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Petroleum and natural gas industries — Specific requirements for offshore structures —

Part 5:

Weight control during engineering and construction

Industries du pétrole et du gaz naturel — Exigences spécifiques relatives aux structures en mer —

Partie 5: Contrôles des poids durant la conception et la fabrication



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Contents	Page
Contents	Pa

Forew	ord	v
Introd	uction	Vii
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	2
3 3.1 3.2	Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms	2
4 4.1 4.2 4.3 4.4 4.5	Weight control classes General Class A: High definition of weight and CoG requirements Class B: Medium definition of weight and CoG requirements Class C: Low definition of weight and CoG requirements Selection of weight control class	7 8 8
5 5.1 5.2 5.3 5.3.1 5.3.2 5.3.3 5.3.4 5.3.5 5.3.6 5.3.7	Weight and load budget (WLB)	9 10 10 11 12 13
6 6.1 6.2 6.3 6.3.1 6.3.2 6.3.3 6.3.4 6.3.5	Weight reporting General The weight control procedure Requirements to the weight report Introduction to the report Summary and conclusions to the report Area/module reports Special reports (optional) Annexes to the report	15 16 17 17 19 20
7 7.1 7.2 7.3 7.4 7.5 7.6 7.7 7.8 7.9 7.10	Requirements for weight data from suppliers and weighing of bulk and equipment	22 23 23 23 24 24 24
8 8.1 8.2 8.2.1	Requirements for weighing of major assemblies Weighing procedure Environmental conditions	25 25

ISO 19901-5:2003(E)

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8.2.2	Wind	26
8.2.3	Temperature and humidity	26
8.3	Weighing	
8.3.1	Number and timing of weighings	27
8.3.2	Weighing procedure	
8.3.3	Notification and witnessing of weighings	
8.3.4	Preparation of the weighing	
8.3.5	Weighing equipment	
8.3.6	Calibration of weighing system	
8.3.7	Foundation and supports	
8.3.8	Structural integrity	
8.3.9	Weighing operation	
8.3.10	CoG calculations	
8.3.11	Weighing certificate	34
8.3.12	Weighing report	34
9	Requirements for "as-built" weight documentation	35
Annex	A (informative) Weight data sheets — Tagged equipment	36
Annex	B (informative) Weighing certificates	38
Annex	C (informative) Weight and load budget (WLB) formats and levels	42
Annex	O (informative) Major elements of the weight displacement	43
Annex	E (informative) Supplier weighing procedure	44
Annex	F (informative) Guidelines for displacement measurement of floaters	46
Riblica	raphy	50
שטווטום	'ФРП' у	J

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 19901-5 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 67, *Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Offshore structures*.

ISO 19901 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Petroleum and natural gas industries* — Specific requirements for offshore structures:

- Part 4: Geotechnical and foundation design considerations
- Part 5: Weight control during engineering and construction

The following parts of ISO 19901 are under preparation:

- Part 1: Metocean design and operating considerations
- Part 2: Seismic design procedures and criteria
- Part 3: Topsides structure
- Part 6: Marine operations
- Part 7: Stationkeeping systems for floating offshore structures and mobile offshore units

ISO 19901 is part of a series of standards for offshore structures. The full series consists of the following standards:

- ISO 19900, Petroleum and natural gas industries General requirements for offshore structures
- ISO 19901 (all parts), Petroleum and natural gas industries Specific requirements for offshore structures
- ISO 19902, Petroleum and natural gas industries Fixed steel offshore structures
- ISO 19903, Petroleum and natural gas industries Fixed concrete offshore structures
- ISO 19904, Petroleum and natural gas industries Floating offshore structures

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- ISO 19905-1, Petroleum and natural gas industries Site-specific assessment of mobile offshore units Part 1: Jack-ups
- ISO/TR 19905-2, Petroleum and natural gas industries Site-specific assessment of mobile offshore units — Part 2: Jack-ups commentary
- ISO 19906, Petroleum and natural gas industries Arctic offshore structures

Introduction

The offshore structures International Standards ISO 19900 to ISO 19906 constitute a common basis covering those aspects that address design requirements and assessments of all offshore structures used by the petroleum and natural gas industries worldwide. Through their application the intention is to achieve reliability levels appropriate for manned and unmanned offshore structures, whatever the type of structure and the nature of the materials used.

It is important to recognize that structural integrity is an overall concept comprising models for describing actions, structural analyses, design rules, safety elements, workmanship, quality control procedures and national requirements, all of which are mutually dependent. The modification of one aspect of design in isolation can disturb the balance of reliability inherent in the overall concept or structural system. The implications involved in modifications, therefore, need to be considered in relation to the overall reliability of all offshore structural systems.

The offshore structures International Standards are intended to provide a wide latitude in the choice of structural configurations, materials and techniques without hindering innovation. Sound engineering judgement is therefore necessary in the use of these International Standards.