TR Number	22-63	
Primary Reference	192.613	
Purpose	Review and develop GM as appropriate in light of Amdt 192-132	
Origin/Rationale	Amendment 192-132	
Notes	Continuing Surveillance	
Assigned to	DPER	

Note: Revisions are shown in yellow highlight and red font.

Section 192.613

This guide material is under review following Amendment 192-132.

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

1 GENERAL

Continuing surveillance should be conducted to identify any pipeline facilities experiencing abnormal or unusual operating and maintenance conditions. This may be accomplished by periodic inspections and reviews as discussed in (a) and (b) below. Additionally, extreme weather events or natural disasters might require specific inspection, evaluation, or remedial actions (see 2 below).

- (a) Periodic visual inspection of pipeline facilities to identify items such as the following.
 - (6) Potential for, or evidence of:
 - (i)

...

- (iv) Flooding. See 6-7 below.
- (b) Periodic review and analysis of records, such as the following.

...

2 EXTREME WEATHER OR NATURAL DISASTER

Extreme weather or natural disasters require timely inspection, evaluation, and remedial action to ensure continued safe operation for affected onshore transmission lines per §192.613(c)(3). While these requirements apply to transmission lines, distribution and gathering line operators might consider implementing this guidance.

(a) Procedures.

...

Operators should develop procedures based on the physical characteristics of their systems to define criteria where a likelihood for damage could occur and how to inspect affected facilities. See 1.3(f) of the guide material under §192.615 for guidance on developing the required procedures. Operators should consider including the following.

- (i) Identification of criteria for initiating response activity.
- (ii) Identification of operator personnel responsible for making determination to initiate actions to ensure safe operation of the pipeline based on impacts.
- (iii) Confirm records generated as a result of severe weather or natural disaster can be readily differentiated from routine inspection and activity.
- (b) Potential Reporting Considerations.

- (i) Notify PHMSA Regional Director as soon as practicable if it is not feasible to commence inspections within 72 hours after it is reasonably determined that it is safe to do so (§192.613(c)(2)). Intrastate operator should also consider notifying their state pipeline safety authority.
- (ii) Operators should follow their emergency plans and procedures per §192.615 to carry out the required evaluations and remedial actions.
- (iii) Operators should consider whether or not reporting of a Safety Related Condition is required per §191.23.
- (iv) An evaluation should be done to determine if operating design limits have been exceeded per §192.605(c) requiring operators to respond, investigate, and correct the cause of abnormal operations.

2-3 CAST IRON PIPELINES ...

34 PE PIPELINES

3-4.1 Brittle-like cracking.

- (b) PE materials that are most known for this failure mode include the following.
 - (2) Low-ductile inner wall PE 2306 "Aldyl A" pipe manufactured by DuPont Company during 1970 through 1972, generally NPS 1¼ to NPS 4. To determine if the "Aldyl A" pipe has low-ductile inner wall, see 3-4(f) below.
 - (4) DuPont PE tapping tees with DuPont Delrin® polyacetal (homopolymer) inserts (see <u>4</u>(g) below).
 - Plexco PE service tees with Celanese Celcon® polyacetal (copolymer) caps (see
 4(h) below).
- (c)

...

...

...

- **34**.2 Degradation due to thermal oxidation.
 - ... (a) ...
 - ...
 - (c)
 - (i) External degradation might be observed through visual inspection of the pipe or detected audibly by squeezing of the pipe (see 3-4.2(f) below). External degradation does not normally result in a loss of integrity or leakage, provided the material is still sound below the degraded surface.

4-5 STEEL TRANSMISSION LINES - STRESS CORROSION CRACKING (SCC)

4<u>5</u>.1 SCC. ...

...

4-<u>5</u>.2 References. ...

[Publication note: Move TABLE 192.613ii from the end of GM 5 after 5.2 to above 5.2 and below 5.1(e).]

- 5-6 THREADED JOINTS ...
- 6-7 SEVERE FLOODING ...

7-8 SERVICE LINES UNDER BUILDINGS ...

8-9 INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Conditions or information discovered that could affect the integrity of a pipeline should be reported to the appropriate integrity management and operating personnel. (See 11)

of the guide material under §192.917 for additional weather and outside forces considerations).

Examples include the following.

- (a) Evidence of one or more of the following.
- ...

. . .

- (e) Damage or conditions conducive to damage to the pipeline by natural or other force. See 3-2 above for specific actions and reporting required by potential damage caused by extreme weather or natural disasters.
- (f) Evidence of potential material failure of pipe or weld.

...

Section 192.615

- •••
- 1.3 Prompt and effective response to each type of emergency.
 - (h) Natural disasters, such as earthquakes and other ...

<u>Note</u>: Multiple advisory bulletins have been issued regarding the potential for damage to pipeline facilities caused by the passage of hurricanes and flooding. For examples, see OPS Advisory Bulletin ADB-2015-02 (80 FR 36042, June 23, 2015; see Guide Material Appendix G-192-1, Section 2) and the advisory bulletin referenced in $\frac{6-7}{10}$ of the guide material under §192.613.

(1)

Section 192.617

•••

- 1 GENERAL
 - (a) ..
 - (b) For information on failures of PE pipe, see 3-4 of the guide material under §192.613.
 - (c) ...

Section 192.917

- •••
- 11.6 Other considerations.
 - (a) Weather-related conditions.

Excessive loading from weather-related conditions that are likely to occur (see guide material under §§192.317 and 192.615).

- (1)
- (5) Flooding (see <u>67</u> of guide material under §192.613).
- 12.8 Weather-related and outside forces.

Weather-related and outside force threats have the capability to create extreme loading conditions on plastic pipelines (see guide material under §§192.317 and 192.615).

(a) Potential weather-related and outside forces threats include the following.

(1) Flooding (see 6-7 of the guide material under 9192.613).

Section 192.929

•••

. . .

2 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

(a) ...

. . .

...

- (f) References.
 - (1) .
 - (2) For guidance on defining SCC and the types and characteristics of SCC, see 4-5 of the guide material under §192.613.

•••

3 DATA GATHERING AND INTEGRATION

3.2 Minimal data.

In accordance with ASME B31.8S, Appendix A3.2, minimal data sets are to be collected as outlined in Table 192.929i below.

MINIMAL DATA SETS			
Data Element	SCC Influence	Key Decision Points & Comments	
Operating stress level	A factor in SCC initiation and growth of cracks.	Impacts SCC initiation, critical flaw size, and remaining life predictions. A pipeline operating above 60% SMYS is considered susceptible to high pH SCC. Increases in toughness, which have generally occurred in parallel with increasing SMYS, have significantly increased the size of cracks that can result in failure or leak. See 4.5 of the guide material under §192.613.	

TABLE 192.929i

• • •