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Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Collection and exchange of reliability and maintenance data for equipment

Industries du pétrole, de la pétrochimie et du gaz naturel — Collecte et échange de données de fiabilité et de maintenance des équipements

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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.

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The committee responsible for this document is Technical Committee ISO/TC 67, *Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries.*

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 14224:2006), which has been technically revised. The main changes are:

— Clause 3 — several new definitions;

— Clauses 8 and 9 — changes in some figures and tables;

— Annex A — new equipment classes;

— Annex B — associated new and aligned failure modes;

— Annex C — some changes and new subclauses, e.g. C.3.4 and C.7;

— Annex D — new subclause D.5;

— Annex E — new KPIs;

— Annex F — alignment with ISO/TR 12489:2013.

This corrected version of ISO 14224:2016 incorporates various editorial corrections.

Introduction

This International Standard has been prepared based on the previous edition (ISO 14224:2006), experience gained through its use, and know-how and best practices shared through the international development process.

In the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries, great attention is being paid to safety, availability, reliability and maintainability of equipment. The industry annual cost of equipment unavailability is very large, although many plant owners have improved the availability of their operating facilities by addressing this challenge. A stronger emphasis has recently been put on cost-effective design and maintenance for new plants and existing installations among more industrial parties. In this respect, data on failures, failure mechanisms and maintenance related to these industrial facilities and its operations have become more important. It is necessary that this information is used by, and communicated between, the various parties and its disciplines, within the same company or between companies. Various analysis methodologies are used to estimate the risk of hazards to people and environment, or to analyse plant or system performance. For such analyses to be effective and decisive, equipment reliability and maintenance (RM) data are vital.

These analyses require a clear understanding of the equipment's technical characteristics, its operating and environmental conditions, its potential failures and its maintenance activities. It can be necessary to have data covering several years of operation before sufficient data have been accumulated to give confident analysis results and relevant decision support. It is necessary, therefore, to view data collection as a long-term activity, planned and executed with appropriate goals in mind. At the same time, clarity as to the causes of failures is key to prioritizing and implementing corrective actions that result in sustainable improvements in availability, leading to improved profitability and safety.

Data collection is an investment. Data standardization, when combined with enhanced data-management systems that allow electronic collection and transfer of data, can result in improved quality of data for reliability and maintenance. A cost-effective way of optimizing data requirements is through industry co-operation. To make it possible to collect, exchange and analyse data based on common viewpoints, a standard is required. Standardization of data collection practices facilitates the exchange of information between relevant parties e.g. plants, owners, manufacturers and contractors throughout the world.

Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Collection and exchange of reliability and maintenance data for equipment

1 Scope

This International Standard provides a comprehensive basis for the collection of reliability and maintenance (RM) data in a standard format for equipment in all facilities and operations within the petroleum, natural gas and petrochemical industries during the operational life cycle of equipment. It describes data collection principles and associated terms and definitions that constitute a "reliability language" that can be useful for communicating operational experience. The failure modes defined in the normative part of this International Standard can be used as a "reliability thesaurus" for various quantitative as well as qualitative applications. This International Standard also describes data quality control and assurance practices to provide guidance for the user.

Standardization of data collection practices facilitates the exchange of information between parties, e.g. plants, owners, manufacturers and contractors. This International Standard establishes requirements that any in-house or commercially available RM data system is required to meet when designed for RM data exchange. Examples, guidelines and principles for the exchange and merging of such RM data are addressed. This International Standard also provides a framework and guidelines for establishing performance objectives and requirements for equipment reliability and availability performance.

Annex A contains a summary of equipment that is covered by this International Standard.

This International Standard defines a minimum amount of data that is required to be collected, and it focuses on two main issues:

— data requirements for the categories of data to be collected for use in various analysis methodologies;

— standardized data format to facilitate the exchange of reliability and maintenance data between plants, owners, manufacturers and contractors.

The following main categories of data are to be collected:

a) equipment data, e.g. equipment taxonomy, equipment attributes;

b) failure data, e.g. failure cause, failure consequence;

c) maintenance data, e.g. maintenance action, resources used, maintenance consequence, down time.

NOTE Clause 9 gives further details on data content and data format.

The main areas where such data are used are the following:

1) reliability, e.g. failure events and failure mechanisms;

2) availability/efficiency, e.g. equipment availability, system availability, plant production availability;

3) maintenance, e.g. corrective and preventive maintenance, maintenance plan, maintenance supportability;

4) safety and environment, e.g. equipment failures with adverse consequences for safety and/or environment.

This International Standard does not apply to the following:

i. data on (direct) cost issues;

ii. data from laboratory testing and manufacturing (e.g. accelerated lifetime testing), see also 5.2;

iii. complete equipment data sheets (only data seen relevant for assessing the reliability performance are included);

iv. additional on-service data that an operator, on an individual basis, can consider useful for operation and maintenance;

v. methods for analysing and applying RM data (however, principles for how to calculate some basic reliability and maintenance parameters are included in the annexes).

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.

ISO 20815:2008, *Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Production assurance and reliability management*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

NOTE Some derived RM parameters, which can be calculated from collected RM data covered by this International Standard, are contained in Annex C. References to Annex C are given as deemed appropriate.

3.1
active maintenance time
duration of a maintenance action, excluding logistic delay

Note 1 to entry: Technical delays are included in the active maintenance time.

Note 2 to entry: See Figure 4 and Annex C for a more detailed description and interpretation of maintenance times. See also ISO/TR 12489:2013, Figure 5.

Note 3 to entry: A maintenance action can be carried out while the item is performing a required function.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-192:2015, 192-07-04, modified – Notes 2 and 3 to entry have been added.]

3.2
active repair time
effective time to achieve repair of an item

Note 1 to entry: See also ISO/TR 12489:2013, Figures 5 and 6.

Note 2 to entry: See also definition of "mean active repair time (MART)" in ISO/TR 12489:2013, 3.1.34, that is defined as "expected active repair time".

3.3
availability
ability to be in a state to perform as required

Note 1 to entry: See Annex C for a more detailed description and interpretation of availability.

Note 2 to entry: Further terms are given in ISO/TR 12489:2013.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-192:2015, 192-01-23, modified – Notes 1 and 2 to entry have been added.]

3.4
boundary
interface between an item and its surroundings

3.5
common cause failures
failures of multiple items, which would otherwise be considered independent of one another, resulting from a single cause

Note 1 to entry: Common cause failures can also be common mode failures.

Note 2 to entry: The potential for common cause failures reduces the effectiveness of system redundancy.

Note 3 to entry: It is generally accepted that the failures occur simultaneously or within a short time of each other.

Note 4 to entry: Components that fail due to a shared cause normally fail in the same functional mode. The term common mode is therefore sometimes used. It is, however, not considered to be a precise term for communicating the characteristics that describe a common cause failure.

Note 5 to entry: See also ISO/TR 12489:2013, 3.2.14 and 5.4.2.

Note 6 to entry: See also C.1.6

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-192:2015, 192-03-18, modified – Notes 3-6 to entry have been added.]

3.6
common mode failures
failures of different items characterized by the same failure mode

Note 1 to entry: Common mode failures can have different causes.

Note 2 to entry: Common mode failures can also be common cause failures (3.5).

Note 3 to entry: The potential for common mode failures reduces the effectiveness of system redundancy.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-192:2015, 192-03-19, modified]

3.7
condition-based maintenance
CBM
preventive maintenance based on the assessment of physical condition

Note 1 to entry: The condition assessment can be by operator observation, conducted according to a schedule, or by condition monitoring of system parameters.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-192:2015, 192-06-07, modified]

3.8
corrective maintenance
maintenance carried out after fault detection to effect restoration

Note 1 to entry: Corrective maintenance of software invariably involves some modification

Note 2 to entry: See also ISO/TR 12489:2013, Figures 5 and 6, which illustrate terms used for quantifying corrective maintenance.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-192:2015, 192-06-06, modified – Note 2 to entry has been added.]

3.9
critical failure
failure of an equipment unit that causes an immediate cessation of the ability to perform a required function

Note 1 to entry: Includes failures requiring immediate action towards cessation of performing the function, even though actual operation can continue for a short period of time. A critical failure results in an unscheduled repair.

Note 2 to entry: See also definition of “critical dangerous failure” and “critical safe failure” in ISO/TR 12489:2013, 3.2.4 and 3.2.7, respectively.

3.10
cycle
operation and subsequent release/reset

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-444:2002, 444-02-11]

3.11
degraded failure
failure that does not cease the fundamental function(s), but compromises one or several functions

Note 1 to entry: The failure can be gradual, partial or both. The function can be compromised by any combination of reduced, increased or erratic outputs. An immediate repair can normally be delayed but, in time, such failures can develop into a critical failure if corrective actions are not taken.

3.12
demand
activation of the function (includes functional, operational and test activation)

Note 1 to entry: See C.1.3 for a more detailed description.

Note 2 to entry: Annex F.3 gives a list of safety critical equipment which are subject to periodic testing.

Note 3 to entry: See also relevant definitions in ISO/TR 12489:2013: "mean time to demand (MTTD)" is defined in 3.1.38, "failure due to demand" is defined in 3.2.13, and "demand mode of operation safety system" is defined in 3.3.1.

3.13
design life
planned usage time for the total system

Note 1 to entry: It is important not to confuse design life with the 'mean time to failure' (MTTF), which is comprised of several items that might be allowed to fail within the design life of the system as long as repair or replacement is feasible.

[SOURCE: ISO 20815:2008, 3.1.5]

3.14
detection method
method or activity by which a failure is discovered

Note 1 to entry: A categorization of detection methods (e.g. periodic testing or continuous condition monitoring) is shown in Table B.4.

3.15
down state
unavailable state
internally disabled state
internal disabled state
<of an item> state of being unable to perform as required, due to internal fault, or preventive maintenance

Note 1 to entry: Down state relates to unavailability of the item.

Note 2 to entry: The adjectives "down" or "unavailable" designate an item in a down state.

Note 3 to entry: See also Table 4 and Figure 4.

Note 4 to entry: See also ISO/TR 12489:2013, Figures 5 and 6.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-192:2015, 192-02-20, modified – Notes 3 and 4 to entry have been added.]

3.16
down time
time interval during which an item is in a down state

Note 1 to entry: The down time includes all the delays between the item failure and the restoration of its service. Down time can be either planned or unplanned (see Table 4).

Note 2 to entry: Mean downtime is in IEC 60050-192, 192-08-10, defined as the 'expectation of the down time'.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-192:2015, 192-02-21, modified - Notes 1 and 2 to entry have been added.]

3.17
downstream
business category most commonly used in the petroleum industry to describe post-production processes

EXAMPLE Refining, transportation and marketing of petroleum products

Note 1 to entry: See also A.1.4 for further details.

3.18
equipment class
class of similar type of equipment units (e.g. all pumps)

Note 1 to entry: Annex A contains equipment-specific data for the equipment covered in this International Standard.

3.19
equipment data
technical, operational and environmental parameters characterizing the design and use of an equipment unit

3.20
equipment type
particular feature of the design which is significantly different from the other design(s) within the same equipment class

3.21
equipment unit
specific equipment within an equipment class as defined by its boundary

Note 1 to entry: Equipment unit is given at level 6 of the equipment taxonomy classification with taxonomic levels shown in Figure 3.

3.22
error
discrepancy between a computed, observed or measured value or condition and the true, specified or theoretically correct value or condition

Note 1 to entry: An error within a system can be caused by failure of one or more of its components, or by the activation of a systematic fault.

Note 2 to entry: An error can be caused by a faulty item, e.g. a computing error made by faulty computer equipment.

Note 3 to entry: In this International Standard, error is also specifically used for software and human errors.

[SOURCE: IEC 60050-192:2015, 192-03-02, modified – Notes 2 and 3 to entry have been added.]