

Tubular handling best practices:

Maximising service life of Corrosion Resistant Alloys

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Evaluate Risk. Engineer Success.

Technical Considerations

Tubulars

- Tubular Size
- Metallurgy (13Cr, S13Cr, CRA)
- Corrosion Mechanisms (CO₂, H₂S)

Handling Equipment

- String Length & Weight
- Max Load on Coupling Face

Operational Risk

- Completion design life
- Short term risks
- Long term risks
- Shut in wells
- Cost of remediation

Material	Pipe Diameter	Maximum grip mark depth	
		<i>inch</i>	<i>mm</i>
Carbon steel	2-3/8" to 2-7/8"	0.025	0.64
	3-1/2" to 5-1/2"	0.030	0.76
	6-5/8" and above	0.040	1.02
13% Chrome	All	0.012	0.30
Super 13% Chrome and CRA	All	0.012	0.30

Maximum grip mark depth table

⊕ WARNINGS

- For Super 13% Chrome and CRA, low-marking dies and inserts must be used
- Watch out for slippage with low-marking equipment when running Super 13% Chrome

Fig 1: VAM Guidelines for Running Cr & CRA

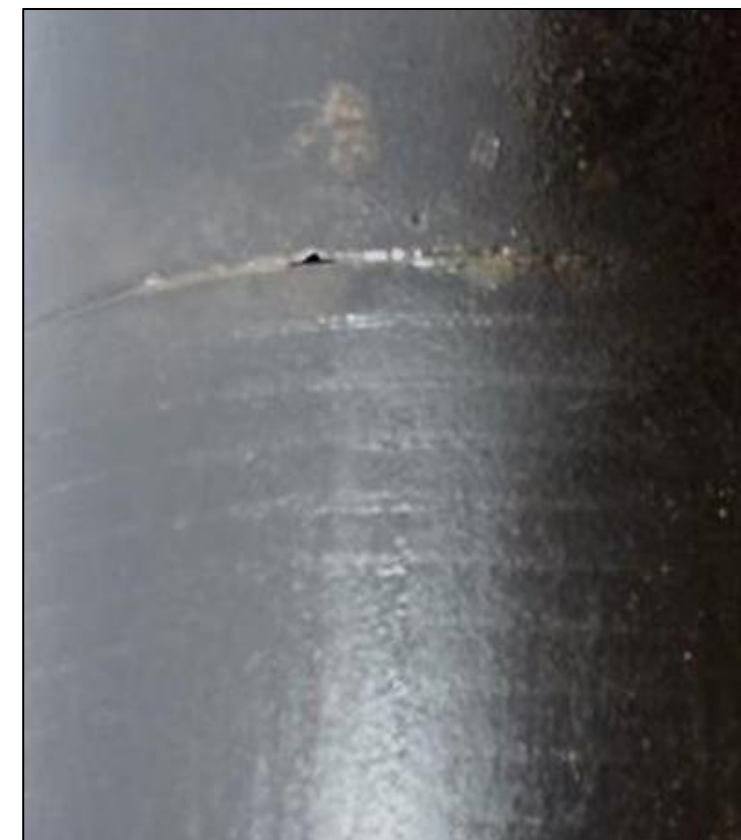


Fig 2: Failure of 13Cr from Reduced Penetration Marks

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Mitigate Risk. Maintain Tubing Integrity. Maximise Well Life.

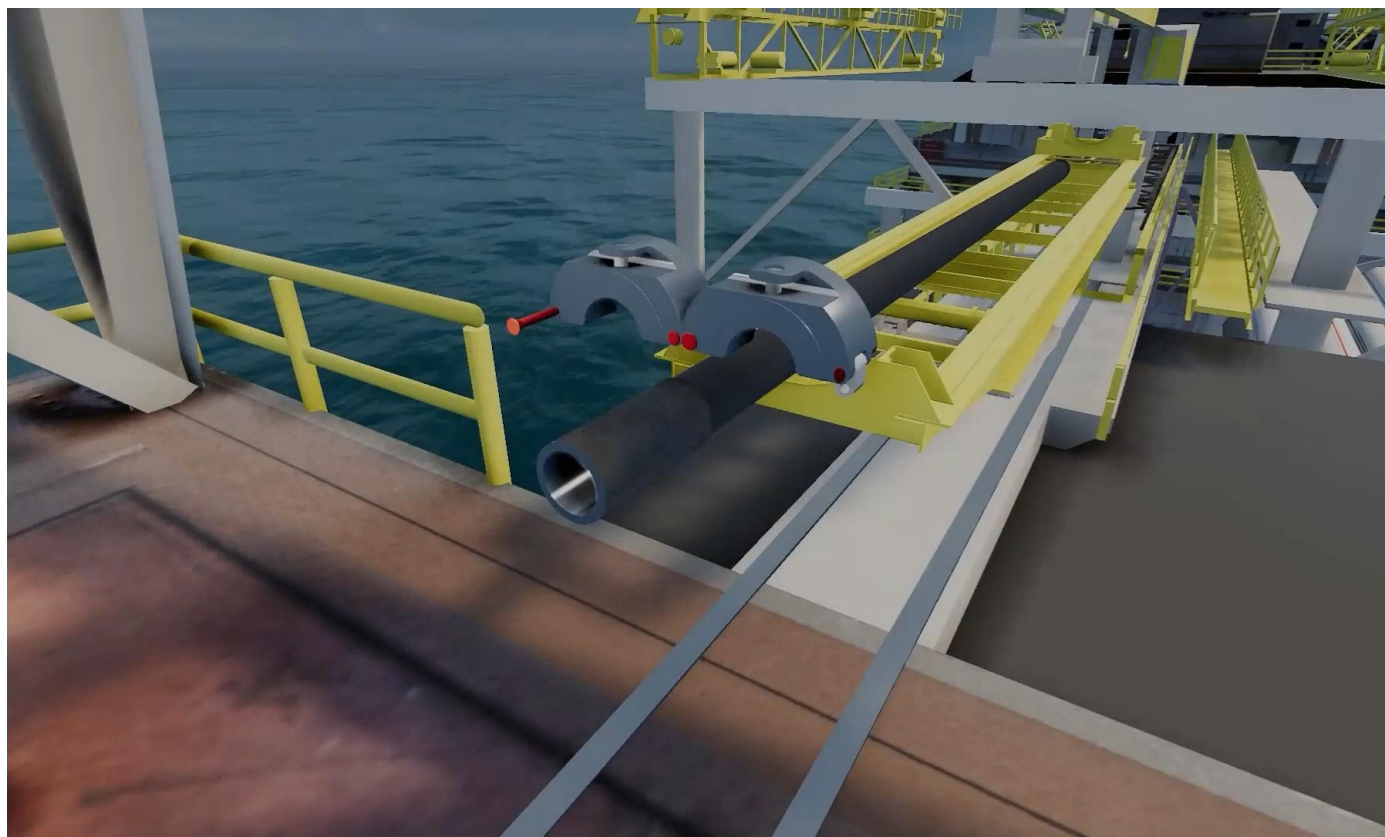
Expro Collar Load Support™ (CLS)

- Eliminates marking
- Eliminates ferrous contact
- Eliminates risk of slippage
- Eliminates risk of accelerated corrosion



Expro Fluid Grip™ Tongs

- Eliminates marking
- Eliminates ferrous contact
- Eliminates risk of accelerated corrosion



[Click here to view Expro Collar Load Support \(CLS\) & Fluid Grip™ Tong animation](#)

Thank you

Any questions?

