

BEFORE

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF

Order Instituting the Commission's Model Order to Adopt New Safety and Reliability Regulations for Natural Gas Transmission and Related Ratemaking Mechanisms

Order  
on  
to

and

for

Comments of Utility Workers Union of America on Proposed Regulation of Asset Retirement Obligations, 2014

Proposed Regulation of Asset Retirement Obligations, 2014

and

and

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Order  
on  
to

July 18, 2014

Proposed Comments of the Working Group for the UVA

On the

Proposed Decision of the ALJ and the Burden Issued by the

the

Index of the

the

the

Page of the

the

Introduction of the

the

I. Operation of the

the

A. of the

the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

of the

the

B. of the

the

II. of the

the

A. of the

of the

C. of the

D. of the

the

III. of the

the

Conclusion of the

the

Comments of Utility Workers Union of America (UWU) on Proposed Decision of ALJ Bush issued July 2011

UWU

Introduction

It is nearly 100 years since a defective PG&E pipe neighborhood in San Bruno, California, legislature and the undertaken a effort to transform the safety culture and transport and industry shift from a reactive "culture proactive" culture of the industry. As a result, its initial order in proceeding:

"We must ensure that our gas utilities recognize is not enough. Safe pipeline operations must begin management and the safety workrooms and crews of the pipeline operators must have a and workplace culture that places safety as their" (emphasis added)

UWU

The current order after the General Order on basic gas operations the Commission opportunity to their forward-looking approach Bruno's safety and safety culture changes sought by California's policy

Report of the Independent Review of the 2010 Report of the regulatory model based on performance and effective mindset of the entire industry. The report also notes expenditures for projects authorized in rates are the driving forces investment and maintenance. PG&E as a company may or may not be running a safe system. Rather, regulation leads to an overall approach of (emphasis added)

UWU's page 8; based on the fact resolute in our commitment to improve the safety of this context, it is absolutely essential that the candor and timely explanation of the issues, as well as advantages and disadvantages of the

UWU

The Commission proposed changes to 49 CFR in August 2013. The Commission stakeholders including UWUA and the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Energy Reliability (DOE) have provided comments on the Commission's proposed Decision (hereafter, "Proposed Decision"). The Commission has considered response to all of the comments and has adopted in concept several of UWUA's robust operation and maintenance provisions. The Commission will focus on the Operation and Maintenance Transmission and Distribution (OTMD) and Reporting (112, section 123). The Commission's miscellaneous issues that will be adopted in the Commission's Order and assist the Commission in its safety program. The Commission's III summarizes UWUA's suggestion PD.

**I. Operation and Maintenance Performance and Reporting**

**A. Leak Detection and Reporting**

Leaks and the operator's approach to preventing them among the defining characteristics of a gas pipeline and a related issue for the Commission to assure system integrity. Every step of threat and system performance listed in the document regarding System Integrity (SI) has been included in the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) B31.4 standard. The part by leak severity and frequency

<sup>3</sup> UWUA's Comments dated September 25, 2013 (hereafter addressed the August 2013 Staff proposal in a comprehensive responsive to a number of UWUA's concerns. UWUA here in summary fashion an effort to constructively engage on refers the Commission to the September Comments for a commentary.

<sup>4</sup> This document is incorporated by reference as defined in the regulations. See generally 49 CFR 192.7 and its

- External Corrosion
- Internal Corrosion
- Stress corrosion cracking
- Manufacturing
- Construction
- Equipment
- Third Party Damage
- Incorrect Operation
- Weather-related and Outside Forces

Currently GO and specifically addressed to (including limited leak survey (143.1) and a requirement expressly stated in the regulation. Operator in the aggregate repaired and the repair during the calendar year, as a component of its annual report and 49 CFR sections 191.17 and 191.17 PHMSA. The PD addresses these deficiencies beginning with a change to the title that makes clear the distribution. It requires starting point for forward that UWUA generally supports, with several constructive improvements that will work to address

**1. Leak Detection Section 143.1 (amended)**

The foundation for a leak reduction strategy is prompt permanent repair of Leak Watch areas of-way patrol and a more detailed leak survey. US Patrol involves primarily visual inspection and report of odor, ground or soil disturbance, dead vegetation, other conditions indicating that the facilities have been unreported incursions in the (post-dig

incorporating the four general lines of AS and the of threat in Table and Appendix A.  
 5. The Table SR page 30.

The PD proposes to extend the leak detection leak detection interval for transmission and distribution aggressive, shortened interval for leak detection (Section 143.1(b) establishing a twice leak not exceed this proposal as to the needs of the current in the Southern Cal (SCG) distribution, and operated and maintained by the carry gas at very high pressures (in excess of UWUA suggests that the transmission leak to the distribution facilities appropriate

**2. Leak Classification and Action Criteria (Section Reducing leaks and emissions from leaks is at and delivery industry's safety has a comprehensive leak reduction strategy developed though a process in which all knowledgeable parties participate, That process transparent, participatory, and happened. However, the CPUC staff made proposals that to focus on make progress in avoiding, reducing large repairing the August 2013 staff finding a regression on current utility practices.**

The proposed a significant improvement, which support with clarifications that would make it avoiding, reducing, repairing and As a practical matter should result in repair of most leaks and upgrading of the program to the status of not completely repaired at time of discovery.

Section 143.1. The virtues of the PRC

- Improved patrol and leak survey procedure and
- Continuous evaluation of leaks, including for permanent 21 months (twelve months for underground and transmiss
- Repair as a priority response for Grade 1 leaks
- Limitation on regrades of distribution and transmissio

The weaknesses should be corrected

- More thorough consideration of valves;
- Clarification of the relationship between “prompt” including addressing leaks at risers;
- Language and concept clarifications that will help more smoothly

### Section 143.

Proposed section 143.2 of the PD proposes classification for leaks. It states that as the severity of a leak decreases, the urgency of response, and the risk of being

### Grade 1 Leaks

Grade leaks are existing or probable persons or property and immediate repair or action until the conditions are as specified in 143.2(a). By specifically including a treatment for a Grade significant improvement August 14, 2014

The PD proposes a new or alter or supplement immediate for Grade 1 leaks 143.2(a)(1) “pr action” described as both large (rerouting traffic evacuation of premises) and (and/or) were included in the Prompt actions that immediate repair reduce hazard in an appropriate

UWUA does not understand the PD to make a plan for an immediate repair.

In this UWUA regulation (a)(2) describes an extensive list of examples of Grade 1 leak scenarios “requiring prompt clarification by adding “repair” to the actions required, that repair is a ~~primary~~ **required** action on a ~~favorable~~ **beginning** 143.2(a)(2) should ~~include~~ **require** Grade 1 ~~leak~~ **leak** ~~and/or~~ **repair** action include, ~~but not~~

One of the virtues of the PD’s leak classification provides flexibility in the field 143.2(a)(2) qualified operators. Examples of Grade 1 leaks ~~include~~ **include** (numbers (i) ~~and~~ **and** (ii)) ~~and~~ **and** the judgment ~~is~~ **is** by personnel. Five ~~of~~ **of** objective ~~and~~ **and** conditions.

- “(i) Any leak, which in the judgment of the scene, is regarded as an immediate hazard;
(ii) Escaping gas that has ignited unintentionally;
(iii) Any indication of gas that has migrated or is migrating
(iv) Any reading at the outside of a could potentially migrate to the inside wall of
(v) Any reading of eighty percent of the gas (LEL) or greater in an enclosed space;
(vi) Any reading of eighty percent of LEL or substructures not associated with gas leaks where potentially migrate to the outside wall of a
(vii) Any leak that can be seen, heard, or location that may endanger the general public or

The subjective judgments called for items (i) and qualified personnel within the meaning of the ~~MSA~~ **MSA** ~~part~~ **part** <sup>6</sup> ~~of~~ **of** CFR ~~part~~ **part** in part:

- Qualified means that an individual has been evaluated
(a) ~~in~~ **in** assigned covered tasks; and
(b) Recognize and react to abnormal operating conditions



143.2(a)(2)(i) qualified operator personnel regarded as an imminent hazard;...” and (vii) leak that can be judged, **qualified Operator personnel** may endanger public or specifying the requirements of final a controversy and conflict decisions and **qualified** suggestion applies to Grade 2 leaks requiring action: include... (vi) Any leak that in **qualified** personnel at the is of sufficient magnitude to justify scheduled

The **qualified** (to be thorough) **qualified** straightforward description of scenarios where experience has shown a possibility? UWUA suggests adding to the list other situations because of **qualified** source of ignition: any present along with electrical equipment; any leaks in conditions are conducive to static electric build up adding the following **qualified** and **qualified** “ix.”

- vii. Any leak in an enclosed space where**
- viii. Any leak in plastic pipe where static**

Items (v) **qualified** conditions. **qualified** lower explosive limit **qualified** in the field by **qualified** gas concentration directly percentage of **qualified** application of conversion formula to **qualified** providing an alternative concentration metric of 2.7% **qualified** personnel. This suggestion applies to **qualified** involving element of Grade 2 leaks **qualified**

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**켄ii. 켄Grade 2 켄Leaks**

켄Grade 2 켄leaks 켄the 켄leak 켄as 켄recognized 켄as 켄the 켄of 켄detection 켄but 켄justifies 켄the 켄potential 켄for 켄a 켄future 켄Grade 2 켄leaks 켄for 켄must 켄be 켄repaired 15 켄PD 켄proposed 켄section 143.2(b) 켄division 켄(b) 켄introduces 켄the 켄concept 켄of 켄“clearing” 켄a 켄leak. 켄It 켄is 켄apparent 켄from 켄the 켄in 켄that 켄paragraph 켄the 켄is 켄a 켄face 켄repair.” 켄The 켄is 켄a 켄danger 켄in 켄the 켄PD’s 켄leak 2 켄leaks 켄through 켄the 켄process 켄to 켄commit 켄a 켄continuous 켄churn 켄of 켄leaks 켄for 켄years 켄through 켄a 켄series 켄of 켄leaks 켄to 켄be 켄clarified 켄on 켄the 켄basis 켄of 켄the 켄to 켄“or 켄clear.” 켄A 켄preferred 켄approach. 켄If 켄the 켄comes 켄to 켄be 켄a 켄simple 켄language 켄change 켄be 켄needed 켄to 켄remove 켄confusion

1. 켄Apply 켄the 켄same 켄concept 켄to 켄Grade 1 켄to 켄Grade 2 켄leaks 켄and 켄then 켄repaired 켄in 켄a 켄year. 켄Section 143.2(b)(5) 켄regraded 켄leaks 켄be 켄repaired 켄in 켄months, 켄adding 켄subsection 켄to 켄Section 143.2(b)(5)
2. 켄Apply 켄the 켄evacuation 켄process 켄(Section 143.2(b)(2)) 2 켄leaks 켄repaired
3. **Place 켄an 켄outer 켄limit 켄of 켄24 켄months 켄for 켄leak 켄after 켄discovery**

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**3. 켄Leak 켄at 켄Risers**

켄A 켄riser 켄piping 켄in 켄the 켄service 켄that 켄off 켄transitions 켄from 켄below 켄grade 켄to 켄above 켄and 켄riser 켄level 켄pressure 켄(up 켄to 켄60 켄psi 켄in 켄the 켄case 켄of 켄pressures 켄in 켄the 켄case 켄of 켄steel 켄risers) 켄to 켄the 켄riser

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pressure before it enters a valve or fitting. The valve or fitting must be closed before it goes through the meter.

Risers are frequent sources of leaks. For them have considered leaks at risers (the day repair) immediate reasons:

- the pressure involved
- the location on the service line (upstream of impossible to stop controlled release of gas;
- proximity to the leak to human habitation;
- the direct exposure of people to the leaking gas;
- the possibility that a leak in a closed space:

UWUA proposes to immediately raise the General Rate Southern California Gas (SCG) requested and received of replacing leaky risers.

A leak in a sidewalk may be considered a Grade classification scheme proposed in the report 143.2 for the above reasons the "prompt action" alternative to immediate. The regulation shall read:

**143.3. Leaks at Risers**

**143.3. Leaks at meters and risers**

- (a) A leak at the shall be repaired within the day the repair performed by qualified employee of the operator.
- (b) The operator shall include these items in the report required by section 123.2.

**4. Valves and new Section 143.4 maintenance**

Valves are a critical component of the system. Valves can serve a number of functions including reducing or increasing downstream pressure; redirecting gas

flow, etc. The Legislature has provided for the following functions. AB 216 (2011, Yee) and AB 56 (2011, section 5) currently addresses valves in a manner that a valve is operable in a manner that a priority section 143.2 provides:

**143.2 Valve Maintenance**, the use of which for the safe operation of a distribution system, lubricated (where required) and partially open at 15 months, but at least once each calendar

The limitations in this provision include: (1) not (2) no definition of “necessary for the safe operation” therefore no guidance is covered by the maintenance dimensions of the universe of valves covered by the about the outcome of the maintenance procedure or (4) excessively long intervals and procedures. Other renumbering the section proposes a change.

UWUA recommended a significantly revised approach preventive scheduled maintenance:

**143.4 Valve Maintenance**

- (a) Each operator shall make a record of its a description of location, type, size, number and criticality
- (b) Each valve, the use of which may transmission or distribution system, shall be inspected, lubricated (where required) and partially open at the conclusion of the “operable” means that a few can easily operate
- (c) The report of the inspection of valves as found at the beginning of the inspection; a

Note that the California regulation 192.745(b): Each operator must take action to correct found inoperable, unless the operator does not document the operable condition of a valve that

procedures or other activities at the site; and conclusion of the inspection.

(d) The operator will ensure that the inspection equipment to lubricate and operate the valve at the

valve

UWUA's recommendations poses several improvements, beginning comprehensive valve inventory. This enables an and prioritizing the use of which may be necessary system. The problem that this addresses is prioritization may leave many valves needed to address uninspected for years, eventually inoperable when necessary, such as occurred at San Bruno. The inventory including the SED staff and experienced utility employees identifying the valves "necessary for a safe" the Commission assure that valve maintenance contributes to improving decreasing the risk that an inoperable valve extends. Second, UWUA notes transmission and valves in the inventory. HMSA regulations cover both transmission (distribution) (49 CFR 192.747) valves but apply a (partially operate for transmission versus "check" for standard would result in an outcome of "operable" distribution valves.

Third, UWUA recommends a standard for assessing of the inspection and maintenance procedure; the valve meaning that it can be "easily" and properly inspected with this maintenance standard, UWUA proposes that beginning and conclusion of maintenance procedure be importance of documenting the findings at the beginning is that it may suggest an unacceptable condition addressed, if deterioration from the condition in which conclusion of the previous inspection is approved

valve

Fourth, UWUA recommends shortening the maximum “valves necessary for the safe operation” from 15 lengthy inspection interval permits impaired function to a systemic safety risk that should be maintained an maintenance is ongoing in the that is dependent on workforce. The workforce adequacy deficit would be approved valves have an effective valve repair (See below, bags).

UWUA notes that in its September Comments it maintenance personnel to operate the valves assigned adds a general of training on company equipment qualification in its proposed by a good suggestion UWUA fully supports an improvement over UWUA’s valves. That section should be updated with

**5.**

**5. Encroachments and**

The act is an important new section on encroachment utility rights and reduce unsuspected dangers to the be given by conspicuous marks that give any person might encroach actual notice of the presence of much easier for a person to ascertain proximity facilities and trigger PHMSA requires markers “wherever necessary to identify the location of the transmission possibility of damage for the UWUA is proposed

line-of-sight markers for the subjectivity in the PHMSA marker in the line of view of the adjacent m.

8. The Commission accepts UWUA’s proposed new sections 143.4 (Valves) that should be numbered Section



(5) requirement of a granular analysis of a post (LAUF) proposed section 12.2

(6) requirement proposed section 123.2(c) maintenance procedures to system should be a basis for a of documentation and monitoring the takes to update information to planning and in the field;

(7) the reporting employees assigned to operational activities in PD proposed section 123.2(f);

(8) requirement that utilities include in the annual incidents in PD proposed section 123.2(h);

(9) the to track activities classified according contained in ASME B31.8S which emphasize proposed section 123.2(g);

(10) the requirement to include in the Annual plan as indicated.

WUA suggests that the Annual compilation of events, as defined in a new section, is a significant advance toward the goal hazards before they injure or damage. c.f., Pub. 961(d)(1).

“Near-miss events mean unplanned, undesired, events that are an operator’s facilities or operations but do not damage, leak, loss of gas, or gas pipeline, or in an otherwise reportable potential to do so.

Such events can include, are not limited to (a) A subsurface pipeline facility not marked for purposes;

(b) Excavation activity near a pipeline facility for Underground Service Start ticket;

(c) The operation of an incorrect valve or p

(d) An incorrectly mapped pipeline facility;

(e) Work activity in a procedure, moved operator was correctly applied but the activity, in



creating a situation or condition where an accident occurred.”

Tracking and reporting in the Rules and giving the Operator discretion to include the provisions in any report is the definition of a report. It provides an important tool for achieving hazard reduction. UUA suggests that a report of near miss events:

123.2 At the same time copies of the report submitted, each operator shall submit, in a form to the Commission's Safety and Enforcement Section, for the following information to demonstrate to the Commission the Operator's efforts towards minimizing the risk from system failures:

...

(1) A compilation of the near miss incidents that by the time they be significant or predictive of potential

## 2. Near Misses in Incident Reporting

UUA notes and discusses the impact of the near miss page including the pressure and pressure, and the incident of certain and the events in the incident reporting Section 122.2(a) (applicable to incident 122.2(b) (1) after the PD, at page 13.

Near misses are events that can be reported before they cause injury and that, for that reason, UUA additional near miss incidents in the incident report regime follows:

### 122.2 Requirements for Reporting to the

(a) Each operator shall report incidents to the following criteria

iii. An event that is a near miss is significant if

judgment, even though it did not  
Sections 22(a)(1)(i) or the above.

□

## II. Strategic Issues

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### A. On the opening of the State Legislative Activity

In the session following the San Bernardino legislative added to the Public Utilities Act a Comm. Pipeline Safety including the Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 2011, 955 through 970, inclusive. The new chapter including AB 56, Stats. 2011 Ch. 519 (Hill); SB 44, 216, Stats. 2011 Ch. 520 (Mez); SB 527 (Leno), and 2011 Ch. 528 (Pardoll). This legislation declares that state employees is the top priority in operating the Code section 95 and requires gas utilities and the Comm. implement safety plans that are related to the Public Util. Code section 96. In addition, it formally designates the responsible entity for implementing and enforcing federal (Pub. Util. Code section 95.5 (b)), added by SB 44). An update of GO 112 by the Commission should Legislature's activity and objectives as a result of the updated GO 112 should contain the following language: Subpart A. (Please note that this language is in Comments.)

**Section 102.1. The current content of the new language being the Natural Gas Pipeline Sa**

□

102.1. The purpose of the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 2011, inclusive, and the specific of safety as the top California

□

□

**Section B. Relationship Between and Federal**

Up to now the Commission has leaned on the adopted by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials 49 CFR Part 192, to provide substantive standards for maintenance, including documentation, testing, repairs and general this may be appropriate, since PHMSA has industry expertise than has the Commission, which put However PHMSA standards represent a national lowest for O&M that may not now be appropriate for emphasis on safety in the wake of the

An update to 2 should retain reference to PHMSA regulations contained in 49 CFR 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

101.2. These regulations, specifically Title 49 of the Federal Regulations 191, 192, 193 and 199, which also govern the Operation, and Maintenance of Gas Pipelines, gas pipeline in the State of California, the federal pipeline safety regulations but are state regulations. The standards or requirements in these than a federal standard applicable to intrastate transportation are compatible with the standards for Public Utilities Code sections 955 and 970, and 971 to 974, to safeguard the safety, health, comfort and conv utility employees, property and public welfare that

10. The 49 USC (s) 60104 (h) State authority that submitted a current certification 60104 (h) may adopt or more stringent safety standards for intrastate pipeline transportation only if those standards are compatible with prescribed under this chapter. The standards continue for interstate pipeline facilities or intrastate pipeline

adequate service will be maintained by gas utility jurisdiction of the Commission.  
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 **C. Workforce Adequacy Definition in Section R.11-02-019**

The Legislature has directed gas utilities to implement gas safety policies and procedures that will carry out the policy established in paragraph (3) of this section... an adequately sized, qualified and properly trained workforce to carry out the purpose of the Code section 961(d)(10) undersized, untrained, unqualified and unsafe procedures to be fulfilled, or inadequately executed. The Commission employ workforces sized and skilled to meet their safety-related policies and procedures that provide the public and make no safety expectations.

The Commission has committed to his ongoing R.11-02-019. The Southern California Gas General decision, the Commission found that:

236. Pub. Util. Code § 961 requires a gas and reliable operation of the gas supply plan updates are to include information about “an adequately properly trained gas corporation workforce to carry out the purpose of the Code section 961, we refrain from deciding adequate size of the SDG&E’s gas workforce should be

D.13-05-010, Findings of Fact 236 and 237, page: The UWUA proposes to define the term “adequate workforce” to meet the Commission’s standards and to be according to their own terms and on a timely basis.

**Section R.11-02-019**  
 (h) **Adequate Workforce** purposes of implementing Pub. Util. Code § 961

section 961(d)(10) and for employing trained and qualified workers necessary to carry out these rules and standards in the utility's adopted maintenance procedures according to their terms and order promote the safety, health, comfort, and convenience of employees and the public.

This is, first, a quantitative standard that will prevent their own efforts to meet the Commission's and the adequate safe, reliable service delivered on a timely employing enough regular employees that actually do the A separate issue is the related questions of regulations, which currently GO 112 standard, require "qualification program," that permits otherwise unqualified covered tasks if "directed and observed by an individual 805(c)<sup>11</sup> The UWUA proposal would require the work performed by a qualified employee, not an unqualified someone.

**D. Publishing Current GO 112 text on C**  
UWUA recommends that the new Commission 104.3 be timely published on the Commission's website, so that the public is informed of its status for the rule and

104.3 Timely Update Commission Website  
The Commission shall update the text of 5 GO days after the issuance of a decision adding, deleting, or General Order, or 15 days after any order comes into effect.

<sup>11</sup> PHMSA defines a person as "qualified" if the "perform assigned covered tasks." PHMSA 49 CFR 192.101(b) does not require any experience or demonstration of skill that could lead to a scenario in which an inexperienced supervisor "observe" an unqualified well city contractor employee and give directions, and comply with PHMSA standard. PHMSA

### III. Summary of UWUA Recommendations

UWUA

UWUA has made a number of new sections; revisions of existing sections of GO 112. They

#### (1) Relation to Federal Law

UWUA

101.2. These rules are adopted in addition regulations, specifically Title 40 Regulations Code parts 191, 192, 193 and 199, which also govern Operation, and Maintenance of Gas Piping Lateral Gas pipeline in cities, State of California. These are the federal pipeline safety regulations but are superior regulations, except that specific standards or requirements more stringent than a federal standard applicable facilities or transportation declared to be compatible standard and will control, pursuant to Pub. Util 970, and 49 USC 60104(c).

UWUA

#### (2) Purpose of Rules to Implement State

UWUA

102.1. The purpose of these rules is to implement Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 2011, Pub. Util. Code and specifically to implement and enforce the public and is the top priority in the gas delivery system in California.

UWUA

#### (3) Timely Update on Commission Website

UWUA

#### 104.3 Timely Update Commission Website

The Commission shall update the text of GO after the issuance of any amending General Order, or 15 days after any order comes into effect

UWUA

#### (4) Adequate Workforce definition

UWUA

(h) Adequate Workforce purposes of implementing Pub. section 961(d)(10) and for employing their trained and necessary workers to carry out these rules and the utility's adopted open maintenance procedures according to their terms and conditions

UWUA

order to promote the safety, health, comfort, and of employees and the public.

(5) 122.2 Near Miss Events in Incident

122.2 Requirements for Reporting to the CP

(a) A operator shall report incidents to the CP following criteria

iii. An event near this mis is significant in judgment or even though it did not Sections 122.2(a) or above

(6) 123.2 Near Miss Events in the C

123.2

...

(1) A compilation of near miss events as by the Operator to be significant or predictive

(7) Leak Classification and Actions

143.2 Leak classification and Incident Response Priority

leak release

(a) A "Grade 1 leak" is an existing leak that poses a threat to persons or property and can be repaired, or action until the conditions are no longer hazardous.

(1) Prompt action in response to leak may mean the following:

(i) Implementation of the emergency response plan

(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

(viii) Notifying the fire department

(2) Examples of Grade 2 leaks that require repair include, but are not limited to:

(i) Any leak, which is judged to be a personnel hazard that is regarded as an immediate hazard;

(ii) Escaping gas that has ignited unintentionally;

(iii) Any indication of gas that has migrated into or through

(iv) Any reading at the outside of a leak that may migrate to the outside wall of a building;

(v) Any reading of gas concentration of the gas' explosive limit or greater in an enclosed space;

(vi) Any reading of gas concentration for LEL or small structures not associated with a leak could migrate to the outside wall of a building;

**vii. Any leak in an enclosed space where**  
**viii. Any leak that is judged to be a personnel hazard**

(ix) Any leak that is judged to be a personnel hazard by a qualified operator that may endanger the property

(b) A "Grade 2 leak" is a leak that is re-evaluated in the judgment of a qualified operator to be scheduled repair based on the following criteria:

(1) Except as required by each repair criteria, repair Grade 2 leaks within 60 days. If a Grade 2 leak occurs in a segment that is in a six-month period, the maximum time provided for repairing the segment is 60 days. The operator must follow the following criteria:

(i) Amount and migration of gas;

(ii) Proximity of gas to building and subsurface

(iii) Extent of damage; and

(iv) Soil type and conditions, such as frost cap, natural gas

(2) Each operator must re-evaluate Grade 2 leaks six months after they are permanently repaired. The frequency of re-evaluation should be determined by the location and magnitude of

(3) Grade 2 leaks that are judged to be a personnel hazard. Some Grade 2 leaks when evaluated by the criteria, will be repaired within five working days. Other Grade 2 leaks that are judged to be a personnel hazard must be repaired within 30 days. The individual re-



for scheduling because of the routine basis (4) When evaluating action ahead of any leak that frozen or other adverse soil conditions.

(5) Examples of Grade 2 leaks not limited to:  
(i) Any 1.5% or greater concentration for LEL or greater sidewalk wall paved area that does not qualify as a gas could potentially migrate to the outside wall paved area that does not qualify as a gas and potentially migrate to the outside wall of

(ii) Any reading of one hundred feet in a wall paved area that does not qualify as a gas and potentially migrate to the outside wall of

(iii) Any reading of 2% or greater in EL in substructures associated with gas facilities and where migrate creating a pure hazard;

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

(v) Any reading at a specific yield strength or greater in a leak; or

(vi) Any leak that is of sufficient magnitude to justify scheduled

(c) A "Grade 3 leak" is reasonably expected to be not hazardous.

(1) Each Operator shall evaluate leaks or within fifteen months of the first date the leak must be regraded, results in reading.

(2) Examples of Grade 3 leaks requiring reevaluation include, but are not limited to:

(i) Any reading of less than 10% in a gas such as a small meter or gas valve

(ii) Any reading of 10% or greater in a gas it is or unlikely the gas could migrate to the outside wall

(d) Grade 1 and 2 leaks to a physical repair. After a leak has been downgraded reevaluated within 15 months and repaired within 21

(e) All underground leaks on transmission lines classified subcategories of grades an operator may estimate between repaired by the Operator either upon discovery or discovery.



