Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, DOT

§ 193.2503  

(c) Ultrasonic examination records must be retained for the life of the facility. If electronic records are kept, they must be retained in a manner so that they cannot be altered by any means; and  

(d) The ultrasonic equipment used in the examination of welds must be calibrated at a frequency no longer than eight hours. Such calibrations must verify the examination of welds against a calibration standard. If the ultrasonic equipment is found to be out of calibration, all previous weld inspections that are suspect must be reexamined.  

[Amdt. 193–22, 75 FR 48605, Aug. 11, 2010]  

§§ 193.2323–193.2329 [Reserved]  

Subpart E—Equipment

§ 193.2401 Scope.  
After March 31, 2000, each new, replaced, relocated or significantly altered vaporization equipment, liquefaction equipment, and control systems must be designed, fabricated, and installed in accordance with requirements of this part and of NFPA 59A. In the event of a conflict between this part and NFPA 59A (incorporated by reference, see § 193.2013), this part prevails.  


Vaporization Equipment

§§ 193.2403–193.2439 [Reserved]

Subpart E—Operations

§ 193.2501 Scope.  
This part prescribes requirements for the operation of LNG facilities.  

§ 193.2503 Operating procedures.  
Each operator shall follow one or more manuals of written procedures to provide safety in normal operation and in responding to an abnormal operation that would affect safety. The procedures must include provisions for:  

(a) Monitoring components or buildings according to the requirements of § 193.2507.  

(b) Startup and shutdown, including for initial startup, performance testing.
§ 193.2505

(a) The cooldown of each system of components that is subjected to cryogenic temperatures must be limited to a rate and distribution pattern that keeps thermal stresses within design limits during the cooldown period, paying particular attention to the performance of expansion and contraction devices.

(b) After cooldown stabilization is reached, cryogenic piping systems must be checked for leaks in areas of flanges, valves, and seals.

§ 193.2507 Monitoring operations.

Each component in operation or building in which a hazard to persons or property could exist must be monitored to detect fire or any malfunction or flammable fluid that could cause a hazardous condition. Monitoring must be accomplished by watching or listening from an attended control center for warning alarms, such as gas, temperature, pressure, vacuum, and flow alarms, or by conducting an inspection or test at intervals specified in the operating procedures.


§ 193.2509 Emergency procedures.

(a) Each operator shall determine the types and places of emergencies other than fires that may reasonably be expected to occur at an LNG plant due to operating malfunctions, structural collapse, personnel error, forces of nature, and activities adjacent to the plant.

(b) To adequately handle each type of emergency identified under paragraph (a) of this section and each fire emergency, each operator must follow one or more manuals of written procedures. The procedures must provide for the following:

1. Responding to controllable emergencies, including notifying personnel and using equipment appropriate for handling the emergency.

2. Recognizing an uncontrollable emergency and taking action to minimize harm to the public and personnel, including prompt notification of appropriate local officials of the emergency and possible need for evacuation of the public in the vicinity of the LNG plant.

3. Coordinating with appropriate local officials in preparation of an emergency evacuation plan, which sets forth the steps required to protect the public in the event of an emergency, including catastrophic failure of an LNG storage tank.

4. Cooperating with appropriate local officials in evacuations and emergencies requiring mutual assistance and keeping these officials advised of:

   (i) The LNG plant fire control equipment, its location, and quantity of units located throughout the plant;

   (ii) Potential hazards at the plant, including fires;

   (iii) Communication and emergency control capabilities at the LNG plant; and

   (iv) The status of each emergency.