Agenda

• Fitness for Service Background
  • Introduction
  • Joint API/ASME FFS Standard (2000 edition)
• Jurisdictional Requirements
• Fitness For Service Overview
  • Scope and Applications
  • Procedure
• Example Problems
  • Section 4 – General Metal Loss
  • Section 5 – Localize Metal Loss
  • Section 6 – Pitting Corrosion
  • Section 9 – Crack-Like Flaws

• Overview of 2007 FFS Edition
• Technical Basis and Validation of 2007 Edition
• API 579-1/ASME FFS-1 2016 Edition
Fitness for Service Introduction

- ASME and API codes and standards provide guidelines for design, fabrication, inspection and testing.

- These codes do not provide guidelines for evaluating equipment that have been in service.

- ASME formed Post Construction Main Committee (PCC) in late 1990s to develop standards for in-service fixed equipment

- API CRE Task Group continued to develop API 579, many committee members served on both committees.
Fitness for Service Introduction

- The first edition of API 579 Fitness-For-Service (FFS) produced by API CRE FFS Task Group was issued in 2000 and became the de facto international Fitness-For-Service (FFS) Standard for pressure containing equipment in the refining and petrochemical industries.

- In order to streamline development efforts, pool resources, and promote widespread regulatory acceptance, API and ASME agree to form a joint committee to produce a single FFS standard that can be used for pressure-containing.
Joint API/ASME FFS Standards Committee

- Joint API/ASME Committee formed, first meeting takes place on February 5, 2002
- Polices and procedures manual developed covering
  - Charter
  - Organization
  - Officers
  - Membership
  - Meetings
  - Committee Actions (Voting and Balloting)
  - Public Review and Submittal to ANSI
  - Interpretations
  - Appeals
  - Records
- Polices and procedures manual approved by API CRE and ASME BPTCS
Jurisdictional Requirement

- CCR Title 8, Chapter 4, Subchapter 15 Petroleum Safety Orders, Article 18 – Unfired Pressure Vessels, Boilers and Fired Pressure Vessels, §6857(c)(3):

“A written fitness-for-service program, as described in API 510-2003 and API 579-2000, may be used to evaluate pressure vessels for continued service when found to have degradation that could affect load-carrying capability, provided it is reviewed and accepted by the Division before the program is implemented, and every three years thereafter. Any revisions made to the accepted fitness-for-service program must also be submitted, reviewed and accepted by the Division prior to implementation of these revisions.

- Program to include (summary):
  - Acceptance by signature of the plant management
  - The type of vessels covered
  - Documentation
  - Involvement of Operations, Engineering, Inspection, and maintenance
  - Procedure for notifying the Division.
Fitness for Service Overview

Scope

- Supplement and augment requirements of API
- Evaluation of both the present integrity of an equipment – given present state of damage – and projected remaining life.
- Evaluate equipment constructed and designed to;
  - ASME Section VIII D1/D2, Section I, B31.3 and B31.1
  - API 650 and 620
  - International and Internal Corporate standards
- Assessment techniques include, but not limited to;
  - Brittle fracture, local & general metal loss, crack-like flaws, pitting, blistering, fire damage, etc.
- Provide in-service monitoring and NDE guidelines
- Documentation
Fitness for Service Overview

Application

• Equipment constructed and designed to;
  • ASME Section VIII D1/D2, Section I, B31.3 and B31.1
  • API 650 and 620
  • International and Internal Corporate standards
• Determine if an equipment may be operated at the original Maximum Allowable Working Pressure (MAWP).
• Determine the minimum required thickness
• Reduced temporary MAWP based on the found damage/flaw.
• Evaluate equipment that is discovered to be lacking appropriate docs
• Evaluate equipment found to have not been designed or constructed to original design criteria
Fitness for Service Overview

Procedure

- Step 1 – Flaw or Damage Mechanism Identification
Fitness for Service Overview

Procedure (cont.)

• Step 2 – Applicability and Limitations

• Step 3 – Data Requirements
  • See Table 2.2 in API 579 for overview of data required
  • Examples; Thickness profiles, pitting depth, dimensions of crack-like flaws, etc.
  • Extent of information and data required depends on level of assessment and damage mechanism being evaluated.

• Step 4 – Assessment Techniques and Acceptance Criteria
  • Level 1, 2 and 3 assessments
Fitness for Service Overview

Procedure (cont.)

• Step 5 – Remaining Life Calculation
  • Use to establish inspection plan, intervals and any remediation
  • Estimates with adequate safety factor

• Step 6 – Remediation
  • Coating/lining to isolate the environment
  • Drilling of blisters, monitoring, repair, etc.
  • Changes to the process stream

• Step 7 – In-Service Monitoring
  • Increase confidence in the remaining life assessment

• Step 8 – Documentation
  • All calculations and documentation used to perform the analysis.
Example Problems

Example #1 – General Metal Loss

- Result from corrosion, erosion or both.
- Based on thickness averaging approach.

Applicability And Limitations

- Uniform or local
- Can calculate reduced MAWP if acceptance criteria are not satisfied
- Some limitations depending on level of assessment (level 1, 2 or 3):
  - No crack-like flaws.
  - No notches i.e. local stress concentrations
  - Not in creep regime
  - Not in cyclic service
Example Problems

Example #1 – General Metal Loss (PART 4)

Pressure Vessel Information

Design Conditions = 300 psig @ 350°F
Inside Diameter = 48 inches
Nominal Thickness = 0.75 inches
Uniform metal loss = 0.0 inches
Future Corrosion Allowance = 0.10 inches
Material = SA 516 Grade 70
Weld Joint Efficiency = 0.85

Inspection Data
Example Problems

Example #1 – General Metal Loss (cont.)

- Follow assessment techniques and acceptance criteria in Part 4 of API 579 (Level 1 => Level 2 => Level 3, as needed).
  - Failed Level 1 assessment.
  - Passed Level 2 assessment at a reduced MAWP.

- Alternatively, use industry recognized software (Plant Manager, CodeCalc, etc) to complete the assessment.
Example #1 – General Metal Loss (cont.)

Perform a Level 1 Assessment per paragraph 4.4.2

Step 1 – Calculate the minimum required thickness.

\[
t_{\text{min}}^C = \frac{300 \text{ psi}(24^\circ+0.10^\circ)}{17500 \text{ psi}(0.85) - 0.6(300 \text{ psi})} = 0.492 \text{ in}
\]

\[
t_{\text{min}}^L = \frac{300 \text{ psi}(24^\circ+0.10^\circ)}{2(17500 \text{ psi})(0.85) + 0.4(300 \text{ psi})} = 0.242 \text{ in}
\]

\[
t_{\text{min}} = \max[0.492\text{ in}, 0.242\text{ in}] = 0.492\text{ in}
\]

Step 2 – Thickness profiles are provided, the data for thickness readings is in the above table.

Step 3 – Determine the length for thickness averaging.

Step 3.1 – Determine the minimum thickness and remaining thickness ratio

\[
t_{\text{min}} = 0.36\text{ in}
\]

\[
R = \frac{0.56 - 0.10}{0.492} = 0.528
\]

Step 3.2 – Determine the length for thickness averaging.

From Table 4.4 with \(R_s = 0.528\) with \(RSF_c = 0.9\) (see Section 2, paragraph 2.4.2.2.d); \(Q = 0.62\) by equation

\[
Q = 1.123 \left[ \frac{1.0 - 0.528}{1.0 - 0.528/0.9} \right]^{0.6} = 0.616
\]

\[
L = (0.616)^{0.48}(0.492) = 3.0\text{ in}
\]

Step 4 – Thickness profiles where taken; therefore, determine the longitudinal and circumferential CTPs. (the thickness readings for the critical inspection planes are indicated in the above table and shown in the following figure) and determine the flaw dimensions.

Longitudinal CTP

Circumferential CTP

The circumferential CTP does not need to be determined because the minimum required thickness based on the circumferential plane (longitudinal stress) is less than the average measured thickness (see Step 2). Note that in this example, \(c\) is not required because the minimum required thickness for the circumferential direction is less than the minimum measured thickness, or \((t_{\text{min}}^C = 0.242\text{ in}) < (t_{\text{min}}^L = FC_A = 0.36\text{ in} - 0.10\text{ in} = 0.26\text{ in})\).

Step 5 – Since \((s = 8.71\text{ in}) < (L = 3.0\text{ in})\), the evaluation is performed using paragraph 4.4.2.1.e.2. This evaluation can be performed by direct averaging the thickness readings that reside within length \(L\).

\[
t_s = \frac{0.56(0.36) + 0.48}{3} = 0.463\text{ in}
\]

Alternatively, the average thickness can be established more accurately using areas. The area method should normally be used to determine the average thickness when there is only a small number of thickness readings which reside within length \(L\). As the number of thickness readings within this length increases, the average thickness determined by the direct averaging method and the area method will converge to the same result.
Example Problems

Example #1 – General Metal Loss (cont.)

\[ A_1 = \frac{(0.55'' + 0.36'')}{2} (1.5'') = 0.6825 \text{ in}^2 \]
\[ A_2 = \frac{(0.48'' + 0.36'')}{2} (1.5'') = 0.63 \text{ in}^2 \]

and \( \sum_{i=1}^{2} A_i = 1.313 \text{ in}^2 \)

\[ t_{an} = t_{an}^* = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{2} A_i}{L} = \frac{1.313 \text{ in}^2}{3.0''} = 0.438'' \]

Step 6 – Determine if the component is acceptable for continued operation.

Per paragraph 4.4.2.1.f.1:

\[ (t_{an} - FCA = 0.438'' - 0.10'' = 0.338'') \geq (t_{min} = 0.492'') \]

False

Per paragraph 4.4.2.1.f.2:

\[ (t_{an} - FCA = 0.36'' - 0.10'' = 0.26'') \geq \max[0.5t_{min}, 0.10''] = 0.246'' \]

True

The Level 1 Assessment criteria are not satisfied.
Fitness for Service Overview

Example #1 – General Metal Loss (cont.)

[Image of data analysis and graphical representations of metal loss and critical thickness profiles]
Example Problems

Example #1 – General Metal Loss (cont.)

-- General Metal Loss Messages --

==> The average thickness of the longitudinal plane is less than the required thickness.

==> The component is not fit for service at the specified operating conditions. A Level 2 assessment should be performed to determine the reduced MAWF.

==> If the region of corrosion is within an area that has additional thickness requirement criteria (i.e. nozzle or cone reinforcement, flanges, etc.) then those additional criteria must also be satisfied in addition to this analysis.

*** APIFFS Module Analysis Complete ***
*** CPU Time: 0.3120 Seconds ***
Example #2 – Local Metal Loss (PART 5)

Pressure Vessel Information

- Design Conditions: 300 psig @ 350°F
- Inside Diameter: 48 inches
- Nominal Thickness: 0.75 inches
- Uniform metal loss: 0.0 inches
- Future Corrosion Allowance: 0.10 inches
- Material: SA 516 Grade 70
- Weld Joint Efficiency: 0.85

Inspection Data

Diagram showing vessel shell, inspection grid, and weld seam.
Example Problems

Example #2 – Local Metal Loss
Example Problems

Example #2 – Local Metal Loss (cont.)

-- Local Thin Area Messages --

==> The component is fit for service for a pressure of 289.89 (psi) at 350.00 (F).

==> If the region of corrosion is within 10.08 (in) of a local discontinuity, the above calculated MAWP is not valid and the component is not fit for service under a Level 1 or 2 assessment.

• Passed Level 1 Assessment slightly reduced MAWP (Original Design Pressure = 300psig)
Example Problems

Example #3 – Pitting (PART 6)

Applicability and Limitations

• Can be used to evaluate general and localized pitting.
• Can calculate reduced MAWP if acceptance criteria are not satisfied.
• For Level 1 and 2, some rules in PART 5 may apply.
• Level 2 assessment if pitting damage is on both sides.
• NOTE: Precise measurement of pitting is difficult.
Example Problems

Example #3 – Pitting (cont.)

Table 6.1
Required Data For Assessment Of Pitting

Use this form to summarize the data obtained from a field inspection.

Equipment Identification:
Equipment Type: ____ Pressure Vessel ____ Storage Tank ____ Piping Component
Component Type & Location:

Data Required for Level 1:
Average Pit Diameter, \( d_{avg} \):
Average Pit Spacing, \( P_{avg} \):
Average Pit Depth, \( w_{avg} \):

Data Required for Level 1 and Level 2:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Pit-Couple</th>
<th>( P_s )</th>
<th>( \theta_s )</th>
<th>( d_{i,s} )</th>
<th>( w_{i,s} )</th>
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</table>

\[ w_{avg} = 0.5(w_{i,s} + w_{j,s}) \]
\[ d_{avg} = 0.5(d_{i,s} + d_{j,s}) \]
Example Problems

Example #3 – Pitting (cont.)

Figure 6.5
Additional Parameters For The Analysis Of A Localized Region Of Pits

(a) Cylinder With Localized Pitting

(b) Section A-A

(c) Equivalent Plate Section For LTA Analysis
Example Problems

Example #3 – Pitting (cont.)

Example Problem 1 – Widely scattered pitting has been discovered on the cylindrical section of a pressure vessel during an inspection. The vessel and inspection data are shown below. The vessel was designed and constructed to the ASME B&PV Code, Section VIII, Division 1. Determine if the vessel is acceptable for continued operation at the current MAWP and temperature.

Vessel Data
Design Conditions = 500 psi @ 450°F
Inside Diameter = 60 inches
Wall Thickness = 1 – 1/8 inches
Uniform Metal Loss = 0.03 inches
Future Corrosion Allow. = 0.05 inches
Material = SA516 Grade 70
Weld Joint Efficiency = 0.85

Inspection Data

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<th>$\theta_i$</th>
<th>$d_{i,a}$</th>
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- Follow Level 1 assessment per Part 6
- Perform Level 2 or 3 assessment as needed.
Example Problems

Example #3 – Pitting (cont.)

Perform a Level 1 Assessment per paragraph 6.4.2

Step 1 – Determine the following parameters:

\[ D = 60^\circ \]
\[ \text{LOSS} = 0.03^\circ \]
\[ FCA = 0.05^\circ \]
\[ \text{RSE} = 0.9 \]
\[ t = t_{\text{min}} - \text{LOSS} = 1125^\circ - 0.03^\circ = 1095^\circ \]

Step 2 – Determine the parameters for each pit couple being evaluated. The pit diameters, pit couple spacing and orientation are shown in the table of inspection data.

Step 3 – Calculate the minimum required thickness, \( t_{\text{min}} \), based on the current design pressure and temperature (see Appendix A).

\[ R_i = \frac{60^\circ}{2} + 0.03^\circ + 0.05^\circ = 30.08^\circ \]
\[ t_{\text{min}} = \left( \frac{500 \text{ psig}}{10.08^\circ} \right) \left( \frac{6500 \text{ psi}}{0.85^\circ} - 0.85 \times 500 \text{ psig} \right) = 1032^\circ \]
\[ t_{\text{min}} = \left( \frac{2 \times 6500 \text{ psi}}{0.85^\circ} + 0.4 \times 500 \text{ psig} \right) = 0.501^\circ \]
\[ t_{\text{min}} = \max \left( 1032^\circ, 0.501^\circ \right) = 1032^\circ \]

Step 4 – Determine the actual depth of each pit in all pit-ocouples. For example, the actual and average depths for the first pit-couple are:

\[ W_{11} = 0.50^\circ - (1.095^\circ - 0.05^\circ - 1.032^\circ) = 0.467^\circ \]
\[ W_{12} = 0.40^\circ - (1.095^\circ - 0.05^\circ - 1.032^\circ) = 0.387^\circ \]
\[ W_{\text{avg}} = \frac{(0.487^\circ + 0.387^\circ)}{2} = 0.437^\circ \]

The average pit depth for all pits is:

\[ W_{\text{avg}} = 0.5435^\circ \]

Step 5 – Determine the average pit diameter and pit couple spacing. The average diameter for the first pit-couple is:

\[ d_{11} = \frac{(0.50^\circ + 0.60^\circ)}{2} = 0.55^\circ \]

The average diameter and pit spacing for all pits is:

\[ d_{\text{avg}} = 0.9237^\circ \]
\[ P_{\text{avg}} = 2.5842^\circ \]

Step 6 – Calculate the remaining strength factor, \( \text{RSF} \):

\[ \mu_\text{avg} = \frac{2.584 - 0.9236}{2.584} = 0.6426 \]
\[ E_\text{avg} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \times 0.6426 = 0.5565 \]
\[ \text{RSF} = \min \left( \frac{10 - 0.5435^\circ}{1032^\circ} + \frac{0.5365^\circ - 0.05^\circ}{1.032^\circ}, \frac{0.5365^\circ - 0.05^\circ}{1.032^\circ} \right) = 0.7734 \]

Step 7 – Finalize the decision on the type of pitting damage.

Widespread pitting with \( \text{RSF} = 0.7734 < (\text{RSF}_0 = 0.9) \); therefore a re-rate is required. The reduced operating pressure for continued operation is:

\[ \text{MAWP}_r = \text{MAWP} \left( \frac{\text{RSF}}{\text{RSF}_0} \right) = \left( 500 \text{ psig} \times \frac{0.7734}{0.90} \right) = 430 \text{ psig} \]

Step 8 – Check the recommended limitations on the pit dimensions. All pit depths should be checked. In this example problem, only the first pit of pit-couple number one is examined to illustrate the procedure.

Pit Dimensions and Remaining Thickness Ratio:

\[ W = W_{11} = 0.487^\circ \]
\[ R_i = \frac{1032^\circ - 0.487^\circ - 0.05^\circ}{1.032^\circ} = 0.48 \]
\[ \frac{R_i}{\text{RSF}} = \frac{0.48}{0.9} \text{ from Table 4.1, } \phi = 0.55 \]
\[ (d = 0.5^\circ) \leq \frac{Q}{\sqrt{D_{\text{avg}}}} = 0.55 \left( \frac{2 \times 3008^\circ}{1.032^\circ} \right) = 4.3^\circ \text{ True} \]

Pit Depth:

\[ (R_i = 0.48) \geq 0.20 \text{ True} \]
Example Problems

Example #3 – Pitting (cont.)
Example Problems

Example #3 – Pitting (cont.)

• 2007 Edition – Pitting Charts
Overview

• Released on 2Q2007
• Includes new enhancements and new parts covering FFS assessment procedures that address unique damage mechanism:
  ▪ Part 5 - Assessment of Local Thin Areas
    ▪ Level 1 screening procedure modified
    ▪ Assessment procedures for gouges have been relocated to Part 12
  ▪ Part 7 - Assessment of Blisters and HIC/SOHIC Damage
    ▪ Assessment procedures for HIC/SOHIC damage have been added
    ▪ Assessment of lamination moved to Part 13
  ▪ Part 8 - Assessment of Weld Misalignment and Bulges
    ▪ Assessment procedures for bulges removed
    ▪ Assessment procedures for dents, gouges, and dent-gouge combinations have been relocated to Part 12
API 579-1/ASME FFS-1, 2007 Edition

Overview (cont.)

- Part 10 - Assessment of Equipment Operating in the Creep Range,
  - Assessment procedures for remaining life calculations for components with or without crack-like flaws have been added, New Part
- Part 12 - Assessment of Dents, Gouges, and Dent-Gouge Combinations, New Part
- Part 13 - Assessment of Laminations, New Part

- New enhancements to existing annexes.
- New annexes

Technical Basis and Validation

- Joint API/ASME FFS Committee committed to publishing the technical basis to all FFS assessment procedures utilized in API 579-1/ASME FFS-1 2007 in the public domain.

- NBIC has supporting language for Fitness for Service in NB-23 Part 2 Inspection.

- Appendix H of API 579-1/ASME FFS-1 2007 provides an overview of technical basis and validation with related references organized by damage type; the references are published in a series of WRC Bulletins and technical papers.

- Publication of technical background has been instrumental in obtaining acceptance from regulatory bodies.
API 579-1/ASME FFS-1, 2016 Edition

Fitness-For-Service

API 579-1/ASME FFS-1, June, 2016