

**27913—  
2023**

,

**(ISO 27913:2016, IDT)**

1

» ( ), « » ( « ») 4

2

239 « »

3

14 2023 . 86-

4

27913:2016 « - »

(ISO 27913:2016 «Carbon dioxide capture, transportation and geological storage — Pipeline transportation systems», IDT).

5

29 2015 . 162- « ) — ( ) ».

26

»,

1

(

»),

«

».

«

(www.rst.gov.ru)

1	.....	1
2	.....	1
3	.....	2
4	.....	4
5	.....	4
6	.....	5
7	.....	11
8	.....	14
9	.....	15
10	.....	16
	( )	..... 17
	( )	..... 19
	( )	..... 21
	D ( )	..... 22
	( )	..... 23
	( )	..... 24
	.....	25



---

Carbon dioxide capture, transportation and geological storage.  
Pipeline transportation systems

— 2023—07—01

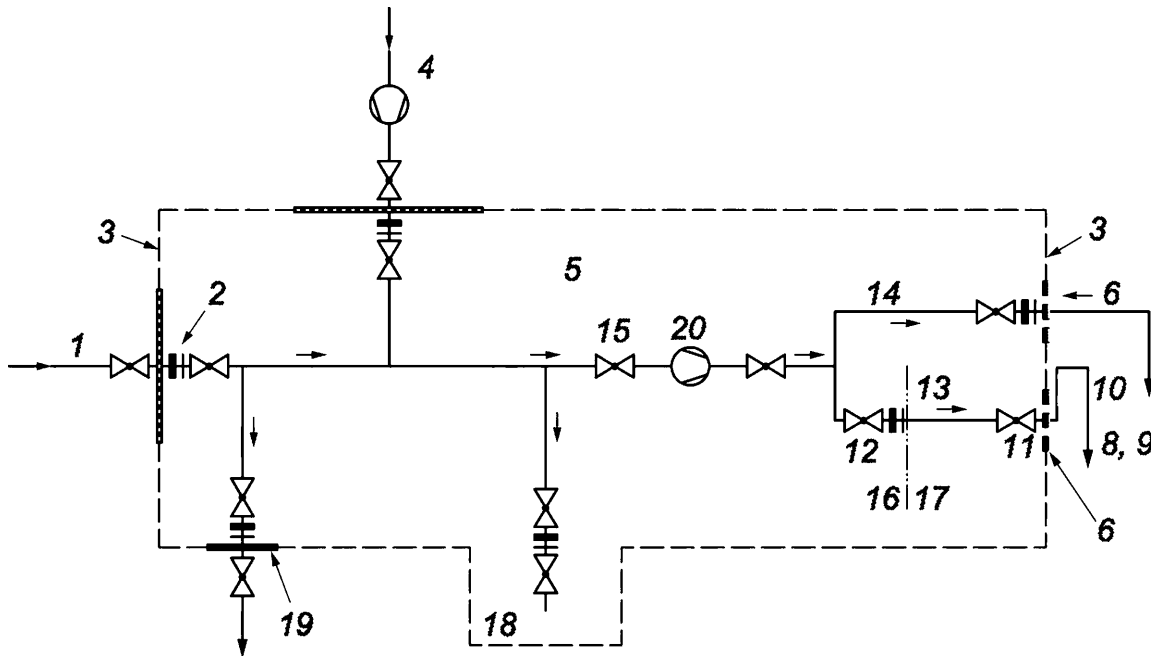
**1**

...

**2**

[( ... )]:  
ISO 3183:2012<sup>1)</sup> Petroleum and natural gas industries — Steel pipe for pipeline transportation systems  
( ... )  
ISO 20765-2 Natural gas — Calculation of thermodynamic properties — Part 2: Single-phase properties  
(gas, liquid, and dense fluid) for extended ranges of application [ ... ]  
2. ( ... )

<sup>1)</sup> ISO 3183:2019.



- 1 — ; 4 — ; 2 — ; 3 — ;
- 6 — ; 5 — ; 8 — ;
- 10 — ; 9 — ; 11 — ; 12 — ;
- 13 — ; 14 — ; 15 — ; 16 — ;
- 17 — / ; 18 — ; 19 — ; 20 — ;
- 7, 8 9; 20 — ;
- 1 —

**3**

( )

( )

https://www.iso.org/obp;  
 http://www.electropedia.org/.

3.1 (arrest pressure):

(3.8).

3.2 ( O<sub>2</sub> stream):

3.3 (corrosion allowance):

( )

3.4 (critical point):

( )

3.5 (critical pressure):

[16]

7,3773 ( 7,28 ).

3.6 (critical temperature):

3.7	(dense phase):		
3.8	(ductile fracture):		
	—	«	».
3.9	(flow coating):		
3.10	(fracture arrestor):		-
	—		
3.11	(free water):	(	- -
		),	-
3.12	(internal cladding):		
3.13	(internal lining):		-
3.14	(maximum design temperature):		-
3.15	(maximum operating pressure):		
3.16	(minimum design temperature):		-
3.17	(minimum operating pressure):		
3.18	(non-condensable gases):		
3.19	(operating envelope):		
3.20	(pipeline commissioning):		-
3.21	(pipeline dehydration):		-
(3.2)	(pipeline dewatering):		-
3.22	(rapid gas decompression):		-
3.23	(saturation pressure):		
3.24	—	«	»
3.25	(short-term storage reserve):		-
3.26	(threat):		-

3.27 (triple point):

( , )

**4**

**4.1**

$C_v$ —

$C_{of}$ —

—

—

$\langle j_f$ —

$R$ —

$t$ —

—

$P_s$ —

$OD$ —

—

**4.2**

CCS —

EOR —

GERF —

IMP —

—

PIG —

SCADA —

SI —

—

**4.3**

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

**5**

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

—

5.2

5.2.1

5.2.2

5.3

5.3.1

5.3.2

5.4

6

6.1

( 7.3).

GERG ( 20765-2),

[37].

6.2

[ 13623, 1594, 2885

( . )].

[56].

6.3

6.4

6.5

6.6

6.7

6.7.1

6.7.2

( . 3.24)

( . 6.8)

6.8

6.8.1

( . 7.1)

( . 6.8.3).

ISO/TR 27912.

6.8.2

(ppmv),

6.8.3

6.8.4

6.9

6.9.1

-  
-  
-  
-

[25] [52].

6.9.2

-  
-  
-  
-  
-  
-  
-  
-  
-  
-

6.9.3

6.9.4

6.9.5

6.9.6

6.9.7

6.9.8

6.9.9

SCADA,

6.10

6.10.1

6.10.2

).

6.10.3

( )

( )

6.10.4

( 1).

6.10.5

( , )

).

( 7).

( .9.2.3).

6.10.6

( );

7.2.3 7.2.4.



7.3

7.3.1

(  
 )  
 )

7.3.2

7.3.3

$(I_{mjn}Q_p)$   
 $f_{mjnDP}$

7.3.4

(  
 )  $(f_{minHS})$

)  
 )  
 )  
 )

7.3.5

$(f_{mjn}Q_p)$

3183:2012,

G

3183:2012,

3183:2012,

G

D.

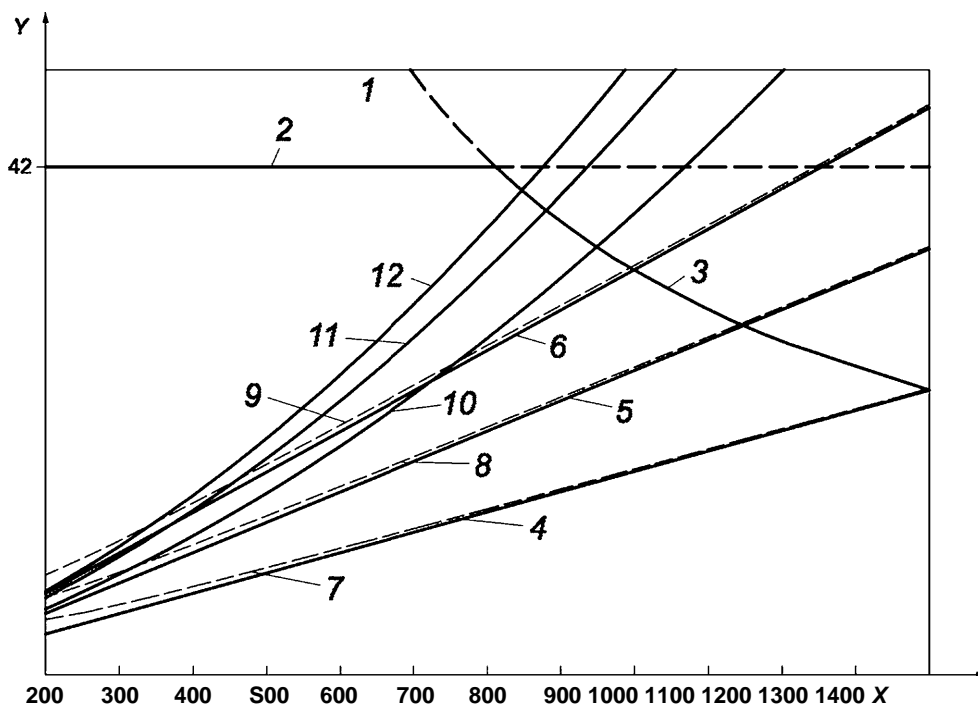
7.3.6

V-

3183.

7.3.7

2



X — ; — ; 1 — ;  
 2 — ; 3 — ; 4 — ; 10 — ; 5 — ;  
 20 ; 6 — ; 10 + ; 7 — ; 15 + ;  
 8 — ; 20 + ; 9 — ; 20 + ; 10 — ;  
 $P_s = 8,5$  ;  $P_s = 7,2$  ;  $P_s = 9,2$  ;  
 D); 11 — ; D)

1 2  
 2

2—

2

( - )

( ) .

2

( ),

D.

( $P_s = 7,2$  .)

$P_s = 8,5$  .  $P_s = 9,2$  .).

2,

( )

:

( 42 );

7.4

7.4.1

( )

7.4.2

7.4.3

[22], [45] [60].

7.4.4

8

8.1

8.2

8.2.1

8.2.2

( . [50] [64]).

8.2.3

9

9.1

9.2

9.2.1

9.2.2

9.2.3

9.2.4



( )

- ( 2);
  - ( 2 );
  - (N<sub>2</sub>);
  - ( 2);
  - (SO<sub>x</sub>);
  - (NO<sub>x</sub>);
  - (H<sub>2</sub>S);
  - (HCN);
  - (COS);
  - (NH<sub>3</sub>);
  - ;
  - ;
  - ;
- [25],

.1.

.1 —

	ppmv, %	
2	> 95 % . )	
2	20—630 \	< 200 <sup>c</sup> ) <sup>d</sup> )
2	<0,75 % ®)- <sup>f</sup> )	< 4 %
N <sub>2</sub>	< 2 % /)- )	
	f)	
4	f),g)	
	<0,2 % . )	
2	f)> <sup>h</sup> ) -	
H <sub>2</sub> S	< 2009) <sup>i</sup> ) , )	NO <sub>2</sub> , <sup>2</sup> H <sub>2</sub> S [33], SO <sub>2</sub> , NO, ( . [40]). N <sub>2</sub> O, N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub>
SO <sub>2</sub>		
NO <sub>2</sub>	< 100 ) <sup>l</sup> ) <50 )	

. 1

		ppmv, %	
		( HCl, NaOH, )	-
		( . )	-
2+		< 2,5 % .°)	-

) ( 2007 .), -  
 « ».  
 ) Cortez Central Basin -  
 630 ppmv, H<sub>2</sub>S 26 ppmv, 2 14 ppmv SO<sub>x</sub> NO<sub>x</sub> ( . [61] [55]). -  
 ) [62] 250 ppmv: « 250 ppmv. -  
 ».  
 . 630 ppmv -  
 d) \ .2. -  
 ) .2 .  
 , , 2, H<sub>2</sub>S N<sub>2</sub>, 2, ' 4  
 ( . [23]),  
 9) ( . [30]).  
 4, N<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub>S  
 h> , , , -  
 , , 2 , -  
 Weyburn H<sub>2</sub>S  
 9000 ppmv ( . [58]),  
 j) , , 2 -  
 > , , , -  
 , , , -  
 ( . [61] [63]).  
 H<sub>2</sub>S  
 ( . [51]).  
 m) STEL: 15 , -  
 ) , -  
 e) NO<sub>x</sub> SO<sub>x</sub> 50 ppmv ( . [44]). -

( )

.1

( 9.2.5) -

( .[35]).

( .7.3.5).

( , ) .

( .6.9.9).

.2

( ):

( , ; ) .

( .6.9.2).

( , ; ):



( )

.1 ,

.2

.4 ,

10

1 / 3

10 %

( )

( D )

(Battelle two-curve)

( [48]).

( [43]).  
100

eV-

V-

( 330 ) ( [43]).  
V-

330

$c_{cf} > 1,2,$

$c_{cf} > 1.$

$$1000 \frac{C_v E}{A_c \sqrt{R \cdot t}} - \frac{24}{71} \ln \sec \frac{71 \sqrt{c_{cf}^2 - 1}}{3,33 \cdot 100} \quad (D.1)$$

$\frac{PsOD}{2 \cdot t}$

$C_v$  —

—

—

$R$  —

$t$  —

$c_{cf}$  —

—

$P_s$  —

$OD$  —

—  $\sec(a) = 1/\cos(a).$

(D.1),

GERG ( 20765-2)

$f_{minDF}$

( . .1).

$f_{min}$

$$f_{min} = (f_{minDP}^2 + f_{minHS}^2 + f_{minDF}^2)^{1/2} \quad (D.2)$$

$f_{minDP}$  —

$f_{minHS}$  —

$f_{minDF}$  —

( [23]).



( )

.1

ISO 3183:2012	IDT	ISO 3183—2015 « - »
ISO 20765-2	IDT	*
<p>*          —          :          - IDT —</p>		

- [1] ISO 13623, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Pipeline transportation systems
- [2] ISO 15156-1, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Materials for use in H<sub>2</sub>S-containing environments in oil and gas production — Part 1: General principles for selection of cracking-resistant materials
- [3] ISO 16708, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Pipeline transportation systems — Reliability-based limit state methods
- [4] ISO 17776, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Offshore production installations — Guidelines on tools and techniques for hazard identification and risk assessment
- [5] ISO 31000, Risk management — Principles and guidelines
- [6] ISO/TR 27912, Carbon dioxide capture — Carbon dioxide capture systems, technologies and processes
- [7] EN 1594, Gas infrastructure — Pipelines for maximum operating pressure over 16 bar — Functional requirements
- [8] AS 2885, Pipelines — Gas and liquid petroleum
- [9] ASME B31.4, Pipeline Transportation Systems for Liquids and Slurries, 2012-00-00
- [10] ASME B31G, Manual for Determining the Remaining Strength of Corroded Pipelines: Supplement to ASME B31 Code for Pressure Piping, 2012-24-10
- [11] CSAZ662-2015, Oil and Gas Pipeline Systems
- [12] DNV-RP-J202, Design and Operation of CO<sub>2</sub> Pipelines
- [13] DNV-OS-F101, 2013, Submarine Pipeline Systems, Oct. 2007
- [14] DNV-RP-C203, Fatigue Strength Analysis of Offshore Steel Structures
- [15] DNV-RP-F107, Risk Assessment of Pipeline Protection
- [16] DNV-RP-F116, Integrity Management of Submarine Pipeline Systems
- [17] NACE MR0175-1/ISO 15156, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Materials for use in H<sub>2</sub>S-containing environments in oil and gas production — Part 1: General principles for selection of cracking-resistant materials
- [18] NACE/TM 0192-2003, Evaluating Electrometric Materials in Carbon Dioxide Decompression Environments
- [19] NACE/TM 0297-2002, Effects of High-Temperature, High-Pressure Carbon Dioxide Decompression in Electrometric Materials
- [20] NORSOK Z-013, Risk and emergency preparedness analysis
- [21] PHMSA, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Pipeline Safety Regulations PART 195
- [22] Ahluwalia K.S., & Gupta G.D. 1985: Composite reinforced pipelines. Paper H3, Sixth International Conference on the Internal and External Protection of Pipes, BHRA, The Fluid Engineering Centre, Nice, France, 5—7 November, 1985, P. 341—351
- [23] Aursand E., Dorum C., Hammer M., Morin A., Munkejord S.T., Nordhagen H.O. 2014: CO<sub>2</sub> pipeline integrity: Comparison of a coupled fluid-structure model and uncoupled two-curve methods. *Energy Procedia*. 2014, 51 pp. 382—391. DOI:10.1016/j.egypro.2014.07.045
- [24] Aursand P., Hammer M., Munkejord S.T., Wilhelmsen O. Pipeline transport for CO<sub>2</sub> mixtures: Models for transient simulation. SINTEF Energy Research, Norway. *Int. J. Greenh. Gas Control*. 2013, 15 pp. 174—185
- [25] Boser W., & Belfroid S. 2013: Flow assurance study. GHGT-11. *Energy Procedia*. 2013, 37 pp. 3018—3030
- [26] Brown J., Graver B., Gulbrandsen E., Dugstad A., Morland B. 2014: Update of DNV Recommended Practice RP-J202 with focus on CO<sub>2</sub> corrosion with impurities. *Energy Procedia*, Vol. 63, pp 2432-2441, GHGT-12, [www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1876610214020803](http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1876610214020803)
- [27] CCSReg Project, 2009: Policy Brief: Regulating carbon dioxide pipelines for the purpose of transporting carbon dioxide to geologic sequestration sites. Department of Engineering and Public Policy, Carnegie Mellon University, July 13, 2009
- [28] Chapoy A., Burgass R., Tohidi B., Austell M. Eikhoff C. 2009: Effect of common impurities on the phase behaviour of carbon dioxide rich systems: minimizing the risk of hydrate formation and two-phase flow. *Society of Petroleum engineers SPE 123778*
- [29] CHEMICALOGIC CORPORATION. 1995-2014, [viewed 14.04.2014], <http://www.chemicalogic.com>. 222 Stoney Gate, Carlisle, MA 01741, USA
- [30] Cosham A. 2012: The saturation pressure and the design of dense-phase carbon dioxide pipelines. June 2012, 3rd International Forum on the Transportation of CO<sub>2</sub> by Pipeline
- [31] de Visser E., Hendriks C., Barrio M., Molnvik M.J., de Koeijer G., Liljemark S., Le Gallo Y. 2008: DYNAMIS CO<sub>2</sub> quality recommendations. *Int. J. Greenh. Gas Control*. 2008 October, 2 (4) pp. 478—484
- [32] DNV-PHAST. Process hazard analysis software tool. Commercially available through DNV
- [33] Dugstad A., Halseid M., Morland B. Testing of CO<sub>2</sub> specifications with respect to corrosion and bulk phase reaction. Presented at GHGT-12, 2014. Institute for Energy Technology, Norway, 2014

- [34] Edwards K.L. 2008: Statement to the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources oversight hearing on construction and operation of carbon dioxide pipelines. United States Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, 31 January 2008
- [35] Energy Institute, 2010: Technical guidance on hazard analysis for onshore carbon capture installations and onshore pipelines. Section 3.2
- [36] European gas Pipeline Incident Data Group. <http://www.eaiq.nl/>
- [37] Gernert J., & Span R. 2016: EOS-CG: A Helmholtz energy mixture model for humid gases and CCS mixtures. *J. Chem. Thermodyn.* 2016, 93 pp. 274—293
- [38] Health and Safety Executive (HSE), [viewed 14.04.2014], <http://www.hse.gov.uk/carboncapture/carbondioxide.htm>
- [39] IEAGHG. 2011: Effects of impurities on geological storage of CO<sub>2</sub>. IEAGHG, Technical report 2011/4, June 2011
- [40] Immer J., Petrocelli F., White V. 2011: Modelling acid gas reactions in air products sour compression process. Air Products, 17th October 2011, Aiche Annual Meeting, Minneapolis
- [41] Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission and Southern States Energy Board Pipeline Transport Task Force, 2010: A policy, legal, and regulatory evaluation of the feasibility of a national pipeline infrastructure for the transport and storage of carbon dioxide. Southern States Energy Board, 2010, [www.sseb.org](http://www.sseb.org)
- [42] Jinying Y., Anheden M., Bernstone C. 2008: Impacts of non-condensable components on CO<sub>2</sub> compression/purification, pipeline transport and geological storage, in proceedings of the 1st Oxyfuel Combustion Conference, September 2009
- [43] Jones D.G., Cosham A., Armstrong K., Barnett J., Cooper R. 2013: Fracture-propagation control in dense-phase CO<sub>2</sub> pipelines. October 2013, 6th International Pipeline Technology Conference, paper no S06-02
- [44] Koepke D., Eggers R., Mieske K., Kather A. 2009: Liquefaction of oxyfuel flue gas: experimental results and comparison with phase equilibrium calculations. September 2009, In: 1st Oxyfuel Combustion Conference, Cottbus, Germany
- [45] Marsili D.L., & Stevick G.R. 1990: Reducing the risk of ductile fracture on the Canyon Reef Carriers CO<sub>2</sub> pipeline. SPE20646, 65th Annual Technical Conference and Exhibition of the Society of Petroleum Engineers, New Orleans, USA, 1990
- [46] Marston P. M., & Moore P. 2008: From EOR to CCS: The evolving legal and regulatory framework for carbon capture and storage. *29 Energy Law Journal* 421, 2008
- [47] Marston P.M. 2013: Bridging the gap: An analysis and comparison of legal and regulatory frameworks for CO<sub>2</sub>-EOR and CO<sub>2</sub>-CCS. A Report To The Global CCS Institute, October 2013
- [48] Maxey W.A. 1974: Fracture initiation, propagation, and arrest. 5th Symposium on Pipeline Research, American Gas Association, Inc., Virginia, catalogue No. L30174
- [49] Mcgrail B.P., SCHAEF H.T., Glezakou V.A., Dang L.X., Owen A.T. Water reactivity in the liquid and supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> phase: Has half the story been neglected 2009 *Energy Procedia*. 2009, 1 (1) pp. 3415—3419
- [50] Mohitpour M., Golshan H., Murray Q. Pipeline design & construction; A practical approach. ASME Press, USA, Third Edition, 2006
- [51] Mohitpour M., Seevam P., Botros K.K., Rothwell B., Ennis C. 2012: Pipeline transportation of carbon dioxide containing impurities. 2012, ASME Press, 3 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016, USA
- [52] Munkejord S.T., Bernstone C., Clausen S., de Koeijer G., Molnvik M.J. 2013: Combining thermodynamic and fluid flow modelling for CO<sub>2</sub> flow assurance. *GHGT-11. Energy Procedia*. 2013, 37 pp. 2904—2913
- [53] Nordhaus R.R., & Pitlick E. 2009: Carbon dioxide pipeline regulation. *Energy Law Journal*. 2009, 30 (85) pp. 86—103
- [54] Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) within the U.S. Department of Transportation, 2014: Pipeline and hazardous materials safety administration, [viewed 14.04.2014], <http://ops.dot.gov/stats/IA98.htm>
- [55] Oosterkamp A., & Ramsen J. 2007: State-of-the-art overview of CO<sub>2</sub> pipeline transport with relevance to offshore pipelines. Open Polytec report: POL-O-2007-138-A
- [56] PHMSA, U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration, [viewed 29.08.2014], <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline/librarv/data-stats>
- [57] Report of the Interagency Task Force on Carbon Capture and Storage (President Obama's interagency task force report on barriers to deploying CCS), August 2010, [www.epa.gov/climatechange](http://www.epa.gov/climatechange)
- [58] Santos S. Summary notes on «What is the implication of CO<sub>2</sub> quality on its design and engineering of pipeline transport». October 2008. IEAGHG R&D Programme, 2008
- [59] Seevam P., & Hopkins P. 2008: Transporting the next generation of CO<sub>2</sub> for carbon, capture and storage: The impact of impurities on supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> pipelines. IPC2008-64063
- [60] Shlueslis K.D., & Gupta G.D. 1985: Composite reinforced pipelines. Paper H3, Sixth International Conference on the Internal and External Protection of Pipes, BHRA, The Fluid Engineering Centre, Nice, France, 5—7 November, 1985, pp. 341—351

- [61] The School of Pharmacy University of London (ULSOP) For the European Commission. DG Environment, 2009: State of the art report on mixture toxicity. Study Contract Number 070307/2007/485103/ETU/D.1, 22 December 2009
- [62] Uilhoorn F.E. 2013: Evaluating the risk of hydrate formation in CO<sub>2</sub> pipelines under transient operation. March 2013, International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control, Vol. 14, May 2013, pp. 177—182
- [63] US Department of Labor standard 1910.1200, 2012: Toxic and Hazardous Substances, Hazard Communication. May 2012
- [64] Vattenfall Europe Carbon Storage GmbH & Co. KG, 2011: CO<sub>2</sub> Transport pipeline feed study. JOB NO.: P10111, Rev.1
- [65] Weller B., Parvez A., Conley J., Slingerland E. 2008: The use of reinforced thermoplastic pipe in CO<sub>2</sub> flood enhanced oil recovery. Paper No. IPC2008-64075, pp. 53—59. Flexpipe Systems Inc., Calgary, Alberta, Canada
- [66] Wilkowski G., Rudland D., Rothwell B. 2006: How to optimize the design of mechanical crack arrestors. Paper No: IPC2006-10357, Proceedings of IPC2006, 2006 International Pipeline Conference, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, September 25—29, 2006

504.3.054

13.020.40

: , ,

16.02.2023.

28.02.2023.

60 84<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>.

. . . 3,72. . - . . 2,98.

,

« »

117418

, - , . 31, . 2.

www.gostinfo.ru info@gostinfo.ru