

Potential Impact Radius: Observations from NTSB Investigated Accidents

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The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine

Potential Impact Radius

- Required for High Consequence Area (HCA) definition
- Useful in Emergency Response Planning
 - Survivor Assistance
 - Firefighting
 - Isolation
- Useful for Risk Assessment Consequence Analysis

Impact Phases

Initial Ignition

- *initial shock wave*
- *flash fire*
- *fireball*
- *jet fire*

1

Prior to Isolation

- *fire propagation*
- *persistent fire*

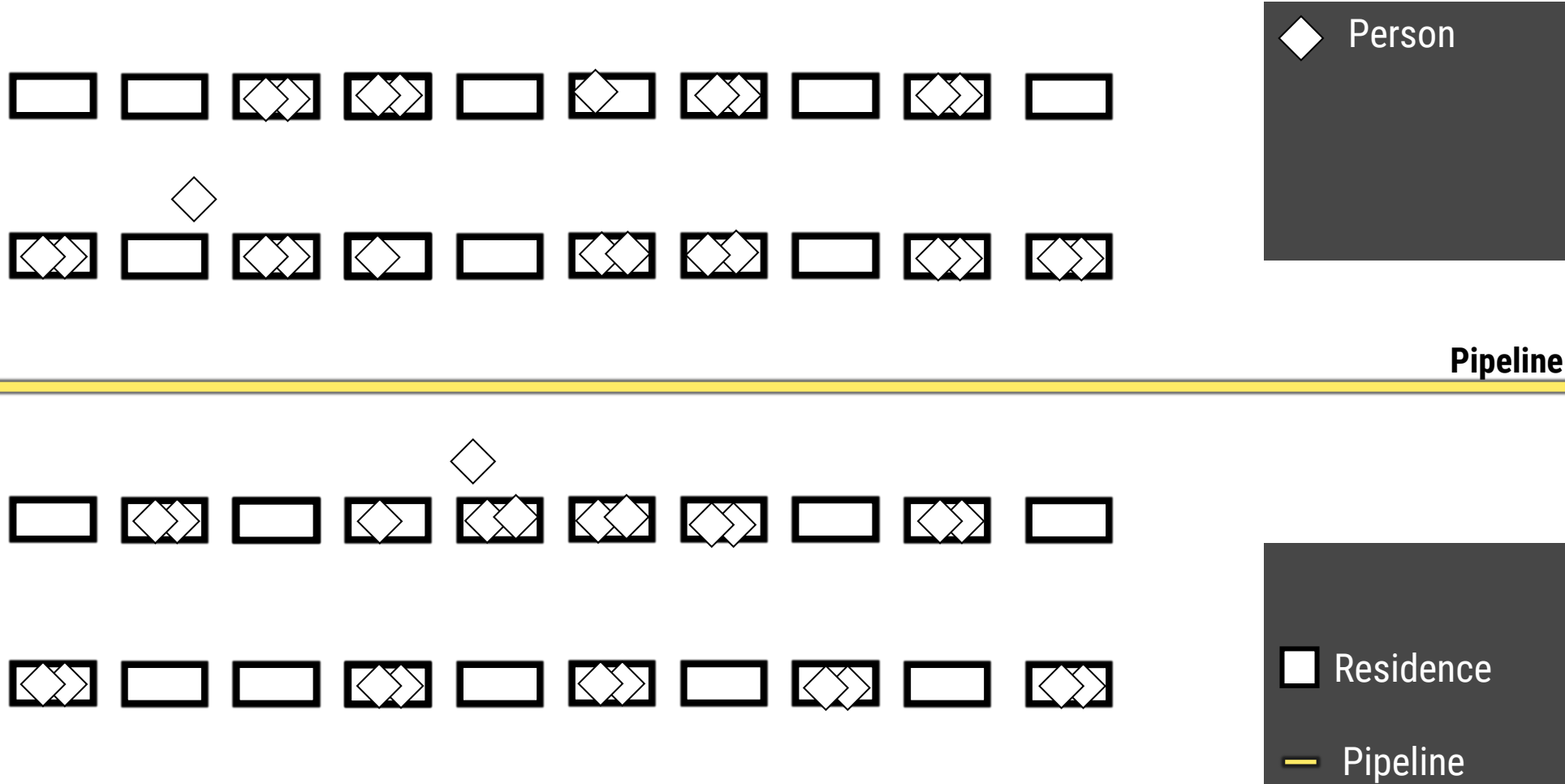
2

After Isolation

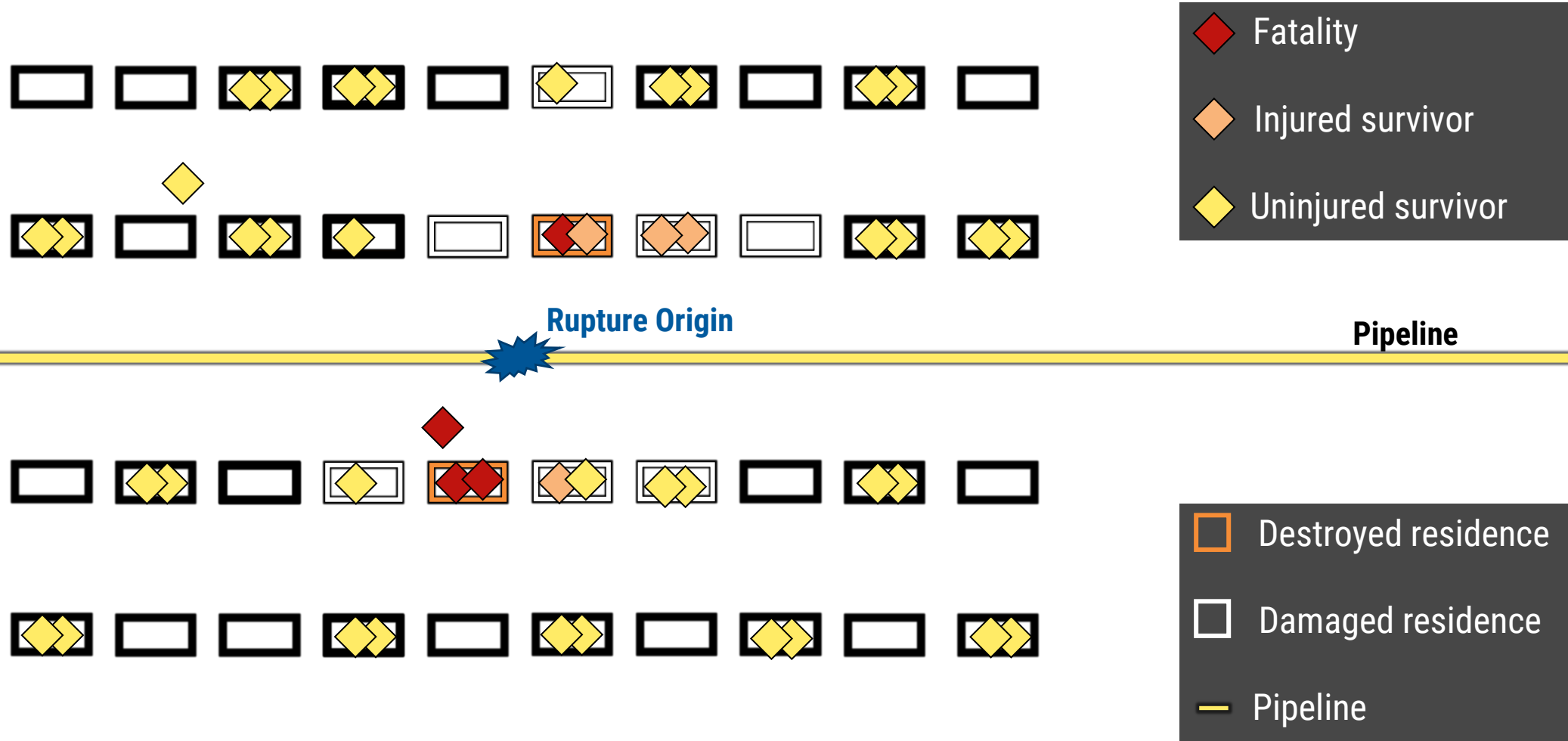
- *residual gas fire*
- *decreased intensity*
- *continued fire propagation*

3

Area Near Rupture Origin – Notional

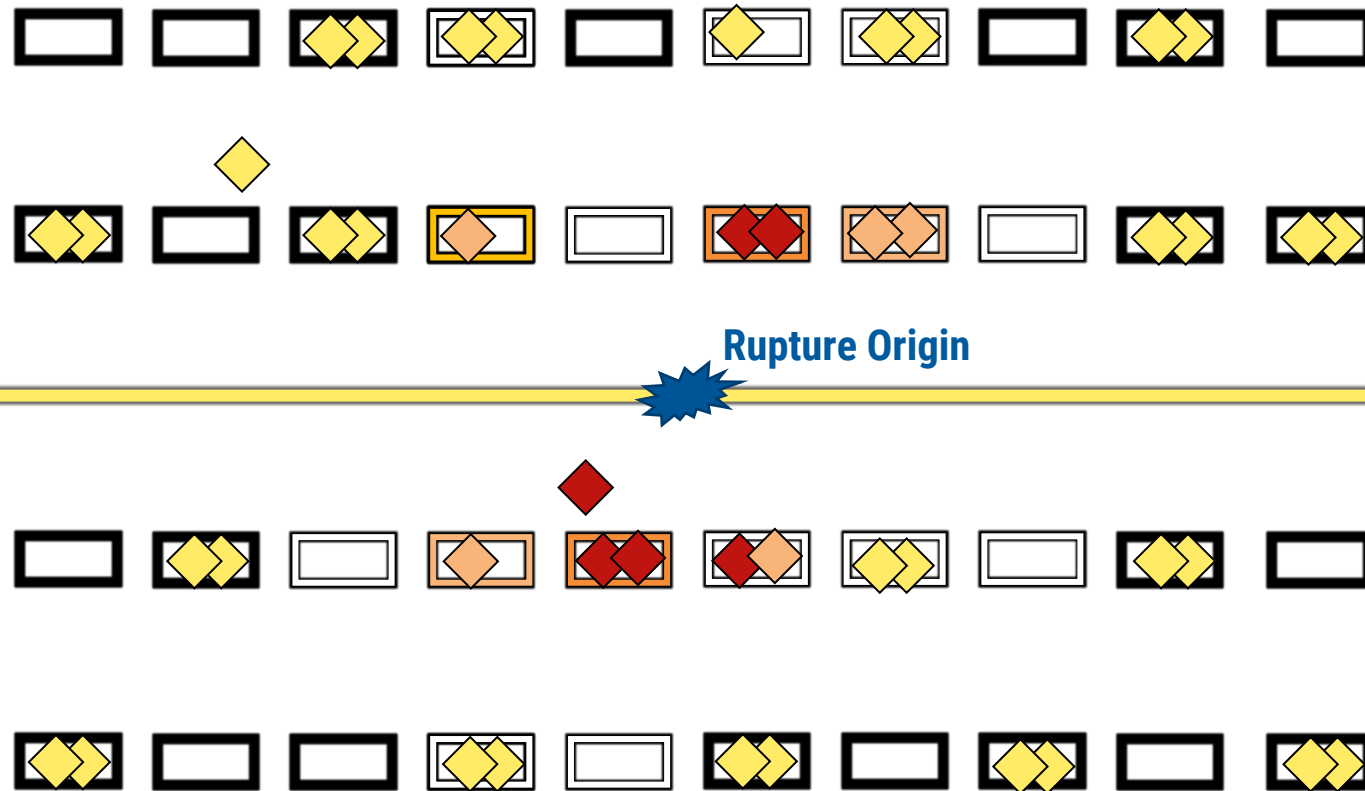


Initial Ignition Impacts – Notional



1

Impacts Prior to Isolation – Notional

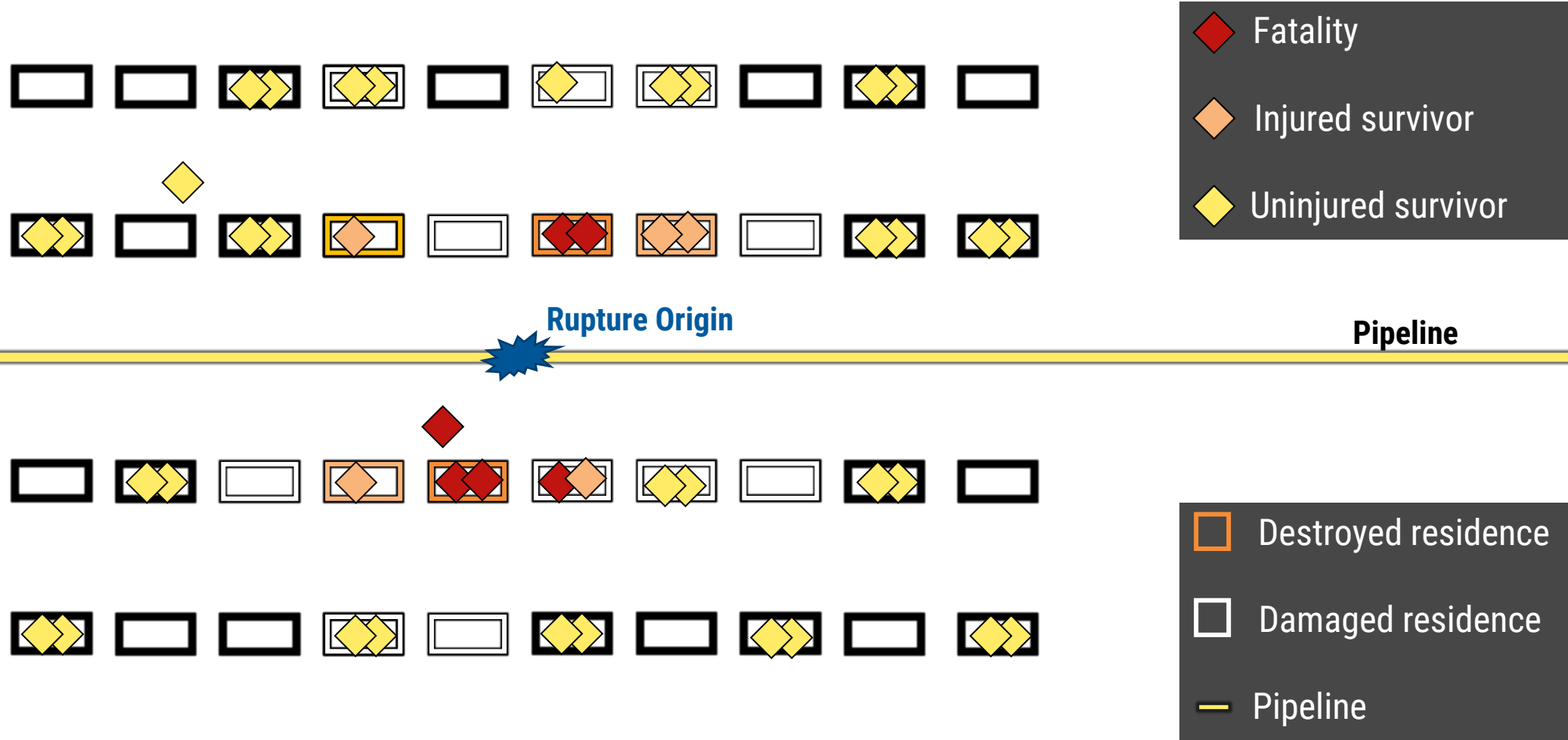


- Fatality
- Injured survivor
- Uninjured survivor

- Destroyed residence
- Damaged residence
- Pipeline

2

Impacts After Isolation – Notional



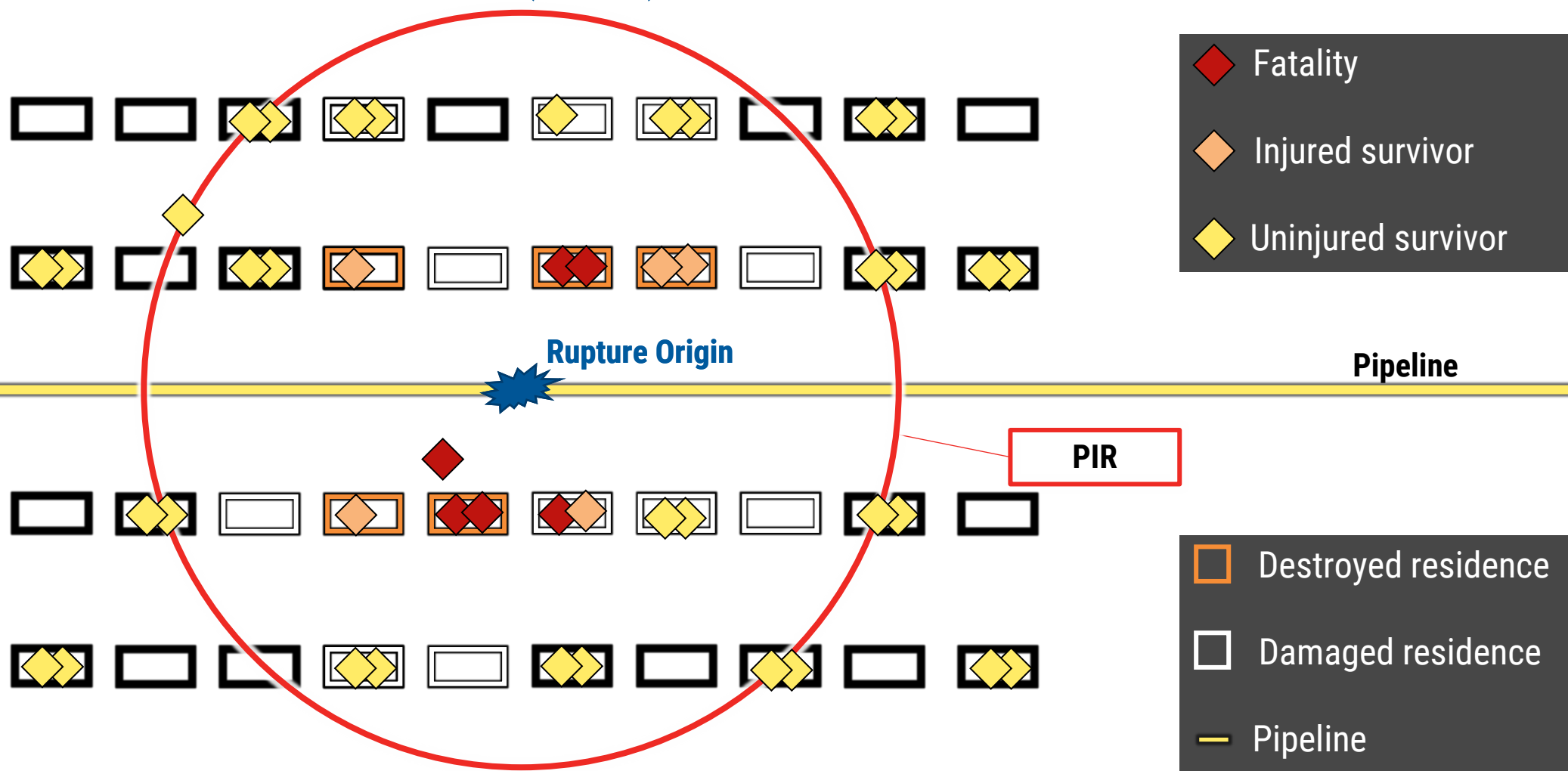
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Potential Impact Radius (PIR)

The radius of a circle within which the potential failure of a pipeline could have significant impact on people or property

49 CFR 192.903

Potential Impact Radius (PIR) – Notional



Potential Impact Radius (PIR)

$$PIR = 0.69 \times \sqrt{p \times d^2}$$

where p is the maximum allowable operating pressure (MAOP) in psi
 d is the nominal diameter of the pipeline in inches

There is model uncertainty associated with the use of this equation.

68 FR 69777

Gas Transmission Ruptures – PIR

Accident Investigation	PIR (ft)	MAOP (psig)	Diameter (in)	Damage and Injuries Outside the PIR
Edison, NJ (3/23/1994)	776	975	36	Destroyed buildings ~1000 ft
Indianapolis, IN (7/21/1997)	417	913	20	<i>Minor damage, unless adjusted for pressure</i>
Carlsbad, NM (8/19/2000)	599	837	30	12 fatalities ~675 ft
Palm City, FL (5/4/2009)	365	866	18	
Cleburne, TX (6/7/2010)	805	1051	36	
San Bruno, CA (9/9/2010)	414	400	30	Destroyed/Damaged homes ~600/~1100 ft
Sissonville, WV (12/11/2012)	436	1000	20	Burn limits
Danville, KY (8/1/2019)	633	936	30	Destroyed/Damaged homes ~675/~1150 ft
Hillsboro, KY (5/4/2020)	633	936	30	
Coolidge, AZ (8/15/2021)	636	944	30	Deceased animals ~700 ft

Edison, NJ – March 23, 1994

DCA94MP001

1

Initial Ignition

- Explosion propelled debris more than 800 feet
- Radiant heat ignited a nearby apartment complex
- About 1,500 residents evacuated

[PAR9501.pdf \(ntsb.gov\)](#)



Edison, NJ – March 23, 1994

DCA94MP001

2

Prior to Isolation

12:02 AM Firefighters arrived (~7 minutes after rupture)

12:30 AM Firefighters had contained fire to 8 buildings



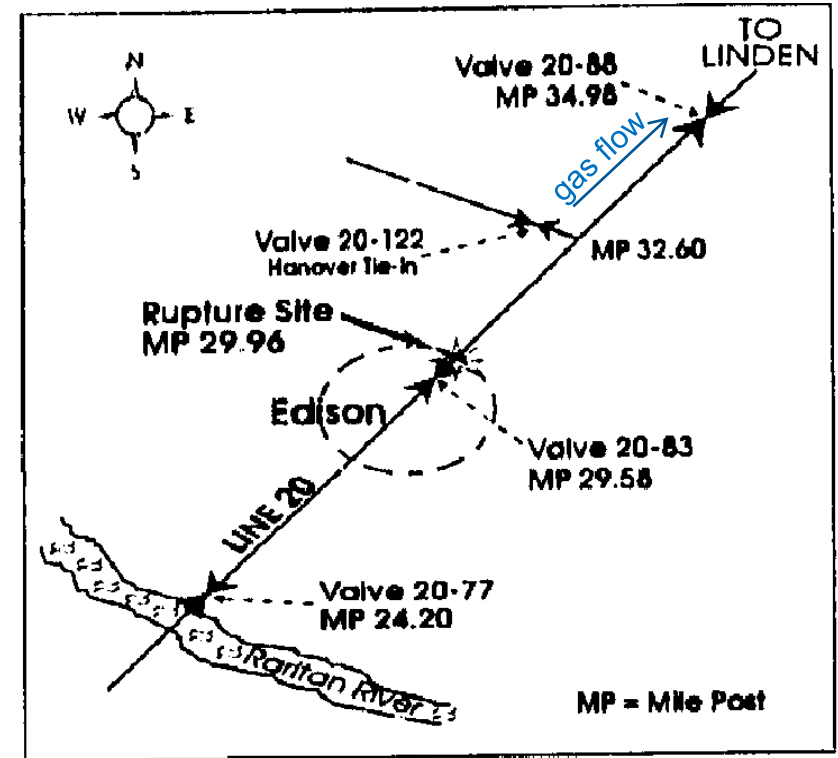
Edison, NJ – March 23, 1994 – Isolation

DCA94MP001

2

Prior to Isolation

- 12:02 AM Firefighters arrived (~7 minutes after rupture)
- 12:07 AM Gas control alerted to “fireball in the sky”
- 12:30 AM Firefighters had contained fire to 8 buildings
- 1:15 AM Personnel arrived at valve 20-83 (not operable)
- 1:35 AM Personnel closed valve 20-88
- 2:00 AM Personnel closed valve 20-122
- 2:25 AM Personnel closed at valve 20-77 and then 20-83, completing isolation



Edison, NJ – March 23, 1994
112 injured, 1,500 evacuated, 8 apartment buildings destroyed

$$PIR = 0.69 \times \sqrt{(975 \text{ psig}) \times (36 \text{ in.})^2}$$

PIR = 776 feet



3

After Isolation

Photo source: Google Earth

Indianapolis, IN– July 21, 1997

DCA-97-FP-005



Initial Ignition

Reports of

- “shaking,” flames on car in driveway, home engulfed in flames
- blinds melting, intense radiant heat, fire moving rapidly across grass
- witnesses observed wall of flames crossing N. Settlement Dr.
- large mushroom cloud-type explosion

[PAB/99-02.pdf \(ntsb.gov\)](#)

Indianapolis, IN– July 21, 1997

DCA-97-FP-005

2

Prior to Isolation

- 2:33 PM Firefighters immediately responded (~0 minutes after rupture – already in vicinity)
- 2:35 PM Operator alerted to rupture
- 3:05 PM Gas isolated

Indianapolis, IN – July 21, 1997

1 fatality, 1 injury, 75 evacuated, 6 homes destroyed, 65 homes damaged



3

After Isolation

Photo source: Google Earth

Indianapolis, IN – July 21, 1997

1 fatality, 1 injury, 75 evacuated, 6 homes destroyed, 65 homes damaged

$$PIR = 0.69 \times \sqrt{(913 \text{ psig}) \times (20 \text{ in.})^2}$$

PIR = 417 feet

...but the line was operating at 310 psig
which would have corresponded to a

PIR of 243 feet

417 ft PIR

243 ft "PIR"



3

After Isolation

Carlsbad, NM– August 19, 2000

DCA00MP009

1

Initial Ignition

- SCADA alarms
- Compressor shut down and isolated automatically
- 49-foot section of pipe ejected from crater
- Flames about 500 feet high

[PAR0301.pdf \(ntsb.gov\)](#)

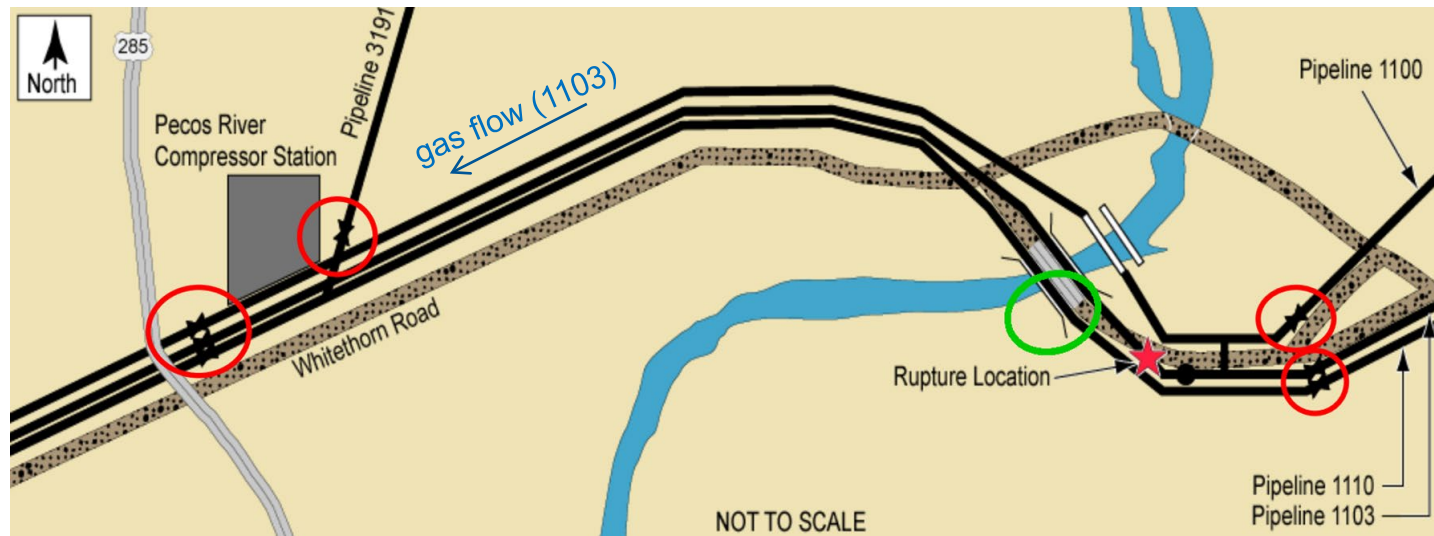


Carlsbad, NM

DCA00MP009

2

Prior to Isolation



- 5:30 AM Personnel dispatched to Pecos River compressor station (~4 minutes after rupture)
- 5:45 AM First worker arrived at accident site
- Personnel began closing downstream valves – did not know which line had ruptured
- 6:05 AM Personnel began closing upstream valves
- 6:21AM Fire out (~55 minutes after rupture)

Carlsbad, NM– August 19, 2000

DCA00MP009

2

Prior to Isolation

- 5:30 AM Personnel dispatched to Pecos River compressor station (~4 minutes after rupture)
- 5:31 AM 911 calls reporting fire and explosion
- 5:45 AM First worker arrived at accident site
 - Personnel began closing downstream valves – did not know which line had ruptured
- 6:05 AM Personnel began closing upstream valves
- 6:21AM Fire out (~55 minutes after rupture)
 - Ambulance escorted to accident site. 6 victims found alive and 6 deceased.

Carlsbad, NM – August 19, 2000
12 fatalities



$$PIR = 0.69 \times \sqrt{(837 \text{ psig}) \times (30 \text{ in.})^2} =$$

599 feet

Vehicles and
campsite area

Approximate Failure Origin

3

After Isolation

San Bruno, CA– September 9, 2010

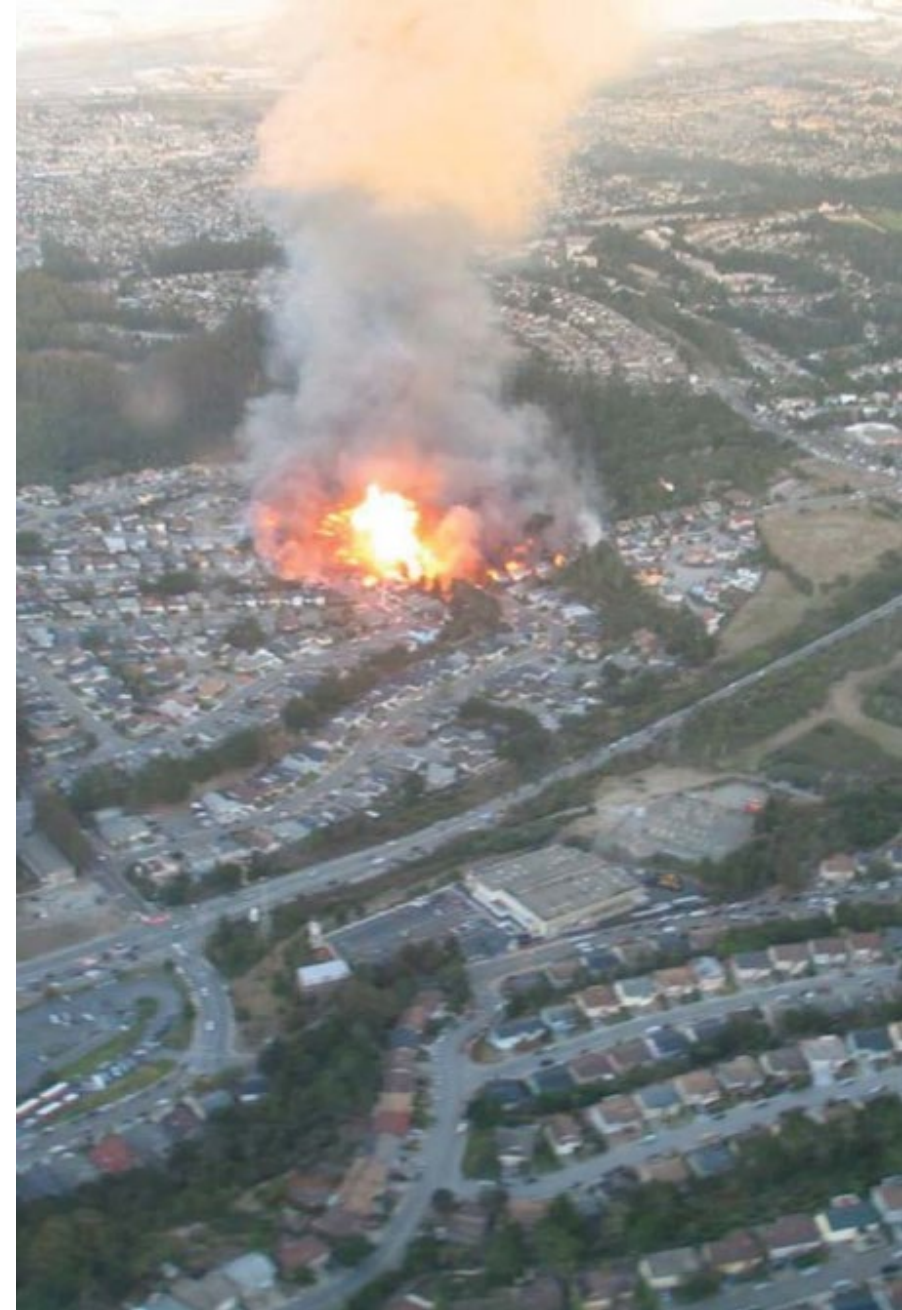
DCA10MP008

1

Initial Ignition

- SCADA pressure drop and alarms
- 28-foot section of pipe ejected from crater
- About 300 homes evacuated

[par1101.pdf \(ntsb.gov\)](#)



San Bruno, CA– September 9, 2010

DCA10MP008

2

Prior to Isolation

- 6:13 PM Firefighters onsite (~2 minutes after rupture)
- 6:24 PM Police report some houses are engulfed in flames
Firefighters report fire hydrants are dry
- 6:40 PM Firefighters request two water tenders
- 7:46 PM Natural gas transmission system isolated
- 11:32 PM Natural gas distribution system isolated



San Bruno, CA– September 9, 2010

DCA10MP008

2

Prior to Isolation

- 6:18 PM Worker notifies operator (~7 mins after rupture)
- 6:23 PM Worker dispatched to confirm reported explosion
- 6:30 PM Some SCADA staff realize pipeline ruptured
- 6:41 PM First worker arrives on-scene
- 7:29 PM Martin Station valves closed remotely
- 7:30 PM Upstream valve closed manually
- 7:42 PM Fire decreased, firefighters begin containment effort



San Bruno, CA – September 9, 2010
8 fatalities, 58 others injured



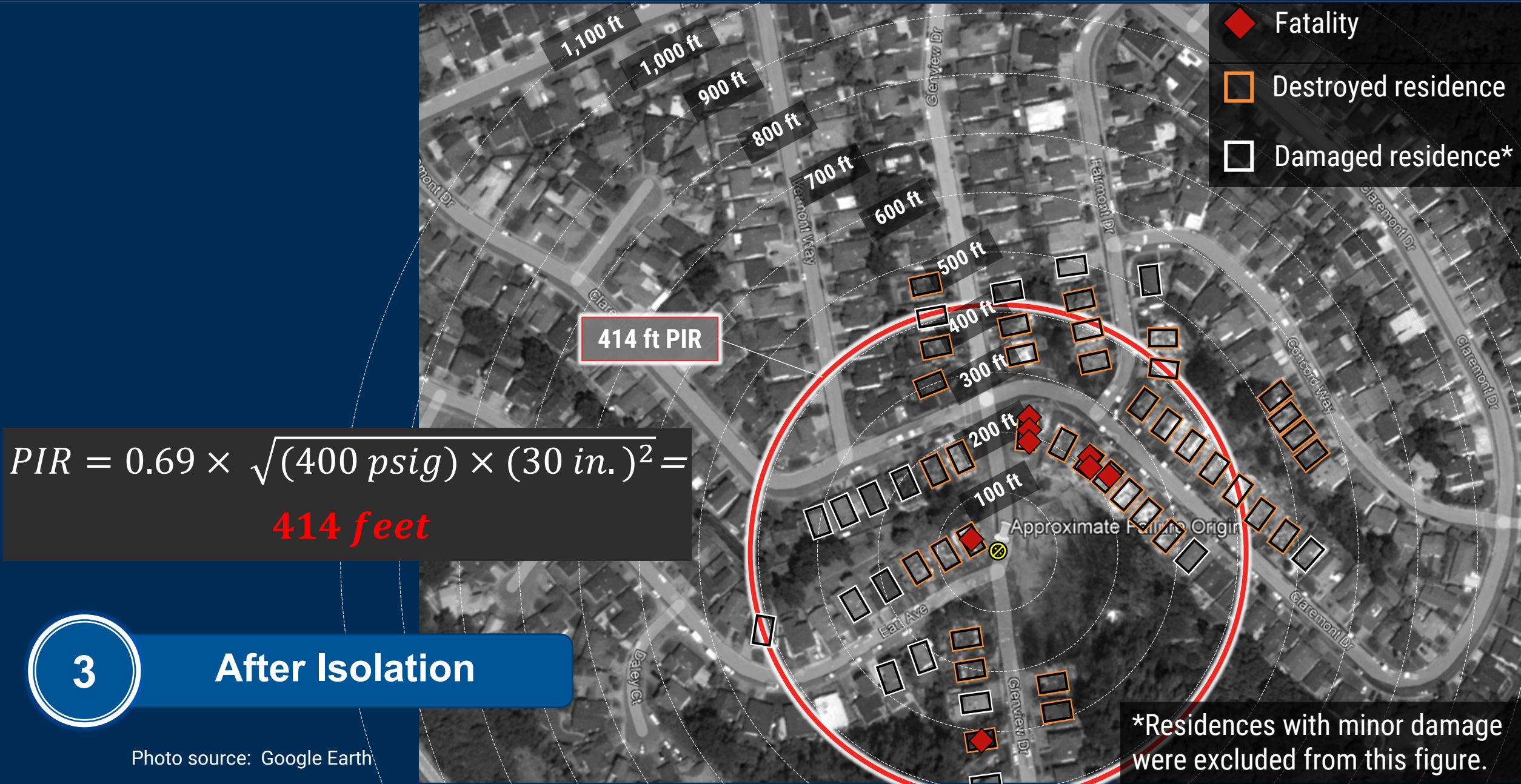
3

After Isolation

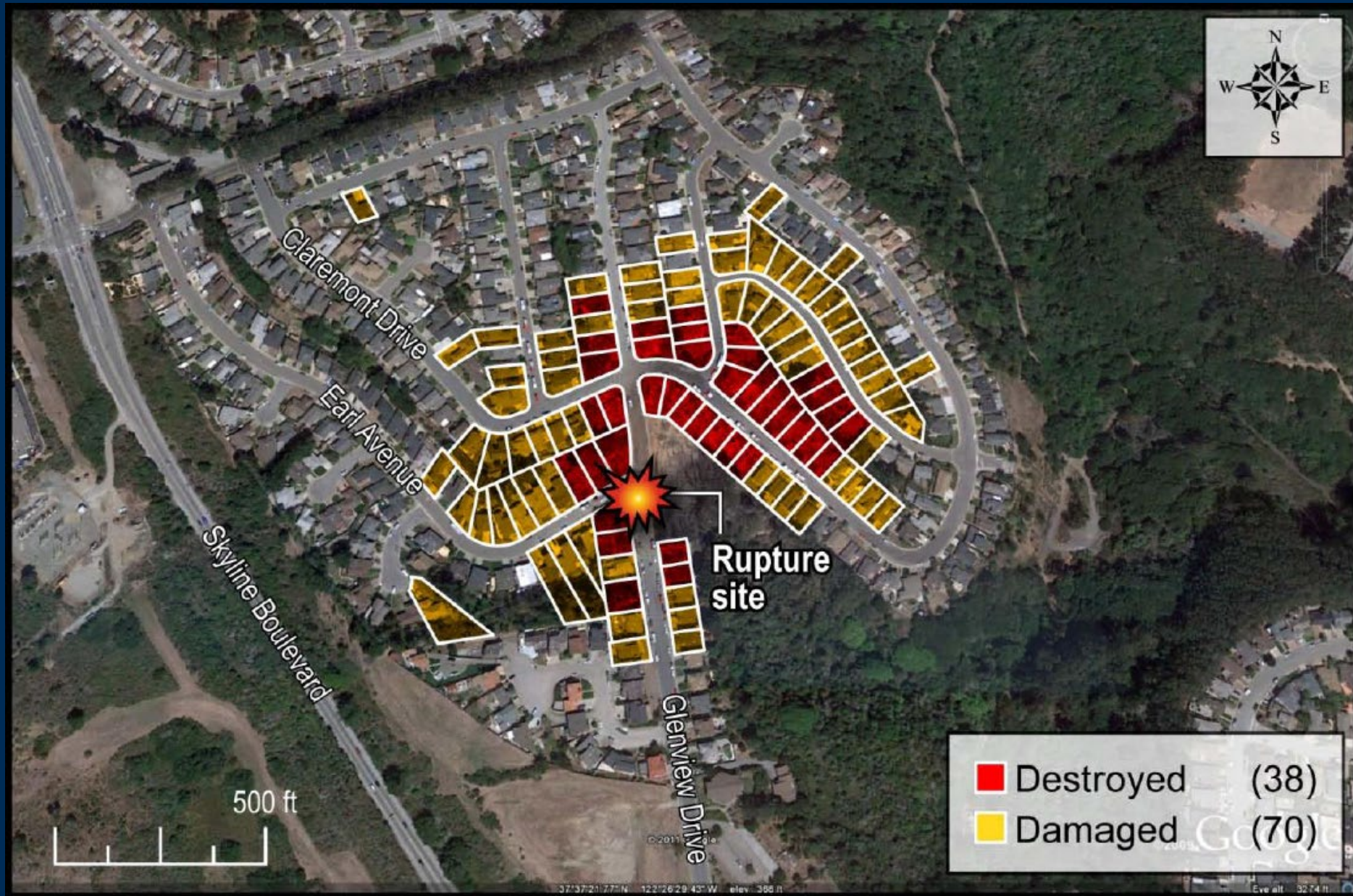
Photo source: Google Earth

*Residences with minor damage were not identified in this figure.

San Bruno, CA – September 9, 2010
8 fatalities, 58 others injured



San Bruno, CA – September 9, 2010
8 fatalities, 58 others injured



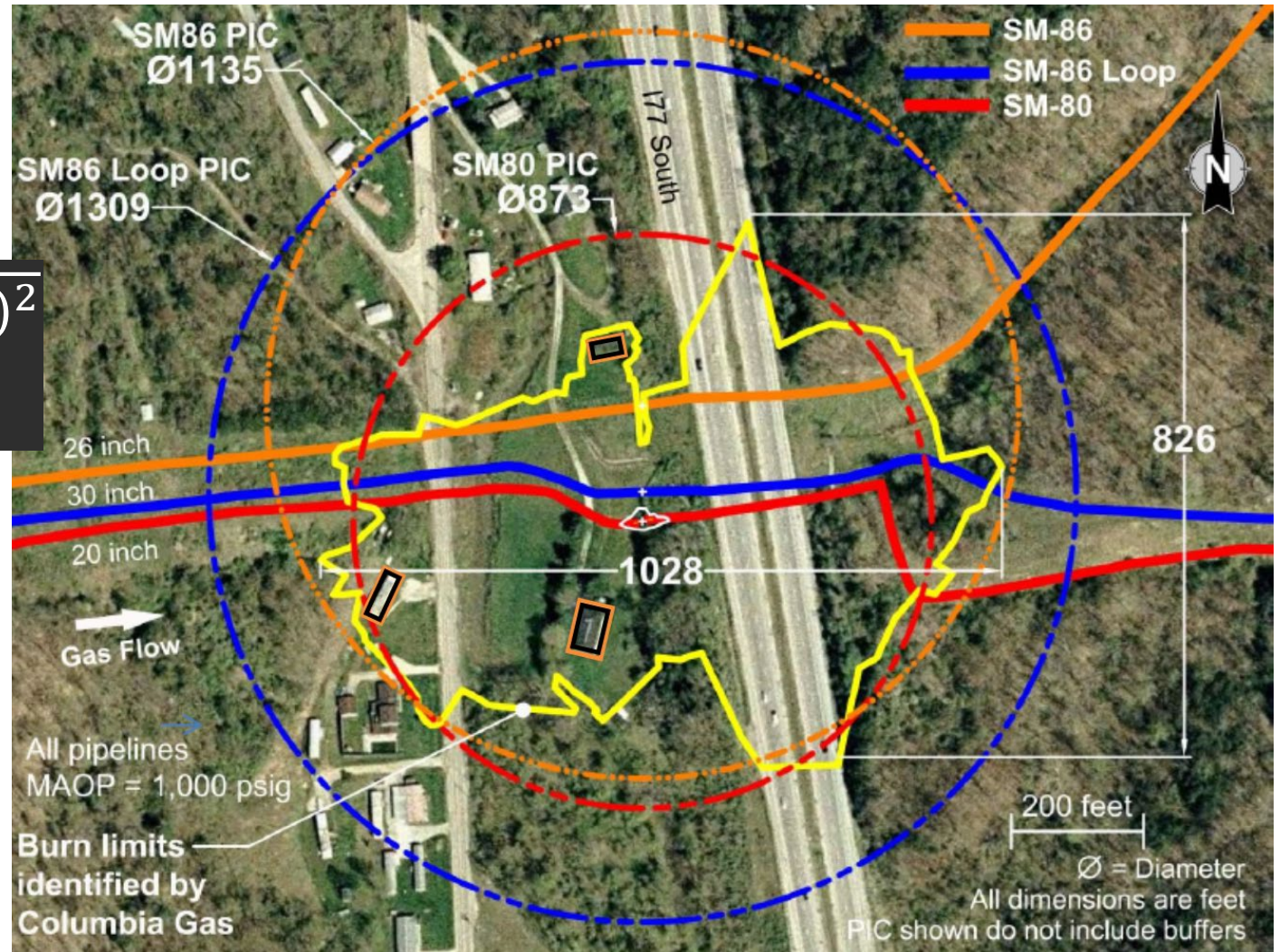
Sissonville, WV– December 11, 2012

DCA-13-MP003

$$PIR = 0.69 \times \sqrt{(1000 \text{ psig}) \times (20 \text{ in.})^2}$$

= 436 feet

 Destroyed residence



[par1401.pdf \(ntsb.gov\)](https://www.nts.gov/par1401.pdf)

Danville, KY – August 1, 2019

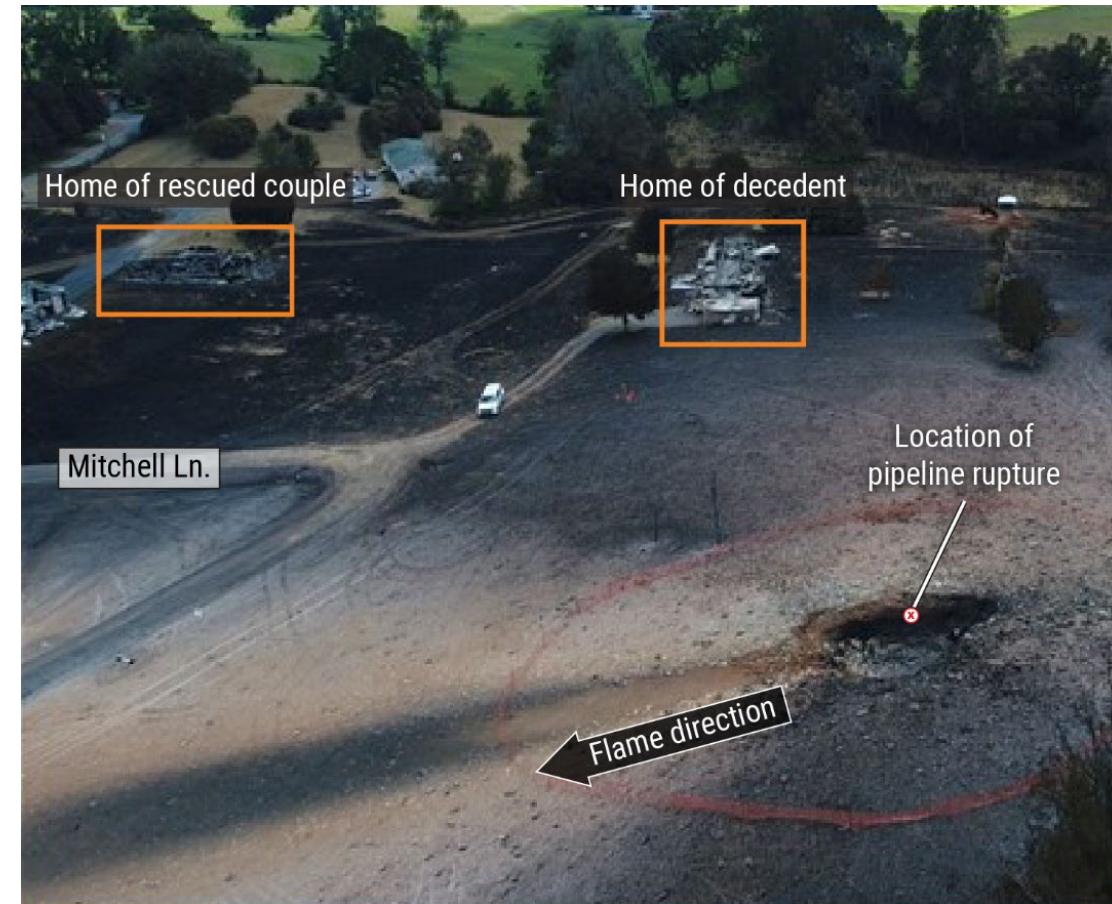
PLD19FR002

1

Initial Ignition

- SCADA pressure drop and alarms
- 33-foot section of pipe ejected from crater
- About 75 people evacuated

[PLD19FR002.aspx \(nts.gov\)](https://www.nts.gov/PLD19FR002.aspx)

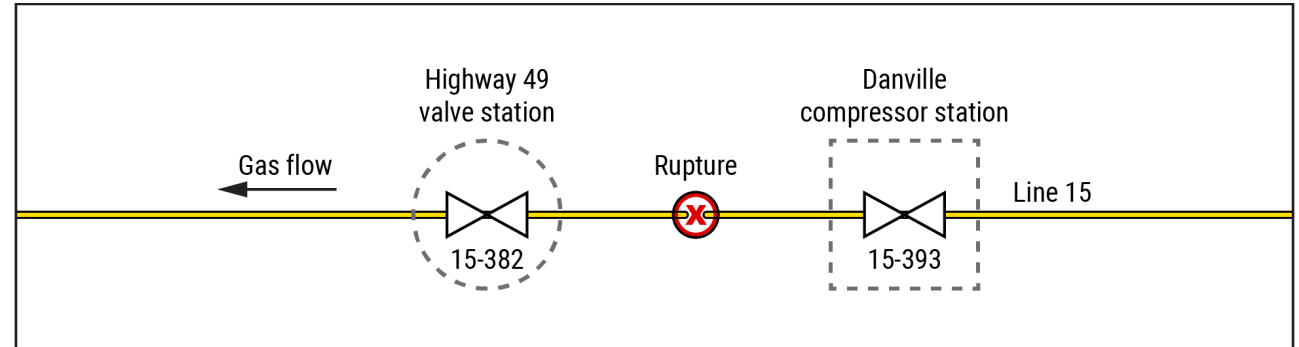


Danville, KY – August 1, 2019

PLD19FR002

2

Prior to Isolation



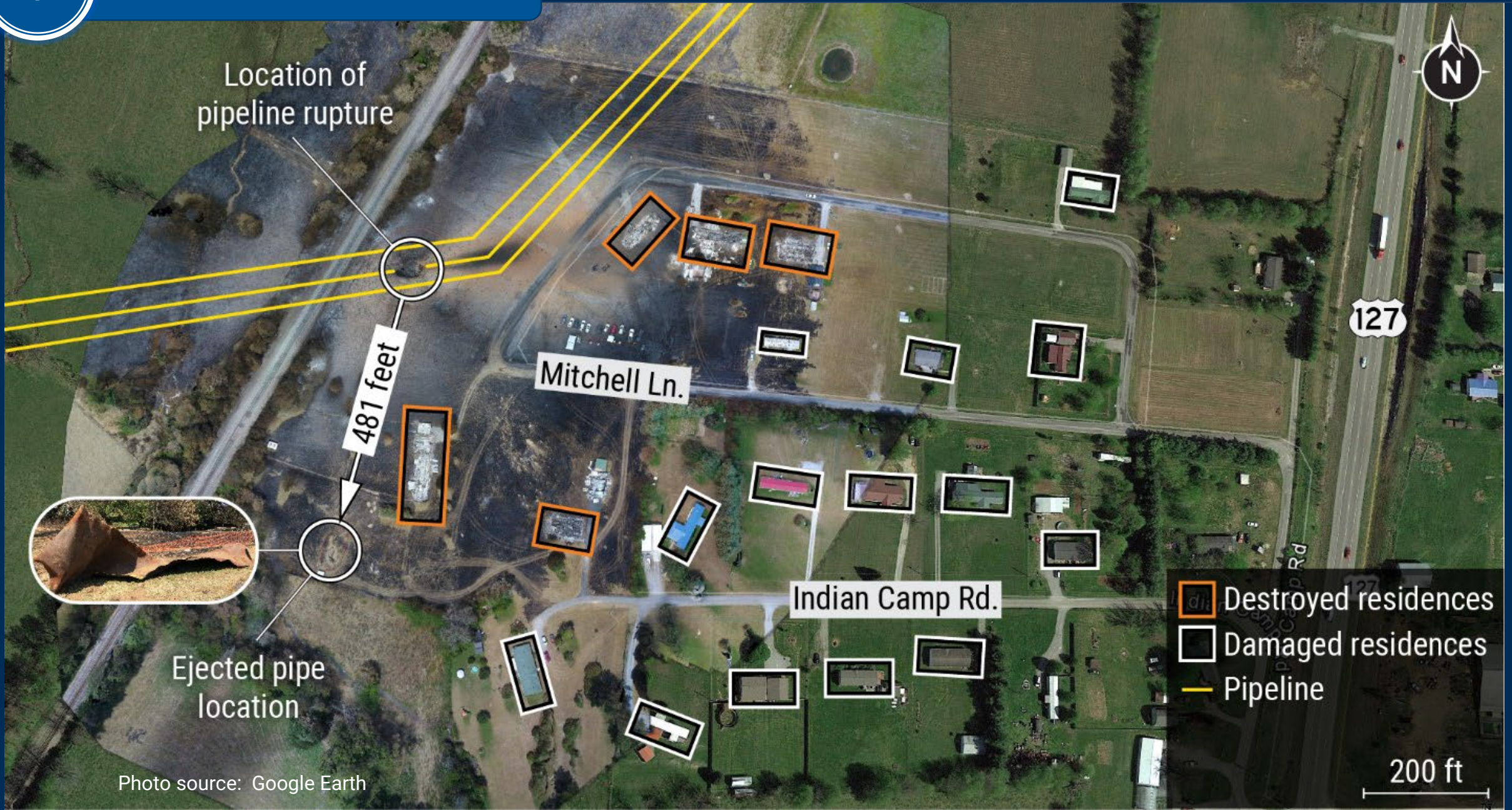
- 1:28 AM Employee dispatched to South side (valve 15-382)
- 1:30 AM Gas control began remote actions to reduce gas coming from the North
- 1:37 AM Firefighters onsite (~14 min after rupture)
- 1:39 AM North side (valve 15-393) isolated
- 2:19 AM South side (valve 15-382) isolated – Complete segment isolation

3

After Isolation

Danville, KY – August 1, 2019

1 fatality, 6 others injured, 5 homes destroyed, 14 damaged

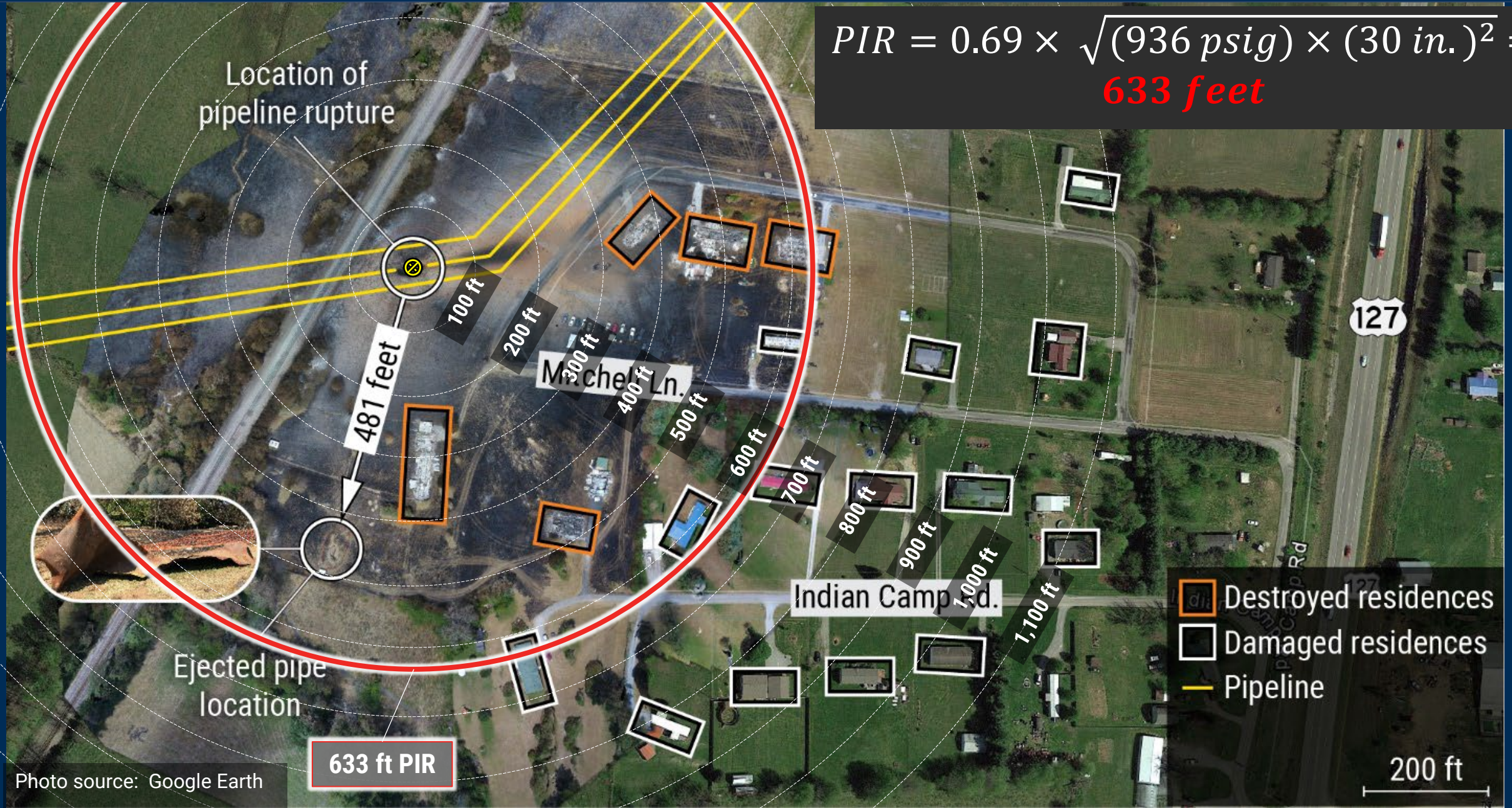


Danville, KY – August 1, 2019

1 fatality, 6 others injured, 5 homes destroyed, 14 damaged

$$PIR = 0.69 \times \sqrt{(936 \text{ psig}) \times (30 \text{ in.})^2} =$$

633 feet



Coolidge, AZ – August 15, 2021

PLD21FR003

1

Initial Ignition

- Rupture
- Ignition, shock wave, fire
- Felt 17 miles away
- Fatality attributed to initial blast

[PLD21FR003 Docket](#)

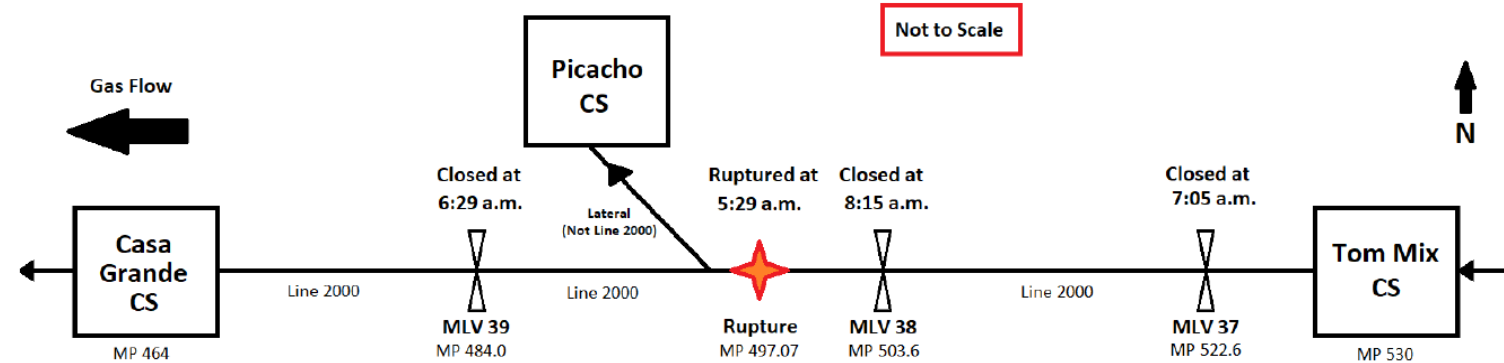


Coolidge, AZ – August 15, 2021

PLD21FR003

2

Prior to Isolation



- | | |
|---------|--|
| 5:29 AM | Rupture occurred |
| 5:55 AM | Gas control began remote actions to reduce gas in ruptured segment |
| 6:29 AM | MLV 39 closed |
| 7:05 AM | MLV 37 closed |
| 8:15 AM | MLV 38 closed |
| 8:20 AM | Gas fire extinguished |

3

After Isolation

Coolidge, AZ – August 15, 2021
2 fatalities, 1 other injured

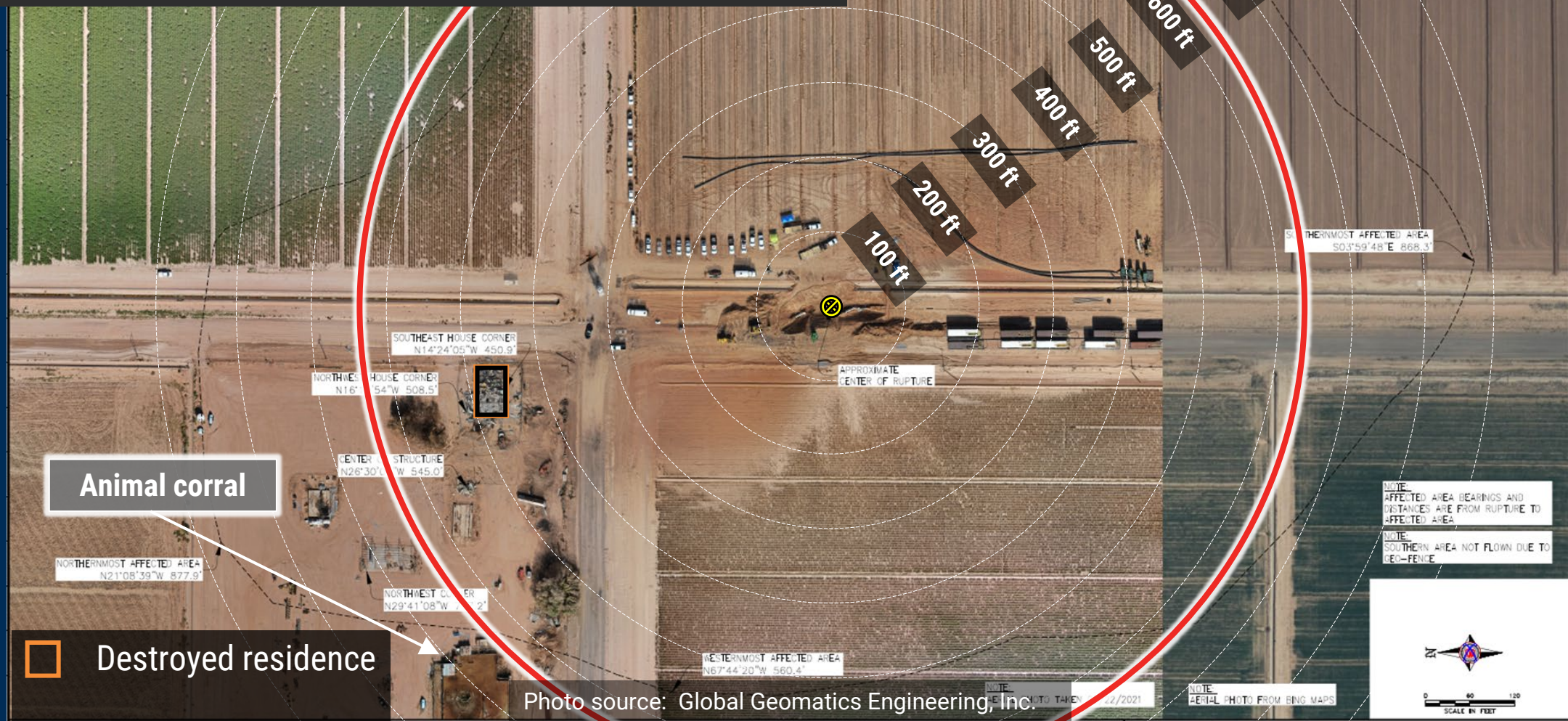


Coolidge, AZ – August 15, 2021
2 fatalities, 1 other injured

$$PIR = 0.69 \times \sqrt{(944 \text{ psig}) \times (30 \text{ in.})^2} =$$

636 feet

Pipeline Operator PIR = 636 + 40 = 676 feet





SAN BRUNO
— California —



Open NTSB Recommendations

- PAR-11-01 To PHMSA: Amend Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations 192.935(c) to directly require that automatic shutoff valves or remote control valves in high consequence areas and in class 3 and 4 locations be installed and spaced at intervals that consider the factors listed in that regulation.
- P-22-001 To PHMSA: Revise the calculation methodology used in your regulations to determine the potential impact radius of a pipeline rupture based on the accident data and human response data discussed in this [Danville, KY] report.

Gas Transmission Ruptures – References

Accident Investigation	NTSB ID
Edison, NJ (3/23/1994)	DCA94MP001*
Indianapolis, IN (7/21/1997)	DCA-97-FP-005*
Carlsbad, NM (8/19/2000)	DCA00MP009*
Palm City, FL (5/4/2009)	DCA09FP007*
Cleburne, TX (6/7/2010)	DCA10FP004
San Bruno, CA (9/9/2010)	DCA10MP008
Sissonville, WV (12/11/2012)	DCA13-MP-003
Danville, KY (8/1/2019)	PLD19FR002
Hillsboro, KY (5/4/2020)	PLD20LR001
Coolidge, AZ (8/15/2021)	PLD21FR003

* Not yet available on our public website.

Access docket items by:

- visiting www.nts.gov
- clicking “Search Dockets”
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