



Corrosion Modeling Software and Corrosion Prediction Software Series

MIC-Compass®: Modeling and Prediction of Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion in Oil and Gas Pipelines

High-Value Software Solutions to Costly Corrosion

Version 12.4

★ **Performance** ★ **Functionality** ★ **Usability**



Anytime Anywhere Any Device Any OS

No USB dongles No installation No Browser Plug-
ins

Contact Us for Licensing Details

Why WebCorr | Performance Guarantee | Unparalleled Functionality | Unmatched Usability | Any Device
Any OS | Free Training & Support | CorrCompass

Overview of MIC-Compass

MIC-Compass is the only device and OS independent software tool on the market for the prediction and modeling of microbiologically influenced corrosion (MIC) in oil and gas pipelines. Pipeline engineers, consultants, operation personnel, maintenance and inspection engineers can quickly assess the MIC risk, identify the dominating corrosion process in the pipeline (be it MIC or other types of corrosion such as CO₂ corrosion, H₂S corrosion, CO₂-H₂S mixed corrosion, and oxygen corrosion), and determine the corrosion rates under the prevailing

operating conditions. MIC-Compass works on any device running any OS without the need to install or download anything.

The presence of bacteria in the water/deposit samples collected from a pipeline does not necessarily mean that MIC will occur in the pipeline and the absence of bacteria in the water/deposit samples does not necessarily mean that MIC will not occur in the pipeline. There is no single factor that can trigger the initiation of MIC. The initiation and the growth rate of MIC are determined by a number of factors working in synergy:

- operating temperature
- in-situ pH
- liquid velocity
- oxygen content
- sulphate content
- total dissolved solids (TDS)
- total carbon from fatty acids
- nitrogen content
- biocide
- debris/deposit
- pigging frequency
- operation and maintenance

Figures below demonstrate the operation of MIC-Compass. MIC-Compass has a built-in *in-situ* pH calculator that determines the *in-situ* pH under the prevailing operating temperature and pressure. The pH reported from water analysis conducted by testing labs at room temperature and pressure is not the "*in-situ*" pH. It is the "*in-situ*" pH that matters in MIC and other types of corrosion such as CO₂ corrosion in oil and gas pipelines.

| MIC-Compass®: Modeling and Prediction of Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion in Oil and Gas Pipelines | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|---------------------|--|-----------|-------|--|
| Pipeline Name/ID | | ABC Pipeline XL 123 | | | Date | |
| Design Data | | | | | | |
| Pipe Length | km | 120.000 | Operating Pressure at Inlet | bar | 50.00 | |
| Pipe ID | m | 0.386 | Operating Pressure at Outlet | bar | 40.00 | |
| Remaining Pipe Wall Thickness | mm | 10.000 | Operating Temperature at Inlet | °C | 48.00 | |
| Pipe Age | years | 15.00 | Operating Temperature at Outlet | °C | 25.00 | |
| Flow Data | | | | | | |
| Gas Flow Rate | MMSm ³ /d | 4.0000 | CO ₂ in Gas | %mole | 0.600 | |
| Oil/Condensate | m ³ /d | 400.0000 | H ₂ S in Gas | %mole | 0.000 | |
| Oil/Condensate Density | kg/m ³ | 780.000 | Glycol Injection Rate | kg/d | 0.000 | |
| Total Water at Inlet | m ³ /d | 20.0000 | Gas Gravity vs Air | 0.5 ~ 1.0 | 0.700 | |
| Water Density | kg/m ³ | 1024.000 | Compressibility of Gas | 0 ~ 1.0 | 0.900 | |
| Water Analysis | | | | | | |
| Iron, Fe ²⁺ | ppm | 0 | Dissolved O ₂ | ppm | 0.500 | |
| Calcium, Ca ²⁺ | ppm | 4,800 | Sulphate, SO ₄ ²⁻ | ppm | 50 | |
| Magnesium, Mg ²⁺ | ppm | 0 | Strontium, Sr ²⁺ | ppm | 0 | |
| Sodium, Na ⁺ | ppm | 0 | Bicarbonate, HCO ₃ ⁻ | ppm | 49 | |
| Chloride, Cl ⁻ | ppm | 10,000 | All Organic Acids (HAc+Ac ⁻) | ppm | 100 | |
| Potassium, K ⁺ | ppm | 0 | Total Carbon from Fatty Acids | ppm | 40 | |
| Barium, Ba ²⁺ | ppm | 0 | Nitrogen (as utilizable N) | ppm | 10 | |
| Other Data | | | | | | |
| Biocide in Chemical Injection | Not used | | Presence of Debris on Pipe Bottom | Yes/No | Yes | |
| Pigging Frequency | 5 years or more | | Total Downtime Todate | days | 15 | |
| Prediction Results | | | | | | |
| | | | <i>in-situ</i> pH | pH | 5.27 | |
| | | | Liquid Velocity | m/s | 3.547 | |
| | | | Max. MIC Rate | mm/y | 0.799 | |
| | | | Corrosion Dominating Process | MIC | | |
| | | | Max. MIC Rate | mm/y | 0.799 | |
| | | | MIC Risk in the Pipeline | High | | |
| Spot Analysis | | | | | | |
| Spot Location (KP) | | | km | 60.000 | | |
| Temperature | | | °C | 36.50 | | |
| Liquid Velocity | | | m/s | 3.55 | | |
| pH | | | pH | 5.23 | | |
| TDS | | | ppm | 15,000 | | |
| Sulphate, SO ₄ ²⁻ | | | ppm | 50 | | |
| Predicted MIC Rate | | | mm/y | 0.799 | | |

Figure 1 MIC-Compass Predicts the MIC risk and the corrosion rate in oil and gas pipelines

Based on the users' inputs of the prevailing operating conditions, MIC-Compass assesses the critical conditions for microbiologically influenced corrosion and other different types of corrosion, and determines the dominating corrosion process in the pipeline. The prediction results include the following:

- in-situ pH
- liquid velocity
- the maximum growth rate for microbiologically influenced corrosion
- the dominating corrosion process (MIC, CO₂ corrosion, H₂S corrosion, CO₂-H₂S mixed corrosion, O₂ corrosion)
- the maximum corrosion rate for the identified dominating corrosion process
- the MIC risk ranking (very high, high, moderate, low, no risk)
- a chart showing MIC growth profile along the pipeline length

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|--|----------------------|---------------------|--|---------------|-------|--|
| Pipeline Name/ID | | ABC Pipeline XL 123 | | | Date | |
| Design Data | | | | | | |
| Pipe Length | km | 120.000 | Operating Pressure at Inlet | bar | 50.00 | |
| Pipe ID | m | 0.386 | Operating Pressure at Outlet | bar | 40.00 | |
| Remaining Pipe Wall Thickness | mm | 10.000 | Operating Temperature at Inlet | °C | 48.00 | |
| Pipe Age | years | 15.00 | Operating Temperature at Outlet | °C | 25.00 | |
| Flow Data | | | | | | |
| Gas Flow Rate | MMSm ³ /d | 4.0000 | CO ₂ in Gas | %mole | 2.000 | |
| Oil/Condensate | m ³ /d | 100.0000 | H ₂ S in Gas | %mole | 0.000 | |
| Oil/Condensate Density | kg/m ³ | 780.000 | Glycol Injection Rate | kg/d | 0.000 | |
| Total Water at Inlet | m ³ /d | 0.1000 | Gas Gravity vs Air | 0.5 ~ 1.0 | 0.700 | |
| Water Density | kg/m ³ | 1024.000 | Compressibility of Gas | 0 ~ 1.0 | 0.900 | |
| Water Analysis | | | | | | |
| Iron, Fe ²⁺ | ppm | 0 | Dissolved O ₂ | ppm | 0.500 | |
| Calcium, Ca ²⁺ | ppm | 4,800 | Sulphate, SO ₄ ²⁻ | ppm | 50 | |
| Magnesium, Mg ²⁺ | ppm | 0 | Strontium, Sr ²⁺ | ppm | 0 | |
| Sodium, Na ⁺ | ppm | 0 | Bicarbonate, HCO ₃ ⁻ | ppm | 49 | |
| Chloride, Cl ⁻ | ppm | 10,000 | All Organic Acids (HAc+Ac ⁻) | ppm | 100 | |
| Potassium, K ⁺ | ppm | 0 | Total Carbon from Fatty Acids | ppm | 40 | |
| Barium, Ba ²⁺ | ppm | 0 | Nitrogen (as utilizable N) | ppm | 10 | |
| Other Data | | | | | | |
| Biocide in Chemical Injection | Not used | ▼ | Presence of Debris on Pipe Bottom | Yes/No | Yes ▼ | |
| Pigging Frequency | 5 years or more | ▼ | Total Downtime Todate | days | 15 | |
| Prediction Results | | | | | | |
| <p>MIC Rate (mm/y) vs. Pipeline Length (km)</p> | | | in-situ pH | pH | 4.75 | |
| | | | Liquid Velocity | m/s | 1.300 | |
| | | | Max. MIC Rate | mm/y | 0.000 | |
| | | | Corrosion Dominating Process | No Corrosion! | | |
| | | | MIC Risk in the Pipeline | No Risk | | |
| <p>No liquid water to support MIC activity. Use Spot Analysis to assess the MIC rate at low points where water drop out may occur.</p> | | | | | | |
| Spot Analysis | | | | | | |
| Spot Location (KP) | | | km | 60.000 | | |
| Temperature | | | °C | 36.50 | | |
| Liquid Velocity | | | m/s | 3.55 | | |
| pH | | | pH | 5.23 | | |
| TDS | | | ppm | 15,000 | | |
| Sulphate, SO ₄ ²⁻ | | | ppm | 50 | | |
| Predicted MIC Rate | | | mm/y | 0.799 | | |

Figure 2 MIC-Compass assesses the critical conditions for microbiologically influenced corrosion.

No water, no corrosion!

Using the "Spot Analysis" function, users can quickly assess the MIC rate at low points along a pipeline where water drop out may occur. Under the prevailing operating conditions in Figure 2 above, liquid water is generally not expected in the pipeline as the gas phase is under-saturated with water. However, at river crossings or some low points along the pipeline length, water drop out may occur. MIC-Compass gives users the power to assess the what-if scenarios.

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|--|----------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------------|-------|--|
| Pipeline Name/ID | | ABC Pipeline XL 123 | | | Date | |
| Design Data | | | | | | |
| Pipe Length | km | 120.000 | Operating Pressure at Inlet | bar | 50.00 | |
| Pipe ID | m | 0.386 | Operating Pressure at Outlet | bar | 40.00 | |
| Remaining Pipe Wall Thickness | mm | 10.000 | Operating Temperature at Inlet | °C | 48.00 | |
| Pipe Age | years | 15.00 | Operating Temperature at Outlet | °C | 25.00 | |
| Flow Data | | | | | | |
| Gas Flow Rate | MMSm ³ /d | 0.1000 | CO ₂ in Gas | %mole | 2.000 | |
| Oil/Condensate | m ³ /d | 100.0000 | H ₂ S in Gas | %mole | 0.000 | |
| Oil/Condensate Density | kg/m ³ | 780.000 | Glycol Injection Rate | kg/d | 0.000 | |
| Total Water at Inlet | m ³ /d | 0.1000 | Gas Gravity vs Air | 0.5 ~ 1.0 | 0.700 | |
| Water Density | kg/m ³ | 1024.000 | Compressibility of Gas | 0 ~ 1.0 | 0.900 | |
| Water Analysis | | | | | | |
| Iron, Fe ²⁺ | ppm | 0 | Dissolved O ₂ | ppm | 0.500 | |
| Calcium, Ca ²⁺ | ppm | 4,800 | Sulphate, SO ₄ ²⁻ | ppm | 50 | |
| Magnesium, Mg ²⁺ | ppm | 0 | Strontium, Sr ²⁺ | ppm | 0 | |
| Sodium, Na ⁺ | ppm | 0 | Bicarbonate, HCO ₃ ⁻ | ppm | 49 | |
| Chloride, Cl ⁻ | ppm | 10,000 | All Organic Acids (HAc+Ac ⁻) | ppm | 100 | |
| Potassium, K ⁺ | ppm | 0 | Total Carbon from Fatty Acids | ppm | 40 | |
| Barium, Ba ²⁺ | ppm | 0 | Nitrogen (as utilizable N) | ppm | 10 | |
| Other Data | | | | | | |
| Biocide in Chemical Injection | Not used | ▼ | Presence of Debris on Pipe Bottom | Yes/No | Yes ▼ | |
| Pigging Frequency | 3 years | ▼ | Total Downtime Todate | days | 15 | |
| Prediction Results | | | | | | |
| <p>MIC Rate (mm/y) vs. Pipeline Length (km)</p> | | | <i>in-situ</i> pH | pH | 4.75 | |
| | | | Liquid Velocity | m/s | 0.142 | |
| | | | Max. MIC Rate | mm/y | 0.215 | |
| | | | Corrosion Dominating Process | CO ₂ Corrosion | | |
| | | | Max. CO ₂ Corrosion Rate | mm/y | 0.528 | |
| | | | MIC Risk in the Pipeline | High | | |
| Spot Analysis | | | | | | |
| Spot Location (KP) | | | km | 60.000 | | |
| Temperature | | | °C | 36.50 | | |
| Liquid Velocity | | | m/s | 3.55 | | |
| pH | | | pH | 5.23 | | |
| TDS | | | ppm | 15,000 | | |
| Sulphate, SO ₄ ²⁻ | | | ppm | 50 | | |
| Predicted MIC Rate | | | mm/y | 0.799 | | |

Figure 3 MIC-Compass predicts that carbon dioxide corrosion is the corrosion dominating process under the prevailing operating conditions.

Under the prevailing operating conditions in Figure 3, MIC-Compass identifies CO₂ corrosion as the dominating corrosion process and the maximum CO₂ corrosion rate in the pipeline is 0.528 mm/y while the MIC growth rate is predicted to be 0.215 mm/y. The spot analysis at the user selected pipeline location gives a MIC growth rate of 0.799 mm/y.

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|--|----------------------|----------|--|--------------------------|-------|--|
| Pipeline Name/ID | | | ABC Pipeline XL 123 | | Date | |
| Design Data | | | | | | |
| Pipe Length | km | 120.000 | Operating Pressure at Inlet | bar | 50.00 | |
| Pipe ID | m | 0.386 | Operating Pressure at Outlet | bar | 40.00 | |
| Remaining Pipe Wall Thickness | mm | 10.000 | Operating Temperature at Inlet | °C | 48.00 | |
| Pipe Age | years | 15.00 | Operating Temperature at Outlet | °C | 25.00 | |
| Flow Data | | | | | | |
| Gas Flow Rate | MMSm ³ /d | 4.0000 | CO ₂ in Gas | %mole | 0.200 | |
| Oil/Condensate | m ³ /d | 400.0000 | H ₂ S in Gas | %mole | 0.000 | |
| Oil/Condensate Density | kg/m ³ | 780.000 | Glycol Injection Rate | kg/d | 0.000 | |
| Total Water at Inlet | m ³ /d | 100.0000 | Gas Gravity vs Air | 0.5 ~ 1.0 | 0.700 | |
| Water Density | kg/m ³ | 1024.000 | Compressibility of Gas | 0 ~ 1.0 | 0.900 | |
| Water Analysis | | | | | | |
| Iron, Fe ²⁺ | ppm | 0 | Dissolved O ₂ | ppm | 6.000 | |
| Calcium, Ca ²⁺ | ppm | 4,800 | Sulphate, SO ₄ ²⁻ | ppm | 50 | |
| Magnesium, Mg ²⁺ | ppm | 0 | Strontium, Sr ²⁺ | ppm | 0 | |
| Sodium, Na ⁺ | ppm | 0 | Bicarbonate, HCO ₃ ⁻ | ppm | 49 | |
| Chloride, Cl ⁻ | ppm | 10,000 | All Organic Acids (HAc+Ac ⁻) | ppm | 100 | |
| Potassium, K ⁺ | ppm | 0 | Total Carbon from Fatty Acids | ppm | 40 | |
| Barium, Ba ²⁺ | ppm | 0 | Nitrogen (as utilizable N) | ppm | 10 | |
| Other Data | | | | | | |
| Biocide in Chemical Injection | Not used | ▼ | Presence of Debris on Pipe Bottom | Yes/No | No ▼ | |
| Pigging Frequency | 3 years | ▼ | Total Downtime Todate | days | 7 | |
| Prediction Results | | | | | | |
| <p>MIC Rate (mm/y) vs. Pipeline Length (km)</p> | | | <i>in-situ</i> pH | pH | 5.75 | |
| | | | Liquid Velocity | m/s | 3.953 | |
| | | | Max. MIC Rate | mm/y | 0.363 | |
| | | | Corrosion Dominating Process | O ₂ Corrosion | | |
| | | | Max. O ₂ Corrosion Rate | mm/y | 0.733 | |
| | | | MIC Risk in the Pipeline | Moderate | | |
| Spot Analysis | | | | | | |
| Spot Location (KP) | | | km | 60.000 | | |
| Temperature | | | °C | 36.50 | | |
| Liquid Velocity | | | m/s | 1.00 | | |
| pH | | | pH | 4.00 | | |
| TDS | | | ppm | 100,000 | | |
| Sulphate, SO ₄ ²⁻ | | | ppm | 50 | | |
| Predicted MIC Rate | | | mm/y | 0.039 | | |

Figure 4 MIC-Compass predicts oxygen corrosion is the corrosion dominating process under the prevailing operating conditions.

Under the prevailing operating conditions in Figure 4 above, MIC-Compass identifies oxygen corrosion as the dominating corrosion process and the maximum O₂ corrosion rate is 0.733 mm/y while the maximum MIC growth rate is 0.363 mm/y.

MIC-Compass is a powerful software tool for internal corrosion direct assessment and pipeline integrity management. Both prevailing and historical pipeline operating data can be used to model and predict the growth rates of microbiologically influenced corrosion and other different type of corrosion mechanisms (CO₂ corrosion, H₂S corrosion, CO₂-H₂S mixed corrosion, O₂ corrosion) in oil and gas pipelines.

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MIC-Compass, giving you the right directions in the modeling and prediction of Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion.

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