PHMSA
U.S. Department of Transportation
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration

Organization and Regulatory Overview

Contact Information

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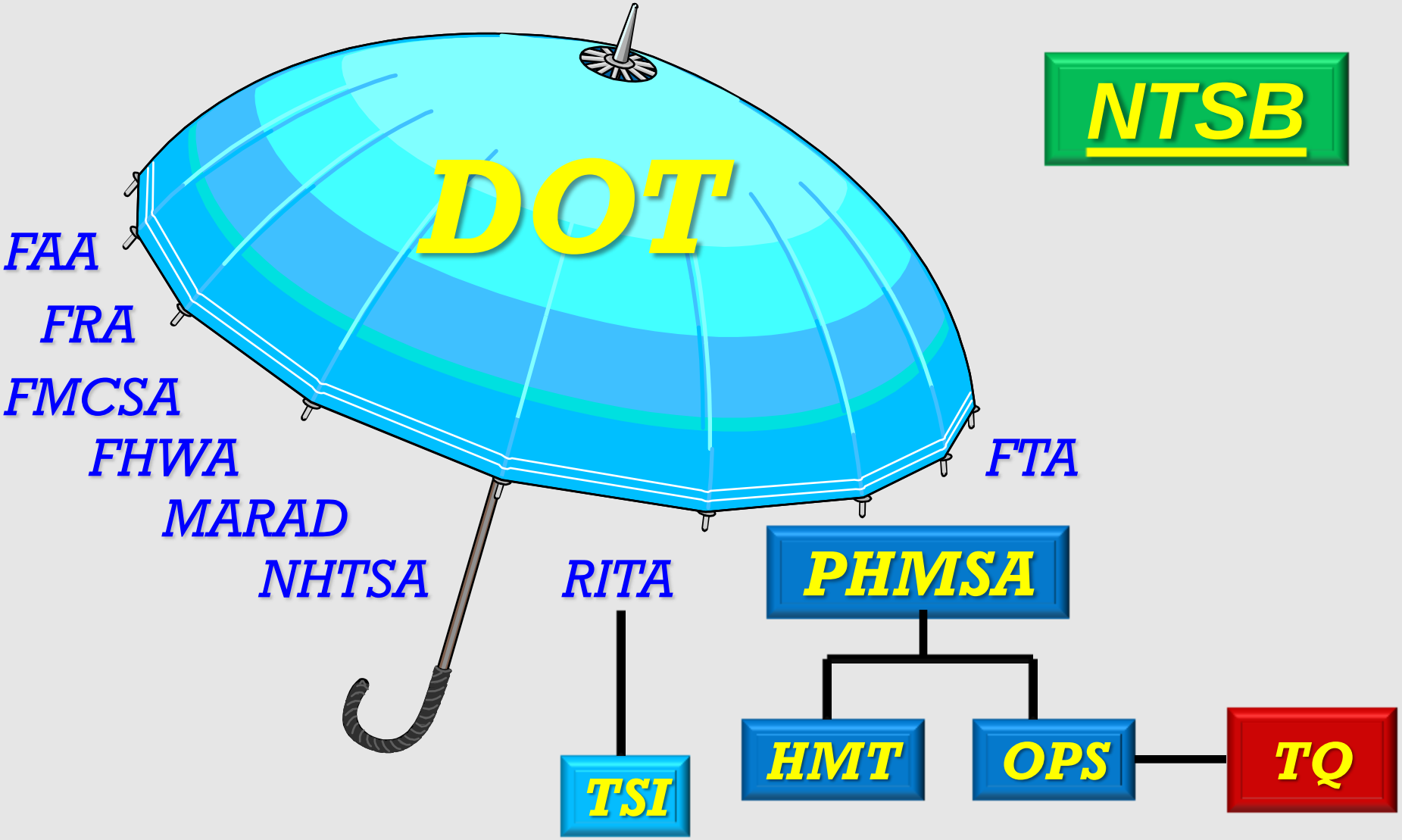
Pipeline and
Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration

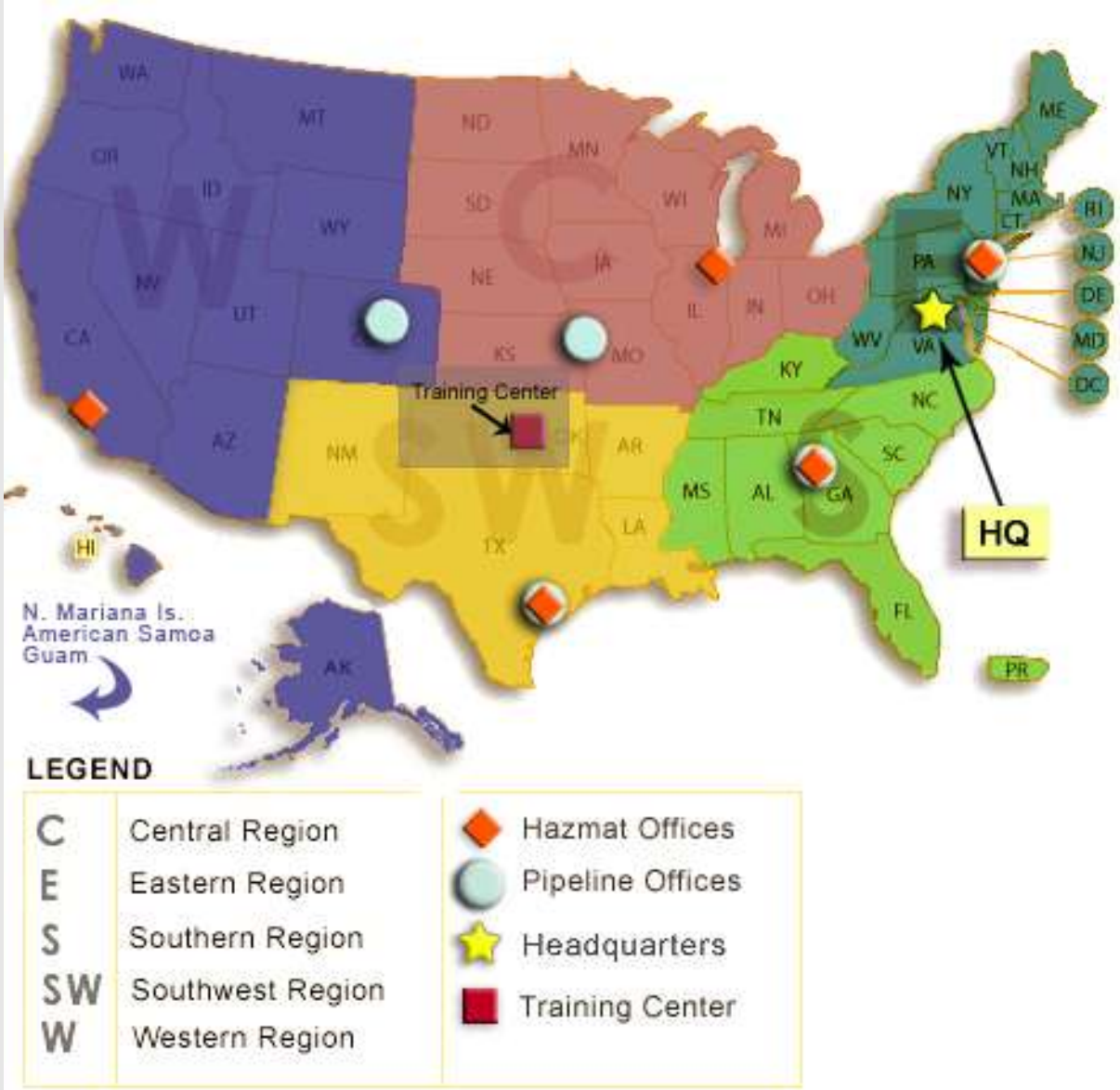
DOT Organization



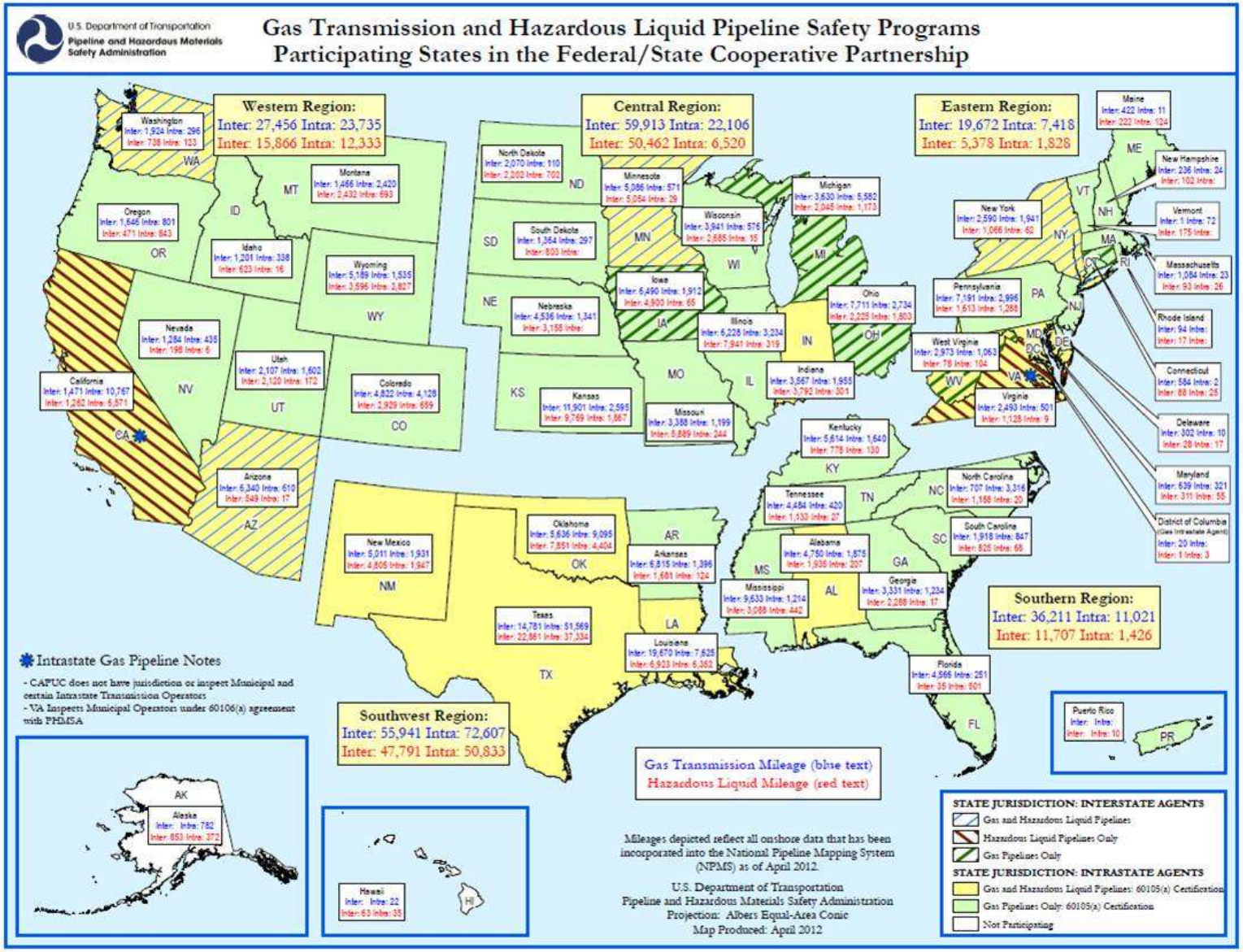
PHMSA's Mission Statement

To ensure the **safe, reliable, and environmentally sound** operation of the nation's pipeline transportation system.

PHMSA Regions



State Programs



PHMSA Inspector Training and Qualifications Division

Providing Training For:

- **State and Federal Pipeline Inspectors** (Courses in OKC)
- **Industry Personnel via Seminars**

U.S. Department of Transportation
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials
Safety Administration

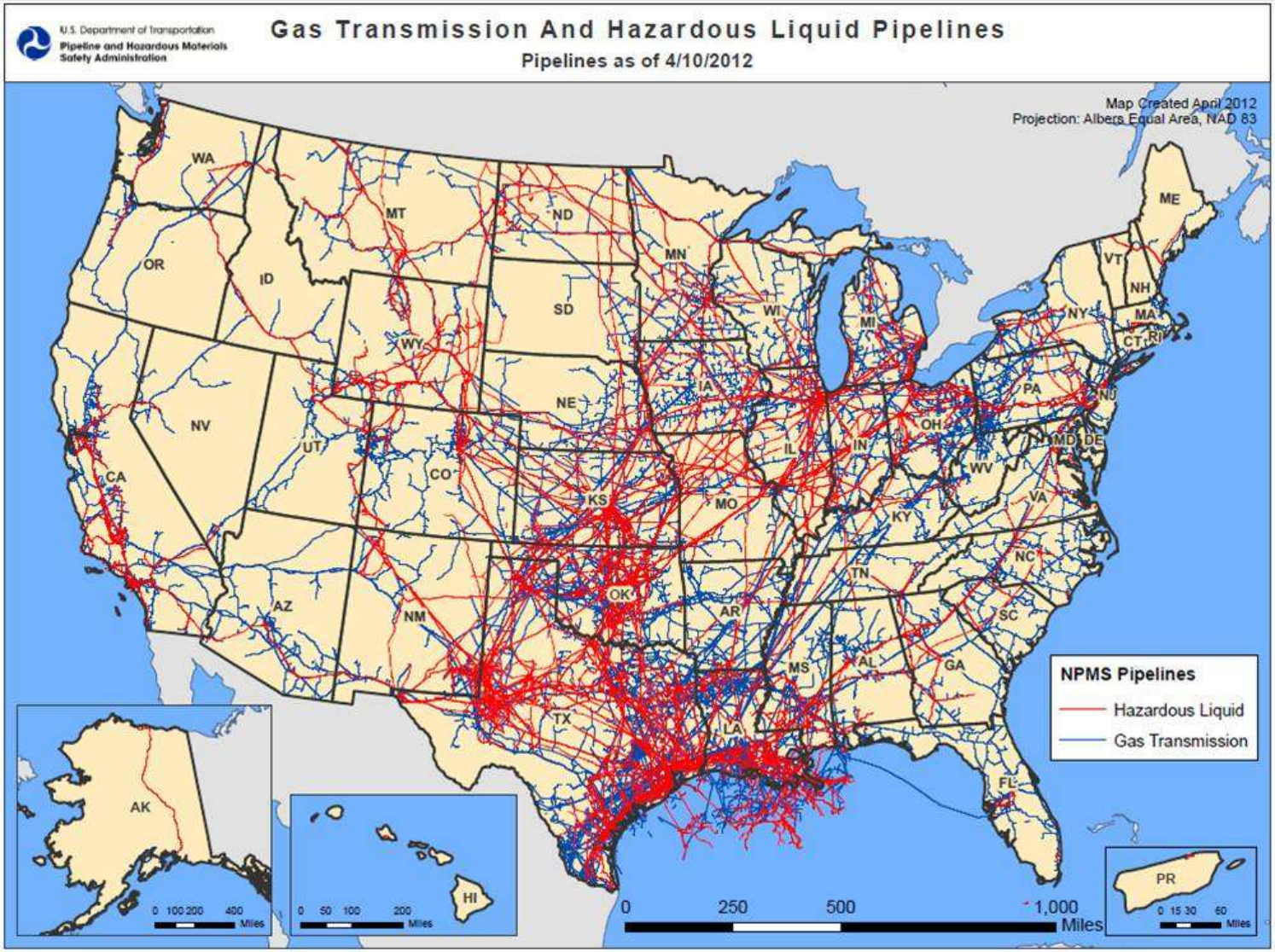
PHMSA TQ

Oklahoma City, OK

PHMSA TQ

Oklahoma City, OK

U.S. Pipeline Transportation System



Pipeline Mileage

- **Hazardous Liquid Pipelines 182,000 miles**
- **Natural Gas Transmission 325,000 miles**
- **Gas Distribution Pipelines 2,145,000 miles**
- **Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) 129 Facilities**

(Based on 2012 Annual Mileage Reports)

PHMSA Strategic Focus

- Improve the safety of the Nation's pipelines
  - Reduce the number of serious incidents causing death & injury
  - Reduce the likelihood of incidents in high consequence areas
  - Reduce the potential for hazardous liquids spills into unusually sensitive areas
- Provide the basis for increased public confidence in pipeline safety

Pipeline Safety Challenges

- **September 14, 2008 Appomattox, VA**
- 30’’ 1955 Vintage Natural gas transmission line ruptured, ignited, and burned, for 45 minutes
- 32’ft section of pipe ripped from the ground at the failure site
- 5 people were injured and 23 families were evacuated.
- 2 homes destroyed and 4 others damaged
- Investigation found 40% pipe wall loss due to external corrosion.
- Property and other losses totaled over $3 million dollars

Pipeline Safety Challenges

- **September 09, 2010 San Bruno, CA**
- 30’’ 1956 Vintage Natural gas transmission line ruptured, ignited, and burned, for approx. 90 minutes
- 28’ft section of pipe ripped from the ground at the failure site
- Rupture created a crater approx. 72’ ft long and 26’ ft wide
- 8 fatalities and multiple people injured.
- 38 homes destroyed and 70 others damaged
- Multiple miter joints and unknown pipe at failure location
- Longitudinal seam failure due to inadequate weld

Pipeline Safety Challenges

- **January 18, 2011 Philadelphia, PA**
- 12” 1942 Vintage Low Pressure Cast Iron Natural Gas Distribution Main Ruptured and burned for 3 hours.
- 1 gas company employee killed.
- 3 gas company employee’s and one firefighter injured, approx. 75 people were evacuated.
- 1 business was destroyed and 2 adjacent businesses were heavily damaged.
- Property and other losses of over $370,000 dollars.

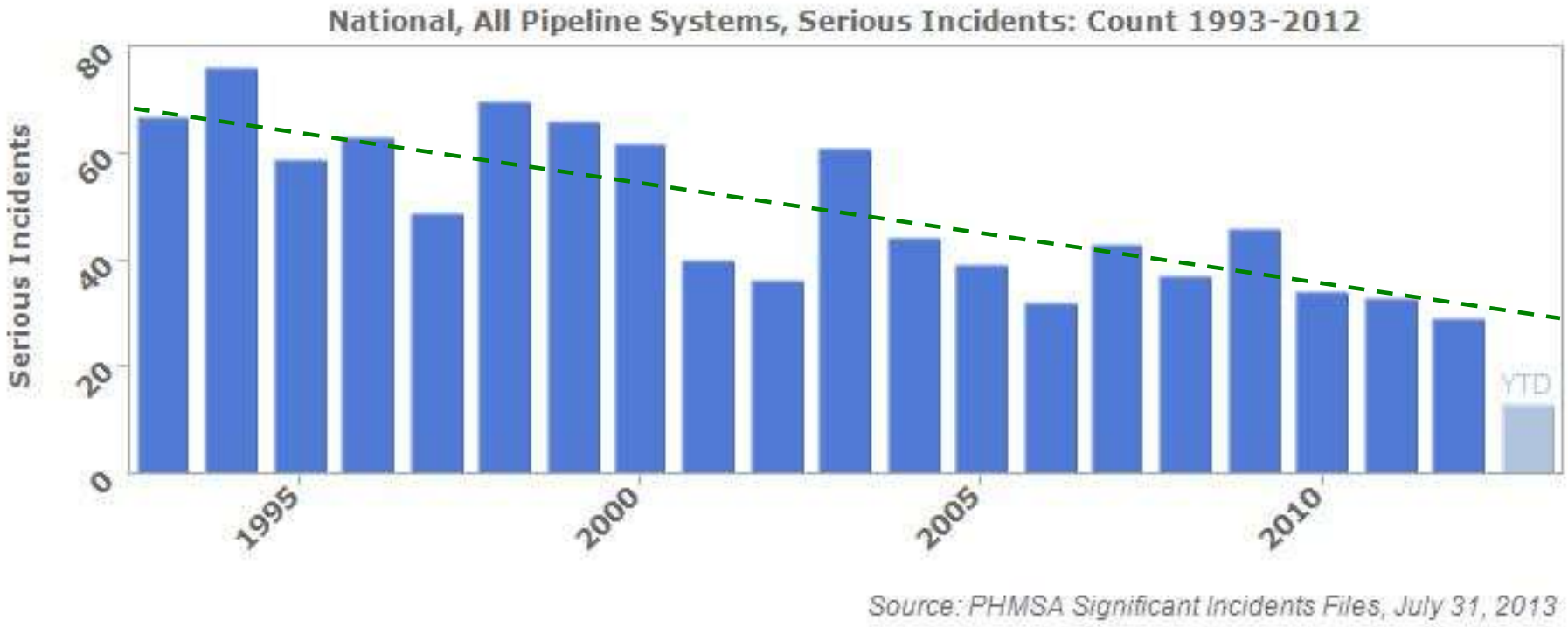
Pipeline Safety Challenges

- **February 09, 2011 Allentown, PA**
- 12” 1928 Vintage Low Pressure Cast Iron Natural Gas Distribution Main Ruptured and burned for 5 hours.
- 5 people were killed.
- 3 people injured and approx. 350 people were evacuated.
- 8 homes were destroyed and 47 damaged, including 10 businesses.
- Property and other losses of approx. 2.5 million dollars.

Pipeline Safety Challenges

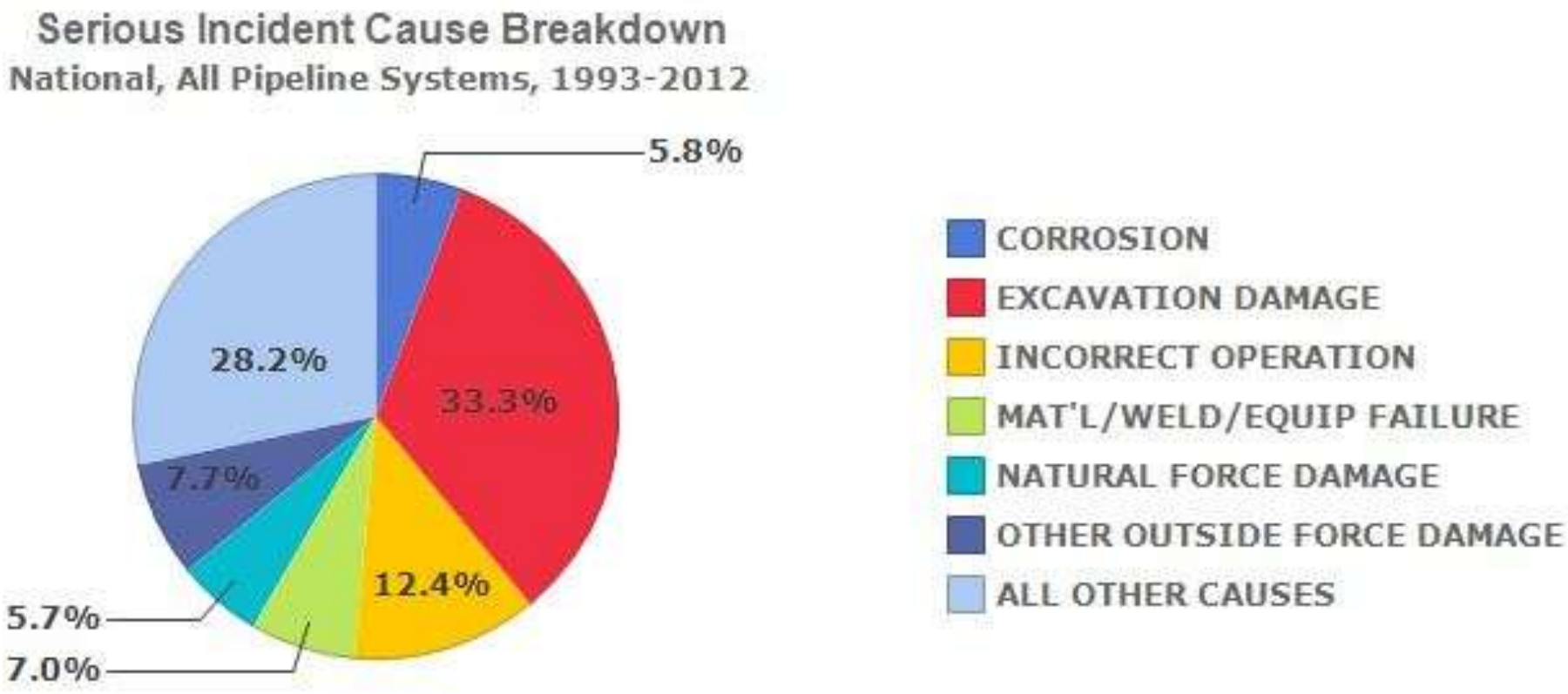
- **December 11, 2012 Sissonville, WV**
- 20” 1967 Vintage Natural Gas Transmission Line ruptured and burned for approx. 1 hour.
- 20’ ft. section of pipe was ejected 40’ ft.
- Several people treated, no serious injuries, no fatalities.
- 800’ ft. of Interstate 77 was shut down for approx. 18 hours. The pavement, guard rails, and exit ramp were burned and required repair and replacement.
- 3 homes were destroyed and several others damaged.
- Preliminary investigation found external corrosion and approx. 70% wall loss.
- Several lawsuits are still pending.

Serious Incidents
All Pipelines



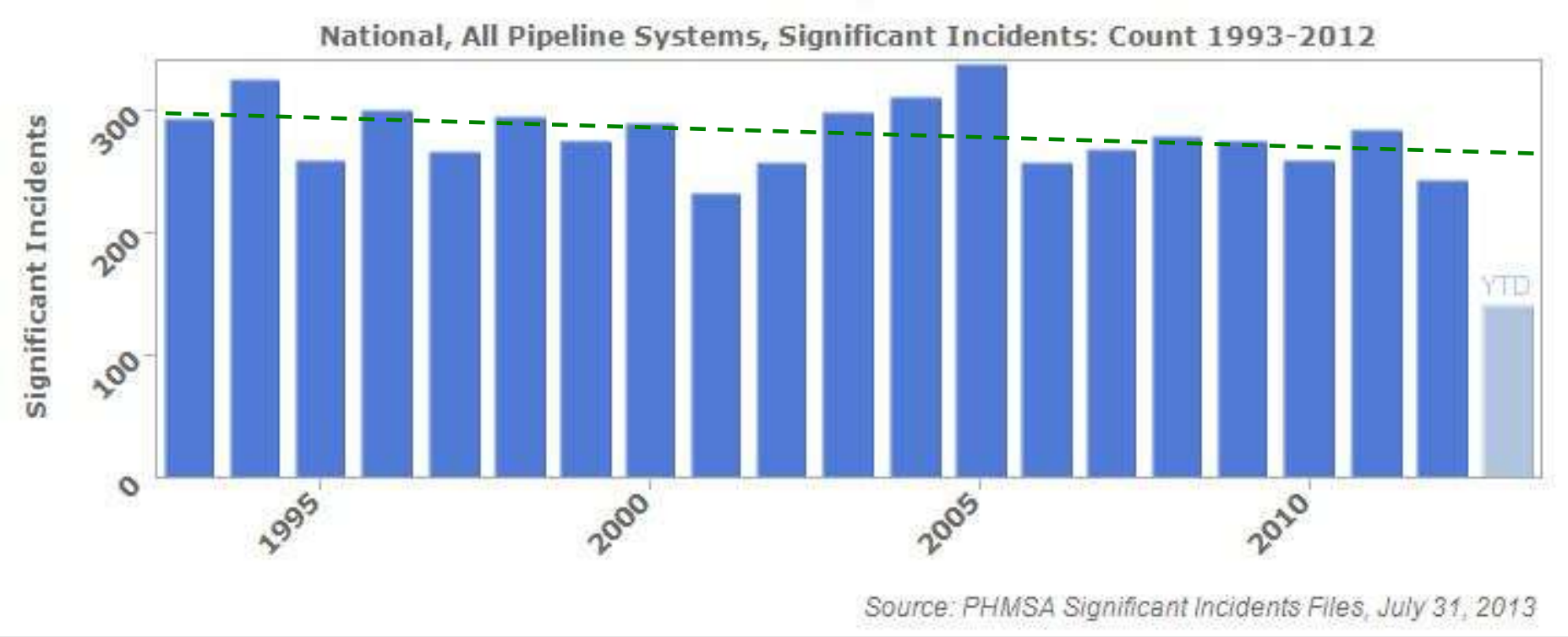
Causes of Serious Incidents

All Pipelines

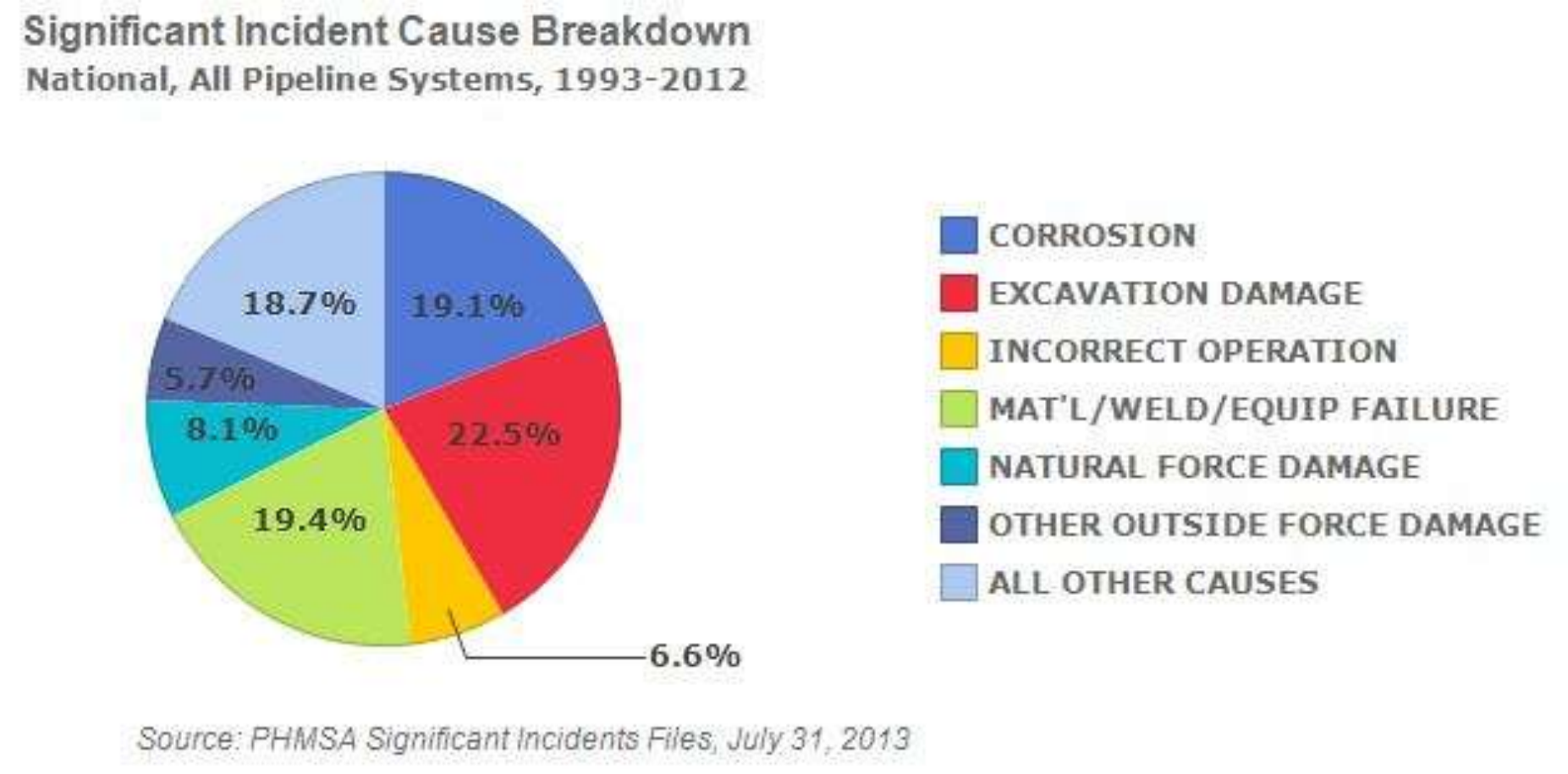


Source: PHMSA Significant Incidents Files, July 31, 2013

Significant Incidents Rather Flat



Significant Incidents by Cause



Data Driven Organization

- More focus on root cause analysis of incidents
- Integration of inspection findings across regions
- Significantly improve availability of information through OPS web site:

Enforcement Transparency

- PHMSA Website displays Enforcement data
- Statistical summaries 2002 onward
- Enforcement documents from 2007 onward
  - Initial OPS Letter
  - Operator Response (optional)
  - Final OPS Letter
  - Warning Letters, Notices of Probable Violation, Corrective Action Orders

PHMSA
Rule Update

Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-11-01
Issued January 10, 2011
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators Establishing MAOP / MOP Using Record Evidence, and Integrity Management Risk Identification, Assessment, Prevention, and Mitigation

- PHMSA reminds operators of their responsibilities under Federal Integrity Management Regulations, to perform detailed threat and risk analyses that integrate accurate data and information from their entire pipeline system, especially when calculating MAOP or MOP, and to utilize these risk analyses in the identification of appropriate assessment methods, and preventative and mitigative measures.

Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-2012-02
Issued February 23, 2012
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators Post Accident Drug and Alcohol Testing.

- Part 199 requires pipeline operators and operators of LNG facilities to conduct post- accident drug and alcohol tests of covered employees within the mandated timelines after a reportable pipeline accident or incident.
- **Operators must test each covered employee whose performance either contributed to, or cannot be completely discounted as, a contributing factor to the accident or incident.** The term "accident" in Part 199 includes both "incidents" reportable under Part 191 and "accidents" reportable under Part 195.
- **Operators must determine an employee's contribution to the accident or incident promptly to meet the timelines for testing required by the regulations**. This was further emphasized by the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) in its report of the September 9, 2010, incident in San Bruno, California.

Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-2012-03
Issued March 06, 2012
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas Operators
Drisco 8000 HD Poly - Potential for Material Degradation

- PHMSA is issuing this advisory bulletin to alert operators using Driscopipe 8000 High Density Polyethylene Pipe (Drisco8000) of the potential for material degradation.
- Degradation has been identified on pipe between one-half inch to two inches in diameter that was installed between 1978 and 1999 in desert-like environments in the southwestern United States.
- However, since root causes of the degradation have not been determined, PHMSA cannot say with certainty that this issue is isolated to these regions, operating environments, pipe sizes, or pipe installation dates.

Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-2012-04
Issued March 21, 2012
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators Implementation of the Operator Identification Registry

This notice provides updates to the information contained in a PHMSA Advisory Bulletin published on January 13, 2012 (77 FR 2126).

- **PHMSA has decided that master meter and small LPG operators established after December 31, 2011**, **<u>will be required to obtain an OPID</u>** in accordance with 49 CFR 191.22. On May 1, 2012, PHMSA will modify ODES to allow these master meter and small LPG operators to request an OPID. The requirement to request an OPID continues to **<u>not apply</u>** to master meter and small LPG operators in existence prior to December 31, 2011.

Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-2012-05
Issued March 23, 2012
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas Pipeline Operators Cast Iron Pipe (Supplementary Advisory Bulletin)

- PHMSA is issuing an advisory bulletin to owners and operators of natural gas cast iron distribution pipelines and state pipeline safety reps. Recent deadly explosions in Philadelphia and Allentown, Pennsylvania involving cast iron pipelines installed in 1942 and 1928, respectively, highlight the need for continued safety improvements to aging gas pipeline systems. **This bulletin is an update of two prior Alert Notices** (**ALN-91-02; October 11, 1991** and **ALN-92-02; June 26, 1992**) **covering the continued use of cast iron pipe in natural gas distribution systems**. This bulletin reiterates two prior Alert Notices which remain relevant, urges owners and operators to;

1. conduct a comprehensive review of their cast iron distribution pipelines and replacement programs.
2. accelerate pipeline repair, rehabilitation and replacement of high-risk pipelines.
3. requests state agencies to consider enhancements to cast iron replacement plans and programs.

Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-2012-05
Issued March 23, 2012
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas Pipeline Operators Cast Iron Pipe (Supplementary Advisory Bulletin)

4. alerts owners and operators of the pipeline safety requirements for the investigation of failures.

- The Pipeline Safety, Regulatory Certainty, and Job Creation Act of 2011, became law on January 3, 2012. Section 7 requires U.S. D.O.T. to measure the progress owners and operators have made in adopting and implementing their plans for the safe management and replacement of cast iron gas pipelines.
- No later than December 31, 2013, the Secretary of Transportation must submit a report to Congress that -- (1) Identifies the total mileage of cast iron gas pipelines in the United States; and (2) evaluates the progress that owners and operators have made in implementing their plans for the safe management and replacement of cast iron gas pipelines.

Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-2012-06
Issued May 06, 2012
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators Verification of Records

- PHMSA is reminding operators to verify their records relating to operating specifications for maximum allowable operating pressure (MAOP) required by 49 CFR 192.517 and maximum operating pressure (MOP) required by 49 CFR 195.310.
- Information needed to support establishment of MAOP and MOP is identified in Sec. 192.619, Sec. 192.620 and Sec. 195.406. **An owner or operator of a pipeline must meet the recordkeeping requirements of Part 192 and Part 195 in support of MAOP and MOP determination.**
- PHMSA intends to require gas pipeline operators to submit data regarding mileage of pipelines with verifiable records and mileage of pipelines without records in the annual reporting cycle for 2013.

Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-2012-06
Issued May 06, 2012
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators Verification of Records

- On April 13, 2012, PHMSA published a Federal Register Notice titled: "Information Collection Activities, Revision to Gas Transmission and Gathering Annual Report, Gas Transmission and Gathering Incident Report, and Hazardous Liquid Pipelines Systems Accident Report."
- **PHMSA plans to use info from the 2013 Gas Transmission and Gathering Annual Report to develop potential rulemaking for cases in which the records of the owner or operator are insufficient to confirm the established MAOP of a pipeline segment within Class 3 and Class 4 locations and in Class 1 and Class 2 locations in HCAs.**
- Owners and operators should consider the guidance in this advisory for all pipeline segments and take action as appropriate to assure that all MAOP and MOP are supported by records that are traceable, verifiable and complete.

Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-2012-06
Issued May 06, 2012
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators Verification of Records

- Section 192.619(a)(3) allows gas transmission operators to establish MAOP of pipe installed before July 1, 1970, by use of records noting the highest actual operating pressure to which the segment was subjected during the five years preceding July 1, 1970.
- **PHMSA notes that on September 26, 2011, NTSB issued Recommendation P-11-14: Eliminating Grandfather Clause.** The recommendation requests that PHMSA delete Sec. 192.619(a)(3), also known as the "grandfather clause," and require gas transmission pipeline operators to reestablish MAOP using hydrostatic pressure testing.

Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-2012-06
Issued May 06, 2012
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators Verification of Records

- **PHMSA reminds operators that this recommendation will be acted upon following the collection of data, including information from the 2013 Gas Transmission and Gathering Pipeline Systems Annual Report, which will allow PHMSA to determine the impact of the requested change on the public and industry in conformance with our statutory obligations.**

Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-2012-07
Issued May 06, 2012
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas Distribution Pipeline Operators Mechanical Fitting Report Form – Leak Causes

- Per Sec. 192.1009, operators of all gas distribution pipeline facilities are required to report any mechanical fitting failure that results in a hazardous leak on a Mechanical Fitting Failure Report Form (PHMSA F 7100.1-2). The report is required for all failures regardless of the material composition, type, manufacturer, or size of the fitting. Operators are to report all mechanical fitting failures regardless of the cause.
- Reporting requirements also apply to failures resulting from the use of a fitting and may include failures in the body of mechanical fitting, failures in the joints between the fitting and the pipe, indications of leakage from the seals associated with the fitting, and partial or complete separation of the pipe away from the fitting.

Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-2012-07
Issued May 06, 2012
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas Distribution Pipeline Operators Mechanical Fitting Report Form – Leak Causes

- PHMSA does not seek information related to failures of cast iron bell and spigot joints unless the leak resulted from a failure of a mechanical fitting used to repair or reinforce a joint.

Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-2012-08
Issued July 31, 2012
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators Mechanical Fitting Report Form – Leak Causes

- PHMSA is issuing this advisory bulletin as a reminder for pipeline owners and operators to appropriately inspect and protect pipeline facilities following railroad accidents that occur in pipeline right-of-ways.
- Buried pipelines are susceptible to damage even when depth- of-cover protection exceeds minimum Federal requirements. Pipeline owners and operators should inspect their facilities following a railroad accident or other significant event occurring in right-of-ways to ensure pipeline integrity.

Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-2012-08
Issued July 31, 2012
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators Mechanical Fitting Report Form – Leak Causes

- Also, during response operations, pipeline owners and operators need to inform rail operators and emergency response officials of the presence, depth and location of the pipelines so that the movement of heavy equipment on the right-of-way does not damage or rupture the pipeline or otherwise pose a hazard to people working in, and around, the accident location.
- PHMSA encourages pipeline owners and operators, as a part of their public awareness program, to inform rail operators and emergency response officials of the benefits of using the 811 “Call Before You Dig” program to identify and notify underground utilities that an incident has occurred in the vicinity of their buried facilities.

Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-2012-09
Issued October 11, 2012
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators Communication During Emergency Situations

- PHMSA reminds operators that they should immediately and directly notify the Public Safety Access Point (PSAP) that serves the communities and jurisdictions where their pipelines are located when there are indications of a pipeline facility emergency.
- Operators should have the ability to immediately contact PSAP(s) along their pipeline routes and to as many jurisdictions as is necessary if there is an indication of an emergency to determine if the PSAP has information which may help confirm an emergency or to provide assistance and information to public safety personnel.

Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-2012-09
Issued October 11, 2012
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators Communication During Emergency Situations

- **A direct-inbound ten-digit number must be used for the specific PSAP, a call to 9-1-1 would only be routed to the PSAP for the caller's location.**
- PHMSA believes that immediate contact and conversation should be established between pipeline facility operators and PSAP staff when there is any indication of an emergency which may have a potential adverse impact on public safety or the environment.
- PHMSA recommends that operators inquire of the PSAP(s) if there are any other reported indicators of possible pipeline emergencies such as odors, unexplained noises, product releases, explosions, fires, etc., as these reports may not have been linked to a possible pipeline incident by the callers contacting the 9-1-1 emergency call center.

Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-20l2-10
Issued December 05, 2012
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators Using Meaningful Metrics in Conducting Integrity Management Program Evaluations

- PHMSA is issuing an Advisory Bulletin to remind operators of their responsibilities, under Federal integrity management regulations, to perform evaluations of their integrity management programs using meaningful performance metrics.
- To further enhance PHMSA's safety efforts and as an initial step in addressing NTSB Recommendations P-11-18 and P-11-19, PHMSA is issuing this Advisory Bulletin concerning operator integrity management program evaluation using meaningful metrics.

Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-2013-01
Issued January 30, 2013
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators Telephonic Notification Time Limit to NRC

- Owners and operators of gas and hazardous liquid pipelines and LNG facilities are reminded that the pipeline safety regulations already require operators to make a telephonic report of an incident to the NRC in Washington, DC at the earliest practicable opportunity (usually one-to-two hours after discovering the incident). However, under Section 9(b)(1) of the Pipeline Safety, Regulatory Certainty, and Job Creation Act of 2011, **PHMSA is required to issue regulations requiring owners and operators to notify the NRC within <u>one hour</u> of discovery of a pipeline accident or incident.**

Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-2013-01
Issued January 30, 2013
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators Telephonic Notification Time Limit to NRC

- The 2011 Act requires PHMSA to establish a time limit for telephonic or electronic notification of an accident or incident to require such **notification at the earliest practicable moment following confirmed discovery of an accident or incident that is <u>not later than one hour</u> following the time of such confirmed discovery.**
- PHMSA will issue a proposed rule at a later date, but encourages owners and operators of the gas and hazardous liquids pipeline systems and LNG facilities, as a practice, to report such accidents and incidents within one hour of confirmed discovery.

Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-2013-01
Issued January 30, 2013
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators Telephonic Notification Time Limit to NRC

- The information required to be reported includes the name of the operator, the name and telephone number of the person making the report, the location of the incident, the number of fatalities and injuries, and all other significant facts that are relevant to the cause of the incident or extent of the damages.

Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-2013-02
Issued July 12, 2013
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators Potential for Damage to Pipeline Facilities Caused by Severe Flooding

- Severe flooding can adversely affect the safe operation of a pipeline. Operators need to direct their resources in a manner to determine the potential effects of flooding on their pipeline systems. Operators are urged to take the following actions to prevent and mitigate damage to pipeline facilities and ensure public and environmental safety in areas affected by flooding:
  - 1. Evaluate the accessibility of pipeline facilities that may be in jeopardy, such as valve settings, needed to isolate water crossings or other sections of a pipeline.
  - 2. Extend regulator vents and relief stacks above the level of anticipated flooding, as appropriate.

Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-2013-02
Issued July 12, 2013
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators Potential for Damage to Pipeline Facilities Caused by Severe Flooding

- 3. Coordinate with emergency and spill responders on pipeline location and condition. Provide maps and other relevant information to such responders.
- 4. Coordinate with other pipeline operators in the flood area and establish emergency response centers to act as a liaison for pipeline problems and solutions.
- 5. Deploy personnel to be in position to take emergency actions, such as shut down, isolation, or containment.
- 6. Determine if facilities that are normally above ground (e.g., valves, regulators, relief sets, etc.) have become submerged and are in danger of being struck by vessels or debris and, if possible, mark such facilities with an appropriate buoy and Coast Guard approval.

Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-2013-02
Issued July 12, 2013
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators Potential for Damage to Pipeline Facilities Caused by Severe Flooding

- 7. Perform frequent patrols, including appropriate over flights, to evaluate right-of-way conditions at water crossings during flooding and after waters subside. Determine if flooding has exposed or undermined pipelines as a result of erosion or scouring.
- 8. Perform surveys to determine the depth of cover over pipelines and the condition of any exposed pipelines, such as those crossing scour holes. Where appropriate, surveys of underwater pipe should include the use of visual inspection by divers or instrumented detection. Information gathered by these surveys should be shared with affected landowners. Agricultural agencies may help to inform farmers of the potential hazard from reduced cover over pipelines.

Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-2013-02
Issued July 12, 2013
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators Potential for Damage to Pipeline Facilities Caused by Severe Flooding

- 9. Ensure that line markers are still in place or replaced in a timely manner. Notify contractors, highway departments, and others involved in post-flood restoration activities of the presence of pipelines and the risks posed by reduced cover.

- If a pipeline has suffered damage, is shut-in, or is being operated at a reduced pressure as a precautionary measure due to flooding, the operator should advise the appropriate PHMSA regional office or state pipeline safety authority before returning the line to service, increasing its operating pressure, or otherwise changing its operating status. **Furthermore, reporting a Safety Related Condition as prescribed in Sec. Sec. 191.23 and 195.55 may also be required.**

Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-2013-03
Issued October 25, 2013
Pipeline Safety: LPG and Utility LP Gas Plants
Applicability of Part 192 to Owners and Operators of LPG and Utility Gas Plants

- When ANSI/NFPA 58 or 59 (2004) does not address a specific subject, then a conflict has not occurred and the operator must follow Part 192 requirements. Part 192 covers areas that are not addressed in ANSI/NFPA 58 or 59 (2004). These areas include:
  - Inspection requirements for distribution mains (Sec. Sec. 192.305 and 192.307).
  - Backfill requirements for installing pipe in a ditch (Sec. 192.319).
  - Underground pipe clearance requirements (Sec. 192.325).
  - Valve requirements for service lines (Sec. Sec. 192.363 and 192.365).
  - Continuing surveillance (Sec. 192.613).

Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-2013-03
Issued October 25, 2013
Pipeline Safety: LPG and Utility LP Gas Plants
Applicability of Part 192 to Owners and Operators of LPG and Utility Gas Plants

- Public awareness (except for small LP-gas systems) (Sec. 192.614).
- Operator qualification (except for small utility LP-Gas systems) (Subpart N).
- Distribution Pipeline Integrity Management (Subpart P).

- Because ANSI/NFPA 58 and 59 (2004) do not have specific language on these topics, there is no conflict, and therefore Part 192 applies in these areas.
- **Supersedes the July 18, 2003 Advisory Bulletin by correcting a typographical error in the sixth bullet and removing the exemption for small utility LP gas systems from Subpart N (Qualification of Pipeline Personnel) from the bulleted list.**

Advisory Bulletin No. ADB-2013-04
Issued August 28, 2013
Pipeline Safety: Natural Gas and HL Pipeline Operators Recall on Leak Repair Clamps Due to Defective Seal

- TDW has deemed its Leak Repair Clamps defective due to the seal in every clamp not maintaining adequate pressure causing the clamp to fail, which may cause a leak that could result in a fire, explosion, injury, or death. TDW asks all of its customers to stop using the LRC immediately, return it, and follow up with TDW's recall procedures for the LRC.
- PHMSA advises pipeline operators to take the following measures:
- Verify records to determine if a TDW LRC is installed.
- Stop using the TDW LRC immediately.
- Contact TDW and follow up with its recall process.
- TDW Web site: http://lrc.tdwilliamson.com/.
- TDW phone number: 888-770-7085.

Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Issued Nov 25, 2011
49 CFR Part 192
Docket ID: PHMSA- 2011-0009
Pipeline Safety: Expanding the Use of Excess Flow Valves in Gas Distribution Systems to Apps Other Than Single-Family Residences

- Expanding the Use of EFV's: The NTSB has made a safety recommendation to PHMSA that excess flow valves be installed in all new and renewed gas service lines, regardless of a customer's classification, when the operating conditions are compatible with readily available valves.
- In response, PHMSA is seeking public comment on several issues relating to the expanded use of EFV's in gas distribution systems and on operators experiences using EFVs, particularly from a cost-benefit perspective.

(Comment Period Closed March 19, 2012)

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Issued November 29, 2011
49 CFR Part 191, 192, 195, 198
Docket ID: PHMSA- 2010-0026
Pipeline Safety: Miscellaneous Changes to Pipeline Safety Regulations

- PHMSA is proposing to make miscellaneous changes to the pipeline safety regulations that would be relatively minor, would impose minimal (if any) burden, and would clarify the existing regulations.

Issues addressed:

- Responsibility to Conduct Construction Inspections
- Leak Surveys for Type B Gathering Lines
- Qualifying Plastic Pipe Joiners
- Mill Hydrostatic Tests for Pipe to Operate at Alternative MAOP

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Issued November 29, 2011
49 CFR Part 191, 192, 195, 198
Docket ID: PHMSA- 2010-0026
Pipeline Safety: Miscellaneous Changes to Pipeline Safety Regulations

Issues addressed:

- Regulating the Transportation of Ethanol by Pipeline
- Limitation of Indirect Costs in State Grants, Transportation of Pipe, Threading Copper Pipe
- Offshore Pipeline Condition Reports, Calculating Pressure Reductions for Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Integrity Anomalies
- Testing Components other than Pipe Installed in Low- Pressure Gas Pipelines
- Alternative MAOP Notifications

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Issued November 29, 2011
49 CFR Part 191, 192, 195, 198
Docket ID: PHMSA- 2010-0026
Pipeline Safety: Miscellaneous Changes to Pipeline Safety Regulations

Issues addressed:

- National Pipeline Mapping System
- Welders vs. Welding Operators
- Components Fabricated by Welding
- Odorization of Gas
- Editorial Amendments

(Comment Period Closed March 6, 2012)

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Issued April 02, 2012
49 CFR Part 196 & 198
Docket ID: PHMSA- 2009-0192
Pipeline Safety: Pipeline Damage Prevention Programs

PHMSA seeks to revise the Pipeline Safety Regulations to:

1. Establish criteria and procedures for determining the adequacy of state pipeline excavation damage prevention law enforcement programs;
2. Establish administrative process for making adequacy determinations;
3. Establish the Federal requirements PHMSA will enforce in states with inadequate excavation damage prevention law enforcement programs; a
4. Establish the adjudication process for administrative enforcement proceedings against excavators where Federal authority is exercised.

(Comment Period Closed July 2, 2012)

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Issued August 16, 2013
49 CFR Part 192, 193, 195, and 199
Docket ID: PHMSA-2011-0337
Pipeline Safety: Periodic Updates of Regulatory References to Technical Standards and Miscellaneous Amendments

- PHMSA is proposing to amend the pipeline safety regulations to incorporate by reference (IBR) all or parts of new, updated, or reaffirmed editions of voluntary consensus standards that are available on the Internet, free-of-charge, to the public.
- PHMSA is also proposing to make non-substantive edits and to clarify regulatory language in certain provisions. These proposed changes are relatively minor, and would not require pipeline operators to undertake any significant new pipeline safety initiatives. (Removal of 199.111which conflicts with CFR Part 40, changing title of welder to welder operator, etc.)

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Issued August 16, 2013
49 CFR Part 192, 193, 195, and 199
Docket ID: PHMSA-2011-0337
Pipeline Safety: Periodic Updates of Regulatory References to Technical Standards and Miscellaneous Amendments

- New Standards To Be Incorporated by Reference (Fully or Partially)
  - **API RP 5LT**, "Recommended Practice for Truck Transportation of Line Pipe" (First edition) (March 1, 2012). (API RP 5LT) - Referenced in §192.65 and §195.207.
  - **ASTM D2513-09a**, "Standard Specification for Polyethylene (PE) Gas Pressure Pipe, Tubing, and Fittings," (December 1, 2009), **(except section 4.2 pertaining to rework material)** (ASTM D2513) - Referenced in §§ 192.59 (d); 192.63 (a); 192.123 (e); 192.191 (b); 192.281 (b); 192.283 (a); Item 1, Appendix B to Part 192.
  - Changes include a new requirement for **outdoor storage of PE pipe, three years for yellow pipe and 10 years for black pipe;** new high performance PE pipe material designation codes, with increased long-term performance requirements; and more stringent requirements for use of rework material in PE gas pipe.

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Issued August 16, 2013
49 CFR Part 192, 193, 195, and 199
Docket ID: PHMSA-2011-0337
Pipeline Safety: Periodic Updates of Regulatory References to Technical Standards and Miscellaneous Amendments

- New Standards To Be Incorporated by Reference (Fully or Partially)
  - **PHMSA proposes for other non-PE plastic materials to continue to reference the ASTM D2513-87 (for § 192.63 only, marking of materials) and ASTM D2513-99 (except section 4.2 pertaining to rework material)** for §§192.59 (d); 192.191(b); 192.281(b)(2); 192.283(a)(1)(i); and Item 1, Appendix B to Part 192).

Notice of Proposed Rulemaking Issued August 16, 2013
49 CFR Part 192, 193, 195, and 199
Docket ID: PHMSA-2011-0337
Pipeline Safety: Periodic Updates of Regulatory References to Technical Standards and Miscellaneous Amendments

- Updated Editions **Not** To Be Incorporated by Reference
  - **API Recommended Practice 1162, "Public Awareness Programs for Pipeline Operators," (2nd edition)**
  - **API Standard 653, "Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction" (4th edition) and Addendum (2010)**

Final Rule Issued September 18, 2013
49 CFR Part 190, 192, 193, 195, and 199
Docket ID: PHMSA-2012-0102
Pipeline Safety: Administrative Procedures; Updates and Technical Corrections

- PHMSA is amending the pipeline safety regulations to update the administrative civil penalty maximums for violation of the safety standards to reflect current law, to update the informal hearing and adjudication process for pipeline enforcement matters to reflect current law, and to make other technical corrections and updates to certain administrative procedures.
- The amendments do not impose any new operating, maintenance, or other substantive requirements on pipeline owners or operators.

(The effective date of the amendments is October 25, 2013)

Final Rule Issued September 18, 2013
49 CFR Part 190, 192, 193, 195, and 199
Docket ID: PHMSA-2012-0102
Pipeline Safety: Administrative Procedures; Updates and Technical Corrections

- **Effective January 3, 2012, the Pipeline Safety, Regulatory Certainty, and Job Creation Act of 2011 (Pub. L. 112-90) (the Act) increased the maximum administrative civil penalties for violation of the pipeline safety laws and regulations to $200,000 per violation per day of violation, with a maximum of $2,000,000 for a related series of violations.**
- The Act also imposed certain requirements for the conduct of informal administrative enforcement hearings including, among other things: convening hearings before a presiding official, an attorney on the staff of the Deputy Chief Counsel;

Final Rule Issued September 18, 2013
49 CFR Part 190, 192, 193, 195, and 199
Docket ID: PHMSA-2012-0102
Pipeline Safety: Administrative Procedures; Updates and Technical Corrections

- providing an opportunity for a respondent to arrange for a hearing transcript; ensuring a separation of functions between agency employees involved with the investigation or prosecution of an enforcement case and those involved in deciding the case; and prohibiting ex parte communications.
- The Act also provided PHMSA with new enforcement authority for oil spill response plan compliance under section 4202 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 1321(j)).

Final Rule Issued September 18, 2013
49 CFR Part 190, 192, 193, 195, and 199
Docket ID: PHMSA-2012-0102
Pipeline Safety: Administrative Procedures; Updates and Technical Corrections

- In accordance with the Act, PHMSA updated the administrative civil penalty maximums and the informal hearing process for enforcement matters to conform to current law and to amend other administrative procedures; amend the criminal enforcement provisions to conform to current law and practice; make corrections to the special permit provisions in the procedures for adoption of rules; implement the new enforcement authority for Part 194 oil spill response plans; and make certain technical amendments and corrections.

(The effective date of the amendments is October 25, 2013)

Updated Gas Transmission, Gas Gathering Annual reports, extension of filing deadline.

- PHMSA F 7100.2-1 (Annual Report Form)
- PHMSA extended the deadline for the calendar year 2012 report from March 15, 2013 to June 15, 2013. Online submission was enabled no later than March 1, 2013.
- Links to: Annual Report Instructions
- Online submission via PHMSA Portal is required unless an alternative reporting method is granted by PHMSA.
- PHMSA Portal https://portal.phmsa.dot.gov/portal
- See Online Submission Registration Requirements at http://opsweb.phmsa.dot.gov/portal_message/PHMSA_Portal_Registration.pdf

API Expands Access to its Safety Standards

- The American Petroleum Institute (API) announced it would provide free online public access to a large group of key industry standards, including a broad range of safety standards.
- Once changes to the API website are complete, 160 standards will be available online, and represent almost one-third of all API standards.
- Will include all that are safety-related or have been incorporated into federal regulation.

http://publications.api.org/Pipeline-Operation.aspx

Information Available from PHMSA

- Latest News
- Training Calendar
- Joint Industry Training
- Operator Qualification
- Resource Links
- Regulatory Information
- Codes
- Pipeline Safety Laws
- Federal Regulatory Information

Information Websites

PHMSA Inspector Training and Qualifications
http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline/tq

PHMSA Pipeline Safety Regulations
http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline/tq/regs

PHMSA Rulemaking
http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline/regs/rulemaking

PHMSA Inspector Enforcement Guidance
http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/foia/e-reading-room

Be Safe

BULLETIN
OSHA HAS DETERMINED
THAT THE MAXIMUM
SAFE LOAD CAPACITY
ON MY BUTT IS
(2) PERSONS AT ONE TIME
UNLESS
I INSTALL HANDRAILS
AND
SAFETY STRAPS
AS YOU HAVE ARRIVED
SIXTH IN LINE
TO RIDE MY BUTT TODAY
I SUGGEST YOU TAKE A NUMBER
AND WAIT YOUR TURN!

Stop and Think

Don't Get in to Deep!

PHMSA Inspector Training and Qualifications

We're with the Government

and We're Here to Help!