

ISO 19345-1:2019 (E)

Petroleum and natural gas industry — Pipeline transportation systems — Pipeline integrity management specification — Part 1: Full-life cycle integrity management for onshore pipeline

Contents

	Foreword
	Introduction
1	Scope
2	Normative references
3	Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms
3.1	Terms and definitions
3.2	Abbreviated terms
4	General
4.1	Key principles
4.2	Integrity management program
4.2.1	General
4.2.2	Introduction to integrity management program elements
4.3	Integrity management process elements
4.3.1	Data management
4.3.2	Risk assessment
4.3.3	Inspection and monitoring
4.3.4	Integrity assessment
4.3.5	Mitigation activity
4.3.6	Performance measurement and improvement
4.3.7	Emergency response plan
4.3.8	Failure management plan
4.3.9	Remaining life assessment
4.4	Management elements
4.4.1	Policy and commitment
4.4.2	Scope of integrity management program
4.4.3	Organization structure, roles and responsibilities
4.4.4	Records and documents management plan
4.4.5	Communication plan
4.4.6	Management of change plan
4.4.7	Management review and audit plan
4.4.8	Training and competency plan
5	Integrity management for the pipeline lifecycle phases
5.1	General
5.1.1	Objectives
5.1.2	Principles
5.2	Key lifecycle integrity processes
5.3	Lifecycle phases for integrity management
5.3.1	General
5.3.2	Feasibility
5.3.2.1	Objectives
5.3.2.2	Principles
5.3.3	Design
5.3.3.1	Objectives
5.3.3.2	Principles
5.3.4	Procurement
5.3.4.1	Objectives

- 5.3.4.2 Principles
 - 5.3.5 Fabrication
 - 5.3.5.1 Objectives
 - 5.3.5.2 Principles
 - 5.3.6 Transportation and storage
 - 5.3.6.1 Objectives
 - 5.3.6.2 Principles
 - 5.3.7 Integrity during construction
 - 5.3.7.1 Objectives
 - 5.3.7.2 Principles
 - 5.3.8 Pre-commissioning and commissioning
 - 5.3.8.1 Objectives
 - 5.3.8.2 Principles
 - 5.3.9 Handover — Preparation for operation
 - 5.3.9.1 Objectives
 - 5.3.9.2 Principles
 - 5.3.10 Operation and maintenance
 - 5.3.10.1 Objectives
 - 5.3.10.2 Principles
 - 5.3.11 Modifications during operation
 - 5.3.11.1 Objectives
 - 5.3.11.2 Principles
 - 5.3.12 Abandonment
 - 5.3.12.1 Objectives
 - 5.3.12.2 Principles
- 6 Risk assessment**
- 6.1 Definition of objectives and requirements
 - 6.1.1 General
 - 6.1.2 Objective
 - 6.1.3 Requirements
 - 6.2 Team definition
 - 6.3 Segmentation
 - 6.4 Threat identification
 - 6.5 Probability of failure assessment
 - 6.6 Consequence of failure assessment
 - 6.6.1 Consequence assessment
 - 6.6.2 Critical consequence areas analysis
 - 6.6.2.1 Critical consequence areas for liquid and gas pipelines
 - 6.6.2.2 Definitions
 - 6.6.2.2.1 Identified sites
 - 6.6.2.2.2 Potential impact radius
 - 6.6.2.2.3 Environmentally sensitive area
 - 6.7 Risk determination
 - 6.8 Reporting
 - 6.9 Reassessment
- 7 Inspection and monitoring**
- 7.1 In-line inspection
 - 7.1.1 General
 - 7.1.2 Baseline inspection
 - 7.1.3 Considerations for the use of ILI tools
 - 7.1.3.1 Choice of ILI tools
 - 7.1.3.2 Personnel
 - 7.1.3.3 Pipeline preparation
 - 7.1.3.4 ILI risk management
 - 7.1.4 Acceptance of inspection data
 - 7.1.5 Reporting requirements
 - 7.1.5.1 General
 - 7.1.5.2 Delivery requirements
 - 7.1.5.2.1 Field report
 - 7.1.5.2.2 Preliminary report
 - 7.1.5.2.3 Final report
 - 7.1.5.2.4 Supplement report for other type of anomalies

- 7.1.5.2.5 Software
 - 7.1.6 Excavation verification
 - 7.2 Aboveground inspection
 - 7.3 Non-destructive testing (NDT)
 - 7.4 River crossing inspections
 - 7.4.1 Inspecting submerged river crossings
 - 7.4.2 Inspecting structurally supported river crossings
 - 7.5 Monitoring
- 8 Integrity assessment
- 8.1 General
 - 8.2 Fitness for purpose
 - 8.2.1 Assessment data collection
 - 8.2.2 Defect data statistics and causation analysis
 - 8.2.3 Assessment method selection
 - 8.2.4 Residual strength and remaining life assessment
 - 8.2.4.1 General
 - 8.2.4.2 Acceptance criteria
 - 8.2.4.3 Acceptability criterion for corrosion
 - 8.2.4.4 Acceptability criterion for manufacturing defects
 - 8.2.4.5 Acceptability criterion for cracks
 - 8.2.4.6 Acceptability criterion for dents
 - 8.2.4.7 Acceptability criteria for weld defects
 - 8.2.5 Reporting requirements
 - 8.3 Pressure test
 - 8.3.1 General
 - 8.3.2 Preconditions for use of pressure testing on an in-service pipeline
 - 8.3.3 Features to be considered for water pressure test
 - 8.3.4 Pressure test risks
 - 8.3.5 Management measures
 - 8.3.6 Monitoring of pressure test procedures
 - 8.3.7 Review of pressure test results
 - 8.3.8 Pressure test report
 - 8.4 Direct assessment
 - 8.4.1 General
 - 8.4.2 Direct assessment process
 - 8.4.3 Direct assessment methods
 - 8.4.4 Limitations of direct assessment
 - 8.5 Other assessments
- 9 Mitigation
- 9.1 General
 - 9.2 Prevention of mechanical/third party damage
 - 9.2.1 General
 - 9.2.2 Physical measures during construction
 - 9.2.3 Depth of cover
 - 9.2.4 Pipe wall thickness
 - 9.2.5 Concrete capping/barriers
 - 9.2.6 Marker tape
 - 9.2.7 Pipeline markers
 - 9.2.8 Procedural measures during operation
 - 9.2.9 Right-of-way maintenance
 - 9.2.10 Public awareness
 - 9.2.11 Pipeline surveillance
 - 9.2.12 Communication between operator and with third parties
 - 9.2.13 Locating and marking
 - 9.2.14 Site communication and monitoring of excavation
 - 9.3 Corrosion control systems
 - 9.3.1 External corrosion
 - 9.3.2 Internal corrosion and erosion
 - 9.3.3 Stress corrosion cracking
 - 9.4 Preventing or mitigating releases associated with weather and geophysical events
 - 9.5 Management of unintended releases
 - 9.6 MAOP reduction

- 9.7 Emergency response
- 9.8 Defect repair
 - 9.8.1 General
 - 9.8.2 Repair strategy
 - 9.8.3 Repair method selection
 - 9.8.4 Factors in repair planning and execution of repair activities
 - 9.8.5 Considerations of in-service pipeline welding
- 10 Performance measurement and improvement
 - 10.1 General
 - 10.2 Performance measurement
 - 10.3 Management review
 - 10.4 System audit
- 11 Data management
 - 11.1 Data acquisition
 - 11.1.1 Data acquisition content
 - 11.1.2 Data acquisition method
 - 11.1.2.1 Centreline measurement
 - 11.1.2.2 Data acquisition for pipeline facilities and landbase
 - 11.1.3 Data alignment
 - 11.2 Data transfer
 - 11.3 Data integration
 - 11.3.1 General
 - 11.3.2 Data integration requirements
- 12 Pipeline integrity management within emergency response planning and failure management
 - 12.1 Emergency response planning
 - 12.1.1 General
 - 12.1.2 Emergency plan preparation
 - 12.1.3 Preparation for emergency data
 - 12.1.4 Emergency response
 - 12.1.5 Emergency response management system review
 - 12.2 Failure management
 - 12.2.1 General
 - 12.2.2 Failure analysis
 - 12.2.3 Incident investigation report
 - 12.2.4 Remedial and preventative measures
 - 12.2.5 Failure recovery prior to restart
 - 12.2.6 Trend analysis of pipeline incidents and causes
- 13 Pipeline remaining life assessment and abandonment processes
 - 13.1 General
 - 13.2 Pipeline remaining life assessment process
 - 13.2.1 General
 - 13.2.2 Data collection
 - 13.2.3 Pipeline segmentation
 - 13.2.4 Integrity assessment
 - 13.2.5 Physical life determination
 - 13.2.5.1 Key index method
 - 13.2.5.2 Factorization method (analogy method)
 - 13.2.6 Economic viability assessment
 - 13.2.6.1 Economic comparison
 - 13.2.6.2 Minimum annual average cost method
 - 13.2.6.3 Cost-benefit method
 - 13.2.7 Risk assessment
 - 13.2.8 Remaining life assessment
 - 13.3 Deactivation and abandonment process
 - 13.3.1 Guideline for the abandonment of a transportation pipeline
 - 13.3.2 Preparation before pipeline abandonment
 - 13.3.3 Pipeline cleaning
 - 13.3.4 Deactivation of piping
 - 13.3.5 Permanent disposal process of abandoned pipeline
 - 13.3.6 Records

13.4	Life extension and recycle of pipeline
13.4.1	Life extension
13.4.2	Recycling of a pipeline
13.4.2.1	Reactivation of pipeline
13.4.2.2	Recycle of abandoned pipelines
13.5	Upgrading
13.5.1	General requirements
13.5.2	Limitation on increase in maximum allowable operating pressure
13.5.3	Upgrading method
13.6	Reporting
14	Records and documents management
15	Communication
15.1	General
15.2	External communications
15.3	Internal communications
16	Management of change
17	Training and skills
17.1	General
17.2	Levels of skill
Annex A	(informative) Example approach of semi-quantitative risk assessment
Annex B	(informative) Risk matrix
Annex C	(informative) Example of the threat identification in lifecycle phases
Annex D	(informative) Determining CCA-affected segments
Annex E	(informative) Establishing performance measures
E.1	Classification of performance measures
E.2	Performance measures by integrity assessment process steps
E.3	Inspection audit form
Annex F	(informative) Integrity data acquisition list
Annex G	(informative) Structure of pipeline data tables
Annex H	(informative) Statistics of pipeline failure information
Annex I	(informative) Outline requirements for pipeline integrity management training and skills
I.1	Training program
I.2	Training objectives
I.2.1	Training objectives of Level 1 skills
I.2.2	Training objectives of Level 2 skills
I.2.3	Training objective of Level 3 skills
I.3	Requirements for skills