Pipeline Safety Topics of Discussion 2013

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- 2010-2012 Presentations also available.
- Other presentations available from past years, but not on website.

Discussion of Current Topics Related to Pipeline Safety Regulations

GOALS

- Discuss questions derived from Staff field observations related to regulation.
- Receive input from operators.
- Official interpretations will be issued in writing.
- Vetted through operators and PHMSA.

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- Definition of a Procedure.
- Kansas Jurisdiction of Yard Lines.
- DIMP Considerations from KCC Field Observations
 - Bell Hole Observations—PE vs. Steel
 - Maintenance Conditions: As found... As left
 - Unusual Threats from Outside Force (Mowing)
 - No. of leaks found from odor complaints

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- Emergency Response
 - Responder Dispatching.
 - Protect life/property then work the leak.
 - Who calls 9-1-1?
 - Downgrading Leaks from Class 1 to Class 2.
 - The use of temporary repairs in leak response.

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- Patrolling Considerations
 - Unsatisfactory Conditions
 - AMR and Patrolling Frequencies

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- http://phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline/regs/interps
- Federal Operator ID Validation.
 - https://portal.phmsa.dot.gov/oam/server

- 192.605(a) Each operator shall prepare and follow a manual of written procedures for conducting operations and maintenance activities and for emergency response.
- 192.13(c) Each operator shall maintain, modify as appropriate, and follow the plans, procedures, and programs that it is required to establish under this part.

- Procedure means:
 - a fixed, step-by-step sequence of activities or course of action.
 - Has definite start and end points.
 - Steps must be followed in the same order to correctly perform a task.

- Procedures give steps on <u>HOW</u> to do something.
 - It's more than just a definition.
- Procedures must provide enough detail to be consistently applied by operating personnel.
- If there is no consistent application, the procedure may need to be rewritten.
- See <u>www.apgasif.org</u> for O&M procedures

- Does every task require a written procedure?
 - Depends on the complexity of the task.
- If the task is not done correctly, probably needs a procedure.
- If the task is complex –needs a procedure.
 - For example— tie-in and activation of pipelines.
- 192.605(a) Each operator shall prepare and follow a manual of written procedures for conducting operations and maintenance activities and for emergency response.

- K.S.A. 66-1,157a. Gas pipelines, responsibility for maintenance..
- (b) Except as provided by subsection (c), a public utility, municipal corporation or quasi-municipal corporation which renders gas utility service shall have full responsibility for maintenance of all pipelines that convey gas from a gas main to the outside wall of *residential* premises which are *individually* metered ...

- 66-1,157a. Gas pipelines, responsibility for maintenance.
- (c) A city of the third class, or a city having a population of 2,000 or less, which renders gas utility service shall have responsibility for inspection of pipelines described in subsection (b) but shall not otherwise be responsible for maintenance of such pipelines.

 Kansas Yardline jurisdiction only applies to single family residential customers.

 Small towns must inspect yard lines but are not responsible for repair.

- K.A.R. 82-11-1 (u) "Yard line" means the buried, customer-owned piping between the outlet of the meter and the building wall.
- Proposed Definition: "Yard line" means the buried, customer-owned piping between the outlet of the meter and the outside wall of a residential premise that is individually metered.
- 192.16 Still requires notice given to all customers with buried customer piping.

DIMP Considerations

after implementation

- §192.1007 What are the required elements of an integrity management plan?
- A written integrity management plan must contain **procedures** for developing and implementing the following elements:
- (a) Knowledge. An operator must demonstrate an understanding of its gas distribution system developed from reasonably available information.
 - (1) Identify the characteristics of the pipeline's design and operations and the environmental factors that are necessary to assess the applicable threats and risks to its gas distribution pipeline.
 - (2) Consider the information gained from past design, operations, and maintenance.

DIMP: Know your System Bellhole Reports

- §192.459 External corrosion control: Examination of buried pipeline when exposed.
 - Whenever an operator has knowledge that any portion of a buried pipeline is exposed, the exposed portion must be examined for evidence of external corrosion if the pipe is bare, or if the coating is deteriorated.
- What about PE pipe where corrosion is not an issue?
 - DIMP requires identifying the pipeline's characteristics to assess for threats.

DIMP: Know your system

PE Examination

- Verify type of pipe; (color print line)
- Condition of pipe; (old squeeze-off; gouges; cracks)
- Condition of tracer wire;
- Depth of burial
- Ppdc_data_collection_instructions
 - On USB drive

DIMP: Know Your System-

Pressure Regulators/Relief Valves/Odorizers

- (a) Knowledge. ...demonstrate an understanding of its gas distribution system developed from reasonably available information.
- Requires documentation in order to demonstrate.
- Document As Found and As Left Conditions:
 - For maintenance tasks, knowledge is demonstrated by keeping records of conditions of facility before working on it (as found), what work was done, and conditions of facility when work was complete (as left)

DIMP: Identify Threats

- DIMP plan must contain procedures for..threats from outside forces...that could threaten the integrity of its pipeline.
 - Above Ground Pipelines and Mowing;
 - Pipelines exposed to vehicle traffic.

Above Ground Pipelines



3 " steel aboveground pipeline



Typical KDOT Highway mower





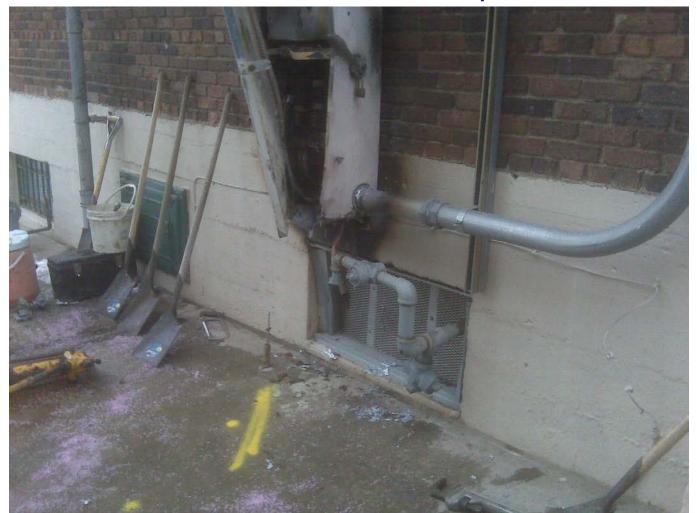
Assess the Threat,

implement measures to reduce risk

- Vegetation control program
- Additional signage
- Public Awareness

DIMP: Identify the Threat

Business District Service line under pavement



10/10/2013

Kansas Corporation Commission

Assess the Threat,

implement measures to reduce risk

- Commercial Excess Flow Valve?
- Barricades?

DIMP: Identify the Threat

effectiveness of leak surveys

- The operator must consider reasonably available information to identify potential threats or other concerns that could threaten the integrity of its pipeline...
- 192.723(b) (b) The type and scope of the leakage control program shall be determined by the nature of the operations and the local conditions.

DIMP: Identify the Threat

effectiveness of leak surveys

- If a high percentage of leaks are found from odor complaints and not from leak surveys, are more frequent surveys necessary?
- If a high percentage of leaks are found from subsidence, more frequent patrols may be necessary
- What is patrolling frequency where AMR is used and subsidence is prevalent?

Emergency Response Concerns

- 192.615(a)(5) Procedures must provide for:
 - protecting people first and then property;
 - Emergency shutdown and pressure reduction as necessary to minimize hazards to life or property;
 - Making safe any actual or potential hazard to life or property.
- When blowing gas leak reported, dispatch first responder and repair crew at same time.
- Focus on safety (public and crew) before focusing on the source and extent of the leak.
- Have person taking the call remind an excavator to call 9-1-1.
- Operator initiates call to 9-1-1 (Advisory bulletin 2012-09)

- 192.703(c)(1) (K.A.R. 82-11-4 bb): A class 1 leak requires immediate repair or continuous action until the conditions are no longer hazardous. After conditions are no longer hazardous, a class 1 leak shall be *replaced, repaired, or removed from service within five days* of the operator being notified of its existence.
- Regulation does not contemplate Class 1 leak being made no longer hazardous but remaining as a leak.

- What about temporary repairs?
 - "hydraulic hose";
 - Section of PE tubing laid on top of ground.

- Temporary repair is no longer a leak so the condition is no longer hazardous and arguably could exist for more than 5 days.
- <u>But</u> does a temporary repair meet code?

- Does a "hydraulic hose" meet code?
- 192.53 Materials for pipe and components must be:
 - (a) Able to maintain the structural integrity of the pipeline under temperature and other environmental conditions that may be anticipated;
 - (b) Chemically compatible with any gas that they transport and with any other material in the pipeline with which they are in contact; and
 - (c) Qualified in accordance with the applicable requirements of this subpart.
 - (There are no applicable requirements for hydraulic hose?)

- Does a PE pipe on top of ground meet code?
- 192.53 Materials for pipe and components must be:
 - (a) Able to maintain the <u>structural integrity of the pipeline under</u> temperature and other environmental conditions that may be anticipated; MAYBE
 - (b) Chemically compatible with any gas that they transport and with any other material in the pipeline with which they are in contact; and
 - (c) Qualified in accordance with the applicable requirements of this subpart.

- Does a PE pipe on top of ground meet code?
- 192.321(g) Uncased plastic pipe may be temporarily installed above ground level under the following conditions:
 - (1) cumulative aboveground exposure does not exceed 2 years;
 - (2) The pipe is located where damage by external forces is unlikely or is protected.

PE Pipe aboveground

external force unlikely?



PE Pipe aboveground external force unlikely?



PE Pipe aboveground external force unlikely?



- If temporary repairs do not meet code requirements protecting from damage from external forces;
- Then KAR 82-11-4 is applicable that leak must be repaired within 5 days.
- If not a Class 1 leak, what does your procedure under 192.613 say to do if you find an unsatisfactory condition?
 - Is there a time limit in that procedure?

Patrolling Considerations

- 192.721(a) The frequency with which mains are patrolled shall be determined by the severity of the conditions which could cause failure and...hazards to public safety.
- 192.613(a) Each operator shall have a procedure for continuing surveillance of its facilities to determine and take appropriate action concerning ...failures, leakage, corrosion, substantial changes in cathodic protection requirements, and other unusual operating and maintenance conditions.
- (b) If a segment of pipeline is determined to be in unsatisfactory condition but no immediate hazard exists, the operator shall initiate a program to recondition or phase out the segment involved

Unsatisfactory Conditions

- (b) If a segment of pipeline is determined to be in unsatisfactory condition but no immediate hazard exists, the operator shall initiate a program to recondition or phase out the segment involved
- "Initiating a program to phase out" requires timelines to be established and documented

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- Click on Pipeline Safety tab
- 2012 Presentations
 - Transforming the Nation's Transportation Sector Kathryn Clay, ANGA-AGA
 - Kansas Incidents: Investigation Techniques and Lessons Learned – Leo Haynos, KCC
 - What's New in Gas Industry Safety- Skip Blake, SKW
 - Pressure Regulator Station Maintenance- Mike DeRossett, DeRossett Company
 - Crossbore Findings through Sewer Investigation: Ron Thomann, Trekk Design

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- 2011 and 2010 Presentations also available.
- Other presentations available from past years, but not on website.

PHMSA Explanation of Concepts: Staff Manuals and Instructions Enforcement Guidance

- http://phmsa.dot.gov/foia/e-reading-room
 - O-M Enforcement Guidance Part 192 (12 7 2011)
 - Corrosion Enforcement Guidance Part 192 (12 9 2011)
 - Public Awareness Enforcement Guidance Part 195 (7 27 2011)
 - Gas IMP Protocols with Guidance
 - OQ Enforcement Guidance (7 6 2011)
 - And more....

Enforcement Guidance Examples

- http://phmsa.dot.gov/foia/e-reading-room
 - O-M Enforcement Guidance Part 192 (12 7 2011)
 - Includes interpretation summaries by code section.
- A 'business district' is an area marked by a distinguishing characteristic of being used in the conducting of buying and selling commodities and service, and related transactions. A 'business district' would normally be associated with the assembly of people in shops, offices and the like in the conduct of such business.

PHMSA Explanation of Concepts: Policy Statements Pipeline Interpretations

- http://phmsa.dot.gov/foia/e-reading-room or
- http://phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline/regs/interps
- Allows searching by topic
- All interpretations prior to 2011
- Interesting searches:
 - Large volume customer; definition of transmission.
 - Wide variations; odorization (192.625(e))

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