

U.S. Department of Transportation  
Research and Special Programs Administration  
400 Seventh Street, S.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20590

September 27, 1994

Mr. Robert F. Smallcomb  
Director, Pipeline Engineering and Safety Division  
Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities  
Leverett Saltonstall Building, Government Center  
100 Cambridge Street  
Boston, MA 02202

Dear Mr. Smallcomb:

Thank you for your letter of August 8, 1994 regarding the use of mobile Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) facilities in Massachusetts. You describe Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities (MDPU) approval of a petition by the Consortium Petitioners of the Massachusetts Natural Gas Companies (Petitioners) jointly applying for waiver of 49 .CFR 193 for mobile LNG facilities. Petitioners are Bay State Gas Company, The Berkshire Gas Company, Blackstone Gas Company, Boston Gas Company, Colonial Gas Company, Commonwealth Gas Company, Essex County Gas Company, Fall River Gas Company, Fitchburg Gas & Electric Light Company, City of Holyoke Gas & Electric Department, Middleborough Gas and Electric Department, North Attleboro Gas Company, Wakefield Municipal Light Department and Westfield Gas and Electric Light Department (collectively, "Petitioners").

Petitioners state that application of Part 193 to mobile LNG facilities is unduly burdensome and economically inefficient. In justification of the waiver, Petitioners point to a long history of safe use of mobile LNG facilities in Massachusetts and elsewhere. MDPU evaluated the petition and determined that use of mobile LNG facilities is necessary and essential to Petitioners maintaining continuous and uninterrupted service during planned operations and maintenance activities, and during emergency conditions. Further, MDPU granted Petitioners request for waiver of Part 193 subject to a list of alternate safety requirements for mobile LNG units as described in the MDPU decision.

Based on the findings of fact and the alternate safety requirements for mobile LNG units adopted by MDPU, we believe that use of mobile LNG facilities under the alternate safety requirements would not be a danger to public safety. Accordingly, the waiver is not inconsistent with pipeline safety. For this reason, we do not object to the waiver as granted.

Sincerely,  
George W. Tenley, Jr.  
Associate Administrator for Pipeline Safety

Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities  
Leverett Saltonstall Building, Government Center  
100 Cambridge Street  
Boston, MA 02202

August 8, 1994

Mr. Cesar De Leon  
Director, Regulatory Programs  
Office of Pipeline Safety  
400 Seventh Street, SW Room 8417  
Washington, D.C. 20590

SUBJECT: Massachusetts Natural Gas Companies Application for Waiver of 49 CFR Part 193 for Portable LNG  
Equipment

Dear Mr. De Leon:

The Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities ("MDPU") received a request for a waiver of compliance with 49 CFR Part 193 ("Part 193") for portable LNG equipment and operations. The request was submitted by the Consortium Petitioners of the Massachusetts Natural Gas Companies ("Companies"). After reviewing the request, the MDPU issued Order D.P.U. 94-97, granting the waiver to the Companies. The basis for the approval is set forth below.

Portable LNG equipment has been used in Massachusetts for about 27 years without incident. The equipment is used to provide backup sources of gas supply during planned pipeline shutdowns, emergency pipeline shutdowns, and high demand times. In many cases, these units have been the only alternative to shutting off customers.

In 1992, Office of Pipeline Safety ("OPS") issued a letter stating that portable LNG equipment had to comply with the requirements of Part 193. Subsequently, OPS allowed state pipeline safety agencies to grant waivers from Part 193 requirements for portable LNG equipment. These waivers did not have to be limited to a certain location or duration. Alternative safety provisions had to be included in the waiver.

Since 1992, OPS has approved waivers granted by New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island for portable LNG equipment. Each of these waivers has included a set of alternative safety provisions that were developed by a joint government-industry committee. OPS reviewed the safety provisions and allowed their use as part of waivers for portable LNG equipment. MDPU has made compliance with these safety conditions a condition of the waiver.

As a result of its review, the MDPU believes that the continued operation of portable LNG equipment is consistent with public safety. Therefore, the MDPU has granted the Companies a waiver in this case.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact Chris Bourne or myself at (617) 727-3535.

Very truly yours,  
Robert Smallcomb  
Director, Pipeline Engineering and Safety Division



## I. INTRODUCTION

On May 4, 1994, pursuant to G.L. c. 164, §§ 76, 105A and Title 49 CFR, §§1672(d), 1674a(f), Consortium Petitioners' ("Applicant")<sup>1</sup> petitioned the Department of Public Utilities ("Department") for a waiver from enforcement and applicability of regulatory provisions of Title 49 C.F.R. Part 193 ("Part 193"). The petition was docketed as D.P.U. 94-97.

## II. POSITION OF APPLICANT

The Applicant contends that applying the requirements of Part 193 to portable Liquid Natural Gas ("LNG") equipment is unduly burdensome, and economically inefficient in providing service to its customers, and does not provide any significant worker or public safety benefit (Petition at 3). The Applicant claims that based on 27 years of safe operation of portable LNG equipment, it should not be held to the standards outlined in Part 193 (id. at 3,7). As an alternative to full compliance with Part 193, the Applicant proposed 16 safety provisions which could be implemented when the Applicant works with portable LNG equipment for its consideration (id. at 4-7).

## II. ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Portable LNG units are used to provide an alternative gas supply in cases of pipeline shutdowns due to maintenance, construction, or emergencies. These units also are used to maintain pipeline pressures during extreme load situations. Portable LNG units are subject to the safety standards contained in Part 193. Therefore, pursuant to Part 193, operators planning to employ portable LNG units must either comply with the provisions of Part 193 or request a waiver from the agency having jurisdiction. The Department has jurisdiction to grant such a waiver pursuant to 220 C.M.R. 69.01.

The Department grants the Applicant a waiver from the safety provisions of Part 193. However, the Department finds that alternative safety provisions must be complied with by the Applicant. Therefore, the Department orders the Applicant to adhere to the following 16 safety guidelines when transporting LNG.<sup>2</sup>

1. All LNG transports must be designed, constructed, initially tested, operated, and maintained in accordance with applicable federal, state, and municipal laws and regulations.
2. All portable LNG equipment must be operated by at least one person qualified by experience and training in the safe operation of these systems. All other operating personnel, at a minimum, must be qualified by training. To the extent practicable, operators should comply with the following training provisions:
  - a. Each operator shall utilize for operation of components only those personnel who have demonstrated their capability to perform their assigned functions by:
    - (1) Successful completion of the training required by §§ 2(c) and 12 of these safety provisions, and
    - (2) Experience related to the assigned operation function;
  - b. All other maintenance and support personnel who do not meet the requirements of § 2(a) of these safety provisions but are qualified by experience or training to perform their assigned functions, may perform their duties while equipment is connected to the pipeline transporting the vaporized LNG only when supervised by an individual who meets the requirements of § 2(a) of these safety provisions.

<sup>1</sup> Consortium Petitioners consists of Bay State Gas Company, The Berkshire Gas Company, Blackstone Gas Company, Boston Gas Company, Colonial Gas Company, Commonwealth Gas Company, Essex County Gas Company, Fall River Gas Company, Fitchburg Gas & Electric Light Company, City of Holyoke Gas & Electric Company, Middleborough Gas & Electric Department, North Attleboro Gas Company, Wakefield Municipal Light Department and Westfield Gas & Electric Light Department.

<sup>2</sup> Except where noted, these 16 safety guidelines are essentially the same as those contained in the Petition at 4-7.

- c. Each operator shall provide and implement a written plan of initial training to instruct all designated operating and supervisory personnel which addresses the following considerations:
    - (1) The characteristics and hazards of LNG including: cryogenic properties,<sup>3</sup> flammability of mixtures with air, sensory imperceptibility, boil-off characteristics, and reaction to water and water spray;
    - (2) The potential hazards involved in operating activities;
    - (3) Those aspects of the operating procedures that relate to their assigned functions;
    - (4) The implementation of the emergency procedures that relate to their assigned functions; and
    - (5) An understanding of the instructions on the portable LNG operations.
  - d. Each operator shall have a written plan of continuing instruction that must be conducted at intervals of not more than two years to keep all operating and supervisory personnel abreast of the knowledge and skills acquired in the program of initial instruction.
- 3. To the extent practicable, all portable LNG equipment must be sited so as to minimize the possible hazard to the public, and any present or reasonably foreseeable hazard to the equipment, consistent with the need to provide the service.
  - 4. To the extent practicable, portable LNG equipment must be reasonably protected against vehicular damage.
  - 5. Reasonable provision must be made to safely control leakage of LNG from valves, pipes, vaporizers, or hoses. Operators shall comply with the following transfer provisions:
    - a. Each transfer of LNG fluid must be conducted in accordance with written procedures to provide for safe transfers.
    - b. The transfer procedures must include provisions for personnel to verify the readiness of the transfer system with connections and controls in proper positions.
    - c. In addition to the requirements of safety provision 5(b), the transfer procedure must include provisions for personnel to:
      - (1) Be in constant attendance during all pipeline transfer operations;
      - (2) Prohibit the backing of tank trucks in the transfer area, except when a person is positioned at the rear of the tank truck giving instructions to the driver; and
      - (3) Before transfer, verify that:
        - (i) All transfer hoses have been visually inspected for damage and defects;
        - (ii) Each tank truck is properly immobilized with chocked wheels; and
        - (iii) Each tank truck engine is shut off unless it is required for transfer operations or other transport operational needs.
      - (4) Prevent a tank truck engine that is off during transfer operations from being restarted until the transfer lines have been disconnected and any released vapors have dissipated;
      - (5) Verify that all transfer lines have been disconnected and equipment cleared before the tanker is moved from the transfer position; and
      - (6) Verify that transfers, from the portable LNG equipment, into a pipeline system will not exceed the pressure or temperature limits of the system.

<sup>3</sup> Although the Applicant proposed the term "low temperatures," the Department finds that the term "cryogenic properties" is more appropriate.

6. Reasonable provisions must be made to minimize the possibility of accidental ignition in the event of a leak.
7. Reasonable provisions must be made to ensure that the introduction of vaporized LNG will not, to the extent practicable, reduce the odorization level of the system gas below the level required by 220 C.M.R. 101.06(20).
8. All portable LNG equipment must be continuously attended during the time the tanker is connected to the other portable equipment, or other means of continuous monitoring must be maintained.
9. The portable LNG equipment must be periodically monitored for leakage by leakage detection equipment when the LNG transport is connected to the other portable equipment.
10. Reasonable provision must be made to restrict access by the general public when the tanker is connected to the portable LNG equipment.
11. Portable fire fighting equipment, must be present at all times,<sup>4</sup> and properly maintained, to allow for effective control of LNG or natural gas fires at the site. Instructions must be attached to portable fire equipment.
12. Personnel operating the portable LNG equipment must be trained in the proper use of such fire fighting equipment. To the extent practicable, each operator shall use sound fire protection engineering principles to minimize the occurrence and consequences of fire.
13. Reasonable provisions must be made to continuously monitor the portable LNG equipment as to its impact on the distribution system being served, to ensure that appropriate pressures and temperatures are being maintained.
14. Means of communication must exist between the personnel operating the portable LNG equipment and a manned operating center and local emergency authorities. To the extent practicable, each portable equipment site must have a primary communication system that provides for verbal communications.
15. For non-emergencies, the Department must be provided with a location description for the installation at least 2 weeks in advance, including, to the extent practicable, the details of siting, leakage containment or control, means to restrict public access, and fire fighting equipment. In case of an emergency, where such advance notice of details is not possible or practicable, the Operator shall at least notify the Department of its intent to operate this equipment. Departmental notification of intent to operate shall take place within the time after the decision to utilize such equipment is made but before on-line operations begin. Finally, the Department may require an operator to amend its operating plans, as is necessary, to provide a reasonable level of public safety, after written notification and opportunity for hearing in accordance with applicable regulations or procedures of the Department.
16. To the extent practicable, the operator will provide training pertinent to the portable LNG equipment and LNG in general, to the local fire fighting agency. The local fire fighting agency must be notified of the installation of the portable LNG equipment at least 48 hours prior to the operation of the equipment; except that in the case of emergency, where such notice is not possible, as much notice as possible must be provided.

---

<sup>4</sup> The Applicant proposed that portable fire fighting equipment must be "reasonably available at all times." The Department finds that this equipment must be available at all times.

IV. ORDER

Accordingly, after due consideration, it is

ORDERED: That the petition by Consortium Petitioners for a waiver of compliance with 49 C.F.R. Part 193 be and hereby is granted; and it is

FURTHER ORDERED: That the Applicant shall comply with the safety provisions as contained herein.

By Order of the Department,  
Kenneth Gordon, Chairman  
Barbara Kates- rnick, Commissioner  
Mary lark Webster, Commissioner

Appeal as to matters of law from any final decision, order or ruling of the Commission may be taken to the Supreme Judicial Court by an aggrieved party in interest by the filing of a written petition praying that the Order of the Commission be modified or set aside in whole or in part.

Such petition for appeal shall be filed with the Secretary of the Commission within twenty days after the date of service of the decision, order or ruling of the Commission, or within such further time as the Commission may allow upon request filed prior to the expiration of twenty days after the date of service of said decision, order or ruling. Within ten days after such petition has been filed, the appealing party shall enter the appeal in the Supreme Judicial Court sitting in Suffolk County by filing a copy thereof with the Clerk of said Court. (Sec. 5, Chapter 25, G.L. Ter. Ed., as most recently amended by Chapter 485 of the Acts of 1971).



Colonial Gas Company

May 4, 1994

Ms. Mary L. Cottrell, Secretary  
Department of Public Utilities  
100 Cambridge St.  
Boston, MA 02109

Re: Waiver Petition for Mobile LNG Equipment and Operations; Exemption from Title 49 CFR Part 193

Dear Ms. Cottrell:

The enclosed filing, on behalf of the Consortium Petitioners, is a waiver request for exemption of Title 49 CFR Part 193 (Part 193) from applicability to mobile LNG equipment and operations. We have also enclosed the standard filing fee (Ref: Colonial check number 086002) for processing of this petition. This action is taking place because of an opinion by the federal Department of Transportation (DOT) suggesting applicability of Part 193 to this type of equipment and operations.

DOT recognizes the burden that such an opinion would place on this valuable resource; and has encouraged the submittal of recommendations for alternative safety standards. The Consortium Petitioners has offered a set of alternative safety provisions that DOT, and applicable state commissions, have approved via similar petitions.

Because of usually challenging and long New England heating seasons, and equally challenging short construction and maintenance season ahead, the Consortium Petitioners respectfully ask the MDPU Commission to act favorably and expeditiously on this petition. Our consumers depend on safe, dependable, natural gas for there various comfort and utilization needs. Mobile LNG equipment provides a very valuable, interchangeable, and safe service to help meet the gas supply needs of our communities.

We would certainly appreciate the MDPU Commission's attention and consideration of this matter, not only on our behalf, but more importantly the Massachusetts consumers we serve. If there is anything we can do to expedite and assist you in this matter please contact Stanley Kastanas at (508) 458-3177, extension 3506/3511, or the address noted on this letter head. We look forward to your decision.

Sincerely,  
Stanley T. Kastanas  
Manager, Regulatory Compliance and Project Engineering

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

CONSORTIUM PETITION WAIVING ENFORCEMENT  
OF REGULATORY PROVISIONS OF TITLE 49 C.F.R. 193  
FROM APPLICABILITY TO MOBILE LNG FACILITIES  
(AS SUGGESTED BY RSPA OPINION LETTER)

May 4, 1994

PETITION

I. HISTORY AND INTENT

On November 2, 1992, Cesar DeLeon, Director, Pipeline Safety Regulatory Program, Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA) of the United States Department of Transportation issued an opinion stating that mobile Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) equipment (or portable units) were facilities subject to the provisions of Title 49 CFR, Part 193 (Part 193). This opinion was then disseminated to various federal Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) regions and state regulatory commissions, including the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities (MDPU), responsible for the enforcement of Part 193.

As a result of the RSPA opinion and action, the following petitioners, who are engaged in the transportation of gas, as defined in Section 2 of the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act (NGPSA) of 1968 and its amendments, have filed this petition. The petition is submitted pursuant to regulatory authority under Massachusetts General Laws ("M.G.L.") Chapter 164, Sections 76 and 105A, and Title 49 (Appendix) of the United States Code ("U.S.C."), Sections 1672(d) and 1674a(f), requesting a waiver from enforcement and applicability of regulatory provisions of Part 193 to equipment that RSPA has designated as Mobile LNG Facilities:

<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>MAILING ADDRESS</u>	<u>CONTACT PERSON</u>
1. Bay State Gas Co.	300 Friberg Parkway Westborough, MA01581-5039	Charles Setian Sr. Vice President
2. The Berkshire Gas Co.	115 Cheshire Road Pittsfield, MA 01201	Robert M. Alessio Director Distrib. & Marketing
3. Blackstone Gas Co.	61 Main Street P.O. Box 162 Blackstone, MA 01504	James A Wojcik President
4. Boston Gas Co.	One Beacon Street Boston, MA 02108	William R. Luthern V.P. Gas Supply & Production
5. Colonial gas Co.	40 Market Street P.O. Box 3064 Lowell, MA 01853	Charles W. Sawyer V.P. Operations
6. Commonwealth Gas Co.	157 Cordaville Road Southborough, MA 01772	Sammy H. Ibrahim V.P. – Gas Supply
7. Essex Country Gas Co.	7 North Hunt Road P.O.Box 500 Amesbury, MA 01913	Allen R. Neale Vice President
8. Fall River Gas Co.	155 North Main Street Fall River, MA 02722	Jack Fanning V.P. Production & Gas Supply
9. Fitchburg Gas & Electric Light Company	285 John Fitch Highway Fitchburg, MA 01420-8207	Michael F. Hebert Asst. V.P.-Facilities & Energy Management
10. City of Holyoke Gas & Electric Department	70 Suffolk Street Holyoke, MA 01040	George E. Leary Manager
11. Middleborough Gas	2 Vine Street	Bernard W. Gosson

& Electric Department	Middleborough, MA 02346-1915	Gas Division Manager
12. North Attleboro Gas Co.	62 Reed Av., P.O. Box 551 North Attleboro, MA 02760	William D. Mullin Vice President
13. Wakefield Municipal Light Department	11 Albion Street Wakefield, MA 01880	William J. Wallace Manager
14. Westfield Gas & Electric Light Department	100 Elm St., P.O. Box 990 Westfield, MA 01085	Daniel Golubek General Manager

## II. POSITION OF THE PETITIONERS

The petitioners have reviewed the RSPA opinion and concluded that applying the requirements of Part 193 to mobile LNG equipment would be unduly burdensome and economically inefficient in the provision of service to its customers, without providing any significant worker or public safety benefit. Even RSPA acknowledges, in the same November 2, 1992 opinion, that the "siting requirements of Part 193 may be difficult or overly burdensome for some mobile LNG facilities, considering the temporary nature of their use at particular sites". This regulatory burden is compounded since many subparts and sections of Part 193 are interwoven into the siting requirements, which are particularly suited for permanent (i.e. immobile) LNG storage facilities.

In the opinion letter, RSPA invited comments that may offer alternative requirements "to lighten the compliance burden without sacrificing safety". This is a welcomed invitation since these units represent a valued pipeline and consumer resource especially when no equivalent or alternative resource is available to the petitioners and their customers. It is worth noting that these types of units have been safely operated, without incident, for over 27 years. Utilization has been predominantly in pipeline maintenance and emergency gas supply capacity. Accordingly, the petitioners request an exemption from the requirements of Part 193 applicable to mobile LNG equipment.

The petitioners offer a list of alternative safety provisions to govern the use of mobile LNG equipment in Section III of this petition. However, along with requesting the wavier (related to an opinion) from the requirements of Part 193, the petitioners encourage RSPA to consider incorporating these provisions as part of a future regulation that distinguishes mobile LNG equipment from permanent LNG storage facilities.

## III. ALTERNATIVE SAFETY PROVISIONS

The following provisions are offered as an alternative to RSPA's opinion of required compliance with Part 193. Incorporated into these provisions are safety aspects from various sections of Part 193 that would provide for a substantially equivalent and reasonable level of safety when utilizing mobile (or portable) LNG equipment:

1. All LNG transports must be designed, constructed, initially tested, operated and maintained in accordance with applicable federal, state and municipal laws and regulations.
2. All mobile (portable) LNG equipment must be operated by at least one person qualified by experience and training in the safe operation of these systems. All other operating personnel, at a minimum, must be qualified by training. To the extent practicable, operators should comply with the following training provisions:
  - a. Each operator shall utilize for operation of components only those personnel who have demonstrated their capability to perform their assigned functions by:
    - (1) Successful completion of the training required by sections 2c and 12 of these safety provisions, and
    - (2) Experience related to the assigned operation function;
  - b. All other maintenance and support personnel who do not meet the requirements of section 2a of these safety provisions but are qualified by experience or training to perform their assigned functions, may perform their duties while equipment is connected to the pipeline transporting the vaporized LNG only

- when supervised by an individual who meets the requirements of section 2a of these safety provisions.
- c. Each operator shall provide and implement a written plan of initial training to instruct all designated operating and supervisory personnel which addresses the following considerations:
    - (1) The characteristics and hazards of LNG used or handled at a site, including: low temperatures, flammability of mixtures with air, odorless vapor, boil-off characteristics, and reaction to water and water spray,
    - (2) The potential hazards involved in operating activities;
    - (3) Those aspects of the operating procedures that relate to their assigned functions; and
    - (4) The implementation of the emergency procedures that relate to their assigned functions; and
    - (5) An understanding of the detailed instructions on the mobile LNG operations.
  - d. Each operator shall have a written plan of continuing instruction that must be conducted at intervals of not more than two years to keep all operating and supervisory personnel current on the knowledge and skills they gained in the program of initial instruction.
3. To the extent practicable, all mobile LNG equipment must be sited so as to minimize the possible hazard to the public, and any present or reasonably foreseeable hazard to the equipment, consistent with the need to provide the service.
  4. To the extent practicable, Mobile (portable) LNG equipment must be reasonably protected against vehicular damage.
  5. Reasonable provision must be made for safely controlling leakage of LNG from valves, pipes, vaporizers or hoses. Operators shall comply with the following pipeline transfer provisions:
    - a. Each transfer of LNG fluid must be conducted in accordance with written procedures to provide for safe transfers.
    - b. The transfer procedures must include provisions for personnel to, before transfer, verify that the transfer system is ready for use with connections and controls in proper positions.
    - c. In addition to the requirements of safety provision 5b above, the procedures for pipeline transfer must include provisions for personnel to:
      - (1) Be in constant attendance during all pipeline transfer operations;
      - (2) Prohibit the backing of tank trucks in the transfer area, except when a person is positioned at the rear of the truck giving instructions to the driver; and
      - (3) Before transfer, verify that:
        - (i) All transfer hoses have been visually inspected for damage and defects;
        - (ii) Each tank truck is properly immobilized with chocked wheels;
        - (iii) Each tank truck engine is shut off unless it is required for transfer operations or other transport operational needs;
      - (4) Prevent a tank truck engine that is off during transfer operations from being restarted until the transfer lines have been disconnected and any released vapors have dissipated;
      - (5) Verify that all transfer lines have been disconnected and equipment cleared before the tank truck is moved from the transfer position; and
      - (6) Verify that transfers, from the mobile LNG equipment, into a pipeline system will not exceed the pressure or temperature limits of the system.
  6. Reasonable provisions must be made to minimize the possibility of accidental ignition in the event of a leak.
  7. Reasonable provisions must be made to ensure that the introduction of vaporized LNG will not, to the extent practicable, reduce the odorization level of the system gas below the level required by 220 CMR 101.05 (20): Odorization of Gas.
  8. All mobile (portable) LNG equipment must be continuously attended during the time LNG transport is connected to the other mobile (portable) equipment, or other means of continuous monitoring must be maintained.

9. The mobile (portable) LNG equipment must be periodically monitored for leakage by leakage detection equipment when the LNG transport is connected to the other portable equipment.
10. Reasonable provision must be made to restrict access by the general public when the LNG transport is connected to the mobile (portable) LNG equipment.
11. Portable fire fighting equipment, must be present or reasonably available at all times, and properly maintained, to allow for effective control of LNG or natural gas fires at the site. To the extent practicable, portable fire control equipment must have operating instructions. Instructions must be attached to portable fire equipment.
12. Personnel operating the mobile (portable) LNG equipment must be trained in the proper use of such fire fighting equipment. To the extent practicable, each operator shall use sound fire protection engineering principles to minimize the occurrence and consequences of fire.
13. Reasonable provisions must be made to continuously monitor the mobile (portable) LNG equipment as to its impact on the distribution system being served, to ensure appropriate pressures and temperatures are being maintained.
14. A means of communication must exist between the personnel operating the mobile (portable) LNG equipment and a manned operating center and local emergency authorities. To the extent practicable, each mobile equipment site must have a primary communication system that provides for verbal communications.
15. For non-emergencies, the Department of Public Utilities ("Department") must be provided with a location description for the installation at least 2 weeks in advance, including, to the extent practicable, the details of siting, leakage containment or control, means to restrict public access and fire fighting equipment. In case of an emergency, where such advance notice of details is not possible or practicable, the Operator shall at least notify the Department of its intent to operate this equipment. Departmental notification of intent to operate shall take place within the time period after the decision to utilize such equipment is made but before on-line operations begin. Finally, the Department may require an Operator to amend its operating plans, as is necessary, to provide a reasonable level of safety, after written notification and opportunity for hearing in accordance with applicable regulations or procedures of the Department.
16. To the extent practicable, the operator will provide training pertinent to the mobile LNG equipment and LNG in general, to the local fire fighting agency. The local fire fighting agency must be notified of the installation of the mobile (portable) LNG equipment at least 48 hours prior to the operation of the equipment; except that in the case of emergency where such notice is not possible, as much notice as possible must be provided.

#### IV. ACTION REQUEST

Based on the many years of safe operation of mobile (portable) LNG equipment, their need, and the recommendation to adopt the alternative safety provisions, (which will provide for a substantially equivalent and reasonable level of safety) the petitioners respectfully request relief from the requirements of Part 193 applicable to mobile (i.e. portable) LNG equipment. Part 193, as written, should be applicable only to permanent (i.e. immobile) LNG storage facilities. The sixteen (16) alternative safety provisions are offered and recommended for possible incorporation into Part 193 as regulations governing only mobile LNG equipment.

In 1993, the state regulatory commissions of Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island have approved similar requests. These state commissions have all forwarded these petitions, with similar alternative safety provisions, to DOT for final confirmation. DOT has approved these waivers in a most expeditious manner.

Finally, each petitioner reserves the right to, individually, address or modify any information or agreements made herein as it pertains to their specific needs and organizational policy, contingent on any regulatory recommendation, requirement or facilities order resulting from this petition.