

BSEE Domestic and International Standards Workshop: Systems Reliability Evaluations

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SFF

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Presentation Overview

- BSEE, Systems Reliability Section (SRS)
 - o Purpose
 - Evaluations To Date
 - Evaluation Findings
 - Outstanding Issues



SRS – Purpose and Function

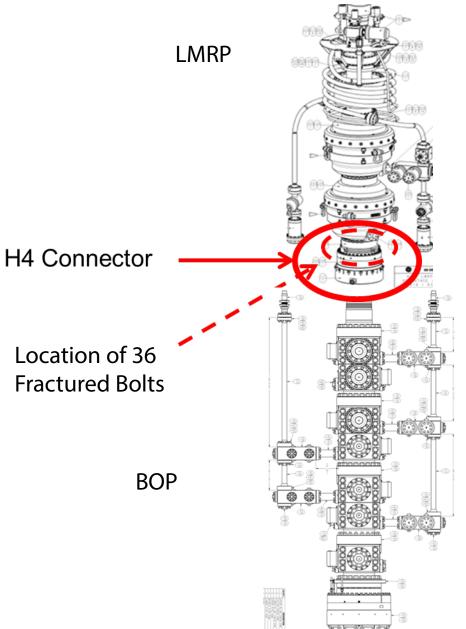
- SRS was formed in 2/2013, located in Herndon, VA.
- Functions
 - Establish meaningful communication with original equipment manufacturer (OEM)
 - Conduct QA/QC evaluations on manufactured equipment
 - Evaluate "Fitness for Service" capabilities of manufactured equipment
 - o Identify gaps in industry practices/standards and/or regulations
 - Enhance knowledge base of regulator and industry in regards to evaluation findings
- SRS Technical Evaluations
 - Focus on issues that have potential industry wide (global) impacts
 - Are not the same as traditional BSEE OIR, 2010 or panel report investigations

SRS Evaluations To Date

Five evaluations since 2/2013

- o H4 Connector Bolt Failure
 - Completed 8/2014
 - <u>http://www.bsee.gov/uploadedFiles/BSEE/Enforcement/Accidents_and_Incidents/Bolt%20report%20Final%208-4-14.pdf</u>
- Seal Assembly/Cement Failure
 - Completed 12/2014
 - <u>http://www.bsee.gov/uploadedFiles/BSEE/Inspection_and_Enforcement/Accidents_and_Incidents/QC-FIT_Reports/QC-FIT%20Report%20Apache%20Liner%20Seal%20.pdf</u>
- o Three evaluations in progress
 - Wing-Valve Assembly
 - HC Connector Bolt Failure
 - May have similar issues as the 8/2014 evaluation
 - Marine riser sub seal assembly

8/2014 BSEE REPORT: H4 CONNECTOR BOLT FAILURE



SCHEMATIC OF LMRP H4 CONNECTOR AND MANDREL INDICATING LOCATION OF 36 CONNECTOR BOLTS

- While drilling, the LMRP separated from the subsea BOP (12/2012)
- Separation resulted in a 432 bbl. SBM discharge through the LMRP H4 connector
- Evaluation identified a global issue
 - 10,982 replacement bolts provided by OEM for use on
 361 LMRP connectors worldwide
 - o 1,318 bolts returned to OEM (494 in the GOM)
 - OEM Safety Notice and BSEE Safety Alerts issued (1/2013)

H4 Connector and Bolt Failure Causes

- Industry RCA found concerns with bolt
 - Material Properties (Hardness, YS, UTS)
 - Lack of post-bake procedure
- QC-FIT additionally noted Hydrogen Induced Stress Corrosion Cracking may be due to any combination of
 - Bolts' high material hardness, yield strength and ultimate tensile strength
 - Stray voltage
 - o Coatings
- Concerns identified with OEM Quality Management System (QMS)

- Inconsistent Hardness, YS, and UTS requirements in subsea standards as related to bolts show wide range of values
 - o Hardness (22-35 HRC)
 - o YS (360-1036 MPa)
 - o UTS (1000-1380 MPa)
- Standards with different bolt related material property requirements include
 - o API 6A/16A/16F/17A
 - o NACE MR0175
 - o NORSOK-M001

Coatings

- Subcontractor relied on an older 1998 edition of ASTM
 B633 rather than the latest 2007 edition
 - In accordance with the 1998 edition bolts did not receive required post bake electroplating which may have reduced the risk of hydrogen embrittlement
 - 2007 edition requires post bake treatment
- Standards with different coating requirements include
 - ASTM B633/B849/B850/F1941/F1137

- Quality Management System(s) (QMS)

 OEM's QMS qualified/audited only first-tier suppliers
 - OEM QMS did not require qualification and audit of second/third tier subcontractors
 - Neither operator or contractor detected an issue with the sub-tier supplier during their assessment of OEM
 - Need improved oversight of second and third tier subcontractors

H4 Connector and Bolt Failure Opportunities for Improvement

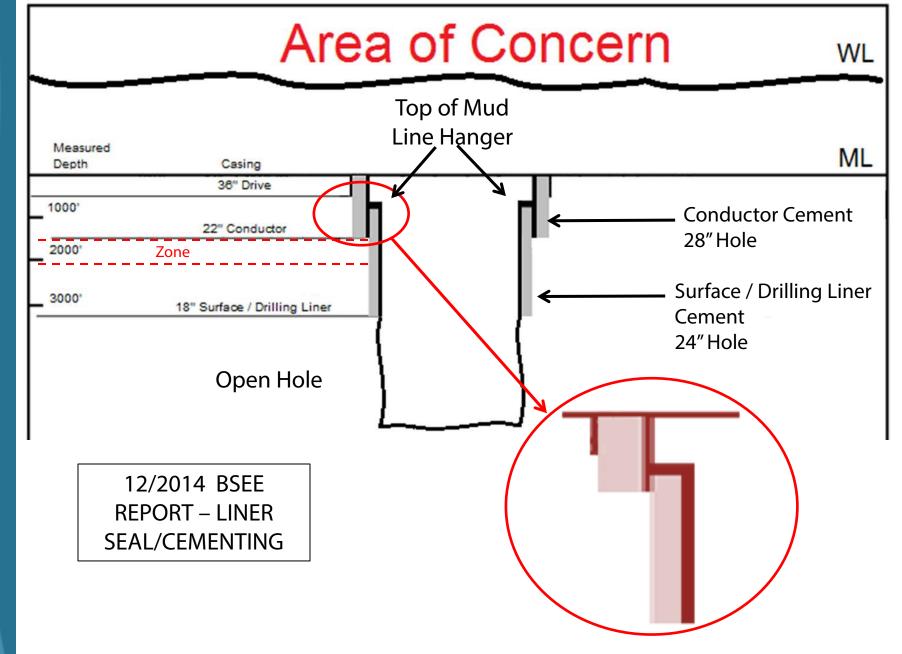
- Harmonization of material property requirements, particularly hardness, for subsea equipment in general and connector bolts specifically
 - Issue was mentioned by BSEE at the 1/2015 API Winter Standards Conference in New Orleans
 - What has been accomplished since then?
- How deep should your (operator, contractor, OEM) management system dig to ensure a quality product?
 - How deep is deep enough to assure a "fit for service" product?
- Research opportunities?

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Critical Drill Through Equipment Fastener 2015 Research

- There is a need for an independent assessment of critical drill through equipment fasteners used in offshore oil and gas operations
 - o Identify and asses fastener systems currently in use
 - Offshore, domestic and global
 - Onshore, domestic and global
 - Other industries
 - Assess design, manufacture, installation, maintenance, and inspection processes
 - Evaluate the performance of current fastener systems
 - Identify similarities and differences in industry standards and regulations globally

- While drilling operator took a gas kick (2/2013)
- Kick resulted in a gas flow into a shallow sand below the conductor casing shoe culminating in an underground blowout
- Event created risk of broaching to the seafloor
- Possible failure points
 - Casing hanger seal
 - o Cement column in conductor/surface liner annulus
 - Hole in casing
 - Damaged casing threads



Major Issues

- Is the Shallow Liner Seal/Cement Column a single or dual barrier system when it comes to well control?
- Can cement requirements for shallow sections of the well be improved upon?
 What criteria need to be evaluated to ensure the Shallow Liner Seal is "Fit for Service"?



- Is the Shallow Liner Seal/Cement Column a single or dual barrier?
- If the liner seal is faulty are you actually testing the cement column?
 - How would you know?
- Does a successful liner pressure test mask a poor cement job?
 - How would you know?
- o Is the integrity of the cement column behind the liner truly understood?
 - How could you determine the cement integrity?

- Surface Drilling Liner Cement Concerns
 - Is the BSEE liner lap/liner pressure test sufficient to prove reliability of the barrier(s)?
 - Can not decline more than 10 percent in a 30-minute test
 - Annular fill at least 200 feet above conductor shoe
 - WOC of 12 hours with cement held under pressure
 - Is there an ideal open hole diameter/surface liner OD ratio?
 - What Annular space is too large/small?

What criteria need to be evaluated to ensure Shallow Liner Seals are "Fit for Service"?

- Temperature Rating
 - Seal Assembly was rated to 75°F but was exposed to 90°F during operation
 - Inconsistencies between operator and OEM concerning seal's temperature rating
- Gas vs Liquid Rating
 - Seal design was not qualified for gas, yet gas was "seen" in the well
- Are there other criteria that need to be evaluated?
 - o Pressure
 - Axial loads

Seal Assembly/Cement Failure Opportunities for Improvement

- Do existing standards provide adequate design/qualification for seals?
 - API 17D Design & Operation of Subsea Production Systems Subsea Wellhead & Tree Equipment - Second Edition (2011)
 - o API 19LH Liner Hangers First Edition (Publish 2016)
 - Should they be modified? How?
- Do existing standards provide adequate design/use for cements?
 - RP 65 Cementing Shallow Water Flow Zones in Deepwater Wells First Edition,
 - RP 65-2 Isolating Potential Flow Zones During Well Construction Second Edition
 - o Should they be modified? How?
- Possible Shallow Liner/Cement Research
 - o Best cementing practices for shallow sections of a well
 - Engineering design of shallow liner seals
 - Are existing BSEE regulations on cements and testing of liner adequate?
 - o Possible JIP?

Summary

- Connector Bolts
 - Standard Harmonization
 - o QMS
 - o BSEE research
- Shallow Liner Seal/Cement Systems
 - o Barrier
 - o Fit For Service
 - Shallow Cementing Practices
 - o JIP?

BSEE Website: www.bsee.gov









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