



ANSI/NACE MR0103-2015/
ISO 17945:2015 (R2023)

International Standard
**ANSI/NACE MR0103-2015/ISO
17945:2015 (R2023)**

Identical to ISO 17945:2015

**Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries
— Metallic materials resistant to sulfide stress
cracking in corrosive petroleum refining environments**

An American National Standard
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ANSI/NACE MR0103-2015/ISO 17945:2015 (R2023)

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Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Metallic materials resistant to sulfide stress cracking in corrosive petroleum refining environments

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AMPP values your input. To provide feedback on this standard, please contact: standards@ampp.org

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Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Metallic materials resistant to sulfide stress cracking in corrosive petroleum refining environments

Foreword	6
Introduction	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references.....	7
3 Terms and definitions	8
4 Symbols and abbreviated terms.....	9
5 Responsibilities	9
5.1 Responsibilities of the end user	9
5.2 Responsibility of the manufacturer.....	10
6 Factors contributing to SSC	10
6.1 General parameters affecting SSC	10
6.2 Effect of material condition and stress level on susceptibility to SSC.....	10
6.3 Effect of hydrogen permeation flux on SSC.....	10
6.4 Effect of elevated temperature exposure on SSC.....	11
6.5 Factors affecting time to failure due to SSC.....	11
6.6 Bases for establishing whether equipment falls within the scope of this International Standard	11
7 Materials included in this International Standard	12
8 Hardness requirements.....	12
9 Procedure for the addition of new materials or processes.....	13
9.1 General balloting requirements.....	13
9.2 Field experience data requirements.....	13
9.3 Laboratory test data requirements	13
10 New restrictions and deleted materials	14
11 Qualification of unlisted alloys, conditions, and/or processes.....	14
12 Standard road map	15
13 Ferrous materials	16
13.1 Carbon and alloy steels.....	16
13.1.1 Requirements for all carbon and alloy steels.....	16
13.1.2 Requirements for carbon steels listed as P-No. 1 Group 1 or 2 in Section IX of the ASME BPVC.....	16
13.1.3 Requirements for other carbon steels.....	17
13.1.4 Requirements for alloy steels listed with P-numbers in Section IX of the ASME BPVC	17
13.1.5 Requirements for other alloy steels	17

	13.1.6	Requirements for cold-formed carbon and alloy steels.....	17
	13.1.7	Welding requirements for carbon steels listed as P-No. 1 in Section IX of the ASME BPVC	18
	13.1.8	Welding requirements for alloy steels listed as P-No. 3, 4, or 5A in Section IX of the ASME BPVC	18
	13.1.9	Corrosion resistant weld overlays, hard facing weld overlays, cladding, and thermal spray coatings on carbon steels and alloy steels.....	18
	13.2	Cast iron and ductile iron	19
	13.3	Ferritic stainless steels.....	19
	13.4	Martensitic stainless steels	19
	13.4.1	Conventional martensitic stainless steels.....	19
	13.4.2	Low-carbon martensitic stainless steels.....	19
	13.4.3	Welding and overlays on martensitic stainless steels	20
	13.5	Austenitic stainless steels	20
	13.6	Specific austenitic stainless steel grades.....	21
	13.7	Highly alloyed austenitic stainless steels	21
	13.8	Duplex stainless steels.....	22
	13.8.1	General requirements for duplex stainless steels.....	22
	13.8.2	Welding requirements for duplex stainless steels.....	22
	13.9	Precipitation-hardenable stainless steels.....	22
	13.9.1	Austenitic precipitation-hardenable stainless steel	22
	13.9.2	Martensitic precipitation-hardenable stainless steels	22
	13.9.3	Welding requirements for precipitation-hardenable stainless steels.....	23
14		Nonferrous materials.....	24
	14.1	Nickel alloys	24
	14.1.1	Solid-solution nickel alloys	24
	14.1.2	Precipitation-hardenable nickel alloys.....	25
	14.2	Cobalt-Nickel-chromium-molybdenum alloys.....	25
	14.3	Cobalt-nickel-chromium-tungsten alloys	26
	14.4	Titanium alloys	26
	14.5	Aluminum alloys	27
	14.6	Copper alloys	27
15		Fabrication requirements	27
	15.1	General fabrication requirements.....	27
	15.2	Corrosion resistant overlays, hard facing overlays, and cladding	27
	15.3	Welding	27
	15.4	Cladding on carbon steels, alloy steels, and martensitic stainless steels	28
	15.5	Identification stamping	28
	15.6	Threading.....	28
	15.6.1	Machine-cut threads.....	28
	15.6.2	Cold-formed (rolled) threads.....	28
	15.7	Cold-deformation processes	29

16	Bolting	29
	16.1 General bolting requirements.....	29
	16.2 Exposed bolting.....	29
	16.3 Nonexposed bolting	30
17	Plating, coatings, and diffusion processes	30
18	Special components.....	30
	18.1 General requirements for special components	30
	18.2 Bearings	30
	18.3 Springs	30
	18.4 Instrumentation and control devices	31
	18.4.1 General requirements for instrumentation and control devices.....	31
	18.4.2 Diaphragms, pressure-measuring devices, and pressure seals.....	31
	18.5 Seal rings and gaskets.....	31
	18.6 Snap Rings.....	32
	18.7 Special process parts.....	32
19	Valves.....	32
20	Compressors and pumps	32
	Annex A (informative) Sulfide species plot	33
	Annex B (informative) Background information on hardness testing and requirements	34
	Annex C (normative) Welding procedure qualification hardness survey layouts.....	38
	Bibliography	46

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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see the following URL: [Foreword — Supplementary information](#).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 67, *Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries*.

Introduction

The term “wet H₂S cracking”, as used in the refining industry, covers a range of damage mechanisms that can occur because of the effects of hydrogen charging in wet H₂S refinery or gas plant process environments. One of the types of material damage that can occur as a result of hydrogen charging is sulfide stress cracking (SSC) of hard weldments and microstructures, which is addressed by this International Standard. Other types of material damage include hydrogen blistering, hydrogen-induced cracking (HIC), and stress-oriented hydrogen-induced cracking (SOHIC), which are not addressed by this International Standard.

Historically, many end users, industry organizations (e.g., API), and manufacturers that have specified and supplied equipment and products such as rotating equipment and valves to the refining industry have used NACE MR0175/ISO 15156 to establish materials requirements to prevent SSC. However, it has always been recognized that refining environments are outside the scope of NACE MR0175/ISO 15156, which was developed specifically for the oil and gas production industry. In 2003, the first edition of NACE MR0103 was published as a refinery-specific sour service metallic materials standard. This International Standard is based on the good experience gained with NACE MR0175/ISO 15156, but tailored to refinery environments and applications. Other references for this International Standard are NACE SP0296, NACE Publication 8X194, NACE Publication 8X294, and the refining experience of the task group members who developed NACE MR0103.

The materials, heat treatments, and material property requirements set forth in NACE MR0103 are based on extensive experience in the oil and gas production industry, as documented in NACE MR0175/ISO 15156, and were deemed relevant to the refining industry by the task group.

This International Standard was developed on the basis of NACE MR0103.

Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries — Metallic materials resistant to sulfide stress cracking in corrosive petroleum refining environments

1. Scope

This International Standard establishes material requirements for resistance to SSC in sour petroleum refining and related processing environments containing H₂S either as a gas or dissolved in an aqueous (liquid water) phase with or without the presence of hydrocarbon. This International Standard does not include and is not intended to include design specifications. Other forms of wet H₂S cracking, environmental cracking, corrosion, and other modes of failure are outside the scope of this International Standard. It is intended to be used by refiners, equipment manufacturers, engineering contractors, and construction contractors.

Specifically, this International Standard is directed at the prevention of SSC of equipment (including pressure vessels, heat exchangers, piping, valve bodies, and pump and compressor cases) and components used in the refining industry. Prevention of SSC in carbon steel categorized under P-No. 1 in Section IX of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code (BPVC) is addressed by requiring compliance with NACE SP0472.

This International Standard applies to all components of equipment exposed to sour refinery environments (see Clause 6) where failure by SSC would (1) compromise the integrity of the pressure-containment system, (2) prevent the basic function of the equipment, and/or (3) prevent the equipment from being restored to an operating condition while continuing to contain pressure.

2. Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NACE Standard TM0177, Laboratory Testing of Metals for Resistance to Sulfide Stress Cracking and Stress Corrosion Cracking in H₂S Environments⁽¹⁾

ANSI/NACE MR0175/ISO 15156, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Materials for use in H₂S-containing environments in oil and gas production⁽¹⁾

ASTM A833, Standard Practice for Indentation Hardness of Metallic Materials by Comparison Hardness Testers

ASTM E384, Standard Test Method for Knoop and Vickers Hardness of Materials

ASTM E562, Standard Test Method for Determining Volume Fraction by Systematic Manual Point Count

SAE AMS2430, Shot Peening, Automatic

⁽¹⁾ AMPP, 15835 Park Ten Place, Houston, TX 77084-5145, USA.