
**Petroleum and natural gas
industries — Arctic operations — Ice
management**

*Industries du pétrole et du gaz naturel — Opérations en Arctique —
Gestion des glaces*

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Published in Switzerland

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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 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 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, *Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Arctic operations*.

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.

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Introduction

This document specifies requirements and recommendations applicable to ice management for oil and gas operations in arctic and cold regions.

Ice management (IM) is defined as the sum of all activities, carried out with the objective to mitigate hazardous situations by reducing or avoiding actions from any kind of ice (sea ice or glacial ice), and includes:

- establishment of an understanding of the ice regime and potential ice hazards prior to the initiation of operations;
- operational surveillance, including detection, tracking and forecasting;
- identification and evaluation of any physical threat to the operation;
- a working ice alert system and associated procedures;
- physical ice management by the supporting IM vessels, including ice breaking and/or iceberg management;
- procedures associated with the safe avoidance of potentially hazardous ice;
- documentation of IM performance and revision of the IM system to ensure continuous improvement;
- relevant procedures associated with the safe shut-down of floating structures (moored or DP), both active (move off and ice management) or semi passive (ice management, but no move off);
- relevant procedures associated with the safe shut-down of bottom-founded structures, both active (with ice management and move-off capability), or passive (fixed with ice management).

This document describes performance requirements and recommendations to ensure timely identification of ice hazards, their mitigation through ice management, and securement of the facility if necessary.

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This document is intended to ensure that ice management operations are planned, engineered, integrated and implemented whenever needed. Performance requirements of an ice management system can depend on the type of facility and the operations undertaken on the facility. Particular emphasis is placed on ensuring adequate performance in circumstances where there is little prior experience with a particular facility or in a particular geographical region.

This document consists of a normative part and an informative part. The normative part considers the overall operations, hazards and possible counter measures, systems and procedures.

[Annex A](#) contains a HAZID workbook, which is to be used in conjunction with the relevant clauses when preparing an ice management plan.

[Annex B](#) provides informative data, which supplements the normative part and is to be read in conjunction with the main body of the document.

There are other International Standards which are also relevant to ice management, such as ISO 35101 for working environments and ISO 35106 for arctic and cold regions data requirements (for design and operation). In addition, ISO 19900 specifies general principles for the design and assessment of offshore structures subjected to known or foreseeable types of actions, applicable worldwide to all types of offshore structures, including bottom-founded structures as well as floating structures, and ISO 19906 specifies requirements and provides recommendations and guidance for the design, construction, transportation, installation and removal of offshore structures, related to the activities of the petroleum and natural gas industries in arctic and cold regions.