

RULES AND REGULATIONS

(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.

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

Issued in Washington, D.C., on March 25, 1976.

JAMES T. CURTIS, Jr.,

Director,

Materials Transportation Bureau.

[FR Doc.76-9012 Filed 3-30-76;8:45 am]

[Docket No. OPS-33; Amdt. 192-23]

PART 192—TRANSPORTATION OF NATURAL AND OTHER GAS BY PIPELINE; MINIMUM FEDERAL SAFETY STANDARDS

Protecting Cast-Iron Pipelines

This amendment to Part 192 adds a new § 192.755 to Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations concerning protection of buried cast-iron pipelines. The new rule requires an operator to provide protection against the potential for damage which arises when the support for a buried cast-iron pipeline is disturbed, either by the operator or otherwise.

On June 23, 1975, the Director, Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) issued Notice 75-3 (40 FR 27244, June 27, 1975), proposing that § 192.755 be added to the existing regulations in Part 192. After Notice 75-3 was issued, the OPS was abolished, and authority to administer pipeline safety matters was delegated to the Director of the newly established Materials Transportation Bureau (MTB) (40 FR 30821, July 23, 1975).

Interested persons were afforded an opportunity to participate in the rule making by submitting written information, views, or arguments by August 11, 1975. Forty-seven commenters responded to the Notice. The comments received as a result of the Notice have been fully considered by the MTB in developing the final rule. Significant comments are discussed herein.

The wording of the final rule varies from the proposal to make it clear that in protecting a cast-iron pipeline after it is disturbed, an operator may provide protection of a temporary nature during the disturbance before permanently protecting the pipeline as soon as feasible thereafter. Although the proposed rule would have permitted the use of temporary and permanent means for protecting disturbed pipe, MTB agrees with the recommendation of the Technical Pipeline Safety Standards Committee (Committee) that to enhance the clarity of the rule, it should be written in terms relating to the expected duration of the means of protection. The Committee recommended that an operator be free to use means of protection on a temporary basis which may differ from those selected for long-term protection, depend-

ing on the type of disturbance and surrounding circumstances.

The final rule is further changed to provide that permanent protection for disturbed cast-iron pipe must include, but is not necessarily limited to, compliance with the applicable requirements of §§ 192.317(a) and 192.319, and 192.361 (b)-(d). These requirements, which relate to protecting the pipeline from external loads and backfilling, are referenced to ensure a minimum level of protection. Greater protection may be indicated by the circumstances surrounding the pipeline that is disturbed.

MTB agrees with the commenters who suggested that the word "portion," used several times in the proposed rule, should be changed to "segment." The use of the word "segment" to describe the part of the pipeline that when disturbed must be protected is consistent with the language used in other sections of subpart M., i.e., §§ 192.703, 192.709, 192.715, and 192.719.

MTB also agrees with the commenters who suggested that the words "earth movement" be substituted for the words "unstable soil" in paragraph (c) of the rule as proposed in Notice 75-3. The term "earth movement" is the terminology used by industry in referring to the hazard of unstable soil and is consistent with the reporting requirements expressed by Department of Transportation forms DOT F 7100.1 and DOT F 7100.2.

The proposed rule would have required that an operator take protective action when it "knows or should know" that support for a buried cast-iron pipeline is disturbed. A large majority of the commenters requested the deletion of the words "or should know" from the final rule. They stated that the inclusion of the words "or should know" is confusing because it is uncertain to what lengths an operator must go to learn of support disturbance. MTB has deleted the words "know or should know" and has replaced them with the words "has knowledge." MTB continues to believe that an operator may acquire knowledge of disturbance while conducting required patrols and leakage surveys as well as by other means of notice.

Several commenters stated that the rule should apply to situations where support for a cast-iron pipeline is to be disturbed in the future. To accomplish this the Committee recommended that the language of the rule require that an operator take protective action when the operator "has knowledge that the support for a segment of a buried cast-iron pipeline may be or has been disturbed." (emphasis added).

MTB does not agree with this recommendation. The rule, as adopted and as proposed in the Notice, requires protective action as soon as an operator knows that the support for cast-iron pipe is disturbed. An operator may know of impending construction activity that will disturb the support of cast-iron pipe but

as a practical matter the operator is only able to provide protection simultaneously with or immediately after the disturbance occurs. For example, in the El Paso, Texas, failure discussed in Notice 75-3 the disturbance resulted from the uncovering of a cast-iron pipeline by the gas company in an unsuccessful search for a gas leak. The failure occurred six days later, after the resulting hole was backfilled, because of inadequate support below the disturbed pipe and repeated shockloads delivered by heavy truck traffic. Even though the operator knew in advance that the pipe would be disturbed by the search for the gas leak, the operator could not have taken complete protective action until after the cast-iron pipe was disturbed by the digging in search of the leak. Moreover, the potential for damage against which the rule requires protection does not arise until after the pipeline is disturbed and an opportunity for bending stresses at the point of disturbance is created. After the effective date of the rule, an operator will have to protect the pipe both during and after a disturbance, e.g., while an excavation is open, and after it is closed.

A number of commenters pointed out that the proposed rule would require protective measures against damage in all cases of disturbance to cast-iron pipe. They suggested that protective measures may not be necessary when less than a full length of pipe is disturbed, the size of the excavation is small, or the length and diameter of the cast-iron pipe involved is relatively large. MTB agrees that these factors should be taken into account in determining what level and type of protection is required at the site of a disturbance. The rule as adopted requires temporary and permanent protection of disturbed cast-iron pipe only as necessary or appropriate against damage from external loads.

Several commenters stated that after cast-iron pipe has been disturbed, backfill can be compacted to protect against damage from external loads. MTB continues to believe that ordinary backfilling will be insufficient to provide protection for the disturbed pipe. However, MTB agrees that, if backfill is compacted using proper tools, expertise, and instruments to measure the density of compaction, it may provide adequate protection against external loads. Consequently, adequate compaction of backfill in the area of disturbance is one of several protective measures that may be taken by the operator.

Two commenters stated that the hazard resulting from the disturbance of cast-iron pipelines is minor and does not justify the excessive cost of compliance with the proposed rule. Neither of these commenters provided specific information with respect to the cost of compliance. As stated in Notice 75-3, recent gas pipeline failures point out the need for special protection against bending stresses caused by outside forces in a cast-iron pipeline. According to the National

Transportation Safety Board, failure to adequately protect disturbed cast-iron pipe contributed to the failure of a cast-iron main and reducer in El Paso, Texas, which resulted in an explosion and the death of seven persons. (See Report Number NTSB-PAR-74-2.) Therefore, MTB believes that the cost of compliance is not excessive in relation to the increased safety achieved by compliance with the regulation.

REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL PIPELINE SAFETY STANDARDS COMMITTEE

Section 4(b) of the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 requires that all proposed standards and amendments to such standards be submitted to the Committee and that the Committee be afforded a reasonable opportunity to prepare a report on the "technical feasibility, reasonableness, and practicability of each proposal." This new rule to be added to Part 192 was submitted to the Committee as Item A-2 in a list of four proposed amendments.

On December 10, 1975, the Secretary of the Committee, Louis W. Mendonsa, filed the following report:

"Item A-2 of the agenda proposed a new § 192.755 dealing with protection of cast-iron pipes. The Committee did not find the rule proposed by the Office of Pipeline Safety Operations to be satisfactory but voted unanimously to recommend a revision, contained in the transcript on the page following page 256, as a rule which it found to be technically feasible, reasonable and practicable."

The revision which the Committee recommended is incorporated in the final rule, except for editorial changes; and as discussed hereinbefore, the final rule does not apply when an operator has knowledge of a future disturbance until that disturbance occurs.

In consideration of the foregoing, Part 192 of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows, effective June 1, 1976:

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).

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

Sec.
192.755 Protecting cast-iron pipelines.
(Sec. 3, Pub. L. 90-481, 82 Stat. 721 (49 U.S.C. 1672); 40 FR 43901, 49 CFR 1.53).

Issued in Washington, D.C., on March 25, 1976.

JAMES T. CURTIS, Jr.,
Director,

Materials Transportation Bureau.

[FR Doc.76-9013 Filed 3-30-76; 8:45 am]

[Docket No. OPSO-34; Amdts. 192-22, 195-9]

PART 192—TRANSPORTATION OF NATURAL AND OTHER GAS BY PIPELINE; MINIMUM FEDERAL SAFETY STANDARDS

PART 195—TRANSPORTATION OF LIQUIDS BY PIPELINE

Incorporation by Reference

This amendment to Parts 192 and 195 of the Code of Federal Regulations updates the existing references therein to documents prepared by industry to later published editions of those documents.

On June 23, 1975, the Director, Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) issued Notice 75-2 (40 FR 27245, June 27, 1975), proposing that various later published editions be incorporated by reference. As stated in that notice, the proposed updating was intended to bring Parts 192 and 195 in accord with recent developments in materials and pipeline transportation technology.

After Notice 75-2 was issued, the OPS was abolished, and authority to administer pipeline safety matters was delegated to the Director of the newly established Materials Transportation Bureau (MTB) (40 FR 30821, July 23, 1975).

Interested persons were invited to participate in making the proposed amendment by submitting written comments by August 22, 1975. Twenty-one commenters responded to the notice. All 21 favored the proposal. However, several commenters suggested changes in the proposal which are discussed below.

Several commenters suggested that earlier editions of documents presently incorporated by reference in the regulations should not be deleted when later editions are referenced. This comment arose because in listing the various later editions proposed to be incorporated by reference, Notice 75-2 omitted the presently listed editions of any documents which are referenced for purposes other than pipeline design. Regarding Part 192, the editions omitted were those not listed in Section I of Appendix B, and as to Part 195, all of the presently referenced editions proposed to be updated were omitted since they are referenced with respect to pipeline design.

The significance of retaining earlier editions listed in Section I of Appendix B after a later edition is referenced has long been recognized as necessary to allow operators to install stockpiled pipe which was ordered and manufactured in accordance with the earlier referenced editions. This rationale did not appear

relevant, however, with respect to earlier editions of documents which are referenced for pipeline design purposes. Rather, it appeared that regardless of the stock materials on hand, to take advantage of recent technological improvements, safety in design should be governed solely by the latest listed edition of a referenced document.

The commenters to Notice 75-2 and the Technical Pipeline Safety Standards Committee were concerned about the economic consequences of deleting the earlier editions. While acceding that the latest edition should govern the design of newly ordered pipe, they pointed out that the referenced design standards are closely related to pipe manufacturing processes and that deleting earlier editions of referenced design standards may preclude the installation of stock material which conforms to those standards. After reconsidering the manner in which industry design standards are referenced in Parts 192 and 195, MTB agrees that the presently referenced editions should not be deleted but that pipe manufactured or designed after a later referenced edition becomes effective should be required to conform to that later edition.

The final rules are changed accordingly. Section II of Appendix A and Section I of Appendix B to Part 192 now provide in introductory sentences that only the latest listed editions are applicable but that earlier editions apply concerning the manufacture or design of pipe which occurred before the latest listed edition was referenced. In part 195 a similar grandfather provision is included in § 195.3(a), with respect to each referenced standard listed in § 195.3(c), thereby allowing the installation of pipe on hand which was manufactured or designed to earlier listed editions.

Some commenters also expressed a desire that earlier editions of any referenced standards should be retained after a later edition is adopted in order to verify which editions were in effect when a pipeline was constructed. The problem of determining compliance with applicable standards indicated by this comment occurs whenever an existing materials, design, or construction standard is amended to provide additional or more stringent requirements. In Parts 192 and 195 these standards do not apply retroactively to existing pipelines, and compliance is, of course, based on the standard in effect at the time a pipeline is constructed. That standard is normally determined by researching the archives of regulatory documents rather than by retaining amended standards in the current code. However, to further clarify this point with respect to the referenced standards, the grandfather provisions mentioned above refer to pipe or components which are "installed" before the latest listed edition is referenced as well as to pipe or components which are "manufactured" or "designed" before that edition is referenced.

In Notice 75-2 OPS stated that because of the frequency of publication the later

editions of documents proposed to be incorporated by reference may not be the latest published editions available, and that they may be the subject of a future notice of proposed rulemaking. One commenter suggested that alternatively the present proceeding be amended to cover those few additional documents. This comment was not adopted because the necessary review process attendant to each new published edition in deciding whether it should be proposed for adoption would unduly delay this proceeding. Nevertheless, MTB intends to review the latest edition of each referenced document that has been published since Notice 75-2 was issued to determine whether the reference should be updated to that edition for safety reasons. If warranted, a notice of proposed rulemaking will be issued to incorporate by reference those later published editions.

One commenter suggested that Part 192 could be simplified by deleting Section I of Appendix B since the documents listed therein are also included in Section II of Appendix A. This comment was not adopted because Section I of Appendix B is only a partial listing of documents included in Section II of Appendix A. Each of the documents listed in Section I of Appendix B is defined in § 192.3 and referred to in the text of Part 192 as a "listed specification."

Two commenters pointed out that Notice 75-2 incorrectly listed the 1973 editions of NFPA No. 58, No. 59, and No. 59A as the latest published editions. In the final rule the correct editions are shown as NFPA No. 58, 1972 edition; NFPA No. 59, 1968 edition; and NFPA No. 59A, 1972 edition.

Also, the American National Standards Institute advised MTB that the 1970 editions of NFPA No. 58, No. 59, and No. 59A have been withdrawn from publication because grey cast iron pipe is no longer manufactured. Therefore, the final rule continues the existing reference to the 1962 editions.

Other comments concerned the statement in the preamble to Notice 75-2 that the substitution of performance requirements for as many of the existing references to industry documents as practicable was being considered. On the whole, the comments endorsed the concept that performance requirements would not only eliminate the need to reference outside publications but also eliminate the problems for industry which arise when referenced documents become outmoded or out-of-print. One commenter, however, viewed the announced goal of developing performance standards as a Federal effort to eliminate the need for industry to develop its own voluntary standards. This, of course, is not intended. The performance requirements to be developed would merely serve as a substitute for many of the existing references in Parts 192 and 195 to documents prepared by industry. They would not nullify the many useful purposes which those industry documents serve.

As stated in the notice, the material contained in MSS SP-52, the 1957 edition of which is referenced in § 192.145 (a) regarding the design of cast iron valves, is now included in MSS SP-70, MSS SP-71, and MSS SP-78. Commenters indicated that there may be valves on hand designed to MSS SP-52 which are not yet installed. Thus, to permit their installation in the future, the final rule continues the reference to MSS SP-52. However, it does not permit valves to be designed to MSS SP-52 after the references to MSS SP-70, SP-71, and SP-78 become effective. Likewise, references to the 1969 editions of MSS SP-48 and MSS SP-63 are continued in §§ 195.3 and 195.118, even though the material referenced in those documents is now contained in MSS SP-75, which is adopted for newly manufactured components.

The proposed amendments to §§ 192.225 and 192.227 to ease the transition from the 1968 edition to the 1974 edition of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code in qualifying welders received no public comment and has been adopted without change.

Report of the Technical Pipeline Safety Standards Committee. Section 4(b) of the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 requires that all proposed standards and amendments to such standards be submitted to the Committee and that the Committee be afforded a reasonable opportunity to prepare a report on the "technical feasibility, reasonableness, and practicability of each proposal." This amendment as it relates to Part 192 was submitted to the Committee as Item A-1 in a list of four proposed amendments.

On December 10, 1975, the Secretary of the Committee, Louis W. Mendonsa, filed the following favorable report:

Item A-1 of the agenda is a proposal to revise 49 CFR Part 192 by incorporating later published editions of documents incorporated by reference in Appendix A and B and in the body of the regulations. The Committee voted (8 affirmative—1 negative) that the changes to Appendix A and B identified in the six pages of the transcript following transcript page 255 and the corresponding changes to Paragraphs 192.145, 192.225 and 192.227 are technically feasible, reasonable and practicable.

In consideration of the foregoing, Chapter I of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations is amended as follows, effective July 1, 1976.

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

§ 194.145 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, 1976, 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.

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.

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 5LX "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" (A53-65, A53-68, A53-73).

(3) 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" (A106-64, 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 A373 "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, B42-73).

(15) ASTM Specification B68 "Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Tube, Bright Annealed" (B68-65, B68-68, B68-73).

(16) ASTM Specification B75 "Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Tube" (B75-65, B75-68, B75-73).

(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" (B251-66, B251-68, B251-73).

(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 A21.1-1973).

(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" (C1-1963, 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) MSS-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" (1969).

(4) NFPA Standard 59A "Storage and Handling Liquefied Natural Gas" (1971, 1972).

6. Appendix B.I 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 A133—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 (1968, 1968, 1973).

ASTM A539—Steel tubing (1965, 1973).

ASTM B42—Copper pipe (1962, 1968, 1972).

ASTM B63—Copper tubing (1965, 1968, 1973).

ASTM B75—Copper tubing (1965, 1968, 1973).
 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 (1966T, 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).

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

7. Section 195.3 is amended to read as follows:

§ 195.3 Matter incorporated by reference.¹

(a) There are incorporated by reference in this part all materials referred to in this part that are not set forth in full in this part. These materials are hereby made a part of this regulation. Applicable editions are listed in paragraph (c) of this section in parentheses following the title of the referenced material. Only the latest listed edition applies, except that an earlier listed edition may be followed with respect to components which were manufactured, designed, or installed before July 1, 1976, unless otherwise provided in this part.

(b) All incorporated materials are available for inspection in the Materials Transportation Bureau, Washington, D.C. In addition, materials incorporated by reference are available as follows:

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

(c) The full title for the publications incorporated by reference in this part are as follows:

(i) American Petroleum Institute:
 (i) API Standard 6D "API Specification for Pipeline Valves," which may be obtained from the Dallas office (1968, 1974).

(ii) API Standard 1104 "Standard for Welding Pipe Lines and Related Facilities" (1968, 1973).

(iii) API Specification 5L "API Specification for Line Pipe" (1969, 1975).

(iv) API Specification 5LS "API Specification for Spiral-Weld Line Pipe" (1969, 1975).

(v) API Specification 5LX "API Specification for High-Test Line Pipe" (1969, 1975).

2. ASME Code is the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, "Pressure Vessels, Division 1" (1968, 1974).

3. Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fitting Industry:

¹ NOTE: Incorporation by reference provisions approved by the Director of the Federal Register, March 26, 1976.

(i) MSS Standard practice SP-48 "Steel Butt-Welding Fittings (26 inch and larger)" (1969).

(ii) MSS Standard Practice SP-63 "High Strength Wrought Welding Fitting" (1969).

(iii) MSS Standard Practice SP-75 "Specification for High-Test Wrought Welding Fittings" (1973).

(4) American National Standards Institute:

(i) ANSI B16.9 "Factory Made Wrought Steel Butt-Welding Fittings" (1964, 1971).

(ii) ANSI B31.4 "Liquid Petroleum Transportation Piping Systems" (1966, 1974).

(5) American Society for Testing and Materials:

(i) ASTM Specification A53 "Standard Specification for Welded and Seamless Steel Pipe" (1968, 1973).

(ii) ASTM Specification A106 "Standard Specification for Seamless Carbon Steel Pipe for High-Temperature Service" (1968, 1972a).

(iii) ASTM Specification A134 "Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion (Arc)-Welded Steel Plate Pipe, Sizes 16 in. and Over" (1968, 1973).

(iv) ASTM Specification A135 "Standard Specification for Electric-Resistance-Welded Steel Pipe" (1968, 1973a).

(v) ASTM Specification A139 "Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion (Arc)-Welded Steel Pipe, (Sizes 4 in. and Over)" (1968, 1973).

(vi) ASTM Specification A155 "Standard Specification for Electric-Fusion-Welded Steel Pipe for High-Pressure Service" (1968, 1972a).

(vii) ASTM Specification A211 "Standard Specification for Spiral-Welded Steel or Iron Pipe" (1968, 1973).

(viii) ASTM Specification A333 "Standard Specification for Seamless and Welded Steel Pipe for Low-Temperature Service" (1968, 1973).

(ix) ASTM Specification A381 "Standard Specification for Metal-Arc-Welded Steel Pipe for High-Pressure Transmission Systems" (1969, 1973).

8. Section 195.110(a) is revised to read as follows:

§ 195.110 External loads.

(a) Anticipated external loads (e.g., earthquakes, vibration, thermal expansion, and contraction must be provided for in designing a pipeline system. In providing for expansion and flexibility, section 419 of ANSI B31.4 must be followed.

9. Section 195.116(d) is amended to read as follows:

§ 195.116 Valves.

(d) Each valve must be both hydrostatically shell tested and hydrostatically seat tested without leakage to at least the requirements set forth in section 5 of API Standard 6D.

10. Section 195.118(a) is amended to read as follows:

§ 195.118 Fittings.

(a) Butt-welding type fittings must meet the marking and preparation and the bursting strength requirements of ANSI B16.9 or MSS Standard Practice SP-75, except that fittings manufactured, designed, or installed before July 1, 1976, may meet the requirements of MSS Standard Practice SP-48 or MSS Standard Practice SP-63.

11. Section 195.124 is amended to read as follows:

§ 195.124 Closures.

Each closure to be installed in a pipeline system must comply with the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Pressure Vessels, Division 1, and must have pressure and temperature ratings at least equal to those of the pipe to which the closure is attached.

(Sec. 6, Pub. L. 89-670, 80 Stat. 937 (49 USC 1655); (18 USC 831-835); 40 FR 43901, 49 CFR 1.53).

Issued at Washington, D.C. on March 25, 1976.

JAMES T. CURTIS, Jr.,
 Director,

Materials Transportation Bureau.

[FR Doc.76-0059 Filed 3-30-76;8:45 am]

CHAPTER X—INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[Admt. No. 2; Service Order No. 1211]

PART 1033—CAR SERVICE

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company Authorized To Operate Over Tracks of Ashley, Drew & Northern Railway Company

MARCH 24, 1976.

At a session of the INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, Railroad Service Board, held in Washington, D.C., on the 23rd day of March, 1976.

Upon further consideration of Service Order No. 1211 (40 F.R. 14765 and 45440), and good cause appearing therefor:

It is ordered, That:

§ 1033.1211 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company authorized to operate over tracks of Ashley, Drew & Northern Railway Company.

Service Order No. 1211 be, and it is hereby, amended by substituting the following paragraph (e) for paragraph (c) thereof:

(e) *Expiration date.* The provisions of this order shall expire at 11:59 p.m., September 30, 1976, unless otherwise modified, changed, or suspended by order of this Commission.

Effective date. This amendment shall become effective at 11:59 p.m., March 31, 1976.

(Secs. 1, 12, 15, and 17(2), 24 Stat. 379, 383, 384, as amended; 49 U.S.C. 1, 12, 15, and 17(2). Interprets or applies Secs. 1(10-17),