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**Petroleum, petrochemical and natural  
gas industries — External corrosion  
protection of risers by coatings and  
linings —**

**Part 2:  
Maintenance and field repair coatings  
for riser pipes**

*Industries du pétrole, de la pétrochimie et du gaz naturel —  
Protection de la corrosion externe des tubes de production par  
revêtements et doublures —*

*Partie 2: Entretien et réparation in situ des tubes de production*



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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](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

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](http://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*, in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 12, *Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries*, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

A list of all parts in the ISO 18797 series can be found on the ISO website.

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](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

This document has been developed in response to worldwide demand for minimum specifications for field applied maintenance and repair coatings for riser pipes. ISO 18797-1 specifies the shop applied coatings for risers. Coated offshore risers are intermittently exposed to varying conditions. These include – but are not limited to – sunlight, rain, snow, hail, water spray, salt spray, high humidity, fluctuating ambient temperatures (varying from sub-zero to high temperature), water currents, and impacts from waves, drifting debris and marine growth. Exposure to such conditions can cause severe coating deterioration in time, resulting in ineffective corrosion prevention of the steel riser pipe.

Users of this document are advised that further or differing requirements can be utilized for individual applications. This document can also be used for the maintenance and repair of coatings on other types of structures in the offshore splash zone, such as jetty piles and platform legs. This document does not limit the contractor or the manufacturer from proposing, or from accepting, alternative engineering solutions for the individual application. This can be particularly applicable where there is innovative or developing technology. Where an alternative is proposed, the specification issuer is expected to identify any deviations from this document and provide details.





# Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — External corrosion protection of risers by coatings and linings —

## Part 2: Maintenance and field repair coatings for riser pipes

### 1 Scope

This document specifies the selection criteria and minimum requirements for protective coating systems for maintenance and field repair of risers exposed to conditions in the splash zone. It is applicable for maintenance requirements and field repairs of riser coatings.

This document does not apply to the selection of techniques and materials used to restore integrity of the risers to be coated, nor does it apply to the selection of additional mechanical protective materials that are not part of the coating systems described in this document.

New construction shop applied riser coatings are covered in ISO 18797-1. Compatible maintenance and repair coating systems specified in ISO 18797-1 are covered 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 34-1, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of tear strength — Part 1: Trouser, angle and crescent test pieces*

ISO 37, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of tensile stress-strain properties*

ISO 48-2, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of hardness — Part 2: Hardness between 10 IRHD and 100 IRHD*

ISO 527-1, *Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 1: General principles*

ISO 527-2, *Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 2: Test conditions for moulding and extrusion plastics*

ISO 527-3, *Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 3: Test conditions for films and sheets*

ISO 868, *Plastics and ebonite — Determination of indentation hardness by means of a durometer (Shore hardness)*

ISO 1183-1, *Plastics — Methods for determining the density of non-cellular plastics — Part 1: Immersion method, liquid pycnometer method and titration method*

ISO 1431-1, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Resistance to ozone cracking — Part 1: Static and dynamic strain testing*

ISO 1523, *Determination of flash point — Closed cup equilibrium method*

ISO 1817, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of the effect of liquids*

ISO 2781, *Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic — Determination of density*

ISO 2808, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of film thickness*

ISO 2811-1, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of density — Part 1: Pycnometer method*

ISO 3233-1, *Paints and varnishes — Determination of percentage volume of non-volatile matter — Part 1: Method using a coated test panel to determine non-volatile matter and to determine dry-film density by the Archimedes' principle*

ISO 3251, *Paints, varnishes and plastics — Determination of non-volatile-matter content*

ISO 3801, *Textiles — Woven fabrics — Determination of mass per unit length and mass per unit area*

ISO 4591, *Plastics — Film and sheeting — Determination of average thickness of a sample, and average thickness and yield of a roll, by gravimetric techniques (gravimetric thickness)*

ISO 4593, *Plastics — Film and sheeting — Determination of thickness by mechanical scanning*

ISO 4624, *Paints and varnishes — Pull-off test for adhesion*

ISO 4628-2, *Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 2: Assessment of degree of blistering*

ISO 4628-3, *Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 3: Assessment of degree of rusting*

ISO 4628-4, *Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 4: Assessment of degree of cracking*

ISO 4628-5, *Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 5: Assessment of degree of flaking*

ISO 4628-6, *Paints and varnishes — Evaluation of degradation of coatings — Designation of quantity and size of defects, and of intensity of uniform changes in appearance — Part 6: Assessment of degree of chalking by tape method*

ISO 4892-2, *Plastics — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Part 2: Xenon-arc lamps*

ISO 6502-2, *Rubber — Measurement of vulcanization characteristics using curemeters — Part 2: Oscillating disc curemeter*

ISO 6964, *Polyolefin pipes and fittings — Determination of carbon black content by calcination and pyrolysis — Test method*

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 8501-4, *Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Visual assessment of surface cleanliness — Part 4: Initial surface conditions, preparation grades and flash rust grades in connection with high-pressure water jetting*

ISO 8502-3, *Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness — Part 3: Assessment of dust on steel surfaces prepared for painting (pressure-sensitive tape method)*

ISO 8502-4, *Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness — Part 4: Guidance on the estimation of the probability of condensation prior to paint application*

ISO 8502-6, *Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness — Part 6: Extraction of water soluble contaminants for analysis (Bresle method)*

ISO 8502-9, *Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Tests for the assessment of surface cleanliness — Part 9: Field method for the conductometric determination of water-soluble salts*

ISO 8503-2, *Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Surface roughness characteristics of blast-cleaned steel substrates — Part 2: Method for the grading of surface profile of abrasive blast-cleaned steel — Comparator procedure*

ISO 8503-5, *Preparation of steel substrates before application of paints and related products — Surface roughness characteristics of blast-cleaned steel substrates — Part 5: Replica tape method for the determination of the surface profile*

ISO 10474, *Steel and steel products — Inspection documents*

ISO 11357-1, *Plastics — Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) — Part 1: General principles*

ISO 11357-2, *Plastics — Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) — Part 2: Determination of glass transition temperature and step height*

ISO 11357-3, *Plastics — Differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) — Part 3: Determination of temperature and enthalpy of melting and crystallization*

ISO 12944-9:2018, *Paints and varnishes — Corrosion protection of steel structures by protective paint systems — Part 9: Protective paint systems and laboratory performance test methods for offshore and related structures*

ISO 16474-3, *Paints and varnishes — Methods of exposure to laboratory light sources — Part 3: Fluorescent UV lamps*

ISO 18797-1, *Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — External corrosion protection of risers by coatings and linings — Part 1: Elastomeric coating systems-polychloroprene or EPDM*

ISO 19840, *Paints and varnishes — Corrosion protection of steel structures by protective paint systems — Measurement of, and acceptance criteria for, the thickness of dry films on rough surfaces*

ISO 21809-3:2016, *Petroleum and natural gas industries — External coatings for buried or submerged pipelines used in pipeline transportation systems — Part 3: Field joint coatings*

ISO 23529, *Rubber — General procedures for preparing and conditioning test pieces for physical test methods*

ISO 80000-1:2009, *Quantities and units — Part 1: General*

ASTM D149, *Standard Test Method for Dielectric Breakdown Voltage and Dielectric Strength of Solid Electrical Insulating Materials at Commercial Power Frequencies*

ASTM D991, *Standard Test Method for Rubber Property — Volume Resistivity Of Electrically Conductive and Antistatic Products*

ASTM D1141, *Standard Practice for the Preparation of Substitute Ocean Water*

ASTM D5894, *Standard Practice for Cyclic Salt Fog/UV Exposure of Painted Metal, (Alternating Exposures in a Fog/Dry Cabinet and a UV/Condensation Cabinet)*

ASTM F22, *Standard Test Method for Hydrophobic Surface Films by the Water-Break Test*

NACE SP0274, *High-Voltage Electrical Inspection of Pipeline Coatings*