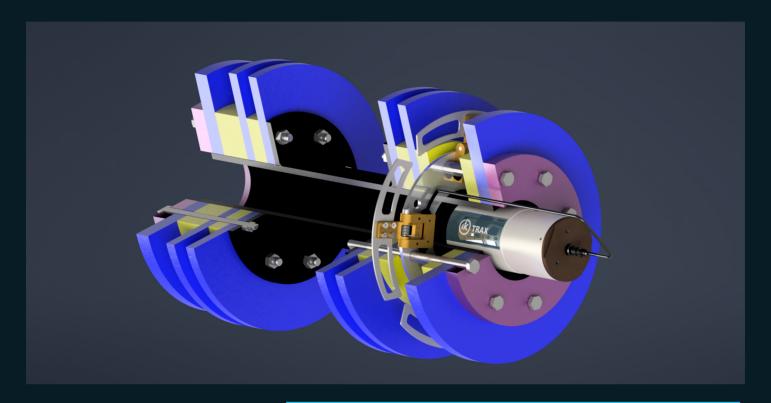


Gauging Run Integrity Data (GRID®)

Multi-Hit System



The Gauging Run Integrity Data (GRID®) system provides a cost-effective solution for identifying the presence and position of defects in a subsea pipeline.

Key Benefits

- The operator does not need to recover the pig visually to confirm the integrity of the gauge plate or run an intelligent pig, resulting in significant time and cost savings, particularly when receiving the pig subsea.
- The system signals the time a defect was detected. This allows the operator to establish the approximate position of the defect.
- With a successful gauging run confirmed by the GRID® system, operators can move directly into the hydrotest phase without delays, ensuring operational efficiency.
- Pinger rates, acoustic power and pulse lengths can be altered to extend battery life allowing for specific project requirements to be met.
- The system can be configured with a pressure switch that activates once the
 pipeline pressure exceeds a pre-determined threshold. This allows the system
 to be installed inside a wet pipeline at atmospheric pressure, well in advance
 of the required activation date.



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Multi-Hit System

IK Trax's GRID® System consists of a GRID® Acoustic Pinger connected to an Auto Resetting Gauging Fingers Ring (ARGF). When fitted to a pig and run through a pipeline, the system detects the presence and location of defects along the pipeline and logs the information. The pulse rate will change to alert the user that the ring has detected a defect.

The system is typically suitable for pipelines of 10" and upwards.

In the standard configuration, the ring is fitted to the disc pack on the rear of a pig and connected to a GRID® Acoustic Pinger that is mounted inside the pig body.

Once activated, the Pinger will log the start time into memory and enter the PASS state.

When the Pinger is in the PASS state, it will transmit a single pulse at the Pass Pulse Rate.

It will remain in the PASS state until it detects that the ring has logged an event, at which point the pinger will log the Time of Event in memory, then enter into the FAIL state.

When the pinger is in the FAIL state, it will transmit a single pulse at the Fail Pulse Rate (FPR.) Using the Time Since Start, Time of Event and pump rate information, the operator can calculate the approximate time and position of the defect.