

Source and name of referenced material	49 CFR reference
(2) ASME B31.4–2002 (October 2002) "Pipeline Transportation Systems for Liquid Hydrocarbons and Other Liquids".	§ 195.452(h)(4)(i).
(3) ASME B31G–1991 (Reaffirmed; 2004) "Manual for Determining the Remaining Strength of Corroded Pipelines".	§§ 195.452(h)(4)(i)(B); 195.452(h)(4)(iii)(D).
(4) ASME B31.8–2003 (February 2004) "Gas Transmission and Distribution Piping Systems".	§§ 195.5(a)(1)(i); 195.406(a)(1)(i).
(5) ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Division 1 "Rules for Construction of Pressure Vessels," (2004 edition, including addenda through July 1, 2005).	§§ 195.124; 195.307(e).
(6) ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Division 2 "Rules for Construction for Pressure Vessels—Alternative Rules," (2004 edition, including addenda through July 1, 2005).	§ 195.307(e).
(7) ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section IX "Welding and Brazing Qualifications," (2004 edition, including addenda through July 1, 2005).	§ 195.222.
D. Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry, Inc. (MSS):	
(1) MSS SP–75–2004 "Specification for High Test Wrought Butt Welding Fittings".	§ 195.118(a).
(2) [Reserved]	
E. 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".	§ 195.106(e).
(2) ASTM A106/A106M–04b (2004) "Standard Specification for Seamless Carbon Steel Pipe for High-Temperature Service".	§ 195.106(e).
(3) ASTM A333/A333M–05 "Standard Specification for Seamless and Welded Steel Pipe for Low-Temperature Service".	§ 195.106(e).
(4) ASTM A381–96 (Reapproved 2001) "Standard Specification for Metal-Arc-Welded Steel Pipe for Use With High-Pressure Transmission Systems".	§ 195.106(e).
(5) ASTM A671–04 (2004) "Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion-Welded Steel Pipe for Atmospheric and Lower Temperatures".	§ 195.106(e).
(6) ASTM A672–96 (Reapproved 2001) "Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion-Welded Steel Pipe for High-Pressure Service at Moderate Temperatures".	§ 195.106(e).
(7) ASTM A691–98 (Reapproved 2002) "Standard Specification for Carbon and Alloy Steel Pipe Electric-Fusion-Welded for High-Pressure Service at High Temperatures".	§ 195.106(e).
F. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA):	
(1) NFPA 30 (2003) "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code" .....	§ 195.264(b)(1).
(2) [Reserved].	
G. NACE International (NACE):	
(1) NACE Standard RP0169–2002 "Control of External Corrosion on Underground or Submerged Metallic Piping Systems".	§§ 195.571; 195.573.
(2) NACE Standard RP0502–2002 "Pipeline External Corrosion Direct Assessment Methodology".	§ 195.588.

[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; 69 FR 18803, Apr. 9, 2004; Amdt. 195–81, 69 FR 32896, June 14, 2004; 70 FR 11140, Mar. 8, 2005; Amdt. 195–84, 70 FR 28842, May 19, 2005; Amdt. 195–85, 70 FR 61576, Oct. 25, 2005; Amdt. 195–86, 71 FR 33409, June 9, 2006]

**§ 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