

BSI Standards Publication

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Arctic operations - Working environment



BS EN ISO 35101:2019 BRITISH STANDARD

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN ISO 35101:2019. It is identical to ISO 35101:2017. It supersedes BS ISO 35101:2017, which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee PSE/17, Materials and equipment for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

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Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

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31 October 2019	This corrigendum renumbers BS ISO 35101:2017 as BS EN ISO 35101:2019

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EUROPÄISCHE NORM

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English Version

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Arctic operations - Working environment (ISO 35101:2017)

Industries du pétrole et du gaz naturel - Opérations en Arctique - Environnement de travail (ISO 35101:2017)

Erdöl- und Erdgasindustrie - Arktisbetrieb - Arbeitsumgebung (ISO 35101:2017)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 9 September 2019.

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European foreword

The text of ISO 35101:2017 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 35101:2019 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2020.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 35101:2017 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 35101:2019 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 www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on 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 the following URL: 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*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Arctic operations*.

Introduction

Workers in the petroleum and natural gas industries face a number of stressors from the physical and psychosocial environment when working in the Arctic. These include prolonged periods of darkness (polar winter) and light (polar summer), remoteness, noise and vibration, low humidity and cold climate. The combination of different working environment factors can affect people's health and safety. Cold-climate locations, low temperatures and wind can directly affect both equipment (e.g. operability, reliability and integrity) and people (e.g. frostbite, hypothermia and performance decrement). In turn, affected equipment can affect the health and safety of personnel, and poor personnel performance can likewise have a detrimental effect on equipment. It is important to consider and assess all these relationships in order to have confidence in production and health, safety and environmental (HSE) risks at facilities in cold climates. This is illustrated in Figure 1. Based on the outcome of the assessment, approaches for cold-climate risk management should address all aspects of winterization, from prevention through facility design and specification through to working procedures. In addition to this, personal protective equipment (including clothing) may be necessary.

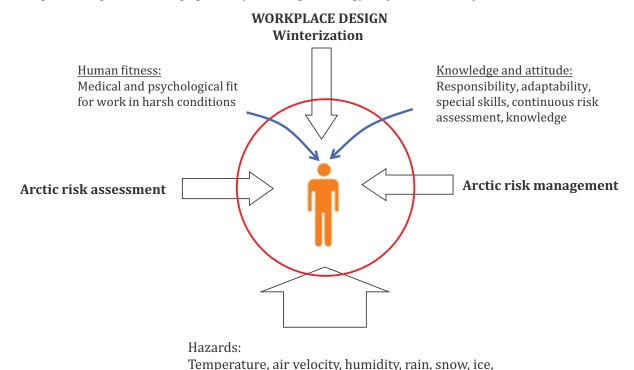


Figure 1 — Hazards and preventive measures to protect people in Arctic environment

vibration, chemical exposure

amount and period of light, UV-radiation, noise,

Petroleum and natural gas industries — Arctic operations — Working environment

1 Scope

This document describes the working environment that can be expected when operating oil and gas facilities in Arctic environments/climate. This document provides principles and generic guidelines for the design and operation of fixed and floating oil and gas facilities both onshore and offshore.

The aim of this document is to ensure optimal health, safety, human performance and decision-making conditions for people working on oil and gas facilities in Arctic conditions.

This document applies to the design and operation of new facilities and structures, and to modification of existing facilities for operation in the Arctic environment. This also includes offshore and onshore exploration and accommodation units for such activities.

This document is divided into three main parts.

- The first part (<u>Clause 5</u>) describes the general principles and guidelines for risk management.
- The second part (<u>Clause 6</u>) describes the general working environment (working environment hazards found in many workplaces and provides some threshold limit values (TLVs) and design references that can be especially challenging in Arctic conditions.
- The third part (<u>Clause 7</u> to <u>Clause 9</u>) addresses the climatic conditions expected in the Arctic. <u>Clause 8</u> describes working environment design and technical solutions, while <u>Clause 9</u> describes working environment operational requirements for prevention and management of cold-related problems.

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 Guide 73, Risk management — Vocabulary

ISO 5349-1, Mechanical vibration — Measurement and evaluation of human exposure to hand-transmitted vibration — Part 1: General requirements

ISO 5349-2, Mechanical vibration — Measurement and evaluation of human exposure to hand-transmitted vibration — Part 2: Practical guidance for measurement at the workplace

ISO 11064-6, Ergonomic design of control centres — Part 6: Environmental requirements for control centres

ISO 11079:2007, Ergonomics of the thermal environment — Determination and interpretation of cold stress when using required clothing insulation (IREQ) and local cooling effects

ISO 19901-1, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Specific requirements for offshore structures — Part 1: Metocean design and operating considerations

ISO 19906:2010, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Arctic offshore structures

ISO 31000, Risk management — Principles and guidelines

IMO MSC/Circ. 982, Guidelines on ergonomic criteria for bridge equipment and layout