

49 CFR 192

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INSPECTIONS



New Pipeline Safety Engineer



Records for the INSPECTOR

O&M

- Test requirements for reinstating service lines
- Purging
- Pressure Telemetering or Recording Gauges
- Patrols
- Leak surveys
- Valves
- Prevention of Accidental Ignition
- Emergency Response Training
- Liaison with Public Officials

49 CFR 192.725

Test Requirements for reinstating service lines

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, each disconnected service line must be tested in the same manner as a new service line, before being reinstated.

(b) Each service line temporarily disconnected from the main must be tested from the point of disconnection to the service line valve in the same manner as a new service line, before reconnecting. However, if provisions are made to maintain continuous service, such as by installation of a bypass, any part of the original service line used to maintain continuous service need not be tested.



Purging

- (a) When a pipeline is being purged of air by use of gas, the gas must be released into one end of the line in a moderately rapid and continuous flow. If gas cannot be supplied in sufficient quantity to prevent the formation of a hazardous mixture of gas and air, a slug of inert gas must be released into the line before the gas.
- (b) When a pipeline is being purged of gas by use of air, the air must be released into one end of the line in a moderately rapid and continuous flow. If air cannot be supplied in sufficient quantity to prevent the formation of a hazardous mixture of gas and air, a slug of inert gas must be released into the line before the air.

49 CFR 192.741



Telemetry or recording gauges

- (a) Each distribution system supplied by more than one district pressure regulating station must be equipped with telemetry or recording pressure gauges to indicate the gas pressure in the district.
- (b) On distribution systems supplied by a single district pressure regulating station, the operator shall determine the necessity of installing telemetry or recording gauges in the district, taking into consideration the number of customers supplied, the operating pressures, the capacity of the installation, and other operating conditions.
- (c) If there are indications of abnormally high or low pressure, the regulator and the auxiliary equipment must be inspected, and the necessary measures employed to correct any unsatisfactory operating conditions.

49 CFR 192.705



192.705 Transmission lines: Patrolling

(a) Each operator shall have a patrol program to observe surface conditions on and adjacent to the transmission line right-of-way for indications of leaks, construction activity, and other factors affecting safety and operation.

(b) The frequency of patrols is determined by the size of the line, the operating pressures, the class location, terrain, weather, and other relevant factors, but intervals between patrols may not be longer than prescribed in the following table:

Class	Maximum interval between patrols	
	At highway and railroad crossings	At all other places
1,2	7 1/2 months; but at least twice each calendar year	15 months; but at least once each calendar year
3	4 1/2 months; but at least four times each calendar year	7 1/2 months; but at least twice each calendar year
4	4 1/2 months; but at least four times each calendar year	4 1/2 months; but at least four times each calendar year

(c) Methods of patrolling include walking, driving, flying or other appropriate means of traversing the right-of-way

(1) In business districts, at intervals not exceeding 4 1/2 months, but at least four times each calendar year; and

(2) Outside business districts, at intervals not exceeding 7 1/2 months, but at least twice each calendar year.



192.721 Distribution Systems: Patrolling

(a) The frequency of patrolling mains must be determined by the severity of the conditions which could cause failure or leakage, and the consequent hazards to public safety.

(b) Mains in places or on structures where anticipated physical movement or external loading could cause failure or leakage must be patrolled -

(1) In business districts, at intervals not exceeding 4 1/2 months, but at least four times each calendar year; and

(2) Outside business districts, at intervals not exceeding 7 1/2 months, but at least twice each calendar year.



192.706 Transmission Lines: Leakage Survey

Leakage surveys of a transmission line must be conducted at intervals not exceeding 15 months, but at least once each calendar year. However, in the case of a transmission line which transports gas in conformity with §192.625 without an odor or odorant, leakage surveys using leak detector equipment must be conducted-

(a) In Class 3 locations, at intervals not exceeding 7 1/2 months, but at least twice each calendar year; and

In Class 4 locations, at intervals not exceeding 4 1/2 months, but at least four times each calendar year.



192.723 Distribution Systems: Leakage Survey

(a) Each operator of a distribution system shall conduct periodic leakage surveys in accordance with this section.

(b) The type and scope of the leakage control program must be determined by the nature of the operations and the local conditions, but it must meet the following minimum requirements:

(1) A leakage survey with leak detector equipment must be conducted in business districts, including tests of the atmosphere in gas, electric, telephone, sewer, and water system manholes, at cracks in pavement and sidewalks, and at other locations providing an opportunity for finding gas leaks, at intervals not exceeding 15 months, but at least once each calendar year.

(2) A leakage survey with leak detector equipment must be conducted outside business districts as frequently as necessary, but at least once every 5 calendar years at intervals not exceeding 63 months. However, for cathodically unprotected distribution lines subject to § 192.465(e) on which electrical surveys for corrosion are impractical, a leakage survey must be conducted at least once every 3 calendar years at intervals not exceeding 39 months.

49 CFR 192.745 & 192.747



Valve maintenance: Transmission lines

- (a) Each transmission line valve that might be required during any emergency must be inspected and partially operated at intervals not exceeding 15 months, but at least once each calendar year.
- (b) Each operator must take **prompt remedial action** to correct any valve found inoperable, unless the operator designates an alternative valve.

Valve maintenance: Distribution systems

- (a) Each valve, the use of which may be necessary for the safe operation of a distribution system, must be checked and serviced at intervals not exceeding 15 months, but at least once each calendar year.
- (b) Each operator must take **prompt remedial action** to correct any valve found inoperable, unless the operator designates an alternative valve.

49 CFR 192.751 Prevention of accidental ignition.



Each operator shall take steps to minimize the danger of accidental ignition of gas in any structure or area where the presence of gas constitutes a hazard of fire or explosion, including the following:

- (a) When a hazardous amount of gas is being vented into open air, each potential source of ignition must be removed from the area and a fire extinguisher must be provided.**

- (b) Gas or electric welding or cutting may not be performed on pipe or on pipe components that contain a combustible mixture of gas and air in the area of work.**

- (c) Post warning signs, where appropriate.**

49 CFR 192.615 (b)(2)



(b) Each operator shall:

- (1) Furnish its supervisors who are responsible for emergency action a copy of that portion of the latest edition of the emergency procedures established under paragraph (a) of this section as necessary for compliance with those procedures.**
- (2) Train the appropriate operating personnel to assure that they are knowledgeable of the emergency procedures and verify that the training is effective.**
- (3) Review employee activities to determine whether the procedures were effectively followed in each emergency.**

49 CFR 192.615 (c)



Liaison with Public Officials

(c) Each operator shall establish and maintain liaison with appropriate fire, police, and other public officials to:

- (1) Learn the responsibility and resources of each government organization that may respond to a gas pipeline emergency;
- (2) Acquaint the officials with the operator's ability in responding to a gas pipeline emergency;
- (3) Identify the types of gas pipeline emergencies of which the operator notifies the officials; and,
- (4) Plan how the operator and officials can engage in mutual assistance to minimize hazards to life or property.



Questions?

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