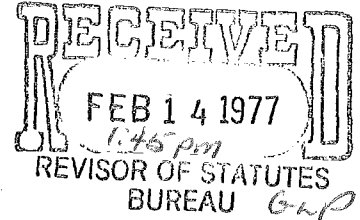


psc 135

CERTIFICATE

STATE OF WISCONSIN )  
 ) ss.  
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION )



TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETINGS:

I, Lewis T. Mittness, Executive Secretary of the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin, and custodian of the official records of said Commission, do certify that the annexed rules relating to the construction, operation, and maintenance of facilities for the production, transmission, distribution and utilization of gas were duly approved and adopted by this commission on December 21, 1976.

I further certify that this copy of the rules has been compared by me with the original on file in this Commission and the the same is a true copy thereof, and of the whole of such rules.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the official seal of the Commission at the Hill Farms State Office Building in the City of Madison this 11 day of February 1977.

*Lewis T. Mittness*

Lewis T. Mittness  
Executive Secretary  
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN

BEFORE THE  
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF WISCONSIN

Rules and Regulations Governing the Construction )  
Operation, and Maintenance of Facilities for ) 2-U-3829  
the Production, Transmission, Distribution and )  
Utilization of Gas )

ORDER OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
AMENDING RULES

Pursuant to authority vested in the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin by sections 227.014 and 196.745, Wis. Stats., the Public Service Commission hereby repeals, adopts, and amends rules as follows:

Section PSC 135.09, Wis. Adm. Code is amended as indicated in the attached appendix.

The amendments to sec. PSC 135.09, Wis. Adm. Code created herein shall take effect on the first day of the month following their publication in the Wisconsin Administrative Register, as provided in section 227.026(1), Wisconsin Statutes.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin, December 21, 1976

By the Commission.

*Lewis T. Mittness*

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Lewis T. Mittness  
Executive Secretary

A P P E N D I X

PROPOSED CHANGES TO SECTION PSC 135.09  
OF THE WISCONSIN ADMINISTRATIVE CODE  
TO INCORPORATE CHANGES AND ADDITIONS TO  
PART 192 IN THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

1. The following headings in the table of sections should read as follows:

192.163 Compressor stations: design and construction  
192.165 Compressor stations: liquid removal

2. A new heading is added to the table of sections to read as follows:

192.755 Protecting cast-iron pipelines

2. Section 192.1(b) is amended to read as follows:

§ 192.1 Scope of part.

(b) This part does not apply to—

(1) Offshore gathering of gas upstream from the outlet flange of each facility on the outer continental shelf where hydrocarbons are produced or where produced hydrocarbons are first separated, dehydrated, or otherwise processed, whichever facility is farther downstream; and

(2) Onshore gathering of gas outside of the following areas:

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

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

3. Section 192.3 is amended by adding the following new definition in alphabetical order:

§ 192.3 Definitions.

"Offshore" means beyond the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast of the United States that is in direct contact with the open seas and beyond the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters.

4. Section 192.5(a) is amended to read as follows:

**§ 192.5 Class locations.**

(a) Offshore is Class 1 location. The Class location onshore 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.

\* \* \* \* \*

5. In § 192.13, paragraphs (a) and (b) are amended to read as follows:

**§ 192.13 General.**

(a) No person may operate a segment of pipeline that is readied for service after March 12, 1971, or in the case of an offshore gathering line, after July 31, 1977, 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, or in the case of an offshore gathering line, after July 31, 1977, unless that replacement, relocation, or change has been made in accordance with this part.

\* \* \* \* \*

6. Section 192.111(d) is revised to read as follows:

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

(d) For Class 1 and Class 2 locations, a design factor of 0.50, or less, must be used in the design formula in § 192.105 for—

(1) Steel pipe in a compressor station, regulating station, or measuring station; and

(2) Steel pipe, including a pipe riser, on a platform located offshore or in inland navigable waters.

1. Section 192.145(a) is revised to read as follows:

**§ 192.145 Valves.**

(a) Each valve must meet the minimum requirements, or the equivalent, of API 6A, API 6D, MSS SP-70, MSS SP-71, or MSS SP-78, except that a valve designed before July 1, 1978, may meet the minimum requirements of MSS SP-52. A valve may not be used under operating conditions that exceed the applicable pressure-temperature ratings contained in those standards.

\* \* \* \* \*

7. Section 192.161(f) is amended to read as follows:

§ 192.161 Supports and anchors.

(f) Except for offshore pipelines, each underground pipeline that is being connected to new branches must have a firm foundation for both the header and the branch to prevent lateral and vertical movement.

8. Section 192.163(a) is revised to read as follows:

§ 192.163 Compressor stations: design and construction.

(a) *Location of compressor building.* Except for a compressor building on a platform located offshore or in inland navigable waters, each main compressor building of a compressor station must be located on property under the control of the operator. It must be far enough away from adjacent property, not under control of the operator, to minimize the possibility of fire being communicated to the compressor building from structures on adjacent property. There must be enough open space around the main compressor building to allow the free movement of fire-fighting equipment.

9. In § 192.167, paragraph (a)(4)(ii) is amended and a new paragraph (c) is added to read as follows:

§ 192.167 Compressor stations: emergency shutdown.

(a) \* \* \*

(4) \* \* \*

(i) Near the exit gates, if the station is fenced, or near emergency exits, if not fenced; and

(c) On a platform located offshore or in inland navigable waters, the emergency shutdown system must be designed and installed to actuate automatically by each of the following events:

(1) In the case of an unattended compressor station—

(i) When the gas pressure equals the maximum allowable operating pressure plus 15 percent; or

(ii) When an uncontrolled fire occurs on the platform; and

(2) In the case of a compressor station in a building—

(i) When an uncontrolled fire occurs in the building; or

(ii) When the concentration of gas in air reaches 50 percent or more of the lower explosive limit in a building which has a source of ignition.

For the purpose of paragraph (c)(2)(ii) of this section, an electrical facility which conforms to Class 1, Group D of the National Electrical Code is not a source of ignition.

10. In § 192.179, a new paragraph (d) is added to read as follows:

§ 192.179 Transmission line valves.

(d) Offshore segments of transmission lines must be equipped with valves or other components to shut off the flow of gas to an offshore platform in an emergency.

2. Section 192.225(a) is revised to read as follows:

**§ 192.225 Qualification of welding procedures.**

(a) Each welding procedure must be qualified under Section IX of the 1974 edition of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code or Section 2 of the 1973 edition of API Standard 1104, whichever is appropriate to the function of the weld, except that a welding procedure qualified under Section IX of the 1968 edition of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code before July 1, 1976, or Section 2 of the 1968 edition of API Standard 1104 before March 20, 1975, may continue to be used but may not be requalified under that edition.

3. Section 192.227(a) (1) is revised to read as follows:

**§ 192.227 Qualification of welders.**

(a) \* \* \*  
(1) Section IX of the 1974 edition of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code or, if qualified before July 1, 1976, the 1968 edition, except that a welder may not requalify under the 1968 edition.

11. In § 192.243, paragraphs (d) (1) and (3) are amended to read as follows:

**§ 192.243 Nondestructive testing.**

(d) \* \* \*  
(1) In Class 1 locations, except offshore, at least 10 percent.

(3) In Class 3 and Class 4 locations, at crossings of major or navigable rivers, and offshore, 100 percent if practicable, but not less than 90 percent.

12. Section 192.245 is amended to read as follows:

**§ 192.245 Repair or removal of defects.**

(a) Each weld that is unacceptable under § 192.241(c) must be removed or repaired. Except for welds on an offshore pipeline being installed from a pipelay vessel, a weld must be removed if it has a crack that is more than 2 inches long or that penetrates either the root or second bead.

(b) Each weld that is repaired must have the defect removed down to clean metal and the segment to be repaired must be preheated. After repair, the segment of the weld that was repaired must be inspected to ensure its acceptability. If the repair is not acceptable, the weld must be removed, except that additional repairs made in accordance with written welding procedures qualified under § 192.225 are permitted for welds on an offshore pipeline being installed from a pipelay vessel.

1. Section 192.313 is revised to read as follows:

**§ 192.313 Bends and elbows.**

(a) Each field bend in steel pipe, other than a wrinkle bend made in accordance with § 192.315, must comply with the following:

(1) A bend must not impair the serviceability of the pipe.

(2) For pipe more than 4 inches in nominal diameter, the difference between the maximum and minimum diameter at a bend must not be more than 2½ percent of the nominal diameter.

(3) Each bend must have a smooth contour and be free from buckling, cracks, or any other mechanical damage.

(4) On pipe containing a longitudinal weld, the longitudinal weld must be as near as practicable to the neutral axis of the bend.

(b) Each circumferential weld of steel pipe which is located where the stress during bending causes a permanent deformation in the pipe must be non-destructively tested either before or after the bending process.

(c) Wrought-steel welding elbows and transverse segments of these elbows may not be used for changes in direction on steel pipe that is 2 inches or more in diameter unless the arc length, as measured along the crotch, is at least 1 inch.

(Sec. 3, Pub. L. 90-481, 82 Stat. 721, 49 USC 1672; 40 FR 43901, 49 CFR 1.53).

13. Section 192.317 is amended to read as follows:

**§ 192.317 Protection from hazards.**

(a) Each transmission line or main must be protected from washouts, floods, unstable soil, landslides, or other hazards that may cause the pipeline to move or to sustain abnormal loads. In addition, offshore pipelines must be protected from damage by mud slides, water currents, hurricanes, ship anchors, and fishing operations.

(b) Each aboveground transmission line or main, not located offshore or in inland navigable water areas, must be protected from accidental damage by vehicular traffic or other similar causes, either by being placed at a safe distance from the traffic or by installing barricades.

(c) Pipelines, including pipe risers, on each platform located offshore or in inland navigable waters must be protected from accidental damage by vessels.

14. In § 192.319, paragraph (b) is amended and a new paragraph (c) is added to read as follows:

§ 192.319 Installation of pipe in a ditch.

(b) When a ditch for a transmission line or main is backfilled, it must be backfilled in a manner that—

(1) Provides firm support under the pipe; and

(2) Prevents damage to the pipe and pipe coating from equipment or from the backfill material.

(c) All offshore pipe in water at least 12 feet deep but not more than 200 feet deep, as measured from the mean low tide, must be installed so that the top of the pipe is below the natural bottom unless the pipe is supported by stanchions, held in place by anchors or heavy concrete coating, or protected by an equivalent means.

15. In § 192.327, paragraph (a) is amended and paragraph (e) is added to read as follows:

§ 192.327 Cover.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (c) and (e) of this section, each buried transmission line must be installed with a minimum cover as follows:

(e) All pipe which is installed in a navigable river, stream, or harbor must have a minimum cover of 48 inches in soil or 24 inches in consolidated rock, and all pipe installed in any offshore location under water less than 12 feet deep, as measured from mean low tide, must have a minimum cover of 36 inches in soil or 18 inches in consolidated rock, between the top of the pipe and the natural bottom. However, less than the minimum cover is permitted in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

16. In § 192.451, the existing paragraph is designated as paragraph (a) and a new paragraph (b) is added to read as follows:

§ 192.451 Scope.

(b) Notwithstanding the deadlines for compliance in this subpart, the corrosion control requirements of this subpart do not apply to offshore gathering lines until August 1, 1977.

17. Section 192.465(a) is amended to read as follows:

§ 192.465 External corrosion control: monitoring.

(a) Each pipeline that is under cathodic protection must be tested at least once each calendar year, but with intervals not exceeding 15 months, to determine whether the cathodic protection meets the requirements of § 192.463. However, if tests at those intervals are impractical for separately protected service lines or short sections of protected mains, not in excess of 100 feet, these service lines and mains may be surveyed on a sampling basis. At least 10 percent of these protected structures, distributed over the entire system, must be surveyed each calendar year, with a different 10 percent checked each subsequent year, so that the entire system is tested in each 10-year period.



18. Section 192.469 is amended to read as follows:

**§ 192.469 External corrosion control: test stations.**

Each pipeline under cathodic protection required by this subpart must have sufficient test stations or other contact points for electrical measurement to determine the adequacy of cathodic protection.

19. Section 192.481 is amended to read as follows:

**§ 192.481 Atmospheric corrosion control: monitoring.**

After meeting the requirements of §§ 192.479 (a) and (b), each operator shall, at intervals not exceeding 3 years for onshore pipelines and 1 year for offshore pipelines, reevaluate each pipeline that is exposed to the atmosphere and take remedial action whenever necessary to maintain protection against atmospheric corrosion.

In consideration of the foregoing, § 192.615 is revised to read as follows effective October 1, 1976:

**§ 192.615 Emergency plans.**

(a) Each operator shall establish written procedures to minimize the hazard resulting from a gas pipeline emergency. At a minimum, the procedures must provide for the following:

(1) Receiving, identifying, and classifying notices of events which require immediate response by the operator.

(2) Establishing and maintaining adequate means of communication with appropriate fire, police, and other public officials.

(3) Prompt and effective response to a notice of each type of emergency, including the following:

(i) Gas detected inside or near a building.

(ii) Fire located near or directly involving a pipeline facility.

(iii) Explosion occurring near or directly involving a pipeline facility.

(iv) Natural disaster.

(4) The availability of personnel, equipment, tools, and materials, as needed at the scene of an emergency.

(5) Actions directed toward protecting people first and then property.

(6) Emergency shutdown and pressure reduction in any section of the operator's pipeline system necessary to minimize hazards to life or property.

(7) Making safe any actual or potential hazard to life or property.

(8) Notifying appropriate fire, police, and other public officials of gas pipeline emergencies and coordinating with them both planned responses and actual responses during an emergency.

(9) Safely restoring any service outage.

(10) Beginning action under § 192.617, if applicable, as soon after the end of the emergency as possible.

(b) Each operator shall—

(1) Furnish its supervisors who are responsible for emergency action a copy of that portion of the latest edition of the emergency procedures established under paragraph (a) of this section as necessary for compliance with those procedures.

(2) Train the appropriate operating personnel to assure that they are knowledgeable of the emergency procedures and verify that the training is effective.

(3) Review employee activities to determine whether the procedures were effectively followed in each emergency.

(c) Each operator shall establish and maintain liaison with appropriate fire, police, and other public officials to—

(1) Learn the responsibility and resources of each government organization that may respond to a gas pipeline emergency;

(2) Acquaint the officials with the operator's ability in responding to a gas pipeline emergency;

(3) Identify the types of gas pipeline emergencies of which the operator notifies the officials; and

(4) Plan how the operator and officials can engage in mutual assistance to minimize hazards to life or property.

(d) Each operator shall establish a continuing educational program to enable customers, the public, appropriate government organizations, and persons engaged in excavation related activities to recognize a gas pipeline emergency for the purpose of reporting it to the operator or the appropriate public officials. The program and the media used must be as comprehensive as necessary to reach all areas in which the operator transports gas. The program must be conducted in English and in other languages commonly understood by a significant number and concentration of the non-English speaking population in the operator's area.

20. The table in § 192.619(a) (2) (ii) is amended to read as follows:

§ 192.619 Maximum allowable operating pressure: steel or plastic pipelines.

- (a) \* \* \*
- (2) \* \* \*
- (ii) \* \* \*

Class location	Factors <sup>1</sup>	
	Segment installed before (Nov. 12, 1970)	Segment installed after (Nov. 11, 1970)
1.....	1.1	1.1
2.....	1.25	1.25
3.....	1.4	1.5
4.....	1.4	1.5

<sup>1</sup> For offshore segments installed or upgraded after July 31, 1977, that are not located on a platform, the factor is 1.25. For segments installed or upgraded after July 31, 1977, that are located on an offshore platform or on a platform in inland navigable waters, including a pipe riser, the factor is 1.5.

20a. 192.619 is amended by revising paragraphs (a)(3) and (c) to read as follows:

**§ 192.619 Maximum allowable operating pressure: steel or plastic pipelines.**

(a) . . .

(3) The highest actual operating pressure to which the segment was subjected during the 5 years preceding July 1, 1970 (or in the case of offshore gathering lines, July 1, 1976), unless the segment was tested in accordance with paragraph (a) (2) of this section after July 1, 1965 (or in the case of offshore gathering lines, July 1, 1971), or the segment was updated in accordance with Subpart K of this part.

(c) Notwithstanding the other requirements of this section, an operator may operate a segment of pipeline found to be in satisfactory condition, considering its operating and maintenance history, at the highest actual operating pressure to which the segment was subjected during the 5 years preceding July 1, 1970, or in the case of offshore gathering lines, July 1, 1976, subject to the requirements of § 192.611.

21. In § 192.707(b), subparagraphs (1) and (2) are redesignated as (2) and (3), respectively, and a new subparagraph (1) is added, to read as follows:

**§ 192.707 Line Markers for Mains and Transmission Lines.**

(b) *Exceptions for buried pipelines.* Line markers are not required for buried mains and transmission lines—

(1) Located offshore or under inland navigable waters;

22. Section 192.713 is amended to read as follows:

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

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, each imperfection or damage that impairs the serviceability of a segment of steel transmission line operating at or above 40 percent of SMYS must be repaired as follows:

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

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

(b) Submerged offshore pipelines and submerged pipelines in inland navigable waters may be repaired by mechanically applying a full encirclement split sleeve of appropriate design over the imperfection or damage.

23. Section 192.717 is amended to read as follows:

**§ 192.717 Transmission lines: permanent field repair of leaks.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, each permanent field repair of a leak on a transmission line must be made as follows:

(1) If feasible, the segment of transmission line must be taken out of service and repaired by cutting out a cylindrical piece of pipe and replacing it with pipe of similar or greater design strength.

(2) If it is not feasible to take the segment of transmission line out of service, repairs must be made by installing a full encirclement welded split sleeve of appropriate design, unless the transmission line—

(i) Is joined by mechanical couplings; and

(ii) Operates at less than 40 percent of SMYS.

(3) If the leak is due to a corrosion pit, the repair may be made by installing a properly designed bolt-on-leak clamp; or, if the leak is due to a corrosion pit and on pipe of not more than 40,000 psi SMYS, the repair may be made by fillet welding over the pitted area a steel plate patch with rounded corners, of the same or greater thickness than the pipe, and not more than one-half of the diameter of the pipe in size.

(b) Submerged offshore pipelines and submerged pipelines in inland navigable waters may be repaired by mechanically applying a full encirclement split sleeve of appropriate design over the leak.

24. In § 192.727, paragraphs (b) and (c) are amended to read as follows:

**§ 192.727 Abandonment or inactivation of facilities.**

• • • • •  
(b) Each pipeline abandoned in place must be disconnected from all sources and supplies of gas; purged of gas; in the case of offshore pipelines, filled with water or inert materials; and sealed at the ends. However, the pipeline need not be purged when the volume of gas is so small that there is no potential hazard.

(c) Except for service lines, each inactive pipeline that is not being maintained under this part must be disconnected from all sources and supplies of gas; purged of gas; in the case of offshore pipelines, filled with water or inert materials; and sealed at the ends. However, the pipeline need not be purged when the volume of gas is so small that there is no potential hazard.  
• • • • •

In consideration of the foregoing, § 192.753(a) is revised to read as follows:

**§ 192.753 Caulked bell and spigot joints.**

(a) Each cast-iron caulked bell and spigot joint that is subject to pressures of 25 psig or more must be sealed with:

- (1) A mechanical leak clamp; or
  - (2) A material or device which—
    - (i) Does not reduce the flexibility of the joint;
    - (ii) Permanently bonds, either chemically or mechanically, or both, with the bell and spigot metal surfaces or adjacent pipe metal surfaces; and
    - (iii) Seals and bonds in a manner that meets the strength, environmental, and chemical compatibility requirements of §§ 192.53 (a) and (b) and 192.143.
- • • • •

1. A new § 192.755 is added to read as follows:

**§ 192.755 Protecting cast-iron pipelines.**

When an operator has knowledge that the support for a segment of a buried cast-iron pipeline is disturbed:

(a) That segment of the pipeline must be protected, as necessary, against damage during the disturbance by:

- (1) Vibrations from heavy construction equipment, trains, trucks, buses, or blasting;
- (2) Impact forces by vehicles;
- (3) Earth movement;
- (4) Apparent future excavations near the pipeline; or
- (5) Other foreseeable outside forces which may subject that segment of the pipeline to bending stress.

(b) As soon as feasible, appropriate steps must be taken to provide permanent protection for the disturbed segment from damage that might result from external loads, including compliance with applicable requirements of §§ 192.317(a), 192.319, and 192.361(b)-(d).

4. Appendix A.I.(F) to Part 192 is amended to read as follows:

**APPENDIX A—INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE**

**I. List of organizations and addresses.**

(F) National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02110.

5. Appendix A.II to Part 192 is amended to read as follows:

II. Documents incorporated by reference. Numbers in parentheses indicate applicable editions. Only the latest listed edition applies, except that an earlier listed edition may be followed with respect to pipe or components which were manufactured, designed, or installed before July 1, 1976, unless otherwise provided in this part.

**A. American Petroleum Institute:**

- (1) API Standard 5A "API Specification for Casing, Tubing, and Drill Pipe" (1968, 1971, 1973 plus Supp. 1).
- (2) API Standard 6A "API Specification for Wellhead Equipment" (1968, 1974).
- (3) API Standard 6D "API Specification for Pipeline Valves" (1968, 1974).
- (4) API Standard 5L "API Specification for Line Pipe" (1967, 1970, 1971 plus Supp. 1, 1973 plus Supp. 1, 1975).
- (5) API Standard 5LS "API Specification for Spiral-Weld Line Pipe" (1967, 1970, 1971 plus Supp. 1, 1973 plus Supp. 1, 1975).
- (6) API Standard 6LX "API Specification for High-Test Line Pipe" (1967, 1970, 1971 plus Supp. 1, 1973 plus Supp. 1, 1975).
- (7) API Recommended Practice 5L1 "API Recommended Practice for Railroad Transportation of Line Pipe" (1967, 1972).
- (8) API Standard 1104 "Standard for Welding Pipe Lines and Related Facilities" (1968, 1973).

**B. The American Society for Testing and Materials:**

- (1) ASTM Specification A53 "Standard Specification for Welded and Seamless Steel Pipe" (A53-66, A53-68, A53-73).
- (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, A106-72a).
- (4) ASTM Specification A134 "Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion (Arc)-Welded Steel Plate Pipe, Sizes 16 in. and over" (A134-64, A134-68, A134-73).
- (5) ASTM Specification A135 "Standard Specification for Electric-Resistance-Welded Steel Pipe" (A135-63T, A135-68, A135-73a).
- (6) ASTM Specification A139 "Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion (Arc)-Welded Steel Pipe (Sizes 4 in. and over)" (A139-64, A139-68, A139-73).
- (7) ASTM Specification A155 "Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion-Welded Steel Pipe for High-Pressure Service" (A155-65, A155-68, A155-72a).
- (8) ASTM Specification A211 "Standard Specification for Spiral-Welded Steel or Iron Pipe" (A211-63, A211-68, A211-73).
- (9) ASTM Specification A333 "Standard Specification for Seamless and Welded Steel Pipe for Low Temperature Service" (A333-64, A333-67, A333-73).
- (10) ASTM Specification A372 "Standard Specification for Carbon and Alloy Steel Forgings for Thin-Walled Pressure Vessel" (A372-67, A372-71).
- (11) ASTM Specification A377 "Standard Specifications for Cast Iron and Ductile Iron Pressure Pipe" (A377-66, A377-73).
- (12) ASTM Specification A381 "Standard Specification for Metal-Arc-Welded Steel Pipe for High-Pressure Transmission Systems" (A381-66, A381-68, A381-73).
- (13) ASTM Specification A539 "Standard Specification for Electric Resistance-Welded Coiled Steel Tubing for Gas and Fuel Oil Lines" (A539-65, A539-73).
- (14) ASTM Specification B42 "Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Pipe, Standard Sizes" (B42-62, B42-66, B42-72).
- (15) ASTM Specification B68 "Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Tube, Bright Annealed" (B68-65, B68-68, B68-74).
- (16) ASTM Specification B75 "Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Tube" (B75-65, B75-68, B75-74).
- (17) ASTM Specification B88 "Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tube" (B88-66, B88-72).
- (18) ASTM Specification B251 "Standard Specification for General Requirements for Wrought Seamless Copper and Copper-Alloy Tube" (B251-68, B251-68, B251-72).
- (19) ASTM Specification D2513 "Standard Specification for Thermoplastic Gas Pressure Pipe, Tubing, and Fittings" (D2513-66T, D2513-68, D2513-70, D2513-71, D2513-73, D2513-74a).
- (20) ASTM Specification D2517 "Standard Specification for Reinforced Epoxy Resin Gas Pressure Pipe and Fittings" (D2517-66T, D2517-67, D2517-73).

**C. The American National Standards Institute, Inc.:**

- (1) ANSI A21.1 "Thickness Design of Cast-Iron Pipe" (A21.1-1967, A21.1-1972).
- (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 "Cast-Iron Pipe Centrifugally Cast in Sand-Lined Molds for Gas" (A21.9-1962).
- (5) ANSI A21.11 "Rubber-Gasket Joints for Cast-Iron and Ductile-Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings" (A21.11-1964, A21.11-1972).
- (6) ANSI A21.50 "Thickness Design of Ductile-Iron Pipe" (A21.50-1965, A21.50-1971).
- (7) ANSI A21.52 "Ductile-Iron Pipe, Centrifugally Cast, in Metal Molds or Sand-Lined Molds for Gas" (A21.52-1965, A21.52-1971).
- (8) ANSI B16.1 "Cast Iron Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings" (B16.1-1967).
- (9) ANSI B16.5 "Steel Pipe Flanges, Flanged Valves and Fittings" (B16.5-1968, B16.5-1973).
- (10) ANSI B16.24 "Bronze Flanges and Flanged Fittings" (B16.24-1962, B16.10-1971).
- (11) ANSI B36.10 "Wrought Steel and Wrought Iron Pipe" (B36.10-1959, B36.10-1970).
- (12) ANSI C1 "National Electrical Code" (C1-1968, C1-1975).

**D. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers:**

- (1) ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII "Pressure Vessels, Division 1" (1968, 1974).
- (2) ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section IX "Welding Qualifications" (1968, 1974).

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

- (1) MSSP-25 "Standard Marking System for Valves, Fittings, Flanges, and Union" (1964).
- (2) MSS SP-44 "Steel Pipe Line Flanges" (1955, 1972, 1975).
- (3) MSS SP-52 "Cast Iron Pipe Line Valves" (1957).
- (4) MSS SP-70 "Cast Iron Gate Valves, Flanged and Threaded Ends" (1970).
- (5) MSS SP-71 "Cast Iron Swing Check Valves, Flanged and Threaded Ends" (1970).
- (6) MSS SP-78 "Cast Iron Plug Valves" (1972).

**F. National Fire Protection Association:**

- (1) NFPA Standard 30 "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code" (1969, 1973).
- (2) NFPA Standard 58 "Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases" (1969, 1972).
- (3) NFPA Standard 59 "Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases at Utility Gas Plants" (1968).
- (4) NFPA Standard 69A "Storage and Handling Liquefied Natural Gas" (1971, 1972).

6. Appendix BI to Part 192 would be amended to read as follows:

**APPENDIX B—QUALIFICATION OF PIPE**

I. Listed Pipe Specifications. Numbers in parentheses indicate applicable editions. Only the latest listed edition applies, except that an earlier listed edition may be followed with respect to pipe or components which were manufactured, designed, or installed before July 1, 1976, unless otherwise provided in this Part.

- API 5L—Steel and iron pipe (1967, 1970, 1971 plus Supp. 1, 1973 plus Supp. 1, 1975).
- API 5LS—Steel pipe (1967, 1970, 1971 plus Supp. 1, 1973 plus Supp. 1, 1975).
- API 5LX—Steel pipe (1967, 1970, 1971 plus Supp. 1, 1973 plus Supp. 1, 1975).
- ASTM A53—Steel pipe (1965, 1968, 1973).
- ASTM A72—Wrought Iron Pipe (1964T, 1968).
- ASTM A106—Steel pipe (1966, 1968, 1972a).
- ASTM A134—Steel pipe (1964, 1968, 1973).
- ASTM A135—Steel pipe (1963T, 1968, 1973a).
- ASTM A139—Steel pipe (1964, 1968, 1973).
- ASTM A155—Steel pipe (1965, 1968, 1972a).
- ASTM A211—Steel and iron pipe (1963, 1968, 1973).
- ASTM A333—Steel pipe (1964, 1967, 1973).
- ASTM A377—Cast iron pipe (1966, 1973).
- ASTM A381—Steel pipe (1966, 1968, 1973).
- ASTM A539—Steel tubing (1965, 1973).
- ASTM B42—Copper pipe (1962, 1966, 1972).
- ASTM B68—Copper tubing (1965, 1968, 1974).
- ASTM B75—Copper tubing (1965, 1968, 1974).
- ASTM B88—Copper tubing (1966, 1972).
- ASTM B251—Copper pipe and tubing (1966, 1968, 1972).
- ASTM D2513—Thermoplastic pipe and tubing (1966T, 1968, 1970, 1971, 1973, 1974a).
- ASTM D2517—Thermosetting plastic pipe and tubing (1968T, 1967, 1973).
- 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, 1971).

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