

segment if the operator demonstrates that it cannot maintain local product supply if it conducts the reassessment within the required interval.

(b) *How to apply.* If one of the conditions specified in paragraph (a) (1) or (a) (2) of this section applies, an operator may seek a waiver of the required reassessment interval. An operator must apply for a waiver in accordance with 49 U.S.C. 60118(c), at least 180 days before the end of the required reassessment interval, unless local product supply issues make the period impractical. If local product supply issues make the period impractical, an operator must apply for the waiver as soon as the need for the waiver becomes known.

#### **§ 192.945 What methods must an operator use to measure program effectiveness?**

(a) *General.* An operator must include in its integrity management program methods to measure, on a semi-annual basis, whether the program is effective in assessing and evaluating the integrity of each covered pipeline segment and in protecting the high consequence areas. These measures must include the four overall performance measures specified in ASME/ANSI B31.8S (ibr, see § 192.7), section 9.4, and the specific measures for each identified threat specified in ASME/ANSI B31.8S, appendix A. An operator must submit these measures, by electronic or other means, on a semi-annual frequency to OPS in accordance with § 192.951.

(b) *External Corrosion Direct assessment.* In addition to the general requirements for performance measures in paragraph (a) of this section, an operator using direct assessment to assess the external corrosion threat must define and monitor measures to determine the effectiveness of the ECDA process. These measures must meet the requirements of § 192.925. An operator must submit these measures, by electronic or other means, on a semi-annual frequency to OPS in accordance with § 192.951.

#### **§ 192.947 What records must an operator keep?**

An operator must maintain, for the useful life of the pipeline, records that demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this subpart. At minimum, an operator must maintain the following records for review during an inspection.

(a) A written integrity management program in accordance with § 192.907;

(b) Documents supporting the threat identification and risk assessment in accordance with § 192.917;

(c) A written baseline assessment plan in accordance with § 192.919;

(d) Documents to support any decision, analysis and process developed and used to implement and evaluate each element of the baseline assessment plan and integrity management program. Documents include those developed and used in support of any identification, calculation, amendment, modification, justification, deviation and determination made, and any action taken to implement and evaluate any of the program elements;

(e) Documents that demonstrate personnel have the required training, including a description of the training program, in accordance with § 192.915;

(f) Schedule required by § 192.933 that prioritizes the conditions found during an assessment for evaluation and remediation, including technical justifications for the schedule.

(g) Documents to carry out the requirements in §§ 192.923 through 192.929 for a direct assessment plan;

(h) Documents to carry out the requirements in § 192.931 for confirmatory direct assessment;

(i) Verification that an operator has provided any documentation or notification required by this subpart to be provided to OPS, and when applicable, a State authority with which OPS has an interstate agent agreement, and a State or local pipeline safety authority that regulates a covered pipeline segment within that State.

#### **§ 192.949 How does an operator notify OPS?**

An operator must provide any notification required by this subpart by—

(1) Sending the notification to the Information Resources Manager, Office of Pipeline Safety, Research and Special Programs Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, Room 7128, 400 Seventh Street, SW., Washington, DC 20590;

(2) Sending the notification to the Information Resources Manager by facsimile to (202) 366-7128; or

(3) Entering the information directly on the Integrity Management Database (IMDB) Web site at <http://primis.rspa.dot.gov/gasimp/>.

#### **§ 192.951 Where does an operator file a report?**

An operator must send any performance report required by this subpart to the Information Resources Manager—

(1) By mail to the Office of Pipeline Safety, Research and Special Programs Administration, U.S. Department of

Transportation, Room 7128, 400 Seventh Street SW., Washington, DC 20590;

(2) Via facsimile to (202) 366-7128; or

(3) Through the online reporting system provided by OPS for electronic reporting available at the OPS Home Page at <http://ops.dot.gov>.

■ 3. Appendix A to part 192 is amended by adding paragraph (9) to section II.D, and by adding new sections II.F and II.G to read as follows:

#### **Appendix A to Part 192—Incorporated by Reference**

\* \* \* \* \*

II. \* \* \*

D. \* \* \*

(9) ASME/ANSI B31.8S-2001 (Supplement to B31.8), "Managing System Integrity of Gas Pipelines," July 19, 2002.

E. \* \* \*

F. NACE International

(1) NACE RP-0502-2002 "Pipeline External Corrosion Direct Assessment Methodology," 2002.

G. Gas Research Institute

(1) GRI 02-0057, "Internal Corrosion Direct Assessment of Gas Transmission Pipelines—Methodology," April 1, 2002.

■ 4. A new Appendix E to Part 192 is added to part 192 to read as follows:

#### **Appendix E to Part 192—Guidance on Determining High Consequence Areas and on Carrying Out Requirements in the Integrity Management Rule**

##### *I. Guidance on Determining a High Consequence Area*

To determine which segments of an operator's transmission pipeline system are covered for purposes of the integrity management program requirements, an operator must identify the high consequence areas. An operator must use method (1) or (2) from the definition in § 192.903 to identify a high consequence area. An operator may apply one method to its entire pipeline system, or an operator may apply one method to individual portions of the pipeline system. (Refer to figure E.I.A for a diagram of a high consequence area)

(a) If an operator selects method (1), then:

(1) All pipeline in class 3 and class 4 locations is considered to be in a high consequence area.

(2) The operator is to calculate potential impact circles, as defined in § 192.903, centered on the centerline of the pipeline for:

(i) Any areas of its pipeline system that are not in class 3 or class 4 locations which could include an identified site as defined in § 192.903, and

(ii) Any pipeline in class 3 and class 4 locations for which the potential impact radius would be greater than 660 feet (200 meters) and for which an identified site may exist in the area more than 660 feet (200 meters) but less than the potential impact radius from the pipeline.

(3) The operator is to evaluate the potential impact circles to determine if they contain