

NACE Testing with Proven Internal and External Coatings



Challenge

The oil and gas industry strives to protect oilfield equipment from different operational environments for safety of both the operator and the service provider, and to improve longevity of CAPEX equipment and rental equipment. Huge strides have been made over the past 2-3 decades in equipment grades, strengths, connections, and protective coatings.

Plastic and epoxy coatings (IPC) have been applied to the internal diameter of tubing and drill pipe over this time period as a protection from corrosion. With more than 20 years of global service, NOV Tuboscope TK-34XT™ liquid epoxy coating has proven to be a very reliable product for drilling, completion, fracking, acid stimulation, and elevated temperature applications. It has been the standard for drill pipe, completion pipe, and general workstrings.

Tubular coatings for the external diameter to mitigate corrosion have been more challenging for the industry due to durability during operations, flexibility for inspection, and cost drivers. In 2015, Workstrings International introduced an external coating, Rust Grip™, which has met these challenges for the industry and has saved significant cost, time, and tubular life with no operational issues for the operator and contractor.

TK-34XT™ internal coating is normally applied a single time after the pipe manufacturing process. Rust Grip™ external coating is applied after cleaning and preparing the pipe's outer surface. The coating is applied with an airless spray system providing a complete and uniform coverage at a desired thickness. The external coating is reapplied between deployments.

As the industry explores new areas and further develops existing fields, H₂S has become a more prominent design parameter. In existing fields, where water flooding has created a mild presence of H₂S, this can still pose a challenge for equipment and even for permitting the projects. Areas with increased levels of H₂S or CO₂ has always been very challenging for equipment, safety, as well as regulatory. The common internal coatings such as TK-34XT™ have never been declared as sour service protection since the condition is not always "new condition". The external coating is relatively new to the industry and does not have a history in a sour environment.

The major goal when operating in a sour service environment is to control the environment so there is no, or minimal, contact of the equipment with wellbore fluids containing H₂S or CO₂. It is often a challenge to control the grade of all equipment in service to the level of design. High concentrations of H₂S with increased exposure time will cause an issue with any grade of metal. While the internal and external coatings are not a perfect shield for the tubulars, they are a barrier, especially in a mild sour service environment, Region 1 or Region 2, where higher grade tubulars could be deployed with applied tested internal and external coatings and the environment controlled. Posed with this challenge, Workstrings took the initiative to conduct NACE testing on their standard coatings, TK-34XT™ internal coating and Rust Grip™ external coating.

Tests 1 & 2

The first two tests were conducted per NACE TM0177-2016 Method A tensile test to determine the sulfide stress cracking (SSC) resistance of various steel samples coated and uncoated. The pipe manufacturer's standard vendors for test sample preparation and NACE testing were used for this project. NACE samples were prepared from the weld area of V-150 grade pipe. The weld area can be an area of concern. These NACE test samples would include 135ksi tool joint material, 150ksi pipe material, and the weld HAZ area, approximately 120ksi yield. Solution D was chosen for Test #1 which is defined as 7% H₂S and 80% stress level for 720 hours of exposure. For Test #2, Solution A with a 100% concentration of H₂S and 80% stress level for 720 hours of exposure time was chosen. Test #2 also include samples with scratched TK-34XT™ to resemble wireline scrapes on IPC and abraded Rust Grip™ samples to resemble worn or used coated tubulars.

Test #1 Results - 7% H₂S

Specimen	Type of Coating	Stress Level (ksi)	Test Result	# Hours at Failure
1	Uncoated	96	Failed	123.6
2	Uncoated	96	Passed	N/A
3	Uncoated	96	Failed	328.8
4	Rust Grip®	96	Passed	N/A
5	Rust Grip®	96	Passed	N/A
6	Rust Grip®	96	Passed	N/A
7	TK-34XT™	96	Passed	N/A
8	TK-34XT™	96	Passed	N/A
9	TK-34XT™	96	Passed	N/A

SSC Test Results for the Steel and Coating Products in Solution D (7% H₂S, ~72°F Test Temperature)

Test #2 Results - 100% H₂S

Specimen	Type of Coating	Stress Level (ksi)	Test Result	# Hours at Failure
1	Uncoated	96	Failed	209.7
2	Uncoated	96	Failed	186.1
3	Uncoated	96	Failed	235.7
4	TK-34XT™	96	Passed	N/A
5	TK-34XT™	96	Passed	N/A
6	TK-34XT™	96	Passed	N/A
7	Rust Grip®	96	Passed	N/A
8	Rust Grip®	96	Passed	N/A
9	Rust Grip®	96	Passed	N/A
10	Scratched TK-34XT™	96	Passed	N/A
11	Scratched TK-34XT™	96	Passed	N/A
12	Scratched TK-34XT™	96	Passed	N/A
13	Abraded Rust Grip®	96	Passed	N/A
14	Abraded Rust Grip®	96	Passed	N/A
15	Abraded Rust Grip®	96	Passed	N/A

SSC Test Results for the Steel and Coating Products in Solution A (100% H₂S, ~72°F Test Temperature)

Test 3

For Test #3, twenty test coupon samples were evaluated: 10 coupons were S-135 MYS grade material and 10 coupons were V-150 MYS grade material. Test #3 used only the higher-grade materials for the coupon samples without the weld area; used a controlled method of damaging the coating; and tested one sample from each category at a lower temperature (4°C/39°F) equivalent to the sea floor temperature which would be a harsher environment than room temperature ~21°C/72°F.

Testing was performed using test Solution D 7.0% H₂S. Stress level was set to 80% of minimum yield strength. Half of the coupons in each group were tested at room temperature (NACE testing is typically 21°C/72°F). The other half were tested at 4°C/39°F to simulate temperature at the sea floor. Total test time of 720 hours with elapsed failure time documented where applicable.

Test #3 Results V-150 MYS 7% H₂S

Specimen	Type of Coating	Coating Condition	Temp (F)	80% Stress Level (ksi)	Test Results	# Hours at Failure
1	Uncoated (Control)	NA	39	120.0	Failed	343.3
2	Uncoated (Control)	NA	70	120.0	Passed	N/A
3	Rust Grip®	Perfect	39	120.0	Passed	N/A
4	Rust Grip®	Abraded 6.3%	39	120.0	Passed	N/A
5	Rust Grip®	Perfect	70	120.0	Passed	N/A
6	Rust Grip®	Abraded 6.3%	70	120.0	Passed	N/A
7	TK-34XT™	Perfect	39	120.0	Passed	N/A
8	TK-34XT™	Scratched 3.8%	39	120.0	Passed	N/A
9	TK-34XT™	Perfect	70	120.0	Passed	N/A
10	TK-34XT™	Scratched 3.8%	70	120.0	Passed	N/A

NACE Test #3 Results. V-150 Samples, Solution D (7% H₂S)

Test #3 Results S-135 MYS 7% H₂S

Specimen	Type of Coating	Coating Condition	Temp (F)	80% Stress Level (ksi)	Test Results	# Hours at Failure
11	Uncoated (Control)	NA	39	108.0	Passed	N/A
12	Uncoated (Control)	NA	70	108.0	Passed	N/A
13	Rust Grip®	Perfect	39	108.0	Passed	N/A
14	Rust Grip®	Abraded 6.3%	39	108.0	Passed	N/A
15	Rust Grip®	Perfect	70	108.0	Passed	N/A
16	Rust Grip®	Abraded 6.3%	70	108.0	Failed *	12.4*
17	TK-34XT™	Perfect	39	108.0	Passed	N/A
18	TK-34XT™	Scratched 3.8%	39	108.0	Passed	N/A
19	TK-34XT™	Perfect	70	108.0	Passed	N/A
20	TK-34XT™	Scratched 3.8%	70	108.0	Passed	N/A

NACE Test #3 Results. S-135 Samples, Solution D (7% H₂S)

* Mechanical failure caused by poor threads

Conclusion

This NACE testing project proved positive results for the tested coatings in that all Rust Grip™ samples passed and all TK-34XT™ samples passed even when scratched or abraded*. The #3 test using coupons from higher grade material, 135ksi MYS and 150ksi MYS, and at a lower test temperature 4°C/39°F demonstrated a harsher environment and resulted in all samples passing. These results show that the coatings create a barrier between the metal and the environment. In all 3 tests, there were failures in the Uncoated Control coupons. For milder sour service environments, Region 1 and Region 2, the coatings could be beneficial for deploying higher grade tubulars for operations, especially in conditions where higher strength tubulars are required, and no sour service options are readily available. This can lower the total cost of ownership for the operator by using available tubulars with proper coating protection.

These coatings have proven themselves extremely successfully as barriers to corrosion in standard environments of salt-based fluids from seawater to heavy completion fluids with no additional chemicals. With the benefit of both the internal and external proven coatings, the NACE testing demonstrates additional benefits as a barrier when exposed to a sour service environment. When the environment is controlled by pH and scavengers, the potential for improved mitigation is increased.

Note: The coating manufacturers are not promoting these coatings as sour service products. There will always be imperfections in the coating process and imperfections due to normal handling and operations. The operator must always evaluate the risk in these environments. The testing will benefit the operator in developing the risk analysis.

*Specimen #16 failed due to poor threading and was noted by the test lab early in the test and should be disregarded.

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