APC Piping Inspection

Corrosion is a leading cause of storage tank and piping failures. The goal of piping system inspection is to increase the reliability of the system by increasing the mean run time to failure. In order to achieve this, an owner must utilize the proper inspection technique based on the associated damage mechanism. In addition to damage mechanisms, accessibility to the piping becomes a determining factor in the choice of inspection tools.

Piping service leads to the following issues:

- External Erosion Corrosion
- Internal Erosion Corrosion
- Cracking
- Mechanical Damage
- Metallurgical Issues
- Weld Quality
- Leaking Valves

THE SOLUTION

APC provides pipeline scanning services for above-ground piping. The piping can be painted or coated and still be scanned. For this service, we use the MFE PipeScan system, which is based on Magnetic Flux Leakage (MFL) technologies. MFL inspection has quickly become the preferred method of NDT professionals.

The MFE Pipe Scanner allows us quickly to locate defects in pipes and pipelines, saving time and money. The scanner can scan pipe from 5" and up. Using MFL technology, the Magnetic Bridge provides the necessary flux levels to achieve saturation of the pipe thickness to be inspected. The Sensor Bar was designed to detect the maximum amount of flux. The sensor bar and magnetic head on the MFE PipeScan can be adjusted to allow for different pipe wall thickness.

The tool is capable of scanning through thin coatings to detect water, fuel and chemical leaks. The built-in fully adjustable threshold alarm function ensures that no defects will be missed.



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KEY ADVANTAGES

- Adjustable Threshold
- Mapping Capabilities
- Cover inspection areas from 8.25" to 16.5" in a single
 pass
- Scan pipe diameters from 5" and up
- Displays digital volume loss signals in real time
- Scan speeds up to 3 feet per second
- Perform through coating inspections







APPLICATIONS

Gathering Pipelines

Types of Gathering Pipelines – These lines travel short distances gathering products from wells and then move to oil batteries or natural gas processing facilities. Types of products transported in Gathering Pipelines – Natural gas, crude oil and combinations of these products sometimes mixed with water; and natural gas liquids (NGLs) such as ethane, butane and propane.

Feeder Pipelines

Types of Feeder Pipelines – Feeder lines move products from batteries, processing facilities and storage tanks in the field to the long-distance haulers of the pipeline industry, the transmission pipelines.

Types of products transported in Feeder Pipelines – Crude oil, natural gas and NGLs.

Transmission Pipelines

Types of Transmission Pipelines – Transmission lines are the energy-highways, transporting oil and natural gas within a province and across provincial or international boundaries. Types of products transported in Transmission Pipelines – Natural gas transmission lines typically carry only natural gas and NGLs.

Crude oil transmission lines carry different types of liquids including crude oil and refined petroleum products in batches.

Petroleum product lines also move liquids such as refined petroleum products and NGLs.

Distribution Pipelines

Types of Distribution Pipelines – Local distribution companies (LDCs) operate natural gas distribution lines. Types of products transported in Distribution Pipelines – Natural gas is moved along distribution pipelines to homes, businesses and some industries.



SPECIFICATIONS

Scanning Area	8.25" to 16.5"
Thickness Range	0.50" / 12 mm
Speed	3 feet per second
Pipe size	5" and above. No maximum size
Test though coatings	Yes, if non-magnetic
Real Time Analysis	Yes
Power Requirements	12V Battery
Operation Weight	60 lbs – 120 lbs (20 lbs per bridge – 3 link minimum)
Sensitivity	Adjustable

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