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**Description** This procedure is used to properly design instrument, control and sampling pipe and components. It does not apply to permanently closed systems, such as fluid-filled temperature-responsive devices.

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**Regulatory Applicability**  Regulated Transmission Pipelines  
 Regulated Gathering Pipelines (Type A)  
 Regulated Gathering Pipelines (Type B)<sup>1</sup>  
 Regulated Distribution Pipelines

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**Frequency** As needed

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**Reference** 49 CFR 192.203 *Instrument, Control, and Sampling Pipe and Components*  
LA Title 43 Part XIII 1163 *Instrument, Control, and Sampling Pipe and Components*

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**Forms / Record Retention** None

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**Related Specifications** None

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**OQ Covered Task** None

(In order to perform the tasks listed above; personnel must be qualified in accordance with West Texas Gas's Operator Qualification program or directly supervised by a qualified individual.)

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<sup>1</sup> If the line is new, replaced, relocated or changed.



### **Procedure Steps**

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Design all instruments, control and sample piping, tubing and fittings to meet operating conditions and service by:

1. Constructing pipe, tubing, and fittings with adequate pressure and temperature ratings for maximum operating conditions of the equipment to which it is attached. The piping must be able to provide the physical strength and protection against vandalism or other damage. The following piping is to be used:
  - i) Schedule 80 pipe and forged steel (2000 lb.) fittings or
  - ii) Stainless steel tubing and fittings on control or supply lines.
2. Install a shutoff valve as near practicable to the takeoff point of each take off pipe or tubing run.
3. Do not use brass or copper material in high pressure or high temperature applications.
4. Equip piping or components in which liquids might accumulate with drains or drips and protect from freeze damage. Install strainers/filters if clogging from solids or deposits is a possibility.
5. Install piping, tubing, and components in a manner that protects them from stress or shear damage, outside force damage, and vibration damage.
6. Protect each control line from anticipated causes of damages and design and install them to prevent damage to any one control line from making both the regulator and over pressure protection device inoperative.
7. Make each joint between pipe and valves or fittings, in a manner suitable for the anticipated pressure and temperature conditions. Do not use slip type expansion joints. Allowed for expansion by providing flexibility within the system itself.
8. Protect each control line from anticipated cause of damage and design and install them to prevent damage to any one control from making the regulator and over-pressure protective device inoperative.