

Data Management Practices For Pipeline Integrity

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### **Pipeline Data Management** "From Data to Wisdom"\*

- Data
  - Numeric values pipe attributes, environmental attributes, obtained through inspection, etc
- Information
  - Extracted from data through processing. Contained in descriptions (who, what, where, when, how many)
- Knowledge
  - Familiarity gained through experience. Makes possible the transformation of information into instructions.
- Understanding
  - Knowing the cause and how to correct it
- Wisdom
  - The capability to judiciously apply resources



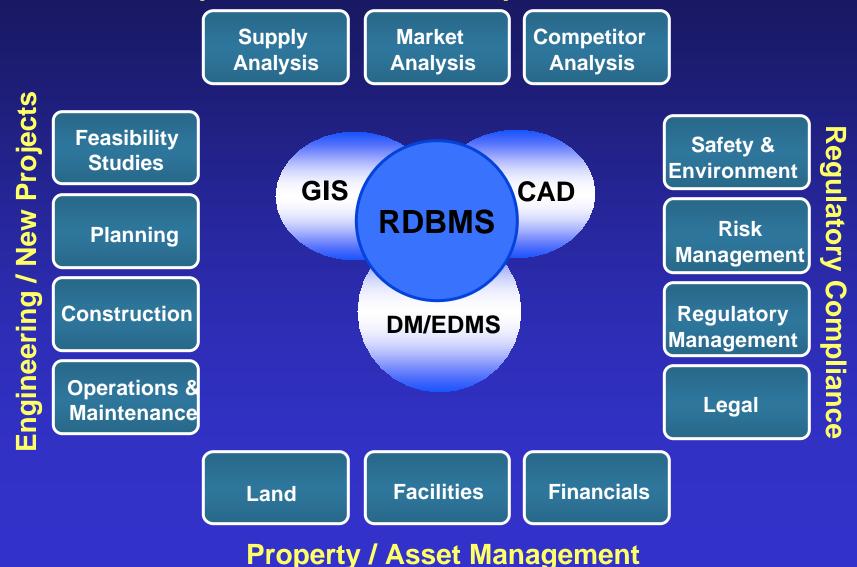
### **Pipeline Data Management**

#### • Objective

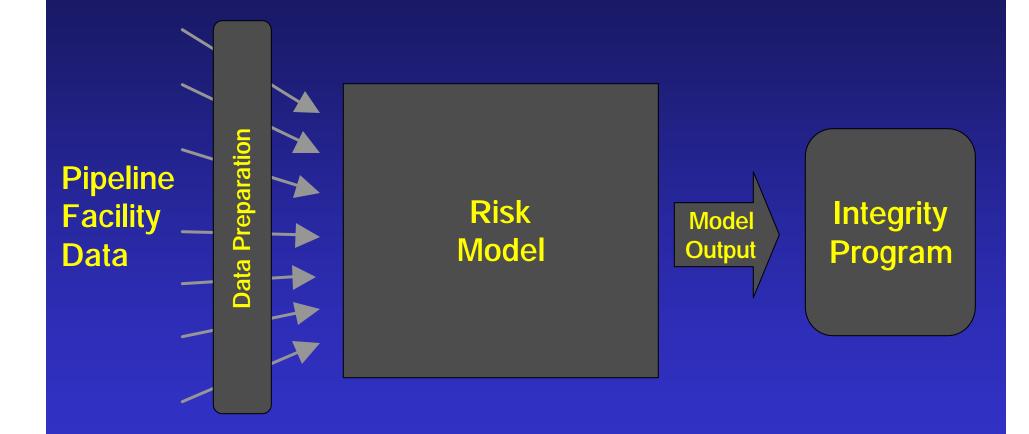
- Provide a framework for a coherent, well managed, easily accessible collection of information regarding the facility, operating environment and the operating history
- Information Value Improved with the ability to integrate with other information

# **Enterprise Perspective**

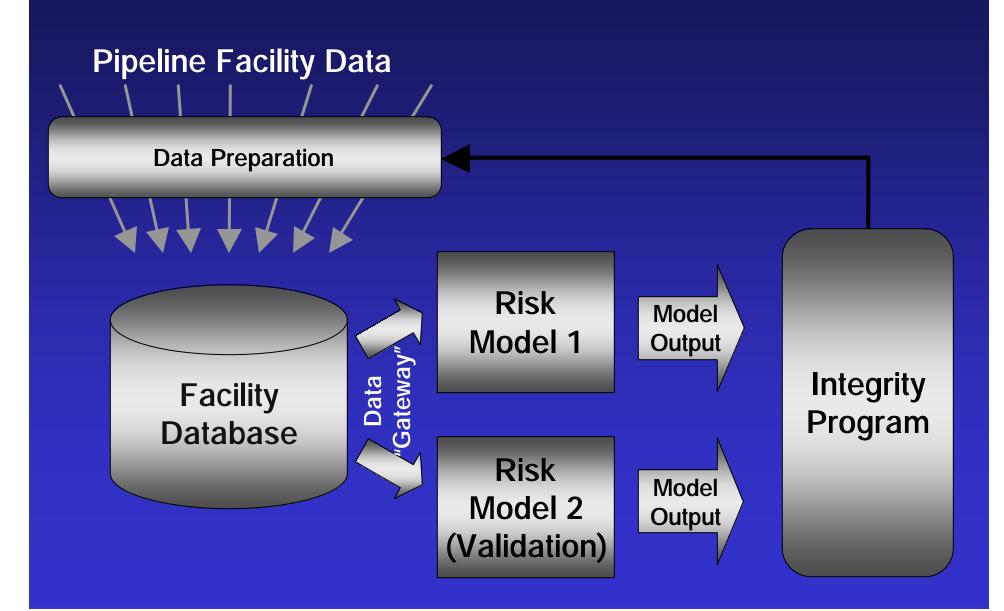
#### **Improved Revenue / Competitive Position**



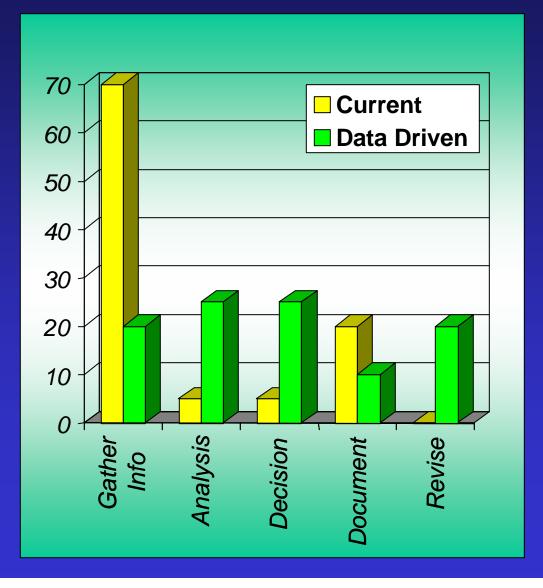
### **"Model Centric"** Risk Assessment



### "Data Centric" Risk Assessment



### **Re-engineering the Risk Assessment Process**



#### **Objectives**

- Stepwise reduction in effort to gather and format information
- Improve analytical environment
- Facilitate decision modeling and scenario building
- Improved documentation of decision rationale
- Flexibility of process to incorporate revision

### **Acceptance and Confidence** Formulating Decisions from Risk Assessment

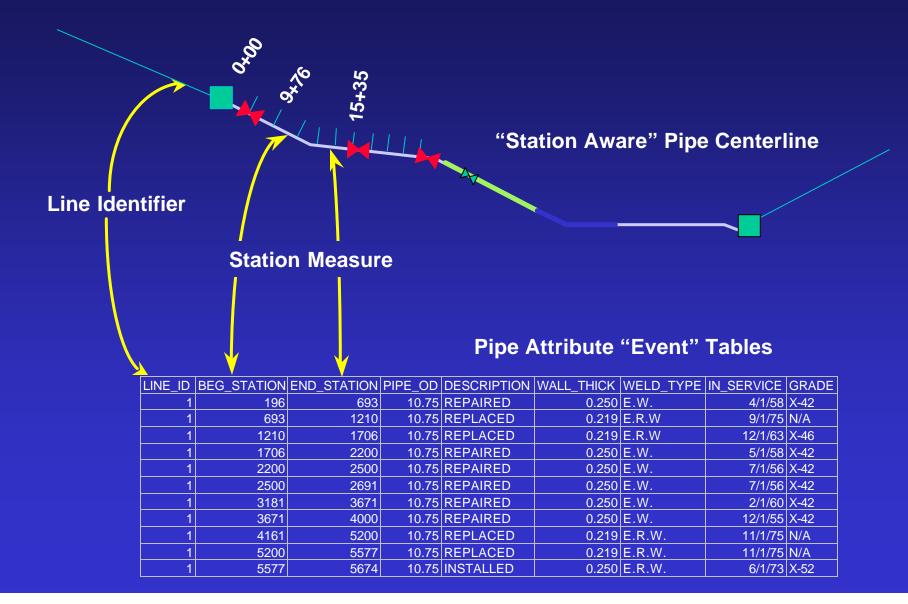
- Characteristics of a Risk Assessment Process which lead to acceptance and confidence
  - Feasible
  - Systematic
  - Defensible
- To establish confidence, risk results must be validated
  - models must be "robust" and based on accepted research
  - alternate models should deliver similar results
  - Quality of data must be maintained (garbage in / garbage out)
  - Raw data must be available for diagnostics

### **Pipeline Data Model**

#### • Basemap

- Vector: Transportation, Hydrography, HCA polygons, etc.
- Raster: DRG, DOQ, Photography, etc.
- Pipe Centerline
  - Station aware
- Attribute (event) Tables
  - Relational tables linked to centerline by line identifier and stationing
  - Point (valves, meters, pig anomalies, etc.)
  - Linear (casings, coating, pipe spec, hydrotest, etc.)
- "String" or "Series" data
  - Efficient management of survey data (CIS, PIG, DOC, etc.)

### Linear Referencing (Dynamic Segmentation)



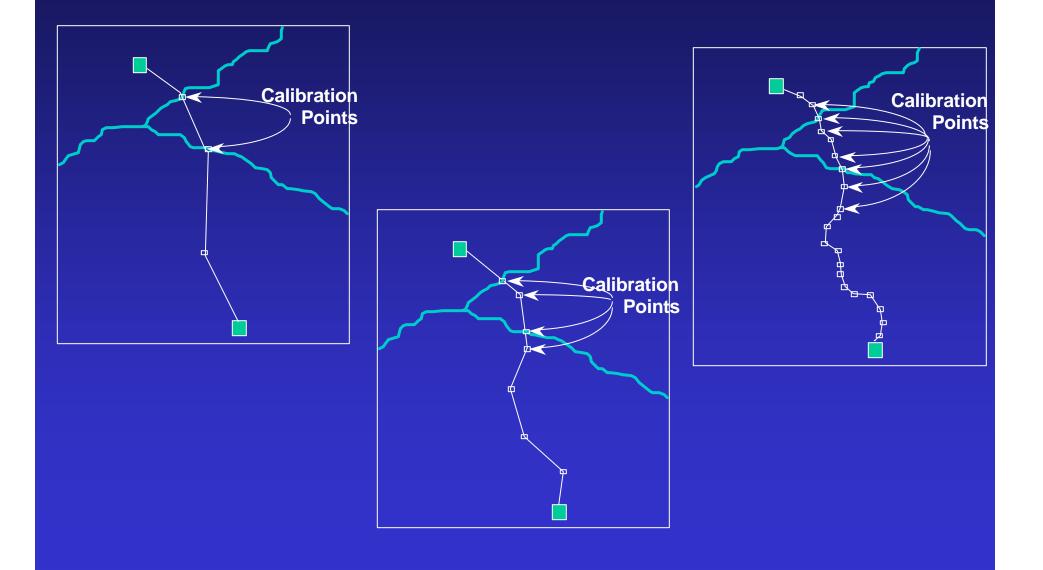
### Pipe Centerline Definition

- Establishing a geographic pipe centerline allows
  - Full confidence in determination of impact on HCA
  - Determination of interaction between pipeline and off line features (residential development, roads, rail, etc.)
  - Submission to NPMS
- Establishing a "stationed" geographic centerline allows
  - Integration of data sets utilizing station as a common location
  - Integration of "stationed" data sets with geographic data sets

### Pipeline Attributes – Stationing vs GPS Location

- Maintaining station provides a location wrt pipe centerline
- GPS location provides an absolute location (wrt Earth)
- GPS located points will only fall on pipe centerline if both GPS location and pipe centerline have high accuracy
- Maintaining stationing allows "enhancement" of centerline position
  - stationed points will always fall on centerline.
  - Integration of data sets can be performed without a "perfect" pipe centerline.

# **Evolutionary Centerline Development**



### • Model / Data Dependencies

- User should understand impact of a data set on model
  - Not a "black box"
  - Model must be defensible

#### 20% of factors have 80% of influence on model output

- Model should operate with any number of data inputs
- Allows "iterative modeling" & model refinement on as needed basis

#### Data Preparation

- A suite of processing data processing functions that "prepare" data for loading to Pipeline Database
  - Attribute Validation
    - Checking of attribute values to ensure validity
      - Valid range of values
      - Valid station values

- Data Preparation
  - Data "Alignment"
    - Sometimes referred to as "Data Integration"
    - Refers to the process of insuring that data from different sources are "aligned" such that features (valves, vents, welds, etc.) from each data set have the same "station" value.
      - Facilities database, CIS, PIG, Hydraulic models, etc.

- Data Preparation
  - A sequence of data preparation functions may be required
    - Data "Derivation"
      - Extracting data from externally maintained sources
        - CPDM, HCA, corporate databases
    - Data Alignment may need to be performed on derived data sets

- Data Error
  - Positional accuracy error (GPS, Data Source)
  - Human (Interpretive) error
  - Missing data
  - Rarely given adequate consideration
  - Error has a significant impact when integrating data sets from multiple sources

# Data Management for Pipeline Integrity Implementation

- Identify the process & stakeholders
- Build the Team
- Set & Understand Objectives
- Develop Feasible Scope
- Set Milestones & Define Deliverables
- Manage Expectation & Scope
- Project Management
- Work Hard & Manage Issues
- Plan Early
  - Identify follow-on activities how is the process kept evergreen