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COURSE BROCHURE

Pipeline Geohazard and Ground Movement Assessment Training Course

13 – 17 September 2027
Munich

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Ref: 2881_110171 **Date:** 13 – 17 September 2027 **Location:** Munich **Fees:** 6200 GBP

Pipeline Geohazard and Ground Movement Assessment is a 1-week training course for pipeline integrity and geotechnical engineers who must find where the ground threatens a buried line and decide how to respond, producing a geohazard register with response triggers. Longer routes through unstable terrain, heavier rainfall events and ageing lines make slope failure and subsidence a leading cause of rupture. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this Pipeline Geohazard and Ground Movement Assessment course.

Why Pipeline Geohazard and Ground Movement Assessment Matters Now

Intense rainfall and flooding now trigger landslides and river channel shifts on routes that were stable when the line was laid. Satellite radar, aerial lidar and fibre-optic strain sensing make ground displacement visible across whole networks. Landowners, insurers and emergency services also expect operators to show they knew about a moving slope before it failed. Operators who assess ground movement well act before strain limits are reached; those who do not face ruptures, outages and costly reroutes. The course rests on published strain-based design and soil-pipe interaction methods, described in general engineering terms.

Who Gains Most from Pipeline Geohazard and Ground Movement Assessment

- Engineers who screen routes for landslides, subsidence, faults and scour
- Geotechnical specialists who characterise slopes, soils and groundwater along the corridor
- Analysts who estimate strain on buried pipe from measured ground displacement
- Field leads who install and read strain gauges, inclinometers and survey markers
- Asset owners who approve stress relief, rerouting or monitoring budgets

Pipeline integrity groups gain most when their geotechnical, analysis and field monitoring members attend together.

Pipeline Geohazard and Ground Movement Assessment Capabilities

Participants trace each hazard from terrain evidence to pipe strain and a timed response.

- Identify landslide, subsidence, fault crossing, scour and slope creep threats — the hazard screening list
- Calculate longitudinal strain from imposed ground displacement using soil springs — the strain demand estimate
- Compare strain demand with tensile and compressive strain capacity — the intervention threshold
- Design monitoring with strain gauges, inclinometers and repeat survey — the alert and action levels
- Weigh stress relief excavation, drainage, slope works and rerouting — the mitigation budget decision
- Build a hazard register with triggers — operations and emergency stakeholders

Key Pipeline Geohazard and Ground Movement Assessment Terms

- Geohazard — A natural ground or water process, such as a landslide or scour, that can damage a pipeline.
- Ground movement — Displacement of soil around a buried line that imposes bending and axial load on it.
- Soil spring — A simplified model of soil resistance used to transfer ground displacement into pipe load.
- Strain demand — The strain a pipeline experiences from imposed movement or loading.
- Strain capacity — The strain a pipe and its girth welds can safely tolerate before buckling or tearing.
- Stress relief excavation — Uncovering a strained pipe so it can return towards a neutral, lower-stress shape.

Pipeline Geohazard and Ground Movement Assessment Day by Day

Day 1: Terrain, Climate and Hazard Mechanisms

- Landslide Types and Slope Creep Mechanisms — Recognising Active Ground
- Subsidence from Mining, Dissolution and Fluid Extraction — Judging Settlement Risk
- Active Fault Crossings and Seismic Ground Shaking — Locating Offset Zones
- River Scour, Channel Migration and Bank Erosion — Assessing Crossing Exposure
- Rainfall and Flood Triggers — Linking Weather Events to Ground Failure

Day 2: Hazard Identification and Screening

- Desk Studies, Geological Maps and Aerial Imagery — Building the Hazard Inventory
- Lidar Terrain Models and Satellite Radar Displacement — Spotting Moving Ground
- Walkover Surveys and Geotechnical Site Investigation — Confirming Desk Findings
- Inline Inspection Bending Strain Data — Finding Pipe Already Deforming
- Likelihood and Consequence Ranking — Prioritising Sites for Detailed Study

Day 3: Soil-Pipe Interaction and Strain

- Soil Spring Models for Axial, Lateral and Vertical Loads — Representing Restraint
- Finite Element Pipe-Soil Modelling — Estimating Strain from Displacement
- Fault Offset and Landslide Load Cases — Setting Design Movement Scenarios
- Tensile and Compressive Strain Capacity — Accepting or Rejecting Strain Levels
- Girth Weld Quality and Pipe Grade Effects — Adjusting Capacity Limits

Day 4: Monitoring and Mitigation

- Vibrating Wire Strain Gauges and Fibre-Optic Sensing — Measuring Pipe Strain
- Inclinometers, Piezometers and Survey Monuments — Tracking Ground Displacement
- Alert and Action Levels — Turning Readings into Timely Responses
- Stress Relief Excavation and Pipe Realignment — Releasing Built-Up Strain
- Drainage, Slope Stabilisation and Rerouting — Removing the Hazard Source

Day 5: Practising the Geohazard Register with Response Triggers

- Gas Transmission Slope Case — Displacement Evidence and Strain Estimate
- Crude Oil River Crossing Case — Scour Depth and Exposure Response
- Mining Subsidence Corridor Case — Settlement Monitoring and Thresholds
- Mitigation Option Comparison — Excavation Against Rerouting Effort
- Geohazard Register with Response Triggers — Completing Site Entries and Owners

Applying Pipeline Geohazard and Ground Movement Assessment After the Course

- Screen one route segment with lidar, radar displacement and bending strain data, and add new sites to the hazard inventory.
- Set alert and action levels for an existing strain gauge or inclinometer installation on a known moving slope.

Pipeline Geohazard and Ground Movement Assessment Questions FAQ

What is pipeline geohazard and ground movement assessment and why does it matter now?

It is the identification of landslides, subsidence, faults and scour along a route and the estimation of the strain they impose. Heavier rainfall and ageing networks make ground-driven ruptures more likely.

Which roles gain most from pipeline geohazard and ground movement assessment?

Pipeline integrity and geotechnical engineers gain most, with strain analysts and field monitoring leads. Asset owners funding mitigation also benefit.

How does this pipeline geohazard and ground movement assessment course differ from a general pipeline route engineering course?

It focuses on ground threats to existing and planned lines rather than routing and construction as a whole. Time goes on hazard screening, soil-pipe strain, monitoring and mitigation.

What do you bring back from pipeline geohazard and ground movement assessment training?

You bring back a worked geohazard register with response triggers for realistic sites.

Pipeline Geohazard and Ground Movement Assessment: The Way Forward

The geohazard register with response triggers first informs which sites receive monitoring or stress relief before the next wet season. Integrity engineers, geotechnical specialists and control room operators all act on it. After its first use, revisit the alert levels against real readings, since early monitoring often shows ground moves faster or slower than the desk study assumed.