ACAPS

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Close Interval Potential Survey (CIPS) of Pannal to Brackenthwaite

for



ACAPS Job No. 172-001-1	Name	Date
Approved by	D. McCarthy	08/11/2021
Prepared by	J. Greatorex	08/11/2021

Rev. 0



Introduction

ACAPS were contracted by Northern Gas Networks to undertake a Close Interval Potential Survey (CIPS) on the buried high-pressure pipework between Pannal AGI and Brackenthwaite AGI. The survey was completed 20 October 2021 by Jason Greatorex and Daniel McCarthy.

The cathodic protection (CP) system for Pannal to Brackenthwaite is provided by a bond to Burley Bank – Harewood pipeline at Brackenthwaite AGI. The Transformer Rectifier Unit (TRU) for Burley Bank – Harewood was interrupted for the duration off this survey.

Summary of Findings

The recorded IR free potentials measured w.r.t. a calibrated copper/copper sulphate reference electrode (CSE) are more positive than the -0.85V minimum OFF criteria (NGN/PM/ECP/2 Section 6.6.1) at 1853m, 1973m, 2114m and 2189m, suggesting protection is not being afforded at these locations. The remaining pipework is complaint with the criterion laid out in ECP/2.

Methodology

Pipe potential readings were taken and recorded at approximate 1.5 metre increments along the pipe length, the results being recorded and stored on an Allegro QX Field Computer. All potentials were measured with respect to calibrated copper/copper sulphate reference electrodes (CSE). Allowable tolerance between reference electrodes is +/- 5 mV.

A static MiniLog 2.0 is positioned at a test post within 2.5km of the section being surveyed to capture stray currents and/or Transformer Rectifier (TR) output fluctuations which may affect results captured on the moving logger. The results of the static and moving loggers can then be compared to determine whether dips in potentials are caused by defects or externally influenced.



Comments and Recommendations

The graphical results shown in Appendix I show a number of defects in the levels of CP applied to the pipeline.

There a total of:

- 1 P1 defect (both ON & OFF potentials are more positive than -0.85V)
- 3 P2 defects (OFF potential is more positive than -0.85V, ON potentials remains more negative than -0.85V)
- 8 P3 defects (significant dip in ON & OFF potential but both remain more negative than -0.85V)

Given the number and regularity of defects along the pipeline it is recommended a Direct Current Voltage Gradient (DCVG) survey is scheduled for the full length of the pipeline to size and assess the severity of the defects highlight during the CIPS.

There appears to be a significant drain towards Pannal AGI where the CP readings begin to shift more positive 200m from the AGI. Initial testing concluded the isolation join (IJ) at Pannal is not at fault.

Pannal AGI has recently has the new ISS fencing installed around the site which is the only notable change since the poor readings were first reported to NGN. A few possible reasons for the drop in potentials could be damage to the pipeline during excavations for the new fence footings, metallic contact with the rebar in the new footings/upgraded earting system or interaction with the site CP system.

Additional testing will be required at Pannal to rule out each of the possible causes for the drain mentioned above. DCVG, Pipeline Current Mapping (PCM) and interaction testing will be required to gain a better understanding of what is responsible for the reduction in potentials at Pannal AGI.

During testing at Brackenthwaite AGI it was observed that the bond between Pannal to Brackenthwaite and Burley Bank – Harewood appears to be resistive despite no resistors being found in the bond post. The mainline has a more negative potential than the Pannal spur despite the bond appearing to be direct.

The bond current measured 252mA at the bond post. With a temporary second bond cable between the Burley Bank mainline and the Pannal pipeline an additional 51mA current is transferred.

With protection levels being close too, and even below criteria at points during the CIPS, it is recommended that the bond at Brackenthwaite is reinstated with suitably sized conductors along with the facility to alter the bond resistance should it be required.

Other notable observations made during the CIPS are a new tree plantation over the main at 1229m and large trees growing over the main at 1517m.

The pipework should continue to be monitored in accordance with the requirements of NGN/PM/ECP/2 & NGN/PR/MAINT/5003.



Survey Information

SURVEYORS:	Jason Greatorex & Daniel McCarthy		DATE:	20/10/2021
JOB No:	172-001-1	PIPELINE:	Pannal to Brackenthwaite	

	START COORDINATES		END COORDINATES	
	EASTING	NORTHING	EASTING	NORTHING
LOCATION	425217	450787	427986	451237
	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
	53.95257	-1.6172335	53.956472	-1.5749998

SURVEY TYPE:	Interrupted SWITCH		CHING CYCLE:	
STATIC:	Applied	Seconds on:	0.8	
		Seconds off:	0.2	
		Seconds on.	(120ms capture delay)	
CP SYSTEM TYPE:	Impressed Current			
EQUIPMENT APPLIED:	Allegro QX (moving)	Serial No. 227076		
	MiniLog 2.0 (Static)	Serial No. 31001613		

CRITERIA:

- 1. To locate areas below the minimum protection level -0.850V w.r.t. a CSE.
- 2. To determine areas of stray current interference or effects.
- 3. To establish if over-protection is occurring.

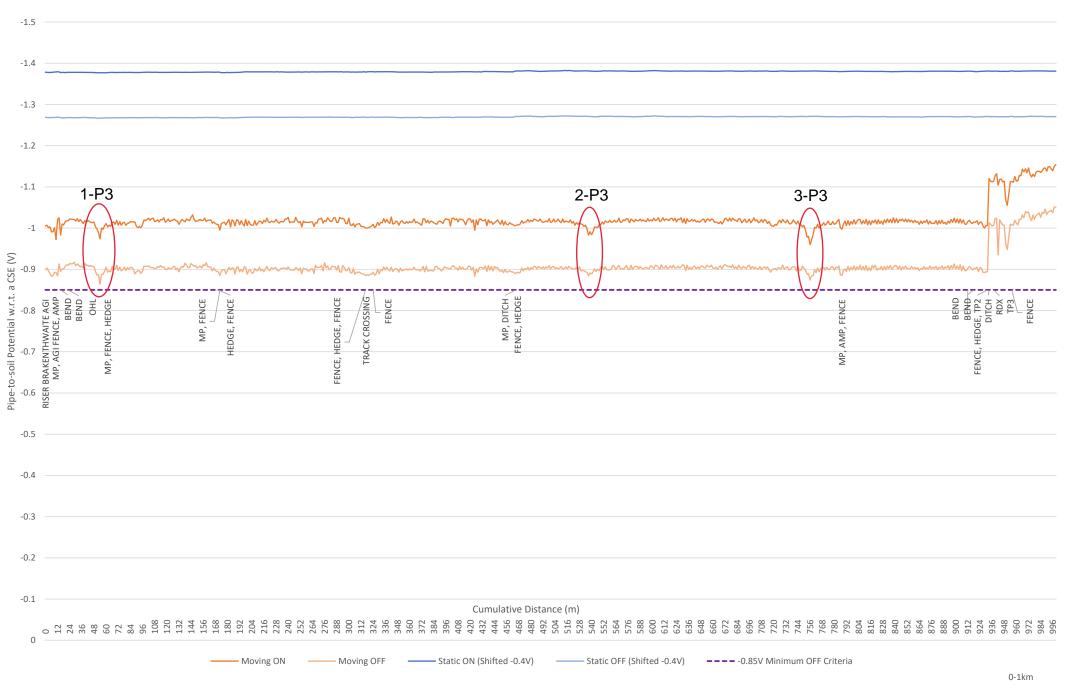
Additional Data

TRUs Interrupted for the Survey	Voltage	Current	Variac Setting
New York Farm TR	14.63V	<i>2.</i> 94A	30%

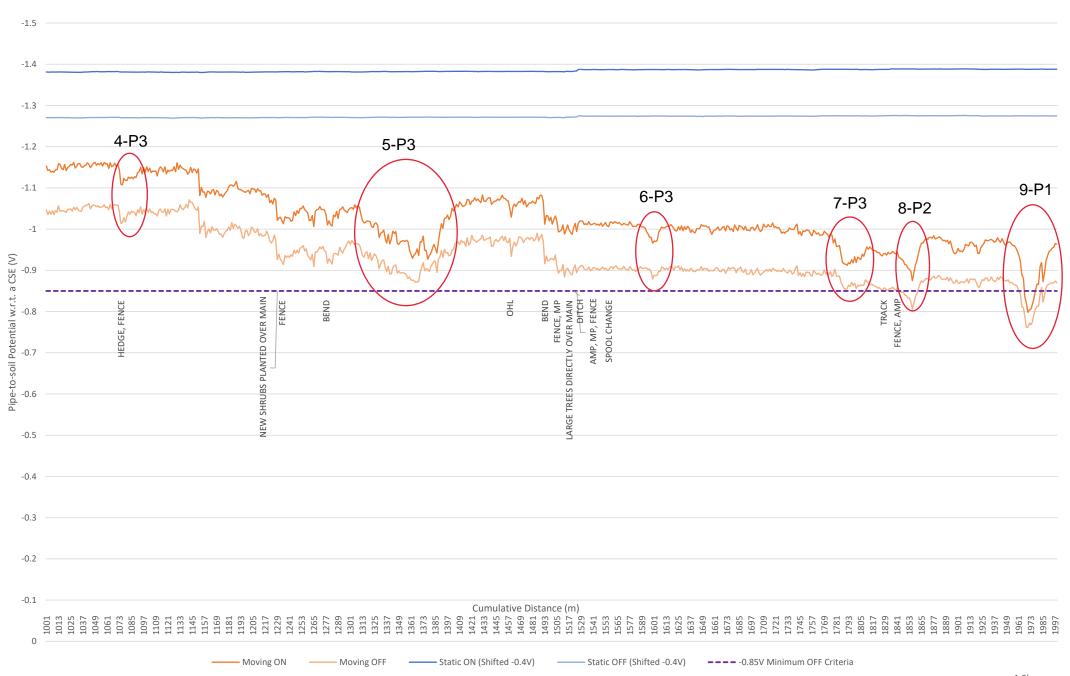
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APPENDIX I – CIPS Data Graph

172-001-1 Pannal to Brackenthwaithe CIPS



172-001-1
Pannal to Brackenthwaithe CIPS



172-001-1
Pannal to Brackenthwaithe CIPS

