

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO 20815:2010

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Nadomešča: SIST EN ISO 20815:2008

Petrokemična industrija ter industrija za predelavo nafte in zemeljskega plina -Optimizacija proizvodnje in upravljanje zanesljivosti (ISO 20815:2008, popravljena verzija 2009-06-15)

Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries - Production assurance and reliability management (ISO 20815:2008, Corrected version 2009-06-15)

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Erdöl- und Erdgasindustrie - Betriebsoptimierung und Zuverlässigkeitsmanagement (ISO 20815:2008, korrigierte Fassung 2009-06-15)

SIST EN ISO 20815:2010

Industries du pétrole, de la pétrochimie et du gaz nature - Assurance de la production et management de la fiabilité (ISO¹20815²⁰⁰⁸; Version¹ corrigée 2009-06-15)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO 20815:2010

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

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Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries -Production assurance and reliability management (ISO 20815:2008, Corrected version 2009-06-15)

Industries du pétrole, de la pétrochimie et du gaz naturel -Assurance de la production et management de la fiabilité (ISO 20815:2008, Version corrigée 2009-06-15) Erdöl-, petrochemische und Erdgasindustrie -Betriebsoptimierung und Zuverlässigkeitsmanagement (ISO 20815:2008, korrigierte Fassung 2009-06-15)

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Foreword

The text of ISO 20815:2008, Corrected version 2009-06-15 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 ISO 20815:2010 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.

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Endorsement notice SIST EN ISO 20815:2010

The text of ISO 20815:2008,^{la}Corrected^{ta}version^{la}2009¹06²15^bhas⁷beeh^bapproved by CEN as a EN ISO 20815:2010 without any modification.^{4450a48ab6/sist-en-iso-20815-2010}

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 20815

First edition 2008-06-01

Corrected version 2009-06-15

Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Production assurance and reliability management

Industries du pétrole, de la pétrochimie et du gaz naturel — Assurance de la production et management de la fiabilité

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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ISO 20815 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 67, *Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries.*

This corrected version of ISO 20815:2008 incorporates the following corrections:

- 3.1.13 (standards.iteh.ai)"($t + \Delta t$)" modified to "[t, ($t + \Delta t$)]";
- $= (i + \Delta i) \text{ findulted to } [i, (i + \Delta i)]$
- 3.1.46, Equation (1) Symbols and definitions modified: https://standards.tich.ar/catalog/standards/sist/1/b25bb7-d730-4bb2-abca-
- Clause G.2, Equation (G.2) symbols and definitions modified.

Introduction

The petroleum and natural gas industries involve large capital investment costs as well as operational expenditures. The profitability of these industries is dependent upon the reliability, availability and maintainability of the systems and components that are used. Therefore, for optimal production availability in the oil and gas business, a standardized, integrated reliability approach is required.

The concept of production assurance, introduced in this International Standard, enables a common understanding with respect to use of reliability technology in the various life-cycle phases and covers the activities implemented to achieve and maintain a performance level that is at its optimum in terms of the overall economy and, at the same time, consistent with applicable regulatory and framework conditions.

Annexes A through I are for information only.

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Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Production assurance and reliability management

1 Scope

This International Standard introduces the concept of production assurance within the systems and operations associated with exploration drilling, exploitation, processing and transport of petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas resources. This International Standard covers upstream (including subsea), midstream and downstream facilities and activities. It focuses on production assurance of oil and gas production, processing and associated activities and covers the analysis of reliability and maintenance of the components.

It provides processes and activities, requirements and guidelines for systematic management, effective planning, execution and use of production assurance and reliability technology. This is to achieve cost-effective solutions over the life cycle of an asset-development project structured around the following main elements:

- production-assurance management for optimum economy of the facility through all of its life-cycle phases, while also considering constraints arising from health, safety, environment, quality and human factors;
- (standards.iteh.ai) — planning, execution and implementation of reliability technology;
- — application of reliability and maintenance data, https://standards.tich.av/catalog/standards/sist/f7b25bb7-d730-4bb2-abca
- reliability-based design and operation improvement.

For standards on equipment reliability and maintenance performance in general, see the IEC 60300-3 series.

This International Standard designates 12 processes, of which seven are defined as core productionassurance processes and addressed in this International Standard. The remaining five processes are denoted as interacting processes and are outside the scope of this International Standard. The interaction of the core production-assurance processes with these interacting processes, however, is within the scope of this International Standard as the information flow to and from these latter processes is required to ensure that production-assurance requirements can be fulfilled.

This International Standard recommends that the listed processes and activities be initiated only if they can be considered to add value.

The only requirements mandated by this International Standard are the establishment and execution of the production-assurance programme (PAP).

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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.

ISO 14224:2006, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Collection and exchange of reliability and maintenance data for equipment

Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms 3

Terms and definitions 3.1

For the purpose of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1.1

availability

ability of an item to be in a state to perform a required function under given conditions at a given instant of time, or in average over a given time interval, assuming that the required external resources are provided

See Figure G.1 for further information.

3.1.2

common cause failure

failures of different items resulting from the same direct cause, occurring within a relatively short time, where these failures are not consequences of each other

3.1.3

corrective maintenance

maintenance that is carried out after a fault recognition and intended to put an item into a state in which it can perform a required function

See IEC 60050-191:1990, Figure 191-10^[2], for more specific information.

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3.1.4 deliverability

deliverability ratio of deliveries to planned deliveries over a specified period of time, when the effect of compensating elements, such as substitution from other producers and downstream buffer storage, is included SIST EN ISO 20815:2010

See Figure G.1 for further informationlards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/f7b25bb7-d730-4bb2-abca-124450a48ab6/sist-en-iso-20815-2010

3.1.5

design life

planned usage time for the total system

Design life should not be confused with MTTF (3.1.25), which is comprised of several items that may be NOTE allowed to fail within the design life of the system as long as repair or replacement is feasible.

3.1.6

down state

internal disabled state of an item characterized either by a fault or by a possible inability to perform a required function during preventive maintenance^[2]

NOTE This state is related to availability performance.

3.1.7

downtime

time interval during which an item is in a non-working state ^[2]

NOTE The downtime includes all the delays between the item failure and the restoration of its service. Downtime can be either planned or unplanned.

3.1.8

downstream

business process, most commonly in the petroleum industry, associated with post-production activities

FXAMPLES Refining, transportation and marketing of petroleum products.

3.1.9

failure

termination of the ability of an item to perform a required function

NOTE 1 After failure, the item has a fault.

NOTE 2 "Failure" is an event, as distinguished from "fault", which is a state.

3.1.10

failure cause

root cause

circumstances during design, manufacture or use that have led to a failure ^[2]

NOTE Generic failure cause codes applicable for equipment failures are defined in ISO 14224:2006, B.2.3.

3.1.11

failure data

data characterizing the occurrence of a failure event

3.1.12

failure mode

effect by which a failure is observed on the failed item

NOTE Failure-mode codes are defined for some equipment classes in ISO 14224:2006, B.2.6.

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limit, if this exists, of the ratio of the conditional probability that the instant of time, *T*, of a failure of an item falls within a given time interval, $[t, (t + \Delta t)]$ and the length of this interval, Δt , when Δt tends to zero, given that the item is in an up state at the beginning of the time interval

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See ISO 14224:2006, Clause C.3 for further explanation of the failure rate.b2-abca-

NOTE 1 In this definition, *t* may also denote the time to failure or the time to first failure.

NOTE 2 A practical interpretation of failure rate is the number of failures relative to the corresponding operational time. In some cases, time can be replaced by units of use. In most cases, the reciprocal of **MTTF** (3.1.25) can be used as the predictor for the failure rate, i.e. the average number of failures per unit of time in the long run if the units are replaced by an identical unit at failure.

NOTE 3 The failure rate can be based on operational time or calendar time.

3.1.14

fault

state of an item characterized by inability to perform a required function, excluding the inability during preventive maintenance or other planned actions, or due to lack of external resources ^[2]

NOTE A fault is often a result of a failure of the item itself but the state can exist without a failure.

3.1.15

fault tolerance

attribute of an item that makes it able to perform a required function in the presence of certain given sub-item faults ^[2]

3.1.16

item

any part, component, device, subsystem, functional unit, equipment or system that can be individually considered $^{\left[2\right]}$