

VUSC

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APPLICATIONS



Oil & Gas **Pipelines**

Steel

PE

Electric

Cables/Conduit

Power Feeds to **Natural Gas Facilities**

Fiber Optic Cables



Buried Power Lines

T-1-----



Water Lines



District Heating



Add a footer 3





We can't control when fire will impact our meter assets



but, with a
Thermally Activated
Shutoff we can control gas
from becoming involved.





What are Thermal Activated Shutoffs (TAS)

(AKA – Gas Fire Safety Valves)



What these products do: Automatically stop the flow of gas when exposed to the heat of a fire.



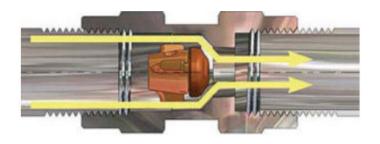
How these products work: When exposed to fire and the temperature becomes elevated (165° - 400 F), a thermally designed mechanism will release and close the TAS stopping the flow of gas during and after the fire.

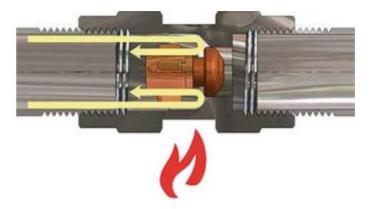


Utility Applications: Installed on jurisdictional gas piping in meter set buildups upstream of heat-vulnerable regulator and meter. The FSV shuts off the gas prior to regulator eliminating supply of high-pressure gas and potential for additional loss.



How TAS Technology Works





Cross-section of Thermal Activated
Shutoff (TAS)
under normal operating conditions

Cross-section of Thermal Activated
Shutoff (TAS) when exposed to
203°-212°Fand triggered to a closed
position



Gas Meter Assembly Fire Exposure Testing

Prepared for:



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Prepared by:

James A Lynch The Fire Solutions Group LLC 96 S. George Street, Suite 300 York, PA 17401



September 17, 2024

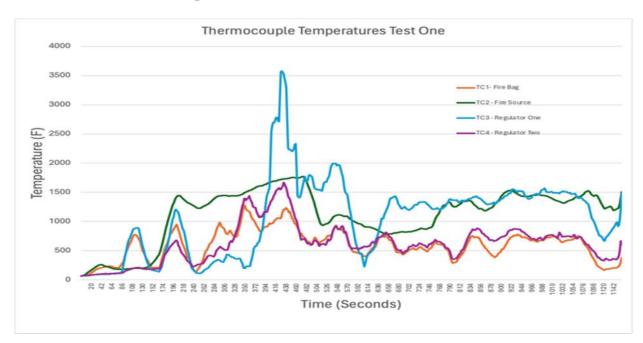
Test Results – Regulators fail < 3 minutes





FS LLC Test Results

- Every Regulator Failed < 3 minutes
- TAS operated and shutoff gas supply
- Gas fed fire effects other components
 3,500-degree Class B





Flower Branch Incident

August 10, 2016



TAS technology

- We know this technology exist and it works.
- It is a proven and reliable gas safety device, and it's available to our industry.
- We cannot hide from the possible consequences of a gas fire.
- ☐We would need to justify why we shouldn't adopt this safety technology into our standard practice.



DIMP – Fire Damage

Probability:

- Fires Happen beyond our control
- Higher risks meter locations outside hazards
- Building density = higher probability of fire
- Areas prone to wild / brush fires / mulch fires

Risks Drivers:

- Gas pressure
- Regulator / meter location
- Regulator Size
- Valve accessibility
- Structure type
- CSST piping

Consequence Drivers:

- Number of occupants
- Insurance claim value
- Company reputation / liability



Increasing awareness / codification













Printed August 2015





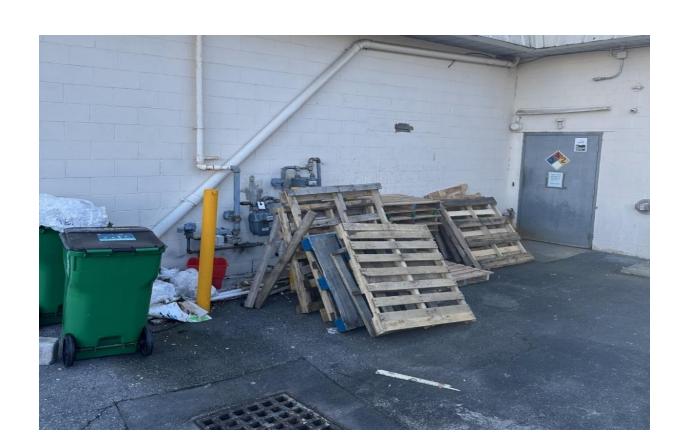






As professionals responsible for the safety of natural gas delivery systems, we have an obligation to employ the known and proven safety technology, equipment, and practices to protect customers, the public, our workers, and the first responders.

They all expect this of us; we expect this of us.





Thank You and Stay Safe

- Questions?
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