

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



**Mobile and fixed offshore units – Electrical installations –
Part 1: General requirements and conditions**

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**MOBILE AND FIXED OFFSHORE UNITS –
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS –****Part 1: General requirements and conditions**

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
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This redline version of the official IEC Standard allows the user to identify the changes made to the previous edition. A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text.

International Standard IEC 61892-1 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 18: Electrical installations of ships and of mobile and fixed offshore units.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2015. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) voltage limitations have been removed;
- b) definitions for fixed offshore units and mobile offshore units have been included;
- c) tables for ambient air temperature and relative humidity have been removed, as this information will normally be given in owner's/operator's documentation for specific projects;
- d) the requirement as to ignition source control has been moved from IEC 61892-7 to this document;
- e) tables for voltage characteristics have been updated;
- f) requirements for a minimum degree of protection for equipment have been moved from IEC 61892-2 to this document.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
18/1649/FDIS	18/1664/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

A list of all parts of the IEC 61892 series, published under the general title *Mobile and fixed offshore units – Electrical installations*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IMPORTANT – The “colour inside” logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this publication using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

IEC 61892 forms a series of International Standards ~~is intended to enable~~ for safety in the design, selection, installation, maintenance and use of electrical equipment for the generation, transmission, storage, distribution and utilization of electrical energy for all purposes in offshore units which are used for the purpose of exploration or exploitation of petroleum resources.

This part of IEC 61892 incorporates and coordinates, as far as possible, existing rules and forms a code of interpretation, where applicable, of the requirements of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), and constitutes a guide for future regulations which may be prepared and a statement of practice for offshore unit owners, ~~constructors~~ designers, installers and appropriate organizations.

This document is based on ~~equipment~~ solutions and ~~practices~~ methods which are in current use, but it is not intended ~~in any way~~ to impede the development of new or improved techniques.

~~The ultimate aim has been to produce a set of International Standards exclusively for the offshore petroleum industry.~~

In this revision, voltage limitations have been removed. However, voltage limitations may be given in the referenced equipment standards. The removal of voltage limitations is considered necessary due to the interconnection of, and supply from shore to offshore units. In such cases, transmission voltages up to 132 kV AC and 150 kV DC are used and higher voltages are being planned.

The IEC 61892 series aims to constitute a set of International Standards for the offshore petroleum industry, but it is not intended to prevent their use beyond petroleum installations.

[IEC 61892-1:2019](https://standards.iteh.ai)

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MOBILE AND FIXED OFFSHORE UNITS – ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS –

Part 1: General requirements and conditions

1 Scope

This part of IEC 61892 ~~contains provisions for~~ is applicable to electrical installations and equipment in mobile and fixed offshore units, including pipeline, pumping or "pigging" stations, compressor stations and ~~exposed location~~ single buoy moorings, used in the offshore petroleum industry for drilling, production, accommodation, processing, storage and offloading purposes.

It applies to all installations, whether permanent, temporary, transportable or hand-held, to AC installations ~~up to and including 35 000 V~~ and DC installations ~~up to and including 1 500 V~~ (~~AC and DC voltages are nominal values~~) without any voltage level limitation. Referenced equipment standards may give voltage level limitations.

This document specifies requirements such as those concerning

- environmental conditions,
- power supply characteristics,
- location of electrical equipment in units,
- protection against external influences,
- protection against electrical shock, and
- ignition source control.

This document gives information and guidance on topics such as

- cold climate protection, and
- surface treatment and protective painting system.

This document does not apply ~~either~~ to

- fixed equipment for medical purposes ~~or to the~~,
- electrical installations of tankers, and
- control of ignition sources other than those created by electrical equipment.

NOTE 1 For medical rooms, IEC 60364-7-710 provides ~~more information~~ specific requirements. Requirements for tankers are given in IEC 60092-502.

NOTE 2 Guidance on protection of non-electrical equipment can be found in ISO 80079-36, ISO 80079-37 and IMO 2009 MODU Code, 6.7.

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.

~~IEC 60034 (all parts), Rotating electrical machines~~

~~IEC 60034-1:2010, Rotating electrical machines – Part 1: Rating and performance~~

~~IEC 60079 (all parts), Explosive atmospheres~~

IEC 60364-4-41, *Low-voltage installations – Part 4-41: Protection for safety – Protection against electric shock*

~~IEC 60529, Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)~~

IEC 61000-2-4:2002, *Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) – Part 2-4: Environment – Compatibility levels in industrial plants for low-frequency conducted disturbances*

~~IEC 61140, Protection against electric shock – Common aspects for installation and equipment~~

IEC 61892-2:2012 2019, *Mobile and fixed offshore units – Electrical installations – Part 2: System design*

IEC 61892-3, *Mobile and fixed offshore units – Electrical installations – Part 3: Equipment*

IEC 61892-5, *Mobile and fixed offshore units – Electrical installations – Part 5: Mobile units*

IEC 61892-6:2019, *Mobile and fixed offshore units – Electrical installations – Part 6: Installation*

IEC 61892-7:2019, *Mobile and fixed offshore units – Electrical installations – Part 7: Hazardous areas*

ISO 8468, *Ships and marine technology – Ship's bridge layout and associated equipment – Requirements and guidelines*

ISO 11064 (all parts), *Ergonomic design of control centres*

IMO, *International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS):1974, Consolidated edition-2009 2014*

IMO, *2009 MODU Code, Code for the Construction and Equipment of Mobile Offshore Drilling Units, 2009, 2010 Edition*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions 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>

NOTE The terms and definitions included in this document are those that have general application in the IEC 61892 series. Terms and definitions applying to particular apparatus or equipment are included in the other parts of the IEC 61892 series.

3.1 offshore unit

construction, buoyant or non-buoyant, designed and built for installation or operation at an offshore location

Note 1 to entry: Topside interface of subsea installed equipment which is an integral part of production and transport systems assigned to fixed and floating offshore units, as well as a temporary interface to mobile offshore units, are also considered as part of the offshore unit.

3.2 unmanned offshore unit

offshore unit normally unmanned, remote controlled without need of human presence for operability and without living quarter facilities

Note 1 to entry: An unmanned offshore unit may also contain a survival shelter to support occasional site maintenance.

3.3 fixed offshore unit

buoyant or non-buoyant construction engaged in offshore operations including drilling, production, storage or support functions, and which is designed and built for installation at a particular offshore location

Note 1 to entry: LNG production units and LNG storage and regasification unit terminals are also considered to be fixed offshore units. FPSO/FSO on location is also considered as a fixed offshore unit. Floating LNG terminals and FPSOs with detachable arrangements are also considered to be fixed offshore units.

3.4 mobile offshore unit

buoyant construction engaged in offshore operations including drilling, production, storage, accommodation or support functions, not intended for service at one particular offshore site and which can be relocated without major dismantling or modification, for example barges, semisubmersible or jack-up unit and drill-ships

3.5 manned unit

offshore unit with need of human presence for operation and maintenance, and provided with living quarter facility

3.6 satellite unit

small offshore unit, normally unmanned, connected to a larger unit by means of a pipeline, power cable and/or umbilical

3.7 appropriate authority

governmental body and/or classification society with whose rules a unit is required to comply

3.8 equipment

single apparatus or set of devices or apparatuses, or the set of main devices of an installation, or all devices necessary to perform a specific task

EXAMPLE Power transformer, measuring equipment.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-151:2001, 151-11-25, modified – The words "the equipment of a substation" have been removed from the example.]

3.9 apparatus

device or assembly of devices which can be used as an independent unit for specific functions

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-151:2001, 151-11-22, modified – The note has been deleted.]

3.4

~~rooms with a controlled atmosphere~~

~~rooms where the temperature and humidity can be controlled within specified limits~~

3.10

IP

degree of protection of enclosure

numerical classification according to IEC 60529 preceded by the symbol IP applied to the enclosure of electrical apparatus to provide:

- protection of persons against contact with, or approach to, live parts and against contact with moving parts (other than smooth rotating shafts and the like) inside the enclosure,
- protection of the electrical apparatus against ingress of solid foreign objects, and
- where indicated by the classification, protection of the electrical apparatus against harmful ingress of water

Note 1 to entry: Explanation of the numerals used for classification of degree of protection is given in Tables A.1 and A.2.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-426:2008, 426-04-02, modified – Note 1 to entry has been added.]

3.11

primary distribution system

system which is galvanically connected to the generator or, in offshore units with power supply from another unit or shore via cable, connected to the switchboard where the voltage regulation takes place

3.12

secondary distribution system

system without galvanic connection to the generator or to the switchboard where the voltage regulation takes place

3.13

distribution board

assembly containing different types of switchgear and controlgear associated with one or more outgoing electric circuits fed from one or more incoming electric circuits, together with terminals for the neutral and protective conductors, if required

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-826:2004, 826-16-08, modified – The words "if required" have been added.]

3.14

earth

ground, US, CA

general mass of the metal structure or hull of the unit

3.15

earthed

connected to the general mass of the metal structure or hull of the unit in such a manner as ~~will~~ to ensure at all times an immediate discharge of electrical energy without danger

3.16

emergency service

services required to allow safe shutdown of the unit and provide safety oriented services for the personnel on the unit during an emergency situation for a defined time

EXAMPLE Emergency shutdown system, emergency lighting, firefighting, alarm and telecommunication systems are examples of emergency services.

3.17

essential service

~~services essential for the navigation, steering or manoeuvring of the mobile unit, or for the safety of human life, or for special characteristics of the unit (for example special services)~~ services required to maintain the unit in a defined state of readiness and habitation for a period defined by the user for situations other than normal operation and without recourse to the emergency source of power except than in an emergency situation

EXAMPLE Services required to maintain the unit in a minimum comfortable condition of habitability, maintaining heading control thrusters for turret moored floating units and fuel transfer/bunkering operations are examples of essential services.

3.18

frequency

3.18.1

cyclic frequency variation

periodic deviation in frequency during normal operation such as might be caused by regularly repeated loading

$$\frac{\pm (f_{\max.} - f_{\min.}) \times 100}{2 f_{\text{nominal}}} \%$$

3.18.2

frequency tolerance

maximum departure from nominal frequency during normal operation conditions excluding transient and cyclic frequency variations

Note 1 to entry: Frequency tolerance is a steady state tolerance and includes variations caused by loads and governor characteristics. ~~It also includes variations due to environmental conditions.~~

3.18.3

frequency transient

sudden change in frequency which goes outside the frequency tolerance limits and returns to and remains inside these limits within a specified recovery time after initiation of the disturbance (time range: seconds)

3.19

live part

conductor or conductive part intended to be energized in normal operation, including a neutral conductor, but by convention not a PEN conductor or PEM conductor or PEL conductor

Note 1 to entry: This concept does not necessarily imply a risk of electric shock.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-195:1998, 195-02-19]

3.20

PEN conductor

conductor combining the functions of both a protective earthing conductor and a neutral conductor

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-195:1998, 195-02-12]

3.21

PEM conductor

conductor combining the functions of both a protective earthing conductor and a mid-point conductor

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-195:1998, 195-02-13]

3.22

PEL conductor

conductor combining the functions of both a protective earthing conductor and a line conductor

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-195:1998, 195-02-14]

3.23

petroleum

complex mixture of hydrocarbons that occurs in the earth in liquid or gaseous forms

3.24

point

<wiring>

~~any~~ termination of the fixed wiring intended for the attachment of a luminaire or for connecting to the supply of a current-using appliance

3.25

voltages

3.25.1

voltage tolerance

maximum departure from nominal user voltage during normal operating conditions, excluding transient and cyclic voltage variations

Note 1 to entry: Voltage tolerance is a steady state tolerance and includes voltage drop in cables and voltage regulator characteristics. It also includes variations due to environmental conditions.

3.25.2

voltage unbalance tolerance

~~difference~~ maximum permissible unbalance, expressed in percent of nominal voltage, between the highest and lowest phase ~~to phase~~ voltage

3.25.3

cyclic voltage variation

periodic voltage deviation (max. to min. RMS values) of the nominal voltage, such as might be caused by regularly repeated loading

$$\frac{\pm (U_{\max.} - U_{\min.}) \times 100}{2 U_{\text{nominal}}} \%$$

3.25.4

voltage transient

sudden change in voltage (excluding spikes) which goes outside the nominal voltage tolerance limits and returns to and remains inside those limits within a specified recovery time after the initiation of the disturbance (time range: seconds)

3.26

recovery time

3.26.1

voltage transient recovery time

time elapsed from exceeding the ~~normal~~ steady state voltage tolerance until the voltage recovers and remains within the ~~normal~~ steady state tolerance limits