Northeast GAS ASSOCIATION

LIST OF COVERED TASKS (July 2010)

Task #	Task Name	Task Description	Requalification Interval (years)
1.	Inspecting for shorted casings	Pipe casing to carrier pipe testing for an electrical short is an external corrosion control practice. The use of voltage potential and circuit continuity test equipment is generally utilized to perform this task. Should a short be detected, a close interval pipe to soil survey would be performed to pin point the location of the short.	**5**
2.	Measuring pipe-to-soil potential	Use a voltmeter to measure the voltage difference between the pipe and the surrounding soil. Voltage measurements are used to determine if cathodic protection levels are adequate on protected lines and if active corrosion is occurring on unprotected lines.	**5**
3.	Conduct a soil resistivity survey	Measure the electrical resistance of the soil in the vicinity of the pipeline. The electrical resistance of the soil is used to evaluate the corrosivity of the soil; generally the lower the resistance, the more corrosive the soil. This is important information for the design of cathodic protection systems and may be used to prioritize bare steel piping segments for installation of cathodic protection.	**5**
4.	Conducting interference testing	Conduct interference testing to determine interference from stray AC or DC currents on the pipeline. This includes testing for stray AC or DC currents.	**3**

5A.	Electrically checking for proper performance reverse current switches, diodes, and interference bonds;	Inspecting various electrical components of a cathodic protection system. **Distribution Personnel Task Components**	**5**
5B.	Electrically checking for proper performance reverse current switches, diodes, and interference bonds;	Inspecting various electrical components of a cathodic protection system. **Customer Service Personnel Task Components**	**5**
6A.	Inspecting for atmospheric corrosion	Examining above ground steel pipelines for signs of pitting and other evidence of corrosion. Recognizing corrosion that jeopardizes the integrity of the pipeline. **Distribution Personnel – Transmission, Mains and Services**	**5**
6B.	Inspecting for atmospheric corrosion	Examining above ground steel pipelines for signs of pitting and other evidence of corrosion. Recognizing corrosion that jeopardizes the integrity of the pipeline. Some operators use meter readers for tasks in addition to reading meters, which is not a covered task, such as inspecting the meter set and associated piping for evidence of corrosion. Since inspecting for atmospheric corrosion is a covered task, meter readers and others whose primary task(s) are not covered must be qualified in each covered task that they are asked by the operator to perform. **Customer Service Personnel – Meters and adjacent piping**	**5**
7.	Ensure operation of a rectifier	Measuring the voltage and current output from a rectifier on a cathodic protection system on a steel pipeline. Inspecting rectifier for proper operation.	**3**

8A.	Visually inspecting for internal corrosion;	Examining above ground steel pipelines for signs of pitting and other evidence of corrosion. Recognizing corrosion that jeopardizes the integrity of the pipeline. **Distribution Personnel – Transmission, Mains and Services**	**5**
8B.	Visually inspecting for internal corrosion;	Examining above ground steel pipelines for signs of pitting and other evidence of corrosion. Recognizing corrosion that jeopardizes the integrity of the pipeline. Some operators use meter readers for tasks in addition to reading meters, which is not a covered task, such as inspecting the meter set and associated piping for evidence of corrosion. Since inspecting for atmospheric corrosion is a covered task, meter readers and others whose primary task(s) are not covered must be qualified in each covered task that they are asked by the operator to perform. **Customer Service Personnel – Meters and adjacent piping**	**5**
10.	Clear a shorted casing	Clearing a shorted casing refers to activities to electrically insulate by physically separating or insulating a steel pipeline from a casing. When casing and pipeline are not electrically insulated, cathodic protection can be affected. This task is generally accomplished by one of the following methods: • pumping a dielectric filler into the casing pipe in an attempt to float the pipe free from the casing • excavating the casing at both ends and jacking the pipe up or down to clear the point of contact.	**5**

11A.	Applying pipe coating in the field;	Coating a metallic pipe with an insulating material to prevent electrical flow from the pipe to the soil and thereby minimize galvanic corrosion of the metal pipe. In no circumstance will applying coating at a mill, coating facility or other location away from the pipeline right-of-way be a covered task under this rule because those locations are not pipeline facilities. **Distribution Personnel – Transmission, Mains and Services**	**5**
11B.	Applying pipe coating in the field	Coating a metallic pipe with an insulating material to prevent electrical flow from the pipe to the soil and thereby minimize galvanic corrosion of the metal pipe. In no circumstance will applying coating at a mill, coating facility or other location away from the pipeline right-of-way be a covered task under this rule because those locations are not pipeline facilities. **Customer Service Personnel**	**5**
12A.	Cleaning and either coating or jacketing pipe for atmospheric corrosion;	Cleaning the surface of the pipe to remove corrosion by-products and other debris, then applying a coating or jacket to control atmospheric corrosion on aboveground metallic pipe. **Distribution Personnel – Transmission, Mains and Services**	**5**
12B.	Cleaning and either coating or jacketing pipe for atmospheric corrosion;	Cleaning the surface of the pipe to remove corrosion by-products and other debris, then applying a coating or jacket to control atmospheric corrosion on aboveground metallic pipe. **Customer Service Personnel**	**5**

13.	Installing/replacing a rectifier on a pipeline	Installing or replacing a rectifier on a steel pipeline. An operator is required to apply cathodic protection retroactively to unprotected pipe if the operator finds that active corrosion is occurring. Rectifiers may also break down and need to be replaced. Retrofitting cathodic protection in these circumstances is a covered task. Electrical connection for feed power is not a component of this covered task since it does not affect the integrity of the pipeline.	**3**
14.	Installing/replacing an anode on a pipeline	Physically connecting an anode to a steel pipeline. An operator is required to apply cathodic protection retroactively to unprotected pipe if the operator finds that active corrosion is occurring. Operators also replace anodes that have exceeded their useful lives. Installing an anode in these circumstances is a covered task.	**5**
15.	Installing/replacing and testing electrical isolation couplings on a pipeline	Installing an insulating fitting to electrically isolate cathodically-protected segments of steel piping from segments that are not cathodically protected. This also includes installing insulating fittings between the company's pipelines and piping owned by other persons, including at customer meters. Testing that the fitting is, in fact, electrically isolating the two pipes is included in this task.	**5**
16.	Install/replace a corrosion test station on a pipeline	Installing a test station to allow corrosion monitoring, such as pipe-to-soil potentials, to be monitored. Elements may include: attaching test lead wires using thermite welding or other means of ensuring an electrical bond between the wire and the pipe.	**5**

17A.	Repair coating on a steel pipelines	Repair coating when the coating on a steel pipe is found to be defective. **Distribution Personnel – Transmission, Mains and Services**	**5**
17B.	Repair coating on a steel pipelines	Repair coating when the coating on a steel pipe is found to be defective. **Customer Service Personnel**	**5**
18.	Conducting gas leakage surveys	Conducting a transmission, main, service line, business district or non-business district leakage survey using leak detection equipment, such as combustible gas indicators (CGI) or Hydrogen Flame Ionization (HFI) units, conduct mobile or walking, transmission or service line, and special one-time surveys.	**5**
19.	Patrolling and inspecting pipelines	Inspecting the pipeline by foot, vehicular, or aerial means. Task includes the installation and maintenance of pipeline markers. In addition to inspecting the pipeline, inspection of surface conditions on or adjacent to the pipeline right-of-way, construction activity, and other conditions that might affect safety and operations of the pipeline is included.	**5**
20A.	Investigating leak/odor complaints	Using gas detection instruments to search for the source of reported gas odors or leaks inside or outside of buildings. **Distribution Personnel – Outside Investigation Activities**	**3**

20B.	Investigating leak/odor complaints	Using gas detection instruments to search for the source of reported gas odors or leaks inside or outside of buildings. **Customer Service Personnel – Inside Investigation Activities**	**3**
21.	Line locating and mark out	Using line-locating equipment to determine the location of an operator's underground natural gas mains and services.	**3**
22.	Inspection of 3rd party excavations for damage prevention/cast iron encroachment	Inspection for damage and cast iron encroachment of major third party excavation activity near operator buried pipelines.	**5**
23.	Inspecting the condition of exposed metallic pipe or pipe coating	Inspecting the condition of the coating and/or the surface of a metallic pipe whenever the operator learns that one of its metallic pipelines has been exposed by its own or a third party's excavation activities. This does not include "jeeping" the pipe coating on a pipeline construction project.	**5**
24.	Inspect pipe for damage	Inspecting pipe prior to installation for damage.	**5**
25.	Repair transmission line leaks	Repairing transmission line leaks using acceptable industry practices, equipment, and materials.	**3**
26.	Repair and maintain transmission line valves	Repair and maintenance of transmission line valves including the maintenance of remotely and automatically activated valves.	**3**
27.	Lubricate transmission line valves	Lubrication of transmission line valves.	**5**
28.	Uprating	Uprating a segment of a pipeline to operate at a higher MAOP.	**3**

29.	Repair distribution line leaks	Repair of distribution line leaks using acceptable industry practices, equipment and materials.	**3**
30.	Repair a non-leaking pipe	Repair of a pipe that is not leaking using acceptable industry practices, equipment, and materials.	**5**
31.	Installation of pipe	The installation of pipe in an open ditch; using trenchless technology; or by insertion. Covered task includes the visual inspection of pipe.	**3**
32.	Purging a pipeline into service	Removing air or inert gas from a pipeline.	**5**
33.	Purging a pipeline out of service	Removing gas from the pipeline. Displacing natural gas with air or inert gas until the gas concentration is below flammable limits.	**5**
34.	Performing pressure test on a pipeline	Using air, water, natural gas, or inert gas to pressure test pipe segment for leaks. May be performed as part of a new installation, replacement, relocation, new service taps, or uprating of segment's MAOP. For high stress lines, the test is also intended to verify that the pipe, as constructed, has enough strength to withstand pressures well above what it will be exposed to during normal operation.	**5**
35.	Stopping gas flow	Temporarily stopping the flow of gas through a pipeline, either during routine operations, maintenance, or during an emergency, using acceptable industry practices. Methods could include e.g., bags, stoppers, squeeze-off tools, grease, foam, expansion plugs.	**3**
36.	Abandonment or deactivation of facilities	Abandoning or deactivating facilities from all sources and supplies of natural gas.	**3**

37.	Tapping pipelines under pressure	Cutting into a pipeline while the pipeline contains natural gas, under pressure, using specialized tapping equipment. Also referred to as a "hot tap".	**3**
38.	Starting up or shutting down any part of a pipeline that could cause the MAOP to be exceeded	All activities required to start up or shut down any part of the pipeline when MAOP could be exceeded. This task may be performed to remove a pipe section from service, put pipe section into service, as well as starting up and shutting down of compressors. This may occur under normal operating conditions or emergency situations.	**3**
39.	Remove service tee or fitting from steel or cast iron mains	The removal of service tees, fittings (including plugs, or drip risers) from steel and cast iron pipe.	**5**
40.	Install/Replace tracer wire	The installation of tracer wire during new plastic pipe installations and replacing an existing section of tracer wire.	**5**
41.	Inspect and operate valves	This task includes the visual inspection, operation, and manual opening and closing of valves.	**5**
42.	Repair and maintain distribution line valves	Repair and maintenance of distribution line valves. This task applies only to repair and maintenance of distribution valves necessary for safe operation of the system	**5**
43.	Lubricate distribution line valves	Lubrication of distribution line valves. 49 CFR 192.747 applies only to distribution valves necessary for safe operation of the system. This activity may be assigned and performed independent of code required valve inspection. When performed as part of a valve inspection, lubrication of the valve is an element of that task. When performed outside of a required valve inspection, lubrication of a valve is generally considered “servicing” the valve, which is also required by code.	**5**

44.	Repair inline welds	Repairing existing welds on pipelines. The SMAW (Shielded Metal Arc Welding) process is commonly utilized to perform this task. Welder must be qualified to this task and the welding procedures used. Welder must be qualified to this task and the welding procedures used. Note that Subpart N does not replace existing 6 month non-destructive or annual destructive welding qualification requirements found in Subpart E; welders must comply with both.	**3**
45A.	Restore service	Re-pressuring of mains and services due to an interruption of service. **Distribution Personnel – Mains and Services**	**5**
45B.	Restore service	Re-pressuring of mains and services due to an interruption of service. **Customer Service Personnel – Inside the Building Activities**	**5**
47.	Abandon a gas service line	Permanently remove from service a service line that no longer transports gas to a customer.	**5**
49.	Mechanical joining of pipe other than plastic	Joining pipe materials, other than plastic, by means other than fusion or welding.	**3**
50.	Joining plastic pipe	Joining plastic pipe by heat fusion or mechanical joints. Note that Subpart N does not replace existing plastic pipe joining annual qualification requirements found in Subpart F; plastic pipe joiners must comply with both.	**1**
51.	Install tapping tee on plastic pipe	Install a tapping tee and perform tapping function. Note that Subpart N does not replace existing plastic pipe joining annual qualification requirements found in Subpart F; plastic pipe joiners must comply with both.	**1**

52.	Inspect plastic pipe fusion joint	Visual inspection of a completed heat fusion joint. Visually inspecting a plastic pipe fusion joint in a shop during qualification tests is NOT a covered task. Note that Subpart N does not replace existing plastic pipe joining qualification requirements found in Subpart F; plastic pipe joiners must comply with both	**1**
53.	Non-destructive testing of welds	Inspecting welds using X-rays or other non-destructive techniques. Note that Subpart N does not replace existing welding qualification requirements found in Subpart E; welders must comply with both. Personnel who are covered by an ASNT-TC1A NDT certification program and hold a current certification meet the qualification requirements for this covered task.	**3**
54.	Welding on a pipeline	The process of joining steel by welding. Subpart N does not replace existing 6 month non-destructive or annual destructive welding qualification requirements found in Subpart E; welders must comply with both.	**3**
55.	Maintain a pipeline compressor station	The routine maintenance associated with pipeline compressor stations. May be performed on-site or from a remote location. This does not include gas compressors at CNG refueling stations, air compressors powering pneumatic tools or used for other purposes, or other non-pipeline compressors.	**3**

56.	Operate a pipeline compressor station	All activities associated with the operations of a pipeline compressor station. May be performed on-site or from a remote location This does not include gas compressors at CNG refueling stations, air compressors powering pneumatic tools or used for other purposes, or other non-pipeline compressors.	**3**
57.	Repair a compressor	Major maintenance and overhaul associated with pipeline compressors. This does not include gas compressors at CNG refueling stations, air compressors powering pneumatic tools or used for other purposes, or other non-pipeline compressors.	**3**
58.	Maintaining gas detection systems and alarms in compressor stations	Testing, calibrating and maintaining gas detection equipment in compressor stations.	**3**
59.	Controlling and monitoring gas pressures and flows	Gas control or dispatching to distribute gas throughout the distribution system, maintaining adequate flow and pressure to all customers. This may include monitoring flow and pressure indicators, responding to alarms, ensuring adequate pressures in all parts of the distribution system and remotely opening and closing valves or operating other equipment. Even at a control room remote from the pipeline, the switches, gauges and alarms are connected to the components that they monitor and/or operate and therefore are considered part of the pipeline facility. 49 CFR 192.619, 621 and 623 require that pressures be maintained at or below the MAOP.	**3**

60.	Operation of remote control valves	Using telemetry to send signals to operate remotely controlled valves. Even though the operator may be in a control room or even using a modem to send the signal to cause the valve to close, the switches or buttons to operate these valves are appurtenances to the pipeline just as is a wheel on the valve itself, and therefore are a pipeline facility. Opening and closing valves is an operations task.	**5**
61.	Inspect recording gauge	Inspection of the recording gauge. This task is generally performed in conjunction with "Regulator Station Inspection" covered task. However, if assigned independent of that covered tasks, "Inspect Recording Gauge" task may include: • Verify pen remains on line throughout entire range sweep • Pressurize gauge to normal range, verify recorder calibration • Adjust span, if necessary to calibrate • Blow down pressure to zero and confirm chart reading • Zero recorder, if necessary • Inspect gauge lines and mount • Inspect for water tight seal.	**5**
62.	Inspect and test pressure regulator station	Inspection and testing of equipment located at pressure regulator stations.	**3**
63.	Install and test overpressure protection	Verify that pressure regulators and relief valves designed to prevent pressure from exceeding the MAOP are set to operate at the proper pressure and are working properly.	**3**
64.	Inspect telemetering equipment at a pressure limiting or regulating station	Inspection of telemetering devices used to transmit for example, temperature, pressure, flow rate, readings from a remote location to a designated facility.	**3**

		Inspecting telemetering equipment on pressure limiting and regulating stations is required by 49 CFR Part 192.741, however inspecting telemetering equipment in other applications on the gas pipeline system is NOT required by any provision in Part 192. Inspecting telemetering equipment other than at pressure limiting and regulating stations therefore is NOT a covered task. Inspections may include: • Operating, testing and maintaining instruments used for telemetering; • Verifying that the pressure reading matches the actual pressure; and • Verifying that the signal output matches the pressure reading.	
65.	Bypass a regulator	Install and/or regulate the flow of gas around a pressure regulator during maintenance of the regulator or for other reasons.	**3**
66.	Field interpretation of pressure recording charts	While on the pipeline facility, reviewing the recording chart at a pressure regulating station to determine if it is operating properly. If a person evaluates the recording chart while on-site, this is covered and that person must be qualified. Evaluation off the pipeline facility is not a covered task.	**3**
67.	Inspecting a pressure regulator vault	Inspect the physical condition of a vault that contains a pressure regulator or relief valve. 49 CFR 192.749 only applies to vaults containing pressure-regulating or limiting devices. Other vault inspections are not regulated.	**5**
68.	Operating an odorizer	Controlling the amount of odorant added to flowing gas by filling and adjusting an odorizer.	**3**

69.	Monitor natural gas odorization levels	Measuring and recording the concentration of odorant in natural gas. Odorant monitoring task requires the use of special equipment capable of detecting and measuring the level of odorant in natural gas.	**5**
71.	Operator Excavation and Backfilling in the Vicinity of a Pipeline	An operation performed by the Operator in the vicinity (tolerance zone) of a transmission or distribution gas facility which has as its purpose the powered or mechanized removal of earth for the maintenance or installation of a pipeline. This does not include 3rd party, municipal, developer or other entities performing excavation. Includes providing adequate pipeline support during excavation and backfilling	**5**
72.	Installation of Customer Meters and Regulators	This task includes location of and hanging/setting the meter set Attaching a meter bracket is not part of this task	**5**
73.	Inspecting and maintaining air compressors at LP-Air plants	Checking oil, drive belts, oil pumps, cooling water temperature, shear pins, etc to ensure proper operation of an air compressor. Section 12.1.3 requires that manufacturers preventive maintenance routines and schedules be included in the operators maintenance manual, therefore this meets the intent of the 3rd test under 49 CFR Part 192 Subpart N. This task does not include air compressor repairs.	**5**
74.	Inspecting and Maintaining Instrument Air Dryers at LP-Air Plants	Check the air dryer for proper operation. Ensure that the desiccant is effective	**5**

75.	Inspecting and Maintaining Emergency Shutoff Systems at LP-Air Plants	Ensure that automatic shutdown sensors, controls and valves are operating properly, i.e. nitrogen supply bottles. Section 12.1.3 requires that manufacturers preventive maintenance routines and schedules be included in the operators maintenance manual, therefore this meets the intent of the 3rd test under 49 CFR Part 192 Subpart N.	**3**
76.	Maintaining Fire Protection Systems at LP-Air Plants	Ensuring that fire detection and suppression systems are in good working order. Maintenance should strive to ensure that maintenance takes a minimum of equipment out of service at any one time. This task does not include the inspection of fire protection systems.	**3**
77.	Inspecting and maintaining storage tanks, piping, valves and fittings at LP-Air plants	Inspecting and maintaining LPG storage tanks, piping, valves, and fittings at LP-Air peaking plants for corrosion, leaks and other damage that could impair serviceability. Also includes the operations of relief valves. Section 12.1.3 requires that manufacturers preventive maintenance routines and schedules be included in the operators maintenance manual, therefore this meets the intent of the 3rd test under 49 CFR Part 192 Subpart N.	**3**
78.	Inspecting and Maintaining Vapor Compressors at LP-Air Plants	Checking oil levels, valve positions, etc on vapor compressors. Section 12.1.3 requires that manufacturers preventive maintenance routines and schedules be included in the operators maintenance manual, therefore this meets the intent of the 3rd test under 49 CFR Part 192 Subpart N.	**5**
79.	Inspecting, Operating, and Maintaining Vapor Detection Systems at LP-Air Plants	Ensure that stationary flammable gas detection systems and alarms are working properly. Test alarms.	**3**
80.	Inspecting and Maintaining Propane	Checking fluid levels, proper operation of burners,	**3**

	Vaporizers at LP-Air Plants	inspect for leaks and inspect knockout drum levels Section 12.1.3 requires that manufacturers preventive maintenance routines and schedules be included in the operators maintenance manual, therefore this meets the intent of the 3rd test under 49 CFR Part 192 Subpart N.	
81.	Load, Unload, and Transfer Liquid Propane at LP-Air Plants	Moving propane between tank truck, rail car, and/or on-site storage containers. This does not include loading liquid propane into trucks or other vehicles associated with retail propane sales operations, even if drawing propane from the same tanks as used by the peakshaving plant. Elements of this task include (Not all steps are performed by every operator. Steps are included only to assist users of this document to match tasks described in this document with tasks performed on each operator's system): • Perform proper grounding procedures • Connecting and disconnecting hoses • Inspection of hoses and fittings • Liquid pumps • Valve sequencing • Verification of gas tightness of connections and fittings • Purging Some operators use the same tanks for storing propane for separate propane sales operations. Persons filling trucks for purposes unrelated to the operation of the peakshaving facility are not performing covered tasks subject to the operator qualification rule, however they may be subject to qualification requirements under hazardous material transportation regulations or other state or federal regulations.	**3**
82.	Inspecting and Maintaining Auxiliary	Inspecting and maintaining electrical generators and the	**5**

	Power Sources at LP-Air Plants	drivers. This includes at least a monthly test to verify the auxiliary power source is operable.	
83.	Operating a Propane Air Plant	Starting and stopping air compressors, vapor compressors and other equipment at a propane-air plant. Elements may include (Not all steps are performed by every operator. Steps are included only to assist users of this document to match tasks described in this document with tasks performed on each operator's system): □ Starting air compressors, vaporizers, flow controllers, etc and opening valves in the proper sequence to begin sending propane-air mixtures into the distribution system. • Checking tank pressures • Starting air compressors • Checking for proper valve positions • Adjusting flow controller set points • Adjusting specific gravity controller set points • Starting up vaporizers □ Shutting down air compressors, vaporizers, flow controllers, etc and closing valves in the proper sequence to stop sending propane-air mixtures into the distribution system or reduce LP-air output to an "idle rate". □ Operating the controllers that control the mixing of propane vapor with air to the desired Btu content to ensure interchangeability when mixed with natural gas in the distribution system Task also includes security procedures currently conducted by gas operations personnel only. It does not include functions performed by third-party security personnel.	**3**

84.	Bending of Steel Pipe	This task includes the field bending of steel pipe as specified and inspection of completed field bends.	**5**

LIST OF COVERED TASKS
Evaluation Breakdown

70.	Properties of natural gas and abnormal operating conditions	An abnormal operating condition that can occur during the performance of any covered task. Properties of natural gas important in the performance of covered tasks	**3**
70P	Properties of propane air and abnormal operating conditions	An abnormal operating condition that can occur during the performance of any covered task at a propane air plant. Properties of natural gas and propane important in the performance of covered tasks at propane air plants.	**3**