CAL FIRE-OFFICE OF THE STATE FIRE MARSHAL PIPELINE SAFETY DIVISION



Pipeline Safety Updates

Prevention First Symposium September 25-26, 2018

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Pipeline Safety Division

Prevention First Symposium

Overview

- Defining moments for the State Fire Marshal
- Who is CAL FIRE Office of the State Fire Marshal
- Elder California Pipeline Safety Act of 1981
- How does SB 295 affect pipelines
- SB295 inspections
- How Does AB864 affect pipelines
- Goals of AB 864



Defining Moments

- 1980 Gale Ave fire Long Beach spawned legislation creating our program.
- 1989 Runaway Train derailment & subsequent Calnev pipeline fire –San Bernardino - NTSB investigation - 4 fatalities
- 1994 -Northridge earthquake -Fire and failure of oxyacetylene pipeline
- 2004 -Walnut Creek fire -5 fatalities largest civil penalty - \$325,000
- 2009 CAL FIRE and Office of the State Fire Marshal Merge
- 2015 Refugio Oil release Pipeline failure that released 2,934 barrels into the ocean near Santa Barbara







Who is CAL FIRE OSFM Pipeline Safety Division

- The State Fire Marshal is directly responsible for regulating the safety of approximately 6000+ miles of hazardous liquid transportation pipelines within California.
- The Pipeline Safety Division, currently consists of 15 engineers,
 4 Supervisors a Division Chief, analytical staff, and clerical support located throughout California.
- The Division is mandated by State law to exercise exclusive safety regulatory and enforcement authority over intrastate hazardous liquid pipelines and also acts as an agent of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration PHMSA.



Pipeline Safety Division

Prevention First Symposium

Field inspection activity

- Operator Qualification
- Public awareness
- Construction & Design
- Emergency response plans
- Operation & maintenance records
- Drug & Alcohol
- Integrity Management





Elder Pipeline Safety Act of 1981

- Regulations change and adapt to the needs of the State, Public Safety and protection of the environment
- Under existing law, the Elder California Pipeline Safety Act of 1981, the State Fire Marshal exercises safety regulatory jurisdiction over intrastate pipelines, and, to the extent authorized by federal law, interstate pipelines used for the transportation of hazardous or highly volatile liquid substances. Existing law provides that a violation, as determined by the State Fire Marshal, of the act, or any regulation adopted pursuant to the act.
- What are the most recent changes
 - SB295
 - AB864



SB295

51015.1. (Elder Pipeline Act of 1981)

(a) Commencing January 1, 2017, the State Fire Marshal, or an officer or employee authorized by the State Fire Marshal, shall annually inspect all intrastate pipelines and operators of intrastate pipelines under the jurisdiction of the State Fire Marshal to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations. By January 1, 2017, the State Fire Marshal shall adopt regulations implementing this subdivision.



- The OSFM annually shall meet with each operator and review the PSD-101 and then review each pipeline and asses the risk associated with each pipeline
- The OSFM shall develop a plan for each pipeline / operator inspection with a set of question to review and verify the safe operations of the assets
- These inspections will meet the goals of California and PHMSA inspection criteria
- A review of the historical records and field records will then be prepared and reviewed with each operator.
- A review of the operators plans for construction and repairs



Goals of AB 864 (Under Development)

- Protection of:
 - Environmentally and Ecologically Sensitive Areas
 - State waters and wildlife
 - Coastal Zone
- By using:
 - Risk Analyses
 - Best Available Technology
 - That provides the greatest degree of protection
 - Considering effectiveness and engineering feasibility



51013.1. (Elder Pipeline Act of 1981)

- (a) By January 1, 2018, any new or replacement pipeline near environmentally and ecologically sensitive areas in the coastal zone shall use best available technology, including, but not limited to, the installation of leak detection technology, automatic shutoff systems, or remote controlled sectionalized block valves, or any combination of these technologies, based on a risk analysis conducted by the operator, to reduce the amount of oil released in an oil spill to protect state waters and wildlife.
- (b) (1) By July 1, 2018, an operator of an existing pipeline near environmentally and ecologically sensitive areas in the coastal zone shall submit a plan to retrofit, by January 1, 2020, existing pipelines near environmentally and ecologically sensitive areas in the coastal zone with the best available technology, including, but not limited to, installation of leak detection technologies, automatic shutoff systems, or remote controlled sectionalized block valves, or any combination of these technologies, based on a risk analysis conducted by the operator to reduce the amount of oil released in an oil spill to protect state waters and wildlife.



OSFM review of pipelines for AB 864 compliance may include (among others):

- If a portion of a pipeline is used for leak detection or pipeline balance that portion may be reviewed
- If the risk analysis or OSFM identifies a portion of the line as part of the overall control of the pipeline the OSFM may consider that as part of the plan
- Interagency consultation in regards to the operations and controls of the system or systems, environmental resources identification, etc.



AB 864 Resources

AB 864 is codified in section 51013.1 of Title
 5, Chapter 5.5 of the Government Code

http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/codedevelopment/codedevelopment title19development



QUESTIONS?

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AB 864 reference

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