

2014 Quadrennial Energy Review Task Force

**Santa Fe, NM
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**Presented by:
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New Mexico Public Regulation Commission Pipeline Safety Bureau Chief**



AGENDA

- **Pipeline Safety Program**
 - **Pipeline Safety and State Program Overview**
 - **NAPSR's Top Priorities for 2014**
 - **NAPSR's National Perspectives**
- **Excavation Damage Prevention**
 - **Uniting the Industry**
 - **Key Elements**
 - **NM Initiatives and Direction**

New Mexico Public Regulation Commission



- Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968
- Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002
- Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) created in 2004
- Pipeline, Inspection, Protection, Safety and Enforcement Act (PIPES) Act of 2006
- Pipeline Safety, Regulatory Certainty, and Job Creation Act of 2011
- Regulations (49 CFR Parts 190-199) and other statutes

TITLE 49—TRANSPORTATION

Subtitle B — OTHER REGULATIONS RELATING TO TRANSPORTATION (CONTINUED)

CHAPTER I — PHMSA, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (CONTINUED)

SUBCHAPTER D — PIPELINE SAFETY

186-189[Reserved]

190 - Pipeline Safety Enforcement and Regulatory Procedures

191 - Transportation of Natural and Other Gas by Pipeline; Annual Reports, Incident Reports, and Safety-Related Condition Reports

192 - Transportation of Natural and Other Gas By Pipeline: Minimum Federal Safety Standards

193 - Liquefied Natural Gas Facilities: Federal Safety Standards

194 - Response Plans for Onshore Oil Pipelines

195 - Transportation of Hazardous Liquids by Pipeline

196-197[Reserved]

198 - Regulations for Grants to Aid State Pipeline Safety Programs

199 - Drug and Alcohol Testing



Why State Oversight Of Pipeline Safety?

- Knowledge of local conditions
- Consideration of local concerns & risks
- Relationship with first responders
- Ability to provide quick feedback to public
- Frequent contact with operators
- More frequent inspections
- Possibly more stringent regulations

NAPSR Top Priorities for 2014



- Final Rule regarding: Gathering Lines
- Final Rule regarding: Integrity Verification Process (IVP)
- Final Rule regarding: Application of Integrity Management Requirements Outside HCAs
- Final Rule regarding: Damage Prevention
- Transportation of non-odorized gas by transmission pipelines.

(NAPSR) Technology for Crack Detection



- Transmission line cracks occur from SCC, seam corrosion, and weld defects
- Distribution line cracks occur from graphitization of cast materials, dents, dents with corrosion and weld defects
- The ability for a pipeline operator to identify the location of the pipeline defects that contribute to the propagation of cracks is a tool needed by pipeline operators

(NAPSR) Continued Development of Keyhole Tool Technology



- This technology is in use now and has proven to lessen impact to streets and to save time
- Need more projects to enhance keyhole technology and to expand applications

(NAPSR) Material Tracking and Traceability Technology



- Identification and tracking materials has become a common thread to locating inadequate material and equipment
- A system to be able to trace pipe, fittings and equipment that become a liability is needed
- This will allow operators to identify and trend facilities in their pipeline systems

(NAPSR) Tools or Processes for Identifying Plastic Pipe Degradation



- Early vintage plastic pipe exists in most distribution systems (PVC, ABS, Aldyl A, Aldyl HD, etc.)
- Suggest testing of samples of failed early vintage pipe using current ASTM guidelines
- Develop a matrix using testing results to identify risk levels for each type of pipe and year
- Publish results for operators to use in Distribution Integrity Management (DIMP) program risk rankings

(NAPSR) Improved Technology for Assessment of Casings



- Casings that are “shorted” can result in accelerated corrosion and other issues
- Established methods of detection of electrical isolation are often inadequate
- Casings with anodes can cause additional challenges to determination of electrical isolation

(NAPSR) Development of In Line Inspection Tools for Small Diameter Pipelines



- Current Explorer II technology can inspect pipelines down to 6" in diameter
- Need micro technology to enable internal inspection of even smaller diameter steel pipelines that may be operating at transmission SMYS or at higher distribution pressures

(NAPSR) Technology for Monitoring of Graphitization of Cast Iron Pipelines



- Cast Iron deterioration continues to be a high profile issue
- Equipment to identify graphitization in cast iron pipe and measure the depth are needed for better pipe replacement programs
- Data on rates of graphitization can help with risk ranking in DIMP programs

(NAPSR) Cured in Place Liners for Pipelines



- NAPSR generally disagrees with use of cured in place liners
- Not enough data to form a conclusion
- Issues with sharp edges as cast iron deteriorates
- Issues with tapping and potential for leakage at lateral joints
- Issues with MAOP unclear and relationship from a regulatory perspective on what the pipe MAOP becomes if cast iron completely goes away
- NAPSR agreeable with research of liner performance



Key Elements to Preventing Excavation Damage

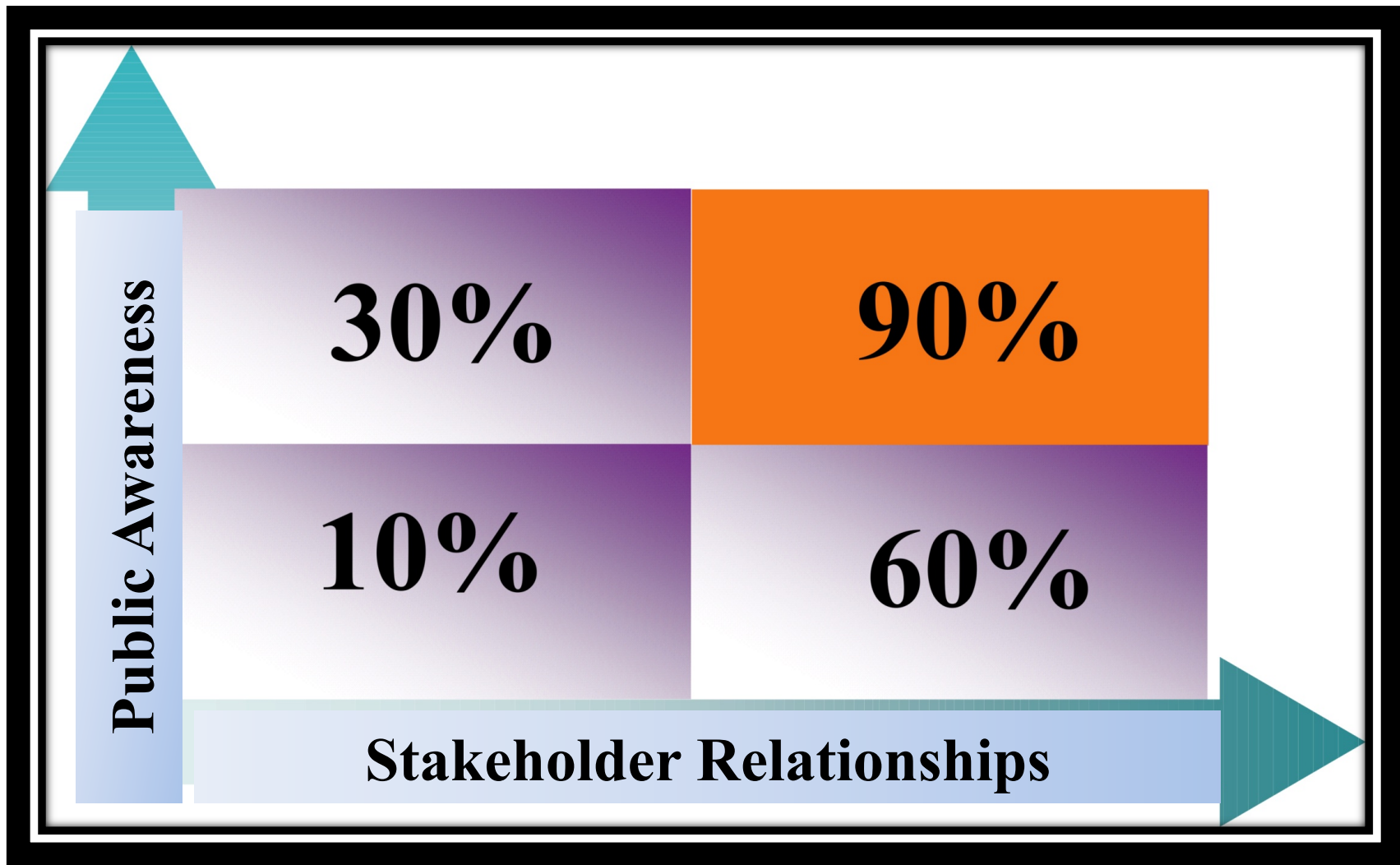
- Effective laws and regulations
- Public awareness
- Educating stakeholders
- Effective enforcement
- Industry compliance





**DAMAGE PREVENTION
IS A SHARED
RESPONSIBILITY**

Shared Success



NM DP INITIATIVES AND DIRECTION



- Reinforce a developed educational training program
- “Change Behavior” - We cannot become what we need to be by remaining what we are.
- Establish effective enforcement
- Expand and improve Public Awareness

NEW MEXICO



**PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION
PIPELINE SAFETY BUREAU**

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