



**SOUTH CAROLINA**

**OFFICE OF REGULATORY STAFF**

**PIPELINE SAFETY INSPECTION**

**REPORT**  
**OF**  
**DISTRIBUTION**  
**PIPELINE PATROLLING**

**OPERATOR:** \_\_\_\_\_

**INSPECTOR:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**The Office of Regulatory Staff of South Carolina**

**Pipeline Safety Distribution Pipeline Patrolling Inspection Form**

OPERATOR \_\_\_\_\_

LOCATION \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

ORS PERSONNEL : \_\_\_\_\_

NAME AND TITLE OF OPERATOR PERSONNEL PERFORMING JOB TASK:

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ TITLE \_\_\_\_\_

IS OPERATOR PERSONNEL QUALIFIED TO PERFORM THE JOB TASK?

YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_

DOES THE PERSON PERFORMING THE TASK HAVE OPERATOR QUALIFICATION

DOCUMENTATION ON THE JOB SITE? YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_

**Additional Comments:**

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**§192.721 Distribution systems: Patrolling.**

(1) 192.721(a) Is the frequency patrolling mains determined by the severity of the conditions which could cause failure or leakage, and the consequent hazards to public safety? \_\_\_\_\_

(2) 192.721(b) Are mains in places or on structures where anticipated physical movement or external loading could cause failure or leakage being patrolled -

(1) In business districts, at intervals not exceeding 4 1/2 months, but at least four times each calendar year? \_\_\_\_\_

(2) Outside business districts, at intervals not exceeding 7 1/2 months, but at least twice each calendar year? \_\_\_\_\_

(3) Did ORS staff review pipeline patrolling maintenance Records? \_\_\_\_\_

LOCATION	DISCRIPTION	CONDITION
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

## **Guide material 192.721 Distribution systems: patrolling**

### 1 GENERAL

Distribution mains should be patrolled, as necessary, to observe factors affecting safe operation and to enable correction of potentially hazardous conditions. In addition to visual evidence of leakage, patrol considerations should include observation and reporting of potential hazards such as the following.

(a) Excavation, grading, demolition or other construction activity which could result in the following.

- (1) Damage to the pipe;
- (2) Loss of support due to settlement or shifting of soil around the pipe;
- (3) Undermining or damage to pipe supports;
- (4) Loss of cover; or
- (5) Excessive fill.

(b) Evidence that excavation, grading, demolition or other construction activity may take place or has taken place, such as power equipment staged in the vicinity of distribution facilities or a freshly backfilled excavation over or near distribution facilities.

(c) Physical deterioration of exposed piping, pipeline spans, and structural pipeline supports such as bridges, piling, headwalls, casings, and foundations.

(d) Land subsidence, earth slippage, soil erosion, extensive tree root growth, flooding, climatic conditions, and other natural causes that can result in impressed secondary loads.

(e) Need for additional distribution pipeline identification and marking in private right-of-way and in rural areas.

(f) Damage to casing vents and carrier pipe leakage at cased crossings.

### 2 SCHEDULING

#### 2.1 General.

Patrolling may be accomplished in conjunction with leakage surveys, scheduled inspections, and other routine activities.

#### 2.2 Potentially hazardous locations.

Locations or areas that are considered potentially hazardous may be patrolled more frequently based on the probable severity, timing, and duration of the hazard.

### 3 SPECIAL LOCATIONS

Places or structures where physical movement or external loading may cause leakage or failure should be identified by the operator based on knowledge of the system characteristics and problem areas. Where a main or its support structure is constructed and maintained to resist movement and external loading, the operator may determine that special-location patrols are not required.

Areas where an operator should consider performing increased patrol activity include the following.

- (a) Bridge crossings.
- (b) Aerial crossings.
- (c) Unstable river banks.
- (d) Exposed water crossings.
- (e) Areas susceptible to washout.
- (f) Landslide areas.
- (g) Areas susceptible to earth subsidence, such as mines and landfills.
- (h) Tunnels.
- (i) Railroad crossings.
- (j) Attachments to buildings or other structures.
- (k) Facilities or support structures which require maintenance, until repaired.

### 4 REPORTS

Patrol reports should indicate hazardous conditions observed, corrective action taken or recommended, and the nature and location of any deficiencies.