

Draft Rules – Docket PL-070974

Chapter 480-75 WAC

Hazardous liquid, ~~gas, oil and petroleum~~ pipelines companies — safety

WAC 480-75-100

Definitions.

"Backfill" means the material filled over the pipe after the pipe is lowered into a trench.

"Bedding" means the material placed in the bottom of a trench prior to laying a pipe.

"Breakout tank" means a tank that is used to relieve surges in a hazardous liquid pipeline system, or a tank used to receive and store hazardous liquid transported by a pipeline for reinjection and continued transportation by pipeline.

"Hazardous liquid pipeline company" or "pipeline company" means a person or entity constructing, owning, or operating a hazardous liquid pipeline, but does not include excavation contractors or other contractors that contract with a hazardous liquid pipeline company.

Definition has been made consistent with statutory definition in Senate Bill 5225 Section 1 (7). In this chapter, "pipeline company" will mean a hazardous liquid pipeline company.

"Hazardous liquid" means (a) petroleum, petroleum products, or anhydrous ammonia as those terms are defined in 49 CFR Part 195 and (b) carbon dioxide.

"Independent level alarm" means an alarm function actuated by a primary level sensing device that is separate and independent from any tank gauging equipment on the tank.

"Line pipe" or "pipe" means a tube, usually cylindrical, through which a hazardous liquid is transported from one point to another.

New definition from Senate Bill 5225 Section 1 (8). "Pipe" added to the definition to avoid having to change every reference

"Major construction" means any change in pipeline routing, either horizontally or depth, or replacement of existing pipe of one hundred feet or more in length.

"Maximum operating pressure (MOP)" means the maximum operating pressure at which a pipeline may be operated under 49 CFR Part 195.

"New pipeline" means a new hazardous liquid pipeline that did not previously exist, or an extension of an existing pipeline of one hundred feet or longer.

The definition of operator is no longer necessary as the definition of "pipeline company" and "hazardous liquid pipeline company" includes operators of such pipelines.

"Person" means an individual, partnership, franchise holder, association, corporation, a state, a city, a county, or any political subdivision or instrumentality of a state, and its employees, agents, or legal representatives.

"Hazardous liquid pipeline" or "pipeline" means all parts of a pipeline facility through which hazardous liquid moves in transportation, including, but not limited to, line pipe, valves, and other appurtenances connected to line pipe, pumping units, fabricated assemblies associated with pumping units, metering and delivery stations and fabricated assemblies therein, and breakout tanks. It does not include all parts of a pipeline facility through which a hazardous liquid moves in transportation through refining or manufacturing facilities or storage or in-plant piping systems associated with such facilities, a pipeline subject to safety regulations of the United States coast guard, or a pipeline that serves refining, manufacturing, or truck, rail or vessel terminal facilities, if the pipeline is less than one mile long, measured outside facility grounds, and does not cross an offshore area or a waterway used for commercial navigation.

Definition has been made consistent with statutory definition in Senate Bill 5225 Section 1(6).

"Release" means when hazardous liquid escapes from the pipeline.

This term is no longer needed. It has been replaced by "hazardous liquid pipeline" or "pipeline."

"Subsoiling" means the agricultural practice of breaking compact subsoil.

"Telephonic notification" means verbal notification by telephone to the Washington utilities and transportation commission, pipeline safety division using the pipeline safety incident notification telephone number (1-888-321-9146).

480-75-200

Application of rules; responsibility for contractors.

The rules in this chapter apply to hazardous liquid pipeline companies that are subject to the jurisdiction of the commission under chapter 81.88 RCW. The purpose of these rules is to provide minimum safety standards and reporting requirements for the transportation of hazardous liquids by pipeline, and to set forth a regulatory fee methodology that applies to all pipeline companies subject to inspection by the commission.

(2) While the commission’s hazardous liquid pipeline safety statutes and rules impose obligations on pipeline companies, a pipeline company may contract with a person to do tasks that are subject to these rules, such as excavation, construction, and maintenance. If the pipeline company’s contractor (or any of its subcontractors) engages in conduct that violates commission rules applicable to the pipeline company, the pipeline company is subject to penalties and all other applicable remedies, as if the pipeline company itself engaged in that conduct, including intentional non-compliance or other intentional violations of these rules by the contractor (or any of its subcontractors). The pipeline company is responsible for maintaining measures designed to detect intentional violations of these rules by a contractor and any of its subcontractors.

Clarifying that while these safety rules apply to intrastate pipeline companies, the section dealing with fees applies to all companies subject to inspection. Additional language consistent with SB 5225 Section 4(1), establishes that pipeline companies may contract with another party but will be subject to penalties in the event that the contractor’s conduct is not compliant with these rules.

**480-75-210
Additional requirements.**

- (1) These rules do not relieve any pipeline company from any of its duties and obligations under the laws of the state of Washington.
- (2) The commission retains the authority to impose additional or different requirements on any company in appropriate circumstances, consistent with the requirements of law.

Terms such as “company” and “operator” have been changed to “pipeline company.” Consistent changes below will not contain this explanation block.

**480-75-220
Severability.**

If any provision of this chapter or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the chapter or the application of the provision to other persons or circumstances is not affected.

WAC 480-75-240

Annual pipeline safety fee methodology.

(1) This rule sets forth the commission's regulatory fee methodology for hazardous liquid pipelines as that term is defined in RCW 81.88.010, and gas pipelines, as that term is defined in RCW 81.88.010. For purposes of this section, these pipelines are called "such company" or "such companies" and the "commission's pipeline safety program" means the pipeline safety program that includes each such program.

Unlike other sections in this chapter, this particular section applies to interstate as well as intrastate pipelines. At some point in the future, we will move this section into a separate chapter. However, until then, we are attempting with this language to be clear that this fee section, and only this fee section, applies to both intrastate and interstate pipelines. This is consistent with the current understanding of this section.

(2) Each such company will pay an annual pipeline safety fee as established in the methodology set forth in subsection (3) below.

(3) The fee will be set by general order of the commission entered before September 1 of each year and will be collected in four equal installments payable on the first day of each quarter as listed below:

- 1st quarter fee installment due September 1;
- 2nd quarter fee installment due December 1;
- 3rd quarter fee installment due March 1;
- 4th quarter fee installment due June 1.

NOT A SB 5225 CHANGE. We would like to extend the fee-setting and payment back one month.

(a) The total of pipeline safety fees will be calculated to recover no more than the costs of the legislatively authorized workload represented by current appropriations for the commission's pipeline safety program, less the amount received in total base grants through the Federal Department of Transportation and less any amount received from penalties collected under RCW 19.122.050. Federal grants, other than the federal base grant, received by the commission for additional activities not included or anticipated in the legislatively directed workload will not be credited against pipeline company safety fees, nor will the work supported by such grants be considered a cost for purposes of calculating such fees. To the extent that the actual base grant proceeds are different than the amount credited, the difference will be applied in the following year.

(b) Total pipeline safety fees as determined in (a) of this subsection will be calculated in two parts:

(i) The commission's annual overhead charge to the pipeline safety program will be allocated among such companies according to each company's share of the total of all pipeline miles within Washington as reported by such companies in their annual reports to the commission.

(ii) After deducting the commission's annual overhead charge, the remainder of the total pipeline safety fees will be allocated among such companies in proportion to each such company's share of the commission pipeline safety program staff hours that are directly attributable to particular companies. The commission will determine each such company's share by dividing the total hours directly attributable to each such company during the two preceding calendar years (as reflected in the program's timekeeping system) by the total of directly attributable hours for all such companies over the same period.

(iii) For fee-setting purposes, any program hours related to a commission investigation of an incident attributed to third-party damage that results in penalties collected under RCW 19.122.055 will not be directly attributed to the owner of the damaged pipeline.

(c) The commission general order setting fees pursuant to this rule will detail the specific calculation of each company's pipeline safety fee including the allocations set forth in (b) of this subsection.

(4) By August 1 of each year the commission will mail an invoice to each pipeline company.

NOT A SB 5225 CHANGE. We would like to extend the fee-setting and payment back one month.

(5) All funds received by the commission for the pipeline safety program will be deposited to the pipeline safety account. For each gas pipeline company subject to RCW 81.24.010, their portion of the company's total regulatory fee applicable to pipeline safety will be transferred from the public service revolving fund to the pipeline safety account.

(6) Any such company wishing to contest the amount of the fee imposed under this section must pay the fee when due and, within 6 months after the due date of the fee, file a petition in writing with the commission requesting a refund. The petition shall state the

NOT A SB 5225 CHANGE. We have added more detail on what should be included in a petition contesting the amount of the fee. Since the new fee system was adopted almost three years ago, we have not received a petition contesting the fee.

name of the petitioner; the date and the amount paid, including a copy of any receipt, if available; the amount of the fee that is contested; all reasons why the commission may not impose the fee in that amount; and a calculation and explanation of the fee amount the petitioner contends is appropriate, if any. The commission may grant the petition administratively or may set the petition for adjudication or for brief adjudication.

480-75-250

Civil penalty for violation of chapter 81.88 RCW.

(1) Any pipeline company that violates any pipeline safety provision of any commission order or any rule in this chapter including those rules adopted by reference, or chapter 81.88 RCW is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars for each violation for each day that the violation persists. The maximum civil penalty under this subsection for a related series of violations is one million dollars.

(2) In determining the amount of the penalty in any particular case, the commission will consider the appropriateness of the penalty in relation to the position of the person charged with the violation.

Increases penalties consistent with SB 5225 Section 2(2)(b). Reference to regulation issued under federal law is covered by phrase: "rules adopted by reference"

480-75-260

Exemption for rules in chapter 480-75 WAC.

(1) The commission may grant an exemption from any rule in this chapter if the exemption is consistent with the public interest, the purposes underlying regulation, and applicable statutes.

(2) To request a rule exemption, a pipeline company must file with the commission a written request identifying the rule for which an exemption is sought, giving a full explanation of the reason for the request.

(3) The commission will assign the request a docket number, if it does not arise in an existing docket, and will schedule the request for consideration at one of its regularly scheduled open meetings or, if appropriate under chapter 34.05 RCW, in an adjudication. The commission will notify the person requesting the exemption, and other interested persons, of the date of the hearing or open meeting when the commission will consider the request.

(4) In determining whether to grant the request, the commission may consider whether application of the rule would impose undue hardship on the petitioner, of a degree or a kind different from hardship imposed on other similarly situated persons, and whether the effect of applying the rule would be contrary to the purpose of the rule.

(5) The commission will enter an order granting or denying the request, or setting it for hearing pursuant to chapter 480-07 WAC.

WAC 480-75-270

Damage prevention.

Each pipeline company must comply with the provisions of chapter 19.122 RCW, to the extent those provisions apply to the . pipeline company. A pipeline company violates this rule if the pipeline company fails to comply with chapter 19.122 RCW. Each day a violation persists is a separate violation of this rule. In determining whether pipeline company has complied with the provisions of chapter 19.122 RCW, the definitions contained in that chapter will apply. The definitions in chapter 480-75 WAC (other than the definition of "hazardous liquid pipeline company") do not apply.

Converted to active voice. While changing operator to pipeline company, we would like to take this opportunity to convert passive sentences (no subject noun in the sentence) into an active voice. While these sentences imply that operators are responsible for the action in the sentence, the new active sentence structure is clearer.

WAC 480-75-300

Leak detection.

(1) Pipeline companies must rapidly locate leaks from their pipeline. Pipeline companies must provide leak detection under flow and no flow conditions.

(2) Leak detection systems must be capable of detecting an eight percent of maximum flow leak within fifteen minutes or less.

(3) Pipeline companies must have a leak detection procedure and a procedure for responding to alarms. The pipeline company must maintain leak detection maintenance and alarm records.

480-75-310

Geological considerations.

When a pipeline company is planning to build new pipeline, the design of the new pipeline must reflect consideration of the potential impacts from seismic activity and earth movement.

Active voice makes clear that pipeline companies are responsible for making sure designs meet this requirement.

480-75-320

Overpressure protection.

A pipeline company must conduct a surge analysis to ensure that the surge pressure does not exceed one hundred ten percent of the MOP. The pipeline company must design and operate the pressure relief system consistent with the surge analysis, at or below the MOP except under surge conditions.

Converted passive sentence to active sentence.

480-75-330

Overfill protection.

If a pipeline contains breakout tanks, such tanks must have an independent level alarm.

Converted passive sentence to active sentence.

480-75-340

Cathodic protection test station location.

Pipeline companies must ensure that each cathodically protected pipeline has test stations and other electrical measurement contact points that are located at pipe casings and at locations sufficient to facilitate cathodic protection testing.

Converted passive sentence to active sentence.

480-75-350

Design specifications for new pipeline.

Pipeline companies must design new pipelines in accordance with ASME B31.4 "Pipeline Transportation Systems for Liquid Hydrocarbon and Other Liquids." Information about the ASME edition adopted and where to obtain it are set out in WAC 480-75-999.

Converted passive sentence to active sentence.

480-75-360

Class locations.

(1) This section classifies pipeline locations for the design of new pipelines. The following criteria apply to classifications under this section.

(a) A "class location unit" is an onshore area that extends 220 yards (200 meters) on either side of the centerline of any continuous one mile (1.6 kilometers) of pipeline.

(b) Each separate dwelling unit in a multiple dwelling unit building is counted as a separate building intended for human occupancy.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, pipeline locations are classified as follows:

(a) A Class 1 location is:

(i) An offshore area; or

(ii) Any class location unit that has ten or fewer buildings intended for human occupancy.

(b) A Class 2 location is any class location unit that has more than ten but fewer than forty-six buildings intended for human occupancy.

(c) A Class 3 location is:

(i) Any class location unit that has forty-six or more buildings intended for human occupancy; or

(ii) An area where the pipeline lies within 100 yards (91 meters) of either a building or a small, well-defined outside area (such as a playground, recreation area, outdoor theater, or other place of public assembly) that is occupied by twenty or more persons on at least five days a week for ten weeks in any twelve-month period. (The days and weeks need not be consecutive.)

(d) A Class 4 location is any class location unit where buildings with four or more stories above ground are prevalent.

(3) The pipeline company must adjust the continuous one mile of pipeline referenced in subsection (1)(a) by including all buildings in the higher class location. The class location unit must encompass the highest classification of buildings.

Converted to active voice.

480-75-370

Design factor (F) for steel pipe.

Except as otherwise provided in subsections (1), (2) and (3) of this section, the design factor a pipeline company used in the design formula in 49 CFR Section 195.106 for new pipelines is determined in accordance with the following table. The applicable version of the Code of Federal Regulations and how to obtain it is set out in WAC 480-75-999, Adoption by reference.

Class location	Design factor (F)
1	0.72
2	0.60
3	0.50
4	0.40

(1) For Class 1 locations a design factor of 0.60 or less must be used in the design formula in 49 CFR Section 195.106 for steel pipe in Class 1 locations that:

(a) Crosses the right of way of an unimproved public road, without a casing;

(b) Crosses without a casing, or makes a parallel encroachment on the right of way of either a hard-surfaced road, a highway, a public street, or a railroad;

(c) Is supported by a vehicular, pedestrian, railroad, or pipeline bridge; or

(d) Is used in a fabricated assembly (including mainline valve assemblies, cross-connections, and river crossing headers).

(2) For Class 2 locations, a design factor of 0.50, or less, must be used in the design formula in 49 CFR Section 195.106 for uncased steel pipe that crosses the right of way of a hard-surfaced road, a highway, a public street, or a railroad.

(3) For Class 1 and Class 2 locations, a design factor of 0.50, or less, must be used in the design formula in 49 CFR Section 195.106 for:

(a) Steel pipe in a pump station; and

(b) Steel pipe (including a pipe riser, on a platform located offshore or in inland navigable waters).

WAC 480-75-380

Location of pump stations and breakout tanks for pipelines.

A pipeline company shall not construct any new pump station on the pipeline in any zoned area without prior approval of the appropriate zoning authority and acquiring all required permits. In areas not zoned, the pump station shall not be located closer than 500 feet from any existing building intended for human occupancy (other than a building under the control of the pipeline company). When locating new pump stations and breakout tanks, the ~~operator~~ pipeline company must consider such hazards as overhead power lines, geologic faults, areas prone to flooding, landslides, and falling rocks. This requirement only applies before the facility is constructed.

The first sentence is converted to active sentence. Second sentence is rearranged to improve clarity; no substantive change intended.

480-75-390

Valve spacing and rapid shutdown.

(1) Each pipeline company must have procedures to rapidly locate and isolate reportable releases from its pipeline.

(2) When determining the type of valve to be used, its location, and its shut-off time, each pipeline company must consider the following:

(a) Terrain;

(b) Geohazards;

(c) Drainage; and

(d) Type and condition of the pipe.

(3) Whenever a pipeline company installs a new rapid shutdown valve, the pipeline company must conduct a surge analysis to ensure that the surge pressure in the pipeline will not exceed one hundred ten percent of the maximum operating pressure as a result of a rapid valve closure.

480-75-400

Backfill and bed requirements.

(1) When a pipeline company constructs a new pipeline or conducts maintenance on an existing pipeline, the backfill and bed must provide firm support for the pipeline such that neither the pipe nor the pipe coating is damaged by the backfill material or by subsequent surface activities.

(2) If the backfill material contains rocks or hard lumps that could damage the pipeline coating, the pipeline company must take care to protect the pipe and the pipe coating from damage, such as using mechanical shield material.

(3) A pipeline company's backfill practices must not cause distortion of the pipe cross-section that would be detrimental to the operation of the piping, or the passage of cleaning devices, internal inspection devices, or other similar devices.

(4) A pipeline company must apply backfill material in such a manner as to prevent excessive subsidence or erosion of the backfill and support material. Where a ditch is flooded, the pipeline company must assure that the pipe is not floated from the bottom of the ditch prior to completing the backfill.

(5) For open trench installations that cross paved areas subject to vehicular loading, the pipeline company must compact the backfill in layers to a minimum of ninety-five percent relative density.

(6) The bedding and fill material a pipeline company uses must consist of clean sand or soil and it must not contain any stones larger than one-half inch. The pipeline company must place the bedding and fill material at a minimum depth of six inches under the pipe and six inches over the top of the pipe. The remaining backfill must not contain rock larger than six inches. The pipeline company shall not use organic material or wood for bedding or backfill.

No substantive change intended. In subsection 6, the term "fill" is used to more properly refer to the material that surrounds and goes over the top of the pipe.

480-75-410

Coatings.

Before backfilling, each pipeline company must electrically inspect all new coated pipe used to transport hazardous liquids, using a holiday detector to check for faults not observable by visual examination. The pipeline company shall operate the holiday detector in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and at the voltage level appropriate for the electrical characteristics of the pipeline being tested.

Converted passive sentence to active sentence.
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WAC 480-75-420

Hydrostatic test requirements.

The following minimum requirements apply to a pipeline company when it conducts a hydrostatic test of a new or existing pipeline:

(1) If a pipeline company uses a manifold for hydrostatic testing, the company must provide an isolation valve between the pressure testing manifold and the pipeline being tested. The isolation valve must be rated for the manifold test pressure when in the closed position. The pipeline company must separately pressure test the manifold used in the actual pressure test to at least 1.2 times the pipeline test pressure, but not less than the discharge pressure of the pump used for the pressure testing.

(2) If a pipeline company uses a pressure relief valve to protect the pipe, each such valve must be of adequate capacity and set to relieve at ten percent above the hydrostatic test pressure. The pipeline company must calibrate the relief valve within one month prior to the hydrostatic test.

(3) The pipeline company may use a bleed valve to protect the pipeline from overpressure. When a pipeline company uses a bleed valve, the valve must be readily accessible in case immediate depressurization is required.

(4) All equipment such as hoses, piping, and other equipment used to hydrostatically test the pipe must be rated for at least the target pressure.

(5) The pipeline company must maintain documents identifying how each hydrostatic test was conducted. Each document must be signed by a person with sufficient knowledge, certifying that the document contains accurate information about the test. The documents must contain the following information:

(a) The date of the test;

(b) A test chart or other record that shows that the pressure was maintained at the minimum test pressure throughout the entire test.;

(c) Beginning and ending times of the test;

(d) Beginning and ending temperatures; and

(e) Highest and lowest pressure achieved.

(6) The pipeline company must conspicuously post precautions such as warning signs indicating that a hazardous liquid pipeline is under test conditions.

(7) The pipeline company must notify the local government and fire department with jurisdiction in the area affected by the hydrostatic test.

(8) The pipeline company shall not add any water to the pipeline after the hydrostatic test has started. Because pressure varies significantly with changing test water temperatures, each ~~operator~~ pipeline company must take into consideration temperature variations in the test water before accepting the test results.

(9) Before conducting a hydrostatic test, the pipeline company needs to consider Washington state department of ecology rules for disposal of testing water, and comply with any such rules that apply.

WAC 480-75-430

No substantive change intended. New subsection created because one subsection contained two subjects. Some sentences rewritten to include a subject.

Welding procedures.

(1) Each pipeline company must use welding procedures in the API Standard 1104 or Section IX of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code and each pipeline company must qualify its welders according to these standards. Information about these I standards, and where to obtain them, are set out in WAC 480-75-999, Adoption by reference. Each welder qualification test result must be recorded and kept for a period of five years, and:

(a) ~~Operators~~ To qualify or requalify a welder or to qualify a welding procedure, each pipeline company must use testing equipment capable of measuring the essential variables used during the test. Each pipeline company must record all essential variables performed during the qualification or requalification.

(b) Each pipeline company must have the appropriate written qualified welding procedures at the site where the welding is being performed.

(2) Each welder used by a pipeline company must carry appropriate identification and qualification cards showing the name of welder, qualifications, the date qualification expires, and the name of the pipeline company whose procedures the welder used for the qualification. Each welder identification and qualification card will be subject to commission inspection at all times when a welder is working on a facility subject to commission pipeline safety jurisdiction.

Convert passive to active voice and rewording to make the requirements read more easily. No substantive change intended.

480-75-440

Pipeline repairs.

Each pipeline company must make pipeline repairs in accordance with ASME B31.4 "Pipeline Transportation Systems for Liquid Hydrocarbons and Other Liquids." Information about the ASME edition adopted and where to obtain it are set out in WAC 480-75-999, Adoption by reference.

WAC 480-75-450

Construction specifications.

~~Operators~~ ~~Each~~ Each pipeline company must assure that any new pipeline construction conforms to the requirements of ASME B31.4. The longitudinal seams of connecting pipe joints must be offset by at least two inches. In addition, the longitudinal seams must be located on the upper half of the pipe when laid in an open trench. Information about the ASME edition adopted and where to obtain it are set out in WAC 480-75-999, Adoption by reference.

480-75-460

Welding inspection requirements.

Each pipeline company must inspect all new girth welds on new or repaired sections of pipe by radiography or automatic ultrasonic testing in accordance with API 1104. Pipeline companies must keep a log of each weld inspected and keep all inspection records for the life of the pipeline. Information about the API standards adopted including where to obtain them is set out in WAC 480-75-999, Adoption by reference.

The previous two sections were reorganized to place the information available at end of section instead of the middle of the section.

480-75-500

Moving hazardous liquid pipe.

A pipeline company must prepare a study before it moves any line pipe to determine whether moving the line pipe will cause an unsafe condition. Moving the line pipe includes lowering the line pipe. This study must be reviewed and approved by a person designated by the pipeline company who is qualified to review the study. The pipeline company must retain a copy of the study for the life of the pipeline. The study must include pipe stress calculations based on API RP 1117 "Movement of In-Service Pipelines." Information about the API standards adopted and where to obtain it are set out in WAC 480-75-999, Adoption by reference.

No substantive change intended. Moving includes lowering the pipe.

480-75-510

Remedial action for corrosion deficiencies.

Pipeline companies must initiate remedial action as necessary to correct any deficiency observed during corrosion monitoring, but no later than ninety days after the pipeline company detects the deficiency.

Vague term “acknowledge” replaced with “detects.” We do not believe this changes the requirement.

WAC 480-75-520
Inspections during excavation.

Whenever a pipe is exposed for any reason, the ~~operator~~ pipeline company must examine the pipe for evidence of mechanical damage or external corrosion, including inspecting the coating for evidence of damage. The pipeline company must evaluate all mechanical damage and repair it as necessary, in accordance with company repair procedures. The pipeline company must repair all coating damage before the pipeline is reburied. If the ~~operator~~ pipeline company finds active corrosion, general corrosion, or corrosion that has caused a leak, the ~~operator~~ pipeline company must investigate further to determine the extent of corrosion.

The pipeline company must also inspect the pipeline prior to and during the backfilling of the exposed section. The pipeline company must prepare a report of this inspection and its results and maintain that report for the life of the pipeline.

No substantive change intended. Passive sentences converted to active.

480-75-530
Right of way inspections.

The pipeline company must schedule right of way inspections at least once each calendar week. If weather impedes the ability to conduct a fly-over inspection for a consecutive two week period, the weather condition must be noted and the pipeline company must inspect the right of way inspection by motor vehicle or walking the area, within that two week period.

No substantive change intended. "Motor vehicle" replaces "driven"

WAC 480-75-540
Pipeline markers and above ground facilities.

The pipeline company must place proper pipeline markers wherever the pipe and any associated facilities are exposed. For all pipelines attached to bridges or otherwise spanning an area, the pipeline company must place pipeline markers so that they are visible and readable at both ends of the suspended pipeline.

Each ~~operator~~ pipeline company must inspect each marker annually, and within thirty days of each inspection, replace each marker that is damaged or missing.

No substantive change intended.

480-75-550

Change in class location.

Each pipeline company complying with WAC 480-75-360 and 480-75-370 must reevaluate its maximum operating pressure when there is a change in class location. The pipeline company must reevaluate the class location periodically, but not less often than once every five years.

480-75-600

Maps, drawings, and records of hazardous liquid facilities.

(1) Each pipeline company must prepare, maintain, and provide to the commission upon request, copies of maps, drawings, and records that pertain to the pipeline company's hazardous liquid pipeline. These documents must be of sufficient scale and detail to show the size and type of material of all facilities.

(2) Each pipeline company must make books, records, reports, and other information available to the commission, so the commission or its authorized representatives can determine whether the pipeline company is in compliance with state and federal regulations.

(3) When a pipeline company modifies its pipeline, the pipeline company must make all construction records, revision to maps, and operating history made available to appropriate operations personnel within six months of the date the pipeline is modified.

480-75-610

Reporting requirements for proposed construction.

(1) At least forty-five days before starting any major construction of any pipeline intended to be operated at twenty percent or more of the specified minimum yield strength of the pipe used, the pipeline company must file a report with the commission setting forth the proposed route and the specifications for such pipeline. The report must include, but is not limited to, the following items:

(a) Description and purpose of the proposed construction;

(b) Pipe specifications and route map;

(c) Maximum operating pressure for which the pipeline is being constructed;

(d) Location and construction details of all river crossings or other unusual construction requirements encountered en route; i.e., places where pipe will be exposed

or it is impractical to provide required cover, bridge crossings, lines to be laid parallel to railroads or state highways and encroachments, and other areas requiring special or unusual design and construction considerations;

(e) Corrosion control plan that includes the specifications for coating and for wrapping;

(f) Welding specifications and welding inspection methods and procedures required during construction of the pipeline;

(g) Required bending procedures; and

(h) Location and specification of all mainline block valves indicating whether the valves will be operated by manual or remote control. Indicate other auxiliary equipment to be installed as a part of the pipeline system to be constructed.

(2) For pipelines operating under twenty percent specified minimum yield strength, a pipeline company must submit to the commission a written notice at least forty-five days prior to the proposed construction. The notice must include a project description and timeline.

(3) The commission may waive the forty-five-day reporting requirement in an emergency. In an emergency, the pipeline company must notify the commission as soon as practical.

No substantive change intended. "Prior to" replaced with "before starting".
Waiver provision put into a separate subsection.

480-75-620

Pressure testing reporting requirements.

If a pipeline company uses pressure testing as part of an effort to increase the maximum operating pressure of the pipeline, the pipeline company must file a report with the commission at least forty-five days prior to pressure testing. The report must include the change in the maximum operating pressure and information justifying a higher operating pressure.

No substantive change intended. Passive sentences converted to active.

WAC 480-75-630

Incident reporting.

(1) Each pipeline company must give telephonic notice to the commission within two hours of discovery of an incident involving that company's pipeline, such as a release of a hazardous liquid, that results in:

- (a) A fatality;
- (b) Personal injury requiring hospitalization;
- (c) Fire or explosion not intentionally set by the pipeline company;
- (d) Spills of five gallons or more of product from the pipeline;

(e) Damage to the property of the pipeline company and others of a combined total cost exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars (automobile collisions and other equipment accidents not involving hazardous liquid or hazardous-liquid-handling equipment need not be reported under this rule);

(f) A significant occurrence in the judgment of the pipeline company, even though it does not meet the criteria of (a) through (e) of this subsection;

(g) The news media reports the occurrence, even though it does not meet the criteria of (a) through (f) of this subsection.

(2) Each pipeline company that has an incident described in subsection (1) of this section shall send a written report to the commission within thirty calendar days of the incident. The report must include the following:

(a) Name(s) and address(es) of any person or persons injured or killed or whose property was damaged;

(b) The extent of injuries and damage;

(c) A description of the incident including date, time, and place;

(d) A description and maximum operating pressure of the pipeline implicated in the incident and the system operating pressure at the time of the incident;

(e) The date and time the pipeline returns to safe operations; and

(f) The date, time, and type of any temporary or permanent repair.

(3) A pipeline company must give the commission telephonic notification within twenty-four hours of emergency situations including emergency shutdowns, material defects, or physical damage that impairs the serviceability of the pipeline.

One month changed to 30 days. Remainder of changes are sentence structure and term replacement.

Depth-of-cover survey.

For pipelines constructed after April 1, 1970. Every five years, each pipeline company must conduct a depth-of-cover survey in its pipeline rights of way to ensure the minimum depth-of-cover as required by subsections (1) and (2) of this section has been maintained for the entire pipeline. In areas subject to erosion and subsoiling, the survey must be conducted every three years.

(1) Unless specifically exempted in this section, each pipeline company must bury all pipe so that it is below the level of cultivation. Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the pipe must be installed so that the cover between the top of the pipe and the ground level, road bed, river bottom, or sea bottom, as applicable, complies with the following table:

(NO CHANGE TO TABLE IN CURRENT RULE)

(2) Cover less than the minimum required by subsection (1) of this section may be used if:

(a) It is impracticable for the pipeline company to comply with the minimum cover requirements; and

(b) The pipeline company provides additional protection equivalent to the minimum required cover.

No substantive change intended.

**WAC 480-75-650
Annual reports.**

Each pipeline company must file with the commission the following reports no later than April 1 of each year, applicable to the preceding calendar year:

(1) A copy of Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) F-7000.1-1 annual report required by the PHMSA, Office of Pipeline Safety.

(2) A report titled, "Hazardous Liquid Annual Report Form" which can be obtained from the Pipeline Safety Section of the commission. The annual report must include in detail the following information:

(a) Interstate and intrastate pipeline mileage in Washington state; and

(b) A list of reportable and non-reportable safety-related conditions as defined in 49 CFR Section 195.55.

No substantive change intended. Passive sentences converted to active.

Procedural manual for operations, maintenance, and emergencies

(1) Each pipeline company must prepare and follow a procedural manual that includes the following:

(a) Procedures required in 49 CFR 195.402

(b) Procedures for responding to earthquakes, including a threshold for line shutoff, and procedures for integrity monitoring prior to restart; and

(c) Procedure for assessing the potential for impacts on the pipeline system due to landslides. Pipeline companies with facilities located within potential landslide areas must develop monitoring and remediation procedures for ensuring that pipeline integrity is maintained in these areas.

(3) Each pipeline company shall submit a copy of its current procedural manual to the commission and must submit any revisions to the procedural manual to the commission within 30 days of the procedural manual change. A new pipeline company must submit its procedural manual no later than sixty days prior to startup.

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Safety plan no longer required by statute SB 5225 Section 4 (2). Procedures, which previously could have been included in the safety plan, regarding earthquakes and land movement, now must be included as part of the procedural manual.

480-75-999

Adoption by reference.

In this chapter, the commission adopts by reference all or portions of regulations and standards identified below. They are available for inspection at the commission branch of the Washington state library. The publications, effective dates, references within this chapter, and availability of the resources are as follows:

(1) Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations, cited as 49 CFR, Parts 195 and 199 including all appendices and amendments except for 49 CFR Sections 195.0 and 195.1, and 49 CFR Sections 199.1 and 199.2, published by the United States Government Printing Office.

(a) The commission adopts the version in effect on October 1, 2007.

(b) This publication is referenced in WAC 480-75-370 (Design factor (F) for steel pipe), WAC 480-75-630 (Incident reporting), and WAC 480-75-660 (Operations safety plan requirements).

(c) Copies of Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations are available from the U.S. Government Online Bookstore, <http://bookstore.gpo.gov/>, and from various third-party vendors.

(2) The American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) B31.4, 1998 edition.

(a) This publication is referenced in WAC 480-75-350 (Design specifications for new pipeline projects), WAC 480-75-440 (Pipeline repairs), and WAC 480-75-450 (Construction specifications).

(b) Copies of ASME B31.4 are available from The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Park Avenue New York, New York.

(3) The 2001 edition of Section IX of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code.

(a) This publication is referenced in WAC 480-75-430 (Welding procedures).

(b) Copies of Section IX of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code are available from The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Park Avenue, New York, New York.

(4) The commission adopts American Petroleum Institute (API) standard 1104 19th edition.

(a) This publication is referenced in WAC 480-75-430 (Welding procedures) and WAC 480-75-460 (Welding inspection requirements).

(b) Copies of API standard 1104 19th edition are available from the Office of API Publishing Services in Washington DC.

(5) The commission adopts API RP standard 1117 Second Edition, August 1996.

(a) This publication is referenced in WAC 480-75-500 (Moving and lowering hazardous liquid pipelines).

(b) Copies of API standard 1117 Second Edition are available from Global Engineering Documents in Englewood, Colorado.