



► TO FURTHER SUPPORT THE REGULATIONS IDENTIFIED IN THE PIPE LINE SAFETY ACT OF 2002, 49 CFR PART 192 SUBPART O WAS DEVELOPED WITH PROVISIONS TO INCLUDE: IMPLEMENT INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT PLANS; CONDUCT BASELINE ASSESSMENTS AND PERIODIC REASSESSMENTS; REMEDIATE SIGNIFICANT DEFECTS; CONTINUALLY MONITOR PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS.

► TRANSMISSION INTEGRITY PLAN DEFINED: "THE SET OF DOCUMENTS AND PROCEDURES THAT SYSTEMATICALLY DEFINE, CONTROL AND IMPLEMENT INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT."



Transmission Integrity Management Program

TRIMP basics



TRANSMISSION INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM BASICS

Pipeline Integrity is a mandated program focusing on Peoples Transmission and Storage pipelines. This program requires systematic examination of these pipelines in High Consequence Areas to ensure the safety of the public, our employees, and our system. In addition, Peoples monitors these lines and performs preventative and mitigative measures over and above US Department of Transportation minimum standards to continually assess the safety of the system.

High Consequence Areas

Peoples maintains and operates pipelines in both populated and remote geographic areas.

A High Consequence Area (HCA) is an area where a leak or other failure could have a serious effect on populations. There are two methods for determining an HCA.

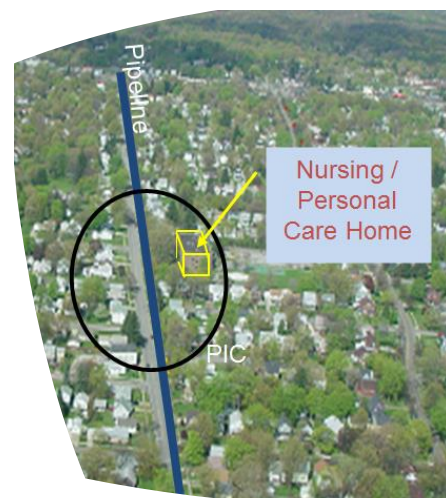
Peoples uses the following method.

An HCA is the area with a Potential Impact Circle (PIC) containing:

- an identified site, or
- 20 or more Buildings Intended for Human Occupancy (BIHOs)

Identified Sites:

- Outdoor Congregating Area. An outside area or open structure occupied by 20 or more persons 50 days in any 12 month period. (*ex. park*)
- Buildings for Public Assembly. A building that is occupied by 20 or more persons at least 5 days a week for 10 weeks in any 12 month period. (*ex. gym, gas station*)
- Hard to Evacuate Facilities. A facility occupied by persons who: are confined, are of impaired mobility, or would be difficult to evacuate. (*ex. hospital, school*)



PREVENTIVE AND MITIGATIVE MEASURES

There are two categories of P&M Measures.

- Prescriptive: Actions are mandated by the Federal Government.
- Non-Prescriptive: Rule allows Peoples to decide what actions to take.

Below are examples of P&M Measures used by Peoples.

- One Call Center Participation
- Line Locating and Marking
- Monitored Excavations
- Third Party Damage – monitoring excavation near Transmission lines to prevent damage
- Damage Reporting
- Pipeline Surveillance

PROTECTING & MONITORING OUR PIPELINES

To protect and monitor our pipelines, Peoples chooses among the following measures: monthly aerial surveys, bi-monthly line walking, operational and maintenance activities and surveillance reports completed by knowledgeable company employees familiar with our service territory.

PIPELINE INTEGRITY THREATS: Nine Categories



1. External Corrosion
2. Internal Corrosion
3. Stress Corrosion Cracking
4. Equipment Failure
5. Manufacturing Defects
6. Construction Defects (Welding/Fabrication Related)
7. 3rd Party Damage/Mechanical Damage
8. Incorrect Operations (Human Error)
9. Weather Related and Outside Force

ASSESSMENT METHODS

Peoples employs three methods for assessing pipeline integrity. These methods are:

- In Line Inspection,
- Pressure Testing for Integrity, and
- Line replacement and pressure test.

Find more information on the Transmission Integrity Management Program at peoples-gas.com or call 1-866-863-6266.



► DIMP IS A FEDERALLY MANDATED PROGRAM REQUIRED BY DOT REGULATIONS.



► THE DISTRIBUTION INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM IMPACTS EVERYDAY FIELD OPERATIONS ACROSS THE ENTIRE PEOPLES DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

Distribution Integrity Management Program

DIMP *basics*



DISTRIBUTION INTEGRITY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM BASICS

DIMP's purpose is to insure public safety by reducing the number of incidents on gas distribution lines through continued system improvement.

Safety is the number one priority of Peoples. The goal of DIMP is to maintain up to date and accurate records of our distribution system to identify possible threats and to mitigate risks.



PROGRAM ELEMENTS

These are the required elements of the DIMP.

KNOWLEDGE OF OUR PIPELINE SYSTEM

We are required to record the location and materials in our distribution system, as well as track the steps we take to maintain and operate the pipelines. Building proximity, population density, and leak history is also tracked. We use this information to calculate the level of any potential risk a segment of pipe may have.

THREAT IDENTIFICATION

We continuously survey the system to identify threats.

DETERMINE THE RISK ON ALL DISTRIBUTION PIPELINES.

- Excavation Damage: Digging near our pipe causes the highest threat to our distribution system.
- Bare Steel and Cast Iron Pipe: Have a higher risk due to the threat of corrosion. Peoples is embarking on an aggressive pipeline replacement program to mitigate the risk.

MEASURE PERFORMANCE

We maintain records pertaining to the Distribution System for a minimum of 10 years. The records are used to determine the company's performance in our efforts to continually improve the Distribution System.

IMPLEMENT MEASURES TO REDUCE RISK

We have established programs to address risks once they are identified. Preventative and Mitigative (P&M) measures are then implemented to address identified risks.

REPORTING PERFORMANCE RESULTS

Metrics are reported to the Federal Government annually.

- Hazardous leaks eliminated or repaired,
- Number of excavation damages,
- Number of excavation notifications received,
- Total number of leaks eliminated or repaired,
- Number of hazardous leaks either eliminated or repaired by pipeline material type.

PROGRAM EVALUATION

Peoples periodically reviews and analyzes records to determine program effectiveness to minimize risk.



**Know what's below.
Call before you dig.**

Find more information on the Distribution Integrity Management Program at peoples-gas.com or call 1-866-863-6266.