BO
“Breakout”
Tanks
Definition

Pipeline or pipeline system

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.
§195.1 Which pipelines are covered by this part?

(c) Breakout tanks. 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.
§ 195.2 Definitions. *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.
Classification as “Breakout Tank” per 49 CFR 195.2

For Tank ‘A’ which may filled off of a DOT-regulated pipeline:

It IS considered a “breakout tank” and regulated by DOT - IF:
• It may return product to the Source Pipeline from which it came (case 1); or
• It may source product through another unrelated DOT pipeline (case 2 into tank B).

For Tank ‘A’ which may filled off of a DOT-regulated pipeline:

It IS NOT considered a “breakout tank” and regulated by DOT - IF:
• It discharges only to tanks or conveyances within the confines of the facility (case 3); or
• It discharges to a facility contiguous to itself (case 4);
• It discharges to immediately across a road (case 5). [Waterway?]
New
Unofficial
Jurisdictional Tank Drawings 2014
Revised 9/3/2014
Drawings by Darren Lemmerman

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If meter is used in conjunction with leak detection system; jurisdiction ends at Valve #3; if not, it reverts upstream to Valve #1 and #2.

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<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>PHMSA</th>
<th>Not Jurisdictional</th>
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If meter is used in conjunction with Leak detection system; jurisdiction ends at Valve #2; if not, it reverts upstream to Valve #1.

Outlet of Facility: PHMSA jurisdiction extends to the pressure influencing device which effects the main pipeline pressure.

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If meter is used in conjunction with Leak detection system; jurisdiction ends at Valve #2; if not, it reverts upstream to Valve #1.
MTR facility (33 CFR 154.1020) - This segment up to the first valve inside of a tank dike is under Coast Guard Jurisdiction for the purposes of CWA Section 311(i).
If meter is used in conjunction with Leak detection system; jurisdiction ends at Valve #2; if not, it reverts upstream to Valve #1.
This line is not regulated when the pipeline is low stress and serves truck or rail, and is less than one mile long (measured outside facility grounds).