Gaasitaristu. Torustikud maksimaalse töörõhuga üle 16 bar. Talitluslikud nõuded

pe ,- Fun. Gas infrastructure - Pipelines for maximum operating pressure over 16 bar - Functional requirements



EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

See Eesti standard EVS-EN 1594:2014 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 1594:2013 ingliskeelset teksti.

Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.

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NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Estonian standard EVS-EN 1594:2014 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 1594:2013.

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 1594

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

September 2013

ICS 23.040.01; 75.200

Supersedes EN 1594:2009

English Version

Gas infrastructure - Pipelines for maximum operating pressure over 16 bar - Functional requirements

Infrastructures gazières - Canalisation pour pression maximale de service supérieure à 16 bar - Prescriptions fonctionnelles

Gasinfrastruktur - Rohrleitungen für einen maximal zulässigen Betriebsdruck über 16 bar - Funktionale Anforderungen

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 18 July 2013.

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

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

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Foreword

This document (EN 1594:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 234 "Gas infrastructure", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2014, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2014.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.

This document supersedes EN 1594:2009.

Annex J provides details of significant technical changes between this European Standard and the previous edition.

There is a complete suite of functional standards prepared by CEN/TC 234 "Gas infrastructure" to cover all parts of the gas infrastructure from the input of gas to the transmission system up to the inlet connection of the gas appliances, whether for domestic, commercial or industrial purposes.

Compliance to this standard ensures the interoperability, safety and reliability requirements of pipeline systems.

Directive 2009/73/EC concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas and the related Regulation (EC) No 715/2009 on conditions for access to the natural gas transmission networks also aim at technical safety (security) including technical reliability of the European gas system. These aspects are also in the scope of CEN/TC 234 standardization. In this respect, CEN/TC 234 evaluated the indicated EU legislation and amended this technical standard accordingly, where required and appropriate.

A list of the relevant functional standards prepared by CEN/TC 234 is included in Clause 2 and the Bibliography of this document.

CEN/TC 234 will continue its work updating this European Standard to the latest developments at regular intervals.

In preparing this European Standard, a basic understanding of gas supply by the user has been assumed.

Gas infrastructure is complex and the importance on safety of their construction and use has led to the development of very detailed codes of practice and operating manuals in member countries. These detailed statements embrace recognised standards of gas engineering and specific requirements imposed by legal structures of these member countries.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations 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.

Introduction

This European Standard describes the general functional requirements for gas supply through pipe systems and covers the pressure range greater than 16 bar maximum operating pressure (MOP) for steel systems. It gives normative and informative references for safe and secure gas infrastructure. It applies to their design, construction, operation and the related aspects of safety, environment and public health, all in order to provide a safe and secure supply of gas.

The requirements of this European Standard are based on safe gas engineering practice under conditions normally encountered in the gas industry. Requirements for all unusual conditions cannot be specifically provided for, nor are all engineering and construction details prescribed.

Existing industrial safety regulations applying to work areas, safety devices and safe work practices are not intended to be supplanted by this European Standard.

Managers with responsibilities for the design, construction and operation of gas infrastructure will have regard to the guidance given in this European Standard and to other relevant standards. It is the responsibility of these managers and engineers to apply these functional requirements, supplemented with other proven good practice to the particular circumstances of all gas infrastructures.

The designer, constructor or operator of pipeline systems is cautioned that this European Standard is not a design handbook or code of practice. Additional national or company standards describing the details are needed. These detailed standards should be in line with the basic principles of this European Standard.

In preparing this European Standard it was recognised that the suite of relevant European Standards is incomplete. Reference may be made where appropriate to international, national or other standards until relevant European Standards are available.

1 Scope

This European Standard is applicable to pipelines with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) over 16 bar for the carriage of processed, non-toxic and non-corrosive natural gas according to EN ISO 13686 in onland gas infrastructure.

This European Standard is also applicable to pipelines with a maximum operating pressure (MOP) over 16 bar for the carriage of non-conventional gases such as injected biomethane, complying with EN ISO 13686 and for which a detailed technical evaluation of the functional requirements is performed ensuring there are no other constituents or properties of the gases that can affect the integrity of the pipeline.

Onland gas infrastructure is where:

- pipeline elements are made of unalloyed or low-alloyed carbon steel;
- pipeline elements are joined by welds, flanges or mechanical couplings;
- the pipeline is not located within commercial or industrial premises as an integral part of the industrial process on these premises except for any pipelines and facilities supplying such premises;
- the design temperature of the system is between -40 °C and 120 °C inclusive.

This European Standard applies to onshore pipeline systems from the point where the pipeline first crosses what is normally accepted as battery limit between on and offshore, e.g.:

- first isolation valve;
- the base of steep sea shelf;
- above the high water/low water mark onto mainland;
- an island.

This European Standard also applies to a pipeline system with a starting point onshore, also when parts of the pipeline system on the mainland subsequently cross fjords, lakes etc.

This European Standard does not apply to existing pipelines, in use prior to the publication of this European Standard, nor to modifications to existing pipelines.

Gas infrastructures covered by this European Standard begin after the gas producer's metering station. The functional demarcation of the pipeline system within a plant area will be determined from case to case. Generally speaking, this will be directly after the first isolating valve of the installation.

This European Standard also describes the mechanical requirements for pipework in stations with a maximum operating pressure greater than 16 bar. Welding requirements are described in a special application standard on welding for gas infrastructures EN 12732. Functional requirements for stations are given in:

- EN 1776, Gas supply systems Natural gas measuring stations Functional requirements
- EN 1918-5, Gas supply systems Underground gas storage Part 5: Functional recommendations for surface facilities
- EN 12186, Gas supply systems Gas pressure regulating stations for transmission and distribution Functional requirements
- EN 12583, Gas supply systems Compressor stations Functional requirements

This European Standard specifies common basic principles for gas infrastructures. Users of this European Standard should be aware that there may exist more detailed national standards and codes of practice in the CEN member countries.

This European Standard is intended to be applied in association with these national standards and/or codes of practice setting out the above mentioned principles.

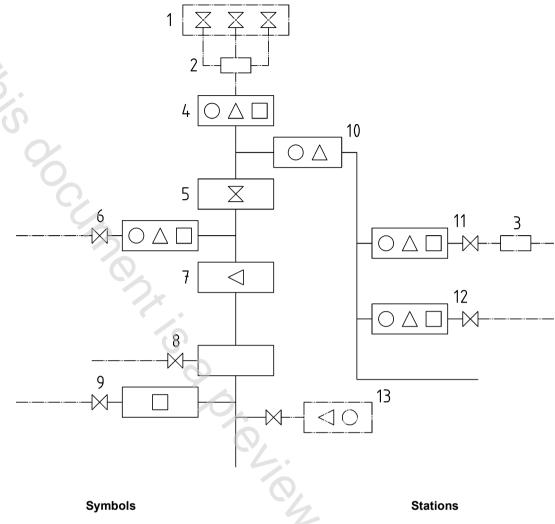
In the event of conflicts in terms of more restrictive requirements in the national legislation/regulation with the requirements of this European Standard, the national legislation/regulation takes precedence as illustrated in CEN/TR 13737 (all parts).

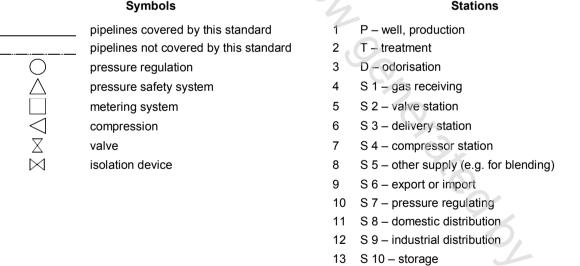
NOTE CEN/TR 13737 (all parts) contains:

- clarification of relevant legislation/regulations applicable in a country;
- if appropriate, more restrictive national requirements;
- national contact point for the latest information.

Reference is made in this European Standard to relevant European and other recognised standards for products used to construct and operate gas infrastructures. ansmiss

A schematic representation of pipelines for gas transmission is given in Figure 1.





Key

Figure 1 — Schematic representation of pipelines for gas supply over 16 bar

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 1515-3, Flanges and their joints — Bolting — Part 3: Classification of bolt materials for steel flanges, class designated

EN 1759-1, Flanges and their joint — Circular flanges for pipes, valves, fittings and accessories, Class designated — Part 1: Steel flanges, NPS 1/2 to 24

EN ISO 6892-1, Metallic materials — Tensile testing — Part 1: Method of test at room temperature (ISO 6892-1)

EN 10204, Metallic products — Types of inspection documents

EN ISO 3183, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Steel pipe for pipeline transportation systems (ISO 3183)

EN 10288, Steel tubes and fittings for onshore and offshore pipelines — External two layer extruded polyethylene based coatings

EN 10289, Steel tubes and fittings for onshore and offshore pipelines — External liquid applied epoxy and epoxy-modified coatings

EN 10290, Steel tubes and fittings for onshore and offshore pipelines — External liquid applied polyurethane and polyurethane-modified coatings

EN 10301, Steel tubes and fittings for on and offshore pipelines — Internal coating for the reduction of friction for conveyance of non corrosive gas

EN 12068, Cathodic protection — External organic coatings for the corrosion protection of buried or immersed steel pipelines used in conjunction with cathodic protection — Tapes and shrinkable materials

EN 12186, Gas supply systems — Gas pressure regulating stations for transmission and distribution — Functional requirements

EN 12327, Gas infrastructure — Pressure testing, commissioning and decommissioning procedures — Functional requirements

EN 12560-1, Flanges and their joints — Gaskets for Class-designated flanges — Part 1: Non-metallic flat gaskets with or without inserts

EN 12560-2, Flanges and their joints — Gaskets for Class-designated flanges — Part 2: Spiral wound gaskets for use with steel flanges

EN 12560-3, Flanges and their joints — Gaskets for Class-designated flanges — Part 3: Non-metallic PTFE envelope gaskets

EN 12560-4, Flanges and their joints — Gaskets for Class-designated flanges — Part 4: Corrugated, flat or grooved metallic and filled metallic gaskets for use with steel flanges

EN 12583, Gas infrastructure — Compressor stations — Functional requirements

EN 12732, Gas infrastructure — Welding steel pipework — Functional requirements

EN 12954, Cathodic protection of buried or immersed metallic structures — General principles and application for pipelines

EN 14141, Valves for natural gas transportation in pipelines — Performance requirements and tests

EN 16348, Gas infrastructure — Safety Management System (SMS) for gas transmission infrastructure and Pipeline Integrity Management System (PIMS) for gas transmission pipelines — Functional requirements

3 Terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviations

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply. Symbols used in formulae are defined where they occur.

3.1

abandonment

permanent decommissioning where a pipeline or a pipeline section is physically isolated from the gas pipeline system

3.2

casing

protection by means of a construction around the pipeline in order to prevent external loads, or third party interference

3.3

commissioning

activities required to pressurise pipework, stations, equipment and assemblies with gas and to put them into operation

3.4

control zone

strip of land over which the pipeline operator has a right to control activities

3.5

decommissioning

activities required to take out of service any pipework, station, equipment or assemblies filled with gas and to disconnect them from the system

3.6

design factor

 f_{c}

factor applied when calculating the wall thickness or pressure

3.7

design pressure

DP

pressure on which design calculations are based

3.8

design temperature

temperature on which design calculations are based

3.9

emergency

situation which could affect the safe operation of the gas infrastructure and/or the safety of the surrounding area, requiring urgent action