

Ropný, petrochemický a plynárenský priemysel. Katódová ochrana potrubných prepravných systémov. Časť 2: Príbrežné potrubia (ISO 15589-2: 2012).

STN EN ISO 15589-2

03 8358

Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries - Cathodic protection of pipeline transportation systems - Part 2: Offshore pipelines (ISO 15589-2:2012)

Táto norma obsahuje anglickú verziu európskej normy. This standard includes the English version of the European Standard.

Táto norma bola oznámená vo Vestníku ÚNMS SR č. 08/14

Obsahuje: EN ISO 15589-2:2014, ISO 15589-2:2012

EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 15589-2

March 2014

ICS 75.200

English Version

Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries - Cathodic protection of pipeline transportation systems - Part 2: Offshore pipelines (ISO 15589-2:2012)

Industries du pétrole, de la pétrochimie et du gaz naturel -Protection cathodique des systèmes de transport par conduites - Partie 2: Conduites en mer (ISO 15589-2:2012) Erdöl- und Erdgasindustrie - Kathodischer Schutz für Transportleitungssysteme - Teil 2: Offshore-Pipelines (ISO 15589-2:2012)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 6 March 2014.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

EN ISO 15589-2:2014 (E)

Contents	Page
Foreword	3

Foreword

The text of ISO 15589-2:2012 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 67 "Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 15589-2:2014 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 219 "Cathodic protection" the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 2014.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 15589-2:2012 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 15589-2:2014 without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 15589-2

Second edition 2012-12-01

Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Cathodic protection of pipeline transportation systems —

Part 2: **Offshore pipelines**

Industries du pétrole, de la pétrochimie et du gaz naturel — Protection cathodique des systèmes de transport par conduites —

Partie 2: Conduites en mer



ISO 15589-2:2012(E)



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2012

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20 Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11 Fax + 41 22 749 09 47 E-mail copyright@iso.org Web www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Fore	word		v
Intro	duction	1	vi
1	Scope		1
2	Norma	ative references	1
3	Terms	s and definitions	2
4		ols and abbreviated terms	
	4.1	Symbols	
	4.2	Abbreviated terms	4
5	General		
	5.1 5.2	Competence assurance	
		-	
6	Catho 6.1	dic protection system requirements General	
	6.2	Selection of CP systems	
	6.3	Isolating joints	6
7		n parameters	
	7.1 7.2	General Protection potentials	
	7.2	Design life	
	7.4	Design current densities for bare steel	10
	7.5	Coating breakdown factors	12
8		nic anodes	
	8.1 8.2	Design of systemSelection of anode material	
	8.3	Electrochemical properties	
	8.4	Anode shape and utilization factor	17
	8.5	Mechanical and electrical considerations	
9		nic anode manufacturing Pre-production test	
	9.1 9.2	Coating	
	9.3	Anode core materials	19
	9.4	Aluminium anode materials	
4.0	9.5	Zinc anode materials	
10	Gaiva i	nic anode quality control	
	10.2	Steel anode cores	
	10.3	Chemical analysis of anode alloy	
	10.4 10.5	Anode massAnode dimensions and straightness	
	10.5	Anode core dimensions and position	
	10.7	Anode surface irregularities	22
	10.8 10.9	CracksInternal defects, destructive testing	
		Electrochemical quality control testing	
11		nic anode installation	
12	Impressed-current CP systems		
	12.1	Current sources and control	26
	12.2	Impressed-current anode materials	26 26

ISO 15589-2:2012(E)

	12.4	Manufacturing and installation considerations	27
	12.5	Manufacturing and installation considerations. Mechanical and electrical considerations.	27
13	Docu	mentation	28
	13.1	Design, manufacturing and installation documentation	28
	13.2	Commissioning procedures Operating and maintenance manual	29
	13.3	Operating and maintenance manual	29
14	Oper	ation, monitoring and maintenance of CP systems	30
	14.1	General	30
	14.2	Monitoring plans Repair	30
	14.3	Repair	30
Anne	x A (no	rmative) Galvanic anode CP design procedures	31
Anne	x B (no	rmative) Attenuation of protection	37
Anne	x C (no	rmative) Performance testing of galvanic anode materials	40
Anne	x D (no	rmative) CP monitoring and surveys	42
Anne	x E (no	rmative) Laboratory testing of galvanic anodes for quality control	49
Anne	x F (inf	ormative) Interference	51
Anne	x G (inf	ormative) Pipeline design for CP	53
Biblio	ograph	y	59

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 15589-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 67, *Materials, equipment and offhore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Pipeline transportation systems*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 15589-2:2004), which has been technically revised as follows:

- In Clause 6 recommendations for isolating joints are included.
- In Clause 7 a subclause on hydrogen-induced stress cracking evaluation is included.
- In Clause 7 coating breakdown factors have been reorganized by splitting into "with" and "without" concrete coating. More conservative values for some coating systems have been selected based on feedback from daily practice in industry.
- In Clause 8 recommendations on anode electrochemical properties for seawater with low salinity are included.
- Design values for electrochemical capacity in Clause 8 have been reduced. Higher values are permitted if properly documented.
- Quality control of anodes has been adjusted regarding tolerances, straightness, mass, surface irregularities and cracking (Clause 10).
- The guidance on attenuation calculation has been significantly extended. A new Annex B has been introduced and includes several examples and alternative methods.
- Regarding anode testing, only free-running testing is accepted (see Annex C).

ISO 15589 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries* — *Cathodic protection of pipeline transportation systems*:

- Part 1: On-land pipelines
- Part 2: Offshore pipelines

Introduction

The technical revision of this part of ISO 15589 has been carried out in order to accommodate the needs of industry and to move this International Standard to a higher level of service within the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industry.

Pipeline cathodic protection is achieved by the supply of sufficient direct current to the external pipe surface, so that the steel-to-electrolyte potential is lowered on all the surface to values at which external corrosion is reduced to an insignificant rate.

Cathodic protection is normally used in combination with a suitable protective coating system to protect the external surfaces of steel pipelines from corrosion.

Users of this part of ISO 15589 should be aware that further or differing requirements may be needed for individual applications. This part of ISO 15589 is not intended to prevent alternative equipment or engineering solutions from being used for individual applications. This may be particularly applicable where there is innovative or developing technology. Where an alternative is offered, it is intended that any variations from this part of ISO 15589 be identified and documented.

This part of ISO 15589 can also be used for offshore pipelines outside the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries.

Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Cathodic protection of pipeline transportation systems —

Part 2:

Offshore pipelines

1 Scope

This part of ISO 15589 specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the pre-installation surveys, design, materials, equipment, fabrication, installation, commissioning, operation, inspection and maintenance of cathodic protection (CP) systems for offshore pipelines for the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries as defined in ISO 13623.

This part of ISO 15589 is applicable to carbon steel, stainless steel and flexible pipelines in offshore service.

This part of ISO 15589 is applicable to retrofits, modifications and repairs made to existing pipeline systems.

This part of ISO 15589 is applicable to all types of seawater and seabed environments encountered in submerged conditions and on risers up to mean water level.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 1461, Hot dip galvanized coatings on fabricated iron and steel articles — Specifications and test methods

ISO 8044, Corrosion of metals and alloys — Basic terms and definitions

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 9606-1, Qualification testing of welders — Fusion welding — Part 1: Steels

ISO 13623, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Pipeline transportation systems

ISO 15589-1, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Cathodic protection of pipeline transportation systems — Part 1: On-land pipelines

ISO 15607, Specification and qualification of welding procedures for metallic materials — General rules

ASTM D1141¹⁾, Standard Practice for the Preparation of Substitute Ocean Water

AWS D1.1/D1.1M²⁾, Structural Welding Code — Steel

EN 10025 (all parts)³⁾, Hot rolled products of structural steels

EN 10204:2004, Metallic products — Types of inspection documents

koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN

¹⁾ American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959, USA.

²⁾ American Welding Society, 550 NW Le Jeune Road, Miami, FL 33126, USA.

³⁾ European Committee for Standardization, Management Centre, Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000, Brussels, Belgium.