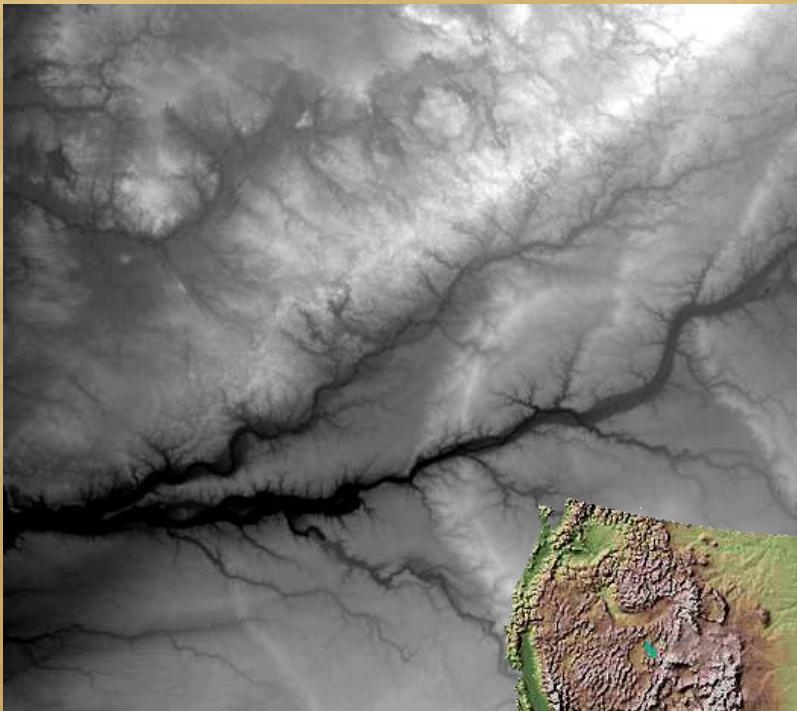


Elevation Data – Contours





Elevation Data – Digital Models



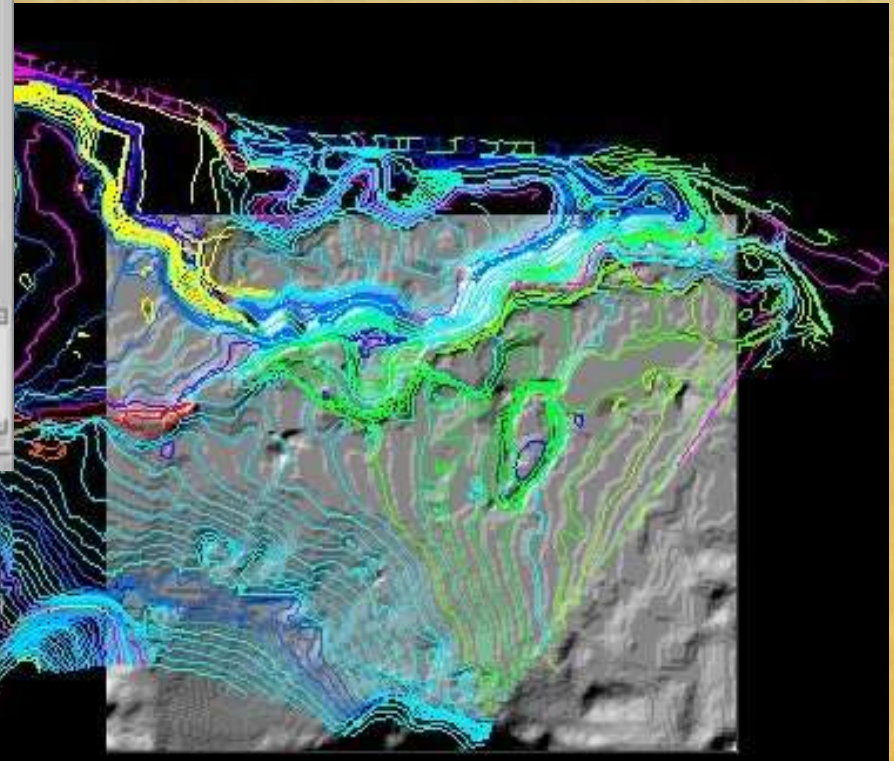


Elevation Data – Stereo Imagery

The screenshot shows a software interface with a grid of stereo image pairs and a data table. The table has columns for Point ID, Description, Type, Units, Azim, X Reference, Y Reference, Z Ref, Area, Image Name, Azim, X File, and Y File.

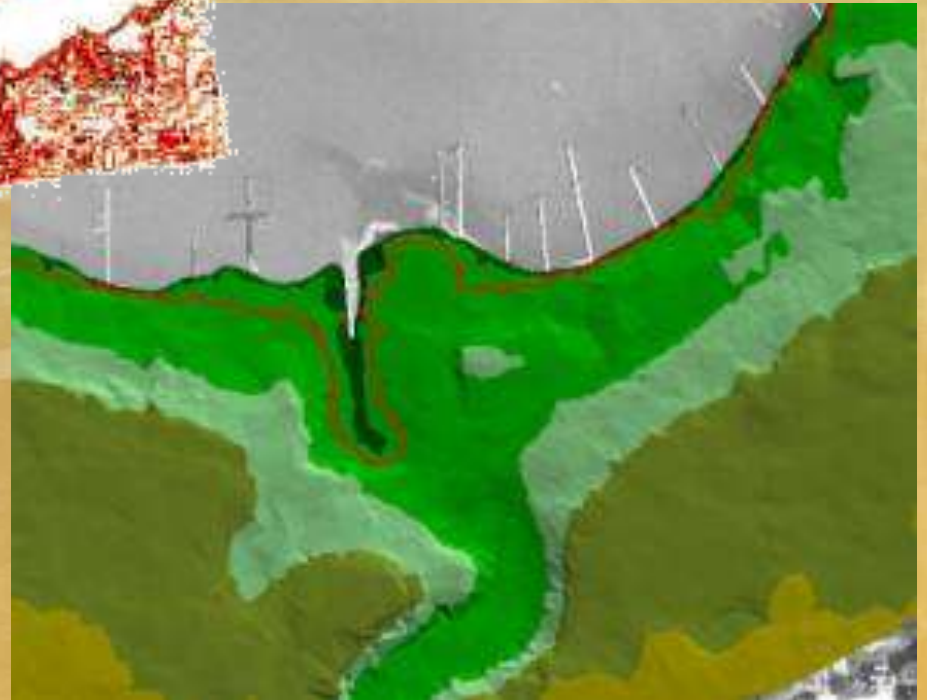
Point #	Point ID	Description	Type	Units	Azim	X Reference	Y Reference	Z Ref	Area	Image Name	Azim	X File	Y File
102	502		None	Fa	0	175783.211	82797.481						
103	504		None	Fa	0	175783.211	817529.511						
104	506		None	Fa	0	175784.426	838716.360						
105	508		None	Fa	0	175784.426	838711.410						
107	510		None	Fa	0	175785.641	817811.341						
108	512		None	Fa	0	175785.641	838712.344						
109	514		None	Fa	0	175786.856	838716.242						
110	710		None	Fa	0	1757412.304	838745.161						

- Various software
- Aerial & Satellite





Elevation Data – LIDAR

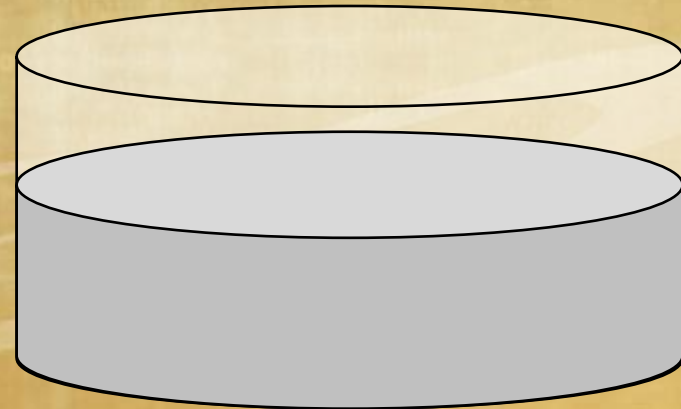


Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers - Detroit District



Release Volume

- Calculate volume that would be released
 - Drain Down Volume
 - Surplus
- Influence of:
 - Terrain
 - Pressure
 - Valves
 - Response Times





Pool Thickness

Absorptivity Factor

- Land Cover
 - Surface Type
 - Soil Wetness
- Product
 - Rate of absorption
 - Evaporation
 - Residual Thickness



Hydrological Data

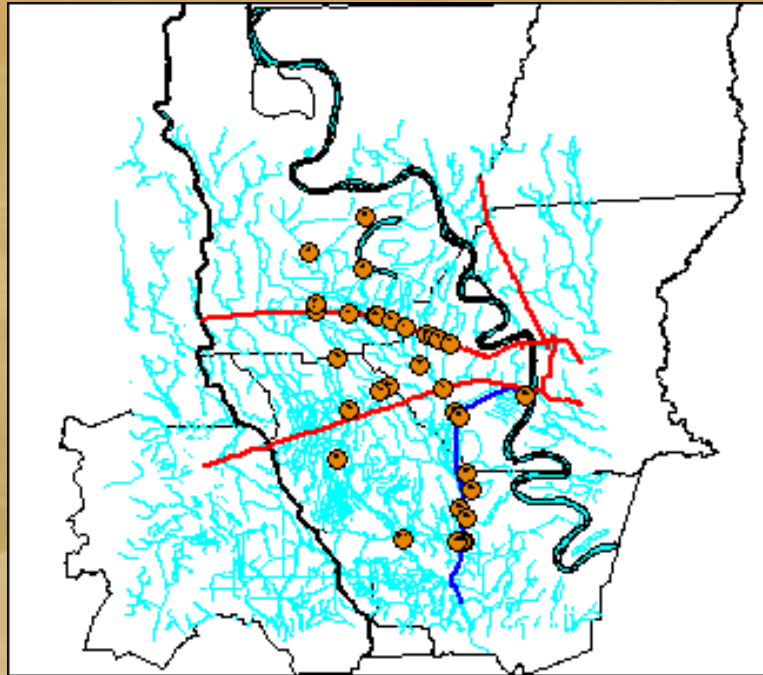
Vast array of potential sources

- Digital and hardcopy
- Federal, state, local, private



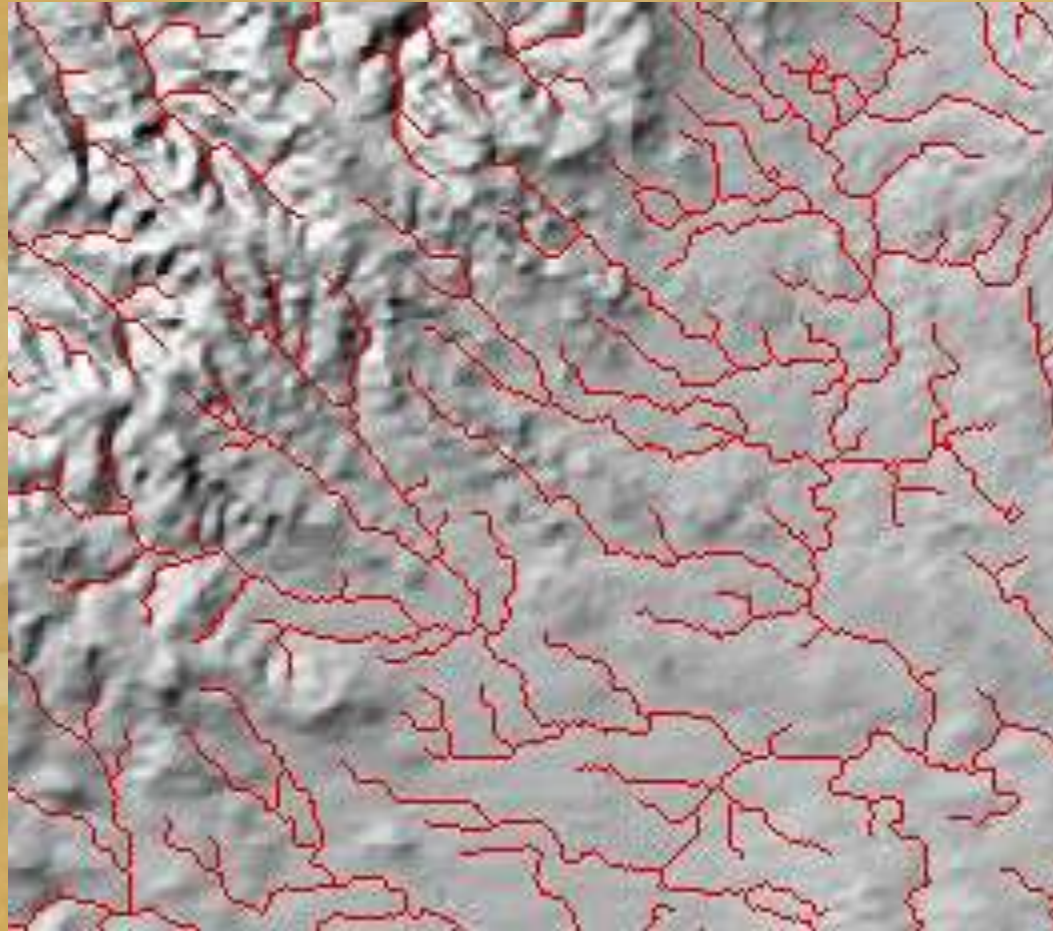


Hydrological Data – Digital Data





Hydrological Data – Derived





Hydrological Data – From Maps





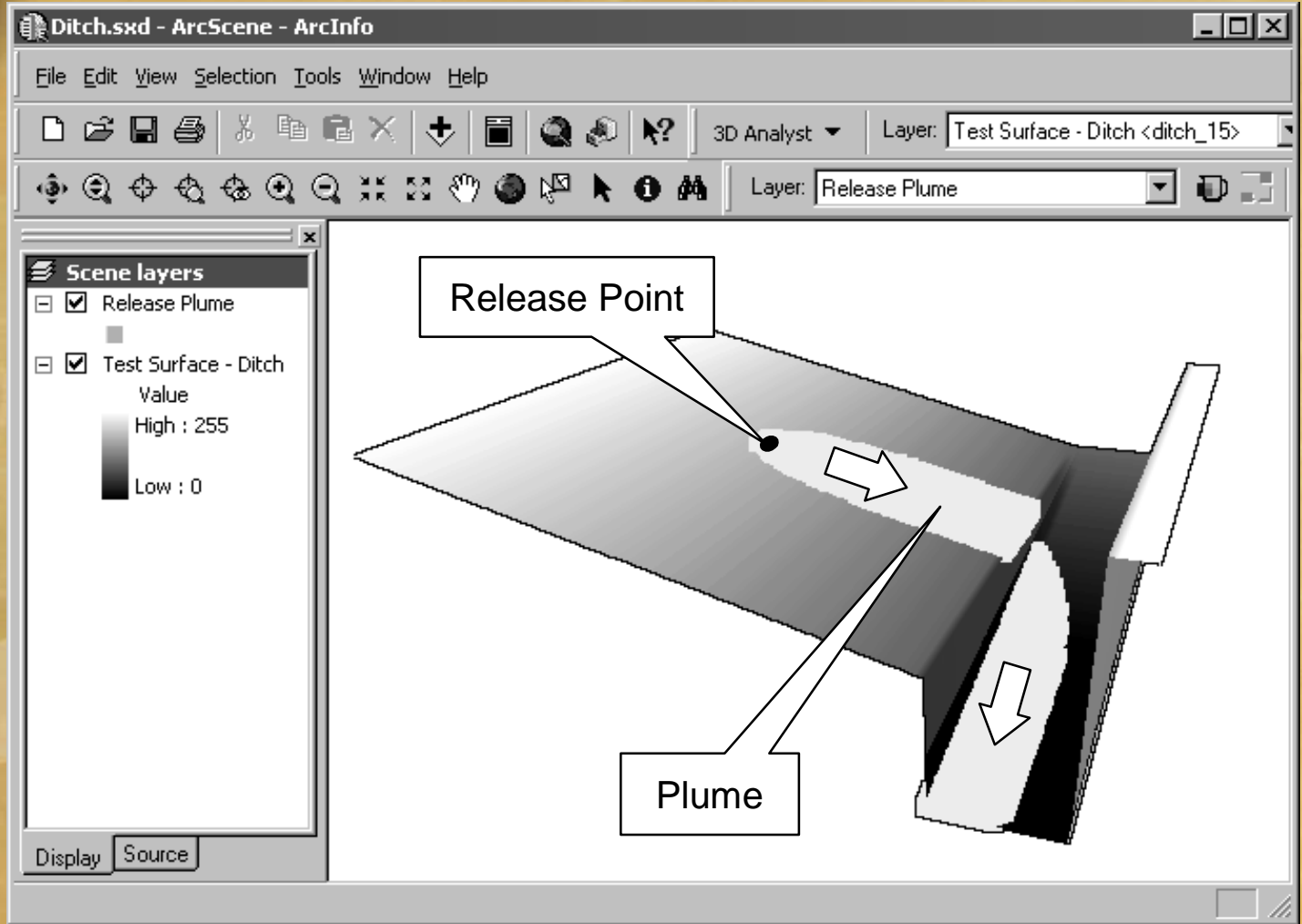
Validation

- “Laboratory” Test Surfaces
- Real Test Surfaces
- Real Spills



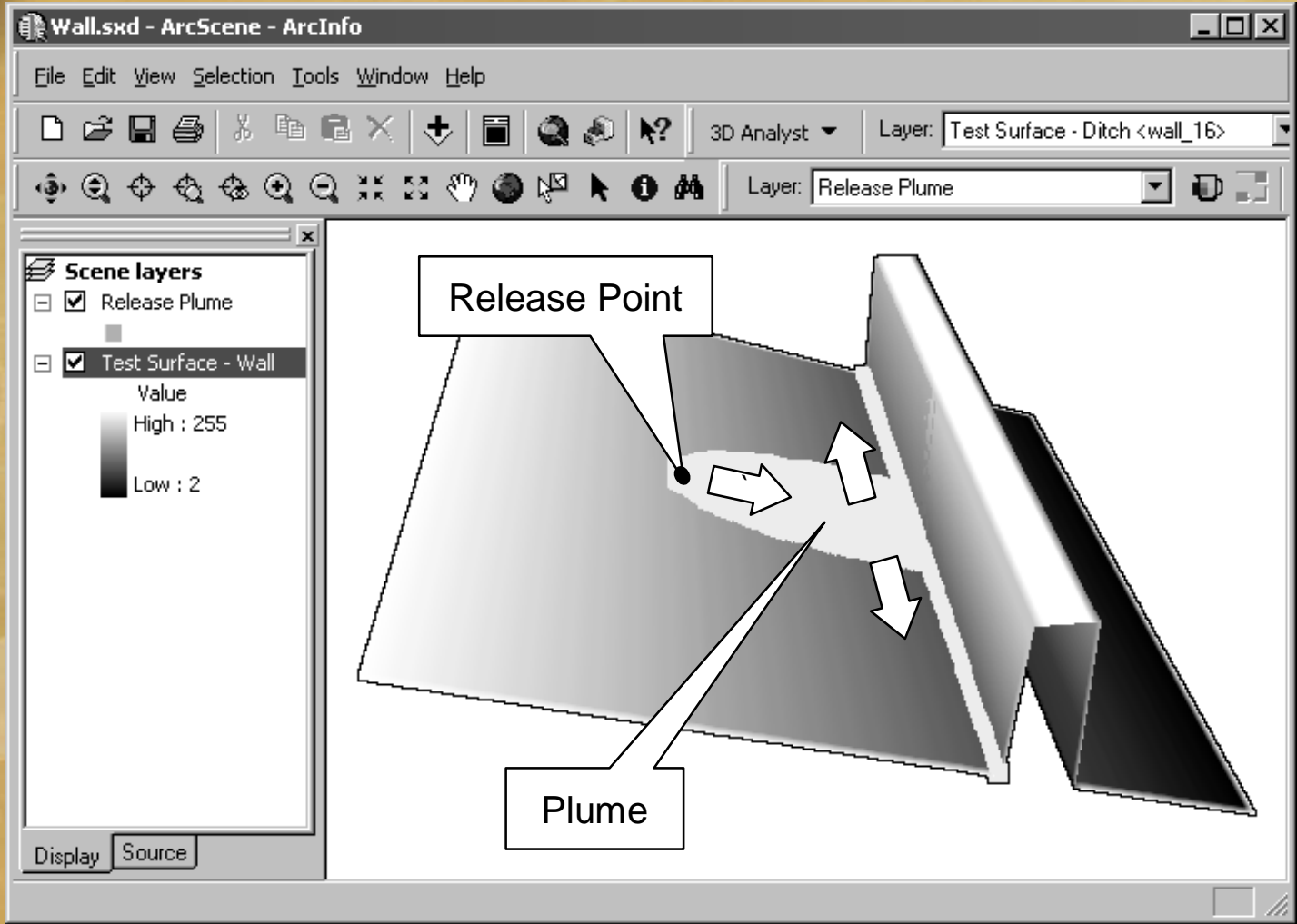
Laboratory Test Surfaces

- 16 Surfaces Tested, including:
 - Flat
 - Slopes
 - Gully
 - Ridge
 - Ditch
 - Barrier



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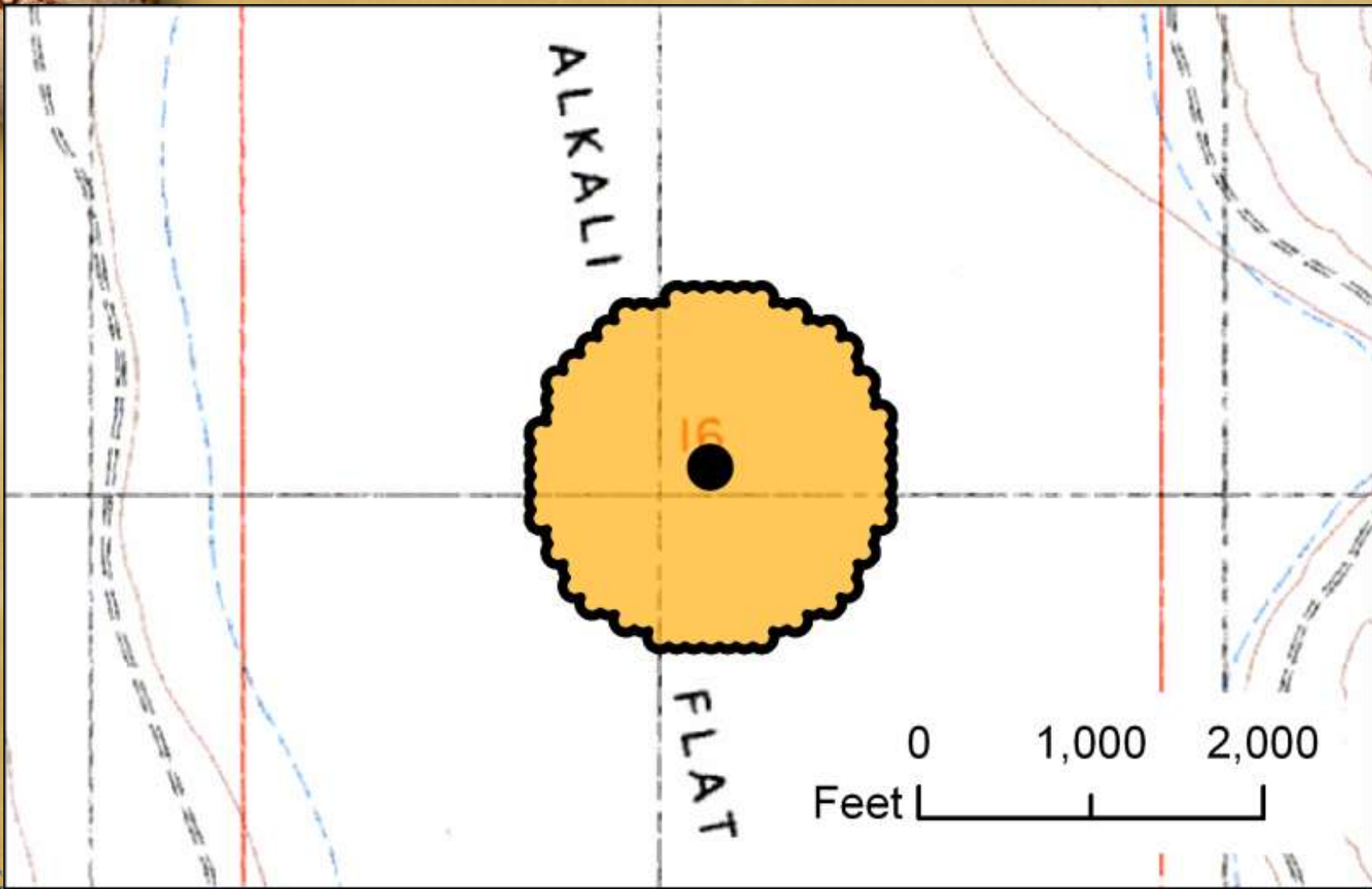


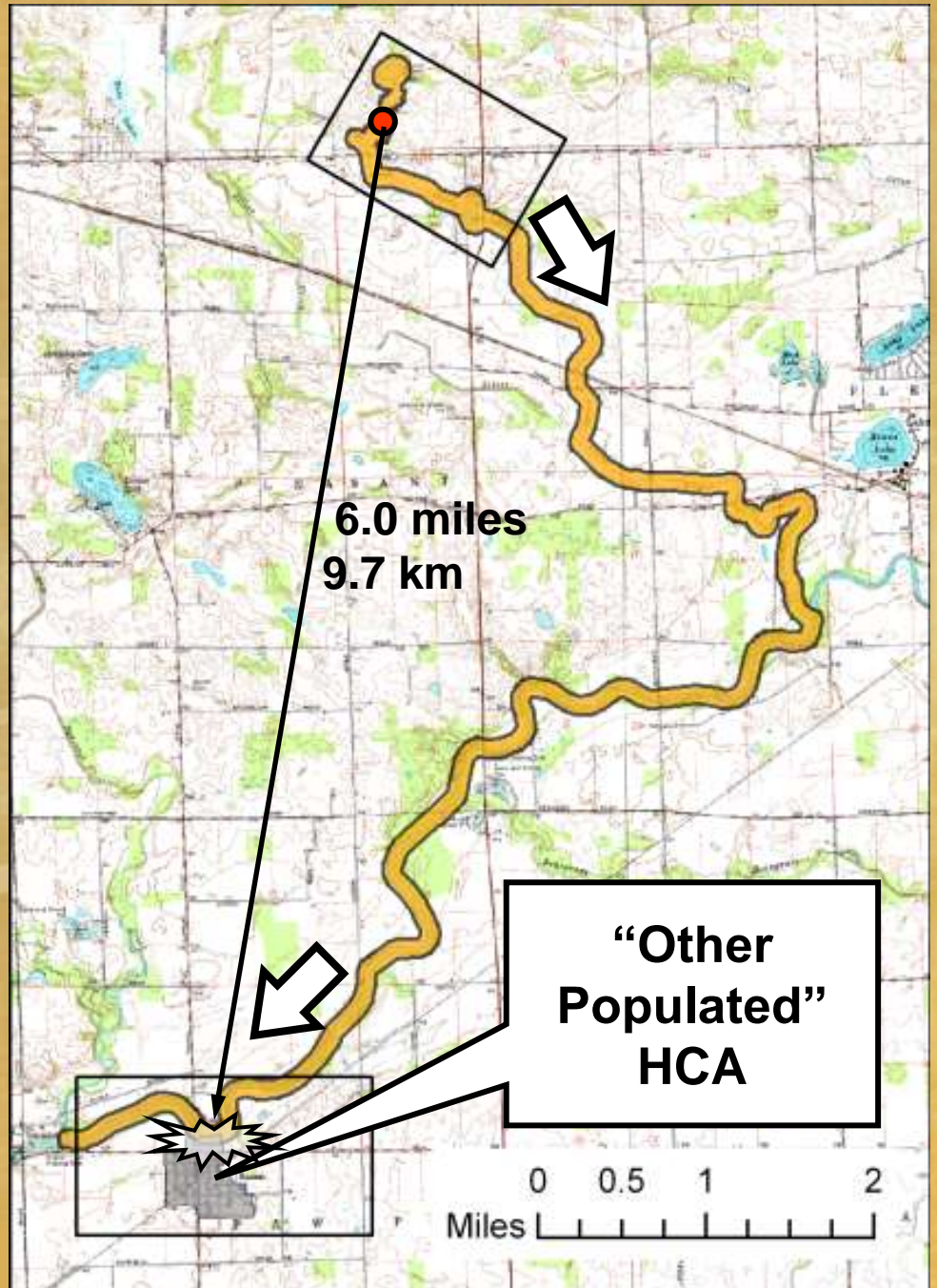
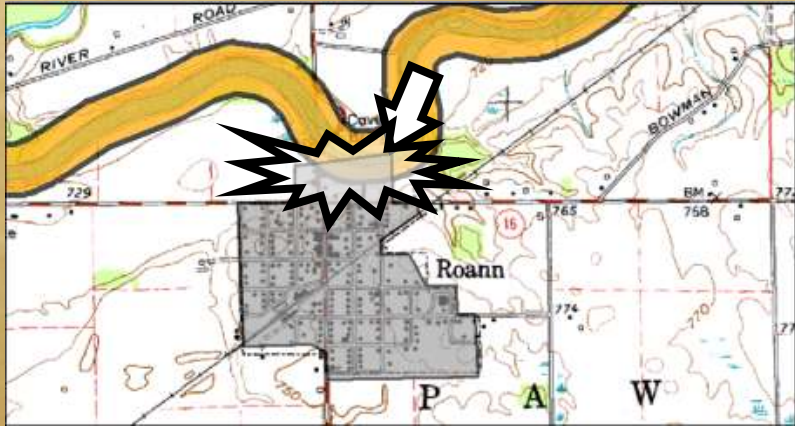
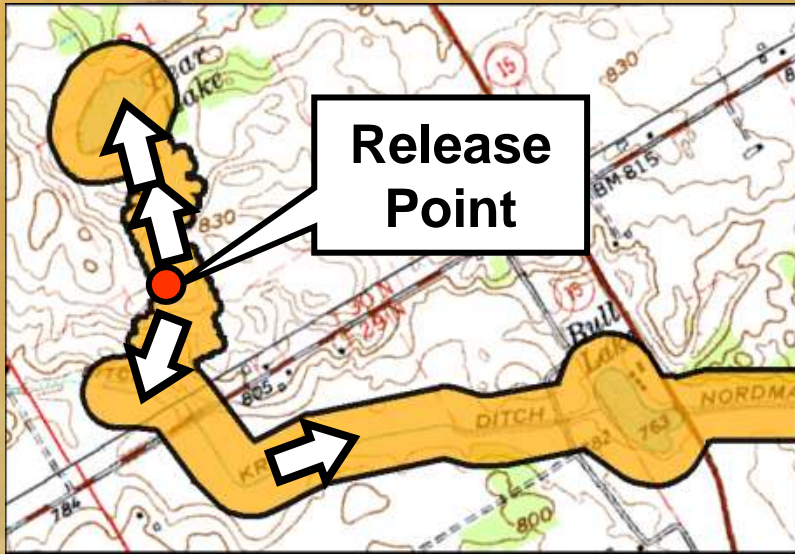




Real Test Surfaces

- Actual terrain data
- Significant features found
- Mapped results of tests

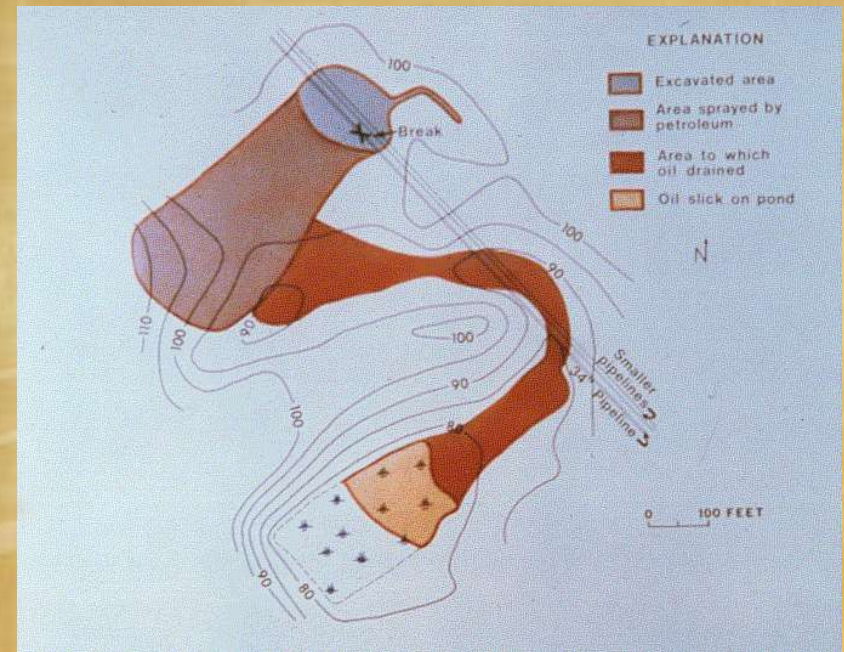






Real Releases

- Bemidji, MN
- 1979 Release
- USGS Mapping available
- Comparison to model yields similar results





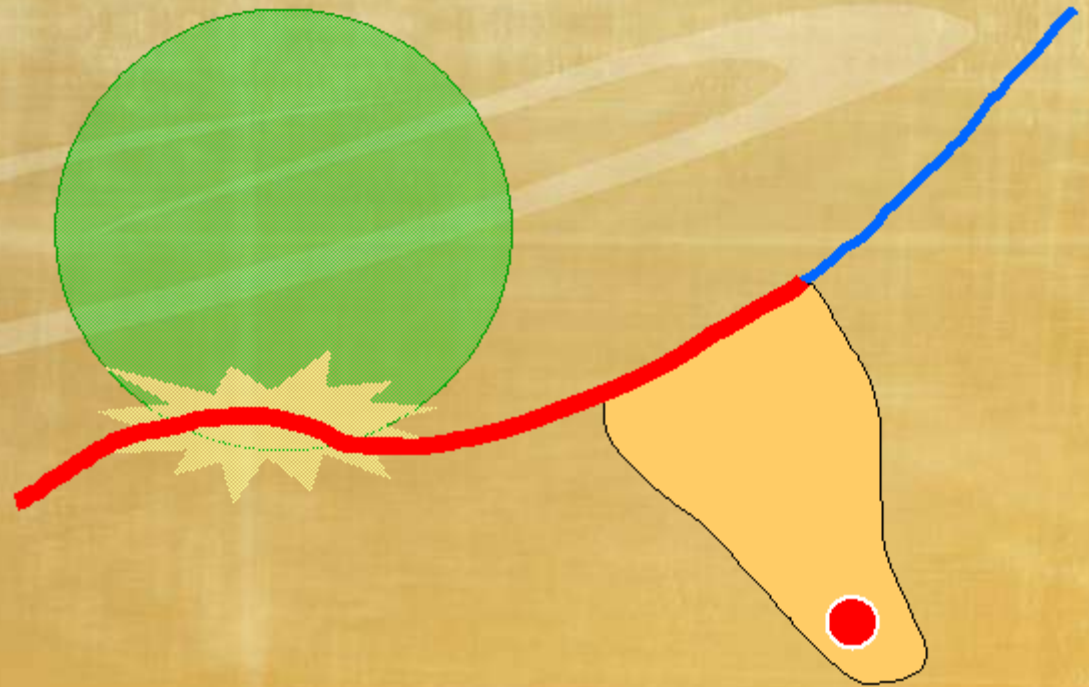
Process Result

- Predicted Spill Plume
 - Shows area that will be impacted on land
- Impacted Waterways
 - Shows predicted rivers and water bodies that will be impacted by the release



HCA Analysis

- Using HCA data sources, consider which impacted land areas and water features could impact an HCA.





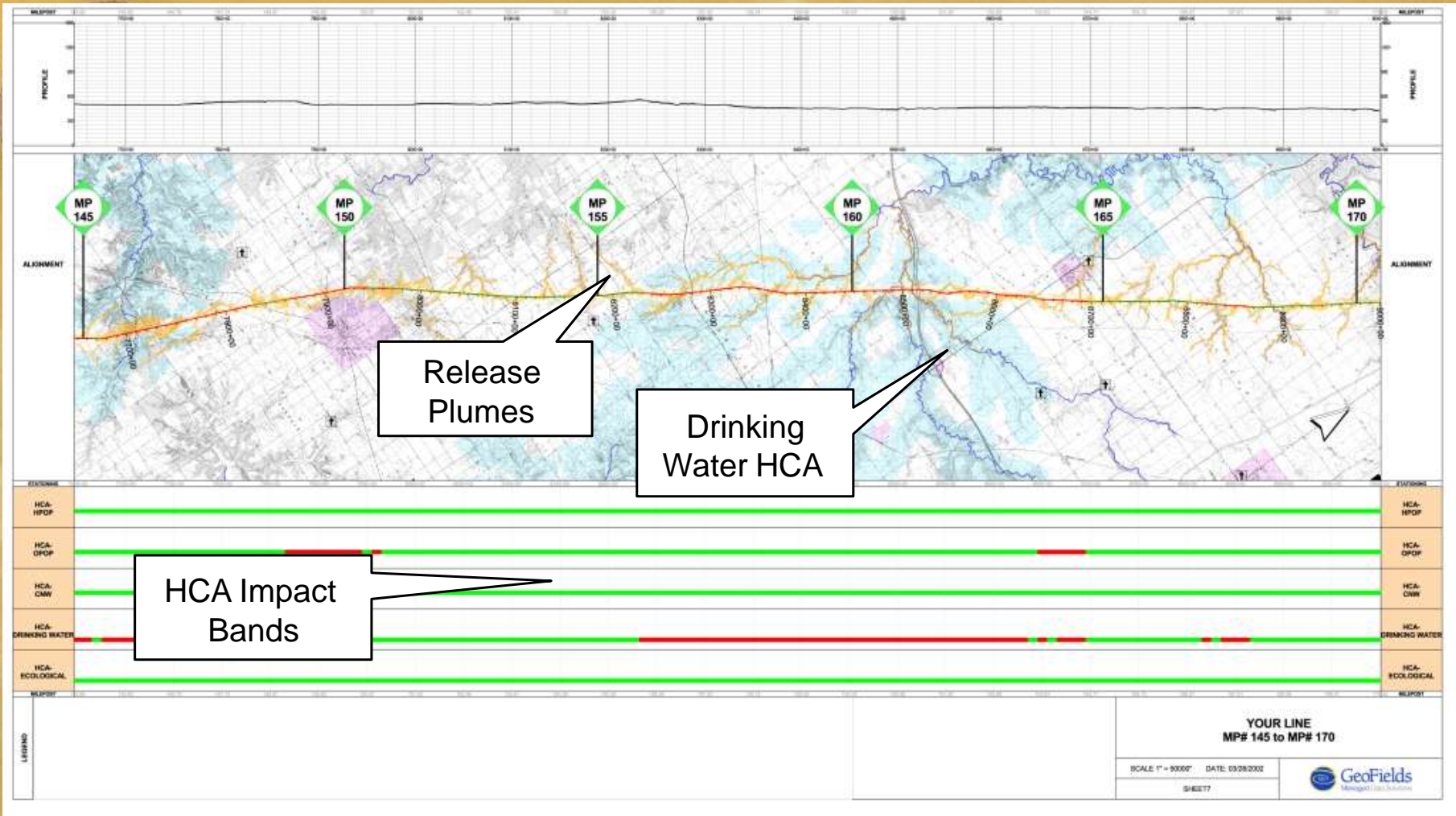
Reporting

- Tabular Products
 - Tables listing stationing of impact segments
- Map Products
 - Maps showing location of impact segments



Tabular Data

FROM	TO	OPA	FROM X	FROM Y	TO X	TO Y
6275+00	3225+00	Chester	-89.82	37.89	-89.80	37.90
7865+00	7945+00	Oakdale	-89.52	38.26	-89.51	38.28
7955+00	7965+00	Oakdale	-89.51	38.28	-89.51	38.28
8645+00	8695+00	NewMinden	-89.37	38.43	-89.36	38.44
9145+00	9195+00	Hoffman	-89.27	38.54	-89.26	38.55
10045+00	10145+00	Patoka	-89.10	38.74	-89.09	38.77

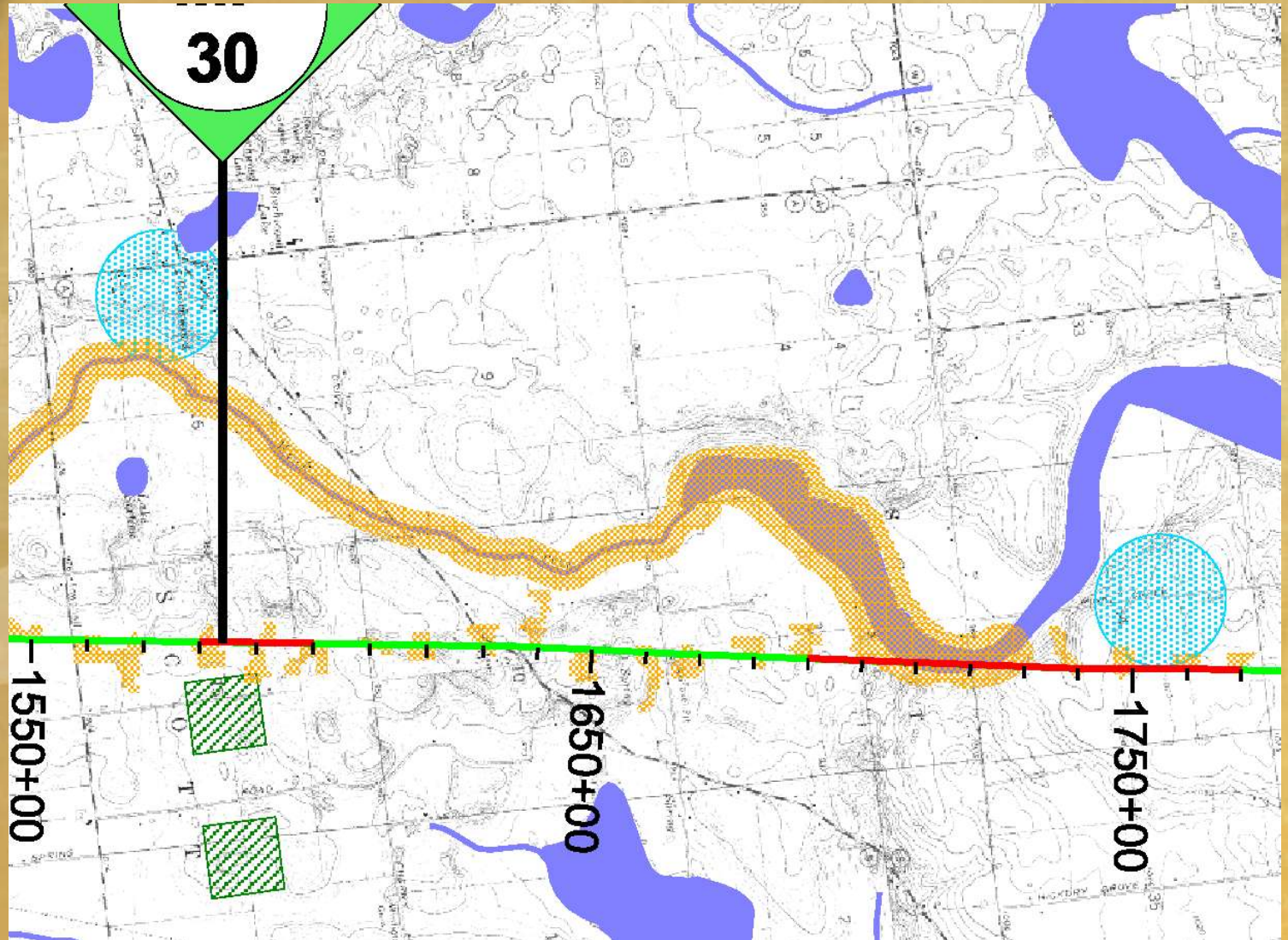


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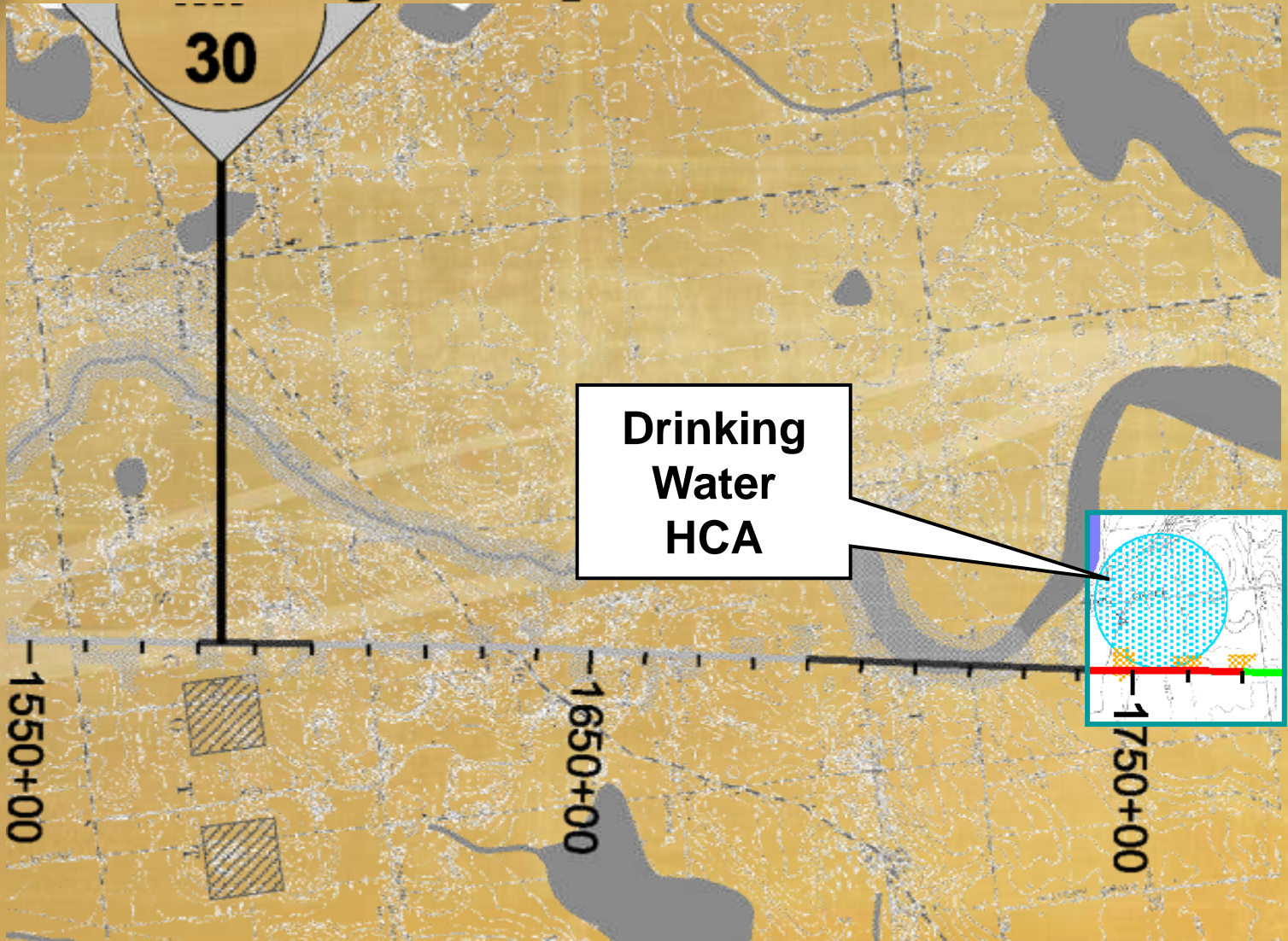


Results



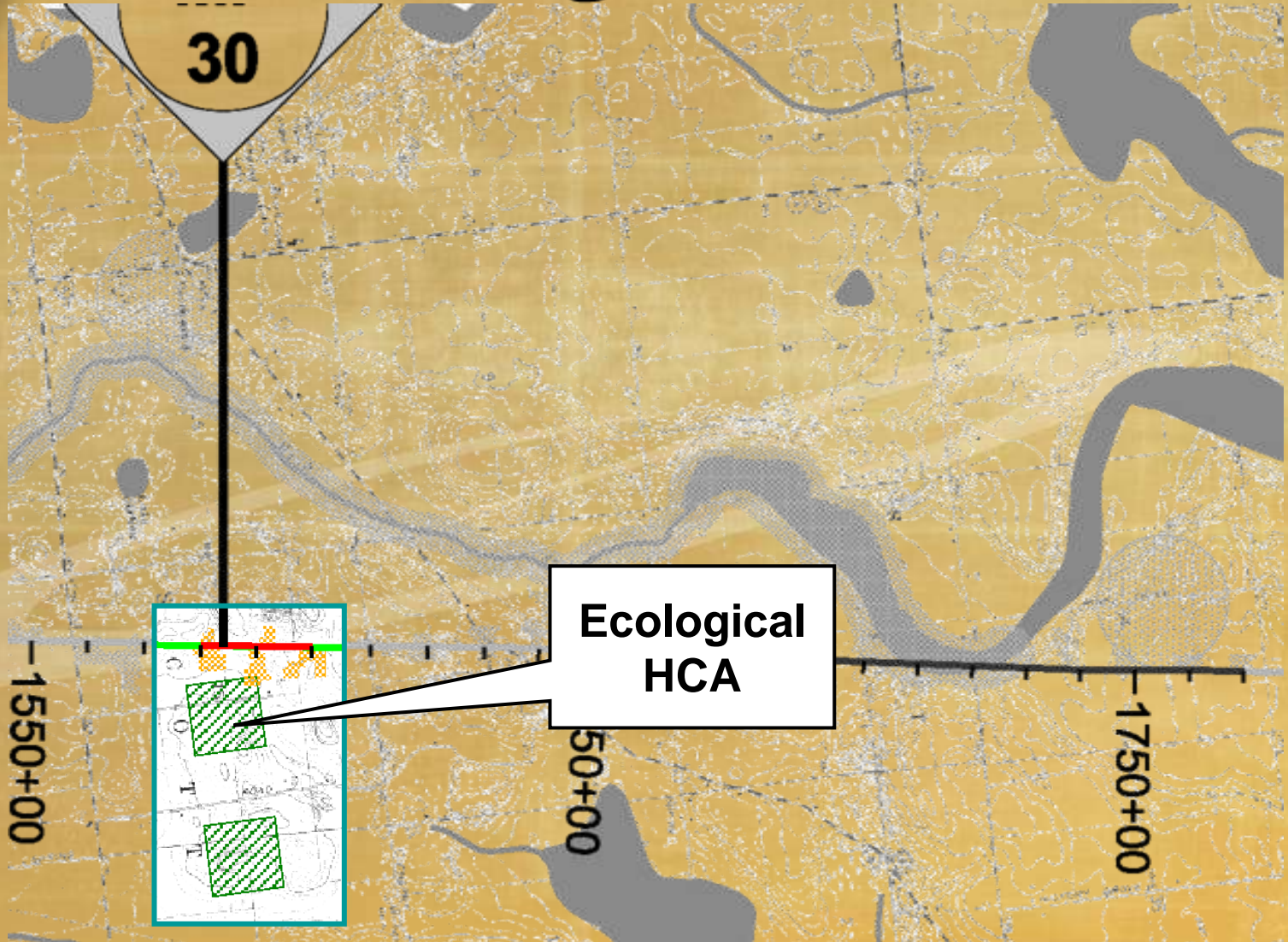


Overland Plumes Directly Impact HCA



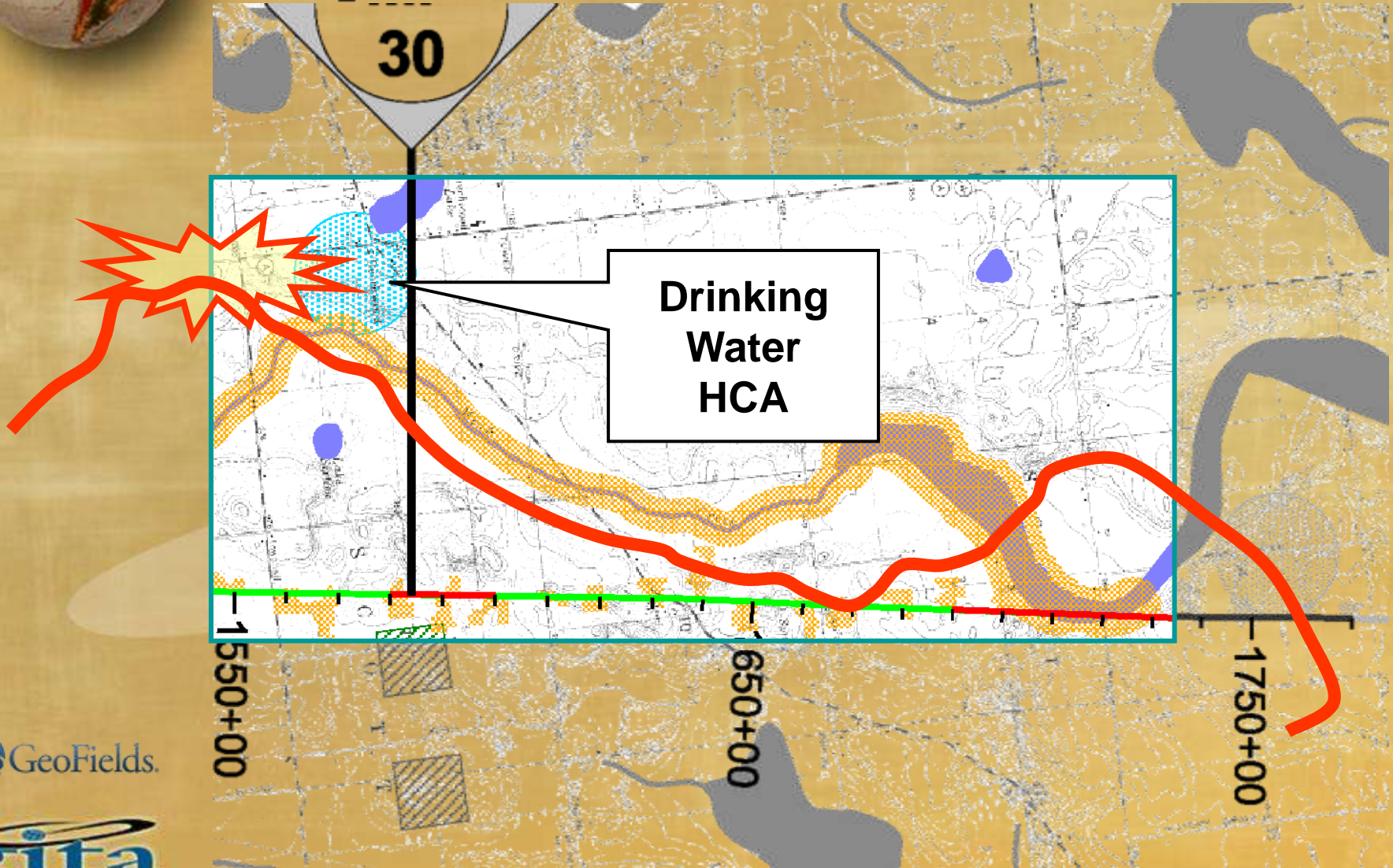


Single Plume Impact Creates Segment



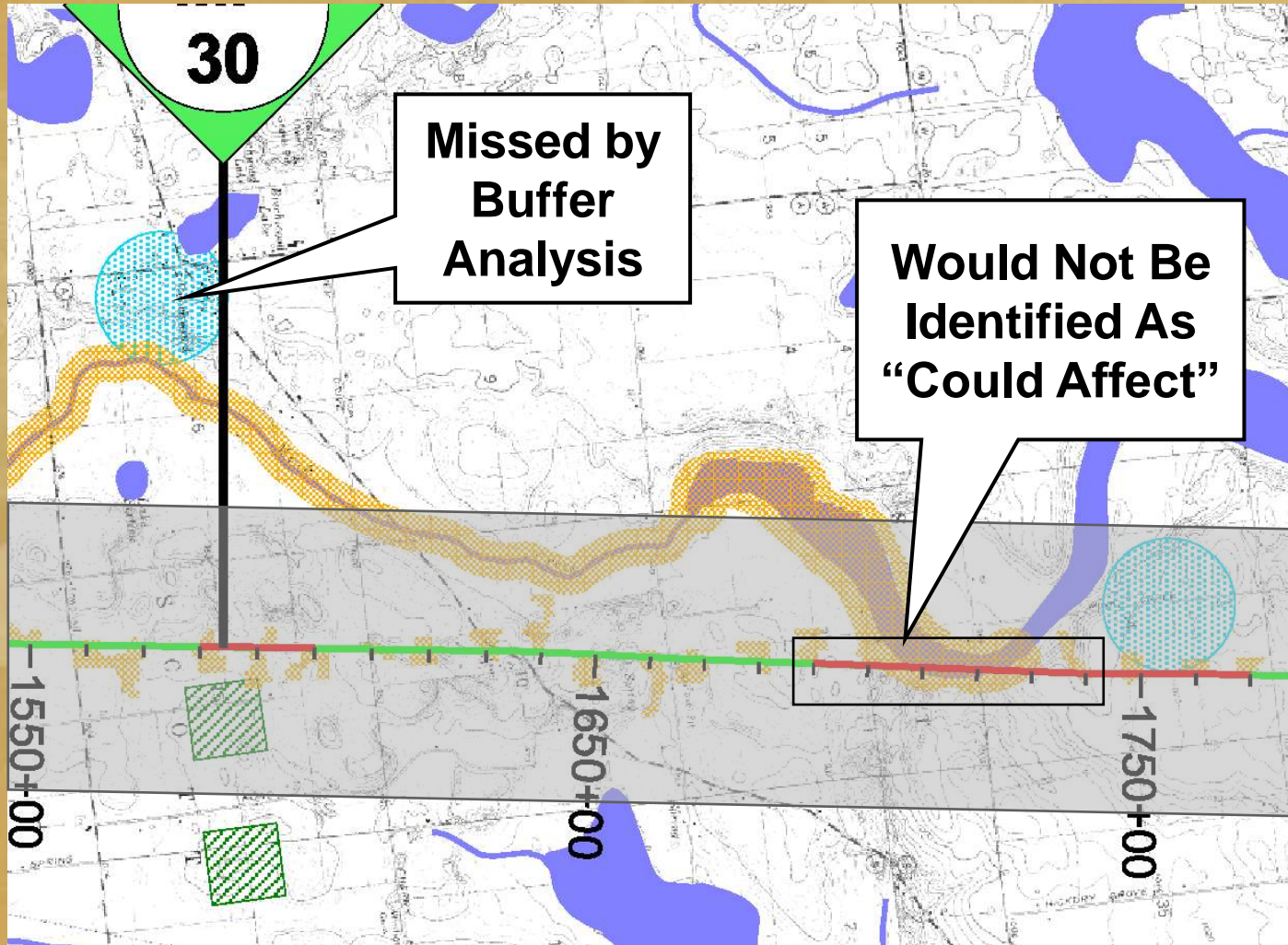


River Transport Carries Impact into HCA





Results: 1/2 mile Buffer





Future Enhancements

- Better Data
- Continuing refinement to algorithms



Summary of Process

Goal:

- Locate HCA Potential Impact Segments

Data:

- Elevation, Hydrology, Drain Volume, Pool Thickness, etc.

Results

- Show impacts of releases on HCAs
- Derive Segments that Could Affect HCAs
- Use as data input to IMP



Integrity Management Plan

- Potential Release: Major Consideration
- Model is robust
- Continued improvements with future data
- Integration as key component of IMP