based system or systems used by a controller in a control room that collects and displays information about a pipeline facility and may have the ability to send commands back to the pipeline facility.

Transmission line means a pipeline, other than a gathering line, that: (1) Transports gas from a gathering line or storage facility to a distribution center, storage facility, or large volume customer that is not down-stream from a distribution center; (2) operates at a hoop stress of 20 percent or more of SMYS; or (3) transports gas within a storage field.

Note: A large volume customer may receive similar volumes of gas as a distribution center, and includes factories, power plants, and institutional users of gas.

Transportation of gas means the gathering, transmission, or distribution of gas by pipeline or the storage of gas, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce.

§ 192.5 Class locations.

(a) This section classifies pipeline locations for purposes of this part. The following criteria apply to classifications under this section.

(1) A “class location unit” is an on-shore area that extends 220 yards (200 meters) on either side of the centerline of any continuous 1-mile (1.6 kilometers) length of pipeline.

(2) Each separate dwelling unit in a multiple dwelling unit building is counted as a separate building intended for human occupancy.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, pipeline locations are classified as follows:

(1) A Class 1 location is:

(i) An offshore area; or

(ii) Any class location unit that has 10 or fewer buildings intended for human occupancy.

(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.

§ 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 Office of Pipeline Safety, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC, 20590-0001, 202-366-4955, or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202-741-6000 or go to: http://www.archives.gov/
These materials have been approved for incorporation 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 (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 Battery March 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.

Source and name of referenced material 49 CFR reference

A. Pipeline Research Council International (PRCI):


192.485(c); 192.933(a)(1); 192.933(d)(1).

B. American Petroleum Institute (API):


192.113; Item I, Appendix B to Part 192.


192.65(a).


192.65(a).

4. ANSI/API Specification 6D, “Specification for Pipeline Valves” (23rd edition (April 2008, effective October 1, 2008) and errata 3 (includes 1 and 2, February 2009)).

192.154(a).


192.8(a); 192.8(a)(1); 192.8(a)(2).


192.225; 192.227(a); 192.241(c); Item II, Appendix B.

192.616(a); 192.616(b); 192.616(c).

192.631(c).


D. ASME International (ASME):


E. Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry, Inc. (MSS):


(2) [Reserved].

F. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA):

Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, DOT § 192.8

Source and name of referenced material | 49 CFR reference
---|---
(2) NFPA 58 (2004), “Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code (LP-Gas Code)” | §§ 192.11(a); 192.11(b); 192.11(c). \(\textit{nfpa.58.2004}\)
(3) NFPA 59 (2004), “Utility LP-Gas Plant Code.” | §§ 192.11(a); 192.11(b); 192.11(c). \(\textit{nfpa.59.2004}\)
(6) NFPA 59 (2004), “Utility LP-Gas Plant Code.” | §§ 192.11(a); 192.11(b); 192.11(c). \(\textit{nfpa.59.2004}\)

G. Plastics Pipe Institute, Inc. (PPI):  

H. NACE International (NACE):  
(1) NACE Standard SP0502–2008, Standard Practice, “Pipeline External Corrosion Direct Assessment Methodology” (reaffirmed March 20, 2008). | §§ 192.923(b)(1); 192.925(b) Introductory text; 192.925(b)(1); 192.925(b)(1)(i); 192.925(b)(2) Introductory text; 192.925(b)(3) Introductory text; 192.925(b)(3)(b); 192.925(b)(3)(v); 192.925(b)(4) Introductory text; 192.925(b)(4)(i); 192.931(d); 192.935(b)(1)(i); 192.939(a)(2). \(\textit{nace.standard.sp0502.2008}\)

I. Gas Technology Institute (GTI):  

[35 FR 13257, Aug. 19, 1970]  
Editorial Note: For Federal Register citations affecting §192.7, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

§ 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 furthestmost downstream point in a production operation as defined in section 2.3 of API RP 80. This furthestmost 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 furthermost 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: