

Years without CP applied		May make ECDA more difficult to apply	Negatively affects ability to estimate corrosion rates and make remaining life predictions
Coating Type - Pipe	ECDA may not be appropriate for coatings that cause shielding		Coating type may influence time at which corrosion begins and estimates of corrosion rate based on measured wall loss.
Coating Type – Joints	ECDA not appropriate for coatings that cause shielding		Shielding due to certain joint coatings may lead to requirements for other assessment activities.
Coating condition	ECDA may be difficult to apply with severely degraded coatings		
Current Demand			Increasing current demand can indicate areas where coating degradation is leading to more exposed pipe surface area.
CP survey data/ history			Can be useful in interpreting results

#### OPERATIONAL DATA

Pipe operating temperature		Significant differences generally require separate ECDA regions	Can locally influence coating degradation rates.
Operating stress levels			Impacts critical flaw size and remaining life predictions
Monitoring programs- (Coupons, patrol, leak surveys etc.)		May provide input when defining ECDA regions	May impact repair, remediation, replacement schedules
Pipe inspection reports – excavation		May provide input when defining ECDA regions	
Repair history/ records – such as steel/composite repair sleeves, repair locations etc	May affect ECDA tool selection	Prior repair methods, such as anode additions) can create a local difference that may influence region selection	Provide useful data for post-assessment analyses such as interpreting data near repairs
Leak/rupture history(EC)		Can indicate condition of existing pipe	
Evidence of external MIC			MIC may accelerate external corrosion rates.