Global standards used locally worldwide
List of ISO TC67 standards and their status with API, CEN and various regional and national standards developing organizations

January 2020
Table of Contents

Publications ........................................................................................................................................... 3
Presentation of the list ........................................................................................................................... 5
Global List of standards ....................................................................................................................... 8

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Publications

Global experience

The Oil & Gas Industry has access to a wealth of technical knowledge and experience with its members operating around the world in many different terrains. This valuable knowledge for the industry is collated and distilled to use as Global standards used locally worldwide. The foremost aim of international standardization is to facilitate the exchange of goods and services through the elimination of technical barriers to trade.

The ISO Technical Committee 67 - "Materials, equipment and offshore structures for the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries" – (ISO/TC 67) has the responsibility of establishing standards for most capital equipment used in all streams of the Oil & Gas Industry. The ISO/TC 67 standards also provide common health, safety and environmental requirements. This equipment is the hardware portion used for exploration, production, transportation, and processing of liquid and gaseous hydrocarbons within the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries, and refining of crude oil or natural gas products.

The following political, economic, technical, regulatory, legal and social dynamics describe the business environment of the industry sector, products, materials, disciplines or practices related to the scope of ISO/TC 67, and they may significantly influence how the relevant standards development processes are conducted and the content of the resulting standards:

- The petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries are major industries in most countries' economies. They are one of the major suppliers of energy for the entire world. The industry is involved in the Gross National Product as production/supply or in usage, or both. Petroleum and natural gas provide fuel for heating, lighting, transportation, and mechanization of most of the world. Petrochemical products provide everything from fabrics, plastic, and tyres, to soft drink/water bottles, lubricants, fertilizers, and medicines. The constancy of supply is integral to the functioning of the world economy, and equipment standardized by ISO/TC67 is necessary to assure that supply.

Consistent high-quality standards

With the international standards developed by ISO/TC 67, the need for regional, national or company specifications is reduced, manufacturing and inventory costs are minimized, and regulatory authorities are able to incorporate these standards by reference rather than by restating requirements in regulations. International Standards are the backbone of our society, ensuring the safety and quality of products and services, facilitating international trade and improving the environment in which we live in. Conformity to International Standards helps reassure consumers that products, systems and organizations are safe, reliable and good for the environment. ISO standards can also remove barriers to world trade by providing the technical basis on which political trade agreements can be put into
practice, whether they are at the regional or international level. The adoption of standards is entirely voluntary, but companies estimate savings in the millions (U.S. dollars) through having a common set of agreed standards. Numerous studies have shown that standards boost business and economies.

The oil and gas industry recognises the need to develop consistent standards. Oil and gas operators, product and service supply organizations in the industry and other interested parties are encouraged to use the standards as a starting point for their operations or to supplement their own policies and regulations which can apply locally.

More about the benefits of International Standards can be found on the ISO website.
Presentation of the list

The vision of the petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries standards effort in ISO/TC 67 is **global standards used locally worldwide**. The purpose of this report is to show where we are in this vision, i.e. which countries have adopted the ISO/TC 67 standards. This report will be periodically updated to show the progress of the standards development and adoption process. The current version of the report uses the standards as published on July 2019.¹

For up to date information, please consult the public websites of each of the standards development organisations mentioned herein. The list will be available via the official [ISO/TC 67 website](https://www.iso.org/standards Developers), and the [ISO/TC 67 website](https://www.iso.org/standards Developers) under TC 67 management. This report focuses on the ISO/TC 67 standards only. There are many other standards available for use by the Oil & Gas industry, developed by ISO or other standards developing organizations like API, CEN, GOST and GSO. References are made to the public websites of these organisations.

**ISO title and ISO column**

The basis of this report is the complete list of published ISO/TC 67 standards, including joint working groups. These standards are developed together with:

- ISO/TC 60/SC2 “Gear capacity calculation”,
- ISO/TC 115/SC3 “Installation and special application of pumps”,
- ISO/TC 118/SC 1 “Process compressors”,
- ISO/TC 153 “Valves”,
- ISO/TC 192 “Gas turbines”.

The list also shows the current edition and whether there are technical and/or amendments issued with the International Standard.

**ISO and API**

In certain situations, the ISO international standard can be published as a supplement to an API standard (via normative reference) which includes technical content.

¹ The input for the list has been received at various moments in 2019. Please see the top row of the list for date specification by standardization organization.
ABNT – Brazil column

This column shows which standards are adopted and published by ABNT as NBR, national Brazilian standard.

API – USA column

This column shows the API standards which have already been re-adopted from the ISO standards. Some state "MOD"; this indicates that there have been some technical changes from the ISO document, whilst those marked “IDT” are identical adoptions. Also note that all national adoptions are, by definition, American National Standards (ANSI). Some of the indicated documents in the API column are issued by another standards developing organization (e.g. NACE).

CSA - Canada column

This column shows which standards are adopted and published by CSA as national Canadian standard. If CSA has not adopted the remaining ISO standards in the list into Canada’s national standards system, that does not necessarily mean that they are not in use.

CEN – Europe column

It is important to note that the EN standards are also published as national standards in all the 33 European member states of CEN, preferably within six months of the publication as EN.

The standards listed are technically identical to the corresponding ISO ones (these standards are numbered EN ISO XXXXX); they were accepted in Europe either through the parallel vote procedure or by Unique Acceptance Procedure within the Vienna Agreement between CEN and ISO (ISO lead). All documents are part of the work programme of CEN/TC 12 “Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries”, except some which belong to CEN/TC 69 “Industrial valves”, CEN/TC 282 “Installation and equipment for LNG” or ECISS/TC 110 “Steel tubes, and iron and steel fittings”. Some of them (developed by ISO/TC 67/SC2) have a different number in CEN because, if the technical content is identical, their scope in Europe excludes the gas infrastructure industries; they nevertheless have in their title the reference to the ISO initial standards with the indication: (modified).

Note that in the EN document the main body of the standard is identical to the ISO one, with a cover page added to the ISO standard.

GB – China column:

The Chinese number of the ISO adopted standard is different from the ISO one. China adopts ISO standards in different ways: Identical (IDT), Modified (MOD) and a small number as Not equivalent (NEQ).

GOST R – Russian Federation column:

This column shows which standards are adopted and published by GOST R as Russian standards.
ST RK – Kazakhstan column:

Kazakhstan adopts the ISO standards in three different ways: Identical (IDT), Modified (MOD) and a small number as Not equivalent (NEQ).

GSO – Gulf States column

This column concerns an additional regional group of countries that are adopting (identical or modified) ISO/TC67 standards. GSO is the Gulf Standardization Organization for the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf. GSO currently includes six countries: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

Once a standard is adopted by GSO, it is automatically adopted by the member countries of the Gulf Standards Organization, similar to the CEN process.
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For further information and publications, visit the website at

http://www.iso.org