Proposed Draft Rules for
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Proposed Rule:

WAC 480-93-015 Odorization of gas

(1) All gas that is transported by pipeline and all gas consumed by an end use customer must be odorized in accordance with CFR 49, Part 192.625 (a), except those pipeline segments excluded under the provisions of ~~ing~~ ~~sections~~ paragraphs (b)(2)~~1)~~ and (b)(4)~~3)~~.

Comment: Paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(3) are used by DOT to exclude pipeline sections. PSE recommends the above changes to make clear that the UTC does not allow the exclusions granted by DOT in paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(3).

(2) Operator's must use odorant testing instrumentation when conducting odorant level checks (sniff tests). Sniff tests must be performed at least monthly.

(3) Instruments used to detect odorant concentration must be calibrated in accordance with the manufactures recommendation. When there is no manufacturers recommendation calibration must be done at least once each calendar year.

(4) All records of odorant usage, sniff tests performed, and equipment calibration must be kept for five years.

Proposed Rule:

WAC 480-93-018 Maps, drawings, and records of gas facilities

(1) Each gas company must prepare, maintain, and make available for review to the commission or commission staff ~~or its designated representatives~~ all maps, drawings, and records of the company's gas facilities. The maps, drawings, and records must show the size and type of material of all facilities, corrosion control, and the maximum allowable operating pressure. The maps and drawings must indicate the location of all district regulator and gate stations and location of all valves, identifying the emergency valves specified in the company's emergency plan. ~~The gas company must provide key sheets for ready reference as needed.~~

Comment: In order to support the industry's heightened security efforts subsequent to September 11, 2001, all documents pertaining to the exact location of pipeline facilities must not be provided to the public or any public agency. We recommends the above changes for clarity.

(2) Each gas company must make books, records, reports, and other information available for review by~~to~~ the commission, so the commission ~~or its authorized~~

~~representatives~~ can determine whether the gas company is in compliance with state and federal regulations.

Comment: PSE would like to discuss how paragraph (2) relates to this section (480-93-018) on maps, drawings, and records. It appears to have come out of rule 480-93-180. We recommend deleting this section here and making it a separate rule.

(3) Every company shall establish a standard that specifies a frequency for distributing updates of ~~All construction records, revision to~~ maps, drawings and records ~~and operating history~~ and that identifies which maps, drawings and records are provided ~~made available~~ to appropriate operations personnel. ~~must be updated every six~~ 6 ~~months.~~

Comment: PSE would like to discuss this with UTC staff.

Proposed Rule:

WAC 480-93-080 Welder and Joiner ~~identification and~~ qualification ~~certificates~~
~~Note: identify which edition of criteria~~

(1) ~~All welding procedures and welders must be qualified to API Standard 1104 or section 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

Comment: If the intent is to disallow Appendix C of Part 192 PSE strongly disagrees and would like to discuss with the commission staff. There is no value added by the proposed language of the first sentence since DOT 192.227 stipulates welder qualification requirements and welding procedures are covered in 192.225. Qualifying a welder under 192.227 requires a qualified welding procedure as explicitly stated in API 1104 Section 2 and Article II of Section IX of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code.

(2)~~(a)~~ Operators must use appropriate 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~~these processes.

Comment: PSE recommends the above changes for clarity..

(3~~b~~) Qualified welding procedures must be on site where welding is being performed.

~~(2) Each operator must have qualified written procedures for the joining of gas pipelines by means other than welding.~~

Comment: Duplicate of DOT 192.273(b). No value added.

~~(a)~~(5)Qualified joining procedures must be on site where joining is being performed.

Comment: Please define joining. Does this include everything covered under 192 Subpart F -*Joining of Materials Other Than by Welding*, just plastic pipe (all joining methods), or just plastic pipe heat fusion method?

~~(b)Personnel qualified to join gas pipeline facilities must be requalified each calendar year not to exceed 15 months.~~

Comment: DOT 192.285(c) covers requalification for plastic pipe joining and the operator qualification requirements specified in 192.805(b) cover requalification for all non-welded pipe joining. The proposed language would disallow performance history review for plastic pipe joining, as allowed by the federal rule in 192.285(c).

~~(c)~~(3) Each joiner qualification test result must be recorded and kept for a period of 5 years.

(5~~3~~) Welders and joiners 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. Welder~~s~~ and joiner~~s~~ qualification cards will be subject to commission inspection at all times when qualified personnel are working on facilities subject to Commission jurisdiction.

Proposed Rule:

WAC 480-93-082 Qualification of employees

Staff recommends deleting this rule

Proposed Rule:

WAC 480-93-120 ~~Exposed pipelines~~ Marking Aboveground facilities

(1) ~~(1)~~ All exposed pipelines and associated equipment whose location presents an unusually hazardous situation must have a pipeline marker. ~~s and other protective measures taken at any point where gas pipelines and any associated equipment are exposed.~~

(2) ~~(2)~~ All gas pipelines attached to bridges or otherwise spanning an area must have line markers at both ends of the suspended pipeline.
(a)Each gas company must annually inspect and maintain the markers to ensure they are visible and legible.
(b) Markers that are reported damaged and missing must be replaced within 45 days

Comment: ~~Tterm""~~We would like to discuss the intent paragraph (1) of the proposed rule. We believe paragraph (2) should be part of this rule not 480-93-124 for clarity.

Proposed Rule:

WAC 480-93-124 ~~Pipe~~L~~l~~ine markers for buried pipelines

(1) ~~(1) Pipeline~~Line markers required by 192.707 must be placed~~: at~~
(a) at all railroad, road, irrigation, and drainage ditch crossings~~; and at~~
(b) at all fence lines where a ~~pipeline~~line crosses private property~~:~~.
(c) ~~Pipeline~~Line ~~markers must be placed~~ approximately ~~five hundred~~500 yards apart, if practical~~;~~ and ~~at points of deflection of the pipeline~~
(d) where the line changes direction.
Exceptions to this rule must conform to 49 CFR, Part 192.707(b).

Comment: We recommend the above changes for clarity.

(2) All gas pipelines attached to bridges or otherwise spanning an area must have ~~pipe~~line markers at both ends of the suspended pipeline. Each gas company must annually inspect and maintain the markers to ensure they are visible and legible. Markers that are reported damaged and missing must be replaced within ~~30~~ 45 days.

Comment: We recommend combining this paragraph with 480-93-120.

~~(3)~~(2)Each company must establish a frequency for ~~Pipe~~line marker surveys and include this in their Operations and Maintenance plan. Line marker survey records ~~must be conducted every three years and the recorded results~~ must be kept for a minimum of 5~~6~~ years.

Comment: Operators need the flexibility to combine line marker surveys with other required surveys (i.e. leak surveys) for efficiency. Also, a records retention of 5 years would be consistent with CFR part 192 section 709(c).

Proposed Draft Rules for
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Proposed Rule:

WAC 480-93-155 Increasing maximum allowable operating pressure

(1)Each gas company must submit to the commission for ~~approval~~review, complete written plans and drawings at least 45 days before uprating to a maximum allowable operating pressure (MAOP) greater than ~~sixty pounds per square inch gauge~~ 60 psig. The plan must include a review of the following:

(~~1~~a) All affected gas facilities, including pipe, fittings, valves, and other affected equipment, with their manufactured design operating pressure and specifications;
(~~2~~b) Original design and construction standards;
(~~3~~c) All previous operating pressures and length of time at that pressure;
(~~4~~d) All leaks, regardless of cause, and the date and method of repair;
(~~5~~e) All upstream and downstream regulators and relief valves;
(~~6~~f) All cathodic protection readings on mains for the past three years or three most recent inspections, whichever is longer, and the most recent inspection on each attached service line, which is electrically isolated; and
(~~7~~g) Additional ~~R~~records deemed necessary to evaluate the pressure increase.

(~~8~~2) ~~–~~The proposed MAOP ~~Uprates~~ of the pipeline must be ~~based~~ substantiated by ~~on~~ a previous ~~strength~~ test. ~~that would substantiate the must~~ MAOP. ~~When there is no documented history of strength tests, one must be conducted in conjunction with the uprate.~~When a previous test does not substantiate the proposed MAOP, a new test must be conducted before or in conjuction with the uprate.

Comment: We recommend the above changes for clarity.

Proposed Rule:

WAC 480-93-180 ~~Plan of operations~~ Operations ~~and~~ , maintenance, emergency, and inspection plans and procedures~~; emergency policy; reporting requirements~~

Each gas company must have written operation, maintenance, emergency, and inspection plans and procedures in compliance with the provisions and general intent of the federal "Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act." Such plans and procedures, and amendments, must be practicable and designed to enhance safety and must be filed with the commission for review. The commission may, after notice and opportunity for hearing, require such plans and procedures be revised in accordance with Title 49, Part 192 and 480-93 WAC.

Proposed Draft Rules for
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Proposed Rule:

WAC 480-93-190 Being aware of construction work near gas company facilities

Staff recommends deleting this rule

~~(1) Each gas company must subscribe to the available "one call locating service" in every area their facilities are located.~~

~~(2) Each gas company must establish procedures for notification of all construction work in close proximity to gathering lines, mains, service lines, transmission lines, and other gas facilities.~~

LEAKS

Staff recommends deleting this rule

~~**WAC 480-93-184 Gas leak responsibility.**~~
~~Each gas company shall designate personnel who shall be responsible for pipeline and service line patrolling; leak survey practices, procedures, and operations; and leak classification and repairs within its respective areas of operation (i.e. division, district, etc.).~~

Proposed Rule:

WAC 480-93-185 Gas leak investigation

(1) Each gas company must promptly investigate any notification of a leak, explosion, or fire, which may involve gas pipelines or other gas facilities, received from any outside source such as a police or fire department, other utility, contractor, customer, or the general public. ~~In the event of an explosion, fire, death, or injury, the gas company may remove any suspected gas facility only when the commission and the lead investigative authority have designated the release of the gas facility~~. ~~Once the situation is made safe, the facility must remain intact until directed by the lead investigative authority~~.

(a)Where the investigation reveals a gas leak, the leak must graded in accordance with ~~to~~ WAC 480-93-186 and appropriate action must be taken in accordance with these rules. ~~Grade 1 or Grade 2 leaks may not be downgraded to a Grade 3 leak without a physical repair having been made to the pipeline facility.~~

:

Comment: CFR 192.617 requires operators to establish procedures for analyzing accidents and failures. PSE believes it is more appropriate for such procedures to specify how a company works with the commission during such incidents. Preservation of evidence is an important issue but the prescriptive language of the proposed rule is counterproductive and could hinder a company's ability to properly respond to an emergency.

PSE also believes the final sentence is more appropriately placed in 480-93-186.

~~(2)~~(b) When leak indications are found to originate from a foreign source or facility, such as gasoline vapors, sewer or marsh gas, or customer-owned piping, prompt action must be taken, to protect life and property.

(i)All Leaks that represent an ongoing, potentially hazardous situation must be reported promptly to the owner or operator of the source facility and, where appropriate, to the police department, or other appropriate governmental agency. In all cases, the property owner or the adult person occupying the premises must be notified of the leak conditions.

(ii)If no methane (or propane) indication is found, the gas company employee on-site must inform the property owner or the adult person occupying the premises, and must request the adult person occupying the premises to sign the gas company work order. The gas company employee must provide the adult person occupying the premises an odor sniff card that identifies the odor of gas (or propane) and indicates the name, address, and telephone number of the gas company representative to be contacted if the leak indications are again noticed.

(iii)If the property owner or an adult person occupying the premises is not available, the gas company must, within ~~twenty-four~~ 24 hours of the leak notification, send by first-class mail addressed to the person occupying the premises, a letter explaining the results of the investigation. A copy of the letter must be retained by the gas company and kept with the leak report. A leak investigation report form must be maintained in the gas company's leak report files for all leaks investigated, indicating gas company employee making the initial leak evaluation.

Proposed Rule:

WAC 480-93-186 Leakage classification and action criteria

~~(1) Based on an evaluation of the location and/or magnitude of a leak, one of the following leak grades shall be assigned, thereby establishing the leak repair priority. A gas company may utilize an alphabetical grade classification, i.e. Grade A for Grade 1, Grade B for Grade 2, and Grade C for Grade 3 if it has historically utilized such a~~

~~grading designation. The same criteria for initial leak grading must be applied to re-inspected leaks.~~

(~~2~~1) ~~Gas leak classification and repair.~~ Each gas company must establish a procedure for evaluating the concentration and extent of gas leakage. When evaluating any leak, the perimeter of the leak area must be determined and documented. If the perimeter of the leak extends to a building wall, the investigation must extend inside the building.

(2) Based on an evaluation of the location and/or magnitude of a leak, one of the following leak grades shall be assigned, thereby establishing the leak repair priority. A gas company may utilize an alphabetical grade classification, i.e. Grade A for Grade 1, Grade B for Grade 2, and Grade C for Grade 3 if it has historically utilized such a grading designation.

~~(3) Leak grades.~~

(a) Grade 1 - Grade 1 means a leak that represents an existing or probable hazard to persons or property and ~~requiring~~ requires immediate repair or continuous action until conditions are no longer hazardous.

(b) Grade 2 - Grade 2 means a leak recognized as being nonhazardous at the time of detection but ~~requiring~~ justifies scheduled repair based on probable future hazard.

(c) Grade 3 - Grade 3 means a leak that is non-hazardous at the time of detection and can reasonably be expected to remain non-hazardous.

(3) The same criteria for initial leak grading must be applied to re-inspected leaks. However, Grade 1 or Grade 2 leaks may not be downgraded to a Grade 3 leak without a physical repair having been made to the pipeline facility.

(4) Leak repair priority ~~age classification~~ and ~~control~~ re-evaluation requirements are provided in Table 1. The examples of leakage provided in the table are guidelines and are not exclusive.

(~~4~~) ~~Follow-up inspections.~~ Immediately following a leak repair, t~~T~~he perimeter of the leak area must be checked with a Combustible Gas Indicator. Grade 1 leaks with residual gas in the ground must be re-inspected as soon as practical and no later than one month following the repair. In the case of Grade 2 or Grade 3 leaks which have been repaired, the need for a follow-up inspection must be determined by ~~a~~ qualified personnel employed or retained by the gas company.

Proposed Rule:

WAC 480-93-18601 Table 1-- ~~Leak classification and action criteria--Grade--Definition--~~Priority of leak repair--Examples

TABLE 1--LEAK CLASSIFICATION AND ACTION CRITERIA

Proposed Draft Rules for
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

~~GRADE 1 DEFINITION~~

~~A leak that represents an existing or probable hazard to persons or property and requires immediate repair or continuous action until the conditions are no longer hazardous.~~

Comment: Definitions are given above. Duplicating here adds no value.

PRIORITY OF LEAK REPAIR	EXAMPLES
Requires prompt action* to protect life and property and continuous action until the conditions are no longer hazardous. *The prompt action in some instances may require one or more of the following: a. Implementation of company emergency plan (192.615). b. Evacuating premises. c. Blocking off an area. d. Rerouting traffic. e. Eliminating sources of ignition f. Venting the area, or g. Stopping the flow of gas by closing valves or other means. h. Notifying police and fire department	Leaks requiring prompt action: 1. Any leak which, in the judgment of operating personnel at the scene, is regarded as an immediate hazard. 2. Escaping gas that has ignited unintentionally 3. Any indication of gas, which has migrated into or under a building or tunnel. 4. Any reading at the outside wall of a building or where the gas ~~would likely could potentially~~ would likely migrate to the outside wall of a building. 5. Any reading of 80% LEL or greater in a confined space. 6. Any reading of 80% LEL, or greater in small substructures not associated with gas facilities where the gas ~~would likely could potentially~~ would likelymigrate to the outside wall of a building. 7. Any leak that can be seen, heard, or felt and which is in a location that may endanger the general public or property.

Comment: PSE prefers the current language of “would likely” since ANY leak “could potentially” migrate.

GRADE 2

~~DEFINITION~~

~~A leak that is recognized as being nonhazardous at the time of detection but justifies scheduled repair based on probable future hazard.~~

PRIORITY OF LEAK REPAIR	EXAMPLES
Leaks should be repaired or	A. Leaks requiring action ahead of

cleared in one year but shall not exceed fifteen months from the date reported. If a Grade 2 leak occurs in a segment of pipeline which is under consideration for replacement, an additional 6 months may be

added to the 15 months maximum time for repair noted above. In determining the repair priority, criteria such as the following should be considered:

a. Amount and migration of gas,
b. Proximity of gas to buildings and subsurface structures,
c. Extent of pavement, and

d. Soil type and conditions, such as frost cap, moisture and natural venting.

Grade 2 leaks shall be re-evaluated at least once every six months until cleared. The frequency of reevaluation should be

determined by the location and magnitude of the leakage condition.

It should be recognized that Grade 2 leaks will vary greatly in degree of potential hazard.

There will be some Grade 2 leaks, which when evaluated by the above criteria, will justify scheduled repair within the next 5 working days. Others will

ground freezing or other adverse changes in venting conditions:

1. Any leak, which under frozen or other adverse soil conditions, ~~would likely could potentially~~would likely migrate to the outside of a building.

B. Leaks requiring action within six months:

1. Any reading of 40% LEL or greater under a sidewalk in a wall-to-wall paved area that does not qualify as a Grade 1 leak and where gas ~~is likely could potentially~~is likely to migrate to the outside wall of a building.

2. Any reading of 100% LEL or greater under a street in a wall-to-wall paved area that does not qualify as a Grade 1 leak and where the gas ~~is likely could potentially~~is likely to ~~to~~ migrate to the outside wall of a building.

3. Any reading less than 80% LEL in small substructures not associated with gas facilities where gas ~~would likely could potentially~~would likely migrate creating a probable future hazard.

4. Any reading between 20% LEL and 80% LEL in a confined space.

justify repair within 30 days. These situations shall be brought to the attention of the individual responsible for scheduling leakage repair at the end of the working day.

~~above~~

On the other hand, there will be many Grade 2 leaks, which because of their location and magnitude, can be scheduled for repair on a normal routine basis with periodic reinspection as necessary.

5. Any reading on a pipeline operating at 30% SMYS or greater in Class 3 or 4 locations that does not qualify as a Grade 1 leak.

6. Any leak which in the judgment of operating personnel at the scene is of sufficient magnitude to justify scheduled repair.

GRADE 3
~~DEFINITION~~

~~A leak that is nonhazardous at the time of detection and can reasonably be expected to remain nonhazardous.~~

PRIORITY OF LEAK REPAIR

Grade 3 leaks should be re-evaluated during the next scheduled survey, or within 15 months of the reporting date, whichever occurs first, until the leak is regraded or no longer results in a reading.

EXAMPLES

Leaks requiring re-evaluation at periodic intervals:

1. Any reading of less than 80% LEL in small gas associated substructures such as small meter boxes or gas valve boxes.

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

3. Any reading of less than 20% LEL in a confined space.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 80.01.040. 92-16-100 (Order R-375, Docket No. UG-911261), § 480-93-18601, filed 8/5/92, effective 9/5/92; Order R-103, Table 1 (codified as WAC 480-93-18601), filed 5/18/77.]

Proposed Draft Rules for
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Proposed Rule:

WAC 480-93-187 Leak records and self audit

(1) ~~Gas leak records.~~ Each gas company must prepare and maintain permanent gas leak repair records. The leak repair records must contain sufficient data and information to permit the commission to assess the adequacy of the company maintenance programs and to provide the data and information required by RSPA F-7100.1, F-7100.1-1, F-7100.2, and F-7100.2-1 leak report.

(2) ~~Gas Leak Reports.~~The following information must be recorded and maintained to the extent the information is available. Data and information which cannot reasonably be expected to be available under the particular circumstances of a leak situation need not be ~~reported~~ recorded immediately~~, but at a minimum must include the following:~~:

(a) Date and time detected, investigated, and reported and the name of employees conducting the detection, investigation **and report;**
(b) Date and time the leak was reevaluated before repair, and the name of the employee involved;
(c) Date and time of repair, when a Grade 1 leak is involved, and the name of the employee in charge of the repair;
(d) Date and time the leak was rechecked after repair and the employee involved;
(e) Location of leak (sufficiently described to allow ready location by other qualified personnel);
(f) Leak grade;
(g) Pipeline classification (distribution, transmission, etc.);
(h) Method of leak detection (if reported by outside party, list name and address);
(i) Part of system where leak(s) occurred (main, service, etc.);
(j) Location on the system where ~~leaked~~ leak occured (pipe, valve, fitting, compressor or regulator station, etc.);
(k) Material which leaked (steel, plastic, cast iron, etc.);
(l) Origin of leak;
(m) Pipe description;
(n) Type repair;
(o) Leak cause;
(p) Date pipe installed (if known);
(q) ~~Corrosion control method~~Whether under cathodic protection;
(r) Location and m~~M~~agnitude of Combustible Gas Indicator readings taken inside and outside of the leak perimeter.~~and relative location to leak; and~~
(s) ~~Unique identification numbers (such as serial numbers) of leak detection equipment.~~

Comment: (s) is not necessary given the calibration requirements set forth in Rule 480-93-188(2)

(3) Self audits. Each gas company must ensure:
(a) All repairs are made within the time required;
(b) All leak repairs are effective; and
(c) Records are accurate.

Proposed Rule:

WAC 480-93-188 Gas leak surveys

~~Types of gas leak surveys and test methods.~~

(1) Each gas company must have a leak ~~control~~ detection program. A gas leak survey must be conducted using a gas detection instrument. The leak survey must be conducted at ~~covering~~:

(a) all mains and services, including the testing of the atmosphere ~~near~~ in utility (gas, electric, telephone, sewer, water) and other underground structures;
(b) cracks in paving, and the cracks in sidewalks in wall-to-wall paved areas~~, the cracks in sidewalks~~;
(c) building walls; and
(d) other areas where gas can migrate.

(2) ~~Maintenance and calibration of instruments.~~ All instruments used in leak detection and evaluation ~~shall~~ must be maintained, calibrated, and operated in accordance with the recommended latest manufacturers' specifications and methods. If there is no manufacture's recommendation, calibration must be done once each calendar year.

(3) ~~Frequency of surveys in designated areas.~~ Gas leakage surveys must be conducted according to the following specified frequencies:
(a) Business areas - once each calendar year, not exceeding fifteen months;
(b) Residential areas - as frequently as necessary, not exceeding five years;
(c) Buildings of public assembly (such as churches, schools, and hospitals)- once each calendar year, not exceeding fifteen months;
(d) Special surveys (such as after floods, earthquake, land movement and unstable soil areas) - as ~~required~~deemed appropriate by the gas company; and
(e) Where the gas system has cast iron, wrought iron, or ductile iron, or noncathodically protected bare steel, galvanized steel, or coated steel pipe - twice each calendar year not exceeding eight months.

(4) ~~Business areas and buildings of public assembly.~~ Gas leakage surveys of business areas and public buildings must be conducted on the following basis:
(a) Where gas service lines exist, a survey must be conducted at the building wall at the point of entrance, using a bar hole where necessary;

(b) Surveys must be conducted within all buildings, where gas leakage has been detected at the outside wall, at all points ~~and~~ where escaping gas could potentially migrate into and accumulate inside the building; and

(c) Service piping, riser piping and meter(s) must be checked with gas detection instrument or with a soap solution.

~~(5) Special surveys. Special leakage surveys must be conducted in the following circumstances:~~

~~(a)~~ (5) Prior to resurfacing, repairs, or street alterations, where gas facilities are under the area to be paved, and where there is ~~a potential~~substantial probability that damage occurred to gas facilities as a result of the road work, a gas survey, including manholes and other street openings, must be made;

~~(b)~~ (6)In areas where substructure construction adjacent to underground gas facilities occurs, where there is ~~a potential~~substantial probability that damage could have occurred to the gas facilities, an appropriate gas detection survey must be made following the completion of installation but prior to paving;

~~(c) Unstable soil areas where active gas lines could be affected;~~Comment: Move to (3)

(d) ~~Special surveys must be made annually of places of public assembly when an active gas service line serves the building or where active gas service lines or mains are located with such close proximity as to present a possible hazard should leakage occur, for example, churches; schools; and hospitals;~~ Comment: Already covered in paragraph (3)

~~(e) In areas of unusual activity, such as, earthquake, and explosions.~~

(~~6~~7) ~~Leak survey records.~~ Records of t~~T~~he current and immediately preceding survey of an area ~~records,~~ must be maintained and must include the following:

(a) Description of system and area surveyed (this could include maps and leak survey logs);

(b) Survey results;

(c) Survey method;

(d) Name of ~~employees~~ person making survey; and

(e) Survey dates.

(8) ~~Self audits.~~ Each gas company is required to perform self audits of the effectiveness of their leak detection program~~. The following self audits must be performed~~ as frequently as necessary, not exceeding three years~~:~~.

(a) Leak survey schedule must assure that it is commensurate with the minimum federal safety standards for gas pipelines, Subpart M-Maintenance, and the general condition of the pipeline system as required by other applicable regulations;

(b) Survey effectiveness - evaluate survey results to assure that a consistent evaluation of leaks is being made throughout the system; and

(c) Check the adequacy of records.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 80.01.040 and 80.04.160. 01-11-003 (Docket No. UG-990294, General Order No. R-484), § 480-90-999, filed 5/3/01, effective 6/3/01.]

Filename:	WACproposedrulemakingpartII
Directory:	N:
Template:	C:\Program Files\Microsoft Office\Office\Normal.dot
Title:	OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
Subject:	
Author:	Information Services
Keywords:	
Comments:	
Creation Date:	04/05/02 3:16 PM
Change Number:	2
Last Saved On:	04/05/02 3:16 PM
Last Saved By:	pse
Total Editing Time:	1 Minute
Last Printed On:	04/05/02 3:17 PM

As of Last Complete Printing

Number of Pages:	15
Number of Words:	4,372 (approx.)
Number of Characters:	24,925 (approx.)