

REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

No. 2022-03

ISSUANCE DATE: August 03, 2022

CLOSING DATE: August 31, 2022

The American Gas Association (AGA) is seeking proposals from qualified firms interested in providing the services detailed in this solicitation.

The objective of this solicitation is to identify a firm to provide administrative support in carrying out its duties as the Gas Piping Technical Committee (GPTC) Secretariat, including but not limited to managing the tracking of transaction records, tracking of ballots, organizing and retaining all required ANSI documentation, and other tasks related to the effective management of the GPTC.

If a proposal is submitted by your organization, it must be presented in accordance with this solicitation and received **no later than 5:00 P.M. ET on the closing date indicated above**. All proposals must be submitted via email to gptc@aga.org.

Issuance of this solicitation does not constitute an award commitment by AGA nor does it obligate AGA to pay for any costs incurred in the preparation and submission of a proposal. AGA may in its sole discretion modify or depart from any of the terms of this solicitation or terminate this solicitation at any time. Any award resulting from this solicitation will be contingent upon the creation of a written contract negotiated, agreed to and signed by the parties.

Any questions concerning this solicitation should be directed to Luis Escobar, lescobar@aga.org.

Background

The American Gas Association (AGA) sponsors the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) Z380 Gas Piping Technology Committee (GPTC). Founded in 1970, the GPTC develops the ANSI Z380.1, Guide for Gas Transmission, Distribution and Gathering Piping Systems (the Guide). The purpose of the Guide is to assist gas operators in complying with the intent of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) in the performance requirements contained in the Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipelines, Title 49 Subchapter D-Pipeline Safety: Part 191 - Annual Reports, Incident Reports, and Safety-Related Condition Reports; and Part 192 - Minimum Federal Safety Standards (referred to as the Regulations).

As GPTC's sponsor, AGA serves as the Secretariat to ensure that the Guide is revised on a set schedule and that the committee maintains its status as an ANSI-recognized committee. AGA is seeking proposals to provide administrative support in carrying out its duties as GPTC Secretariat.

Proposed Scope and Tasks

The selected firm will be expected to direct activities and complete tasks concerning but not limited to the following categories:

TR Records Tracking

Update spreadsheet that tracks the status of every transaction (TR); include results of each ballot and actions at the semi-annual GPTC meetings.

Balloting

Compile TRs ready for ballot; format TRs and related documents for ballot; create ballot on SpecBuilder platform, upload documents, set ballot parameters; close ballot and compile results.

Dispositions

Send disposition instructions to TR owners after each ballot.

ANSI Documentation

Organize and maintain documents pertinent to the ANSI record including TRs, ballot results, disposition correspondence, public announcements, and addenda.

- BSR-8: Form used to request an ANSI Public Review of a grouping of TRs. **See attachment A.**
- BSR-9: Form used to request ANSI final approval of a grouping of TRs. The BSR-9 includes a record of all previous votes for each TR. These TRs, once approved by ANSI, are published as an addendum to the latest edition of the Guide. **See attachment B.**

Editing Guide

Summarize controls for TRs ready for publication; perform necessary research and provide mark-up of TR changes for Guide addenda; synchronize the various sections of the Guide for proper fit and completeness; review final drafts for the purpose of quality control.

Definitions

Transaction (TR): A requested change to the existing Guide to address a new requirement in the Regulations, the deletion of a requirement in the Regulations, or a modification to the content of the Guide itself to make it more useful or technically correct. The person(s) that creates the TR is called the TR owner and is responsible for advocating for it through the development process.

SpecBuilder: A voting platform used by AGA to administer ballots for the GPTC. SpecBuilder allows AGA to create ballots, upload supporting documentation, set parameters (closing date, reminders, etc.), and compile ballot results.

Disposition: An attempt, by the TR owner, to address negative votes and their associated comments received during the balloting of their TR. The TR owner must attempt to address the negative commenter's concern. Dispositions must be documented for ANSI records submittals.

Annual Schedule

This is a typical schedule of GPTC-related events:

February	Q1 Letter Ballot (LB1)
March	Spring Meeting
April	Addendum 1 Published (Add 1) for LB1 and previous year's LB4
May	Q2 Letter Ballot (LB2)
July	Summer Meeting
August	Addendum 2 Published (Add 2) for LB2
August	Q3 Letter Ballot (LB3)
November	Fall Meeting
November	Q4 Letter Ballot (LB4)
December	Addendum 3 Published (Add 3) for LB3

MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Meetings			SPRING				SUMMER				WINTER	
Letter Ballots		LB1			LB2			LB3			LB 4	
Addenda				Add 1				Add 2				Add 3

NOTES:

- Each letter ballot can consist of between 2 to 15 individual TRs.
- The GPTC is moving to a three-Addendum-per-year schedule to provide more consistency to the process. This will allow TR owners to better plan their time commitment throughout the year.

ADDITIONAL TERMS AND INSTRUCTIONS

Each proposal shall include a description of the following which will be used as the basis for proposal evaluation:

- Prior relevant experience and personnel expertise
- General approach
- Costs (excluding direct costs associated with travel to the GPTC meetings)
 - Include an hourly rate, estimated hours of work per quarter, and total annual cost

In your response to this RFP, please note any existing representations/clients on any matter that is adverse to AGA, any of its members (listed on the AGA website, www.aga.org), or the natural gas production, gathering, transmission and distribution industries. Please also include any perceived conflicts or adverse interests. For example, if you are representing any other client that is promoting other energy sources (e.g., coal, nuclear, solar, hydro) or electricity generators, transmitters or distributors, that could be a perceived conflict of interest we would request be disclosed.

A condition of any resulting contract will be a provision addressing the avoidance of any conflicts and notification to AGA of any perceived conflicts or adverse interests in advance of any conflicts that may arise. The selected firm will be required to not undertake any adverse representation in the future.

1. Submission of Offers

(a) Offers and modifications thereof shall be submitted via email to gptc@aga.org showing the solicitation number, and the name and address of the offeror. AGA will send a confirmation email

indicating that the offer was received. If no confirmation email from AGA is received, it must be assumed that AGA did not receive the offer and the Offeror has the burden to confirm receipt with AGA.

(b) Facsimile offers will not be considered. However, offers may be modified by email notice to gptc@aga.org if that notice is received by the time specified for receipt of offers.

(c) Item samples, if required, must be submitted within the time specified for receipt of offers. Unless otherwise specified in the solicitation, these samples shall be submitted at no expense to AGA and returned at the sender's request and expense.

2. Late Submissions, Modifications and Withdrawals of Proposals

Any modification of a proposal or quotation, including a modification resulting from AGA Contracts Administration's request for "best and final" offer, is subject to the same conditions described above in the paragraph titled "Submission of Offers." The only acceptable evidence to establish the receipt of a late proposal or modification is the confirmation email from AGA.

Proposals may be withdrawn by email received by AGA at any time before award.

3. Restriction on Disclosure and Use of Data

Offerors who include in their proposals data that they do not want disclosed to the public for any purpose or used by AGA except for evaluation purposes, shall mark the title page with the following legend:

"This proposal or quotation includes data that shall not be disclosed outside AGA and shall not be duplicated, used or disclosed - in whole or in part - for any purpose other than to evaluate this proposal or quotation."

If, however, a contract is awarded to this offeror as a result of - or in connection with - the submission of this data, AGA shall have the right to duplicate, use or disclose the data to the extent provided in the resulting contract. This restriction does not limit AGA's right to use information contained in this data if it is obtained from another source without restriction.

4. Preparation of Proposals

Offerors are expected to comply with all instructions and conditions of this RFP and examine any drawings or specifications, if applicable to the RFP. Failure to do so will be at the offeror's risk. You choose to propose for only part of the requirement, you will be expected to find another agency to partner with to fulfill a response to all portions of the RFP.

Each offeror shall furnish the information required by this RFP. The offeror shall sign the proposal and print or type its name on its cover page. Erasures or other changes must be initialed by the person signing the proposal.

Any information given to a prospective offeror concerning this RFP will be furnished promptly to all other prospective offerors as an amendment to this solicitation, if that information is necessary in submitting offers or if the lack of it would be prejudicial to any other prospective offerors.

5. **Contract Award**

If an award is made, AGA will make the award resulting from this solicitation to the responsible offeror whose proposal conforming to this solicitation is most advantageous to AGA, with consideration given to all evaluation criteria.

AGA may (1) reject any or all offers if such action is in AGA's interest, (2) accept other than the lowest offer, and (3) waive informalities and minor irregularities in offers received.

AGA may award a contract based on initial offers received, without discussions. Therefore, each initial offer should contain the offeror's best terms regarding cost or price.

AGA may accept any item or group of items of an offer, unless the offeror qualifies the offer by specific limitations. AGA reserves the right to make an award on any item for a quantity less than the quantity offered, at the unit price or prices offered, unless the offeror specifies otherwise in the proposal.

Any award resulting from this solicitation will be contingent upon the creation of a written contract negotiated and agreed to by the parties.

6. **Proposed Budget**

AGA's budget for this project is \$50,000 for 12 months. Based on performance and scope, there may be an option to renew for 12-24 additional months. The agency should prepare a detailed budget aligned with activities for the first 12 months.

7. **Requirement for Past Performance References**

The offeror is required to submit, as part of its proposal, at least four (4) references with respect to previous contracts within the past two years. The information supplied must include the name and address of the organization for which the work was performed; the current telephone number of a representative of that organization; the number, if any, of each contract; and a brief description of the services provided, including the period during which the services were provided. AGA reserves the right to contact organizations and individuals identified in the references.

8. **Receipt of Proposals**

Proposals must be received by 5:00 P.M., Washington, D.C., time, on the closing date indicated above. Proposals must remain available for acceptance by AGA for a minimum of sixty (60) days.

9. **Preparation Proposals**

The proposals must be submitted electronically to the point of contact identified above.

10. **Period of Performance and Timeline**

If you intend to respond to this RFP, please notify Luis Escobar at lescobar@aga.org by 5 P.M. EST on Wednesday, August 17, 2022. Any questions you may have regarding the proposal must be submitted to AGA by 5 P.M. on Friday, August 19, 2022. Everyone will receive all questions submitted and responses by Friday, August 26, 2022.

Activity	Deadline
Intent to respond to the RFP	August 17
Submit questions to AGA	August 19
AGA will respond to questions	August 26
Proposals due to AGA 5 p.m. EST	August 31
AGA selects winning proposal	September 7

Unless instructed to the contrary in writing by AGA Contracts Administration, any agreement resulting from an award shall include the following provisions:

1. **Indemnification and Insurance**

- a. The Contractor shall indemnify and save AGA and its members harmless from and against any and all claims, loss, damage, injury and liability however caused, together with all costs, expenses and attorney's fees in connection therewith resulting from, arising out of, or in any way connected with the work to be performed hereunder, whether or not caused or contributed to by any alleged negligence on the part of AGA or its members.
- b. The Contractor shall carry Worker's Compensation and/or other social insurance in accordance with the statutory requirements of the jurisdiction in which the work will be performed. The Contractor shall obtain and maintain sufficient Comprehensive General Liability Coverage covering all the Contractor's operations under this solicitation. The Contractor shall require any subcontractor to obtain and maintain similar insurance required of the Contractor.

2. **Intellectual Property**

The Contractor represents that its contracts with its consultants to be engaged in work under this Agreement, if any, provide for the assignment to the Contractor of any and all intellectual property created or made by such consultants during the period of their contract and related to the activities of Contractor.

Title to all intellectual property, and any copyrights, patent applications and letters patent (foreign or domestic) with respect thereto, conceived or discovered in the performance of this Agreement shall be the property of AGA.

3. **Other Provisions**

(a) The Contractor must represent that the rates charged by it for its services under the Agreement shall be no greater than the rates charged by the Contractor to any of its other clients for similar services.

(b) The Contractor shall be required to maintain complete and accurate financial books and records with respect to the work to be performed pursuant to this solicitation. AGA may examine such books and records at any time prior to three (3) years after the date of final payment upon reasonable notice during normal working hours at the place where they are normally maintained.

(c) The Contractor shall not use the name "American Gas Association," any contraction, abbreviation, or simulation thereof, or any trademark, trade name or other device belonging to AGA nor mention the fact that the gas industry is providing support for the Agreement in any publicity, advertising, or other public presentation, whether written or oral, without the prior written approval of AGA.

(d) All material prepared, or information furnished by or to the Contractor pursuant to the Agreement, shall be the property of AGA and may be reproduced and distributed in whole or part in the sole discretion of AGA. Contractor shall not divulge any material or information received from AGA or their members or developed by Contractor hereunder, without the prior written approval of AGA.

(e) Contractor shall exercise due professional care and competence, shall devote its best efforts to carrying out the work required by this Agreement and shall perform the work in accordance with that standard of professional care, skill and diligence normally provided by a professional or professional organization in the performance of similar work or services.

(f) Contractor, and its subcontractors, will fully comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations, including the avoidance of any false or misleading statements. This also includes compliance with any lobbying disclosure and/or reporting requirements, if applicable.

SELECTION CRITERIA

The proposals will be evaluated based on the following criteria :

- Quality of work
- Experience in administering and managing other ANSI standards / publications
- Prior similar experience, demonstrated by references

Determination of Competitive Range and Contractor Selection

The competitive range will be determined by Contracts Administration based on the above evaluation factors and will be comprised of all offerors whose proposal has a reasonable chance of being selected for award considering such factors. If an award is made, Contracts Administration will make the award to the responsible offeror whose proposal, conforming to the solicitation, is most advantageous to AGA, the above factors considered.

GPTC RFP 2022
ATTACHMENT A: BSR-8 Form (modified)

Document Number*	Document Title*	Project Intent*	Supersedes	Abstract*	Single Copy Price*	PR Length*	URL	Order From*	Send Comments*	Unit of Measure*
BSR GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2017-28-202x	Guide for Transmission, Distribution and Gathering Piping Systems	Revise current ANS	GPTC Z380.1-2022	Add the methods of grinding, composite sleeves, and direct deposition welding to the type of repairs allowed for transmission pipelines.	0	45	https://www.aga.org/events-community/committees/ansi-asc-gptc-z380---gas-piping-technology/	Betsy Tansey	GPTC@aga.org	US
BSR GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2017-30-202x	Guide for Transmission, Distribution and Gathering Piping Systems	Revise current ANS	GPTC Z380.1-2022	To add GM and references regarding gathering pipelines to certain sections of GM.	0	45	https://www.aga.org/events-community/committees/ansi-asc-gptc-z380---gas-piping-technology/	Betsy Tansey	GPTC@aga.org	US
BSR GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2017-39-202x	Guide for Transmission, Distribution and Gathering Piping Systems	Revise current ANS	GPTC Z380.1-2022	Provide Guide Material on what to do when the gas company detects liquid hydrocarbons in the wall of their pipe (bubbles appearing on the pipe during the heat fusion process)	0	45	https://www.aga.org/events-community/committees/ansi-asc-gptc-z380---gas-piping-technology/	Betsy Tansey	GPTC@aga.org	US
BSR GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2019-63-202x	Guide for Transmission, Distribution and Gathering Piping Systems	Revise current ANS	GPTC Z380.1-2022	Review existing GM and revise as appropriate in light of Amendment 192-125	0	45	https://www.aga.org/events-community/committees/ansi-asc-gptc-z380---gas-piping-technology/	Betsy Tansey	GPTC@aga.org	US
BSR GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2020-03-202x	Guide for Transmission, Distribution and Gathering Piping Systems	Revise current ANS	GPTC Z380.1-2022	Align Vault definition to code requirements	0	45	https://www.aga.org/events-community/committees/ansi-asc-gptc-z380---gas-piping-technology/	Betsy Tansey	GPTC@aga.org	US
BSR GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2020-26-202x	Guide for Transmission, Distribution and Gathering Piping Systems	Revise current ANS	GPTC Z380.1-2022	GM reference investigation and possible correction	0	45	https://www.aga.org/events-community/committees/ansi-asc-gptc-z380---gas-piping-technology/	Betsy Tansey	GPTC@aga.org	US
BSR GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2021-02-202x	Guide for Transmission, Distribution and Gathering Piping Systems	Revise current ANS	GPTC Z380.1-2022	Appendix G-192-17 lists "192.65(a)(2)" in the table which aids operators on records, procedures, etc	0	45	https://www.aga.org/events-community/committees/ansi-asc-gptc-z380---gas-piping-technology/	Betsy Tansey	GPTC@aga.org	US

BSR GPTC Z380.1- 2022 TR 2021-12- 202x	Guide for Transmission, Distribution and Gathering Piping Systems	Revise current ANS	GPTC Z380.1- 2022	Review and revise in light of Amdt 192-128	0	45	https://www.aga.org/events-community/committees/ansi-asc-gptc-z380---gas-piping-technology/	Betsy Tansey	GPTC@aga.org	US
BSR GPTC Z380.1- 2022 TR 2021-30- 202x	Guide for Transmission, Distribution and Gathering Piping Systems	Revise current ANS	GPTC Z380.1- 2022	Review GM 1.10(a)(8) for usage of the NFL-trademarked term “Super Bowls” and consider an alternative to describe large sporting events	0	45	https://www.aga.org/events-community/committees/ansi-asc-gptc-z380---gas-piping-technology/	Betsy Tansey	GPTC@aga.org	US
BSR GPTC Z380.1- 2022 TR 2021-35- 202x	Guide for Transmission, Distribution and Gathering Piping Systems	Revise current ANS	GPTC Z380.1- 2022	Review and revise applicable GM to ensure inclusion of PA-12	0	45	https://www.aga.org/events-community/committees/ansi-asc-gptc-z380---gas-piping-technology/	Betsy Tansey	GPTC@aga.org	US

GPTC RFP 2022
ATTACHMENT B: BSR-9 Form

Date: May 27, 2022 rev 5/31/2022

BSR-9 01012022

BSR-9 Form: Proposed American National Standard (ANS) Formal Submittal Checklist

Submit with supporting evidence of consensus to psa@ansi.org

This form serves as a checklist of documentation that demonstrates evidence of procedural compliance with the *ANSI Essential Requirements* (www.ansi.org/essentialrequirements) and an ANSI-Accredited Standards Developer's (ASD) accredited procedures in support of the approval of the standard identified below as an American National Standard (ANS). This form may only be submitted to the ANSI Board of Standards Review (BSR) if all of the requisite evidence of consensus accompanies it and the ASD's appeals process has concluded. If the consensus body is not balanced in accordance with your organization's accredited procedures and good faith targeted outreach has not been undertaken, please do not submit this BSR-9 form. Reference to relevant sections of the *ANSI Essential Requirements* is shown throughout this form, e.g., See 4.2.1.1 (*Criteria for approval of an ANS*).

An acknowledgement email will be sent to the submitter after ANSI (psa@ansi.org) has received a completed BSR-9. If you do not receive such an email within 2 working days, please contact psa@ansi.org to avoid unintended delays. Please also note the many procedural guidance documents that are available at www.ansi.org/asd, including guidance about outreach, balance, PINS Deliberations and appeals.

*NOTES: The BSR-9 form is a Word document and is not available as an online form, but the PINS, BSR-8 and BSR-11 forms are at <https://www.ansi.org/psawebforms/> and should be used for those purposes. Adoptions of ISO, ISO/IEC and IEC standards require compliance with the *ANSI Policy Regarding Rights to Nationally Adopt IEC and ISO Standards or Otherwise Use IEC and ISO Material* and the *ANSI Procedures for the Adoption of ISO and IEC Standards as American National Standards* (www.ansi.org/nationaladoption). A request to maintain an ANS under the *Stabilized Maintenance* option (See 4.7.3) requires use of a BSR-10 form.

☐ Check here if this standard will be maintained under Continuous Maintenance. This option is only available to registered ASDs, so please do not check this box if your organization is not already registered under Continuous Maintenance. (See 4.7.2)

1. **Designation of Proposed ANS** (Do not include "ANSI" in the designation of a proposed ANS. Do include the year that is to be part of the designation if other than the current year. See 4.4):

GPTC Z380.1-2022, Addendum 1

See **Attachment A** for list of BSR-8 documents that are included in this Addendum.

2. **Title of Standard:** Guide for Gas Transmission, Distribution, and Gathering Piping Systems – 2022 Edition, Addendum 1

3. **Project Intent (relates to the status of the standard in terms of the ANS process only, e.g., any standard that is not an approved ANS is a new standard and the project intent would be "Create new ANS"):**

- ☐ Create New ANS
- ☐ Revise current ANS
- ☐ Revise and redesignate current ANS
- ☐ Revise, redesignate and consolidate current ANS
- ☐ Revise and partition current ANS
- ☒ Addenda to a current ANS
- ☐ Supplement to a current ANS
- ☐ Reaffirm current ANS
- ☐ Reaffirm and redesignate current ANS
- ☐ Reaffirm a current national adoption
- ☐ Adopt identical ISO or IEC standard
- ☐ Adopt identical ISO or IEC standard and revise current ANS
- ☐ Adopt ISO or IEC standard with modifications
- ☐ Adopt ISO or IEC standard with modifications and revise current ANS
- ☐ Withdraw current ANS

4. **Attach consensus body roster including interest category of each member, how each member voted and a summary thereof.** (See 4.2.1.1) ☒ Check here to indicate the consensus body roster is attached.

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ATTACHMENT B: BSR-9 Form

See **Attachment B.**

5. **Identify the consensus body, which is the group that approved the content of the standard and whose vote demonstrates evidence of consensus and is included in item 12 below** (See 1.0): **Main Body**
6. **Balance: Note that evidence of targeted outreach to underrepresented interest categories is required as part of this BSR-9, if the consensus body appears to lack balance in accordance with the ASD's balance provisions and the ANSI Essential Requirements.** (See 1.3, 2.3)

Excerpt the balance provision as it appears in your organization's accredited procedures here:

2.5.1 Balance of Membership within GPTC

Balancing of membership in Interest Groups within the GPTC is preferred but not required, subject to the 1/3 limitation for the Main Body in Section 2.4.2.

☒ Check here to confirm that the balance provision in your organization's accredited procedures has been satisfied. (If not, please review next option.)

or

☐ Check here to confirm that, if the consensus body does not appear balanced in accordance with your organization's accredited procedures, evidence of targeted outreach to underrepresented interest categories is attached to this BSR-9.

7. **PINS: In response to the PINS announcement, were any comments received asserting that this proposed standard duplicates or conflicts with an existing ANSI or candidate ANSI previously announced in Standards Action?** (See 2.5.1)
___ Yes ☒ No ___ Not applicable because a PINS was not required

☐ If yes, please check here to indicate that a PINS Deliberation was held and a copy of the PINS Deliberation Report is attached. If a PINS Deliberation was required but not held, please explain here:

8. **Unresolved objections from public review (See Q12 to report unresolved consensus body votes): Are there any remaining unresolved public review comments that were submitted in response to an ANSI Standards Action public review announcement?** (See 2.5.2 and 2.6) If yes, answer both questions below; if no, proceed to question 9.

☐ Please state the number of public commenters (individuals, organizations, etc.) that remain unresolved (do not include a count of the number of comments and do not include unresolved votes of consensus body members here unless the member also submitted public review comments):

☐ Check here to confirm that the written attempted resolution sent to each unresolved public commenter is attached.

9. **Recirculation date(s):** Record the date(s) on which: (1) unresolved objections (including both unresolved public review comments and unresolved negative consensus body votes); (2) related attempts at resolution; and (3) any substantive changes, were provided to the entire consensus body for consideration and vote. (See 2.6 and 2.7)

☐ Recirculation was not required because there were no unresolved public review comments or unresolved negative votes, and no substantive changes were made to the standard after public review in Standards Action and the final consensus body ballot.

☒ Recirculation was required and evidence of the recirculation(s) (e.g., ballot cover letter) is attached.

- o List the date(s) of recirculation(s):

See **Attachment C.**

GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2017-28-202X; Recirculated 02/02/2022 (LB2-2022)

GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2017-30-202X; Recirculated 02/01/2022 (LB1-2022)

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GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2017-39-202X; Recirculated 02/02/2022 (LB2-2022)

GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2019-63-202X; Recirculated 02/02/2022 (LB2-2022)

10. Appeals and related evidence: Was each unresolved public commenter and unresolved negative voter informed in writing of the right to file a procedural appeal with the standards developer? (See 2.7 and 2.8)

☒ Not applicable because no unresolved objections exist;

☐ Notice of the right to appeal was sent to all unresolved objectors (unresolved public commenters and unresolved negative consensus body voters) and evidence is attached.

☐ The following participants concluded the appeals process at the standards developer level and a copy of each appeals decision is attached (provide name, affiliation and contact information for each):

11. Date final consensus body vote closed (i.e., date the final vote or final recirculation ballot closed):

GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2017-28-202X; ballot closed on 02/24/2022 (LB2-2022)

GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2017-30-202X; ballot closed on 02/23/2022 (LB1-2022)

GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2017-39-202X; ballot closed on 02/24/2022 (LB2-2022)

GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2019-63-202X; ballot closed on 02/24/2022 (LB2-2022)

GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2020-03-202X; ballot closed on 02/24/2022 (LB3-2022)

GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2020-26-202X; ballot closed on 02/24/2022 (LB3-2022)

GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2021-12-202X; ballot closed on 02/23/2022 (LB1-2022)

GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2021-30-202X; ballot closed on 02/24/2022 (LB3-2022)

GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2021-35-202X; ballot closed on 02/24/2022 (LB3-2022)

GPTC Z380.1-2018 TR 2020-04-202X; ballot closed on 02/23/2022 (LB1-2022)

12. Summary of Consensus Body Vote, i.e., the FINAL consensus body vote tally (if one or more recirculation votes were required, then the vote to report here is the final reconciled vote tally). (See 2.7)

Interest Category	Affirmative(s)	Negative(s)	Negative(s) without comment	Abstention(s)	Not Returned	Total
Total:	See Attachment D.					

13. Numerical consensus: Excerpt here the applicable numerical requirement for consensus exactly as it appears in your organization's accredited procedures. (Note: please do not provide actual calculations, just the excerpted text.)

10.3.1.8 Approval by at least a majority of the Main Body members and at least two-thirds of those voting (excluding abstentions) demonstrates consensus of the Main Body membership on the re-ballot and approves the material.

14. Publication of an ANS is required within 6 months of the date of its approval as an ANS. To request that ANSI provide publication services, please contact the ANSI Publications Department. (See 4.5)

15. ___ Check here if statements from patent holders (patent letters of assurance - LOA) have been received regarding this proposed ANS.

A copy of all such statements indicating that the patent holder is willing to license essential patent claims in accordance with the terms of the ANSI and ASD Patent Policies shall be made publicly available, but need not be attached to this BSR-9, unless the ASD elects to have ANSI publish the LOA to ANSI's LOA repository.

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ATTACHMENT B: BSR-9 Form

- ☐ Check here if such patent letters of assurance are attached because you are asking ANSI to post these on ANSI's LOA repository.

A copy of all statements indicating that the patent holder is unwilling to license essential patent claims in accordance with the ANSI and ASD Patent Policies must be attached to this BSR-9.

- ☐ Check here if such patent letters of assurance were received by your organization.
- ☐ Check here to indicate that such patent letters of assurance are attached, along with an explanation as to why the ASD believes the proposed ANS meets the ANSI Patent Policy.

16. Certification statement: Please read and confirm compliance before signing and submitting to ANSI.

I hereby declare the ANSI criteria for approval/withdrawal have been met and that the proposed ANS was acted on in accordance with section 4.2.1.1 *Criteria for approval of an American National Standard* and the following criteria, and that evidence to this effect is enclosed or otherwise available for inspection:

- That due process requirements were met.
- That the standard is within the scope previously registered with ANSI.
- That any identified conflict with another American National Standard was addressed in accordance with the requirements set-forth in the *ANSI Essential Requirements*.
- That other known national standards were examined with regard to harmonization and duplication of content; if duplication exists, there is a compelling need for the standard.
- That unresolved objectors have been notified in writing of their right to file a procedural appeal to the standards developer and that all such appeals to the standards developer were completed.
- That any known unresolved objection as defined in the *ANSI Essential Requirements* to the approval/withdrawal of this standard as an American National Standard is documented herein.
- That no substantive changes have been made since the draft standard was last listed in *Standards Action*.
- That we agree to comply with the *ANSI Patent Policy* and that:
 - Any patent holder's statements or letters of assurances (LoAs) we receive comply with ANSI's (and our) Patent Policy (See 3.1) and will be made publicly available either on our website or on ANSI's LOA repository (See 15 above).
 - Any negative LoAs (i.e., those indicating the patent holder is unwilling to license essential patent claims) we receive will, in addition, be (i) provided with this BSR-9 form or, (ii) if received after the BSR-9 form is filed, provided directly to the Secretary of the BSR within 30 days of receipt.
- That we agree to comply with the *Commercial Terms and Conditions* provision contained in the *ANSI Essential Requirements*. (See 3.2)

I agree that the evidence supporting any statement in this submittal or its attachments will be furnished to ANSI immediately upon request at any time and for any reason, including as a result of an audit or third-party appeal.

If it develops that misstatements of fact have been made in connection with this submittal, I understand that the standard in question is subject to withdrawal with appropriate public notice with reasons therefor. Furthermore, I understand that our organization may be subject to disqualification for a period of time or withdrawal of accreditation for improper submission of a standard to the ANSI Board of Standards Review.

Our organization agrees to maintain the American National Standard by reaffirmation, revision, or withdrawal within five years of the date of ANSI approval.

Submitter's name and contact information:

Name: Luis Escobar

Title: Senior Manager

Accredited Standards Developer: American Gas Association (AGA)

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Address: 400 N Capitol St NW

City: Washington

State: DC

Zip: 20001

Phone: 202-824-7058

E-mail/Signature: lescobar@aga.org

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BSR-9 Z380.1-2022 Addendum 1 rev 5/31/2022

Attachment A – List of BSR-8 Items

The following is a list of public review proposals received no public comments and will be combined in the GPTC Z380.1-2022 (Guide for Gas Transmission, Distribution, and Gathering Pipe Systems), Addendum 1.

Count	Public Review Proposal – Document Number	Public Review Announced in Standards Action	Final Comment Deadline
1	GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2017-28-202X	4/8/2022	5/23/2022
2	GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2017-30-202X	4/8/2022	5/23/2022
3	GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2017-39-202X	4/8/2022	5/23/2022
4	GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2019-63-202X	4/8/2022	5/23/2022
5	GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2020-03-202X	4/8/2022	5/23/2022
6	GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2020-26-202X	4/8/2022	5/23/2022
7	GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2021-12-202X	4/8/2022	5/23/2022
8	GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2021-30-202X	4/8/2022	5/23/2022
9	GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2021-35-202X	4/8/2022	5/23/2022
10	GPTC Z380.1-2018 TR 2020-04-202X	12/24/2021	2/7/2022

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ATTACHMENT B: BSR-9 Form

BSR-9 Z380.1-2022 Addendum 1 rev 5/31/2022

Attachment B – Consensus Body Rosters

GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2017-28-202X

#	Last Name	First, Middle Init	Interest Group	LB1-2021	LB2-2022	FINAL
1	Armstrong	Glen F.	Gen	A	A	A
2	Bennett	Frank M.	Trmn	D	A	A
3	Bull	David E.	Gen	A	A	A
4	Burdeaux	DeWitt	Man	C	A	A
5	Butler	John	Trmn	A	A	A
6	Chin	John S.	Trmn	NR	A	A
7	Crabtree	Allison	Man	NR	A	A
8	Friend	Mary	Reg	A	A	A
9	Hermiller	Renee	Trmn	A	NLM	A
10	Hughes	Deanne	Man	AB	A	A
11	Huriaux	Richard D.	Gen	A	A	A
12	Knapp	Randy	Man	A	NR	A
13	Kottwitz	John D.	Reg	A	A	A
14	Lomax	George S.	Man	A	A	A
15	Lueders	John D.	Gen	C	A	A
16	Martell	Joel	Dist	A	NLM	A
17	McKenzie	James	Dist	A	A	A
18	McLaren	Theron (Chris)	Reg	A	A	A
19	Miller	D. Lane	Dist	A	A	A
20	Naper	Robert C.	Gen	A	NR	A
21	Oleksa	Paul E.	Dist	NR	A	A
22	Palermo	Eugene F.	Man	A	A	A
23	Peters	Kenneth C.	Trmn	A	A	A
24	Quezada	Leticia	Dist	D	A	A
25	Ratcliffe	Alice	Trmn	A	A	A
26	Rayot	Charles	Dist	A	A	A
27	Reynolds	D. Lee	Dist	D	A	A
28	Schmidt	Robert A.	Man	A	A	A
29	Seamands	Patrick A.	Gen	A	A	A
30	Siedlecki	Walter	Gen	A	NLM	A
31	Slagle	Richard	Dist	A	A	A
32	Strommen	Tim	Trmn	A	A	A
33	Themig	Jerome	Dist	A	A	A
34	Trombley	Erich	Trmn	C	A	A
35	Ulanday	Alfredo (Fred)	Gen	A	A	A
36	Waller	Jacob	Dist	NR	A	A
37	Wong	Anson	Trmn	A	A	A

NLM = No longer a member. Voter was not a member at the time of the ballot.

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Summary of Final Vote		
A	Total Approved	37
AB	Total Abstain	0
C	Total Comment	0
D	Total Disapprove	0
NR	Total Not Returned	0
TOTALS		37
Vote % Calculation		
Approve + Approve w/ Comment*		100%
Disapprove*		0%
% of Vote Returned		100%

**Abstaining and ballots that are not returned are not included in the percentage calculation. Ballots with no Disapprovals or ballots where Disapprovals have been resolved without requiring substantive changes to the balloted material and approved by at least a majority of the Main Body members and at least two-thirds of those voting (excluding abstentions) shall be considered approved by the Main Body.*

GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2017-30-202X

#	Last Name	First, Middle Init	Interest Group	LB1-2021	LB1-2022	FINAL
1	Armstrong	Glen F.	Gen	A	A	A
2	Bennett	Frank M.	Trmn	D	A	A
3	Bull	David E.	Gen	A	A	A
4	Burdeaux	DeWitt	Man	A	A	A
5	Butler	John	Trmn	A	A	A
6	Chin	John S.	Trmn	NR	A	A
7	Crabtree	Allison	Man	NR	A	A
8	Friend	Mary	Reg	A	A	A
9	Hermiller	Renee	Trmn	A	NLM	A
10	Hughes	Deanne	Man	C	C	C
11	Huriaux	Richard D.	Gen	A	A	A
12	Knapp	Randy	Man	A	NR	A
13	Kottwitz	John D.	Reg	C	A	A
14	Lomax	George S.	Man	A	A	A
15	Lueders	John D.	Gen	C	A	A
16	Martell	Joel	Dist	A	A	A
17	McKenzie	James	Dist	A	A	A
18	McLaren	Theron (Chris)	Reg	A	A	A
19	Miller	D. Lane	Dist	C	NR	C
20	Naper	Robert C.	Gen	A	NR	A
21	Oleksa	Paul E.	Dist	NR	A	A
22	Palermo	Eugene F.	Man	A	A	A
23	Peters	Kenneth C.	Trmn	A	A	A

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24	Quezada	Leticia	Dist	A	A	A
25	Ratcliffe	Alice	Trmn	A	A	A
26	Rayot	Charles	Dist	A	A	A
27	Reynolds	D. Lee	Dist	A	A	A
28	Schmidt	Robert A.	Man	A	A	A
29	Seamands	Patrick A.	Gen	A	A	A
30	Siedlecki	Walter	Gen	A	NLM	A
31	Slagle	Richard	Dist	A	A	A
32	Strommen	Tim	Trmn	A	A	A
33	Themig	Jerome	Dist	C	A	A
34	Trombley	Erich	Trmn	C	A	A
35	Ulanday	Alfredo (Fred)	Gen	A	A	A
36	Waller	Jacob	Dist	NR	NR	NR
37	Wong	Anson	Trmn	A	A	A
<i>NLM = No longer a member. Voter was not a member at the time of the ballot.</i>						

Summary of Final Vote		
A	Total Approved	34
AB	Total Abstain	0
C	Total Comment	2
D	Total Disapprove	0
NR	Total Not Returned	1
TOTALS		37
Vote % Calculation		
Approve + Approve w/ Comment*		100%
Disapprove*		0%
% of Vote Returned		97%

**Abstaining and ballots that are not returned are not included in the percentage calculation. Ballots with no Disapprovals or ballots where Disapprovals have been resolved without requiring substantive changes to the balloted material and approved by at least a majority of the Main Body members and at least two-thirds of those voting (excluding abstentions) shall be considered approved by the Main Body.*

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GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2017-39-202X

#	Last Name	First, Middle Init	Interest Group	LB1-2021	LB2-2022	FINAL
1	Armstrong	Glen F.	Gen	A	A	A
2	Bennett	Frank M.	Trmn	A	A	A
3	Bull	David E.	Gen	A	A	A
4	Burdeaux	DeWitt	Man	A	A	A
5	Butler	John	Trmn	A	A	A
6	Chin	John S.	Trmn	NR	A	A
7	Crabtree	Allison	Man	NR	A	A
8	Friend	Mary	Reg	C	A	A
9	Hermiller	Renee	Trmn	A	NLM	A
10	Hughes	Deanne	Man	D	A	A
11	Huriaux	Richard D.	Gen	A	A	A
12	Knapp	Randy	Man	A	NR	A
13	Kottwitz	John D.	Reg	C	A	A
14	Lomax	George S.	Man	A	A	A
15	Lueders	John D.	Gen	A	A	A
16	Martell	Joel	Dist	A	NLM	A
17	McKenzie	James	Dist	A	A	A
18	McLaren	Theron (Chris)	Reg	A	A	A
19	Miller	D. Lane	Dist	A	A	A
20	Naper	Robert C.	Gen	A	NR	A
21	Oleksa	Paul E.	Dist	NR	A	A
22	Palermo	Eugene F.	Man	A	A	A
23	Peters	Kenneth C.	Trmn	AB	AB	AB
24	Quezada	Leticia	Dist	A	A	A
25	Ratcliffe	Alice	Trmn	A	A	A
26	Rayot	Charles	Dist	A	A	A
27	Reynolds	D. Lee	Dist	A	A	A
28	Schmidt	Robert A.	Man	A	A	A
29	Seamands	Patrick A.	Gen	A	A	A
30	Siedlecki	Walter	Gen	A	NLM	A
31	Slagle	Richard	Dist	A	A	A
32	Strommen	Tim	Trmn	D	A	A
33	Themig	Jerome	Dist	A	A	A
34	Trombley	Erich	Trmn	C	A	A
35	Ulanday	Alfredo (Fred)	Gen	A	A	A
36	Waller	Jacob	Dist	NR	A	A
37	Wong	Anson	Trmn	A	A	A
NLM = No longer a member. Voter was not a member at the time of the ballot.						

Summary of Final Vote

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A	Total Approved	36
AB	Total Abstain	1
C	Total Comment	0
D	Total Disapprove	0
NR	Total Not Returned	0
TOTALS		37
Vote % Calculation		
Approve + Approve w/ Comment*		100%
Disapprove*		0%
% of Vote Returned		100%

**Abstaining and ballots that are not returned are not included in the percentage calculation. Ballots with no Disapprovals or ballots where Disapprovals have been resolved without requiring substantive changes to the balloted material and approved by at least a majority of the Main Body members and at least two-thirds of those voting (excluding abstentions) shall be considered approved by the Main Body.*

GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2019-63-202X

#	Last Name	First, Middle Init	Interest Group	LB1-2021	LB2-2022	FINAL
1	Armstrong	Glen F.	Gen	A	A	A
2	Bennett	Frank M.	Trmn	A	A	A
3	Bull	David E.	Gen	A	A	A
4	Burdeaux	DeWitt	Man	D	A	A
5	Butler	John	Trmn	A	A	A
6	Chin	John S.	Trmn	NR	A	A
7	Crabtree	Allison	Man	NR	A	A
8	Friend	Mary	Reg	A	A	A
9	Hermiller	Renee	Trmn	A	NLM	A
10	Hughes	Deanne	Man	A	A	A
11	Huriaux	Richard D.	Gen	A	A	A
12	Knapp	Randy	Man	A	NR	A
13	Kottwitz	John D.	Reg	A	A	A
14	Lomax	George S.	Man	A	A	A
15	Lueders	John D.	Gen	A	A	A
16	Martell	Joel	Dist	A	NLM	A
17	McKenzie	James	Dist	A	A	A
18	McLaren	Theron (Chris)	Reg	A	A	A
19	Miller	D. Lane	Dist	A	A	A
20	Naper	Robert C.	Gen	A	NR	A
21	Oleksa	Paul E.	Dist	NR	A	A
22	Palermo	Eugene F.	Man	A	A	A
23	Peters	Kenneth C.	Trmn	A	A	A
24	Quezada	Leticia	Dist	A	A	A
25	Ratcliffe	Alice	Trmn	A	A	A
26	Rayot	Charles	Dist	A	A	A

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27	Reynolds	D. Lee	Dist	A	A	A
28	Schmidt	Robert A.	Man	A	A	A
29	Seamands	Patrick A.	Gen	A	A	A
30	Siedlecki	Walter	Gen	A	NLM	A
31	Slagle	Richard	Dist	A	A	A
32	Strommen	Tim	Trmn	A	A	A
33	Themig	Jerome	Dist	A	A	A
34	Trombley	Erich	Trmn	A	A	A
35	Ulanday	Alfredo (Fred)	Gen	A	A	A
36	Waller	Jacob	Dist	NR	A	A
37	Wong	Anson	Trmn	A	A	A
<i>NLM = No longer a member. Voter was not a member at the time of the ballot.</i>						

Summary of Final Vote		
A	Total Approved	37
AB	Total Abstain	0
C	Total Comment	0
D	Total Disapprove	0
NR	Total Not Returned	0
TOTALS		37
Vote % Calculation		
Approve + Approve w/ Comment*		100%
Disapprove*		0%
% of Vote Returned		100%

**Abstaining and ballots that are not returned are not included in the percentage calculation. Ballots with no Disapprovals or ballots where Disapprovals have been resolved without requiring substantive changes to the balloted material and approved by at least a majority of the Main Body members and at least two-thirds of those voting (excluding abstentions) shall be considered approved by the Main Body.*

GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2020-03-202X

#	Last Name	First, Middle Init	Interest Group	LB3-2022	FINAL
1	Armstrong	Glen	Gen	A	A
2	Bennett	Frank	Trmn	A	A
3	Bull	David	Gen	A	A
4	Burdeaux	DeWitt	Man	A	A
5	Butler	John	Trmn	A	A
6	Chin	John	Trmn	A	A
7	Crabtree	Allison	Man	A	A
8	Friend	Mary	Reg	A	A
9	Hughes	Deanne	Man	A	A
10	Huriaux	Richard	Gen	A	A
11	Knapp	Randall	Man	A	A

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12	Kottwitz	John	Reg	A	A
13	Lomax	George	Man	A	A
14	Lueders	John	Gen	C	C
15	McKenzie	James	Dist	A	A
16	McLaren	Theron	Reg	A	A
17	Miller	Lane	Dist	A	A
18	Naper	Robert	Gen	NR	NR
19	Oleksa	Paul	Dist	A	A
20	Palermo	Eugene	Man	A	A
21	Peters	Kenneth	Trmn	A	A
22	Quezada	Leticia	Dist	A	A
23	Ratcliffe	Alice	Trmn	A	A
24	Rayot	Charles	Dist	A	A
25	Reynolds	Donald	Dist	A	A
26	Schmidt	Robert	Man	A	A
27	Seamands	Patrick	Gen	A	A
28	Slagle	Richard	Dist	A	A
29	Strommen	Timothy	Trmn	A	A
30	Themig	Jerome	Dist	C	C
31	Trombley	Erich	Trmn	A	A
32	Ulanday	Alfredo	Gen	A	A
33	Waller	Jacob	Dist	A	A
34	Wong	Anson	Trmn	A	A
<i>NLM = No longer a member. Voter was not a member at the time of the ballot.</i>					

Summary of Final Vote		
A	Total Approved	31
AB	Total Abstain	0
C	Total Comment	2
D	Total Disapprove	0
NR	Total Not Returned	1
TOTALS		34
Vote % Calculation		
Approve + Approve w/ Comment*		100%
Disapprove*		0%
% of Vote Returned		97%

**Abstaining and ballots that are not returned are not included in the percentage calculation. Ballots with no Disapprovals or ballots where Disapprovals have been resolved without requiring substantive changes to the balloted material and approved by at least a majority of the Main Body members and at least two-thirds of those voting (excluding abstentions) shall be considered approved by the Main Body.*

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#	Last Name	First, Middle Init	Interest Group	LB3-2022	FINAL
1	Armstrong	Glen	Gen	A	A
2	Bennett	Frank	Trmn	A	A
3	Bull	David	Gen	A	A
4	Burdeaux	DeWitt	Man	A	A
5	Butler	John	Trmn	A	A
6	Chin	John	Trmn	A	A
7	Crabtree	Allison	Man	A	A
8	Friend	Mary	Reg	A	A
9	Hughes	Deanne	Man	A	A
10	Huriaux	Richard	Gen	A	A
11	Knapp	Randall	Man	A	A
12	Kottwitz	John	Reg	A	A
13	Lomax	George	Man	A	A
14	Lueders	John	Gen	A	A
15	McKenzie	James	Dist	A	A
16	McLaren	Theron	Reg	A	A
17	Miller	Lane	Dist	A	A
18	Naper	Robert	Gen	NR	NR
19	Oleksa	Paul	Dist	A	A
20	Palermo	Eugene	Man	A	A
21	Peters	Kenneth	Trmn	A	A
22	Quezada	Leticia	Dist	A	A
23	Ratcliffe	Alice	Trmn	A	A
24	Rayot	Charles	Dist	A	A
25	Reynolds	Donald	Dist	A	A
26	Schmidt	Robert	Man	A	A
27	Seamands	Patrick	Gen	A	A
28	Slagle	Richard	Dist	A	A
29	Strommen	Timothy	Trmn	A	A
30	Themig	Jerome	Dist	A	A
31	Trombley	Erich	Trmn	A	A
32	Ulanday	Alfredo	Gen	A	A
33	Waller	Jacob	Dist	A	A
34	Wong	Anson	Trmn	A	A
<i>NLM = No longer a member. Voter was not a member at the time of the ballot.</i>					

Summary of Final Vote		
A	Total Approved	33
AB	Total Abstain	0
C	Total Comment	0
D	Total Disapprove	0

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NR	Total Not Returned	1
TOTALS		34
Vote % Calculation		
Approve + Approve w/ Comment*	100%	
Disapprove*	0%	
% of Vote Returned	97%	

**Abstaining and ballots that are not returned are not included in the percentage calculation. Ballots with no Disapprovals or ballots where Disapprovals have been resolved without requiring substantive changes to the balloted material and approved by at least a majority of the Main Body members and at least two-thirds of those voting (excluding abstentions) shall be considered approved by the Main Body.*

GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2021-12-202X

#	Last Name	First, Middle Init	Interest Group	LB1-2022	FINAL
1	Armstrong	Glen	Gen	A	A
2	Bennett	Frank	Trmn	A	A
3	Bull	David	Gen	A	A
4	Burdeaux	DeWitt	Man	A	A
5	Butler	John	Trmn	A	A
6	Chin	John	Trmn	A	A
7	Crabtree	Allison	Man	A	A
8	Friend	Mary	Reg	A	A
9	Hughes	Deanne	Man	A	A
10	Huriaux	Richard	Gen	A	A
11	Knapp	Randall	Man	NR	NR
12	Kottwitz	John	Reg	A	A
13	Lomax	George	Man	A	A
14	Lueders	John	Gen	A	A
15	Martell	Joel	Dist	A	A
16	McKenzie	James	Dist	A	A
17	McLaren	Theron	Reg	A	A
18	Miller	Lane	Dist	NR	NR
19	Naper	Robert	Gen	NR	NR
20	Oleksa	Paul	Dist	A	A
21	Palermo	Eugene	Man	A	A
22	Peters	Kenneth	Trmn	AB	AB
23	Quezada	Leticia	Dist	A	A
24	Ratcliffe	Alice	Trmn	A	A
25	Rayot	Charles	Dist	A	A
26	Reynolds	Donald	Dist	A	A
27	Schmidt	Robert	Man	A	A
28	Seamands	Patrick	Gen	A	A
29	Slagle	Richard	Dist	A	A
30	Strommen	Timothy	Trmn	A	A

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31	Themig	Jerome	Dist	A	A
32	Trombley	Erich	Trmn	A	A
33	Ulanday	Alfredo	Gen	A	A
34	Waller	Jacob	Dist	NR	NR
35	Wong	Anson	Trmn	A	A
<i>NLM = No longer a member. Voter was not a member at the time of the ballot.</i>					

Summary of Final Vote		
A	Total Approved	30
AB	Total Abstain	1
C	Total Comment	0
D	Total Disapprove	0
NR	Total Not Returned	4
TOTALS		35
Vote % Calculation		
Approve + Approve w/ Comment*		100%
Disapprove*		0%
% of Vote Returned		89%

**Abstaining and ballots that are not returned are not included in the percentage calculation. Ballots with no Disapprovals or ballots where Disapprovals have been resolved without requiring substantive changes to the balloted material and approved by at least a majority of the Main Body members and at least two-thirds of those voting (excluding abstentions) shall be considered approved by the Main Body.*

GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2021-30-202X

#	Last Name	First, Middle Init	Interest Group	LB3-2022	FINAL
1	Armstrong	Glen	Gen	A	A
2	Bennett	Frank	Trmn	A	A
3	Bull	David	Gen	A	A
4	Burdeaux	DeWitt	Man	A	A
5	Butler	John	Trmn	A	A
6	Chin	John	Trmn	A	A
7	Crabtree	Allison	Man	A	A
8	Friend	Mary	Reg	A	A
9	Hughes	Deanne	Man	A	A
10	Huriaux	Richard	Gen	A	A
11	Knapp	Randall	Man	A	A
12	Kottwitz	John	Reg	A	A
13	Lomax	George	Man	A	A
14	Lueders	John	Gen	A	A
15	McKenzie	James	Dist	A	A
16	McLaren	Theron	Reg	A	A
17	Miller	Lane	Dist	A	A

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18	Naper	Robert	Gen	NR	NR
19	Oleksa	Paul	Dist	A	A
20	Palermo	Eugene	Man	A	A
21	Peters	Kenneth	Trmn	A	A
22	Quezada	Leticia	Dist	A	A
23	Ratcliffe	Alice	Trmn	A	A
24	Rayot	Charles	Dist	A	A
25	Reynolds	Donald	Dist	A	A
26	Schmidt	Robert	Man	A	A
27	Seamands	Patrick	Gen	A	A
28	Slagle	Richard	Dist	A	A
29	Strommen	Timothy	Trmn	A	A
30	Themig	Jerome	Dist	A	A
31	Trombley	Erich	Trmn	A	A
32	Ulanday	Alfredo	Gen	A	A
33	Waller	Jacob	Dist	A	A
34	Wong	Anson	Trmn	A	A
<i>NLM = No longer a member. Voter was not a member at the time of the ballot.</i>					

Summary of Final Vote		
A	Total Approved	33
AB	Total Abstain	0
C	Total Comment	0
D	Total Disapprove	0
NR	Total Not Returned	1
TOTALS		34
Vote % Calculation		
Approve + Approve w/ Comment*		100%
Disapprove*		0%
% of Vote Returned		97%

**Abstaining and ballots that are not returned are not included in the percentage calculation. Ballots with no Disapprovals or ballots where Disapprovals have been resolved without requiring substantive changes to the balloted material and approved by at least a majority of the Main Body members and at least two-thirds of those voting (excluding abstentions) shall be considered approved by the Main Body.*

GPTC Z380.1-2022 TR 2021-35-202X

#	Last Name	First, Middle Init	Interest Group	LB3-2022	FINAL
1	Armstrong	Glen	Gen	A	A
2	Bennett	Frank	Trmn	A	A
3	Bull	David	Gen	A	A
4	Burdeaux	DeWitt	Man	A	A
5	Butler	John	Trmn	A	A

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6	Chin	John	Trmn	A	A
7	Crabtree	Allison	Man	A	A
8	Friend	Mary	Reg	A	A
9	Hughes	Deanne	Man	A	A
10	Huriaux	Richard	Gen	A	A
11	Knapp	Randall	Man	A	A
12	Kottwitz	John	Reg	A	A
13	Lomax	George	Man	A	A
14	Lueders	John	Gen	A	A
15	McKenzie	James	Dist	A	A
16	McLaren	Theron	Reg	A	A
17	Miller	Lane	Dist	A	A
18	Naper	Robert	Gen	NR	NR
19	Oleksa	Paul	Dist	A	A
20	Palermo	Eugene	Man	A	A
21	Peters	Kenneth	Trmn	AB	AB
22	Quezada	Leticia	Dist	A	A
23	Ratcliffe	Alice	Trmn	A	A
24	Rayot	Charles	Dist	A	A
25	Reynolds	Donald	Dist	A	A
26	Schmidt	Robert	Man	A	A
27	Seamands	Patrick	Gen	A	A
28	Slagle	Richard	Dist	A	A
29	Strommen	Timothy	Trmn	A	A
30	Themig	Jerome	Dist	A	A
31	Trombley	Erich	Trmn	A	A
32	Ulanday	Alfredo	Gen	A	A
33	Waller	Jacob	Dist	A	A
34	Wong	Anson	Trmn	A	A
<i>NLM = No longer a member. Voter was not a member at the time of the ballot.</i>					

Summary of Final Vote		
A	Total Approved	32
AB	Total Abstain	1
C	Total Comment	0
D	Total Disapprove	0
NR	Total Not Returned	1
TOTALS		34
Vote % Calculation		
Approve + Approve w/ Comment*		100%
Disapprove*		0%
% of Vote Returned		97%

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**Abstaining and ballots that are not returned are not included in the percentage calculation. Ballots with no Disapprovals or ballots where Disapprovals have been resolved without requiring substantive changes to the balloted material and approved by at least a majority of the Main Body members and at least two-thirds of those voting (excluding abstentions) shall be considered approved by the Main Body.*

GPTC Z380.1-2018 TR 2020-04-202X

#	Last Name	First, Middle Init	Interest Group	LB1-2022	FINAL
1	Armstrong	Glen	Gen	A	A
2	Bennett	Frank	Trmn	A	A
3	Bull	David	Gen	A	A
4	Burdeaux	DeWitt	Man	A	A
5	Butler	John	Trmn	A	A
6	Chin	John	Trmn	A	A
7	Crabtree	Allison	Man	A	A
8	Friend	Mary	Reg	A	A
9	Hughes	Deanne	Man	A	A
10	Huriaux	Richard	Gen	A	A
11	Knapp	Randall	Man	NR	NR
12	Kottwitz	John	Reg	A	A
13	Lomax	George	Man	A	A
14	Lueders	John	Gen	A	A
15	Martell	Joel	Dist	A	A
16	McKenzie	James	Dist	A	A
17	McLaren	Theron	Reg	A	A
18	Miller	Lane	Dist	NR	NR
19	Naper	Robert	Gen	NR	NR
20	Oleksa	Paul	Dist	A	A
21	Palermo	Eugene	Man	A	A
22	Peters	Kenneth	Trmn	A	A
23	Quezada	Leticia	Dist	A	A
24	Ratcliffe	Alice	Trmn	A	A
25	Rayot	Charles	Dist	A	A
26	Reynolds	Donald	Dist	A	A
27	Schmidt	Robert	Man	A	A
28	Seamands	Patrick	Gen	A	A
29	Slagle	Richard	Dist	A	A
30	Strommen	Timothy	Trmn	A	A
31	Themig	Jerome	Dist	A	A
32	Trombley	Erich	Trmn	A	A
33	Ulanday	Alfredo	Gen	A	A
34	Waller	Jacob	Dist	NR	NR
35	Wong	Anson	Trmn	A	A
NLM = No longer a member. Voter was not a member at the time of the ballot.					

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Summary of Final Vote		
A	Total Approved	31
AB	Total Abstain	0
C	Total Comment	0
D	Total Disapprove	0
NR	Total Not Returned	4
TOTALS		35
Vote % Calculation		
Approve + Approve w/ Comment*		100%
Disapprove*		0%
% of Vote Returned		89%

**Abstaining and ballots that are not returned are not included in the percentage calculation. Ballots with no Disapprovals or ballots where Disapprovals have been resolved without requiring substantive changes to the balloted material and approved by at least a majority of the Main Body members and at least two-thirds of those voting (excluding abstentions) shall be considered approved by the Main Body.*

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BSR-9 Z380.1-2022 Addendum 1 rev 5/31/2022

Attachment C – Recirculation Evidence

Please note that the wording used in the recirculation ballot was “re-ballot”. The use of the word re-ballot vs. recirculation was an error found in the recently concluded 5-year audit. The use of the correct phrase (“recirculation”) was established following the audit.

GPTC Z380.1-2022 **TR 2017-28-202X** was first balloted on 1/20/2021 (LB1-2021) and received 3 unresolved negative consensus body votes (Bennett, Quezada, Reynolds). **It was recirculated on 02/02/2022 (LB2-2022)**. This recirculation ballot displayed all unresolved negative votes. The 3 unresolved consensus voters (Bennett, Quezada, Reynolds) voted “Approve” during the recirculation ballot. Below, please find the TR as it appeared in the recirculation ballot.

GPTC Z380.1-2022 **TR 2017-30-202X** was first balloted on 1/20/2021 (LB1-2021) and received 1 unresolved negative consensus body vote (Bennett). **It was recirculated on 02/01/2022 (LB1-2022)**. This recirculation ballot displayed all unresolved negative votes. The unresolved consensus voter (Bennett) voted “Approve” during the recirculation ballot. Below, please find the TR as it appeared in the recirculation ballot.

GPTC Z380.1-2022 **TR 2017-39-202X** was first balloted on 1/20/2021 (LB1-2021) and received 2 unresolved negative consensus body votes (Hughes, Strommen). **It was recirculated on 02/02/2022 (LB2-2022)**. This recirculation ballot displayed all unresolved negative votes. The 2 unresolved consensus voters (Hughes, Strommen) voted “Approve” during the recirculation ballot. Below, please find the TR as it appeared in the recirculation ballot.

GPTC Z380.1-2022 **TR 2019-63-202X** was first balloted on 1/20/2021 (LB1-2021) and received 1 unresolved negative consensus body votes (Burdeaux). **It was recirculated on 02/02/2022 (LB2-2022)**. This recirculation ballot displayed all unresolved negative votes. The unresolved consensus voter (Burdeaux) voted “Approve” during the recirculation ballot. Below, please find the TR as it appeared in the recirculation ballot.

Note: Unresolved negative votes in the recirculation ballots below are shown in green boxes so they are easier to find in this attachment to the BSR-9. They did not have green boxes in the original ballot.

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GPTC Z380.1-2022 **TR 2017-28-202X**; Recirculated 02/02/2022 (LB2-2022):

2021 – November 3 – Editorial Section

Approved the additions and deletions of guide material in §192.713 and GMA G-192-1. **Recirculation.**

PRIMARY: 192.713

SECONDARY: 192.485, 192.613, 192.703, 192.711, 192.713, 192.933

PURPOSE: Add the methods of grinding, composite sleeves, and direct deposition welding to the type of repairs allowed for transmission pipelines.

ORIGIN/RATIONALE: Mary Friend email 3/21/2017

GPTC does not include in the discussion about repair methods the possibility of “grinding” or “buffing” a defect such as a gouge or other stress concentrator. This is a perfectly suitable method of “repair” within certain limitations. There is a limit as to the amount of material that may be removed, the operator should check for remaining cracks, and additional reinforcement may be needed. If no additional reinforcement, operator should note remaining wall thickness for any future MAOP calculations. Reference grinding in Table 192.613ii for use with SCC, but do not show it as an acceptable repair for other damage.

We also have no discussion about composite repairs. Composite repairs (such as clockspring, armorplate, diamond wrap) are an acceptable means of restoring strength to damaged pipe.

Another acceptable repair method is direct deposition welding. While not commonly used, it is possible and legal to make repairs using direct deposition welding. This requires a site specific welding plan, and there are other limitations.

May also want to include a reference to PRCI Pipeline Repair manual (PR-218-9307) that is referenced elsewhere in the guide material.

RESPONSIBLE GROUP: O & M/OQ Task Group

LB Processing Note: The proposed changes from 1st LB in LB1-2021 are shown in **yellow highlight**. Disapproved votes from LB1-2021 provided at end.

Section 192.713

1 GENERAL

[Editorial note: Existing 1.1 thru 1.3 are moved to 3 below.]

1.1 Repair method.

There are a number of repair methods available to restore the serviceability of transmission pipelines. However, operators are cautioned that not all repair methods are suitable for permanent repair of leaking or through-wall defects. For leak repair, see §192.717. When evaluating the types of repair, the operator should consider factors such as the following.

- (a) Type of defect: Corrosion, dents, gouges, stress concentrators, unacceptable wrinkle bends, cracks, crack-like defects, compound defects (e.g., dents with corrosion or stress concentrators), defects in the pipe wall.
- (b) Status of defect: Leaking or non-leaking.
- (c) Class location or HCA area.
- (d) Location of defect on the pipe such as clock position or along a seam or girth weld.
- (e) **Pipe properties including material information such as** diameter, thickness, grade, seam type.
- (f) MAOP and operating stress levels (% SMYS) of the pipeline.
- (g) Remaining strength calculations (see guide material under §192.485).
- (h) Required pressure reduction or other operational issues (see 2 below).
- (i) Temporary or permanent repair.
- (j) Availability of repair materials.

1.2 Repair method selection.

The repair method selected should:

- (a) **Have or result in a restored achieve a** strength at least equal to that required for the MAOP of the pipe being repaired; and
- (b) Be capable of withstanding the anticipated circumferential and longitudinal stresses, including additional stress due to external loading.

2 REPLACEMENT (~~§192.713(a)(1)~~)

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1.3 Impairment beyond area of concern.

(a) The operator should consider the possibility that some degree of impairment ~~may~~ might have occurred beyond the area of immediate concern. (For information regarding corrosion, see guide material under §192.459.) The impairment ~~may~~ might be due to a defect in the longitudinal seam weld, external or internal corrosion, or damage by outside forces or excavation third-party damages excavating equipment at another location when excavation work covers a large area. The pipe on each side of the known impairment should be examined to determine the extent of the ~~replacement~~ repair.

(b) ~~Operators should consider the following potential concerns when repairing a segment of transmission line by replacing pipe.~~

(1) ~~Passage of internal inspection devices (see §192.150) when replacing a segment of transmission line with pipe of a heavier wall thickness.~~

(2) ~~Welding when replacing a segment of transmission line with pipe of a heavier wall thickness or of a greater strength steel.~~

1.4 Written procedures.

The operator should have written procedures for each type of repair and should consider developing site-specific written procedures as needed to address the specific conditions.

1.5 Other.

Other items the operator should consider include the following.

(a) Trench and excavation safety (see 2.8 of the guide material under §192.605).

(b) Potential for accidental ignition (see guide material under §192.751).

(c) Blowdown and purging plans (see Guide Material Appendix G-192-12).

(d) Qualification of personnel performing repairs (see guide material under §192.805).

(e) Ability to use internal inspection devices (see §192.150).

(f) PRCI Pipeline Repair Manual (PR-218-9307).

[Editorial note: Existing 3 moved to 5 below.]

24 **REPAIR PRESSURE (§192.713(b))**

2.14.1 General.

(a) In establishing a safe level of pressure in a pipeline that is to remain in service during repair operations, the primary consideration is the severity of the defect to be repaired. This includes consideration of both depth and geometry (*i.e.*, the amount of stress concentration, such as in sharp-bottomed gouges). Severe defects should not be repaired under pressure unless the operator has sufficient experience to make a sound evaluation of the defect. In addition, the effect of any known secondary stresses should be considered.

(b) The operator should also consider the effect of pressure reductions on firm-service requirements, service interruptions, loss of customers, or other operational requirements. If the operator has a control room, communication with the control room is critical during the repair process (see 3.3 and 3.4 of the guide material under §192.631).

(c) A common practice is to reduce the operating pressure to a level not exceeding 80% (50% for composite wrap repairs, see 7 below) of the pressure at the time the condition was discovered until the repair is completed.

2.24.2 Special consideration.

While welding reinforcements directly to pressurized pipe has been done successfully at higher stress levels, the following formula describes a recommended maximum pressure for this ~~repair~~ procedure.

$$P = \frac{2S(t - \frac{3}{32})(0.72)}{D}$$

Where:

- | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------------------------|
| P | = | Internal pressure, psig |
| S | = | Specified minimum yield strength, psi |
| t | = | Nominal pipe wall thickness, inches |
| D | = | Nominal outside diameter, inches |

2.3 Manufacturer's recommendations

The operator is advised to follow manufacturer's recommendations regarding pressure reductions for repair methods such as composite wrap repairs. Pressure reductions for repair methods such as composite wrap repairs need to be made according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

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3 WELDING

3.14.1 Welding.

- (a) Appropriate procedures for welding on pipelines in service should be used. Some important factors to be considered in these procedures are the use of a low-hydrogen welding process, the welding sequence, the effect of wall thickness and heat input, and the quenching effect of the gas flow.
- (b) Welding should be done only on sound metal far enough from the defect so that the localized heating will not have an adverse effect on the defect. The soundness of the metal may be determined by visual and other nondestructive inspection.
- (c) A reference is API Std 1104, "Welding of Pipelines and Related Facilities", Appendix B, "In-Service Welding" (see §192.7).

3.24.2 Additional precautions.

- (a) Care should be taken in excavating around the pipe so that it is not damaged.
- (b) Pounding on the pipe (e.g., to remove corrosion products or pipe coating, ~~or~~ to improve the fit of the sleeve) should be avoided.

3.34.3 Reliable engineering tests and analyses.

See guide material under §192.485.

4 PIPE REPLACEMENT (§192.713(a)(1))

Pipe replacement by cutting out and replacing a cylinder of pipe is a repair option under §192.713 and should be considered for repair of damage such as dents, wrinkles, or other pipe changes such as expanded pipe or buckles. Replacement can use pipe that has been pre-tested to the appropriate pressure for the MAOP.

53 SPLIT SLEEVE REPAIR (§192.713(a)(2))

5.13.1 General.

- (a) The use of an appropriately designed full-encirclement split sleeve is recognized as an acceptable repair method. Other methods are also available, including such as the use of composite-reinforced sleeve-wrap material addressed in 7 below, may also be available. Metallic sleeves may be bolted or welded onto the pipe. The operator is advised to follow manufacturer's instructions for installation. However, operators are cautioned that not all repair methods are suitable for permanent repair of leaking or through-wall defects. Review the manufacturer's installation requirements before deciding to use a composite sleeve to make permanent repair. The repair method selected should:
 - (1) Have or achieve a strength at least equal to that required for the MAOP of the pipe being repaired, and
 - (2) Be capable of withstanding the anticipated circumferential and longitudinal stresses, including additional stress due to external loading.
- (b) The operator should determine the type of sleeve to be used in the repair.
 - (1) Type A sleeve provides defect reinforcement.

This type of split sleeve restores the strength of the pipe by containing and reinforcing the defect and reduces bulging of a defective area. The two parts of the split sleeve are installed around the pipe to provide the required reinforcement. Effectiveness of the repair is improved by using a filler material (e.g., polyester epoxy) in the defect which provides support. Type A sleeves are assembled by bolting or welding (welding to the carrier pipe might not be necessary). This type of sleeve cannot be used to repair leaks and should not be used for circumferential defects or deep defects since corrosion could occur in the annular space between the carrier pipe and sleeve.

Note: Composite wrap repairs are a type of reinforcing sleeve (see 7 below).
 - (2) Type B sleeve is a pressure containing sleeve.

A pressure containing split sleeve provides a different function and can be used to contain a leak or to reinforce an area where a defect exists. Because the sleeve contains pressure, operators are advised to select a sleeve commensurate with the current carrier pipe MAOP. The application of the Type B sleeve requires the sleeve ends to be fillet welded to the pipe. The use of low hydrogen welding procedures, additional support of the pipe because of the additional weight, and welding inspection of the fillet welds should be considered before using this type of repair.

Note: Some Type B sleeves might also be called by other names (e.g., pumpkins, watermelons, turtles) due to the shape of the sleeves being suitable to fit around couplings.
- (c)(b) In determining the length of the repair, the operator should consider that:
 - (1) Some degree of impairment might have occurred beyond the area of immediate concern (see Section 21.3 above), and

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(2) Full-encirclement sleeves should not be less than 4 inches in length.

~~(d)(e)~~ A wide variety of repair methods ~~has~~have been used successfully in the natural gas pipeline industry. Sleeves may be used to reduce the stress in, or reinforce, a pipe defect that is not leaking, or to repair a leaking defect. It is important that any repair method or sleeve be ~~carefully~~ designed and tested to ensure its reliability for the conditions of installation.

5.23-2 Fillet welds.

Fillet welds on pressurized carrier piping are prone to cracking due to the extreme cooling action. ~~Because~~e Examination of completed welds by radiographic or ultrasonic means ~~may~~might not detect such cracking due to the geometry of the fillet weld. ~~Therefore, use of~~ the following is recommended.

- (a) ~~Use of~~Low-hydrogen welding process ~~ing~~.
- (b) ~~Employment of m~~ulti-pass welding techniques with visual examination after each pass ~~;~~; and
- (c) Magnetic particle or liquid penetrant inspection if ~~if~~-visual examination indicates further nondestructive inspection is necessary ~~, either magnetic particle or liquid penetrant inspection may be used.~~

5.33-3 Design considerations for repair sleeves.

A reference for one set of sleeve designs is PRCI L22279, "Further Studies of Two Methods for Repairing Defects in Line Pipe."

For evaluating other available designs or developing new designs, consider the following factors.

- (a) ~~All sleeves~~Sleeves should be designed for strength at least equal to the maximum allowable operating pressure of the repaired pipe.
- (b) Sleeves should not be less than 4 inches in length. In determining the length of a sleeve, the operator should consider that some degree of impairment ~~may~~might have occurred beyond the immediate area. See 21.3 above.
- (c) The use of a low-hydrogen welding procedure for longitudinal and circumferential welds. The integrity of these welds is affected by heat dissipation due to gas flow through the line and extra metal mass adjacent to the weld.
- ~~(d)~~ Circumferential welds at the sleeve ends are required when repairing a leaking defect. However, end welds ~~may or may not~~might not be beneficial for a non-leaking defect. If end welds are used on a non-leaking defect, consideration should be given to equalizing the pressure across the defect. One way to do this is by tapping the carrier pipe ~~in order~~ to connect the annular space between the carrier pipe and the sleeve to the pressure inside the carrier pipe.
- ~~(e)~~ Sealing the ends of non-pressure containing sleeves, possibly by means other than welding, to prevent corrosion in the annular space between the carrier pipe and the sleeve.
- ~~(f)~~ The capacity of end welds to withstand ~~all~~ anticipated circumferential and longitudinal stresses, including external forces. Special attention should be given to stresses resulting from unusually long sleeves or sleeves subject to bending stresses.

6 GRINDING OR BUFFING

- ~~(a)~~ Grinding or buffing is a suitable method of removing the following.
 - (1) Surface dents or gouges with sharp edges or other stress concentrators. A gouge is defined as pipe material moved, but not necessarily metal removed from the pipe wall.
 - (2) Other localized surface defects such as arc burns.
- ~~(b)~~ The operator should develop a site-specific written plan for each grinding repair. The plan should include the following information.
 - (1) Pipe information such as pipe grade and wall thickness.
 - (2) Maximum amount of pipe wall thickness that can be removed if the grinding is the sole repair method, which is calculated using the design formula in §192.107 or remaining strength calculations.
- ~~(c)~~ After grinding, the area should be checked with nondestructive testing such as magnetic particle or dye penetration technology to determine if there are any remaining cracks or other stress concentrations.
- ~~(d)~~ Grinding or buffing should continue until all cracks or stress concentrators are removed or until maximum specified removal of wall thickness is reached. In no instance should more than 40% of the wall thickness be removed during a grinding or buffing repair. The grinding or buffing should leave smooth contours with no sharp edges. If maximum metal removal is reached before all cracks are removed, the operator should consider another method of repair or modify the plan to include some sort of strength reinforcement such as a composite wrap repair.
- ~~(e)~~ In-service grinding repairs must be done by qualified personnel (see Subpart N).
- ~~(f)~~ The final wall thickness should be recorded since pipe wall removal could affect future class location changes or integrity management repairs.

7 COMPOSITE WRAP REPAIRS

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- (a) A composite wrap is a type of repair designed to restore the strength to corroded or damaged pipe. Some manufacturers provide for custom repairs based on actual conditions; others use a set number of wraps for all types of damage. Review the manufacturer's installation requirements before deciding to use a composite wrap to make a permanent repair.
- (b) Composite wrap repairs generally consist of a mastic or epoxy binder and a compatible wrapping material that is installed over the binder. The epoxy or mastic is used to fill in the pipe defects to support the wraps installed above. The multiple layers of wrapping material are "glued" together and to the pipe. After a specified curing time, the wrap restores strength to the pipe.
- (c) The operator should review the manufacturer's guidelines to determine if the materials can be used to repair certain defects. Generally, Composite wrap repairs cannot be used for repairs of leaks or cracks, or seam defects in ERW pipe. Composite wrap repairs are good for corrosion defects, dents, gouges (if stress concentrators are removed), non-ERW seam defects, and girth weld defects. They may also be used to reinforce grinding repairs where too much pipe wall has been removed.
- (d) Multiple wraps can be placed end to end for longer repairs.
- (e) Manufacturer's instructions for the composite wrap are to be followed when:
 - (1) Installing composite wrap repairs.
 - (2) Extending the repair beyond each end of the defect.
 - (3) Training personnel to perform the repairs.
 - (4) Reducing pressure during the repair and curing time (many require a significant pressure reduction up to of approximately 50%).
- (f) Because composite wrap repairs are not metallic, an operator should consider the use of a magnetic marker such as a steel band or small steel coupon on or near the repair to indicate on MFL ILI tools that a repair has been made.

8 HOT TAPS

A hot tapping operation is an in-service repair option that may be used to remove small in-wall defects found in steel pipe. In general, fittings that are normally used for tapping are welded onto the pipeline and tapped, removing the pipe defect in the tap coupon. The hot tap fitting reinforces the tapped hole in the pipeline. Items to consider include the following.

- (a) The location of the defect should be in a place that makes using a hot tap fitting practical and in accordance with the fitting manufacturer's installation recommendations (e.g., the fitting should be horizontal or vertical, the installation machine should be accessible and operable).
- (b) The removed pipe coupon should completely remove the defect.
- (c) The location should not invite potential damage to the hot tap fitting at a future time.
- (d) The availability of properly-sized hot tap fittings in the needed time frame for the repair.
- (e) Less costly repair options might be available.

9 DIRECT DEPOSITION WELDING

- (a) Direct deposition welding may be used for repair of non-leaking defects caused by corrosion (internal or external) and to smooth ground-out areas without a dent. Additional metal is deposited in the anomaly using welding techniques. In the case of internal corrosion, the wall build-up is on the exterior of the pipe. Legacy long seams should not be repaired with direct deposition welding. Integrity concerns for direct deposition welding repairs include the following.
 - (1) Risk of burn-through during the repair.
 - (2) Possible cracks or other defects in the deposited weld material.
 - (3) Fatigue cracks or hydrogen embrittlement cracking.
 - (4) Insufficient repair strength due to an inadequate deposition of material.
- (b) The operator must develop a welding procedure specific for the repair (see §192.225) and should consider the following.
 - (1) Visible signs of corrosion, which is still active, should be removed using a wire brush or by sanding.
 - (2) Low hydrogen electrodes should be used for all passes of the weld deposition.
 - (3) The number of passes needed to attain the required metal deposition should be defined.
 - (4) The deposited weld material should completely fill the corrosion pit or defect to ensure pipe wall integrity.
 - (5) The repair should be ground flush for inspection purposes and should be non-destructively tested to ensure the integrity of the repair.

10 RECORD KEEPING

Records showing the date, location, and description of the repair must be retained for the life of the pipeline (§192.709(a)). The description of the repair and related information should include the following.

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- (a) Data which supports the MAOP of the line such as materials and testing information, including pressure charts.
- (b) Personnel qualification.
- (c) Site-specific procedures (as for grinding or direct deposition welding).
- (d) Other information as determined by the operator.

Section 192.929

8 REFERENCES

- ...
- (h) PRCI L52047-PR-218-9307, "Pipeline Repair Manual," PR-218-9307.
- (i) PRCI L52043, "SCC Initiation Susceptibility Ranking/Screening," PR-273-0328.
- ...

GMA G-192-1

1.14 OTHER DOCUMENTS

PRCI L52047			Pipeline Repair Manual (PR-218-9307)	\$192.613 <u>\$192.713</u> <u>\$192.929</u>
PRCI PC-PISCES	Personal Computer - Pipeline Soil Crossing Evaluation System (PC-PISCES), Version 2.0 (Related to API RP 1102)	GMA G-192-15		...
PRCI PR-218-9307	Pipeline Repair Manual	\$192.929		
<u>PRCI PR-218-9307</u>			<u>Pipeline Repair Manual</u>	<u>\$192.929</u>

LB1 -2021

26 approved, 3 approved with comment, 3 disapproved, 1 abstain

Bennett – Disapproved

Section 2.1 (c) states " A common practice is to reduce the operating pressure to a level not exceeding 80% (50% for composite wrap repairs, see 7 below). In my experience a 50% reduction in operating pressure is not typical nor common. Recommend deleting the phrase "(50% for composite wrap repairs, see 7 below)".

GM 7(e)(4). Same concern as above. Recommend "Reducing pressure during the repair and curing time (SOME require a significant pressure reduction UP TO approximately 50%)

Quezada – Disapproved - In Paragraph 1.1 (e), the diameter, thickness, grade and seam type are pipeline characteristics rather than pipeline materials.
In paragraph 2.4 (b) consider changing "loss of customers" to "service interruptions"

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Reynolds – Disapproved Section 1.3 outside forces or third-party damages but what about 1st and 2nd party damages? Replace “third party” with “excavation”.

Section 2.3 – recommend the following language “The user is advised to follow manufacturer’s recommendations regarding pressure reductions for repair methods such as composite wrap repairs.”

Section 4 – Should this be limited to only “Pipe”? I recommend replacing pipe with pipeline

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GPTC Z380.1-2022 **TR 2017-30-202X**; Recirculated 02/01/2022 (LB1-2022):

2021 – November 3 – Editorial Section

Approved the additions and deletions of guide material in §§191.9, 191.11, 191.13, 191.15, 191.17, 192.9, 192.51, 192.53, 192.144, 192.145, 192.150, 192.179, 192.195, 192.452, 192.465, 192.481, 192.501, 192.603, 192.605, 192.609, 192.611, 192.613, 192.614, 192.615, 192.616, 192.617, 192.619, 192.625, 192.627, 192.629, 192.631, 192.701, 192.703, 192.705, 192.706, 192.727, 192.731, 192.739, 192.743, 192.745, GMA G-192-13, GMA G-192-14 and GMA G-192-22.

Ready for 2nd LB.

PRIMARY: 192.9, 801, 739, 743, 745, 601, 603, 605, G-192-11, new GMA

PURPOSE: To add GM and references regarding gathering pipelines to certain sections of GM.

192.9 *What requirements apply to gathering lines?* - Revise existing GM to address the varying jurisdictional parameters for intrastate gathering lines based upon state statutes, and to reference, as appropriate, revised GM developed under this TR.

192.801 – Scope – Should include language that Type A lines only need OQ for class 3 areas, and for Type B lines no OQ is required.

192.739, OPP Inspections. - A note should be included that for Type A gathering pipelines, the overpressure protection device may lie outside of the actual regulated pipeline segment. No requirement for Type B lines to have such devices unless MAOP established by 192.619(a)(4).

192.743 – OPP Capacity - A note should be included that for Type A gathering pipelines, the overpressure protection device may lie outside of the actual regulated pipeline segment. No requirement for Type B lines to have such devices.

192.745 – Emergency Valves - A note should be included that for Type A gathering pipelines, the emergency isolation valves may lie outside of the actual regulated pipeline segment. No requirement for Type B lines to inspect valves.

192.601 – Guide material indicating many sections do not apply to Type B gathering pipelines.

192.603 - Guide material indicating that record keeping requirements may not apply to Type B gathering pipelines.

192.605 – Guide material indicating that Type B gathering lines are not required to have an O&M Manual.

Guide Material Appendix G-192-11 – Refers to OQ, but not OQ not required for Type A gathering lines in Class 2 locations, or for Type B gathering pipelines.

Guide Material Appendix G-192-xx Develop new GMA for gathering lines.

Code Requirement	Type A	Type B
192 Subpart B – Materials	Yes	No
192 Subpart C – Pipe Design	Yes	Yes ⁽¹⁾
192 Subpart D – Pipeline Components	Yes (except for 192.150)	Yes ⁽¹⁾
192 Subpart E – Welding	Yes	Yes ⁽¹⁾
192 Subpart F – Joining	Yes	Yes ⁽¹⁾
192 Subpart G - Construction	Yes	Yes ⁽¹⁾
192 Subpart J – Testing	Yes	Yes ⁽¹⁾
192 Subpart I - Corrosion Control	Yes	Yes
192.603 – Records	Yes	No
192.605 – O&M Manual	Yes	No
192.609 – Class Location Study	Yes	No
192.613 – Continuing Surveillance	Yes	No
192.614 – Damage Prevention	Yes	Yes
192.615 – Emergency Plan	Yes	No
192.616 – Public Awareness	Yes	Yes
192.617 – Failure Investigation	Yes	No
192.619 – MAOP	Yes	Yes
192.625 – Odorization	Yes	No
192.627 – Tapping	Yes	No
192.629 – Purging	Yes	No
192.631 – CRM	Yes	No

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192.703 – General/Hazardous Leaks	Yes	Yes
192.705 – Patrolling	Yes	No
192.706 – Leakage Surveys	Yes	Yes
192.707 – Line Markers	Yes	Yes
192.709 – Record Keeping	Yes	No
192.727 – Abandonment	Yes	No
192.731 – Compressor Station Devices	Yes	No
192.736 – Gas Detection	Yes	No
192.739 – OPP inspections (2)	Yes	No
192.743 – OPP Capacity (2)	Yes	No
192.745 – Emergency Valves (2)	Yes	No
192.749 – Vaults	Yes	No
192.751 – Accidental Ignition	Yes	No
192 Subpart N – Operator Qualification		
Class 2 locations	Describe program	No
Class 3 & 4 locations	Yes	No
192 Subpart O – Integrity Management	No	No
Type B pipelines must have written programs for:		
• Damage Prevention		
• Public Awareness		
• 192.303 – New Construction Comprehensive Written Specifications		
(1) Type B lines that are new, replaced, relocated or otherwise changes must comply		
(2) Regulated device may be located outside of actual regulated pipeline segment		

ORIGIN/RATIONALE: Mary Friend email, 5/24/17

RESPONSIBLE GROUP: Executive Section – Ad-Hoc Task Group

LB Processing Note: The proposed changes from 1st LB in LB1-2021 are shown in **yellow highlight**. Disapproved vote from LB1-2021 provided at end.

Section 191.9

- (a) See Guide Material Appendix G-191-2 for an index of PHMSA reporting forms **used for federal reporting**. Report forms and instructions can be downloaded from the PHMSA-OPS website at www.phmsa.dot.gov/forms/pipeline-forms.
- (b) Additional state **reporting** requirements may exist for intrastate facilities.
- (c) ...

Section 191.11

- (a)** See Guide Material Appendix G-191-2 for an index of PHMSA reporting forms **used for federal reporting**. Report forms and instructions can be downloaded from the PHMSA-OPS website at www.phmsa.dot.gov/forms/pipeline-forms.
- (b)** Additional state **reporting** requirements may exist for intrastate facilities.

Section 191.13

- (a)** See §192.3 for definitions of **distribution, gathering, and transmission lines** Distribution line, Gathering line, and Transmission line.
- (b)** Additional state **reporting** requirements may exist for intrastate facilities, **but federal reports for gathering lines are based on the definitions found in §§192.8 and 192.9.**

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Section 191.15

- (a) See Guide Material Appendix G-191-2 for an index of PHMSA reporting forms used for federal reporting. Report forms and instructions can be downloaded from the PHMSA-OPS website at www.phmsa.dot.gov/forms/pipeline-forms.
- (b) Additional state reporting requirements may exist for intrastate facilities.
- (c) Section 192.605 requires operators to have procedures to gather data for the reporting of incidents required by §191.5. See 2.3 and 5 of the guide material under §192.605 and the guide material under §192.617.

Section 191.17

- (a) See Guide Material Appendix G-191-2 for an index of PHMSA reporting forms used for federal reporting. Report forms and instructions can be downloaded from the PHMSA-OPS website at www.phmsa.dot.gov/forms/pipeline-forms.
- (b) Federal reports for gathering lines are based on the definitions found in §§192.8 and 192.9.
- (c) Additional state reporting requirements may exist for intrastate facilities.
- (b,d) For National Pipeline Mapping System submission requirements, see §191.29.

Section 192.9

This guide material is under review following Amendment 192-124 and 192-125.

- (a) See §192.1 for gathering lines excluded from the provisions of Part 192. Also, see the "Glossary of Commonly Used Terms" under §192.3 for definition of "Otherwise changed."
- (b) See Guide Material Appendix G-192-22.

Page Break

Section 192.51

No Guide Material Necessary

[Editorial Note: All guide material below under §192.51 is new, so it is not underlined.]

1 GENERAL

Operators designing and installing gathering lines that are not regulated at the time of installation should be aware of the materials of construction in case the pipeline becomes regulated in the future and whether the materials used were manufactured under a listed specification. Examples of non-listed materials include the following.

- (a) Polyethylene manufactured according to ASTM F2619 and API 15LE.
- (b) Spoolable composite materials manufactured in accordance with API 15S.
- (c) Zaplok and Mechanical interference fit joint and other non-qualified joints and joining systems.

2 MATERIALS

Repairs or replacements on regulated segments of gathering lines must be performed using materials manufactured to a listed specification (§192.53).

3 SPECIAL PERMIT (WAIVER)

Note: A "special permit" was previously referred to as a "waiver" by PHMSA-OPS. State terminology may differ (e.g., waiver, variance).

If a segment of previously non-regulated gathering line becomes regulated, PHMSA-OPS or the state agency with jurisdiction may consider special permit (waiver) requests under §190.341 to implement alternative measures to provide an equivalent or greater level of safety, provided that the terms and conditions of the special permit are met.

Section 192.53

1 FRACTURE TOUGHNESS REQUIREMENT

- (a) Seam-welded steel pipe, 20 inches and larger in diameter and with SMYS of 52,000 psi or higher to be installed in transmission lines and Type A gathering lines to operate at 40% or more of SMYS and at operating pipe temperature less than 60 °F, should exhibit sufficient notch ductility at the operating pipe temperature. Compliance with either the Charpy impact or drop weight test criteria specified in SR5 or SR6 of API Spec 5L

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(see §192.7 for IBR) is sufficient evidence of such ductility when impact tests are made at or below the design pipe temperature.

(b) ...

[Letter Ballot Note: §§ 192.121 and 192.127 will be dealt with under other TRs.]

Section 192.144

(a) ...

- (b) If the edition of the document under which the component was manufactured was neither previously listed nor currently listed in §192.7, and was not previously listed in Appendix A, then requirements under §192.144(b) should be reviewed to determine if the metallic component is qualified for use under Part 192. Gas quality and composition should be considered for components used in gathering systems.
Note: See guide material under §192.51.

Section 192.145

- 1 FLANGED CAST IRON VALVES IN STEEL PIPELINES**
- 2 EQUIVALENT STANDARDS FOR STEEL VALVES**
- 3 PRESSURE-TEMPERATURE RATING**
- 4 GAS COMPOSITION**

If the gas to be transported could contain constituents such as carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, free water, brine, oxygen, or liquid hydrocarbons, the selection of valves should include evaluation for material compatibility. See additional guide material under §192.475.

- 4.5 PLASTIC VALVES**
- 5.6 COMPRESSOR STATION PIPING COMPONENTS**

Section 192.150

This guide material is under review following Amendment 192-125.

1 REFERENCES

See Guide Material Appendix G-192-14 for design and construction considerations.

2 GATHERING LINES

Type A gathering lines are exempt from this requirement (§192.9(c)). No exemption exists for Type B gathering lines (§192.9(d)).

Section 192.179

1. VALVE SPACING ON OFFSHORE-ONSHORE PIPELINES

- (a) Where the distance between valves on a combined segment of a new offshore-onshore pipeline exceeds the valve spacing requirements for onshore pipelines, consideration should be given to the installation of a block valve at the nearest practical location to the land juncture of the pipeline segment.
- (b) Sectionalizing block valves and blowdown valves associated with Type A and Type B gathering lines might need to be installed or relocated when any portion of a line is replaced, relocated, or otherwise changed.

2 BLOWDOWN RECOMMENDATION

...

Section 192.195

1 GENERAL

2 OVERPRESSURE PROTECTION

2.1 Facilities that might at times be bottle-tight.

Suitable protective devices to prevent over pressuring of facilities that might at times be bottle-tight include the following.

- (a) Spring-loaded relief valves meeting the provisions of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Division 1 (see §192.7).
- (b) Pilot-operated back-pressure regulators used as relief valves which are designed so that failure of the control lines will cause the regulator to open.

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- (c) Rupture disks of the type meeting the provisions of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Division 1.
- (d) Devices used to shut in natural gas wells feeding into gathering lines (e.g., well-pressure trip switches, slam shuts, Murphy switches).
- 2.2 *High-pressure distribution systems.*
Suitable devices to prevent overpressuring of high-pressure distribution systems include the following.
 - (a) – (g) ...
- 2.3 *Low-pressure distribution systems.*
Suitable protective devices to prevent overpressuring of low-pressure distribution systems include the following.
 - (a) – (b) ...
- 2.4 *Transmission lines.*
In addition to the devices listed in 2.2 above, transmission lines may incorporate other suitable means, such as the following.
 - (a) Compressor overpressure protection (see guide material under §192.169).
 - (b) Automatic shut off valves or other similar devices that fail closed and require a manual reset.
 - (c) Rupture discs.
- 2.5 *Gathering lines.*
Gathering lines must use overpressure protection devices (§192.195(a)), such as those listed in 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4 above. Overpressure protection devices could be located outside of the regulated segment.
- 2.46 *Other considerations.*
...

Section 192.452

The operator should review the corrosion control records or perform field tests and surveys for ~~the a pipeline to be being~~ converted according to §192.14 or a newly regulated segment of gathering line to ensure that cathodic protection can be applied to the pipeline to meet the requirements of Subpart I within 12 months of the conversion or becoming regulated. The tests and surveys may include electrical surveys, pipe examination, coating examination and soil tests. A record of the review or tests and surveys should be maintained.

Section 192.465

- 1 **METHODS FOR MONITORING CATHODICALLY PROTECTED PIPELINES**
 - (a) Monitoring requirements of pipeline cathodic protection (CP) systems may be satisfied by on-site, remote, or other testing and inspection methods.
 - (b) A rectifier or other cathodic protection device protecting a regulated segment of gathering line could be located outside the limits of the regulated pipe segment.
- 2 **REMEDIAL ACTION TO CORRECT DEFICIENCIES FOUND BY MONITORING**
 - (a) ...

Section 192.481

DETERMINING AREAS OF ATMOSPHERIC CORROSION

- (a) Type A and B gathering line overpressure devices or valves that lie outside of the regulated segment (see §192.8(b)) are not required to have inspections for atmospheric corrosion.
- (a-b) The presence of atmospheric corrosion can be detected best by visual inspection.
 - (1) ...
 - (2) ...
- (b-c) Exposure test racks can be used to evaluate coatings and materials ...
- (e-d) Evidence of atmospheric corrosion on meters and regulators may also be determined ...

Section 192.501

~~No guide material necessary-~~

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All newly installed, repaired, replaced, or relocated, or otherwise changed transmission lines, distribution lines, and Type A gathering lines, and Type B gathering lines (§192.9(c) and (d)), must be tested in accordance with Subpart J.

Section 192.603

Note: Although not required, operators of Type B gathering lines should consider establishing their own record retention procedures.

- (a) Operators may use any recordkeeping method that produces authentic records. The data constituting these records should be retained in a medium that has a life expectancy at least equal to the specified retention period.
- (b) Additional records ~~may~~ might be required by state or other federal regulatory agencies.
- (c) See guide material under §192.605. Also see Guide Material Appendix G-192-17 for summary of records required by Part 192.

Section 192.605

Note: Although not required, operators should consider establishing a procedural manual for Type B gathering lines.

1. GENERAL

...

Section 192.609

~~No guide material necessary.~~

This section applies to transmission lines and Type A gathering lines operating above 40 percent SMYS.

Section 192.611

This section applies to transmission lines and Type A gathering lines operating above 40 percent SMYS.

SPECIAL PERMIT (WAIVER) FOR CLASS LOCATION

...

Section 192.613

Note: Although not required, operators should consider including Type B gathering lines in continuing surveillance efforts.

1 GENERAL

...

Section 192.614

Note: Section 192.616 requires most operators, including Type A and Type B gathering line operators, to develop and implement a written continuing public education program that follows the guidance provided in API RP 1162 for identifying and notifying excavators and the affected public about damage prevention. These identification and notification activities are required by §192.614. Guide material for these program activities is provided in 2.3, 2.4, and 2.5 below.

1 SCOPE

This guide material covers damage prevention programs for buried pipelines, including Type A and Type B gathering lines. The guide material excludes ~~excluding~~ pipelines specified under §192.614(d) and (e) that are exempt from the requirement for a written damage prevention program. For considerations to minimize damage by outside forces, see Guide Material Appendix G-192-13.
Some activities ...

Section 192.615

Notes:

- (1) Although not required, operators should consider developing an emergency plan for Type B gathering lines.
 - (4-2) To differentiate between operators' emergency response personnel and processes and those of public agencies and administrations, the term operator (or a variant) is used to denote pipeline operators' personnel and processes. Similarly, the term local is used for public agencies, such as fire, police, and other public officials.
 - (2-3) Some activities performed as requirements for emergency plans may also be used to satisfy similar program requirements under §§192.614, 192.616, 192.620(d)(2), and 192.935.
- 1 WRITTEN EMERGENCY PROCEDURES (§192.615(a))**

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...

Section 192.616

1 GENERAL

The public education program should be tailored to the type of pipeline operation (transmission, distribution, gathering) and the environment traversed by the pipeline. Section 192.616(b) requires the operator to assess the unique attributes and characteristics of the operator's facilities. Operators in the same area should attempt to coordinate their program activities to properly direct reports of emergencies and to avoid inconsistencies. Some activities ...

Section 192.617

Note: Although not required, operators should consider developing written procedures for failure investigations on Type B gathering lines.

1. GENERAL

...

Section 192.619

This guide material is under review following Amendment 192-125.

- (a) Before adjusting the operation of a pipeline by increasing pressure within the limits of the pipeline segment's MAOP, but substantially above a historical long-term operating pressure, the operator should consider a review of the operating, maintenance, and testing history for the segment. See guide material under §§192.555 and 192.557. Pressure should be increased gradually at an incremental rate. The operator should consider conducting a leak survey when the pressure increase is concluded.
- (b) Gathering lines constructed of non-listed (§192.7 and Appendix B to Part 192) materials may have an MAOP established by grandfather clause under §192.619(c).
- (b-c) See Guide Material Appendices G-192-9, G-192-9A, and G-192-10.

Section 192.625

1 GATHERING LINES

Operators of Type A gathering lines must evaluate the need for odorization according to §192.625(b) (§192.9(c)). Type B gathering lines are exempt from odorization requirements (§192.9(d)).

4-2 LATERAL LINE DEFINITION (§192.625(b)(3))

Lateral line (transmission) is a pipeline that branches from the main line or trunk of the transmission system, as determined by the operator, for the purpose of transporting gas to one or more distribution centers or to one or more large volume customers.

2-3 PERIODIC SAMPLING (§192.625(f))

3-4 ODOR INTENSITY IN PIPELINES

4-5 ODORANTS IN PLASTIC PIPELINES

5-6 REFERENCES

Section 192.627

1 PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

- (a) Personnel performing hot taps should be:
- (1) Familiar with the pressure limitations of the hot tapping equipment to be used; and
 - (2) Thoroughly trained in the mechanical procedures and safety precautions associated with the use of such equipment.
- (b) Operators should consider using their Operator Qualification Program to establish tapping qualification criteria and documentation requirements for an individual's qualification.
- (c) Although not required, operators of Type B gathering lines should consider the need for qualified personnel while performing hot taps on existing pipelines.

2 IDENTIFICATION OF PIPE

...

Section 192.629

Note: Although not required, operators of Type B gathering lines should consider the use of written purging procedures.

1. PURGING INSIDE BUILDINGS

...

Section 192.631

1 GENERAL

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- (a) Section §192.631 applies to any operator of a pipeline (facility) that uses a control room and controllers to monitor and control at least some of those pipeline facilities remotely through a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system. An operator is required to have written plans that cover all of the components listed in the sections below.
- (b) Certain operators are required to develop the appropriate procedures to comply with only fatigue mitigation (§192.631(d)), compliance validation (§192.631(i)), and compliance and deviation (§192.631(j)).
- (c) Operators of Type A gathering lines need to determine the applicability of control room management under §192.631 (§192.9(c)). The requirements of this section do not apply to Type B gathering lines (§192.9(d)).
- ~~(c-d)~~ ...
- ~~(d-e)~~ ...
- ~~(e-f)~~ ...
- ~~(f-g)~~ ...

Section 192.701

~~No guide material necessary.~~

Type B gathering lines are exempt from this subpart, except for §§192.703(c), 192.706, and 192.707. For Type B gathering lines that are replaced, relocated, or otherwise changed, the design, installation, construction, initial inspection, and initial testing must be in accordance with the requirements for transmission lines (§192.9(d)).

Section 192.703

1 GENERAL

2 REPAIR OF PIPE

2.1 General.

2.2 Repairs to distribution lines.

2.3 Repairs to transmission lines and Type A gathering lines.

For repairs to steel transmission lines and Type A gathering lines, see §§192.711, 192.713, 192.715, 192.717, and 192.751. Section 192.485 allows the alternative of lowering the MAOP on corroded transmission pipe where a safe operating pressure can be calculated based on the remaining strength of the corroded pipe. See guide material under §192.485.

2.4 Permanent repairs to thermoplastic piping.

...

3 CONSIDERATIONS FOR REPLACEMENT OR RENEWAL

4 REALIGNMENT OF PIPING

5 GAS LEAKAGE CONTROL GUIDELINES

Guide Material Appendix G-192-11 (Natural Gas Systems) and Guide Material Appendix G-192-11A (Petroleum Gas Systems) provide guidelines for the detection, classification, and control of gas leakage. These appendices include information related to the prompt repair of hazardous leaks.

Type B operators must repair hazardous leaks as required by §192.9(d)(8) and may follow the guidelines of Table 3a Leak Classification and Action Criteria for Grade 1 leaks or other operator criteria to define hazardous leaks.

Repairs to Type B gathering lines should be made in accordance with requirements for transmission lines.

Section 192.705

1 GENERAL

Transmission lines and Type A gathering lines should be patrolled, as necessary, to observe factors affecting safe operation and to enable correction of potentially hazardous conditions. In addition to visual evidence of leakage, patrol considerations should include observation and reporting of potential hazards and conditions such as the following.

(a) ...

...

Section 192.706

The minimum frequency for leakage surveys of transmission lines and gathering lines is established by ~~§§192.706 and 192.935(d)~~. See 4 and Table 192.935i of the guide material under §192.935 for transmission pipelines operating below 30% of SMYS located in Class 3 or Class 4 location, but not in a high consequence area. See 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5 of the guide material under §192.723 and the applicable sections of Guide Material Appendix G-192-11.

Leakage surveys of Type B gathering lines require the use of leakage detection equipment (§192.9(d)(8)).

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[Letter Ballot Note: §§ 192.711, 713, 715, 717, and 719 will be dealt with under TR 17-28.]

Section 192.727

Note: Although not required, operators of Type B gathering lines should consider the following when abandoning facilities.

1 GENERAL

- (a) The following general procedures cover the maintenance of pipelines (including service lines) not actively being used to transport gas and the permanent abandonment of transmission ~~pipelines~~, Type A gathering lines, distribution mains, and distribution service lines. See 5 below for information regarding inactive pipelines.

....

Section 192.731

~~No guide material necessary.~~

The MAOP of regulated segments of gathering lines could be protected by equipment that is located in non-regulated compressor stations. While the compressor station might not be subject to Part 192 due to its location, individual devices that provide overpressure protection or isolation of downstream regulated segments could be regulated. Although not required for non-regulated devices, operators of Type B gathering lines should consider performing routine inspections of overpressure protection devices.

Section 192.739

1 GENERAL

1.1 Gathering lines.

- (a) The MAOP of gathering lines could be protected by equipment that is located outside of the regulated segment of pipeline. While the pressure limiting station, relief device, or regulating station might not be subject to Part 192 due to its location, individual devices that provide overpressure protection or isolation of downstream regulated segments could be regulated by function.
- (b) Although not required for non-regulated devices, operators of Type B gathering lines should consider performing routine inspections of overpressure protection devices.

1.2 Manually controlled bypass.

When it is necessary to continue gas flow through a manually controlled bypass to inspect or test station components, the manual valve should be operated by personnel who are qualified (see Subpart N) to control the pressure in the downstream system at or below its MAOP. The pressures should be continuously monitored and the valve adjusted to prevent an overpressure condition. The manual bypass valve should be clearly marked showing the direction it is to be turned to either open or close the valve.

...

Section 192.743

4 GATHERING LINES

- (a) The MAOP of gathering lines could be protected by equipment that is located outside of the regulated segment of pipeline. While the relief device might not be subject to Part 192 due to its location, individual devices that provide overpressure protection or isolation of downstream regulated segments could be regulated by function.
- (b) Although not required for non-regulated devices, operators of Type B gathering lines should consider performing routine capacity calculations for relief devices.

Section 192.745

1 INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE

- (a) Each operator should review the valve manufacturer's recommendations and develop an appropriate maintenance program.
- (b) Valves should be operated to the extent necessary to establish operability during an emergency. When operating the valve, precautions should be taken to avoid a service outage or overpressuring the system.
- (c) When maintenance is completed, the operator should verify that the valves are in the proper position.
- (d) When inspecting or maintaining valves, the location reference data contained in the operator's records should be compared with field conditions. Changes, such as referenced landmarks, street alignment, and topography, should be noted and incorporated in the records.

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- (e) Gathering line emergency valves.
- (i) While a valve protecting a Type A gathering line might not be subject to Part 192 due to its location, it could be regulated by function.
- (ii) Although not required, operators should consider performing routine inspections on valves protecting Type B gathering lines.

2 INOPERABLE VALVES

...

GMA G-192-13

3 MARKERS

In addition to the markers required by §192.707, consideration should be given to the following.

3.1 General.

- (a) Installing line markers when a main ~~or~~ transmission line or gathering line crosses or lies in close proximity to an area that, in the operator's judgment, is likely for excavation or damage. Typical examples include the following.
- (1) Drainage areas, such as flood-prone watercourses.

...

3.2 Transmission lines or gathering lines.

3.3 Distribution lines.

3.4 Underwater pipeline.

GMA G-192-14

2 DESIGN OF PIPELINES TO ACCOMMODATE ILI TOOLS

As required by §192.150, new or replacement transmission pipelines be designed to accommodate ILI tools. Type A gathering lines are exempt from this requirement (§192.9(c)). No exemption exists for Type B gathering lines (§192.9(d)). NACE SP0102, Section 7 provides guidance on new construction and the planning considerations for ILI, including the following.

- (a) ...

...

GMA G-192-22

[Publication Note: This is a new Guide Material Appendix to be added at the first available location. Currently all GMA numbers are used through G-192-21, so G-192-22 would be the location as of now.]

[Editorial Note: This appendix below is all new, so it is not underlined.]

GUIDE MATERIAL APPENDIX G-192-22

(See guide material under §192.9)

GATHERING LINES REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Code Requirement	Type A	Type B
PART 191		
191.3 – Definitions	Yes	Yes
191.5 – Immediate Notice of Certain Incidents	Yes	Yes
191.13 – Distribution systems reporting transmission pipelines; transmission or gathering systems reporting distribution pipelines	Yes	Yes
191.15 – Transmission systems; gathering systems; liquefied natural gas facilities; and underground natural gas storage facilities: Incident Report	Yes	Yes
191.17 – Transmission systems; gathering systems; liquefied natural gas facilities; and underground natural gas facilities: Annual Report	Yes	Yes
191.22 – National Registry of Pipeline and LNG Operators	Yes	Yes
191.23 – Reporting Safety-Related Conditions	Yes	Yes
191.25 – Filing Safety-Related Conditions Reports	Yes	Yes
PART 192		

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192.3 – Definitions	Yes	Yes
192.5 – Class Locations	Yes	Yes
192.18 - How to notify PHMSA	Yes	Yes
Subpart B – Materials	Yes	Yes ⁽¹⁾
192.67 - Records: Material properties	Yes	No
Subpart C – Pipe Design	Yes	Yes ⁽¹⁾
192.127 - Records: Pipe design	Yes	No
Subpart D – Pipeline Components	Yes	Yes ⁽¹⁾
192.150 – Passage of internal inspection devices	Exempt ⁽³⁾	Yes ⁽¹⁾
192.205 - Records: Pipeline components	Yes	Exempt
Subpart E – Welding	Yes	Yes ⁽¹⁾
192.227(c) – Qualification of Welders	Yes	Exempt ⁽³⁾
Subpart F – Joining	Yes	Yes ⁽¹⁾
192.285(e) – Plastic Pipe: Qualifying persons to make joints	Yes	Exempt ⁽³⁾
Subpart G – Construction	Yes	Yes ⁽¹⁾
Subpart I - Corrosion Control	Yes	Yes
192.493 - In-line inspection of pipelines	Exempt ⁽³⁾	Exempt ⁽³⁾
Subpart J – Testing	Yes	Yes ⁽¹⁾
192.506 - Transmission lines: Spike hydrostatic pressure test	Exempt ⁽³⁾	Exempt ⁽³⁾
192.603 – Records	Yes	No
192.605 – Procedural manual for operations, maintenance, and emergencies	Yes	No
192.607 - Verification of Pipeline Material Properties and Attributes: Onshore steel transmission pipelines	Exempt ⁽³⁾	No
192.609 – Change in class location: Required study	Yes	No
192.611 – Change in Class Location: Confirmation or revision of maximum allowable operating pressure	Yes	No
192.613 – Continuing Surveillance	Yes	No
192.614 – Damage Prevention Program	Yes	Yes
192.615 – Emergency Plans	Yes	No
192.616 – Public Awareness	Yes	Yes
192.617 – Investigation of Failures	Yes	No
192.619 – Maximum allowable operating pressure: Steel or plastic pipelines	Yes	Yes
192.619(e) – MAOP in accordance with §192.624	Exempt ⁽³⁾	Exempt ⁽³⁾
192.624 - Maximum allowable operating pressure reconfirmation: Onshore steel transmission pipelines	Exempt ⁽³⁾	No
192.625 – Odorization of gas	Yes	No
192.627 – Tapping pipelines under pressure	Yes	No
192.629 – Purging of pipelines	Yes	No
192.631 – Control room management	Yes	No
192.632 - Engineering Critical Assessment for Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure Reconfirmation: Onshore steel transmission pipelines.	Exempt ⁽³⁾	No
192.703 – General (Hazardous leaks)	Yes	Yes (only (c))
192.705 – Transmission lines: Patrolling	Yes	No
192.706 – Transmission lines: Leakage Surveys	Yes	Yes
192.707 – Line markers for mains and transmission lines	Yes	Yes
192.709 – Transmission lines: Record keeping	Yes	No
192.710 - Transmission lines: Assessments outside of high consequence areas	Exempt ⁽³⁾	No
192.712 - Analysis of predicted failure pressure	Exempt ⁽³⁾	No
192.727 – Abandonment or deactivation of facilities	Yes	No
192.731 – Compressor stations: Inspection and testing of relief devices	Yes	No
192.736 – Compressor stations: Gas detection	Yes	No
192.739 – Pressure limiting and regulating stations: Inspection and testing ⁽²⁾	Yes	No
192.743 – Pressure limiting and regulating stations: Capacity of relief devices ⁽²⁾	Yes	No
192.745 – Valve maintenance: Transmission lines ⁽²⁾	Yes	No
192.749 – Vault maintenance	Yes	No
192.750 - Launcher and receiver safety	Yes	No

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192.751 – Prevention of accidental ignition	Yes	No
Subpart N – Qualification of Pipeline Personnel		
Class 2 locations	Describe program	No
Class 3 & 4 locations	Yes	No
Subpart O – Gas Transmission Pipeline Integrity Management	Exempt ⁽³⁾	No
Part 199 – Drug and Alcohol Testing	Yes	Yes
Type B gathering lines must have written programs for:		
Damage Prevention		
Public Awareness		
192.303 – New Construction Comprehensive Written Specifications		
Notes:		
1. Type B gathering lines that are new, replaced, relocated or otherwise changed must comply		
1. Regulated device may be located outside of actual regulated pipeline segment		
1. Specifically exempt as per §192.9(c) and (d)		

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26 approved, 6 approved with comment, 1 disapproved

Bennett – Disapproved. Proposed GM for 192.501 states: All newly installed, repaired, replaced, relocated, or otherwise changed transmission lines, distribution lines, and Type A and Type B gathering lines (§192.9(c) and (d)) must be tested in accordance with Subpart J.

Performing a repair such as install a leak clamp or reaping coating does not require a new pressure test. Also "otherwise changed" is a broad term. Lowering the MAOP would be a change that would not require a new pressure test.

Recommend the following; "All newly installed, ~~repaired~~, replaced, or relocated, ~~or otherwise changed~~ transmission lines, distribution lines, and Type A and Type B gathering lines (§192.9(c) and (d)) must be tested in accordance with Subpart J.

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GPTC Z380.1-2022 **TR 2017-39-202X**; Recirculated 02/02/2022 (LB2-2022):

2021 – November 3 – Editorial Section

Approved additions and revisions to GM under §§ 192.281 and 192.605. **Recirculation.**

PRIMARY: 192.123, 192.281

PURPOSE: Provide Guide Material on what to do when the gas company detects liquid hydrocarbons in the wall of their pipe (bubbles appearing on the pipe during the heat fusion process), namely:
1) do not use heat fusion (hot plate or electrofusion), use mechanical fittings
2) use GPTC recommended chemical design factor.

ORIGIN/RATIONALE: Email Gene Palermo - 9/20/17

The presence of liquid hydrocarbons in polyethylene pipe systems is a continuing issue. I suggest that GPTC consider a new TR to guide operators on what actions they need to take when they discover they have liquid hydrocarbons in their pipe, either from the surrounding soil or from liquid in the gas stream. Liquid hydrocarbons have penetrated the pipe wall when the operator visually sees bubbles in the pipe melt pattern. The bubbles are formed when the liquid hydrocarbon evaporates and can result in voids in the fusion area. This is especially a problem for electrofusion joints because the operator does not have an opportunity to visually inspect the heated pipe surface

RESPONSIBLE GROUP: Plastic Task Group

LB Processing Note: Disapproved votes from 1st LB in LB1-2021 have been accommodated by the changes shown in **yellow highlight**. Disapproved votes from LB1-2021 provided at end.

Section 192.281

3 FIELD JOINING (Plastic-to-plastic and plastic-to-metal)

3.1 ...

3.2 Heat fusion for PA-to-PA and PE-to-PE only by externally applied heat (Plastic-to-plastic)

...

(m) If **an operator visually sees bubbles in the PE pipe melt pattern during the hot-plate heat fusion process (butt fusion, socket fusion, saddle fusion) or the fusion bead has a rough, pockmarked surface appearance, this is an indication that liquid hydrocarbons might have permeated the pipe wall – see 3.2(n) below for possible moisture exception. These bubbles are formed when the liquid hydrocarbons vaporize into the melt zone during the heating process. Heat fusion joining to of pipes permeated by with liquid hydrocarbons permeation might result in voids within the joint that could adversely affect joint strength and a low strength joint. When operators see bubbles in the fusion melt pattern and suspect that liquid hydrocarbons are present in the PE pipe, either from the surrounding soil environment or from liquid in the gas stream contents of the pipe, only mechanical couplings should be used for the joint and considered instead of heat fusion joining methods should be avoided. The operator should follow their procedures for repair of pipe with an incomplete heat fusion melt pattern. The Further, the operator should then assess the pipeline's operating conditions and determine whether an adjustment to the design pressure is necessary per 4.2 of the guide material under §192.1213. The identification of pipe compromised by liquid hydrocarbons should be included in the abnormal operating conditions identified for the task of joining plastic pipe.**

Note: In the case of socket and saddle fusion, the melt pattern only indicates the presence of bubbles in the outer wall. In the case of butt fusion, the melt pattern indicates presence of bubbles throughout the wall.

(n) **High-density PE (HDPE) pipes containing glycerin, such as Driscopipe® 7000 and 8000 HDPE pipe, are known high-density PE pipes on occasion are known to have moisture absorbed into the pipe wall which would form bubbles when heat is applied for heat fusion. If the operator suspects that these pipes contain moisture, the operator should contact the pipe manufacturer. visually sees bubbles in the HDPE pipe melt pattern during the hot-plate heat fusion process (butt fusion, socket fusion, saddle fusion) or the fusion bead has a rough, pockmarked surface appearance, this is an indication that moisture might be in the pipe wall. These bubbles are formed when the moisture vaporizes into the melt zone during the heating process. Heat fusion joining to pipes containing moisture might result in voids and a low strength joint. When operators see bubbles in the fusion melt pattern and suspect that moisture is present in the HDPE pipe, only mechanical couplings should be used for the joint and heat fusion joining methods should be avoided. The operator should follow their procedures for repair of**

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pipe with an incomplete heat fusion melt pattern. Moisture does not affect the long-term strength of HDPE and it is not necessary to reduce the design pressure per 4.2(a) of the guide material under §192.123. Moisture-compromised pipe should be identified as requiring mechanical fittings for joints. An adjustment to the design pressure is not necessary per the guide material under §192.121 if moisture is present. See 3.2(m) above if there is suspicion of liquid hydrocarbon permeation.

3.3 Heat fusion by electrofusion (Plastic-to-plastic)

...

(c) The electrofusion joining process does not allow visual examination of the pipe during the heating process to determine the presence of bubbles. If an operator suspects that liquid hydrocarbons or moisture might be present in the PE pipe, see 3.2(m) or 3.2(n) above.

3.4 ...

3.5 Mechanical joints for all plastic piping (Plastic-to-plastic and plastic-to-metal)

...

(h) When liquid hydrocarbons or moisture have permeated the PE pipe wall, see 3.2(m) or 3.2(n) above.

Section 192.605

7 OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

7.3

Verification of established MAOP

...

(c) If an operator suspects that liquid hydrocarbons might be present in PE pipe, either from the surrounding soil or from liquid in the gas stream, they should perform a heat fusion melt pattern test on the pipe. If the operator visually sees bubbles in the PE pipe melt pattern or the fusion bead has a rough, pockmarked surface appearance, this might be an indication that liquid hydrocarbons have permeated the outer pipe wall. The operator should follow their procedures for repair of pipe with an incomplete heat fusion melt pattern. If the operator suspects that liquid hydrocarbons have penetrated the PE pipe wall, see 4.2 of the guide material under §192.1213 regarding the effect of liquid hydrocarbons on design pressure. The operator might need to reduce the MAOP established under §192.619 based on the presence of liquid hydrocarbons.

(d) Operators who have determined that liquid hydrocarbons are present in PE pipes should determine the source of liquid hydrocarbons or gas condensates. If a source can be identified and eliminated, the operator should and take appropriate steps to eliminate the liquid hydrocarbons their presence. It is possible for the hydrocarbons to migrate out of the pipe wall over time if the source of contamination is eliminated. If subsequent melt pattern tests no longer have bubbles, this indicates that the liquid hydrocarbons are no longer present in the PE pipe and the pipe's design pressure no longer requires adjustment due to the liquid hydrocarbons. In this case, an adjustment to the design pressure may no longer be necessary.

LB1-2021

27 Approved, 3 approved with comment, 2 disapproved, 1 abstain

Hughes – Disapproved

This is a very good idea. My concern is that we are referencing federal regulation to undertake something that is a recommended practice. Is there any other way we can do this? Like a technical bulletin? These are

(m) If the operator visually sees bubbles in the PE pipe melt pattern during the hot-plate heat fusion process (butt fusion, socket fusion, saddle fusion) or the fusion bead has a rough, pockmarked surface appearance, this is an indication that liquid hydrocarbons might have permeated the pipe wall – see 3.2(n) below for possible moisture exception. These bubbles are formed when the liquid hydrocarbons vaporize into the melt zone during the heating process. Heat fusion joining of pipes with liquid hydrocarbon permeation might result in voids within the joint that may adversely affect joint strength.

~~Heat fusion joining to pipes permeated by liquid hydrocarbons might result in voids and a low strength joint. When operators see bubbles in the fusion melt pattern and suspect that liquid hydrocarbons are present in the PE pipe, either Regardless of whether the suspected liquid hydrocarbon is a result of surrounding soil environment or contents of the pipe, only mechanical couplings should be used.~~

~~from the surrounding soil or from liquid in the gas stream, only mechanical couplings should be used for the joint and heat fusion joining methods should be avoided. The operator should follow their procedures for repair of pipe with an incomplete heat fusion melt pattern.~~

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Further, ~~t~~he operator should ~~then~~ assess the pipeline's operating conditions and determine whether an adjustment to the design pressure is necessary per 4.2 of the guide material under §192.123.

{LB comment: The following sentence seems like it belongs somewhere else and not here }The identification of pipe compromised by liquid hydrocarbons should be included in the abnormal operating conditions identified for the task of joining plastic pipe.

~~Note: In the case of socket and saddle fusion, the melt pattern only indicates the presence of bubbles in the outer wall. In the case of butt fusion, the melt pattern indicates presence of bubbles throughout the wall.~~

(n) High-density PE (HDPE) pipes containing glycerin, such as Driscopipe® 7000 and 8000 HDPE pipe, are known on occasion to have moisture absorbed into the pipe wall which would form bubbles when heat is applied for heat fusion. If the operator ~~visually~~ sees bubbles in the HDPE pipe melt pattern during the hot-plate heat fusion process (butt fusion, socket fusion, saddle fusion) or the fusion bead has a rough, pockmarked surface appearance, this is an indication that moisture might be in the pipe wall. These bubbles are formed when the moisture vaporizes into the melt zone during the heating process. Heat fusion joining ~~to of~~ pipes containing moisture might result in voids within the joint that may adversely affect joint strength, and a low strength joint. ~~When operators see bubbles in the fusion melt pattern and suspect that moisture is present in the HDPE pipe, e~~Only mechanical couplings should be used for the joint, and heat fusion joining methods should be avoided. The operator should follow their procedures for repair of pipe with an incomplete heat fusion melt pattern. Moisture does not affect the long-term strength of HDPE, and it is not necessary to reduce the design pressure per 4.2(a) of the guide material under §192.123. ~~Moisture-compromised pipe should be identified as requiring mechanical fittings for joints.~~

192.605

c. If an operator suspects ~~that~~ liquid hydrocarbons might be present in PE pipe, either from the surrounding soil or from liquid in the gas stream, they should perform a heat fusion melt pattern test on the pipe. If the operator visually sees bubbles in the PE pipe melt pattern or the fusion bead has a rough, pockmarked surface appearance, this might be an indication that liquid hydrocarbons have permeated the outer pipe wall. The operator should follow ~~their~~ its procedures for repair of pipe with an incomplete heat fusion melt pattern. If the operator suspects that liquid hydrocarbons have penetrated the PE pipe wall, see 4.2 of the guide material under §192.123 regarding the effect of liquid hydrocarbons on design pressure. The operator might need to reduce the MAOP established under §192.619 based on the presence of liquid hydrocarbons.

d. Operators who have determined that liquid hydrocarbons are present in PE pipes should attempt to determine the source of liquid hydrocarbons or gas condensates. If a source can be identified, and if the source can be eliminated, the operator should ~~and~~ take appropriate steps to eliminate ~~their~~ the hydrocarbon presence. If subsequent melt pattern tests no longer have bubbles, ~~this indicates that~~ the liquid hydrocarbons are no longer present in the PE pipe. In this case, an adjustment to the design pressure may no longer be necessary.

Strommen – Disapproved

The TR language as written states absolute criteria to what is more typically a risk based decision depending on conditions. My suggestion is to use "consider" type language to allow for operator discretion based on the degree and source of hydrocarbon permeation observed (1 bubble vs 100's, internal or external sources, butt melt pattern observed or in the saddle melt, butt fusion vs coupling/saddle/socket, electrofusion vs iron heat fusion, etc.) Perhaps testing done by an operator can demonstrate that under the conditions most common for distribution companies of a slight amount of hydrocarbon permeation observed, there is no detrimental joint impact and mechanicals are viewed as a greater risk. Hydrocarbon permeation from internal sources is a complex issue for the industry that will take changes to gas quality standards to solve. Until federal gas quality standards better address the issue, I believe we need to provide operators with information that allows them to make the best decisions for the safe and effective operation of their distribution systems, not force them to mechanical joining only.

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GPTC Z380.1-2022 **TR 2019-63**-202X; Recirculated 02/02/2022 (LB2-2022):

2021 – November 3 – Editorial Section

Approved the additions and deletions of guide material in §192.937. **Recirculation.**

PRIMARY: 192.937

PURPOSE: Review existing GM and revise as appropriate in light of Amendment 192-125.

Origin/Rationale: Amendment 192-125

Responsible Group: IMP/Corr Task Group

LB Processing Note: Changes from 1st LB in LB1-2021 are shown in yellow highlight. Disapproved vote from LB1-2021 provided at end.

Section 192.937

~~*This guide material is under review following Amdt. 192-125.*~~

1 GENERAL

2 EVALUATION FOR COVERED SEGMENTS

3 ASSESSMENT METHODS

(a) For reassessment methods, see the guide material under §192.921.

(b) For CDA, see guide material under §192.931.

(c) For assessments conducted to satisfy MAOP reconfirmation, see guide material under §192.624(c). Such an assessment might not qualify as an integrity assessment under §192.937.

LB1-2021

32 approved, 1 disapproved with comment

Burdeaux – Disapproved

The added statement doesn't accurately reflect what is intended by the change in 192.937 - suggested wording change

(c) For assessments conducted to satisfy MAOP reconfirmation, see guide material under §192.624(c).

These assessments may or may not qualify as an assessment under 192.937

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BSR-9 Z380.1-2022 Addendum 1 rev 5/31/2022
Attachment D – Summary of Consensus Body Vote

Summary of Final Vote: GPTC Z380.1-2022 **TR 2017-28-202X**

Interest Category	Affirmative(s)	Affirmative w/ Comment	Negative(s)	Abstention(s)	Not Returned	Total
Distribution	10					10
General	8					8
Manufacturer	7					7
Regulatory	3					3
Transmission	9					9
TOTALS	37	0	0	0	0	37

Summary of Final Vote: GPTC Z380.1-2022 **TR 2017-30-202X**

Interest Category	Affirmative(s)	Affirmative w/ Comment	Negative(s)	Abstention(s)	Not Returned	Total
Distribution	8	1			1	10
General	8					8
Manufacturer	6	1				7
Regulatory	3					3
Transmission	9					9
TOTALS	34	2	0	0	1	37

Summary of Final Vote: GPTC Z380.1-2022 **TR 2017-39-202X**

Interest Category	Affirmative(s)	Affirmative w/ Comment	Negative(s)	Abstention(s)	Not Returned	Total
Distribution	10					10
General	8					8
Manufacturer	7					7
Regulatory	3					3
Transmission	8			1		9
TOTALS	36	0	0	1	0	37

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Summary of Final Vote: GPTC Z380.1-2022 **TR 2019-63-202X**

Interest Category	Affirmative(s)	Affirmative w/ Comment	Negative(s)	Abstention(s)	Not Returned	Total
Distribution	10					10
General	8					8
Manufacturer	7					7
Regulatory	3					3
Transmission	9					9
TOTALS	37	0	0	0	0	37

Summary of Final Vote: GPTC Z380.1-2022 **TR 2020-03-202X**

Interest Category	Affirmative(s)	Affirmative w/ Comment	Negative(s)	Abstention(s)	Not Returned	Total
Distribution	8	1				9
General	5	1			1	7
Manufacturer	7					7
Regulatory	3					3
Transmission	8					8
TOTALS	31	2	0	0	1	34

Summary of Final Vote: GPTC Z380.1-2022 **TR 2020-26-202X**

Interest Category	Affirmative(s)	Affirmative w/ Comment	Negative(s)	Abstention(s)	Not Returned	Total
Distribution	9					9
General	6				1	7
Manufacturer	7					7
Regulatory	3					3
Transmission	8					8
TOTALS	33	0	0	0	1	34

Summary of Final Vote: GPTC Z380.1-2022 **TR 2021-12-202X**

Interest Category	Affirmative(s)	Affirmative w/ Comment	Negative(s)	Abstention(s)	Not Returned	Total
Distribution	8				2	10
General	6				1	7
Manufacturer	6				1	7
Regulatory	3					3

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Transmission	7			1		8
TOTALS	30	0	0	1	4	35

Summary of Final Vote: GPTC Z380.1-2022 **TR 2021-30-202X**

Interest Category	Affirmative(s)	Affirmative w/ Comment	Negative(s)	Abstention(s)	Not Returned	Total
Distribution	9					9
General	6				1	7
Manufacturer	7					7
Regulatory	3					3
Transmission	8					8
TOTALS	33	0	0	0	1	34

Summary of Final Vote: GPTC Z380.1-2022 **TR 2021-35-202X**

Interest Category	Affirmative(s)	Affirmative w/ Comment	Negative(s)	Abstention(s)	Not Returned	Total
Distribution	9					9
General	6				1	7
Manufacturer	7					7
Regulatory	3					3
Transmission	7			1		8
TOTALS	32	0	0	1	1	34

Summary of Final Vote: GPTC Z380.1-**2018** **TR 2020-04-202X**

Interest Category	Affirmative(s)	Affirmative w/ Comment	Negative(s)	Abstention(s)	Not Returned	Total
Distribution	8				2	10
General	6				1	7
Manufacturer	6				1	7
Regulatory	3					3
Transmission	8					8
TOTALS	31	0	0	0	4	35

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