PIP PIC001
Piping and Instrumentation Diagram
Documentation Criteria
PURPOSE AND USE OF PROCESS INDUSTRY PRACTICES

In an effort to minimize the cost of process industry facilities, this Practice has been prepared from the technical requirements in the existing standards of major industrial users, contractors, or standards organizations. By harmonizing these technical requirements into a single set of Practices, administrative, application, and engineering costs to both the purchaser and the manufacturer should be reduced. While this Practice is expected to incorporate the majority of requirements of most users, individual applications may involve requirements that will be appended to and take precedence over this Practice. Determinations concerning fitness for purpose and particular matters or application of the Practice to particular project or engineering situations should not be made solely on information contained in these materials. The use of trade names from time to time should not be viewed as an expression of preference but rather recognized as normal usage in the trade. Other brands having the same specifications are equally correct and may be substituted for those named. All Practices or guidelines are intended to be consistent with applicable laws and regulations including OSHA requirements. To the extent these Practices or guidelines should conflict with OSHA or other applicable laws or regulations, such laws or regulations must be followed. Consult an appropriate professional before applying or acting on any material contained in or suggested by the Practice.

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PRINTING HISTORY
November 1998 Issued
April 2008 Complete Revision

Not printed with State funds
Process Industry Practices
P&ID

PIP PIC001
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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose
This Practice provides requirements for designers preparing Piping and Instrumentation Diagrams (P&IDs).

1.2 Scope
This Practice describes the requirements for P&ID format and content. The Practice is independent of time in a facility life cycle and encompasses design, construction, operations, and maintenance.

This Practice covers the generation of new P&IDs and does not apply to the revision of existing P&IDs. This Practice also applies to P&IDs provided by packaged equipment vendors.

This Practice applies to all diagrams that fit the definition of a P&ID in Section 3.

The requirements provided in this Practice can be applied to any CAD system used for developing the P&IDs and are not vendor, hardware, or software specific.

The requirements provided in this Practice provide a balance between showing all data on P&IDs and making P&IDs legible and easy to read. While this Practice is expected to incorporate the majority of requirements of most users, individual applications may involve requirements that will be appended to and take precedence over this Practice.

Determinations concerning fitness for purpose and particular matters or application of the Practice to particular project or engineering situations should not be made solely on information contained in these materials.

The example P&IDs included in the Appendices of this Practice are not intended to recommend specific design details or requirements. Example P&IDs are included to provide an illustration of how the elements of this Practice are combined into a P&ID.

Electronic native files for the text, symbols, and cover sheets are available to PIP Member Companies for input to members’ CAD systems. Development of project-specific cover sheets is recommended using the PIP native files as a starting point. Additions and/or deletions are allowed to meet requirements. Cover sheet borders and title blocks can be altered.

2. References
Applicable parts of the following Practices, industry codes and standards, and references shall be considered an integral part of this Practice. The edition in effect on the date of start of P&ID development shall be used, except as otherwise noted. Short titles are used herein where appropriate.

2.1 Process Industry Practices (PIP)
- PIP INEG1000 – Insulation Design and Type Codes
- PIP PCCIP001 – Instrument Piping and Tubing Systems Criteria
- PIP PCSIP001 – Instrument Piping and Tubing Systems Specifications
2.2 Industry Codes and Standards

- American National Standards Institute (ANSI)
  - ANSI/FCI 70-2-2003 – Control Valve Seat Leakage
- American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)
  - ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code
    - Section VIII – Pressure Vessels
- The Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society (ISA)
  - ISA 5.1 – Instrumentation Symbols and Identification
  - ISA 5.2 – Binary Logic Diagrams for Process Operations
  - ISA 5.3 – Graphic Symbols for Distributed Control / Shared Display
    - Instrumentation, Logic and Computer Systems
  - ISA 84.01 – Application of Safety Instrumented Systems for the Process Industries
- Tubular Exchanger Manufacturers Association (TEMA)
  - TEMA Standards

2.3 Government Regulations

- Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
    - Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals

3. Definitions

For the purposes of this Practice, the following definitions apply:

**accessible**: Term applied to a device or function that can be used or seen by an operator for the purpose of performing control actions (e.g., set point changes, auto-manual transfer, or on/off actions) (Reference ISA 5.1).

**automated valve**: Any valve with a locally or remotely controlled actuator. Examples are throttling control valves and on/off block valves. Actuators are typically air-operated (diaphragm or piston), electric or hydraulic, some with a spring-return function. Manually-operated valves are sometimes tagged as automated valves (e.g., if a manual valve is fitted with position switches).

**auxiliary P&ID**: Used to show details to unclutter other P&IDs (e.g., lube oil system, sample systems, instrument details)

**Basic Process Control System (BPCS)**: Control equipment and system installed to regulate normal production functions. It may contain combinations of single-loop pneumatic controllers, single-loop electronic controllers, Programmable Logic Controllers (PLCs), and Distributed Control Systems (DCSs). The BPCS is required to operate the process. Examples of control
functions included in the BPCS are cascade control, override control, and pump start/stop. Also known as Basic Regulatory Controls. (See also HLCS and SIS)

**bubble:** Circular symbol used to denote and identify the purpose of an instrument or function. The bubble usually contains a tag number. (Synonym for balloon) (Reference ISA 5.1)

**design pressure:** Pressure used in the design of a vessel component together with the coincident design metal temperature for determining the minimum permissible thickness or physical characteristics of the different zones of the vessel. (Reference ASME Boiler Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Division 1, Appendix 3)

**fail closed (FC):** Characteristic of an automated valve that causes the valve to close as a result of specific malfunctions, including loss of signal or motive power. (Reference ISA 5.1)

**fail indeterminate (FI):** Characteristic of an automated valve that causes the valve to move to an unknown position as a result of specific malfunctions, including loss of signal or motive power. Some automated valves will not stay at the last position upon failure and instead move with the process differential pressure. Additional equipment may be needed to meet the definition of FC, FO, or FL. (Reference ISA 5.1)

**fail locked (FL) last position:** Characteristic of an automated valve that causes the valve to remain in the last (locked) position as a result of specific malfunctions, including loss of signal or motive power. Automated valves may fail indeterminately without additional equipment. (Reference ISA 5.1)

**fail open (FO):** Characteristic of an automated valve that causes the valve to open as a result of specific malfunctions, including loss of signal or motive power. (Reference ISA 5.1)

**hand switch (HS):** Any operator-manipulated discrete control device, including hardwired panel switches and software points.

**heat exchanger type:** Type designation shall be shell and tube, plate and frame, spiral, etc. For shell and tube exchangers, use the three-letter designation describing stationary head, shell, and rear end or head, in that order, in accordance with TEMA.

**Higher Level Control System (HLCS):** Provides sophistication above that of the BPCS. The HLCS is not necessary to operate the process. HLCS functions are typically based in process computers or higher level DCS hardware that interacts with the process by manipulating set points in the BPCS. Examples of control functions in the HLCS are statistical process control and model predictive control. (See also BPCS and SIS)

**interlock:** System that, in response to a predetermined condition, initiates a predefined action. Typically comprised of binary (on/off) signals and logic used for process control, sequencing, or protective interruption of normal process control functions. Protective interlocks are typically further defined as being either safety-related or commercial-related (asset or production protection).

**isolation valve:** A valve used for isolation of process equipment while performing activities such as purging, de-pressuring or de-inventorying. This valve is also commonly referred to as the primary block valve.

**line class:** Section of the Piping Material Specifications that provides a listing of piping components for specific design conditions.
logic solver: Control equipment that performs the logic function. It can be either hardwired (e.g., relays) or Programmable Electronic Systems (e.g., DCS-based or PLC-based, including dual-redundant or triple-redundant microprocessors).

packaged equipment: One or more pieces of equipment furnished by a vendor with supportive devices and components to perform a specific operation as a unit

Piping and Instrumentation Diagram (P&ID): Detailed graphical representation of a process including the hardware and software (i.e., piping, equipment, and instrumentation) necessary to design, construct and operate the facility. Common synonyms for P&IDs include Engineering Flow Diagrams (EFDs), Utility Flow Diagrams (UFDs), and Mechanical Flow Diagrams (MFDs)

Programmable Electronic System (PES): Logic performed by programmable or configurable devices (Reference ISA 84.01)

root valve: First valve or valves between the process and an auxiliary device (e.g., an instrument) that contacts the process and is used to isolate the device from the process. This valve is typically a line class valve used for shut-off and isolation.

Safety Integrity Level (SIL): One of four possible discrete integrity levels (SIL 1, SIL 2, SIL 3, and SIL 4) of Safety Instrumented Systems. SILs are defined in terms of Probability of Failure on Demand (PFD). (Reference ISA 84.01)

Safety Instrumented Systems (SIS): Systems composed of sensors, logic solvers, and final control elements for the purpose of taking the process to a safe state if predetermined conditions are violated. Other terms commonly used include Emergency Shutdown System (ESD or ESS), Safety Shutdown System (SSD), and Safety Interlock System (SIS). (Reference ISA S84.01) (See also BPCS and HLCs)

skirt: Cylindrical supporting structure, welded to the bottom of a vertical vessel and extended to the base support

tagged: For the purposes of labeling instrumentation and control components, a hardware device or a software point that is identified with an ISA style tag number

Tight Shut-Off (TSO): Tight Shut-Off is defined in this Practice as ANSI Class V or ANSI Class VI in accordance with ANSI/FCI 70-1

trim: Item attached to equipment as an integral component, identified as part of the equipment that is exposed to the process, and having a function local to the equipment being served. Examples are vent and drain valves, instrument bridles, blind flanges, plugs, or other miscellaneous items associated with a piece of equipment. Typically, trim is purchased independently from the equipment.

4. Requirements

4.1 General

4.1.1 Most details available from other types of documentation (e.g., instrument loop diagrams and vessel data sheets) should not be included on P&IDs.
4.1.2 This Practice uses the concepts of typical details with implied components where appropriate to simplify P&IDs. (See the cover sheet in Appendix B for examples.) Additional examples can be added as required.

4.1.3 While the intent of this Practice is to simplify the P&IDs through the use of implied components and cover sheets, this may not be compatible with the work processes or design software used for a project. Therefore, this Practice does not require the use of implied components. It is the responsibility of the project team to determine the compatibility of implied components with project needs and work processes (e.g., safety reviews, material take-off method, integration plan, etc.).

4.2 Format

4.2.1 Layout

Comment: The layout and orientation statements specified herein are recommended as optimal, and slight deviation, although not encouraged, may be required due to space constraints.

4.2.1.1 Piping Orientation

1. The top of a horizontal line and the left side of a vertical line shall be the top of a pipe.
2. The bottom of a horizontal line and the right side of a vertical line shall be the bottom of a pipe.
3. A note shall be used to clarify the orientation as required.

4.2.1.2 Drawing size shall be 22 inches x 34 inches.

4.2.1.3 Each P&ID shall be laid out to avoid clutter and allow future modifications. No more than three pieces of major equipment shall be shown on a P&ID. A set of pumps in the same service shall be one piece of equipment for the purpose of a P&ID layout in accordance with Appendix C.

4.2.1.4 Flow Orientation

1. Primary flow shall be shown on each P&ID from left to right.
2. Flow-through equipment shall be shown relative to actual arrangement (e.g., cooling water supply in bottom of exchanger tube bundle and cooling water return out top).

4.2.1.5 Primary process lines shall be shown heavier than secondary and utility lines as described in Section 4.2.3.

4.2.1.6 Connector Symbols

1. Off-page and off-plot connectors for primary, secondary, and instrumentation lines shall be shown entering the P&ID horizontally 0.25 inch from the left inside borderline and exiting 0.25 inch horizontally from the right inside borderline in accordance with Appendix C.

2. Utility connectors can be shown at any convenient location on the body of the P&ID.
4.2.1.7 Utility P&IDs

1. Utility collection/distribution P&IDs shall be laid out relative to plot plan orientation in accordance with Appendix C.

2. To depict plot plan orientation, utility off-page connectors for a utility connection/distribution P&ID may be positioned vertically in accordance with Appendix C.

3. If match lines are required on utility collection/distribution P&IDs, the lines shall match the connecting drawing match lines in accordance with Appendix C.

4.2.1.8 Connector Descriptions

1. Service description, connector number, P&ID number, and origin/destination shall be shown for off-page and off-plot connectors in accordance with Appendix A-3.

2. Origin/destination shall be shown as an equipment number, line number, or loop number.

3. Service description for a piping off-page and off-plot connector shall be shown as name of fluid (e.g., Cracked Gas) or line description (e.g., Reactor Feed, Tower Overhead).

4. Service description for an instrument off-page and off-plot connector shall be shown as a line function (e.g., Low Level Override) or equipment to be controlled (e.g., PV-10014A/B).

5. Text associated with off-page and off-plot connectors on the left side of the P&ID should be left justified; text associated with off-page and off-plot connectors on the right side of a P&ID should be right justified.

4.2.1.9 Equipment arrangement shall be shown relative to its elevation to grade (e.g., pumps at bottom of P&ID) in accordance with Appendix C.

4.2.1.10 A control valve actuator shall be shown above a horizontal line or left of a vertical line.

4.2.1.11 If a control valve identification bubble is required, the center point of the bubble shall be shown 0.5 inch above and 0.5 inch away from the actuator in a horizontal line or 0.5 inch to the left and 0.5 inch away from the actuator in a vertical line.

4.2.1.12 The center point of an instrument bubble shall be shown 0.5 inch directly above an in-line instrument in a horizontal line or 0.5 inch directly left of an in-line instrument in a vertical line. Examples are restriction orifices and stand-alone thermwells.

4.2.1.13 Pump and compressor driver piping, instrumentation, and auxiliaries can be shown on a separate, auxiliary P&ID. “Primary” P&ID and auxiliary P&ID shall be cross-referenced.

4.2.1.14 Typical details shall be used if clutter can be eliminated without detracting from clarity. These details shall be shown on the P&ID, on an auxiliary P&ID, or on a cover sheet.
4.2.4.2 Equipment Information

1. Equipment numbers shall use a text height of 0.16 inch at a weight of 0.03 inch.

2. Equipment numbers shall be underlined.

3. Equipment title and data shall use a text height of 0.1 inch at a weight of 0.02 inch.

4. Equipment text shall be justified at the top and center.

5. Equipment numbers, titles, and data for fixed or static equipment (i.e., exchangers, vessels, tanks, towers, filters, and material handling) shall be shown within 2 inches from the top inside borderline of the P&ID, directly above the equipment, and on the same horizontal plane as other equipment identification.

6. Equipment numbers, titles, and data for rotating equipment (i.e., pumps, blowers, compressors, and agitators) shall be shown within 2 inches from the bottom inside borderline of the P&ID, directly below the equipment, and on the same horizontal plane as other equipment identification.

7. Equipment number, title, and data shall be shown once for identical equipment with the same number, title, and service (e.g., P-601A/B).

4.2.4.3 Line Numbers

1. Line numbers shall be shown in accordance with Appendix A-3. See example shown in Appendix C.

2. Line numbers shall use a text height of 0.1 inch at a weight of 0.02 inch.

3. Line number text shall be placed 0.06 inch from the line and shall be lined up vertically 0.25 inch from the connector.

4. Line numbers at entering off-page and off-plot connectors shall be justified at the top and left.

5. Line numbers at exiting off-page and off-plot connectors shall be justified at the top and right.

6. Line numbering shall be shown with the orientation of the line.

4.2.4.4 Text Arrangement

1. Text shall be shown horizontal if possible.

2. Vertical text shall be placed to the left of supporting graphics if possible.

3. Vertical text shall be read from bottom to top.

4.2.4.5 Abbreviations shall be in accordance with Appendix A-1.
4.2.4.6 Control Valve Information

1. Control valve failure action abbreviation shall be shown at 0.06 inch directly below the control valve in horizontal lines and 0.06 inch to the right of the control valve in vertical lines. See examples shown in Appendix C.

2. If the valve size is not line size or easily inferred from adjoining pipe, reducers, or equipment, control valve size shall be shown between the actuator and valve body symbol. If necessary, control valve size can be repositioned so as not to be obscured by other items shown on actuator (i.e., position switches, handwheels, etc.). See examples shown in Appendix C.

3. Control valve seat leakage criteria (i.e., tight shut-off [TSO]) shall be shown between the actuator and valve body symbol. If necessary, control valve leakage criteria can be repositioned so as not to be obscured by other items shown on the actuator (i.e., position switches, handwheels, etc.). See examples shown in Appendix C.

4.2.4.7 For PSVs, PSEs, and pressure control valves (PCVs), the device size and set pressure shall be shown close to the identification bubble. See examples shown in Appendix C.

4.3 Equipment

4.3.1 General

4.3.1.1 Equipment Symbols

1. Equipment symbols shall be shown in accordance with Appendix A-2.

2. Equipment shall be shown with simple outline representation.

3. Discretion shall be exercised for equipment symbols to not dominate the drawing, but the symbols shall be drawn large enough for clear understanding.

4. Equipment shall not be drawn to scale.

5. Equipment shall be shown relative to associated equipment both in size and general orientation.

4.3.1.2 Nozzles

1. Nozzles, including spares, shall be shown on equipment as single lines.

2. Manways shall be shown as double lines.

3. Process and utility nozzles may be labeled.

4. Nozzle sizes shall be shown, unless the size is implied by piping connections.

4.3.1.3 Equipment not specifically identified in this Practice shall be shown with an equipment symbol that is a reasonable representation of the equipment as it will exist in the field.
4.3.1.4 Equipment shall be identified by a classification letter and sequence number. Classifications used in this Practice are shown in Section 4.3.12.

Comment: The classifications shown in Section 4.3.12 are used on the example P&IDs contained in Appendix C for illustrative purposes only. The classifications are only one example of classifications allowed by this Practice.

4.3.1.5 Equipment Item Number and Title/Service shall be shown as a minimum. Section 4.3.13 provides a complete list of equipment data for all equipment addressed in this Practice. For equipment not covered in this Practice, equipment data shall be shown as necessary.

4.3.1.6 Internals for equipment shall be shown as dashed lines as described in Section 4.2.2.2. Details of internals that have no significant bearing on the piping design and layout or equipment operation shall be omitted.

4.3.1.7 Equipment elevations shall not be shown unless the elevations are necessary to specify process requirements for associated equipment location or orientation relative to one another.

4.3.1.8 Associated trim (e.g., vent and drain valves, instrument bridle) for equipment shall be shown.

4.3.1.9 Auxiliary system requirements for individual pieces of equipment (e.g., lube oil systems, seal flush systems, turbine gland leak-off piping, sample systems) shall be shown on auxiliary P&IDs.

4.3.1.10 Jacketing and tracing requirements for equipment shall be shown.

4.3.1.11 The type of insulation (e.g., personnel protection, heat conservation) for equipment shall be shown as part of the equipment data. Insulation thickness shall be shown where applicable.

4.3.2 Agitators

4.3.2.1 The term agitator shall apply to mechanical mixers and aerators.

4.3.2.2 Agitators shall be shown in accordance with Appendix A-2.

4.3.3 Blowers

4.3.3.1 Blower symbols shall be shown as centrifugal or positive displacement as required.

4.3.3.2 Blowers shall be shown in accordance with Appendix A-2.

4.3.4 Compressors

4.3.4.1 The compressor symbol shall be shown for each stage of multistage compressors.

4.3.4.2 Multistaged compressors can be shown on multiple P&IDs.

4.3.4.3 Compressors shall be shown in accordance with Appendix A-2.

4.3.5 Drivers

4.3.5.1 Drivers shall be shown with the driven equipment and shall use the symbols for motors, diesel engines, and turbines.
### Table 1: Equipment Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLASS</th>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Mixing Equipment</td>
<td>Agitators, Aerator, Mechanical Mixers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Blowers</td>
<td>Centrifugal Blowers, Positive Displacement Blowers, Fans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Compressors</td>
<td>Centrifugal, Reciprocating, Screw, Vacuum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Mechanical Drivers</td>
<td>Electric and Pneumatic Motors, Diesel Engines, Steam and Gas Turbines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Heat Exchangers</td>
<td>Unfired Heat Exchangers, Condensers, Coolers, Reboilers, Vaporizers and Heating Coils, Double Pipe, Spiral, Plate &amp; Frame, Air Coolers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Furnaces</td>
<td>Fired Heaters, Furnaces, Boilers, Kilns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>Pumps</td>
<td>Horizontal and Vertical Centrifugal, Positive Displacement, Vertical Canned, Screw, Gear, Sump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Reactors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Towers / Columns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TK</td>
<td>Tanks</td>
<td>API atmospheric and low pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>Miscellaneous Equipment</td>
<td>Filters, Bins, Silos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Vessels</td>
<td>Separators, Driers, Accumulators, Drums</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.3.13 Equipment Data

The following equipment information shall be shown on the P&ID in relation to the appropriate equipment symbol and in accordance with Section 4.2.4.2:

#### 4.3.13.1 Agitators, Mixers
- Equipment/Item Number
- Title/Service
- Power Requirements
- Materials of Construction

#### 4.3.13.2 Blowers
- Equipment/Item Number
- Title/Service
- Capacity (Flow and D/P)
- Power Requirements
- Materials of Construction

#### 4.3.13.3 Compressors
- Equipment/Item Number
- Title/Service
- Capacity (Flow and D/P)
4.5 Instrumentation and Controls

4.5.1 Symbols

4.5.1.1 Instrument and control symbols shall be shown in accordance with Appendix A-4. (Reference ISA-5.1 for additional details)

4.5.1.2 The conventions established by ISA-5.1 shall be followed for tagging and numbering of instrument and control devices. (Reference Appendix A-4)

*Comment:* The tagging and numbering scheme described in the following example is used on the example P&IDs contained in the Appendixes for illustrative purposes only. This example tagging and numbering scheme is only one example of tagging and numbering schemes described in this Practice. The tagging structure is shown in the following example:

01 FC 100 01
01 – Plant Number (shall not appear on P&IDs or in a bubble)
FC – Function Identifier (e.g., Flow Controller)
100 – Equipment (or P&ID) Number (optional)
01 – Loop Sequence Number.

Breaks in the instrument bubble may be used to accommodate longer tag numbers.

4.5.1.3 All measurement types shall be identified by an ISA symbol.

4.5.1.4 If necessary, a descriptive text label may be added (e.g., analysis components like CO, H₂, CH₄, or unique flow measurement devices like “Mass”).

4.5.1.5 Interlock symbols shall be depicted as follows:

a. For discrete, hardware-based interlocks, the conventional diamond symbol shall be used in accordance with ISA-5.1 and ISA-5.2.

b. For PLC-based interlocks, the diamond-in-a-box symbol shall be used in accordance with ISA-5.1 and ISA-5.2.

c. For DCS-based interlocks, the DCS symbol (bubble-in-a-box) shall be used.

d. For PLCs integral to the DCS, the PLC symbol (diamond-in-a-box) shall be used.

*Comment:* Reference Appendix A-4 and Section 4.5.6 for additional information.

4.5.1.6 Directional arrows on instrumentation signal lines shall be used only if the function is not obvious (e.g., cascades, selectors, interlocks).

4.5.1.7 Instrument function symbols, shown in Appendix A-4, shall be used to clarify the function of certain tagged instrument bubbles. The symbol shall be placed outside the bubble at the upper right.
3. The symbols shown in Appendix A-4 shall be used for pressure and temperature regulators.

4.5.3.2 Automated Valves

1. Automated valve fail actions shall be shown with text (FC/FO/FL/FI) in accordance with ISA-5.1. (Reference Section 4.2.4.6)

   Comment: Using stem arrows as outlined in ISA-5.1 is not recommended.

2. For multi-port automated valves, FL and FI shall be used where appropriate.

   Comment: FO and FC shall not be used; instead, arrows shall be used to show fail position flow paths. Note that multiple arrows may be required.

3. Valves with different fail actions for loss of signal and for loss of motive power require an explanatory note.

4. Valve body sizes shall be shown for all automated valves if not line sized or otherwise implied. (Reference Section 4.2.4.6)

5. Automated valve specifications or commodity codes shall not be shown.

6. For automated valves, tight shut-off requirements shall be identified by using the abbreviation “TSO.” (Reference Section 4.2.4.6)

   Comment: TSO defines the seat shut-off requirements for a new valve. Testing requirements, if any, are defined in other unit operation documents.

4.5.3.3 Identifying Tags

1. Valve identifying tags with bubbles shall not be shown if the associated loop tag is readily apparent.

2. An identifying tag with a bubble shall be shown for split range valves, self-contained regulators, or valves located on a separate P&ID from its controller. (Reference Section 4.2.1.6)

4.5.3.4 The ranges (e.g., 0-50%, 50-100%) shall be shown for split range control valves.

   Comment: The preferred labeling is controller percentage output because it applies to both pneumatic and electronic systems.

4.5.3.5 Valve positioners shall not be shown unless necessary to clarify loop operation (e.g., if used with trip solenoids or pneumatic trip relays).

   Comment: If shown, valve positioners are normally included with the automated valve symbol and are not tagged.
4.5.6 Interlocks and Alarms

4.5.6.1 Interlocks shall be shown only symbolically on the P&ID.

4.5.6.2 The functional definition shall be shown on auxiliary documents (e.g., binary logic diagrams, descriptive narratives, truth tables).

*Comment:* Interlocks can be designed for a variety of functions, from simple process sequences to complex safety shutdown systems. A variety of hardware can be used for implementation (e.g., DCS, PLC, relays, redundant, fault-tolerant Safety Interlock Systems).

Alarms can be similarly designed in a variety of ways. Alarms come from hardware, over serial links, from DCS software and can be shown on a variety of facility documents, including P&IDs, alarm summaries, logic and loop diagrams, and operating procedures.

Because of this variety, along with individual owner interpretations of the requirements of OSHA 1910.119 and ISA-84.01, many documentation aspects of interlock and alarm system design should be defined by the owner.

4.5.6.3 Logic functions or interlocks shall be shown with the proper symbols in accordance with Section 4.5.1.

4.5.6.4 Binary logic gates, input/output tables, or descriptive narratives shall not be shown.

4.5.6.5 All logic function and interlock symbols shall contain an identification that provides reference to a unique logic diagram, narrative, truth table, or program. The reference shall be located within the interior of the symbol. The format of the reference shall be determined by the owner. Descriptive text or a note reference can be placed outside the symbol.

4.5.6.6 If Safety Instrumented Systems (SIS) are distinguished from other interlock systems, the preferred method shall be to add an “S” prefix to the unique interlock identification.

4.5.6.7 Each interlock shall be uniquely labeled, using a serial (not parallel) tagging scheme. The “S” prefix shall not be used to distinguish a unique interlock label.

*Comment:* A valid tagging scheme shall be I-100, I-101, SI-200, SI-201. The scheme I-100, SI-100 should not be used.

4.5.6.8 The type of logic solver hardware or level of redundancy shall not be shown except through the normal use of ISA symbols and the input and output signals described in Section 4.5.1 and the Appendixes.

4.5.6.9 Classifications or Safety Integrity Levels (SIL) shall not be shown for interlocks.

4.5.6.10 All operator-initiated interlock trip and reset hand switches shall be shown.
4.5.6.11 If used, all bypass hand switches for SIS interlocks shall be shown, including all individual initiator and system bypass switches.

Comment: Unnecessary clutter can be avoided by use of a table or reference note if large numbers of bypasses are necessary.

4.5.6.12 All hardwired alarms shall be shown.

4.5.6.13 All alarms that require engineering or other review and approval based on safety or operability shall be shown.

4.5.6.14 Hardware-based diagnostic alarms shall be shown.

4.5.6.15 Software-based diagnostic alarms shall be shown only if safety or operationally related (e.g., defined in safety reviews).

Comment: Measurement out-of-range alarms are an example of software diagnostic alarms not generally shown.

4.5.6.16 Required alarms shall be shown with tag and level (e.g., PAH), but alarm trip points or settings shall not be shown.

4.5.6.17 For alarms based on analog measurements, the functional tag (e.g., PI) shall be shown inside the bubble and the alarm levels shall be shown outside the bubble.

4.5.6.18 High alarms (e.g., H, HH) shall be placed at the upper right outside the bubble, and low alarms (e.g., L, LL) shall be placed at the lower right outside the bubble.

Comment: The alarm modifier (A) should not be shown.

4.5.6.19 For discrete alarm points (on/off signals), the complete functional tag and alarm level (e.g., PAH) shall be shown inside the bubble.

4.5.6.20 Standard ISA-5.1 abbreviations shall be used for both trip and alarm functions (e.g., LSHH and LAHH).

4.5.7 DCS Points

4.5.7.1 A DCS point shall be shown if operations manipulates the process with it or receives information from it, or if the point is essential to understanding the functional operation of the process controls.

Comment: It is not necessary for every point configured in a DCS to be shown. It is not necessary for implied functions (e.g., I for indicate, R for recorder) to be included in every DCS point tag.

It is not the intent of this section to define which DCS points to show for every supplier of a DCS or each type of system that can communicate with a DCS via a software link (e.g., analyzer data highways, anti-surge control systems, vibration monitoring systems, Safety Instrumented Systems, PLCs, tank gauging systems).
Appendixes Summary

The Appendixes of this Practice contain tables of commonly used symbols, abbreviations and other identifiers; typical details; and example P&IDs.

Appendix A contains symbols and text grouped by function. The symbols and text are shown the same size as would be utilized for a standard, full-size (22 inches x 34 inches) P&ID.

Appendix B contains the same data as Appendix A, organized into cover sheets. Cover sheets are also commonly referred to as lead sheets or legend sheets.

Appendix C contains example P&IDs that illustrate the text and utilize the symbols and legends on the cover sheets.

Comment: The cover sheets and P&IDs are drawn as standard, full-size (22 inches x 34 inches) P&IDs, but reduced to standard 8-1/2 inch x 11-inch pages for electronic distribution purposes. It is recommended that the cover sheets and P&IDs be printed on 11-inch x 17-inch pages.
Appendix A – Tables and Symbols

A-1 Format Tables and Symbols
1. Abbreviations
2. Miscellaneous Symbols

A-2 Equipment Tables and Symbols
1. Pumps
2. Compressors and Blowers
3. Drivers and Agitator/Mixer
4. TEMA Type Exchangers
5. Miscellaneous Exchangers
6. Storage Tanks
7. Storage Tanks
8. Storage Sphere and Furnace
9. Miscellaneous Vessel Details
10. Jacketed Pressure Vessels

A-3 Piping Tables and Symbols
1. Line Data Identification
2. Line Service Codes
3. Piping Line Symbols
4. Valve Symbols
5. Piping Specialty Items
6. Piping Fittings
7. Connectors and Tie-In Symbol
8. Drain Connectors
9. Notes

A-4 Instruments & Controls Tables and Symbols
1. Instrument Identification Letters
2. General Instrument Symbols
3. Instrument Function Symbols
4. Instrument Line Symbols
5. Primary Element Symbols (Flow)
6. Control Valve Actuator Symbols
7. Self-Actuated Devices
8. Miscellaneous Instrument Symbols
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AC</td>
<td>ABOVE GROUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATM</td>
<td>ATMOSPHERE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BL</td>
<td>BATTERY LIMIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTL</td>
<td>BOTTOM TANGENT LINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYP</td>
<td>BYPASS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>CHEMICAL CLEANOUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CL</td>
<td>CENTERLINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD</td>
<td>CLEANOUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDNN</td>
<td>CONNECTION</td>
</tr>
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<td>CSC</td>
<td>CAR SEAL CLOSED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>CAR SEAL OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTR</td>
<td>CENTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCS</td>
<td>DISTRIBUTED CONTROL SYSTEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DES</td>
<td>DESIGN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIA</td>
<td>DIAMETER</td>
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<tr>
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<td>DESIGN PRESSURE</td>
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<td>DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE</td>
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<tr>
<td>DRN</td>
<td>DRAIN</td>
</tr>
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<td>DRAWING</td>
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<td>(E)</td>
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<td>EL</td>
<td>ELEVATION</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESD</td>
<td>EMERGENCY SHUTDOWN</td>
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<tr>
<td>FOF</td>
<td>FACE OF PLATE</td>
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<tr>
<td>(F)</td>
<td>FORMATION</td>
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<tr>
<td>FC</td>
<td>FAILURE mode</td>
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<tr>
<td>FS</td>
<td>FAILURE Safe</td>
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<tr>
<td>F/L</td>
<td>FAIL LOCKED (LAST POSITION)</td>
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<td>FLG</td>
<td>FLANGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FD</td>
<td>FAIL OPEN</td>
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<tr>
<td>FP</td>
<td>FULL PORT</td>
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<tr>
<td>FV</td>
<td>FULL VACUUM</td>
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<tr>
<td>GO</td>
<td>GEAR OPERATED</td>
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<td>GR</td>
<td>GAGE</td>
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<tr>
<td>HC</td>
<td>HOSE CONNECTION</td>
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<td>HEADER</td>
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<td>HPT</td>
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<td>IAS</td>
<td>INSTRUMENT AIR SUPPLY</td>
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<td>LOCKED CLOSED</td>
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<tr>
<td>LD</td>
<td>LOCKED OPEN</td>
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<td>LP</td>
<td>LOW PRESSURE</td>
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<td>LPT</td>
<td>LOW POINT</td>
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<td>MAX</td>
<td>MAXIMUM</td>
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<tr>
<td>MIN</td>
<td>MINIMUM</td>
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<td>MCOV</td>
<td>MOTOR OPERATED VALVE</td>
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<td>MANWAY</td>
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<tr>
<td>NC</td>
<td>NORMALLY CLOSED</td>
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<tr>
<td>NNF</td>
<td>NORMALLY NO FLOW</td>
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<td>NO</td>
<td>NORMALLY OPEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOZ</td>
<td>NOZZLE</td>
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<tr>
<td>O/C</td>
<td>OPEN/CLOSE</td>
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<td>O/O</td>
<td>ON/OFF</td>
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<td>OVERHEAD</td>
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<td>PROCESS VARIABLE</td>
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<td>REQD</td>
<td>REQUIRED</td>
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<tr>
<td>RTD</td>
<td>RESISTANCE TEMPERATURE DETECTOR</td>
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<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>SAMPLE CONNECTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>SCH</td>
<td>SCHEDULE</td>
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<tr>
<td>SD</td>
<td>SHUTDOWN</td>
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<tr>
<td>SG</td>
<td>SPECIFIC GRAVITY</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIS</td>
<td>SAFETY INSTRUMENTED SYSTEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO</td>
<td>STEAM OUT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SP</td>
<td>SET POINT</td>
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<td>S/S</td>
<td>START/STOP</td>
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<td>STANDARD</td>
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<tr>
<td>T/C</td>
<td>THERMOCOUPLE</td>
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<td>TOTAL DIFFERENTIAL HEAD</td>
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<td>TEMPERATURE</td>
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<tr>
<td>THRD</td>
<td>THREADED</td>
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<tr>
<td>TL</td>
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<td>TSO</td>
<td>TIGHT SHUT-OFF</td>
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<td>T/T</td>
<td>TANGENT TO TANGENT</td>
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<td>TYPICAL</td>
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<td>UNDERGROUND</td>
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<tr>
<td>VNT</td>
<td>VENT</td>
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<td>VACUUM</td>
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<tr>
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<td>VORTEX BREAKER</td>
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<td>WITH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W/O</td>
<td>WITHOUT</td>
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NOTES:
1. SYMBOLS ARE SHOWN HERE AT ACTUAL SIZE USED ON 22"x34" DOCUMENTS.
2. LENGTH VARIES DEPENDING UPON DEPTH OF SUMP.
3. MOTORS SHOWN HERE TO ILLUSTRATE DRIVER ORIENTATION. FOR DRIVER SYMBOLS, SEE APPENDIX A-2, p.3.
UNIT/AREA SERVICE  SEQUENCE  SIZE  LINE CLASS
(NUMERIC)  (ALPHA)  (NUMERIC)  (NUMERIC)  (NOT 1)

XX   XXX   XXXXX   XXX   XXXXX

XX   XXX   XXX

INSULATION TYPE  INSULATION THICKNESS  OPTIONAL
(NOTE 2)  (NUMERIC)  (USER DEFINED)

NOTES:
1. DEFINED BY PIP PNSM0001: PIPING LINE CLASS DESIGNATOR SYSTEM. FOR INSTRUMENT PIPING AND TUBING SPECIFICATION. SEE PIP PCSI001.
2. DEFINED BY PIP INEC1000: INSULATION DESIGN AND TYPE CODES.
3. USER IS NOT LIMITED TO THE NUMBER OF SPACES REPRESENTED BY THE "XX" CHARACTERS IN THE LINE DATA IDENTIFICATION EXAMPLE.
Y-TYPE STRAINER  EJECTOR/EDUCTOR

CONE STRAINER REMOVABLE SPOOL

TEMPORARY STRAINER DESUPERHEATER

T-TYPE STRAINER FLEXIBLE HOSE

DUPLEX STRAINER EXPANSION JOINT

BASKET STRAINER DAMPER

FILTER BREATHER

DETONATION ARRESTER VENT COVER

FLANGE ARRESTER IN-LINE MIXER

STEAM TRAP DIVERTER VALVE

EXHAUST HEAD ROTARY VALVE

IN-LINE SILENCER EXCESS FLOW VALVE

VENT SILENCER PULSATION DAMPER

NOTE: SYMBOLS ARE SHOWN HERE AT ACTUAL SIZE USED ON 22"X34" SIZE DOCUMENTS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FIRST LETTER</th>
<th>SUCCEEDING LETTERS</th>
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<tr>
<td>MEASURED OR INITIATING VARIABLE</td>
<td>MODIFIER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>ANALYSIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>BURNER, FLAME, COMBUSTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>USER'S CHOICE (TYPICALLY CONDUCTIVITY ELECTRICAL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>USER'S CHOICE (TYPICALLY DENSITY OR SPECIFIC GRAVITY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>VOLTAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>FLOW RATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>USER'S CHOICE OR GAUGING (DIVISIONAL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>HAND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>CURRENT (ELECTRICAL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>POWER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>TIME, TIME SCHEDULE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>LEVEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>USER'S CHOICE (TYPICAL MOISTURE OR HUMIDITY)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>USER'S CHOICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>USER'S CHOICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>PRESSURE, VACUUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>QUANTITY, OR HUMIDITY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>RADIUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>SPEED, FREQUENCY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>TEMPERATURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>MULTIVARIABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>VIBRATION, MECHANICAL ANALYSIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>WEIGHT, FORCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>UNCLASSIFIED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>EVENT, STATE OR PRESENCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z</td>
<td>POSITION, DIMENSION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NOTE:
1. SYMBOLS ARE SHOWN HERE AT ACTUAL SIZE USED ON 22"x34" SIZE DOCUMENTS.
2. SEE PIPING APPENDIX A-3, p.4 FOR TYPICAL VALVE SYMBOLS. BY ADDING AN ACTUATOR TO THE BASIC VALVE SYMBOL, THE VALVE BECOMES A CONTROL VALVE.
Appendix B – Cover Sheets

B-1: Symbols and Nomenclature – Typical Piping
B-2: Symbols and Nomenclature – Typical Instrumentation
B-3: Symbols and Nomenclature – Typical Equipment
B-4: Typical Details with Implied Components

Note: The example cover sheets in this Appendix are not all-inclusive of the potential uses of implied components. The implied component examples shown do not cover all actual occurrences or design possibilities for instrument assemblies, such as the level bridles shown. The user must ensure that the cover sheets capture their piping/instrument requirements for their use of implied components. There are many more systems that may require a cover sheet explanation to show the implied components – pump seals, sampling systems, analyzer systems for example, as well as other types of level systems than those shown here.
Appendix C – Example P&IDs

C-1: Example P&ID 1
C-2: Example P&ID 2
C-3: Example Utility P&ID

Note: The examples shown on the sample P&IDs in this Appendix are not all-inclusive of the potential uses of implied components. The user must ensure that the cover sheets capture their piping/instrument requirements for their use of implied components. There are many more systems that may require a cover sheet explanation to show the implied components – pump seals, sampling systems, analyzer systems for example, as well as other types of level systems than those shown here.