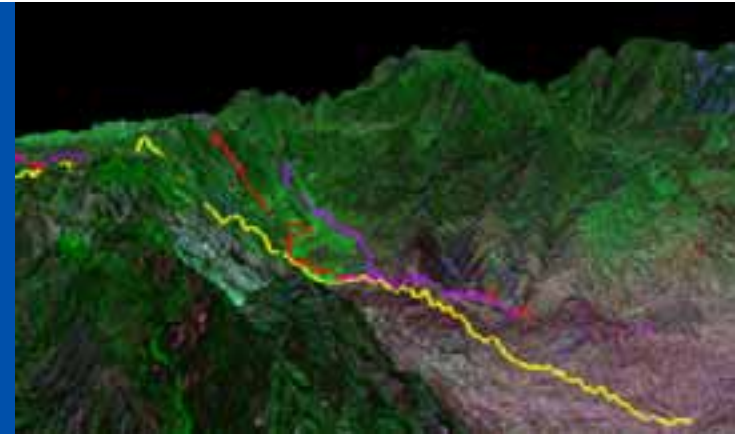




Geographical Information Systems Pipeline Route Optimization (GISPRO)

A qualitative approach to pipeline scoping



Geoff Price

*Chevron Pipe Line Company
Houston, TX*

July 14, 2010

Overview

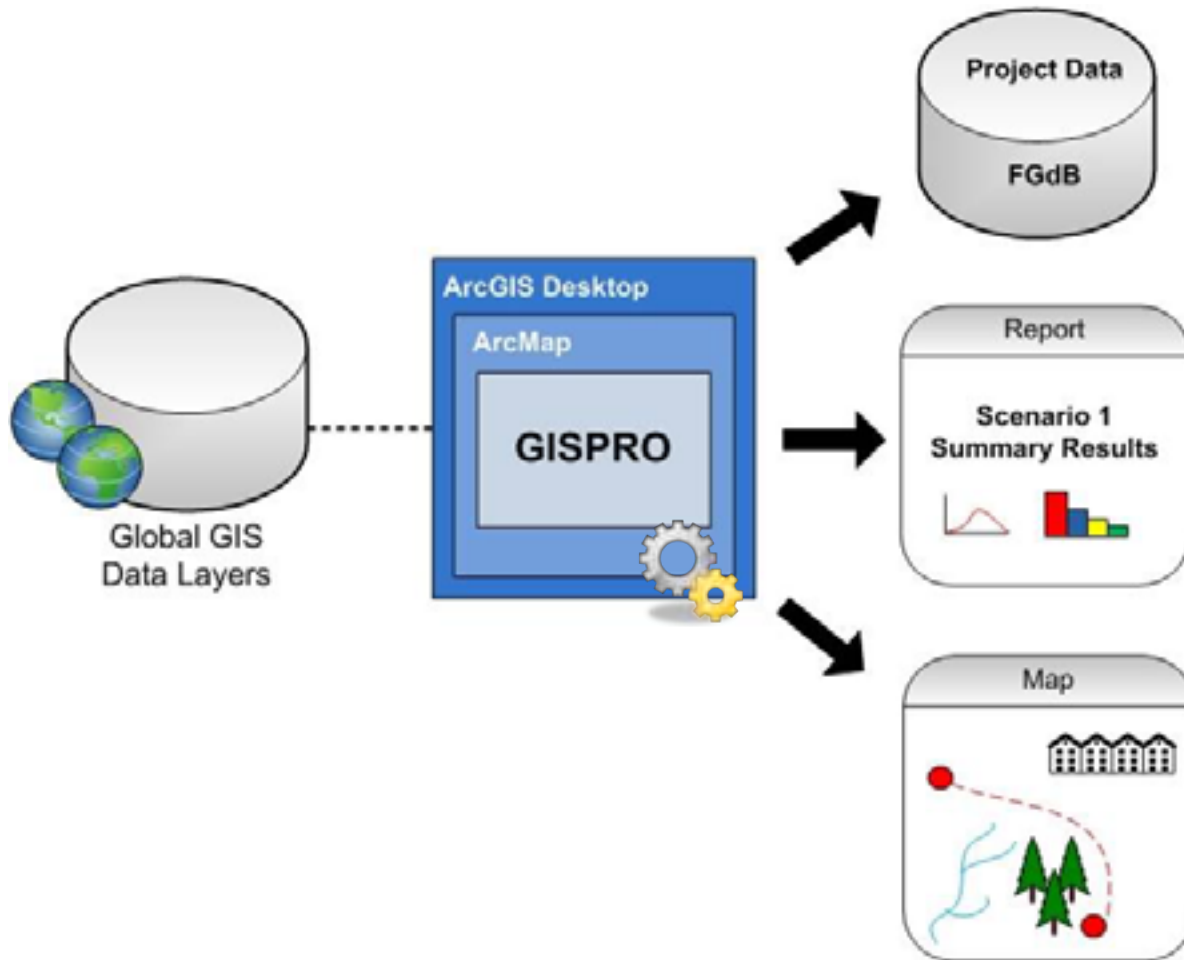
- ❖ What is GISPRO?
- ❖ Business Case Overview
- ❖ Raster Basics
- ❖ Pipeline Routing Business Rules
- ❖ Least-Cost Path
- ❖ Analyzing Results
- ❖ Case Study
- ❖ Q&A



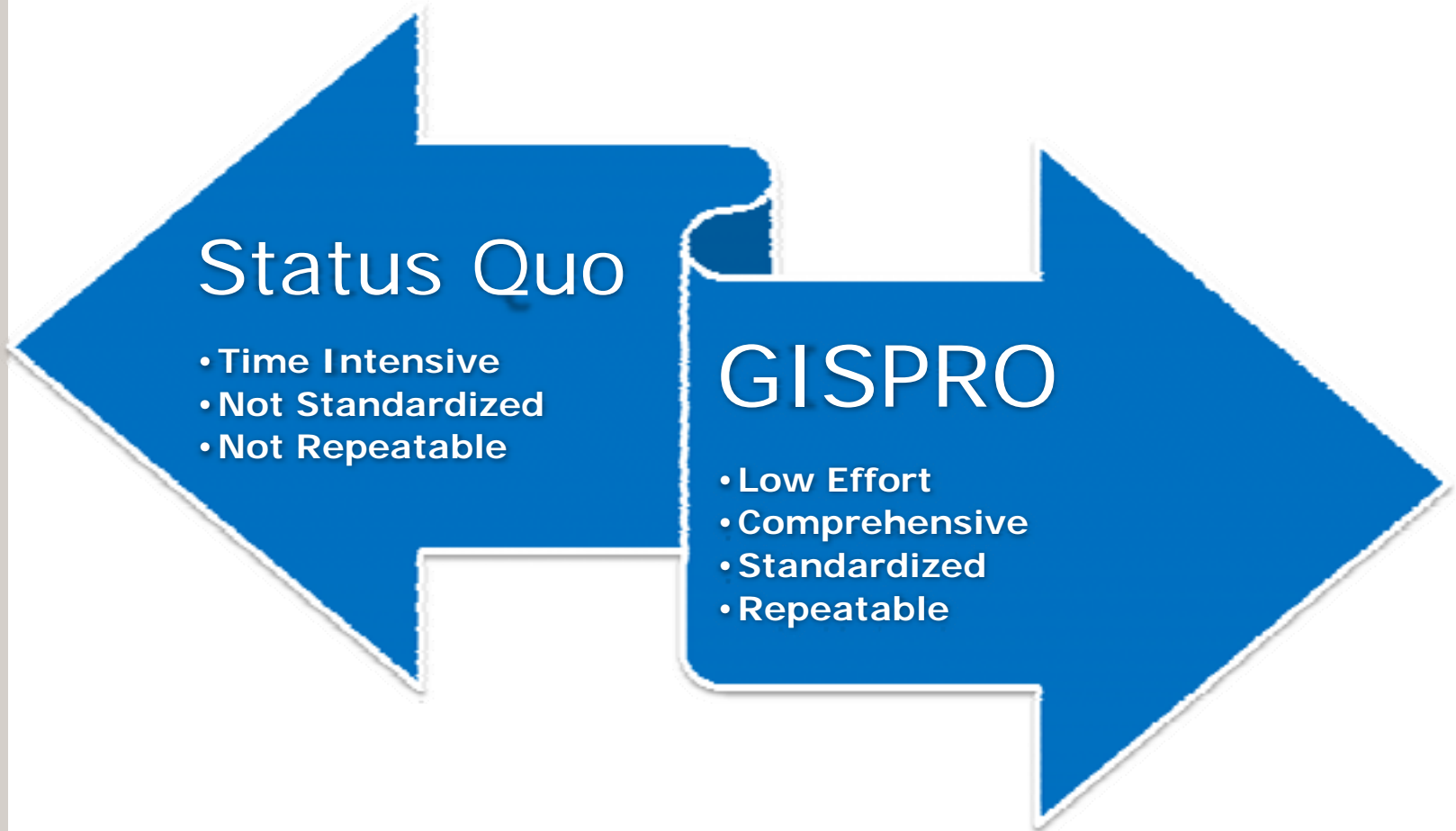
GISRPO...

*... is a qualitative tool that enables **early phase** cost estimates for pipeline opportunities up to **6x faster** than traditional methods and **identifies optimal routing**.*

GISPRO Architecture

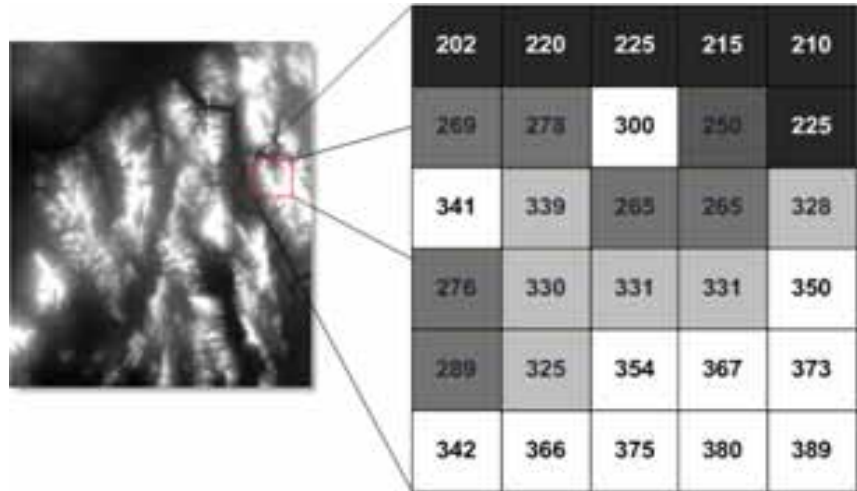


Business Case



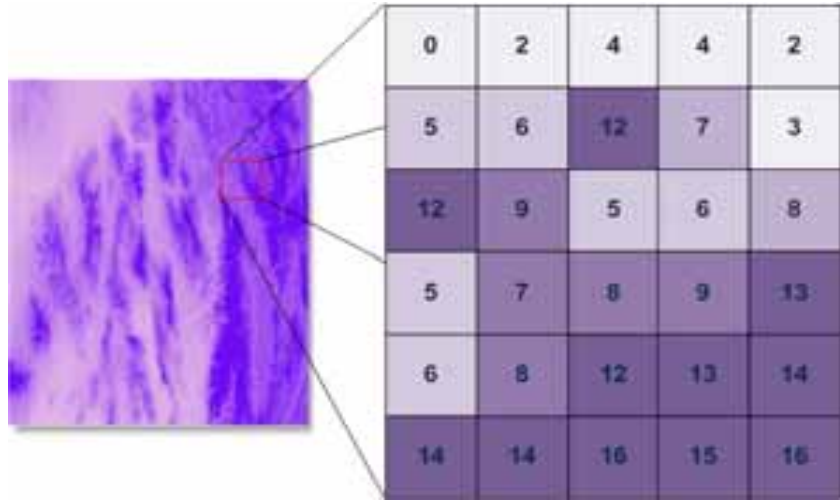
Raster Basics

Digital Elevation Model (DEM)



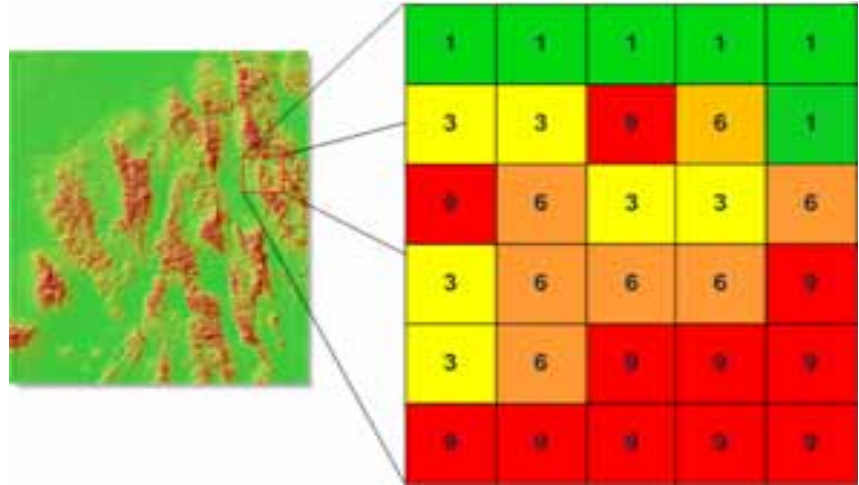
Raster Basics

Derived Surface (% Slope)



Raster Basics

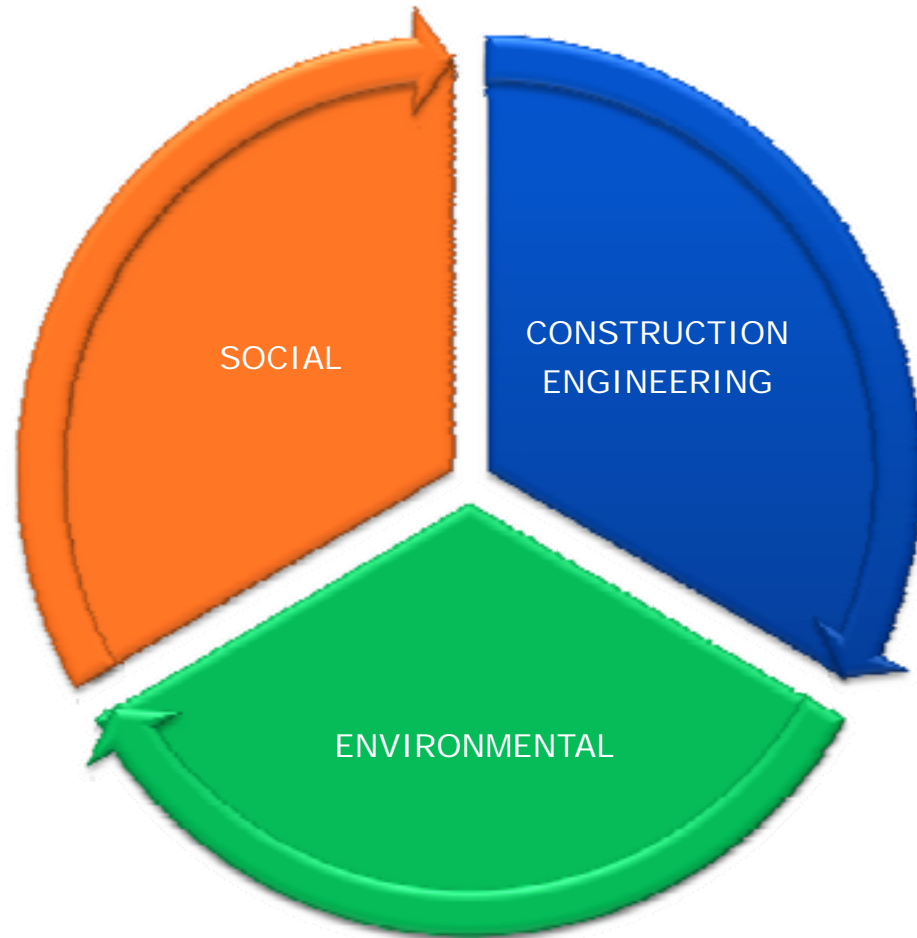
Reclassify
"Discrete Cost Surface"



"Good"

"Bad"

Establishing Business Rules



Establishing Business Rules

Avoid Steep Slopes



How steep is "steep"?

Minimize Crossings



Crossing Distance?

Avoid Sensitive Areas



Avoid or Minimize?

Maximize Existing Infrastructure



What Type?

Establishing Business Rules

Pipeline Routing Forum

2
Days

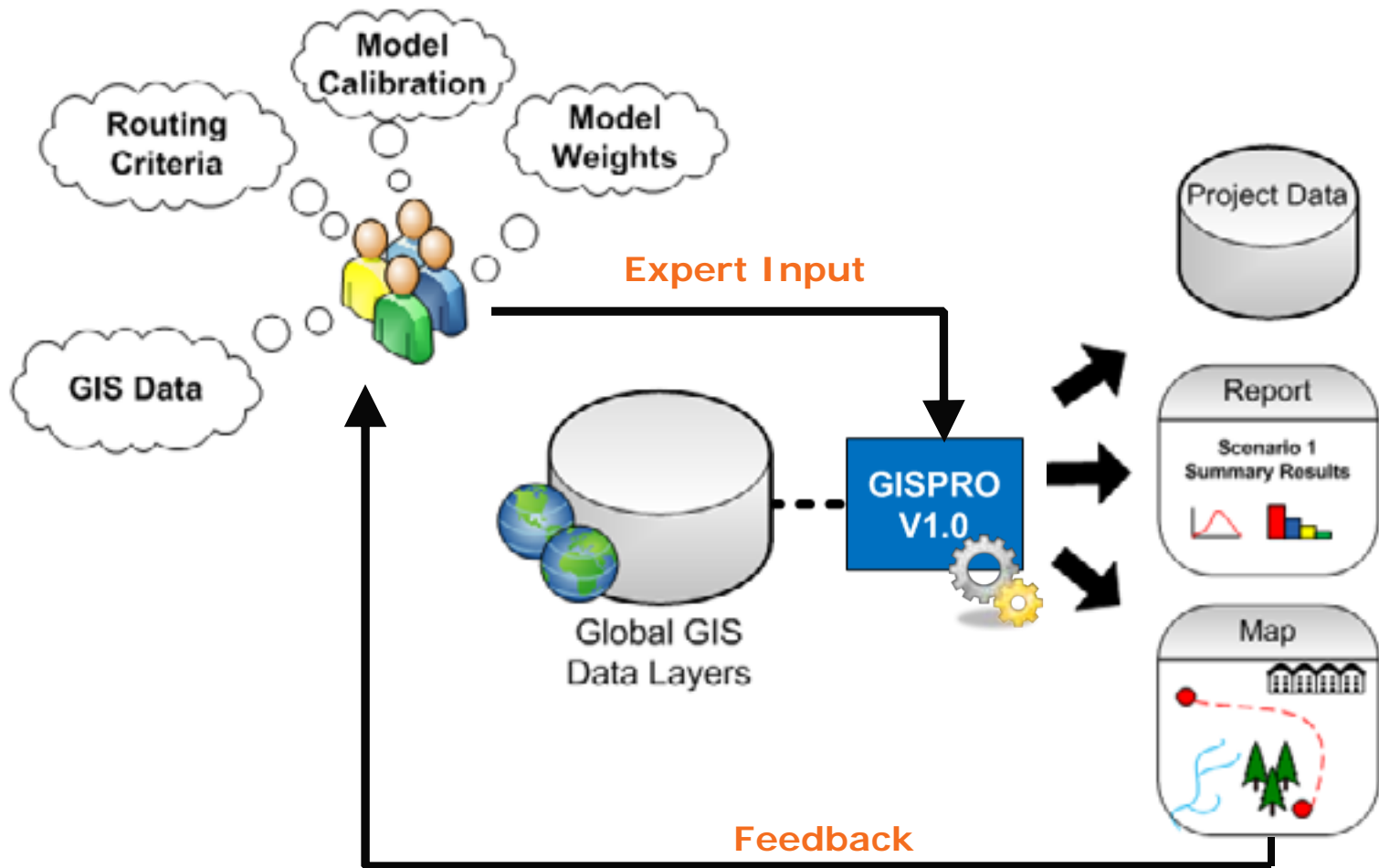
2 Developers

1 Spatial Decision
Support Specialist

7
Engineers

2
GIS
Specialists

GISPRO Architecture (revised)



Least-Cost Path

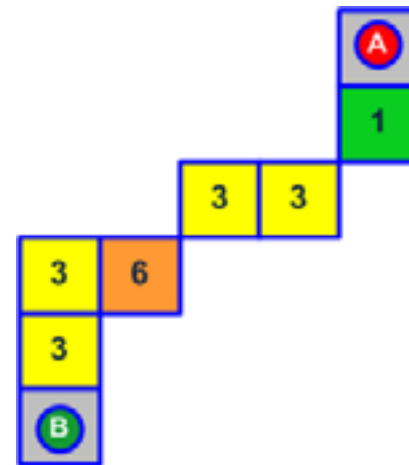
Discrete Cost Surface



% Slope



Least-Cost Path



"Scenario 1"

Least-Cost Path

Discrete Cost Surface 1



% Slope

Discrete Cost Surface 2



Earthquake Zone



Total Accumulative Cost



Least-Cost Path

**Total
Accumulative Cost**

2	2	2	2	A
4	12	10	15	10
10	15	12	12	15
4	15	15	15	10
4	15	18	10	10
B	10	18	10	10



Least-Cost Path

2	2	2	2	A
4				
10				
4				
4				
B				

"Scenario 2"

Least-Cost Path

% Slope

1	1	1	1	A
3	3	9	6	1
9	6	3	3	6
3	6	6	6	9
3	6	9	9	9
B	9	9	9	9

$\times .90 =$

Weighted Cost Surface

.81	.81	.81	.81	A
2.7	2.7	8.1	5.4	.81
8.1	5.4	2.7	2.7	5.4
2.7	5.4	5.4	5.4	8.1
2.7	5.4	8.1	8.1	8.1
B	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1

Earthquake Zone

1	1	1	1	A
1	9	1	9	9
1	9	9	9	9
1	9	9	9	1
1	9	9	1	1
B	1	9	1	1

$\times .10 =$

$+$

.01	.01	.01	.01	A
.01	.9	.01	.9	.9
.01	.9	.9	.9	.9
.01	.9	.9	.9	.01
.01	.9	.9	.01	.01
B	.01	.9	.01	.01

$=$

Weights of Influence

Least-Cost Path

Total Accumulative Cost Surface

.82	.82	.82	.82	A
2.8	3.6	8.11	6.3	1.71
8.11	6.3	3.6	3.6	6.3
2.71	6.3	6.3	6.3	8.11
2.71	6.3	9	8.11	8.11
B	8.11	9	8.11	8.11

=



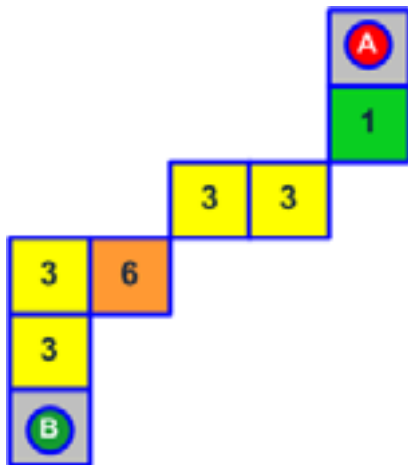
Least-Cost Path

.82	.82	.82	.82	A
2.8				
	6.3			
2.71				
2.71				
B				

"Scenario 3"

Least-Cost Path

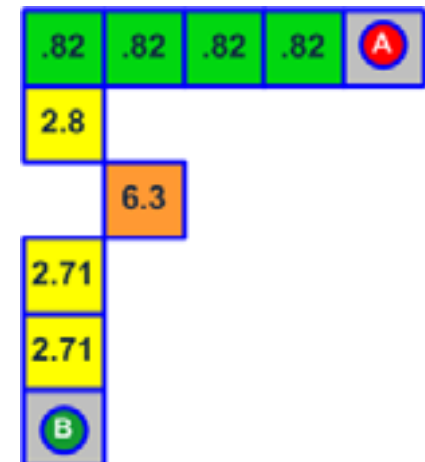
Scenario 1



Scenario 2

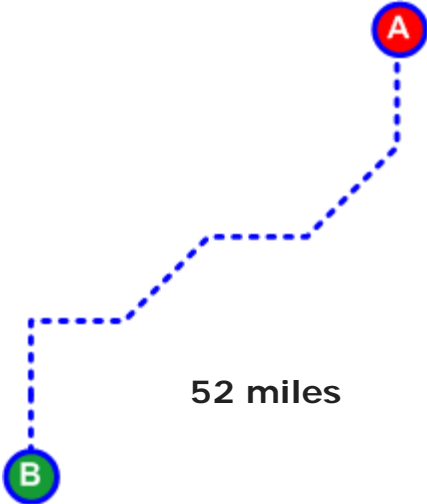


Scenario 3



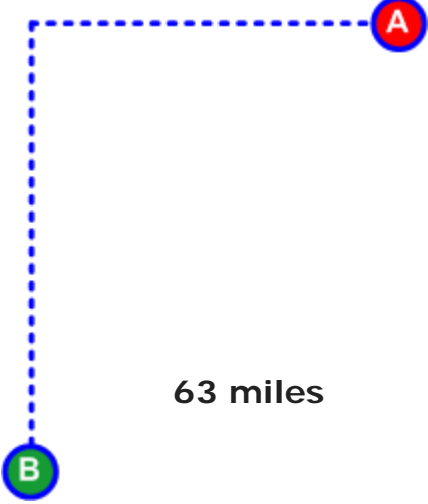
Analyzing Results

Scenario 1



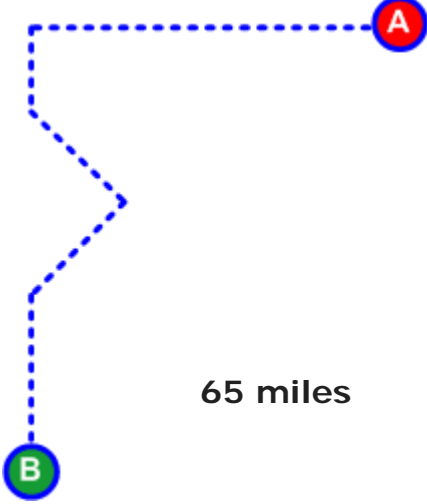
52 miles

Scenario 2



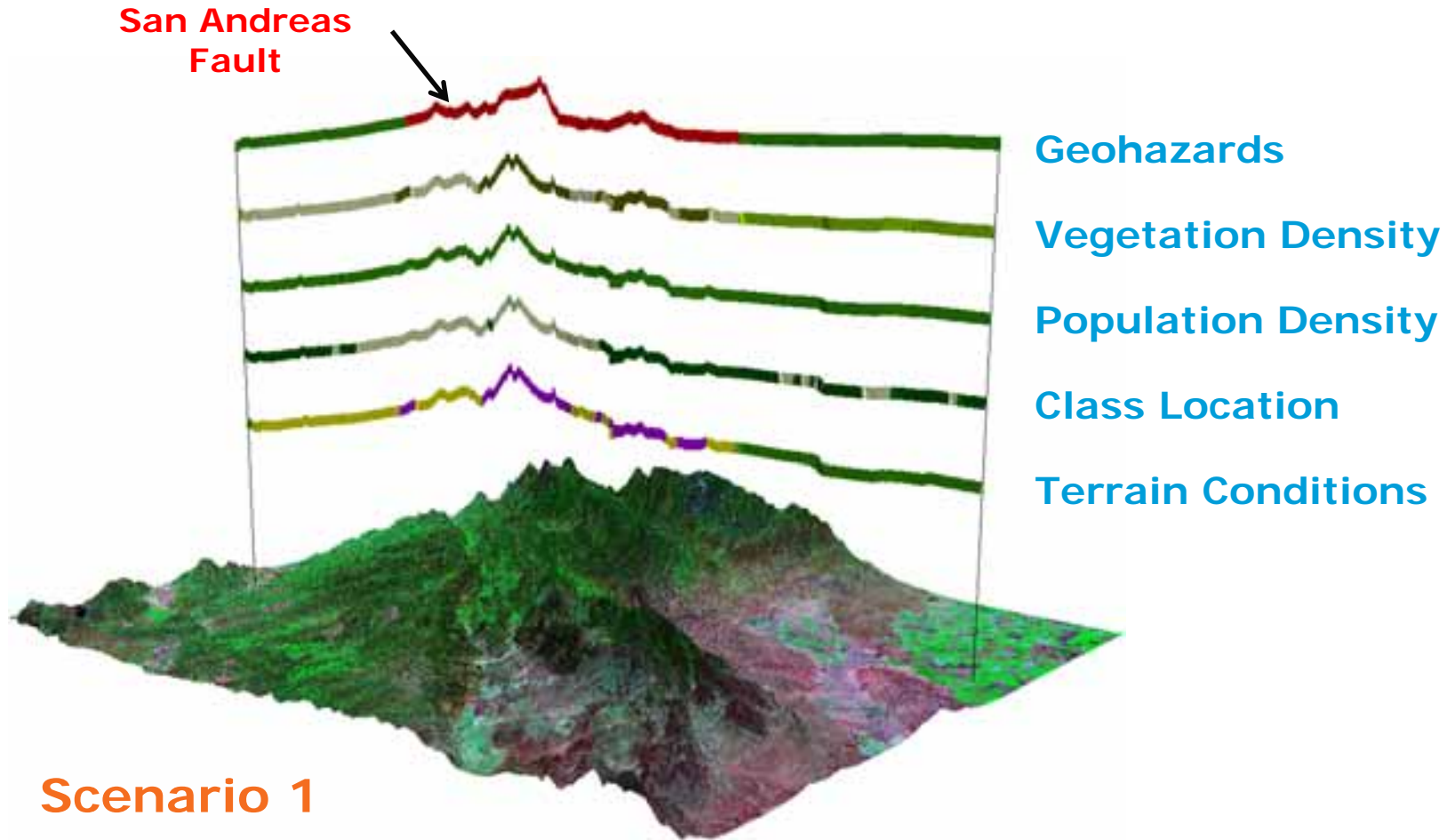
63 miles

Scenario 3

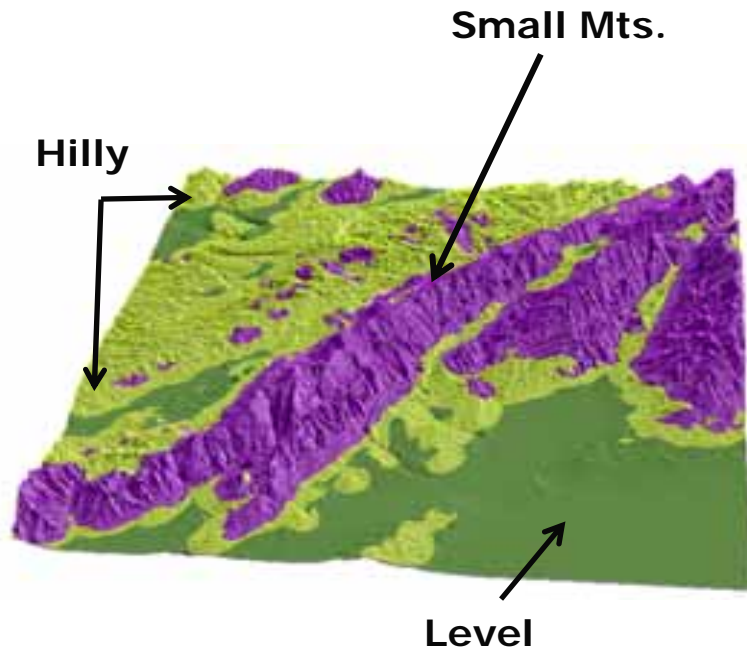


65 miles

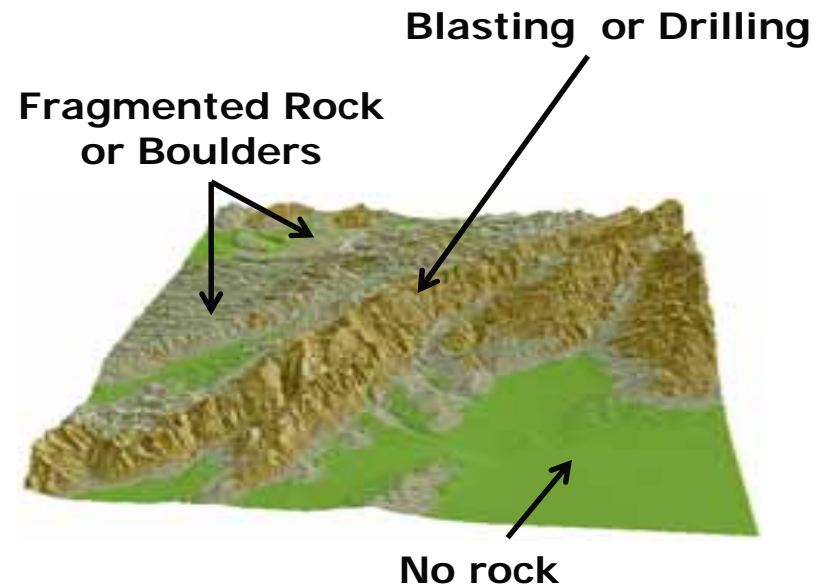
Analyzing Results



Analyzing Results



Productivity



Constructability

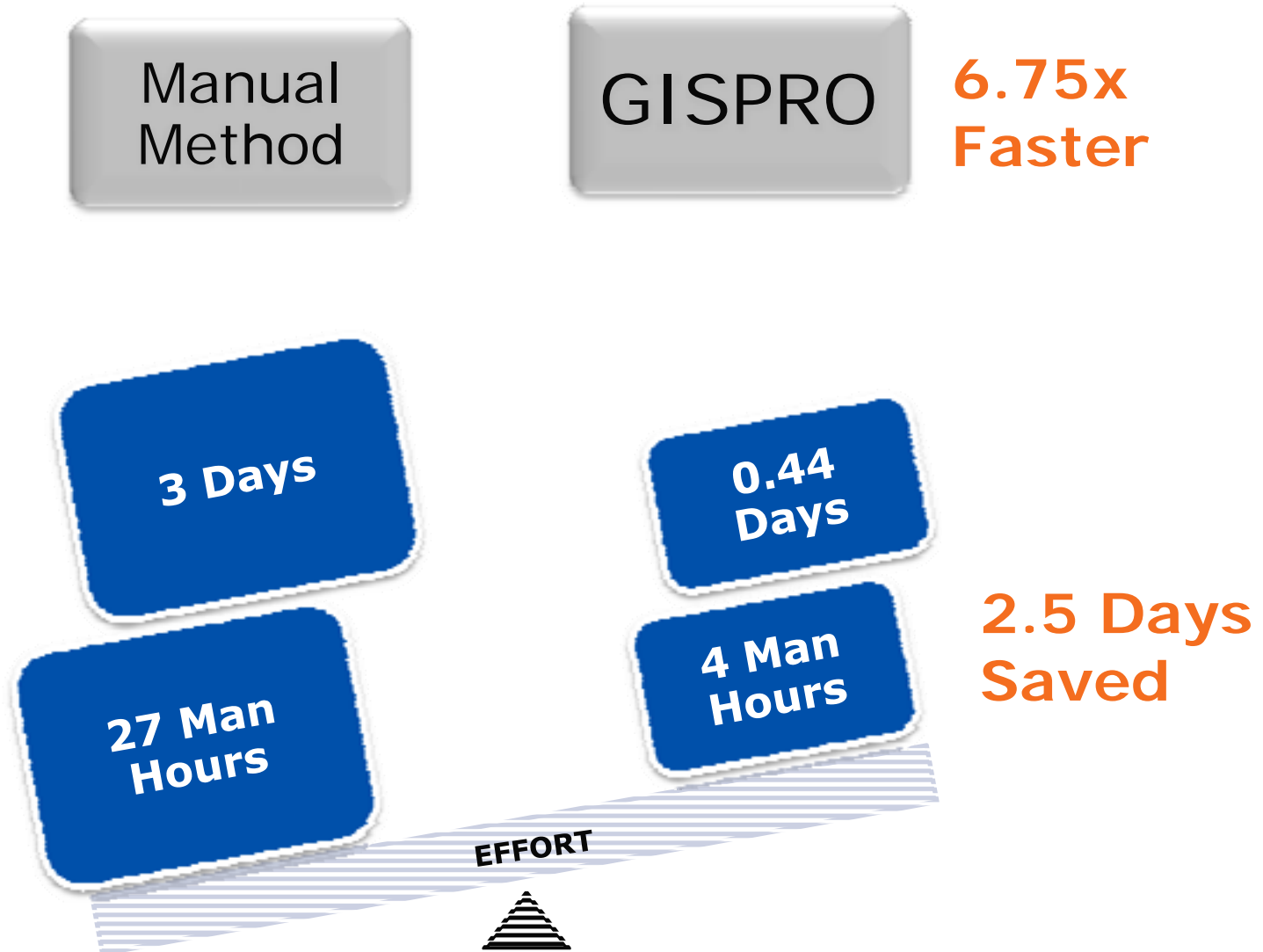
A Case Study – Idaho Reroute

The Business Rules

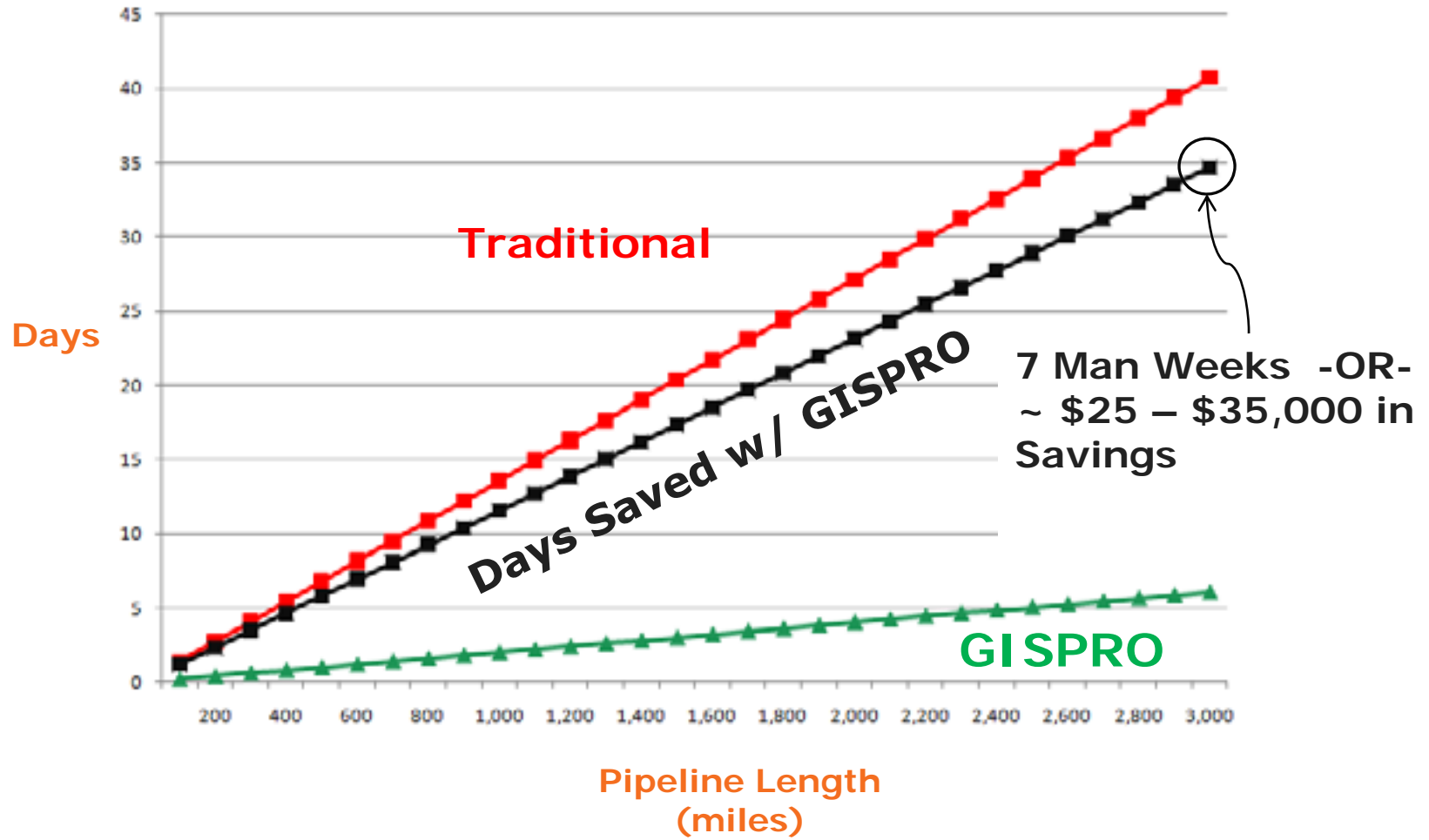


- ❖ Avoid
 - ❖ Tribal lands
 - ❖ National Forests
 - ❖ National grass lands
- ❖ Minimize
 - ❖ River Crossings
 - ❖ Road Crossings
 - ❖ Urban Areas

A Case Study – Pocatello Reroute



Potential Savings



Future Enhancements

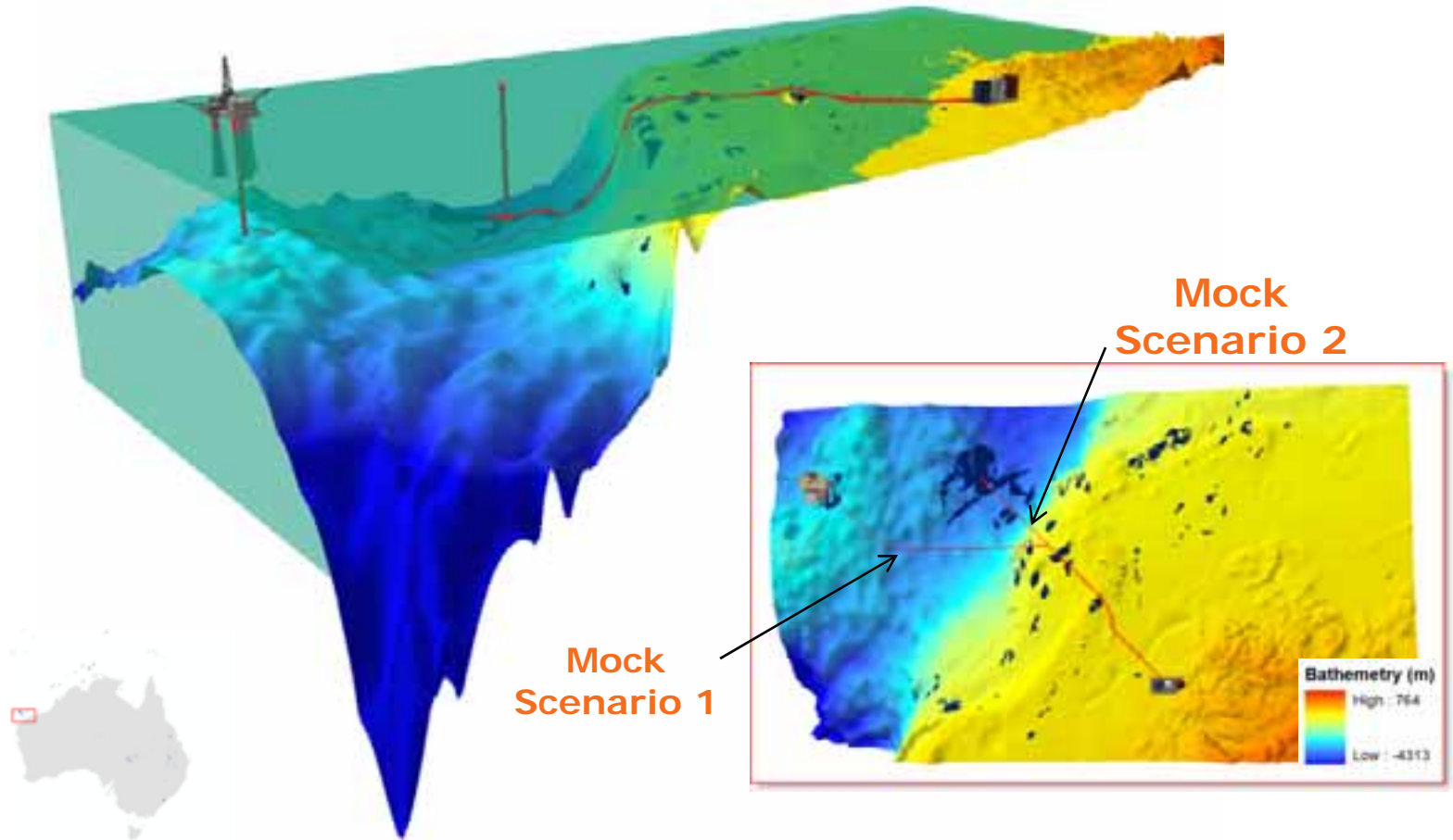
**ArcGIS Server
Integration**

Process Integration

**Cost Model
Integration**

Offshore Model

Offshore Analysis





Questions?