



Panel 1: Damage Data - Sources

PHMSA State One-Call Exemption Forum

3/13/2013

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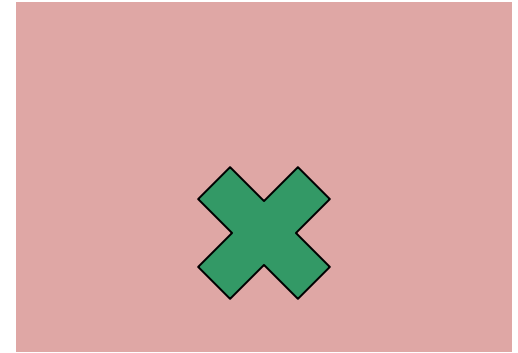
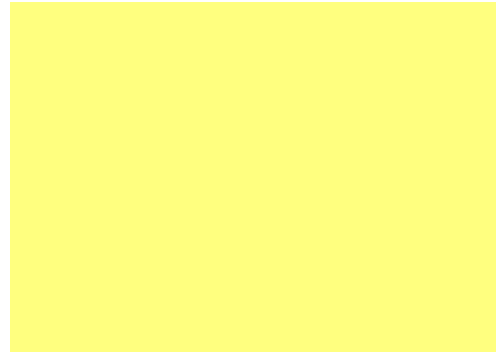
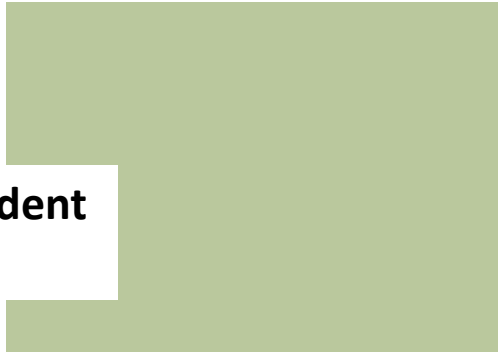
Data Sources

Near Misses/Hits

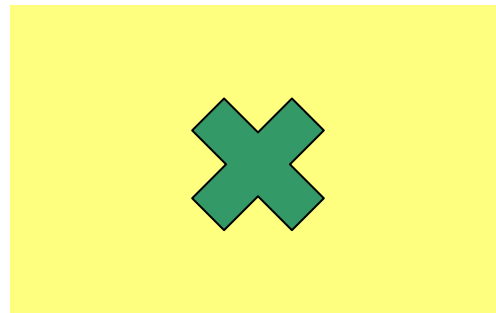
Low Consequence Incidents

Reportable Incidents

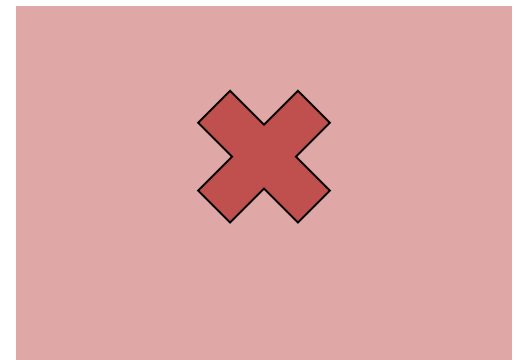
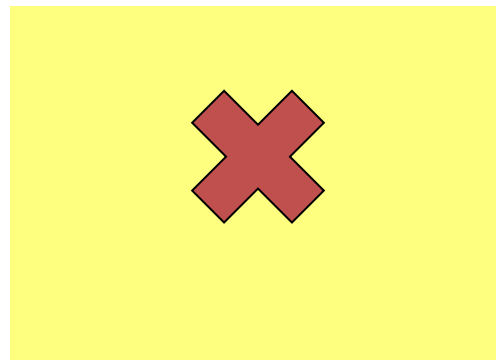
PHMSA Incident Data



Anecdotal Data



CGA/DIRT Data



- Limited to Reportable Incidents (§ 191.3)
 - Release of gas that results in one or more of the following:
 - Death or Injury
 - Property damage >\$50k
 - 3MMCF or more gas loss
 - An incident that is significant in the eyes of the operator
- Results presented are
 - Gas Transmission Only
 - January 2010 to February 2013
 - Filtered by Onshore Excavation Incidents involving Farmer or County where one-call notification not made

PHMSA Incident Data (cont.)



- 10 Incidents Third Party Excavation Damage – “County” or “Farmer” where no one call was placed
 - 1 confirmed exempt
 - County clearing bar ditches
 - 6 were not-exempt for the excavation type in the state where incident occurred, however if in another state could be exempt
 - County clearing bar ditches
 - Farmers ripping/sub-soiling field
 - Pulling levees
 - 3 incidents unable to gather additional information for

PHMSA Incident Data (cont.)



- In compiling data and results realized that...
 - Unable to determine whether incident was a result of exemptions or not without follow-up
 - There is no “exempt” Y/N column for operators to fill in
 - Matching state exemption laws to incident is difficult given the great variances and nuances from state to state

Anecdotal Information



Florida DOT is exempt from one call. During a guardrail replacement project along the Florida Turnpike, an FGT main transmission line was either nearly hit or nicked by an auger digging post holes.

Electric company was exempt from one-call following a hurricane about in 2004 or 2005. The state waived requirements to expedite restoration of electric service. Crew backed over a pipeline marker, set up a bucket truck within 2 feet of marker, and promptly cut a 4 inch lateral.

How many incidents go unreported because they are near misses or don't meet reporting thresholds?

Anecdotal Information (cont.)



A municipal water crew was preparing to tap a 6" poly water main. The crew was planning on hand digging each site and tapping a ¾" water line to run to new homesites. Municipal water crew met with operator prior to work, but switched out crew and/or workers on later sites. Crew hand excavated and identified a 6" gas line (steel pipe with polyken tape) as the water line. Workers also had to go to their warehouse to obtain a larger saddle to fit around the larger gas main. They had the saddle mounted and were preparing to mount the drill when a gas company employee drove by and realizing there was a 14" high pressure gas transmission line there, stopped to see what was going on. From the size and the coating, he realized immediately that they were starting a pilot hole on the gas line, not the water line and had them stop immediately.

How many incidents go unreported because they are near misses or don't meet reporting thresholds?

- Reviewed Dirt Data for Near Hits/Misses for one gas transmission operator
- January 2012 to December 2012 data
- 51 Total Logged Near Hits/Misses
 - Municipality - 1
 - County - 3
 - Farmer – 18
 - Utility – 2
 - Occupant – 1
 - Contractor – 24
 - Unknown/Other - 2

Conclusions

- PHMSA Data
 - Requires follow-up to identify if incident is result of exemption
- Anecdotal Data
 - How many near hits/misses don't find their way to a database to be stored and queried later?
- CGA/Dirt Data
 - Tools are not in place that allow one to query and determine whether near hit is a result of exemption laws.
 - Shear number of near hits makes it hard to follow-up one by one to determine