

Corrosion Management

A dynamic approach to control and monitor an asset's technical integrity related to material degradation such as corrosion, erosion, cracks and fatigue among others.



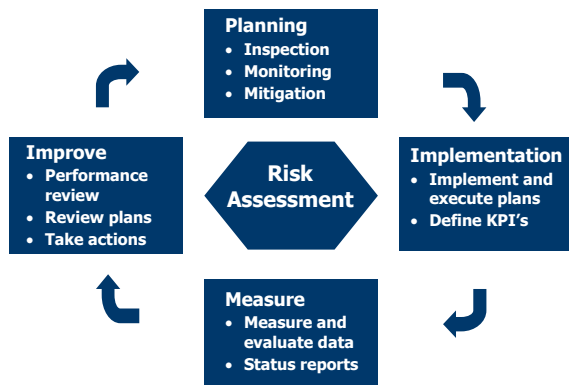
Features and Advantages

A large amount of the incidents that occur in process plants are related to corrosion and erosion, and corrosion management is therefore essential to maintain the integrity of the facility. As the requirements for improved productivity and cost effectiveness increase, combined with an increased attention to safety and environmental issues, activities related to corrosion management play an increasingly important role. Safe operation depends on preventing loss of containment, however cost savings are also obtained through managing critical parameters and activities related to corrosion and material degradation.

To obtain an improved control of the integrity all relevant data sources should be applied, such as

process and production data, corrosion- and erosion monitoring data, inspection- and maintenance data. The key to success is thereby related to management of all data available and prediction of changes to avoid failures.

Use of FORCE Technology's proven corrosion management methods will result in increased production and availability, more effective use of resources, safer operation and lower environmental risk. Several companies have experienced the positive effect of improving corrosion management, achieving corrosion control, ensure focus on high-risk items, and thereby reducing HC leaks and number of unplanned shutdowns due to material degradation.

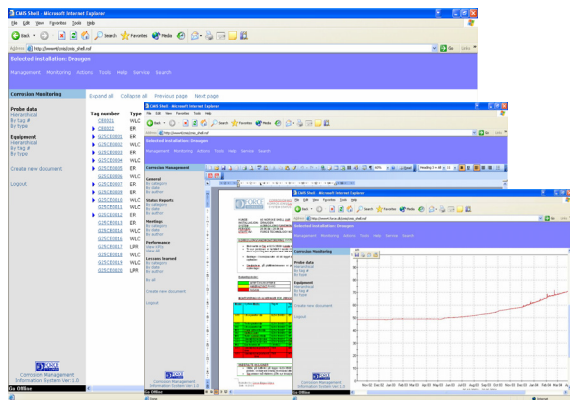


FORCE Technology's Corrosion Management method includes several elements

Introducing Corrosion Management

Corrosion management is a part of the overall management system, and is described in a Corrosion Management Strategy, which aim is to:

- Define roles and responsibilities and ensure ownership
- Ensure focus on high risk systems
- Describe and define requirements for the corrosion management activities
- Identify Barriers and Key Performance Indicators (KPI).



Risk Assessment

Risk assessment is the key element and the first step in the overall corrosion management strategy, identifying critical items requiring high focus in view of inspection (RBI) and monitoring programmes, repair and maintenance.

Planning

A detailed plan is established based on the results from the Risk Assessment, including:

- Inspection program
- Monitoring program
 - Corrosion/erosion monitoring
 - Critical process parameters
- Mitigation program
 - Chemical treatment
 - Surface protection.

Implementation

- Implementation of the defined and planned activities and programmes
- Identification of Key Performance Indicators (KPI) to measure critical parameters and ensure corrosion control.

Measure

- Measure and evaluate KPI's and data from inspection activities as well as monitoring and mitigation activities and prepare status reports and improvements
- Use a Corrosion Management Information System (CMIS) to collect, compare and present data.

Improve

- Review the effectiveness of the corrosion management programs, and improve the corrosion management activities and take necessary actions.



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