

- 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

- Sec.
- 194.1 Purpose.
- 194.3 Applicability.
- 194.5 Definitions.
- 194.7 Operating restrictions and interim operating authorization.

Subpart B—Response Plans

- 194.101 Operators required to submit plans.
- 194.103 Significant and substantial harm; operator's statement.
- 194.105 Worst case discharge.
- 194.107 General response plan requirements.
- 194.109 Submission of state response plans.
- 194.111 Response plan retention.
- 194.113 Information summary.
- 194.115 Response resources.
- 194.117 Training.
- 194.119 Submission and approval procedures.
- 194.121 Response plan review and update procedures.

APPENDIX A TO PART 194—GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF RESPONSE PLANS

APPENDIX B TO PART 194—HIGH VOLUME AREAS

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:

(1) A written contract or other legally binding agreement between the operator and a response contractor or other spill response organization identifying and ensuring the availability of the specified personnel and equipment within stipulated response times for a specified geographic area;

(2) Certification that specified equipment is owned or operated by the pipeline operator, and operator personnel and equipment are available within stipulated response times for a specified geographic area; or

(3) Active membership in a local or regional oil spill removal organization that has identified specified personnel and equipment to be available within stipulated response times for a specified geographic area.

Environmentally sensitive area means an area of environmental importance which is in or adjacent to navigable waters.

High volume area means an area which an oil pipeline having a nominal outside diameter of 20 inches (508 millimeters) or more crosses a major river or other navigable waters, which, because of the velocity of the river flow and vessel traffic on the river, would require a more rapid response in case of a worst case discharge or substantial threat of such a discharge. Appendix B to this part contains a list of some of the high volume areas in the United States.

Inland area means the area shoreward of the boundary lines defined in 46 CFR part 7, except that in the Gulf of Mexico, it means the area shoreward of the lines of demarcation (COLREG lines) defined in 33 CFR 80.740–80.850. The inland area does not include the Great Lakes.

Inland zone means the environment inland of the coastal zone excluding the Great Lakes, Lake Champlain, and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers. (The term inland zone delineates an area of federal responsibilities for response actions. Precise boundaries are determined by agreements between the EPA and the USCG and are identified in Federal Regional Contingency Plans.)

Line section means a continuous run of pipe that is contained between adjacent pressure pump stations, between a

pressure pump station and a terminal or breakout tank, between a pressure pump station and a block valve, or between adjacent block valves.

Major river means a river that, because of its velocity and vessel traffic, would require a more rapid response in case of a worst case discharge. For a list of rivers see “*Rolling Rivers, An Encyclopedia of America’s Rivers*,” Richard A. Bartlett, Editor, McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1984.

Maximum extent practicable means the limits of available technology and the practical and technical limits on a pipeline operator in planning the response resources required to provide the on-water recovery capability and the shoreline protection and cleanup capability to conduct response activities for a worst case discharge from a pipeline in adverse weather.

Navigable waters means the waters of the United States, including the territorial sea and such waters as lakes, rivers, streams; waters which are used for recreation; and waters from which fish or shellfish are taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce.

Oil means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, vegetable oil, animal oil, sludge, oil refuse, oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

Oil spill removal organization means an entity that provides response resources.

On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) means the federal official designated by the Administrator of the EPA or by the Commandant of the USCG to coordinate and direct federal response under subpart D of the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR part 300).

Onshore oil pipeline facilities means new and existing pipe, rights-of-way and any equipment, facility, or building used in the transportation of oil located in, on, or under, any land within the United States other than submerged land.

Operator means a person who owns or operates onshore oil pipeline facilities.

Pipeline means all parts of an onshore pipeline facility through which oil moves including, but not limited to,

line pipe, valves, and other appurtenances connected to line pipe, pumping units, fabricated assemblies associated with pumping units, metering and delivery stations and fabricated assemblies therein, and breakout tanks.

Qualified individual means an English-speaking representative of an operator, located in the United States, available on a 24-hour basis, with full authority to: activate and contract with required oil spill removal organization(s); activate personnel and equipment maintained by the operator; act as liaison with the OSC; and obligate any funds required to carry out all required or directed oil response activities.

Response activities means the containment and removal of oil from the water and shorelines, the temporary storage and disposal of recovered oil, or the taking of other actions as necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to the environment.

Response area means the inland zone or coastal zone, as defined in the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR part 300), in which the response activity is occurring.

Response plan means the operator's core plan and the response zone appendices for responding, to the maximum extent practicable, to a worst case discharge of oil, or the substantial threat of such a discharge.

Response resources means the personnel, equipment, supplies, and other resources necessary to conduct response activities.

Response zone means a geographic area either along a length of pipeline or including multiple pipelines, containing one or more adjacent line sections, for which the operator must plan for the deployment of, and provide, spill response capabilities. The size of the zone is determined by the operator after considering available capability, resources, and geographic characteristics.

Specified minimum yield strength means the minimum yield strength, expressed in pounds per square inch, prescribed by the specification under which the material is purchased from the manufacturer.

Stress level means the level of tangential or hoop stress, usually expressed as

a percentage of specified minimum yield strength.

Worst case discharge means the largest foreseeable discharge of oil, including a discharge from fire or explosion, in adverse weather conditions. This volume will be determined by each pipeline operator for each response zone and is calculated according to §194.105.

[58 FR 253, Jan. 5, 1993, as amended by Amdt. 194-3, 63 FR 37505, July 13, 1998]

§ 194.7 Operating restrictions and interim operating authorization.

(a) After February 18, 1993, an operator of a pipeline for which a response plan is required under §194.101, may not handle, store, or transport oil in that pipeline unless the operator has submitted a response plan meeting the requirements of this part.

(b) After August 18, 1993, an operator must operate its onshore pipeline facilities in accordance with the applicable response plan.

(c) After August 18, 1993, the operator of a pipeline line section described in §194.103(c), may continue to operate the pipeline for two years after the date of submission of a response plan, pending approval or disapproval of that plan, only if the operator has submitted the certification required by §194.119(e).

Subpart B—Response Plans

§ 194.101 Operators required to submit plans.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, or unless RSPA grants a request from the OSC to require an operator of the following pipelines to submit a response plan or the pipeline is covered by §194.103, each operator of an onshore pipeline facility shall prepare a response plan and submit the response plan to RSPA, as provided in §194.119.

(b) *Exception.* An operator need not submit a response plan for:

(1) A pipeline that is 6½ inches (168 millimeters) or less in outside nominal diameter, is 10 miles (16 kilometers) or less in length, and all of the following conditions apply to the pipeline:

(i) The pipeline has not experienced a release greater than 1,000 barrels (159