

# **FINAL DRAFT** International **Standard**

# **ISO/FDIS 16961**

# Oil and gas industries including lower carbon energy — Internal coating and lining of steel storage tanks

Industries du pétrole et du gaz y compris les énergies à faible teneur en carbone - Revêtement intérieur et doublure interne des réservoirs de stockage en acier

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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.

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>).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 67, *Oil and gas industries including lower carbon energy*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 12, *Oil and gas industries including lower carbon energy*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 16961:2015), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- inclusion of lining selection criteria (<u>Clause 6</u>);
- update of requirements for non-exposure and exposure tests (Clause 6);
- clarification of the requirements in a pre-production trial (<u>Clause 6</u>);
- update of the typical thicknesses based on industry standards (Clause 8);
- update of references throughout this document.

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>.

# Introduction

The objectives of this document are to define technical requirements for the corrosion protection by coating and lining of internal surfaces of steel storage tanks, to provide technical guidance for developing local standards and specifications, and to ensure conformance in coating and lining material selection and performance with contract requirements.

Where an alternative is proposed, the specification issuer needs to identify any deviations from this document and provide details.

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# Oil and gas industries including lower carbon energy — Internal coating and lining of steel storage tanks

# 1 Scope

This document specifies requirements for surface preparation, materials, application, inspection and testing of internal coating lining systems that are intended to be applied on internal surfaces of steel storage tanks of crude oil, hydrocarbons and water for corrosion protection.

It covers both new construction and maintenance works of tank internal coating and lining as well as the repair of defective and deteriorated coating/lining.

This document also provides requirements for shop performance testing of the coated/lined samples and the criteria for their approval.

#### 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 2808, Paints and varnishes — Determination of film thickness

ISO 2812-1, Paints and varnishes — Determination of resistance to liquids — Part 1: Immersion in liquids other than water

ISO 4624, Paints and varnishes — Pull-off test for adhesion

ISO 4628-2, Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 2: Assessment of degree of blistering

ISO 4628-3, Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 3: Assessment of degree of rusting

ISO 4628-4, Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 4: Assessment of degree of cracking

ISO 4628-5, Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 5: Assessment of degree of flaking

ISO 7027 (all parts), *Water quality* — *Determination of turbidity* 

ISO 8501-1, Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Visual assessment of surface cleanliness — Part 1: Rust grades and preparation grades of uncoated steel substrates and of steel substrates after overall removal of previous coatings

ISO 8501-3, Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Visual assessment of surface cleanliness — Part 3: Preparation grades of welds, edges and other areas with surface imperfections

ISO 8502-3, Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness — Part 3: Assessment of dust on steel surfaces prepared for painting (pressure-sensitive tape method)

- ISO 8502-6, Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness Part 6: Extraction of water soluble contaminants for analysis (Bresle method)
- ISO 8502-9, Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness Part 9: Field method for the conductometric determination of water-soluble salts
- ISO 8503-2, Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products Surface roughness characteristics of blast-cleaned steel substrates Part 2: Method for the grading of surface profile of abrasive blast-cleaned steel Comparator procedure
- ISO 8503-5, Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products Surface roughness characteristics of blast-cleaned steel substrates Part 5: Replica tape method for the determination of the surface profile
- ISO 8573-1, Compressed air Part 1: Contaminants and purity classes
- ISO 11124 (all parts), Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products Specifications for metallic blast-cleaning abrasives
- ISO 11126 (all parts), Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products Specifications for non-metallic blast-cleaning abrasives
- ISO 11127-7, Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products Test methods for non-metallic blast-cleaning abrasives
- ISO 12944-3, Paints and varnishes Corrosion protection of steel structures by protective paint systems Part 3: Design considerations
- ISO 12944-9:2018, Paints and varnishes Corrosion protection of steel structures by protective paint systems Part 9: Protective paint systems and laboratory performance test methods for offshore and related structures
- ISO 15234, Paints and varnishes Testing of formaldehyde-emitting coatings and melamine foams Determination of the steady-state concentration of formaldehyde in a small test chamber
- ISO 15711, Paints and varnishes Determination of resistance to cathodic disbonding of coatings exposed to sea water standards technique and sea water standards technique and
- ISO 19840, Paints and varnishes Corrosion protection of steel structures by protective paint systems Measurement of, and acceptance criteria for, the thickness of dry films on rough surfaces
- ISO 29601, Paints and varnishes Corrosion protection by protective paint systems Assessment of porosity in a dry film
- ISO 80000-1:2009, Quantities and units Part 1: General
- API RP 652, Lining of Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Bottoms
- API Std 653, Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration and Reconstruction
- API Std 2015, Requirements for Safe Entry and Cleaning of Petroleum Storage Tanks
- ASTM A380, Standard Practice for Cleaning, Descaling, and Passivation of Stainless Steel Parts, Equipment, and Systems
- ASTM D522, Standard Test Methods for Mandrel Bend Test of Attached Organic Coatings
- ASTM D570, Standard Test Method for Water Absorption of Plastics
- ASTM D790, Standard Test Methods for Flexural Properties of Unreinforced and Reinforced Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials
- ASTM D2240, Standard Test Method for Rubber Property—Durometer Hardness

ASTM D2583, Standard Test Method for Indentation Hardness of Rigid Plastics by Means of a Barcol Impressor

ASTM D4060, Standard Test Method for Abrasion Resistance of Organic Coatings by the Taber Abrader

ASTM D4285, Standard Test Method for Indicating Oil or Water in Compressed Air

ASTM D5402, Standard Practice for Assessing the Solvent Resistance of Organic Coatings Using Solvent Rubs

ASTM D6943, Standard Practice for Immersion Testing of Industrial Protective Coatings and Linings

ASTM F21, Standard Test Method for Hydrophobic Surface Films by the Atomizer Test

ASTM G42, Standard Test Method for Cathodic Disbonding of Pipeline Coatings Subjected to Elevated Temperatures

EN 14020 (all parts), Reinforcements — Specification for textile glass roving's

NACE TM0304, Offshore Platform Atmospheric and Splash Zone Maintenance Coating System Evaluation

NACE TM0404, Offshore Platform Atmospheric and Splash Zone New C

SSPC Guide 12, Guide for Illumination of Industrial Painting Projects

SSPC-Guide 15-2020, Field Methods for Retrieval and Analysis of Soluble Salts on Steel and Other Nonporous Substrates

PAINTING MANUAL VOL SSPC, 1

SSPC-SP 1, Steel Structure Painting Council Surface Preparation Specifications — Solvent Cleaning

SSPC-SP 11, Surface Preparation Standard, Power-Tool Cleaning to Bare Metal

# 3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

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 Terms and definitions

# 3.1.1

# application procedure specification

document describing procedures, methods, equipment and tools used for *coating* (3.1.7) application

### 3.1.2

## applicator

contractor (3.1.8) or subcontractor having the technical capability, knowledge, equipment and qualified personnel that is approved by the *client* (3.1.5) for the *coating* (3.1.7) processes according to specific requirements

Note 1 to entry: The requirements are given in this document.

#### 3.1.3

#### C glass

glass fibre that provides greater resistance to chemicals and is used in advanced composites

Note 1 to entry: C glass is mainly used in the form of surface tissue in the outer layer of laminates used in chemical and water pipes and tanks.

#### 3.1.4

## caulking

process of applying a 98 % to 100 % solid catalysed *epoxy* (3.1.13) material on tank internal surfaces to fill pores/pits or to cover weld seams, lap joints, large projections, connections, etc.

Note 1 to entry: This is to provide a uniform gradual transition and smooth surfaces.

Note 2 to entry: The 98 % to 100 % solid catalysed epoxy material is referred to as the caulking compound.

#### 3.1.5

#### client

party or organization for which professional services are rendered or person that receives a product

#### 3.1.6

#### coat

paint, varnish or lacquer applied to surface in a single application (one layer) to form an evenly distributed film when dry

#### 3.1.7

#### coating

#### lining

material applied to the internal surfaces of a tank to serve as a barrier to corrosion and/or product contamination

#### 3.1.8

#### contractor

vendor company or business that agrees to furnish materials and/or perform specific project/services to *client* (3.1.5)

#### 3.1.9

#### curing

chemical process of developing the intended properties of a *coating* (3.1.7) or polymerized product in the lining system

Note 1 to entry: Curing is generally due to a reaction between two or more chemicals (e.g. resin and curing compound).

#### 3.1.10

#### dew point

temperature of a given air/water vapour mixture at which condensation starts, since its maximum water content saturation is reached at that temperature

#### 3.1.11

#### dry abrasive blast cleaning

surface preparation method that uses an abrasive propelled by air pressure, centrifugal force, to clean and provide a *surface profile* (3.1.21)

#### 3.1.12

#### dry film thickness

## **DFT**

thickness of a *coat* (3.1.6) or *coating* (3.1.7) system in its fully cured and dry condition

#### 3.1.13

#### epoxy

resin containing epoxide functional groups that allow for *curing* (3.1.9) by polymerization with a variety of curing agents

#### 3.1.14

#### fibreglass reinforced lining

resin lining, usually polyester, vinyl ester or epoxies, into which layers of fibreglass are incorporated to enhance the lining's structural capability, corrosion and chemical resistance performance

#### 3.1.15

#### fibre mat

woven glass fibre that is used as reinforcement of the thermosetting resin [e.g. epoxy (3.1.13)] lining to repair and/or add strength to tank bottoms

#### 3.1.16

# gel coat

final *coat* (3.1.6) applied over the fibreglass lining laminate to seal the laminate surface and enhance water and hydrocarbon resistance

#### 3.1.17

#### holiday

discontinuity in a lining or contamination in the *coating* (3.1.7) film that significantly lowers the dielectric strength of the coating

Note 1 to entry: Examples of a discontinuity in a lining are a *pinhole* (3.1.19), void, crack, thin spot, and inclusion of foreign material.

#### 3.1.18

#### manufacturer

company responsible for the manufacture of *coating* (3.1.7) material(s)

#### 3.1.19

## pinhole

small film defect characterized by small pore-like flaws in the lining that will permit corrosion of the substrate under the conditions for which the lining is designed

Note 1 to entry: A pinhole can extend entirely through the film to the substrate and lead to a holiday (3.1.17).

#### 3.1.20

## pre-production trial

application of *coating* (3.1.7) and inspection/testing of its properties, to confirm that the *application* procedure specification (3.1.1) is able to produce a coating with the specified properties

## 3.1.21

# surface profile

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micro-roughness of a surface aloo/standards/iso/403cbb81\_d5d6\_42e2\_8ab4\_f0fde5d8c0c/iso\_fdis\_16961

Note 1 to entry: Surface profile is generally expressed as the average height of the major peaks relative to the major valleys, and sometimes referred to as amplitude.

#### 3.2 Abbreviated terms

API American Petroleum Institute

ASTM American Society for Testing and Materials

CV curriculum vitae

DFT dry film thickness

GRE glass reinforced epoxy

GRUP glass reinforced unsaturated polyester

GRVE glass reinforced vinyl ester

HBE high build epoxy

HSE health, safety, and environment

ITP inspection and testing plan

MSDS materials safety data sheet

NACE National Association of Corrosion Engineers

PPE personal protective equipment

PPT pre-production trial

PQT procedure qualification trial

QA/QC quality assurance/quality control

QP qualification procedure

RH relative humidity

RP recommended practice

SSPC the Society for Protecting Coatings

WFT wet film thickness

#### 4 Conformance

# 4.1 Rounding

Unless otherwise stated in this document, observed or calculated values shall be rounded to the nearest unit in the last right-hand place of figures used in expressing the limiting value, in accordance with ISO 80000-1:2009, Annex B, Rule A.

NOTE For the purpose of this provision, the rounding method of ASTM E29–08 is equivalent to ISO 80000-1:2009, Annex B, Rule A.

# **4.2** Conformance to this document \$\siso/403cbb81-d5d6-42e2-8ab4-ff9fde5d8c0c/iso-fdis-16961

A quality system should be applied to assist conformance with the requirements of this document. ISO 29001 gives sector-specific guidance on quality management systems.

The applicator shall conform with all applicable requirements of this document. It shall be permissible for the client to make any investigations necessary in order to be ensured of conformance by the applicator and to reject any material that does not conform.

# 5 Pre-work requirements

#### 5.1 General

- **5.1.1** All necessary health, safety and environment (HSE) procedures shall be employed to protect personnel and the surrounding environment during on-site/field works.
- **5.1.2** The contractor shall submit its HSE manual for client's approval. The contractor shall strictly follow the approved HSE manual for the safe lining processes.
- **5.1.3** Adherence to all relevant safety requirements are required while performing coating and lining works.