1. ''Purging Principles and Practices''—(1975)

B. American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE):

1. ASCE 7–95 ''Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures'' (1995).

C. American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME):

1. ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Divisions 1 and 2 (1998).

D. Gas Research Institute (GRI):

1. GRI–89/0176 ''LNGFIRE: A Thermal radiation Model for LNG Fires'' (June 29, 1990).

2. GRI–89/0242 ''LNG Vapor Dispersion Prediction with the DEGDIS Dense Gas Dispersion Model'' (April 1988–July 1990).

3. GRI–96/0396.5 ''Evaluation of Mitigation Methods for Accidental LNG Releases, Volume 5: Using FEM3A for LNG Accident Consequence Analyses.''

E. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA):

1. ANSI/NFPA 59A ''Standard for the Production, Storage, and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)'' (1996 edition).

[Amdt. 193–17, 65 FR 10960, Mar. 1, 2000]

PART 194—RESPONSE PLANS FOR ONSHORE OIL PIPELINES

Subpart A—General

Subpart B—Response Plans

AUTHORITY: 33 U.S.C. 1231, 1321(j)(1)(C), (j)(5) and (j)(6); sec. 2, E.O. 12777, 56 FR 54757, 3 CFR, 1991 Comp., p. 351; 49 CFR 1.53.

SOURCE: 58 FR 253, Jan. 5, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§ 194.1 Purpose.

This part contains requirements for oil spill response plans to reduce the environmental impact of oil discharged from onshore oil pipelines.

§ 194.3 Applicability.

This part applies to an operator of an onshore oil pipeline that, because of its location, could reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm, or significant and substantial harm to the environment by discharging oil into or on any navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines.

§ 194.5 Definitions.

Adverse weather means the weather conditions considered by the operator in identifying the response systems and equipment to be deployed in accordance with a response plan, including wave height, ice, temperature, visibility, and currents within the inland or Coastal Response Zone (defined in the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR part 300)) in which those systems or equipment are intended to function.

Barrel means 42 United States gallons (159 liters) at 60° Fahrenheit (15.6° Celsius).

Breakout tank means a tank used to:

(1) Relieve surges in an oil pipeline system or

(2) Receive and store oil transported by a pipeline for reinjection and continued transportation by pipeline.

Coastal zone means all United States waters subject to the tide, United States waters of the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, waters of the contiguous zone, other waters of the high seas subject to the National Contingency Plan, and the land surface or land substrate, ground waters, and ambient air proximal to those waters. (The term ''coastal zone'' delineates an area of federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by agreements between the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), and are identified in Federal Regional Contingency Plans and Area Contingency Plans.)

Contract or other approved means is: