

## § 195.4

(i) ASME/ANSI B16.9 "Factory-Made Wrought Steel Butt Welding Fittings" (1993).

(ii) ASME/ANSI B31.4 "Liquid Transportation Systems for Hydrocarbons, Liquid Petroleum Gas, Anhydrous Ammonia, and Alcohols" (1992 edition with ASME B31.4a-1994 Addenda).

(iii) ASME/ANSI B31.8 "Gas Transmission and Distribution Piping Systems" (1995)

(iv) ASME/ANSI B31G "Manual for Determining the Remaining Strength of Corroded Pipelines" (1991).

(v) ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII "Pressure Vessels," Divisions 1 and 2 (1995 edition with 1995 Addenda).

(vi) ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section IX "Welding and Brazing Qualifications" (1995 edition with 1995 Addenda).

(4) Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry, Inc. (MSS):

(i) MSS SP-75 "Specification for High Test Wrought Butt Welding Fittings" (1993).

(ii) [Reserved]

(5) American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):

(i) ASTM Designation A 53 "Standard specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated Welded and Seamless" (A 53-96).

(ii) ASTM Designation: A 106 "Standard Specification for Seamless Carbon Steel Pipe for High-Temperature Service" (A 106-95).

(iii) ASTM Designation: A 333/A 333M "Standard Specification for Seamless and Welded Steel Pipe for Low-Temperature Service" (A 333/A 333M-94).

(iv) ASTM Designation: A 381 "Standard Specification for Metal-Arc-Welded Steel Pipe for Use With High-Pressure Transmission Systems" (A 381-93).

(v) ASTM Designation: A 671 "Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion-Welded Steel Pipe for Atmospheric and Lower Temperatures" (A 671-94).

(vi) ASTM Designation: A 672 "Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion-Welded Steel Pipe for High-Pressure Service at Moderate Temperatures" (A 672-94).

(vii) ASTM Designation: A 691 "Standard Specification for Carbon and

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Alloy Steel Pipe Electric-Fusion-Welded for High- Pressure Service at High Temperatures" (A 691-93).

(6) National Fire Protection Association (NFPA):

(i) ANSI/NFPA 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code," (1996).

(ii) [Reserved]

(7) NACE International (NACE):

(i) NACE Standard RP0169-96, "Control of External Corrosion on Underground or Submerged Metallic Piping Systems" (1996).

(ii) [Reserved]

[Amdt. 195-22, 46 FR 38360, July 27, 1981; 47 FR 32721, July 29, 1982, as amended by Amdt. 195-32, 49 FR 36860, Sept. 20, 1984; 58 FR 14523, Mar. 18, 1993; Amdt. 195-52, 59 FR 33396, June 28, 1994; Amdt. 195-56, 61 FR 26123, May 24, 1996; 61 FR 36826, July 15, 1996; Amdt. 195-61, 63 FR 7723, Feb. 17, 1998; Amdt. 195-62, 63 FR 36376, July 6, 1998; Amdt. 195-66, 64 FR 15934, Apr. 2, 1999; 65 FR 4770, Feb. 1, 2000; Amdt. 195-73, 66 FR 67004, Dec. 27, 2001]

### § 195.4 Compatibility necessary for transportation of hazardous liquids or carbon dioxide.

No person may transport any hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide unless the hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide is chemically compatible with both the pipeline, including all components, and any other commodity that it may come into contact with while in the pipeline.

[Amdt. 195-45, 56 FR 26925, June 12, 1991]

### § 195.5 Conversion to service subject to this part.

(a) A steel pipeline previously used in service not subject to this part qualifies for use under this part if the operator prepares and follows a written procedure to accomplish the following:

(1) The design, construction, operation, and maintenance history of the pipeline must be reviewed and, where sufficient historical records are not available, appropriate tests must be performed to determine if the pipeline is in satisfactory condition for safe operation. If one or more of the variables necessary to verify the design pressure under § 195.106 or to perform the testing under paragraph (a)(4) of this section is unknown, the design pressure may be verified and the maximum operating pressure determined by—

(i) Testing the pipeline in accordance with ASME B31.8, Appendix N, to