Source and name of referenced material	49 CFR reference
(19) API Recommended Practice 2350, ''Overfill Protection for Storage Tanks In Petroleum Facilities''' (3rd edition, January 2005).	§ 195.428(c).
(20) API 2510, ''Design and Construction of LPG Installations'' (8th edition, 2001).	§§ 195.132(b)(3); 195.205(b)(3); 195.264(b)(2); 195.264(e)(4); 195.307(e); 195.428(c); 195.432(c).
(21) API Recommended Practice 1168 ''Pipeline Control Room Management,'' (API RP1168) First Edition (September 2008).	§ 195.446(c)(5), (f)(1).
C. ASME International (ASME):	
(1) ASME/ANSI B16.9–2007, ''Factory-Made Wrought Buttwelding Fittings'' (December 7, 2007).	§ 195.118(a).
(2) ASME/ANSI B31.4–2006, ''Pipeline Transportation Systems for Liquid Hydrocarbons and Other Liquids'' (October 20, 2006).	§ 195.452(h)(4)(i).
(3) ASME/ANSI 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/ANSI B31.8–2007, ''Gas Transmission and Distribution Piping Systems'' (November 30, 2007).	§ 195.5(a)(1)(i); 195.406(a)(1)(i).
(5) 2007 ASME Boiler & Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Division 1 ''Rules for Construction of Pressure Vessels'' (2007 edition, July 1, 2007).	§ 195.124; 195.307(e).
(6) 2007 ASME Boiler & Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Division 2 ''Alternate Rules, Rules for Construction of Pressure Vessels'' (2007 edition, July 1, 2007).	§ 195.307(e).
(7) 2007 ASME Boiler & Pressure Vessel Code, Section IX: ''Qualification Standard for Welding and Brazing Procedures, Welders, Brazers, and Welding and Brazing Operators,'' (2007 edition, July 1, 2007).	§ 195.222(a).
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–07, ''Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated Welded and Seamless'' (September 1, 2007).	§ 195.106(e).
(2) ASTM A106/A106M–08, ''Standard Specification for Seamless Carbon Steel Pipe for High-Temperature Service'' (July 15, 2008).	§ 195.106(e).
(3) ASTM A333/A 333M–05, ''Standard Specification for Seamless and Welded Steel Pipe for Low-Temperature Service.''.	§ 195.106(e).
(4) ASTM A381–96 (Reapproved 2005), ''Standard Specification for Metal-Arc-Welded Steel Pipe for Use With High-Pressure Transmission Systems'' (October 1, 2005).	§ 195.106(e).
(5) ASTM A671–06, ''Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion-Welded Steel Pipe for Atmospheric and Lower Temperatures'' (May 1, 2006).	§ 195.106(e).
(6) ASTM A672–08, ''Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion-Welded Steel Pipe for High-Pressure Service at Moderate Temperatures'' (May 1, 2008).	§ 195.106(e).
(7) ASTM A691–98 (reapproved 2007), ''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, ''Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code'' (2008 edition, approved August 15, 2007).	§ 195.264(b)(1).
(2) [Reserved]	
G. NACE International (NACE):	
(1) NACE SP0169–2007, Standard Practice, ''Control of External Corrosion on Underground or Submerged Metallic Piping Systems'' (reaffirmed March 15, 2007).	§§ 195.571; 195.573(a)(2).
(2) NACE SP0502–2008, Standard Practice, ''Pipeline External Corrosion Direct Assessment Methodology'' (reaffirmed March 20, 2008).	§ 195.588.

[Amdt. 195–22, 46 FR 38360, July 27, 1981; 47 FR 32721, July 29, 1982]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting § 195.3, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at *www.fdsys.gov*.

§ 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 Nontransient 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