Section 192.283

1 WRITTEN PROCEDURES

(a) An operator may elect to develop and qualify joining procedures or may follow adopt the joining procedures qualified developed by groups such as the Plastic Pipe Institute, ASTM, gas associations, or piping or fitting manufacturers. In either instance, the operator is responsible for ensuring that the joining procedure used is qualified in accordance with the requirements of §192.283 and meets the manufacturer's recommendations.

(b) When a manufacturer's qualified joining procedures is used, the manufacturer should supply written procedures, including pictures, demonstrating the appearance of satisfactory joints. Written procedures for fitting installation are often packaged with each fitting.

(c) Qualified procedures should be in the operator's installation manuals and may be printed on wallet or shirt pocket cards, or made available by other means.

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4.2 Identify threats.

(a) One possible method for identifying applicable threats to a system that may be used is answering appropriate questions such as those in Table 4.1 and making the determination of whether the threat exists throughout the system (General) or is limited to a certain geographic region or material (Local). Some threats may be insignificant, non-existent, or not applicable (NA). These questions may or may not be applicable to all facilities or groups of facilities in an operator's system.

(b) The questions in Table 4.1 are not intended to be all-inclusive. ...

(c) Before the presence of a threat can be verified as applicable to the operator's distribution system, the operator should have "knowledge of the distribution system" as described in Section 3. Threats may vary based on the makeup and location of the system. For example, a plastic system does not experience a corrosion threat, an aging cast iron system may be prone to leakage at joints, and systems located in high-growth areas may experience an increased threat of excavation damage.

(d) The applicability of threats to an operator's distribution system may be identified by reviewing relevant operating and maintenance records (e.g., incident and leak history, corrosion control records, continuing surveillance records, patrolling records, maintenance history, one-call and excavation damage experience), considering knowledge of operating personnel, and evaluating relevant information. Operators may also utilize use external sources of information, from such as trade associations, and
other system operators' manufacturers' recalls, PHMSA advisory bulletins, or other recommendations.