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COURSE BROCHURE

Pipeline Failure Investigation and Metallurgical Evidence Training Course

30 August – 3 September 2027
Singapore

Pipeline Failure Investigation and Metallurgical Evidence Training Course

Ref: 2889_110369 **Date:** 30 August – 3 September 2027 **Location:** Singapore **Fees:** 9300 GBP

Pipeline Failure Investigation and Metallurgical Evidence is a 1-week training course for pipeline integrity and operations engineers who must explain why a line leaked or ruptured, and who leave with a pipeline failure investigation report. After a release, operators face pressure to restart quickly while insurers, authorities and neighbours demand a credible cause. Jupiter Prime Training runs this course for engineers who carry that responsibility.

Why Pipeline Failure Investigation Matters Now

Pipeline failure investigation sits between three pressures. Operations teams want the line back in service, yet a hasty restart can repeat the failure on a sister segment. Authorities, insurers and legal advisers scrutinise every fragment, photograph and record. Ageing steel and older seam welds also create less familiar failure modes. An operator that investigates well fixes the true mechanism across its network. One that investigates badly replaces a spool, restarts and waits for the next rupture. The course draws on recognised industry practice for failure analysis, described in general terms.

Who Gains Most from Pipeline Failure Investigation

- Integrity engineers who lead the technical inquiry after a leak, rupture or hydrotest burst
- Operations engineers who secure the site and isolate the line
- Corrosion and materials specialists who commission laboratory work and interpret its results
- Pipeline maintenance engineers who cut out failed sections
- Asset engineers who turn findings into network-wide corrective actions and restart conditions

An integrity group that sends its field, materials and integrity engineers together gains most, because sound findings depend on the excavation crew and laboratory sharing what they see.

Pipeline Failure Investigation Capabilities

Participants learn to read a failed pipe as a record of loads and material history.

- Design an evidence preservation and chain-of-custody sequence for a failure site — restart and legal decisions
- Specify fractography, hardness, chemistry and microstructure tests for a failed section — laboratory scope agreed with specialists
- Assess fracture surfaces for ductile overload, fatigue, stress corrosion and hydrogen damage — mechanism selection for integrity engineers
- Apply causal analysis methods that link the mechanism to design, operating and inspection gaps — corrective actions owned by asset managers
- Test competing hypotheses against field and laboratory evidence — findings that withstand external challenge
- Communicate the cause, contributing factors and restart conditions — operations leaders, insurers and authorities

Key Pipeline Failure Investigation Terms

- Chain of Custody — the signed record of who held each piece of evidence, when and where, from site to laboratory.
- Fractography — the examination of fracture surfaces to read the direction, speed and mechanism of crack growth.
- Origin Site — the point on a fracture where cracking began.
- Stress Corrosion Cracking — branched cracking caused by tensile stress acting together with a corrosive environment on susceptible steel.
- Contributing Factor — a condition that did not start the failure alone but made it more likely or more severe.
- Corrective Action — a change to design, operation, inspection or procedure that removes or controls a cause.

Pipeline Failure Investigation Day by Day

Day 1: Securing the Failure Site

- Incident Notification and Investigation Charter — Scope, Authority and Independence
- Site Survey, Photography and Drone Mapping — Recording Fragment Positions Before Disturbance
- Chain-of-Custody Procedures — Admissible and Traceable Physical Evidence
- Cut-Out Planning and Section Handling — Protecting Fracture Faces During Removal
- Operating Records and Control Room Logs — Pressure History Around the Event

Day 2: Reading the Fracture

- Visual and Macroscopic Fracture Examination — Locating the Origin and Propagation Path
- Ductile and Brittle Fracture Features — Distinguishing Overload From Pre-Existing Cracks
- Fatigue Beach Marks and Striations — Evidence of Cyclic Pressure Loading
- Seam Weld and Girth Weld Defects — Manufacturing and Construction Causes
- Mechanical Damage and Dent Features — Signs of Third-Party Interference

Day 3: Laboratory and Metallurgical Testing

- Laboratory Test Plan and Specimen Selection — Matching Tests to Hypotheses
- Scanning Electron Microscopy and Deposit Analysis — Confirming Corrosion Products and Mechanisms
- Hardness, Tensile and Toughness Testing — Material Conformance at the Origin
- Metallography of Heat-Affected Zones — Hydrogen and Weld Microstructure Damage
- Burst Pressure and Defect Assessment Calculations — Whether Operating Pressure Explains Failure

Day 4: From Mechanism to Cause

- Timeline Reconstruction — Sequencing Physical, Operational and Human Events
- Cause-and-Effect Trees for Pipeline Releases — Linking Mechanism to Barrier Gaps
- Hypothesis Elimination Matrices — Ruling Out Competing Explanations With Evidence
- Integrity Record Gap Review — Missed Inspection, Coating and Cathodic Protection Signals
- Corrective Action Hierarchy — Network-Wide Fixes Versus Local Repairs

Day 5: Practising the Pipeline Failure Investigation Report

- Case Reconstruction From Site Photographs and Logs — Applied Origin Identification
- Laboratory Result Interpretation Exercise — Confirming the Failure Mechanism
- Restart Conditions and Pressure Reduction Decisions — Safe Return to Service
- Peer Challenge of Findings — Preparing for Insurer and Authority Scrutiny
- Pipeline Failure Investigation Report — Cause, Contributing Factors and Corrective Actions

Applying Pipeline Failure Investigation After the Course

- Audit the current evidence preservation and chain-of-custody procedure against a recent excavation and close any gaps.
- Re-examine one past failure file using a hypothesis elimination matrix and check whether its corrective actions reached sister segments.

Pipeline Failure Investigation Questions FAQ

What is pipeline failure investigation and why does it matter now?

Pipeline failure investigation is the structured inquiry that finds why a line leaked or ruptured, using site evidence and metallurgical testing. It matters now because ageing steel and outside scrutiny make a credible, evidence-based cause essential before restart.

Which roles gain most from pipeline failure investigation?

Integrity, operations, materials and maintenance engineers gain most. A shared method shortens the path from failure to a sound restart.

How does pipeline failure investigation differ from a general root cause analysis course?

Pipeline failure investigation concentrates on pipe fractures, weld defects and laboratory evidence specific to pipelines. A general root cause analysis course covers many equipment types.

What do you bring back from pipeline failure investigation?

You bring back an investigation report structure built on a practice case, with an evidence plan, test scope, causal tree and corrective actions you can reuse at the next incident.

Pipeline Failure Investigation: The Way Forward

The pipeline failure investigation report first informs whether, and at what pressure, a failed line can return to service. Integrity and operations engineers use it to agree restart conditions and network-wide corrective actions. After its first use, the perspective worth revisiting is evidence preservation, because every later finding depends on what the first crew protected.