



**International
Standard**

ISO 12747

**Oil and gas industries including
lower carbon energy — Pipeline
transportation systems —
Requirements and guidance for
pipeline life extension assessment**

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Contents

Page

Foreword	v
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Abbreviated terms	6
5 Life extension overview	7
5.1 General	7
5.2 Assessment process	7
5.3 Assessment requirements	8
5.4 Limitations on life extension	10
5.5 Pipeline system availability	11
5.5.1 General	11
5.5.2 Pipeline ancillary components	11
5.5.3 Threats	11
6 Data compilation	12
7 Structural integrity of the pipeline system	12
7.1 General	12
7.2 Structural integrity assessment	13
7.3 PIMS review	13
7.4 Remediation requirements	13
8 Future threat identification	14
9 Life extension assessment	14
9.1 Risk assessment	14
9.1.1 Process	14
9.1.2 Use of risk assessment in life extension	14
9.1.3 Risk management	15
9.2 Pipeline system design review	15
9.2.1 Design standards	15
9.2.2 Changes to the design basis	16
9.2.3 Additional data requirements	17
9.3 Assessment of remnant life	17
9.3.1 General	17
9.3.2 Corrosion assessment	17
9.3.3 Fatigue and flaw assessment	18
9.3.4 Remediation	19
9.4 Integrity management during extended life	19
9.4.1 PIMS	19
9.4.2 Inspection and monitoring	20
9.4.3 Integrity of risers within caissons and j-tubes	20
9.5 Regulatory requirements	21
9.6 Update of systems and procedures	21
9.6.1 General	21
9.6.2 Emergency response procedures	21
9.6.3 Operations and safety systems	21
10 Life extension report	21
Annex A (informative) Considerations for lifetime extension of unbonded flexible pipe	23
Annex B (normative) Change of fluid	25
Annex C (informative) Typical data requirements	27

Annex D (informative) Defect and anomaly assessment guidance	31
Annex E (informative) Common threats to rigid pipelines	32
Annex F (informative) Inspection, testing, monitoring and sampling techniques	33
Bibliography	35

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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 www.iso.org/directives).

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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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 67, *Oil and gas industries including lower carbon energy*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Pipeline transportation systems*, 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 first edition cancels and replaces ISO/TS 12747:2011, which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- assessment requirements for lifetime extension considering a change of pipeline fluid, beyond that which can occur naturally as fluid sources or compositions change, have been incorporated;
- additional references to codes and standards detailing assessment approaches suitable for the assessment of threats identified as part of a lifetime extension assessment have been added, and the existing references updated as appropriate;
- guidance on the following has been provided:
 - assessment approaches for common pipeline features that may limit remnant life;
 - additional considerations for maintaining the integrity of risers within caissons and j-tubes;
 - appropriate inspection, testing, monitoring and sampling techniques that can be used to mitigate risks during any period of extended operation;
 - factors affecting the future operability of the system that should be addressed as part of lifetime extension in addition to the structural integrity of the pipeline system;
 - lifetime extension considerations for unbonded flexible pipe.

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 www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The purpose of this document is to detail a suitable approach to pipeline life extension assessment that can be applied by operators (or parties acting on their behalf) across the industry. It is concerned with the proof of structural integrity of the pipeline system for the justification of extended operation. Integrity management is not covered in detail. However, the interface between a pipeline integrity management system (PIMS) and the life extension process is considered because:

- a PIMS, where present, forms an integral part of the integrity assessment of the pipeline system;
- a PIMS of some form is required for operation in extended life.

Factors affecting the future operability of the system but not the structural integrity, such as deterioration of topsides equipment or the loss of a control umbilical, are flagged as requiring assessment but are not addressed in full in this document.

NOTE Further guidance on the lifetime extension of subsea systems, including umbilicals and topsides equipment, is provided in NORSOK U-009.

Whilst this document is aimed primarily at the pipeline operators, it can also be of interest to other stakeholders such as:

- regulators approving the life extension application;
- members of the public affected by the life extension application, such as other users of maritime waters, landowners and developers.

Considering this, an overview of the life extension process and the key principles involved is given in [Clause 5](#). The remainder of the document is intended to detail requirements of the process and to provide guidance to those performing the life extension assessments. All guidance presented is intended for use in conjunction with sound engineering practice and judgment.

This document is not intended for use as a design standard.

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