

Burnett, William A

To: roger.little@rspa.dot.gov.
Cc: Bob Leonberger (E-mail); Colyer, Steve
Subject: Abandonment of Facilities

Information Officer
Research and Special Programs Administration
Department of Transportation

This data is being submitted by AmerenUE for pipeline facilities that were abandoned under a commercially navigable waterway before October 10, 2000.

Pipeline Facilities Data

Location - Jefferson City, MO

Size - Two (2) 8-inch steel pipelines

Date - August, 1993

Pipeline was filled with water and ends sealed.

Pipeline facility has been abandoned in accordance with all applicable laws.

AmerenUE Contact

Bill Burnett
573-681-7151
waburnett@ameren.com

*Our e-mail did not connect.
Being sent by fax 202 366-4566*

STATE OF MISSOURI
FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL SHEET

DATE

4/2/2001

TO	STEVE COLYER	FROM	BOB LEONBERGER
FAX NUMBER		FAX NUMBER	
RE			
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/REMARKS			
Abandoned pipeline facilities			
ANY PROBLEMS WITH TRANSMITTAL, CALL		TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING TRANSMITTAL SHEET)	
		3	

of that facility. The addresses (mail and E-mail) and phone numbers given in this paragraph are from section 192.727(g) of 49 CFR part 192, which became effective on October 10, 2000. Please consult the current edition of 49 CFR part 192 for any updates to these addresses and phone numbers.

A. The preferred method to submit data on pipeline facilities abandoned after October 10, 2000 is to the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) in accordance with the NPMS "Standards for Pipeline and Liquefied Natural Gas Operator Submissions." To obtain a copy of the NPMS Standards, please refer to the NPMS homepage at www.npms.rspa.dot.gov or contact the NPMS National Repository at 703-317-3073. A digital data format is preferred, but hard copy submissions are acceptable if they comply with the NPMS Standards. In addition to the NPMS-required attributes, operators must submit the date of abandonment, diameter, method of abandonment, and certification that, to the best of the operator's knowledge, all of the reasonably available information requested was provided and, to the best of the operator's knowledge, the abandonment was completed in accordance with applicable laws. Refer to the NPMS Standards for details in preparing your data for submission. The NPMS Standards also include details of how to submit data. Alternatively, operators may submit reports by mail, fax or E-mail to the Information Officer, Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation, Room 7128, 400 Seventh Street, SW, Washington DC 20590; fax (202) 366-4566; E-mail, roger.little@rspa.dot.gov. The information in the report must contain all reasonably available information related to the facility, including information in the possession of a third party. The report must contain the location, size, date, method of abandonment, and a certification that the facility has been abandoned in accordance with all applicable laws.

B. Data on pipeline facilities abandoned before October 10, 2000 must be filed before April 10, 2001. Operators may submit reports by mail, fax or E-mail to the Information Officer, Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation, Room 7128, 400 Seventh Street, SW, Washington DC 20590; fax (202) 366-4566; E-mail, roger.little@rspa.dot.gov. The information in the report must contain all reasonably available information related to the facility, including information in the possession of a third party. The report must contain the location, size, date, method of abandonment, and a certification that the facility has been abandoned in accordance with all applicable laws.

(Q) Compressor Stations—Storage of Combustible Materials and Gas Detection. (192.735 and 192.736)

1. Flammable or combustible materials in quantities beyond those required for everyday use, or other than those normally used in compressor buildings, must be stored a safe distance from the compressor building.

2. Aboveground oil or gasoline storage tanks must be protected in accordance with the *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, ANSI/NFPA 30.

3. Not later than September 16, 1996, each compressor building in a compressor station must have a fixed gas detection and alarm system, unless the building is—

A. Constructed so that at least fifty percent (50%) of its upright side area is permanently open; or

B. Located in an unattended field compressor station of one thousand (1,000) horsepower (746 kW) or less.

4. Except when shutdown of the system is necessary for maintenance under paragraph (13)(Q)5., each gas detection and alarm system required by this subsection must—

A. Continuously monitor the compressor building for a concentration of gas in air of not more than twenty-five percent (25%) of the lower explosive limit; and

B. If gas at that concentration is detected, warn persons about to enter the building and persons inside the building of the danger.

5. Each gas detection and alarm system required by this subsection must be maintained to function properly. The maintenance must include performance tests.

(W) Vault Maintenance. (192.749)

1. Each vault housing pressure regulating and pressure limiting equipment, and having a volumetric internal content of two hundred (200) cubic feet (5.66 cubic meters) or more must be inspected at intervals not exceeding fifteen (15) months but at least once each calendar year to determine that it is in good physical condition and adequately ventilated.

2. If gas is found in the vault, the equipment in the vault must be inspected for leaks, and any leaks found must be repaired.

3. The ventilating equipment must also be inspected to determine that it is functioning properly.

4. Each vault cover must be inspected to assure that it does not present a hazard to public safety.

(Y) Caulked Bell and Spigot Joints. (192.753)

1. Each cast iron caulked bell and spigot joint that is subject to pressures of twenty-five (25) psi/g/ (172 kPa) gauge or more must be sealed with—

A. A mechanical leak clamp; or

B. A material or device which—

(I) Does not reduce the flexibility of the joint;

(II) Permanently bonds, either chemically or mechanically, or both, with the bell and spigot metal surfaces or adjacent pipe metal surfaces; and

(III) Seals and bonds in a manner that meets the strength, environmental and chemical compatibility requirements of paragraphs (2)(B)1. and 2. and subsection (4)(B). (192.53 (a) and (b) and 192.143)

2. Each cast iron caulked bell and spigot joint that is subject to pressures of less than twenty-five (25) psi/g/ (172 kPa) gauge and is exposed for any reason must be sealed by a means other than caulking.

(14) Gas Leaks.

(B) Investigation and Classification Procedures.

1. Each operator-detected leak indication or any leak or odor call from the general public, police, fire or other authorities or notification of damage to facilities by contractors or other outside sources shall require immediate investigation and classification.

2. Investigation of each inside leak or odor notice shall include the use of gas detection equipment upon initial entry into the structure and during investigations within the structure. When investigating an outside leak or odor notice, special attention must be given to those situations where conditions could impair the venting of natural gas to the atmosphere or impair the ability of gas detection equipment to properly detect the presence of gas, such as excessive ground moisture, rain, snow, frozen soil or wind.

3. Investigation of underground leaks shall be conducted using gas detection equipment. Sampling of the subsurface atmosphere shall be done at sufficient intervals and locations to assure safety to persons and property in the immediate and adjacent area.

4. Except for obvious Class 1 leaks, all leak classifications shall be substantiated by the use of gas detection equipment.

5. A follow-up leak investigation shall be conducted immediately after the repair of each Class 1 or Class 2 leak, and continued as necessary, to determine the effectiveness of the repair and to assure all hazardous leaks in the affected area are corrected.

6. Whenever the operator conducts work on a customer's premises for any type of customer gas service order or call, including all premises odor calls, tests of the subsurface atmosphere must be made using gas detection equipment, except as noted below. At least one (1) test must be made at a location where the buried service line or yard line is near the structure: for copper service

completion of DOT annual Distribution and Transmission Line report forms (RSPA F 7100.1-1 and RSPA F 7100.2-1); *and*

D. Records pertaining to leakage surveys and line patrols conducted over each segment of pipeline for not less than six (6) years. These records shall at least contain sufficient information to determine the frequency, scope and results of the leakage survey or line patrol.; *and*

E. Records pertaining to leak tests or surveys conducted in accordance with paragraph (14)(B)7. for not less than two (2) years.

3. For yard lines and buried fuel lines, each operator shall maintain records of notifications and leakage surveys required by subsection (13)(M) for not less than six (6) years.

(G) Transmission Lines—General Requirements for Repair Procedures. (192.711)

1. Each operator shall take immediate temporary measures to protect the public whenever—

A. A leak, imperfection or damage that impairs its serviceability is found in a segment of steel transmission line operating at or above forty percent (40%) of the SMYS; *and*

B. It is not feasible to make a permanent repair at the time of discovery. As soon as feasible the operator shall make permanent repairs.

2. Except as provided in subparagraph (13)(J)1.C. (192.717(a)(3)) (13)(J)2.C. (192.717(b)(3)), no operator may use a welded patch as a means of repair.

(H) Transmission Lines—Permanent Field Repair of Imperfections and Damages. (192.713)

1. *Except as provided in paragraph (13)(H)2., each* Each imperfection or damage that impairs the serviceability of *(a segment of)* pipe in a steel transmission line operating at or above forty percent (40%) of SMYS must be *(repaired as follows):*—

A. *(If it is feasible to take the segment out of service, the imperfection or damage must be removed)* Removed by cutting out *and replacing a cylindrical piece of pipe (and replacing it with pipe of similar or greater design strength); or*

B. *(If it is not feasible to take the segment out of service, a full encirclement welded split sleeve of appropriate design must be applied over the imperfection or damage; and)* Repaired by a method that reliable engineering tests and analyses show can permanently restore the serviceability of the pipe.

(C.) 2. *(If the segment is not taken out of service, the operating)* Operating pressure must be *(reduced to)* a safe level during *(the)* repair operations.

12. *Submerged pipelines in inland navigable waters may be repaired by mechanically applying a full encirclement split sleeve of appropriate design over the imperfection or damage.)*

(I) Transmission Lines—Permanent Field Repair of Welds. (192.715) Each weld that is unacceptable under paragraph (9)(M)3. (192.241(c)) must be repaired as follows:

1. If it is feasible to take the segment of transmission line out of service, the weld must be repaired in accordance with the applicable requirements of subsection (5)(K) (192.245):

2. A weld may be repaired in accordance with subsection (5)(K) (192.245) while the segment of transmission line is in service if—

A. The weld is not leaking;

B. The pressure in the segment is reduced so that it does not produce a stress that is more than twenty percent (20%) of the SMYS of the pipe; *and*

C. Grinding of the defective area can be limited so that at least one-eighth inch (1/8") (3.2 millimeters) thickness in the pipe weld remains; *and*

3. A defective weld which cannot be repaired in accordance with paragraph (13)(I)1. or 2. must be repaired by installing a full encirclement welded split sleeve of appropriate design.

(J) Transmission Lines—Permanent Field Repair of Leaks. (192.717)

1. *Except as provided in paragraph (13)(J) 2., each* Each permanent field repair of a leak on a transmission line must be made *(as follows):* by—

(A.) 1. *(If feasible, the segment of transmission line must be taken out of service and repaired)* Removing the leak by cutting out *and replacing a cylindrical piece of pipe (and replacing it with pipe of similar or greater design strength); or*

2. Repairing the leak by one of the following methods:

(B.) A. *(If it is not feasible to take the segment of transmission line out of service, repairs must be made by installing)* Install a full encirclement welded split sleeve of appropriate design, unless the transmission line *(—*

(I) *(s)* is joined by mechanical couplings.; *and*

(III) *(Operates)* operates at less than forty percent (40%) of SMYS; *and*).

(C.) B. If the leak is due to a corrosion pit, *(the repair may be made by installing)* install a properly designed bolt-on-leak clamp *(or, if)*.

C. If the leak is due to a corrosion pit and on pipe of not more than forty thousand (40,000) psi (276 MPa) SMYS, *(the repair may be made by fillet welding)* fillet weld over the pitted area a steel plate patch with rounded corners, of the same or greater thickness than the pipe, and not more than one-half (1/2) of the diameter of the pipe in size.

12.) D. *(Submerged)* If the leak is on a submerged pipeline(s) in inland navigable waters, *(may be repaired by)* mechanically applying a full encirclement split sleeve of appropriate design *(over the leak)*.

E. Apply a method that reliable engineering tests and analyses show can permanently restore the serviceability of the pipe.

(O) Abandonment or Deactivation of Facilities. (192.727)

1. Each operator shall perform abandonment or deactivation of pipelines in accordance with the requirements of this subsection.

2. Each pipeline abandoned in place must be disconnected from all sources and supplies of gas, purged of gas; and sealed at the ends. However, the pipeline need not be purged when the volume of gas is so small that there is no potential hazard.

3. Except for service lines, each inactive pipeline that is not being maintained under this rule must be disconnected from all sources and supplies of gas, purged of gas; and sealed at the ends. However, the pipeline need not be purged when the volume of gas is so small that there is no potential hazard.

4. Whenever service to a customer is discontinued, one (1) of the following must be complied with:

A. The valve that is closed to prevent the flow of gas to the customer must be provided with a locking device or other means designed to prevent the opening of the valve by persons other than those authorized by the operator;

B. A mechanical device or fitting that will prevent the flow of gas must be installed in the service line or in the meter assembly; *or*

C. The customer's piping must be physically disconnected from the gas supply and the open pipe ends sealed.

5. If air is used for purging, the operator shall ensure that a combustible mixture is not present after purging.

6. Each abandoned vault must be filled with a suitable compacted material.

7. For each abandoned pipeline facility that crosses over, under or through a commercially navigable waterway, the last operator of that facility must file a report upon abandonment