



Fuels Safety Program	Ref. No.: FS-196-12	Rev. No.:
OIL AND GAS PIPELINE SYSTEMS CODE ADOPTION DOCUMENT AMENDMENT	Date: November 1, 2012	Date:

IN THE MATTER OF AN AMENDMENT TO THE

Oil and Gas Pipeline Systems Code Adoption Document

adopted as part of Ontario Regulation 210/01 (Oil and Gas Pipeline Systems)
by section 8(1) of Ontario Regulation 223/01 (Codes and Standards Adopted by Reference)
made under the *Technical Standards and Safety Act, 2000*, S.O. 2000, c. 16

The Director for the purposes of O. Reg. 210/01 (Oil and Gas Pipeline Systems), under authority of section 36(3)(a) of the *Technical Standards and Safety Act, 2000*, S.O. 2000, c. 16 (the “Act”), hereby amends the Oil and Gas Pipeline Systems Code Adoption Document published by the Technical Standards and Safety Authority and dated June 1, 2001, as amended, as follows:

- 1. All sections of the Oil and Gas Pipeline Systems Code Adoption Document (Sections 1 to 5) are revoked and replaced with Sections 1 to 5 of this document.**

Section 1

CODES ADOPTED BY REFERENCE

1. The Director hereby adopts and requires all persons to whom O. Reg. 210/01 (Oil and Gas Pipeline Systems) applies to comply with the standards, procedures and other requirements of the following codes and regulations:
 - (a) **CSA Z662-11 (Oil and Gas Pipeline Systems)**, published by the Canadian Standards Association, as amended by Section 2 of this document;
 - (b) **CSA Z246.1-09 (Security Management for Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry Systems)**, published by the Canadian Standards Association; and
 - (c) **CSA Z276-11 (Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) - Production, Storage and Handling)**, published by the Canadian Standards Association.

Section 2

AMENDMENTS TO CSA Z662-11 (OIL AND GAS PIPELINE SYSTEMS)

2. For the purposes of compliance with this Code Adoption Document, CSA-Z662-11 (Oil and Gas Pipeline Systems) shall be deemed to be amended as follows:

(1) Clause **1.2** is amended by adding the following item:

- (h) pipelines that carry gas to and from a well head assembly of a designated storage reservoir.

(2) Clause **1.3** is amended by adding the following items:

- (p) digester gas or gas from landfill sites
- (q) multiphase fluids
- (r) gathering lines
- (s) offshore pipeline systems
- (t) oil field steam distribution pipeline systems oil field water services
- (u) carbon dioxide pipeline systems.

(3) Clause **3.2** is amended by renumbering the existing clause as 3.2.1 and adding the following clause:

3.2.2

Natural gas distributors shall incorporate into the procedures for managing the integrity of pipeline systems required in clause 3.2.1 an action plan that includes:

- (a) a description of the steps taken or that will be taken to mitigate the potential of penetration of sewer lines by a natural gas pipeline during trenchless installation;
- (b) a program that raises stakeholder awareness of the potential safety issues that could arise when attempting to clear a blocked sewer service line beyond the outside walls of a building; and
- (c) an assessment of potential risks and a plan to mitigate these risks.

(4) Clause **4.1.8** is deleted and substituted with the following:

4.1.8

Steel oil and gas pipelines may be designed in accordance with the requirements of Annex C, provided that such designs are suitable for the conditions to which such pipelines are to be subjected, and provided that the design has been reviewed and approved by the Director prior to installation or use.

- (5) Clause 4.3.4 is amended by adding the following clauses:

4.3.4.9 High consequence areas

4.3.4.9.1 Definitions

The following definitions apply to the remainder of clause 4.3.4:

Assessment means the use of testing techniques set out in this section to ascertain the condition of a covered pipeline segment.

Covered segment or **Covered pipeline segment** means a segment of oil or gas transmission pipeline located in a high consequence area. The terms “oil”, “gas” and “transmission” are defined in O. Reg. 210/01. For the purpose of this document, transmission lines include only lines with an MOP of 30% or more of the SMYS.

High consequence area means

- (a) for a gas transmission pipeline, an area defined as:
 - (i) a Class 3 location under CSA Z662-11, Clause 4.3.3;
 - (ii) a Class 4 location under Clause 4.3.3;
 - (iii) any area in a Class 1 or Class 2 location where the potential impact radius is greater than 200 metres and the area within the potential impact circle contains 20 or more buildings intended for human occupancy; or
 - (iv) any area in a Class 1 or Class 2 location where the potential impact circle contains an *identified site*; and
- (b) for an oil pipeline, an area containing:
 - (i) a *commercially navigable waterway*, which means a waterway where a substantial likelihood of commercial navigation exists;
 - (ii) a *high population area*, which means an urbanized area, as defined and delineated by the latest Statistics Canada Census, that contains 50,000 or more people or has a population density of at least 385 people per square km;
 - (iii) an *other populated area*, which means a place, as defined and delineated by the latest Statistics Canada Census, that contains a concentrated population, such as an incorporated or unincorporated city, town, village, or other designated residential or commercial area; or

- (iv) an *unusually sensitive area*, as defined in company's pipeline integrity management program.

Identified site means, for Class 1 and Class 2 locations, any of the following areas:

- (a) an outside area or open structure that is occupied by 20 or more persons on at least 50 (not necessarily consecutive) days in any 12 month period. Examples include but are not limited to, beaches, playgrounds, recreational facilities, camping grounds, outdoor theaters, stadiums, recreational areas near a body of water, and areas outside a rural building such as a religious facility;
- (b) a building that is occupied by 20 or more persons at least five (not necessarily consecutive) days a week for at least 10 (not necessarily consecutive) weeks in any 12 month period. Examples include, but are not limited to, religious facilities, office buildings, community centers, general stores, 4-H facilities, sporting and entertainment facilities; or
- (c) a facility occupied by persons who are confined, are of impaired mobility, or would be difficult to evacuate. Examples include but are not limited to hospitals, prisons, schools, day-care facilities, retirement facilities and assisted-living facilities.

Potential impact circle, for natural gas or *HVP pipelines systems*, is a circle of radius equal to the potential impact radius (PIR).

Potential impact radius (PIR) means the radius of a circle within which the potential failure of a pipeline could have significant impact on people or property, determined by the following formula:

$$r = 0.00313 \text{ times square root of } (pd^2)$$

where:

r is the radius of the circular area surrounding the point of failure in metres (m)

p is the MOP of the pipeline in kPa

d is the nominal diameter of the pipeline in mm

NOTE: 0.00313 is the factor for natural gas based on conversion from a formula used in GRI-00/0189. This number will vary for other gases depending upon their heat of combustion. An operator transporting gas other than natural gas shall refer to ASME/ANSI B31.8 S for the formula to calculate the potential impact radius.

4.3.9.2 Identification of high consequence areas

- (a) *General*. Operating companies shall identify which segments of its oil and gas transmission pipeline system are in high consequence areas. The operator must

describe in its integrity management program the method used to establish high consequence areas, including the determination of the potential impact radius.

- (b) *Identified sites.* The operator shall identify identified sites by
 - (i) using information the operator has obtained from routine operation and maintenance activities; and
 - (ii) obtaining information about locations that are likely to meet the criteria for identified sites from public officials with safety or emergency response or planning responsibilities (such as officials from local emergency planning response agencies or from municipal planning departments).
- (c) *Identified sites – where public officials cannot assist.* If the public officials mentioned above indicate that they do not have the necessary information or are otherwise unable to identify potential identified sites, the operator shall use the following methods, as appropriate, to identify potential identified sites:
 - (i) the presence of signs, public notices, flags or other markings that suggest that the area may become an identified site in the future; and
 - (ii) the existence of publicly available information, including online and at local land registry offices, that suggests the area may become an identified site in the future.
- (d) *Newly identified high consequence areas.* When an operator obtains information suggesting that the area around a pipeline segment not previously identified as a high consequence area could constitute a high consequence area, the operator shall evaluate whether the area indeed constitutes a high consequence area. If the segment is determined to constitute a high consequence area, it must be incorporated into the operator's baseline assessment plan as a high consequence area within one year from the date the area is identified.

4.3.4.10 Operator's responsibility to implement this clause

4.3.4.10.1

An operator of a covered pipeline segment shall develop and follow a written program (part of the pipeline system integrity management program (IMP)) that contains all the elements described in the IMP and that addresses the risks on each covered transmission pipeline segment.

4.3.4.10.2 Implementation standards

An operator may use an equivalent standard or practice to a standard or practice required by clause 4.3.4 only when the operator demonstrates in its Integrity Management Program that the alternative standard or practice provides an equivalent level of safety to the public and property.

4.3.4.11 Risk assessment

The operator shall conduct a risk assessment that follows Annex B Guidelines for risk assessment of pipelines falling within the scope of CSA Z662-11 for each covered

segment. The risk assessment shall include the high consequence areas and determine if additional preventive or mitigation measures are needed.

The operator shall prioritize the covered pipeline segments according to the risk.

4.3.4.12 Remediation

For each covered segment, the operator shall develop and establish measures to prevent or reduce the probability of an incident and to limit the potential consequences thereof.

These measures shall include conducting a risk analysis of the pipeline segment to identify additional measures to enhance public safety or environmental protection. Such measures may include, but are not limited to:

- (a) establishing shorter inspection intervals;
- (b) installing emergency flow restricting devices (remote operated valves, check valves and automatic shut off valves, as applicable);
- (c) modifying the systems that monitor pressure or detect leaks, as applicable;
- (d) providing additional training to personnel on response procedures;
- (e) conducting drills with local emergency responders; and
- (f) adopting other management controls.

Evacuation procedures shall take into consideration the PIR.

For oil pipeline segments located in high consequence areas, the operating company shall provide the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) and the Ontario Ministry of Environment (MOE) an opportunity to comment on the company's contingency plan for leaks or spills and shall address any comments provided by MOE or MNR.

- (6) Clause **7.10.3.2** is deleted and substituted with the following:

7.10.3.2

For HVP and for sour service pipeline systems, all butt welds shall be inspected by radiographic or ultrasonic methods, or a combination of such methods, for 100% of their circumferences, in accordance with the requirements of clause 7.10.4.

- (7) Clause **10.3.7.1** is deleted and substituted with the following:

10.3.7.1

Prior to a change in service fluid, including from non-sour service to sour service, the operating company shall conduct an engineering assessment to determine whether the pipeline systems would be suitable for the new service fluid. The assessment shall include consideration of the design, material, construction, operating, and maintenance history of the pipeline system and shall be submitted to the Director for approval.

- (8) Clause **10.3** is amended by adding the following clause:

10.3.10

For the protection of the pipeline, the public and the environment, the operating company shall develop a pipeline integrity management program for steel pipelines with an MOP of 30% or more of the SMYS that complies with the applicable requirements of clause 3.2 of CSA Z662-11. The integrity management program shall include the following items:

- (a) a management system;
- (b) a working records management system;
- (c) a condition monitoring program, and
- (d) a mitigation program.

- (9) Clause **10.5.2** is amended by adding the following clauses:

10.5.2.6 Emergency communication meetings

The operator of a transmission pipeline shall conduct meetings with local authorities, inviting police, firefighting authorities, Ontario Ministry of Transportation (MTO), Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR), Ministry of the Environment (MOE), local conservation authorities and TSSA, to explain to the authorities the characteristics of the pipeline system the operator operates, the type of fuels being transported and the typical behaviour of these fuels in case of uncontrolled escapes or spills and the capabilities and the coordination required to respond to pipeline emergencies.

These meetings shall be conducted at intervals not exceeding five years at locations that ensure the key stakeholders can attend. The meetings shall be prioritized so as to correspond to the operating company's prioritization of the covered pipeline segments according to the risk.

10.5.2.7

Operating companies shall prepare an emergency response plan and make it available on request to the authorities referred to in clause 10.5.2.6.

- (10) Clause **10.6** is amended by adding the following clause:

10.6.5 Right-of-way encroachment

10.6.5.1

No person shall install patios or concrete slabs on the pipeline right-of-way or fences across the pipeline right-of-way unless written permission is first obtained from the operating company.

10.6.5.2

No person shall erect any building (including garden sheds) or install swimming pools on the pipeline right-of-way, and no person shall deposit or store any flammable material, solid or liquid spoil, refuse, waste or effluent on the pipeline right-of-way.

10.6.5.3

Notwithstanding the above, operating companies may erect structures required for purpose of pipeline system operation on the pipeline right-of-way.

10.6.5.4

No person shall operate a vehicle or mobile equipment except for farm machinery or personal recreation vehicles across or along a pipeline right-of-way unless written permission is first obtained from the operating company or the vehicle or mobile equipment is operated within the travelled portion of a highway or public road in the pipeline right-of-way.

10.6.5.5

Operating companies shall develop written procedures for periodically determining the depth of cover for pipelines operated over 30% of SMYS. Such written procedures shall include a rationale for the frequency selected for such depth determinations. Where the depth of cover is found to be less than 60 cm in lands being used for agriculture, an engineering assessment shall be done in accordance with clause 3.3 and a suitable mitigation plan shall be developed and implemented to ensure the pipeline is adequately protected from hazards.

(11) Clause **10.15.1.2** is amended by adding the following items:

- (e) maintain warning signs and markers along the pipeline right-of-way;
- (f) maintain existing fences around above ground pipeline facilities; and
- (g) empty tanks and purge them of hazardous vapours within 60 days of deactivation.

(12) Clause **12.4.11.1** is renumbered as clause **12.4.11.1.1**. Clause **12.4.11** is amended by adding the following clauses:

12.4.11.1.2

All new and replacement natural gas service regulators shall comply with the requirements of CSA 6.18-02 (R2008) (Service Regulators for Natural Gas), published by the Canadian Standards Association, including the Drip and Splash Test contained in Appendix A of the said standard. Where a regulator-meter set installation or supplemental protective devices provides equivalent protection against regulator vent freeze up passes a successful test in accordance with Appendix C of the said standard, the requirements of Appendix A (Drip and Splash Test) and those contained in clause

14.15 (Freezing Rain Test) of the standard are waived. Evidence of tests completed in accordance with Appendix C of the standard shall be retained by the operating company as permanent records.

12.4.11.1.3

Regulator-meter set configurations shall be included in the operating company’s operating and maintenance procedures.

- (13) Clause **12.4.15.6** is revoked and substituted with the following:

12.4.15.6

Where regulator failure would result in the release of gas, open ends of the vents shall be located where the gas can escape freely into the atmosphere and away from any openings in the buildings. Clearances from building openings shall be commensurate with local conditions and the volume of gas that might be released, but shall not be less than those set out in the following table:

Clearance from service regulator vents discharge (m)

<i>Column:</i>	I	II	III	IV
Building opening	0.3	1	3	1
Appliance vent outlet	0.3	1	1	1
Moisture exhaust duct (dryers)	1	1	1	1
Mechanical air intake	1	3	3	3
Appliance air intake	0.3	1	3	3
Source of ignition	0.3	1	1	3

Column I applies to natural gas regulators certified under CSA 6.18 standard, incorporating an OPCO system and with a limited relief of 1.5 m³/h.

Column II applies to natural gas regulators certified under CSA 6.18 standard (if within the scope of the standard) with a relief capacity up to 55 m³/h.

Column III applies to natural gas regulators with a relief capacity over 55 m³/h.

Column IV applies to propane regulators.

Where regulators might be submerged during floods, either a special anti-flood-type breather vent fitting shall be installed or the vent line shall be extended above the height of the expected flood waters.

- (14) Clause **12.10.11** is amended by adding the following items:

- (e) For polyethylene piping installed in Class 1 and Class 2 locations, the upgraded maximum operating pressure shall not exceed the design pressure calculated in accordance with the requirements of Clause 12.4.2; and
- (f) For polyethylene piping installed in Class 3 and Class 4 locations, the upgraded maximum operating pressure shall not exceed the design pressure calculated in accordance with the requirements of clause 12.4.2 with a combined design factor and temperature derating factor ($F \times T$) of 0.32, unless the operating company conducts an engineering assessment to determine whether it would be suitable for the existing polyethylene piping to be operated at the new pressure. The assessment shall include consideration of the design, material, construction, operating, and maintenance history of the pipeline system and be submitted to the Director for approval.

(15) Clause **12.10** is amended by adding the following clause:

12.10.16

Operating companies shall establish effective procedures for managing the integrity of pipeline systems with an MOP less than 30% of SMYS (Distribution Systems) so that they are suitable for continued service, in accordance with the applicable requirements of clause 3.2 of CSA Z662-11.

Section 3

POLYETHYLENE PIPE CERTIFICATION

3. Polyethylene piping and fittings that are used in a polyethylene gas pipeline shall be certified by a designated testing organization accredited by the Standards Council of Canada as conforming to CAN/CSA-B137.4-09 (Polyethylene Piping Systems for Gas Services).

Section 4

WELDER QUALIFICATION

4. Welds shall not be made in any steel pipe that forms or is intended to form a part of a steel oil or gas pipeline or a component of a steel pipeline unless the welding procedures have been approved and the welder is qualified to make the weld in accordance with the requirements of CSA-Z662-11 (Oil and Gas Pipeline Systems) and is the holder of the appropriate authorization issued under O. Reg. 220/01 (Boilers and Pressure Vessels) made under the Act.

Section 5

MISCELLANEOUS

5.

- (1) Where there is a conflict between a standard, specification, code or publication adopted in sections 1, 2, 3 or 4 of this document, this document prevails.
- (2) Any reference to “Director” in a code amended by this document means the Director for O. Reg. 210/01 (Oil and Gas Pipeline Systems).
- (3) Any person involved in an activity, process or procedure to which this document applies shall comply with this document.
- (4) Except as provided below, this Code Adoption Document amendment is effective **November 1, 2012**.
- (5) Notwithstanding Section 5(4), the following parts of the Code Adoption Document are effective **March 1, 2013**:
 - (a) Section 1(b), which adopts CSA Z246.1-09 (Security Management for Petroleum and Natural Gas Industry Systems); and
 - (b) Section 2(5), which adds clause 4.3.4.9 (re high consequence areas) to clause 4.3.4. of CSA Z662-11 (Oil and Gas Pipeline Systems).

SIGNED this 31st day of August, 2012



John Marshall

Director for O. Reg. 210/01, appointed under authority of section 4(1) of the Act

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*This document was developed in consultation with the
Gaseous Fuels Advisory Council and the Pipeline Risk Reduction Group*