Piping means pipe, tubing, hoses, fittings, valves, pumps, connections, safety devices or related components for containing the flow of hazardous fluids.

Storage tank means a container for storing a hazardous fluid.

Transfer piping means a system of permanent and temporary piping used for transferring hazardous fluids between any of the following: Liquefaction process facilities, storage tanks, vaporizers, compressors, cargo transfer systems, and facilities other than pipeline facilities.

Transfer system includes transfer piping and cargo transfer system.

Vaporization means an addition of thermal energy changing a liquid to a vapor or gaseous state.

Vaporizer means a heat transfer facility designed to introduce thermal energy in a controlled manner for changing a liquid to a vapor or gaseous state.

Waterfront LNG plant means an LNG plant with docks, wharves, piers, or other structures in, on, or immediately adjacent to the navigable waters of the United States or Puerto Rico and any shore area immediately adjacent to those waters to which vessels may be secured and at which LNG cargo operations may be conducted.

[45 FR 9203, Feb. 11, 1980, as amended by Amdt. 193–1, 45 FR 57418, Aug. 28, 1980; Amdt. 193–2, 45 FR 70404, Oct. 23, 1980; Amdt. 193–10, 61 FR 18517, Apr. 26, 1996; Amdt. 193–17, 65 FR 10958, Mar. 1, 2000; 68 FR 11749, Mar. 12, 2003; 70 FR 11140, Mar. 8, 2005]

§ 193.2009 Rules of regulatory construction.

(a) As used in this part:

(1) *Includes* means including but not limited to;

(2) *May* means is permitted to or is authorized to;

(3) *May not* means is not permitted to or is not authorized to; and

(4) *Shall* or *must* is used in the mandatory and imperative sense.

(b) In this part:

(1) Words importing the singular include the plural; and

(2) Words importing the plural include the singular.

§ 193.2011 Reporting.

Incidents, safety-related conditions, and annual pipeline summary data for LNG plants or facilities must be reported in accordance with the requirements of Part 191 of this subchapter.

[75 FR 72906, Nov. 26, 2010]

§ 193.2013 Incorporation by reference.

(a) Any document or portion thereof incorporated by reference in this part is included in this part as though it were printed in full. When only a portion of a document is referenced, then this part incorporates only that referenced portion of the document and the remainder is not incorporated. Applicable editions are listed in paragraph (c) of this section in parentheses following the title of the referenced material. Earlier editions listed in previous editions of this section may be used for components manufactured, designed, or installed in accordance with those earlier editions at the time they were listed. The user must refer to the appropriate previous edition of 49 CFR for a listing of the earlier editions.

(b) All incorporated materials are available for inspection in the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, PHP–30, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC, 20590–0001, or at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). For information on the availability of this material at NARA, call 202–741–6030 or go to: *http://www.archives.gov/federal__register/code__of__federal__regulations/IBR__locations.html.*

Documents incorporated by reference are available from the publishers as follows:

A. American Gas Association (AGA), 400 North Capitol Street, NW., Washington, DC 20001.

B. American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE), Parallel Centre, 1801 Alexander Bell Drive, Reston, VA 20191–4400.

C. ASME International (ASME), Three Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016–5990.

D. Gas Technology Institute (GTI), 1700 S. Mount Prospect Road, Des Plaines, IL 60018.

E. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), 1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02269–9101.

(c) Documents incorporated by reference.

Source and name of referenced material	49 CFR Reference
A. American Gas Association (AGA):	
(1) "Purging Principles and Practices" (3rd edition, 2001)	§§ 193.2513; 193.2517; 193.2615.
B. American Petroleum Institute (API):	
(1) API Standard 620 "Design and Construction of Large, Welded, Low-Pressure Storage Tanks" (11th edition February 2008, addendum 1, March 2009).	§§ 193.2101(b); 193.2321(b)(2).
C. American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE):	
(1) ASCE/SEI 7–05 "Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures" (2005 edition, includes supplement No. 1 and Errata).	§ 193.2067(b)(1).
D. ASME International (ASME):	
(1) 2007 ASME Boiler & Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Division 1, "Rules for Construction of Pressure Vessels" (2007 edition, July 1, 2007).	§ 193.2321(a).
(2) 2007 ASME Boiler & Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Division 2, "Alternative Rules, Rules for Construction of Pressure Vessels" (2007 edition, July 1, 2007).	§ 193.2321(a).
E. Gas Technology Institute (GTI) formerly the Gas Research Institute (GRI):	
(1) GTI–04/0032 LNGFIRE3: A Thermal Radiation Model for LNG Fires (March 2004).	§ 193.2057(a).
(2) GTI–04/0049 (April 2004) "LNG Vapor Dispersion Prediction with the DEGADIS 2.1: Dense Gas Dispersion Model For LNG Vapor Dispersion".	§ 193.2059.
(3) GRI–96/0396.5 "Evaluation of Mitigation Methods for Accidental LNG Releases, Volume 5: Using FEM3A for LNG Accident Consequence Analyses" (April 1997).	§ 193.2059.
F. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA):	
(1) NFPA 59A, (2001) "Standard for the Production, Storage, and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)".	§§ 193.2019; 193.2051; 193.2057; 193.2059; 193.2101(a); 193.2301; 193.2303; 193.2401; 193.2521; 193.2639; 193.2801.
(2) NFPA 59A, "Standard for the Production, Storage, and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)" (2006 edition, Approved August 18, 2005).	§§ 193.2101(b); 193.2321(b).

[Amdt. 193–19, 71 FR 33408, June 9, 2006; 73 FR 16570, Mar. 28, 2008; 74 FR 2894, Jan. 16, 2009; Amdt. 193–22, 75 FR 48604, Aug. 11, 2010]

§ 193.2015 [Reserved]

§ 193.2017 Plans and procedures.

(a) Each operator shall maintain at each LNG plant the plans and procedures required for that plant by this part. The plans and procedures must be available upon request for review and inspection by the Administrator or any State Agency that has submitted a current certification or agreement with respect to the plant under the pipeline safety laws (49 U.S.C. 60101 *et seq.*). In addition, each change to the plans or procedures must be available at the LNG plant for review and inspection within 20 days after the change is made.

(b) The Associate Administrator or the State Agency that has submitted a current certification under section 5(a) of the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act with respect to the pipeline facility governed by an operator's plans and procedures may, after notice and opportunity for hearing as provided in 49 CFR 190.206 or the relevant State procedures, require the operator to amend its plans and procedures as necessary to provide a reasonable level of safety.

(c) Each operator must review and update the plans and procedures required by this part—

(1) When a component is changed significantly or a new component is installed; and

(2) At intervals not exceeding 27 months, but at least once every 2 calendar years.

[Amdt. 193–2, 45 FR 70404, Oct. 23, 1980, as amended by Amdt. 193–7, 56 FR 31090, July 9, 1991; Amdt. 193–10, 61 FR 18517, Apr. 26, 1996; Amdt. 193–18, 69 FR 11336, Mar. 10, 2004; Amdt. 193–24, 78 FR 58915, Sept. 25, 2013]

§ 193.2019 Mobile and temporary LNG facilities.

(a) Mobile and temporary LNG facilities for peakshaving application, for service maintenance during gas pipeline systems repair/alteration, or for other short term applications need not meet the requirements of this part if the facilities are in compliance with applicable sections of NFPA 59A (incorporated by reference, *see* § 193.2013).