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Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries - Prevention of corrosion on pipeline systems influenced by stray currents (ISO 21857:2021)

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

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**Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries -
Prevention of corrosion on pipeline systems influenced by
stray currents (ISO 21857:2021)**

Industries du pétrole, de la pétrochimie et du gaz
naturel - Prévention de la corrosion sur les systèmes
de conduites soumis à l'influence de courants
vagabonds (ISO 21857:2021)

Erdöl-, petrochemische und Erdgasindustrie -
Vermeidung von durch Streuströme beeinflusster
Korrosion an Rohrleitungssystemen (ISO 21857:2021)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 3 October 2021.

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CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

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European foreword

The text of ISO 21857:2021 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 21857:2021 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2022, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2022.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 21857

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Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Prevention of corrosion on pipeline systems influenced by stray currents

*Industries du pétrole, de la pétrochimie et du gaz naturel —
Prévention de la corrosion sur les systèmes de conduites soumis à
l'influence de courants vagabonds*



Reference number
ISO 21857:2021(E)

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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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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 2, *Pipeline transportation systems*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 219, *Cathodic protection*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

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.

ISO 21857:2021(E)

Introduction

This document provides guidance for the prevention of external corrosion when a pipeline is influenced by electrical interference. Electrical interference can be from stray currents (defined in ISO 8044) and from naturally occurring interference caused by geomagnetic or tidal activity.

International Standards on cathodic protection (e.g. ISO 15589-1 and ISO 15589-2) refer to a structure-to-electrolyte potential value that is considered to indicate that cathodic protection is effective. When the potential is influenced by stray currents, however, it is not always possible to obtain a meaningful structure-to-electrolyte potential and other methods of assessment are needed. These other methods can include mathematical analysis of the potentials and/or direct assessment of the corrosion rate using electrical resistance probes.

An affected structure carrying stray currents, e.g. a pipeline or cable can itself affect other nearby structures.

This document is not intended to inhibit the use of alternative equipment or engineering solutions for individual applications. Where an alternative is offered, it is intended that any variations from this document be identified and documented.

Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Prevention of corrosion on pipeline systems influenced by stray currents

1 Scope

This document establishes the general principles for the evaluation and minimization of the effects of stray current corrosion on external surfaces of buried or immersed pipeline systems caused by AC and DC electrical interference.

Other stray current effects such as overheating, and interference with welding operations are not covered in this document.

A brief description of AC effects, general principles and some guidelines, are provided.

NOTE 1 See ISO 18086 for the effects of alternating current on buried or immersed pipelines.

Systems that can also be affected by stray currents include buried or immersed metal structures such as the following:

- a) pipeline systems;
- b) metal sheathed cables;
- c) tanks and vessels;
- d) earthing systems;
- e) steel reinforcement in concrete;
- f) sheet steel piling.

This document gives guidelines for

- the design of cathodic protection systems that might produce stray currents,
- the design of pipeline systems, or elements of pipeline systems, which are buried or immersed, and which can be subject to stray current corrosion, and
- the selection of appropriate protection or mitigation measures.

Internal corrosion risks from stray currents are not dealt with in detail in this document but principles and measures described here can be applicable for minimizing the interference effects.

NOTE 2 The impact of electromagnetic interference on above-ground appurtenances of pipeline systems is covered in EN 50443, IEC 61140, IEC 60364-4-41, IEC 60479-1, IEC 60364-5-52, IEC/TS 61201 and IEC/TR 60479-5.

This document can also be used for pipeline systems outside of the petrochemical and natural gas industries and other buried or immersed structures.

NOTE 3 EN 50162 provides guidance for railway related structures.

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.

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IEC 62128-2:2013, *Railway applications - Fixed installations - Electrical safety, earthing and the return circuit - Part 2: Provisions against the effects of stray currents caused by d.c. traction systems*

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

ISO 8044, *Corrosion of metals and alloys — Vocabulary*

koniec náhľadu – text ďalej pokračuje v platenej verzii STN