

§§ 193.2323–193.2329 [Reserved]

§ 193.2443 [Reserved]

**Subpart E—Equipment**

**§ 193.2445 Sources of power.**

**§ 193.2401 Scope.**

After March 31, 2000, each new, replaced, relocated or significantly altered vaporization equipment, liquefaction equipment, and control systems must be designed, fabricated, and installed in accordance with requirements of this part and of ANSI/NFPA 59A. In the event of a conflict between this part and ANSI/NFPA 59A, this part prevails.

(a) Electrical control systems, means of communication, emergency lighting, and firefighting systems must have at least two sources of power which function so that failure of one source does not affect the capability of the other source.

(b) Where auxiliary generators are used as a second source of electrical power:

(1) They must be located apart or protected from components so that they are not unusable during a controllable emergency; and

(2) Fuel supply must be protected from hazards.

[Amdt. 193–17, 65 FR 10960, Mar. 1, 2000]

VAPORIZATION EQUIPMENT

**Subpart F—Operations**

§§ 193.2403–193.2439 [Reserved]

SOURCE: Amdt. 193–2, 45 FR 70405, Oct. 23, 1980, unless otherwise noted.

**§ 193.2441 Control center.**

Each LNG plant must have a control center from which operations and warning devices are monitored as required by this part. A control center must have the following capabilities and characteristics:

**§ 193.2501 Scope.**

This subpart prescribes requirements for the operation of LNG facilities.

(a) It must be located apart or protected from other LNG facilities so that it is operational during a controllable emergency.

**§ 193.2503 Operating procedures.**

Each operator shall follow one or more manuals of written procedures to provide safety in normal operation and in responding to an abnormal operation that would affect safety. The procedures must include provisions for:

(b) Each remotely actuated control system and each automatic shutdown control system required by this part must be operable from the control center.

(c) Each control center must have personnel in continuous attendance while any of the components under its control are in operation, unless the control is being performed from another control center which has personnel in continuous attendance.

(a) Monitoring components or buildings according to the requirements of § 193.2507.

(b) Startup and shutdown, including for initial startup, performance testing to demonstrate that components will operate satisfactory in service.

(c) Recognizing abnormal operating conditions.

(d) Purging and inerting components according to the requirements of § 193.2517.

(d) If more than one control center is located at an LNG Plant, each control center must have more than one means of communication with each other center.

(e) Each control center must have a means of communicating a warning of hazardous conditions to other locations within the plant frequented by personnel.

(e) In the case of vaporization, maintaining the vaporization rate, temperature and pressure so that the resultant gas is within limits established for the vaporizer and the downstream piping;

(f) In the case of liquefaction, maintaining temperatures, pressures, pressure differentials and flow rates, as applicable, within their design limits for:

- (1) Boilers;
- (2) Turbines and other prime movers;
- (3) Pumps, compressors, and expanders;
- (4) Purification and regeneration equipment; and
- (5) Equipment within cold boxes.
- (g) Cooldown of components according to the requirements of §193.2505; and
- (h) Compliance with §193.2805(b).

**§ 193.2505 Cooldown.**

(a) The cooldown of each system of components that is subjected to cryogenic temperatures must be limited to a rate and distribution pattern that keeps thermal stresses within design limits during the cooldown period, paying particular attention to the performance of expansion and contraction devices.

(b) After cooldown stabilization is reached, cryogenic piping systems must be checked for leaks in areas of flanges, valves, and seals.

**§ 193.2507 Monitoring operations.**

Each component in operation or building determined under §193.2805(a)(2) in which a hazard to persons or property could exist must be monitored to detect fire or any malfunction or flammable fluid which could cause a hazardous condition. Monitoring must be accomplished by watching or listening from an attended control center for warning alarms, such as gas, temperature, pressure, vacuum, and flow alarms, or by conducting an inspection or test at intervals specified in the operating procedures.

**§ 193.2509 Emergency procedures.**

(a) Each operator shall determine the types and places of emergencies other than fires that may reasonably be expected to occur at an LNG plant due to operating malfunctions, structural collapse, personnel error, forces of nature, and activities adjacent to the plant.

(b) To adequately handle each type of emergency identified under paragraph (a) of this section and each fire emergency identified under §193.2817(a), each operator shall follow one or more manuals of written procedures. The

procedures must provide for the following:

(1) Responding to controllable emergencies, including notifying personnel and using equipment appropriate for handling the emergency.

(2) Recognizing an uncontrollable emergency and taking action to minimize harm to the public and personnel, including prompt notification of appropriate local officials of the emergency and possible need for evacuation of the public in the vicinity of the LNG plant.

(3) Coordinating with appropriate local officials in preparation of an emergency evacuation plan, which sets forth the steps required to protect the public in the event of an emergency, including catastrophic failure of an LNG storage tank.

(4) Cooperating with appropriate local officials in evacuations and emergencies requiring mutual assistance and keeping these officials advised of:

(i) The LNG plant fire control equipment, its location, and quantity of units located throughout the plant;

(ii) Potential hazards at the plant, including fires;

(iii) Communication and emergency control capabilities at the LNG plant; and

(iv) The status of each emergency.

**§ 193.2511 Personnel safety.**

(a) Each operator shall provide any special protective clothing and equipment necessary for the safety of personnel while they are performing emergency response duties.

(b) All personnel who are normally on duty at a fixed location, such as a building or yard, where they could be harmed by thermal radiation from a burning pool of impounded liquid, must be provided a means of protection at that location from the harmful effects of thermal radiation or a means of escape.

(c) Each LNG plant must be equipped with suitable first-aid material, the location of which is clearly marked and readily available to personnel.

**§ 193.2513 Transfer procedures.**

(a) Each transfer of LNG or other hazardous fluid must be conducted in accordance with one or more manuals