

PRC-1

Rationale for PRC-1: Remove the reference with to GO-112-E to 49 CFR, Part 190, per agreements with PHMSA, which applies only to federal processes.

Original Version

101 PREAMBLE

101.1 This General Order shall be known as the "State of California Rules Governing Design, Construction, Testing, Operation, and Maintenance of Gas Gathering, Transmission, and Distribution Piping Systems." It will be referred to herein as "these rules."

101.2 These rules are incorporated in addition to the Federal Pipeline Safety Regulations, specifically, Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations (49 CFR), Parts 190, 191, 192, 193, and 199, which also govern the Design, Construction, Testing, Operation, and Maintenance of Gas Piping Systems in the State of California. These rules do not supersede the Federal Pipeline Safety Regulations, but are supplements to the Federal Regulations.

Strikeout and Underlined Version

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Final Version

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PRC-2

***Rationale for PRC-2:** Remove the reference with to GO-112-E to 49 CFR, Part 190, per agreements with PHMSA, which applies only to federal processes.*

Original Version

104 PROCEDURES FOR KEEPING GENERAL ORDER UP-TO-DATE

104.1 It is the intent of the California Public Utilities Commission to automatically incorporate all revisions to the Federal Pipeline Safety Regulations, 49 CFR Parts 190, 191, 192, 193, and 199 with the effective date being the date of the final order as published in the Federal Register.

Strikeout and Underlined Version

104 PROCEDURES FOR KEEPING GENERAL ORDER UP-TO-DATE

104.1 It is the intent of the California Public Utilities Commission to automatically incorporate all revisions to the Federal Pipeline Safety Regulations, 49 CFR Parts ~~190~~, 191, 192, 193, and 199 with the effective date being the date of the final order as published in the Federal Register.

Final Version

104 PROCEDURES FOR KEEPING GENERAL ORDER UP-TO-DATE

104.1 It is the intent of the California Public Utilities Commission to automatically incorporate all revisions to the Federal Pipeline Safety Regulations, 49 CFR Parts 191, 192, 193, and 199 with the effective date being the date of the final order as published in the Federal Register.

PRC-3

Rationale for PRC-3: Provide clarification on existing GO-112-E terms and define new terms related to new metrics or more stringent requirements than otherwise required by 49 CFR, Part 192.

Original Version

105 DEFINITIONS

Commission means the Public Utilities Commission of the State of California.

Holders means any structure used to store gas, which either has a displacement of 500 or more cubic feet, or will contain 10,000 or more standard cubic feet of gas at its maximum design pressure, except that a pipeline which is used primarily for transmission or distribution of gas, but which also serves a storage function, is not a holder for purposes of this General Order.

Inert gas means a gas which will not burn or support combustion, such as nitrogen, carbon dioxide or mixtures of such gases.

Utility means any person, firm, or corporation engaged as a public utility in transporting natural gas, hydrocarbon gas or any mixture of such gases for domestic, commercial, industrial, or other purposes.

Strikeout and Underlined Version

105 DEFINITIONS

Commission means the Public Utilities Commission of the State of California.

Holders means any structure used to store gas, which either has a displacement of 500 or more cubic feet, or will contain 10,000 or more standard cubic feet of gas at its maximum design pressure, except that a pipeline which is used primarily for transmission or distribution of gas, but which also serves a storage function, is not a holder for purposes of this General Order.

Inert gas means a gas which will not burn or support combustion, such as nitrogen, carbon dioxide or mixtures of such gases.

Utility means any person, firm, or corporation engaged as a public utility in transporting natural gas, liquefied natural gas (LNG), hydrocarbon gas, or any mixture of such gases for domestic, commercial, industrial, or other purposes.

Operator means any utility, person or entity operating a natural gas transmission or distribution system, including master-meter distribution system subject to PU Code Section 4351-4361, or a propane gas (LPG) distribution system subject to PU Code Section 4451-4465.

Vicinity means an area surrounding an incident in which an operator's gas pipeline facilities could have been a contributing factor to the event.

Public Attention criterion means any event that escalates to a level that initiates concerns being submitted to a utility from a large number of people. This can include, for example, large scale reports of the smell of gas by customers in the vicinity of an operator's gas facilities. Public Attention criterion does not necessarily include an individual, or a crowd of persons, watching work being performed on company facilities.

Covered Task means those tasks defined by 49 C.F.R §192.801, but also includes "new construction" in the federal definition of "covered task." Accordingly, the Commission defines a covered task that will be subject to the requirements of 49 CFR §§ 192.803 through 192.809 as an activity, identified by the Operator, that:

- (a) Is performed on a gas pipeline;
- (b) Is an operations, maintenance, or new construction task;
- (c) Is performed as a requirement of 49 CFR, Part 192; and
- (d) Affects the operation or integrity of the gas pipeline.

High Consequence Area (HCA) is defined by 49 C.F.R §192.903, which allows two different methods to be used towards determining locations where HCAs exist. However, in an effort to be more conservative towards ensuring the safety in areas of more densely populated Class 3 and Class 4 locations, the Commission restricts Operators to using Method 1, as defined in 49 C.F.R §192.903, in determining HCAs. Accordingly, the Commission defines a high consequence area as:

- (a) A Class 3 location under § 192.5; or
- (b) A Class 4 location under § 192.5; or
- (c) Any area in a Class 1 or Class 2 location where the potential impact

radius is greater than 660 feet (200 meters), and the area within a potential impact circle contains 20 or more buildings intended for human occupancy;
or

(d) Any area in a Class 1 or Class 2 location where the potential impact circle contains an identified site.

Near-miss events mean unplanned events that do not result in injury, illness, damage, release of gas, loss of gas service, or over-pressurization of gas pipeline facilities, or in an otherwise reportable incident, but had the potential to do so. Such events can include, but are not limited to:

(a) A subsurface pipeline facility mismarked for excavation purposes;

(b) The operation of an incorrect valve or pressure regulator;

(c) An incorrectly mapped pipeline facility;

(d) Deficiencies identified in an approved standard, procedure or process.

Number of excavation tickets or Number of excavation damages reported per the data requirements of Section 123, **Annual Reports**, means to include all original and renewal one-call notices received by the Operator.

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Final Version

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Holder means any structure used to store gas, which either has a displacement of 500 or more cubic feet, or will contain 10,000 or more standard cubic feet of gas at its maximum design pressure, except that a pipeline which is used primarily for transmission or distribution of gas, but which also serves a storage function, is not a holder for purposes of this General Order.

Inert gas means a gas which will not burn or support combustion, such as nitrogen, carbon dioxide or mixtures of such gases.

Utility means any person, firm, or corporation engaged as a public utility in transporting natural gas, liquefied natural gas (LNG), hydrocarbon gas, or any mixture of such gases for domestic, commercial, industrial, or other purposes.

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Vicinity means an area surrounding an incident in which an operator's gas pipeline facilities could have been a contributing factor to the event

Public Attention criterion means any event that escalates to a level that initiates concerns being submitted to a utility from a large number of people. This can include, for example, large scale reports of the smell of gas by customers in the vicinity of an operator's gas facilities. Public Attention criterion does not necessarily include an individual, or a crowd of persons, watching work being performed on company facilities.

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- (a) Is performed on a gas pipeline;
- (b) Is an operations, maintenance, or new construction task;
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- (b) A Class 4 location under § 192.5; or
- (c) Any area in a Class 1 or Class 2 location where the potential impact radius is greater than 660 feet (200 meters), and the area within a potential impact circle contains 20 or more buildings intended for human occupancy;
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Near-miss events mean unplanned events that do not result in injury, illness, damage, release of gas, loss of gas service, or over-pressurization of gas pipeline facilities, or otherwise a reportable incident, but had the potential to do so. Such events can include, but are not limited to:

- (a) A subsurface pipeline facility mismarked for excavation purposes;
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- (c) An incorrectly mapped pipeline facility;
- (d) Deficiencies identified in an approved standard, procedure or process.

Number of excavation tickets or Number of excavation damages reported per the data requirements of Section 123, **Annual Reports**, means to include all original and renewal one-call notices received by the Operator.

DRAFT

PRC-4

Rationale for PRC-4: Require the reporting of overpressure and underpressure events on all gas pipeline systems.

Original Version

122 GAS INCIDENT REPORTS

122.1 Each operator shall comply with the requirements of 49 CFR Part 191, for the reporting of incidents to the United States Department of Transportation (DOT). The operator shall submit such reports directly to the DOT, with a copy to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC).

122.2 Requirements for reporting to the CPUC.

(a) Each operator shall report incidents to the CPUC that meet the following criteria:

1. Incidents which require DOT notification.

i. An event that involves a release of gas from a pipeline or of liquefied natural gas (LNG) or gas from an LNG facility and

- A death, or personal injury necessitating in-patient hospitalization; or
- Estimated property damage, including cost of gas lost, of the operator or others, or both, of \$50,000 or more.

ii. An event that results in an emergency shutdown of an LNG facility.

2. Incidents which have either attracted public attention or have been given significant news media coverage, that are suspected to involve natural gas, which occur in the vicinity of the operator's facilities; regardless of whether or not the operator's facilities are involved.

(b) In the event of an incident listed in 122.2(a) above, an operator shall go to the Commission's website, select the link to the page for reporting emergencies and follow the instructions thereon. If internet access is unavailable, the Operator may report using the backup telephone system.

1. If the utility is notified of the incident during its normal working hours, the report should be made as soon as practicable but no longer than 2 hours after the utility is aware of the incident and its personnel are on the scene.
2. If the utility is notified of the incident outside of its normal working hours, the report should be made as soon as practicable but no longer than 4 hours after the utility is aware of the incident and its personnel are on the scene.
3. All reports required by this section shall be followed by the end of the next working day by an email or telefacsimile (fax) of the standard reporting form, "Report of Gas Leak or Interruption," CPUC File No. 420 (see attachment).

(c) Written Incident Reports .

1. The operator shall submit to the CPUC on DOT Form PHMSA_F7100.1 (<http://ops.dot.gov/library/forms/forms.htm#7100.1>) for distribution systems and on DOT Form PHMSA F7100.2 (<http://ops.dot.gov/library/forms/forms.htm#7100.2>) for transmission and gathering systems a report describing any incident that required notice under Items 122.2(a)(1) or (2).
2. Together with the form required by (c)(1) above, the operator shall furnish a letter of explanation giving a more detailed account of the incident unless such letter is deemed not necessary by the CPUC staff. The operator may confirm the necessity of a letter of explanation by telephone. If, subsequent to the initial report or letter, the operator discovers significant additional information related to the incident, the operator shall furnish a supplemental report to the CPUC as soon as practicable, with a clear reference by date and subject to the original report. These letters, forms, and reports shall be held confidential under the provisions of Paragraph 2, Exclusions, of General Order 66-C and Public Utilities Code Section 315.
3. The operator of a distribution system serving less than 100,000 customers need not submit the DOT forms required by paragraph (1) above; however, such operator must submit the letter of explanation required by (2) above, subsequent to any initial report to the CPUC, unless such letter is deemed unnecessary by the CPUC staff.

(d) Quarterly Summary Reports. Each operator shall submit to the CPUC quarterly, not later than the end of the month following the quarter, a summary of all CPUC reportable and non-reportable gas leak related incidents which occurred in the preceding quarter as follows:

1. Incidents that were reported through the Commission's Emergency Reporting website.

2. Incidents for which either a DOT Form PHMSA F7100.1 or F7100.2 was submitted.
3. Incidents which involved escaping gas from the operator's facilities and property damage including loss of gas in excess of \$1,000.
4. Incidents which included property damage between \$0 and \$1,000, and involved fire, explosion, or underground dig-ins.

Strikeout and Underlined Version

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 - A death, or personal injury necessitating in-patient hospitalization; or
 - Estimated property damage, including cost of gas lost, of the operator or others, or both, of \$50,000 or more.
 - ii. An event that results in an emergency shutdown of an LNG facility.
2. Incidents which have either attracted public attention or have been given significant news media coverage, that are suspected to involve natural gas and/or propane (LPG) gas, which occur in the vicinity of the operator's facilities; regardless of whether or not the operator's facilities are involved.
3. Incidents where the failure of a pressure relieving and limiting stations, or any other event, results in pipeline system pressure

exceeding its established Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure (MAOP) plus the allowable limitations set forth in 49 CFR § 192.201.

4. Incidents in which an under-pressure condition, caused by the failure of any pressure controlling device, or any other event other than excavation related damage, results in any part of the gas pipeline system losing service or being shut-down.

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Exclusions, of General Order 66-C and Public Utilities Code Section 315.

3. The operator of a distribution system serving less than 100,000 customers need not submit the DOT forms required by paragraph (1) above; however, such operator must submit the letter of explanation required by (2) above, subsequent to any initial report to the CPUC, unless such letter is deemed unnecessary by the CPUC staff.

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4. Incidents which included property damage between \$0 and \$1,000, and involved fire, explosion, or excavation related damage underground dig ins.
5. Incidents where the failure of a pressure relieving and limiting stations, or any other event, results in pipeline system pressure exceeding its established Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure (MAOP) plus the allowable limitations set forth in 49 CFR § 192.201.
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Final Version

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working hours, the report should be made as soon as practicable but no longer than 4 hours after the utility is aware of the incident and its personnel are on the scene.

3. All reports required by this section shall be followed by the end of the next working day by an email or telefacsimile (fax) of the standard reporting form, "Report of Gas Leak or Interruption," CPUC File No. 420 (see attachment).

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2. Together with the form required by (c)(1) above, the operator shall furnish a letter of explanation giving a more detailed account of the incident unless such letter is deemed not necessary by the CPUC staff. The operator may confirm the necessity of a letter of explanation by email. If, subsequent to the initial report or letter, the operator discovers additional material, information related to the incident, the operator shall furnish a supplemental report to the CPUC as soon as practicable, with a clear reference by date and subject to the original report. These letters, forms, and reports shall be held confidential under the provisions of Paragraph 2, Exclusions, of General Order 66-C and Public Utilities Code Section 315.
3. The operator of a distribution system serving less than 100,000 customers need not submit the DOT forms required by paragraph (1) above; however, such operator must submit the letter of explanation required by (2) above, subsequent to any initial report to the CPUC, unless such letter is deemed unnecessary by the CPUC staff.

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4. Incidents which included property damage between \$0 and \$1,000, and involved fire, explosion, or excavation related damage.
5. Incidents where the failure of a pressure relieving and limiting stations, or any other event, results in pipeline system pressure exceeding its established Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure (MAOP) plus the allowable limitations set forth in 49 CFR § 192.201.
6. Incidents in which an under-pressure condition, caused by the failure of any pressure controlling device, or any other event other excavation related damage, results in any part of the gas pipeline system losing service or being shut-down.

DRAFT

PRC-5

Rationale for PRC-5: Incorporate minor updates in federal regulations and implement requirements for the reporting of metrics discussed in the June 27, 2013 Metrics Workshop.

Original Version

123 ANNUAL REPORTS

123.1 Each operator shall submit to the DOT, with a copy to the CPUC, annual reports required by sections 191.11 and 191.17 of 49 CFR Part 191. Such reports shall be submitted in the manner prescribed in 49 CFR Part 191.

Strikeout and Underlined Version

123 ANNUAL REPORTS AND MECHANICAL FITTING FAILURE REPORTS

123.1 Each operator shall submit to the DOT, with a copy to the CPUC, annual reports and mechanical fitting failure reports required by 49 CFR, Part 191, sections §§191.11, 191.12 and 191.17. of 49 CFR Part 191—Such reports shall be submitted in the manner prescribed in 49 CFR Part 191.

123.2 At the same time copies of the reports required by paragraph 123.1, each operator shall submit, in a format and guidance provided by the Commission's Safety and Enforcement Division or its successor, the following information to demonstrate to the Commission and the public an Operator's efforts towards minimizing the risk from system leaks and failures:

a) Number of gas leaks associated with causes, pipeline materials, sizes, and decades of installation.

b) For leaks replaced in the calendar year, show time between finding the leak and its repair in intervals of 0-3 months; 6-9 months; 9-12 months; 12-15 months; and greater than 15 months. For the aggregated value of leaks repaired greater than 15 months, segregate the value into leaks that are never regraded; regraded once; regraded twice; regraded three times; and regraded more than three times.

c) Response times, segregated in five-minute intervals and by Division,

District, and/or Region, to reports of leaks or damages reported to the Operator by its own employees or by the public. The intervals start with 0-5 minutes, all the way to 40-45 minutes, and with all response times greater than 45 minutes. The timing for the response starts when the utility first receives the report and ends when an Operator's qualified representative determines the reported leak is not hazardous or the Operator's representative(s) complete actions to mitigate a hazardous leak and render it non-hazardous. In addition, the Operator must report, using the same intervals, the times for the first company responder to arrive on scene.

d) The number of events in which pressure in any pipeline facility exceeded the maximum allowable operating pressure (MAOP) by 50% or more of the allowances provided for by 49 CFR § 192.201. For any transmission pipeline facility where the operator applies the provisions of 49 CFR § 192.917 (e)(3) or (e)(4), any increases above the maximum operating pressure must be reported. Also, for low-pressure systems (i.e., inches of water column pressure), all pressure increases above MAOP must be reported. Increases in pressure above MAOP resulting from planned, designed, testing, or other intentional operations performed per procedures or process established by the operator are exempted from this requirement. For purposes of reporting, "events" includes each occurrence of overpressurization that develops between overpressurization being noted and maintenance being performed.

e) The amount of time it takes for changes, repairs, or new facilities to be finalized and updated, per the Operator's procedures, to the Operator's facilities maps. The provided information shall show the number of facilities mapped segregated into the following time intervals:

1. Less than 14 days;
2. More than 14 days, but less than 30 days;
3. More than 30 days, but less than 90 days;
4. More than 90 days, but less than 180 days;
5. More than 180 days, but less than 360 days;
6. More than 360 days.

f) The number of employees, by operating Division, District, Region, or Other (i.e., an employee of a mobile workforce not assigned to Division, District, or Region) evaluated, and those disqualified after evaluations,

performed by the Operator per 49 CFR§ 192.805 (d) or (e).

g) The 32 metrics required to be tracked per 49 CFR § 192.945(a) and ASME B31.8S, Chapter 9, Table 9.

h) Excavation Damage Prevention Related Data

1. Number of excavation damages and related costs involving homeowners;

2. Number of damages and related costs involving agencies (i.e., Caltrans, non-pressurized sewer, etc.) excluded per California Government Code 4216 (GC4216);

3. Number of person-days, along with total costs, devoted to: i) excavation field meetings (per GC4216); and ii) stand-by activities for preventing damage to subsurface facilities during an excavation;

4. Number of person-days, along with total costs, devoted to: i) mark and locate activities (per GC 4216); and ii) all other subsurface damage prevention activities excluding those from paragraph 3 above.

i) Lost and Unaccounted For Gas (LAUF Gas)

1. A listing of the different causes of LAUF Gas that the Operator tracks as part of its operations; and

2. An accounting of the effects of each of the different causes of LAUF Gas, actual and/or estimated values, which factor into the aggregated LAUF Gas value provided by the Operator on all reports submitted pursuant to subsection 123.1.

j) Public liaison activities

1. The number of public liaison activities scheduled by the Operator and the number of public liaison activities actually performed.

2. A summary of public agencies (by county and agency name) to which the Operator provided notice of, and made available for participation, its annual liaison sessions during each of the five calendar years preceding the reporting year. The summary must also denote which agencies were able to have representation at the session.

3. In an effort to provide a convenient resource for the public to use towards confirming that Operators and first responders continue to work together in better coordinating responses to emergencies, each Operator shall make the same information provided per paragraph 2 above available on its website with a link to the information provided on the CPUC website. Attendance of agencies at liaison sessions is voluntary and may be dependent on agencies having to allocate resources to emergencies that occur when sessions are scheduled.

k) Gas Safety Plan

1. Each Operator must submit a Gas Safety Plan, as codified by Pub. Util. Code §§ 961 and 963, and as ordered by the Commission in D.12-04-010.

2. Each operator must make any modifications to its Gas Safety Plan identified by the Commission's Safety and Enforcement Division, or its successor.

Final Version

DRAFT

123 ANNUAL REPORTS AND MECHANICAL FITTING FAILURE REPORTS

123.1 Each operator shall submit to the DOT, with a copy to the CPUC, annual reports and mechanical fitting failure reports required by 49 CFR, Part 191, §§191.11, 191.12 and 191.17. Such reports shall be submitted in the manner prescribed in 49 CFR Part 191.

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- a) Number of gas leaks associated with causes, pipeline materials, sizes, and decades of installation.
- b) For leaks replaced in the calendar year, show time between finding the leak and its repair in intervals of 0-3 months; 6-9 months; 9-12 months; 12-15 months; and greater than 15 months. For the aggregated value of leaks

repaired greater than 15 months, segregate the value into leaks that are never regraded; regraded once; regraded twice; regraded three times; and regraded more than three times.

c) Response times, segregated in five-minute intervals and by Division, District, and/or Region, to reports of leaks or damages reported to the Operator by its own employees or by the public. The intervals start with 0-5 minutes, all the way to 40-45 minutes, and with all response times greater than 45 minutes. The timing for the response starts when the utility first receives the report and ends when an Operator's qualified representative determines the reported leak is not hazardous or the Operator's representative(s) complete actions to mitigate a hazardous leak and render it non-hazardous. In addition, the Operator must report, using the same intervals, the times for the first company responder to arrive on scene.

d) The number of events in which pressure in any pipeline facility exceeded the maximum allowable operating pressure (MAOP) by 50% or more of the allowances provided for by 49 CFR § 192.201. For any transmission pipeline facility where the operator applies the provisions of 49 CFR § 192.917 (e)(3) or (e)(4), any increases above the maximum operating pressure must be reported. Also, for low-pressure systems (i.e., inches of water column pressure), all pressure increases above MAOP must be reported. Increases in pressure above MAOP resulting from planned, designed, testing, or other intentional operations performed per procedures or process established by the operator are exempted from this requirement. For purposes of reporting, "events" includes each occurrence of overpressurization that develops between overpressurization being noted and maintenance being performed.

e) The amount of time it takes for changes, repairs, or new facilities to be finalized and updated, per the Operator's procedures, to the Operator's facilities maps. The provided information shall show the number of facilities mapped segregated into the following time intervals:

1. Less than 14 days;
2. More than 14 days, but less than 30 days;
3. More than 30 days, but less than 90 days;
4. More than 90 days, but less than 180 days;
5. More than 180 days, but less than 360 days;

6. More than 360 days.

f) The number of employees, by operating Division, District, Region, or Other (i.e., an employee of a mobile workforce not assigned to Division, District, or Region) evaluated, and those disqualified after evaluations, performed by the Operator per 49 CFR§ 192.805 (d) or (e).

g) The 32 metrics required to be tracked per 49 CFR § 192.945(a) and ASME B31.8S, Chapter 9, Table 9.

h) Excavation Damage Prevention Related Data

1. Number of excavation damages and related costs involving homeowners;

2. Number of damages and related costs involving agencies (i.e., Caltrans, non-pressurized sewer, etc.) excluded per California Government Code 4216 (GC4216);

3. Number of person-days, along with total costs, devoted to: i) excavation field meetings (per GC4216); and ii) stand-by activities for preventing damage to subsurface facilities during an excavation;

4. Number of person-days, along with total costs, devoted to: i) mark and locate activities (per GC 4216); and ii) all other subsurface damage prevention activities excluding those from paragraph 3 above.

i) Lost and Unaccounted For Gas (LAUF Gas)

1. A listing of the different causes of LAUF Gas that the Operator tracks as part of its operations; and

2. An accounting of the effects of each of the different causes of LAUF Gas, actual and/or estimated values, which factor into the aggregated LAUF Gas value provided by the Operator on all reports submitted pursuant to subsection 123.1.

j) Public liaison activities

1. The number of public liaison activities scheduled by the Operator and the number of public liaison activities actually performed.

2. A summary of public agencies (by county and agency name) to which the Operator provided notice of, and made available for

participation, its annual liaison sessions during each of the five calendar years preceding the reporting year. The summary must also denote which agencies were able to have representation at the session.

3. In an effort to provide a convenient resource for the public to use towards confirming that Operators and first responders continue to work together in better coordinating responses to emergencies, each Operator shall make the same information provided per paragraph 2 above available on its website with a link to the information provided on the CPUC website. Attendance of agencies at liaison sessions is voluntary and may be dependent on agencies having to allocate resources to emergencies that occur when sessions are scheduled.

k) Gas Safety Plan

1. Each Operator must submit a Gas Safety Plan, as codified by Pub. Util. Code §§ 961 and 963, and as ordered by the Commission in D.12-04-010.

2. Each operator must make any modifications to its Gas Safety Plan identified by the Commission's Safety and Enforcement Division, or its successor. _

PRC-6

Rationale for PRC-6: Minor housekeeping issue.

Original Version

124 REPORTING SAFETY RELATED CONDITIONS

124.1 The requirements of paragraphs 191.1, 191.7, 191.23, and 191.25 in 49 CFR Part 191, to report specified safety related conditions, are incorporated by references as part of these rules. Copies of all reports submitted to the Secretary of Transportation pursuant to the foregoing requirements shall be submitted to the Commission concurrently.

Strikeout and Underlined Version

124 REPORTING SAFETY RELATED CONDITIONS

124.1 The requirements of paragraphs ~~49 CFR, Part 191, §§~~191.1, 191.7, 191.23, and 191.25 in ~~49 CFR Part 191,~~ to report specified safety-related conditions, are incorporated by references as part of these rules. Copies of all reports submitted to the Secretary of Transportation pursuant to the foregoing requirements shall be submitted to the Commission concurrently.

Final Version

124 REPORTING SAFETY RELATED CONDITIONS

124.1 The requirements of 49 CFR, Part 191, §§191.1, 191.7, 191.23, and 191.25, to report specified safety-related conditions, are incorporated by references as part of these rules. Copies of all reports submitted to the Secretary of Transportation pursuant to the foregoing requirements shall be submitted to the Commission concurrently.

PRC-7

Rationale for PRC-7: Clarify the requirements for proposed installation reports and adjust the cost thresholds for reporting, that were determined many decades ago, for inflation.

Original Version

125 PROPOSED INSTALLATION REPORT

125.1 At least 30 days prior to the construction of a new pipeline, or the reconstruction or reconditioning of an existing pipeline, to be operated at hoop stresses of 20 percent or more of the specified minimum yield strength of the pipe used, a report shall be filed with the commission setting forth the proposed route and general specifications for such pipeline. The specifications shall include but not be limited to the following items:

- (a) Description and purpose of the proposed pipeline.
- (b) Specifications covering the pipe selected for installation, route map segregating incorporated areas, class locations and design factors, terrain profile sketches indicating maximum and minimum elevations for each test section of pipeline, and, when applicable, reasons for use of casing or bridging where the minimum cover will be less than specified in 192.327.
- (c) Maximum allowable operating pressure for which the line is being constructed.
- (d) Fluid and pressure to be used during proof strength testing.
- (e) Protection of pipeline from hazards as indicated in 192.317 and 192.319.
- (f) Protection of pipeline from external corrosion.
- (g) Estimated cost with supporting detail.

For utilities with less than 50,000 services in the state of California according to the Annual DOT Report, Form RSPA F 7100.1-1 that is required by 49 CFR 191.11, the Proposed Installation Report shall be submitted to the Commission for any installation that is estimated to cost \$1,000,000 or more. The Annual DOT Report referenced above shall be the report for the previous year to the proposed installation.

For utilities with 50,000 services or more in the state of California according to the Annual DOT Report, Form RSPA F 7100.1-1 required by 49 CFR 191.11, the Proposed Installation Report shall be submitted to the Commission for any installation that is estimated to cost \$2,500,000 or more. The Annual DOT Report referenced above shall be the report for the previous year to the proposed installation.

125.2 During strength testing of a pipeline to be operated at hoop stresses of 20 percent or more of the specified minimum yield strength of the pipe used, any failure shall be reported on appropriate forms established by the Secretary of Transportation to comply with the requirement of 191.15, Part 191, Title 49 of CFR.

Strikeout and Underlined Version

125 PROPOSED INSTALLATION REPORT

~~125.1~~ At least 30 days prior to the construction of a new pipeline, or the reconstruction or reconditioning of an existing pipeline, to be operated at hoop stresses of 20 percent or more of the specified minimum yield strength of the pipe used, a report shall be filed with the commission setting forth the proposed route and general specifications for such pipeline. The specifications shall include but not be limited to the following items:

- (a) Description and purpose of the proposed pipeline.
- (b) Specifications covering the pipe selected for installation, route map segregating incorporated areas, class locations and design factors, terrain profile sketches indicating maximum and minimum elevations for each test section of pipeline, and, when applicable, reasons for use of casing or bridging where the minimum cover will be less than specified in 192.327.
- (c) Maximum allowable operating pressure for which the line is being constructed.
- (d) Fluid and pressure to be used during proof strength testing.
- (e) Protection of pipeline from hazards as indicated in 192.317 and 192.319.
- (f) Protection of pipeline from external corrosion.
- (g) Estimated cost with supporting detail.

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~~For utilities with 50,000 services or more in the state of California according to the Annual DOT Report, Form RSPA F 7100.1-1 required by 49 CFR 191.11, the Proposed Installation Report shall be submitted to the Commission for any installation that is estimated to cost \$2,500,000 or more. The Annual DOT Report referenced above shall be the report for the previous year to the proposed installation.~~

~~**125.2** During strength testing of a pipeline to be operated at hoop stresses of 20 percent or more of the specified minimum yield strength of the pipe used, any failure shall be reported on appropriate forms established by the Secretary of Transportation to comply with the requirement of 191.15, Part 191, Title 49 of CFR.~~

125.1 This section applies to the construction of a new pipeline, or the reconstruction or reconditioning of an existing pipeline, to be operated at a hoop stress of 20 percent or more of the specified minimum yield strength.

125.2 The proposed installation reports required by this section shall be filed based on the following:

- (a) For utilities with less than 50,000 services in the state of California according to the Annual DOT Report, Form PHMSA F 7100.1-1 that is required by 49 CFR §191.11, the Proposed Installation Report shall be submitted to the Commission for any installation that is estimated to cost \$1,400,000 or more. The Annual DOT Report referenced above shall be the report filed by the utility for the year previous to that of the proposed installation; or
- (b) For utilities with 50,000 services or more in the state of California according to the Annual DOT Report, Form PHMSA F 7100.1-1 required by 49 CFR §191.11, the Proposed Installation Report shall be submitted to the Commission for any installation that is estimated to cost \$3,500,000 or more. The Annual DOT Report referenced above shall be the report filed by the utility for the year previous to that of the proposed installation.

125.3 Definitions:

- (a) “Construction of a new pipeline” means the installation of pipeline that will

serve as a loop or extension to an existing pipeline or as an independent or stand-alone pipeline, any of which will be placed in service for the first time by an operator who filed a Form PHMSA F-7100.1-1 for the calendar year preceding the year in which construction takes place. An operator commencing service for the first time shall file a Proposed Installation Report with the Commission after receiving CPCN approval from the Commission and prior to the start of construction of the approved project.

- (b) "Reconstruction of an existing pipeline" means the installation of pipeline that will replace an existing pipeline or pipeline segment due to alignment interference, deteriorating or aging conditions, pressure/capacity enhancement, or other reason.
- (c) "Reconditioning of an existing pipeline" is defined as the work associated with repairing, structurally reinforcing, the replacement of fittings or short segments of pipe, or for the removal and reapplication of pipe coating. The term does not include altering or retrofitting a pipeline or its appurtenances to allow for the passage of internal inspection devices.

125.4 At least 30 days prior to the construction of a new pipeline, reconstruction, or reconditioning of an existing pipeline, a report shall be filed with the Commission setting forth the proposed route and general specifications for such pipeline. The specifications shall include but not be limited to the following items:

- (a) Description and purpose of the proposed pipeline.
- (b) Specifications covering the pipe selected for installation, route map segregating incorporated areas, class locations and design factors, terrain profile sketches indicating maximum and minimum elevations for each test section of pipeline, and, when applicable, reasons for use of casing or bridging where the minimum cover will be less than specified in §192.327.
- (c) Maximum allowable operating pressure for which the line is being constructed.
- (d) Test medium and pressure to be used during strength testing.
- (e) Protection of pipeline from hazards as indicated in §192.317 and §192.319.
- (f) Protection of pipeline from external corrosion.
- (g) Estimated cost with supporting detail.

125.5 In cases of reconditioning projects that do not result in relocating pipeline from the general location it occupies prior to the project, then the information stated in Section 125.4 (b) does not need to be provided within the report filed per Section

125.6 In cases of projects necessary on an emergency basis, the report required by Section 125.4 shall be filed with the Commission as far in advance of the project as practicable, but no later than 5 business days after the project has been initiated. Reports filed for emergency projects, in addition to other information required per Section 125.4, must also detail reasons that necessitated the project being performed on an emergency basis.

125.7 During strength testing of a pipeline to be operated at hoop stresses of 20 percent or more of the specified minimum yield strength of the pipe used, any failure shall be reported on appropriate forms established by the Commission.

Final Version

125 PROPOSED INSTALLATION REPORT

125.1 This section applies to the construction of a new pipeline, or the reconstruction or reconditioning of an existing pipeline, to be operated at a hoop stress of 20 percent or more of the specified minimum yield strength.

125.2 The proposed installation reports required by this section shall be filed based on the following:

- (a) For utilities with less than 50,000 services in the state of California according to the Annual DOT Report, Form PHMSA F 7100.1-1 that is required by 49 CFR §191.11, the Proposed Installation Report shall be submitted to the Commission for any installation that is estimated to cost \$1,400,000 or more. The Annual DOT Report referenced above shall be the report filed by the utility for the year previous to that of the proposed installation; or
- (b) For utilities with 50,000 services or more in the state of California according to the Annual DOT Report, Form PHMSA F 7100.1-1 required by 49 CFR §191.11, the Proposed Installation Report shall be submitted to the Commission for any installation that is estimated to cost \$3,500,000 or more. The Annual DOT Report referenced above shall be the report filed by the utility for the year previous to that of the proposed installation.

125.3 Definitions:

- (a) "Construction of a new pipeline" means the installation of pipeline that will serve as a loop or extension to an existing pipeline or as an independent or stand-alone pipeline, any of which will be placed in service for the first time by an operator who filed a Form PHMSA F-7100.1-1 for the calendar year preceding the year in which construction takes place. An operator commencing service for the first time shall file a Proposed Installation Report with the Commission after receiving CPCN approval from the Commission and prior to the start of construction of the approved project.
- (b) "Reconstruction of an existing pipeline" means the installation of pipeline that will replace an existing pipeline or pipeline segment due to alignment interference, deteriorating or aging conditions, pressure/capacity enhancement, or other reason.
- (c) "Reconditioning of an existing pipeline" is defined as the work associated with repairing, structurally reinforcing, the replacement of fittings or short segments of pipe, or for the removal and reapplication of pipe coating. The term does not include altering or retrofitting a pipeline or its appurtenances to allow for the passage of internal inspection devices.

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- (c) Maximum allowable operating pressure for which the line is being constructed.
- (d) Test medium and pressure to be used during strength testing.
- (e) Protection of pipeline from hazards as indicated in §192.317 and §192.319.
- (f) Protection of pipeline from external corrosion.
- (g) Estimated cost with supporting detail.

125.5 In cases of reconditioning projects that do not result in relocating pipeline from the general location it occupies prior to the project, then the information stated in Section 125.4 (b) does not need to be provided within the report filed per Section 125.4.

126.6 In cases of projects necessary on an emergency basis, the report required by Section 125.4 shall be filed with the Commission as far in advance of the project as practicable, but no later than 5 business days after the project has been initiated. Reports filed for emergency projects, in addition to other information required per Section 125.4, must also detail reasons that necessitated the project being performed on an emergency basis.

125.7 During strength testing of a pipeline to be operated at hoop stresses of 20 percent or more of the specified minimum yield strength of the pipe used, any failure shall be reported on appropriate forms established by the Commission.

DRAFT

PRC-8

Rationale for PRC-8: Minor housekeeping issues.

Original Version

141 GENERAL

141.1 Each operator shall comply with the requirements of 49 CFR part 192 Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline: Minimum Federal Safety Standards. This section of the General Order addresses specific construction, testing, and safety standards in addition to those included in 49 CFR Part 192. These rules do not supersede the Federal Pipeline Safety Regulations, but are supplements to them.

Strikeout and Underlined Version

141 GENERAL

141.1 Each operator shall comply with the requirements of 49 CFR part 192 Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline: Minimum Federal Safety Standards. This section of the General Order addresses specific construction, testing, and safety standards in addition to those included in 49 CFR Part 192. These rules do not supersede the Federal Pipeline Safety Regulations, but are supplements to them.

Final Version

141 GENERAL

141.1 Each operator shall comply with the requirements of 49 CFR Part 192 Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline: Minimum Federal Safety Standards. This section of the General Order addresses specific construction, testing, and safety standards in addition to those included in 49 CFR Part 192. These rules do not supersede the Federal Pipeline Safety Regulations, but are supplements to them.

PRC-9

Rationale for PRC-9: *Place limitations on how long plastic pipe can be stored unprotected outdoors.*

Original Version

142 PLASTIC PIPE

142.1 Plastic Pipe Storage At the time of installation, plastic pipe to be used for gas transportation, shall not have been subjected to unprotected outdoor exposure longer than the time recommended by the manufacturer.

Strikeout and Underlined Version

142 PLASTIC PIPE

142.1 Plastic Pipe Storage At the time of installation, plastic pipe to be used for gas transportation, shall not have been subjected to unprotected outdoor exposure longer than the time recommended by the manufacturer, ~~or the time~~ period specified in the operator's operations and maintenance plan, or 2 years, whichever ever is least.

Final Version

142 PLASTIC PIPE

142.1 Plastic Pipe Storage At the time of installation, plastic pipe to be used for gas transportation, shall not have been subjected to unprotected outdoor exposure longer than the time recommended by the manufacturer, or the time period specified in the operator's operations and maintenance plan, or 2 years, whichever ever is least.

PRC-10

***Rationale for PRC-10:** Provide clarification, specify requirements related to the prioritization and repair of leaks, and to confirm that employees performing covered tasks are qualified using equipment similar to that used in operations.*

Original Version

143 DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS

143.1 Leakage Surveys and Procedures - A gas detector survey must be conducted in business districts and in the vicinity of schools, hospitals and churches, including tests of the atmosphere in gas, electric, telephone, sewer and water system manholes, at cracks in pavement, and sidewalks, and at other locations providing an opportunity for finding gas leaks, at intervals not exceeding 15 months, but at least once each calendar year.

143.2 Valve Maintenance - Each valve, the use of which may be necessary for the safe operation of a distribution system, must be inspected, serviced, lubricated (where required) and partially operated at intervals not exceeding 15 months, but at least once each calendar year.

Strikeout and Underlined Version

143 DISTRIBUTION AND TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

143.1 Leakage Surveys and Procedures - A gas leak ~~gas detector~~ survey, using leak detecting or equipment, must be conducted in business districts and in the vicinity of schools, hospitals and churches, including tests of the atmosphere in gas, electric, telephone, sewer and water system manholes, at cracks in pavement, and sidewalks, and at other locations providing an opportunity for finding gas leaks, at intervals not exceeding 15 months, but at least once each calendar year.

143.2 Leak classification and action criteria—Grade—Definition—Priority of leak repair.

(1) A "Grade 1 leak" is a leak that represents an existing or probable hazard to persons or property and requiring prompt action, immediate repair, or continuous action until the conditions are no longer hazardous.

(a) Prompt action in response to a Grade 1 leak may require one or more of the following:

(i) Implementation of the gas pipeline company's emergency plan pursuant 49 CFR § 192.615;

(ii) Evacuating the premises;

(iii) Blocking off an area;

(iv) Rerouting traffic;

(v) Eliminating sources of ignition;

(vi) Venting the area;

(vii) Stopping the flow of gas by closing valves or other means; or

(viii) Notifying police and fire departments.

(b) Examples of Grade 1 leaks requiring prompt action include, but are not limited to:

(i) Any leak, which in the judgment of gas pipeline company personnel at the scene, is regarded as an immediate hazard;

(ii) Escaping gas that has ignited unintentionally;

(iii) Any indication of gas that has migrated into or under a building or tunnel;

(iv) Any reading at the outside wall of a building or where the gas could potentially migrate to the outside wall of a building;

(v) Any reading of eighty percent LEL or greater in an enclosed space;

(vi) Any reading of eighty percent LEL, or greater in small substructures not associated with gas facilities where the gas could potentially migrate to the outside wall of a building; or

(vii) Any leak that can be seen, heard, or felt and which is in a location that may endanger the general public or property.

(2) A "Grade 2 leak" is a leak that is recognized as being not hazardous at the

time of detection but justifies scheduled repair based on the potential for creating a future hazard.

(a) Each gas pipeline company must repair or clear Grade 2 leaks within fifteen months from the date the leak is reported. If a Grade 2 leak occurs in a segment of pipeline that is under consideration for replacement, an additional six months may be added to the fifteen months maximum time for repair provided above. In determining the repair priority, each gas pipeline company should consider the following criteria:

(i) Amount and migration of gas;

(ii) Proximity of gas to buildings and subsurface structures;

(iii) Extent of pavement; and

(iv) Soil type and conditions, such as frost cap, moisture and natural venting.

(b) Each gas pipeline company must reevaluate Grade 2 leaks at least once every six months until cleared. The frequency of reevaluation should be determined by the location and magnitude of the leakage condition.

(c) Grade 2 leaks vary greatly in degree of potential hazard. Some Grade 2 leaks, when evaluated by the criteria, will require prompt scheduled repair within the next five working days. Other Grade 2 leaks may require repair within thirty days. The gas pipeline company must bring these situations to the attention of the individual responsible for scheduling leakage repair at the end of the working day. Many Grade 2 leaks, because of their location and magnitude, can be scheduled for repair on a normal routine basis with periodic reevaluation as necessary.

(d) When evaluating Grade 2 leaks, each gas pipeline company should consider leaks requiring action ahead of ground freezing or other adverse changes in venting conditions, and any leak that could potentially migrate to the outside wall of a building, under frozen or other adverse soil conditions.

(e) Examples of Grade 2 leaks requiring action within six months include, but are not limited to:

(i) Any reading of forty percent LEL or greater under a sidewalk in a wall-to-wall paved area that does not qualify as a Grade 1 leak and where gas could potentially migrate to the outside wall of a building;

(ii) Any reading of one hundred percent LEL or greater under a street in a wall-to-wall paved area that does not qualify as a Grade 1 leak and where gas could

potentially migrate to the outside wall of a building;

(iii) Any reading less than eighty percent LEL in small substructures not associated with gas facilities and where gas could potentially migrate creating a probable future hazard;

(iv) Any reading between twenty percent LEL and eighty percent LEL in an enclosed space;

(v) Any reading on a pipeline operating at thirty percent of the specified minimum yield strength or greater in Class 3 or 4 locations that does not qualify as a Grade 1 leak; or

(vi) Any leak that in the judgment of gas pipeline company personnel at the scene is of sufficient magnitude to justify scheduled repair.

(3) A "Grade 3 leak" is a leak that is not hazardous at the time of detection and can reasonably be expected to remain not hazardous.

(a) Each gas pipeline company should reevaluate Grade 3 leaks during the next scheduled survey, or within fifteen months of the reporting date, whichever occurs first, until the leak is regraded or no longer results in a reading.

(b) Examples of Grade 3 leaks requiring reevaluation at periodic intervals include, but are not limited to:

(i) Any reading of less than eighty percent LEL in small gas associated substructures, such as small meter boxes or gas valve boxes; or

(ii) Any reading under a street in areas without wall-to-wall paving where it is unlikely the gas could migrate to the outside wall of a building.

143.23 Valve Maintenance - Each valve, the use of which may be necessary for the safe operation of a distribution system, must be inspected, serviced, lubricated (where required) and partially operated at intervals not exceeding 15 months, but at least once each calendar year.

143.4 Operator Qualification - The equipment and facilities used by a gas pipeline company for training and qualification of employees must be similar to the equipment and facilities on which the employee will perform the covered task.

Final Version

143 DISTRIBUTION AND TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS

143.1 Leakage Surveys and Procedures - A gas leak survey, using leak detecting equipment, must be conducted in business districts and in the vicinity of schools, hospitals and churches, including tests of the atmosphere in gas, electric, telephone, sewer and water system manholes, at cracks in pavement, and sidewalks, and at other locations providing an opportunity for finding gas leaks, at intervals not exceeding 15 months, but at least once each calendar year.

143.2 Leak classification and action criteria—Grade—Definition—Priority of leak repair.

(1) A "Grade 1 leak" is a leak that represents an existing or probable hazard to persons or property and requiring prompt action, immediate repair, or continuous action until the conditions are no longer hazardous.

(a) Prompt action in response to a Grade 1 leak may require one or more of the following:

(i) Implementation of the gas pipeline company's emergency plan pursuant 49 CFR § 192.615;

(ii) Evacuating the premises;

(iii) Blocking off an area;

(iv) Rerouting traffic;

(v) Eliminating sources of ignition;

(vi) Venting the area;

(vii) Stopping the flow of gas by closing valves or other means; or

(viii) Notifying police and fire departments.

(b) Examples of Grade 1 leaks requiring prompt action include, but are not limited to:

(i) Any leak, which in the judgment of gas pipeline company personnel at the scene, is regarded as an immediate hazard;

(ii) Escaping gas that has ignited unintentionally;

(iii) Any indication of gas that has migrated into or under a building or tunnel;

(iv) Any reading at the outside wall of a building or where the gas could potentially migrate to the outside wall of a building;

(v) Any reading of eighty percent LEL or greater in an enclosed space;

(vi) Any reading of eighty percent LEL, or greater in small substructures not associated with gas facilities where the gas could potentially migrate to the outside wall of a building; or

(vii) Any leak that can be seen, heard, or felt and which is in a location that may endanger the general public or property.

(2) A "Grade 2 leak" is a leak that is recognized as being not hazardous at the time of detection but justifies scheduled repair based on the potential for creating a future hazard.

(a) Each gas pipeline company must repair or clear Grade 2 leaks within fifteen months from the date the leak is reported. If a Grade 2 leak occurs in a segment of pipeline that is under consideration for replacement, an additional six months may be added to the fifteen months maximum time for repair provided above. In determining the repair priority, each gas pipeline company should consider the following criteria:

(i) Amount and migration of gas;

(ii) Proximity of gas to buildings and subsurface structures;

(iii) Extent of pavement; and

(iv) Soil type and conditions, such as frost cap, moisture and natural venting.

(b) Each gas pipeline company must reevaluate Grade 2 leaks at least once every six months until cleared. The frequency of reevaluation should be determined by the location and magnitude of the leakage condition.

(c) Grade 2 leaks vary greatly in degree of potential hazard. Some Grade 2 leaks, when evaluated by the criteria, will require prompt scheduled repair within the next five working days. Other Grade 2 leaks may require repair within thirty days. The gas pipeline company must bring these situations to the attention of the individual responsible for scheduling leakage repair at the end of the working day. Many Grade 2 leaks, because of their location and magnitude, can be scheduled for repair on a normal routine basis with periodic reevaluation as necessary.

(d) When evaluating Grade 2 leaks, each gas pipeline company should consider

leaks requiring action ahead of ground freezing or other adverse changes in venting conditions, and any leak that could potentially migrate to the outside wall of a building, under frozen or other adverse soil conditions.

(e) Examples of Grade 2 leaks requiring action within six months include, but are not limited to:

(i) Any reading of forty percent LEL or greater under a sidewalk in a wall-to-wall paved area that does not qualify as a Grade 1 leak and where gas could potentially migrate to the outside wall of a building;

(ii) Any reading of one hundred percent LEL or greater under a street in a wall-to-wall paved area that does not qualify as a Grade 1 leak and where gas could potentially migrate to the outside wall of a building;

(iii) Any reading less than eighty percent LEL in small substructures not associated with gas facilities and where gas could potentially migrate creating a probable future hazard;

(iv) Any reading between twenty percent LEL and eighty percent LEL in an enclosed space;

(v) Any reading on a pipeline operating at thirty percent of the specified minimum yield strength or greater in Class 3 or 4 locations that does not qualify as a Grade 1 leak; or

(vi) Any leak that in the judgment of gas pipeline company personnel at the scene is of sufficient magnitude to justify scheduled repair.

(3) A "Grade 3 leak" is a leak that is not hazardous at the time of detection and can reasonably be expected to remain not hazardous.

(a) Each gas pipeline company should reevaluate Grade 3 leaks during the next scheduled survey, or within fifteen months of the reporting date, whichever occurs first, until the leak is regraded or no longer results in a reading.

(b) Examples of Grade 3 leaks requiring reevaluation at periodic intervals include, but are not limited to:

(i) Any reading of less than eighty percent LEL in small gas associated substructures, such as small meter boxes or gas valve boxes; or

(ii) Any reading under a street in areas without wall-to-wall paving where it is unlikely the gas could migrate to the outside wall of a building.

143.3 Valve Maintenance - Each valve, the use of which may be necessary for the safe operation of a distribution system, must be inspected, serviced, lubricated (where required) and partially operated at intervals not exceeding 15 months, but at least once each calendar year.

143.4 Operator Qualification - The equipment and facilities used by a gas pipeline company for training and qualification of employees must be similar to the equipment and facilities on which the employee will perform the covered task.

DRAFT

PRC-11

Rationale for PRC-11: Provide clarification for test requirements pertaining to all pipelines, provide clearance requirements not specified in federal regulations, and to align clearance requirement in GO-112-E with the clearance requirement contained the Commission's GO-128.

Original Version

144 TEST REQUIREMENTS FOR PIPELINES TO OPERATE BELOW 100 p.s.i.g.

144.1 Except for service lines and plastic pipelines, each segment of a pipeline that is to be operated below 100 p.s.i.g. must be leak tested in accordance with 49 CFR 192.509 and the following:

- (a) Each main that is to be operated at less than 1 p.s.i.g. must be tested to at least 10 p.s.i.g.
- (b) Each main to be operated at or above 1 p.s.i.g. but less than 60 p.s.i.g. must be tested to at least 90 p.s.i.g.
- (c) Each main to be operated at or above 60 p.s.i.g. but less than 100 p.s.i.g. must be tested to a minimum of 1.5 times the proposed MAOP.

Strikeout and Underlined Version

144 TEST REQUIREMENTS FOR PIPELINES TO OPERATE BELOW 100 p.s.i.g.

144.1 Except for service lines and plastic pipelines, each segment of a pipeline that is to be operated below 100 p.s.i.g. must be leak tested in accordance with 49 CFR §192.509 and the following:

- (a) Each main that is to be operated at less than 1 p.s.i.g. must be tested to at least 10 p.s.i.g.
- (b) Each main to be operated at or above 1 p.s.i.g. but less than 60 p.s.i.g. must be tested to at least 90 p.s.i.g.
- (c) Each main to be operated at or above 60 p.s.i.g. but less than 100 p.s.i.g. must be tested to a minimum of 1.5 times the proposed MAOP.

144.2 Service lines and plastic pipelines must be leak tested in accordance with 49 CFR §192.511 or §192.513, respectively. In addition to these requirements:

- (a) Each new service line to be operated at a pressure less than 1 p.s.i.g., must be tested to a minimum pressure of 10 p.s.i.g. for a minimum duration of 5 minutes.
- (b) Short section of pipeline used to repair existing service lines must be pressure tested at the operating pressure.

144.3 Clearance between gas pipelines and other subsurface structures

- (a) All natural gas transmission pipelines must be installed in conformance with the requirements of 49 CFR, Part 192, §192.325:
- (b) All natural gas distribution pipelines (main and service) must be installed in conformance with the requirements of 49 CFR, Part 192, §192.325 and the following :
 - (1) Independently Installed: Gas pipelines, when independently installed, shall be separated, where practicable from electrical supply systems, water, oil, communication, or other pipe systems or other foreign substructures, by a clearance of at least 12 inches when paralleling and by at least 6 inches when crossing.
 - (2) Concurrently Installed: Gas pipeline, when concurrently installed with electrical supply systems, water, oil, communication, other pipe systems, or other foreign substructures, shall be installed with the separation required by Commission General Order 128, Rule 31.4-A2, except that by mutual agreement between all of the parties involved there may be less separation for duct systems for supply cables of 0 - 750 volts.
- (c) In all instances where the required separations cannot be maintained, it is the responsibility of the party installing facilities to assure that the reduced separations assure the integrity of the gas pipeline facilities, which includes any cathodic protection that may be applied to the gas pipeline facilities.

Final Version

144.1 Except for service lines and plastic pipelines, each segment of a pipeline that is to be operated below 100 p.s.i.g. must be leak tested in accordance with 49 CFR §192.509 and the following:

- (a) Each main that is to be operated at less than 1 p.s.i.g. must be tested to at least 10 p.s.i.g.
- (b) Each main to be operated at or above 1 p.s.i.g. but less than 60 p.s.i.g. must be tested to at least 90 p.s.i.g.
- (c) Each main to be operated at or above 60 p.s.i.g. but less than 100 p.s.i.g. must be tested to a minimum of 1.5 times the proposed MAOP.

144.2 Service lines and plastic pipelines must be leak tested in accordance with 49 CFR §192.511 or §192.513, respectively. In addition to these requirements:

- (a) Each new service line to be operated at a pressure less than 1 p.s.i.g, must be tested to a minimum pressure of 10 p.s.i.g, for a minimum duration of 5 minutes.
- (b) Short section of pipeline used to repair existing service lines must be pressure tested at the operating pressure.

144.3 Clearance between gas pipelines and other subsurface structures

(a) All natural gas transmission pipelines must be installed in conformance with the requirements of 49 CFR, Part 192, §192.325:

(b) All natural gas distribution pipelines (main and service) must be installed in conformance with the requirements of 49 CFR, Part 192, §192.325 and the following :

(1) Independently Installed: Gas pipelines, when independently installed, shall be separated, where practicable from electrical supply systems, water, oil, communication, or other pipe systems or other foreign substructures, by a clearance of at least 12 inches when paralleling and by at least 6 inches when crossing.

(2) Concurrently Installed: Gas pipeline, when concurrently installed with electrical supply systems, water, oil, communication, other pipe systems, or other foreign substructures, shall be installed with the separation required by Commission General Order 128, Rule 31.4-A2, except that by mutual agreement between all of the parties involved there may be less separation for duct systems for supply cables of 0 - 750 volts.

- (c) In all instances where the required separations cannot be maintained, it is the responsibility of the party installing facilities to assure that the reduced separations assure the integrity of the gas pipeline facilities, which includes any cathodic protection that may be applied to the gas pipeline facilities.

DRAFT

PRC-12

Rationale for PRC-12: Establish a section within GO 112-E to specify recordkeeping requirements related to transmission lines.

New Rule Section 145 TRANSMISSION LINES: RECORDKEEPING

145 TRANSMISSION LINES: RECORDKEEPING

145.1 Each operator shall maintain the following records for transmission lines for the periods specified:

(a) The date, location, and description of each repair made to pipe (including pipe-to-pipe connections) must be retained for as long as the pipeline remains in service or there is no longer pipe within the system of the same manufacturer, size and/or vintage as the pipeline on which repairs are made, whichever, is longer.

(b) The date, location, and description of each repair made to parts of the pipeline system other than pipe must be retained for at least 75 years. However, repairs, or findings of easement encroachments, generated by patrols, surveys, inspections, or tests required by subparts L and M of 49 CFR Part 192 must be retained in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) A record of each patrol, survey, inspection, and test required by subparts L and M of this part must be retained for at least 75 years or until the next patrol, survey, inspection, or test is completed, whichever is longer.

PRC-13

Rationale for PRC-13: Minor housekeeping issues.

Original Version

161 GENERAL

161.1 Each operator shall comply with the requirements of 49 CFR part 193 - Liquefied Natural Gas Facilities: Federal Safety Standards. This section of the General Order addresses specific standards for the design, construction, testing, operation, and maintenance of liquefied natural gas facilities in addition to those included in 49 CFR Part 193. These rules do not supersede the Federal Pipeline Safety Regulations, but are supplements to them.

Strikeout and Underlined Version

161 GENERAL

161.1 Each operator shall comply with the requirements of 49 CFR ppart 193 - Liquefied Natural Gas Facilities: Federal Safety Standards. This section of the General Order addresses specific standards for the design, construction, testing, operation, and maintenance of liquefied natural gas facilities in addition to those included in 49 CFR Part 193. These rules do not supersede the Federal Pipeline Safety Regulations, but are supplements to them.

Final Version

161 GENERAL

161.1 Each operator shall comply with the requirements of 49 CFR Part 193 - Liquefied Natural Gas Facilities: Federal Safety Standards. This section of the General Order addresses specific standards for the design, construction, testing,

operation, and maintenance of liquefied natural gas facilities in addition to those included in 49 CFR Part 193. These rules do not supersede the Federal Pipeline Safety Regulations, but are supplements to them.

DRAFT

PRC-14

Rationale for PRC-14: Incorporate new requirements related to Operator's mobile LNG operations.

Original Version

162 LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS FACILITIES

162.1 Except for a pipeline facility in operation or under construction before January 1, 1973, no operator may store, treat, or transfer liquefied natural gas in a pipeline facility unless that pipeline facility meets the applicable requirements of this part and of NFPA Standard No. 59A.

162.2 No operator may store, treat, or transfer liquefied natural gas in a pipeline facility in operation or under construction before January 1, 1973, unless

- (a) The facility is operated in accordance with the applicable operating requirements of this part and of NFPA Standard 59A; and
- (b) Each modification or repair made to the facility after December 31, 1972, conforms to the applicable requirements of this part and NFPA Standard 59A, insofar as is practicable.

162.3 The operator, who is planning to build a LNG facility in the state of California, shall notify the Utilities Safety Branch 90 days prior to commencing construction on that LNG facility.

Strikeout and Underlined Version

162 LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS FACILITIES

162.1 Except for a pipeline facility in operation or under construction before January 1, 1973, no operator may store, treat, or transfer liquefied natural gas in a pipeline facility unless that pipeline facility meets the applicable requirements of this part and of NFPA Standard No. 59A.

162.2 No operator may store, treat, or transfer liquefied natural gas in a pipeline facility in operation or under construction before January 1, 1973, unless

- (a) The facility is operated in accordance with the applicable operating requirements of this part and of NFPA Standard 59A; and
- (b) Each modification or repair made to the facility after December 31, 1972, conforms to the applicable requirements of this part and NFPA Standard 59A, insofar as is practicable.

162.3 The operator, who is planning to build a LNG facility in the state of California, shall notify the Utilities Safety and Reliability Branch 90 days prior to commencing construction on that LNG facility.

162.4 All operators must include mobile LNG equipment within the written operations and maintenance plans required by 49 CFR, Part 192, §192.605. Operators must provide written, detailed, procedures for the operation and maintenance of their mobile LNG units. These procedures must include a requirement to perform operational tests of mobile LNG equipment, after any modifications are performed to the equipment (including computer equipment and software) that could affect equipment operation, before using modified equipment for actual field use.

DRAFT

Final Version

162 LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS FACILITIES

162.1 Except for a pipeline facility in operation or under construction before January 1, 1973, no operator may store, treat, or transfer liquefied natural gas in a pipeline facility unless that pipeline facility meets the applicable requirements of this part and of NFPA Standard No. 59A.

162.2 No operator may store, treat, or transfer liquefied natural gas in a pipeline facility in operation or under construction before January 1, 1973, unless

- (a) The facility is operated in accordance with the applicable operating requirements of this part and of NFPA Standard 59A; and
- (b) Each modification or repair made to the facility after December 31, 1972, conforms to the applicable requirements of this part and NFPA Standard 59A, insofar as is practicable.

162.3 The operator, who is planning to build a LNG facility in the state of California, shall notify the Utilities Safety and Reliability Branch 90 days prior to commencing construction on that LNG facility.

162.4 All operators must include mobile LNG equipment within the written operations and maintenance plans required by 49 CFR, Part 192, §192.605. Operators must provide written, detailed, procedures for the operation and maintenance of their mobile LNG units. These procedures must include a requirement to perform operational tests of mobile LNG equipment, after any modifications are performed to the equipment (including computer equipment and software) that could affect equipment operation, before using modified equipment for actual field use.

DRAFT

PRC-15

Rationale for PRC-15: Minor housekeeping issues.

Original Version

181 GENERAL

181.1 Each operator shall comply with the requirements of 49 CFR part 192 Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline: Minimum Federal Safety Standards. This section of the General Order addresses specific standards for the design, construction, testing, operation, and maintenance of gas holders in addition to those included in 49 CFR Part 192. These rules do not supersede the Federal Pipeline Safety Regulations, but are supplements to them.

Strikeout and Underlined Version

181 GENERAL

181.1 Each operator shall comply with the requirements of 49 CFR part 192 Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline: Minimum Federal Safety Standards. This section of the General Order addresses specific standards for the design, construction, testing, operation, and maintenance of gas holders in addition to those included in 49 CFR Part 192. These rules do not supersede the Federal Pipeline Safety Regulations, but are supplements to them.

Final Version

181 GENERAL

181.1 Each operator shall comply with the requirements of 49 CFR Part 192 Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline: Minimum Federal Safety Standards. This section of the General Order addresses specific standards for

the design, construction, testing, operation, and maintenance of gas holders in addition to those included in 49 CFR Part 192. These rules do not supersede the Federal Pipeline Safety Regulations, but are supplements to them.

DRAFT

PRC-16

Rationale for PRC-16: Minor housekeeping issues.

Original Version

182 PIPE-TYPE AND BOTTLE-TYPE HOLDERS: DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

182.1 All holders shall comply with the requirements of 49 CFR 192.175 and 192.177.

182.2 Electrical equipment and wiring installed at holders must conform to the National Electrical Code, NFPA-70, so far as that Code is applicable.

182.3 Any holder designed and constructed in accordance with the requirements for location class 1 or 2, but not 3, shall be installed at least 75 feet from a flammable building or adjoining property that may have a flammable building constructed thereon in the future, or from the nearest rail or a track on a railroad private right-of-way. Also, no utility shall construct or install a flammable building within fifty feet of a holder. (A flammable building shall be understood to be a building, roof or siding of which consist of wood or other readily combustible material.)

182.4 Each vent line that exhausts gas from a pressure relief valve or blowdown valve must extend to a location where the gas may be discharged without hazard.

182.5 A device which will maintain a continuous pressure record shall be installed at the inlet or outlet of each holder, except that where a group of holders are jointly connected and are all filled from the same gas source and all empty into a common line or system, only one device will be required. A pressure indicating device shall be installed on each container in the holder.

182.6 Each holder facility must have adequate fire-protection facilities.

182.7 Holders shall be provided with overpressure protection systems complying with the requirements of 192.195.

182.8 When a holder is constructed adjacent to any existing electric

transmission line normally carrying voltages in excess of 50,000 volts, the holder shall be located no nearer to the lines than the height of the poles carrying them.

Strikeout and Underlined Version

182 PIPE-TYPE AND BOTTLE-TYPE HOLDERS: DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

182.1 All holders shall comply with the requirements of 49 CFR §§192.175 and 192.177.

182.2 Electrical equipment and wiring installed at holders must conform to the National Electrical Code, NFPA-70, so far as that Code is applicable.

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182.6 Each holder facility must have adequate fire-protection facilities.

182.7 Holders shall be provided with overpressure protection systems complying with the requirements of 49 CFR, §192.195.

182.8 When a holder is constructed adjacent to any existing electric transmission line normally carrying voltages in excess of 50,000 volts, the holder shall be located no nearer to the lines than the height of the poles

carrying them.

Final Version

182 PIPE-TYPE AND BOTTLE-TYPE HOLDERS: DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

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182.8 When a holder is constructed adjacent to any existing electric transmission line normally carrying voltages in excess of 50,000 volts, the holder shall be located no nearer to the lines than the height of the poles carrying them.

PRC-17

Rationale for PRC-17: Minor housekeeping issues.

Original Version

183 PIPE-TYPE AND BOTTLE-TYPE HOLDERS: PLAN FOR INSPECTION AND TESTING

183.1 All leaks of any consequence in gas pipeline, valves and equipment in the vicinity of a holder must be promptly repaired upon discovery, or as soon as practicable. All hazardous leaks must be remedied at once.

183.2 In addition to other inspections required by this Part, after a high pressure holder has been in service for a period of ten years, and at intervals not exceeding ten years thereafter, a complete and thorough internal and external inspection shall be made and reported upon by competent inspectors who are selected by the utility and are agreeable to the Commission. A copy of the report shall be provided to the commission.

183.3 In lieu of an internal inspection, when it is not practical to enter the holder, a sufficient number of plugs shall be cut from, or holes bored in, the shell at points believed most subject to internal corrosion, to enable examination for corrosion. The interior of at least one container of a holder constructed entirely of pipe and fittings shall be inspected by removing the end closures and entering the container.

183.4 As an alternative to the above requirements to enter the container, or to cut plugs or bore holes in the holder, a nondestructive test procedure such as ultrasonic testing may be used. The test instrument must be calibrated to measure the wall thickness of the steel plates so that the error of indication shall not vary more than plus or minus two thousandths (± 0.002) of an inch.

183.5 When such inspections determine that the holders are in a defective and hazardous condition, they shall be taken out of service until repaired and placed in a safe workable condition. All others in the same group shall immediately be inspected and repaired if found defective. If any portion of the shell of a high pressure holder is located underground and exposed to the soil, inspection of its exterior for corrosion and leaks shall be made by suitable representative

excavations at the time of the inspection.

Strikeout and Underlined Version

183 PIPE-TYPE AND BOTTLE-TYPE HOLDERS: PLAN FOR INSPECTION AND TESTING

183.1 All leaks of any consequence in gas pipeline, valves and equipment in the vicinity of a holder must be promptly repaired upon discovery, or as soon as practicable. All hazardous leaks must be remedied at once.

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Final Version

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PRC-18

Rationale for PRC-18: Minor housekeeping issues.

Original Version

201 GENERAL

Each operator shall comply with the requirements of 49 CFR part 192 -Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline: Minimum Federal Safety Standards. This section of the General Order addresses specific standards for the design, construction, testing, operation, and maintenance of petroleum gas vessel stations in addition to those included in 49 CFR Part 192. These rules do not supersede the Federal Pipeline Safety Regulations, but are supplements to them.

Strikeout and Underlined Version

201 GENERAL

Each operator shall comply with the requirements of 49 CFR Ppart 192 -Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline: Minimum Federal Safety Standards. This section of the General Order addresses specific standards for the design, construction, testing, operation, and maintenance of petroleum gas vessel stations in addition to those included in 49 CFR Part 192. These rules do not supersede the Federal Pipeline Safety Regulations, but are supplements to them.

DRAFT

Final Version

201 GENERAL

Each operator shall comply with the requirements of 49 CFR Part 192 -Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline: Minimum Federal Safety Standards. This section of the General Order addresses specific standards for the design, construction, testing, operation, and maintenance of petroleum gas vessel stations in addition to those included in 49 CFR Part 192. These rules do

not supersede the Federal Pipeline Safety Regulations, but are supplements to them.

DRAFT

PRC – 19

Rationale for PRC-19: Implement a new subpart within GO 112-E to include whistleblower protections already established as a regulation by D.12-12-009.

New Rule – Subpart G –Whistleblower Protections

SUBPART G – WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS

301 General

301.1 Each operator shall post in a prominent physical location, as well as an electronic notice on its website where its employees are likely to see it, a notice containing the following information:

Report unsafe conditions to the Public Utilities Commission by calling the whistleblower hotline at 1(800) 649-7570 or by e-mail to safetyhotline@cpuc.ca.gov.

Under sections 451 of the California Public Utilities Code, every public utility shall furnish and maintain such service, instrumentalities, equipment, and facilities, as are necessary to promote the safety, health, comfort, and convenience of its patrons, employees and the public. Further, under section 963(b)(3) of the California Public Utilities Code, it is the policy of this State that California natural gas utilities and the Commission's regulation of natural gas utilities place safety of the public and the natural gas utilities' employees as the top priority consistent with the principle of just and reasonable cost-based rates. In addition, under section 961(e) of the California Public Utilities Code, the Commission and natural gas utilities must provide meaningful and ongoing opportunities for the utilities' workforce to participate in the utilities'

development of a plan for the safe and reliable operations of their pipeline facilities and to contribute to developing an industry wide culture of safety. In view of the above, any employee of the natural gas utility or of an independent contractor working under contract with a natural gas utility, who in good faith, believes that unsafe conditions, services or facilities of the utility threaten the health or safety of its patrons, the employees or the public, has a right to report the conditions to the California Public Utilities Commission. The employee can report the conditions by calling the Commission's Whistleblower Hotline at 1(800) 649-7570, either anonymously or by giving the employee's name, or by sending an e-mail with the pertinent facts and/or documentation to safetyhotline@cpuc.ca.gov. This requirement shall be in addition to any right the employee has to contact any other State or Federal agency, if the employee has reasonable cause to believe that the information discloses a violation of a state or federal statute, or a violation or noncompliance with a state or federal rule or regulation.

302 The Utility Has No Right to Retaliate Against an Employee For Notifying the California Public Utilities Commission

302.1 In addition to other statutes, which provide remedies for retaliation against Whistleblowers (e.g., the California Whistleblower Act, California Labor Code § 1102.5), or any other remedy an employee may have in a court, the Commission prohibits California natural gas utilities from retaliating against any employee, who reports, in good faith, unsafe conditions to the Commission. For purposes of this regulation, the Commission retains the option to impose penalties and any other remedies provided under the California Public Utilities Code for any natural gas utility, which the Commission finds violates this regulation.