

Pipeline Leak Detection and Response Planning Training Course

19 – 23 April 2027
Porto

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Ref: 2028_249223 **Date:** 19 – 23 April 2027 **Location:** Porto **Fees:** 6500 Euro

Overview

Pipeline Leak Detection and Response Planning Training Course is a one-week intermediate-to-advanced course for control-room, integrity, operations, instrumentation, and emergency personnel who leave with a Leak Detection and Response Assurance Plan. Participants connect pipeline leak detection systems, computational pipeline monitoring, instrumentation data quality, alarm validation, leak localization, performance testing, and control-room response planning for liquid and gas pipelines. Agile Leaders Training Center presents this course on pipeline leak detection and response planning.

Who Should Attend

- Teams responsible for monitoring pipeline hydraulic conditions and alarms
- Functions responsible for integrity risk and leak detection assurance
- Personnel responsible for SCADA, instrumentation, and data quality
- Operations groups responsible for shutdown and isolation decisions
- Emergency planners responsible for field coordination and escalation

The course assumes participants can interpret pipeline operating trends and procedures; it leaves out detailed software coding and detector hardware repair.

Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries responsible for detecting releases and coordinating pipeline response.

- Liquid and gas transmission pipeline operators
- Refining, terminal, and product-transfer operations
- Water and utility pipeline organizations
- Pipeline integrity and asset-management departments
- Control-room, instrumentation, and automation functions
- Emergency management and operations assurance teams

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Compare internal and external leak detection methods
- Analyze instrumentation and hydraulic data quality
- Apply computational monitoring and alarm validation principles
- Evaluate sensitivity, reliability, localization, and response metrics
- Build control-room investigation and escalation logic
- Design a tested leak response assurance plan

Course Agenda

Day 1: Structure Detection Strategy

- API RP 1175 Leak Detection Program Framework
- Pipeline Release Scenario and Consequence Matrix
- Internal and External Detection Method Selection Grid
- Liquid and Gas Pipeline Operating Envelope Map
- Leak Detection Roles and Decision Rights Matrix

Day 2: Configure Monitoring Inputs

- SCADA Signal and Instrumentation Source Register
- Pressure, Flow, Temperature, and Density Data Checks
- Mass and Volume Balance Calculation Method
- Rate-of-Change Detection Threshold Logic
- Fiber-Optic and External Sensor Coverage Map

Day 3: Validate Alarms and Location

- API RP 1130 Computational Pipeline Monitoring Structure
- Hydraulic Model Baseline and Transient Recognition
- False-Alarm Cause and Validation Decision Tree
- Leak Size, Detection Time, and Sensitivity Matrix
- Leak Localization and Segment Isolation Map

Day 4: Assure Response Performance

- Control-Room Alarm Investigation Checklist
- Time-Bounded Escalation and Shutdown Decision Matrix
- Field Verification and Emergency Coordination Protocol
- Detection System Test Scenario and Acceptance Record
- Leak Detection KPI and Improvement Dashboard

Day 5: Practice Detection and Response

- Suggested Exercise: Select Complementary Detection Methods
- Suggested Exercise: Diagnose Instrument and Transient Alarms
- Suggested Exercise: Locate and Isolate a Suspected Leak
- Suggested Exercise: Run a Control-Room Response Drill
- Capstone Exercise: Present a Leak Detection and Response Assurance Plan

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to turn monitoring evidence into controlled response decisions.

- Suggested activity: compare detection methods against product, operating mode, consequence, and sensitivity needs.
- Suggested activity: investigate a SCADA alarm using trends, instrumentation status, field information, and a time limit.
- Suggested activity: test a detection scenario and record sensitivity, reliability, location, notification, and response findings.
- Suggested activity: coordinate isolation, field verification, emergency escalation, and improvement actions.

FAQs

Who suits pipeline leak detection and response planning training, and what does it assume?

Control-room, integrity, operations, instrumentation, and emergency personnel suit the training. It assumes participants can interpret pipeline operating trends and controlled procedures.

How does pipeline leak detection training differ from pipeline integrity management training?

Pipeline leak detection training concentrates on sensing, hydraulic anomaly recognition, alarm validation, localization, testing, and immediate response. Integrity management training governs a wider lifecycle of threats, inspection, assessment, mitigation, and reassessment.

Which methods are used in pipeline leak detection systems?

Pipeline leak detection systems combine methods such as mass or volume balance, rate-of-change analysis, computational pipeline monitoring, and external sensing according to product, configuration, operating conditions, and consequence.

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How is a pipeline leak alarm validated?

A pipeline leak alarm is validated by checking operating transients, instrument health, communications, field activities, hydraulic trends, model outputs, and corroborating evidence within a defined decision process.

How is pipeline leak detection performance tested?

Pipeline leak detection performance is tested through controlled scenarios and records covering sensitivity, detection time, reliability, alarm behavior, approximate location, notification, controller action, and restoration.

Conclusion

Participants take a Leak Detection and Response Assurance Plan back to their organization. It connects detection strategy, monitoring inputs, alarm validation, localization, testing, decision authority, and emergency coordination. Teams can use the plan to make response logic traceable, testable, and aligned across control-room and field functions.