

- Evaluating the effectiveness of ICDA as an assessment method for addressing internal corrosion and determining whether a covered segment should be reassessed at more frequent intervals than those specified in § 192.939. This evaluation must be carried out in the same year in which ICDA used.

- Continually monitoring each covered segment where internal corrosion has been identified using techniques such as coupons, UT sensors or electronic probes, periodically drawing off liquids at low points and chemically analyzing the liquids for the presence of corrosion products. An operator must base the frequency of the monitoring and liquid analysis on results from all integrity assessments that have been conducted in accordance with the integrity management program rule, and risk factors specific to the covered segment. If an operator finds any evidence of corrosion products in the covered segment, the operator must take one of two required actions and remediate the conditions the operator finds in accordance with § 192.933. These actions are to conduct excavations of covered segments at locations downstream from where the electrolyte might have entered the pipe, or to assess the covered segment using another integrity assessment method allowed by this subpart.

The ICDA plan must also include criteria an operator will apply in making key decisions (e.g., ICDA feasibility, definition of ICDA Regions, conditions requiring excavation) in implementing each stage of the ICDA process, and provisions for applying more restrictive criteria when conducting ICDA for the first time on a covered segment and that become less stringent as the operator gains experience and for carrying out an analysis on the entire pipeline in which covered segments are present, but limiting excavation and remediation to the covered segments.

*Section 192.929 What Are the Requirements for Using Direct Assessment for Stress Corrosion Cracking (SCCDA)?*

This section specifies requirements an operator must follow in using direct assessment for stress corrosion cracking (SCCDA) which is defined as a process to assess a covered pipe segment for the presence of SCC primarily by systematically gathering and analyzing excavation data for pipe having similar operational characteristics and residing in a similar physical environment.

The rule provides that an operator's direct assessment plan to identify this threat must at least provide for a

systematic process to collect and evaluate data for all covered segments to identify whether the conditions for SCC are present and to prioritize the covered segments for assessment. This process must include gathering and evaluating data related to SCC at all excavated sites during conduct of its operation where the criteria in Appendix A3.3 of ASME/ANSI B31.8S indicate the potential for SCC. This data includes at minimum, the data specified in Appendix A3 of ASME/ANSI B31.8S. The plan must further provide that if conditions for SCC are identified in a covered segment, the operator must assess the covered segment using an integrity assessment method specified in Appendix A3 of ASME/ANSI B31.8S, and remediate the threat in accordance with Appendix A3.4 of ASME/ANSI B31.8S.

*Section 192.931 How May Confirmatory Direct Assessment (CDA) Be Used?*

Confirmatory direct assessment (CDA) is used where external or internal corrosion is the threat of concern to the covered segment. An operator is allowed to use CDA as a method to reassess the line pipe in a covered segment at seven-year intervals. The rule provides that an operator's CDA plan for identifying external corrosion must comply with the requirements for external corrosion direct assessment in § 192.925 with the following exceptions.

- The procedures for indirect examination may allow for use of only one indirect examination tool suitable for the application.
- The procedures for direct examination and remediation must provide that all immediate action indications must be excavated for each ECDA region and that at least one high risk indication that meets the criteria of scheduled action must be excavated in each ECDA region.

An operator's CDA plan identifying internal corrosion must comply with the requirements for internal corrosion direct assessment in § 192.927 except that the plan's procedures for identifying locations for excavation may require excavation of only one high risk location in each ICDA region.

The premise behind CDA is that it is used to confirm the acceptable integrity of a pipeline, already ensured by assessments in accordance with ASME/ANSI B31.8S. If confirmation is not successful, i.e., if problems are found, then an operator needs to take additional actions. If an assessment carried out using CDA reveals defects requiring remediation prior to the next scheduled assessment, the operator must schedule the next assessment at a

time defined by the requirements in Section 6.2 and 6.3 of NACE RP 0502–2002. If the defect requires immediate remediation, then the operator must reduce pressure consistent with § 192.933 until it has completed reassessment using one of the assessment techniques allowed in § 192.937.

*Section 192.933 What Actions Must Be Taken To Address Integrity Issues?*

The rule requires an operator to take prompt action to address all anomalous conditions that the operator discovers through the integrity assessment. In addressing all conditions, an operator must evaluate all anomalous conditions and must remediate those that could reduce a pipeline's integrity. An operator must be able to demonstrate that the remediation of the condition will ensure that the condition is unlikely to pose a threat to the integrity of the pipeline until the next reassessment of the covered segment. The rule gives an operator an option if it is unable to respond within the specified time limits for certain conditions. The operator can either temporarily reduce the operating pressure of the pipeline or take other action that ensures the safety of the covered segment. If pressure is reduced, an operator must determine the temporary reduction in operating pressure of the pipeline using ASME/ANSI B31G or RSTRENG or the operator must reduce the operating pressure to a level not exceeding 80% of the level at the time the condition was discovered. A reduction in operating pressure cannot exceed 365 days without an operator providing a technical justification that the continued pressure restriction will not jeopardize the integrity of the pipeline.

*Discovery of condition.* It is important to know when a condition has been "discovered", because the time periods for remediation begin upon discovery. The rule provides that discovery of a condition occurs when an operator has adequate information about the condition to determine that it presents a potential threat to the integrity of the pipeline. An operator must promptly, but no later than 180 days after conducting an integrity assessment, obtain sufficient information about a condition to make that determination, unless the operator demonstrates that the 180-day period is impracticable.

*Schedule for evaluation and remediation.* The rule provides that an operator complete remediation of a condition according to a schedule that prioritizes the conditions for evaluation and remediation. Unless a special