ISO/TC 67/SC 2

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Petroleum() il and natural gas industries including lower carbon energy — Wet thermal insulation systems for pipelines and subsea equipment — Part 1: Validation of materials and insulation systems

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#### **Foreword**

JSO (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 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>).

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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, <u>Materials, equipmentOil</u> and <u>offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries including lower carbon energy,</u> Subcommittee SC 2, <u>Pipeline transportation systems</u>, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 12, <u>Materials, equipmentOil</u> and <u>offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries including lower carbon energy,</u> in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This first edition of  $\underline{ISO}$  12736-1, together with  $\underline{ISO}$  12736-2 and  $\underline{ISO}$  12736-3, cancels and replaces  $\underline{ISO}$   $\underline{ISO}$  12736:2014.

The main changes are as follows:

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- clearer delineation between validation and projects; DIS -
- introduction of material classes;
- modification of material property testing requirements, including detailed thermal conductivity testing requirements;
- introduction of additional long-term testing requirements;

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- introduction of additional system testing requirements, including system interfaces;
- removal of project specific testing requirements;
- addition of requirement for risk-based analysis of the system long-term performance;
- modifications of the format and content requirements of the final validation dossier;
- addition of Annex-A with guidelinesguidance for using this document.

A list of all parts in the ISO 12736 series can be found on the ISO website.

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>.

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#### **Introduction**

Annex A further clarifies the intended use of this document.

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Oil and natural gas industries including lower carbon energy — Wet thermal insulation systems for pipelines and subsea equipment — Part 1: Validation of materials and insulation systems

#### 1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for the validation of wet thermal insulation systems applied to pipelines and subsea equipment in the <a href="mailto:petroleumoil">petroleumoil</a> and <a href="mailto:natural">natural</a> gas <a href="mailto:industries">industries</a> industries</a> industries</a> industries</a>.

This document is applicable to wet thermal insulation systems submerged in seawater.

This document does is not applyapplicable to:

- maintenance works on existing installed wet thermal insulation systems;
- qualification for anti-corrosion coating;
- thermal insulation in the annulus of a steel pipe-in-pipe system.

#### 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 34-(all parts),-1, Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of tear strength.— Part 1 Trouser, anale and crescent test pieces

ISO 34-2, Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of tear strength — Part 2: Small (Delft) test pieces

ISO 37, Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of tensile stress-strain properties

ISO-178, Plastics — Determination of flexural properties

ISO 179-1, Plastics — Determination of Charpy impact properties — Part 1: Non-instrumented impact test

ISO 527 (all parts), Plastics — Determination of tensile properties

ISO 604, Plastics — Determination of compressive properties

 ${\tt ISO~844, Rigid~cellular~plastics-Determination~of~compression~properties}$ 

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ISO 868, Plastics and ebonite — Determination of indentation hardness by means of a durometer (Shore hardness)

ISO 1183 (all parts), Plastics — Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics

ISO 6721-1, Plastics — Determination of dynamic mechanical properties — Part 1: General principles

ISO 8301, Thermal insulation — Determination of steady-state thermal resistance and related properties — Heat flow meter apparatus

 $ISO~8302, Thermal~insulation — Determination~of~steady-state~thermal~resistance~and~related~properties\\ --Guarded~hot~plate~apparatus$ 

ISO 11357-1, Plastics — Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) — Part 1: General principles

ISO 11357-4, Plastics — Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) — Part 4: Determination of specific heat capacity

ISO~11359-2, Plastics — Thermomechanical analysis~(TMA) — Part~2: Determination~of~coefficient~of~linear~thermal~expansion~and~glass~transition~temperature

ISO 12736-2, <u>PetroleumOil</u> and <u>natural</u> gas industries <u>including lower carbon energy</u> — Wet thermal insulation systems for pipelines and subsea equipment — Part 2: Qualification processes for production and application procedures

ISO 12736-3, <u>PetroleumOil</u> and <u>natural</u> gas industries <u>including lower carbon energy</u> — Wet thermal insulation systems for pipelines and subsea equipment — Part 3: Interfaces between systems, field joint systems, field repairs, and pre-fabricated insulation

ISO 15711, Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to cathodic disbonding of coatings exposed to sea water

ISO 80000-1, Quantities and units — Part 1: General

ASTM D575, Standard Test Methods for Rubber Properties in Compression

ISO 80000-1, Quantities and units — Part 1: General

#### 3 Terms and definitions

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 <a href="https://www.electropedia.org/">https://www.electropedia.org/</a>

### 3.1

2

specified in the purchase order

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Note 1 to entry: To be discussed by the *system provider* (3.3937) and *system purchaser* (3.3938) with input from en user (3.9) as required.

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#### 3.2

#### application procedure specification

APS

quality specification document, or group of specifications, describing procedures, method, equipment, tools, etc. used for *system* (3.3635) application

#### 3.3

#### batch

quantity of material (3.1918) produced in a continuous manufacturing operation using raw materials  $d_f$  the same source or grade

#### 3.4

#### blown foam

insulation material (3.1918) formed by incorporating a gas phase into a polymer matrix

#### 3.5

#### certificate of analysis

document provided by the manufacturer that indicates results of specific tests or analysis, including test methodology, performed on a specified lot of the manufacturer's product and corresponding conformity ranges

#### 3.6

#### construction joint

interface (3.1413) where both systems (3.3635) are identical

#### 3.7

#### cutback

length of item left uncoated at each end for joining purposes

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Note 1 to entry: Welding is an example of joining purposes. 7517854222 (3/150-12736-

#### 3.8

#### end user

company that owns and/or operates the pipeline (3.23) or subsea equipment (3.34)

#### 3.9

#### field joint

uncoated area that results when two pipe sections, or a pipe section and a *fitting* (3. $\frac{100}{2}$ ), with *cutback* (3.7) are assembled by welding or other methods

#### 3.<del>10</del>9

#### fitting

receptacle on a piece of subsea equipment (3.3433), which interfaces to a pipeline (3.2322)

#### 3 1110

#### high molecular weight precursor thermoset

material (3.1918), which is a polymeric compound that remains malleable until application of sufficient heat to cause network formation and then does not flow upon reheating

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EXAMPLE Butyl rubber.

#### 3.1211

#### inorganic syntactic foam

insulation material (3.1918) formed by dispersing inorganic hollow particles within a polymer matrix

#### 3.1312

#### inspection and test plan

document providing an overview of the sequence of inspections and tests, including appropriate resources and procedures

#### 3.<del>14</del><u>13</u>

#### interface

location where two systems (3.3635) meet and affect each other

Note 1 to entry: A field joint (3.98) system (3.3635) has two interfaces.

Note 2 to entry: In the case of multilayer systems (3.3635), interfaces can be made up of multiple sub-interfaces.

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### jumper

short section of pipeline (3.2322) that transfers fluid between two pieces of subsea equipment (3.3433)

#### liquid precursor elastomeric thermoset

material (3.1918), which is a polymeric compound with its glass transition below ambient temperature, that is produced via the combination of one or more components that can be pumped and flow as liquids and which that react to create a crosslinked polymer that does not flow upon reheating

EXAMPLE Liquid precursor silicone rubber.

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#### liquid precursor non-elastomeric thermoset

material (3.1918), which is a polymeric compound with its glass transition above ambient temperature, that is produced via the combination of one or more components that can be pumped and flow as liquids and which that react to create a crosslinked polymer that does not flow upon reheating

EXAMPLE Liquid epoxy.

#### 3.<del>18</del>17

#### mainline

portion of a pipeline (3.2322) that is not a field joint (3.98)

#### material

polymeric compound applied to the *substrate* (3.35) to be 34) protected or insulated in units of discrete thickness (layers) to build up a system (3.3635)

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#### material manufacturer

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legal entity responsible for the manufacture of one or more materials (3.1918) utilized in a system (3.3635)

#### 3.<del>21</del>20

#### material maximum and minimum rated temperature

maximum and minimum temperature to which a particular *material* (3.4918) can be continuously exposed, as per *system provider* (3.3837) recommendation, during storage or in service as part of a *system* (3.3635)

Note 1 to entry: For multi-layer systems, the material maximum rated temperature can be less than the *system maximum rated temperature* (3.<del>3736</del>).

#### 3.2221

#### maximum rated pressure

maximum hydrostatic pressure to which the *system* (3.3635) can be exposed, according to the *system* provider (3.3837)

#### 3.<del>23</del>22

#### pipeline

#### flowline

tubular piping used to convey fluids

Note 1 to entry: Pipeline includes *jumpers* (3.4514), risers (3.2928) and field joints (3.98).

#### 3.2423

#### pre-fabricated insulation

section of stand-alone insulation, which is factory manufactured into its final form and then installed in the field by mechanically fastening or bonding to a corrosion protected structure

#### 3 2524

#### pre-production trial

PPT

series of tests performed immediately before the start of production, designed to demonstrate that the requirements of the *validated* (3.4443) *system* (3.36) and/or35), the *procedure qualification trial* (3.26)25) or both are achieved

Note 1 to entry: Requirements for PPT areshall be as outlined in ISO 12736-2 or ISO 12736-3 and as agreed (3.1).

#### 3.<del>26</del>25

#### procedure qualification trial

PQT

series of tests designed to demonstrate that the *materials* (3.<del>1918</del>), *system provider* (3.<del>383</del>7), equipment and procedures can produce thea *system* (3.<del>3635</del>) in accordance with the *validation dossier* (3.<del>4544</del>) and meet specific *project* (3.<del>2726</del>) requirements

Note 1 to entry: Requirements for PQT are shall be as outlined in ISO 12736-2 or ISO 12736-3 and as agreed (3.1).

3.<del>27</del>26 project <del>Edited DIS -</del>

scope of work <u>agreed (3.1)</u> upon contractually between <u>system purchaser</u> (3.3938) and <u>system provide</u> (3.3837)

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