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### Subpart A—General

#### 192.1 Scope of part.

(a) This part prescribes minimum safety requirements for pipeline facilities and the transportation of gas, including pipeline facilities and the transportation of gas within the limits of the outer continental shelf as that term is defined in the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331).

(b) This part does not apply to the gathering of gas outside of the following areas:

(1) An area within the limits of any incorporated or unincorporated city, town, or village.

(2) Any designated residential or commercial area such as a subdivision, business or shopping center, or community development.

#### 192.3 Definitions.

As used in this part—

“Distribution Line” means a pipeline other than a gathering or transmission line.

“Gas” means natural gas, flammable gas, or gas which is toxic or corrosive.

“Gathering Line” means a pipeline that transports gas from a current production facility to a transmission line or main.

“High pressure distribution system” means a distribution system in which the gas pressure in the main is higher than the pressure provided to the customer.

“Listed specification” means a specification listed in section I of Appendix B of this part.

“Low-pressure distribution system” means a distribution system in which the gas pressure in the main is substantially the same as the pressure provided to the customer.

“Main” means a distribution line that serves as a common source of supply for more than one service line.

“Maximum actual operating pressure” means the maximum pressure that occurs during normal operations over a period of 1 year.

“Maximum allowable operating pressure” means the maximum pressure at which a pipeline or segment of a pipeline may be operated under this part.

"Municipality" means a city, county, or any other political subdivision of a state.

"Operator" means a person who engages in the transportation of gas.

"Person" means any individual, firm, joint venture, partnership, corporation, association, state, municipality, cooperative association, or joint stock association, and includes any trustee, receiver, assignee, or personal representative thereof.

"Pipe" means any pipe or tubing used in the transportation of gas, including pipe-type holders.

"Pipeline" means all parts of those physical facilities through which gas moves in transportation, including pipe, valves, and other appurtenance attached to pipe, compressor units, metering stations, regulator stations, delivery stations, holders, and fabricated assemblies.

"Pipeline facility" means new and existing pipelines, rights-of-way, and any equipment, facility, or building used in the transportation of gas or in the treatment of gas during the course of transportation.

"Secretary" means the secretary of transportation or any person to whom he has delegated authority in the matter concerned.

"Service line" means a distribution line that transports gas from a common source of supply to (1) a customer meter or the connection to a customer's piping, whichever is farther downstream, or (2) the connection to a customer's piping if there is no customer meter. A customer meter is the meter that measures the transfer of gas from an operator to a consumer.

"SMYS" means specified minimum yield strength is—

(1) For steel pipe manufactured in accordance with a listed specification, the yield strength specified as a minimum in that specification; or

(2) For steel pipe manufactured in accordance with an unknown or unlisted specification, the yield strength determined in accordance with 192.107 (b).

"State" means each of the several states, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

"Transmission line" means a pipeline, other than a gathering line, that—

(1) Transports gas from a gathering line or storage facility to a distribution center or storage facility;

(2) Operates at a hoop stress of 20 percent or more of SMYS; or

(3) Transports gas within a storage field.

"Transportation of gas" means the gathering, transmission, or distribution of gas by pipeline or the storage of gas, in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce.

#### 192.5 Class locations.

(a) Class location is determined by applying the criteria set forth in this section. The class location unit is an area that extends 220 yards on either side of the centerline of any continuous 1-mile length of pipeline. Except as provided in paragraphs (d) (2) and (f), of this section, the class location is determined by the buildings in the class location unit. For the purposes of this section, each separate dwelling unit in a multiple dwelling unit building is counted as a separate building intended for human occupancy.

(b) A Class 1 location is any class location unit that has 10 or less buildings intended for human occupancy.

(c) A Class 2 location is any class location unit that has more than 10 but less than 46 buildings intended for human occupancy.

(d) A Class 3 location is—

(1) Any class location unit that has 46 or more buildings intended for human occupancy; or

(2) An area where the pipeline lies within 100 yards of any of the following:

(i) A building that is occupied by 20 or more persons during normal use.

(ii) A small, well-defined outside area that is occupied by 20 or more persons during normal use, such as a playground, recreation area, outdoor theater, or other place of public assembly.

(e) A Class 4 location is any class location unit where buildings with four or more stories above ground are prevalent.

(f) The boundaries of the class locations determined in accordance with paragraphs (a) through (e) of this section may be adjusted as follows:

(1) A Class 4 location ends 220 yards from the nearest building with four or more stories above ground.

(2) When a cluster of buildings intended for human occupancy requires a Class 3 location, the Class 3 location ends 220 yards from the nearest building in the cluster.

(3) When a cluster of buildings intended for human occupancy requires a Class 2 location, the Class 2 location ends 220 yards from the nearest building in the cluster.

#### 192.7 Incorporation by reference.

(a) Any documents or parts thereof incorporated by reference in this part are a part of this regulation as though set out in full.

(b) All incorporated documents are available for inspection in the Office of Pipeline Safety, Room 107, 400 Sixth Street SW., Washington, D. C. In addition, the documents are available at the addresses provided in Appendix A to this part.

(c) The full titles for the publications incorporated by reference in this part are provided in Appendix A to this part.

#### 192.9 Gathering lines.

Each gathering line must comply with the requirements of this part applicable to transmission lines.

#### 192.11 Petroleum gas systems.

(a) No operator may transport petroleum gas in a system that serves 10 or more customers, or in a system, any portion of which is located in a public place (such as a highway), unless that system meets the requirements of this part and of NFPA Standards No. 58 and No. 59. In the event of a conflict, the requirements of this part prevail.

(b) Each petroleum gas system covered by paragraph (a) of this section must comply with the following:

(1) Aboveground structures must have open vents near the floor level.

(2) Belowground structures must have forced ventilation that will prevent any accumulation of gas.

(3) Relief valve discharge vents must be located so as to prevent any accumulation of gas at or below ground level.

(4) Special precautions must be taken to provide adequate ventilation where excavations are made to repair an underground system.

(c) For the purpose of this section, petroleum gas means propane, butane, or mixtures of these gases, other than a gas air mixture that is used to supplement supplies in a natural gas distribution system.

#### 192.12 Liquefied natural gas facilities.

(a) Except for a pipeline facility in operation or under construction before January 1, 1973, no operator may store, treat or transfer liquefied natural gas in a pipeline facility unless that pipeline facility meets the applicable requirements of this part and of NFPA Standard No. 59A.

(b) No operator may store, treat, or transfer liquefied natural gas in a pipeline facility in operation or under construction before January 1, 1973, unless—

(1) The facility is operated in accordance with the applicable operating requirements of this part and of NFPA Standard 59A; and

(2) Each modification or repair made to the facility after December 31, 1972, conforms to the applicable requirements of this part and NFPA Standard 59A, insofar as is practicable.

#### 192.13 General

(a) No person may operate a segment of pipeline that is readied for service after March 12, 1971, unless that pipeline has been designed, installed, constructed, initially inspected, and initially tested in accordance with this part.

(b) No person may operate a segment of pipeline that is replaced, relocated, or otherwise changed after November 12, 1970, unless that replacement, relocation, or change has been made in accordance with this part.

(c) Each operator shall maintain, modify as appropriate, and follow the plans, procedures, and programs that it is required to establish under this part.

#### 192.15 Rules of regulatory construction.

(a) As used in this part—

“Includes” means including but not limited to.

“May” means “is permitted to” or “is authorized to”.

“May not” means “is not permitted to” or “is not authorized to”.

“Shall” is used in the mandatory and imperative sense.

(b) In this part—

(1) Words importing the singular include the plural;

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

(3) Words importing the masculine gender include the feminine.

#### 192.17 Filing of inspection and maintenance plans.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, each operator shall file with the secretary not later than February 1, 1971 a plan for inspection and maintenance of each pipeline facility

which he owns or operates. In addition, each change to an inspection and maintenance plan must be filed with the secretary within 20 days after the change is made.

(b) The provisions of paragraph (a) of this section do not apply to pipeline facilities—

(1) That are subject to the jurisdiction of a state agency that has submitted a certification or agreement with respect to those facilities under section 5 of the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act (49 U.S.C. 1675); and

(2) For which an inspection and maintenance plan is required to be filed with that state agency.

(c) Plans filed with the secretary must be sent to the office of Pipeline Safety, Department of Transportation, Washington, D. C. 20590.

### Subpart B—Materials

#### 192.51 Scope.

This subpart prescribes minimum requirements for the selection and qualification of pipe and components for use in pipelines.

#### 192.53 General.

Materials for pipe and components must be—

(a) Able to maintain the structural integrity of the pipeline under temperature and other environmental conditions that may be anticipated.

*PSC 192.53 (a) Some of the materials conforming to specifications approved for use under this code may not have properties suitable for the lower portion of the temperature band covered by this code. Engineers are cautioned to give attention to the low-temperature properties of the materials used for facilities to be exposed to unusually low ground temperatures or low atmospheric temperatures. Twenty (20) inch steel pipe and larger, with a specified minimum yield strength of 52,000 p.s.i. or higher, shall be tested for fracture toughness in accordance with the applicable section of respective API standard under which it was produced, except for small lot purchases of pipe where testing for fracture toughness is impractical.*

(b) Chemically compatible with any gas that they transport and with any other material in the pipeline with which they are in contact; and

(c) Qualified in accordance with the applicable requirements of this subpart.

*PSC 192.53 (d) When substantial quantities of pipe are acquired certified reports of chemical composition and physical properties shall be obtained; when the quantity of pipe involved is so limited that this requirement would be impractical, a certified statement shall be obtained setting forth the specification under which the pipe was manufactured.*

#### 192.55 Steel pipe.

(a) New steel pipe is qualified for use under this part if—

(1) It was manufactured in accordance with a listed specification;

(2) It meets the requirements of—

- (i) Section II of Appendix B to this part; or
- (ii) If it was manufactured before November 12, 1970, either section II or III of Appendix B to this part; or

(3) It is used in accordance with paragraph (c) or (d) of this section.

(b) Used steel pipe is qualified for use under this part if—

(1) It was manufactured in accordance with a listed specification and it meets the requirements of paragraph II-C of Appendix B to this part;

(2) It meets the requirements of—

- (i) Section II of Appendix B to this part; or
- (ii) If it was manufactured before November 12, 1970, either section II or III of Appendix B to this part;

(3) It has been used in an existing line of the same or higher pressure and meets the requirements of paragraph II-C of Appendix B to this part; or

(4) It is used in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) New or used steel pipe may be used at a pressure resulting in a hoop stress of less than 6,000 p.s.i. where no close coiling or close bending is to be done, if visual examination indicates that the pipe is in good condition and that it is free of split seams and other defects that would cause leakage. If it is to be welded, steel pipe that has not been manufactured to a listed specification must also pass the weldability tests prescribed in paragraph II-B of Appendix B to this part.

(d) Steel pipe that has not been previously used may be used as replacement pipe in a segment of pipeline if it has been manufactured prior to November 12, 1970, in accordance with the same specification as the pipe used in constructing that segment of pipeline.

(e) New steel pipe that has been cold expanded must comply with the mandatory provisions of API Standard 5LX.

*PSC 192.55 (f) Pipe manufactured from steel made by the Bessemer process shall not be used.*

#### 192.57 Cast iron or ductile iron pipe.

(a) New cast iron or new ductile iron pipe is qualified for use under this part if it has been manufactured in accordance with a listed specification.

(b) Used cast iron or used ductile iron pipe is qualified for use under this part if inspection shows that the pipe is sound and allows the makeup of tight joints and—

(1) It has been removed from an existing pipeline that operated at the same or higher pressure; or

(2) It was manufactured in accordance with a listed specification.

*PSC 192.57 (c) Cast iron pipe shall not be used as a permanent part of any piping system constructed under this code except where it is used as a temporary installation or replacement of short sections of existing cast iron pipe because of maintenance or relocation. In those cases where cast iron pipe is used it shall be designed, installed, and operated in accordance with the applicable sections of this code.*

#### 192.59 Plastic pipe.

(a) New plastic pipe is qualified for use under this part if—

(1) It is manufactured in accordance with a listed specification; and

(2) It is resistant to chemicals with which contact may be anticipated.

(b) Used plastic pipe is qualified for use under this part if—

(1) It meets the requirements of a listed specification;

(2) It is resistant to chemicals with which contact may be anticipated;

(3) It has been used only in natural gas service;

(4) Its dimensions are still within the tolerances of the specification to which it was manufactured; and

(5) It is free of visible defects.

*PSC 192.59 (c) Plastic pipe and tubing shall be adequately supported during storage. Thermoplastic pipe, tubing and fittings shall be protected from long term exposure to direct sunlight.*

#### 192.61 Copper pipe.

Copper pipe is qualified for use under this part if it has been manufactured in accordance with a listed specification.

#### 192.63 Marking of materials.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, each valve, fitting, length of pipe, and other component must be marked as prescribed in—

(1) The specification or standard to which it was manufactured; or

(2) MSS standard practice, SP-25.

(b) Surfaces of pipe and components that are subject to stress from internal pressure may not be field die stamped.

(c) If any item is marked by die stamping, the die must have blunt or rounded edges that will minimize stress concentrations.

(d) Paragraph (a) of this section does not apply to items manufactured before November 12, 1970, that meet all of the following:

(1) The item is identifiable as to type, manufacturer, and model.

(2) Specifications or standards giving pressure, temperature, and other appropriate criteria for the use of items are readily available.

#### 192.65 Transportation of pipe.

In a pipeline to be operated at a hoop stress of 20 percent or more of SMYS, no operator may use pipe having an outer diameter to wall thickness ratio of 70 to 1 or more, that is transported by railroad unless—

(a) The transportation was performed in accordance with API RP5L1; or

(b) In the case of pipe transported before November 12, 1970, the pipe is tested in accordance with Subpart J of this part to at least 1.25 times the maximum allowable operating pressure if it is to be installed in a class 1 location and to at least 1.5 times the maximum allowable operating pressure if it is to be installed in a class 2, 3, or 4 location.

Notwithstanding any shorter time period permitted under Subpart J of this part, the test pressure must be maintained for at least 8 hours.

## Subpart C—Pipe Design

## 192.101 Scope.

This subpart prescribes the minimum requirements for the design of pipe.

## 192.103 General.

Pipe must be designed with sufficient wall thickness, or must be installed with adequate protection, to withstand anticipated external pressures and loads that will be imposed on the pipe after installation.

## 192.105 Design formula for steel pipe.

(a) The design pressure for steel pipe is determined in accordance with the following formula:

$$P = \frac{2 St}{D} \times F \times E \times T$$

$P$  = Design pressure in pounds per square inch gage.

$S$  = Yield strength in pounds per square inch determined in accordance with 192.107.

$D$  = Nominal outside diameter of the pipe in inches.

$t$  = Nominal wall thickness of the pipe in inches. If this is unknown, it is determined in accordance with 192.109. Additional wall thickness required for concurrent external loads in accordance with 192.103 may not be included in computing design pressure.

$F$  = Design factor determined in accordance with 192.111.

$E$  = Longitudinal joint factor determined in accordance with 192.113.

$T$  = Temperature derating factor determined in accordance with 192.115.

(b) If steel pipe that has been cold worked to meet the SMYS is heated, other than by welding, to 600° F. or more, the design pressure is limited to 75 percent of the pressure determined under paragraph (a) of this section.

192.107 Yield strength ( $S$ ) for steel pipe.

(a) For pipe that is manufactured in accordance with a specification listed in section I of Appendix B of this part, the yield strength to be used in the design formula in 192.105 is the SMYS stated in the listed specification, if that value is known.

(b) For pipe that is manufactured in accordance with a specification not listed in section I of Appendix B to this part or whose specification or tensile properties are unknown, the yield strength to be used in the design formula in 192.105 is one of the following:

(1) If the pipe is tensile tested in accordance with section 11-D of Appendix B to this part, the lower of the following:

(i) 80 percent of the average yield strength determined by the tensile tests.

(ii) The lowest yield strength determined by the tensile tests, but not more than 52,000 p.s.i.

(2) If the pipe is not tensile tested as provided in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph 24,000 p.s.i.

192.109 Nominal wall thickness ( $t$ ) for steel pipe.

(a) If the nominal wall thickness for steel pipe is not known, it

is determined by measuring the thickness of each piece of pipe at quarter points on one end.

(b) However, if the pipe is of uniform grade, size, and thickness and there are more than 10 lengths, only 10 percent of the individual lengths, but not less than 10 lengths, need be measured. The thickness of the lengths that are not measured must be verified by applying a gage set to the minimum thickness found by the measurement. The nominal wall thickness to be used in the design formula in 192.105 is the next wall thickness found in commercial specifications that is below the average of all the measurements taken. However, the nominal wall thickness used may not be more than 1.14 times the smallest measurement taken on pipe less than 20 inches in outside diameter, nor more than 1.11 times the smallest measurement taken on pipe 20 inches or more in outside diameter.

**192.111 Design factor ( $F$ ) for steel pipe.**

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section, the design factor to be used in the design formula in 192.105 is determined in accordance with the following table:

<i>Class location</i>	<i>Design factor (<math>F</math>)</i>
1 -----	0.72
2 -----	0.60
3 -----	0.50
4 -----	0.40

(b) A design factor of 0.60 or less must be used in the design formula in 192.105 for steel pipe in Class 1 locations that:

- (1) Crosses the right-of-way of an unimproved public road, without a casing;
- (2) Crosses without a casing, or makes a parallel encroachment on, the right-of-way of either a hard surfaced road, a highway, a public street, or a railroad;

allowable operating pressure could be exceeded as the result of pressure control failure or of some other type of failure, must have pressure relieving or pressure limiting devices that meet the requirements of 192.199 and 192.201.

(b) *Additional requirements for distribution systems.* Each distribution system that is supplied from a source of gas that is at a higher pressure than the maximum allowable operating pressure for the system must—

(1) Have pressure regulation devices capable of meeting the pressure, load, and other service conditions that will be experienced in normal operation of the system, and that could be activated in the event of failure of some portion of the system; and

(2) Be designed so as to prevent accidental overpressuring.

**PSC 192.195 (3)** *Suitable types of protective devices to prevent overpressuring of high-pressure distribution systems include:*

(i) *Spring-loaded relief valves of types meeting the provisions of the ASME Unfired Pressure Vessel Code.*

(ii) *Pilot-loaded back-pressure regulators used as relief valves, so designed that failure of the pilot system or control lines will cause the regulator to open.*

(iii) *Weight-loaded relief valves.*

(iv) *A monitoring regulator installed in series with the primary pressure regulator.*

(v) *A series regulator installed upstream from the primary regulator, and set to continuously limit the pressure on the inlet of the primary regulator in accordance with the provisions of section 192.201.*

(vi) *An automatic shut-off device installed in series with the primary pressure regulator, and set to shut off in accordance with the provisions of 192.201. This device must remain closed until manually reset. It should not be used where it might cause an interruption in service to a large number of customers.*

(vii) *Spring-loaded diaphragm-type relief valves.*

**PSC 192.195 (4)** *Suitable types of protective devices to prevent overpressuring of low-pressure distribution systems include:*

(i) *A liquid seal relief device that can be set to open accurately and consistently at the desired pressure.*

(ii) *Weight loaded relief valves.*

(iii) *An automatic shut-off device as described in PSC 192.195 (3) (vi).*

(iv) *A pilot loaded back-pressure regulator as described in PSC 192.195 (3) (ii).*

(v) *A monitoring regulator as described in PSC 192.195 (3) (iv).*

(vi) *A series regulator as described in PSC 192.195 (3) (v).*

**PSC 192.195 (c)** *Suitable types of protective devices to prevent overpressuring of gas pressure holders, pipelines and other facilities that might at times be bottle tight include:*

(1) *Spring-loaded relief valves of types meeting the provisions of the ASME Unfired Pressure Vessel Code.*

(2) *Pilot-loaded back-pressure regulators used as relief valves, so designed that failure of the pilot system or control lines will cause the regulator to open.*

**192.197 Control of the pressure of gas delivered from high-pressure distribution systems.**

(a) If the maximum actual operating pressure of the distribution system is under 60 p.s.i.g. and a service regulator having the following characteristics is used, no other pressure limiting device is required:

(1) A regulator capable of reducing distribution line pressure to pressures recommended for household appliances.

(2) A single port valve with proper orifice for the maximum gas pressure at the regulator inlet.

(3) A valve seat made of resilient material designed to withstand abrasion of the gas, impurities in gas, cutting by the valve, and to resist permanent deformation when it is pressed against the valve port.

(4) Pipe connections to the regulator not exceeding 2 inches in diameter.

(5) A regulator that, under normal operating conditions, is able to regulate the downstream pressure within the necessary limits of accuracy and to limit the build-up of pressure under no-flow conditions to prevent a pressure that would cause the unsafe operation of any connected and properly adjusted gas utilization equipment.

(6) A self-contained service regulator with no external static or control lines.

(b) If the maximum actual operating pressure of the distribution system is 60 p.s.i.g., or less, and a service regulator that does not have all of the characteristics listed in paragraph (a) of this section is used, or if the gas contains materials that seriously interfere with the operation of service regulators, there must be suitable protective devices to prevent unsafe overpressuring of the customer's appliances if the service regulator fails.

(c) If the maximum actual operating pressure of the distribution systems exceeds 60 p.s.i.g. one of the following methods must be used to regulate and limit, to the maximum safe value, the pressure of gas delivered to the customer:

(1) A service regulator having the characteristics listed in paragraph (a) of this section, and another regulator located upstream from the service regulator. The upstream regulator may not be set to maintain a pressure higher than 60 p.s.i.g. A device must be installed between the upstream regulator and the service regulator to limit the pressure on the inlet of the service regulator to 60 p.s.i.g. or less in case the upstream regulator fails to function properly. This device may be either a relief valve or an automatic shutoff that shuts, if the pressure on the inlet of the service regulator exceeds the set pressure (60 p.s.i.g. or less), and remains closed until manually reset.

(2) A service regulator and a monitoring regulator set to limit, to a maximum safe value, the pressure of the gas delivered to the customer.

(3) A service regulator with a relief valve vented to the outside atmosphere, with the relief valve set to open so that the pressure of gas going to the customer does not exceed a maximum safe value. The relief valve may either be built into the service regulator or it may be a separate unit installed downstream from the service regulator. This combination may be used alone only in those cases where

(d) The odorant may not be soluble in water to an extent greater than 2.5 parts to 100 parts by weight.

(e) Equipment for odorization must introduce the odorant without wide variations in the level of odorant.

(f) Each operator shall conduct periodic sampling of combustible gases to assure the proper concentration of odorant in accordance with this section.

(g) The odorization requirements of Part 190 of this chapter, as in effect on August 12, 1970, must be complied with, in each State in which odorization of gas in transmission lines is required by that part, until the earlier of the following dates:

(1) January 1, 1974; or

(2) The date upon which the distribution companies in that State are odorizing gas in accordance with paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section.

#### 192.627 Tapping pipelines under pressure.

Each tap made on a pipeline under pressure must be performed by a crew qualified to make hot taps.

#### 192.629 Purging of pipelines.

(a) When a pipeline is being purged of air by use of gas, the gas must be released into one end of the line in a moderately rapid and continuous flow. If gas cannot be supplied in sufficient quantity to prevent the formation of a hazardous mixture of gas and air, a slug of inert gas must be released into the line before the gas.

(b) When a pipeline is being purged of gas by use of air, the air must be released into one end of the line in a moderately rapid and continuous flow. If air cannot be supplied in sufficient quantity to prevent the formation of a hazardous mixture of gas and air, a slug of inert gas must be released into the line before the air.

*PSC 192.629 (c) No pipeline, main, or service shall be purged into any building or confined space.*

### Subpart M—Maintenance

#### 192.701 Scope.

This subpart prescribes minimum requirements for maintenance of pipeline facilities.

#### 192.703 General.

(a) No person may operate a segment of pipeline, unless it is maintained in accordance with this subpart.

(b) Each segment of pipeline that becomes unsafe must be replaced, repaired, or removed from service.

(c) Hazardous leaks must be repaired promptly.

#### 192.705 Transmission lines: patrolling.

(a) Each operator shall have a patrol program to observe, at intervals not exceeding 1 year, surface conditions on and adjacent to the transmission line right-of-way for indications of leaks, construction activity, and other factors affecting safety and operation.

(b) The frequency of the patrol must be determined by the size of the line, the operating pressures, the class location, terrain, weather, and other relevant factors.

(c) Highway and railroad crossings must be patrolled more often and in greater detail than transmission lines in open country.

**192.707 Transmission lines: markers.**

Each operator shall install signs or markers wherever necessary to identify the location of a transmission line in order to reduce the possibility of damage or interference.

**PSC 192.707**

*When transmission lines are located outside urban areas, their location shall be marked (recognizable to the public) at each fence line, road crossing, railroad crossing, river, lake, stream, or drainage ditch crossing and wherever it is considered necessary to identify the location of a pipeline to reduce the possibility of damage or interference.*

**192.709 Transmission lines: record-keeping.**

Each operator shall keep records covering each leak discovered, repair made, transmission line break, leakage survey, line patrol, and inspection, for as long as the segment of transmission line involved remains in service.

**192.711 Transmission lines: general requirements for repair procedures.**

(a) Each operator shall take immediate temporary measures to protect the public whenever—

(1) A leak, imperfection, or damage that impairs its serviceability is found in a segment of steel transmission line operating at or above 40% of the SMYS; and

(2) It is not feasible to make a permanent repair at the time of discovery.

As soon as feasible, the operator shall make permanent repairs.

(b) Except as provided in 192.717 (c), no operator may use a welded patch as a means of repair.

**192.713 Transmission lines: permanent field repair of imperfections and damage.**

Each imperfection or damage that impairs the serviceability of a segment of steel transmission line operating at or above 40% of SMYS must be repaired as follows:

(a) If it is feasible to take the segment out of service, the imperfection or damage must be removed by cutting out a cylindrical piece of pipe and replacing it with pipe of similar or greater design strength.

(b) If it is not feasible to take the segment out of service, a full encirclement welded split sleeve of appropriate design must be applied over the imperfection or damage.

(c) If the segment is not taken out of service, the operating pressure must be reduced to a safe level during the repair operations.

**192.751 Prevention of accidental ignition.**

Each operator shall take steps to minimize the danger of accidental ignition of gas in any structure or area where the presence of gas constitutes a hazard of fire or explosion, including the following:

(a) When a hazardous amount of gas is being vented into open air, each potential source of ignition must be removed from the area and a fire extinguisher must be provided.

(b) Gas or electric welding or cutting may not be performed on pipe or on pipe components that contain a combustible mixture of gas and air in the area of work.

(c) Post warning signs, where appropriate.

*PSC 192.751 (d) Whenever the accidental ignition in the open air of gas-air mixture might be likely to cause personal injury or property damage, precautions shall be taken as, for example:*

*(1) Prohibit smoking and open flames in the area, and*

*(2) Install a metallic bond around the location of cuts in gas pipes to be made by other means than cutting torches, and*

*(3) Take precautions to prevent static electricity sparks, and*

*(4) Provide fire extinguishers of appropriate size and type in accordance with the department of industry, labor and human relations' requirements.*

**192.753 Caulked bell and spigot joints.**

(a) Each cast iron caulked bell and spigot joint that is subject to pressures of 25 p.s.i.g. or more must be sealed with mechanical leak clamps.

(b) Each cast iron caulked bell and spigot joint that is subject to pressures of less than 25 p.s.i.g. and is exposed for any reason, must be sealed by a means other than caulking.

**PSC 192.753**

*Existing unreinforced bell and spigot jointed cast iron pipe shall be operated at low pressure unless it can be proved to the commission that they can be satisfactorily operated at a higher pressure. However, the operating pressure under any circumstances shall not exceed 15 p.s.i.g.*

**APPENDIX A—INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE****I. List of organizations and addresses.**

A. American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 1430 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10018 (formerly the United States of American Standards Institute (USASI)). All current standards issued by USASI and ASA have been redesigned as American National Standards and continued in effect.

B. American Petroleum Institute (API), 1801 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20006, or 300 Corrigan Tower Building, Dallas, Texas, 75201.

C. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) United Engineering Center, 345 East 47th Street, New York, N. Y. 10017.

D. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103.

E. Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry (MSS), 1815 North Fort Myer Drive, Room 913, Arlington, Va. 22209.

F. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Mass. 02110.

II. Documents incorporated by reference.

A. American Petroleum Institute:

1. API Standard 5L "API Specification for Line Pipe" (1967, 1970, 1971 editions, 1971 edition plus Supplement 1).
2. API Standard 5LS "API Specification for Spiral-Weld Line Pipe" (1967, 1970, 1971 editions, 1971 edition plus Supplement 1).
3. API Standard 5LX "API Specification for High-Test Line Pipe" (1967, 1970, 1971 editions, 1971 edition plus Supplement 1).
4. API Recommended Practice 5LI entitled "API Recommended Practice for Railroad Transportation of Line Pipe" (1967 edition).
5. API Standard 5A "API Specification for Casing, Tubing, and Drill Pipe" (1968, 1971 editions).
6. API Standard 6A "Specification for Wellhead Equipment" (1968 edition).
7. API Standard 6D "Specification for Pipeline Valves" (1968 edition).
8. API Standard 1104 "Standard for Welding Pipe Line and Related Facilities" (1968 edition).

B. The American Society for Testing and Materials:

1. ASTM Specification A53 "Standard Specification for Welded and Seamless Steel Pipe" (A53-65, A53-68).
2. ASTM Specification A72 "Standard Specification for Welded Wrought-Iron Pipe" (A72-64T, A72-68).
3. ASTM Specification A106 "Standard Specification for Seamless Carbon Steel Pipe for High-Temperature Service" (A106-66, A106-68).
4. ASTM Specification A134 "Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion (ARC)-Welded Steel Plate Pipe, Sizes 16 in. and over" (A134-64, A134-68).
5. ASTM Specification A135 "Standard Specification for Electric-Resistance-Welded Steel Pipe" (A135-63T, A135-68).
6. ASTM Specification A139 "Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion (ARC)-Welded Steel Pipe (Sizes 4 in. and over)" (A139-64, A139-68).
7. ASTM Specification A155 "Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion-Welded Steel Pipe for High-Pressure Service" (A155-65, A155-68).
8. ASTM Specification A211 "Standard Specification for Spiral Welded Steel or Iron Pipe" (A211-63, A211-68).
9. ASTM Specification A333 "Standard Specification for Seamless and Welded Steel Pipe for Low-Temperature Service" (A333-64, A333-67).
10. ASTM Specification A377 "Standard Specification for Cast Iron and Ductile Iron Pressure Pipe" (A377-66).

11. ASTM Specification A381 "Standard Specification for Metal-Arc-Welded Steel Pipe for High-Pressure Transmission Service" (A381-66, A381-68).

12. ASTM Specification A539 "Standard Specification for Electric-Resistance Welded Coiled Steel Tubing for Gas and Fuel Oil Lines" (A539-65).

13. ASTM Specification B42 "Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Pipe, Standard Sizes" (B42-62, B42-66).

14. ASTM Specification B68 "Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Tube Bright Annealed" (B68-65, B68-68).

15. ASTM Specification B75 "Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Tube" (B75-65, B75-68).

16. ASTM Specification B88 "Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tube" (B88-66).

17. ASTM Specification B251 "Standard Specification for General Requirements for Wrought Seamless Copper and Copper-Alloy Tube" (B251-66, B251-68).

18. ASTM Specification D2513 "Standard Specification for Thermoplastic Gas Pressure Pipe, Tubing and Fittings" (D2513-66T, D2513-68).

19. ASTM Specification D2517 "Standard Specification for Reinforced Thermosetting Plastic Gas Pressure Piping and Fittings" (D2517-66T, D2517-67).

20. ASTM Specification A372 "Standard Specification for Carbon and Alloy Steel Forgings for Pressure Vessel Shells" (A372-67).

C. The American National Standards Institute, Inc.:

1. ANSI A21.1 "Thickness Design of Cast-Iron Pipe" (A21.1-1967).

2. ANSI A21.3 "Specifications for Cast Iron Pit Cast Pipe for Gas" (A21.3-1953).

3. ANSI A21.7 "Cast-Iron Pipe Centrifugally Cast in Metal Molds for Gas" (A21.7-1962).

4. ANSI A21.9 is titled "Cast-Iron Pipe Centrifugally Cast in Sand-Lined Molds for Gas" (A21.9-1962).

5. ANSI A21.11 "Rubber Gasket Joints for Cast-Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings" (A21.11-1964).

6. ANSI 21.50 "Thickness Design of Ductile-Iron Pipe" (A21.50-1965).

6a. ANSI A21.52 "Ductile-Iron Pipe, Centrifugally Cast, in Metal Molds or Sand-Lined Molds for Gas" (A21.52-1965).

7. ANSI B16.1 "Cast Iron Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings" (B16.1-1967).

8. ANSI B16.5 "Steel Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings (B16.5-1968).

9. ANSI B16.24 "Bronze Flanges and Flanged Fittings" (B16.24-1962).

10. ANSI B36.10 "Wrought-Steel and Wrought-Iron Pipe" (B36.10-1959).

11. ANSI C1 "National Electrical Code, 1968" (C1-1968).

D. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers:

1. ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, section VIII is titled "Pressure Vessels, Division 1" (1968 edition).

2. ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, section IX is titled "Welding Qualifications" (1968 edition).

E. Manufacturer's Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry:

1. MSS SP-25 "Standard Marking System for Valves, Fittings, Flanges and Union" (1964 edition).
2. MSS SP-44 "Steel Pipe Line Flanges" (1955 edition).
3. MSS SP-52 "Cast Iron Pipe Line Valves" (1957 edition).

F. National Fire Protection Association:

1. NFPA Standard 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code" (1969 edition).
2. NFPA Standard 58 "Storage and Handling, Liquefied Petroleum Gases" (1969 edition).
3. NFPA Standard 59 "LP Gases at Utility Gas Plants" (1968 edition).
4. NFPA Standard 59A "Standard for the Production, Storage and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)" (1971 edition).

### APPENDIX B—QUALIFICATION OF PIPE

I. *Listed Pipe Specifications.* Numbers in parentheses indicate applicable editions.

API 5L—Steel and iron pipe (1967, 1970, 1971, 1971 plus Supplement 1).

API 5LS—Steel pipe (1967, 1970, 1971, 1971 plus Supplement 1).

API 5LX—Steel pipe (1967, 1970, 1971, 1971 plus Supplement 1).

ASTM A53—Steel pipe (1965, 1968).

ASTM A106—Steel pipe (1966, 1968).

ASTM A134—Steel pipe (1964, 1968).

ASTM A135—Steel pipe (1963T, 1968).

ASTM A139—Steel pipe (1964, 1968).

ASTM A155—Steel pipe (1965, 1968).

ASTM A211—Steel and iron pipe (1963, 1968).

ASTM A333—Steel pipe (1964, 1967).

ASTM A377—Cast iron pipe (1966).

ASTM A381—Steel pipe (1966, 1968).

ASTM A539—Steel tubing (1965).

ANSI A21.3—Cast iron pipe (1953).

ANSI A21.7—Cast iron pipe (1962).

ANSI A21.9—Cast iron pipe (1962).

ANSI A21.52—Ductile iron pipe (1965).

ASTM A72—Wrought iron pipe (1964T, 1968).

ASTM B42—Copper pipe (1962, 1966).

ASTM B68—Copper tubing (1965, 1968).

ASTM B75—Copper tubing (1965, 1968).

ASTM B88—Copper tubing (1966).

ASTM B251—Copper pipe and tubing (1966, 1968).

ASTM D2513—Thermoplastic pipe and tubing (1966T, 1968).

ASTM D2517—Thermosetting plastic pipe and tubing (1966T, 1967).

II. *Steel pipe of unknown or unlisted specification.*

A. *Bending Properties.* For pipe 2 inches or less in diameter, a length of pipe must be cold bent through at least 90 degrees around a cylindrical mandrel that has a diameter 12 times the diameter of the pipe, without developing cracks at any portion and without opening the longitudinal weld.

For pipe more than 2 inches in diameter, the pipe must meet the requirements of the flattening test set forth in ASTM A53, except that the number of tests must be at least equal to the minimum required in paragraph II-D of this appendix to determine yield strength.

B. *Weldability.* A girth weld must be made in the pipe by a welder who is qualified under Subpart E of this part. The weld must be made under the most severe conditions under which welding will be allowed in the field and by means of the same procedure that will be used in the field. On pipe more than 4 inches in diameter, at least one test weld must be made for each 100 lengths of pipe. On pipe 4 inches or less in diameter, at least one test weld must be made for each 400 lengths of pipe. The weld must be tested in accordance with API Standard 1104. If the requirements of API Standard 1104 cannot be met, weldability may be established by making chemical tests for carbon and manganese, and proceeding in accordance with section IX of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code. The same number of chemical tests must be made as are required for testing a girth weld.

C. *Inspection.* The pipe must be clean enough to permit adequate inspection. It must be visually inspected to ensure that it is reasonably round and straight and there are no defects which might impair the strength or tightness of the pipe.

D. *Tensile Properties.* If the tensile properties of the pipe are not known, the minimum yield strength may be taken as 24,000 p.s.i.g. or less, or the tensile properties may be established by performing tensile tests as set forth in API Standard 5LX. All test specimens shall be selected at random and the following number of tests must be performed:

Number of Tensile Tests—All Sizes

10 lengths or less—1 set of tests for each length.

11 to 100 lengths—1 set of tests for each 5 lengths, but not less than 10 tests.

Over 100 lengths—1 set of tests for each 10 lengths, but not less than 20 tests.

If the yield-tensile ratio, based on the properties determined by those tests, exceeds 0.85, the pipe may be used only as provided in 192.55 (c).

III. *Steel pipe manufactured before November 12, 1970, to earlier editions of listed specifications.* Steel pipe manufactured before November 12, 1970, in accordance with a specification of which a later edition is listed in section I of this appendix, is qualified for use under this part if the following requirements are met:

A. *Inspection.* The pipe must be clean enough to permit adequate inspection. It must be visually inspected to ensure that it is reasonably round and straight and that there are no defects which might impair the strength or tightness of the pipe.

B. *Similarity of specification requirements.* The edition of the listed specification under which the pipe was manufactured must have substantially the same requirements with respect to the following properties as a later edition of that specification listed in section I of this appendix:

(1) Physical (mechanical) properties of pipe, including yield and tensile strength, elongation, and yield to tensile ratio, and testing requirements to verify those properties.

(2) Chemical properties of pipe and testing requirements to verify those properties.

C. *Inspection or test of welded pipe.* On pipe with welded seams, one of the following requirements must be met:

(1) The edition of the listed specification to which the pipe was manufactured must have substantially the same requirements with respect to nondestructive inspection of welded seams and the standards for acceptance or rejection and repair as a later edition of the specification listed in section I of this appendix.

(2) The pipe must be tested in accordance with Subpart J of this part to at least 1.25 times the maximum allowable operating pressure if it is to be installed in a class 1 location and to at least 1.5 times the maximum allowable operating pressure if it is to be installed in a class 2, 3, or 4 location. Notwithstanding any shorter time period permitted under Subpart J of this part, the test pressure must be maintained for at least 8 hours.

#### APPENDIX C—QUALIFICATION FOR WELDERS OF LOW STRESS LEVEL PIPE

I. *Basic test.* The test is made on pipe 12 inches or less in diameter. The test weld must be made with the pipe in a horizontal fixed position so that the test weld includes at least one section of overhead position welding. The beveling, root opening, and other details must conform to the specifications of the procedure under which the welder is being qualified. Upon completion, the test weld is cut into four coupons and subjected to a root bend test. If, as a result of this test, two or more of the four coupons develop a crack in the weld material, or between the weld material and base metal, that is more than  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch long in any direction, the weld is unacceptable. Cracks that occur on the corner of the specimen during testing are not considered.

II. *Additional tests for welders of service line connections to mains.* A service line connection fitting is welded to a pipe section with the same diameter as a typical main. The weld is made in the same position as it is made in the field. The weld is unacceptable if it shows a serious undercutting or if it has rolled edges. The weld is tested by attempting to break the fitting off the run pipe. The weld is unacceptable if it breaks and shows incomplete fusion, overlap, or poor penetration at the junction of the fittings and run pipe.

III. *Periodic tests for welders of small service lines.* Two samples of the welder's work each about 8 inches long with the weld located approximately in the center, are cut from steel service line and tested as follows:

(1) One sample is centered in a guided bend testing machine and bent to the contour of the die for a distance of 2 inches on each side of the weld. If the sample shows any breaks or cracks after removal from the bending machine, it is unacceptable.

(2) The ends of the second sample are flattened and the entire joint subjected to a tensile strength test. If failure occurs adjacent to or

in the weld metal, the weld is unacceptable. If a tensile strength testing machine is not available, this sample must also pass the bending test prescribed in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

#### APPENDIX D—CRITERIA FOR CATHODIC PROTECTION AND DETERMINATION OF MEASUREMENTS

I. *Criteria for cathodic protection—A. Steel, cast iron, and ductile iron structures.*

(1) A negative (cathodic) voltage of at least 0.85 volt, with reference to a saturated copper-copper sulfate half cell. Determination of this voltage must be made with the protective current applied, and in accordance with sections II and IV of this appendix.

(2) A negative (cathodic) voltage shift of at least 300 millivolts. Determination of this voltage shift must be made with the protective current applied, and in accordance with sections II and IV of this appendix. This criterion of voltage shift applies to structures not in contact with metals of different anodic potentials.

(3) A minimum negative (cathodic) polarization voltage shift of 100 millivolts. This polarization voltage shift must be determined in accordance with sections III and IV of this appendix.

(4) A voltage at least as negative (cathodic) as that originally established at the beginning of the Tafel segment of the E-log-I curve. This voltage must be measured in accordance with section IV of this appendix.

(5) A net protective current from the electrolyte into the structure surface as measured by an earth current technique applied at predetermined current discharge (anodic) points of the structure.

B. *Aluminum structures.* (1) Except as provided in subparagraph (3) and (4) of this paragraph, a minimum negative (cathodic) voltage shift of 150 millivolts, produced by the application of protective current. The voltage shift must be determined in accordance with sections II and IV of this appendix.

(2) Except as provided in subparagraphs (3) and (4) of this paragraph, a minimum negative (cathodic) polarization voltage shift of 100 millivolts. This polarization voltage shift must be determined in accordance with sections III and IV of this appendix.

(3) Notwithstanding the alternative minimum criteria in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph, aluminum, if cathodically protected at voltages in excess of 1.20 volts as measured with reference to a copper-copper sulfate half cell, in accordance with section IV of this appendix, and compensated for the voltage (IR) drops other than those across the structure-electrolyte boundary, may suffer corrosion resulting from the buildup of alkali on the metal surface. A voltage in excess of 1.20 volts may not be used unless previous test results indicate no appreciable corrosion will occur in the particular environment.

(4) Since aluminum may suffer from corrosion under high pH conditions, and since application of the cathodic protection tends to increase the pH at the metal surface, careful investigation or testing must be made before applying cathodic protection to stop pitting attack on aluminum structures in environments with a natural pH in excess of 8.

C. *Copper structures.* A minimum negative (cathodic) polarization voltage shift of 100 millivolts. This polarization voltage shift must be determined in accordance with sections III and IV of this appendix.

D. *Metals of different anodic potentials.* A negative (cathodic) voltage, measured in accordance with section IV of this appendix, equal to that required for the most anodic metal in the system must be maintained. If amphoteric structures are involved that could be damaged by high alkalinity covered by subparagraphs (3) and (4) of paragraph B of this section, they must be electrically isolated with insulating flanges, or the equivalent.

II. *Interpretation of voltage measurement.* Voltage (IR) drops other than those across the structure-electrolyte boundary must be considered for valid interpretation of the voltage measurement in paragraph A (1) and (2) and paragraph B (1) of section I of this appendix.

III. *Determination of polarization voltage shift.* The polarization voltage shift must be determined by interrupting the protective current and measuring the polarization decay. When the current is initially interrupted, an immediate voltage shift occurs. The voltage reading after the immediate shift must be used as the base reading from which to measure polarization decay in paragraphs A (3), B (2), and C of section I of this appendix.

IV. *Reference half cells.* A. Except as provided in paragraphs B and C of this section, negative (cathodic) voltage must be measured between the structure surface and a saturated copper-copper sulfate half cell contacting the electrolyte.

B. Other standard reference half cells may be substituted for the saturated copper-copper sulfate half cell. Two commonly used reference half cells are listed below along with their voltage equivalent to  $-0.85$  volt as referred to a saturated copper-copper sulfate half cell:

- (1) Saturated KCl calomel half cell:  $-0.78$  volt.
- (2) Silver-silver chloride half cell used in sea water:  $-0.80$  volt.

C. In addition to the standard reference half cells, an alternate metallic material or structure may be used in place of the saturated copper-copper sulfate half cell if its potential stability is assured and if its voltage equivalent referred to a saturated copper-copper sulfate half cell is established.

**History:** Cr. Register, May, 1972, No. 197, eff. 6-1-72; cr. 192.12, 192.379, appendix A-II F 4; am. 192.201 (a), 192.625 (g) (1), 192.717 (b), 192.727, Register, February, 1973, No. 206, eff. 3-1-73; am. PSC 192.457 (d), PSC 192.613 (c) (1), Register, June, 1974, No. 222, eff. 7-1-74; am. 192.3, 192.55 (a) (2) and (b) (2), 192.65, 192.197 (a), 192.625 (g) (1), appendix A-I, B, and II A. 1., 2., 3., and 5., appendix B, I, cr. appendix B, III, Register, December, 1974, No. 228, eff. 1-1-75.

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