SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Industrija za predelavo nafte in zemeljskega plina - Materiali za uporabo v okoljih s H2S v proizvodnji olja in plina - 2. del: Proti razpokam odporna ogljikova in malolegirana jekla ter uporaba litega železa (ISO 15156-2:2015)

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Materials for use in H2S-containing environments in oil and gas production - Part 2: Cracking-resistant carbon and low alloy steels, and the use of cast irons (ISO 15156-2:2015)

Erdöl- und Erdgasindustrie - Werkstoffe für den Einsatz in H2S-haltiger Umgebung bei der Öl- und Gasgewinnung - Teil 2: Gegen Rissbildung beständige unlegierte und niedriglegierte Stähle und Gusseisen (ISO 15156-2:2015)

Industries du pétrole et du gaz naturel - Matériaux pour utilisation dans des environnements contenant de l'hydrogène sulfuré (H2S) dans la production de pétrole et de gaz - Partie 2 : Aciers au carbone et aciers faiblement allieés résistants à la fissuration, et utilisation de fontes (ISO 15156-2:2015)

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77.060	Korozija kovin	Corrosion of metals

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Petroleum and natural gas industries - Materials for use in H2S-containing environments in oil and gas production - Part 2: Cracking-resistant carbon and low alloy steels, and the use of cast irons (ISO 15156-2:2015)

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Contents

Page

European foreword **2**

European foreword

This document (EN ISO 15156-2:2015) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 118 "Compressors and pneumatic tools, machines and equipment" in collaboration with 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2016.

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Endorsement notice

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 15156-2

Third edition
2015-09-01

Petroleum and natural gas industries — Materials for use in H2S-containing environments in oil and gas production —

Part 2:
Cracking-resistant carbon and low-alloy steels, and the use of cast irons

Industries du pétrole et du gaz naturel — Matériaux pour utilisation dans des environnements contenant de l'hydrogène sulfuré (H2S) dans la production de pétrole et de gaz —

Partie 2: Aciers au carbone et aciers faiblement alliés résistants à la fissuration, et utilisation de fontes

Reference number
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Contents

Page

Foreword ... **iv**

Introduction ... **v**

1 Scope ... **1**

2 Normative references ... **2**

3 Terms and definitions ... **3**

4 Symbols and abbreviated terms ... **6**

5 Purchasing information ... **6**

6 Factors affecting the behaviour of carbon and low alloy steels in H_2S-containing environments ... **7**

7 Qualification and selection of carbon and low-alloy steels with resistance to SSC, SOHIC and SZC ... **8**

7.1 Option 1 — Selection of SSC-resistant steels (and cast irons) using A.2 ... 8

7.1.1 For p_{H2S} < 0,3 kPa (0,05 psi) ... 8

7.1.2 For p_{H2S} ≥ 0,3 kPa (0,05 psi) ... 8

7.2 Option 2 — Selection of steels for specific sour-service applications or for ranges of sour service ... 8

7.2.1 Sulfide stress-cracking ... 8

7.2.2 SOHIC and SZC ... 10

7.3 Hardness requirements ... 10

7.3.1 General ... 10

7.3.2 Parent metals ... 10

7.3.3 Welds ... 10

7.4 Other fabrication methods ... 16

8 Evaluation of carbon and low alloy steels for their resistance to HIC/SWC ... **16**

9 Marking, labelling, and documentation ... **17**

Annex A (normative) **SSC-resistant carbon and low alloy steels (and requirements and recommendations for the use of cast irons)** ... **18**

Annex B (normative) **Qualification of carbon and low-alloy steels for H_2S service by laboratory testing** ... **27**

Annex C (informative) **Determination of H_2S partial pressure** ... **35**

Annex D (informative) **Recommendations for determining pH** ... **37**

Annex E (informative) **Information that should be supplied for material purchasing** ... **42**

Bibliography ... **44**

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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: Foreword - Supplementary information

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 67, *Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 15156-2:2009), of which it constitutes a minor revision, specifically by the following:

— replacement in the Scope of the term "conventional elastic design criteria" by the term "load controlled design methods";

— inclusion in both 7.2.1.1 and A.2.1.1 of information that emphasizes the possibilities for the qualification for a specific sour service or range of sour service of carbon and low alloy steels not listed in Annex A;

— replacement of paragraph 6 of A.2.1.4 to improve the guidance on the welding of carbon and low alloy steels not covered elsewhere in this subclause.

ISO 15156 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Petroleum and natural gas industries — Materials for use in H2S-containing environments in oil and gas production*

— *Part 1: General principles for selection of cracking-resistant materials*

— *Part 2: Cracking-resistant carbon and low-alloy steels, and the use of cast irons*

— *Part 3: Cracking-resistant CRAs (corrosion-resistant alloys) and other alloys*

Introduction

The consequences of sudden failures of metallic oil and gas field components, associated with their exposure to H_2S-containing production fluids, led to the preparation of the first edition of NACE MR0175, which was published in 1975 by the National Association of Corrosion Engineers, now known as NACE International.

The original and subsequent editions of NACE MR0175 established limits of H_2S partial pressure above which precautions against sulfide stress-cracking (SSC) were always considered necessary. They also provided guidance for the selection and specification of SSC-resistant materials when the H_2S thresholds were exceeded. In more recent editions, NACE MR0175 has also provided application limits for some corrosion-resistant alloys, in terms of environmental composition and pH, temperature and H_2S partial pressures.

In separate developments, the European Federation of Corrosion issued EFC Publication 16 in 1995 and EFC Publication 17 in 1996. These documents are generally complementary to those of NACE though they differed in scope and detail.

In 2003, the publication of the ISO 15156-series and NACE MR0175/ISO 15156 was completed for the first time. These technically identical documents utilized the above sources to provide requirements and recommendations for materials qualification and selection for application in environments containing wet H_2S in oil and gas production systems. They are complemented by NACE TM0177 and NACE TM0284 test methods.

The revision of this part of ISO 15156 involves a consolidation of all changes agreed and published in the Technical Circular 1, ISO 15156-2:2009/Cir.1:2011(E) and the Technical Circular 2, ISO 15156-2:2009/Cir.2:2014(E), published by the ISO 15156 Maintenance Agency secretariat at DIN.

The changes were developed by and approved by the ballot of, representative groups from within the oil and gas production industry. The great majority of these changes stem from issues raised by document users. A description of the process by which these changes were approved can be found at the ISO 15156 maintenance website: www.iso.org/iso15156maintenance.

When found necessary by oil and gas production industry experts, future interim changes to this part of ISO 15156 will be processed in the same way and will lead to interim updates to this part of ISO 15156 in the form of Technical Corrigenda or Technical Circulars. Document users should be aware that such documents can exist and can impact the validity of the dated references in this part of ISO 15156.

The ISO 15156 Maintenance Agency at DIN was set up after approval by the ISO Technical Management Board given in document 34/2007. This document describes the make up of the agency, which includes experts from NACE, EFC and ISO/TC 67, and the process for approval of amendments. It is available from the ISO 15156 maintenance website and from the ISO/TC 67 Secretariat. The website also provides access to related documents that provide more detail of ISO 15156 maintenance activities.

Petroleum and natural gas industries — Materials for use in H2S-containing environments in oil and gas production —

Part 2:
Cracking-resistant carbon and low-alloy steels, and the use of cast irons

WARNING — Carbon and low-alloy steels and cast irons selected using this part of ISO 15156 are resistant to cracking in defined — H_2S-containing environments in oil and gas production but not necessarily immune to cracking under all service conditions. It is the equipment user's responsibility to select the carbon and low alloy steels and cast irons suitable for the intended service.

1 Scope

This part of ISO 15156 gives requirements and recommendations for the selection and qualification of carbon and low-alloy steels for service in equipment used in oil and natural gas production and natural gas treatment plants in H_2S-containing environments, whose failure can pose a risk to the health and safety of the public and personnel or to the environment. It can be applied to help to avoid costly corrosion damage to the equipment itself. It supplements, but does not replace, the materials requirements of the appropriate design codes, standards or regulations.

This part of ISO 15156 addresses the resistance of these steels to damage that can be caused by sulfide stress-cracking (SSC) and the related phenomena of stress-oriented hydrogen-induced cracking (SOHIC) and soft-zone cracking (SZC).

This part of ISO 15156 also addresses the resistance of these steels to hydrogen-induced cracking (HIC) and its possible development into stepwise cracking (SWC).

This part of ISO 15156 is concerned only with cracking. Loss of material by general (mass loss) or localized corrosion is not addressed.

Table 1 provides a non-exhaustive list of equipment to which this part of ISO 15156 is applicable, including permitted exclusions.

This part of ISO 15156 applies to the qualification and selection of materials for equipment designed and constructed using load controlled design methods. For design utilizing strain-based design methods, see ISO 15156-1:2015, Clause 5.

Annex A lists SSC-resistant carbon and low alloy steels, and A.2.4 includes requirements for the use of cast irons.

This part of ISO 15156 is not necessarily suitable for application to equipment used in refining or downstream processes and equipment.

Table 1 — List of equipment

ISO 15156 is applicable to materials used for the following equipment	Permitted exclusions
Drilling, well construction and well-servicing equipment	Equipment exposed only to drilling fluids of controlled composition[a] Drill bits Blowout preventer (BOP) shear blades[b] Drilling riser systems Work strings Wireline and wireline equipment[c] Surface and intermediate casing
Wells, including subsurface equipment, gas lift equipment, wellheads and christmas trees	Sucker rod pumps and sucker rods[d] Electric submersible pumps Other artificial lift equipment Slips
Flow-lines, gathering lines, field facilities and field processing plants	Crude oil storage and handling facilities operating at a total absolute pressure below 0,45 MPa (65 psi)
Water-handling equipment	Water-handling facilities operating at a total absolute pressure below 0,45 MPa (65 psi) Water injection and water disposal equipment
Natural gas treatment plants	—
Transportation pipelines for liquids, gases and multiphase fluids	Lines handling gas prepared for general commercial and domestic use
For all equipment above	Components loaded only in compression

[a] See A.2.3.2.3 for more information.

[b] See A.2.3.2.1 for more information.

[c] Wireline lubricators and lubricator connecting devices are not permitted exclusions.

[d] For sucker rod pumps and sucker rods, reference can be made to NACE MR0176.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 6506-1, *Metallic materials — Brinell hardness test — Part 1: Test method*

ISO 6507-1, *Metallic materials — Vickers hardness test — Part 1: Test method*

ISO 6508-1, *Metallic materials — Rockwell hardness test — Part 1: Test method*

ISO 6892-1, *Metallic materials — Tensile testing — Part 1: Method of test at room temperature*

ISO 10423, *Petroleum and natural gas industries — Drilling and production equipment — Wellhead and Christmas tree equipment*

ISO 15156-1:2015, *Petroleum and natural gas industries — Materials for use in* H_2S*-containing environments in oil and gas production — Part 1: General principles for selection of cracking-resistant materials*

ISO 15156-3:2015, *Petroleum and natural gas industries — Materials for use in* H_2S*-containing environments in oil and gas production — Part 3: Cracking-resistant CRAs (corrosion-resistant alloys) and other alloys*

NACE TM0177[1], *Laboratory testing of metals for resistance to sulfide stress cracking and stress corrosion cracking in H2S environments*

NACE TM0284, *Evaluation of pipeline and pressure vessel steels for resistance to hydrogen-induced cracking*

EFC Publications Number 16, *Guidelines on materials requirements for carbon and low alloy steels for* H2S*-containing environments in oil and gas production*[2]

SAE AMS-2430[3], *Shot Peening, Automatic*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 15156-1 and the following apply.

3.1
Brinell hardness
HBW
hardness value, measured in accordance with ISO 6506-1, normally using a 10 mm diameter tungsten ball and a force of 29,42 kN

Note 1 to entry: For the purposes of this provision, ASTM E10 is equivalent to ISO 6506-1.

3.2
bubble-point pressure
p_B
pressure under which gas bubbles form in a liquid at a particular operating temperature

Note 1 to entry: See C.2.

3.3
burnish
process of smoothing surfaces using frictional contact between the material and some other hard pieces of material, such as hardened steel balls

3.4
casting
metal that is obtained at or near its finished shape by the solidification of molten metal in a mould

3.5
cast iron
iron-carbon alloy containing approximately 2 % to 4 % mass fraction carbon

3.5.1
grey cast iron
cast iron that displays a grey fracture surface due to the presence of flake graphite

3.5.2
white cast iron
cast iron that displays a white fracture surface due to the presence of cementite

3.5.3
malleable iron
white cast iron that is thermally treated to convert most or all of the cementite to graphite (temper carbon)

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1) NACE International, P.O. Box 2183140, Houston, Texas 77218-8340, USA.

2) European Federation of Corrosion, available from The Institute of Materials, 1 Carlton House Terrace, London SW1Y 5DB, UK [ISBN 0-901716-95-2].

3) Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE), 400 Commonwealth Drive, Warrendale, PA 15096-0001 USA.