

TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE SYSTEM

The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS), operated by the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company, has historically transported about 25 percent of the nation's domestically produced crude oil since 1977. The 48-inch pipeline runs from the North Slope production fields to the all weather port of Valdez, Alaska where the crude oil is loaded and transported to the refineries.

The corrosion problems, first encountered in 1988 by running an instrumented "smart pig" that resulted in the 8.5 mile replacement in the Atigun Pass, have been under close scrutiny since that time. The Joint Pipeline Office (JPO), formed in 1990, which includes the Department of Interior's Bureau of Land Management, the state of Alaska, and the OPS, continue to have primary responsibility for TAPS oversight. The initial reports regarding corrosion on the pipeline and tanks have resulted in a working group to address these specific problems and the OPS has the lead role in the development of additional protection and monitoring for these structures.

The Department of Interior with the concurrence of the JPO initiated an independent audit of TAPS which determined some additional concerns regarding TAPS electrical systems, emissions, pipe supports and other peripheral issues regarding TAPS integrity and reliability. A final report has not yet been issued.

Alyeska, under the oversight of the JPO, has begun several organization modifications to improve overall performance. The OPS has one full time inspector in Alaska and is considering adding a second inspector.

RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES

The Department's pipeline safety research and technical activities provide support for development, modification, interpretation, and enforcement of the pipeline safety regulations. The following research was conducted in 1993:

Improving the Safety of Marine Pipelines:

Several accidents in the late 1980's, which claimed more than a dozen lives, raised public and congressional concern about the safety of the subsea pipeline system. In addition to casualties, both marine accidents and pipeline structural failures could result in pollution of fishing areas and coastal lands. RSPA, along with the Mineral Management Service of the Department of the Interior, requested that the Marine Board of the National Research Council conduct an interdisciplinary review and assessment of the many issues - technical, regulatory, and jurisdictional - that affect the safety of marine pipelines in U.S. offshore waters, including state waters.

Study of Supervisory Control & Data Acquisition (SCADA) Methods:

This study is investigating and analyzing the various computer-based SCADA systems available for use to detect leaks in gas and hazardous liquid pipelines. It will determine if any of them, or a simplified version, are suitable for general application in the gas and hazardous liquid pipeline industry. The study will also pinpoint areas where further research is needed to minimize leak detection time. This study is required under Section 212 of PSA 92.

Study of Diagnostic Techniques for Check

Valves: The purpose of this study is to investigate the technical feasibility of requiring testing and inspection of check valves in natural gas and hazardous liquid pipelines. This study was prompted by Recommendations P-89-6 and P-90-24 issued by the NTSB. In part, NTSB recommended that RSPA establish inspection, maintenance, and test requirements for check valves installed in pipeline systems.

Assess the Need for an Improved Inspection Program for Master Meter Systems:

Interest in Congress has focused on the inspection of gas pipeline systems for which states have not assumed jurisdiction, including master meter systems which are located at many public housing complexes and trailer parks. The concern about the safety of these systems is that most of them are operated by persons who are not qualified gas pipeline professionals, and only have a vague understanding of the Federal gas pipeline safety standards. This study is assessing the need for an improved inspection program for master meter systems.

Cast Iron Study: The purpose of this study is to determine the extent to which operators of cast iron pipelines have adopted a plan for the safe management and replacement of cast iron and the elements of that plan including anticipated rate of replacement and the progress that has been made. This study is required by Congress under Section 107 of PSA 92.

Safety Review and Survey of Customer-Owned Service Lines:

The purpose of this study is to review and measure the effectiveness of state and Federal rules, policies, and procedures with respect to the safety of customer-owned natural gas service lines. This review includes an evaluation to which the lack of maintenance of customer-owned service lines raises safety concerns and the potential need for statutory or regulatory action. This study will consider: state and local law, including laws concerning property rights, the views of state and local regulatory authorities, available accident information, recommendations by NTSB, costs, civil liability implications of distribution operators taking responsibilities for customer-owned service lines, and whether safety information required by the Federal government sufficiently addresses risks and concerns involving customer-owned service lines. This study is required by Congress under Section 115 of PSA 92.

TRAINING AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

The Pipeline Safety Division of TSI is the primary provider of training for OPS. TSI is under the administrative direction of RSPA and receives technical and financial support to conduct the pipeline safety training program from OPS. TSI provides resident training at its facilities in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and nonresident training across the country. Both resident and nonresident training are essential to ensure that all personnel involved in pipeline transportation have fundamental knowledge of the one uniform set of federal pipeline safety regulations, as well as relevant standard industry practices.

Educating Federal and state government inspectors in regulatory and compliance requirements and enforcement procedures continues to be the primary focus of TSI's resident training. Courses are generally one week in duration and are conducted in a conventional classroom and hands-on laboratory setting with an average of 22 students to a class. TSI training of state inspectors is an integral part of the Federal/State Partnership. In 1993, 455 attended 21 pipeline safety classes offered by TSI (see Table 17 on page 36).

Course offerings are continually being revised to keep current with regulatory changes, as well as meet the needs of the pipeline industry. Since TSI reinstated industry training, requests for classes have continued to increase. Four classes were conducted in Regulation Compliance Requirements for Gas Pipeline Operators and Safety Evaluation of Pipeline Corrosion Control Systems Fundamentals. Two federal and industry "first" courses in interactive pipeline simulation training were conducted in 1993. These one-week comprehensive courses were designed to help the student become familiar with methods for handling abnormal conditions in pipeline operations. Labs were provided on known system failures and safety issues of real-world conditions.

TSI plans to provide 1994 classes in General Pipeline Safety Awareness for both government and industry. The training will address Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), hazardous materials regulations, and pipeline safety fire fighting techniques.

TSI also holds pipeline safety seminars across the country at sites selected by state agencies. Seminars have proven to be advantageous to states since small operators, as well as large operators, can have more employees attend seminars held in nearby local areas. This results in cost savings and less on-the-job time lost. Seminars, consisting primarily of one to three day sessions, are attended by an average of 113 participants, usually pipeline operator personnel. TSI has developed seminars to meet specific state requests. During 1993, TSI offered a total of 17 seminars which attracted 1,913 attendees from 20 states (see Table 17 on page 36). An extensive slide presentation for small operators will be finalized for training in 1994.

TSI tailors seminars to meet area needs. Several seminars have become annual events due to unique safety issues: Alabama has cast iron and small operator concerns; Kansas has concerns about construction and maintenance practices (customer-owned service lines, plastic pipe shortcomings, etc.); and the New England area has concerns with gas system aging, along with cast iron concerns. TSI, with guidance from OPS, is looking at several other areas for annual seminars to keep operators abreast of pipeline safety changes and concerns. The hazardous liquid program was revised in 1993, with six courses and seminars planned for 1994.

Two, three-day job/task analysis workshops, attended by key state and federal representatives of pipeline safety, were conducted at TSI to establish job tasks of pipeline safety inspectors. The workshop program was a first for TSI and will be

Table 17

1993 Pipeline Safety Training Conducted by TSI

Course	# Classes	# State & Other Students	# Federal Students	Total Students
Safety Evaluation of Gas Pipeline Systems	2	43	4	47
Safety Evaluation of Pipeline Corrosion Control Systems I	3	50	9	59
Safety Evaluation of Pipeline Corrosion Control Systems II	2	31	6	37
Liquefied Natural Gas Safety Technology & Inspection	1	17	4	21
Joining of Pipeline Materials	1	24	2	26
Gas Pressure Regulations & Overpressure Protection	2	34	5	39
Pipeline Failure Investigation Techniques	2	39	4	43
Pipeline Safety Regulation Application & Enforcement Procedures	2	50	3	53
Pipeline Operator Interactive Dispatching Simulator Training	2	24	8	32
Regulation Compliance Requirements for Gas Pipeline Operators	3	80	0	80
Safety Evaluation of Pipeline Corrosion Control Systems (Industry)	1	18	0	18

State Seminars

State	Seminars	Students
Alabama	1	198
California	2	114
Colorado	1	136
Florida	1	31
Indiana	1	103
Kansas	1	307
Kentucky	1	136
Maryland	2	155
Maine	1	114
Nevada	1	65
New Mexico	1	78
Pennsylvania	1	104
Tennessee	1	112
Texas	1	109
Wisconsin	1	151

Summary: Number of Classes	21	Class Students	455
Number of Seminars	17	Seminar Students	1,913
		Total Trained	<u>2,368</u>

used to determine training paths and design computer, interactive video modules.

Subsequent to the above analyses, the training staff began providing technical assistance in 1993 for the development of an interactive video on the use of a combustible gas indicator in responding to leak and odor complaints. The program will use the multimedia concept through a networking computer system for artificial intelligence training.

Information dissemination is another integral part of the Department's pipeline safety program. TSI provides a manual for government pipeline safety inspectors, including current pipeline safety regulations. Inspectors receive the manual, referred to as the SMART Pipeline Inspection Guide (PIG), at the time they attend the first TSI pipeline safety class or fill out an application. The manual is updated periodically and each recipient is required to file addenda to the manual with confirmation from TSI. This effort ensures that each pipeline safety inspector has current regulations for conducting inspections.

To promote compliance with the pipeline safety regulations, the Department also sponsors a number of information dissemination activities designed to familiarize industry personnel, particularly operators of small gas systems, with the requirements of the regulations. In addition, TSI distributed over 7,000 of the Department's Small Operators Manual, regulations manuals and diskettes, and antidrug-related material in response to requests from states, operators, and training participants. Over 150 videos on developing emergency plans were disseminated during 1993. The Division is also planning to use the evolving technology of artificial intelligence in education with a national multimedia highway information system.

DRUG TESTING INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT

On November 21, 1988, RSPA issued a final rule (53 FR 47084) 49 CFR Part 199 entitled Control of Drug Use in Natural Gas, Liquefied Natural Gas, and Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Operations, which set forth regulations to require operators of pipeline facilities, other than master meter systems, used for the transportation of natural gas or hazardous liquids and operators of LNG facilities to have an antidrug program for employees who perform certain functions covered by the pipeline safety regulations.

Pipeline operators with more than 50 employees subject to drug testing under Part 199 had to comply with the requirements by April 20, 1990. Operators with 50 or fewer employees subject to drug testing under Part 199 had to comply with the requirements by August 21, 1990.

A total of 45 states adopted the Part 199 drug testing regulations by the end of 1993. Pipeline operators in four states were under OPS jurisdiction, because those states had not adopted Part 199. In addition, two states adopted limited provisions of Part 199. OPS regional inspections, working in partnership with the state pipeline safety program managers, increased the number of standard (Headquarters) and field drug inspections of interstate and intrastate pipeline operators to ensure compliance with the requirements of Part 199 and Part 40. Part 40 sets forth Departmental procedures for workplace drug-testing programs in all modes of transportation.

By the end of 1993, OPS had participated in numerous drug audits and had provided technical assistance to approximately 24 states. The audits and technical assistance were designed to provide in-depth, hands-on training to assist Federal and state inspectors in conducting comprehensive audits of operator antidrug programs. This effort also provided valuable assistance and guidance to numerous operators to ensure they were in compliance with the regulations. Assistance was extended beyond the initial scope of inspectors and operators to hundreds of contractors who must comply with RSPA's drug testing regulations.

During 1993, OPS continued to strive toward ensuring operator compliance. Nineteen enforcement actions were initiated against pipeline operators for deficiencies in their drug testing programs. Enforcement actions moved toward compliance orders and notices of amendment in many cases. OPS continued to provide technical publications and guidance to Federal/state inspectors, operators, and contractors. OPS also revised the question and answer segment guidance package, dealing with many complex issues surrounding antidrug plan formats and monitoring contractor compliance. Numerous opinion letters were issued to clarify technical issues. Development of a model drug plan and a major revision to the inspection format were drafted in late 1993 to provide technical guidance to numerous operators and contractors.

THE OIL POLLUTION ACT OF 1990

In response to several catastrophic oil spills which damaged the marine environment of the U.S., Congress passed OPA 90 to establish a new national oil spill planning and response system.

On October 18, 1991, the President delegated authority to the Secretary of Transportation to establish procedures, methods, and requirements for equipment to prevent and contain discharges of oil from pipelines (EO 12777; 56 FR 54757; October 22, 1991). The OPS is responsible for implementing OPA requirements as they apply to onshore oil pipelines that could reasonably be expected to cause significant and substantial harm to the environment by discharging oil into or on the waters of the U.S., adjoining shorelines, or the exclusive economic zone.

In 1993, RSPA focused on publishing a regulation that establishes requirements for response plans, developing plan review and approval processes, and cooperating with other Federal and state agencies to provide a harmonized approach to response planning for facilities that needed to comply with multiple agency planning requirements. RSPA also played a major role in the development of a National Preparedness and Exercise Response Program (PREP).

Finally, RSPA co-hosted a series of public meetings to establish a national policy on exercises and drills. The meetings included many of the Federal, state, industry, and environmental groups, which drafted the PREP. Industry used the PREP guidance document to comply with the various Federal regulatory requirements on exercises and drills under OPA 90.

On January 5, 1993, RSPA published an interim final rule that defined the planning, resource, and training requirements for oil spill response plans with which operators must comply. The rule required that operators submit oil spill response plans by February 18, 1993, and be operating in

compliance with approved plans by August 18, 1993. Until all of the plans could be reviewed and approved, RSPA allowed facilities to operate for up to two years if they certify that they have adequate resources to respond to their worst-case discharge of oil.

Almost 1,200 response plans were received from pipeline operators for RSPA review and approval. RSPA confirmed by August 18, 1993, that all operators submitting plans for review have acceptable certification of adequate spill response resources.

The review of the oil spill response plans proceeded on schedule. RSPA checked all plans to confirm minimum completeness in accordance with the interim final rule. RSPA gave operators an opportunity to respond to any deficiencies noted during the completeness check. RSPA proceeded with the review and approval process to determine if the submitted plan met an adequate level of spill preparedness. RSPA approval required that each plan meet regulation-based review protocols developed by RSPA and in cooperation with other Federal and state agencies that have plan review authority.

In preparation for the review process, RSPA hosted a series of workshops with other Federal and state agencies that were designed to ensure a unified response planning system to implement OPA 90. Results of the meeting included: a joint Federal database of all response plans submitted, consensus that there should be only one response plan that meets all Federal/state planning requirements, and agreements to share response plan review findings with each other.

Further, RSPA OPS assumed new roles in interagency coordinations with the U.S. Coast Guard, Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Interior's Minerals Management Service which have regulatory responsibilities in oil spill response planning. RSPA worked with the other agencies to ensure that the Federal government had a uniform approach to plan review, minimized the regulatory burden on the industry, allowed each agency to leverage their information resources with data collected by other agencies, and developed workable Area Contingency Plans. RSPA worked with natural resource trustee agencies to protect the nation's natural resources by providing guidance to operators on the description of environmentally sensitive areas.

JUDICIAL ACTIONS

The following judicial actions involving the pipeline safety program were completed in 1993:

Howard Hughes Properties, Limited Partnership v. United States Department of Transportation, and Does 1-100, inclusive, Case Nos. CV-S-92-580-LDG-RJJ and CV-S-92-710-LDG-RJJ (D. Nev. Nov. 5, 1992). These two cases claim that RSPA violated the Freedom of Information Act by improperly withholding certain materials arising out of two OPS investigations. One inspection was of a pipeline accident in Pine Bluff, Tennessee, and the other was an inspection of pipeline construction in Nevada. Materials in the Pine Bluff accident investigation were withheld on the grounds that premature release of information could jeopardize agency decision making. Small portions of the agency file relating to the construction in Nevada were withheld because they contained commercial information or violated the personal privacy of individuals. The Government filed answers asserting that the documents were properly withheld. Howard Hughes Properties agreed to a dismissal of its cases, and stipulations and orders for dismissal were entered on January 11 (Pine Bluff case) and February 5, 1993 (Nevada case).

In re Columbia Gas Transmission Company, Case No. 91-804 (Bankr. D. Del. July 31, 1991). In March 1992, RSPA filed proofs of claim in this Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceeding for unpaid pipeline user fees (\$391,000) and civil penalties arising from probable violation of safety regulations. There was no significant action with respect to these proofs of claim in 1993.

REPORT UNDER THE MINERAL LEASING ACT

Background. Subsections 28(w)(3) and (4) of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (Pub. L. 93-153, 30 U.S.C. 185), specifically provide:

“(3) Periodically, but at least once a year, the Secretary of the Department of Transportation shall cause the examination of all pipelines and associated facilities on Federal lands and shall cause the prompt reporting of any potential leaks or safety problems.”

“(4) The Secretary of the Department of Transportation shall report annually to the President, the Congress, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Energy any potential dangers of or actual explosions, or potential or actual spillage on Federal lands and include in such report a statement of corrective action taken to prevent such explosion or spillage.”

These responsibilities of the Department have been delegated to RSPA. Under NGPSA and HLPSA, RSPA exercises safety regulatory authority over operators, other than Federal agencies, engaged in the transportation of natural gas and hazardous liquids by pipeline.

Reporting and Examination Requirements of RSPA. RSPA requires all private operators engaged in the transportation of natural and other gas by pipeline to report immediately by telephone all incidents that fall under the criteria established in 49 CFR Part 191. Part 191 also requires that each private operator of a gas distribution system, other than a master meter system, each operator of a transmission system, and each operator of a gathering system in a nonrural area submit a written report within 30 days of an incident and report the number of leaks repaired or those scheduled for repair on Federal lands. The term “Federal lands” is defined in the written reports to mean all lands owned by the U.S. except lands in the National Park System, lands held in trust for an Indian or Indian tribe, and lands on the Outer Continental Shelf.

During 1993, only 9 of the reported 217 natural gas incidents occurred on Federal lands (see Table 18 below).

Table 18

1993 Natural Gas Pipeline Federal Land Data

Pipeline Type	Total Incidents Reports	Federal Land Reports	Federal Land Fatalities	Federal Land Injuries
Transmission & Gathering	96	7	0	0
Distribution	121	2	0	1

RSPA also requires hazardous liquid pipeline operators to report immediately by telephone each hazardous liquid pipeline leak or failure that falls under the criteria established in 49 CFR Part 195. A written report must follow the telephonic report within 30 days.

Operators filing written reports are required to indicate whether the accident occurred on Federal lands. During 1993, 6 of the reported 230 hazardous liquid accidents occurred on Federal lands (see Table 19 below).

It should be noted that failures on pipelines owned or operated by private operators on Federal lands are subject to the reporting requirements in Parts 191 and 195. However, failures on pipelines owned and operated by Federal agencies on Federal lands are not included in those reporting requirements because a Federal agency is not subject to the Federal pipeline safety regulations.

Table 19

1993 Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Federal Land Data

Total Accident Reports	Federal Land Reports	Federal Land Fatalities	Federal Land Injuries
230	6	0	0

Appendix A

1993 Natural Gas Enforcement Cases Opened

<u>Operator</u>	<u>Location</u>
<i>Eastern Region</i>	
City of Danville	Danville, Virginia
CNG Transmission Corporation	Clarksburg, West Virginia
Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation	Glady, West Virginia
Equitable Resources, Incorporated	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Hanley and Bird, Incorporated	Brookville, Pennsylvania
Honeoye Storage Corporation	Honeoye, New York
National Fuel Gas Distribution Corporation	Erie, Pennsylvania
PAPCO, Incorporated	Warren, Pennsylvania
Philadelphia Gas Works	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Transcontinental Gas Transmission Corporation	Carlstadt, New Jersey
Columbia Gas Transmission Company	Union Center, New York
<i>Southern Region</i>	
Arkansas Western Gas Company	Blytheville, Arkansas
Arkansas Western Gas Company	Blytheville, Arkansas
City of Scottsville	Scottsville, Kentucky
City of North Middletown	North Middletown, Kentucky
Georgia Pacific Corporation	Crossett, Arkansas
Mississippi Valley Gas Company	Aberdeen, Mississippi
Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America	Various Districts in Arkansas
<i>Central Region</i>	
Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation	Clinton, Pennsylvania
Great Lakes Gas Transmission Company	Detroit, Michigan
KN Energy, Incorporated	Hastings, Nebraska
Michigan Consolidated Gas Company	Detroit, Michigan
Northern Border Pipeline Company	Brookings, South Dakota
Northern Natural Gas Company	North Branch, Minnesota
Northern States Power Company	Inver Grove Heights, Minnesota
South Dakota Intrastate Pipeline Company	Pierre, South Dakota
Tenneco Gas Pipeline Company	Houston, Texas
Watertown Municipal Utilities	Watertown, South Dakota
Watertown Municipal Utilities	Watertown, South Dakota
Williston Basin Interstate Pipeline Company	Glendive, Montana

Southwest Region

Operator

AEDC (USA) Incorporated
ANR Pipeline Company
Apache Corporation
ARCO Oil and Gas Company
ARCO Oil and Gas Company
ARKLA Energy Resources
Energy Development Corporation
ENRON Gas Pipeline Group
Great Western Offshore, Incorporated
Lone Star Gas Company
OXY USA, Incorporated
Sonat Exploration Company
Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Corporation
United Gas Pipeline Company
Walter Oil and Gas Corporation
West Texas Gas, Incorporated

Location

Houston, Texas
Eunice, Louisiana
Houston, Texas
Houston, Texas
Dallas, Texas
Shreveport, Louisiana
Houston, Texas
Houston, Texas
Houston, Texas
Winters, Texas
Tulsa, Oklahoma
Houston, Texas
Tilden, Texas
Delta, Louisiana
Houston, Texas
Dalhart, Texas

Western Region

ARCO Oil and Gas Company
ARCO Western Pipeline
Blue Star Gas Company
Brea Canon Oil Company
City of Long Beach
Exxon Company, USA
Mobil Exploration and Producing U.S., Incorporated
Mobil Oil Corporation
Northwest Natural Gas Company
Paiute Pipeline Company
Southwest Gas Corporation
Superior Propane
Superior Propane
Texaco, Incorporated
The Gas Company
Thums Long Beach Company
Ultramar, Incorporated
Unocal North American

Bakersfield, California
Ferndale, Washington
Garberville, California
Harbor City, California
Long Beach, California
Long Beach, California
Bakersfield, California
Seal Beach, California
Portland, Oregon
Las Vegas, Nevada
Tahoe City, California
Guerneville, California
Nevada City, California
Houston, Texas
Honolulu, Hawaii
Long Beach, California
Wilmington, California
Los Angeles, California

1993 Hazardous Liquid Enforcement Cases Opened

Operator

Location

Eastern Region

Kiatone Pipeline Corporation	Warren, Pennsylvania
Mobil PipeLine Company	Rochester, New York
Sun Pipeline Company	Wayne, Pennsylvania
Colonial Pipeline Company	Reston, Virginia

Southern Region

Central Florida Pipeline Corporation	Tampa, Florida
Dixie Pipeline Company	Atlanta, Georgia
Plantation Pipeline Company	Atlanta, Georgia
South Carolina Pipeline Corporation	Columbia, South Carolina

Central Region

Amoco Pipeline Company	Brooklyn Park, Minnesota
Amoco Pipeline Company	Brooklyn Park, Minnesota
Amoco Pipeline Company	Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois
ARCO PipeLine Company	Houston, Texas
ARCO PipeLine Company	Houston, Texas
Ashland Pipeline Company	Potoka, Illinois
Buckeye PipeLine Company	Emmaus, Pennsylvania
CENEX	Laurel, Montana
Conoco Incorporated	Diamond, Missouri
Dome Pipeline Corporation	Benson, Minnesota
Dome Pipeline Cooperation	Oakbrook Terrace, Illinois
Kaneb Pipeline Company	Wichita, Kansas
Kaneb Pipeline Company	Jamestown, North Dakota
Koch Nitrogen	Wichita, Kansas
Koch Pipelines, Incorporated	Des Moines, Iowa
Lakehead PipeLine Company, Incorporated	Grand Rapids, Minnesota
Lakehead PipeLine Company, Incorporated	Bemidji, Minnesota
Marathon Pipeline Company	Decatur, Illinois
Mid-America Pipeline Company	Sanborn, Iowa
Mid-America Pipeline Company	Tulsa, Oklahoma
National Cooperative Refinery Association	McPherson, Kansas
Phillips PipeLine Company	Wichita, Kansas
Portal PipeLine Company	Minot, North Dakota
Shell PipeLine Corporation	Houston, Texas
Sun PipeLine Company	Wayne, Pennsylvania
Trident NGL, Incorporated	Hutchinson, Kansas
Williams Pipeline Company	Saint Paul, Minnesota
Williams Pipeline Company	Tulsa, Oklahoma

Southwest Region

Operator

Amerada Hess Corporation
ARCO Pipeline Company
Big Three Industries, Incorporated
BP Exploration, Incorporated
Canadian Oxy Offshore Production Company, Incorporated
Chevron PipeLine Company
Ciniza PipeLine Company
Conoco PipeLine Company
Diamond Shamrock Refining and Marketing Company
Dow Pipeline Company
Elf Exploration, Incorporated
Mid-America Pipeline Company
Mid-Valley Pipeline Company
Navajo Refining Company
Newfield Exploration Company
Oxychem Pipeline Operations Headquarters
Parker and Parsley Gas Processing Company
Santa Fe Pacific Pipeline Partners, L.P.
ST Services, A Kaneb Company
Texaco Pipeline, Incorporated
Texas-New Mexico Pipeline Company
Texas-New Mexico Pipeline Company

Location

Houston, Texas
Gonzales, Texas
Houston, Texas
Houston, Texas
Dallas, Texas
Culberson County, Texas
Bloomfield, New Mexico
Houston, Texas
San Antonio, Texas
Houston, Texas
Houston, Texas
Skellytown, Texas
Haynesville, Louisiana
Artesia, New Mexico
Houston, Texas
Lake Charles, Louisiana
Skellytown, Texas
State of Arizona
Dallas, Texas
Houston, Texas
Katy, Texas
Houston, Texas

Western Region

Alyeska Pipeline Service Company
BHP Petroleum Americas
Broken Hill Petroleum Americas Refining, Incorporated
Continental PipeLine Company
Exxon Pipeline Company
Exxon Company, U.S.A.
Kaneb Pipeline Company
Phillips Pipeline Company

Anchorage, Alaska
Ewa Beach, Hawaii
Ewa Beach , Hawaii
North Salt Lake City, Utah
Houston, Texas
Spokane, Washington
Sinclair, Wyoming
Aurora, Colorado

Appendix B

1993 Natural Gas Enforcement Cases Closed

<u>Operator</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
<u>Eastern Region</u>	
Owens-Illinois Gas Company	Civil Penalty Collected \$5,000
Richmond Department of Public Utilities	Civil Penalty Collected \$2,900
National Fuel Gas Supply Corporation	Civil Penalty Collected \$32,500
Granite State Gas Transmission, Incorporated	Civil Penalty Collected \$5,000
National Fuel Gas Supply Corporation	Civil Penalty Collected \$5,000
Philadelphia Gas Works	Civil Penalty Collected \$10,000
Boston Gas Company	Civil Penalty Collected \$4,000
CNG Transmission Corporation	Civil Penalty Collected \$17,000
<u>Southern Region</u>	
Olive Hill, KY	Civil Penalty Collected \$1,500
Austell Gas System	Closed Post Compliance Order Review Civil Penalty Collected \$3,500
Greensboro, GA	Civil Penalty Collected \$1,500
Augusta Gas System	Civil Penalty Collected \$8,000
Brooksville Gas System	Civil Penalty Collected \$500
City of Edmonton, KY	Civil Penalty Collected \$2,500
Amoco Pipeline Company	Closed by Agreement
<u>Central Region</u>	
Minnegasco, Incorporated	Civil Penalty Collected \$1,000
Churchill Group	Hazardous Facility Order
Churchill Group	Civil Penalty Collected \$5,000
Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America	Civil Penalty Collected \$1,000
Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America	Closed by Region - Action Taken
Michigan Gas Storage Company	Closed by Region - Action Taken
Northern States Power Company	Closed by Region - Action Taken
Watertown Municipal Utilities	Closed by Region - Action Taken
Michigan Consolidated Gas Company	Civil Penalty Collected \$1,000
Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation	Closed by Region - Action Taken
<u>Southwest Region</u>	
Placid Oil Company	Civil Penalty Collected \$1,000
El Paso Natural Gas Company	Closed Post Compliance Order Review Civil Penalty Collected \$10,000
ANR Pipeline Company	Civil Penalty Collected \$2,000
Lone Star Gas Company	Civil Penalty Collected \$4,000
United Gas Pipe Line Company	Civil Penalty Collected \$10,000
Arkla Energy Resources	Closed by Region - Notice Withdrawn
Oxy USA Incorporated	Closed by Region - Notice Withdrawn

Western Region

Operator

Disposition

Pacific Gas & Electric Company
Chevron Pipeline Company

Civil Penalty Collected \$5,000
Closed Post Compliance Order Review
Civil Penalty Collected \$5,000

Cascade Natural Gas
Intermountain Gas Company
Petrolane Lomita Gasoline Company

Civil Penalty Collected \$7,400
Civil Penalty Collected \$12,000
Closed Post Compliance Order Review
Civil Penalty Collected \$5,000

Enstar Natural Gas Company
Suburban Propane
Norgasco, Incorporated
Phillips Petroleum Company
Stocker Resources, Incorporated
Gasco Incorporated
Shell Western E & P Incorporated

Civil Penalty Collected \$8,900
Civil Penalty Collected \$10,000
Closed Post Compliance Order Review
Civil Penalty Collected \$7,000
Closed Post Compliance Order Review
Civil Penalty Collected \$5,000
Closed Post Compliance Order Review
Civil Penalty Collected \$9,000

Intermountain Gas Company
Cascade Natural Gas Corporation
Texaco, Incorporated
Arco Western Pipe Line
Unocal North American

Closed Post Compliance Order Review
Closed Post Compliance Order Review
Closed by Region - Action Taken
Closed by Region - Action Taken
Closed Post Compliance Order Review
Civil Penalty Collected \$12,500

Exxon Company, USA
Conoco Pipeline Company

Closed by Region - Action Taken
Civil Penalty Collected \$116,000

1993 Hazardous Liquid Enforcement Cases Closed

<u>Operator</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
<i>Eastern Region</i>	
None	
<i>Southern Region</i>	
Colonial Pipeline Company	Closed Without Penalty Collected
Florida Power & Light Company	Civil Penalty Collected \$7,000
Plantation Pipeline Company	Closed by Region - Action Taken
<i>Central Region</i>	
Williams Pipeline Company	Closed Post Compliance Order Review Civil Penalty Collected \$59,000
Lakehead Pipe Line Company, Incorporated	Civil Penalty Collected \$5,000
Arco Pipe Line Company	Civil Penalty Collected \$30,000
Jayhawk Pipe Line Corporation	Closed by Region - Action Taken
Koch Pipelines, Incorporated	Closed Post Compliance Order Review Civil Penalty Collected \$5,000
Kaneb Pipe Line Company	Closed by Region - Action Taken
Williams Pipe Line Company	Closed by Region - Action Taken
Koch Pipelines, Incorporated	Civil Penalty Collected \$15,000
Kaneb Pipe Line Company	Civil Penalty Collected \$3,000
Arco Pipe Line Company	Civil Penalty Collected \$6,500
Buckeye Pipe Line Company	Closed by Region - Action Taken
Portal Pipe Line Company	Closed by Region - Action Taken
Dome Pipeline Corporation	Closed by Region - Action Taken
Cenex	Closed by Region - Notice Withdrawn
National Cooperative Refinery Association	Closed by Region - Action Taken
Lakehead Pipe Line Company, Incorporated	Closed by Region - Action Taken
Lakehead Pipe Line Company, Incorporated	Closed by Region - Action Taken
Amoco Pipeline Company	Closed by Region - Action Taken
Koch Pipelines, Incorporated	Civil Penalty Collected \$15,000
Koch Pipelines, Incorporated	Hazardous Facility Order
<i>Southwest Region</i>	
Placid Oil Company	Civil Penalty Collected \$1,000
All American Pipeline Company, Incorporated	Closed by Region - Notice Withdrawn
Navajo Refining Company	Civil Penalty Collected \$5,000
Dow Pipeline Company	Closed by Region - Notice Withdrawn
Oxy Chemical Pipeline	Closed by Region - Notice Withdrawn
Arco Pipeline Company	Closed by Region - Notice Withdrawn
Candianoxy Offshore Production Company, Incorporated	Civil Penalty Collected \$2,000
Elf Exploration, Incorporated	Civil Penalty Collected \$5,000
Amerada Hess Corporation	Civil Penalty Collected \$27,000
Apache Corporation	Civil Penalty Collected \$2,000
Arco Oil and Gas Company	Closed by Region - Notice Withdrawn
Texaco Pipeline Company, Incorporated	Closed Post Compliance Order Review

Western Region

Operator

Unocal Corporation
Texaco Trading and Transportation
Alyeska Pipeline Service Company
Union Oil of California
Exxon Pipeline Company
Broken Hill Petroleum Americas Refining
BHP Petroleum Americas Refinery, Incorporated

Disposition

Closed Post Compliance Order Review
Closed Post Compliance Order Review
Civil Penalty Collected \$8,000
Civil Penalty Collected \$5,000
Closed by Region - Action Taken
Closed by Region - Action Taken
Closed Without Penalty Collected

Appendix C

1993 Natural Gas Enforcement Actions - Warning Letters

Operator

Location

Eastern Region

Olde Christiana Management Company, Incorporated
Chesapeake Utilities Corporation

Newark, Delaware
Dover, Delaware

Southern Region

City of Albany
City of Liberty
Columbia Gulf Transmission Company
Samedan Oil Corporation

Albany, Kentucky
Liberty, Kentucky
Stanton, Kentucky
Houston, Texas

Central Region

Phillips-66 Propane Company
Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America
Columbia Gas Transmission Corporation
Williston Basin Interstate Pipeline Company

Flint Hill, Missouri
Truro, Iowa
Charleston, West Virginia
Glendive, Montana

Southwest Region

Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America
United Gas Pipe Line Company
Trunkline Gas Company
Transcontinental Pipe Line Corporation
Columbia Gulf Transmission Company
Williams Natural Gas Company
Western Gas Interstate
El Paso Natural Gas Company
Koch Gateway Pipeline Company
ARCO Oil and Gas Company
P G & E Resources Offshore Company
Unocal Corporation
Tarpon Transmission Company
Aviva America, Incorporated
Santa Fe Energy Resources, Incorporated

Holly Beach, Louisiana
Houston, Texas
Premont, Texas
Various Locations in Texas
Deville, Louisiana
Blackwell, Oklahoma
El Paso, Texas
Hidalgo County, New Mexico
Ringgold, Louisiana
Lafayette, Louisiana
Dallas, Texas
Lafayette, Louisiana
Houston, Texas
Dallas, Texas
Houston, Texas

Western Region

Ignacio City
Amerigas
Great Falls Gas Company
Kirkwood Associates, Incorporated
Washington Natural Gas Company
Southwest Gas Corporation
Phillips Petroleum Company
Phillips Petroleum Company

Ignacio, Colorado
Valley Forge, Pennsylvania
Great Falls, Montana
Kirkwood, California
Monroe, Washington
Douglas County, Nevada
Kenai, Alaska
Kenai, Alaska

1993 Hazardous Liquid Enforcement Actions - Warning Letters

Operator

Location

Eastern Region

Buckeye Pipe Line Company

East Windsor, Connecticut

Southern Region

Colonial Pipeline Company
Ashland Pipeline Company
Ashland Pipeline Company
Warren Petroleum Corporation

Ringgold, Georgia
Ferriday, Louisiana
Owensboro, Kentucky
Petal, Mississippi

Central Region

Phillips Pipe Line Company
Ashland Pipe Line Company
Williams Pipe Line Company

Various Locations in Illinois
Lexington, Ohio
Mounds View, Minnesota

Southwest Region

Diamond Shamrock Refining and Marketing Company
Santa Fe Pacific Pipeline Partners, L.P.
All American Pipeline Company
Exxon Pipeline Company
Enterprise Products Company
Texaco Pipeline, Incorporated
UMC Petroleum Corporation

Three Rivers, Texas
El Paso, Texas
State of Arizona
Various Locations in Louisiana
Mont Belvieu, Texas
Wichita Falls, Texas
Houston, Texas

Western Region

Alyeska Pipeline Services Company

Anchorage, Alaska

Appendix D

Office of Pipeline Safety Locations

Headquarters

Office of Pipeline Safety, DPS-1
400 Seventh Street, SW., Room 2335
Washington, DC 20590
(202) 366-4595

Regional Offices

Eastern Region, DPS-24
400 Seventh Street, SW, Room 2108
Washington, DC 20590
(202) 366-4580

Southern Region, DPS-25
Atlanta Federal Center
100 Alabama Street, 16th Floor
Atlanta, GA 30303-3104
(404) 562-3530

Central Region, DPS-26
1100 Main Street, Room 1120
Kansas City, MO 64105
(816) 426-2654

Southwest Region, DPS-27
2320 La Branch, Room 2116
Houston, TX 77004
(713) 718-3746

Western Region, DPS-28
Golden Hills Centre, Suite A-250
12600 W. Colfax Avenue
Lakewood, CO 80215-3736
(303) 231-5701

Transportation Safety Institute

Pipeline Safety Branch, DTI-60
6500 South MacArthur Boulevard
Oklahoma City, OK 73169
(405) 954-7219

States Under Regional Jurisdiction

Connecticut	New Jersey
Delaware	New York
District of Columbia	Pennsylvania
Maine	Rhode Island
Maryland	Vermont
Massachusetts	Virginia
New Hampshire	West Virginia

Alabama	Mississippi
Arkansas	North Carolina
Florida	Puerto Rico
Georgia	South Carolina
Kentucky	Tennessee

Illinois	Missouri
Indiana	Nebraska
Iowa	North Dakota
Kansas	Ohio
Michigan	South Dakota
Minnesota	Wisconsin

Arizona	Oklahoma
Louisiana	Texas
New Mexico	

Alaska	Montana
California	Nevada
Colorado	Oregon
Hawaii	Utah
Idaho	Washington
	Wyoming