

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).

(4) The endpoint of gathering, under section 2.2(a)(1)(D) of API RP 80, may not extend beyond the furthestmost downstream compressor used to increase gathering line pressure for delivery to another pipeline.

(b) For purposes of § 192.9, “regulated onshore gathering line” means:

(1) Each onshore gathering line (or segment of onshore gathering line) with a feature described in the second column that lies in an area described in the third column; and

(2) As applicable, additional lengths of line described in the fourth column to provide a safety buffer:

Type	Feature	Area	Safety buffer
A	<p>—Metallic and the MAOP produces a hoop stress of 20 percent or more of SMYS. If the stress level is unknown, an operator must determine the stress level according to the applicable provisions in subpart C of this part.</p> <p>—Non-metallic and the MAOP is more than 125 psig (862 kPa).</p>	Class 2, 3, or 4 location (<i>see</i> § 192.5)	None.
B	<p>—Metallic and the MAOP produces a hoop stress of less than 20 percent of SMYS. If the stress level is unknown, an operator must determine the stress level according to the applicable provisions in subpart C of this part.</p> <p>—Non-metallic and the MAOP is 125 psig (862 kPa) or less.</p>	<p>Area 1. Class 3 or 4 location</p> <p>Area 2. An area within a Class 2 location the operator determines by using any of the following three methods:</p> <p>(a) A Class 2 location.</p> <p>(b) An area extending 150 feet (45.7 m) on each side of the centerline of any continuous 1 mile (1.6 km) of pipeline and including more than 10 but fewer than 46 dwellings.</p> <p>(c) An area extending 150 feet (45.7 m) on each side of the centerline of any continuous 1000 feet (305 m) of pipeline and including 5 or more dwellings.</p>	If the gathering line is in Area 2(b) or 2(c), the additional lengths of line extend upstream and downstream from the area to a point where the line is at least 150 feet (45.7 m) from the nearest dwelling in the area. However, if a cluster of dwellings in Area 2 (b) or 2(c) qualifies a line as Type B, the Type B classification ends 150 feet (45.7 m) from the nearest dwelling in the cluster.

[Amdt. 192-102, 71 FR 13302, Mar. 15, 2006]

§ 192.9 What requirements apply to gathering lines?

(a) *Requirements.* An operator of a gathering line must follow the safety requirements of this part as prescribed by this section.

(b) *Offshore lines.* An operator of an offshore gathering line must comply with requirements of this part applicable to transmission lines, except the requirements in § 192.150 and in subpart O of this part.

(c) *Type A lines.* An operator of a Type A regulated onshore gathering line must comply with the requirements of this part applicable to transmission lines, except the requirements in § 192.150 and in subpart O of this part. However, an operator of a Type A regulated onshore gathering line in a Class 2 location may demonstrate compliance with subpart N by describing the processes it uses to determine the qualification of persons performing operations and maintenance tasks.

(d) *Type B lines.* An operator of a Type B regulated onshore gathering line must comply with the following requirements:

(1) If a line is new, replaced, relocated, or otherwise changed, the design, installation, construction, initial inspection, and initial testing must be in accordance with requirements of this part applicable to transmission lines;

(2) If the pipeline is metallic, control corrosion according to requirements of subpart I of this part applicable to transmission lines;

(3) Carry out a damage prevention program under § 192.614;

(4) Establish a public education program under § 192.616;

(5) Establish the MAOP of the line under § 192.619; and

(6) Install and maintain line markers according to the requirements for transmission lines in § 192.707.

(e) *Compliance deadlines.* An operator of a regulated onshore gathering line