

# FINAL DRAFT International Standard

## **ISO/FDIS 24201**

ISO/TC 67

Secretariat: NEN

Voting begins on: **2024-12-30** 

2025-02-24

Voting terminates on:

Oil and gas industries including lower carbon energy — Tertiary outfitting structures

iTeh Standards<sub>Voti</sub>
202
(https://standards.iteh
Document Preview

SO/FDIS 24201

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/bfa3cb26-640e-4132-89e5-c96bb3719a7f/iso-fdis-24201

Member bodies are requested to consult relevant national interests in ISO/TC 8/SC 8 before casting their ballot to the e-Balloting application.

RECIPIENTS OF THIS DRAFT ARE INVITED TO SUBMIT, WITH THEIR COMMENTS, NOTIFICATION OF ANY RELEVANT PATENT RIGHTS OF WHICH THEY ARE AWARE AND TO PROVIDE SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION.

IN ADDITION TO THEIR EVALUATION AS BEING ACCEPTABLE FOR INDUSTRIAL, TECHNOLOGICAL, COMMERCIAL AND USER PURPOSES, DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS MAY ON OCCASION HAVE TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE LIGHT OF THEIR POTENTIAL TO BECOME STANDARDS TO WHICH REFERENCE MAY BE MADE IN NATIONAL REGULATIONS.

## iTeh Standards (https://standards.iteh.ai) Document Preview

**ISO/FDIS 24201** 

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/bfa3cb26-640e-4132-89e5-c96bb3719a7f/iso-fdis-24201



#### **COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

© ISO 2024

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8 CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva Phone: +41 22 749 01 11 Email: copyright@iso.org

Website: <u>www.iso.org</u> Published in Switzerland

Coı	ntent	ts	Page
Fore	word		vii
Intro	oductio	on	viii
1	Scor	oe	1
2	-	mative references	
3		ms, definitions and abbreviated terms	3
	3.1 3.2	Terms and definitionAbbreviated terms	
4	_	uirements and specifications for steel outfitting	
	4.1 4.2	General Handrails	
	4.2	4.2.1 General	
		4.2.2 General requirements	
		4.2.3 End of handrails	
		4.2.4 Removable type handrails	
		4.2.5 Alternative dimension and thickness of handrail	
		4.2.6 Structural requirements	
		4.2.7 Tests of handrails	
	4.3	Self-closing safety gate	
		4.3.1 General	
		4.3.2 Structural requirements	
	4.4	4.3.3 Tests of handrails	
	4.4	4.4.1 General	
		4.4.2 General requirements	
		4.4.3 Stair width and headroom clearances	
		4.4.4 Nosing	
		4.4.5 Treads and landings	16
		4.4.6 Structural requirements	
		4.4.7 Tests of stairs ISO/FDIS 24201	
	ps 4.5 <sub>ta</sub>	nd Spiral stairs and a galandards / i.e. 45 ft 3 e b 26 - 640 e - 44.32 - 80 e 5 - e 06 b b 3.740 e 7 ft i	
		4.5.1 General	
		4.5.2 General requirements	
		4.5.3 Sizes of stairs	
		4.5.4 Nosing 4.5.5 Treads and landings	
	4.6	Vertical ladders	
	7.0	4.6.1 General	
		4.6.2 General requirements	
		4.6.3 Stiles (stringer)	
		4.6.4 Rungs	
		4.6.5 Spacing between the ladder and any permanent obstruction	29
		4.6.6 Fall protection device	
		4.6.7 Structure requirements	
		4.6.8 Tests of vertical ladders	
	4.7	Grating 471	
		4.7.1 General 4.7.2 General requirements	
		4.7.2 General requirements  4.7.3 Grating openings	
		4.7.4 Penetrations	
		4.7.5 Tests of gratings	
	4.8	Maintenance hole (manhole)	
	1.0	4.8.1 General	
	4.9	Connection method	
		401 Conoral	20

		4.9.2	Selection connection method for steel outfitting	38
		4.9.3	Self-loosening prevention	39
		4.9.4	Nuts fastening	39
		4.9.5	Height of nut	
		4.9.6	Grating fastener	
		4.9.7	Bolt location and direction	
		4.9.8	Allowable capacity	42
5	Rea	uireme	nts and specifications for aluminium outfitting	42
	5.1	Gene	ral	42
	5.2		drails	
		5.2.1	General	
		5.2.2	General requirements	
		5.2.3	T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	
		5.2.4		
		5.2.5	J 1	
		5.2.6	Handrails on stairs	
		5.2.7	1	
	<b>.</b> 0	5.2.8		
	5.3		cy gate	
		5.3.1		
		5.3.2		
	5.4	5.3.3		
	5.4	5.4.1	sGeneral	
		5.4.2	General requirements	
		5.4.3		
		5.4.4	Stair width and headroom clearancesNosing	56
		5.4.5	Treads and landings	58
		5.4.6	Structural requirements	
		5.4.7	Tests of stairs	
	5.5	Verti	cal ladders Document Preview	
		5.5.1	General	
		5.5.2		
		5.5.3	Stiles (stringer)	61
		5.5.4		
		5.5.5		62
			Fall protection device	
		5.5.7	1	
		5.5.8		
	5.6		ing	
		5.6.1	General	
		5.6.2	General requirements	
		5.6.3	Grating openings	
		5.6.4	Penetrations	
		5.6.5		
6			quirement for carbon steel tertiary outfitting structure	
	6.1		rial designation for tertiary structure	
	6.2		ufacturing	
	6.3		and inspection	
		6.3.1	Chemical composition	
		6.3.2		
		6.3.3	ı	
	6.4	6.3.4 Ident	Inspection and repairtification	
	6.5		erial table and MDS	
	6.6		rial certificate	
_				
7	Mate	eriai re	quirement for aluminium tertiary outfitting structure	68

	7.1	General	68
	7.2	Material designation for tertiary structure	
	7.3	Manufacturing	
	7.4	Test and inspection	
		7.4.1 Chemical composition	
		7.4.2 Mechanical test	
		7.4.3 Specification of dimensional tolerance	
	7 5	7.4.4 Inspection and repair	
	7.5 7.6	IdentificationMaterial table and MDS	
	7.0 7.7	Material certificate	
_			
8		ding requirements	
	8.1	General Wolder qualification	
	8.2 8.3	Welder qualification	
	8.4	Welding procedures	
	8.5	Qualification of welding procedures	
	0.5	8.5.1 General requirements	
		8.5.2 Assembly of test pieces, examination and tests	
		8.5.3 Testing	
		8.5.4 Retesting	
		8.5.5 Approval range	
		8.5.6 Welding procedure qualification record (WPQR)	
9	Onal	lity control and inspection	86
,	9.1	Qualification requirement of inspector	
	7.1	9.1.1 Basis for qualification	
		9.1.2 Term of effectiveness	
		9.1.3 Associate inspector	
		9.1.4 Eye examination	
		9.1.5 Verification authority	86
	9.2	Qualification of NDT inspector	
	9.3	Execution methods for the extent of inspection	
	9.4	Extent of inspection per method	
	ps:9.5 <sub>tai</sub>	Acceptance limitation	
		9.5.1 VT and MT acceptance criteria for structural steel welds	
	0.6	9.5.2 UT acceptance criteria for structural steel welds	
	9.6	Welding inspection report	
	9.7	Visual inspection in procurement	
		9.7.2 Checklist	
		9.7.2 Checklist	
	9.8	Visual inspection after installation	
	7.0	9.8.1 General	
		9.8.2 Checklist	
		9.8.3 Inspection point	
10	Toct	procedure	0.4
10	10.1	•	
	10.1		
	10.2	10.2.1 General requirement	
		10.2.2 Test preparation	
		10.2.3 Test condition	
		10.2.4 Test sequence	
		10.2.5 Failure criteria	
	10.3		
		10.3.1 General requirement	
		10.3.2 Test preparation	
		10.3.3 Test condition	97

10.3.4 Test sequence	98
10.3.5 Failure criteria	
10.4 Vertical ladder	99
10.4.1 General requirement	
10.4.2 Test preparation	
10.4.3 Test condition	
10.4.4 Test sequence	
10.4.5 Failure criteria	
10.5 Grating	
10.5.1 General requirement	
10.5.2 Test preparation	
10.5.3 Test condition	
10.5.4 Test sequence	
Annex A (informative) Quality control plan (QCP) for steel outfitting of tertiary item	106
Annex B (informative) Practical drawings of steel outfitting items for fabrication	114
Annex C (informative) Maintenance hole (manhole) code components design details	127
Annex D (informative) Practical drawings of maintenance hole (manhole) for fabrication	132
Annex E (informative) Practical drawings of aluminium outfitting items for fabrication	138
Annex F (normative) Material data sheets (MDS) for structural steel or tertiary outfitting	
structures	177
Annex G (normative) Material data sheets (MDS) for structural aluminium or tertiary outfitting	
structures	184
Annex H (informative) Recommended welding procedure specification (WPS)	188
Annex I (informative) Test report S. Standard S. Iteh. 21	190
Bibliography	193
Document Freview	

**ISO/FDIS 24201** 

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/bfa3cb26-640e-4132-89e5-c96bb3/19a/f/iso-fdis-24201

#### 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 document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see <a href="https://www.iso.org/directives">www.iso.org/directives</a>).

ISO draws attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at <a href="https://www.iso.org/patents">www.iso.org/patents</a>. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see <a href="https://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html">www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html</a>.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 67, *Oil and gas industries including lower carbon energy*, in collaboration with Technical Committee ISO/TC 8, *Ships and marine technology*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Ship design*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at <a href="https://www.iso.org/members.html">www.iso.org/members.html</a>.

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/bfa3cb26-640e-4132-89e5-c96bb3719a7f/iso-fdis-24201

#### Introduction

This document aims to reduce the number and variations in requirements to the minimum necessary to reflect a common and global best practice based upon existing standards and requirements. In addition, standard inventory for shapes and dimensions referred to as specifications are proposed in this document. Exemptions where requirements in common standards for tertiary items applied in offshore oil & gas projects are not met in this document are clearly stated.

The main benefits of more standardized tertiary items are expected to be reduced delivery time, more streamlined and efficient engineering, and construction as well as improved cross use of tertiary items between projects. A risk-based approach has been used when defining the proposed requirements and recommendations. The underpinning factors for determining the proposed conditions are to provide an acceptable safety level for people in combination with cost efficient solutions for implementing the requirements.

Material requirements are addressed in <u>Clause 6</u> for carbon steel and <u>Clause 7</u> for aluminium.

# iTeh Standards (https://standards.iteh.ai) Document Preview

**ISO/FDIS 24201** 

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/iso/bfa3cb26-640e-4132-89e5-c96bb3719a7f/iso-fdis-24201

## Oil and gas industries including lower carbon energy — Tertiary outfitting structures

## 1 Scope

This document provides a uniform reference for tertiary structure items when a tertiary structure is designed and constructed in offshore oil and gas projects. This document covers topside systems for fixed or floating offshore projects not covered by class requirements. This document can be applicable for hull systems and onshore projects when there is consent from relevant stakeholders. This document does not provide class rules from classification societies.

This document provides requirements on dimensions of the items but does not include requirements on clearances with other structures.

The following tertiary outfitting designs for equipment items are covered in this document:

- handrails:
- safety gate;
- stairs;
- spiral stairs;
- vertical ladder;
- grating;

iTeh Standards

https://standards.iteh.ai)

maintenance hole (manhole);

ISO/FDIS 24201

htt**connection method**ai/catalog/standards/iso/bfa3cb26-640e-4132-89e5-c96bb3719a7f/iso-fdis-24201

#### 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.

ISO 148-1, Metallic materials — Charpy pendulum impact test — Part 1: Test method

ISO 898-1, Mechanical properties of fasteners made of carbon steel and alloy steel — Part 1: Bolts, screws and studs with specified property classes — Coarse thread and fine pitch thread

ISO 898-2, Fasteners — Mechanical properties of fasteners made of carbon steel and alloy steel — Part 2: Nuts with specified property classes

ISO 898-3, Mechanical properties of fasteners made of carbon steel and alloy steel — Part 3: Flat washers with specified property classes

ISO 2566-1, Steel — Conversion of elongation values — Part 1: Carbon and low-alloy steels

ISO 3834-2, Quality requirements for fusion welding of metallic materials — Part 2: Comprehensive quality requirements

ISO 5817, Welding — Fusion-welded joints in steel, nickel, titanium and their alloys (beam welding excluded) — Quality levels for imperfections

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

ISO 10474, Steel and steel products — Inspection documents

ISO 14122-2, Safety of machinery — Permanent means of access to machinery — Part 2: Working platforms and walkways

ISO 14122-3, Safety of machinery — Permanent means of access to machinery — Part 3: Stairs, stepladders and guard-rails

ISO 14122-4, Safety of machinery — Permanent means of access to machinery — Part 4: Fixed ladders

ISO 14732, Welding personnel — Qualification testing of welding operators and weld setters for mechanized and automatic welding of metallic materials

ISO 15609-1, Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials — Welding procedure specification — Part 1: Arc welding

EN 485, Aluminium and aluminium alloys — Sheet, strip and plate

EN 10025-2, Technical delivery conditions for non-alloy structural steels

EN 10025-3, Technical delivery conditions for normalized/normalized rolled weldable fine grain structural steels

EN 10204, Metallic products – Types of inspection documents

EN 10210-1, Hot finished structural hollow sections of non-alloy and fine grain steels — Part 2: Tolerances, dimensions and sectional properties

EN 10219-1, Cold formed welded structural hollow sections of non-alloy and fine grain steels. Technical delivery requirements

ASTM A36, Standard Specification for Carbon Structural Steel

ASTM A53, Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated Welded and Seamless

ASTM A106, Standard Specification for Seamless Carbon Steel Pipe for High-Temperature Service

ASTM A333, Standard Specification for Seamless and Welded Steel Pipe for Low-Temperature Service and Other Applications with Required Notch Toughness

ASTM A370, Standard Test Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products

ASTM A500, Standard Specification for Cold-Formed Welded and Seamless Carbon Steel Structural Tubing in Rounds and Shapes

ASTM A572, Standard Specification for High-Strength Low-Alloy Columbium-Vanadium Structural Steel

ASTM B209, Standard Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Sheet and Plate

API 5L, API Specification 5L

AWS D1.1, Structural Welding - Steel

AWS QC1, Specification for AWS Certification of Welding Inspectors

IACS W11, Normal and higher strength hull structural steels

JIS G3101, Rolled steels for general structure

JIS G3106, Rolled steels for welded structure

JIS G3444, Carbon steel tubes for general structure

JIS G3454, Carbon steel pipes for pressure service

DNV rule Part 2 Material

#### Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

#### Terms and definition

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

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <a href="https://www.iso.org/obp">https://www.iso.org/obp</a>
- IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

#### 3.1.1

#### handrail

device for protection against accidental fall sideways within crewed areas which stairs/step ladders or landings, platforms and walkways may be equipped with

#### 3.1.2

#### guard-rail

device for protection against accidental fall sideways with all areas

#### 3.1.3

#### spiral stair

stair forming a helix around a central column iTeh Standards

#### 3.1.4

#### AR

as-rolled

rolling at high temperature followed by air cooling

Note 1 to entry: The rolling finishing temperature and reduction are typically in the austenite recrystallization region and above the normalizing temperature; but they possibly are not able to be accurately controlled resulting in variable grain sizes and, hence, variable mechanical properties.

#### 3.1.5

#### NR

normalizing rolling

controlled rolling procedure where the final rolling temperature is controlled within the same temperature range as for conventional furnace normalizing

Note 1 to entry: Normalizing rolling is typically followed by air cooling. The primary grain control and refining mechanism is the recrystallization of austenite following each rolling pass in the normalizing temperature range.

#### 3.1.6

thermo-mechanically controlled process

rolling procedure in which both rolling temperatures and reduction ratios and, when used, accelerated cooling conditions (AcC) are controlled

Note 1 to entry: It is characterized by high deformation ratios per rolling pass in the austenite non-recrystallization range close to the Ar3 temperature; it perhaps involves rolling in the austenite-ferrite dual phase temperature region below Ar3. After the final pass, either air cooling or accelerated cooling, excluding quenching, is used. The primary grain size and microstructural control of the fine grain structure is obtained when highly deformed austenite transforms during cooling, typically into typically ferrite, pearlite, bainite, etc.

#### 3.1.7

#### N

normalizing

separate heat treatment after rolling involving automatizing and air cooling to produce a fine-grained ferrite-pearlite microstructure

#### 3.1.8

#### tertiary outfitting

not essential to the main stability and strength of the structure

Note 1 to entry: This term is used to describe members and attachments.

#### 3.2 Abbreviated terms

CS carbon equivalent

DC. design class

MDS material data sheet

NDT non-destructive testing

LC load case

parameter of weld crack susceptibility of base metal Pcm

pWPS preliminary welding procedure specification

QCP manufacturer's quality control plan

specified minimum yield strength **SMYS** 

steel quality level

SUS steel use stainless

ULStps://standards.ite/ultimate/limit stateds/iso/bfa3cb26-640e-4132-89e5-c96bb3719a7f/iso-fdis-24201

**WPQR** welding procedure qualification record

**WPQT** welding procedure qualification testing

### Requirements and specifications for steel outfitting

#### 4.1 General

SQL

This document focuses on three layers, i.e. requirements, specifications and practical drawings, as shown in Figure 1, considering operational safety and construction efficiency. The requirements are based on major international standards and requirements applied for steel tertiary items in offshore oil and gas projects.

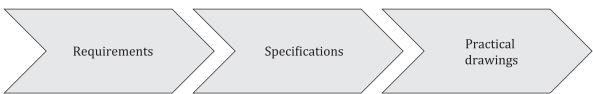


Figure 1 — Three layers

The specifications are based on requirements and industrial practice. The specified dimensions (specifications) provided in this document are based on either centre-to-centre (e.g. central axis from one rail to next rail) or centre-to-platform edge (e.g. central axis in rail to floor, wall or ceiling) according to industrial practice.

The carbon steel grades for tertiary items shall be selected from MDS numbers CS301 to CS308 in Annex F.

The practical drawings for fabrication are based on the specifications and fabricator's practice. These drawings can be used during the construction phase, eliminating the need to develop shop drawings from scratch. The practical drawings are given in Annex B.

#### 4.2 Handrails

#### 4.2.1 General

The design of the handrail shall comply with the requirements in <u>Table 1</u>; and the specifications should be consistently applied.

Table 1 — Specification and requirements for handrails

Parameter		Specification		Requirement(s)	Comments and limitations
Height (a)	_	1 100 mm (centre- to-platform distance)	_	Min. 1 100 mm (top of handrail-to-platform distance)	
Height on stair (b)		1 000 mm (centre- to-platform distance)	St	Min. 1 000 mm (top of handrail-to-platform distance)	Deviation with ANSI/ASSE A1264.1: 34 in to 38 in (863 mm to 965 mm)
	(h	Max. 380 mm (centre-to-centre distance)	n	dards iteh Max. 380 mm	ai)
Vertical opening (c)	_	Max. 230 mm for lowest course (centre-to-edge distance)	(FD)	Max. 230 mm for lowest course	-0(1-1-2710-75/: 51:- 24201
Intermediate knee rail	cata	Two (2) knee rails	1330	Min. 2 knee rails	-C90003 / 19a / 1/180-1018-24201
Diameter and thickness (d)	_	48 mm / 4 mm (top rail)  34 mm / 4 mm (knee rails)  48 mm / 6 mm	_	Min. 25 mm to max. 50 mm	Deviation with ANSI/ASSE A1264.1: 1,25 in to 2 in (32 mm to 51 mm)
		(vertical stanchion)			
Distance between vertical stanchions (e)	_	Max. 1 500 mm (centre-to-centre distance)		Max. 1 500 mm	
Height of toe-plate (f)	_	100 mm	_	Min. 100 mm	
Thickness of toe plate (g)	_	8 mm		6 mm to 10 mm	
Vertical opening (gap) between toe plate and floor level (h)	_	Max. 10 mm	_	Max. 10 mm	Deviation with ANSI/ASSE A1264.1: Max. 0,25 in (6 mm)
Horizontal opening (gap) between toe plates (i)	_	Max. 10 mm	_	Continuous type (or max. 10 mm)	
Radius of rounding (j)	_	150 R		150 R	The radius is measured based on the centreline of the handrail.

Table 1 (continued)

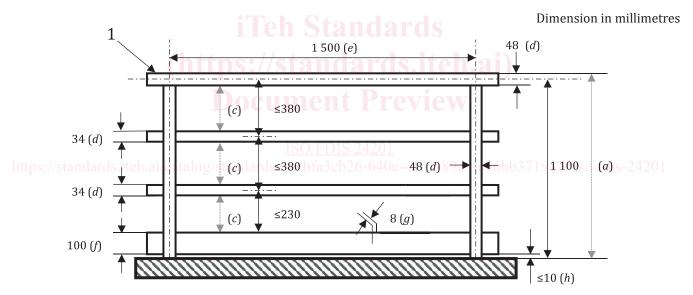
Parameter	Specification	Requirement(s)	Comments and limitations
Length of end segment from vertical stanchion (k)	— 350 mm	— Max. 600 mm	
	<ul><li>Rounding type</li></ul>	— 75 mm to 120 mm (no	
Space between two seg-	— 77 mm (space)	rounding)	
ments (m)	<ul> <li>125 mm (centre-to- centre distance)</li> </ul>	— 75 mm to 100 mm (rounding)	
Sharp edges	<ul><li>Not allowed</li></ul>	<ul><li>Not allowed</li></ul>	
Material	<ul><li>Tubular type</li></ul>		

#### 4.2.2 General requirements

The specification for typical handrails on floor or platforms is presented in <u>Figure 2</u>. The diameter of top rail and intermediate knee rails are defined based upon specifications for electric resistance welded (ERW) pipes.

Top rails of major egress routes shall be continuous. Although continuous type is preferred also for other areas, dis-continuous type can be applied if required to ensure structural integrity, maintainability and ease of construction.

All pipe ends shall be sealed.



#### Kev

- 1 tubular type
- a height
- c vertical opening
- d diameter and thickness
- e distance between vertical stanchions
- f height of toe-plate
- g thickness of toe plate
- *h* vertical opening (gap) between toe plate and floor level

Figure 2 — Specifications for handrails

All handrails at deck corner edges shall be inter-connected.