

## List of Standards from NACE

<b>NACE Pipeline Standards</b>			
<b>Standard</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Latest Edition or Expected Publication Date</b>
NACE SP0106-2006	Internal Corrosion Control in Pipelines	This standard describes procedures and practices for achieving effective control of internal corrosion in steel pipe and piping systems in crude oil, refined products, and gas service. The major purpose of these corrosion control practices is to eliminate contamination of commodity by corrosion product, thinning of pipe wall, pitting, hydrogen blistering, and stress corrosion cracking.	Published in 2006
NACE SP0206-2006	Internal Corrosion Direct Assessment Methodology for Pipelines Carrying Normally Dry Natural Gas (DG-ICDA)	Internal corrosion direct assessment methodology (ICDA) for gas transmission systems is described in terms of a four-step process that is analogous to the external corrosion direct assessment (ECDA) approach. The basis of ICDA is that detailed examination of locations along a pipeline where an electrolyte such as water would first accumulate provides information about the remaining length of pipe.	Published in 2006
NACE SP0204-2008 (formerly RP0204)	Stress Corrosion Cracking (SCC) Direct Assessment Methodology	Stress corrosion cracking direct assessment (SCCDA) is a structured process that is intended to improve safety by assessing and reducing the impact of external SCC on pipeline integrity. This standard addresses the situation in which a pipeline company has identified a portion of its pipeline as an area of interest with respect to SCC based on its risk assessment and has decided that direct assessment is an appropriate approach for integrity assessment. This standard provides guidance for selecting dig sites within an area of interest and for inspecting the pipe and collecting data during the dig.	Reaffirmed in 2008
NACE Standard TM0106-2006	Detection, Testing, and Evaluation of Microbially Influenced Corrosion (MIC) on External Surfaces of Buried Pipelines	This standard addresses microbiologically induced corrosion (MIC) determination and remediation. MIC has been actively studied in recent years because of its potentially deleterious effect on important underground structures, such as pipelines. Sulfate-reducing bacteria (SRB), the most well-known bacteria associated with	Published in 2006

		pipeline corrosion, live in communities, and the reaction products of one may act as a nutrient for another. This document emphasizes the importance of testing for more than one type of bacteria.	
NACE Standard RP0102-2002	In-Line Inspection of Pipelines	In-line inspection, a form of instrumented inspection, is one tool used in the process of pipeline integrity management. This standard outlines a process of related activities that a pipeline operator can use to plan, organize, and execute an ILI project. Guidelines pertaining to ILI data management and data analysis are included.	Being revised
NACE SP0502-2008 (formerly RP0502) Incorporated by reference in pipeline safety regulations	Pipeline External Corrosion Direct Assessment Methodology	External corrosion direct assessment (ECDA) is a structured process that is intended to improve safety by assessing and reducing the impact of external corrosion on pipeline integrity. By identifying and addressing corrosion activity, repairing corrosion defects, and remediating the cause, ECDA proactively seeks to prevent external corrosion defects from growing to a size that is large enough to impact structural integrity.	Reaffirmed in 2008; also being revised.
NACE SP0169-2007 (formerly RP0169) Parts incorporated in pipeline safety regulations	Control of External Corrosion on Underground or Submerged Metallic Piping Systems	The cathodic protection criteria in this standard for achieving effective control of external corrosion on buried or submerged metallic piping systems are also applicable to other buried metallic structures. The standard included information on determining the need for corrosion control; piping system design; coatings; cathodic protection criteria and design; installation of cathodic protection systems; and control of interference currents. The cost of corrosion control is also addressed in the appendices.	Reaffirmed in 2007; also being revised.
NACE Standard TM0497-2002 Complements SP0169 (formerly RP0169)	Measurement Techniques Related to Criteria for Cathodic Protection on Underground or Submerged Metallic Piping Systems	This standard provides testing procedures to comply with the requirements of a criterion at a test site on a buried or submerged steel, cast iron, copper, or aluminum pipeline. Contains instrumentation and general measurement guidelines, methods for voltage drop considerations when making pipe-to-electrolyte potential measurements, and provides guidance to prevent incorrect data from being collected and used.	Reaffirmation in 2008
NACE SP0208-2008	Internal Corrosion Direct Assessment Methodology for Liquid Petroleum Pipelines	This standard describes the basis of the liquid petroleum internal corrosion direct assessment (LP-ICDA) method and its four steps: (1) pre-assessment, (2) indirect	Published in 2008

		assessment, (3) direct examination, and (4) post assessment. With the LP-ICDA approach, assessments can be performed on pipe segments for which alternative methods may not be practical.	
SP0207-2007	Close-Interval Potential Surveys on Buried or Submerged Metallic Pipelines	This standard addresses one of the survey techniques for the evaluation of underground pipeline coating condition that can be used in external corrosion direct assessment.	Published in 2007
SP0200-2008 (formerly RP0200)	Steel-Cased Pipeline Practices	Details acceptable practices for the design, fabrication, installation, and maintenance of steel-cased metallic pipelines. It is intended for use by personnel in the pipeline industry.	Reaffirmed in 2008; being revised
Draft from Task Group 369	Pipelines: Aboveground Techniques for Evaluating the Corrosiveness of External Environments	To develop a standard for aboveground techniques used to identify areas on a pipeline at risk for external corrosion based on the corrosiveness of the environment. The standard would include empirical methods such as SPR probe surveys, soil chemistry, topography and soil characterization, hot-spot surveys on unprotected structures, and other means.	2009 or 2010
Draft from Task Group 370	Pipeline Corrosion Management	To develop a process-oriented standard on managing corrosion of pipelines. This would reference existing standards, life-cycle methodologies, maintenance optimization, decision analysis, risk assessment, etc.	2009
Draft from Task Group 377	Pipeline External Corrosion Confirmatory Direct Assessment	Prepare a standard that will provide guidelines on how to implement the CDA methodology as part of the pipeline integrity reassessment process.	2009
NACE Publication 35108	Report on the 100 mV Cathodic Polarization Criterion	This report discusses the theoretical basis for the 100 mV cathodic polarization criterion, the effects of other factors such as temperature, mill scale, moisture, and anaerobic bacteria, measurement of the polarization, and the applicability of the criterion in situations such as areas susceptible to stress corrosion cracking, mixed-metal systems, and areas susceptible to stray currents. It also includes the results of an industry questionnaire on the use of the 100 mV polarization criterion and opinions on its effectiveness.	Published in 2008
Draft from Task Group 305 Draft developed from report based on research under PHMSA grant	Internal Corrosion Direct Assessment for Wet Gas Pipelines	This standard will address the gap in standards for pipeline integrity for high-consequence areas. There are differences between wet gas and dry gas systems	2009