Part 195 Jurisdiction Flow Chart
rev 4-2-2012

START

Pipeline is not regulated by Part 195

Yes

No

§195.1
Applicability

Do any of the exceptions listed under §195.1(b) apply to the pipeline? (see table)

Does the pipeline transport HVL?

Yes

No

Pipeline is regulated by Part 195

§195.11
Rural Gathering

Does the line have a nominal diameter from 6.625 to 8.625 in.?

Yes

No

Is the line located within ¼ mile of an USA?

Yes

No

Pipeline is not regulated by Part 195

Is the line located within ½ mile of an USA?

Yes

No

§195.12
Low Stress

Does the pipeline operate at an MOP above 20% SMYS, or 125 psig if not steel?

Yes

No

Is the line located within ¼ mile of an USA?

Yes

No

Pipeline must meet the requirements of 195.12(b)(3) * No IMP required

Is the line located within ½ mile of an USA?

Yes

No

Pipeline must meet the requirements of 195.12(b)(2) * IMP required

No

Pipeline must meet the requirements of 195.12(c)(1) * IMP required

Yes

Is the line a gathering line? (8.625 in. or less and from production facility)

Yes

No

Does the pipeline transport HVL?

Yes

No

Is the pipeline a gathering line? (8.625 in. or less and from production facility)

Yes

No

Does the pipeline operate at an MOP above 20% SMYS, or 125 psig if not steel?

Yes

No

Is the line located within ¼ mile of an USA?

Yes

No

Pipeline must meet the requirements of 195.12(c)(3) * No IMP required

Is the line located within ½ mile of an USA?

Yes

No

Pipeline must meet the requirements of 195.12(c)(2) * IMP required

Ask questions about:
where the product comes from
where it goes
and what makes it move

Exceptions per 195.1(b)
1. Gaseous state.
2. Transportation by gravity.
3i. Low stress pipeline subject to US Coast Guard safety regulation
3ii. Low stress pipeline* that serves refining, manufacturing, or truck, rail or vessel terminal facilities, if the pipeline is less than one mile long (measured outside facility grounds) and does not cross an offshore area or a waterway currently used for commercial navigation.

* If a “low stress” segment of pipe is connected to a >20% pipeline system, then the “low stress” segment cannot be considered separately. The “low stress” extension is also subject to PHMSA regulation. See CPF 3-2009-5018
4. Onshore rural gathering line not meeting the definition of “regulated rural gathering line” in 195.11. This exception does not apply to gathering lines in the inlets of the Gulf of Mexico subject to 195.413.
5. Offshore pipeline in State waters where the pipeline is located upstream from the outlet flange of the following farthest downstream facility: The facility where hydrocarbons or carbon dioxide are produced or the facility where produced hydrocarbons or carbon dioxide are separated, dehydrated, or otherwise processed.
6. Pipeline on the OCS upstream of the point at which operating responsibility transfers from a producing operator to a transporting operator.
7. Upstream (generally seaward) of the last valve on the last production facility on the OCS where a pipeline on the OCS is producer operated and crosses into State waters without first connecting to a transporting operator’s facility on the OCS.
8. Transportation of a hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide through onshore production (including flow lines), refining, or manufacturing facilities or storage or in-plant piping systems associated with such facilities.
9. Transportation of a hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide by vessel, aircraft, tank truck, tank car, or other non-pipeline mode of transportation.

See continuation on left

Continuation of Exceptions per 195.1(b)

9i. Transportation of a hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide through facilities located on the grounds of a materials transportation terminal if the facilities are used exclusively to transfer hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide between non-pipeline modes of transportation or between a non-pipeline mode and a pipeline.
10i. Transportation of carbon dioxide downstream from the inlet of a compressor used in the injection of carbon dioxide for oil recovery operations, or the point where recycled carbon dioxide enters the injection system, whichever is farther downstream.
10ii. Transportation of carbon dioxide downstream from the connection of the first branch pipeline in the production field where the pipeline transports carbon dioxide to an injection well or to a header or manifold from which a pipeline branches to an injection well.