

CSA Group Overview

**Ontario Energy Board
Energy East Stakeholder Forum**

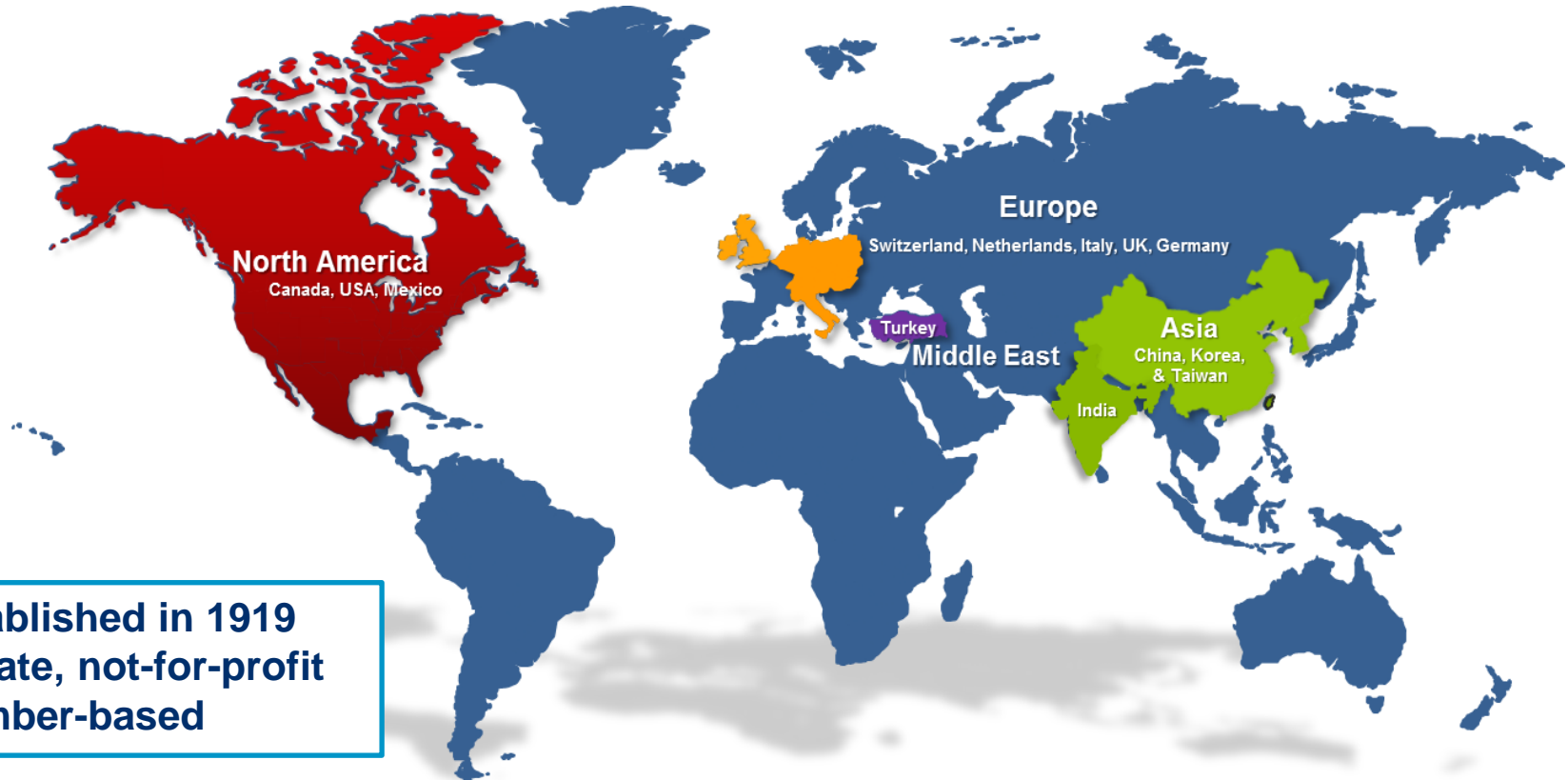
January 29 & 30, 2015
Ottawa, Ontario



**CSA
Group**

- ❑ Who is CSA Group?
- ❑ What is the value of standardization?
- ❑ How is a standard developed, and by whom?
- ❑ How can the public get involved?
- ❑ When does a standard become enforceable?
- ❑ Which CSA standards are related to oil & gas pipeline safety, and who uses them?

Overview of CSA Group



- Established in 1919
- Private, not-for-profit
- Member-based

**Consumer
Product
Evaluation**

Standards

**Product
Certification
& Testing**



Energy



Electrical Distribution



Health & Safety



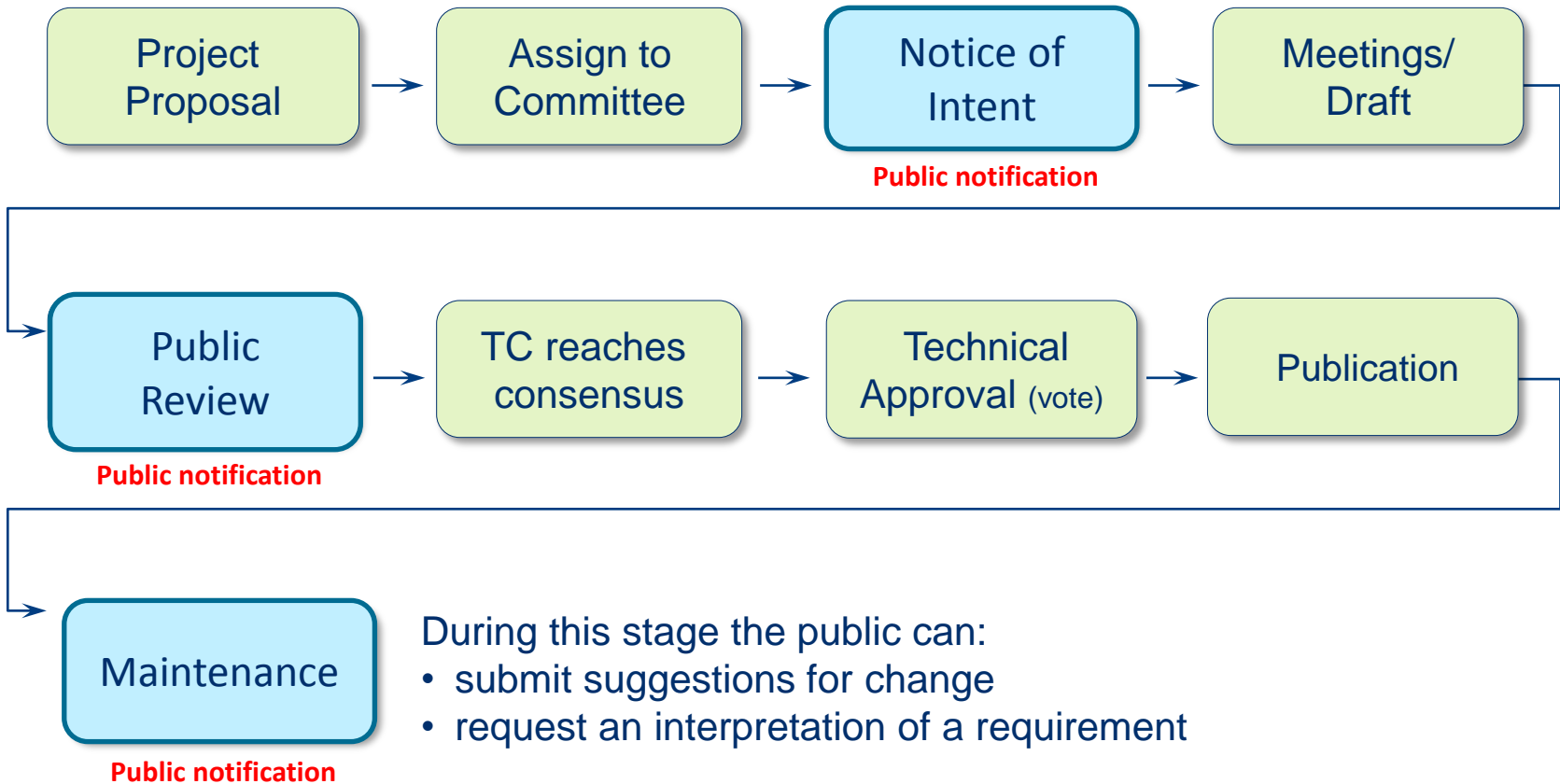
Sustainability

-
- Accredited in Canada and U.S.
 - Partner with industry, regulators, government, academia and consumers
 - Members volunteer their time and develop standards
 - Reputation as honest broker (e.g. accredited process, consensus approach)
 - Experience with sensitive topics (e.g. Privacy, Nuclear Safety, Mental Health)
 - Major role in emerging technologies (e.g. Electric Vehicles, Nanotechnology)
 - Offer training, education and certification to over 6,000 people per year

- CSA members develop standards content; staff facilitates the accredited development process
- Decisions are made by consensus and balanced stakeholder representation
- Committee members are selected to represent various interest groups most likely to be affected by the standard



Standards Development Process





- Canada operates some of the safest pipelines in the world because pipelines need to meet rigorous technical standards
- CSA standards are continually reviewed and updated to incorporate technological advancements and best practices
- Z662 contains 500+ pages of prescriptive and performance-based technical requirements
- Z662 takes a lifecycle approach; it covers the design, construction, operation and maintenance of pipelines, along with requirements for safety management systems



- Over 250 expert volunteer committee members
- Membership includes a balanced matrix:
 - suppliers
 - fabricators
 - transmission users
 - distribution users, general interest groups
 - regulators at the federal and provincial levels
- There are 10 Technical Subcommittees (TSCs) with various working groups under each of these TSCs
- TC and TSC representatives participate internationally at ISO TC67/SC2



- In Canada, federal and provincial pipeline regulations incorporate the Z662 Standard by reference, thus giving it the force of law
- Z662 is referenced by oil and gas pipeline and facility regulators, including:
 - National Energy Board (for pipelines crossing provincial or international borders), and
 - Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia

- The timing of regulatory adoption following publication varies between regulators
 - NEB adopts Z662 upon publication, as do several provincial regulators. Other jurisdictions adopt after further review.
- Regulators may choose to reference Z662 as published or with modifications through regulations, such as:
 - In Ontario, TSSA adopts Z662 by reference, with amendments (e.g. additional clause on emergency communication meetings)
 - Alberta and Saskatchewan require that the recommended leak detection requirements contained in Annex E of CSA Z662 are mandatory for liquid hydrocarbon pipelines

- CSA Z662 makes it **mandatory** for operator companies to have a Pipeline Integrity Management program
 - Ensures integrity management is considered from a complete life cycle perspective
- Engineering assessments are required
- Conditions to be considered include:
 - Mechanical damage
 - Corrosion
 - Stress corrosion cracking
 - Coating damage

- Two key standards in CSA's portfolio cover security & emergency management for Canada's oil and gas industry:
 - Z246.1-13, *Security management for petroleum & natural gas industry systems*
 - Z246.2-14, *Emergency preparedness and response for petroleum & natural gas industry systems*
- The new Z246.2 helps organizations develop an emergency preparedness and response program to:
 - ✓ provide greater safety for workers
 - ✓ establish best practices that are consistent across Canada
 - ✓ help protect people, property and the environment



- Published the first CSA standard on coatings for steel pipe in 1986, and currently develop and publish a series of standards on *plant-applied* external coatings for steel pipe (Z245.20)
- In 2014, published a new standard on *field-applied* coatings
- Z245.30 was developed in response to industry needs to address the quality of anti-corrosion coatings applied in the field during pipeline construction and operations



- ✓ Provides guidance to minimize integrity-loss for pipeline systems
- ✓ Includes requirements for coatings for girth welds, valves and flanges
- ✓ Covers the repair of damaged plant-applied coatings in the field

- Feedback from industry identified an immediate need for a document to provide guidance on human factors for the pipeline industry
- Work will commence this month, publication by Fall 2015
- The document will provide an overview of the tools and techniques for human factors assessment and mitigation along the lifecycle of a pipeline, and help establish benchmarks for human error
 - e.g. human-machine interface, SCADA automation systems in pipelines



- New CSA standard Z247, *Damage prevention for the protection of underground energy and utility networks*, will establish best practices around damage prevention
- Scheduled to publish in May 2015
- Offers standardized language and process to locate and mark underground infrastructure
- Scope includes excavation and backfilling, documentation, auditing, training and competency

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Thank You!

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