

UNDERGROUND TANK EQUIPMENT

TANK TEST KITS

| Part # | Description |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| ETM | Underground Tank Test Kit |
| JN-CP Test Kit | Anode Test Kit |
| 30101 | Anode Test Kit |
| RE-5C | Replacement Copper Sulfate Electrode |



CP Test Kit

A multi functional digital multi meter combined with the accessories needed to test pipe to soil potentials for adequate cathodic protection.

Features:

- DM 133 Multimeter with Test Leads
- Copper Sulfate Half Cell Electrode
- Heavy Duty "Clamp" Style Test Leads
- Instructions



DIELECTRIC CONNECTIONS

Dielectric Insulated Unions

| Part # | Size |
|-------------|------|
| AAR-012-INS | 1/2" |
| AAR-034-INS | 3/4" |



Jomar Dielectric Ball Valves

| Part # | Size |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| T-204DU-012 | 1/2" FPT X 1/2" FPT |
| T-204DU-012FX012 | 1/2" MALE FLARE X 1/2" MNPT |
| T-204DU-012MX012F | 1/2" MNPT X 1/2" FNPT |
| T-204DU-034 | 3/4" FPT X 3/4" FPT |
| T-204DU-034MX034F | 3/4" MNPT X 3/4" FNPT |



RegO Dielectric Pigtails

| Part # | Size |
|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| D912J12 | ELECTRICALLY ISOLATED PIGTAIL FOR UNDERGROUND CONTAINERS 1/4" MALE NPT X MALE POL |
| D912J20 | |
| D912J30 | |
| D912P12 | ELECTRICALLY ISOLATED PIGTAIL FOR UNDERGROUND CONTAINERS MALE POL X MALE POL |
| D912P20 | |
| D912P30 | |



CATHODIC PROTECTION

Anode

Magnesium anode bag with attached 10' #12 electric wire. The anode must be activated with water before backfilling.

| Part # | Description |
|--------|---------------|
| H1-17 | 17# Anode bag |
| H1-9 | 9# Anode bag |



Cadweld System

| Item No. | Description |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| CAHAA-1G | Vertical Cadwelder |
| CA-15 | Weld Metal Shots – Box 20 |
| CAB133-1H | Sleeve |
| CAB136A | Mold Cleaner |



PIPE & CABLE LOCATOR

Cable Hound DSP Pipe & Cable Locator

FEATURES

- Improved depth and distance capabilities
- New receiver utilizes state-of-the-art **Digital Signal Processing** for a sharper, more defined signal while filtering out electrical interference
- Auto-Off switch on the Transmitter and Receiver improves battery life
- Quality padded headphones - for use in noisy environments - are included in each DSP Kit
- Improved case with batteries in a separate compartment for easy replacement

| Part # | Description |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 99-0118 | Transmitter, DSP Receiver, Tone Probe, GroundRod, CH Headphones, and Carrying Case |



COMBUSTIBLE GAS DETECTORS

Trak-It® III

Combustible Gas Indicator

Durable design and easy operation makes finding gas leaks fast and accurate.

The Sensit Trak-It® III CGI large easy-to-read display continuously updates the user of gas concentrations. Sensitivity as low as 0.1% LEL assist in locating those hard to find leaks while loud audible alarms make this instrument perfect for confined space entry. A variable speed pump allows location (pinpointing) of underground leaks faster and more accurate than conventional CGI's. Infrared downloading allows easy tracking of calibration and operation data for record keeping purposes.

Gases Sensed (partial list): Propane, Combustibles -LEL & %Gas, Oxygen, Carbon Monoxide, Hydrogen Sulfide

Features:

- Internal pump
- Lowest cost, long life sensor
- LED warning lights.

Specifications:

Part #: JN-TRAC-IT3-A
 Size: 6.5" x 4" x 4.25"
 Weight: 2.8 pounds
 Construction: Stainless Steel Housing
 Battery Life: 20 hrs. continuous



Sensit® TKX

Combustible Gas Leak Detector

Features:

- Audio and visual leak indicator
- Adjustable tick rate
- High sensitivity
- 1 year warranty

Specifications:

Part #: JN-TKX-7
 Size: 3.5" x 10" x 1.6"
 Weight: 1.3 lb.
 Construction: High impact ABS
 Power: 3 'C' alkaline batteries
 Battery Life: 8 hrs continuous operation
 Gooseneck: 16" reach
 Sensor: Solid State



Calibration Kit

CALIBRATION IS IMPORTANT. Calibration kits are used to verify and set an instrument to a known sample of gas. All gas detectors should be calibrated on a periodic basis to insure the proper operation and accuracy of the product.



Sensit® Gold CGI

Combustible Gas Indicator

Find gas leaks quickly, low maintenance, and easy to use

Durable design and easy operation makes finding gas leaks fast and accurate. Operator controlled tick rate assists in finding leaks on exposed piping or underground faster than ever. The high-tech sensors provide a long life with the lowest replacement cost. Includes hard carrying case, 2 piece polycarbonate bar-hole probe and batteries.

Features:

- Audible/Visual alarms
- Display up to 4 gases
- Adjustable tick rate
- Long Life Rotary Vane Pump
- Lowest Cost, Long Life Sensors

Specifications:

Part #: JN-SG00600-A
 Size: 11.5" x 3" x 2.32"
 Weight: 1.2 lbs.
 Power: Alkaline batteries
 Battery Life: 16 hrs continuous operation
 Gooseneck: 16" reach
 Sensor: Solid State



Slide-Hammer

For boring test holes near buried gas lines or underground tank. 44" bar allows for sufficient depth in order to drop a gas detector probe into the ground for testing. Use with Sensit Technologies combustible gas detectors incorporating a bar-hole test feature.



M-Pact-O
Part # 28-44



Not All Magnesium Anodes Are Alike

There is a reason today to be concerned about the Quality of magnesium anode ingots. The reason is due primarily because all U.S. foundries producing high quality anodes were driven out of business by 2002 by low cost foreign foundries. This led to a big problem – foreign producer's anode ingots had very poor performance qualities. We know this to be fact because in late 2002 MESA began 3rd party testing the anodes from the major foreign foundries and none of them met the minimum industry performance standards.

MESA spent the next 2 years working to identify foreign producers capable of producing good anode ingots. During this period, confirmed by the testing program, we rejected over 30,000 ingots in our quest to supply only quality anodes. Through this search MESA was able to identify 2 foundries that were committed to casting quality ingots. Today we are still working closely with them as our primary suppliers of magnesium ingots. They worked diligently to develop the processes necessary to always meet the cathodic protection industry performance standards. In fact MESA's anodes are now regularly exceeding the minimum acceptable Current Efficiency values by as much as 15%.

What Constitutes a Quality Anode?

There are several factors that affect performance of a magnesium anode. They are chemical composition, open circuit voltage potential (OCVP) and current capacity also known as current efficiency (CE).

Chemical Composition

Quality anodes must be cast to meet the chemistry identified by ASTM Standard B843-07 (Specification for Magnesium Alloy Anode for Cathodic Protection). This means they must be made to a specific chemistry recipe. It's important to know that simply meeting the recipe does not guarantee a good anode. The casting process definitely affects the critical operation of the anode.

Open Circuit Voltage Potential (OCVP)

The open circuit voltage potential is a measurement of the anodes ability to produce a voltage to overcome the native potentials of steel and to ultimately provide cathodic protection. It is key that the open circuit potential meets or exceeds the minimum standard -1.55/-1.75 volts H-1/HP with respect to a copper/copper sulfate electrode. Lower readings may require additional anode(s) to reach the necessary protected voltage.

Current Capacity / Efficiency (CE)

Current capacity or efficiency of an anode, very simply defined, is a measurement of the anodes ability to "utilize itself". Think of the anode as a flashlight battery using its voltage until depleted. A normal current capacity rating for magnesium is 500 Amp/hour/lb or 50% current efficiency. Higher current efficiency yields longer anode life and more cost-effective anodes. Lesser efficiencies result in both extra anode and installation costs because early replacement is required.

If any of these three factors is insufficient then the anode is subject to poor operating performance and/or premature failure during its service life.

Analysis of Alternate Suppliers Quality

In August 2003 MESA acquired 5 magnesium anodes from 5 prominent U.S. anode manufacturing companies. [Note: Manufacturers perform final as-

sembly of the ingots, adding copper lead wires, mag backfill, and outer packaging for shipping.] All 5 anodes failed to meet the minimum current efficiency and only one met the minimum open circuit voltage potential. The results were not surprising since MESA has been testing major foreign foundry ingots having similar results.

To get a more current status of anode quality, MESA commissioned in October 2007 an outside company to buy and test anodes from the 6 major U.S. manufacturers. The report was completed in March 2008 and showed 4 anodes failed the current efficiency minimum and 3 anodes failed to meet the minimum open circuit voltage potential. This proves that many of the anodes marketed today still DO NOT MEET industry minimum quality requirements.

The Testing of Magnesium Anodes

The only way to know if you have an anode that meets the above mentioned minimum standards for OCVP and CE is to run the ASTM G97 test (Laboratory Evaluation of Magnesium Sacrificial Anode Test Specimens for Underground Applications). This is a precise 14-day test that only a few testing facilities in the US are capable of performing correctly. Costs associated with each test can run between \$600 - \$1,100 per anode. As mentioned earlier, MESA has pre-qualified select foundries that have casting processes in place to produce quality anode ingot. These foundries perform their own internal chemical composition and G97 testing and provide these results to us. To verify our supplier's results, MESA always tests one ingot, via a qualified 3rd party laboratory, out of each truckload/container we order. Failure results in a rejection of the entire shipment.

Summary – Lowest Cost vs. Real Cost

We know, because of the aforementioned test results, that there are anodes being sold by others that DO NOT meet the minimum standards for magnesium anodes. The MESA VALUE PROMISE states that we will lead the CP industry in service and quality. That is why we spend so much time, money, and energy developing foundry relationships that "we know" and "we confirm" (3rd party lab) are turning out a high quality raw ingot to industry specifications. This coupled with MESA's own high standards for final anode fabrication allows us to confidently assure our customers that every anode supplied by MESA will perform to industry expected standards. Does this cost more?. You bet it does! But if compared to a competitor's anode that doesn't perform to minimum standards, our extra initial cost is canceled out minimum four-fold over the 30 year life of the MESA anode. Buying a MESA anode through GEC helps your company "maintain your industry leading position" with quality and service second to none.

[Hypothetical Cost example at 2%/yr inflation and NO raw material increase: MESA good anode \$90 + \$250 to install = \$340 per tank to last 30 years. BAD anode \$75 + \$250 to install but only lasts 10 years — so install new anode now \$90 + \$300 to install but only last another 10 years — so install new anode now \$110 + \$360 to install = total cost for 30 years of protection \$1,185 per tank.]

Technical
information
provided by  MESA
Quality Focused. Service Driven.



16906 Copper Sulfate Crystals .75 lbs.
RE-5C Copper Sulfate Electrode

COPPER SULFATE CRYSTALS & ELECTRODES

Note: Under average conditions, an electrode should be emptied and cleaned out every two or three months. However, if the electrode is allowed to remain in prolonged contact with low resistivity soil or water, more frequent rejuvenation may be desirable. For consistent results, manufacturers recommend using the highest purity CuSO₄ Crystal's possible.

Precautions:

- STORAGE: CuSO₄ will deteriorate over time. Electrodes, which are purchased in bulk and stored for later use, should always be checked before placing into service. Copper rods can become tarnished or pitted by deteriorating CuSO₄ and the CuSO₄ will become unusable. The copper in this condition will become contaminated, which will cause inaccurate readings. CuSO₄ should have a rich, deep blue color. If the crystals appear to have become whitened or have the appearance of being dehydrated, discard in a safe manner and replace with fresh. Do not store the electrodes in a damp atmosphere. Some types of fungus or mold can contaminate the ceramic plug assemblies. Always rotate your stock using the "FIFO" (First In, First Out) method.

- Common Source of Error: The voltmeter used in conjunction with reference electrodes should be of sufficiently high impedance (10 megohms or greater) so that contact resistance, which can occur between electrode and soil, does not affect readings. When taking readings, the ceramic plug must come in contact with soil. Vegetation such as grass should be moved out of the way. Grass or other items will add resistance and result in inaccurate readings. Reference electrodes are designed to be durable, but over time, the ceramic plug assembly will become contaminated by foreign materials and become worn or cracked. At this point, the replacement of the ceramic plug assembly is highly recommended. If the CuSO₄ mixture within the electrode becomes cloudy white, reverse osmosis has occurred and rejuvenation is recommended.

 **GAS EQUIPMENT COMPANY, Inc** 

