

Natural Gas Supply

4.1 Introduction

The existing Tracy Peaker Project (TPP) is serviced by a short pipeline that interconnects to the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) natural gas pipeline (Line 2). Line 2 passes through GWF Energy LLC's 40-acre parcel and specifically the TPP site. The existing natural gas pipeline that services the TPP will be tapped to provide natural gas to the two heat recovery steam generator duct burner skids and to the auxiliary boiler. No additional pressurization or other modifications to the natural gas interconnection will be required.

4.2 Construction Practices

4.2.1 Gas Pipeline

All construction for the new natural gas interconnection will occur within the existing TPP site. No new offsite linears will be required for the GWF Tracy Combined Cycle Power Plant (GWF Tracy). The modifications and construction of the onsite natural gas distribution piping will consist of the following elements:

1. **Trenching** width depends on the type of soils encountered and the depth required. With loose soil, a trench wider at the top and smaller at the bottom may be required. The pipeline will be buried to provide a minimum unreinforced cover of 36 inches. The excavated soil will be piled on one side of the trench and used for backfilling after the pipe is installed.
2. **Stringing** consists of trucking lengths of pipe to the site and laying them on wooden skids beside the open trench.
3. **Installation** consists of welding and coating the weld-joint areas of the pipe after it has been strung, padding the ditch with sand or fine spoils, and lowering the pipe string into the trench. Welding will meet the applicable B31.1 standards and will be performed by qualified welders. Welds will be inspected in accordance with API Standard 1104. All coating will be checked for defects and will be repaired before lowering the pipe into the trench.
4. **Backfilling** consists of returning spoils into the trench around and on top of the pipe, ensuring that the surface is returned to its original grade or level. The backfill will be compacted to protect the stability of the pipe and minimize subsequent subsidence.
5. **Plating** consists of covering any open trench in areas of foot or construction vehicle traffic at the end of each workday. Plywood plates will be used in areas of foot traffic, and steel plates will be used in areas of construction vehicle traffic to ensure safety. Plates will be removed at the start of each workday.

6. **Hydrostatic testing** consists of filling the pipeline with air and increasing the pressure to the specified code requirements, and holding the pressure for a period of time.
7. **Cleanup** consists of removing any construction debris, and grading to the original grade and contour.
8. **Commissioning** consists of cleaning and drying the inside of the pipeline, purging air from the pipeline, and filling the pipeline with natural gas.
9. **Safety** consists of using the engineer-procure-construct contractor's standard safety plan for the project. These plans would address specific safety issues, traffic control, and other areas, as required by permits.

4.2.2 Metering Station

An existing gas-metering station is located onsite to measure and record gas volumes. In addition, existing facilities that regulate the gas pressure and remove any liquids or solid particles will be used for the new project features. Changes to the onsite natural gas distribution system will occur downstream of the metering station, pressure regulation, and filtration systems; therefore, no changes to these systems are proposed. The fuel gas delivery system was designed in accordance with applicable requirements of B31.1, the American Gas Association, the American Petroleum Institute (API), and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

4.3 Pipeline Operations

The onsite natural gas distribution system will be designed, constructed, and operated in accordance with 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 192 and California Public Utilities Commission General Order No. 112. Specifically, the distribution system will be designed in accordance with the standards required for gas pipelines and will be installed a minimum of 36 inches deep, as required by federal code.

Periodic cathodic protection surveys will be performed, as required by 49 CFR 192. The distribution system will be continuously protected by a cathodic protection system.