Figure: 16 TAC §8.207(g)

GRADE	DEFINITION	ACTION CRITERIA	EXAMPLES
1	A leak that represents an existing or probable hazard to persons or property, and requires immediate repair.	Requires immediate repair. Requires prompt action to eliminate the hazardous conditions. The prompt action in some instances may require one or more of the following: ▪ Implementation an emergency plan (§192.615). ▪ Evacuating premises. ▪ Blocking off an area. ▪ Rerouting traffic. ▪ Eliminating sources of ignition. ▪ Venting the area by removing manhole covers, barholing, installing vent holes, or other means. ▪ Stopping the flow of gas by closing valves or other means. ▪ Notifying emergency responders.	▪ Any leak which, in the judgment of operating personnel at the scene, is regarded as an immediate hazard. ▪ Escaping gas that has ignited. ▪ Any indication of gas, which has migrated into or under a building, or into a tunnel. ▪ Any reading at the outside wall of a building, or where gas would likely migrate to an outside wall of a building. ▪ Any reading of 80% LEL, or greater, in a confined space. ▪ Any reading of 80% LEL, or greater in small substructures (other than gas associated substructures) from which gas would likely migrate to the outside wall of a building. ▪ Any leak that can be seen, heard, or felt, and which is in a location that may endanger the general public or property.
2	A leak that is recognized as being non-hazardous at the time of detection, but requires scheduled repair based on probable future hazard	Leaks shall be repaired or cleared within six months from the date the leak was reported. In determining the repair priority, criteria such as the following should be considered: ▪ Amount and migration of gas. ▪ Proximity of gas to buildings and subsurface structures. ▪ Extent of pavement. ▪ Soil type, and soil conditions (such as frost cap, moisture and natural venting). Grade 2 leaks should be reevaluated at least once every 30 days until cleared. Grade 2 leaks vary greatly in degree of potential hazard. Some Grade 2 leaks, when evaluated by the above criteria, may require a scheduled repair within the next five working days. Others will require repair within 30 days. During the working day on which the leak is discovered, these situations should be brought to the attention of the individual responsible for scheduling leak repair. On the other hand, many Grade 2 leaks, because of their location and magnitude, can be scheduled for repair on a normal	Leaks Requiring Action Ahead of Ground Freezing or Other Adverse Changes in Venting Conditions. Any leak which, under frozen or other adverse soil conditions, would likely migrate to the outside wall of a building. Leaks Requiring Action Within Six Months ▪ Any reading of 40% LEL, or greater, under a sidewalk in a wall-to-wall paved area that does not qualify as a Grade 1 leak. ▪ Any reading of 100% LEL, or greater, under a street in a wall-to-wall paved area that has significant gas migration and does not qualify as a Grade 1 Leak. ▪ Any reading less than 80% LEL in small substructures (other than gas associated substructures) from which gas would likely migrate creating a probable future hazard. ▪ Any reading between 20% LEL and 80% LEL in a confined space. ▪ Any reading on a pipeline operating at 30 percent SMYS, or greater, in a class 3 or 4 location, which does not qualify as a Grade 1 leak. ▪ Any reading of 80% LEL, or greater, in gas associated substructures. ▪ Any leak which, in the judgment of operating personnel at the scene, is of sufficient magnitude to justify scheduled

GRADE	DEFINITION	ACTION CRITERIA	EXAMPLES
		routine basis with periodic reinspection as necessary.	repair.
3	A leak that is non-hazardous at the time of detection and can be reasonably expected to remain non-hazardous.	These leaks should be reevaluated during the next scheduled survey, or within 15 months of date reported, whichever occurs first, until the leak is cleared, re-graded, or repaired within 36 months.	Leaks Requiring Reevaluation at Periodic Intervals ▪ Any reading of less than 80% LEL in small gas associated substructures ▪ Any reading under a street in areas without wall-to-wall paving where it is unlikely the gas could migrate to the outside wall of a building. ▪ Any reading of less than 20% LEL in a confined space.