Chapter 480-75 WAC

HAZARDOUS LIQUID, GAS, OIL AND PETROLEUM PIPELINE COMPANIES—SAFETY

480-75-042(010) Annual reports
480-75-043 Operations safety plan requirements
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GENERAL RULES

WAC 480-75-001 Definitions

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

Maximum Operating Pressure (MOP) - the maximum operating pressure at which a pipeline or segment of a pipeline may be operated under CFR 49 Part 195.

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

Bedding – The material placed in the bottom of a trench prior to laying a pipe.

Break-Out Tank – a tank 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.

~~**Catastrophic –** sudden and disastrous .~~

Company - Pipeline – Pipeline System – or Hazardous Liquid 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. Pipeline or pipeline system does not include process or transfer pipelines.

High Stress - a pipeline that operates at a hoop stress level greater than 20 percent of the specified minimum yield strength of the line pipe.

High Stress Pipeline - a hazardous liquid pipeline that is operated in its entirety at a stress level over 20 percent of the specified minimum yield strength of the pipe.

Major Reconstruction or Reconditioning - Any change in pipeline routing, either horizontally or depth, or replacement of existing pipe of 100 feet and more in length.

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

New Pipeline – A brand new pipeline that did not exist before, or a replacement of an existing pipeline of 100 feet or longer, or an extension of an existing pipeline for 100 feet or longer.

Operator – a person who owns or operates a pipeline facility.

Person – 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.

Pipeline Company – or Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Company – a person or entity constructing, owning, or operating a pipeline for transporting hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide. A "pipeline company" does not include: (a) Distribution systems owned and operated under franchise for the sale, delivery, or distribution of natural gas at retail; or (b) excavation contractors or other contractors that contract with a pipeline company.

Pipeline facility – new and existing pipe, rights-of-way and any equipment, facility, or building used in the transportation of hazardous liquids or carbon dioxide.

Release – when hazardous liquid escapes from the pipeline.

Subsoiling - the agricultural practice of breaking compact subsoil.

Telephonic Notification - verbal notification by telephone to the Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission, Pipeline Safety Division.

WAC 480-75-002 Application of rules.

The rules in this chapter apply to hazardous liquid pipeline companies that are subject to the jurisdiction of the commission under RCW 81.88. The purpose of the rules is to provide minimum safety standards and reporting requirements for the transportation of hazardous liquids by pipeline. These rules apply to the design, construction, operation, maintenance, and safety of hazardous liquids pipeline facilities except those hazardous liquids pipeline facilities exclusively under federal jurisdiction as prescribed by the Pipeline Safety Law, 49 U.S.C. Section 60101.

WAC 480-75-003 Additional requirements

(1) These rules do not relieve any hazardous liquid 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 hazardous liquid pipeline company in appropriate circumstances, consistent with the requirements of law.

WAC 480-75-004 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 480-75-005 Rule of precedence.

~~If there is any conflict between the provisions of CFR 49, Part 195 (Transportation of Hazardous Liquids by Pipeline) and any rule, Part 195 will govern. These rules will take precedence over all orders, if the orders are not inconsistent with these rules.~~

~~(2) These rules will take precedence over all rules filed or to be filed by hazardous liquid companies if they are inconsistent with each other. Rules of the liquid petroleum companies now on file and inconsistent with the rules herein established must be properly revised and refiled within six months from the effective date of the order.~~

WAC 480-75-006 Civil penalty for violation of chapter 81.88 RCW

(1) Any hazardous liquid pipeline company that violates any public safety provision of Chapter 81.88 RCW or regulation issued thereunder, required for compliance with the Federal Pipeline Safety Law, 49 U.S.C. § 60101, is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed twenty-five 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 five hundred thousand dollars. This subsection applies to violations of public safety requirements including any commission order or chapter 480-75 WAC.
(2) In determining the amount of the penalty, the commission will consider the appropriateness of the penalty in relation to the position of the person charged with the violation.

WAC 480-75-007 Exemption for rules in chapter 480-75 WAC

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

(2) To request a rule exemption, a person 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 requesting the exemption.

(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 480-09 WAC.

DESIGN

WAC 480-75-008 Leak Detection

(1) Hazardous liquid pipeline companies must rapidly locate leaks from their pipeline. Companies must provide leak detection for ~~catastrophic leaks~~ under flow ~~a~~nd no flow conditions.

(2) ~~Catastrophic L~~leak detection systems must be capable of detecting an 8% of maximum flow leak within fifteen minutes or less.

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

WAC 480-75-009 Geological Considerations

New p~~P~~ipeline designs must consider potential impacts from seismic activity and landslides.

WAC 480-75-010 Overpressure Protection

Piping that can be pressurized above its Maximum Operating Pressure (MOP) must be equipped with pressure relief systems. When determining whether the MOP can be exceeded, the operator must consider internal pressure surges from rapid valve closures or other obstruction. The pressure relief system must be set at or below MOP. The operator must conduct a surge analysis to determine the likelihood of surge pressure exceeding 110 percent of MOP.

WAC 480-75-011 Overfill protection

Break out tanks must have an independent level alarm. ~~overfill alarm that is independent of the level gauge used for tank operations.~~

WAC 480-75-012 Cathodic protection test station location.

Each cathodically protected pipeline must have test stations or other electrical measurement contact points that are located at pipe casings and its carrier pipe and at areas where the pipeline crosses foreign metallic crossings.

WAC 480-75-013 Design specifications for new pipeline projects

New pipeline projects must be designed in accordance with ASME B31.4 1998 edition "Pipeline Transportation Systems for Liquid Hydrocarbon and Other Liquids."

WAC 480-75-014 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 1-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 paragraph (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 10 or fewer buildings intended for human occupancy.

(b) A Class 2 location is any class location unit that has more than 10 but fewer than 46 buildings intended for human occupancy.

(c) A Class 3 location is:

(i) Any class location unit that has 46 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 20 or more persons on at least 5 days a week for 10 weeks in any 12-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 length of Class locations 2, 3, and 4 may be adjusted as follows:

(a) a Class 4 location ends 220 yards (200 meters) from the nearest building with four or more stories above ground.

(b) when a cluster of buildings intended for human occupancy requires a Class 2 or 3 location, the class location ends 220 yards (200 meters) from the nearest building in the cluster.

WAC 480-75-015 Design factor (*F*) for steel pipe.

(1) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section, the design factor to be used in the design formula in 49 CFR 195.106 for new and existing pipelines is determined in accordance with the following table.

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

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

(i) Crosses the right-of-way of an unimproved public road, without a casing;
(ii) 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;
(iii) Is supported by a vehicular, pedestrian, railroad, or pipeline bridge; or
(iv) Is used in a fabricated assembly, (including mainline valve assemblies, cross-connections, and river crossing headers).

(b) For Class 2 locations, a design factor of 0.50, or less, must be used in the design formula in 49 CFR195.106 for uncased steel pipe that crosses the right-of-way of a hard surfaced road, a highway, a public street, or a railroad.

(c) 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 195.106 for:

(i) Steel pipe in a pump station; and
(ii) Steel pipe, including a pipe riser, on a platform located offshore or in inland navigable waters.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS

WAC 480-75-016 Backfill Requirements

(1) For new pipelines or when conducting maintenance activity for existing pipelines bBackfilling must be provided in a manner that will provide firm support for the pipeline and in a manner that neither the pipe nor the pipe coating is damaged by the backfill material or by subsequent surface activities.

(2) Where the backfill material contains rocks or hard lumps that could damage the coating, care must be taken to protect the pipe and the pipe coating from damage, by such means as the use of mechanical shield material.

(3) Backfilling procedures must not cause distortion of the pipe cross-section that would be detrimental to the operation of the piping, passage of cleaning or internal inspection devices.

(4) Backfilling must be performed in such a manner as to prevent excessive subsidence or erosion of the backfill and support material. Where a ditch is flooded, care must be exercised so that the pipe is not floated from the bottom of the ditch prior to backfill completion.

(5) For open trench installations that cross paved areas subject to vehicular loading, the backfill must be compacted in layers to a minimum of 95 percent relative density.

(6) Bedding material must be clean sand or soil and must not contain stones having a maximum dimension larger than one-half inch. Material must be placed to 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. Organic material and wood is not permitted for bedding and backfill.

WAC 480-75-017 Coatings

All new coated pipe used to transport hazardous liquids must be electrically inspected prior to backfilling, using a holiday detector to check for faults not observable by visual examination. The holiday detector must be operated in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions and at the voltage level appropriate for the electrical characteristics of the pipeline system being tested.

WAC 480-75-018 Hydrostatic test requirements.

New or existing ~~All~~ hazardous liquid pipelines while being hydrostatically tested must have the following:

(1) an isolation valve must be provided 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.

(2) pressure relief valve(s) of adequate capacity set to relieve at five percent above the hydrotest pressure must be installed. The relief valves must be tested, dated, and tagged within one week prior to the hydrotest.

(3) in addition to the pressure relieving device, a bleed valve must be provided to protect the pipeline from overpressure. The bleed valve must be readily accessible in case immediate depressurization is required.

(4) the pressure testing manifold in the actual pressure test, must be separately pressure tested 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. After the test pressure is reached and before commencement of inspection of the pipeline, the isolation valve between the temporary test manifold and pipeline must be closed and the test pump disconnected.

(5) a test chart or other recording method that shows that the pressure was maintained at the minimum test pressure throughout the entire test must be documented for all hydrostatic tests. A company representative must sign and date the test to certify the validity of the test. All equipment such as hoses, piping, and other equipment used to hydrostatically test the pipe must be rated for at least the target pressure. Each hydrostatic test of a pipeline must be documented to show:

(a) test date,
(b) signature of the certifying agent,
(c) beginning and ending times of the test,
(d) beginning and ending temperatures, and
(e) highest and lowest pressure achieved.

(6) precautions such as warning signs indicating a pipeline is under test conditions must be posted on highway crossings and at locations where large group of people may gather such as schools, churches, hospitals, shopping malls, to safeguard the public and those living and working around the area where the test is conducted.

(7) pipeline companies must notify public officials who have jurisdiction encompassing the area affected by the pipeline test.

(8) no additional water is allowed to be added to the pipeline once the hydrostatic test has started. As pressure varies significantly with changing test water temperatures, each operator must take into consideration temperature variation in the test water before accepting the test.

WAC 480-75-019 Welding procedures

(1) For new and existing pipelines a~~A~~ll welding procedures and welders must be qualified to the API Standard 1104 19th. edition or section 2001 edition IX of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code. Each welder qualification test result must be recorded and kept for a period of 5 years, and

(a) operator's must use testing equipment necessary to measure the essential variables during welder qualification or requalification, and also for procedure qualification or requalification. All essential variables must be recorded as performed during the welding qualification.

(b) qualified welding procedures must be on site where welding is being performed.

(2) Welders must carry appropriate identification and qualification cards showing the name of welder or joiner, their qualifications, date of qualification expiration, and the company whose procedures were followed for the qualification. Welders and joiners qualification cards will be subject to commission inspection at all times when personnel are working on facilities subject to commission jurisdiction.

WAC 480-75-020 Pipeline Repairs

Pipeline repairs must be made in accordance with ASME B31.4 1998 edition "Pipeline Transportation Systems for Liquid Hydrocarbons and Other Liquids."

WAC 480-75-022 Construction Specifications

New pipeline construction must conform to the requirements of ASME B31.4 1998 edition. 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 the trench. Seamless pipe is exempted from the last two requirements.

WAC 480-75-023 Welding inspection requirements

For new and existing ~~H~~hazardous liquid pipelines, companies must perform 100 percent inspection of ~~the~~ all girth welds by radiography or automatic ultrasonic testing in accordance with API 1104. Companies must keep a log of each weld inspected and keep all inspection records for the life of the pipeline.

WAC 480-75-0XX Location of pump stations and breakout tanks for hazardous liquid pipelines

No new pump station will be located on any hazardous liquid pipeline or be constructed in any zoned area without prior approval of the appropriate zoning authority and acquisition of required permits. In other areas, the distance between any pump station and any existing building intended for human occupancy and not under the control of the company will not be less than 500 feet. When locating new pump stations and breakout tanks, the operator must consider such hazards as overhead power lines, geologic faults, areas prone to flooding, landslides and rock fall. This requirement only applies prior to facility construction.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

WAC 480-75-024 Moving and lowering hazardous liquid pipelines

Hazardous liquid pipeline companies must prepare a study, prior to moving or lowering any hazardous liquid pipeline, to determine whether the proposed action will cause an unsafe condition. This study must be reviewed and approved by ~~the company's senior engineer~~ a person designated by the company who is qualified to review the study, and retained in the company's files for the life of the pipeline. The study must include pipe stress calculations based on API RP 1117 "Movement of In-Service Pipelines."

~~WAC 480-75-025 Monitoring and Inspections~~

~~Each reverse-current switch, diode or interference bond whose failure would jeopardize structural protection must be checked electrically for proper performance six times each calendar year with intervals not to exceed two and one half months.~~

~~WAC 480-75-026 Interference~~

~~Where interfering currents are compromising the pipeline cathodic protection system, each operator must use right of way inspections or other methods to determine the source of interference. In the course of these inspections, personnel should be alert for electrical or physical conditions that would indicate interference from a neighboring source. Whenever suspected areas are identified, the operator must conduct appropriate tests within six months to determine interference and take appropriate corrective action.~~

WAC 480-75-027 Remedial action for corrosion deficiencies

Hazardous liquid pipeline companies must initiate remedial action as necessary to correct deficiencies observed during corrosion monitoring, but no later than ninety days after acknowledging the deficiencies if necessary.

~~WAC 480-75-028 Atmospheric corrosion control~~

~~Each above ground portion of the pipeline must be coated, or jacketed with a suitable material for the prevention of atmospheric corrosion. Annual inspections are required to evaluate the coating condition and need for reapplication. Coating must not be applied until the pipe surface is cleaned in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendation.~~

WAC 480-75-029 Inspections during excavation

Whenever a pipe is exposed for any reason, the operator must examine the pipe for evidence of mechanical damage or external corrosion, including inspecting the coating for evidence of damage. Mechanical damage must be evaluated and repaired as required, in accordance with company repair procedures. Coating damage must be repaired prior to reburying the pipeline. If the operator finds active corrosion, general corrosion, or corrosion that has caused a leak, the operator must investigate further to determine the extent of corrosion. The pipeline must be inspected prior to and during backfilling of the exposed section. The results of this inspection must be documented and maintained for the life of the pipeline.

~~**WAC 480-75-030 Corrosion control records**~~

~~Each operator must record and retain all cathodic protection inspections and test readings taken for a period of five years.~~

~~**WAC 480-75-031 Cathodic protection**~~

~~Every operator must ensure that all of its metallic, hazardous liquid pipelines are protected by a recognized method or combination of methods of cathodic protection. Cathodic Protection for pipelines must meet or exceed the minimum criteria established in National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE) Standard RP-01-69. Cathodic protection systems for storage tank bottoms must meet or exceed the minimum criteria established in the NACE Standard RP-0193-2001.~~

WAC 480-75-032 Valve Spacing and Rapid Shutdown

(1) Each hazardous liquid pipeline company must rapidly locate and isolate all releases from pipelines. The hazardous liquid pipeline company must install remote control shutoff valves, check valves, and remotely monitored pressure gauges and meters where they will minimize the ~~occurrence~~ magnitude of a pipeline spill. The hazardous liquid pipeline company must consider terrain, valve placement, geohazards and drainage potential to reduce pipeline shutdown time and to minimize the amount of product flowing out of the pipeline in the event of a spill.

(2) Whenever a hazardous liquid pipeline company changes the design or operation of an existing valve, a surge analysis must be conducted and the report kept for the life of the pipeline.

(3) Hazardous liquid pipeline companies must include in their safety plan, shut down procedures for the containment of product that will designate where and how valves will be placed.

~~**WAC 480-75-033 Valves**~~

~~Valves must be marked and numbered so they may be readily and positively identified.~~

WAC 480-75-034 Right of Way Inspections

Right of way inspections must be scheduled ~~conducted~~ 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 a drive by right of way inspection must be conducted within the two week period.

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WAC 480-75-035 ~~Pipeline markers~~ Above ground facilities

Proper pipeline markers must be placed where hazardous liquid pipelines and any and associated facilities are exposed. All hazardous liquid pipelines attached to bridges or otherwise spanning an area must have pipeline markers that are visible and readable at both ends of the suspended pipeline. Each operator must inspect all markers annually. Pipeline markers that are found damaged or missing must be replaced within 30 days.

~~**WAC 480-75-036 Pipeline markers.**~~

~~Pipeline markers required by 49 CFR, Part 195.410(a), must be placed approximately five hundred yards apart if practical and at points of horizontal deflection of the pipeline. Exceptions to this rule must conform with 49 CFR, Part 195.410(b).~~

WAC 480-75-XXX Change in class location

Operators complying with WAC 480-75-014 and WAC 480-75-015 must re-evaluate their maximum operating pressure when there is a change in class location. The class location must be re-evaluated periodically but no later than five years.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

WAC 480-75-037 Maps, drawings, and records of hazardous liquid facilities

(1) All hazardous liquid pipeline companies must prepare, maintain, and provide to the commission, upon request, copies of maps, drawings, and records that pertain to hazardous liquid pipeline facilities. The maps, drawings, and records must be of sufficient scale and detail as is necessary to show the size and type of material of all facilities.

(2) Each hazardous liquid 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 hazardous liquid pipeline company is in compliance with state and federal regulations.

(3) All construction records, revision to maps and operating history made available to appropriate operations personnel must be updated every six months.

WAC 480-75-038 Reporting Requirements for proposed construction

(1) At least 45 days prior to the construction or major reconstruction (or reconditioning) of any hazardous liquid pipeline intended to be operated at 20 percent or more of the specified minimum yield strength of the pipe used, a report must be filed with the commission setting forth the proposed route and the specifications for such pipeline. The 45 day reporting requirement may be waived in the event of an emergency. The report must include, but not be limited to, the following items:

(a) description and purpose of the proposed pipeline,

(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 20% specified minimum yield strength, companies must submit to the commission a written notice at least 45 days prior to the proposed construction. The notice must include a project description and timeline.

WAC 480-75-039 Pressure testing reporting requirements

If pressure testing is to be used to increase the maximum operating pressure of a pipeline, companies must file a report with the commission at least 45 days prior to the pressure testing. ~~increase stating~~ The report must include the change in the maximum operating pressure and include the information ~~steps~~ required to qualify the pipeline for higher operating pressure.

WAC 480-75-040 Incident Reporting

(1) Every hazardous liquid pipeline company must give prompt telephonic notice of an incident to the commission, within two hours of the ~~occurrence~~ notification if any of the following results in;

(a) a fatality,

(b) personal injury requiring hospitalization,

(c) spills of 5 gallon of product, (the commission request voluntary compliance with CFR 49, Part 195.50 (b). If the Washington State legislature adopts this change, then the 5 gallon will be mandatory).

(d) damage to the property of the company and others of a combined total cost exceeding 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), or

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

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

(2) A written report must be sent to the commission within ~~three~~ one ~~-~~month~~s~~ 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 hazardous liquid facilities implicated in the incident and the system operating pressure at the time of the incident,
(e) the date and time the hazardous liquid facility returns to safe operations, and
(f) ~~(f)~~ the date, time, and type of any temporary or permanent repair.

(3) An operator must give the commission telephonic noticification within 24 hours of emergency situations including emergency shutdowns, material defects or physical damage that impairs the serviceability of the pipeline.

WAC 480-75-041 Depth-of-Cover Survey

For pipelines constructed after April 1, 1970.

Every five years, depth-of-cover surveys must be conducted in right-of-ways to ensure the minimum depth-of-cover as required by (a) and (b) ~~49 CFR part 195 section 195.248~~ below has been maintained for the entire pipeline. In areas subject to erosion and subsoiling, the survey period is every 3 years.

a) Unless specifically exempted in this section, all pipe must be buried so that it is below the level of cultivation. Except as provided in paragraph (b) 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:

Location	Cover (inches)	
	For normal excavation	For rock excavation
Industrial, commercial, and residential areas	36	30
Crossings of inland bodies of water with a width of at least 100 ft from high water mark to high water mark	48	18

Drainage ditches at public roads and railroads	36	36
Deepwater port safety zone	48	24
Any other area	30	18

Note: Rock excavation is any excavation that requires blasting or removal by equivalent means.

(b) Less cover than the minimum required by paragraph (a) of this section may be used if-
(1) It is impracticable to comply with the minimum cover requirements; and
(2) Additional protection is provided that is equivalent to the minimum required cover.

WAC 480-75-042 (010) Annual reports

(1) The annual report form No. 6 promulgated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission is hereby adopted for hazardous liquid pipeline companies. At the close of each calendar year hazardous liquid pipeline company must secure from the commission two copies of the annual report forms. The annual report must be completed for the calendar year's operations. One completed copy of the annual report must be submitted to the commission no later than ~~May 1~~ April 1 of the succeeding year. The second completed copy must be retained by the company.

(2) For those hazardous liquid pipeline companies not required to file form No. 6 the commission requires those companies to file annual report form 224-225 prescribed by the commission. The annual report must be submitted to the commission no later than April 1 of the succeeding year.

WAC 480-75-043 Operations safety plan requirements

(1) Each operator must prepare an operations safety plan (Plan) that demonstrates the pipeline system is designed, constructed, operated, and periodically modified to provide for protection of the public and the environment. Facility operations must follow the Plan. The Plan must be thorough and contain enough information, analysis and supporting documentation to demonstrate the company's ability to meet the requirements of this chapter. The Plan may be incorporated into a company's existing operation, maintenance, or emergency plan as required by 49 CFR 195.402.

(2) A log sheet must be included in the Plan to record amendments. The log sheet must include the date the old section was eliminated; any new sections that were added; the date; the initials of the individual making the change; and the signature of the person responsible for reviewing the amendment. A description of the amendment(s) and its purpose must be included.

(a) at a minimum, the Plan must include the following:

(i) the requirements in chapter 480-75 WAC,

(ii) a schedule of inspection and testing of all the mechanical components and electronic components within the pipeline system,
(iii) structural integrity of all pipelines determined through pressure testing, in-line inspection surveys, or other appropriate techniques,
(iv) failsafe systems including emergency shutdown and isolation procedures,
(v) emergency management training for operators,
(vi) procedures for responding to earthquakes that must include a threshold for line shutoff, and procedures for integrity monitoring prior to restart,
(vii) procedure for assessing the potential for impacts on the pipeline system due to landslides. Operators with facilities located within potential landslide areas must develop monitoring and remediation procedures for ensuring that pipeline integrity is maintained in these areas.

(3) Hazardous liquid pipeline companies must submit a Plan to the commission within 12 months after the adoption date of this rule. New pipeline operators must submit a Plan to the commission no later than sixty days (60) prior to startup.

The Plan must be submitted to:

Washington Utilities and Transportation Commission
Pipeline Safety Division
P.O. Box 47250
1300 S. Evergreen Park Dr. SW
Olympia, WA 98504-7250

(4) Amendments to the Plan must be submitted to the commission within thirty days of the change.

(7) Hazardous liquid pipeline companies must ensure that appropriate personnel are trained and familiar with the Plan's content.