DECLARATION

- 1. My name is Fiona McGrann. I am a representative for Lodi Gas Storage, L.L.C. (Lodi).
- 2. I have been authorized to make this declaration by Robert Russell, Vice President, Lodi.
- 3. This declaration is based on my information and belief, and is submitted in accordance with Ordering Paragraph 1(a) of Decision 16-08-024 of the California Public Utilities Commission (Commission).
- 4. Lodi is an independent storage provider. It offers its services in a competitive market at market based rates.
- 5. General Order 112-F Section 123.2(k) requires Lodi to submit an annual Gas Safety Plan as codified by Public Utilities Code 961 and 963 by March 15, 2017.
- 6. The Gas Safety Plan contains personal information for various personnel and should be afforded confidential treatment by the Commission ("Confidential Information") pursuant to California Government Code section 6254(c).
- 7. The Gas Safety Plan also includes Confidential Information which constitutes a trade secret that is not subject to disclosure pursuant to California Government Code sections 6254.7(d), 6254(k) and California Evidence Code section 1060.
- 8. I declare under penalty of perjury of the laws of the state of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed in Calgary, Alberta on March 14, 2017.

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Safety Plan



California Public Utilities Code §§ 961 and 963



Introduction

This Natural Gas System Operator Safety Plan (Safety Plan) is submitted by Lodi Gas Storage , L.L.C. (LGS) as required by General Order 112-F Section 123.2(k) and Public Utilities Code §§ 961 and 963.

LGS owns and operates two storage fields, the Lodi Facility authorized in D.00-05-048 and the Kirby Hills Facility authorized in D.06-03-012 and in D.08-02-035. The Lodi Facility was constructed in 2001 and Kirby Hills in two phases, Phase I in 2006 followed by Phase II in 2009 using state-of-the-art materials and construction techniques. The pipelines were constructed per 49 CFR 192 requirements, visual inspections were conducted during the construction phases, all pipeline Butt-welds were inspected by x-ray, and all Maximum Allowable Operating Pressures (MAOPs) were determined in accordance with 49 CFR 192 requirements which include pipeline and related facilities design and hydrostatic testing. Much of the Lodi lines run in un-incorparated agriculture areas and are buried between 48 inches and 96 inches deep, this is a minimum of 12 inches deeper than would normally recommended in 49 CFR § 192.327 and considered to be a safe depth in case landowners wanted to use portions of the ROW productively, e.g., as vineyards, a positive result for safety and our stakeholders. Extensive records have been kept of the construction and continued operations of each facility.

The Lodi Facility has approximately 33 miles of Department of Transportation (DOT) jurisdictional pipeline, and Kirby Hills has approximately 6 miles used to connect the storage facilities to PG&E's gas transmission network. Lodi connects to PG&E's Line 401, and Kirby connects to both Line 400 and Line 401 at which we receive odorized gas from PG&E. LGS does not own and operate any distribution facilities.

LGS is committed to safe operations and has since 2001 operated without a significant safety incident. This is because, from the top down, the corporate culture is imbued with the message that providing safe and reliable operations is a top priority. On an ongoing basis, management commitment, employee and process evaluation, public awareness and systematic review and analysis are at the core of LGS's safety programs. Coupled with and equally important, the results also reflect the high quality of the employees and direct management at the facilities and the longstanding commitment to the safe and reliable operations of the LGS facilities.

Management Commitment

LGS's President and Vice President have put their commitment in writing in a Management Commitment to Health, Safety, and Environmental Values (Attachment A). Safety is emphasized in virtually all public presentations.

LGS's commitment to safety also features prominently in its utility-level management and operation at all times. For example, LGS has a full-time Compliance Manager on site. LGS starts all meetings with a safety minute and all jobs with a pre-job safety brief. All of LGS's major projects have Job Hazard Analysis and Process Hazard Analysis performed prior to their start. Additionally, LGS holds Safety & Operational Excellence Summits, Safe Driving initiatives, Situational Awareness/4Qs training and a Near Miss program. These efforts have

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paid off, as LGS leads its peers in Vehicle Accidents and in Occupational Safety and Health Administration recordables. They are above and beyond the industry practice of periodic meetings on a variety of safety related matters, which LGS holds.

Overall Approach:

LGS has comprehensive sets of procedures to implement this commitment. These were adopted and have been used since the inception of the Lodi Gas Storage project, long before SB 705 was enacted. LGS appreciates that Commission's recognition that Respondents can meet the requirements of Public Utilities Code §§ 961 and 963 by existing programs and plans. Consistent with the California Public Utilities Commission's (Commission or CPUC) suggestion, LGS is providing a chart referencing where procedures exist that satisfy each of the requirements of the Public Utilities Code sections enacted by SB 705. That chart refers to five primary manuals and plans:

- LGS's Operator Qualifications Manual
- LGS's Operations and Maintenance Manual
- LGS's Integrity Management Plan
- LGS's Emergency Response Plan
- LGS's Control Room Management Plan

LGS starts with having qualified employees and contractors and gives them clear and consistent instructions. It supplements these with procedures and checks to avoid and, where necessary, identify safety risks, and then, includes plans in the event some threat to safety occurs. These manuals and plans start with time-tested and regularly-updated industry-standard models, and then tailor them to LGS's operations and facilities.

LGS has been and will continue to implement and update this Safety Plan and its underlying components. While many of the component documents call for more frequequent or event-initiated reviews, this Safety Plan and its component documents will at a minimum be comprehensivley reviewed each year in accordance with Public Utilities Code section 961(b)4. LGS affirmatively encrouages its employees and contractors to engage proactively in safety awareness and has implemented CPUC-mandated whistleblower protections to further ensure that no safety issue goes unaddressed (Attachment H).

In its decision D.12-04-010 (Decision), the Commission directed Respondents to file safety plans, including references to existing plans, which demonstrate how the operator addresses each component of Public Utilities Code §§ 961 and 963 of its gas transmission and distribution facilities. LGS does not own and operate any distribution facilities. The Commission also stated its intent that Respondents "provide a comprehensive articulation of these components, e.g., policies, procedures, standards, guidelines, which together form their respective safety plans."

This submission responds to the Decision in two ways: (1) the "Assuring Safe and Reliable Operations" section describes how each of these plans work and how they work together; and (2) the Cross Reference Table at page 20 shows how each of the requirements of SB 705 is safisfied, and consistent with the Commisson's direction, "includes a substantive



summary of the referenced policy, procedure, or standard that is a component of the safety plan." As shown, LGS has plans already in place that meet or exceed the safety requirements enumerated in Public Utilities Code §§ 961 and 963. In the event of a conflict between this Safety Plan and the component documents, the component documents should be deemed to apply.

Part 1: Assuring Safe and Reliable Operations

LGS assures safe and reliable operations by having qualified employees and contractors and giving them clear and consistent instructions. The instructions apply to normal operations, include procedures for keeping those operations normal through integrity management, and then assigns responsibility in the eventthe integrity of LGS facilities is threatened. These are primarily found in five manuals and plans:

- LGS's Operator Qualifications Manual
- LGS's Operations and Maintenance Manual
- LGS's Integrity Management Plan
- LGS's Emergency Reponse Plan
- LGS's Control Room Management Plan

Operator Qualifications Manual

LGS has adopted an industry-standard, regularly updated Operator Qualification (OQ) Manual (Attachment B) that is intended to eliminate job performance errors that might affect the integrity of its facilities. The OQ Manual:

- identifies tasks ("covered tasks") that might affect or detect the integrity of the system;
- assures that those performing covered tasks are qualfied to do so, and can recognize
 and react to abnormal operating circumstances ("AOCs") specifically associated with
 a specific task, along with more generic AOCs;
- provides periodic and/or event-induced evaluation of the job performance of Qualified Operators, the OQ Manual itself and operations and maintenance procedures:
- provides for record keeping to document that operators have in fact been qualified and remain so, e.g., through documentation of evaluation procedures, job performance reviews and the like; and
- calls for training for certain tasks and circumstance, e.g., new hires.

The OQ Manual identifies tasks for which qualifications are required, addresses how employees and contractors are evaluated initially and how to assure that they continue to be qualified. The qualified operators and OQ Manual itself are both subject to periodic reevaluation. The OQ Manual reviews and operator qualification reevaluations are all documented, and training is required for certain enumerated circumstances.

"Covered Task" Identification: All employees performing covered tasks that
have been identified per 49 CFR 192.801 (e.g., tasks performed on the facility,
certain operation and maintenance tasks, and other work that might affect or detect



the integrity of the facility) must be qualified to perform those tasks. The OQ Manual includes a comprehensive list of covered tasks and identifies who is qualified to perform them. This can be found in Appendix B of the OQ Manual.

- Qualifying to Perform Covered Tasks: Qualifications are measured in terms of an individual's knowledge, skill in performance and ability to physically perform the task for which he/she will be qualified through an evaluation process set forth in the OQ Manual. Appendix C of the OQ Manual outlines specific approved methods of evaluation.
- Assuring Continued Operator Qualification: When a qualified person is involved in an incident, found not to be performing the task properly, or there otherwise is reason to believe the person is no longer qualified to perform a covered task, the OQ Manual requires a reevaluation of that person's qualifications and of any procedure on which the person might have been relying. As part of this "reasonable cause" evaluation, not only will the person be evaluated, but the OQ Manual itself (including its subcomponents) and operations and maintenance procedures will be reviewed, when appropriate. These reviews can result in changes to the OQ Manual, which in turn are communicated to affected employees and contractors. Significant changes, as defined, are communicated to the appropriate government authorities.
- Periodic Evaluation: Certain tasks are periodically evaluated. The frequency and timing of evaluation are determined based on the task's difficulty, importance and frequency. The OQ Manual is updated regularly and when circumstances call for updating.
- Record Keeping: Records are kept that demonstrate what tasks a qualifed operator
 has been qualifed to do, that the operator has been evaluated, along with the
 method of evaluation and date. Contractors are required to produce records that
 their employees performing covered tasks are qualified for those tasks. Specific
 procedures for evaluating contractors are set out in the OQ Manual.
- Training: Training is provided for specified circumstances and tasks, such as new hires and when changes are made in procedures. Training does not make a person qualified to do a particular covered task; rather, an evaluation of performance of the task itself is the metric. Not only must an individual have the knowledge, skill and ability to perform the task, he/she must be able to recognize and react to Abnormal Operating Conditions (AOCs). AOCs can be task-specific, or generic. All qualified individuals are provided training on AOCs.

Together, these standards and procedures assure performance of identified tasks by qualified personnel, providing a foundation for safe and reliable operations.



Operations and Maintenance Manual

Having qualified persons is an important part of the overall plan; assuring they know exactly what to do and how to do it in a coordinated manner is key to pipeline system safety. As with the OQ Manual, the Operations and Maintenance Manual (OMM) (Attachment C) starts with a comprehensive, regularly updated, industry standard model and applies it to LGS's facilities and operations. LGS's OMM is updated at least once per calendar year but not less than every 15 months.

- Assignment of Responsibilities: The OMM has numerous places throughout for which there is a numbered blank meant to facilitate the assignment of responsibilities to individual empoyees or positions. LGS keeps a chart of those assignments that can be found at the beginning of the OMM.
- Cross References to Regulations and Forms: The OMM includes the LGS operations and maintenance Cross Reference Table which cross-references specific DOT regulations and requirements with numbered procedures in the OMM. These include not only primary but also secondary procedures. Additionally, the OMM includes a comprehensive chart of forms required by, among other things, its standard procedures, cross referenced to the applicable procedure.
- Reporting and Control of Incidents: The OMM includes specific requirements for reporting and control of "incidents", which include but are not limited to the following activities: incident control, repair, reporting, investigation and documentation. The types of events that constitute "incidents" are described in Procedure 1.01, Section 4. Actions to take in the event of an "incident" include completing an Incident and Service Interruption Report form (Form 1.01B), which is intended to provide a checklist to help assure accurate reporting and recording of an incident.

As with other sections of the OMM, a flow chart to illustrate the sequence of incident identification is provided. Once an incident is identified, there are procedures and responsibilities assigned for taking control, notifying emergency services, communications, repair, preservation of evidence, recording and reporting (internal and governmental), analysis, and recommendations to change operational procedures.

• Safety-Related Conditions: Similar assignments, procedures, criteria, decision charts and record keeping requirements are in place to report "safety-related conditions." These are defined in Procedure 1.02 as (1) occuring within 220 yards of place where people will live, assemble, or travel and (2) fitting the description in Section 5.1. which addresses "safety related conditions" that must be reported. Section 5.1 specifically describes situations ranging from stressed pipe to corrosion, movement or loading from environmental causes, defects, damage, malfunctions or operating errors, leaks needing immediate action to protect the public or property, and incidents that require a pipeline pressure reduction of 20 percent or more. Section 5.2 specifies procedures for reporting safety related conditions. It also specifies the forms to be utilized and document-retention requirements.

- Investigation of Failures and Accidents: Procedures for investigation of failures
 or accidents can be found in Procedure 1.03. Like the procedures for reporting and
 control of incidents, these cover what needs to happen and who is responsible for
 making it happen from the point of taking control of the scence in order to protect
 people (first) and property, through investigation, analysis, reporting and
 recommendations for operational or facilities modifications.
- **Annual and Other Reporting:** Procedure 1.04 assigns responsibility for preparing annual reports. Procedure 1.05 adddresses updating of mapping information and Procedure 1.06 assures, among other things, that pipeline identification numbers are current and to report related information.
- Record Keeping: Procedure 2.01 of the OMM lays out extensive record keeping
 requirements and provides for the assignment of responsibility for record keeping for
 a wide variety of activities.
- Damage Prevention: Procedure 3.01 in the OMM establishes a comprehensive damage prevention program intended to minimize the possibility of damage to facilities by outside forces. LGS participates in the "one-call" program and has telephone answering services. The OMM includes a comprehensive marking, inspection and monitoring protocol to prevent excavation and other construction related incidents.
- **Emergency Response Plan:** Procedure 3.04 establishes the requirement that LGS have a written Emergency Response Plan (ERP), assigns responsibility for assuring operating personnel are knowledgeable of emergency procedures and establishes criteria for that plan. The ERP is described further below.
- **Operating Manual:** Procedure 3.06 requires a pipeline-specific operating manual (PSOM) and assigns responsibility for the manual and assuring that operating personnel are knowledgeable of it. The PSOM covers both normal and abnormal operating conditions.
- Class Location Survey and Determination: Procedure 4.01 in the OMM includes procedures and criteria for determining and updating pipeline class locations and boundaries, and associated record keeping.
- Continuing Surveillance: Procedure 5.01 of the OMM describes and summarizes
 the various surveillance programs in the OMM, and assigns responsibility for the
 implementation of inspections and maintenance, as well as training and record
 keeping, all with the purpose of detecting changing conditions that could result in a
 hazard to the public and property.

If review and analysis of any or all of the above procedures indicates that a hazardous condition or a developing trend is detected or exists affecting persons or property, the OMM calls for immediate steps to be taken to reduce or eliminate the hazard, which may include a complete shutdown of the system.



- **Marking:** Procedure 5.04 establishes requirements and responsibility for installation and maintenance of pipeline markers in all areas accessable to the public.
- Pipeline Corrosion Control: Procedure 6 includes a comprehensive set of procedures for pipeline corrosion control. These include the following:

6.01	Atmospheric Corrosion
6.02	Internal Corrosion
6.03	External Protective Coating
6.04	Internal and External Examination of Buried Pipelines
6.05	Cathodic Protection/External Corrosion Control
6.06	Electrical Isolation
6.07	Impressed Current Power Source – Inspection
6.08	Cathodic Protection, Maps, and Records
6.09	Evaluation of Bare, Buried or Submerged Unprotected Lines
6.10	District Office Review
6.11	Remedial Measures

- Inspect and Maintain Emergency Valves: Procedure 7.01 requires that all
 emergency valves be inspected and partially operated at intervals not exceeding 15
 months but at least once per calendar year. Section 5 of procedure 7 specifies in
 detail the procedures for doing so and for securing valves to prevent unauthorized
 operations. Record keeping is required.
- Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure: Procedure 8.01 outlines the
 responsibility for establishing the MAOP of each pipeline segment, along with related
 operating and record keeping requirements. Procedure 8.02 provides guidance on
 MAOPs when there is maintenance, excavation, repair or other such activities being
 performed.
- **Purging, Blowdown, Tapping and Welding:** Detailed procedures for purging, blowdown, tapping and welding can be found in Procedures 9.03, 9.04, 9.05, and 9.06, along with assignments of responsibility and record keeping requirements.
- Compressor Station Operations: LGS has emergency shutdown systems in its compressor stations. Procedure 10.01 sets parameters for these systems and assigns responsibility for implementation. Procedure 10.01 specifies requirements for emergency compressor station shutdown systems and their testing. Test forms are to be completed and kept for at least five years. Procedure 10.02 includes guidelines for the safe storage of combustibles in compressor stations. Procedure 10.03 provides criteria for gas detection and alarm systems and their maintenance. Test results are recorded and kept for at least five years.
- Pipeline Uprating: Procedure 12.01 includes procedures for increasing the MAOP of pipelines. These address, among other things, requirements for incremental ramping of pressure, testing and lifetime record keeping.



- Safety and Security: Procedure 14.01, Valve Security, includes requirements for securing or locking valves to prevent accidental, inadvertent operation, and protection from tampering. These include requiring locks on manually operated valves and on control boxes for remotely operated valves. Other methods of securing valves, e.g., removing handles, are also specified. Under Procedure 14.02, lock and tag requirements are applicable to maintenance and modification operations. Procedure 14.03, Prevention of Accidental Ignition, addresses situations where the presence of gas constitutes a hazard of fire or explosion. Procedure 14.04, Excavations, establishes safety requirements for the protection of personnel entering excavations for maintenance purposes.
- **Test Requirements:** Procedure 15.01 provides detailed criteria for pressure testing installations and repairs. Procedure 15.02, Visual Inspection and Non-destructive Testing, provides the criteria for non-destructive testing of butt welds. Detailed record keeping requirements apply to both these types of testing, with lifetime-of-facility retention required for most data.
- Pipeline Specific Operations and Maintenance Manual Section 17 of the
 OMM contains LGS-specific operating procedures. Individual sets of procedures exist
 for the Lodi facility and the Kirby Hills Phase I and Phase II facilities. These include
 start-up and shutdown procedures for compressors, dehydration, thermal oxidation,
 and emergency generation equipment. Among other things, these procedures also
 specify valve positions for various operating conditions, e.g., injection, withdrawal,
 and emergencies.
- Public Education: LGS also engages in a Public Education Program consistent with
 the requirements of 49 CFR, Sections 192.614(c)(2), 192.616. Procedure 18
 describes the program, its intent, frequency, targeted audiences, content,
 communications methods, documentation and the like. Procedure 18 describes
 methods of measuring the efficiency of these outreach efforts, describes LGSspecific intiatives and target audiences in more detail, and assigns specific
 responsibilities.
- **Forms:** The OMM includes PHMSA forms, specifically standard Incident and Annual Reports, along with detailed instructions for their preparation.



Integrity Management Plan

LGS has developed a detailed Integrity Management Plan (IMP) (Attachment D). The IMP, along with the OQ Manual, and OMM, are designed to maintain the integrity of the pipeline system at levels necessary to provide safe and reliable pipeline systems.

The IMP is comprised of 15 Elements (Elements). Most of these use the same format, starting with a purpose, definitions, and procedures, record keeping and reporting requirements. These are industry standard. Most Elements conclude with specific agenda items for reviews that are to take place once each calendar year not to exceed 15 months, assignments of responsibility, and a checklist of items and how they were dealt with at the last annual IMP review.

- **Element #1: HCA Identification:** Identifying High Consequence Areas (HCAs) helps LGS and other pipeline operators prioritize efforts to maintain pipeline integrity. Element 1 includes specific methods by which LGS identifies HCAs, which contain not only on-the-ground surveys, but also data from public and emergency officials. These are reviewed each calendar year. When necessary, changes in methodology are to be reported to government agencies.
- Element #2: Threats, Data Integration, and Risk Analysis: The objective and purpose of an IMP is to maintain the integrity of the pipeline system at levels necessary to provide safe and reliable pipeline systems. To ensure that the IMP achieves these objectives, LGS has developed threat, data integration, and risk analysis procedures to assist in this effort.

LGS looks for the following threats:

Time Dependent Threats: 1. External corrosion Internal corrosion Stress corrosion cracking 3. Static (stable) or Resident Threats 4. Construction and manufacturing-related defects, including the use of low frequency electric resistance welded (ERW) pipe, lap welded pipe, flash welded pipe, or other pipe potentially susceptible to manufacturing defects [§192.917(e)(4) and ASME B31.8S-2001, Appendix A4.31 Welding or fabrication related defects 5. · Defective pipe girth weld · Defective fabrication weld · Wrinkle bend or buckle Stripped threads, broken pipe, coupling failure Equipment failures · Gasket O-ring failure · Control/Relief equipment malfunction · Seal/pump packing failure · Miscellaneous Time-Independent Threats (Random) Third party/mechanical damage [192.917(e)(1)] Incorrect operations (including human error) Weather related and outside force damage · Cold weather



- · Lightening
- · Heavy rains or floods
- · Earth movement

Additional Threats

- 10. Cyclic fatigue or other loading condition. [192.917(e)(2)]
- 11. All other potential threats. [192.917(a)]
- 12. Interactive threats (e.g., manufacturing defects activated by pressure cycling, corrosion accelerated by third party or outside force damage. [ASME/ANSI B31.8S, Section 2.2]. [192.917(a)]

Data Integration: In identifying threats, LGS uses a threat worksheet, and then determines whether there is a threat based on the data collected and reviewed. For instance, data integration is used to cross reference inspection related data with third party activities in order to determine whether there may be third party damage in a covered segment. When this analysis indicates potential damage, excavation and physical examination of the pipeline will be required.

For specified threats, actions to take, including but not limited to employing various testing methodologies, are detailed in Section 2.5. For certain actions, governmental authorities must be notified. Remediation to fix a problem at one location may be required for other segments of pipe with similar characteristics.

LGS collects extensive amounts of data for use in its prescriptive Integrity Management (IM) program. Data elements can be found in Element #2. LGS collects and utilizes data from both covered and non-covered segments. LGS validates the accuracy of its data. When data is missing or suspect, it is assumed that the threat that could be posed by that data exists and actions are spelled out for validating the data.

Risk assessment is used to support integrity decisions. Baseline integrity assessments and reassessments can result in the implementation of additional preventative and mitigative measures.

The objectives of risk assessment are:

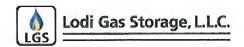
- 1) prioritization of pipelines/segments for scheduling integrity assessments and mitigating action
- 2) assessment of the benefits derived from mitigating action (i.e., reduced risk);
- 3) determination of the most effective mitigation measures for the identified threats;
- 4) assessment of the integrity impact from modified inspection intervals;
- 5) assessment of the use of or need for alternative inspection methodologies;
- 6) more effective resource allocation; and
- facilitation of decisions to address risks along a pipeline or within a facility (i.e., action items).

Risk assessment methodologies are described in detail in Section 2.8 of the IMP. The risk model includes a feedback mechanism to ensure it is subject to continuous validation and improvement.

- Element #3: Baseline Assessments: Element #3 provides procedures and methodologies for baseline assessment of pipeline integrity. LGS has cross-referenced specific operations and maintenance procedures that apply when doing a baseline assessment. Modifications to the baseline assessment are required under circumstances specified in Section 3.8. Those that may substantially affect program implementation or may significantly modify the program are to be reported to the Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS).
- **Element #4: Direct Assessments:** LGS does not use direct assessment as the primary assessment method. Rather, it uses other methods provided for as per the regulations. Should LGS in the future decide to use direct assessment method, a direct assessment plan will be developed that meets regulatory requirements.
- **Element #5 Remediation and Repair:** Element #5 details procedures for remediation and repair when certain defects are discovered. These include prescribed time limits for differing types of defects, as well as record keeping and reporting requirements. As discussed above, LGS uses not only in-line inspection (ILI) but also data integration to determine where defects might occur.
- Element #6: Continual Assessment: Element #6 requires LGS to conduct a
 periodic evaluation of pipeline integrity based on data integration and risk
 assessment with the goal of identifying the threats specific to each covered segment
 and the risk represented by these threats. In addition to periodic evaluations, LGS
 conducts evaluations in response to specified events in order to assure that pipeline
 integrity threats are promptly identified. Element #6 provides methodologies to be
 used to evaluate differing potential defects, along with reassessment timelines.
- **Element #7: Confirmatory Direct Assessment:** Confirmatory Direct Assessment can be used for pipe that is scheduled to be reassessed at a period longer than 7 years. LGS does not use confirmatory direct assessment.
- Element #8: Preventive and Mitigative Measures: LGS has a process in place
 to identify additional measures to prevent a pipeline failure and to mitigate the
 consequences of a pipeline failure in a high consequence area. Element #8 specifies
 the process for identifying additional measures be based on identified threats to each
 pipeline segment and the risk analysis required by §192.917. These are described in
 IMP Element #2. Mitigative measures are shown on the LGS risk analysis and
 mitigative review worksheet.

The additional measures evaluated by LGS will cover a spectrum of alternatives such as, but not limited to the following:

- 1) enhancements to the damage prevention program (third party damage);
- 2) installing automatic shut-off valves or remote control valves;
- 3) installing computerized monitoring and leak detection systems;
- 4) replacing pipe segments with pipe of heavier wall thickness;
- 5) providing additional training to personnel on response procedures;
- 6) conducting drills with local emergency responders; and



7) implementing additional inspection and maintenance programs.

A systematic, documented decision-making process will be used to decide which measures are to be implemented, involving input from relevant parts of the organization, such as operations, maintenance, engineering, and corrosion control. The decision-making process considers both the likelihood and consequences of pipeline failures. Additional measures are, when applicable, identified and documented in the action item list. Documentation will include identification of the additional items, completed implementation items, and schedules for completion. See IMP Element #2 including the LGS risk analysis.

Enhancements to damage protection include using qualified personnel for work LGS conducts, collecting location-specific information on excavation damage, root cause analyses, participation in one-call systems, and monitoring of excavation on covered segments. Other mitigative and preventative measures are also set forth in Element #8. These are considered as part of LGS's risk analysis.

LGS has 61 emergency shutdown valves on the Lodi system and 61 on the Kirby Hills facility. Both also have relief valves at each compressor and other protections.

- Element #9: Performance Measures: LGS conducts annual performance reviews
 to compare actual miles of pipe inspected versus planned, the number of immediate
 and scheduled repairs completed as a result of the IMP and the number of leaks,
 failures and incidents. Annual reports, certified by a senior executive officer are
 submitted to the OPS.
 - Other threats to pipeline integrity are also listed and treated as performance measures: these include internal and external corrosion, stress corrosions cracking, defects in materials used in construction, and third party damage, as well as incorrect operations. Operations and maintenance reports are gathered and reviewed as part of the performance-evaluation process. In addition, the evaluation process itself is evaluated, as part of the annual IMP review.
- **Element #10: Record Keeping:** Element #10 specifies numerous reports and documentation required for the IMP. LGS keeps these records in an accessible form on a central database. Retention requirements and responsibilities are assigned.
- Element #11: Management of Change: LGS has specific management of change (MOC) procedures. Consistent with those procedures, changes to the IMP are documented along with the reason for each change. Significant changes require notification consistent with Section 11.5, which includes requirements to notify OPS and local authorities within 30 days of the change. MOC procedures are reviewed annually.
- **Element #12: Quality Assurance:** LGS has quality-assurance processes that meet industry standards. These include:
 - determining the documentation required for the IMP;
 - clearly and formally defining responsibilities and authorities under the IMP;



- reviewing the results of the IM program at predetermined intervals and including recommendations for improvements;
- identifying personnel qualification requirements for anyone who is involved in the IMP;
- monitoring of the IM program to ensure that it is being implemented according to the written procedures;
- o periodic internal audits of the IM program; and
- corrective actions to improve the IM program.

Corrective action items are to be documented during each review with follow-up on a periodic basis, normally quarterly.

LGS, as part of its quality assurance standards, solicits recommendations for IM program improvement from its employees and subject matter experts.

- Element #13: Communications Plan: LGS's IMP communications plan includes procedures to:
 - address safety concerns raised by the OPS or state authority with jurisdictional authority;
 - o keep LGS employees informed of appropriate integrity issues; and
 - Make the public aware of its integrity management efforts and results.

This program is not the same as the operations and maintenance procedure #18. Rather it is more targeted to internal communications and communications with the following third-parties:

- landowners and tenants along the rights-of-way;
- o public officials other than emergency responders;
- local and regional emergency responders; and
- excavators.

Communications with OPS and local authorities will include at least one of the following:

- o remedial corrective measures completed or scheduled;
- root cause determination (for failure investigations); and/or
- actions to prevent recurrence.

The communications plan is reviewed annually.

- **Element #14: Agency Notification:** Element #14 provides that LGS's risk analysis or IMP will be provided upon request to the OPS and state and local safety authorities, as applicable. Element #14 also describes what types of agency notifications are required and when they are required to be made.
- Element #15: Minimization of Environmental and Safety Risk: Element #15
 reinforces LGS's desire to ensure that, in conducting its baseline assessment and
 reassessments, precautions will be implemented to protect workers, members of the
 public, and the environment from safety hazards (such as an accidental release of



product) during reassessments. Specific operations and maintenance procedures to accomplish this goal are cross referenced. Verification procedures ensure they have been utilized.

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Emergency Response Plan

LGS has had an ERP (Attachment E) in place since it began operation. As with the other plans and manuals, LGS starts with an industry standard plan, and revises and/or supplements it to take into account LGS-specific items.

The ERP is not intended to be an all-encompassing plan of action for emergencies, because certain types of emergencies may occur that would make it impractical to follow the guidelines established. The ERP requires that necessary preparatory planning, procurement of certain equipment and supplies and training be completed.

Each supervisor who may have duties and responsibilities in emergency situations is furnished a copy of the ERP. Employees are trained in their areas of responsibility, and must become familiar with the total ERP.

- Section 1: Scope and Emergency Response Zones: The ERP starts with detailed fact sheets on the LGS facilities including a description of the nine LGS emergency response zones. Included are descriptions of the Lodi and Kirby Hills facilities, emergency shutoff and pressure relief valves, the MAOPs and other pertinent data.
- Section 2: Pre-Emergency Planning: LGS simulates an emergency at least once
 each calendar year. Supervisors verify employee training effectiveness through
 testing and/or drills. Familiarity with the ERP is subject to a written test for each
 employee. Section 2 also requires, among other things, liaison with public officials
 and emergency response agencies, a public education program, use of the one-call
 system and Hazardous Waste Operations and emergency response training.
- **Section 3: Emergency Response Procedures:** Section 3 includes procedures applicable to seven different potential emergency situations:
 - Escaping gas
 - Abnormal pressure condition
 - Fire or explosion
 - Natural disaster
 - Civil disturbance
 - Loss of well control
 - Loss of communication

Section 3 also assigns overall responsibility to the Incident Commander, not only to assure employees are trained and equipped, but also to identify the type of emergency and, when necessary, declaring an emergency.

Procedures are included for receiving information about leaks, fired, explosions and other emergencies, along with checklists of vital and helpful information to get from a party calling to report a potential emergency and advice to give a caller.

Upon receiving a call, the operator is to notify the appropriate personnel (using a call-out emergency phone list contained in the ERP) and the Supervisor will, in turn, classify the potential emergency and invoke the applicable plan.

Depending on the nature of the emergency, calls may be placed to the National Response Center, Fire Department and/or Emergency Rescue, the Police/Sheriff Department, State Police, an Ambulance Unit, or Civil Defense, all of whom have been coordinated with in advance. The Supervisor may call upon other LGS personnel or gas companies and will when appropriate dispatch LGS employees to the scene.

The Incident Commander is responsible for ensuring that notification to the CPUC and DOT of reportable accidents, leaks or incidents is made. A log of events is to be kept.

As noted above, Section 3 includes specific procedures for each of the different types of incidents. It also includes an Emergency Shutdown and Pressure Reduction Procedure and Public Communications protocols.

- Section 4: On Scene Response Activities: Section 4 includes general instructions for the first LGS employee to arrive on the scene. These include determining the scope and making an assessment of the incident, mitigation and containment. Checklists provide general guidance. Section 4 also includes more specific options for mitigation, including evacuation, shelter in place, ignition source control, and emergency shutdown and isolation.
- Section 5: Emergency Notifications and Reporting: Section 5 lists the
 agencies that must be notified in the event of a release of gas, the procedures for
 notification, and contact information. It also includes a list of LGS employee contact
 information and information for contacting emergency contractors. Also included are
 directions to the nearest hospitals.
- Section 6: Incident Command and Emergency Response: Section 6 adopts
 the "Incident Command System," a system widely used for emergency management
 by federal, state, and local emergency response organizations. It goes on to
 describe that system, both in narrative and organization chart formats, as well as
 providing qualification and responsibility checklists for the Incident Commander,
 Information Officer, Planning Section Chief, Logistics Section Chief, and Finance
 Section Chief.
- **Section 7: Emergency Equipment:** Section 7 includes an Emergency Equipment list that includes the locations for a wide variety of equipment. It also includes a list of all emergency valves, their characteristics and GPS location.
- **Section 8: Natural Gas Potential Hazards:** Section 8 includes a response guide taken from the DOT's Emergency Response Guidebook #115. This provides a checklist of advisable actions for a variety of situations. Much more detailed information is also provided to help guide someone responding to a leak.



• **Section 9: Post Emergency Activities:** Section 9 provides details on emergency reporting to agencies, emergency response critiques, updating and revising the ERP, and employee training.

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Control Room Management Plan

LGS developed and implemented a Control Room Management Plan (CRMP) (Attachment G) to address all documented Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety Administration (PHMSA) requirements as stated in the Pipeline Safety: Control Room/Human Factors, 49 CFR Parts 192 and 195 (Rule). The stated purpose of this regulation is as follows:

- 1) Revise Federal pipeline safety regulations to address human factors and other components of control room management.
- 2) Improve opportunities to reduce risk through more effective control of pipelines and require the human factors management plan mandated by the Pipeline Integrity, Protection, Enforcement, and Safety (PIPES) Act of 2006.
- 3) Enhance pipeline safety by coupling strengthened control room management, including automated control systems, with improved Controller training and qualifications and fatigue management.

The Rule requires that operators of hazardous liquid and gas pipelines create and maintain written operations and maintenance procedures, system-specific procedures, and emergency response plans to maintain pipeline safety and integrity. Implementing a CRMP will improve risk reduction opportunities through more effective control of pipelines and incorporation of human factors management.

The CRMP defines LGS's processes, procedures, and philosophies for developing a comprehensive CRMP. The CRMP was implemented in accordance with the Rule requirements listed below:

Control Room Management Element	Implementation Deadline
General (Procedures)	October 1, 2011
Roles and Responsibilities	October 1, 2011
Adequate Information	
API RP 1165	August 1, 2012
Point-to-Point	August 1, 2012
Communication Plan for Manual Operations	August 1, 2012
Backup SCADA System Testing	August 1, 2012
API RP 1168 Shift Change	October 1, 2011
Fatigue Mitigation	
Shift Lengths and Schedules	August 1, 2012
Fatigue Training	October 1, 2011
Maximum Hours of Service	August 1, 2012
Alarm Management	August 1, 2012



Control Room Management Element	Implementation Deadline
Change Management	October 1, 2011
Operating Experience	October 1, 2011
Training	Aligned with element implementation dates
Compliance Validation	October 1, 2011
Compliance and Deviation	October 1, 2011



Part 2: Public Utilities Code § 961 and 963 Compliance Checklist

The following table shows how each of the requirements of Public Utilities Code §§ 961 and 963 are safisfied, and consistent with the Commisson's direction and approval of previous Natural Gas Safety Plans, includes "a substantive summary of the referenced policy, procedure, or standard that is a component of the safety plan." The discussion below follows the grouping of issues set forth as a table at pages 16-17 of the Decision.

Safety Plan Topics

1. Safety Systems

LGS identifies hazards and implements safety-related systems in order to accomplish its #1 priority: protect the public, responders, and company personnel. LGS promotes a culture of safety through Management commitment and employee training, e.g., emergency response training, training in the identification and evaluation of numerous types of risks, damage prevention, public education to make the public aware of risk and alert to report any abnormal conditions. Hazards and systemic risks are evaluated annually during review of the Integrity Management Program.

Cross-Reference Table

Public Utilities Code	LGS Plan(s) Reference s		
CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE			
Citation			
961(d)(1) "Identify and	Emergency Response Plan		
minimize hazards and	Section 3 Emergency Response Procedures: Section 3 includes procedures applicable to seven different potential emergency situations:		
systemic risks in order to	o Escaping gas		
minimize	Abnormal pressure condition		
accidents,	o Fire or explosion		
explosions,	Natural disaster		
fires, and	o Civil disturbance		
dangerous	o Loss of well control o Loss of communication		
conditions, and	0 Loss of Continuation		
protect the public and the gas corporation workforce."	Section 3 also assigns overall responsibility to the Incident Commander, not only to assure employees are trained and equipped, but also to identify the type of emergency and, when necessary, declaring an emergency. Procedures are included for receiving information about leaks, fired, explosions and other emergencies, along with checklists of vital and helpful information to get from a party calling to report a potential emergency and advice to give a caller.		
	Upon receiving a call, the operator is to notify the appropriate personnel (using a call-out emergency phone list contained in the ERP) and the Supervisor will, in turn, classify the potential emergency and invoke the applicable plan.		
	Depending on the nature of the emergency, calls may be placed to the National Response Center, Fire Department and/or Emergency Rescue, the Police/Sheriff Department, State Police, an Ambulance Unit, or Civil Defense, all of whom have been coordinated with in advance. The Supervisor may call upon other LGS personnel or gas companies and will when appropriate dispatch LGS employees to the scene.		
	The IC is responsible for ensuring that notification to the CPUC and DOT of reportable accidents, leaks or incidents is made. A log of events is to be kept.		

Revision Date: 03/15/2017



As noted above, Section 3 includes specific procedures for each of the different types of incidents. It also includes an Emergency Shutdown and Pressure Reduction Procedure and Public Communications protocols.

Operations & Maintenance Manual

- Section 1: Pipeline Failure, Reporting, and Investigation:
 - Reporting and Control of Incidents: The OMM includes specific requirements for reporting and control of
 "incidents", which include but are not limited to the following activities: incident control, repair, reporting,
 investigation and documentation. The types of events that constitute "incidents" are described in Procedure 1.01,
 Section 4. Actions to take in the event of an "incident" include completing an Incident and Service Interruption
 Report form (Form 1.01B), which is intended to provide a checklst to help assure accruate reporting and recording
 of details of an incident.
 - As with other sections of the OMM, a flow chart to illustrate the sequence of incident identification is provided. Once an incident is identified, there are procedures and responsibilities assigned for taking control, notifying emergency services, communications, repair, preservation of evidence, recording and reporting (internal and governmental), analysis, and recommendations to change operational procedures.
 - Safety-Related Conditions: Similar assignments, procedures, criteria, decision charts and record keeping requirements are in place for the reporting of "safety-related conditions." These are defined in Procedure 1.02:

 occurring within 220 yards of place where people will live, assemble, or travel and (2) fitting the description in Section 5.1. which addresses "safety related conditions" that must be reported. Section 5.1 specifically describes situations ranging from stressed pipe to corrosion, movement or loading from environmental causes, defects, damage, malfunctions or operating errors, leaks needing immediate action to protect the public or property, and incidents that require a pipeline pressure reduction of 20 percent or more.
 - Section 5.2 specifies procedures for reporting safety related conditions. It also specifies the forms to be utilized and document-retention requirements.
 - Investigation of Failures and Accidents: Procedures for investigation of failures or accidents can be found in Procedure 1.03. Like the procedures for reporting and control of incidents, these cover what needs to happen and who is responsible for making it happen from the point of taking control of the scence in order to protect people (first) and property, through investigation, analysis, reporting and recommendations for operational or facilities modifications.

Section 3: Plans and Programs:

- Damage Prevention: Procedure 3.01 in the OMM establishes a comprehensive damage prevention program intended to minimize the possibility of damage to facilities by outside forces. LGS participates in the "one-call" program and has requirements for telephone answering services. The OMM includes a comprehensive marking, inspection and monitoring protocol to prevent excavation- and other construction related incidents.
- Emergency Response Plan: Procedure 3.04 establishes the requirement that LGS have a written Emergency Response Plan, assigns responsibility for assuring operating personnel are knowledgeable of emergency procedures and establishes criteria for that plan.
- Operating Manual: Procedure 3.06 requires a pipeline-specific operating manual (PSOM) and assigns
 responsibility for the manual and assuring that operating personnel are knowledgeable of it. The PSOM covers
 both normal and abnormal operating conditions.

Section 14: Safety and Security

- Valve Safety and Security: Procedure 14.01, Valve Security, includes requirements for securing or locking valves to prevent accidental, inadvertent operation, and protection from tampering. These include requiring locks on manually operated valves and on control boxes for remotely operated valves. Other methods of securing valves, e.g., removing handles, are also specified. Under Procedure 14.02, lock and tag requirements are applicable to maintenance and modification operations.
- Prevention of Accidental Ignition: Procedure 14.03 addresses situations where the presence of gas
 constitutes a hazard of fire or explosion. Procedure 14.04, Excavations, establishes safety requirements for the
 protection of personnel entering excavations for maintenance purposes.

Section 18: Public Awareness Program:

Public Education: LGS also engages in a Public Education Program consistent with the requirements of 49 CFR, Sections 192.614(c)(2), 192.616. Procedure 18 describes the program, its intent, frequency, targeted audiences, content, communications methods, documentation and the like. Procedure 18 describes methods of measuring the efficiency of these outreach efforts, describes LGS-specific initiatives and target audiences in more detail, and assigns specific responsibilities.

Integrity Management Program (IMP)

Element #2: Threats, Data Integration, and Risk Analysis: The objective and purpose of an IMP is to maintain the integrity of the pipeline system at levels necessary to provide safe and reliable pipeline systems. To ensure that the IMP achieves these objectives, LGS has developed threat, data integration, and risk analysis procedures to assist in this effort.

LGS looks for the following threats:

External corrosion

Time Daniel Jank Thomas	
Time Dependent Threats:	



2.	Internal corrosion
	Stress corrosion cracking
•	Static (stable) or Resident Threats Construction and manufacturing-related defects, including the use of low frequency electric resistance welded (ERW) pipe, lap welded pipe, flash welded pipe, or other pipe potentially susceptible to manufacturing defects [§192.917(e)(4) and ASME B31.8S-2001, Appendix A4.3]
•	Welding or fabrication related defects Defective pipe girth weld
	Defective fabrication weld
	Wrinkle bend or buckle
	Stripped threads, broken pipe, coupling failure
5.	Equipment failures
-	Gasket O-ring failure
	· Control/Relief equipment malfunction
	Seal/pump packing failure
	Miscellaneous
7. 8. 9.	Time-Independent Threats (Random) Third party/mechanical damage [192.917(e)(1)] Incorrect operations (including human error) Weather related and outside force damage Cold weather
	· Lightening
	· Heavy rains or floods
	• Earth movement
	Additional Threats
10.	Cyclic fatigue or other loading condition. [192.917(e)(2)]

Data Integration: In identifying threats, LGS uses a threat worksheet, and then determines whether there is a threat based on the data collected and reviewed. For instance, data integration is used to cross reference inspection-related data with third party activities in order to determine whether there may be third-party damage in a covered segment. When this analysis indicates potential damage, excavation and physical examination of the pipeline will be required.

Interactive threats (e.g., manufacturing defects activated by pressure

cycling, corrosion accelerated by third party or outside force damage.

All other potential threats. [192.917(a)]

[ASME/ANSI B31.8S, Section 2.2]. [192.917(a)]

For specified threats, actions to take, including but not limited to employing various testing methodologies, are spelled out in detail in Section 2.5. For certain actions, governmental authorities must be notified. Remediation to fix a problem at one location may be required for other segments of pipe with similar characteristics.

LGS collects extensive amounts of data for use in its prescriptive IM Program. Data elements can be found at pp. 14-17 of Element #2. LGS collects and utilizes data from both covered and non-covered segments. LGS validates the accuracy of its data. When data is missing or suspect, it is assumed that the threat that could be posed by that data exists and actions are spelled out for validating the data.

- Risk assessment is used to support integrity decisions. Baseline integrity assessments and reassessments can result in the implementation of additional preventative and mitigative measures.
 The objectives of risk assessment are:
 - prioritization of pipelines/segments for scheduling integrity assessments and mitigating action
 - assessment of the benefits derived from mitigating action (i.e., reduced risk);
 - determination of the most effective mitigation measures for the identified threats;
 - assessment of the integrity impact from modified inspection intervals;
 - assessment of the use of or need for alternative inspection methodologies;
 - more effective resource allocation; and

11.

12.

- facilitation of decisions to address risks along a pipeline or within a facility (i.e., action items).
 Risk assessment methodologies are described in detail in Section 2.8 of the IMP. The risk model includes a feedback mechanism to ensure it is subject to continuous validation and improvement.
- Element #8: Preventive and Mitigative Measures: LGS has a process in place to identify additional measures to prevent a pipeline failure and to mitigate the consequences of a pipeline failure in a high consequence area. Element # 8 specifies the process for identifying additional measures be based on identified threats to each pipeline segment and the risk analysis required by §192.917. These are described in IMP Element #2. Mitigative measures are shown on the LGS risk analysis and mitigative review worksheet.

The additional measures evaluated by LGS will cover a spectrum of alternatives such as, but not limited to the following:



- enhancements to the damage prevention program (third party damage);
- installing automatic shut-off valves or remote control valves;
- installing computerized monitoring and leak detection systems;
- replacing pipe segments with pipe of heavier wall thickness;
- providing additional training to personnel on response procedures;
- o conducting drills with local emergency responders; and
- implementing additional inspection and maintenance programs.

A systematic, documented decision-making process will be used to decide which measures are to be implemented, involving input from relevant parts of the organization, such as operations, maintenance, engineering, and corrosion control. The decision-making process considers both the likelihood and consequences of pipeline failures. Additional measures are, when applicable, identified and documented in the action item list. Documentation will include identification of the additional items, completed implementation items, and schedules for completion. See IMP Element #2 including the LGS risk analysis.

Enhancements to damage protection include using qualified personnel for work LGS conducts, collecting locationspecific information on excavation damage, root cause analyses, participation in one-call systems, and monitoring of excavation on covered segments. Other mitigative and preventative measures are also set forth in Element #8. These are considered as part of LGS's risk analysis.

LGS has 28 emergency shutdown valves on the Lodi system and 26 on the Kirby Hills facility. Both also have relief valves at each compressor and other protections.

- **Element #9: Performance Measures:** LGS conducts semi-annual performance reviews to compare actual miles of pipe inspected versus planned, the number of immediate and scheduled repairs completed as a result of the IMP and the number of leaks, failures and incidents. Semi-annual reports, certified by a senior executive officer are submitted to the OPS.
 - Other threats to pipeline integrity are also listed and treated as performance measures: these include internal and external corrosion, stress corrosions cracking, defects in materials used in construction, and third party damage, as well as incorrect operations. Operations and maintenance reports are gathered and reviewed as part of the performance-evaluation process. In addition, the evaluation process itself is evaluated, as part of the annual IMP review.

Attachment F - In-Line-Assessments: In addition to the on-going measures taken to assure pipeline integrity described in the Integrity Management Plan and elsewhere, LGS includes in-line-assessments as a tool to detect potential pipeline integrity issues. The procedures for performing such assessments, criteria to help assure the timeliness of necessary repairs and for assuring data integrity are set out in Attachment F.

961(d)(2)

"Identify the safety-related systems that will be deployed to minimize hazards, including adequate documentation of the commission-regulated gas pipeline facility history and capability."

Emergency Response Plan -

- Section 2: Pre-Emergency Planning: LGS simulates an emergency at least once each year. Supervisors verify employee training effectiveness through testing and/or drills. Familiarity with the ERP is subject to a written test for each employee. Section 2 also requires, among other things, liaison with public officials and emergency response agencies, a public education program, use of the one-call system and Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response training.
- Section 4: On Scene Response Activities: Section 4 includes general instructions for the first LGS employee to arrive on the scene. These include determining the scope and making an assessment of the incident, mitigation and containment. Checklists provide general guidance. Section 4 also includes more specific options for mitigation, including evacuation, shelter in place, ignition source control, and emergency shutdown and isolation.

Operations & Maintenance Manual

- Section 1: Pipeline Failure, Reporting, and Investigation:
 - o **Reporting and Control of Incidents:** The OMM includes specific requirements for reporting and control of "incidents", which include but are not limited to the following activities: incident control, repair, reporting, investigation and documentation. The types of events that constitute "incidents" are described in Procedure 1.01, Section 4. Actions to take in the event of an "incident" include completing an Incident and Service Interruption Report form (Form 1.01B), which is intended to provide a checklist to help assure accruate reporting and recording of details of an incident.
 - As with other sections of the OMM, a flow chart to illustrate the sequence of incident identification is provided. Once an incident is identified, there are procedures and responsibilities assigned for taking control, notifying emergency services, communications, repair, preservation of evidence, recording and reporting (internal and governmental), analysis, and recommendations to change operational procedures.
 - Safety-Related Conditions: Similar assignments, procedures, criteria, decision charts and record keeping requirements are in place for the reporting of "safety-related conditions." These are defined in Procedure 1.02: (1) occuring within 220 yards of place where people will live, assemble, or travel and (2) fitting the description in Section 5.1. which addresses "safety related conditions" that must be reported. Section 5.1 specifically describes situations ranging from stressed pipe to corrosion, movement or loading from environmental causes, defects, damage, malfunctions or operating errors, leaks needing immediate action to protect the public or property, and incidents that require a pipeline pressure reduction of 20 percent or more.

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- Section 5.2 specifies procedures for reporting safety related conditions. It also specifies the forms to be utilized and document-retention requirements.
- Investigation of Failures and Accidents: Procedures for investigation of failures or accidents can be found in Procedure 1.03. Like the procedures for reporting and control of incidents, these cover what needs to happen and who is responsible for making it happen from the point of taking control of the scence in order to protect people (first) and property, through investigation, analysis, reporting and recommendations for operational or facilities modifications.
- Section 2: Record Keeping: Procedure 2.01 of the OMM lays out extensive record keeping requirements and
 provides for the assignment of responsibility for record keeping for a wide variety of activities.

Section 3: Plans and Programs:

- Damage Prevention: Procedure 3.01 in the OMM establishes a comprehensive damage prevention program
 intended to minimize the possibility of damage to facilities by outside forces. LGS participates in the "one-call"
 program and has requirements for telephone answering services. The OMM includes a comprehensive marking,
 inspection and monitoring protocol to prevent excavation- and other construction related incidents.
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effort.

LGS looks for the following threats:

Time Dependent Threats:

- External corrosion
- Internal corrosion
- 3. Stress corrosion cracking

Static (stable) or Resident Threats

- 4. Construction and manufacturing-related defects, including the use of low frequency electric resistance welded (ERW) pipe, lap welded pipe, flash welded pipe, or other pipe potentially susceptible to manufacturing defects [§192.917(e)(4) and ASME B31.8S-2001, Appendix A4.3]
- 5. Welding or fabrication related defects
 - · Defective pipe girth weld
 - · Defective fabrication weld
 - · Wrinkle bend or buckle
 - · Stripped threads, broken pipe, coupling failure
- 6. Equipment failures
 - · Gasket O-ring failure
 - · Control/Relief equipment malfunction
 - · Seal/pump packing failure
 - Miscellaneous

Time-Independent Threats (Random)

7. Third party/mechanical damage [192.917(e)(1)]

Natural Gas System Operator Safety Plan

- 8. Incorrect operations (including human error)
- Weather related and outside force damage
 - Cold weather
 - · Lightening
 - Heavy rains or floods
 - Earth movement

Additional Threats

- **10.** Cyclic fatigue or other loading condition. [192.917(e)(2)]
- 11. All other potential threats. [192.917(a)]
- 12. Interactive threats (e.g., manufacturing defects activated by pressure cycling, corrosion accelerated by third party or outside force damage. [ASME/ANSI B31.8S, Section 2.2]. [192.917(a)]
- o Data Integration: In identifying threats, LGS uses a threat worksheet, and then determines whether there is a threat based on the data collected and reviewed. For instance, data integration is used to cross reference inspection-related data with third party activities in order to determine whether there may be third-party damage in a covered segment. When this analysis indicates potential damage, excavation and physical examination of the pipeline will be required.

For specified threats, actions to take, including but not limited to employing various testing methodologies, are spelled out in detail in Section 2.5. For certain actions, governmental authorities must be notified. Remediation to fix a problem at one location may be required for other segments of pipe with similar characteristics.

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 - assessment of the use of or need for alternative inspection methodologies;
 - more effective resource allocation; and
 - facilitation of decisions to address risks along a pipeline or within a facility (i.e., action items). Risk assessment methodologies are described in detail in Section 2.8 of the IMP. The risk model includes a feedback mechanism to ensure it is subject to continuous validation and improvement.
- Element #8: Preventive and Mitigative Measures: LGS has a process in place to identify additional measures to prevent a pipeline failure and to mitigate the consequences of a pipeline failure in a high consequence area. Element # 8 specifies the process for identifying additional measures be based on identified threats to each pipeline segment and the risk analysis required by §192.917. These are described in IMP Element #2. Mitigative measures are shown on the LGS risk analysis and mitigative review worksheet.

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- o installing automatic shut-off valves or remote control valves;
- o installing computerized monitoring and leak detection systems;
- replacing pipe segments with pipe of heavier wall thickness;
 providing additional training to personnel on response procedures;
- o conducting drills with local emergency responders; and
- o implementing additional inspection and maintenance programs.

A systematic, documented decision-making process will be used to decide which measures are to be implemented, involving input from relevant parts of the organization, such as operations, maintenance, engineering, and corrosion control. The decision-making process considers both the likelihood and consequences of pipeline failures. Additional measures are, when applicable, identified and documented in the action item list. Documentation will include identification of the additional items, completed implementation items, and schedules for completion. See IMP Element #2 including the LGS risk analysis.

Enhancements to damage protection include using qualified personnel for work LGS conducts, collecting location-specific information on excavation damage, root cause analyses, participation in one-call systems, and monitoring of excavation on covered segments. Other mitigative and preventative measures are also set forth in Element #8. These are considered as part of LGS's risk analysis.

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Element #9: Performance Measures: LGS conducts semi-annual performance reviews to compare actual miles of pipe inspected versus planned, the number of immediate and scheduled repairs completed as a result of the IMP and the number of leaks, failures and incidents. Semi-annual reports, certified by a senior executive officer are submitted to the OPS.

Other threats to pipeline integrity are also listed and treated as performance measures: these include internal and external corrosion, stress corrosions cracking, defects in materials used in construction, and third party damage, as well as incorrect operations. Operations and maintenance reports are gathered and reviewed as part of the performance-evaluation process. In addition, the evaluation process itself is evaluated, as part of the annual IMP review.

Attachment F - In-Line-Assessments: In addition to the on-going measures taken to assure pipeline integrity

described in the Integrity Management Plan and elsewhere, LGS includes in-line-assessments as a tool to detect potential pipeline integrity issues. The procedures for performing such assessments, criteria to help assure the timeliness of necessary repairs and for assuring data integrity are set out in Attachment F.

2. Emergency Response

LGS maintains an Emergency Response Plan in accordance with 49 CFR 192.615. The Emergency Response Plan provides guidelines to quickly, safely, and effectively respond to an emergency. Although the types of emergencies that might occur in a gas system are widely varied, there are certain common actions that can be taken regardless of the type of emergency. The Emergency Response Plan specifies those response actions and also includes procedures to evaluate response effectiveness and apply lessons learned.

Cross-Reference Table

Closs Reference Table			
Public Utilities Code Citation	LGS Plan(s) Reference		
961(d)(5)			
"Provide for appropriate and effective system	Emergency Response Plan Section 3 Emergency Response Procedures: Section 3 includes procedures applicable to seven different potential emergency situations: O Escaping gas O Abnormal pressure condition		
controls, with	o Fire or explosion		
respect to	o Natural disaster		
both	o Civil disturbance		
equipment	o Loss of well control o Loss of communication		
and personnel	2000 01 0011111111111111111111111111111		
procedures, to limit the damage from accidents, explosions,	Section 3 also assigns overall responsibility to the Incident Commander, not only to assure employees are trained and equipped, but also to identify the type of emergency and, when necessary, declaring an emergency. Procedures are included for receiving information about leaks, fired, explosions and other emergencies, along with checklists of vital and helpful information to get from a party calling to report a potential emergency and advice to give a caller.		
fires, and dangerous conditions."	Upon receiving a call, the operator is to notify the appropriate personnel (using a call-out emergency phone list contained in the ERP) and the Supervisor will, in turn, classify the potential emergency and invoke the applicable plan.		
	Depending on the nature of the emergency, calls may be placed to the National Response Center, Fire Department and/or Emergency Rescue, the Police/Sheriff Department, State Police, an Ambulance Unit, or Civil Defense, all of whom have been coordinated with in advance. The Supervisor may call upon other LGS personnel or gas companies and will when appropriate dispatch LGS employees to the scene.		
	The IC is responsible for ensuring that notification to the CPUC and DOT of reportable accidents, leaks or incidents is made. A log of events is to be kept.		

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Natural Gas System Operator Safety Plan



As noted above, Section 3 includes specific procedures for each of the different types of incidents. It also includes an Emergency Shutdown and Pressure Reduction Procedure and Public Communications protocols.

 Section 7: Emergency Equipment: Section 7 includes an Emergency Equipment list that includes the locations for a wide variety of equipment.

Operations & Maintenance Manual

- Section 1: Pipeline Failure, Reporting, and Investigation
 - Reporting and Control of Incidents: The OMM includes specific requirements for reporting and control of "incidents", which include but are not limited to the following activities: incident control, repair, reporting, investigation and documentation. The types of events that constitute "incidents" are described in Procedure 1.01, Section 4. Actions to take in the event of an "incident" include completing an Incident and Service Interruption Report form (Form 1.01B), which is intended to provide a checklist to help assure accruate reporting and recording of details of an incident.
 - As with other sections of the OMM, a flow chart to illustrate the sequence of incident identification is provided. Once an incident is identified, there are procedures and responsibilities assigned for taking control, notifying emergency services, communications, repair, preservation of evidence, recording and reporting (internal and governmental), analysis, and recommendations to change operational procedures.
 - Safety-Related Conditions: Similar assignments, procedures, criteria, decision charts and record keeping requirements are in place for the reporting of "safety-related conditions." These are defined in Procedure 1.02: (1) occuring within 220 yards of place where people will live, assemble, or travel and (2) fitting the description in Section 5.1. which addresses "safety related conditions" that must be reported. Section 5.1 specifically describes situations ranging from stressed pipe to corrosion, movement or loading from environmental causes, defects, damage, malfunctions or operating errors, leaks needing immediate action to protect the public or property, and incidents that require a pipeline pressure reduction of 20 percent or more.
 - Section 5.2 specifies procedures for reporting safety related conditions. It also specifies the forms to be utilized and document-retention requirements.
 - Investigation of Failures and Accidents: Procedures for investigation of failures or accidents can be
 found in Procedure 1.03. Like the procedures for reporting and control of incidents, these cover what needs
 to happen and who is responsible for making it happen from the point of taking control of the scence in order
 to protect people (first) and property, through investigation, analysis, reporting and recommendations for
 operational or facilities modifications.

Section 3: Plans and Programs:

- Damage Prevention: Procedure 3.01 in the OMM establishes a comprehensive damage prevention program intended to minimize the possibility of damage to facilities by outside forces. LGS participates in the "one-call" program and has requirements for telephone answering services. The OMM includes a comprehensive marking, inspection and monitoring protocol to prevent excavation- and other construction related incidents.
- Emergency Response Plan: Procedure 3.04 establishes the requirement that LGS have a written Emergency Response Plan, assigns responsibility for assuring operating personnel are knowledgeable of emergency procedures and establishes criteria for that plan.
- Operating Manual: Procedure 3.06 requires a pipeline-specific operating manual (PSOM) and assigns
 responsibility for the manual and assuring that operating personnel are knowledgeable of it. The PSOM
 covers both normal and abnormal operating conditions.
- Section 8: Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure: Procedure 8.01 outlines the responsibility for
 establishing the MAOP of each pipeline segment, along with related operating and record keeping requirements.
 Procedure 8.02 provides guidance on MAOPs when there is maintenance, excavation, repair or other such activities
 being performed.
- Section 14: Safety and Security:
 - Valve Safety and Security: Procedure 14.01, Valve Security, includes requirements for securing or locking valves to prevent accidental, inadvertent operation, and protection from tampering. These include requiring locks on manually operated valves and on control boxes for remotely operated valves. Other methods of securing valves, e.g., removing handles, are also specified. Under Procedure 14.02, lock and tag requirements are applicable to maintenance and modification operations.
 - Prevention of Accidental Ignition: Procedure 14.03 addresses situations where the presence of gas
 constitutes a hazard of fire or explosion. Procedure 14.04, Excavations, establishes safety requirements for
 the protection of personnel entering excavations for maintenance purposes.

Section 18: Public Awareness Program:

Public Education: LGS also engages in a Public Education Program consistent with the requirements of 49 CFR, Sections 192.614(c)(2), 192.616. Procedure 18 describes the program, its intent, frequency, targeted audiences, content, communications methods, documentation and the like. Procedure 18 describes methods of measuring the efficiency of these outreach efforts, describes LGS-specific initiatives and target audiences in more detail, and assigns specific responsibilities.

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Integrity Management Program (IMP)

- Element #1: HCA Identification: While LGS makes safe and reliable operations, its #1 priority; identifying high concentration areas (HCAs) helps LGS and other pipeline operators prioritize efforts to maintain pipeline integrity. Element 1 includes specific methods by which LGS identifies HCAs, which contain not only on-the-ground surveys, but also data from public and emergency officials. These are reviewed each calendar year. When necessary, changes in methodology are to be reported to government agencies.
- Element #2: Threats, Data Integration, and Risk Analysis: The objective and purpose of an IMP is to maintain the integrity of the pipeline system at levels necessary to provide safe and reliable pipeline systems. To ensure that the IMP achieves these objectives, LGS has developed threat, data integration, and risk analysis procedu

LG:

	Time Dependent Threats:
1.	External corrosion
2.	Internal corrosion
3.	Stress corrosion cracking Static (stable) or Resident Threats
1.	Construction and manufacturing-related defects, including the use of low frequency electric resistance welded (ERW) pipe, lap welded pipe, flash welded pipe, or other pipe potentially susceptible to manufacturing defects [§192.917(e)(4) and ASME B31.8S-2001, Appendix A4.3]
i.	Welding or fabrication related defects
	Defective pipe girth weld
	Defective fabrication weld
	Wrinkle bend or buckle
	Stripped threads, broken pipe, coupling failure
6.	Equipment failures
	Gasket O-ring failure
	· Control/Relief equipment malfunction
	· Seal/pump packing failure
	Miscellaneous
7. 8. 9.	Time-Independent Threats (Random) Third party/mechanical damage [192.917(e)(1)] Incorrect operations (including human error) Weather related and outside force damage Cold weather
	· Lightening
	Heavy rains or floods
	· Earth movement
	Additional Threats

Data Integration: In identifying threats, LGS uses a threat worksheet, and then determines whether there is a threat based on the data collected and reviewed. For instance, data integration is used to cross reference inspection-related data with third party activities in order to determine whether there may be third-party damage in a covered segment. When this analysis indicates potential damage, excavation and physical examination of the pipeline will be required. For specified threats, actions to take, including but not limited to employing various testing methodologies, are spelled out in detail in Section 2.5. For certain actions, governmental authorities must be notified. Remediation to fix a problem at one location may be required for other segments of

[ASME/ANSI B31.8S, Section 2.2]. [192.917(a)]

cycling, corrosion accelerated by third party or outside force damage.

LGS collects extensive amounts of data for use in its prescriptive IM Program. Data elements can be found at pp. 14-17 of Element #2. LGS collects and utilizes data from both covered and non-covered segments. LGS validates the accuracy of its data. When data is missing or suspect, it is assumed that the threat that could be posed by that data exists and actions are spelled out for validating the data.

- Risk assessment is used to support integrity decisions. Baseline integrity assessments and reassessments can result in the implementation of additional preventative and mitigative measures. The objectives of risk assessment are:
 - prioritization of pipelines/segments for scheduling integrity assessments and mitigating
 - assessment of the benefits derived from mitigating action (i.e., reduced risk);

pipe with similar characteristics.

Natural Gas System Operator Safety Plan



- determination of the most effective mitigation measures for the identified threats;
- assessment of the integrity impact from modified inspection intervals;
- assessment of the use of or need for alternative inspection methodologies;
- more effective resource allocation; and
- facilitation of decisions to address risks along a pipeline or within a facility (i.e., action items)

Risk assessment methodologies are described in detail in Section 2.8 of the IMP. The risk model includes a feedback mechanism to ensure it is subject to continuous validation and improvement.

Element #8: Preventive and Mitigative Measures: LGS has a process in place to identify additional measures to prevent a pipeline failure and to mitigate the consequences of a pipeline failure in a high consequence area. Element #8 specifies the process for identifying additional measures be based on identified threats to each pipeline segment and the risk analysis required by §192.917. These are described in IMP Element #2. Mitigative measures are shown on the LGS risk analysis and mitigative review worksheet.

The additional measures evaluated by LGS will cover a spectrum of alternatives such as, but not limited to, the following:

- o enhancements to the damage prevention program (third party damage);
- installing automatic shut-off valves or remote control valves;
- o installing computerized monitoring and leak detection systems;
- replacing pipe segments with pipe of heavier wall thickness;
- providing additional training to personnel on response procedures;
- o conducting drills with local emergency responders; and
- implementing additional inspection and maintenance programs.

A systematic, documented decision-making process will be used to decide which measures are to be implemented, involving input from relevant parts of the organization, such as operations, maintenance, engineering, and corrosion control. The decision-making process considers both the likelihood and consequences of pipeline failures. Additional measures are, when applicable, identified and documented in the action item list. Documentation will include identification of the additional items, completed implementation items, and schedules for completion. See IMP Element #2 including the LGS risk analysis.

Enhancements to damage protection include using qualified personnel for work LGS conducts, collecting location-specific information on excavation damage, root cause analyses, participation in one-call systems, and monitoring of excavation on covered segments. Other mitigative and preventative measures are also set forth in Element #8. These are considered as part of LGS's risk analysis.

LGS has 28 emergency shutdown valves on the Lodi system and 26 on the Kirby Hills facility. Both also have relief valves at each compressor and other protections.

- Element #9: Performance Measures: LGS conducts semi-annual performance reviews to compare actual miles
 of pipe inspected versus planned, the number of immediate and scheduled repairs completed as a result of the IMP
 and the number of leaks, failures and incidents. Semi-annual reports, certified by a senior executive officer are
 submitted to the OPS.
 - Other threats to pipeline integrity are also listed and treated as performance measures: these include internal and external corrosion, stress corrosions cracking, defects in materials used in construction, and third party damage, as well as incorrect operations. Operations and maintenance reports are gathered and reviewed as part of the performance-evaluation process. In addition, the evaluation process itself is evaluated, as part of the annual IMP review.
- **Element #12: Quality Assurance:** LGS has quality-assurance processes that meet industry standards. These include:
 - determining the documentation required for the IMP;
 - o clearly and formally defining responsibilities and authorities under the IMP;
 - reviewing the results of the IM program at predetermined intervals and including recommendations for improvements
 - o identifying personnel qualification requirements for anyone who is involved in the IMP;
 - monitoring of the IM program to ensure that it is being implemented according to the written procedures;
 - o periodic internal audits of the IM program; and
 - o corrective actions to improve the IM program

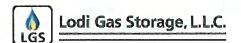
Corrective action items are to be documented during each review with follow-up on a periodic basis, normally quarterly.

Notably, the quality assurance program solicits recommendations for program improvement from operators and subject matter experts.

See also - Operator Qualification Manual

LGS has adopted an industry-standard, regularly updated Operator Qualification (OQ) Manual that is intended to eliminate job performance errors that might affect the integrity of its facilities. (Attachment B) The plan:

identifies tasks ("covered tasks") that might affect or detect the integrity of the system;



Natural Gas System Operator Safety Plan

- assures that those performing covered tasks are qualfied to do so, and can recognize and react to abnormal
 operating circumstances ("AOCs") specifically associated with a specific task, along with more generic AOCs;
- provides periodic and/or event-induced evaluation of the job performance of Qualified Operators, the OQ Plan itself and operations and mainetnace procedures:
- provides for record keeping to document that operators have in fact been qualified and remain so, e.g.,
 through documentation of evaluation procedures, job performance reviews and the like; and
- calls for training for certain tasks and circumstance, e.g., new hires.

961(d)(6)

"Provide timely response to customer and employee reports of leaks and other hazardous conditions and emergency events, including disconnection. reconnection, and pilotliahtina procedures."

Emergency Response Plan

- Section 2: Pre-Emergency Planning: LGS simulates an emergency at least once each year. Supervisors verify employee training effectiveness through testing and/or drills. Familiarity with the ERP is subject to a written test for each employee. Section 2 also requires, among other things, liaison with public officials and emergency response agencies, a public education program, use of the one-call system and Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response training.
 - **Section 3: Emergency Response Procedures:** Section 3 includes procedures applicable to seven different potential emergency situations:
 - Escaping gas
 - o Abnormal pressure condition
 - Fire or explosion
 - Natural disaster
 - o Civil disturbance
 - o Loss of well control
 - o Loss of communication

Section 3 also assigns overall responsibility to the Incident Commander, not only to assure employees are trained and equipped, but also to identify the type of emergency and, when necessary, declaring an emergency. Procedures are included for receiving information about leaks, fired, explosions and other emergencies, along with checklists of vital and helpful information to get from a party calling to report a potential emergency and advice to give a caller.

Upon receiving a call, the operator is to notify the appropriate personnel (using a call-out emergency phone list contained in the ERP) and the Supervisor will, in turn, classify the potential emergency and invoke the applicable plan.

Depending on the nature of the emergency, calls may be placed to the National Response Center, Fire Department and/or Emergency Rescue, the Police/Sheriff Department, State Police, an Ambulance Unit, or Civil Defense, all of whom have been coordinated with in advance. The Supervisor may call upon other LGS personnel or gas companies and will when appropriate dispatch LGS employees to the scene.

The IC is responsible for ensuring that notification to the CPUC and DOT of reportable accidents, leaks or incidents is made. A log of events is to be kept.

As noted above, Section 3 includes specific procedures for each of the different types of incidents. It also includes an Emergency Shutdown and Pressure Reduction Procedure and Public Communications protocols.

- **Section 5: Emergency Notifications and Reporting:** Section 5 lists the agencies that must be notified in the event of a release of gas, the procedures for notification, and contact information. It also references the form to be used
- Section 9: Post-Emergency Activities: Section 9 describes the activities that occur after the emergency has been stabilized. Potential post-emergency activities include reporting to agencies, internal critique and lessons learned, updating procedures, training personnel, drug testing, clean-up, disposal, and restoration.

Operations & Maintenance Manual

- Section 3: Plans and Programs
 - o Damage Prevention: Procedure 3.01 in the OMM establishes a comprehensive damage prevention program intended to the possibility of damage to facilities by outside forces. LGS participates in the "one-call" program and has minimum requirements for telephone answering services. The OMM includes a comprehensive marking, inspection and monitoring protocol to prevent excavation- and other construction related incidents.
 - Emergency Response Plan: Procedure 3.04 establishes the requirement that LGS have a written Emergency Response Plan, assigns responsibility for assuring operating personnel are knowledgeable of emergency procedures and establishes criteria for that plan.
 - Operating Manual: Procedure 3.06 requires a pipeline-specific operating manual (PSOM) and assigns
 responsibility for the manual and assuring that operating personnel are knowledgeable of it. The PSOM
 covers both normal and abnormal operating conditions.

Section 5: Surveillance

- Continuing Surveillance: Procedure 5.01 of the OMM describes and summarizes the various surveillance programs in the OMM, and assigns responsibility for the implementation of inspections and maintenance, as well as training and record keeping, all with the purpose of detecting changing conditions that could
- Marking: The OMM includes procedures and criteria for determining and updating pipeline class locations and boundaries, and associated record keeping. Procedure 5.04 establishes requirements and responsibility for installation and maintenance of pipeline markers in all areas accessable to the publiceventually result in a hazard to the public and property.

If review and analysis of any or all of the above procedures indicates that a hazardous condition or a developing trend is detected or exists affecting persons or property, the OMM calls for immediate steps to be taken to reduce or eliminate the hazard, which may include a complete shutdown of the system.

Section 14: Safety and Security:

- Valve Safety and Security: Procedure 14.01, Valve Security, includes requirements for securing or locking valves to prevent accidental, inadvertent operation, and protection from tampering. These include requiring locks on manually operated valves and on control boxes for remotely operated valves. Other methods of securing valves, e.g., removing handles, are also specified. Under Procedure 14.02, lock and tag requirements are applicable to maintenance and modification operations.
- Prevention of Accidental Ignition: Procedure 14.03 addresses situations where the presence of gas constitutes a hazard of fire or explosion. Procedure 14.04, Excavations, establishes safety requirements for the protection of personnel entering excavations for maintenance purposes.
- Section 17: Pipeline Specific Operations and Maintenance Manual: Section 17 of the OMM contains LGSspecific operating procedures. Individual sets of procedures exist for the Lodi facility and the Kirby Hills Phase I and Phase II facilities. These include startup and shutdown procedures for compressors, dehydration, thermal oxidation, and emergency generation equipment. Among other things, these procedures also specify valve positions for various operating conditions, e.g., injection, withdrawal, and emergencies.
- Section 18: Public Awareness Program:
 - Public Education: LGS also engages in a Public Education Program consistent with the requirements of 49 CFR, Sections 192.614(c)(2), 192.616. Procedure 18 describes the program, its intent, frequency, targeted audiences, content, communications methods, documentation and the like. Procedure 18 describes methods of measu more det

Integrity Man

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1.	External corrosion		
2.	Internal corrosion		
3.	Stress corrosion cracking Static (stable) or Resident Threats		
4.	Construction and manufacturing-related defects, including the use of low frequency electric resistance welded (ERW) pipe, lap welded		
5.	pipe, flash welded pipe, or other pipe potentially susceptible to manufacturing defects [§192.917(e)(4) and ASME B31.8S-2001, Appendix A4.3] Welding or fabrication related defects Defective pipe girth weld		
	Defective fabrication weld		
	Wrinkle bend or buckle		
	Stripped threads, broken pipe, coupling failure		
6.	Equipment failures		
	· Gasket O-ring failure		
	· Control/Relief equipment malfunction		
	· Seal/pump packing failure		
	Miscellaneous		
	Time-Independent Threats (Random)		
7. 8. 9.	Third party/mechanical damage [192.917(e)(1)] Incorrect operations (including human error) Weather related and outside force damage Cold weather		
	· Lightening		



Heavy	raine	٥r	floor	Нc

· Earth movement

Additional Threats

- **10.** Cyclic fatigue or other loading condition. [192.917(e)(2)]
- 11. All other potential threats. [192.917(a)]
- 12. Interactive threats (e.g., manufacturing defects activated by pressure cycling, corrosion accelerated by third party or outside force damage. [ASME/ANSI B31.8S, Section 2.2]. [192.917(a)]
- Data Integration: In identifying threats, LGS uses a threat worksheet, and then determines whether there is a threat based on the data collected and reviewed. For instance, data integration is used to cross reference inspection-related data with third party activities in order to determine whether there may be third-party damage in a covered segment. When this analysis indicates potential damage, excavation and physical examination of the pipeline will be required. For specified threats, actions to take, including but not limited to employing various testing methodologies, are spelled out in detail in Section 2.5. For certain actions, governmental authorities must be notified. Remediation to fix a problem at one location may be required for other segments of pipe with similar characteristics.

LGS collects extensive amounts of data for use in its prescriptive IM Program. Data elements can be found at pp. 14-17 of Element #2. LGS collects and utilizes data from both covered and non-covered segments. LGS validates the accuracy of its data. When data is missing or suspect, it is assumed that the threat that could be posed by that data exists and actions are spelled out for validating the data.

- Risk assessment is used to support integrity decisions. Baseline integrity assessments and reassessments can result in the implementation of additional preventative and mitigative measures.
 The objectives of risk assessment are:
 - prioritization of pipelines/segments for scheduling integrity assessments and mitigating action
 - assessment of the benefits derived from mitigating action (i.e., reduced risk);
 - determination of the most effective mitigation measures for the identified threats;
 - assessment of the integrity impact from modified inspection intervals;
 - assessment of the use of or need for alternative inspection methodologies;
 - more effective resource allocation; and
 - facilitation of decisions to address risks along a pipeline or within a facility (i.e., action items).

Risk assessment methodologies are described in detail in Section 2.8 of the IMP. The risk model includes a feedback mechanism to ensure it is subject to continuous validation and improvement.

Element #5 Remediation and Repair: Element #5 details procedures for remediation and repair when certain defects are discovered. These include prescribed time limits for differing types of defects, as well as record keeping and reporting requirements. As discussed above, LGS uses not only in-line inspection (ILI) but also data integration to determine where defects might occur.

See also - Operator Qualification Manual

LGS has adopted an industry-standard, regularly updated OQ Manual that is intended to eliminate job perfomance errors that might affect the integrity of its facilities. (Attachment B) The plan:

- identifies tasks ("covered tasks") that might affect or detect the integrity of the system;
- assures that those performing covered tasks are qualfied to do so, and can recognize and react to abnormal
 operating circumstances ("AOCs") specifically associated with a specific task, along with more generic AOCs;
- provides periodic and/or event-induced evaluation of the job performance of Qualified Operators, the OQ Plan itself and operations and maintenace procedures:
- provides for record keeping to document that operators have in fact been qualified and remain so, e.g.,
 through documentation of evaluation procedures, job performance reviews and the like; and
- calls for training for certain tasks and circumstance, e.g., new hires.

See also - Control Room Management Plan

LGS implemented an industry-standard, regularly updated Control Room Management Plan (CRMP) that is intended to ensure that Controllers are adequately trained and provided with detailed, easily assessable processes and procedures in accordance with 49 CFR 195.446 and 49 CFR 192.631 that allow effective responses during normal and abnormal operations and during an emergency (Attachment G).

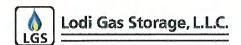
961(d)(8)

"Prepare for, or minimize damage from, and respond to, earthquakes

Emergency Response Plan

- **Section 3: Emergency Response Procedures:** Section 3 includes procedures applicable to seven different potential emergency situations:
 - o Escaping gas
 - o Abnormal pressure condition
 - Fire or explosion
 - Natural disaster

Natural Gas System Operator Safety Plan



and other major events."

- o Civil disturbance
- Loss of well control
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Section 3 also assigns overall responsibility to the Incident Commander, not only to assure employees are trained and equipped, but also to identify the type of emergency and, when necessary, declaring an emergency. Procedures are included for receiving information about leaks, fired, explosions and other emergencies, along with checklists of vital and helpful information to get from a party calling to report a potential emergency and advice to give a caller.

Upon receiving a call, the operator is to notify the appropriate personnel (using a call-out emergency phone list contained in the ERP) and the Supervisor will, in turn, classify the potential emergency and invoke the applicable plan.

Depending on the nature of the emergency, calls may be placed to the National Response Center, Fire Department and/or Emergency Rescue, the Police/Sheriff Department, State Police, an Ambulance Unit, or Civil Defense, all of whom have been coordinated with in advance. The Supervisor may call upon other LGS personnel or gas companies and will when appropriate dispatch LGS employees to the scene.

The IC is responsible for ensuring that notification to the CPUC and DOT of reportable accidents, leaks or incidents is made. A log of events is to be kept.

As noted above, Section 3 includes specific procedures for each of the different types of incidents. It also includes an Emergency Shutdown and Pressure Reduction Procedure and Public Communications protocols.

Operations & Maintenance Manual

- Section 3 :Plans and Programs:
 - o Damage Prevention: Procedure 3.01 in the OMM establishes a comprehensive damage prevention program intended to minimize the possibility of damage to facilities by outside forces. LGS participates in the "one-call" program and has requirements for telephone answering services. The OMM includes a comprehensive marking, inspection and monitoring protocol to prevent excavation- and other construction related incidents.
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Integrity Management Program (IMP)

Element #2: Threats, Data Integration, and Risk Analysis: The objective and purpose of an IMP is to
maintain the integrity of the pipeline system at levels necessary to provide safe and reliable pipeline systems. To
ensure that the IMP achieves these objectives, LGS has developed threat, data integration, and risk analysis
procedures to assist in this effort.

LGS looks for the following threats:

Time	Dependent	Threats:
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- External corrosion
- 2. Internal corrosion
- Stress corrosion cracking



Static (stable) or Resident Threats

- 4. Construction and manufacturing-related defects, including the use of low frequency electric resistance welded (ERW) pipe, lap welded pipe, flash welded pipe, or other pipe potentially susceptible to manufacturing defects [§192.917(e)(4) and ASME B31.8S-2001, Appendix A4.3]
- Welding or fabrication related defects
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 - · Wrinkle bend or buckle
 - · Stripped threads, broken pipe, coupling failure
- 6. Equipment failures
 - · Gasket O-ring failure
 - · Control/Relief equipment malfunction
 - · Seal/pump packing failure
 - · Miscellaneous

Time-Independent Threats (Random)

- 7. Third party/mechanical damage [192.917(e)(1)]
- 8. Incorrect operations (including human error)
 - Weather related and outside force damage
 - · Cold weather
 - · Lightening
 - · Heavy rains or floods
 - · Earth movement

Additional Threats

- **10.** Cyclic fatigue or other loading condition. [192.917(e)(2)]
- 11. All other potential threats. [192.917(a)]
- 12. Interactive threats (e.g., manufacturing defects activated by pressure cycling, corrosion accelerated by third party or outside force damage. [ASME/ANSI B31.8S, Section 2.2]. [192.917(a)]
- o Data Integration: In identifying threats, LGS uses a threat worksheet, and then determines whether there is a threat based on the data collected and reviewed. For instance, data integration is used to cross reference inspection-related data with third party activities in order to determine whether there may be third-party damage in a covered segment. When this analysis indicates potential damage, excavation and physical examination of the pipeline will be required. For specified threats, actions to take, including but not limited to employing various testing methodologies, are spelled out in detail in Section 2.5. For certain actions, governmental authorities must be notified. Remediation to fix a problem at one location may be required for other segments of
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Risk assessment methodologies are described in detail in Section 2.8 of the IMP. The risk model includes a feedback mechanism to ensure it is subject to continuous validation and improvement.

Element #5 Remediation and Repair: Element #5 details procedures for remediation and repair when
certain defects are discovered. These include prescribed time limits for differing types of defects, as well as
record keeping and reporting requirements. As discussed above, LGS uses not only in-line inspection (ILI) but
also data integration to determine where defects might occur.

See also - Operator Qualification Manual

pipe with similar characteristics.

LGS has adopted an industry-standard, regularly updated OQ Manual that is intended to eliminate job perfomance errors



that might affect the integrity of its facilities. (Attachment B) The plan:
 identifies tasks ("covered tasks") that might affect or detect the integrity of the system; assures that those performing covered tasks are qualfied to do so, and can recognize and react to abnormal operating circumstances ("AOCs") specifically associated with a specific task, along with more generic AOCs; provides periodic and/or event-induced evaluation of the job performance of Qualified Operators, the OQ Plan itself and operations and maintenance procedures: provides for record keeping to document that operators have in fact been qualified and remain so, e.g., through documentation of evaluation procedures, job performance reviews and the like; and calls for training for certain tasks and circumstance, e.g., new hires.

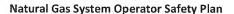
3. State and Federal Regulations

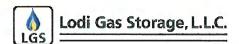
LGS maintains several plans and manuals to document that the design, construction, installation, operation, and maintenance was conducted and continues to be conducted in accordance with state and federal regulations.

Cross-Reference Table

Public Utilities Code Citation	LGS Plan(s) Reference
961(d)(7)	
"Include	Emergency Response Plan
appropriate protocols for determining	 Section 1: Scope and Emergency Response Zones: The EP starts with detailed fact sheets on the LGS facilities. These include descriptions of the Lodi and Kirby Hills facilities, emergency shutoff and pressure relief valves, the MAOPs and other pertinent data.
maximum allowable operating pressures on relevant	Operations & Maintenance Manual - Section 4: Class Location Survey and Determination: Procedure 4.01 in the OMM includes procedures and criteria for determining and updating pipeline class locations and boundaries, and associated record keeping. - Section 8: Maximum Allowable Operating Pressure: Procedure 8.01 outlines the responsibility for establishing the MAOP of each pipeline segment, along with related operating and record keeping requirements. Procedure 8.02 provides guidance on MAOPs when there is maintenance, excavation, repair or other such activities being performed.
pipeline segments, including all necessary documentation affecting the	 Section 15: Pressure Testing: Procedure 15.01 provides detailed criteria for pressure testing installations and repairs. Procedure 15.02, Visual Inspection and Non-destructive Testing, provides the criteria for non-destructive testing of butt welds. Detailed record keeping requirements apply to both these types of testing, with lifetime-of-facility retention required for most data. Section 17: Pipeline Specific Operations and Maintenance Manual Section 17 of the OMM contains LGS-specific operating procedures. Individual sets of procedures exist for the Lodi facility and the Kirby Hills Phase I and Phase II facilities. These include start up and shutdown procedures for compressors, dehydration, thermal oxidation, and emergency generation equipment. Among other things, these procedures also specify valve
calculation of maximum allowable operating pressures."	positions for various operating conditions, e.g., injection, withdrawal, and emergencies. Integrity Management Program (IMP) - Element #2: Threats, Data Integration, and Risk Analysis: The objective and purpose of an IMP is to maintain the integrity of the pipeline system at levels necessary to provide safe and reliable pipeline systems. To ensure that the IMP achieves these objectives, LGS has developed threat, data integration, and risk analysis procedures to assist in this effort. LGS looks for the following threats:
	1. External corrosion 2. Internal corrosion 3. Stress corrosion cracking Static (stable) or Resident Threats 4. Construction and manufacturing-related defects, including the use of low frequency electric resistance welded (ERW) pipe, lap welded pipe, flash welded pipe, or other pipe potentially susceptible to manufacturing defects [§192.917(e)(4) and ASME B31.8S-2001, Appendix A4.3] 5. Welding or fabrication related defects Defective pipe girth weld Defective fabrication weld Wrinkle bend or buckle Stripped threads, broken pipe, coupling failure 6. Equipment failures

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- · Gasket O-ring failure
- · Control/Relief equipment malfunction
- · Seal/pump packing failure
- Miscellaneous

Time-Independent Threats (Random)

- Third party/mechanical damage [192.917(e)(1)]
- 8. Incorrect operations (including human error)
- Weather related and outside force damage
 - · Cold weather
 - Lightening
 - · Heavy rains or floods
 - Earth movement

Additional Threats

- **10.** Cyclic fatigue or other loading condition. [192.917(e)(2)]
- 11. All other potential threats. [192.917(a)]
- 12. Interactive threats (e.g., manufacturing defects activated by pressure cycling, corrosion accelerated by third party or outside force damage. [ASME/ANSI B31.8S, Section 2.2]. [192.917(a)]

Data Integration: In identifying threats, LGS uses a threat worksheet, and then determines whether there is a threat based on the data collected and reviewed. For instance, data integration is used to cross reference inspection-related data with third party activities in order to determine whether there may be third-party damage in a covered segment. When this analysis indicates potential damage, excavation and physical examination of the pipeline will be required.

For specified threats, actions to take, including but not limited to employing various testing methodologies, are spelled out in detail in Section 2.5. For certain actions, governmental authorities must be notified. Remediation to fix a problem at one location may be required for other segments of pipe with similar characteristics.

LGS collects extensive amounts of data for use in its prescriptive IM Program. Data elements can be found at pp. 14-17 of Element #2. LGS collects and utilizes data from both covered and non-covered segments. LGS validates the accuracy of its data. When data is missing or suspect, it is assumed that the threat that could be posed by that data exists and actions are spelled out for validating the data.

Risk assessment is used to support integrity decisions. Baseline integrity assessments and re
assessments can result in the implementation of additional preventative and mitigative measures.

The objectives of risk assessment are:

- prioritization of pipelines/segments for scheduling integrity assessments and mitigating action
- assessment of the benefits derived from mitigating action (i.e., reduced risk);
- determination of the most effective mitigation measures for the identified threats;
- assessment of the integrity impact from modified inspection intervals:
- assessment of the use of or need for alternative inspection methodologies;
- more effective resource allocation; and
- facilitation of decisions to address risks along a pipeline or within a facility (i.e., action items).

Risk assessment methodologies are described in detail in Section 2.8 of the IMP. The risk model includes a feedback mechanism to ensure it is subject to continuous validation and improvement.

- Element #3: Baseline Assessment: Element #3 provides procedures and methodologies for baseline assessment of pipeline integrity.
- Element #6: Continual Assessment: Element #6 requires LGS to conduct a periodic evaluation of pipeline integrity based on data integration and risk assessment with the goal of identifying the threats specific to each covered segment and the risk represented by these threats. In addition to periodic evaluations, LGS conducts evaluations in response to specified events in order to assure that pipeline integrity threats are promptly identified. Element #6 provides methodologies to be used to evaluate differing potential defects, along with reassessment timelines.
- Element #9: Performance Measures: LGS conducts semi-annual performance reviews to compare actual miles of pipe inspected versus planned, the number of immediate and scheduled repairs completed as a result of the IMP and the number of leaks, failures and incidents. Semi-annual reports, certified by a senior executive officer are submitted to the OPS.
 - Other threats to pipeline integrity are also listed and treated as performance measures: these include internal and external corrosion, stress corrosions cracking, defects in materials used in construction, and third party damage, as well as incorrect operations. Operations and maintenance reports are gathered and reviewed as part of the performance-evaluation process. In addition, the evaluation process itself is evaluated, as part of the annual IMP review.

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Natural Gas System Operator Safety Plan

961(d)(9)

"Meet or exceed the minimum standards for safe design, construction, installation, operation, and maintenance of das transmission and distribution facilities prescribed by regulations issued by the **United States** Department of Transportation in Part 192 (commencing with Section 192.1) of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations."

LGS's President and Vice President have put their commitment to implement the approved Safety Plan in writing, in a Management Commitment to Health, Safety, and Environmental Values. This high level policy statement declares that LGS shall meet or exceed the requirements of GO112-F and Title 49 CFR Part 192 and is attached as Attachment A.

Operations & Maintenance Manual: LGS starts with a comprehensive, regualrly updated, industry standard model and applies it to LGS's facilities and operations. LGS's OMM is updated at least once per calendar year.

Integrity Management Program: LGS has developed a detailed Integrity Management Plan (IMP). The IMP, along with the OQ Plan, and OMM, are designed to maintain the integrity of the pipeline system at levels necessary to provide safe and reliable pipeline systems. The IMP is comprised of 15 "Elements." Most of these use the same format, starting with a purpose, definitions, procedures, record keeping and reporting requirements. These are industry-standard. Most Elements conclude with specific agenda items for reviews that are to take place each calendar year, assignments of responsibility, and a checklist of items and how they were dealt with at the last annual IMP review.

See also - Operator Qualification Manual

LGS has adopted an industry-standard, regularly updated OQ Manual that is intended to eliminate job perfomance errors that might affect the integrity of its facilities. The plan:

- identifies tasks ("covered tasks") that might affect or detect the integrity of the system;
- assures that those performing covered tasks are qualfied to do so, and can recognize and react to abnormal
 operating circumstances ("AOCs") specifically associated with a specific task, along with more generic AOCs;
- provides periodic and/or event-induced evaluation of the job performance of Qualified Operators, the OQ
 Plan itself and operations and maintenance procedures:
- provides for record keeping to document that operators have in fact been qualified and remain so, e.g., through documentation of evaluation procedures, job performance reviews and the like; and
 calls for training for certain tasks and circumstance, e.g., new hires.

See also - ILI Assessment Process

In addition to the on-going measures taken to assure pipeline integrity described in the Integrity Management Plan and elsewhere, LGS includes in-line-assessments as a tool to detect potential pipeline integrity issues. The procedures for performing such assessments, criteria to help assure the timeliness of necessary repairs and for assuring data integrity is set out in Attachment F. The procedures include:

- qualification of personnel;
- review and evaluation process;
- repair conditions; and
- validation of assessment results.

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"The plan developed, approved, and implemented pursuant to subdivision (b) shall be consistent with best practices in the gas industry and with federal pipeline safety statutes as set forth in Chapter 601 (commencing with Section 60101) of Subtitle VIII of Title 49 of the United States Code and the regulations adopted by the United States Department of Transportation pursuant to those statutes."

LGS assures safe and reliable operations by having qualified employees and contractors and giving them clear and consistent instructions. The instructions apply to normal operations, include procedures for keeping those operations normal through integrity management, and then address the "who does what?" questions that would occur when the integrity of LGS facilities is actually threatened. These are primarily found in four documents:

- LGS's Operator Qualifications Manual
- LGS's Operations and Maintenance Manual
- LGS's Integrity Management Plan
- LGS's Emergency Plan

For each of these, LGS has adopted an industry-standard, regularly updated model plan. LGS also reviews each of these plans at least every calendar year. In addition, LGS belongs to industry groups (e.g., Southern Gas Association) and regularly sends its safety-management and other employees to industry training events. LGS receives electronic updates (e.g., advisory bulletions, NTSB recommendations) from PHMSA's GovDelivery listserv and subscribes to industry publications to assure they keep abreast of best practices. Industry best practices are a regular topic in routine safety meetings

4. Continuing Operations

LGS is committed to maintaining the integrity of its pipeline system and providing safe and reliable operations. The policies and procedures contained in LGS's DOT compliance programs are designed to meet this commitment, and LGS employees are provided with annual training and continuous reinforcement of LGS policies and procedures. Routine inspections prescibed by the LGS O&M Manual are also used to verify operations.

Cross-Reference Table

Public Utilities Code Citation	LGS Plan(s) Reference
963(b)(3)	
"It is the policy of the state that the commission	As set forth in this Plan, LGS places safety as a top priority in the conduct of its natural gas storage facilities. LGS, however, operates under market-based rates and, as such, the rate issues identified do not apply to LGS. LGS's President and Vice President have put their commitment to implement the approved Safety Plan in writing, in a Management Commitment to Health, Safety, and Environmental Values. This high level policy statement is attached as Attachment A.
and each gas corporation place safety	

of the public	
and gas	
corporation	
employees as	
the top	
priority. The	
commission	
shall take all	
reasonable	
and	
appropriate	
actions	
necessary to	
carry out the	
safety priority	
policy of this	
paragraph	
consistent	
with the	Y
principle of	
just and	
reasonable	
cost-based	
rates."	
961(d)(3)	
"Provide	Operations and Maintenance Manual
adequate	The OMM is inteded to assure that it Qualified Operators know exactly what to do and how to do it in a coordinated
storage and	manner is a lynchpin for success in the quest for safety. The Operations and Mainenance Manual (OMM) starts with a
storage and transportation	manner is a lynchpin for success in the quest for safety. The Operations and Mainenance Manual (OMM) starts with a comprehensive, regualrly updated, industry standard model and applies it to LGS's facilities and operations. LGS's OMM is updated at least once per calendar year.
_	comprehensive, regualrly updated, industry standard model and applies it to LGS's facilties and operations. LGS's OMM is updated at least once per calendar year.
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Natural Gas System Operator Safety Plan

pipeline facility."	
961(d)(4)	
"Provide for effective patrol and	Operations & Maintenance Manual - Section 2: Record Keeping: Procedure 2 of the OMM lays out extensive record keeping requirements and provides for the assignment of responsibility for record keeping for a wide variety of activities.
inspection of the commission-regulated gas pipeline facility to detect leaks and other compromised	- Section 3: Plans and Programs: Damage Prevention: Procedure 3.01 in the OMM establishes a comprehensive damage prevention program intended to minimize the possibility of damage to facilities by outside forces. LGS participates in the "one-call" program and has requirements for telephone answering services. The OMM includes a comprehensive marking, inspection and monitoring protocol to prevent excavation- and other construction related incidents. Emergency Response Plan: Procedure 3.04 establishes the requirement that LGS have a written Emergency Response Plan, assigns responsibility for assuring operating personnel are knowledgeable of
	emergency procedures and establishes criteria for that plan. Operating Manual: Procedure 3.06 requires a pipeline-specific operating manual (PSOM) and assigns responsibility for the manual and assuring that operating personnel are knowledgeable of it. The PSOM
facility conditions	covers both normal and abnormal operating conditions.
and to effect	- Section 5: Leak, Patrolling And Surveillance:
and to effect timely repairs."	Continuing Surveillance: Procedure 5.01 of the OMM describes and summarizes the various surveillance programs in the OMM, and assigns responsibility for the implementation of inspections and maintenance, as well as training and record keeping, all with the purpose of detecting changing conditions that could eventually result in a hazard to the public and property. Procedure 5.02 of the OMM describes and summarizes the requirements and frequency for conducting gas leakage surveys, including leak classification and action criteria.
	 Marking: The OMM includes procedures and criteria for determining and updating pipeline class locations and boundaries, and associated record keeping. Procedure 5.04 establishes requirements and responsibility for installation and maintenance of pipeline markers in all areas accessable to the public.
	If review and analysis of any or all of the above procedures indicates that a hazardous condition or a developing trend is detected or exists affecting persons or property, the OMM calls for immediate steps to be
	taken to reduce or eliminate the hazard, which may include a complete shutdown of the system. - Section 6: Pipeline Corrosion Control: Procedure 6 includes a comprehensive set of standards for pipeline corrosion control. These include the following:
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- Section 9: Purging, Blowdown, Tapping and Welding: Detailed procedures for purging, blowdown, tapping and welding can be found in Procedures 9.03, 9.04, 9.05, and 9.06, along with assignments of responsibility and record keeping requirements.
- Section 17: Pipeline Specific Operations and Maintenance Manual: Section 17 of the OMM contains LGSspecific operating procedures. Individual sets of procedures exist for the Lodi facility and the Kirby Hills Phase I and Phase II facilities. These include start up and shutdown procedures for compressors, dehydration, thermal oxidation, and emergency generation equipment. Among other things, these procedures also specify valve positions for various operating conditions, e.g., injection, withdrawal, and emergencies.
- Section 18: Public Awareness Program:
 - Public Education: LGS also engages in a Public Education Program consistent with the requirements of 49 CFR, Sections 192.614(c)(2), 192.616. Procedure 18 describes the program, its intent, frequency, targeted audiences, content, communications methods, documentation and the like. Procedure 18 describes methods of measuring the efficiency of these outreach efforts, describes LGS-specific initiatives and target audiences in more detail, and assigns specific responsibilities.

Integrity Management Program (IMP)

Element #2: Threats, Data Integration, and Risk Analysis: The objective and purpose of an IMP is to maintain the integrity of the pipeline system at levels necessary to provide safe and reliable pipeline systems. To ensure that the IMP achieves these objectives, LGS has developed threat, data integration, and risk analysis procedures to assist in this effort.

LGS looks for the following threats:

Time Dependent Threats:

- 1. External corrosion 2.
- Internal corrosion
- Stress corrosion cracking 3.

Static (stable) or Resident Threats

- Construction and manufacturing-related defects, including the use of 4. low frequency electric resistance welded (ERW) pipe, lap welded pipe, flash welded pipe, or other pipe potentially susceptible to manufacturing defects [§192.917(e)(4) and ASME B31.8S-2001, Appendix A4.3]
- 5. Welding or fabrication related defects
 - · Defective pipe girth weld
 - · Defective fabrication weld
 - · Wrinkle bend or buckle
 - · Stripped threads, broken pipe, coupling failure
- 6. Equipment failures
 - · Gasket O-ring failure
 - · Control/Relief equipment malfunction
 - · Seal/pump packing failure
 - · Miscellaneous

Time-Independent Threats (Random)

- Third party/mechanical damage [192.917(e)(1)]
- 8. Incorrect operations (including human error)
 - Weather related and outside force damage
 - · Cold weather
 - · Lightening
 - · Heavy rains or floods
 - Earth movement

Additional Threats

- Cyclic fatigue or other loading condition. [192.917(e)(2)]
- All other potential threats. [192.917(a)] 11.
 - Interactive threats (e.g., manufacturing defects activated by pressure cycling, corrosion accelerated by third party or outside force damage. [ASME/ANSI B31.8S, Section 2.2]. [192.917(a)]
- Data Integration: In identifying threats, LGS uses a threat worksheet, and then determines whether there is a threat based on the data collected and reviewed. For instance, data integration is used to cross reference inspection-related data with third party activities in order to determine whether there may be third-party damage in a covered segment. When this analysis indicates potential damage, excavation and physical examination of the pipeline will be required. For specified threats, actions to take, including but not limited to employing various testing methodologies, are spelled out in detail in Section 2.5. For certain actions, governmental authorities

must be notified. Remediation to fix a problem at one location may be required for other segments of pipe with similar characteristics.



LGS collects extensive amounts of data for use in its prescriptive IM Program. Data elements can be found at pp. 14-17 of Element #2. LGS collects and utilizes data from both covered and non-covered segments. LGS validates the accuracy of its data. When data is missing or suspect, it is assumed that the threat that could be posed by that data exists and actions are spelled out for validating the data.

- Risk assessment is used to support integrity decisions. Baseline integrity assessments and reassessments can result in the implementation of additional preventative and mitigative measures. The objectives of risk assessment are:
 - prioritization of pipelines/segments for scheduling integrity assessments and mitigating action
 - assessment of the benefits derived from mitigating action (i.e., reduced risk);
 - determination of the most effective mitigation measures for the identified threats;
 - assessment of the integrity impact from modified inspection intervals;
 - assessment of the use of or need for alternative inspection methodologies;
 - more effective resource allocation; and
 - facilitation of decisions to address risks along a pipeline or within a facility (i.e., action items).

Risk assessment methodologies are described in detail in Section 2.8 of the IMP. The risk model includes a feedback mechanism to ensure it is subject to continuous validation and improvement.

- Element #3: Baseline Assessments: Element #3 provides procedures and methodologies for baseline assessment of pipeline integrity. LGS has cross-referenced specific operations and maintenance procedures that apply when doing a baseline assessment (Element #3, pp. 19-20 of 26). Modifications to the baseline assessment are required under circumstances specified in Section 3.8. Those that may substantially affect program implementation or may significantly modify the program are to be reported to the OPS.
- Element #6: Continual Assessment: Element #6 requires LGS to conduct a periodic evaluation of pipeline integrity based on data integration and risk assessment with the goal of identifying the threats specific to each covered segment and the risk represented by these threats. In addition to periodic evaluations, LGS conducts evaluations in response to specified events in order to assure that pipeline integrity threats are promptly identified. Element #6 provides methodologies to be used to evaluate differing potential defects, along with reassessment timelines.
- **Element #9: Performance Measures:** LGS conducts semi-annual performance reviews to compare actual miles of pipe inspected versus planned, the number of immediate and scheduled repairs completed as a result of the IMP and the number of leaks, failures and incidents. Semi-annual reports, certified by a senior executive officer are submitted to the OPS.
 - Other threats to pipeline integrity are also listed and treated as performance measures: these include internal and external corrosion, stress corrosions cracking, defects in materials used in construction, and third party damage, as well as incorrect operations. Operations and maintenance reports are gathered and reviewed as part of the performance-evaluation process. In addition, the evaluation process itself is evaluated, as part of the annual Safety Plan review.

See also - Operator Qualification Manual

LGS has adopted an industry-standard, regularly updated OQ Manual that is intended to eliminate job perfomance errors that might affect the integrity of its facilities. (Attachment B) The plan:

- identifies tasks ("covered tasks") that might affect or detect the integrity of the system;
- assures that those performing covered tasks are qualfied to do so, and can recognize and react to abnormal
 operating circumstances ("AOCs") specifically associated with a specific task, along with more generic AOCs;
- provides periodic and/or event-induced evaluation of the job performance of Qualified Operators, the OQ Plan itself and operations and maintenanceprocedures:
- provides for record keeping to document that operators have in fact been qualified and remain so, e.g.,
 through documentation of evaluation procedures, job performance reviews and the like; and
- calls for training for certain tasks and circumstance, e.g., new hires.

See also - Control Room Management Plan

LGS implemented an industry-standard, regularly updated Control Room Management Plan (CRMP) that is intended to ensure that Controllers are adequately trained and provided with detailed, easily assessable processes and procedures in accordance with 49 CFR 195.446 and 49 CFR 192.631 that allow effective responses during normal and abnormal operations and during an emergency (Attachment G).

See also - ILI Assessment Process

In addition to the on-going measures taken to assure pipeline integrity described in the Integrity Management Plan and elsewhere, LGS includes in-line-assessments as a tool to detect potential pipeline integrity issues. The procedures for performing such assessments, criteria to help assure the timeliness of necessary repairs and for assuring data integrity is set out in Attachment F. The procedures include:

- qualification of personnel;
- review and evaluation process;



	- repair conditions; and - validation of assessment results.
961(d)(10)	
"Ensure an adequately sized, qualified, and properly trained gas corporation workforce to carry out the plan."	LGS's President and Vice President have put their commitment to implement the approved Safety Plan in writing, in a "Commitment to Health, Safety & Environmental Values." This high level policy statement declares that LGS shall meet or exceed the requirements of GO112-F and Title 49 CFR Part 192 and is attached Attachment A.
	Emergency Response Plan — - Section 2: Pre-Emergency Planning: LGS simulates an emergency at least once each year. Supervisors verify employee training effectiveness through testing and/or drills. Familiarity with the EP is subject to a written test for each employee. Section 2 also requires, among other things, liaison with public officials and emergency response agencies, a public education program, use of the one-call system and Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response training.
	Operations & Maintenance Manual Section 3: Plans and Programs: Damage Prevention: Procedure 3.01 in the OMM establishes a comprehensive damage prevention program intended to the possibility of damage to facilities by outside forces. LGS participates in the "one-call" program and has minimum requirements for telephone answering services. The OMM includes a comprehensive marking, inspection and monitoring protocol to prevent excavation- and other construction related incidents.
	 Emergency Response Plan: Procedure 3.04 establishes the requirement that LGS have a written Emergency Response Plan, assigns responsibility for assuring operating personnel are knowledgeable of emergency procedures and establishes criteria for that plan.
	 Operating Manual: Procedure 3.06 requires a pipeline-specific operating manual (PSOM) and assigns responsibility for the manual and assuring that operating personnel are knowledgeable of it. The PSOM covers both normal and abnormal operating conditions.
	- Section 17: Pipeline Specific Operations and Maintenance Manual Section 17 of the OMM contains LGS-specific operating procedures. Individual sets of procedures exist for the Lodi facility and the Kirby Hills Phase I and Phase II facilities. These include startup and shutdown procedures for compressors, dehydration, thermal oxidation, and emergency generation equipment. Among other things, these procedures also specify valve positions for various operating conditions, e.g., injection, withdrawal, and emergencies.
	- Section 18: Public Awareness Program:
	O Public Education: LGS also engages in a Public Education Program consistent with the requirements of 49 CFR, Sections 192.614(c)(2), 192.616. Procedure 18 describes the program, its intent, frequency, targeted audiences, content, communications methods, documentation and the like. Procedure 18 describes methods of measuring the efficiency of these outreach efforts, describes LGS-specific initiatives and target audiences in more detail, and assigns specific responsibilities.
	See also - Operator Qualification Manual LGS has adopted an industry-standard, regularly updated OQ Manual that is intended to eliminate job perfomance errors that might affect the integrity of its facilities(Attachment B). The plan:
	 identifies tasks ("covered tasks") that might affect or detect the integrity of the system; assures that those performing covered tasks are qualfied to do so, and can recognize and react to abnormal operating circumstances ("AOCs") specifically associated with a specific task, along with more generic AOCs; provides periodic and/or event-induced evaluation of the job performance of Qualified Operators, the OQ Plan itself and operations and maintenanceprocedures: provides for record keeping to document that operators have in fact been qualified and remain so, e.g., through documentation of evaluation procedures, job performance reviews and the like; and calls for training for certain tasks and circumstance, e.g., new hires.
	See also — Control Room Management Plan LGS implemented an industry-standard, regularly updated Control Room Management Plan (CRMP) that is intended to ensure that Controllers are adequately trained and provided with detailed, easily assessable processes and procedures in accordance with 49 CFR 195.446 and 49 CFR 192.631 that allow effective responses during normal and abnormal operations and during an emergency (Attachment G).

5. Emerging Issues

No emerging issues have been identified at this time.

Cross-Reference Table

Public LGS Plan(s) Reference Utilities



Code Citation	
961(d)(11)	
"Any additional matter that the commission determines should be included in the plan."	LGS's President and Vice President have put their commitment to implement the approved Safety Plan in writing, in a Management Commitment to Health, Safety and Environmental Values. This high level policy statement declares that LGS shall meet or exceed the requirements of GO112-F and Title 49 CFR Part 192 and is attached as Attachment A. LGS has also implemented CPUC-mandated whistleblower protections to further ensure that no safety issue goes unaddressed (Attachment H).

6. Workforce Involvement

LGS employees are trained and updated on DOT compliance programs and revisions to those programs each year. Employee feedback is gathered and analyzed by leveraging an online survey tool; subsequent revisions to DOT compliance programs are made as appropriate. Consistent with the Decision, LGS is making this Safety Plan available to its workforce for comments. Comments will be included in a log along with a summary of the disposition of the issue. In addition, LGS has provided its workforce with contact information for CPSD as well as instructions regarding confidential treatment of safety breach reports.

Cross-Reference Table

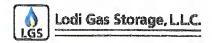
Public Utilities Code Citation	LGS Plan(s) Reference
961(e)	
"The commission and gas	DOT-required plans are reviewed and updated once per year not to exceed 15 months.
corporation shall provide opportunities for meaningful, substantial, and ongoing participation by the gas corporation workforce in the	As directed by the Decision, LGS has provided a copy of this Safety Plan to its workforce and has requested employees to submit any comments or suggestions to Greg Clark, LGS's Compliance Manager. All comments or suggestions received from employees will be included in a log and will include a summary of the disposition of the comment or suggestion along with a summary of the rationale for the disposition. LGS shall hold a comprehensive Safety Plan review each year to review the Safety Plan with its workforce and discuss appropriate modifications.
development and implementation of the plan, with the objective of developing an industry wide culture of safety that will minimize accidents, explosions, fires, and dangerous conditions for the protection of the	LGS has also informed its employees that if they perceive a breach of safety requirements they may inform the Commission of the breach and that the Commission will keep the identity of the employee confidential. LGS has provided its employees with the address of the Director of the Commission's Consumer Safety and Protection Division and the designation "Safety Breach Notification from Gas System Operator Employee – Confidentiality Request" to seek confidential treatment.



Natural Gas System Operator Safety Plan

public and the	
gas corporation	
workforce."	

Revision Date: 03/15/2017



Safety Plan Approval & Verification

In accordance with General Order 112-F section 123.3, I verify that the facts contained in this Safety Plan are correct to the best of my knowledge:

Approved By

(Robert Russell, Vice President, Field Operations)

Approval Date

march 10, 2017

Approved By

(Simon Dupéré, President & CEO)

Approval Date

Conclusion

LGS has since its inception and continues to be fully committed to the safe and reliable operations of its facilities. LGS management regularly communicates that commitment to its personnel.

As described above, in very simple terms, LGS starts with having qualified employees and contractors and giving them clear and consistent instructions. It supplements these with procedures and checks to avoid and, if necessary, identify safety risks, and then, in the event some threat to safety nonetheless occurs, LGS has a plan for dealing with that threat. The manuals and plans decribed in this Safety Plan start with time tested and regularly updated industry-standard models, and then tailor them to LGS's operations and facilities.

LGS respectfully requests that the Commission approve this Plan.



Attachments

Attachment A: Commitment to Health, Safety & Environmental Values

Attachment B: Operator Qualification Manual

Attachment C: Operations and Mainenance Manual

Attachment D: Integrity Management Plan

Attachment E: Emergency Response Plan

Attachment F: ILI Assessment Process

Attachment G: Control Room Management Plan

Attachment H: Whistleblower Protections

Attachment A

Management Commitment to HSE





Commitment to Health, Safety and Environmental Principles

LGS's goal is to reduce health, safety, and environmental risks by promoting safe and environmentally-responsible work practices, thereby preventing safety and environmental incidents. Because attaining that important goal is impossible without your help, we ask you to join us in committing to the following:

- Implement the LGS Safety Plan.
- Ensure that our workforce is adequately sized, qualified, and properly trained to carry out the LGS Safety Plan.
- Operate our business in such a way as to prevent harm to people and to protect the environment
- Meet or exceed the minimum standards for safe design, construction, installation, operation, and maintenance of all our facilities, including our gas transmission facilities as prescribed by GO112-F and Title 49 CFR Part 192.
- Support health, safety and environmental initiatives.
- Recognize that no job is so urgent that it requires compromising safety or environmental compliance and agree to immediately stop any operation or task that is unsafe or creates a potential environmental risk.
- Take responsibility for ensuring your personal safety and the safety of others and accept safe work performance, safe behavior, and compliance with all safety rules as a condition of employment.
- Take responsibility for maintaining regulatory compliance and ensuring that environmentally-sound practices are employed to minimize waste and pollution.
- Be aware of potential improvements in safety procedures and the development of industry best practices.
- Comply with the Company's commitment to continuous improvement of asset integrity programs in an effort to minimize the potential for safety and environmental incidents.
- Uphold management's commitment to provide the necessary resources and support for the Company's health, safety, and environmental initiatives.

The safety of our employees, contractors, customers, general public and protection of the environment are the cornerstones of our corporate values. The commitment of all employees to these ideals positions us to be a Best-in-Class organization.

"Tomorrow: Your Gift for Working Safely Today!"

Simon Dupéré, President & CEO

Robert Russell, Vice President Field Operations