

KALDAPEALSETE MAETUD VÕI UPUTATUD
METALLKONSTRUKTSIOONIDE KATOODKAITSE
ÜLDISED PÕHIMÕTTED

General principles of cathodic protection of buried or immersed onshore metallic structures

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN 12954:2019 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 12954:2019 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 12954:2019 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 12954:2019.
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EUROPEAN STANDARD

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English Version

General principles of cathodic protection of buried or immersed onshore metallic structures

Principes généraux de la protection cathodique des structures métalliques à terre enterrées ou immergées

Grundlagen des kathodischen Korrosionsschutzes von metallenen Anlagen in Böden und Wässern

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 28 July 2019.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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Contents

Page

European foreword.....	4
Introduction	5
1 Scope.....	6
2 Normative references.....	6
3 Terms and definitions	7
4 Abbreviations and symbols.....	13
5 Cathodic protection personnel competence	13
6 Principles and criteria of cathodic protection.....	14
6.1 Principles of cathodic protection	14
6.2 Cathodic protection criteria.....	14
Table 1 — Free corrosion potentials, protection potentials and limiting critical potentials of common metallic materials in soils and waters (except seawater and brackish water) measured against CSE	15
6.3 Alternative method	16
6.3.1 100 mV cathodic potential shift.....	16
6.3.2 Other methods.....	17
6.4 Criteria in presence of a.c.....	17
7 Prerequisites for application of cathodic protection.....	17
7.1 General.....	17
7.2 Electrical continuity	17
7.3 Electrical isolation	17
7.4 External coating.....	18
8 Useful data and design considerations.....	18
8.1 General.....	18
8.2 Structure details.....	19
8.3 Service conditions.....	19
9 Design.....	20
9.1 General.....	20
9.2 Design lifetime	20
9.3 Adjacent structures and external electrical sources.....	20
9.4 Electrical continuity/discontinuity	20
9.5 Protective coatings	21
9.6 Current demand.....	21
9.7 Galvanic anode systems.....	22
9.7.1 General considerations.....	22
9.7.2 Utilization of galvanic anode systems.....	22
9.7.3 Design of a galvanic anode system.....	22
9.7.4 Technical considerations and data for the design of a galvanic protection system	23
Table 2 — Typical chemical compositions of the alloys used for zinc anodes	24
Table 3 — Typical electrochemical parameters for zinc anodes used in soils.....	25
Table 4 — Typical chemical compositions of the alloys used for magnesium anodes.....	25

Table 5 — Typical electrochemical parameters for magnesium anodes used in soils	26
Figure 1 — Current capacity of magnesium alloy versus current density [9]	27
9.8 A.C. and/or d.c. decoupling devices	28
9.9 Impressed current cathodic protection (ICCP) system	28
9.10 Monitoring	29
9.11 Cable	29
9.12 Impressed current groundbeds	30
10 Installation of cathodic protection systems	31
11 Commissioning	31
11.1 General	31
11.2 Preliminary checking	31
11.3 Start-up	32
11.4 Assessment of the cathodic protection effectiveness	32
11.5 Documentations	33
12 Monitoring, inspection and maintenance	33
12.1 General	33
12.2 Monitoring	34
12.3 Inspection	35
12.4 Maintenance	35
Annex A (informative) Corrosion likelihood in soils	36
Annex B (informative) Reduction of the corrosion rate by using a 100 mV cathodic polarization — 100 mV cathodic potential shift	38
B.1 Measurement method during polarization	38
Figure B.1 — Polarization formation method	38
B.2 Measurement method during depolarization	39
Figure B.2 — Polarization decay method	39
Bibliography	40

European foreword

This document (EN 12954:2019) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 219 “Cathodic protection”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2020.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 12954:2001.

This document describes general principles for applying external cathodic protection on onshore metallic structures in contact with soils, fresh surface waters or underground waters, except those which are embedded in concrete and those which are in sea-waters or brackish waters.

This edition of EN 12954 does not cover specific applications for on-land pipelines.

NOTE On-land pipeline applications is now completely covered by EN ISO 15589-1 [1].

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

Cathodic protection is a technique based on the application of electrochemical principles. It is achieved by the supply of sufficient direct current to the external surface, such that the metallic structure-to-electrolyte potential is shifted to more negative values where external corrosion becomes insignificant. Cathodic protection covers a wide range of materials and equipment and requires a variety of measurement techniques.

This document is applicable to the protection of external surfaces of all types of buried or immersed metallic structures. However, in order to allow for structures having specific features with regards to shape, use, detailed configuration, construction, commissioning or operation, provision has been made for complementary standards to be used in conjunction with this one to deal with the peculiarities of such structures.

To achieve effective cathodic protection design installation, commissioning, inspection and maintenance it is essential that the works are performed by competent personnel.

This document specifies conditions necessary to consider cathodic protection as an efficient method which can be applied to mitigate corrosion. It is normally used in combination with a coating.

Alternative solutions to those provided in this standard may be applied if it is demonstrated that they give equivalent effectiveness and they are well documented.

1 Scope

This document describes the general principles for the implementation and management of a system of cathodic protection against corrosive attacks on structures which are buried or in contact with soils, surface fresh waters or underground waters, with and without the interference of external electrical sources. It specifies the protection criteria to be achieved to demonstrate the cathodic protection effectiveness.

For structures that cannot be electrically isolated from neighbouring influencing structures, it may be impossible to use the criteria defined in the present document. In this case, EN 14505 will be applied (see 9.4 “Electrical continuity/discontinuity”).

NOTE To assist in forming a decision whether or not to apply cathodic protection the corrosion likelihood can be evaluated using informative Annex A which summarizes the requirements of EN 12501-1 [2] and EN 12501-2 [3].

Cathodic protection of structures immersed in seawater or brackish waters is covered by EN 12473 and a series of standards more specific for various applications.

Cathodic protection for reinforced concrete structures is covered by EN ISO 12696.

This document is applicable in conjunction with:

- EN ISO 15589-1 for application for buried or immersed cathodically protected pipelines,
- EN 50162 to manage d.c. stray currents,
- EN ISO 18086 to manage corrosion due to a.c. interference from high voltage power sources and a.c. traction systems,
- EN 13509 for cathodic protection measurement techniques
- EN 50443 to manage protection for touch and step voltage.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 12496, *Galvanic anodes for cathodic protection in seawater and saline mud*

EN 13509, *Cathodic protection measurement techniques*

EN 14505, *Cathodic protection of complex structures*

EN 50162, *Protection against corrosion by stray current from direct current systems*

EN 60079-10-1, *Explosive atmospheres – Part 10-1: Classification of areas - Explosive gas atmospheres (IEC 60079-10-1)*

EN ISO 8044, *Corrosion of metals and alloys - Basic terms and definitions (ISO 8044)*

EN ISO 15257, *Cathodic protection - Competence levels of cathodic protection persons - Basis for certification scheme (ISO 15257)*

EN ISO 18086, *Corrosion of metals and alloys - Determination of AC corrosion - Protection criteria (ISO 18086)*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN ISO 8044 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

anaerobic conditions

lack of free oxygen in the electrolyte adjacent to a metallic structure

3.2

anode backfill

added material immediately surrounding a buried anode

3.3

electrical bond

metal conductor, usually copper, connecting two points on the same structure or on different structures

3.4

cathodic protection system

all active and passive components associated with the provision of active external corrosion protection and its monitoring

Note 1 to entry: Cathodic protection is provided either by impressed current or by galvanic anodes using one or more stations.

Note 2 to entry: Impressed current and galvanic anode systems consist of all the equipment necessary for the application of cathodic protection, such as impressed current stations, galvanic anodes, electrical bonds and isolating joints.

3.5

coating breakdown factor

fc

ratio of current density required to polarize a coated steel surface as compared to a bare steel surface