# **EESTI STANDARD**

Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries -Pressure-relieving and depressuring systems (ISO es 23251:2019)



### EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

### NATIONAL FOREWORD

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See Eesti standard EVS-EN ISO 23251:2020 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN ISO 23251:2020 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN ISO 23251:2020 consists of the English text of the European standard EN ISO 23251:2020.		
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.		
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 02.09.2020.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 02.09.2020.		
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.		

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#### ICS 75.180.20

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# **EUROPEAN STANDARD** NORME EUROPÉENNE **EUROPÄISCHE NORM**

# EN ISO 23251

September 2020

ICS 75.180.20

**English Version** 

### Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries -Pressure-relieving and depressuring systems (ISO 23251:2019)

Industries du pétrole, de la pétrochimie et du gaz naturel - Systèmes de dépressurisation et de protection contre les surpressions (ISO 23251:2019)

Erdöl-, petrochemische und Erdgasindustrie -Druckentlastungs- und Druckausgleichssysteme (ISO 23251:2019)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 19 July 2020.

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, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, 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: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

### **European foreword**

The text of ISO 23251:2019 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 23251:2020 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 12 "Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries" the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

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 March 2021, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2021.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN 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, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

### **Endorsement notice**

The text of ISO 23251:2019 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 23251:2020 without any modification.

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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 <a href="https://www.iso.org/directives">www.iso.org/directives</a>).

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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 <u>www.iso</u> .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 6, *Processing equipment and systems.* 

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 23251:2006), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO 23251:2006/Cor.1:2007 and the Amendment ISO 23251:2006/Amd.1:2008.

This document supplements API Std 521, 6th edition (2014).

The technical requirements of this document and API Std 521 used to be identical. In the meantime API Std 521 has been technically revised as API Std 521, 6th edition (2014). The purpose of this document is to bring it up to date, by referencing the current edition of API Std 521 and adding supplementary content.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- Permission to use administrative controls such as car-sealing or chain-locking valves to prevent an
  over-pressure only if the corrected hydrotest pressures are not exceeded;
- Addition of requirements to cover choke valve failures and acoustic fatigue;
- Strengthening of the requirements to evaluate check valve reverse flow failures;
- Addition of guidance on the use of alternative method for fire relief and blowdown system design.

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 <u>www.iso.org/members.html</u>.

### Introduction

Users of this document are informed that further or differing requirements can be needed for individual applications. This document is not intended to inhibit a vendor from offering, or the purchaser accepting, alternative equipment or engineering solutions for the individual application. This can be particularly applicable where there is innovative or developing technology. Where an alternative is offered, the vendor needs to identify any variations from this document and provide details.

## Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Pressure-relieving and depressuring systems

### 1 Scope

This document is applicable to pressure-relieving and vapour depressuring systems. Although intended for use primarily in oil refineries, it is also applicable to petrochemical facilities, gas plants, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) facilities and oil and gas production facilities. The information provided is designed to aid in the selection of the system that is most appropriate for the risks and circumstances involved in various installations.

This document supplements API Std 521, 6th edition (2014), the requirements of which are applicable with the exceptions specified in this document.

### 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.

ISO 4126 (all parts), Safety devices for protection against excessive pressure

ISO 15649, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Piping

ISO 25457, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Flare details for general refinery and petrochemical service

ISO 28300, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Venting of atmospheric and low-pressure storage tanks

API Std 521, 6th edition (2014), Pressure-relieving and depressuring systems

EN 764-7, Pressure equipment — Part 7: Safety systems for unfired pressure equipment

#### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in API Std 521, 6th edition (2014) and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <u>https://www.iso.org/obp</u>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <u>http://www.electropedia.org/</u>

#### 3.1

#### pressure-relief valve

safety valve

valve designed to open and relieve excess pressure and to reclose and prevent the further flow of fluid after normal conditions have been restored

[SOURCE: API Std 521, 6th edition (2014), 3.1.59, modified — Admitted term was added.]

Note 1 to entry: "Pressure-relief valve" is equivalent to 3.1.59 in API Std 521, 6th edition (2014). It is reproduced here for clarity.