

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

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 produce a stress equal to the yield strength; and

(ii) Applying, to not more than 80 percent of the first pressure that produces a yielding, the design factor F in § 195.106(a) and the appropriate factors in § 195.106(e).

(2) The pipeline right-of-way, all aboveground segments of the pipeline, and appropriately selected underground segments must be visually inspected for physical defects and operating conditions which reasonably could be expected to impair the strength or tightness of the pipeline.

(3) All known unsafe defects and conditions must be corrected in accordance with this part.

(4) The pipeline must be tested in accordance with subpart E of this part to substantiate the maximum operating pressure permitted by § 195.406.

(b) A pipeline that qualifies for use under this section need not comply with the corrosion control requirements of subpart H of this part until 12 months after it is placed into service, notwithstanding any previous deadlines for compliance.

(c) Each operator must keep for the life of the pipeline a record of the investigations, tests, repairs, replacements, and alterations made under the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.

[Amdt. 195-22, 46 FR 38360, July 27, 1981, as amended by Amdt. 195-52, 59 FR 33396, June 28, 1994; Amdt. 195-173, 66 FR 67004, Dec. 27, 2001]

§ 195.6 Unusually Sensitive Areas (USAs).

As used in this part, a USA means a drinking water or ecological resource area that is unusually sensitive to environmental damage from a hazardous liquid pipeline release.

(a) An USA drinking water resource is:

(1) The water intake for a Community Water System (CWS) or a Non-transient Non-community Water System (NTNCWS) that obtains its water supply primarily from a surface water source and does not have an adequate alternative drinking water source;

(2) The Source Water Protection Area (SWPA) for a CWS or a NTNCWS that obtains its water supply from a Class I or Class IIA aquifer and does not have an adequate alternative drinking water source. Where a state has not yet identified the SWPA, the Wellhead Protection Area (WHPA) will be used until the state has identified the SWPA; or

(3) The sole source aquifer recharge area where the sole source aquifer is a karst aquifer in nature.

(b) An USA ecological resource is:

(1) An area containing a critically imperiled species or ecological community;

(2) A multi-species assemblage area;

(3) A migratory waterbird concentration area;

(4) An area containing an imperiled species, threatened or endangered species, depleted marine mammal species, or an imperiled ecological community where the species or community is aquatic, aquatic dependent, or terrestrial with a limited range; or

(5) An area containing an imperiled species, threatened or endangered species, depleted marine mammal species, or imperiled ecological community where the species or community occurrence is considered to be one of the most viable, highest quality, or in the best condition, as identified by an element occurrence ranking (EORANK) of A (excellent quality) or B (good quality).

(c) As used in this part—

Adequate Alternative Drinking Water Source means a source of water that currently exists, can be used almost immediately with a minimal amount of effort and cost, involves no decline in water quality, and will meet the consumptive, hygiene, and fire fighting requirements of the existing population of impacted customers for at least one month for a surface water source of water and at least six months for a groundwater source.