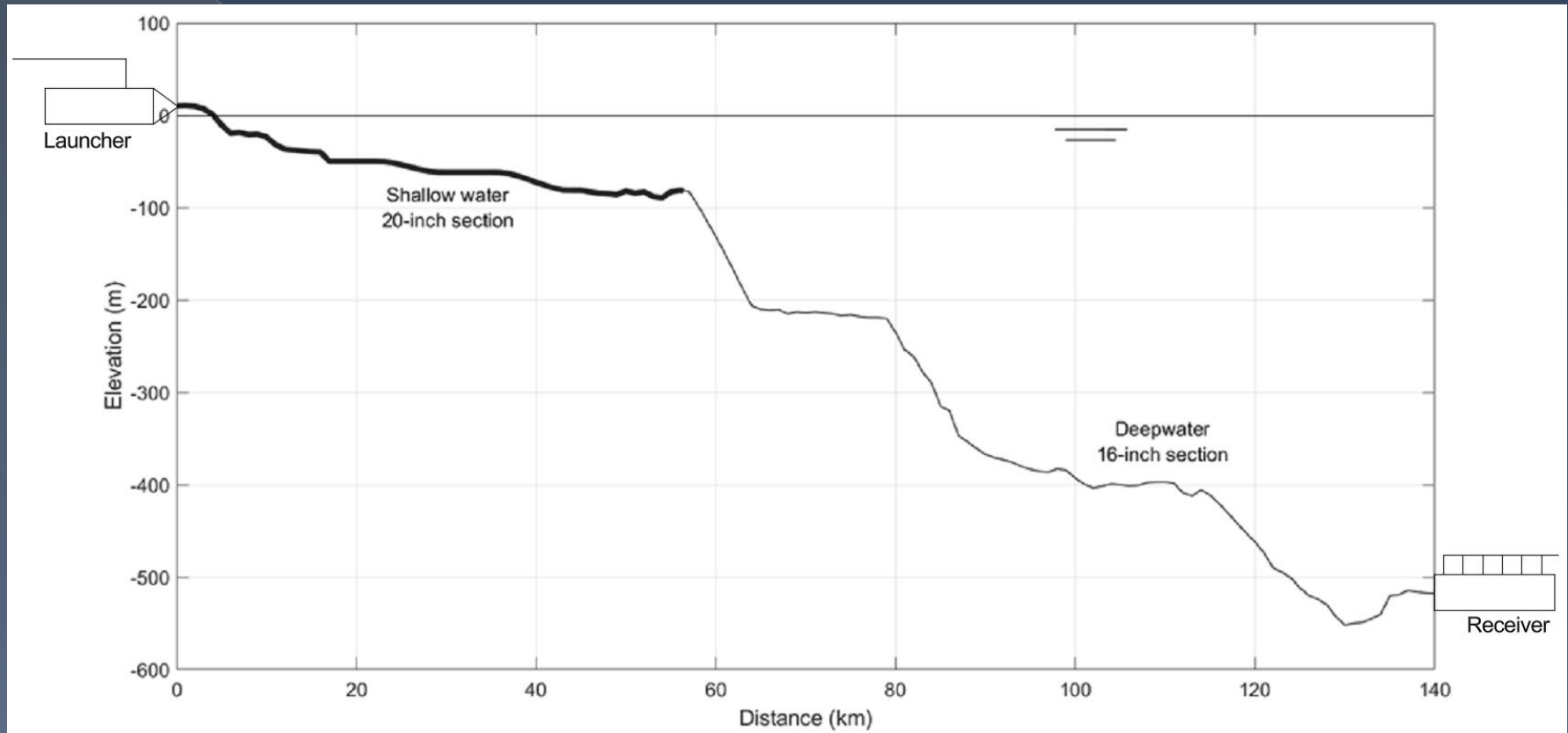


Flooding and Dewatering of a Deep-Water Dual Diameter Pipeline

Aidan O'Donoghue, November 2025

The pipeline

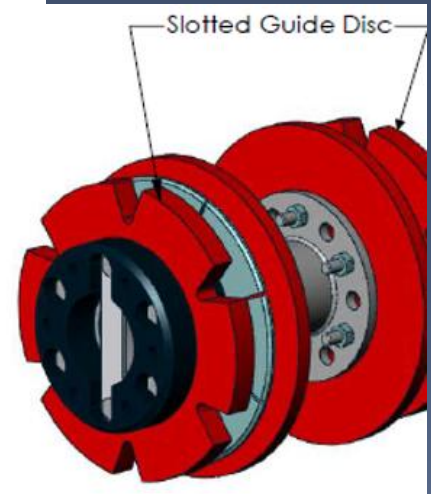
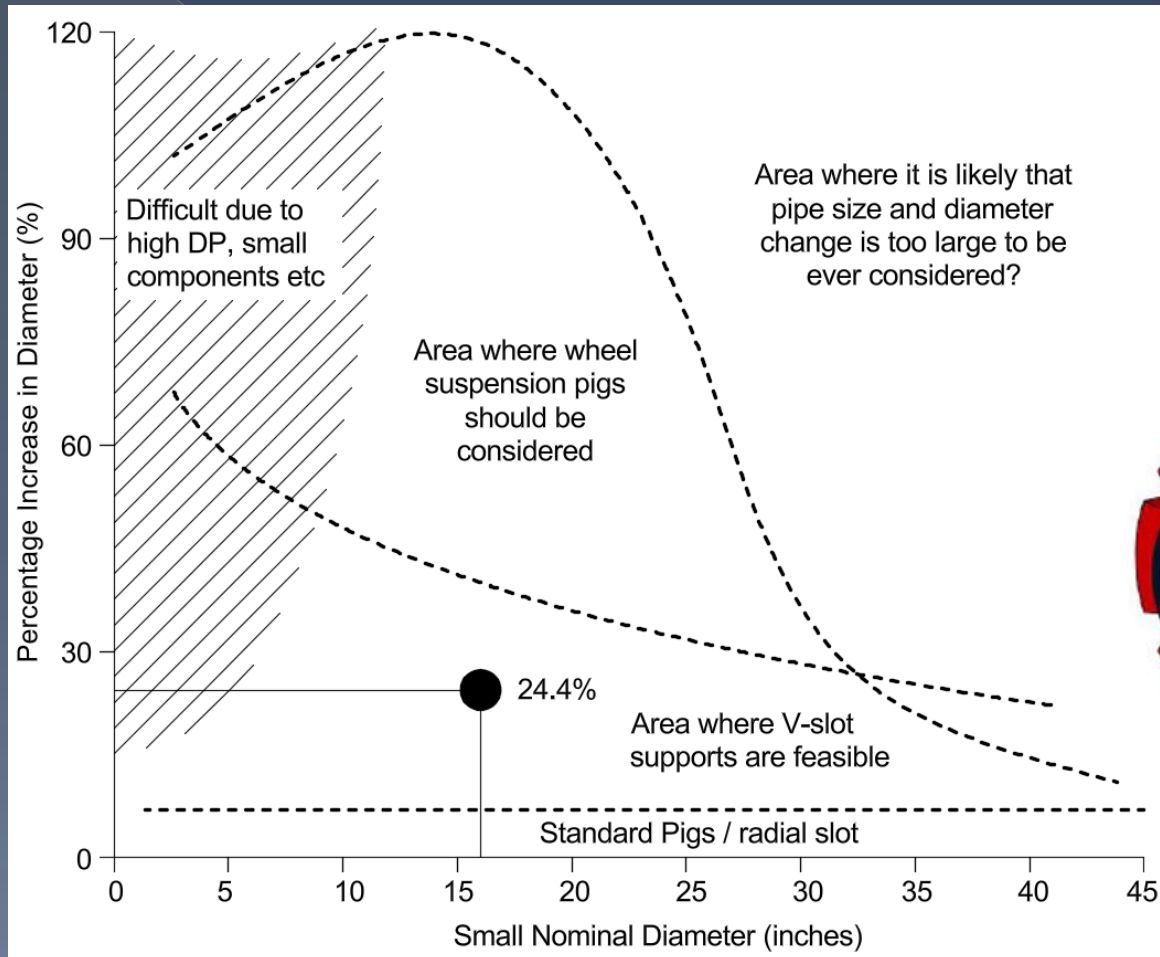


- 16 x 20-inch, 24,4% increase in diameter;
- 20-inch epoxy lined;
- 518 m water depth;
- Pre-comm from shore, 20-inch to 16-inch;

Pre-commissioning Tasks

- Develop 20 x 16-inch pre-commissioning pigs;
- Flood, Clean and Gauge (FCG);
- Hydrotest;
- Dewater to sales gas quality (<2% water in MEG in final batch).

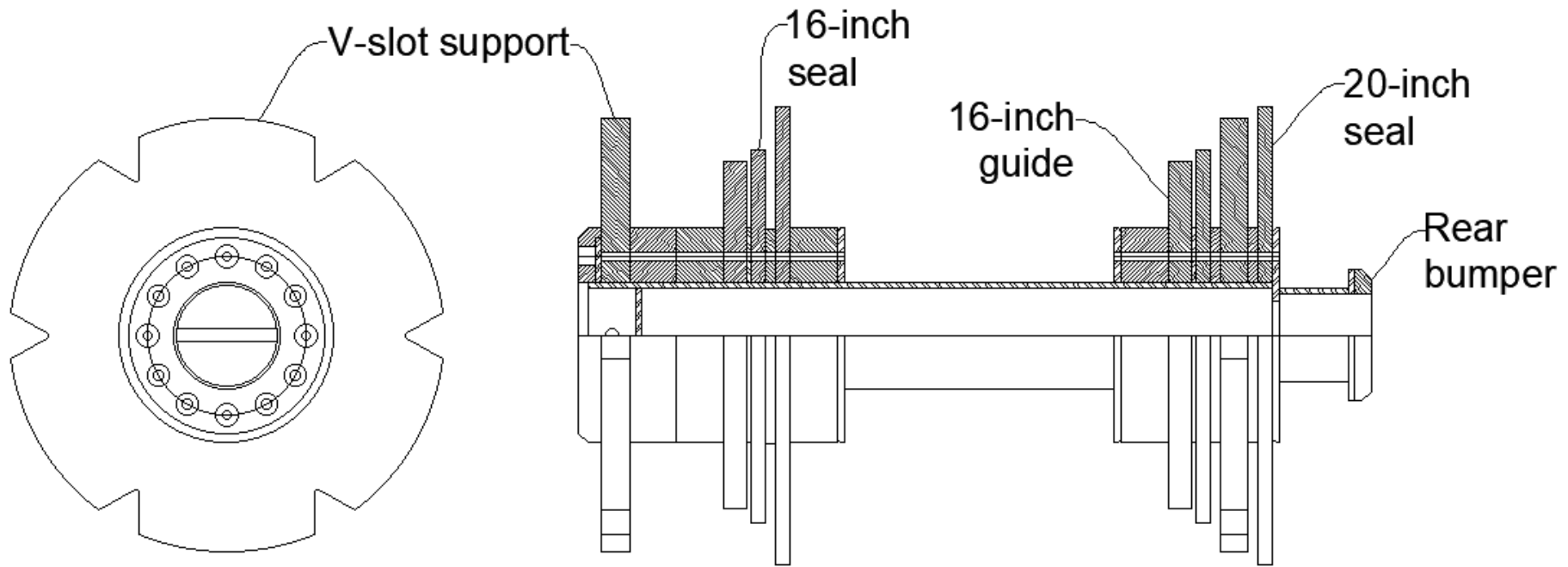
Dual Diameter Pig Selection



Functional Requirements

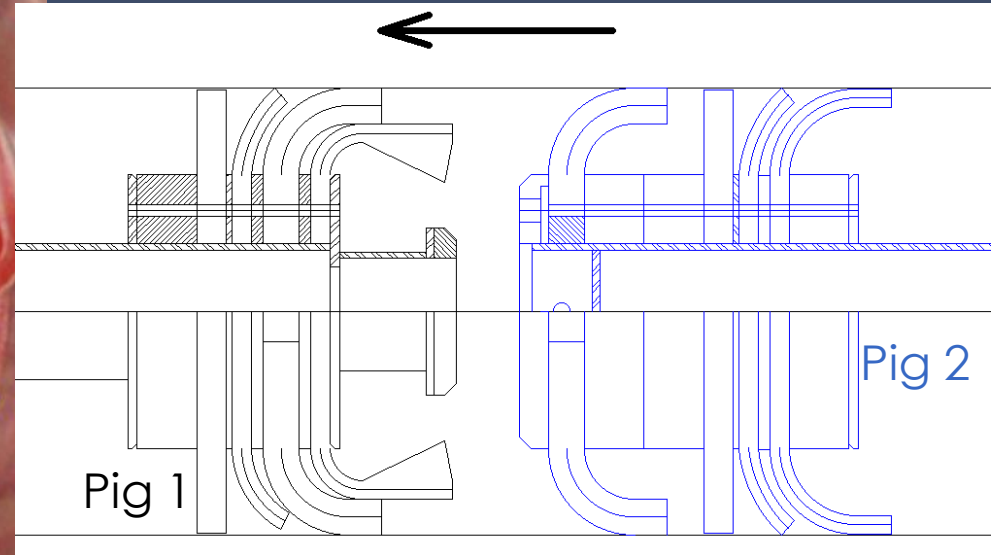
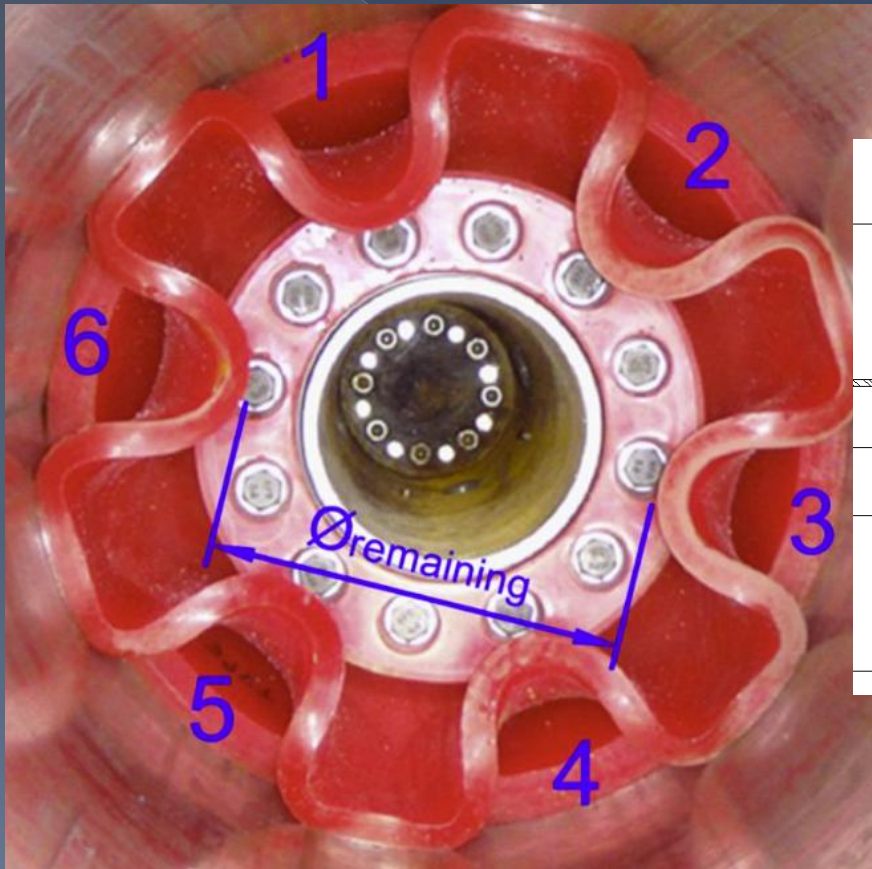
FCG	DEWATERING
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Good cleaning ability and reasonable sealing. Consider directional bypass in first pig to help remove loose debris;• Bi-directional / reversible;• Include magnets for ferrous debris;• Negotiate / span all pipe features;• No trapped cavities in pigs or in pigs in contact;• Correct length for receiver;• Signalling and tracking included;• Locking of all fasteners (to agreed standard)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Normally uni-directional pigs / excellent sealing required (test required – “No visible leakage”);• Ability to seal when static and at longitudinal welds;• Negotiate / span all pipe features without leakage;• Locking of all fasteners;• No trapped cavities in pigs or between pigs in contact;• Bumper noses to avoid contact;• Signalling and tracking included – isotope is ideal;• Silicone sealant to avoid through body / bolt leakage.

Initial pig design



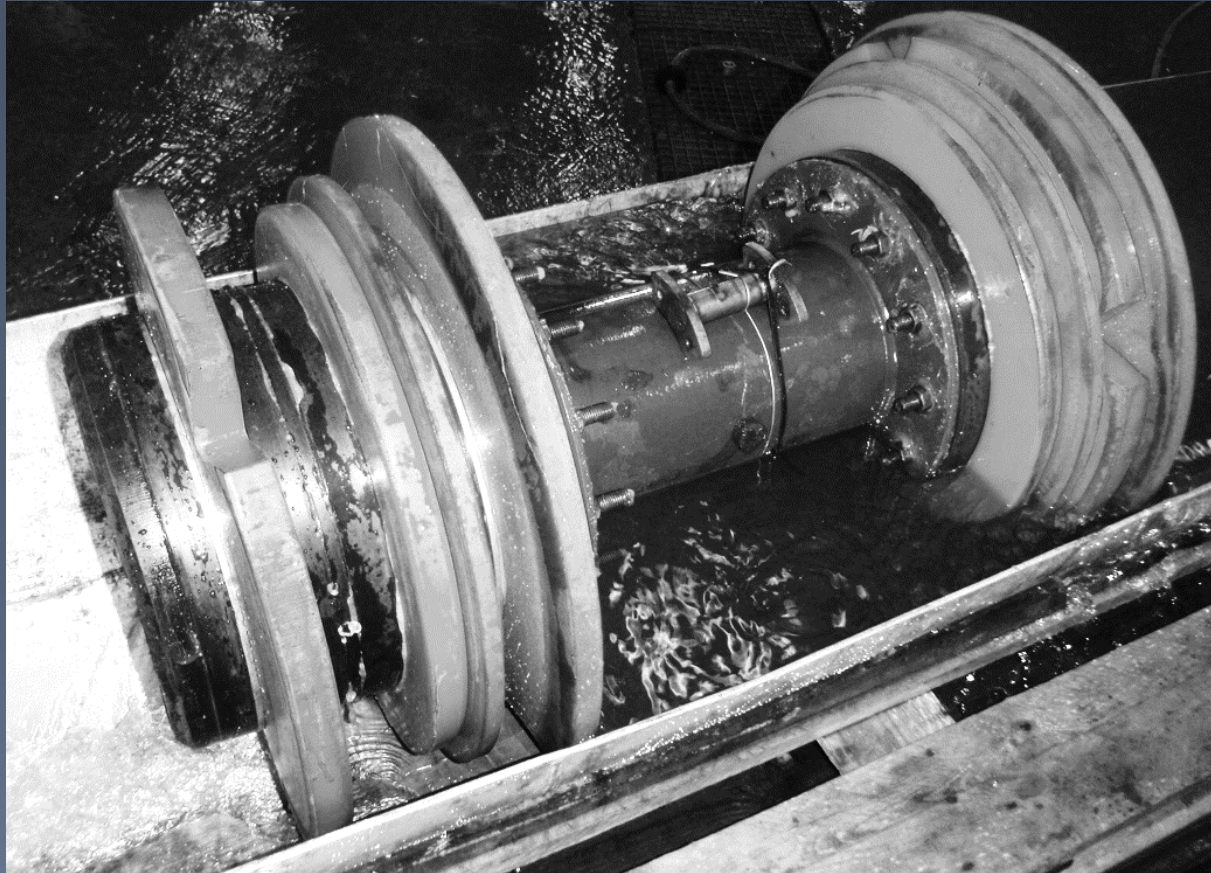
- Shore 85A V-slot and solid supports;
- Shore 60/65A sealing discs;
- Extended bumper nose to avoid clash in 16-inch line.

Seal buckling



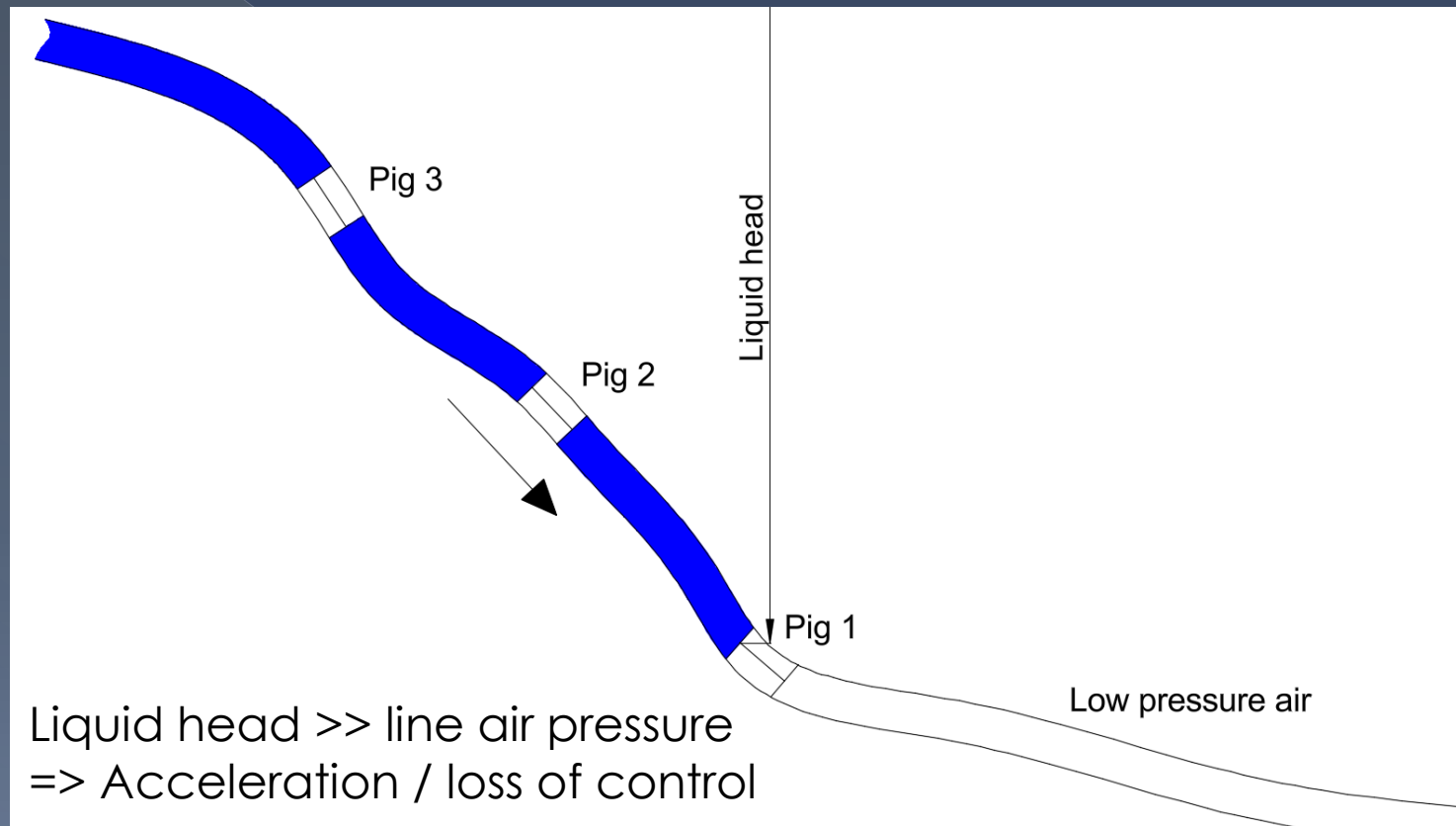
- Optimise number of buckles and know inner diameter;
- Design rear bumper nose for pigs pushing on pig ahead.

Testing and pig parameters



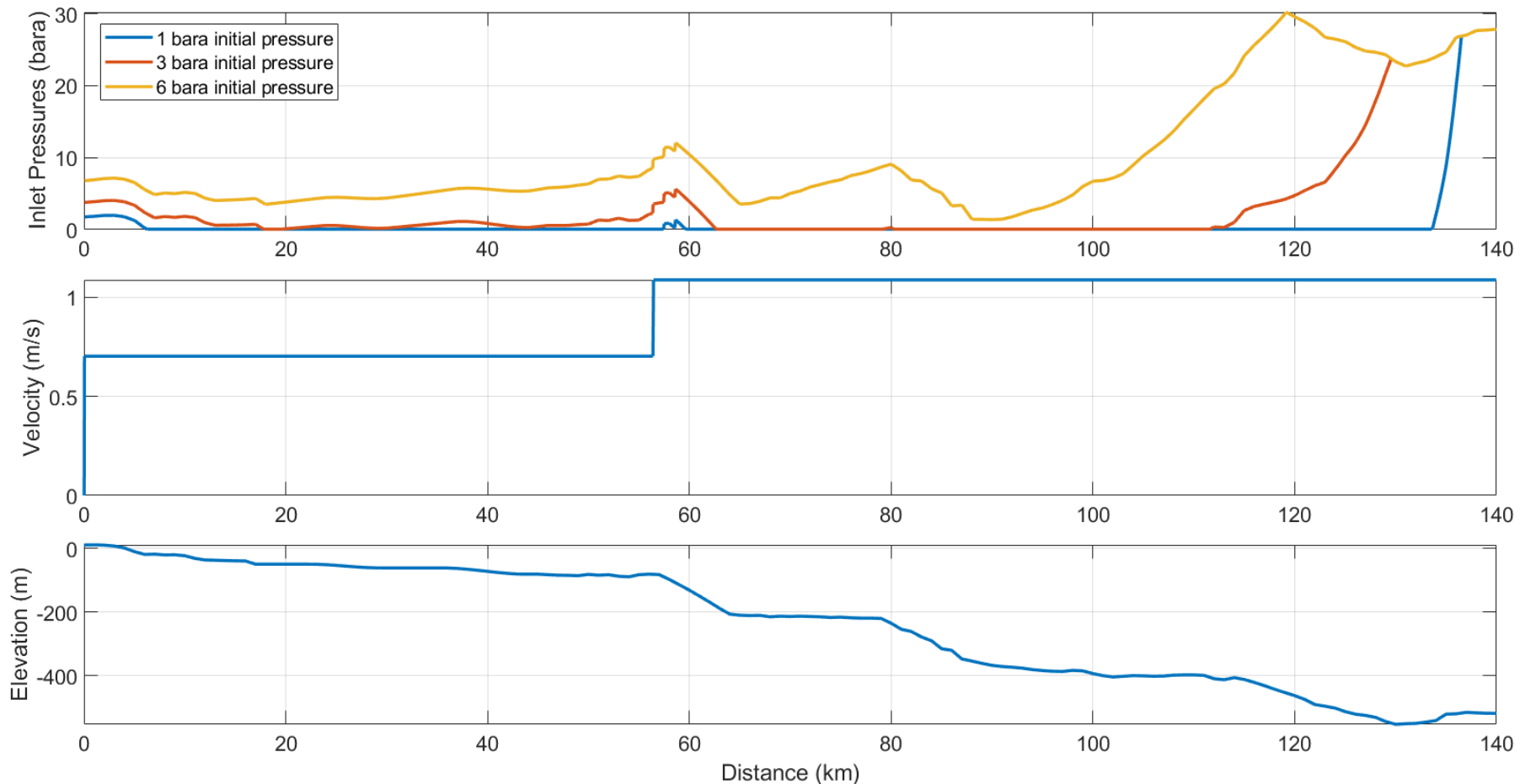
- Open ended testing
- DP in 20-inch 0.25 bar;
- 1.5 bar in 16-inch straight.

FCG – Pig train runaway



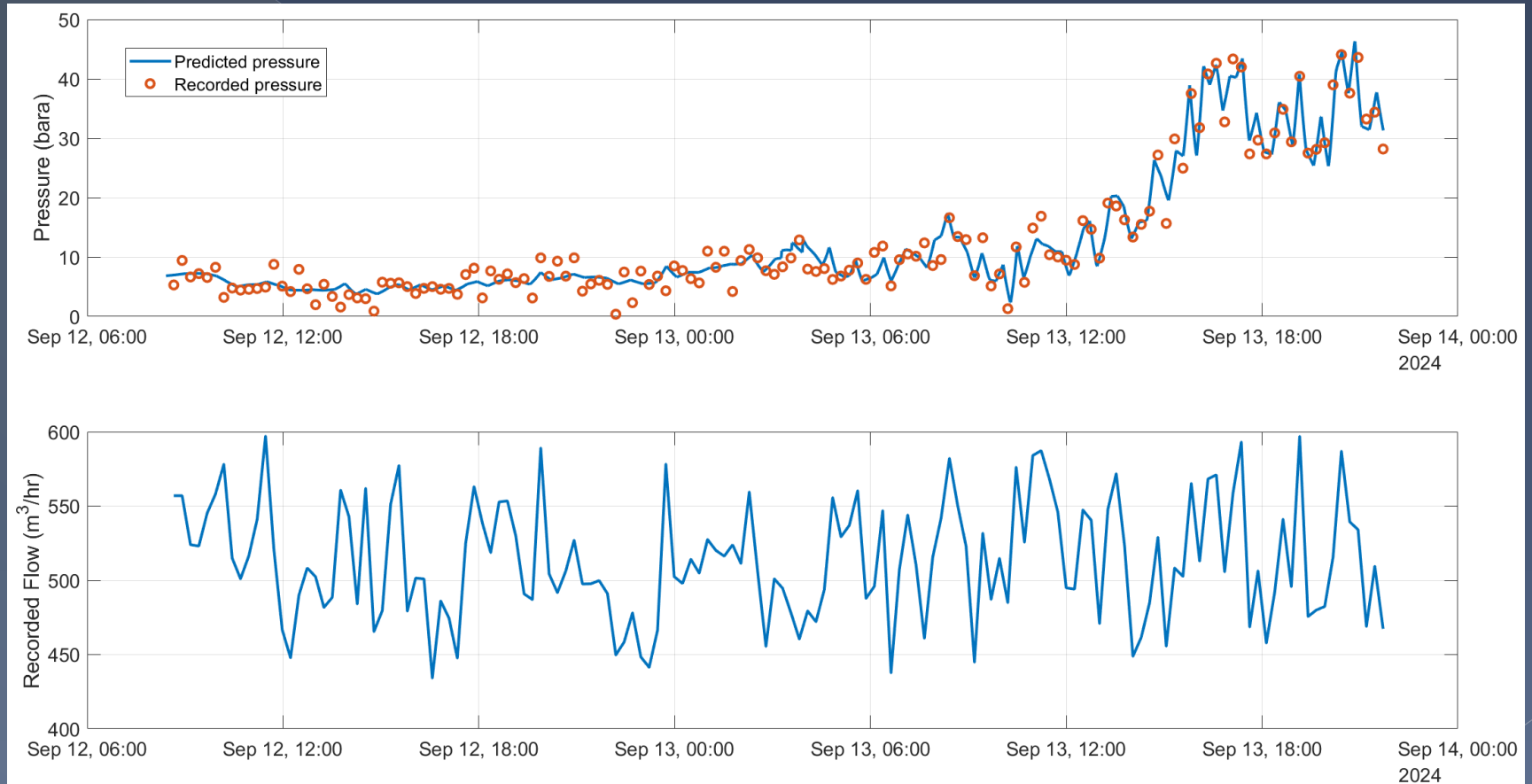
- Pre-pack with air
- Pre-flood with water
- Partial pre-flood

Determine pre-pack pressure



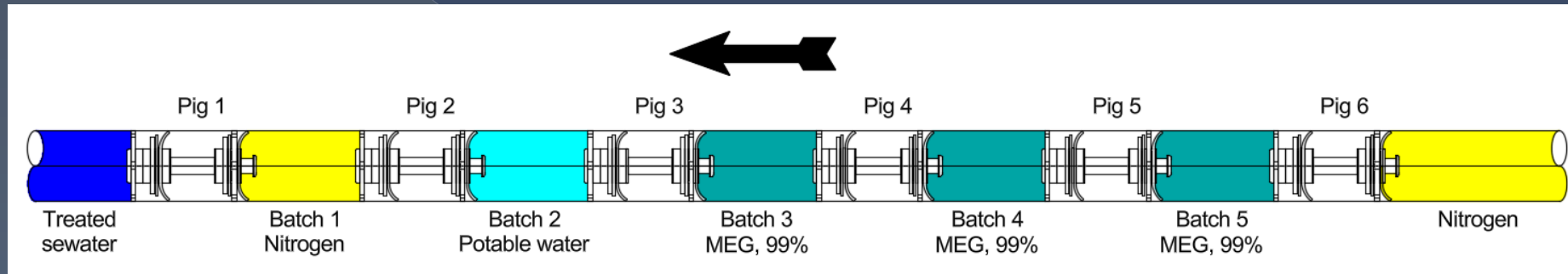
6 bar pre-pack, inlet pressure stay above 1 bara
No risk of suction of air into the line

Tracking during FCG



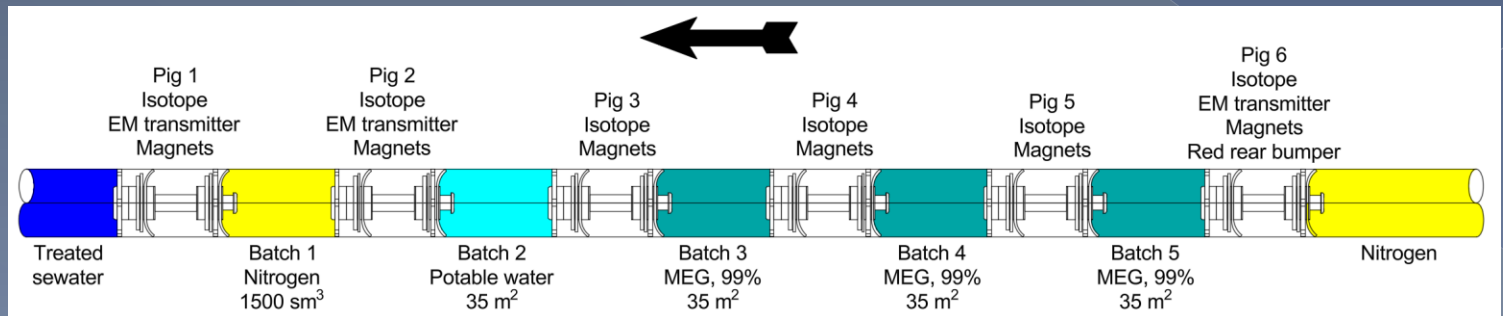
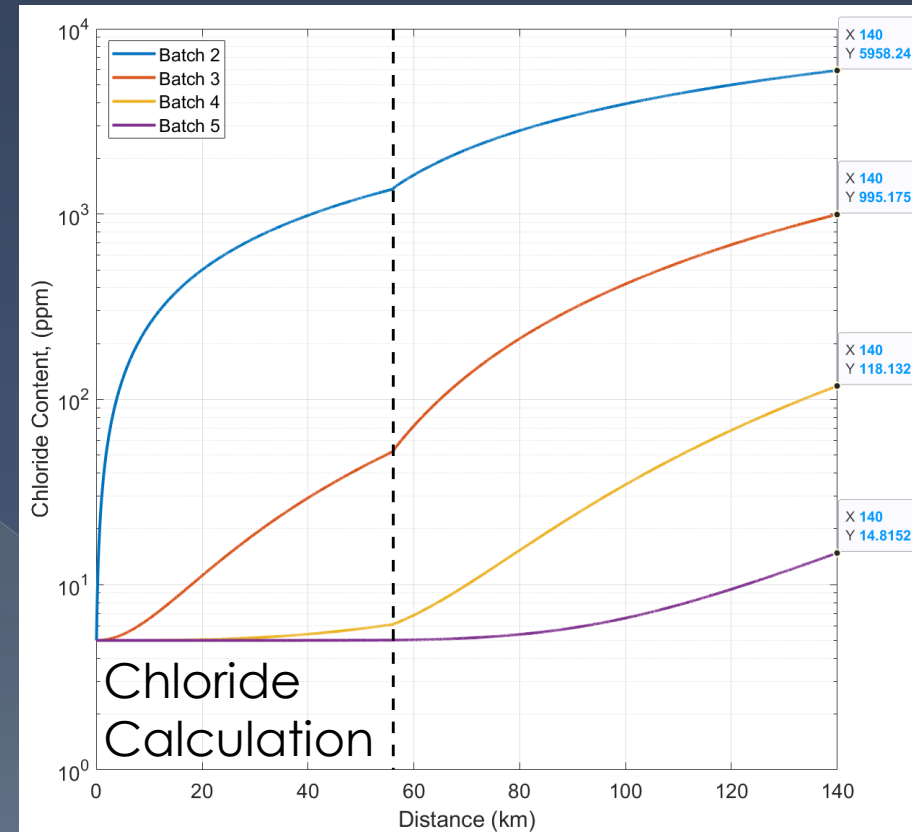
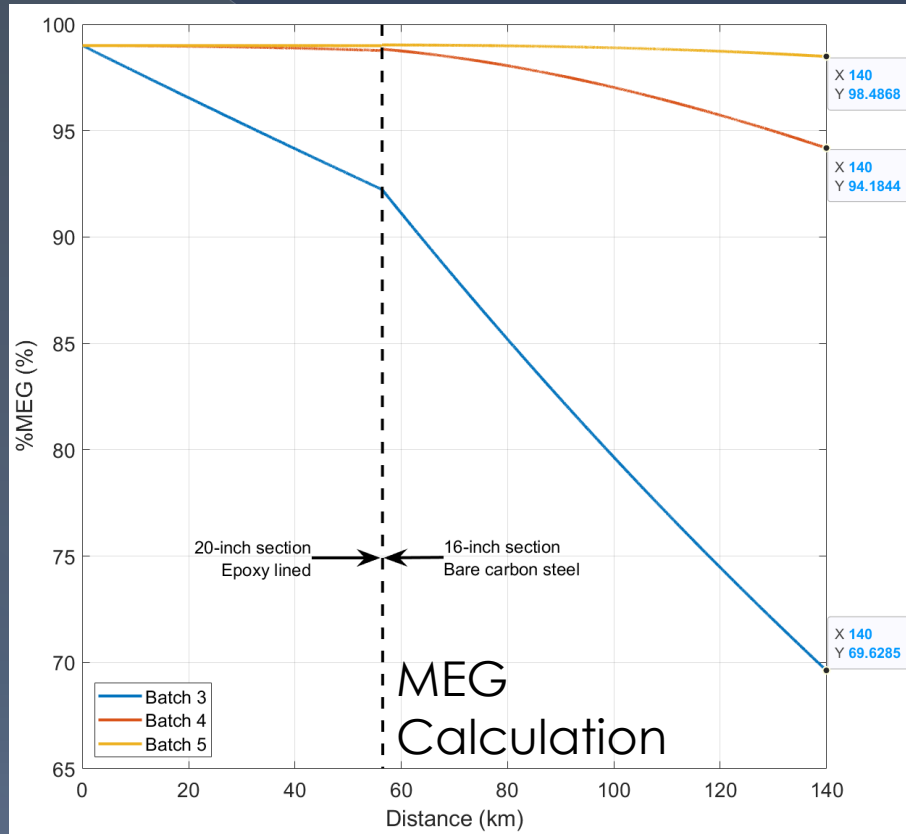
Plot actual and expected inlet pressure against time using actual flowrates. Major deviation could indicate problem.

Dewatering pig train design

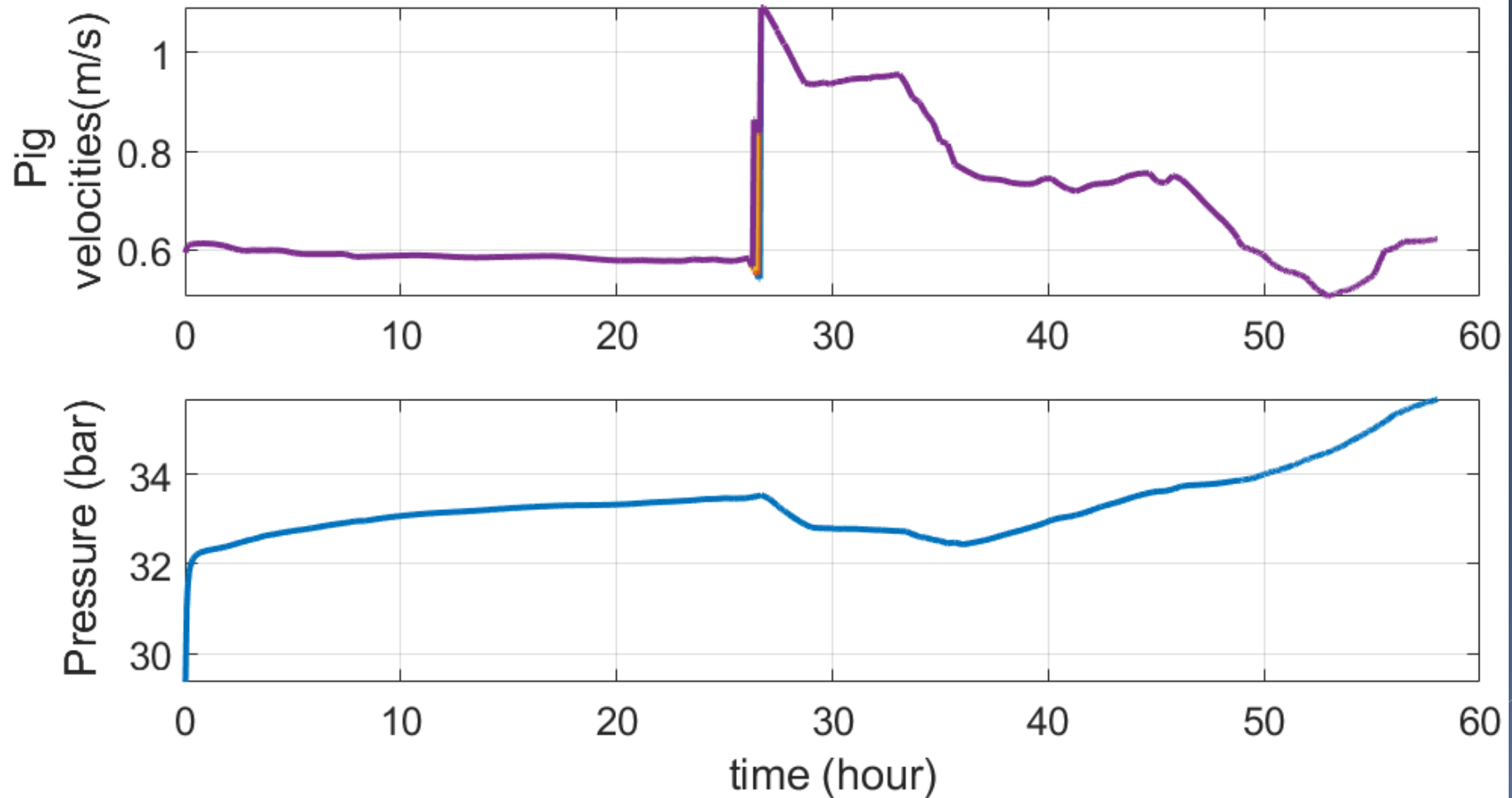


- To achieve <20 ppm chloride;
- <2% water in MEG in final batch;
- No subsea sampling, calculations are sufficient.

MEG and Chloride Calcs

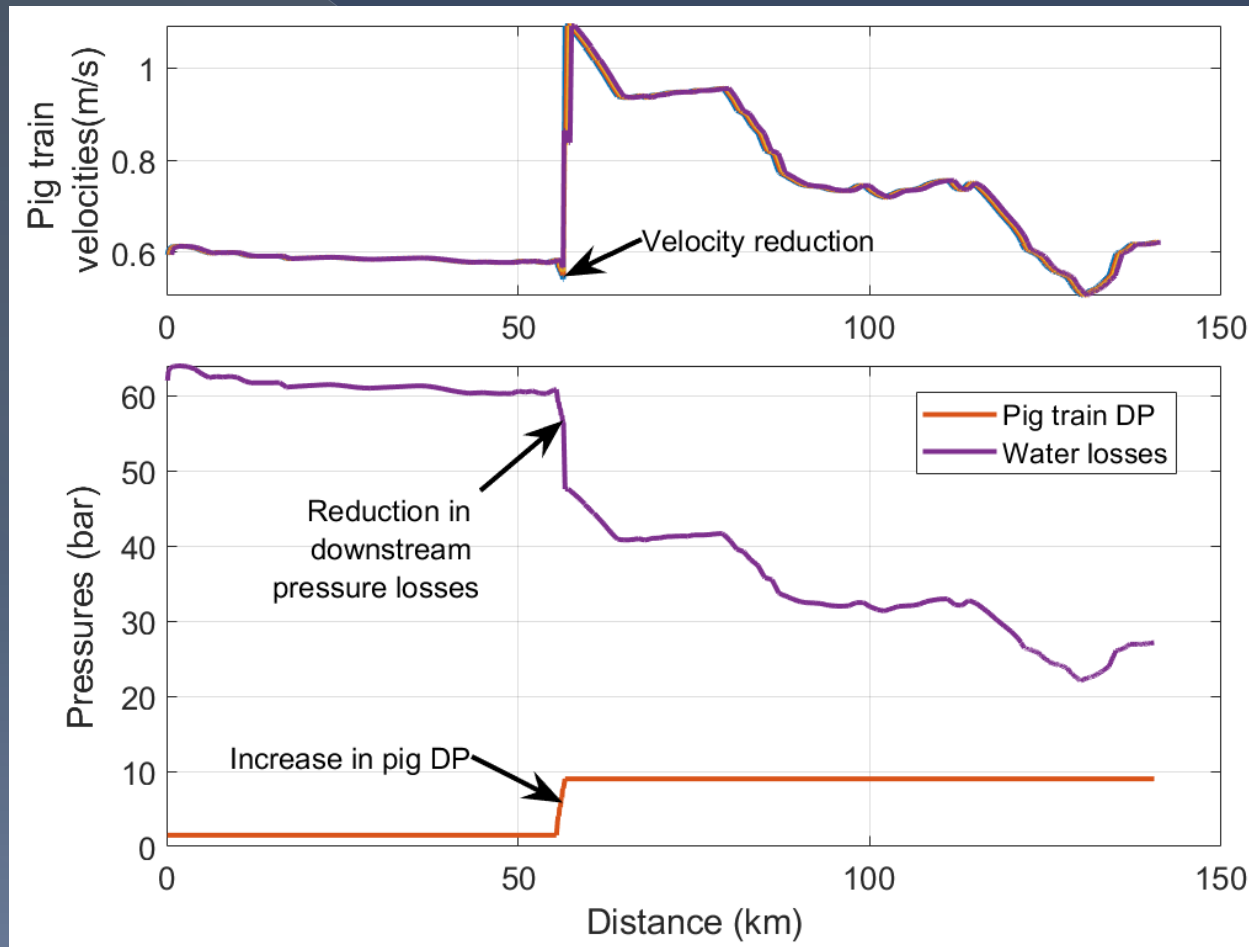


Dewatering simulation



Disagreement – we are saying the train does not stop at the reducer

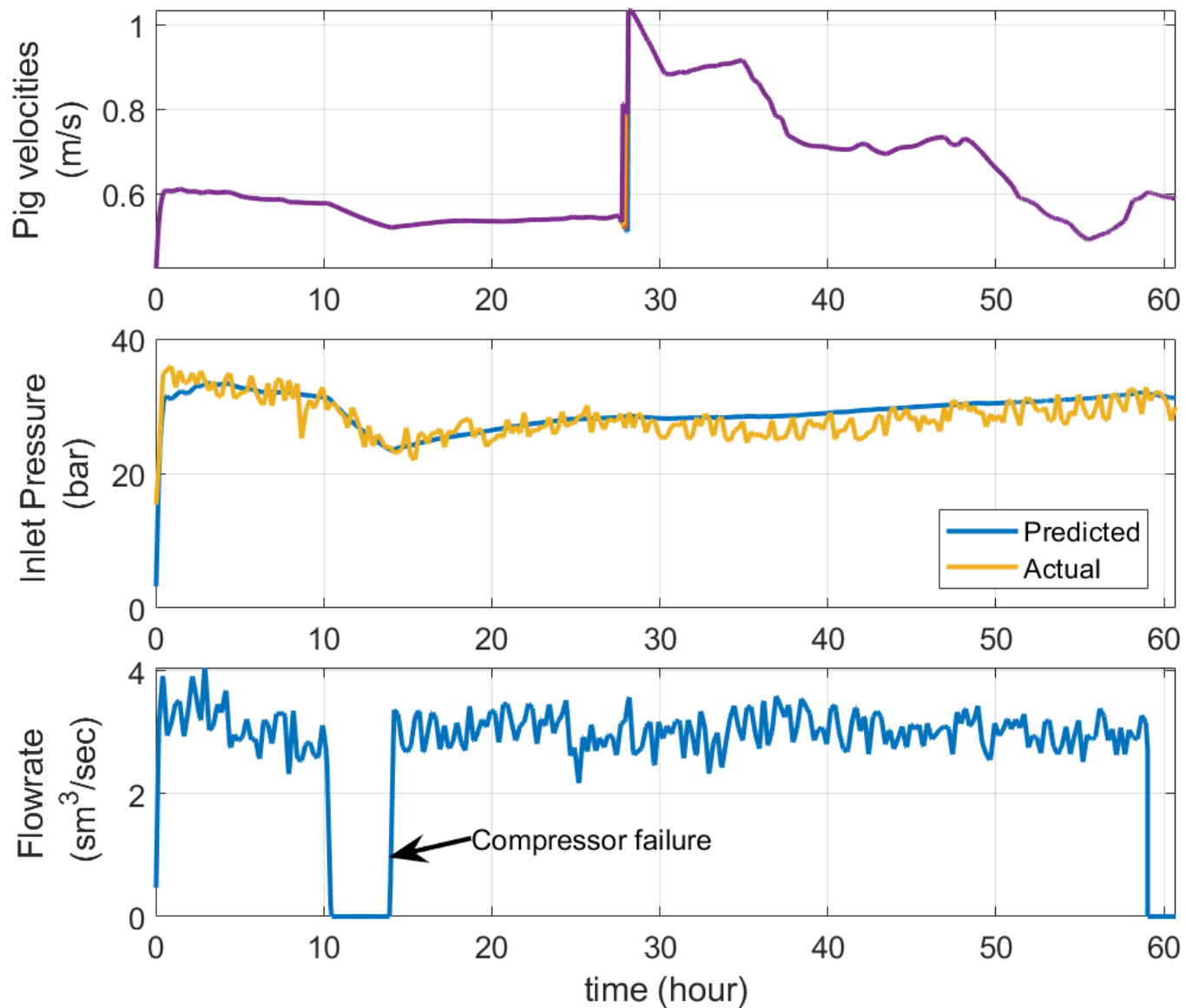
Why no stop?



Instead of air pressure building up, upstream – the water pressure drops downstream and the pig train continues without stopping...

Re-adjust the timetable, boat plan to go direct to the receipt end of the line.

Tracking the dewatering



Conclusions

- ◉ Same pig concept for FCG, dewatering and basis of operational pig;
- ◉ No compromise on sealing efficiency, aim for “no visible leakage”;
- ◉ Rear bumper nose to avoid plug;
- ◉ Open ended testing to validate pig design;
- ◉ Pre-pack or pre-flood to avoid FCG train runaway;
- ◉ Dewatering calculations to optimise pig train design to get $< 2\%$ water in MEG;
- ◉ FCG and dewatering can be tracked against predicted;
- ◉ It is not necessarily the case that the pig train stops at the reducer!

Thank you...

