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(2) A Class 2 location is any class location unit that has more than 10 but fewer than 46 buildings intended for human occupancy.

(3) A Class 3 location is:

(i) Any class location unit that has 46 or more buildings intended for human occupancy; or

(ii) An area where the pipeline lies within 100 yards (91 meters) of either a building or a small, well-defined outside area (such as a playground, recreation area, outdoor theater, or other place of public assembly) that is occupied by 20 or more persons on at least 5 days a week for 10 weeks in any 12-month period. (The days and weeks need not be consecutive.)

(4) A Class 4 location is any class location unit where buildings with four or more stories above ground are prevalent.

(c) The length of Class locations 2, 3, and 4 may be adjusted as follows:

(1) A Class 4 location ends 220 yards (200 meters) from the nearest building with four or more stories above ground.

(2) When a cluster of buildings intended for human occupancy requires a Class 2 or 3 location, the class location ends 220 yards (200 meters) from the nearest building in the cluster.

[Amdt. 192-73, 61 FR 28783, June 6, 1996; 61 FR 35139, July 5, 1996, as amended by Amdt. 192-85, 63 FR 37502, July 13, 1998]

§ 192.7 What documents are incorporated by reference partly or wholly in this part?

(a) Any documents or portions thereof incorporated by reference in this part are included in this part as though set out in full. When only a portion of a document is referenced, the remainder is not incorporated in this part.

(b) All incorporated materials are available for inspection in the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC, or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6030 or go to: http://www.archives.gov/federal_register/code_of_federal_regulations/ibr_locations.html. These materials have been approved for incorporation

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by reference by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. In addition, the incorporated materials are available from the respective organizations listed in paragraph (c) (1) of this section.

(c) The full titles of documents incorporated by reference, in whole or in part, are provided herein. The numbers in parentheses indicate applicable editions. For each incorporated document, citations of all affected sections are provided. Earlier editions of currently listed documents or editions of documents listed in previous editions of 49 CFR part 192 may be used for materials and components designed, manufactured, or installed in accordance with these earlier documents at the time they were listed. The user must refer to the appropriate previous edition of 49 CFR part 192 for a listing of the earlier listed editions or documents.

(1) *Incorporated by reference (IBR).*

List of Organizations and Addresses:

A. Pipeline Research Council International, Inc. (PRCI), c/o Technical Toolboxes, 3801 Kirby Drive, Suite 520, Houston, TX 77098.

B. American Petroleum Institute (API), 1220 L Street, NW., Washington, DC 20005.

C. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428.

D. ASME International (ASME), Three Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990.

E. Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry, Inc. (MSS), 127 Park Street, NE., Vienna, VA 22180.

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

G. Plastics Pipe Institute, Inc. (PPI), 1825 Connecticut Avenue, NW., Suite 680, Washington, DC 20009.

H. NACE International (NACE), 1440 South Creek Drive, Houston, TX 77084.

I. Gas Technology Institute (GTI), 1700 South Mount Prospect Road, Des Plaines, IL 60018.

(2) *Documents incorporated by reference.*

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Source and name of referenced material	49 CFR reference
A. Pipeline Research Council International (PRCI):	
(1) AGA Pipeline Research Committee, Project PR-3-805, "A Modified Criterion for Evaluating the Remaining Strength of Corroded Pipe," (December 22, 1989). The RSTRENG program may be used for calculating remaining strength.	§§ 192.933(a); 192.485(c).
B. American Petroleum Institute (API):	
(1) API Specification 5L "Specification for Line Pipe," (43rd edition and errata, 2004).	§§ 192.55(e); 192.113; Item I of Appendix B.
(2) API Recommended Practice 5L1 "Recommended Practice for Railroad Transportation of Line Pipe," (6th edition, 2002).	§ 192.65(a).
(3) API Specification 6D "Pipeline Valves," (22nd edition, January 2002)	§ 192.145(a).
(4) API Recommended Practice 80, "Guidelines for the Definition of On-shore Gas Gathering Lines," (1st edition, April 2000).	§ 192.8(a); 192.8(a)(1); 192.8(a)(2); 192.8(a)(3); 192.8(a)(4).
(5) API 1104 "Welding of Pipelines and Related Facilities," (19th edition, 1999, including Errata October 31, 2001).	§§ 192.227(a); 192.229(c)(1); 192.241(c); Item II, Appendix B.
(6) API Recommended Practice 1162 "Public Awareness Programs for Pipeline Operators," (1st edition, December 2003).	§§ 192.616(a); 192.616(b); 192.616(c).
C. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):	
(1) ASTM A53/A53M-04a (2004) "Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless."	§§ 192.113; Item I, Appendix B.
(2) ASTM A106/A106M-04b (2004) "Standard Specification for Seamless Carbon Steel Pipe for High-Temperature Service."	§§ 192.113; Item I, Appendix B.
(3) ASTM A333/A333M-05 (2005) "Standard Specification for Seamless and Welded Steel Pipe for Low-Temperature Service."	§§ 192.113; Item I, Appendix B.
(4) ASTM A372/A372M-03 (2003) "Standard Specification for Carbon and Alloy Steel Forgings for Thin-Walled Pressure Vessels."	§ 192.177(b)(1).
(5) ASTM A381-96 (Reapproved 2001) "Standard Specification for Metal-Arc Welded Steel Pipe for Use With High-Pressure Transmission Systems."	§§ 192.113; Item I, Appendix B.
(6) ASTM A671-04 (2004) "Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion-Welded Steel Pipe for Atmospheric and Lower Temperatures."	§§ 192.113; Item I, Appendix B.
(7) ASTM A672-96 (Reapproved 2001) "Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion-Welded Steel Pipe for High-Pressure Service at Moderate Temperatures."	§§ 192.113; Item I, Appendix B.
(8) ASTM A691-98 (Reapproved 2002) "Standard Specification for Carbon and Alloy Steel Pipe, Electric-Fusion-Welded for High-Pressure Service at High Temperatures."	§§ 192.113; Item I, Appendix B.
(9) ASTM D638-03 "Standard Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics." ..	§§ 192.283(a)(3); 192.283(b)(1).
(10) ASTM D2513-87 "Standard Specification for Thermoplastic Gas Pressure Pipe, Tubing, and Fittings."	§ 192.63(a)(1).
(11) ASTM D2513-99 "Standard Specification for Thermoplastic Gas Pressure Pipe, Tubing, and Fittings."	§§ 192.191(b); 192.281(b)(2); 192.283(a)(1)(i); Item 1, Appendix B.
(12) ASTM D2517-00 "Standard Specification for Reinforced Epoxy Resin Gas Pressure Pipe and Fittings."	§§ 192.191(a); 192.281(d)(1); 192.283(a)(1)(ii); Item I, Appendix B.
(13) ASTM F1055-1998 "Standard Specification for Electrofusion Type Polyethylene Fittings for Outside Diameter Controller Polyethylene Pipe and Tubing."	§ 192.283(a)(1)(iii).
D. ASME International (ASME):	
(1) ASME B16.1-1998 "Cast Iron Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings."	§ 192.147(c).
(2) ASME B16.5-2003 (October 2004) "Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings."	§§ 192.147(a); 192.279.
(3) ASME B31G-1991 (Reaffirmed; 2004) "Manual for Determining the Remaining Strength of Corroded Pipelines."	§§ 192.485(c); 192.933(a).
(4) ASME B31.8-2003 (February 2004) "Gas Transmission and Distribution Piping Systems."	§ 192.619(a)(1)(i).
(5) ASME B31.8S-2004 "Supplement to B31.8 on Managing System Integrity of Gas Pipelines."	§§ 192.903(c); 192.907(b); 192.911, Introductory text; 192.911(i); 192.911(k); 192.911(l); 192.911(m); 192.913(a) Introductory text; 192.913(b)(1); 192.917(a) Introductory text; 192.917(b); 192.917(c); 192.917(e)(1); 192.917(e)(4); 192.921(a)(1); 192.923(b)(2); 192.923(b)(3); 192.925(b) Introductory text; 102.925(b)(1); 192.925(b)(2); 192.925(b)(3); 192.925(b)(4); 192.927(b); 192.927(c)(1)(i); 192.929(b)(1); 192.929(b)(2); 192.933(a); 192.933(d)(1); 192.933(d)(1)(i); 192.935(a); 192.935(b)(1)(iv); 192.937(c)(1); 192.939(a)(1)(i); 192.939(a)(1)(ii); 192.939(a)(3); 192.945(a).
(6) ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section I, "Rules for Construction of Power Boilers," (2004 edition, including addenda through July 1, 2005).	§ 192.153(a).

Source and name of referenced material	49 CFR reference
(7) ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Division 1, "Rules for Construction of Pressure Vessels," (2004 edition, including addenda through July 1, 2005).	§§ 192.153(a); 192.153(b); 192.153(d); 192.165(b)(3).
(8) ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Division 2, "Rules for Construction of Pressure Vessels—Alternative Rules," (2004 edition, including addenda through July 1, 2005).	§§ 192.153(b); 192.165(b)(3).
(9) ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section IX, "Welding and Brazing Qualifications," (2004 edition, including addenda through July 1, 2005).	§§ 192.227(a); Item II, Appendix B.
E. Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry, Inc. (MSS):	
(1) MSS SP-44-1996 (Reaffirmed; 2001) "Steel Pipe Line Flanges."	§ 192.147(a).
(2) [Reserved]	
F. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA):	
(1) NFPA 30 (2003) "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code."	§ 192.735(b).
(2) NFPA 58 (2004) "Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code (LP-Gas Code)."	§ 192.11(a); 192.11(b); 192.11(c).
(3) NFPA 59 (2004) "Utility LP-Gas Plant Code."	§§ 192.11(a); 192.11(b); 192.11(c).
(4) NFPA 70 (2005) "National Electrical Code."	§§ 192.163(e); 192.189(c).
G. Plastics Pipe Institute, Inc. (PPI):	
(1) PPI TR-3/2004 (2004) "Policies and Procedures for Developing Hydrostatic Design Basis (HDB), Pressure Design Basis (PDB), Strength Design Basis (SDB), and Minimum Required Strength (MRS) Ratings for Thermoplastic Piping Materials or Pipe."	§ 192.121.
H. NACE International (NACE):	
(1) NACE Standard RP0502-2002 "Pipeline External Corrosion Direct Assessment Methodology."	§§ 192.923(b)(1); 192.925(b) Introductory text; 192.925(b)(1); 192.925(b)(1)(ii); 192.925(b)(2) Introductory text; 192.925(b)(3) Introductory text; 192.925(b)(3)(ii); 192.925(b)(iv); 192.925(b)(4) Introductory text; 192.925(b)(4)(ii); 192.931(d); 192.935(b)(1)(iv); 192.939(a)(2).
I. Gas Technology Institute (GTI):	
(1) GRI 02/0057 (2002) "Internal Corrosion Direct Assessment of Gas Transmission Pipelines Methodology."	§ 192.927(c)(2).

[35 FR 13257, Aug. 19, 1970, as amended by Amdt. 192-37, 46 FR 10159, Feb. 2, 1981; Amdt 192-51, 51 FR 15334, Apr. 23, 1986; 58 FR 14521, Mar. 18, 1993; Amdt. 192-78, 61 FR 28783, June 6, 1996; 69 FR 18803, Apr. 9, 2004; Amdt. 192-94, 69 FR 32892, June 14, 2004; Amdt. 192-94, 69 FR 54592, Sept. 9, 2004; 70 FR 11139, Mar. 8, 2005; Amdt. 192-100, 70 FR 28842, May 19, 2005; Amdt. 192-102, 71 FR 13301, Mar. 15, 2006; Amdt. 192-103, 71 FR 33406, June 9, 2006; Amdt. 192-103, 72 FR 4656, Feb. 1, 2007]

§ 192.8 How are onshore gathering lines and regulated onshore gathering lines determined?

(a) An operator must use API RP 80 (incorporated by reference, see § 192.7), to determine if an onshore pipeline (or part of a connected series of pipelines) is an onshore gathering line. The determination is subject to the limitations listed below. After making this determination, an operator must determine if the onshore gathering line is a regulated onshore gathering line under paragraph (b) of this section.

(1) The beginning of gathering, under section 2.2(a)(1) of API RP 80, may not extend beyond the furthest downstream point in a production operation

as defined in section 2.3 of API RP 80. This furthest downstream point does not include equipment that can be used in either production or transportation, such as separators or dehydrators, unless that equipment is involved in the processes of "production and preparation for transportation or delivery of hydrocarbon gas" within the meaning of "production operation."

(2) The endpoint of gathering, under section 2.2(a)(1)(A) of API RP 80, may not extend beyond the first downstream natural gas processing plant, unless the operator can demonstrate, using sound engineering principles, that gathering extends to a further downstream plant.

(3) If the endpoint of gathering, under section 2.2(a)(1)(C) of API RP 80, is determined by the commingling of gas from separate production fields, the fields may not be more than 50 miles from each other, unless the Administrator finds a longer separation distance is justified in a particular case (see 49 CFR § 190.9).