National Weather Service of the U.S. Department of Commerce, or as an alternative where the model used gives longer distances at lower wind speeds, Atmospheric Stability (Pasquill Class) F, wind speed = 4.5 miles per hour (2.01 meters/sec) at reference height of 10 meters, relative humidity = 50.0 percent, and atmospheric temperature = average in the region.

(3) The elevation for contour (receptor) output \( H = 0.5 \text{ meters} \).

(4) A surface roughness factor of 0.03 meters shall be used. Higher values for the roughness factor may be used if it can be shown that the terrain both upwind and downwind of the vapor cloud has dense vegetation and that the vapor cloud height is more than ten times the height of the obstacles encountered by the vapor cloud.

(c) The design spill shall be determined in accordance with section 2.2.3.5 of NFPA 59A (incorporated by reference, see §193.2013).


§§ 193.2069–193.2073 [Reserved]

Subpart C—Design

§ 193.2101 Scope.

(a) Each LNG facility designed after March 31, 2000 must comply with requirements of this part and of NFPA 59A (2001) (incorporated by reference, see §193.2013). If there is a conflict between this Part and NFPA 59A, this part prevails. Unless otherwise specified, all references to NFPA 59A in this Part are to the 2001 edition.

(b) Stationary LNG storage tanks must comply with Section 7.2.2 of NFPA 59A (2006) (incorporated by reference, see §193.2013) for seismic design of field fabricated tanks. All other LNG storage tanks must comply with API Standard 620 (incorporated by reference, see §193.2013) for seismic design.

[Amdt. 193–22, 75 FR 48604, Aug. 11, 2010]

MATERIALS

§§ 193.2103–193.2117 [Reserved]

§ 193.2119 Records

Each operator shall keep a record of all materials for components, buildings, foundations, and support systems, as necessary to verify that material properties meet the requirements of this part. These records must be maintained for the life of the item concerned.