

PIPELINE TYPES; REGULATORY DEFINITIONS

June, 2006

The Pacific States/British Columbia Oil Spill Task Force has undertaken a multi-year project focused on improving our member agencies' ability to prevent, prepare for, and respond to crude oil and petroleum product spills from pipelines. We completed a project six years ago which was focused on identifying gaps in SPILL PREVENTION regulations (a project report is available on our website); this new project will be even more comprehensive. A project description is available in our Annual Work Plan available at www.oilspilltaskforce.org.

In the first phase of this new project, the Task Force Members charged the Coordinating Committee and Executive Coordinator to "Review and report on federal and jurisdictional regulations - as well as any voluntary programs - governing pipeline spill prevention, preparedness, and response, including training requirements for operators. Review definitions and categorization of regulated pipelines to determine which types are regulated. Also report on the status of Geographic Response Plans for pipelines in each jurisdiction."

In an effort to review the definitions used by regulators, we surveyed 15 agencies. Their responses are organized below by federal or state/provincial agency. The State of Hawaii is not included because it defers to US Federal agencies, although the Hawaii Department of Health does have oversight of the Pipeline Safety Committee. Please note that our focus here is on petroleum and hazardous liquid pipelines, not on gas pipelines.

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US & CANADIAN FEDERAL AGENCIES

PIPELINE TYPE	US DOT PIPELINE & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SAFETY ADMINISTRATION	US MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE	US EPA	NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD OF CANADA
<p>ON-SHORE TRANSMISSION LINE OR PIPELINE SYSTEM</p>	<p>The regulations applicable to hazardous liquid pipelines, which include both crude and petroleum product lines are found at 49 CFR Parts 195 and 199. The statutory provisions are found at 49 USC § 60101 <i>et seq.</i></p> <p>In 49 CFR Part 195.2, the definition of pipeline is: "<i>Pipeline or pipeline system</i> means all parts of a pipeline facility through which a hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide moves in transportation, including, but not limited to, line pipe, valves, and other appurtenances connected to line pipe, pumping units, fabricated assemblies associated with pumping units, metering and delivery stations and fabricated assemblies therein, and breakout tanks."</p> <p>PHMSA does not use the terms transmission or transportation line with respect to hazardous liquid pipelines. See http://ops.dot.gov/regs/regsindex.htm for more information.</p> <p>The general rule is that PHMSA regulates all pipeline transportation "in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, including pipeline facilities on the Outer Continental Shelf." § 195.1(a). There are many exceptions to applicability. § 195.1(b)</p>	<p>Not regulated by MMS</p>	<p>Pipelines are transportation-related and pursuant to Executive Order 12777, the responsibilities are split between DOI and DOT. To clarify EPA's role, an MOU was signed by DOI, DOT and EPA in late 1993/early 1994. Appendix B of 40 CFR Part 112 contains this MOU. If a discharge occurs from a pipeline, then the US EPA would typically get involved because the discharge may be a violation of the Clean Water Act as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90).</p> <p>Also, EPA's definition of "facility" at 40 CFR Part 112.2 includes pipelines.</p>	<p>The NEB regulates inter-provincial and international pipelines. Pipeline is defined in the <i>National Energy Board Act</i> section 2 as follows: "pipeline" means a line that is used or to be used for the transmission of oil, gas or any other commodity and that connects a province with any other province or provinces or extends beyond the limits of a province or the offshore area as defined in section 123, and includes all branches, extensions, tanks, reservoirs, storage facilities, pumps, racks, compressors, loading facilities, inter-station systems of communication by telephone, telegraph or radio and real and personal property, or immovable and movable, and works connected to them, but does not include a sewer or water pipeline that is used or proposed to be used solely for municipal purposes.</p> <p>Regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Onshore Pipeline Regulations, 1999 - SOR/99-294 • National Energy Board Processing Plant Regulations - SOR/2003-39 • National Energy Board Pipeline Crossing Regulations, Part I - SOR/88-528 • National Energy Board Pipeline Crossing Regulations, Part II - SOR/88-529 <p>Guidance notes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance Notes for the Onshore Pipeline Regulations, 1999 - Amendment 1 (20 January 2003) • Guidance Notes for the National Energy Board Processing Plant Regulations (28 July 2003)

PIPELINE TYPE	US DOT PIPELINE & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SAFETY ADMINISTRATION	US MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE	US EPA	NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD OF CANADA
OFF-SHORE TRANSMISSION LINE OR PIPELINE SYSTEM	<p>As noted above, PHMSA regulates all pipeline transportation "in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, including pipeline facilities on the Outer Continental Shelf." §195.1(a), although there are many exceptions to applicability with respect to offshore lines. §195.1(b)</p> <p>"Offshore means beyond the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast of the United States that is in direct contact with the open seas and beyond the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters." §195.2</p>	<p>30 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 250.1001: "DOI pipelines include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Producer-operated pipelines extending upstream (generally seaward) from each point on the OCS at which operating responsibility transfers from a producing operator to a transporting operator; (2) Producer-operated pipelines extending upstream (generally seaward) of the last valve (including associated safety equipment) on the last production facility on the OCS that do not connect to a transporter-operated pipeline on the OCS before crossing into State waters; (3) Producer-operated pipelines connecting production facilities on the OCS; (4) Transporter-operated pipelines that DOI and DOT have agreed are to be regulated as DOI pipelines; and (5) All OCS pipelines not subject to regulation under 49 CFR parts 192 and 195." And: "Pipelines are the piping, risers, and appurtenances installed for the purpose of transporting oil, gas, sulfur, and produced water. (Piping confined to a production platform or structure is covered in Subpart H, Production Safety Systems, and is excluded from this subpart.)" 	<p>US EPA does not regulate offshore pipelines.</p>	<p><u>East coast</u>: the NEB jointly regulates with the Canada-Nova Scotia Offshore Petroleum Board Sable Offshore Energy Inc. pipeline.</p> <p><u>West coast</u>: there are no offshore pipelines.</p>

PIPELINE TYPE	US DOT PIPELINE & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SAFETY ADMINISTRATION	US MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE	US EPA	NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD OF CANADA
GATHERING OR FLOW LINE	<p>"<i>Gathering line</i> means a pipeline 219.1 mm (8 5/8 in) or less in nominal outside diameter that transports petroleum from a production facility." § 195.2.</p> <p>PHMSA does not regulate "onshore gathering lines in rural areas except gathering lines in the inlets of the Gulf of Mexico subject to §195.413." §195.1(b)(4)</p> <p>PHMSA does not regulate "flow lines" which are considered part of onshore production. §195.1(b)(7). "Production facility" is defined in § 195.1; "flow line" is not.</p> <p>The agency plans to initiate rulemaking on the regulation of liquid gathering lines in 2006. The Regulatory Identification Number for the rulemaking on the OMB Unified Agenda is 2137-AD98.</p>	<p>MMS does not have a specific definition for gathering or flow lines. However, MMS does have flow line regulations covering these types of lines at 30 CFR 250.803; and pipelines at 30 CFR 250 Subpart J.</p>	<p>Gathering lines or flowlines are not explicitly defined, but production facility is defined in 40 CFR Part 112.2 as follows: "<i>Production facility</i> means all structures (including but not limited to wells, platforms, or storage facilities), piping (including but not limited to flowlines or gathering lines), or equipment (including but not limited to workover equipment, separation equipment, or auxiliary non-transportation-related equipment) used in the production, extraction, recovery, lifting, stabilization, separation or treating of oil, or associated storage or measurement, and located in a single geographical oil or gas field operated by a single operator."</p> <p>See: http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?c=ecfr&sid=5416e5c98f51011b0ed79559353b49dc&rgn=div8&view=text&node=40:21.0.1.1.7.1.6.2&idno=40</p>	<p>See Pipeline definition above</p>
PUMP STATION	<p>PHMSA has no definition, but the definition of pipeline includes "pumping units" and "fabricated assemblies associated with pumping units" (195.2) § 195.262 provides special regulations for pumping equipment.</p>	<p>Not regulated by MMS</p>	<p>Same as facility piping above</p>	<p>See Pipeline definition above</p>

PIPELINE TYPE	US DOT PIPELINE & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SAFETY ADMINISTRATION	US MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE	US EPA	NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD OF CANADA
FACILITY PIPING	<p>§195.2: "In-plant pipeline system means piping that is located on the grounds of a plant and used to transfer hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide between plant facilities or between plant facilities and a pipeline or other mode of transportation, not including any device and associated pipeline that are necessary to control pressure in the pipeline under § 195.406(b)."</p> <p>PHMSA does <u>not</u> regulate "<u>transportation of a hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide through onshore production,(including flow lines), refining, or manufacturing facilities, or storage or in-plant pipeline systems associated with such facilities</u>" § 195.1(b)(7). Note: A 2003 Federal Register document added a different § 195(b)(7) without renumbering. This will be corrected in a future Code of Federal Regulations.</p>	<p>MMS does not have a specific definition defining facility piping. However, MMS does regulate all facility piping that is part of MMS regulated facilities. Some of the regulations can be found at 30 CFR 250.802.</p>	<p>Authority is in 40 CFR Parts 112.8(d), <i>Facility transfer operations, pumping, and facility process (all other onshore facilities)</i> and 112.9(d), <i>Facility transfer operations, oil production facility</i>.</p> <p>The definition of "facility" at 40 CFR Part 112.2 includes piping. "Facility means any mobile or fixed, onshore or offshore building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe, or pipeline (other than a vessel or a public vessel) used in oil well drilling operations, oil production, oil refining, oil storage, oil gathering, oil processing, oil transfer, oil distribution, and waste treatment, or in which oil is used, as described in Appendix A to this part. The boundaries of a facility depend on several site-specific factors, including, but not limited to, the ownership or operation of buildings, structures, and equipment on the same site and the types of activity at the site. "</p>	<p>See Pipeline definition above</p>
TRANSFER LINE	<p>PHMSA does not use this term.</p>	<p>MMS does not use this term.</p>	<p>See Pipeline definition above</p>	<p>See Pipeline definition above</p>

PIPELINE TYPE	US DOT PIPELINE & HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SAFETY ADMIN.	US MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE	US EPA	NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD OF CANADA
BREAKOUT TANK	The definition of pipeline includes "breakout tanks" as in § 195.1: "Breakout tank means a tank used to (a) relieve surges in a hazardous liquid pipeline system or (b) receive and store hazardous liquid transported by a pipeline for reinjection and continued transportation by pipeline."	Any atmospheric or pressure vessel located on an MMS regulated facility is regulated by the MMS.	Regarding EPA authority to regulate, see jurisdiction memo at: http://www.epa.gov/oilspill/pdfs/dotepa.pdf . This memorandum clarifies jurisdictional issues over breakout tanks and bulk storage containers, and establishes mutual goals for the EPA and DOT. Examples of complex facilities (those facilities containing both transportation-related and non-transportation-related components) are provided, with diagrams showing jurisdictional delineations. EPA's definition at 40 CFR Part 112.2 states: "Breakout tank means a container used to relieve surges in an oil pipeline system or to receive and store oil transported by a pipeline for reinjection and continued transportation by pipeline."	See Pipeline definition above
OTHER PIPELINE TYPE	No other pipeline types are regulated by PHMSA.	No other pipeline types are regulated by MMS.	EPA regulates piping at non-petroleum oil facilities, such as animal fat and vegetable oil facilities defined at 40 CFR Part 112.2: "Non-petroleum oil means oil of any kind that is not petroleum-based, including but not limited to: Fats, oils, and greases of animal, fish, or marine mammal origin; and vegetable oils, including oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, and kernels."	No other pipeline type regulated
AGENCY CONTACT	Barbara Betsock, Attorney Advisor Office of Pipeline Safety Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration 400 Seventh Street SW Rm 8417 Washington, D.C. 20590 Phone: 202 366 4361; Fax: 202 366 7041 Barbara.Betsock@dot.gov http://phmsa.dot.gov	Theresa Bell, Petroleum Engineer Office of Facilities, Safety and Enforcement U.S. Minerals Management Service 770 Paseo Camarillo, Camarillo, CA 93010 Phone: (805) 389-7554; Fax: (805) 389-7592 theresa.bell@mms.gov www.mms.gov	J. Troy Swackhammer, Chemical Engineer Office of Emergency Management, Regulation and Policy Development Division, U.S. EPA 1200 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, Washington D.C. 20460, Mail Code 5104A Phone: 202-564-1966; Fax: 202-564-2625 swackhammer.j-troy@epa.gov www.epa.gov/oilspill	Robert LeMay, Emergency Management Specialist Operations Business Unit National Energy Board of Canada 444 Seventh Avenue SW Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 0X8 Phone: 403-299-3187; Fax: 403-292-5875 rlemay@neb-one.gc.ca www.neb-one.gc.ca

STATE & PROVINCIAL AGENCIES: California

PIPELINE TYPE	CALIFORNIA OSPR	DIVISION OF OIL, GAS, & GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES	CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION Marine Facilities Division	CALIFORNIA STATE FIRE MARSHALL'S OFFICE (SFM)
<p>ON-SHORE TRANSMISSION LINE OR PIPELINE SYSTEM</p>	<p>CAL OSPR has authority to regulate onshore transmission lines for spill prevention, preparedness, and response.</p> <p>Title 14, Division 1, Subdivision 4, Chapter 1, General Definitions and Abbreviations, Section 790 (p)(16)(6): "Pipeline" means any line or conduit used at any time to transport oil. A pipeline will be considered a marine facility if it is located in marine waters or where a discharge from the pipeline could impact marine waters.</p>	<p>The Division of Oil and Gas does not regulate on-shore transmission lines.</p>	<p><u>2CCR Section 2561</u></p> <p>(m) "Pipe" or "line pipe" means a tube, usually cylindrical, through which oil flows from one point to another.</p> <p>(n) "Pipeline or pipeline system" means a marine terminal pipeline through which oil moves within a marine terminal or between a marine terminal and a tank vessel or barge, including, but not limited to, line pipe, valves, other appurtenances connected to line pipe, fabricated assemblies associated with pumping units, and delivery stations and fabricated assemblies therein.</p> <p>(s) "Transfer pipeline" or "transfer pipeline system" means a pipeline that is within or a part of a marine terminal. A transfer pipeline does not include a pipeline that is subject to the jurisdiction of the State Fire Marshal.</p> <p>(a) "Class I pipeline" means any pipeline or portion thereof which does not meet the criteria specified for a Class II pipeline.</p> <p>(b) (1) "Class II pipeline" means either of the following:</p> <p>(A) Any pipeline or portion thereof which has experienced two or more reportable leaks due to corrosion or defect in the prior three years. Leaks experienced during an SLPT shall not be counted as a leak for the purpose of classification of pipelines as Class II pipelines. For purposes of this definition, a leak which is traceable to an external force, but for which corrosion is partly responsible, shall be deemed caused by corrosion.</p> <p>(B) Any pipeline or pipeline system a part of which extends over marine waters or wetlands and does not have any form of permanently installed effective containment located between the pipeline and the water surface or wetland over its entire exposed length over the water or wetlands.</p>	<p>The California State Fire Marshal has exclusive safety regulatory and enforcement authority over intrastate hazardous liquid pipelines and serves as an agent for the United State Secretary of Transportation to implement the federal Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act (49 U.S.C. Sec. 2001 et seq.) and federal pipeline safety regulations for those portions of interstate pipelines located within California. SFM's Office is also an interstate agent for DOT-PHMSA. Applicable State law is: CALIFORNIA GOVERNMENT CODE 51010.5. As used in this chapter, the following definitions apply: (a) "Pipeline" includes every intrastate pipeline used for the transportation of hazardous liquid substances or highly volatile liquid substances, including a common carrier pipeline, and all piping containing those substances located within a refined products bulk loading facility which is owned by a common carrier and is served by a pipeline of that common carrier, and the common carrier owns and serves by pipeline at least five such facilities in the state. "Pipeline" does not include the following: (1) An interstate pipeline subject to CFR 195, Title 49. (2) A pipeline for the transportation of a hazardous liquid substance in a gaseous state. (3) A pipeline for the transportation of crude oil that operates by gravity or at a stress level of 20 percent or less of the specified minimum yield strength of the pipe. (4) Transportation of petroleum in onshore gathering lines located in rural areas. (5) A pipeline for the transportation of a hazardous liquid substance offshore located upstream from the outlet flange of each facility on the Outer Continental Shelf where hydrocarbons are produced or where produced hydrocarbons are first separated, dehydrated, or otherwise processed, whichever facility is farther downstream. (6) Transportation of a hazardous liquid by a flow line. (7) A pipeline for the transportation of a hazardous liquid substance through an onshore production, refining, or manufacturing facility, including a storage or inplant piping system associated with that facility. (8) Transportation of a hazardous liquid substance by vessel, aircraft, tank truck, tank car, or other vehicle or terminal facilities used exclusively to transfer hazardous liquids between those modes of transportation.</p>

PIPELINE TYPE	CALIFORNIA OSPR	CALIFORNIA DIVISION OF OIL, GAS, & GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES	CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION Marine Facilities Division	CALIFORNIA STATE FIRE MARSHALL'S OFFICE
OFF-SHORE TRANSMISSION LINE OR PIPELINE SYSTEM	<p>CAL OSPR has authority to regulate offshore transmission lines for spill prevention, preparedness, and response. Title 14, Division 1, Subdivision 4, Chapter 1, General Definitions and Abbreviations, Section 790 (o)(15)(2): "Offshore marine facility" includes but is not limited to a drill ship, semi-submersible drilling platform, jack-up type drilling rig, facilities located on production piers, artificial islands and platforms, any floating or temporary drilling platform and any facility of any kind which is or was used for purposes of exploring for, drilling for, producing, storing, handling, transferring, processing, refining, or transporting oil and is located in, under, on or above marine waters. This includes facilities in the process of abandonment, re-drilling, well maintenance and repairs.</p>	<p>The Division of Oil and Gas does not regulate offshore transmission lines.</p>	<p>SLC regulates offshore transmission lines as defined in CCR, Title 2, Div. 3, Chapter 1, Article 3.3, §2132(h): "This Article 3.3 pertains to oil and gas production operations on State oil and gas leases located on State tide and submerged lands under the jurisdiction of the State Lands Commission, and is applicable to operations conducted from mobile rigs, fixed offshore structures and upland locations serving these leases." "(h) Pipeline Operations and Maintenance. All oil and gas pipelines on State tide and submerged lands shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the following minimum requirements."</p> <p>In addition, Offshore transfer pipelines (crude) at Venoco's Ellwood offshore marine oil terminal in California (previously regulated by the State Fire Marshal) is now regulated by the State Lands Commission's (SLC) Marine Facilities Division (MFD) under a Memorandum of Understanding between the two state agencies dated April 26, 2001. The pipeline is regulated under 2 CCR Article 5.5.</p>	<p>The Fire Marshall's Office regulates offshore transmission lines as defined in California Government Code 51010.5; see details above.</p>

PIPELINE TYPE	CALIFORNIA OSPR	CALIFORNIA DIVISION OF OIL, GAS, & GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES	CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION	CALIFORNIA STATE FIRE MARSHALL'S OFFICE
GATHERING OR FLOW LINE	<p>CAL OSPR has authority to regulate gathering & flow lines for spill prevention, preparedness, and response.</p> <p>Title 14, Division 1, Subdivision 4, Chapter 1, General Definitions and Abbreviations, Section 790(m)(13)(1): "Marine facility" means:</p> <p>(A) A drill ship, semi-submersible drilling platform, jack-up type drilling rig, or any floating or temporary drilling platform.</p> <p>(B) Any facility of any kind, other than a vessel, which: 1) is or was used for purposes of exploring for, drilling for, producing, storing, handling, transferring, processing, refining, or transporting oil including, pipelines, and 2) is located in marine waters, or is located where a discharge could impact marine waters.</p> <p>(C) The following facilities are not included in the definition of "marine facility":</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. facilities which are subject to Chapter 6.67 (commencing with Section 25270) or Chapter 6.75 (commencing with Section 25280) of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code; or 2. facilities which are placed on a farm, nursery, logging site, or construction site and do not exceed a 20,000 gallon capacity in any single storage tank; or 3. Small craft refueling docks. 	<p>The Division oversees the drilling, operation, maintenance, plugging and abandonment of oil, natural gas, and geothermal wells including the associated production pipelines and facilities as stated in Public Resources Code Section 3106: (a) The supervisor shall so supervise the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of wells and the operation, maintenance, and removal or abandonment of tanks and facilities attendant to oil and gas production, including pipelines not subject to regulation pursuant to Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 51010) of Part 1 of Division 1 of Title 5 of the Government Code that are within an oil and gas field, so as to prevent, as far as possible, damage to life, health, property, and natural resources; damage to underground oil and gas deposits from infiltrating water and other causes; loss of oil, gas, or reservoir energy, and damage to underground and surface waters suitable for irrigation or domestic purposes by the infiltration of, or the addition of, detrimental substances.</p> <p>California Code of Regulations Section 1760. Definitions. The following definitions are applicable to this subchapter:</p> <p>(d) "Environmentally sensitive pipeline" means any of the following: (1) A pipeline located within 300 feet of any public recreational area, or a building intended for human occupancy that is not necessary to the operation of the production operation, such as residences, schools, hospitals, and businesses. (2) A pipeline located within 200 feet of any officially recognized wildlife preserve or environmentally sensitive habitat that is designated on a United States Geological Survey topographic map, designated waterways, or other surface waters such as lakes, reservoirs, rivers, canals, creeks, or other water bodies that contain water throughout the year. (3) A pipeline located within the coastal zone as defined in Section 30103(b) of the Public Resources Code. (4) Any pipeline for which the supervisor determines there may be a significant potential threat to life, health, property, or natural resources in the event of a leak, or that has a history of chronic leaks.</p> <p>(f) "Gathering line" means a pipeline (independent of size) that transports liquid hydrocarbons between any of the following: multiple wells, a testing facility, a treating and production facility, a storage facility, or a custody transfer facility.</p> <p>(h) "Pipeline" means a tube, usually cylindrical, with a cross sectional area greater than 0.8 square inches (1 inch nominal diameter), through which crude oil, liquid hydrocarbons, combustible gases, and/or produced water flows from one point to another within the administrative boundaries of an oil or gas field. Pipelines under the State Fire Marshal jurisdiction, as specified by the Elder Pipeline Safety Act of 1981 (commencing with §51010 of the Government Code, and the regulations promulgated there under) are exempt from this definition.</p>	<p>Gathering or Flow lines are included in 2 CCR Article 5.5 , although it does not specifically define "Gathering" or "Flow" lines.</p>	<p>The Fire Marshall's Office regulates gathering and flow lines as defined in California Government Code 51010.5; see details above.</p>

PIPELINE TYPE	CALIFORNIA OSPR	CALIFORNIA DIVISION OF OIL, GAS, & GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES	CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION	CALIFORNIA STATE FIRE MARSHALL'S OFFICE
FACILITY PIPING	Same as Gathering or Flow Line above	Same as Gathering or Flow Line above	2 CCR Article 5.5 does not specifically define "Facility" piping. However, 2 CCR 2560 which addresses applicability of the regulation states: (c) The provisions of Article 5.5 apply only to pipelines that are within or a part of marine terminals and are used to transfer oil either: (1) Within the marine terminal; or (2) To or from tank vessels or barge	The State Fire Marshall regulates facility piping under 51010.5(a) California Government code as follows: (a) "Pipeline" includes every intrastate pipeline used for the transportation of hazardous liquid substances or highly volatile liquid substances, including a common carrier pipeline, and all piping containing those substances located within a refined products bulk loading facility which is owned by a common carrier and is served by a pipeline of that common carrier, and the common carrier owns and serves by pipeline at least five such facilities in the state.
TRANSFER LINES	Same as On-Shore Transmission Line above	Same as Gathering or Flow Line above	2CCR Section 2561: (s) "Transfer pipeline" or "transfer pipeline system" means a pipeline that is within or a part of a marine terminal. A transfer pipeline does not include a pipeline that is subject to the jurisdiction of the State Fire Marshal.	The State Fire Marshall's office does not regulate transfer lines.
MULTIPHASE LINE	<u>On land:</u> Same as Gathering or Flow Line above <u>Undersea:</u> Same as Off-shore Transmission Line above	Same as Gathering or Flow Line above	Multiphase lines are included in the definition above.	The State Fire Marshall's office does not regulate multi-phase lines.
PUMP STATION	Same as Gathering or Flow Line above	Same as Gathering or Flow Line above	SLC does not regulate pump stations.	The Fire Marshall's office regulates pump stations per CA Govt. Code 51010.5. and 49 CFR 195. See details above.

PIPELINE TYPE	CALIFORNIA OSPR	CALIFORNIA DIVISION OF OIL, GAS, & GEOTHERMAL RESOURCES	CALIFORNIA STATE LANDS COMMISSION	CALIFORNIA STATE FIRE MARSHALL'S OFFICE
BREAKOUT TANK	Same as Gathering or Flow Line above	Same as Gathering or Flow Line above	SLC does not regulate breakout tanks.	SFM regulates breakout tanks per 49 CFR 195/1 as follows: (c) Breakout tanks subject to this part must comply with requirements that apply specifically to breakout tanks and, to the extent applicable, with requirements that apply to pipeline systems and pipeline facilities. If a conflict exists between a requirement that applies specifically to breakout tanks and a requirement that applies to pipeline systems or pipeline facilities, the requirement that applies specifically to breakout tanks prevails. Anhydrous ammonia breakout tanks need not comply with §§195.132(b), 195.205(b), 195.242 (c) and (d), 195.264 (b) and (e), 195.307, 195.428 (c) and (d), and 195.432 (b) and (c).
OTHER PIPELINE TYPE	Any oil pipeline located where a discharge could impact marine waters: same definition as Gathering or Flow Line above.	No other pipeline type is regulated by the Division of Oil, Gas, & Geothermal Resources.	SLC also regulates Offshore Gas Injection & Water Injection Pipelines as authorized in CCR, Title 2, Div. 3, Chapter 1, Article 3.3, §2132 (h) (see above).	No other pipeline types are regulated by the State Fire Marshall's office.
AGENCY CONTACT	Barbara Foster Oil Spill Prevention Specialist/Pipeline Response Office of Spill Prevention and Response/Marine Safety Branch Department of Fish and Game P.O. Box 944209 Sacramento, CA 94244-2090 Phone: (916) 327-9406 Fax: (916) 327-0907 bfoster@ospr.dfg.ca.gov www.dfg.ca.gov/ospr	Bill Winkler Associate Oil and Gas Engineer Division of Oil, Gas, & Geothermal Resources 801 K St. MS 20-20 Sacramento, CA 95815 Phone: 916-445-0806 Fax: 916-323-0424 Email: bwinkler@consrv.ca.gov www.consrv.ca.gov/DOG/index.htm	Jim Hart, Senior Mineral Resources Engineer Mineral Resources Management Division/Operations & Compliance, California State Lands Commission 200 Oceangate, 12 th Floor Long Beach, CA 90802 Phone: (562) 590-5251 Fax: (562) 590-5295 Email: hartj@slc.ca.gov www.slc.ca.gov Livin Prabhu, Supervisor Planning Branch State Lands Commission, Marine Facilities Division 200 Oceangate, Suite 900 Long Beach, CA 90802 Phone: (562) 499-6312 Fax: (562) 499-6317 PRABHUL@slc.ca.gov	Bob Gorham Division Chief Pipeline Safety Division CDF/State Fire Marshal 3950 Paramount Blvd. #210 Lakewood, Ca 90712 Phone: 562-497-9102 Fax: 562-497-9104 Email: Bob.gorham@fire.ca.gov http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/

STATE & PROVINCIAL AGENCIES: Washington

PIPELINE TYPE	WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY	WASHINGTON UTILITIES & TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
<p>ONSHORE TRANSMISSION LINES OR PIPELINE SYSTEM</p>	<p>WA Ecology does regulate onshore transmission lines. As defined in their regulations (173-180A-030 WAC): "Facility" means any structure, group of structures, equipment, pipeline, or device, other than a vessel, located on or near the navigable waters of the state that transfers oil in the bulk to or from a tank vessel or pipeline, that is used for producing, storing, handling, transferring, processing, or transporting oil in bulk.</p> <p>"Onshore facility" means any facility, as defined in this section, any part of which is located in, on, or under any land of the state, other than submerged land, that because of its location, could reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm to the environment by discharging oil into or on the navigable waters of the state or the adjoining shorelines.</p> <p>"Transmission pipeline" means a pipeline whether interstate or intrastate, subject to regulation by the United States Department of Transportation under 49 CFR 195, as amended through December 5, 1991, through which oil moves in transportation, including line pipes, valves, and other appurtenances connected to line pipe, pumping units, and fabricated assemblies associated with pumping units. Ecology only regulates the oil transfer procedures for transmission pipelines, not equipment.</p>	<p>WUTC does regulate transmission lines (Chapter 81.88 RCW), although the "transmission pipeline" definition refers to gas (not gasoline) pipelines.</p> <p>"Pipeline, pipeline facility, hazardous liquid pipeline" means all parts of a pipeline facility through which hazardous liquid moves in transportation, including but not limited to, line pipe, valves, and other appurtenances connected to line pipe, pumping units, fabricated assemblies associated with pumping units, metering and delivery stations and fabricated assemblies therein, and breakout tanks.</p> <p>"Pipeline or pipeline system" does not include process or transfer pipelines.</p>
<p>OFFSHORE TRANSMISSION LINES OR PIPELINE SYSTEM</p>	<p>Ecology also regulates offshore transmission lines using the same definitions as above, although there are no offshore pipelines at this time.</p>	<p>WUTC would regulate these systems to the extent that they are regulated under Chapter 81.88 RCW and 49 CFR 192 as a pipeline facility. We would regulate the pipeline from an offshore facility to its onshore destination. There are no offshore facilities currently in Washington State.</p>
<p>GATHERING OR FLOW LINES</p>	<p>Ecology does not regulate gathering and flow lines.</p>	<p>There are no gathering lines in Washington State. If WUTC needed a definition, we would use the Federal definition: "Gathering Line means a pipeline 219.1 mm (8 5/8 in) or less nominal outside diameter that transports petroleum from a production facility."</p>
<p>FACILITY PIPING</p>	<p>Ecology does regulate facility piping as defined in (173-180A-030 WAC, process pipelines): See definition of "facility" above. Also, "process pipelines" means a pipeline used to carry oil within the oil refining/processing units of a facility, process unit to tankage piping and tankage interconnecting piping. Process pipelines do not include pipelines used to transport oil to or from a tank vessel or transmission pipeline; and "Tankage interconnecting piping" means buried or aboveground piping used to carry oil between storage tanks.</p>	<p>Facility Piping is regulated if it is part of a pipeline facility. WUTC does not regulate process piping. See definition above.</p>

PIPELINE TYPE	WASHINGTON DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY	WASHINGTON UTILITIES & TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
TRANSFER LINES	Ecology regulates transfer lines as defined in (173-180A-030 WAC): "Transfer pipeline" is a buried or aboveground pipeline used to carry oil between a tank vessel or transmission pipeline and the first valve inside secondary containment at the facility provided that any discharge on the facility side of that first valve will not directly impact waters of the state. A transfer pipeline includes valves and other appurtenances connected to the pipeline, pumping units, and fabricated assemblies associated with pumping units. A transfer pipeline does not include process pipelines, pipelines carrying ballast or bilge water, transmission pipelines, tank vessel or storage tanks. Instances where the transfer pipeline is not well defined will be determined on a case-by-case basis.	WUTC does not regulate transfer lines.
MULTIPHASE LINES	Ecology does not regulate multiphase lines.	There are no multiphase lines in Washington State. If WUTC needed a definition, we would use the Federal definition.
PUMP STATIONS	Ecology regulates pump stations pursuant to its definition of "facility" above.	WUTC does regulate pump stations (Chapter 81.88 RCW); see definition in first box above.
BREAKOUT TANKS	Ecology regulates breakout tanks as defined in (173-180A-030 WAC): "Storage tank" means all aboveground containers connected to transfer pipelines or any aboveground containers greater than ten thousand gallons (two hundred thirty-eight barrels), including storage and surge tanks, used to store bulk quantities of oil. Storage tanks do not include those tanks regulated by chapter 90.76 RCW, rolling stock, wastewater treatment equipment, process pressurized vessels or other tanks used in the process flow through portions of the facility.	WUTC does regulate (Chapter 81.88 RCW), and uses the federal definition of breakout tank as follows: Breakout tank means a tank used to (a) relieve surges in a hazardous liquid pipeline system or (b) receive and store hazardous liquid transported by a pipeline for re-injection and continued transportation by pipeline.
OTHER PIPELINE TYPE	No other pipeline types are regulated by Ecology.	WUTC also regulates gas pipelines, but this survey applies to oil and petroleum products only.
AGENCY CONTACT	Rebecca Post, Pipeline Coordinator Spills, Preparedness Section Washington Department of Ecology PO Box 47600, Olympia, WA 98504 Phone: 360-407-7114 Fax: 360-407-7288 Email: repo461@ecy.wa.gov http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/spills/spills.html	Joe Subsits, Pipeline Safety Engineer Pipeline Safety Division Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission PO Box 47250, Olympia WA 98504 Phone: (360) 664-1322 Fax: (360) 586-1172 Email: Jsubsits@wutc.wa.gov www.wutc.wa.gov

STATE & PROVINCIAL AGENCIES: Oregon

PIPELINE TYPE	OREGON DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (ODEQ)
ONSHORE TRANSMISSION LINES OR PIPELINE SYSTEM	ODEQ has authority to regulate onshore transmission lines with regard to spill prevention, preparedness, and response. According to ORS 468B.300(23) "Pipeline" means a facility, including piping, compressors, pump stations and storage tanks used to transport oil between facilities or between facilities and tank vessels.
OFFSHORE TRANSMISSION LINES OR PIPELINE SYSTEM	ODEQ has authority to regulate offshore transmission lines with regard to spill prevention, preparedness, and response and relies on the same definition noted above in ORS 468B.300(23).
GATHERING OR FLOW LINES	ODEQ has authority to regulate gathering or flow lines with regard to spill prevention, preparedness, and response and relies on the same definition noted above in ORS 468B.300(23).
FACILITY PIPING	ODEQ has authority to regulate facility piping with regard to spill prevention, preparedness, and response and relies on the same definition noted above in ORS 468B.300(23).
TRANSFER LINES	ODEQ would not regulate transfer lines if they are completely internal to a facility; however if a line transfers product to a vessel or other facility, ODEQ would regulate it.
MULTIPHASE LINES	For Oregon this would have to be from offshore production over which ODEQ has authority, although no offshore facilities currently exist in Oregon waters.
PUMP STATIONS	Note that pump stations are included in the ORS 468B.300(23) definitions noted above.
BREAKOUT TANKS	Not specified in the definition above, but under some circumstances ODEQ may have spill authorities over breakout tanks.
OTHER PIPELINE TYPE	No other pipeline types are regulated by ODEQ.
AGENCY CONTACT	Michael Zollitsch , Senior Emergency Response Coordinator Land Quality Division, Emergency Response Department of Environmental Quality 811 SW Sixth Avenue, Portland, OR 97204 Phone: (503)229-6931; Fax: (503) 229-6954 Email: zollitsch.michael.j@deq.state.or.us http://www.deq.state.or.us/wmc/cleanup/spl0.htm

STATE & PROVINCIAL AGENCIES: Alaska and British Columbia

PIPELINE TYPE	ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION	BRITISH COLUMBIA OIL & GAS COMMISSION
ONSHORE TRANSMISSION LINES OR PIPELINE SYSTEM	<p>ADEC currently regulates crude oil transmission pipelines, defined in 18 AAC 75.990(134). (134) "transmission pipeline" means a pipeline through which crude oil moves in transportation, including line pipe, valves, and other appurtenances connected to line pipe, pumping units, and fabricated assemblies associated with pumping units; "transmission pipeline" does not include gathering lines, flow lines, or facility piping".</p> <p>ADEC does not regulate refined product transmission pipelines.</p>	<p>The O&G Commission is authorized to regulate on-shore transmission lines under the Pipeline Act of British Columbia. "Pipeline" means a continuous conduit between 2 geographical locations through which oil, gas or solids is transported under pressure, and includes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a company pipeline, (b) all gathering and flow lines used in oil and gas fields to transmit oil and gas, (c) all water injection pipelines or other pipelines used to transmit water at working pressures in excess of 3 500 kPa in oil and gas fields, (d) all transmission lines used to transmit gas at working pressures in excess of 700 kPa, gauge, from a company pipeline to the distribution system of a public utility or a gas utility, but does not include piping used in a gas distribution main as defined in the Gas Safety Act.
OFFSHORE TRANSMISSION LINES OR PIPELINE SYSTEM	<p>See above. ADEC does not differentiate between onshore and offshore crude oil transmission pipelines.</p>	<p>Canadian Standards Association (CSA) Z662-03 defines offshore pipeline as a pipeline that is installed seaward of the ordinary high water mark or from a similar point on the shoreline of major inland water.</p>
GATHERING OR FLOW LINES	<p>ADEC is proposing regulations for flowlines, with the following proposed definition in 18 AAC 75.990:</p> <p>(XXX) "flowline" means piping and associated fittings, including all valves, elbows, joints, flanges, pumps, and flexible connectors, containing liquid oil located at a production facility that is installed or used for the purpose of transporting oil between a well pad or marine structure used for oil production and the interconnection point with a transmission pipeline and including all piping between interconnections, including multi-phase lines and process piping, except</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (A) facility oil piping; and (B) transmission pipelines; 	<p>The O&G Commission is authorized to regulate both gathering and flow lines. A gathering line is defined as a pipeline used to transport oil or gas from a separating or processing plant to a company pipeline or other means of transport. Flow lines are defined as pipelines serving to interconnect well heads with separators, treaters, dehydrators, field storage tanks or field storage batteries.</p>

PIPELINE TYPE	ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION	BRITISH COLUMBIA OIL & GAS COMMISSION
FACILITY PIPING	<p>ADEC regulates facility piping under 18 AAC 75.080. There is currently no regulatory definition for facility piping. ADEC is proposing the following definition in 18 AAC 75.990:</p> <p>(XXX) "facility oil piping" means piping and associated fittings, including all valves, elbows, joints, flanges, pumps, and flexible connectors,</p> <p>(A) originating from or terminating at an oil storage tank regulated under 18 AAC 75.065 or 18 AAC 75.066 up to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Union of the piping with a fuel dispensing system; (ii) Marine header; (iii) Fill cap or fill valve; (iv) Forwarding pump used to transfer oil between facilities, between adjacent pump stations, or between a pressure pump station and a terminal or breakout tank; or (v) First flange or connection within a tank truck loading, loading rack containment area; or <p>(B) originating from or terminating at an exploration or production well, up to the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Choke or valve interconnection with a flowline; or (ii) First valve or flange inside a processing unit boundary; 	<p>The O&G Commission is authorized to regulate facility piping, which they define as "Piping in a battery, oil treater, pumping station, water disposal facility, water injection station, or, any other surface equipment deemed to be a facility by an authorized commission employee.</p>
TRANSFER LINES	<p>Crude oil transfer lines are covered under the definition of transmission pipeline or the proposed definition of facility piping. Transmission pipelines are regulated under 18 AAC 75.055 and facility piping is regulated under 18 AAC 75.080.</p> <p>Product transfer lines will be covered to some extent under the proposed definition of facility piping.</p> <p>The conduct of transfer operations, including pre-booming, is covered under 18 AAC 75.025, which is being revised as part of a proposed rulemaking.</p>	<p>The O&G Commission is authorized to regulate transfer lines, although there is no separate definition in use.</p>
MULTIPHASE LINES	<p>ADEC is proposing regulations for flow lines, with the proposed definition to include multi-phase lines, including produced water and any other covered piping containing liquid oil in any quantity, either single or multi-phase. See the proposed definition under Gathering Lines above.</p>	<p>The O&G Commission is authorized to regulate multiphase lines, which are defined as "A pipeline that carries oil, gas, and water in any combination produced from one or more oil wells."</p>

PIPELINE TYPE	ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION	BRITISH COLUMBIA OIL & GAS COMMISSION
PUMP STATIONS	Note: Pump stations are considered part of a transmission pipeline, and are regulated as such under 18 AAC 75.055. See the definition under transmission lines above.	The O&G Commission is authorized to regulate pump stations, defined under CSA Z662-03 as "a facility used to pump oil industry fluids, including pumps, drivers, controls, piping, and other appurtenances."
BREAKOUT TANKS	ADEC regulates oil storage tanks, including breakout tanks, under 18 AAC 75.065 and a proposed rulemaking creating a new section 18 AAC 75.066. Secondary containment requirements for breakout tanks are covered under 18 AAC 75.075. "Oil storage tank," for the purposes of 18 AAC 75.065, 18 AAC 75.066, and 18 AAC 75.075, means a container, including a storage and surge tank, that is used to store bulk quantities of oil and that has a capacity greater than 10,000 gallons; "oil storage tank" does not include a process pressure vessel or underground storage tank.	The O&G Commission is authorized to regulate breakout tanks, defined as "Knock out tank: A tank upstream of a flare stack, designed to remove any liquids from the gas stream going to the flare stack."
OTHER PIPELINE TYPE	No other pipeline types regulated by ADEC.	The O&G Commission is authorized under CSA Z662-03 to regulate fresh or salt water transported by pipeline, regardless of purity or quality, from wells or surface locations for the purpose of either: a) providing water injection to underground reservoirs" or b) disposing of waste water from hydrocarbon production, processing, or storage facilities.
AGENCY CONTACT	Craig Wilson, Environmental Program Specialist IV Spill Prevention & Response Division / Industry Preparedness Program ADEC PO Box 111800, 410 Willoughby Avenue, Suite 303, Juneau, AK 99801--1800 Phone: 907-465-5204 ; Fax: 907-465-5245 Craig_Wilson@dec.state.ak.us http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/	Bob Ziebart Technical Advisor, Pipelines and Facilities Technical Services and Regulatory Affairs Oil and Gas Commission 200 10003 110 Ave. Ft. St. John, B.C, V1J 6M7 Phone: 250-261-5742 (office) 250-793-2706 (cell) Fax: 250-261-5765 Email: Bob.Ziebart@gov.bc.ca www.oqc.gov.bc.ca