(c) Protective enclosures may not be located near features outside of the facility, such as trees, poles, or buildings, which could be used to breach the security.

(d) At least two accesses must be provided in each protective enclosure and be located to minimize the escape distance in the event of emergency.

(e) Each access must be locked unless it is continuously guarded. During normal operations, an access may be unlocked only by persons designated in writing by the operator. During an emergency, a means must be readily available to all facility personnel within the protective enclosure to open each access.

§ 193.2907 Protective enclosure construction.

(a) Each protective enclosure must have sufficient strength and configuration to obstruct unauthorized access to the facilities enclosed.

(b) Openings in or under protective enclosures must be secured by grates, doors or covers of construction and fastening of sufficient strength such that the integrity of the protective enclosure is not reduced by any opening.

[Amdt. 193–2, 45 FR 70409, Oct. 23, 1980, as amended by Amdt. 193–12, 61 FR 27793, June 3, 1996; 61 FR 45905, Aug. 30, 1996]

§ 193.2909 Security communications.

A means must be provided for:

(a) Prompt communications between personnel having supervisory security duties and law enforcement officials; and

(b) Direct communications between all on-duty personnel having security duties and all control rooms and control stations.

§ 193.2911 Security lighting.

Where security warning systems are not provided for security monitoring under § 193.2913, the area around the facilities listed under § 193.2905(a) and each protective enclosure must be illuminated with a minimum in service lighting intensity of not less than 2.2 lux (0.2 ft^c) between sunset and sunrise.

§ 193.2913 Security monitoring.

Each protective enclosure and the area around each facility listed in § 193.2905(a) must be monitored for the presence of unauthorized persons. Monitoring must be by visual observation in accordance with the schedule in the security procedures under § 193.2903(a) or by security warning systems that continuously transmit data to an attended location. At an LNG plant with less than 40,000 m^3 (250,000 bbl) of storage capacity, only the protective enclosure must be monitored.

§ 193.2915 Alternative power sources.

An alternative source of power that meets the requirements of § 193.2445 must be provided for security lighting and security monitoring and warning systems required under §§ 193.2911 and 193.2913.

§ 193.2917 Warning signs.

(a) Warning signs must be conspicuously placed along each protective enclosure at intervals so that at least one sign is recognizable at night from a distance of 30m (100 ft.) from any way that could reasonably be used to approach the enclosure.

(b) Signs must be marked with at least the following on a background of sharply contrasting color:

The words ''NO TRESPASSING,'' or words of comparable meaning.

[Amdt. 193–2, 45 FR 70409, Oct. 23, 1980, as amended at 47 FR 32720, July 29, 1982]

APPENDIX A TO PART 193—INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE

I. List of Organizations and Addresses

A. American Gas Association (AGA), 400 North Capital St., Washington, D.C. 20001.

B. American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 11 West 42nd St., New York, NY 10036.

C. American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE), Parallel Centre, 1801 Alexander Bell Dr., Reston, VA 20191–4400.

D. American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), Three Park Ave., New York, NY 10016–5990.

E. Gas Research Institute (GRI), 8600 West Bryn Mawr Ave., Chicago, IL 60631.

F. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269–9101.

II. Documents Incorporated by Reference, (Numbers in Parentheses Indicate Applicable Editions)

A. American Gas Association (AGA):

1. ''Purging Principles and Practices''—(1975)

B. American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE):

1. ASCE 7–95 ''Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures'' (1995).

C. American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME):

1. ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Divisions 1 and 2 (1998).

D. Gas Research Institute (GRI):

1. GRI–89/0176 ''LNGFIRE: A Thermal radiation Model for LNG Fires'' (June 29, 1990).

2. GRI–89/0242 ''LNG Vapor Dispersion Prediction with the DEGDIS Dense Gas Dispersion Model'' (April 1988–July 1990).

3. GRI–96/0396.5 ''Evaluation of Mitigation Methods for Accidental LNG Releases, Volume 5: Using FEM3A for LNG Accident Consequence Analyses.''

E. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA):

1. ANSI/NFPA 59A ''Standard for the Production, Storage, and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)'' (1996 edition).

[Amdt. 193–17, 65 FR 10960, Mar. 1, 2000]

PART 194—RESPONSE PLANS FOR ONSHORE OIL PIPELINES

Subpart A—General

Subpart B—Response Plans

AUTHORITY: 33 U.S.C. 1231, 1321(j)(1)(C), (j)(5) and (j)(6); sec. 2, E.O. 12777, 56 FR 54757, 3 CFR, 1991 Comp., p. 351; 49 CFR 1.53.

SOURCE: 58 FR 253, Jan. 5, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 194.1 Purpose.

This part contains requirements for oil spill response plans to reduce the environmental impact of oil discharged from onshore oil pipelines.

§ 194.3 Applicability.

This part applies to an operator of an onshore oil pipeline that, because of its location, could reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm, or significant and substantial harm to the environment by discharging oil into or on any navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines.

§ 194.5 Definitions.

Adverse weather means the weather conditions considered by the operator in identifying the response systems and equipment to be deployed in accordance with a response plan, including wave height, ice, temperature, visibility, and currents within the inland or Coastal Response Zone (defined in the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR part 300)) in which those systems or equipment are intended to function.

Barrel means 42 United States gallons (159 liters) at 60° Fahrenheit (15.6° Celsius).

Breakout tank means a tank used to:

(1) Relieve surges in an oil pipeline system or

(2) Receive and store oil transported by a pipeline for reinjection and continued transportation by pipeline.

Coastal zone means all United States waters subject to the tide, United States waters of the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, waters of the contiguous zone, other waters of the high seas subject to the National Contingency Plan, and the land surface or land substrate, ground waters, and ambient air proximal to those waters. (The term ''coastal zone'' delineates an area of federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by agreements between the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), and are identified in Federal Regional Contingency Plans and Area Contingency Plans.)

Contract or other approved means is: