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# **Lightning & Over-Voltage Protection for Pipelines**

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Appalachian Underground Corrosion Short Course

# AGENDA

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## Over-Voltage Protection Topics

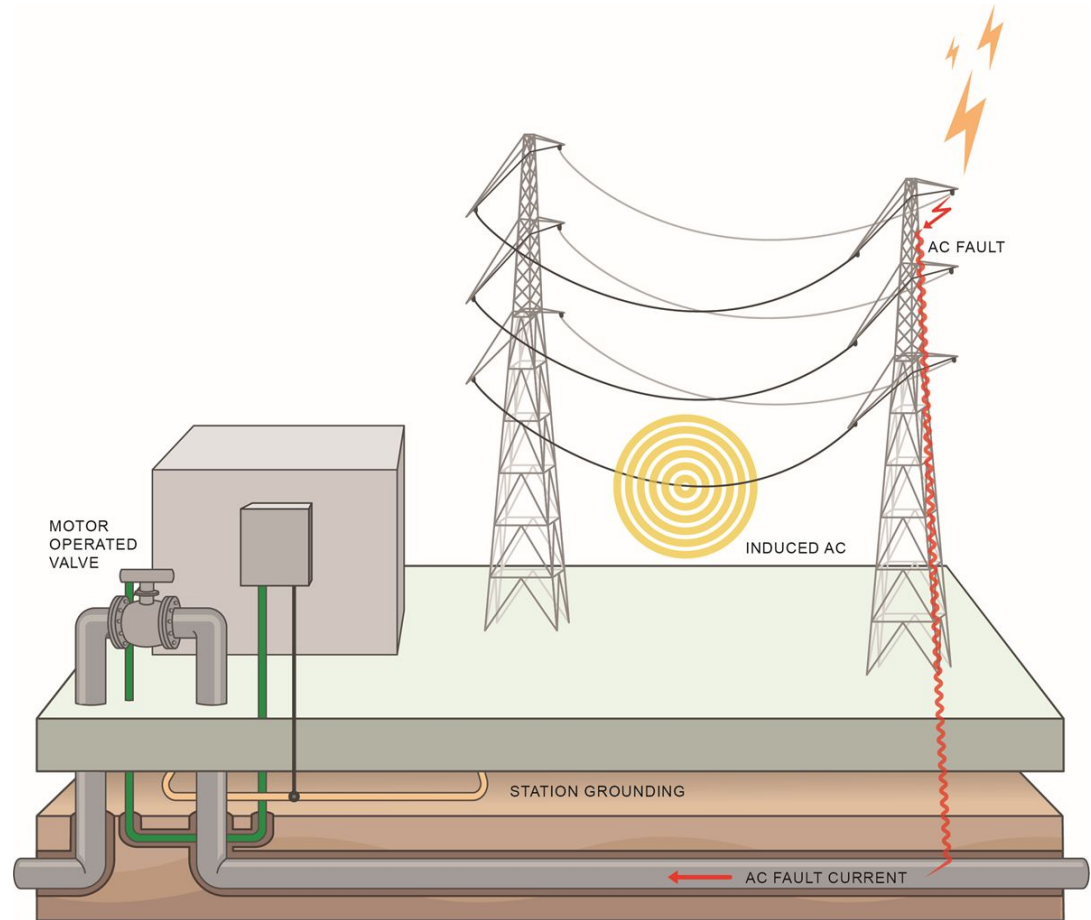
- Why is over-voltage protection needed?
- Isolation joint types
- Common protective devices
- Other over-voltage protection applications
- Device testing



# PROTECTION NEEDED

## Over-Voltage Hazards

- Lightning
- AC Faults
- Induced AC



# ISOLATION JOINTS

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## Function

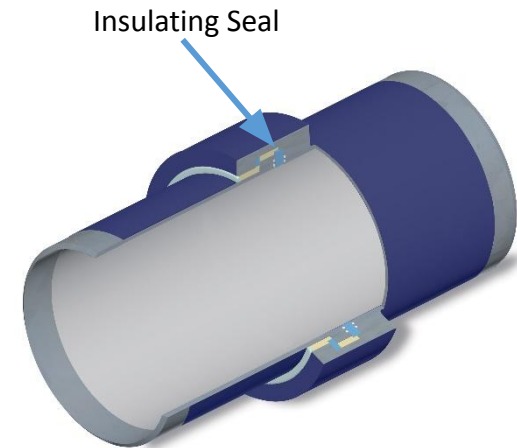
- Prevent metallic contact
- Electrically isolate cathodic protection systems or from ground or other CP
- Isolate dissimilar metals
- Stray current control

# ISOLATION JOINTS

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## Monolithic Joints

Withstand Voltage up to 15,000 V



Images courtesy of GPT Industries

# ISOLATION JOINTS

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## Flanged Joints

Withstand Voltage 1,000 to 10,000 V

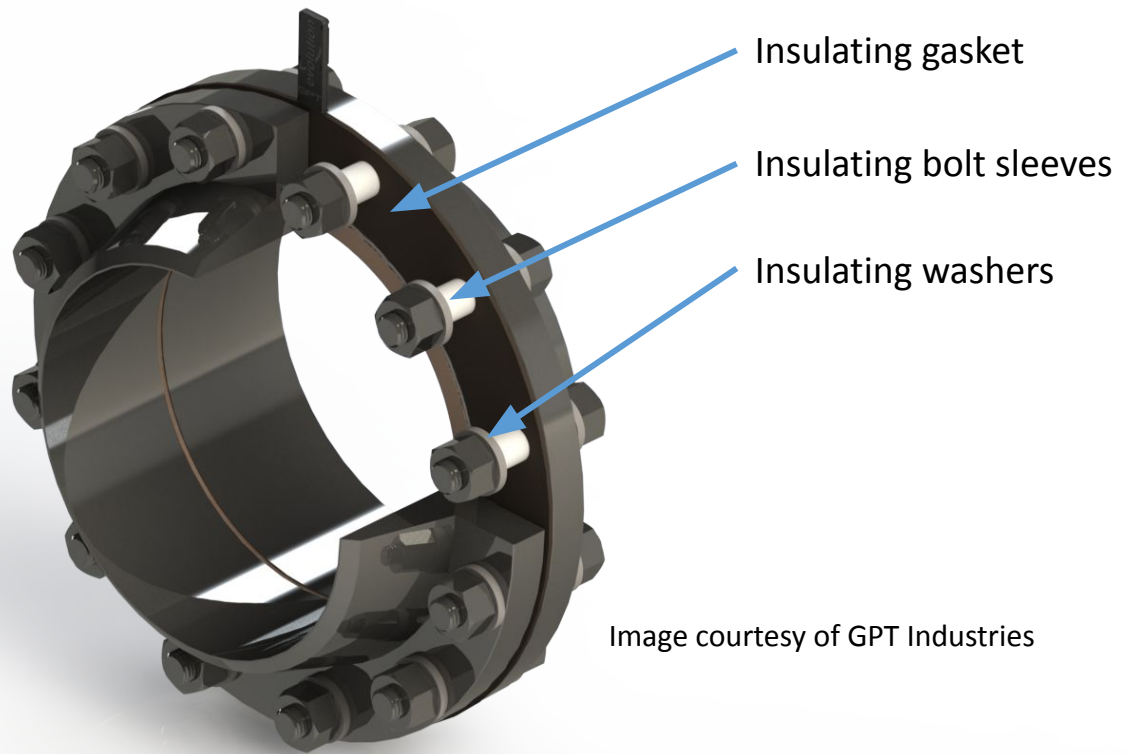


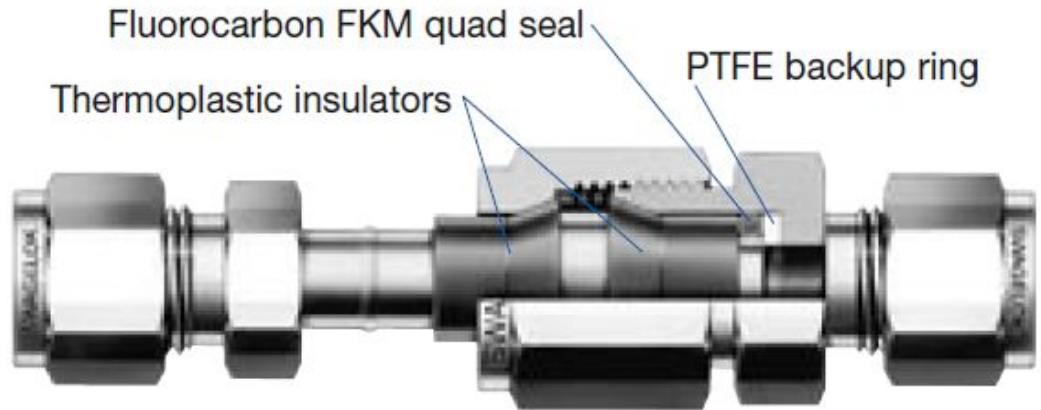
Image courtesy of GPT Industries

# ISOLATION JOINTS

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## Insulated Fittings

Withstand Voltage 500  
to 2,000 V





# WHY PROTECT ISOLATION JOINTS?

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## Protect the Joint

- Provide low impedance path for current from lightning, AC faults, and induced AC
- Eliminate damage from arcing
- Eliminate risk of igniting product



## Protect Personnel

- Minimize touch potential across the joint



# WHY PROTECT ISOLATION JOINTS?

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## Regulations

- U.S. Pipeline Safety Regulations. 49 CFR 192.467 (c) and (f)

49 CFR 192.467 (f)

- NACE SP0177

- ISO 15589-1, section 7.3.3

- BS EN 50443:2011

*(f) Where a pipeline is located in close proximity to electric transmission tower footings ... it must be provided with protection against damage due to fault current or lightning, and protective measures must be taken at insulating devices.*



# PROTECTION DEVICES

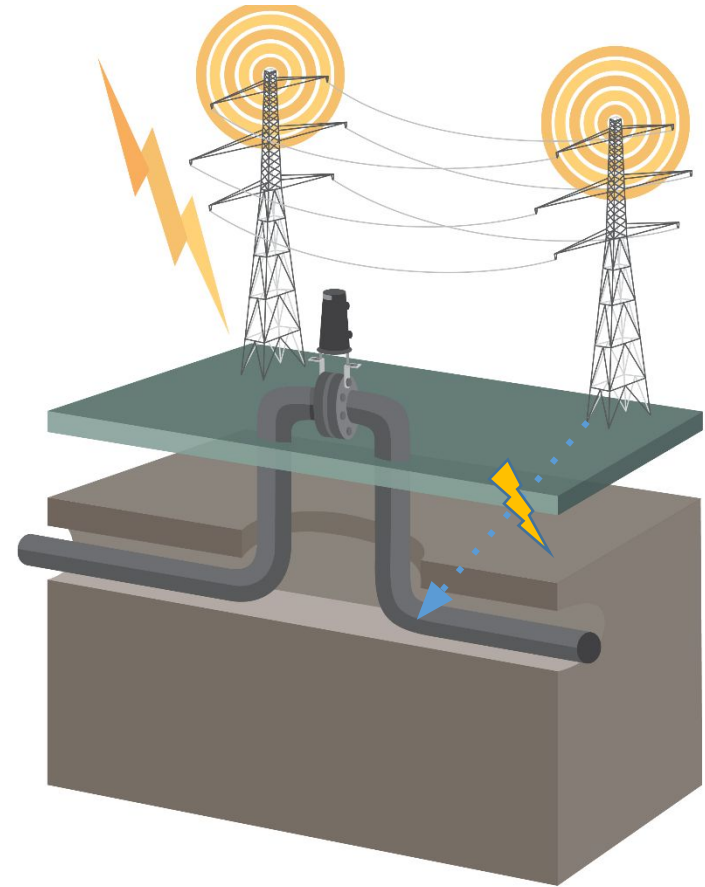
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## When Properly Protected

Lightning and fault current pass safely through device instead of arcing across joint

### Common Types of Devices:

- Solid State Decouplers and Over Voltage Protectors
- Spark Gap Devices

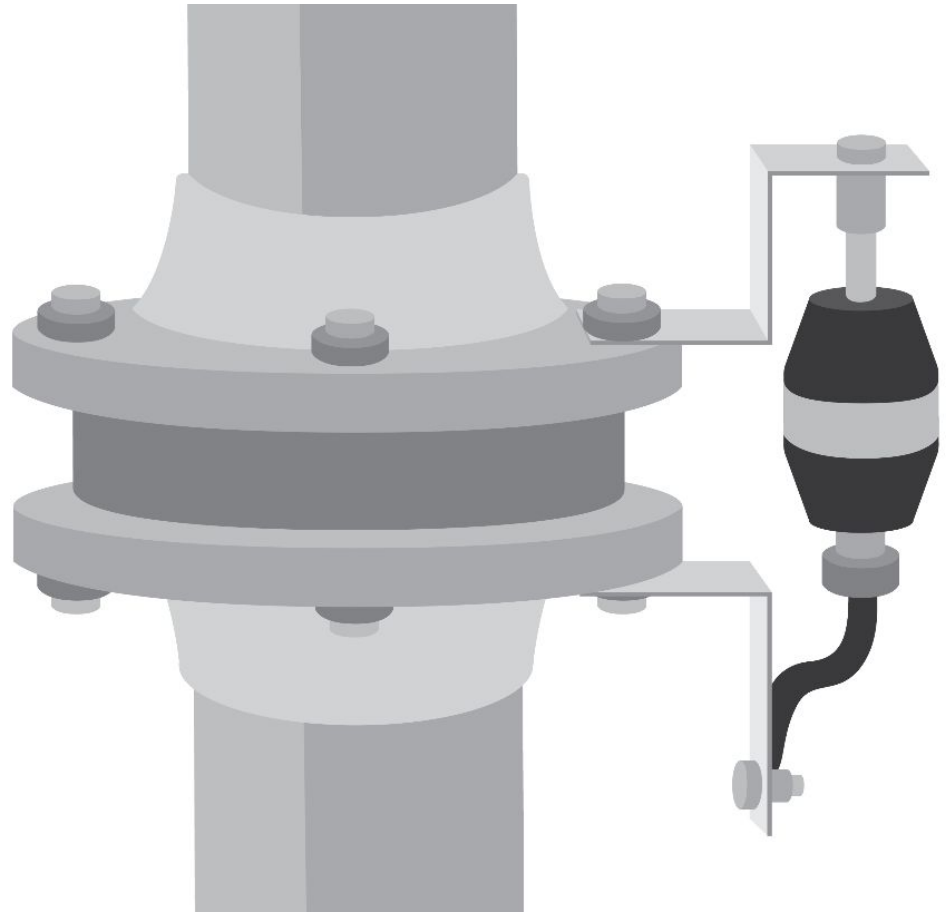


# PROTECTION DEVICES

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## Spark Gap Arrestors

- Current passes by arcing across internal electrodes
- High voltages required for conduction
- Provides lightning protection only
- Not rated for high energy AC faults
- Cannot be used for AC mitigation



# PROTECTION DEVICES

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## Solid-State Decouplers and Over Voltage Protectors

- Block low voltage DC
- Pass AC faults and lightning
- Maintain low voltages on pipeline
- Decouplers pass steady-state induced AC



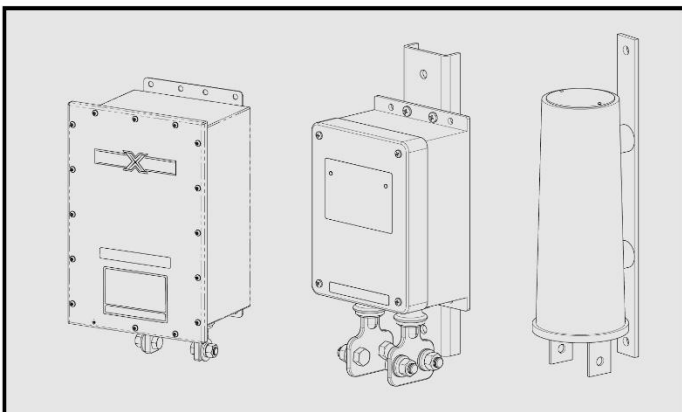
# DEVICE SELECTION

## AC PRESENT – DECOUPLERS –

UL US  
DIV 2

Ex  
ZONE 2

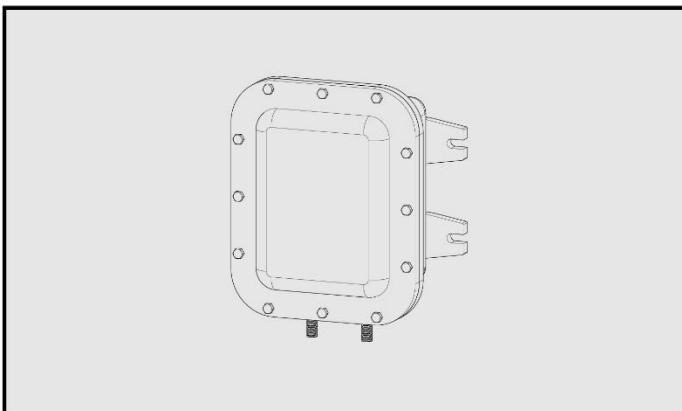
IECEx  
ZONE 2



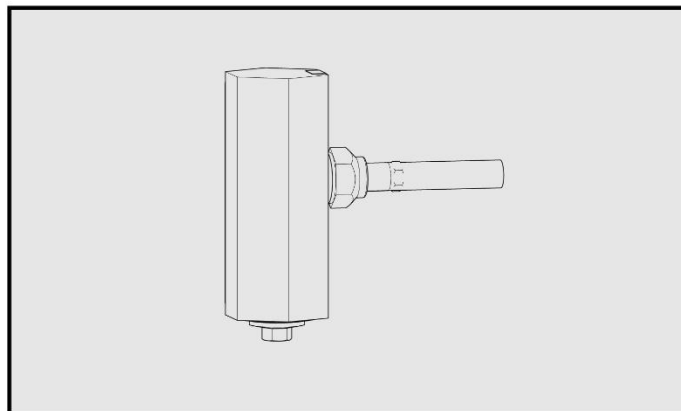
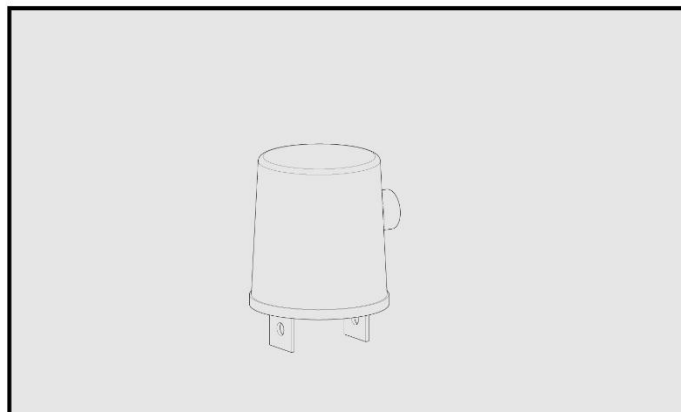
UL US  
DIV 1

Ex  
ZONE 1

IECEx  
ZONE 1



## AC NOT PRESENT – OVER-VOLTAGE PROTECTORS –

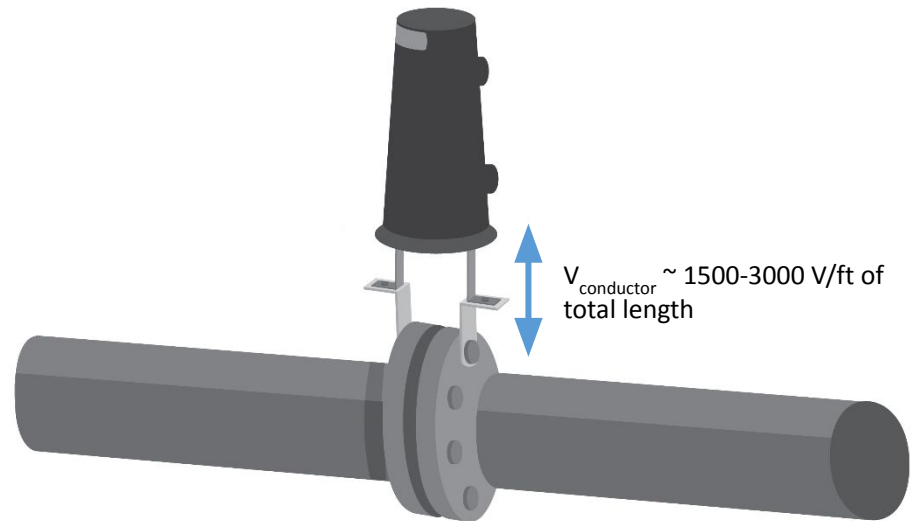


# INSTALLATION - BEST PRACTICES

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## Lightning and Conductor Length

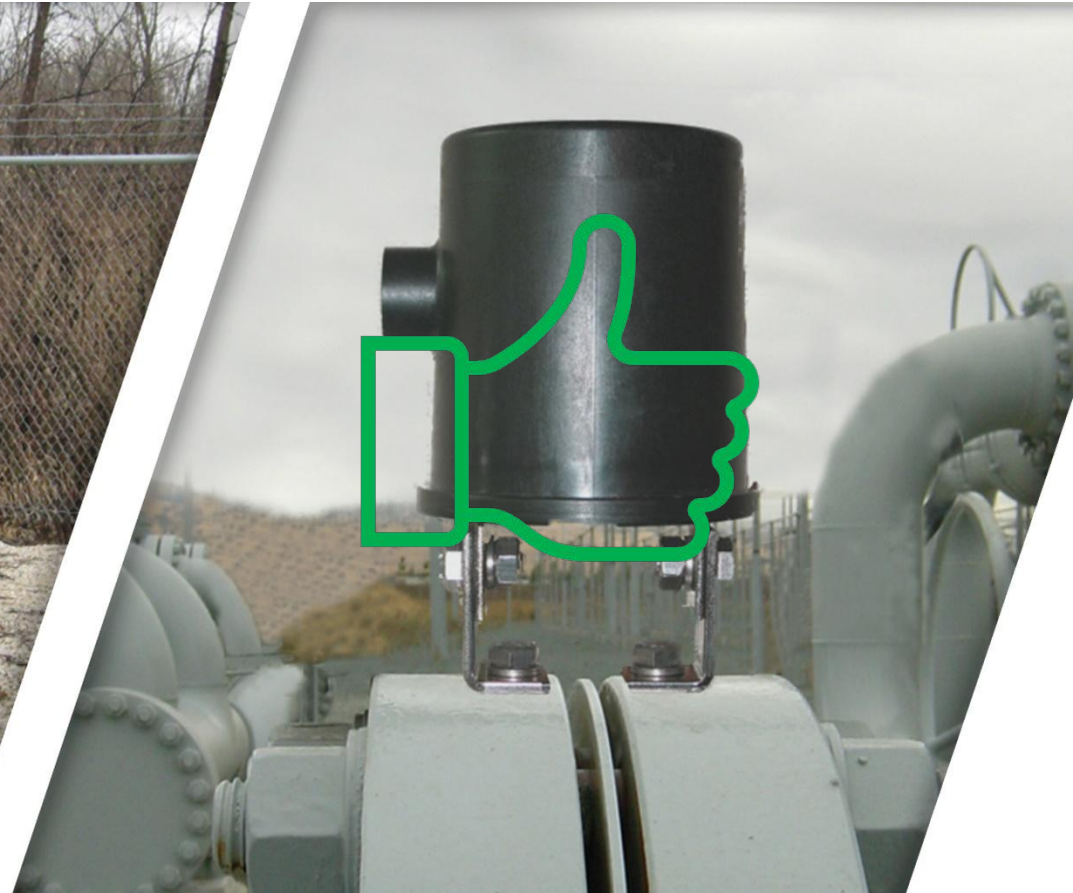
For lightning protection, keep conductors as short as possible, ideally less than 12" (30 cm) long in total.





# INSTALLATION - BEST PRACTICES

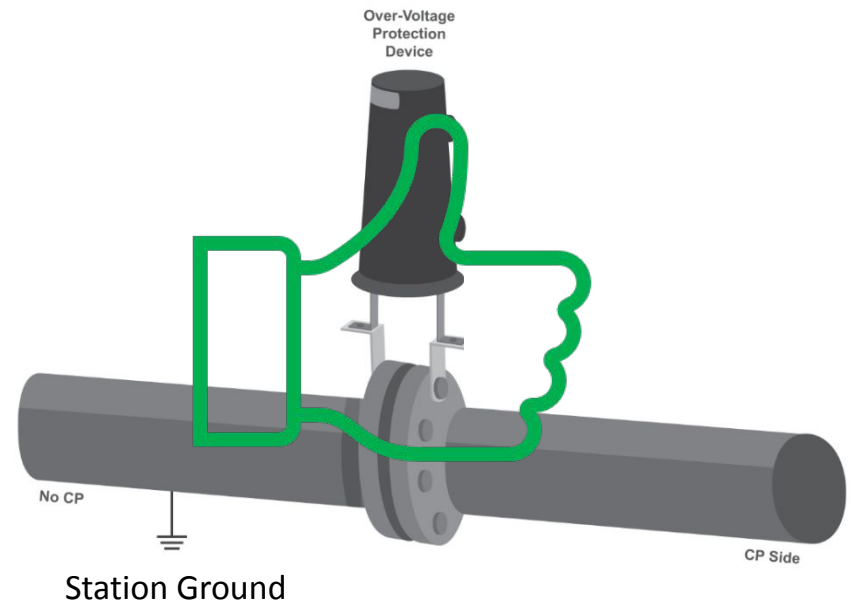
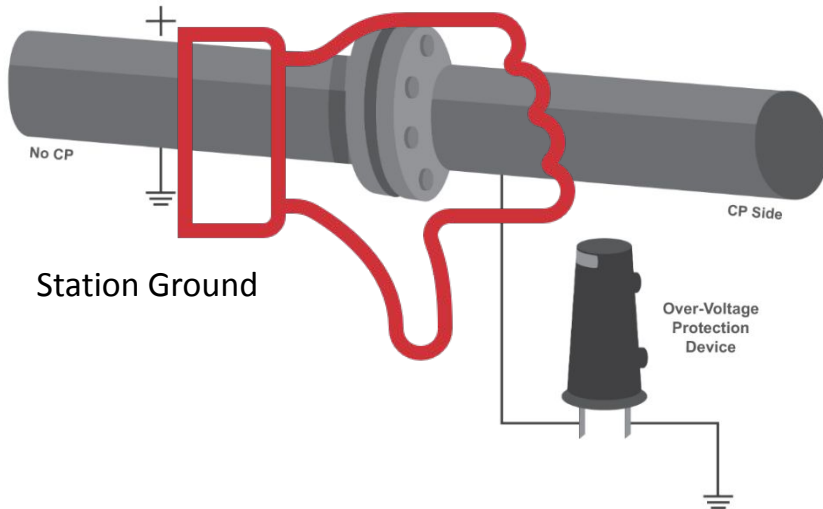
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# INSTALLATION - BEST PRACTICES

Connect the device across the isolation joint



# DEVICE MOUNTING EXAMPLES

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Decoupler on flange bracket



Decoupler on pin-brazed stud bracket

# DEVICE MOUNTING EXAMPLES



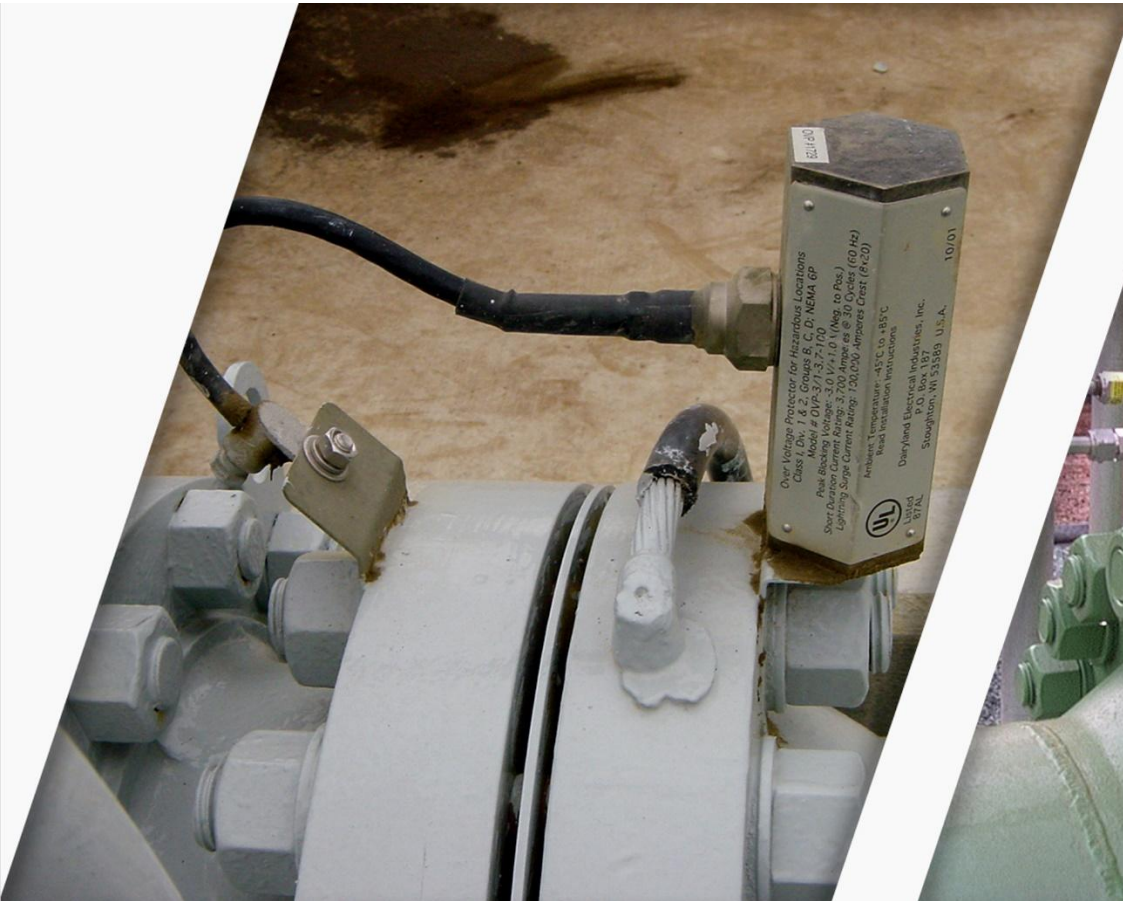
Decoupler on flange bracket



Decoupler on post with flange tabs



# DEVICE MOUNTING EXAMPLES



Over-voltage protector on flange bracket



Over-voltage protector on welded/brazed studs

# DEVICE MOUNTING EXAMPLES

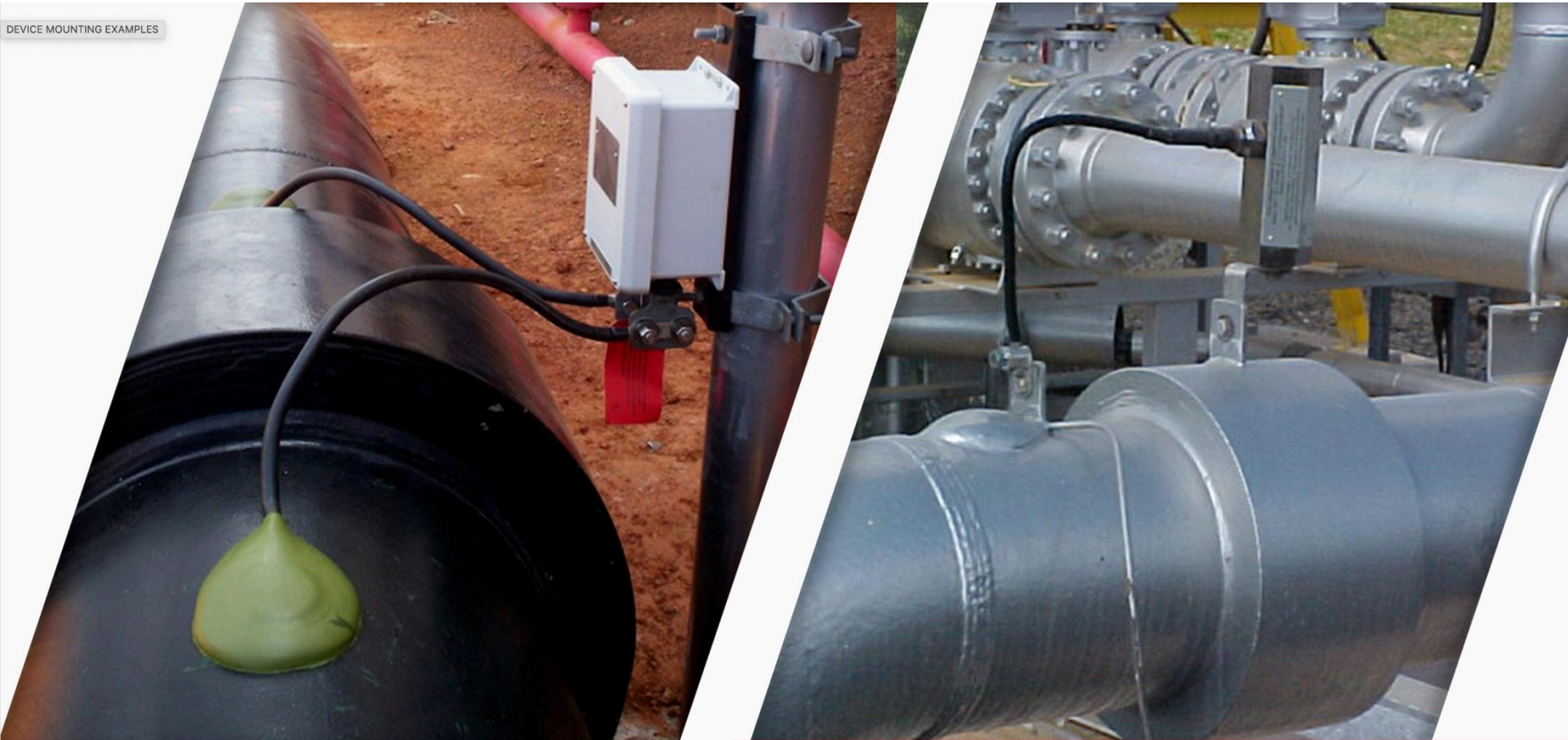
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Decoupler on welded tabs



# DEVICE MOUNTING EXAMPLES

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# AC MITIGATION

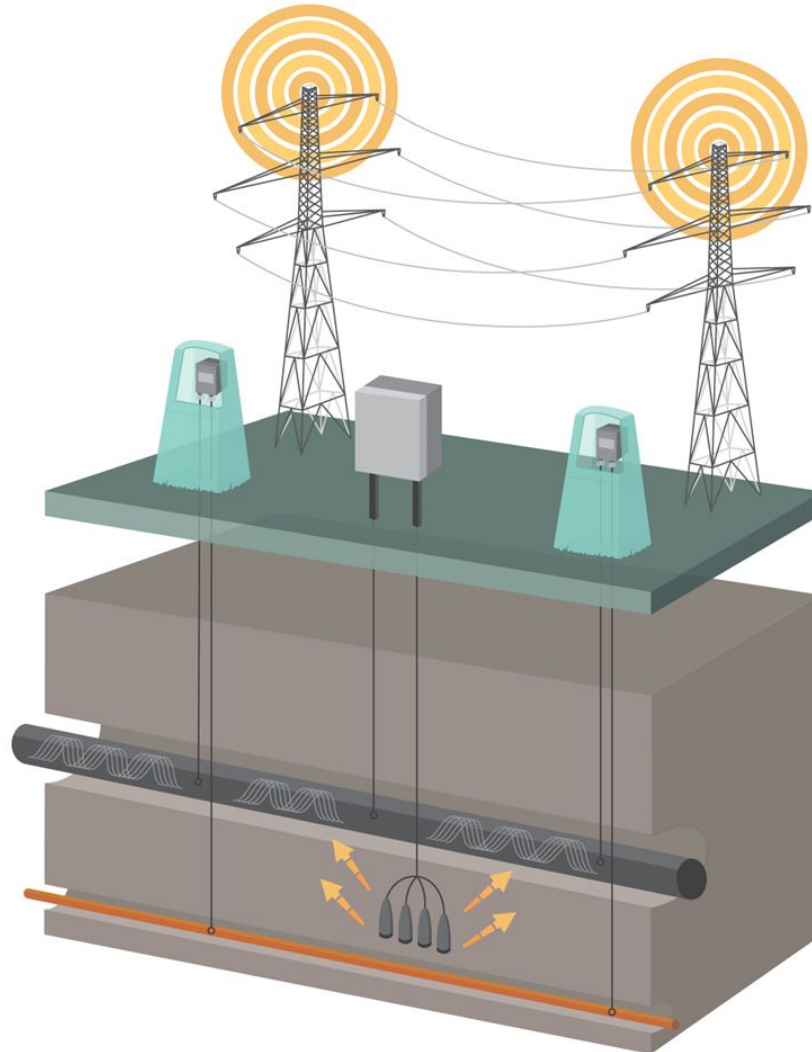
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# AC MITIGATION

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# ELECTRICAL DECOUPLING

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Electric equipment isolation examples



# GROUNDING MATS

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Gradient control mat isolation example

# FIELD TESTING

## Isolation Joint Testing with an RF-IT:

- A decoupler will appear as a short to RF-IT testers
- Test the joint and decoupler separately
- Disconnect the decoupler from the joint, then test the decoupler with the ohm test
- Test the isolation joint using an RF-IT with the decoupler disconnected



# DIRECT DECOUPLER TEST

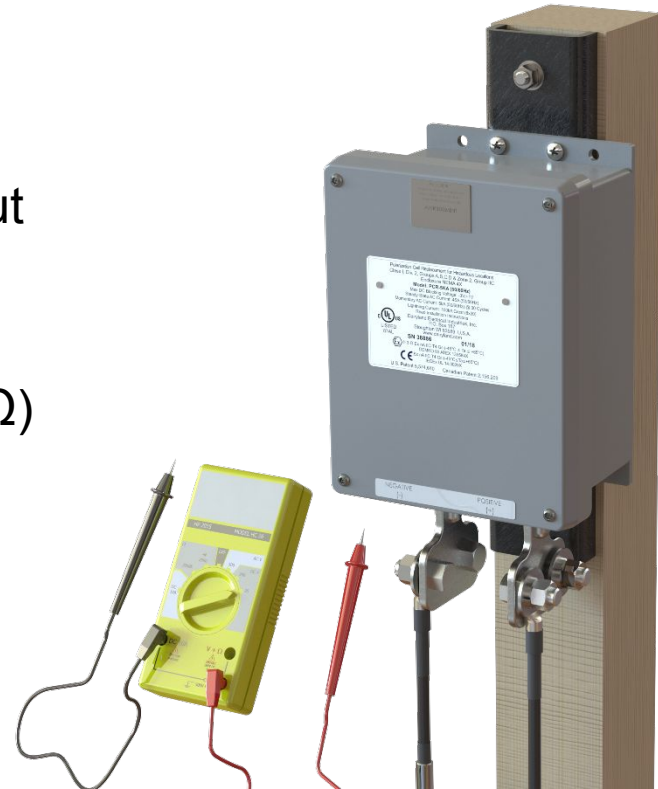
## Resistance check

- Measured between terminals, device out of circuit
- Functional: Value increases from zero
- Non-functional: Fixed, low value ( $\ll 1 \Omega$ )

## OVP-type products:

- Functional: Instant reading M  $\Omega$

**Keep safety in mind when creating an open-circuit at a decoupler site!**



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# Questions?

## Contact Dairyland Electrical Industries

[techsupport@dairyland.com](mailto:techsupport@dairyland.com)

[www.dairyland.com](http://www.dairyland.com)



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