



PIPELINE SAFETY RECORDS INSPECTION CHECKLIST

2020

South Dakota Public Utilities Commission

I. GENERAL INFORMATION	
Operator Evaluated	
Operator IOCS ID	
Unit Description	
Portions of Unit Inspected	<p>Records:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> O&M Manual Review Documentation Emergency Plan Review Documentation Emergency Plan Training Documentation New Services Excess Flow Valves & Curb Valves Replacement Services Repaired Services New Main Replacement Main Repaired Main Uprate Information Welding Qualification Steel Projects – review of welder qualification Fusion Procedures Fusion Qualification MAOP Documentation Regulator Station Inspections Regulator Station Calculations Telemetry and Chart Recorder
Prior to Inspection Review These Documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Telephonic Reports to NRC Written Incident Reports Annual Reports Mechanical Fitting Reports (Distribution only) Safety Related Conditions Reports

II. PART 191 – REPORTING REQUIREMENTS				S	N/I	U	N/A
	Was additional relevant information submitted as a supplementary report (if necessary)?						
§191.11; §191.17; and ARSD 20:10:37:10	Are annual reports submitted to Washington and the SDPUC? (RSPA Form 7100.1-1) – Distribution Systems or (RSPA Form 7100.2-1) – Transmission and Gathering Systems						
	<i>Type of form submitted to PHMSA</i>	<i>Date most recent submitted to PHMSA</i>	<i>Copy available in facility's records</i>	<i>Form is filled out with all required info</i>			
§191.12	Distribution Only: Are mechanical fitting failure reports submitted to PHMSA and SDPUC?						
§191.22(c)	Have changes been electronically submitted for the following? Notify PHMSA of any of the following events not later than 60 days before the event occurs:						
	<p>A. Construction or any planned rehabilitation, replacement, modification, upgrade, uprate, or update of a facility, other than a section of line pipe, that costs \$10 million or more.</p> <p>B. Construction of 10 or more miles of a new or replacement pipeline; or</p> <p>C. Construction of a new LNG plant or LNG facility.</p>						
§191.23	Notify PHMSA of any of the following events not later than 60 days after the event occurs:						
	<p>A. A change in the primary entity responsible (i.e., with an assigned OPID) for managing or administering a safety program required by this part covering pipeline facilities operated under multiple OPIDs.</p> <p>B. A change in the name of the operator;</p> <p>C. A change in the entity (e.g., company, municipality) responsible for an existing pipeline, pipeline segment, pipeline facility, or LNG facility;</p> <p>D. The acquisition or divestiture of 50 or more miles of a pipeline or pipeline system subject to Part 192 of this subchapter; or</p> <p>E. The acquisition or divestiture of an existing LNG plant or LNG facility subject to Part 193 of this subchapter.</p>						
§191.23	(a) Did any of the following safety related conditions occur within the last 2 calendar years :						
	General corrosion that reduced wall thickness to less than required for the MAOP or localized corrosion pitting where leaks may occur (for pipelines operating at 20% or more of SMYS, i.e. transmission lines)						
	Unintended movement or abnormal loading by environmental causes that impairs the serviceability of the pipeline						
	Any crack or other material defect that impairs the structural integrity of a LNG facility that contains controls or process gas or LNG						
	Any material defect or physical damage that impairs the serviceability of pipelines that operate at 20% or more of SMYS (transmission lines)						
	Any malfunction or operating error that causes the MAOP to be exceeded (plus the allowed build up for pressure limiting devices)						

II. PART 191 – REPORTING REQUIREMENTS					S	N/I	U	N/A
	A leak in a pipeline that constitutes an emergency							
	Inner tank leakage, ineffective insulation, or frost heave that impairs the structural integrity of a LNG storage tank							
	Any safety-related condition that could lead to an imminent hazard and causes a reduction in operating pressure (by 20% or more) or shutdown of a pipeline							
	<i>NOTE: reports are not required for: 1) master meter systems or customer-owned service lines; 2) incidents or conditions that result in an incident before the deadline for filing the report; 3) pipelines that are more than 220 yards from occupied buildings or outdoor places of assembly (except they are required in railroad and road ROWs); and 4) if the condition is corrected by repair or replacement before the deadline for filing the report (except they are required for general corrosion conditions)</i>							
§191.23(b)	(a) Was a report filed within five (5) working days of determination and within ten (10) working days of discovery for each safety-related condition?							
§191.25	(a) Was a report filed within five (5) working days of determination and within ten (10) working days of discovery for each safety-related condition?							
<i>Safety-related condition discovered</i>	<i>Discovery date</i>	<i>Determination date</i>	<i>Date reported to PHMSA</i>	<i>Copy included in facility's records</i>				
	Was all required information included in the "Safety-Related Condition Report" (refer to 191.25(b))?							
	Have you made any changes to your transmission system? Has notification been submitted to NPMS? (required annually)							

III. PART 192 – OPERATION & MAINTENANCE PLANS					S	N/I	U	N/A
§192.14	<p>(a) A steel pipeline previously used in service not subject to this part qualifies for use under this part if the operator prepares and follows a written procedure to carry out the following requirements:</p> <p>(1) The design, construction, operation, and maintenance history of the pipeline must be reviewed and, where sufficient historical records are not available, appropriate tests must be performed to determine if the pipeline is in a satisfactory condition for safe operation.</p> <p>(2) The pipeline right-of-way, all aboveground segments of the pipeline, and appropriately selected underground segments must be visually inspected for physical defects and operating conditions which reasonably could be expected to impair the strength or tightness of the pipeline.</p> <p>(3) All known unsafe defects and conditions must be corrected in accordance with this part.</p> <p>(4) The pipeline must be tested in accordance with Subpart J of this part to substantiate the maximum allowable operating pressure permitted by Subpart L of this part.</p>							

III. PART 192 – OPERATION & MAINTENANCE PLANS		S	N/I	U	N/A
	(b) Each operator must keep for the life of the pipeline a record of investigations, tests, repairs, replacements, and alterations made under the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.				
	(c) An operator converting a pipeline from service not previously covered by this part must notify PHMSA 60 days before the conversion occurs as required by § 191.22 of this chapter.				

IV. PART 192 – EXCESS FLOW VALVES & MANUAL SERVICE LINE VALVES		S	N/I	U	N/A
§192.383	Has the operator installed § 192.381 compliant EFV's on all new or replaced service line serving a single-family residence after February 12, 2010 and prior to April 14, 2017? (New rule effective 4/14/17) Exceptions: (1) The service line does not operate at a pressure of 10 psig or greater throughout the year; (2) The operator has prior experience with contaminants in the gas stream that could interfere with the EFV's operation or cause loss of service to a residence; (3) An EFV could interfere with necessary operation or maintenance activities, such as blowing liquids from the line; or (4) An EFV meeting performance standards in § 192.381 is not commercially available to the operator.				
§192.383(b) & (c)	Has the operator installed § 192.381 compliant EFV's on all new or replaced service lines with a known load of less than 1000 SCFH per service. (Effective 4/14/17) Exceptions: (1) The service line does not operate at a pressure of 10 psig or greater throughout the year; (2) The operator has prior experience with contaminants in the gas stream that could interfere with the EFV's operation or cause loss of service to a residence; (3) An EFV could interfere with necessary operation or maintenance activities, such as blowing liquids from the line; or (4) An EFV meeting performance standards in § 192.381 is not commercially available to the operator.				
§192.383 (d)	Have any customer requested EFVs been installed? (Effective 4/14/17)				
§192.383(e) & (f)	Have customers been notified of the option to have an EFV installed? (Effective 4/14/17)				
§192.383(g)	Does the annual report contain the number of EFV's installed?				
§192.385 (b)	Are manual service line shut-off valves installed on all new services installed with a meter capacity of 1000 SCFH or greater? (Effective 4/14/17)				
§192.385 (c)	Are manual service line shut-off valves maintained regularly and the maintenance documented?				

V. PART 192 – TEST REQUIREMENT RECORDS FOR PIPELINES		S	N/I	U	N/A
	Review records for mains and services installed during the last two years.				
§192.503	Have any new segments of pipeline been installed or segments of relocated or replaced pipeline been returned to service (yes or no)?				

V. PART 192 – TEST REQUIREMENT RECORDS FOR PIPELINES		S	N/I	U	N/A
§192.503(d)	Is each non-welded joint used to tie in a test segment leak tested at not less than its operating pressure? (yes or no)				
192.505(a)	<p>Strength test requirements for steel pipeline to operate at a hoop stress of 30 percent or more of SMYS. Except for service lines, each segment of a steel pipeline that is to operate at a hoop stress of 30 percent or more of SMYS must be strength tested in accordance with this section to substantiate the proposed maximum allowable operating pressure.</p> <p><i>Note: in class 1 or 2 locations if there is a building intended for human occupancy within 300 ft, a hydrostatic test must be conducted to a test pressure of at least 125% of MOP. If the buildings are evacuated while hoop stress exceeds 50% of SMYS then air or gas may be used as a test medium.</i></p>				
§192.505(b)	<p>Have any compressor, regulator, or measuring stations been newly installed or replaced in Class 1 and Class 2 locations? (yes or no)</p> <p>If yes, were they tested to at least Class 3 location requirements?</p>				
§192.505(c)	Is the pressure at or above test pressure for at least eight hours? (yes or no)				
§192.505(d)	<p>Were any fabricated or short sections of pipe installed? (yes or no)</p> <p>If yes were these sections pressure tested for at least four hours before they are installed, if it is impractical to pressure test after installation? (yes or no)</p>				
§192.507(b)(1) §192.507(b)(2)	<p>If the segment is stressed to 20 percent or more of SMYS and is using natural gas, inert gas, or air is one of the following used:</p> <p>- A leak test at a pressure between 100 psig and the pressure required to produce a hoop stress of 20 percent of SMYS;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>- The line is walked to check for leaks while the hoop stress is held at approximately 20 percent of SMYS</p> <p>List or highlight the one used.</p>				
§192.507(c)	Is the pressure maintained at or above the test pressure for at least one hour? (yes or no)				
192.509 and 192.517	<p>For pipelines (except plastic and service) to operate below 100 psig.</p> <p>Are pressure test records maintained that contain the following information (these records must be maintained for at least 5 years):</p> <p>- Date</p> <p>- Operator name & name of operator employee responsible for making the test.</p> <p>- Location of test</p> <p>- Test pressure applied</p> <p>- Test medium used.</p> <p>- Test duration</p>				
§192.509(b)	Is each main that is to be operated at less than 1 psig tested to at least 10 psig? (yes or no)				
§192.509(b)	Is each main that is to be operated at or above 1 psig tested to at least 90 psig? (yes or no)				
192.511 and 192.517	<p>For non-plastic service lines.</p> <p>Are pressure test records maintained that contain the following information (these records must be maintained for at least 5 years):</p> <p>- Date</p>				

V. PART 192 – TEST REQUIREMENT RECORDS FOR PIPELINES		S	N/I	U	N/A
	- Operator name & name of operator employee responsible for making the test.				
	- Location of test				
	- Test pressure applied				
	- Test medium used.				
	- Test duration				
§192.511(a)	If feasible, is the connection to the main included in the test? (yes or no)				
§192.511(b)	Are service lines expected to operate at a pressure of at least 1 psig but not more than 40 psig tested at a pressure of not less than 50 psig? (yes or no)				
§192.511(c)	Are service lines expected to operate at a pressure of more than 40 psig tested at a pressure of not less than 90 psig? (yes or no)				
§192.511(c)	Are steel service lines stressed to 20% or more of SMYS tested in accordance with §192.507?				
192.513 and 192.517	For plastic pipelines.				
	Are pressure test records maintained that contain the following information (these records must be maintained for at least 5 years):				
	- Date				
	- Operator name & name of operator employee responsible for making the test.				
	- Location of test				
	- Test pressure applied				
	- Test medium used.				
	- Test duration				
§192.513	(a) Is each segment of a plastic pipeline tested in accordance with this section? (yes or no) (b) The test pressure must insure discovery of all potentially hazardous leaks in the segment being tested.				
§192.513(c)	Does the operator test to at least 150% of the maximum operating pressure or 50 psig whichever is greater? (yes or no and list out which one is greater for each operator) c) (c) The test pressure must be at least 150% of the maximum operating pressure or 50 psi (345 kPa) gauge, whichever is greater. However, the maximum test pressure may not be more than 2.5 times the pressure determined under § 192.121 at a temperature not less than the pipe temperature during the test.)				
§192.513(d)	During the test, is the temperature of the pipe not more than 100°F, or the temperature at which the long term hydrostatic strength has been determined, whichever is greater? (yes or no and list out which one is greater for each operator)				

XVIII. PART 192 – UPRATING		S	N/I	U	N/A
§192.553	Has the operator done an uprate in the last 2 years?				
	Does the operator have a procedure for uprating? Does it include the following:				
§192.553(a)	(a) Pressure increases. Is the increase in operating pressure made in increments? Is the pressure increased gradually, at a rate that can be controlled?				
§192.553(a)(1)	At the end of each incremental increase, is the pressure held constant while the entire segment of the pipeline is checked for leaks?				

XVIII. PART 192 – UPRATING		S	N/I	U	N/A
§192.553(a)(2)	Is each leak detected repaired before a further pressure increase is made? (except that a leak determined not to be potentially hazardous need not be repaired, if it is monitored during the pressure increase and it does not become potentially hazardous)				
§192.553(b)	Do uprate records identify work performed and each pressure test conducted?				
	Are these records retained for the life of the segment?				
§192.553(c)	Is a written procedure established that will ensure that each part of the uprating meets requirements?				
§192.553(d)	Are limitations on increases in MAOP followed? (Except as provided in §192.555 (c), a new maximum allowable operating pressure established under this subpart may not exceed the maximum that would be allowed under §§ 192.619 and 192.621 for a new segment of pipeline constructed of the same materials in the same location. However, when uprating a steel pipeline, if any variable necessary to determine the design pressure under the design formula (§192.105) is unknown, the MAOP may be increased as provided in §192.619(a)(1).)				
§192.557(a)	Unless the requirements of this section have been met, no person may subject:				
	(1) A segment of steel pipeline to an operating pressure that will produce a hoop stress less than 30 percent of SMYS and that is above the previously established maximum allowable operating pressure; or				
	(2) A plastic, cast iron, or ductile iron pipeline segment to an operating pressure that is above the previously established maximum allowable operating pressure.				
§192.557(b)	Before increasing operating pressure above the previously established maximum allowable operating pressure, the operator shall:				
	(1) Review the design, operating, and maintenance history of the segment of pipeline;				
	(2) Make a leakage survey (if it has been more than 1 year since the last survey) and repair any leaks that are found, except that a leak determined not to be potentially hazardous need not be repaired, if it is monitored during the pressure increase and it does not become potentially hazardous;				
	(3) Make any repairs, replacements, or alterations in the segment of pipeline that are necessary for safe operation at the increased pressure;				
	(4) Reinforce or anchor offsets, bends and dead ends in pipe joined by compression couplings or bell spigot joints to prevent failure of the pipe joint, if the offset, bend, or dead end is exposed in an excavation;				
	(5) Isolate the segment of pipeline in which the pressure is to be increased from any adjacent segment that will continue to be operated at a lower pressure; and,				
	(6) If the pressure in main or service lines, or both, is to be higher than the pressure delivered to the customer, install a service regulator on each service line and test each regulator to determine that it is functioning. Pressure may be increased as necessary to test each regulator, after a regulator has been installed on each pipeline subject to the increased pressure.				

XVIII. PART 192 – UPRATING		S	N/I	U	N/A
§192.557(c)	After complying with paragraph (b) of this section, the increase in maximum allowable operating pressure must be made in increments that are equal to 10 p.s.i. (69 kPa) gage or 25 percent of the total pressure increase, whichever produces the fewer number of increments. Whenever the requirements of paragraph (b)(6) of this section apply, there must be at least two approximately equal incremental increases.				
§192.557(d)	If records for cast iron or ductile iron pipeline facilities see §192.557(d).				

VI. PART 192 – FIELD REPAIR RECORDS: TRANSMISSION LINES		S	N/I	U	N/A
192.709(a)	Are field repair records (for the pipe) maintained that contain the following information (these records must be maintained for the life of the pipeline):				
	- Date				
	- Location of repair				
	- Description of each repair made (including pipe-to-pipe connections)				
192.709(b)	Are field repair records (for parts of the system other than the pipe) maintained that contain the following information (these records must be maintained for at least 5 years):				
	- Date				
	- Location of repair				
	- Description of each repair made				
192.709(c)	<i>Note: Repairs generated by patrols, surveys, inspections, or tests required by subparts L and M of this part must be retained for at least 5 years or until the next patrol, survey, inspection, or test is completed (whichever is longer).</i>				
	Testing of repairs				
§192.719(a)	Were any segments of pipe replaced within the system? (yes or no) If yes, was the replacement pipe tested to the requirement of a new line installed in the same location and records maintained as required under Subpart J Testing Requirements? (<i>Note: the pipe may be tested before it is installed</i>)				

VII. PART 192 – TEST REQUIREMENTS FOR REINSTATING SERVICE LINES		S	N/I	U	N/A
	Were any service lines reinstated?				
§192.725(a)	Does the operator test reinstated service lines in the same manner as new lines and maintain records as required by Subpart J?				
§192.725(b)	Is each service line that is temporarily disconnected tested from the point of disconnection and records maintained as required by Subpart J?				

VII. PART 192 – WELDING RECORDS		S	N/I	U	N/A
	Review welding records from past two years.				
	General				
§192.225(a)	Is welding performed by a qualified welder in accordance with API 1104, section IX of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, or Appendix C of Part 192? (yes or no) If yes, highlight or specify which method is used.				

VII. PART 192 – WELDING RECORDS		S	N/I	U	N/A
API 1104	If using API 1104, does operator maintain records of qualified welders that contains the following information (<i>it is recommended they use Figure 2 from API 1104</i>):				
	- Date of welding				
	- Location				
	- Name of welder				
	- Weld position				
	- Welding time				
	- Weather conditions				
	- Voltage				
	- Amperage				
	- Welding machine type				
	- Welding machine size				
	- Filler metal				
	- Reinforcement size				
	- Pipe type and grade				
	- Wall thickness				
	- Outside diameter				
	- Tensile strength information (and any remarks on tensile strength test)				
	- Bend test information (and any remarks on bend test)				
	- Nick-break test information (and any remarks on nick-break test)				
	- Date tested				
- Location of test					
- Name of tester					
- Results of qualification test (whether they are qualified or disqualified)					
§192.225(b).	Has each welding procedure been recorded in detail, including the results of the qualifying tests?				
	If using API 1104, does the record include the items in Appendix A of this form?				
	If using ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel code, does the record include the items in Appendix B of this form?				
	Did the procedures pass all the tests?				
	Does the data on the record conform to the requirements of the welding standard used (1104 or Boiler and Pressure Vessel)?				
§192.229(b)	Does operator maintain records for each qualified welder that show the welder has engaged in a specific welding process (for welders that qualify under 192.227(a)?				
192.229(c)	(1) For pipelines operating at a pressure that produces a hoop stress of 20% or more of SMYS, does the operator have records that show within the preceding 6 months the welder has had one weld tested and found acceptable under section 6 or 9 of API Standard 1104, <i>Exception: A welder qualified under an earlier addition may weld but not requalify under that earlier addition.</i>				
	Alternatively, do welders maintain an ongoing qualification status by performing welds tested and found acceptable under section 6 or 9 of API 1104 at least twice each calendar year, but at intervals not exceeding 7-1/2 months?				
	(2) May not weld on pipe to be operated at a pressure less than 20 percent of SMYS unless the welder is tested in accordance with §192.229(c)(1) or requalifies under §192.229(d)(1) or (d)(2).				

VII. PART 192 – WELDING RECORDS		S	N/I	U	N/A
192.229(d)	For welders that qualify under 192.227(b), does operator maintain records for each qualified welder that show the welder has been requalified within preceding 15 calendar months or within the preceding 7 ½ calendar months (at least twice a year) had one of the following : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a production weld cut out, tested, and found acceptable with the qualifying test; or - for welders that work only on service lines 2 inches or smaller, two sample welds tested and found acceptable in accordance with section III of Appendix C 				
§192.243(a)	Nondestructive testing of welds must be performed by any process, other than trepanning, that clearly indicates defects that may affect the integrity of the weld				
§192.243(b)	Nondestructive testing of welds must be performed: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) In accordance with a written procedure, and (2) By persons trained and qualified in the established procedures and with the test equipment used. 				
§192.243(c)	Procedures established for proper interpretation of each nondestructive test of a weld to ensure acceptability of the weld under §192.241(c).				
§192.243(d)	When nondestructive testing is required under §192.241(b), are the following percentages of each day's field butt welds, selected at random by the operator, nondestructively tested over their entire circumference?				
§192.243(d) (1)	In Class 1 locations, except offshore, at least 10 percent				
§192.243(d) (2)	In Class 2 locations, at least 15 percent.				
§192.243(d) (3)	In Class 3 and Class 4 locations, at crossings of major or navigable rivers, offshore, and within railroad or public highway rights-of-way, including tunnels, bridges, and overhead road crossings, 100 percent unless impracticable, in which case at least 90 percent. Nondestructive testing must be impracticable for each girth weld not tested.				
§192.243(d) (4)	At pipeline tie-ins, 100% .				
§192.243(f)	Are records showing by milepost, engineering station, or geographic feature, the number of girth welds made, the number tested, the number rejected, and the disposition of the rejects retained for the life of the pipeline?				

VIII. PART 192 – REPAIR OR REMOVAL OF WELD DEFECTS		S	N/I	U	N/A
§192.245	The operator's procedures should be inspected in the field to determine if they are being followed.				

IX. PART 192 – RECORDS OF JOINING OF PIPELINE MATERIALS OTHER THAN BY WELDING		S	N/I	U	N/A
	What types of joining does the operator perform (i.e. plastic fusion, mechanical joints, electrofusion)? List out all types of joining used.				
192.283	Does operator have written procedures for each type of joint available for review? (yes or no)				
	Do these procedures follow what is required by the manufacturer? Has the operator changed any parameters? (yes or no)				

IX. PART 192 – RECORDS OF JOINING OF PIPELINE MATERIALS OTHER THAN BY WELDING	S	N/I	U	N/A
192.285(a)(1)				
192.285(a)(2) and 192.285(c)				

Does operator have copies of the destructive tests used to qualify the joining procedures? (yes or no)

(a) Heat fusion, solvent cement, and adhesive joints. Before any written procedure established under § 192.273(b) is used for making plastic pipe joints by a heat fusion, solvent cement, or adhesive method, the procedure must be qualified by subjecting specimen joints that are made according to the procedure to the following tests, as applicable:

(1) The test requirements of--

(i) In the case of thermoplastic pipe, based on the pipe material, the Sustained Pressure Test or the Minimum Hydrostatic Burst Test per the listed specification requirements. Additionally, for electrofusion joints, based on the pipe material, the Tensile Strength Test or the Joint Integrity Test per the listed specification.

(ii) In the case of thermosetting plastic pipe, paragraph 8.5 (Minimum Hydrostatic Burst Pressure) or paragraph 8.9 (Sustained Static Pressure Test) of ASTM D2517- 00 (incorporated by reference, see § 192.7).

(iii) In the case of electrofusion fittings for polyethylene (PE) pipe and tubing, paragraph 9.1 (Minimum Hydraulic Burst Pressure Test), paragraph 9.2 (Sustained Pressure Test), paragraph 9.3 (Tensile Strength Test), or paragraph 9.4 (Joint Integrity Tests) of ASTM F1055-98(2006) (incorporated by reference, see § 192.7).

(2) For procedures intended for lateral pipe connections, subject a specimen joint made from pipe sections joined at right angles according to the procedure to a force on the lateral pipe until failure occurs in the specimen. If failure initiates outside the joint area, the procedure qualifies for use.

(3) For procedures intended for non-lateral pipe connections, perform testing in accordance with a listed specification. If the test specimen elongates no more than 25% or failure initiates outside the joint area, the procedure qualifies for use.

(b) Mechanical joints. Before any written procedure established under § 192.273(b) is used for making mechanical plastic pipe joints, the procedure must be qualified in accordance with a listed specification based upon the pipe material.

(c) A copy of each written procedure being used for joining plastic pipe must be available to the persons making and inspecting joints.

Does operator have copies of employee training dates and type of join training for each employee? (yes or no)

Does operator have copies of employee making specimen joints from pipe sections joined according to the procedure that passes inspection and test as set forth in 192.285(b)?

Does the operator maintain records of each employee's requalification? (yes or no)

(c) A person must be re-qualified under an applicable procedure once each calendar year at intervals not exceeding 15 months, or after any production joint is found unacceptable by testing under §192.513.

Note: be sure to see if operator has applied for and obtained a waiver on this issue and make sure they are following the waiver requirements.

IX. PART 192 – RECORDS OF JOINING OF PIPELINE MATERIALS OTHER THAN BY WELDING		S	N/I	U	N/A
192.287	Is each person that inspects joints in plastic pipe qualified by appropriate training or experience in evaluating the acceptability of plastic pipe joints?				

X. PART 192 – INSPECTION & REPAIR OF MATERIALS		S	N/I	U	N/A
§192.307	The operator's procedures should be inspected in the field to determine if they are being followed.				

XI. PART 192 – ABNORMAL OPERATIONS: TRANSMISSION LINES		S	N/I	U	N/A
§192.605(c)	Has the operator had any occurrences of the following conditions in the last 2 years (yes or no): - Unintended closure of valves or shutdowns - An increase or decrease in pressure or flow rate outside of normal operating limits - Loss of communications - The operation of any safety device - Any other malfunction of a component - Any deviation from normal operation - Any other foreseeable malfunction of a component, deviation from normal operation, or personnel error List out what type and date of occurrence.				
§192.605(c)(4)	If abnormal operation occurred, did operator review personnel response considering the actions taken, whether procedures were followed, and whether procedures were adequate or should be revised? Was this review documented?				

XII. PART 192 – DAMAGE PREVENTION		S	N/I	U	N/A
§192.614	Does the operator have a list of persons/companies that engage in excavating? (yes or no)				
192.617	Does operator maintain records of accidents and failures and their causes?				
	Has operator addressed the causes of failure to minimize the possibility of recurrence?				
	Did the operator follow its written procedures pertaining to notification of excavation, marking, positive response and the use of the one call system?				
	What is the operator's number of pipeline damages per 1,000 locate requests?				
	What were the causes of 3 rd party damage? No locates requested? Facilities not marked? Marks were incorrect? Other?				
	Is the leak response information well documented for 3 rd party damages?				

XIII. PART 192 – PUBLIC EDUCATION		S	N/I	U	N/A
	Procedures for §192.616 – This information is covered in a separate inspection checklist.				

XIV. PART 192 – FAILURE INVESTIGATION		S	N/I	U	N/A
§192.617	Have any accidents or failures occurred within the past 2 years? <i>If yes, give explanation.</i>				
	If yes, was the accident and/or failure analyzed to determine the cause and steps taken to minimize a recurrence?				
	Was the analysis documented?				

XV. PART 192 – MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE OPERATING PRESSURE RECORDS					S	N/I	U	N/A
§192.619.621 §192.623	Is the MAOP commensurate with the class location? (Spot check calculations)							
	How was the MAOP determined? (a) By design and test?							
	(b) By highest operating pressure to which the segment of line was subjected between July 1, 1965 and July 1, 1970.							
	Were MAOP's determined correctly?							
SYSTEM	Initial Operation Month/yr.	Highest Pressure Test	Highest Operating Pressure	MAOP	Limiting Basis			

NOTES:

§192.505	Strength test requirements for steel pipeline to operate at a hoop stress of 30 percent or more of SMYS.
§192.507	Test requirements for steel pipeline to operate at a hoop stress less than 30 percent or more of SMYS and at or above 100 psig.
§192.509	Test requirements for pipelines to operate below 1000 psig.

XVI. PART 192 – PRESSURE LIMITING AND REGULATING STATION RECORDS					S	N/I	U	N/A
§192.739(a)	Does the operator perform and document inspections on pressure limiting relief devices and pressure regulators not to exceed 15 months, but at least annually to determine the following:							
	1) In good mechanical condition?							
	2) Adequate from the standpoint of capacity and reliability of operation for the service in which it is employed?							
	3) Set to control or relieve at the correct pressures consistent with the pressure limits of §192.201(a)? (See exception in §192.739(b))							
	4) Properly installed and protected from dirt, liquids or other conditions that might prevent proper operation?							
§192.739(b)	Does the operator have any steel pipelines whose MAOP is determined under §192.619(c)? <i>If yes, the following control or relief pressures apply and inspector should double check operator calculations.</i> If the MAOP is 60 PSI gage or more, the control or relief pressure limit is as follows:							

XVI. PART 192 – PRESSURE LIMITING AND REGULATING STATION RECORDS		S	N/I	U	N/A
	<p>If the MAOP produces a hoopstress of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 72 percent or greater then the pressure limit is the MAOP plus 4 percent. 2) Unknown as a percentage of SMYS, then the pressure limit is a pressure that will prevent unsafe operation of the pipeline considering its operating and maintenance history and MAOP. 				
§192.740(a)	This section applies, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, to any service line directly connected to a production, gathering, or transmission pipeline that is not operated as part of a distribution system.				
§192.740(b)	Each pressure regulating or limiting device, relief device (except rupture discs), automatic shutoff device, and associated equipment must be inspected and tested at least once every 3 calendar years, not exceeding 39 months, to determine that it is:				
	(1) In good mechanical condition;				
	(2) Adequate from the standpoint of capacity and reliability of operation for the service in which it is employed;				
	(3) Set to control or relieve at the correct pressure consistent with the pressure limits of §192.197; and to limit the pressure on the inlet of the service regulator to 60 psi (414 kPa) gauge or less in case the upstream regulator fails to function properly; and				
	(4) Properly installed and protected from dirt, liquids, or other conditions that might prevent proper operation.				
§192.743	Does the operator perform and document inspections on relief devices not to exceed 15 months but at least once each calendar year to determine the following?				
	(a) Has sufficient capacity been determined by testing in place or by review and calculations?				
	(b) Are calculations used to determine capacity available?				
	(c) Required that unsatisfactory conditions be corrected in an appropriate time frame?				

XVII. PART 192 – TELEMETERING OR RECORDING GAUGE RECORDS-DISTRIBUTION		S	N/I	U	N/A
§192.741(a)	Does the operator have telemetering or pressure recording gauges to indicate gas pressure in the district that is supplied by more than one district pressure regulating station? (yes or no)				
§192.741(b)	Has the operator determined if telemetering or pressure recording gauges are needed for a distribution system supplied by only one district pressure regulating station? (yes or no)				
§192.741(c)	Does the operator inspect equipment and take corrective measures when there are indications of abnormally high or low pressure? (yes or no)				
	Are these inspections documented within the operator's records? (yes or no)				

XVIII. PART 192 – PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTAL IGNITION		S	N/I	U	N/A
§192.751	The operator's procedures should be inspected in the field to determine if they are being followed.				