Section 192.3

This guide material is currently under review following Amdt. 192-125.

Glossary of Commonly Used Terms

(For Glossary of Commonly Used Abbreviations, see Table 192.3i below.)

Abandoned pipeline is a pipeline that is physically separated from its source of gas and is no longer maintained under Part 192.

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Gas control is a person or persons who acquire and maintain data to remotely monitor and direct the flow of gas to meet design and contractual obligations, and to assist in detecting pipeline emergencies and initiating response. See related definitions of Control room and Controller in §192.3.

Grandfathered generally refers to pipeline segments that were installed and placed in service before certain safety requirements were established and therefore are allowed to continue operating under earlier requirements rather than having to meet newer design, installation, construction, initial inspection and testing, or material requirements retroactively.

Examples include:

- risers manufactured prior to January 2019, and pressure test factor for steel pipe > 100 psi in Class 1 (1.1 vs. 1.25).
- 192.624 requirements for MAOP reconfirmation of onshore steel transmission pipelines in HCA, MCA Class 3 or 4 pipeline segments; as well 192.607 requirements for traceable, verifiable and complete pipeline material properties and attributes.
- Newly regulated Type C or other previously unregulated gathering lines.

Ground temperature is the temperature of the earth at pipe depth. See also Ambient temperature and Temperature.

Heat-fusion joint is a joint made in thermoplastic piping by heating the parts sufficiently to permit fusion of the materials when the parts are pressed together.

Holiday is a coating imperfection that exposes the pipe surface to the environment.

Holiday detection is testing of a coating for holidays using an instrument that applies a voltage between the external surface of the coating and the pipe.

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Section 192.51

1 GENERAL

(a) Operators designing and installing Part 192 regulated gathering lines must follow the requirements of §192.51 (§192.9).

(b) Materials used in existing pipelines that may become regulated in the future will be “grandfathered” ~~grandfathered~~ upon becoming regulated (See 49 USC §60104(b)). Operators designing and installing new Type R gathering lines should consider whether the construction materials to be used are manufactured under a listed specification (see Part 192, Appendix B).

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Section 192.121

1 IMPACT AND DUCTILITY ...
2 EFFECTS OF LIQUID HYDROCARBONS ...
3 HYDROSTATIC DESIGN BASIS (HDB) ...

4 PLASTIC PIPE MANUFACTURED BEFORE MAY 18, 1978

The following language was removed from §192.123(b)(2)(i) by Amendment 192-93:

"However, if the pipe was manufactured before May 18, 1978 and its long-term hydrostatic strength was determined at 73 °F (23 °C), it may be used at temperatures up to 100 °F (38 °C)."

This language permitted the installation and operation of plastic pipe manufactured prior to May 18, 1978, at temperatures up to 100 °F using the 73 °F HDB. This sentence was removed since this vintage plastic pipe is no longer available nor is it still being installed. However, pipe installed under this clause pre-dates the limit in §192.121 ~~is "grandfathered"~~ and can continue to be operated at temperatures up to 100 °F using the 73 °F HDB.

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[Letter Ballot notes:
1) In this same letter ballot, TR 23-18 proposes changes that over ride the changes shown in (b) below and moves (c) to (e). See TR 23-18.
2) TR 21-40 in LB2-2025 proposed revisions to (c)(4) as shown below in green font. See TR 21-40.]

Section 192.619

(a) Before adjusting the operation of a pipeline by increasing pressure within the limits of the pipeline segment's MAOP, but substantially above a historical long-term operating pressure, the operator should consider a review of the operating, maintenance, and testing history for the segment. See guide material under §§192.555 and 192.557. Pressure should be increased gradually at an incremental rate. The operator should consider conducting a leak survey when the pressure increase is concluded.

(b) Gathering lines constructed of non-listed (§192.7 and Appendix B to Part 192) materials may have an MAOP established ~~by grandfather clause~~ under §192.619(c) (“grandfathered”).

(c) When pipe segments with the following characteristics are considered for flow reversal or service conversion, caution should be exercised if pressure testing is planned.

(1) ~~Grandfathered pipelines~~ Pipelines with an MAOP established under §192.619(c) (“grandfathered”) that operate without a Subpart J pressure test or where sufficient historical test or material strength records are not available.

(2) Low frequency electric resistance welded (LF-ERW) pipe, lap welded pipe, pipe with unknown seam types, and pipe with seam factors less than 1.0, as defined in §192.113.

(3) Pipelines with a history of failures and leaks, especially those due to stress corrosion cracking (SCC), internal or external corrosion, selective seam corrosion (SSC), or manufacturing defects.

(4) Pipelines that operate above Part 192 design factors (~~i.~~e.g., a pressure that produces a hoop stress above 72% SMYS per §192.619(c)).

(d) See Guide Material Appendices G-192-9, G-192-9A, and G-192-10.

Section 192.620

1 SCOPE ...

2 GENERAL

Certain pipelines or pipeline segments as listed below may not use an alternative MAOP (see §192.620(b)).

(a) Pipeline segments in Class 4 locations.

(b) Segments of a pipeline with an MAOP established under §192.619(c) ~~Pipeline segments of a~~ ("grandfathered") ~~pipeline~~ already operating at a higher stress level, but not constructed in accordance with current requirements (see §192.620(c)(8)).

(c) Pipeline segments with pipe that is bare or ineffectively coated (disbonded or otherwise shields CP current), which may not allow the cathodic protection (CP) to pass through the coating.

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[Letter Ballot note: TR 21-40 in LB2-2025 proposed the revision as shown below in green font. See TR 21-40.]

Section 192.624

1 GENERAL

This section applies to onshore steel transmission pipeline segments. MAOP reconfirmation is also applicable to transmission line pipe and non-line pipe components within appurtenant facilities including compressor, meter, and pressure limiting stations. MAOP reconfirmation is required (§192.624(a)) for pipeline segments with non-TVC MAOP records located within the following areas.

Applicability	**Pipeline Location**
MAOP Records (§ 192.619(a)(2)) not Traceable, Verifiable, and Complete (TVC)	High Consequence Area
	Class 3 Location
	Class 4 Location
Pipelines with MAOP established under ~~Grandfathered by~~ §192.619(c) ("grandfathered") and operating at a hoop stress ≥ 30% of SMYS	High Consequence Area
	Class 3 Location
	Class 4 Location
	Moderate Consequence Area and ILI-capable

(a) Traceable, Verifiable, and Complete (TVC) Records Considerations – Operators may consider the following definitions that are taken from the PHMSA preamble to the Final Rule of Amendment 192-125:

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GUIDE MATERIAL APPENDIX G-192-9A

(See guide material under §§192.503, 192.505, 192.506, 192.507, 192.513, 192.517, 192.619, 192.921, and Guide Material Appendix G-192-9)

PRESSURE TESTING GUIDELINES FOR TRANSMISSION INTEGRITY ASSESSMENTS

1 GENERAL ...

2 PRESSURE TESTING ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES ...

3 PRESSURE TESTING OF STEEL TRANSMISSION PIPELINES

3.1 Pressure testing new steel transmission pipelines. ...

3.2 Pressure testing existing steel transmission pipelines.

When considering pressure testing an existing transmission pipeline, the method of determining MAOP should be reviewed. For pipelines with an MAOP established by ~~grandfathering or~~ maximum safe pressure under ~~(~~§192.619(a)(3) or (4), or under ~~and~~ §192.619(c)~~)~~ (“grandfathered”), existing data, such as materials, and the operating and maintenance history should be examined to determine if testing is a suitable assessment method. An operator may review information, if available, from prior pressure testing of the existing pipeline segment. If pressure testing is performed to the highest level attainable for an existing steel transmission pipeline based on its design (i.e., grade, wall thickness, seam type, component ratings, and other factors), then the integrity of the pipeline will be subject to the following conditions.

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