BEFORE THE FLORIDA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

IN RE: Amendments of Chapter 25-12, DOCKET NO. 910451-GU F.A.C., Safety of Gas Transportation DOCKET NO. 25548 Dy Pipeline. SSUED: 12-30-91

NOTICE OF ADOPTION OF RULE AMENDMENTS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commission, pursuant to section 120.54, Florida Statutes, has adopted the amendments to Chapter 25-12, F.A.C., relating to safety of gas transportation by pipeline, with changes.

The rule amendments were filed with the Department of State on December 18, 1991, and will be effective on January 7, 1992. A copy of the relevant portions of the certification filed with the Secretary of State is attached to this Notice.

This docket is closed upon issuance of this notice.

By Direction of the Florida Public Service Commission, this 30th day of <u>DECEMBER</u>, 1991.

STEVE TRIBBLE, Director

Division of Records & Reporting

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CERTIFICATION OF

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

FILED WITH THE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

I do hereby certify:

- /X/ (1) The time limitations prescribed by paragraph
 120.54(11)(a), F.S., have been complied with; and
- /X/ (2) There is no administrative determination under section 120.54(4), F.S., pending on any rule covered by this certification; and
- (X) (3) All rules covered by this certification are filed within the prescribed time limitations of paragraph 120.54(11)(b), F.S. They are filed not less than 28 days after the notice required by subsection 120.54(1), F.S., and;
- // (a) And are filed not more than 90 days after the notice; or
- (b) Are filed not more than 90 days after the notice not including days an administrative determination was pending; or
- (c) Are filed within 21 days after the adjournment of the final public hearing on the rule; or
- // (d) Are filed within 21 days after the date of receipt of all material authorized to be submitted at the hearing; or
- (e) Are filed within 21 days after the date the transcript was received by this agency.

Attached are the original and two copies of each rule covered by this certification. The rules are hereby adopted by the

undersigned agency by and upon their filing with the Department of State.

Rule No.	Rulemaking Authority	Specific Law Being Implemented, Interpreted or Made Specific
25-12.004	368.05(2)	368.03
25-12.005	368.05(2), 350.127(2)	368.03
25-12.007	360.05(2)	368.05(2)
25-12.020	368.05(2)	368.05(2)
25-12.021	368.05(2)	368.05(2)
25-12.027	368.05(2)	368.03
25-12.028	368.05(2)	368.03
25-12.029	368.05(2)	368.03
25-12.030	368.05(2)	368.03
25-12.040	368.05(2)	368.05(2)
25-12.045	368.05(2)	368.05(2)
25-12.050	368.05(2)	368.05(2)
25-12.052	368.05(2)	368.05(2)
25-12.053	368.05(2)	368.05(2)
25-12.055	368.05(2)	368.03

Under the provision of paragraph 120.54(13)(a), F.S., the rules take effect 20 days from the date filed with the Department of State or a later date as set out below:

Effective:			
	(month)	(day)	(year)

Steve Tribble for

Director, Division of Records & Reporting

Number of Pages Certified

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25-12.004 Definitions.

Definitions contained in codes or standards adopted by these rules are applicable to the rules and the adopted codes or standards with the following exceptions:

- (1) "Commission". Unless a different intent clearly appears from the context, the word "Commission" shall mean the Florida Public Service Commission, 101 East Gaines Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0868 32301, area code (904) 488-8501.
- (2) "Utility" or "Operator". Except where a different meaning clearly appears from the context, the word "Utility" or "Operator" shall be every person, corporation, partnership, association, public agency, municipality, cooperative gas district or other legal entity and their lessees, trustees, or receivers, now or hereafter owning, operating, managing or controlling any gas transmission or distribution facility transporting gas as defined herein and not specifically exempt exempted from state jurisdiction by the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968, Public Law 90-481.
- (3) "Gas". Gas as used herein shall mean natural, manufactured, liquefied petroleum gas with air admixture, or any similar gaseous substances, but shall not include liquefied petroleum gas in either the liquid or gaseous form except when stored or used for peak shaving or standby fuels in conjunction with an operator's system.
 - (4) "Inspector". The term "Inspector" shall apply to a

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person designated by the utility vested with the authority to initiate action to assure compliance with the adopted codes.

- (5) "Distribution system". As as used in these rules shall mean any group of interconnected pipe and facilities operating at a hoop stress of less than 20% specified minimum yield strength which transports gas from a common source of supply or storage facility to a customer.
- (6) "Low Pressure Distribution System" is a gas distribution piping system or portion thereof which supplies gas to more than 10 customers through a common pressure reducing device(s) at a pressure substantially the same as the pressure provided to the customer.
- "Fusion" means the union of two plastic surfaces that have been heated, or have had solvents applied, sufficiently to melt and fuse them together.
- (8) "Gas Meter" means an instrument manufactured primarily for use in measuring, and indicating or recording the measurement of, the volume of gas that has moved through the instrument.
- (9) "Master Meter System" means a pipe system that receives gas through a gas meter and transports that gas to or for the public, with the gas being delivered through another gas meter prior to consumption.
- (10) "Pipeline" means all parts of those physical facilities through which gas moves in transportation, including pipe, valves, and other appurtenances attached to pipe, compressor

1	units, metering stations, regulator stations, delivery stations,
2	holders, and fabricated assemblies. "Pipeline," for the purposes
3	of these rules, unless stated otherwise, includes mains and
4	service lines.
5	(11) "Main" means a distribution pipeline that serves as a
6	common source of supply for more than one service line.
7	(12) "Service line" means a distribution pipeline that
8	transports gas from a common source of supply to a gas meter
9	prior to consumption.
10	(13) "Weld" means the union of metals which have been
11	heated sufficiently to melt and fuse them together.
12	Specific Authority: 368.05(2), F.S.
13	Law Implemented: 368.03, F.S.
14	History: New 6/24/67, Amended 3/7/70, 11/14/70, 9/21/74,
15	10/7/75, 10/2/84,, formerly 25-12.04.
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25-12.005 Codes and Standards Adopted.

The Minimum Federal Safety Standards and reporting

requirements for pipeline facilities and transportation of gas prescribed by the United States Department of Transportation in Parts 191 and 192 of Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) as amended through January 31, 1991 April 4, 1989, are adopted as part of these rules. Part 199, "Drug Testing" as amended through December 27, 1989 is adopted to control drug use, by setting standards and requirements to apply to the testing and use of all emergency response personnel under the direct authority or control of a gas utility or pipeline operator, as well as all employees directly or indirectly employed by gas pipeline operators for the purpose of operation and maintenance and all employees directly or indirectly employed by intrastate gas distribution utilities for on-site construction of natural gas transporting pipeline facilities. Part 199 also is adopted to prescribe standards for use of employees who do not meet the requirements of the regulations. Specific Authority: 368.05(2), 350.127(2), F.S. Law Implemented: 368.03, F.S. History: New 11/14/70, Amended 9/24/71, Revised 9/21/74, Amended

CODING: Words underlined are additions; words in struck through type are deletions from existing law.

10/7/75, 11/30/82, 10/2/84, 8/8/89, ____, formerly 25-12.05.

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25-12.007 Commission Compliance Evaluations.

- (1) The Commission or its authorized representatives shall be granted access to all installations or construction projects at any and all reasonable times and shall be given access to any records or information related to or arising from compliance with these rules or the adopted <u>regulations</u>, standards, or codes.
- (2) The Commission's Bureau of Gas Regulation or its authorized representative has the authority to require prudent and reasonable tests to be made by the operator to insure public safety and compliance with the Commission's rules or adopted regulations, standards, or codes.
- (3) When the Commission's compliance evaluations or required tests create an unusual hardship, or the operator believes them to be imprudent and unreasonable, the utility may petition the Commission for a waiver of those requirements for good cause shown.
- 17 Specific Authority: 368.05(2), F.S.
- 18 Law Implemented: 368.05(2), F.S.
- 19 History: New 6/24/67, Amended 11/14/70, Repromulgated 10/7/75,
- 20 Amended 10/2/84, ____, formerly 25-12.07.

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25-12.020 Construction Specifications and Inspections.

- (1) Each operator shall formulate comprehensive written construction specifications for all phases of design, installation, testing, repair and inspection in sufficient detail to assure compliance with these rules. All work performed must be in accordance with these specifications.
- (2) Field inspections by the operator shall be sufficient to assure the materials used and work performed comply with these rules and the operator's construction specifications.
- (3) Inspectors shall be qualified by appropriate training and experience to recognize departures from specifications and shall be given authorization by the operator to initiate action so as to cause the repair or removal of any component found that fails to meet these rules or the operator's construction specifications.

Specific Authority: 368.05(2), F.S.

Law Implemented: 368.05(2), F.S.

History: New 9/21/74, Repromulgated 10/7/75, Amended 10/2/84,

, formerly 25-12.20.

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25-12.021 Use of Plastic Pipe.

- Before using a specific types type of plastic pipe and fittings, the operator shall:
- Establish a joining procedure specification for each kind and type of plastic resin used in forming joints with mechanical fitting and solvent cement or heat fusion joint.
 - Qualify procedures by ascertaining that tests of assemblies made in accordance with the procedures have been tested made. These tests shall be sufficient to prove demonstrate that the joint is as strong as the pipe, that it is gas tight, and that it can sustain anticipated longitudinal pullout or thrust forces.
 - Qualify Test personnel in accordance with the 2. (c) procedures to prove demonstrate their ability to make satisfactory joints and or repairs. This personnel qualification shall be accomplished by appropriate training and by experience in the use of the procedures and shall be verified by destructive testing of joints made by the personnel.
- Establish a joining procedure specification for each kind and type of mechanical fitting.
 - Qualify procedures by ascertaining that assemblies

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made in accordance with the procedure have been tested. These tests shall be sufficient to prove that the joint is as strong as the pipe, that it is gas tight, and that it can sustain anticipated longitudinal pull or thrust forces.

- Qualify personnel in accordance with the procedures to prove their ability to make satisfactory joints and repairs. This personnel qualification shall be accomplished by appropriate training and by experience in the use of the procedures.
- (2) Thermosetting plastic pipe may not be used for direct burial without first submitting a proposal for providing protection from external damage to the Commission for review and approval.
- (3) All underground plastic pipelines must have an electrically conductive wire or other suitable means action taken to provide positive location. When a wire is used and it is subject to corrosion, then it must have an insulating type coating.

Specific Authority: 368.05(2), F.S.

22 Law Implemented: 368.05(2), F.S.

History: New 9/21/74, Repromulgated 10/7/75, Amended 10/2/84,

24 , formerly 25-12.21.

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25-12.027 Welder Qualification.

(1) No welder shall make any pipeline weld unless the welder has qualified in accordance with Section 3 of American Petroleum Institute Standard 1104, 17th edition, 1988, Section IX of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code 1977, or Sections 1, 2 & 3 of Appendix C of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 192, as amended through December 27, 1989, within the preceding 15 months, but at least once each calendar year.

(2) No welder shall weld with a particular welding process unless the welder has engaged in welding with that process within the preceding six calendar months. A welder who has not engaged in welding with that process within the preceding calendar six months must requalify for that process as set forth in subsection (1) herein.

Specific Authority: 368.05(2), F.S.

Law Implemented: 368.03, F.S.

History: New.

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25-12.028 Marking of Materials.

(1) Each valve, fitting, length of pipe, or other component must be clearly marked as prescribed in the specification or standard to which it was manufactured.

(2) An operator must obtain prior approval from the Commission's Bureau of Gas Regulation in order to make any marking alterations or remarking after acceptance of delivery, except for remarking pipe after coating.

Specific Authority: 368.05(2), F.S.

Law Implemented: 368.03, F.S.

History: New.

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25-12.029 Limiting Use of Pipeline Casings. 1 The installation of casings on metallic pipelines is 2 prohibited unless necessary for the installation process of the 3 pipeline or justifiably required by an appropriate governmental 4 5 authority. Specific Authority: 368.05(2), F.S. 7 Law Implemented: 368.03, F.S. 8 History: New. 9

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25-12.030 Construction Inspection.

- (1) All welds and fusions on a gas pipeline must be inspected prior to installation or use of the pipeline. Such inspections must be performed by a qualified construction inspector, who may be designated or employed by either the utility or the contractor performing the installation. The inspector may be a person performing welding or joining on the gas pipeline.
- (2) All gas mains must be inspected prior to installation of the main. Such inspections must be performed by a qualified construction inspector employed or designated by the utility to maintain quality control on the gas main installation project.

 The qualified construction inspector may be a person performing welding or joining on the gas main project, but may not be employed or designated by the contractor performing the installation. The utility may determine the frequency of such inspections, which must be sufficient in extent and number to insure proper installation and joining.
- (3) Randomly selected welds must be subjected to destructive or x-ray testing during construction of any pipeline that is at least two inches in diameter and over five thousand feet in length. At least two welds must be tested from each five thousand feet of the pipeline under construction. The result of the test must be evaluated according to a written procedure which has been established in writing, tested and found to produce

1	joints of a strength that meet or exceed, as a minimum, one of
2	the strength standards listed in the Code of Federal Regulations
3	Part 192, Appendix B - Qualification of Pipe.
4	(4) Each operator shall establish and maintain for the
5	life of the system a record of each test and inspection required
6	in parts (1), (2) and (3) above, and each main tie-in weld when
7	any one pipeline is greater than two inches in diameter. The
8	record shall include as a minimum:
9	(a) The name of the person or persons performing the
10	joining;
11	(b) The name of the person or persons performing the
12	testing or inspection;
13	(c) The size of pipe;
14	(d) The type of material;
15	(e) The location of construction:
16	(f) The date of test or inspection; and
17	(g) The defects, if any.
18	Specific Authority: 368.05(2), F.S.
19	Law Implemented: 368.03, F.S.
20	History: New.
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25-12.040 Leak Surveys, Procedures and Classification.

- (1) Each operator shall perform periodic leakage surveys in accordance with the following schedule as a minimum:
- (a) A gas detector instrument survey shall must be conducted at intervals not exceeding 15 months but at least once each calendar year in those portions of an operator's service area, including:
 - Principal business districts, master meter
 systems, and other places where the general public
 is known to regularly congregate frequently.
 - Where pipeline facilities, including service lines, are located under surfaces of such construction that little opportunity is afforded for a leak to safely vent safely.
- (b) A gas detector instrument Effective survey surveys to locate leaks throughout areas not included in (a) above shall must be conducted made as frequently as experience indicates, but at intervals not exceeding three (3) years on bare metallic, galvanized steel, coated tubing pipelines, and five (5) years on the remaining pipeline system, or more frequently if experience indicates.
- (2) The following leak classification <u>system</u> shall be used on all leak records and reports:
- (a) "Grade 1 Leak" a leak of gas that represents an existing or probable hazard to persons or buildings. Prompt

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action to protect life and property and continuous action until conditions are no longer hazardous is required.

- (b) "Grade 2 Leak" a leak that is not a threat to persons or property at the time of detection, but justifies scheduled repair based on potential future hazard. These leaks shall be repaired scheduled for repair and repairs consummated within a period not to exceed 90 days from the date the leak was originally located, unless due to resurvey the leak was determined to be Grade 3 as defined in subsection (c) below. In determining the time period for repair, the following criteria should be taken into consideration:
 - 1. amount and migration of gas;
 - proximity of gas to buildings and subsurface structures;
 - extent of pavement;
 - soil type and conditions, such as moisture and natural venting.
- (c) "Grade 3 Leak" a leak that is not a threat to persons and property and is not ean be expected to become remain so.

 Above ground grade 3 These leaks that are aboveground shall be repaired scheduled for repair and repairs consummated within a period not to exceed 90 days from the date the leak was originally located unless the leak is upgraded or does not produce a positive leak indication when a soap and water solution, or its equivalent, is applied on suspected locations at

operating pressure. Grade 3 leaks that are underground shall be reevaluated re-evaluated at least once every 6 months until cleared. The frequency of reevaluation re-evaluation shall be determined by the location and magnitude of the leak leakage condition.

must be checked by appropriate acceptable methods immediately after the repairs are completed. Where there is residual gas in the ground, a follow-up inspection using a gas detector instrument must be made as soon as the gas has had an opportunity to dissipate, but no later than one month for Grade 1 leaks and 6 months for Grade 2 leaks. The date and status of recheck shall be recorded on the leak repair records.

Specific Authority: 368.05(2), F.S.

Law Implemented: 368.05(2), F.S.

History: New 9/21/74, Repromulgated 10/7/75, Amended 10/2/84,

, formerly 25-12.40.

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1	25-12.045 <u>Inactive Gas Service Lines</u> Discontinuance of		
2	Services Due to Inactivity.		
3	(1) The following actions shall be taken for inactive gas		
4	service lines that have been used, but have become inactive		
5	without reuse:		
6	(a) If there is no prospect for reuse, the service line		
7	shall be retired and physically abandoned within three months.		
8	(b) After a service line has been inactive for a period of		
9	two years, if there is a prospect for reuse of the line, one of		
10	the following actions shall be taken within six months:		
11	After gas service has remained inactive for a period of two		
12	(2) years, one of the following actions shall be taken within six		
13	months:		
14	1. (1) Disconnect the service line from all sources		
15	of gas and abandon or remove; or		
16	2. (2) A valve on the service line shall be locked		
17	in the closed position and the service line		
18	plugged to prevent the flow of gas; or		
19	3. (3) Remove the meter and plug the end of the		
20	service line to prevent the flow of gas.		
21	(c) After five years of inactivity, service lines shall be		
22	retired and physically abandoned within six months.		

CODING: Words underlined are additions; words in struck through type are deletions from existing law.

disconnect the service line from all sources of gas at the

nearest point to the gas main. Where the appropriate

(2) To physically abandon a service line, the operator must

governmental authority prohibits cutting pavement, the service line shall be disconnected at the nearest point not under a paved surface. The stub of the service line, the short section of the remaining service line to the main, shall be disconnected closer to the main or at the main, if at some later date it becomes accessible during normal operations.

(3) Records must be kept of the size, material, and location of all remaining service line stubs. These records must be readily available to personnel assigned to pipeline locating activities.

Specific Authority: 368.05(2), F. S.

Law Implemented: 368.05(2), F.S.

History: New 9/21/74, Repromulgated 10/7/75, Amended 10/2/84,

, formerly 25-12.45.

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25-12.050 Facility Multi-Meter Identification.

(1) Gas service line valves at multi-service installations shall be plainly marked by a metal tag or other permanent means designating the building or part of the building being served. However, if marking of the meter will readily identify its service line valve, the meter may be marked in lieu of the service line valve.

(2) Each customer meter, gas regulating station, or any aboveground gas transporting facility shall be permanently marked to identify the operator's name and phone number. Marking of facilities shall be accomplished by metal signs, line markers, plastic decals, or other appropriate means.

Specific Authority: 368.05(2), F.S.

Law Implemented: 368.05(2), F.S.

History: New 9/21/74, Amended 10/7/75, ______, formerly

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25-12.052 Criteria for Cathodic Protection of Buried or Submerged Steel, Cast Iron, and Ductile Iron Pipeline.

- (1) The only acceptable criteria for the determination of cathodic protection shall be I-A(1), I-A(2), I-A(3), and I-A(5) of Appendix D, Part 192 of Title 49, CFR.
- (2) I-A(1) shall be the only criteria acceptable for determination of the degree of cathodic protection of externally coated buried or coated submerged pipelines installed after June 1, 1975. When requirements cannot be met due to ineffective insulating capabilities of the external coating, that portion of the pipeline may be isolated and protected using other criteria listed in (1) above.
- (3) Application of Criterion I-A(2) shall be dependent upon the establishment of initial or unprotected pipe/soil potentials.
- (4) Application of Criterion I-A(5) is restricted to bare and essentially bare ineffectively coated metallic gas pipelines installed prior to July 31, 1971.
- (a) Prior to utilization of Criterion I-A(5), a proposed, comprehensive, written, qualified procedure for application and monitoring shall be submitted to the Commission's Bureau of Gas Regulation.
- (b) The effectiveness of the procedure shall be supported qualified by test data obtained in and actual field application of the procedure. An acceptable qualification of application and monitoring procedure procedures shall must demonstrate that the

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procedure can attain a protective net current flow exists from the surrounding electrolyte into the pipeline surface at all current discharge (anodic) points such as: contacting and non-contacting structures, parallel, intersecting, and electrically shorted service lines, and where the electrical survey, required in Commission Rule 25-12.053, has shown active corrosion may exist.

- (c) The procedure qualification test shall include a surface potential survey conducted longitudinally directly above the pipeline with maximum spacing of ten (10) feet utilizing two saturated copper-copper sulfate half-cells.
- (d) All procedure qualification test records shall be retained as long as the qualified procedure is used.
- (e) If application of the qualified procedure fails to provide the required protective net current flow from the surrounding electrolyte into the pipeline surface for a segment of the pipeline, the procedure shall be modified accordingly and requalified for use in similar conditions.
- (f) (5) The placement of the electrodes for resurvey monitoring of the application of I-A(5) shall utilize the same electrode locations as the initial survey when practical.
- (q) Each pipeline that is under cathodic protection utilizing Criterion I-A(5) shall be tested at least once each calendar year, but with intervals not exceeding 15 months, to determine whether the cathodic protection meets the requirements

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of these rules.

- (5) If gas leakage results from active corrosion of a pipeline, remedial action shall include application of cathodic protection to meet one of the criteria of this rule, as described in subsection (1), unless the pipeline is replaced with non-metallic pipe. Cathodic protection for these remedial applications must be tested at least once every calendar year, but with intervals not exceeding 15 months, to determine whether the cathodic protection meets the requirements of this rule.
- (6) Each pipeline that is under cathodic protection must be tested at least once each calendar year, but with intervals not exceeding 15 months, to determine whether the cathodic protection meets the requirements of these rules.
- (6) (7) Each operator must take prompt remedial action within three (3) months to correct or make substantial progress toward correction of any deficiencies indicated by monitoring. Specific Authority: 368.05(2), F.S.

 Law Implemented: 368.05(2), F.S.

 History: New 9/21/74, Repromulgated 10/7/75, Amended 10/2/84,

20 , formerly 25-12.52.

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25-12.053 Cathodic Protection - Electrical Survey.

- (1) Each operator shall have a comprehensive written procedure to evaluate electrical survey data on cathodically unprotected pipelines in order to identify areas of active corrosion where cathodic protection must be installed. The electrical survey requirement as referred to in Subpart I, Part 192, Title 49, CFR and these rules Rules are is intended to utilize the following surveys:
 - (a) Pipe/Soil potential survey
 - (b) Soil resistivity survey
- (2)(a) A combination of the two surveys in (1) above is required on the initial electrical survey.
- (b) For <u>reevaluations</u> <u>re-evaluations</u>, Pipe/Soil measurements and soil resistivity measurements are required to be taken, with soil resistivity measurements only being mandatory at Pipe/Soil potential anodic indications and areas where known changes could affect effect soil resistivity enough to cause active corrosion.
- (3) When the soil resistivity measurements are relatively stable at potential anodic indications, an investigation shall be made for electrical short-circuit(s) of the pipeline.
- (3) (4) When areas of active corrosion have been established and the operator does not have adequate knowledge of electric current requirements for the his system, then current requirement tests shall be made to determine the degree of protective current required for cathodic protection.

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(4) (5) An electrical survey of an underground pipeline system may be considered impractical when obstructions such as concrete, asphalt, or other surface structures, lie in a position directly above the pipeline. Specific Authority: 368.05(2), F.S. Law Implemented: 368.05(2), F.S. History: New 10/7/75, Amended 10/2/84, _____, formerly 25-12.53.

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25-12.055 Odorization of Gas.

(1) Any operator who receives gas directly from a transmission supplier and distributes gas in any system that serves more than 25 customers must odorize all gas transported. As a minimum, the odorant when tested must be at a concentration readily detectable at a gas and air mixture of one-fifth of the lower explosive limit.

(2) At least twelve times per calendar year, at intervals not exceeding forty-five days, each operator shall sample gas distributed at places downstream of all injection points to assure the presence of odorant in a concentration that is in accordance with this rule. This testing of samples must be conducted using equipment manufactured specifically for odorant testing.

Specific Authority: 368.05(2), F.S.

16 Law Implemented: 368.03, F.S.

17 History: New.

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> Chapter 25-12 Docket No. 910451-GU

SUMMARY OF RULES

Definitions are added for new terms, the section of the rule which adopts federal regulations is updated, drug testing standards prescribed by the U.S. Department of Transportation are adopted. New language is added which codifies the Commission's statutory authority to require tests to ensure compliance with Commission rules, adopted regulations, standards or codes. A provision for waiver of testing requirements is included.

Language is added to an existing section to clarify qualifications for inspectors and to specify that they shall be given authorization resolve non-complying pipeline construction standards. Additionally, pipeline constructed by contractors must be inspected by the utility. Standards are clarified for the use of both mechanical fittings and the types of plastic resins used in forming joints. Testing procedure language is clarified. Additional language specifies personnel qualifications. Destructive testing of fusion joints made with different resins is required.

New rules require welders to qualify periodically, specify that valves, fittings, and piping must be marked in order to identify them as qualified materials and may not be remarked except as specified, discourage use of casings on metallic pipelines, and require inspection of joining and installation of gas pipelines and mains.

Revised language requires that gas leak surveys be done by a gas detector instrument. Master meter systems are added to the list of areas which must be surveyed for leaks. Periodic leak surveys are required for different types of pipelines.

The rule regarding inactive gas service lines is substantially revised, with standards specified for retirement and abandonment of lines. A new subsection is added which requires identification of the operator on customer meters, gas regulating stations and aboveground gas transporting facilities. Language is clarified which requires submission of proposed procedures for determining the degree of cathodic protection (corrosion control) under a particular criterion specified in the rule. A new subsection requires testing of cathodic protection of certain cathodically unprotected pipelines. Remedial action is specified for gas leakage caused by corrosion.

A new subsection requires utilities to have a comprehensive written procedure to evaluate electrical survey data and to identify areas of active corrosion where cathodic protection must be installed. A subsection is deleted which required technically obsolete testing.

A new rule requires utilities to odorize and sample gas.

SUMMARY OF HEARING ON THE RULES

At a public hearing held on December 3, 1991, the Commission considered comments by The Florida Natural Gas Association ("FNGA"), Florida Gas Transmission Company ("FGT") and The Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc. ("Society") on the proposed rules

and rule revisions.

FGT suggested changes to the definitions, discussed exclusion of on-site construction employees from drug testing requirements, requested changes to the welder qualification rule. The Commission agreed that the rules should be changed in response to these suggestions, but rejected FGT's other proposed changes to the welder qualification rule, materials marking rule, the requirement to maintain records of tests and inspections and the leak survey rule.

FNGA commented on Rule 25-12.030, suggested a new title to better reflect coverage of the rule, and suggested other changes with regard to inspections. The Commission agreed with most of the comments. Both FGT and FNGA suggested clarification of the provision allowing x-ray testing as an alternative to destructive testing of welds, with which the Commission agreed.

The Society commented on the rule revision which addresses incompatibility of different types and kinds of plastic pipeline and components. The Commission rejected the suggestions, which mostly dealt with portions of the rules which were not being amended.

FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES JUSTIFYING THE RULES

State compliance with currently-valid federal regulations is required by the U.S. Department of Transportation. New and revised rules are proposed to maintain compliance with federal regulations. The Commission's last comprehensive update of its gas transportation safety rules was in 1984. In order to assure

uniform and more stringent safety practices regarding construction, maintenance and operation of gas transportation pipelines, new and revised rules are proposed.