

The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of blue, ranging from light sky blue to deep navy blue. The shapes are primarily triangles and polygons, creating a dynamic, layered effect. The central area is white, providing a clean space for the text.

2015 Annual Report Revisions

Changes to Part A-Operator Information

6. THIS REPORT PERTAINS TO THE FOLLOWING COMMODITY GROUP *(Select Commodity Group based on the predominant gas carried and complete the report for that Commodity Group. File a separate report for each Commodity Group included in this OPID.)*

- Natural Gas
- Synthetic Gas
- Hydrogen Gas
- Propane Gas
- Landfill Gas
- Other Gas Name of Other Gas:

Changes to Part A-Operator Information

7. THIS REPORT PERTAINS TO THE FOLLOWING TYPE OF OPERATOR *(Select Type of Operator based on the structure of the company included in this OPID for which this report is being submitted.):*

- Investor Owned
- Municipally Owned
- Privately Owned
- Cooperative

Other Ownership specify:

Changes to Part C-Total Leaks and Hazardous Leaks Eliminated/Repaired during year

- ▶ A “leak” is defined as an unintentional escape of gas from the pipeline. Do **NOT** report a leak determined to be non-hazardous and eliminated by lubrication, adjustment, or tightening.

Changes to Part C-Total Leaks and Hazardous Leaks Eliminated/Repaired during year

- ▶ **CORROSION FAILURE:** leak caused by galvanic, atmospheric, stray current, microbiological, or other corrosive action. A corrosion release or failure is not limited to a hole in the pipe or other piece of equipment. If the bonnet or packing gland on a valve or flange on piping deteriorates or becomes loose and leaks due to corrosion and failure of bolts, it is classified as Corrosion. (Note: If the bonnet, packing, or other gasket has deteriorated to failure, whether before or after the end of its expected life, but not due to corrosive action, report it under a different cause category, such as G4 Incorrect Operation for improper installation or G6 Equipment Failure if the gasket failed)

Changes to Part C-Total Leaks and Hazardous Leaks Eliminated/Repaired during year

- ▶ **NATURAL FORCE DAMAGE:** leak caused by outside forces attributable to causes NOT involving humans, such as earth movement, earthquakes, landslides, subsidence, heavy rains/floods, lightning, temperature, thermal stress, frozen components, high winds (Including damage caused by impact from objects blown by wind), or other similar natural causes. Lightning includes both damage and/or fire caused by a direct lightning strike and damage and/or fire as a secondary effect from a lightning strike in the area. An example of such a secondary effect would be a forest fire started by lightning that results in damage to a gas distribution system asset which results in an incident.

Changes to Part C-Total Leaks and Hazardous Leaks Eliminated/Repaired during year

- ▶ **EXCAVATION DAMAGE:** leak resulting directly from excavation damage by operator's personnel (oftentimes referred to as “first party” excavation damage) or by the operator’s contractor (oftentimes referred to as “second party” excavation damage) or by people or contractors not associated with the operator (oftentimes referred to as “third party” excavation damage). Also, this section includes a release or failure determined to have resulted from previous damage due to excavation activity. For damage from outside forces OTHER than excavation which results in a release, use Natural Force Damage or Other Outside Force, as appropriate.

Changes to Part C-Total Leaks and Hazardous Leaks Eliminated/Repaired during year

- ▶ **OTHER OUTSIDE FORCE DAMAGE:** leak resulting from outside force damage, other than excavation damage or natural forces such as:
- ▶ Nearby Industrial, Man-made or Other Fire/Explosion as Primary Cause of Incident (unless the fire was caused by natural forces, in which case the leak should be classified Natural Forces. Forest fires that are caused by human activity and result in a release should be reported as Other Outside Force),
- ▶ **Damage by Car, Truck, or Other Motorized Vehicle/Equipment NOT Engaged in Excavation.** Other motorized vehicles/equipment includes tractors, mowers, backhoes, bulldozers and other tracked vehicles, and heavy equipment that can move. Leaks resulting from vehicular traffic loading or other contact (except report as “Excavation Damage” if the activity involved digging, drilling, boring, grading, cultivation or similar activities.

Changes to Part C-Total Leaks and Hazardous Leaks Eliminated/Repaired during year

- ▶ **OTHER OUTSIDE FORCE DAMAGE:**
- ▶ Damage by Boats, Barges, Drilling Rigs, or Other Maritime Equipment or Vessels so long as those activities are not excavation activities. If those activities are excavation activities such as dredging or bank stabilization or renewal, the leak repair should be reported as “Excavation Damage”.
- ▶ Previous Mechanical Damage NOT Related to Excavation. A leak caused by damage that occurred at some time prior to the release, including prior outside force damage of an unknown nature, prior natural force damage, and prior damage from other outside forces. Leaks resulting from damage sustained during construction, installation, or fabrication of the pipe or a weld should be reported as “Pipe, Weld or Joint Failure.” Leaks resulting from prior excavation damage should be reported as “Excavation Damage” unless due to corrosion in which case it should be reported as a corrosion leak.

Changes to Part C-Total Leaks and Hazardous Leaks Eliminated/Repaired during year

- ▶ **OTHER OUTSIDE FORCE DAMAGE:**
- ▶ Intentional Damage/. Vandalism means willful or malicious destruction of the operator's pipeline facility or equipment. This category would include pranks, systematic damage inflicted to harass the operator, motor vehicle damage that was inflicted intentionally, and a variety of other intentional acts.
- ▶ Terrorism, per 28 C.F.R. § 0.85 General functions, includes the unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives.
- ▶ Theft. Theft means damage by any individual or entity, by any mechanism, specifically to steal, or attempt to steal, the transported gas or pipeline equipment.

Changes to Part C-Total Leaks and Hazardous Leaks Eliminated/Repaired during year

- ▶ **PIPE, WELD, OR JOINT FAILURE** : Leak resulting from a material defect within the pipe, component or joint due to faulty manufacturing procedures, design defects, or in-service stresses such as vibration, fatigue and environmental cracking.

Changes to Part C-Total Leaks and Hazardous Leaks Eliminated/Repaired during year

- ▶ **EQUIPMENT FAILURE:** leak caused by malfunctions of control and relief equipment including regulators, valves, meters, compressors, or other instrumentation or functional equipment, Failures may be from threaded components, Flanges, collars, couplings and broken or cracked components, or from O- Ring failures, Gasket failures, seal failures, and failures in packing or similar leaks.

Changes to Part C-Total Leaks and Hazardous Leaks Eliminated/Repaired during year

- ▶ **INCORRECT OPERATION:** leak resulting from inadequate procedures or safety practices, or failure to follow correct procedures, or other operator error. It includes leaks due to improper valve selection or operation, inadvertent overpressurization, or improper selection or installation of equipment. It includes a leak resulting from the unintentional ignition of the transported gas during a welding or maintenance activity.

Changes to Part C-Total Leaks and Hazardous Leaks Eliminated/Repaired during year

- ▶ **OTHER CAUSE:** leak resulting from any other cause not attributable to the above causes. A best effort should be made to assign a specific leak cause before choosing the Other cause category. An operator replacing a bare steel pipeline with a history of external corrosion leaks without visual observation of the actual leak, may form a hypothesis based on available information that the leak was caused by external corrosion and assign the Corrosion cause category to the leak.

Changes to Part D-Excavation Damage

Part D EXCAVATION DAMAGE	
1.	Total Number of Excavation Damages by Apparent Root Cause <u>Calc</u>
a.	One-Call Notification Practices Not Sufficient: _
a.	Locating Practices Not Sufficient: ____
a.	Excavation Practices Not Sufficient: _
a.	Other: ____
1.	Number of Excavation Tickets _

Changes to Part D-Excavation Damage

- ▶ **PART D - EXCAVATION DAMAGE**
- ▶ Excavation damages are reported as a measure of the effectiveness of integrity management programs (§ 192.1007(g)).
- ▶ **One-Call Notification Practices Not Sufficient:** Damages resulting from no notification made to the One-Call Center; or notification to one-call center made, but not sufficient; or wrong information provided to One Call Center.
- ▶ **Locating Practices Not Sufficient:** Damages resulting from facility could not be found or located; or facility marking or location not sufficient; or facility was not located or marked; or incorrect facility records/maps.

Changes to Part D-Excavation Damage

- ▶ **Excavation Practices Not Sufficient:** Damages resulting from failure to maintain marks; or failure to support exposed facilities; or failure to use hand tools where required; or failure to test-hole (pot-hole); or improper backfilling practices; or failure to maintain clearance; or other insufficient excavation practices.
- ▶ **Other:** Damages resulting from One-Call Center error; or abandoned facility; or deteriorated facility; or previous damage or data not collected; or other.

Links To Additional Resources

- ▶ If you need copies of the Form PHMSA F 7100.1-1 and/or instructions, they can be found on <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/pipeline/library/forms>. The documents are included in the section titled Accident/Incident/Annual Reporting Forms.