

TABLE 4.—PRODUCT INDICATORS—Continued

| Indicator | Considerations                               | Product examples                                     |
|-----------|--|--|
| M         | Highly toxic .....                           | (Benzene, high Hydrogen Sulfide content crude oils). |
| L         | Flammable—flashpoint <100F .....             | (Gasoline, JP4, low flashpoint crude oils).          |
|           | Non-flammable—flashpoint 100+F .....         | (Diesel, fuel oil, kerosene, JP5, most crude oils).  |
|           | Highly volatile and non-flammable/non-toxic. | Carbon Dioxide.                                      |

Considerations: The degree of acute and chronic toxicity to humans, wildlife, and aquatic life; reactivity; and, volatility, flammability, and water solubility determine the Product Indicator. Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act Reportable Quantity values can be used as an indication of chronic toxicity. National Fire Protection Association health factors can be used for rating acute hazards.

TABLE 5.—VOLUME INDICATORS

| Indicator | Line size                  |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| H         | ≥18"                       |
| M         | 10"–16" nominal diameters. |
| L         | ≤8" nominal diameter.      |

H=High M=Moderate L=Low.

Table 6 is used to establish the PROBABILITY OF FAILURE Indicator used in Table 2. The "Probability of Failure" Indicator is selected from Table 6 as H or L.

TABLE 6.—PROBABILITY OF FAILURE INDICATORS  
[in each haz. location]

| Indicator      | Failure history (time-dependent defects) <sup>2</sup> |
|----------------|---|
| H <sup>1</sup> | >Three spills in last 10 years.                       |
| L              | ≤Three spills in last 10 years.                       |

H=High L=Low.

<sup>1</sup> Pipeline segments with greater than three product spills in the last 10 years should be reviewed for failure causes as described in subnote<sup>2</sup>. The pipeline operator should make an appropriate investigation and reach a decision based on sound engineering judgment, and be able to demonstrate the basis of the decision.

<sup>2</sup> Time-Dependent Defects are defects that result in spills due to corrosion, gouges, or problems developed during manufacture, construction or operation, etc.

[Amdt. 195-65, 63 FR 59480, Nov. 4, 1998; 64 FR 6815, Feb. 11, 1999]

**PARTS 196–197—[RESERVED]**

**PART 198—REGULATIONS FOR GRANTS TO AID STATE PIPELINE SAFETY PROGRAMS**

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AUTHORITY: 49 U.S.C. 60105, 60106, 60114; and 49 CFR 1.53.

SOURCE: 55 FR 38691, Sept. 20, 1990, unless otherwise noted.

**Subpart A—General**

**§ 198.1 Scope.**

This part prescribes regulations governing grants-in-aid for State pipeline safety compliance programs.

**§ 198.3 Definitions.**

As used in this part:

*Adopt* means establish under State law by statute, regulation, license, certification, order, or any combination of these legal means.

*Excavation activity* means an excavation activity defined in § 192.614(a) of this chapter, other than a specific activity the State determines would not