SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 14161:2004

01-maj-2004

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Pipeline transportation systems (ISO 13623:2000 modified)

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Pipeline transportation systems (ISO 13623:2000 modified)

Erdöl- und Erdgasindustrie - Rohrleitungstransportsysteme (ISO 13623:2000 modifiziert)

Industries du pétrole et du gaz naturel - Systemes de transport par conduites (ISO 13623:2000 modifiée)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 14161:2003**

ICS:

75.200	Oprema za skladiščenje nafte, naftnih proizvodov in zemeljskega plina	Petroleum products and natural gas handling equipment

SIST EN 14161:2004 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 14161

December 2003

ICS 75.200

English version

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Pipeline transportation systems (ISO 13623:2000 modified)

Industries du pétrole et du gaz naturel - Systèmes de transport par conduites (ISO 13623:2000 modifiée)

Erdöl- und Erdgasindustrie - Rohrleitungstransportsysteme (ISO 13623:2000 modifiziert)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 3 November 2003.

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 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 Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

Ref. No. EN 14161:2003 E

Contents

Explanatory Note

ISO 13623:2000, developed within ISO/TC 67 SC 2, has been taken over as a European Standard EN 14161 (ISO 13623:2000 modified).

The scope of ISO/TC 67/SC 2 is pipeline transportation systems for the petroleum and natural gas industries without exclusions. However in CEN, the scopes of CEN/TC 12 and CEN/TC 234 overlapped until 1995. This scope overlap caused problems for the parallel procedure for the above mentioned item. The conflict in scope was resolved when both the CEN/Technical Committees and the CEN/BT took the following resolution:

Resolution BT 38/1995:

Subject: Revised scope of CEN/TC 12

"BT endorses the conclusions of the coordination meeting between CEN/TC 12 "Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum and natural gas industries" and CEN/TC 234 "Gas supply" and modifies the CEN/TC 12 scope, to read:

"Standardization of the materials, equipment and offshore structures used in drilling, production, refining and the transport by pipelines of petroleum and natural gas, excluding on-land supply systems used by the gas supply industry and those aspects of offshore structures covered by IMO requirement (ISO/TC 8).

The standardization is to be achieved wherever possible by the adoption of ISO Standards."

Resulting from Resolution BT 38/1995, "***gas supply on land***" has been excluded from the scope of ISO 13623:2000 for the European adoption by CEN/TC 12.

Equivalence with European standards is provided in annex ZA.

Foreword

The text of the International Standard ISO 13623:2000 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 67 "Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN 14161:2003 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 12 "Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

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 June 2004, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2004.

Annexes A, B and ZA form a normative part of this European Standard.

Annexes C, D, E and F are for information only.

This document includes a Bibliography.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard : Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

Significant differences exist between member countries in the areas of public safety and protection of the environment, which could not be reconciled into a single preferred approach to pipeline transportation systems for the petroleum and natural gas industries. Reconciliation was further complicated by the existence in some member countries of legislation which establishes requirements for public safety and protection of the environment. Recognizing these differences, TC 67/SC 2 concluded that this International Standard, ISO 13623, should allow individual countries to apply their national requirements for public safety and the protection of the environment.

This European Standard is not a design manual; rather, it is intended to be used in conjunction with sound engineering practice and judgement. This European Standard allows the use of innovative techniques and procedures, such as reliability-based limit state design methods, providing the minimum requirements of this European Standard are satisfied.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the design, materials, construction, testing, operation, maintenance and abandonment of pipeline systems used for transportation in the petroleum and natural gas industries.

It applies to pipeline systems on land and offshore, connecting wells, production plants, process plants, refineries and storage facilities, including any section of a pipeline constructed within the boundaries of such facilities for the purpose of its connection. The extent of pipeline systems covered by this European Standard is illustrated in Figure 1.

On-land supply systems used by the gas supply industry are excluded from the scope of this Standard.

This European Standard applies to rigid metallic pipelines. It is not applicable for flexible pipelines or those constructed from other materials such as glass-reinforced plastics.

This European Standard is applicable to all new pipeline systems and may be applied to modifications made to existing ones. It is not intended that it should apply retroactively to existing pipeline systems.

It describes the functional requirements of pipeline systems and provides a basis for their safe design, construction, testing, operation, maintenance and abandonment.

This European Standard does not apply to pipeline systems for the transportation of oxygen.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text, and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

ISO 148:1983, *Steel — Charpy impact test (V-notch).*

ISO 3183-1:1996, *Petroleum and natural gas industries — Steel pipe for pipelines — Technical delivery conditions — Part 1: Pipes of requirement class A.*

ISO 3183-2:1996, *Petroleum and natural gas industries — Steel pipe for pipelines — Technical delivery conditions — Part 2: Pipes of requirements class B.*

ISO 3183-3:1999, *Petroleum and natural gas industries — Steel pipe for pipelines — Technical delivery conditions — Part 3: Pipes of requirement class C.*

ISO 7005-1:1992, *Metallic flanges — Part 1: Steel flanges.*

ISO 10474:1991, *Steel and steel products — Inspection documents.*

ISO 13847, *Petroleum and natural gas industries — Pipeline transportation systems — Welding of pipelines.*

ISO 14313, *Petroleum and natural gas industries — Pipeline transportation systems — Pipeline valves.*

ISO 14723, *Petroleum and natural gas industries — Pipeline transportation systems — Subsea pipeline valves.*

IEC 60079-10:1995, *Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres — Part 10: Classification of hazardous areas.*

IEC 60079-14:1996, *Electrical apparatus for explosive gas atmospheres — Part 14: Electrical installations in hazardous areas (other than mines).*

API[1)] Std 620:1996, *Design and construction of large, welded, low-pressure storage tanks.*

API Std 650:1993, *Welded steel tanks for oil storage.*

ASME[2)] B16.5:1996, *Pipe flanges and flanged fittings — NPS 1/2 through NPS 24.*

ASME B31.3:1996, *Process piping.*

ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code:1998, Section VIII, Division I, *Rules for construction of pressure vessels.*

ASTM[3)] A193/A 193M:1998, *Standard specification for alloy-steel and stainless steel bolting materials for high-temperature service.*

ASTM A194/A 194M:1998, *Standard specification for carbon and alloy steel nuts for bolts for high pressure or high temperature service, or both.*

MSS[4)] SP-25:1998, *Standard marking system for valves, fittings, flanges and unions.*

MSS SP-44:1996, *Steel pipeline flanges.*

NFPA[5)] 30, *Flammables and combustible liquids code.*

NFPA 220, *Standard on types of building construction.*

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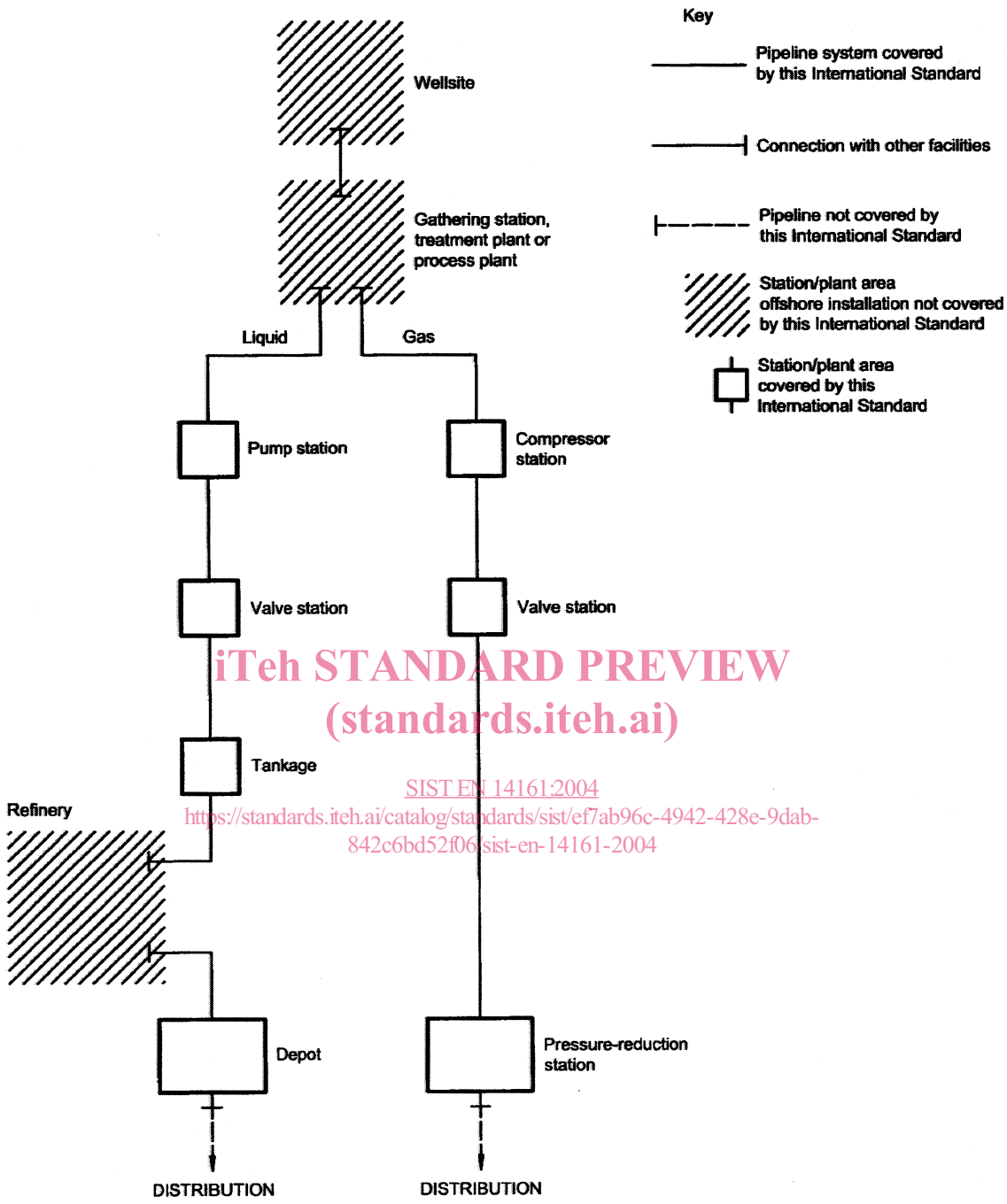
1) American Petroleum Institute, 1220 L Street, Northwest Washington, DC 20005-4070, USA.

2) American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 345 East 47th Street, NY 10017-2392, USA.

3) American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Bar Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, USA.

4) Manufacturer's Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry, 127 Park Street, N.E., Vienna, VA 22180, USA.

5) National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, PO Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269-9101, USA.



NOTE The pipeline system should include an isolation valve at connections with other facilities and at branches.

Figure 1 — Extent of pipeline systems covered by this European Standard

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
commissioning
activities associated with the initial filling of a pipeline system with the fluid to be transported

3.2
fabricated assembly
grouping of pipe and components assembled as a unit and installed as a subunit of a pipeline system

3.3
fluid
medium to be transported through the pipeline system

3.4
hot tapping
tapping, by mechanical cutting, of a pipeline in service

3.5
in-service pipeline
pipeline that has been commissioned for the transportation of fluid

3.6
internal design pressure
maximum internal pressure at which the pipeline or section thereof is designed in compliance with this European Standard

3.7
lay corridor
corridor in which an offshore pipeline is to be installed, usually determined prior to construction

3.8
location class
geographic area classified according to criteria based on population density and human activity

3.9
maintenance
all activities designed to retain the pipeline system in a state in which it can perform its required functions

NOTE These activities include inspections, surveys, testing, servicing, replacement, remedial works and repairs.

3.10
maximum allowable operating pressure
MAOP
maximum pressure at which a pipeline system, or parts thereof, is allowed to be operated

3.11
offshore pipeline
pipeline laid in maritime waters and estuaries seaward of the ordinary high water mark

3.12
pipeline
those facilities through which fluids are conveyed, including pipe, pig traps, components and appurtenances, up to and including the isolating valves

3.13
pipeline design life
period of time selected for the purpose of verifying that a replaceable or permanent component is suitable for the anticipated period of service

3.14
pipeline on land
pipeline laid on or in land, including lines laid under inland water courses

3.15
pipeline system
pipeline with compressor or pump stations, pressure control stations, flow control stations, metering, tankage, supervisory control and data acquisition system (SCADA), safety systems, corrosion protection systems, and any other equipment, facility or building used in the transportation of fluids

3.16
right-of-way
corridor of land within which the pipeline operator has the right to conduct activities in accordance with the agreement with the land owner

3.17
riser
that part of an offshore pipeline, including subsea spool pieces, which extends from the sea bed to the pipeline termination point on an offshore installation

3.18
specified minimum yield strength
SMYS
minimum yield strength required by the specification or standard under which the material is purchased

4 General

4.1 Health, safety and the environment

The objective of this European Standard is that the design, material selection and specification, construction, testing, operation, maintenance and abandonment of pipeline systems for the petroleum and natural gas industries are safe and conducted with due regard to public safety and the protection of the environment.

4.2 Competence assurance

All work associated with the design, construction, testing, operation, maintenance and abandonment of the pipeline system shall be carried out by suitably qualified and competent persons.

4.3 Compliance

A quality system should be applied to assist compliance with the requirements of this European Standard.

NOTE ISO 9000-1 gives guidance on the selection and use of quality systems.

4.4 Records

Records of the pipeline system shall be kept and maintained throughout its lifetime to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this European Standard. Annex F may be used for guidance or records which should be retained.

5 Pipeline system design

5.1 System definition

The extent of the pipeline system, its functional requirements and applicable legislation should be defined and documented.

The extent of the system should be defined by describing the system, including the facilities with their general locations and the demarcations and interfaces with other facilities.

The functional requirements should define the required design life and design conditions. Foreseeable normal, extreme and shut-in operating conditions with their possible ranges in flowrates, pressures, temperatures, fluid compositions and fluid qualities should be identified and considered when defining the design conditions.

5.2 Categorization of fluids

The fluids to be transported shall be placed in one of the following five categories according to the hazard potential in respect of public safety:

Category A	Typically non-flammable water-based fluids.
Category B	Flammable and/or toxic fluids which are liquids at ambient temperature and at atmospheric pressure conditions. Typical examples are oil and petroleum products. Methanol is an example of a flammable and toxic fluid.
Category C	Non-flammable fluids which are non-toxic gases at ambient temperature and atmospheric pressure conditions. Typical examples are nitrogen, carbon dioxide, argon and air.
Category D	Non-toxic, single-phase natural gas.
Category E	Flammable and/or toxic fluids which are gases at ambient temperature and atmospheric pressure conditions and are conveyed as gases and/or liquids. Typical examples are hydrogen, natural gas (not otherwise covered in category D), ethane, ethylene, liquefied petroleum gas (such as propane and butane), natural gas liquids, ammonia and chlorine.

Gases or liquids not specifically included by name should be classified in the category containing fluids most closely similar in hazard potential to those quoted. If the category is not clear, the more hazardous category shall be assumed.

5.3 Hydraulic analysis

The hydraulics of the pipeline system should be analysed to demonstrate that the system can safely transport the fluids for the design conditions specified in 5.1, and to identify and determine the constraints and requirements for its operation. This analysis should cover steady-state and transient operating conditions.

NOTE Examples of constraints and operational requirements are allowances for pressure surges, prevention of blockage such as caused by the formation of hydrates and wax deposition, measures to prevent unacceptable pressure losses from higher viscosities at lower operating temperatures, measures for the control of liquid slug volumes in multi-phase fluid transport, flow regime for internal corrosion control, erosional velocities and avoidance of slack line operations.

5.4 Pressure control and overpressure protection

Provisions such as pressure control valves or automatic shutdown of pressurizing equipment shall be installed, or procedures implemented, if the operating pressure can exceed the maximum allowable operating pressure anywhere in the pipeline system. Such provisions or procedures shall prevent the operating pressure exceeding MAOP under normal steady-state conditions.

Overpressure protection, such as relief or source isolation valves, shall be provided if necessary to prevent incidental pressures exceeding the limits specified in 6.3.2.1 anywhere in the pipeline system.

5.5 Requirements for operation and maintenance

The requirements for the operation and maintenance of the pipeline system shall be established and documented for use in the design and the preparation of procedures for operations and maintenance. Aspects for which requirements should be specified may include:

— requirements for identification of pipelines, components and fluids transported;

— principles for system control, including consideration of manning levels and instrumentation;

— location and hierarchy of control centres;

— voice and data communications;

— corrosion management;

— condition monitoring;

— leak detection;

— pigging philosophy;

— access, sectionalizing and isolation for operation, maintenance and replacement;

— interfaces with upstream and downstream facilities;

— emergency shut-in;

— depressurization with venting and/or drainage;

— shutdowns and restart;

— requirements identified from the hydraulic analysis.

5.6 Public safety and protection of the environment

National requirements which take precedence over the requirements in this European Standard shall be specified by the country in which the pipeline is located. The requirements in this European Standard for public safety and protection of the environment shall apply where no specific national requirements exist.

On-land pipeline systems for category D and E fluids should meet the requirements for public safety of annex B where specific requirements for public safety have not been defined by the country in which the pipeline is located.

6 Pipeline design

6.1 Design principles

The extent and detail of the design of a pipeline system shall be sufficient to demonstrate that the integrity and serviceability required by this European Standard can be maintained during the design life of the pipeline system.

Representative values for loads and load resistance shall be selected in accordance with good engineering practice. Methods of analysis may be based on analytical, numerical or empirical models, or a combination of these methods.

Principles of reliability-based limit state design methods may be applied, provided that all relevant ultimate and serviceability limit states are considered. All relevant sources of uncertainty in loads and load resistance shall be considered and sufficient statistical data shall be available for adequate characterization of these uncertainties.

Reliability-based limit state design methods shall not be used to replace the requirement in 6.4.2.2 for the maximum permissible hoop stress due to fluid pressure.

NOTE Ultimate limit states are normally associated with loss of structural integrity, e.g. rupture, fracture, fatigue or collapse, whereas exceeding serviceability limit states prevents the pipeline from operating as intended.

6.2 Route selection

6.2.1 Considerations

6.2.1.1 General

Route selection shall take into account the design, construction, operation, maintenance and abandonment of the pipeline in accordance with this European Standard.

To minimize the possibility of future corrective work and limitations, anticipated urban and industry developments shall be considered.

Factors which shall be considered during route selection include:

— safety of the public, and personnel working on or near the pipeline;

— protection of the environment;

— other property and facilities;

— third-party activities;

— geotechnical, corrosivity and hydrographical conditions;

— requirements for construction, operation and maintenance;

— national and/or local requirements;

— future exploration.

NOTE Annex C provides guidance on the planning of a route selection. Annex D provides examples of factors which should be addressed during the considerations required in 6.2.1.1 to 6.2.1.7.

6.2.1.2 Public safety

Pipelines conveying category B, C, D and E fluids should, where practicable, avoid built-up areas or areas with frequent human activity.

In the absence of public safety requirements in a country, a safety evaluation shall be performed in accordance with the general requirements of annex A for:

— pipelines conveying category D fluids in locations where multi-storey buildings are prevalent, where traffic is heavy or dense, and where there may be numerous other utilities underground;