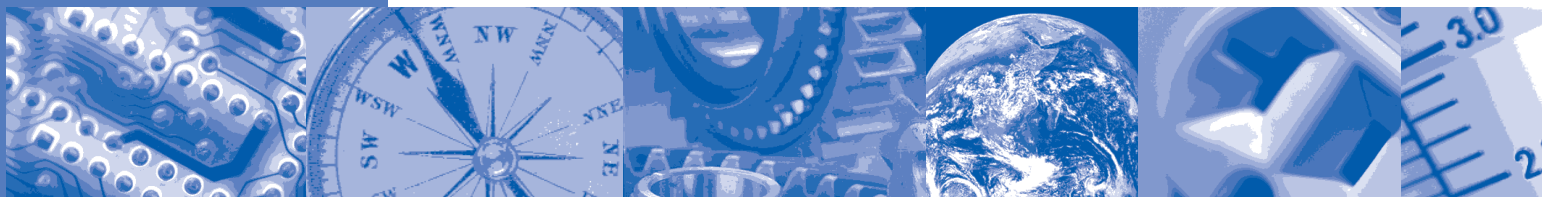


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Nuclear Safety-Related Instrument-Sensing Line Piping and Tubing Standard for Use in Nuclear Power Plants



Approved 15 November 1999

ANSI/ISA–S67.02.01–1999

Nuclear Safety-Related Instrument-Sensing Line Piping and Tubing Standard for Use in Nuclear Power Plants

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Preface

This preface, as well as all footnotes and annexes, is included for information purposes only and is not part of the revised ISA-S67.02.01. This revision of ISA-S67.02.01 incorporates ISA-S67.10, *Sample Line Piping and Tubing Standard for Use in Nuclear Power Plants*. Applicability of other standards or codes is as stated in the text. Where references are made to other standards, a particular paragraph reference is indicated for clarity where applicable.

This revised document has been prepared as part of the service of ISA, the international society for measurement and control, toward a goal of uniformity in the field of instrumentation. To be of real value, this document should not be static but should be subject to periodic review. Toward this end, the Society welcomes all comments and criticisms and asks that they be addressed to the Secretary, Standards and Practices Board; ISA; 67 Alexander Drive; P. O. Box 12277; Research Triangle Park, NC 27709; Telephone (919) 549-8411; Fax (919) 549-8288; E-mail: standards@isa.org.

ISA Committee SP67.02 formed in 1974, adopted its draft scope on 19 September 1974, and forwarded it to the ISA Standards and Practices Board for acceptance as part of the minutes of that meeting. On 9 December 1974, this committee received an approved Scope and Project, Charter N677, from American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

It is the consensus of the committee that this document addresses those portions of the safety-related, instrument-sensing line tubing (piping) runs that are unique to the nuclear power plant, concentrating therefore on meeting nuclear safety considerations as legislated by 10CFR50 (Code of Federal Regulations), Appendix A Criteria. The separation of redundant sensing lines as contained in this document is predicated on the assumption that the equipment and instruments to which those sensing lines are connected are adequately separated.

The ISA Standards and Practices Department is aware of the growing need for attention to the metric system of units in general, and the International System of Units (SI) in particular, in the preparation of instrumentation standards, recommended practices, and technical reports. The Department is further aware of the benefits to USA users of ISA standards of incorporating suitable references to the SI (and the metric system) in their business and professional dealings with other countries. Toward this end, this Department will endeavor to introduce SI-acceptable metric units in all new and revised standards to the greatest extent possible. *Standard for Use of the International System of Units (SI): The Modern Metric System*, published by the American Society for Testing & Materials as IEEE/ASTM SI 10-97, and future revisions, will be the reference guide for definitions, symbols, abbreviations, and conversion factors.

Where the failure of instrument-sensing lines from nuclear safety-related processes to instruments that are not nuclear safety-related is demonstrated not to produce either unacceptable leakage of process fluid or unacceptable flooding, jet impingement forces or other failure-related hazards to nuclear safety-related equipment, this document does not apply.

Instrument-sensing lines from nonnuclear safety-related processes to nuclear safety-related instruments are not in the scope of this document.

The figures contained in this revision have been revised and reduced to make them much more user friendly.

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Contents

1	Scope	9
2	Purpose	9
3	Definitions	9
4	Pressure boundary and mechanical design requirements	11
4.1	Summary of requirements for sensing lines	11
4.2	Mechanical design requirements for sensing lines	11
4.3	Summary of requirements for sample lines	20
4.4	Mechanical design for sample lines	20
5	Protection of nuclear safety-related instrument-sensing lines	22
5.1	Redundant instrument taps	22
5.2	Routing instrument-sensing lines	22
5.3	Identification and channel coding	25
5.4	Sharing of sensing lines	25
6	Sample-line fabrication, routing, installation, and protection	26
6.1	General	26
6.2	Selection of piping versus tubing	27
6.3	Assembly	27
6.4	Sample taps	27
6.5	Routing	28
6.6	Fittings and connections	30
6.7	In-line components	32
6.8	Valves	33
6.9	Sample-line termination	34
6.10	Supports and mounting structures	35
6.11	Sample-line taps	36
6.12	Flush and backflush	36
6.13	Common sample lines	36
6.14	Bypass lines	36
6.15	Personnel protection	37
7	Auxiliary devices, fittings, and supports for sensing lines	37
7.1	Types of sensing line connections within the scope of this Standard	37
7.2	Restriction devices and instrument response	37
7.3	Instrument-sensing line supports	38

8	Materials	38
9	Documentation and quality assurance	38
Annex A	— Interface standards and documents	39

1 Scope

This Standard covers design, protection, and installation of nuclear safety-related instrument-sensing lines and sampling lines for nuclear power plants. The Standard covers the pressure boundary requirements for sensing lines up to and including one inch (25.4 mm) outside diameter or three-quarter inch nominal pipe (19 mm). The boundaries of this Standard for instrument-sensing lines span from the root valve/piping class change, up to but not including, the manufacturer-supplied instrument connection. The boundaries of this Standard for sampling lines span from the process tap to the upstream side of the sample panel, bulkhead fitting, or analyzer shutoff valve, and include in-line sample probes.

2 Purpose

This Standard establishes the applicable code requirements and code boundaries for the design and installation of instrument-sensing lines interconnecting nuclear safety-related power plant processes with both nuclear safety-related and nonnuclear safety-related instrumentation. This Standard also establishes the applicable requirements and limits for the design and installation of sample lines interconnecting nuclear safety-related power plant processes with sampling instrumentation.

This Standard addresses the pressure boundary integrity of an instrument-sensing line and sampling line in accordance with the appropriate parts of Section III, *Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code*, American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) or American National Standards Institute (ANSI) B31.1, as applicable, and the assurance that the safety function of the nuclear safety-related instruments and process sampling is available.

3 Definitions

3.1 accessible isolation valve:

the isolation valve nearest the measured process on an instrument-sensing line, which is available to personnel during normal plant operation. The root valve may or may not perform the function of the accessible isolation valve, dependent on its location.

3.2 backflush:

the injection of a fluid in a reverse flow manner to remove line fluid or obstructions.

3.3 flush:

the injection of a fluid into the line at an upstream point to remove line fluid from the downstream line.

3.4 grab-sample point:

the point in the sample line where the flow of sample fluid can be directed to a portable container. It may be referred to as "sample point."

3.5 inaccessible area:

an area for which the radiation level precludes personnel entry during power operations and other operational situations. These areas typically are indicated by "zones," which depict accessibility based on various plant evolutions.

3.6 instrument channel:

a collection of instrument loops, including their sensing lines or sample lines, that may be treated or routed as a group while being separated from instrument loops assigned to other redundant groups.

3.7 instrument shutoff valve:

the valve or valve manifold nearest the instrument.