

BEFORE

PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF

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

Comments of Utility Workers Union of America On Proposed Regulation of Asset Retirement Obligations

Proposed Regulation of Asset Retirement Obligations, July 8, 2014

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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, the 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

UWU Report of the Independent Review of the 2010 9. to a regulatory model based on performance and effective mindset of the entire industry. Report of the 2, page as 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 page 8; based on the 9, we are resolute in our commitment to improve the safety of this context, it is absolutely essential that we have candor and to our Constitutional and statutory duties forthright and timely explanations of the issues, as well advantages and disadvantages of the

UWU

The Commission proposed changes to 100 in August 2013. The Commission stakeholders including UWUA and various Statewide Public Utility Regulatory Decision (hereafter, "PDR") in the Commission's Considered Response to all of the comments and many of PD which has adopted in concept several of UWU's robust operation and maintenance programs proposed in 2104 comments will focus on Operation and Maintenance Transmission and Distribution (112, 113, 143) and Reporting (112, Section 123). The Commission's miscellaneous issues that will adopted General Order and assist the Commission in of its safety program. 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 among defining characteristics of a gas pipeline and the issue for basic approach to assuring system integrity. Every type of threat and system performance listed in document Engineering System Integrity Manual has been included in American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) standards and part by leak prevention and frequency.

³ 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.

⁴ 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 the operators specifically addressed to the including limited leak survey (method 143.1) and a requirement to expressly stated in the regulation. The 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 that UUA 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 sites. The of-way patrol and a more detailed leak survey used. 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 vicinity of the

incorporating the four general lines of AS and the of threat in Table and Appendix A.
 5 The 2005 Table SR page 30.

The PD proposes to extend the leak detection leak detection and aggressive, shortened interval for leak detection (Section 143.1(b) establishing a twice not exceed this proposal as to the needs of the current in as the operation on Southern Cal (SCG) are are as the distribution, and operated and maintained by the distribute carry gas at very high pressures (in excess of UWUA suggests that the transmission leak detection 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 gas for comprehensive leak reduction strategy developed though a process in which all knowledgeable parties participate, That process transparent, participatory, and not happened. However, the CPUC staff (in July 2012) made proposals that the staff to focus on make progress in avoiding, reducing large repairing the August 2013 staff (August proposal), finding but a regression 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 significant upgrading of the program to the status of not completely repaired at time of discovery.

The virtues of the PRC

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

The weaknesses of the code should be corrected

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

Proposed section 143.

Proposed section 143.2 of the PD proposes classification for leaks. It states that as the severity of a leak increases, the urgency of response decreases, and that the urgency of response should be consistent with the severity of the leak.

Grade 1 Leaks

Grade 1 leaks are the most serious type of leak that can occur. They are the most hazardous to public safety and property, and they require immediate action until the conditions are stabilized. Section 143.2(a) requires that a treatment be implemented for a Grade 1 leak that results in a significant improvement in public safety.

The PD proposes a new category of leak, a Grade 1 leak, which is defined as a leak that requires immediate action for a Grade 1 leak. The PD also proposes that the “prompt action” described in the code should include both large leaks (rerouting traffic, evacuation of premises) and small leaks (leaking gas, etc.). The PD also proposes that the “prompt actions” that are required to reduce the hazard in a leak are defined as follows:

UWUA does not understand the PD to include the following 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 ~~...~~ beginning 143.2(a)(2) should ~~...~~ Grade 1 ~~...~~ ~~and/or~~ not action include, ~~...~~ not

One of the virtues of the PD's leak classification provides flexibility in the field 143.2(a)(2) and its operators. examples of Grade 1 leaks ~~...~~ ~~(numbers (i) and (ii))~~ ~~...~~ ~~judgments~~ ~~...~~ ~~personnel~~. Five ~~...~~ objective ~~...~~ ~~...~~

- “(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 ~~...~~ migrated or to ~~...~~
- (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 ~~...~~ enclosed space;
- (vi) Any reading of eighty percent ~~...~~ of LEL or substructures not associated with gas ~~...~~ where potentially migrate to the outside wall of a ~~...~~
- (vii) Any leak that can be ~~...~~ heard, or ~~...~~ location that may endanger the ~~...~~ general public or ~~...~~

The subjective judgments called for items (i) and qualified personnel within the meaning of ~~...~~ MSA ~~...~~ ~~6~~ ~~...~~ ~~part~~:

Qualified means that an individual ~~...~~ been evaluated

(a) ~~...~~ 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 leak decisions as follows: 143.2(b)(5)(vi) Examples of Grade 2 leaks requiring action include... (vi) Any leak that in **qualified** personnel at the time 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

Items (v) **qualified** conditions. **qualified** lower explosive limit **qualified** in the field by **qualified** gas concentration directly percentage of gas **qualified** application of conversion formula to **qualified** providing an alternative concentration metric of 2.7% **qualified** personnel. **qualified** This suggestion applies to **qualified** involving **qualified** of Grade 2 leaks as **qualified** well sections 1-

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켄ii. 켈Grade 2 켈Leaks

켄Grade 2 켈leaks 켈a 켈the 켈leak 켈in 켈a 켈as 켈recognized 켈as 켈the 켈of 켈detection 켈but 켈justifies 켈the 켈potential 켈for 켈a 켈future 켈in 켈Grade 2 켈leaks 켈for 켈must 켈are 켈the 켈15 켈PD 켈proposed 켈section 켈43.2(b) 켈introduces 켈the 켈concept 켈of 켈“clearing” 켈a 켈leak. 켈It 켈in 켈the 켈of 켈a 켈repair.” 켈the 켈is 켈a 켈danger 켈in 켈the 켈PD’s 켈leak 켈2 켈leaks 켈through 켈the 켈process 켈to 켈commit 켈a 켈continuous 켈churn 켈of 켈leaks 켈for 켈years 켈through 켈a 켈system 켈to 켈be 켈clarified 켈on 켈the 켈basis 켈of 켈the 켈to 켈“or 켈clear.” 켈preferred 켈approach. 켈If 켈the 켈comes 켈in 켈a 켈simple 켈language 켈to 켈be 켈needed 켈to 켈clear 켈confusion

1. 켈Apply 켈the 켈same 켈concept 켈to 켈Grade 1 켈to 켈Grade 2 켈leaks 켈and 켈then 켈repaired 켈in 켈a 켈year. 켈Section 143.2: regraded 켈and 켈be 켈repaired 켈in 켈months, 켈adding 켈subsection 켈to 켈Section 43.2(b)(5)

2. 켈Apply 켈the 켈evaluation 켈process 켈(Section 143.2(b)(2)) 켈to 켈report

3. Place 켈an 켈outer 켈limit 켈of 켈24 켈months 켈for 켈leak 켈after 켈discovery

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켄3. 켈Leak 켈at 켈Risers

켄A 켈Riser 켈piping 켈in 켈the 켈service 켈that 켈off 켈transitions 켈from 켈below 켈grade 켈and 켈riser 켈level 켈pressure 켈(up 켈to 켈60 켈psi 켈in 켈the 켈case 켈of 켈pressures 켈in 켈the 켈case 켈of 켈steel 켈risers) 켈to 켈the 켈riser

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

Risers are frequent sources of leaks. For them have considered leaks at risers (see Table 1) 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 is considered a Grade classification scheme proposed in the report 143.2 for the above reasons the "prompt action" alternative to immediate. The regulation should be:

143.3. Leaks at Meters and Risers

143.3. Leaks at Meters and Risers

(a) A leak at the shall be completed and repaired within the day the leak is reported or repair performed by qualified employees of the operator.

(b) The operator shall include these items in the report required by section 123.2.

4. Valves and New Section Valves 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 the manner provided in section 143.2 which 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.

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

UWUA's

recommendations several improvements, beginning comprehensive valve inventory. This enables an and prioritizing the use of which may be necessary

a 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 operation"

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

UWUA's

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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. Encroachments and

The new section on encroachments 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 to the UWUA’s 92,7076 line-of-sight markers for the subjectivity in the PHMSA marker in the line of view of the adjacent m.

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

B. Improving Transparency in Reporting Matters Addressing Section 123.2

1.

Improved Transparency in Reporting Matters

Improved transparency in reporting matters is an operational issue that has been promoted by the Commission from San Francisco in no area; however, the system is not what we know this; we have not tried to reduce leaks. Understanding reporting scope of the problem is the 'The Commission in its PRS responded by proposing a new that contains a much more comprehensive and detailed annually CPUC (CPUC) with the annual report UWUA only reports.

There are several items that the Commission include in its decision

- (1) detailed report of response to leaks from the PD proposed actions 123.2
- (2) granularity of the report requiring disclosure terms of the ASME standards 23
- (3) reporting the time between report and any repair for proposed section 123.2(a) as a report that reveals on leaks repaired and pending repair does not fully effectiveness of leak repair. This proposal will improve Commission's ability to improve timeliness of leak repair both in the public and the environment;
- (4) reporting certain "near misses" developed over Section 123.2(d), including items that are not reported in the reporting procedures of Sections 123.2(a) and 123.2(b) that have occurred; and

⁹ Report of the Independent Task Force (June 2011), Recommendations 5.4.4.5, page 75. San Francisco Public Utilities Commission April 11, 2011 through 13 responding to Assigned Commissioner Ruling issue

(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 shall be based on a quality of documentation and monitoring that 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 tracking 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 result in damage, loss of gas, or loss of gas pipeline, or in an otherwise reportable potential to do so.

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

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

(c) The operation of an incorrect valve or pipe

(d) An incorrectly mapped pipeline facility;

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

creating a situation or condition where an accident occurred.”

Tracking and reporting

Tracking and reporting in the Rules and giving Operator discretion to include the provisions in every 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:

(i) A compilation of the near miss incidents

...

(i) A compilation of the near miss incidents by the operator be significant or predictive of potential

Tracking

2. Near Misses and Reporting

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

Near misses are events that can be prevented before they cause injury and damage. For that reason, UUA is 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

(i)

(ii)

(iii) An event or near miss is significant if

Tracking

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 (Mead); SB 527 (Leno), and 2011 Ch. 528 (Pardoll). This legislation declares that safe employees is the top priority in operating the Code section 9(B) and requires gas utilities and the Comm. implement safety plans that are related to the Public Util. Code section 9. In addition, it formally designates the responsible entity for implementing and enforcing federal (Pub. Util. Code section 9.5(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 Comments.)

Section 102.1. The current content of the new language defining the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety

□

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 updated 2 should retain reference to PHMSA regulations contained in 49 CFR 191, 192, 193, 199, and 199.10, 191.10, 192.10, 193.10, 199.10, and 199.10. California does not in this regard any intrastate pipeline for support include the following language in amended Section

101.2.

These regulations apply to the federal regulations, specifically Title 49 of the Federal Regulations 191, 192, 193 and 199, which also govern the Operation, and Maintenance of Gas Pipelines. The gas pipeline regulations of the State of California are the federal pipeline safety regulations but are superior regulations. The standards or requirements in these than a federal standard applicable to intrastate transportation are compatible with the standards for the Public Utilities Code sections 955 and 970, and 149, 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. A State may continue its standards 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 workforce to carry out the purposes of the Code section 961(d)(10) undersized, untrained, unskilled, or 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

The Commission has committed to his addressing 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 system. Updates are to include information about an adequately properly trained gas corporation workforce to carry out the purposes of the Code section 961. Since the Commission is addressing the workforce issues Pub. Util. Code § 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

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

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)¹¹ 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.

¹¹ 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 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

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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 Pipelines. These rules are not intended to supersede the federal pipeline safety regulations but are supplementary regulations, except that specific standards or requirements more stringent than a federal standard applicable to facilities or transportation declared to be compatible standard and will control, pursuant to Pub. Util 970, and 49 USC 60104(c).

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(2) Purpose of Rules to Implement State

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102.1. The purpose of these rules is to implement the 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.

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(3) Timely Update on Commission Website

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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.

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(4) Adequate Workforce definition

UWUA

(h) Adequate Workforce purposes of implementing Pub. Util. Code section 961(d)(10) and for employing their own trained and necessary workers to carry out these rules and the utility's adopted open maintenance procedures under 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) An 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 Definition: Priority

leak repair

(a) A "Grade 1 leak" is an existing leak that can be repaired by 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 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 department
Notifying

(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 floor or tunnel;

(iv) Any reading at the outside of the tent 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 gas leak could migrate to the outside wall of a building;

vii. Any leak in an enclosed space where
viii. Any leak in a tributary pipe that may build up

(ix) Any leak that has been seen by a qualified operator or person 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 for repair based on the hazard.

(1) Except as required by each operator's repair Grade 2 leaks within 60 days. If a Grade leak occurs in a segment of a pipe that is additional six months may be added to the maximum time provided above during the repair. An operator must follow the following:

(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 the

(3) Grade 2 leaks that are judged to be a personnel hazard. Some Grade when evaluated by the criteria, will be repaired within five working days. Other Grade 2 leaks within thirty days. An operator must bring these leaks to the attention of 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% concentration for sidewalk wall paved area where gas could potentially migrate to the outside.
(ii) Any reading of one hundred wall paved area that does not potentially migrate to the outside of wall of
(iii) Any reading 2% gas in substructures associated with gas facilities and where migrate creating 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 leak; or
(vi) Any leak that is of sufficient magnitude to justify scheduled

(c) A "Grade 3 leak" is reasonably expected to be hazardous. (1) Each Operator shall report 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 such as small meter or gas valve
(ii) Any reading that is unlikely the gas could migrate to the outside wall
(d) Grade 1 and 2 leaks to a physical repair. After a leak has been reevaluated within 15 months and repaired within 21 days
(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.

법령

(8) **법령** Leaks at meters and risers

143.3. 법령 Leaks at meters and risers

- (a) 법령 shall be repaired at the day the report of repair performed by qualified employee of the operator.
- (b) 법령 shall include these reports required by section 123.2.

법령

(9) **법령** Valves

법령

143.4. 법령 Valve Maintenance

법령

- (a) 법령 Each operator will make an inventory of a description, location, type, size, number, and criticality.
- (b) 법령 Each, the use of which may be the transmission or distribution system, must be lubricated (where required) and left fully operational inspection. 법령 "Fully operational" that can be easily and close the valve.
- (c) 법령 The record of inspection must include: a of the valve as found at the beginning of the maintenance procedures or notes at the site; and the condition at the conclusion of the inspection.
- (d) 법령 The operator will ensure that each inspection equipment to lubricate and operate the valve at

법령

(10) **법령** of Signs and Marks

법령

143.5. 법령 of Signs and Marks

법령

Each utility shall provide sign permanently along its transmission and distribution lines that marks are in both directions of flow.

법령

법령

