

Coordinated Response & Excavator Exercise® PIPELINE SAFETY TRAINING



PROGRAM GUIDE

Overview

Pipeline Safety

Exercise Outline

Emergency Response Guidebook

NENA Pipeline Emergency Operations

Signs Of A Pipeline Release

High Consequence Areas Identification

Pipeline Industry ER Initiatives

Pipeline Damage Reporting Law

2025

EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

COMPANY	EMERGENCY NUMBER
Buckeye Partners, LP	1-866-514-8380
Maritimes & Northeast Pipeline (Operated by Enbridge)	1-800-231-7794

Note: The above numbers are for emergency situations.

Please see individual company sections for non-emergency contact information.

Additional pipeline operators may exist in your area.

Visit the National Pipeline Mapping System at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov for companies not listed above.

 ONE-CALL SYSTEM
 PHONE NUMBER

 Dig Safe System, Inc.
 1-888-344-7233

 National One-Call Referral Number.
 1-888-258-0808

 National One-Call Dialing Number
 811

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Pipeline Purpose and Reliability

- · Critical national infrastructure
- Over 2.7 million miles of pipeline provide 65% of our nation's energy
- · 20 million barrels of liquid product used daily
- · 21 trillion cubic feet of natural gas used annually

Safety Initiatives

- · Pipeline location
 - ° Existing right-of-way (ROW)
- · ROW encroachment prevention
 - No permanent structures, trees or deeply rooted plants
- · Hazard awareness and prevention methods
- Pipeline maintenance activities
 - ° Cleaning and inspection of pipeline system

Product Hazards and Characteristics

Petroleum (flow rate can be hundreds of thousands of gallons per hour)

- Flammable range may be found anywhere within the hot zone
- · H2S can be a by-product of crude oil

Type 1 Products	Flash Point	Ignition Temperature
Gasoline	- 45 °F	600 °F
Jet Fuel	100 °F	410 °F
Kerosene	120 °F	425 °F
Diesel Fuel	155 °F	varies
Crude Oil	25 °F	varies

Natural Gas (flow rate can be hundreds of thousands of cubic feet per hour)

- Flammable range may be found anywhere within the hot zone
- · Rises and dissipates relatively quickly
- H2S can be a by-product of natural gas PPM = PARTS PER MILLION

° 0.02 PPM	Odor threshold
 10.0 PPM 	Eye irritation
400 DDM	llaadaaba di=-

100 PPM Headache, dizziness, coughing, vomiting

200-300 PPM
 500-300 PPM
 6 Source Source Consciousness/possible death in 30-60 min.
 700-900 PPM
 8 Consciousness/possible death in 30-60 min.
 700-900 PPM
 9 Over 1000 PPM
 100 Ove

- · Incomplete combustion of natural gas may release carbon monoxide
- Storage facilities may be present around populated areas/can be depleted production facilities or underground caverns
- · Gas travel may be outside the containment vessel along the natural cavern between the pipe and soil

Propane, Butane and Other Similar Products

- Flammable range may be found anywhere within the hot zone
- Products cool rapidly to sub-zero temperatures once outside the containment vessel
- · Vapor clouds may be white or clear

Type 3 Products	<u>Flash Point</u>	Ignition Temperature
Propane	- 150 °F	920-1120 °F
Butane	- 60 °F	725-850 °F

Line Pressure Hazards

- Transmission pipelines steel (high pressure: average 800-1200psi)
- Local gas pipeline transmission steel (high pressure: average 200-1000psi)
- Local gas mains and services steel and/or plastic (low to medium pressure)
 - Mains: up to 300psi
 - · Service lines: up to regulator
 - Average 30-45psi and below
 - Can be up to 60-100psi in some areas
- · At regulator into dwelling: ounces of pressure

Overview

Leak Recognition and Response

- · Sight, sound, smell indicators vary depending on product
- · Diesel engines fluctuating RPMs
- Black, dark brown or clear liquids/dirt blowing into air/peculiar odors/dead insects around gas line/dead vegetation
- · Rainbow sheen on the water/mud or water bubbling up/frozen area on ground/frozen area around gas meter
- · Any sign, gut feeling or hunch should be respected and taken seriously
- · Take appropriate safety actions ASAP

High Consequence Area (HCA) Regulation

- Defined by pipeline regulations 192 and 195
- · Requires specialized communication and planning between responders and pipeline/gas personnel
- May necessitate detailed information from local response agencies to identify HCAs in area

Emergency Response Basics

- · Always follow pipeline/gas company recommendations pipeline representatives may need escort to incident site
- · Advance preparation
 - Get to know your pipeline operators/tour their facilities if possible
 - Participate in their field exercises/request on-site training where available
 - · Develop response plans and practice
- · Planning partners
 - · Pipeline & local gas companies
 - · Police local/state/sheriff
 - Fire companies/HAZMAT/ambulance/hospitals/Red Cross
 - LEPC/EMA/public officials
 - · Environmental management/Department of Natural Resources
 - · Army Corps of Engineers/other military officials
 - · Other utilities
- · Risk considerations
 - Type/volume/pressure/location/geography of product
 - · Environmental factors wind, fog, temperature, humidity
 - · Other utility emergencies
- · Incident response
 - Always approach from upwind/park vehicle a safe distance away/if vehicle stalls DO NOT attempt to restart
 - $^{\circ}\,$ Gather information/establish incident command/identify command structure
 - Initiate communications with pipeline/gas company representative ASAP
 - Control/deny entry: vehicle, boat, train, aircraft, foot traffic, media refer all media questions to pipeline/gas reps
- · Extinguish fires only
 - · To aid in rescue or evacuation
 - To protect exposures
 - · When controllable amounts of vapor or liquid present
- · Incident notification pipeline control center or local gas company number on warning marker
 - · In Pipeline Emergency Response Planning Information Manual
 - · Emergency contact list in Program Guide
 - Call immediately/provide detailed incident information
- · Pipeline security assist by noting activity on pipeline/gas facilities
 - Report abnormal activities around facilities
 - Suspicious excavation/abandoned vehicles/non-company personnel/non-company vehicles
 - Freshly disturbed soil/perimeter abnormalities

One-Call

- · One-Call centers are not responsible for marking lines
- Each state has different One-Call laws. Familiarize yourself with the state you are working in
- · Not all states require facility owners to be members of a One-Call
- · You may have to contact some facility owners on your own if they are not One-Call members
- · In some states, homeowners must call before they dig just like professional excavators

Pipeline Safety

Pipeline Emergency Response Training First Responders and Contractor/Excavator Personnel -Instructor ORE-EXI

Dredging Operations

If your company conducts dredging operations, shoreline stabilization or pile driving activities, please be aware of the following:

- Underground hazardous liquids and natural gas pipelines do traverse lakes and navigable waterways
- . 811 requirements to submit a one-call ticket prior operations commencing, to include a sub-aqueous ticket option
- Identify all pipeline warning markers near the shorelines where you will be working
- . Contact the pipeline company as part of your preplanning before work begins





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Logging Operator Responsibilities

- Notify pipeline company before
- No skidding of logs on right of
- · Crossing of pipeline must be
- approved · Drop cut trees away from
- · Do not remove existing cover
- · Restore right of way



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Safe Digging Practices https://commongroundalliance.com/ * NET 8 # # # ---CGA New 811 PSAs BEST

Coordinated Response Exercise®

- Learn your roles and responsibilities as emergency responders should a pipeline emergency happen in your jurisdiction. As well as your access to resources.
- Acquaint you with the operator's ability to respond to a pipeline emergency.
- Identify the types of pipeline emergencies.
- Plan how all parties can engage in mutual assistance to minimize hazards to life, property and the environment.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): 49 CFR Parts 192 and 195

By attending this session today, you are preparing, along with the pipeline companies, to create a coordinated effort in responding to pipeline incidents and accidents. These programs take place over 1,000 times in 46 states annually.





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Replace September 1: The Section Sec

Emergency Dispatcher: Dis, so you becaut he must be class of the potential release.*

Rigiditie Operator: We do not have a specific bestument this time — it could be in allowing country or Central Country need door to you framegious Disputs to 3 that compare are you with again?

Pipeline Operator: ADC Pipeline, our VLXDA meter is a Novintin, bears but the potential release could be on time 214A which new through 30 miles of Deetly County and 25 miles of Central County - in the jurisdiction med to you. We sent to ensure we make you aware and open the line of Communication if insports in the 25 miles of Communication in Pineline of the County and the County of Communication in Pineline of the County of County of County of Pineline of Pineline of County of Pineline of Pi

Energency Dispatcher: So, what emergency services do you need and in what location?

Ripeline Operator; We are unruse at the time because on an expression by PHMA to gave you this "notice of potential release" before we have extent confirmation. We will keep your PSAP informed what information becomes available. We won't you to be aware of this plausion in case you got other sold.

Pipeline Operator: We have 30 miles of pipeline in Liberty County No.

elements and has an MAOP of 800 PSI.

Emergency Dispatch, What actions do you need us to take right now?

Fighter Reporter. Cypge you get performing any important for a pointerful applies company, and shartly for a life declaration. Fig. page to read the other of pointerfulness in these actional PAPA, in if he removing manual rates. CORE-EX Central Dispatch Receives a call....

tional parties

Table and / or Group Discussion



- Your dispatch has just received a NOTICE OF POTENTIAL RUPTURE. The caller represents a pipeline company following their in-house emergency response plans.
- Now, discuss with those around you how your dispatch will handle this information. What existing policies and procedures are applicable to this call? Describe, at least generally, those relevant policies and procedures.
- Work with the pipeline operators present to discuss, evaluate and prepare for a response to a potential rupture on their facilities.

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Coordinated Response Exercise Discussion

Discussion Questions

- Emergency Responders: How will we deliver coordinated, prompt, reliable and actionable information to the whole community about what is happening? (Mission: Response; Public Information & Warning)
- Emergency Responders: How will we establish and maintain a unified and coordinated operations structure that appropriately integrates all critical stakeholders and supports the execution of core capabilities? (Mission: Response; Operational Coordination)
- Emergency Responders: How can we ensure the capacity for timely communication in support of security, Situational awareness, and operations by any and all meass available, among and between affected communitations in the impact area and all response forces? (Mission: Response; Operational Communications)
 - At the scene between emergency responders and pipeline operators?
 Between field pipeline personnel and Control Centers / SCADA Centers?

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New PHMSA Rule - Impact on PSAPs

For both natural gas and hazardous liquids pipelines

- Rupture mitigation valves must be installed on all newly constructed and replaced pipelines 6" in diameter or greater for onshore gas transmission, Type A gas gathering and hazardous liquid pipelines

 This does not include natural gas distribution pipelines

 Pipeline operators must contact 9-1-1 or Emergency Management with a 'notice of

 - potential rupture

How does this rule potentially affect PSAPs

- (Ow does this rule potentially affect PSAP's

 Will you repeny process this call when notified of a 'potential' release?

 Will you record it and not pass it on to your response agencies?

 Will you record and pass that information on to your response agencies?

 Will this require your PSAP faind emergency services) to develop written policies?

 Where, potentials, could this call the consing from?

 Ppeline control center locations

 Contacting a PSAP through the non-emergency number (no Automatic Number identification [AN], No Automatic Location identification [AN]
- Number identification (AN), No Automatic Location identification (ALI)

 Is this number monitored 24/7?

 Pipeline operators were required to update their Emergency Response Plans (ERP) with this requirement in October 2022.

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What is the intent of this new final rule?

To require design and equipment elements and improved operational practices for guidx and efficient identification of ruptures, that in turn will improve rupture mitigation and shorten rupture is possible to certain gas transmission, gathering, and hazandous liquid pipelines.





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Potential "Best Practice" for Pipelines



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National Emergency Number Association (NENA)

Pipeline Emergency Operations Standard

NENA's pipeline emergency operations workgroup recommendations Awareness of pipelines affecting the 911 service area

- Pipeline leak recognition and initial response actions
 Additional notices to pipeline operators

Initial Intake checklist

Quick reference guide in program materials

Pipeline emergency operations standard/model recommendations

recommendations

• Access the full report through nena.org

"Actions taken during this time frame significantly impact the effectiveness of the response and are critical to public safety"





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Pipeline Outreach to Stakeholders

- Mailines (More than 20 Million pieces annually)
- Over 1,000 Liaison Meetings with Emergency Officials, Public Officials, and Excavators
- Face-to-Face Meetings with Emergency Officials at their agencies
- . Emergency Response Planning Portal (ERP)





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Pipeline Operators Emergency Response Plans

Natural gas and hazardous liquids

- Notify appropriate fire, police, and other public officials of gas or liquid pipeline emergencies, coordinate planned responses, and actual responses during an emergency
- coordinate planete responses, and actual responses during an emergency identify the type of incident. Prompt and effective response measures Availability of personnel and equipment. Make safe any actual or potential hazard to life, property, and the environment

Natural gas (49 CFR 192.615)

- Establish and maintain communication with fire, police, and other public officials Direct actions to protect people, then property
- Emergency shutdown to minimize hazard to life, property, and the environment Safely restore service

Hazardous liquid (49 CFR 195.402)

- Take necessary actions, such as emergency shutdown and pressure reduction Control of released hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide at scene to minimize hazards Minimize public exposure to injury by taking appropriate actions such as evacuations or traffic
- controls
- Use instrumentation to assess vapor cloud coverage and determine hazardous areas



Emergency Response and 811

Derailments, car accidents, excavating/farming mishaps, natural disasters, and wildfires

PHMSA Advisory Bulletin (2012-08) nendation

- Based on National Transportation Board
- Inform emergency responders about the benefits of 811
- Identify underground utilities in the area
- · Notify underground utilities in the area





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Integrity Management

Pipeline companies are required to have Integrity Management programs to insure safe and efficient operations:

- Internal and external cleaning and inspection, of the pipeline and affected areas
 - Rights of Way and valves
- Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA)
- . Identification of High Consequence Areas (HCA)
- · Aerial Rights-of-Way Patrols
- · Public Awareness Outreach to stakeholders
- Participation as a member of 811
- · Operator Qualification (OQ) Training

Local Distribution Company (LDC) . Meter Testing Leak Surveys May also be utilized on transmission pipe





Other challenges impacting pipelines...

Natural Disasters

- Tornadoes
- Wildfires/Forest Fires
- Flooding/Mudslides/Slips
- Earthquakes

- · Vehicle accidents involving above ground valve sites
- . Third party strikes by contractors and
- excavators · Agricultural activities, field tiling

National Security Threats

- · Cyberterrorism involving pipeline systems
- IED's on pipeline assets







Pipeline Operator / Responder Challenges

- Timely notification of the incident
- Denied entry at scene of incident
- Quick access to remote valves/ICP
- Getting equipment into the area
- Communications with incident command
- Clear lines of communication (both ways)
- Face to face meetings with local officials
- Pre-planning with emergency services







Pipeline Company - Internal Responsibilities

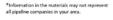
- Regular pressure testing of the pipeline
- Smart pigging in a timely manner of the pipeline
- Personnel logistics Drive time and other factors
- Personnel training Actual practice of closing a Pipeline
- Tool placement / positioning
- Human reaction to working under stress
- Working with local Public officials and First Responders



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Local Operator Information*

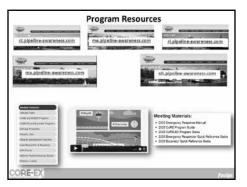
- Operator and/or company name
- Pipeline systems and products
- Location of pipelines
- Pipeline size/operating pressure(s)
- Operator Response(s) to a pipeline emergency

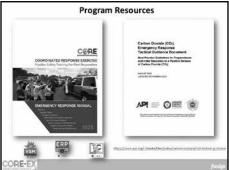


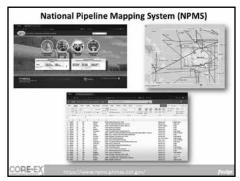


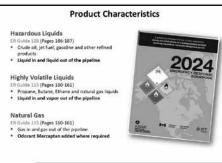


Pipeline Safety



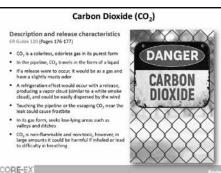


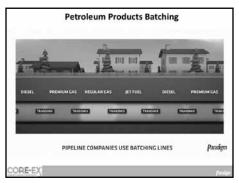




Pipeline Safety









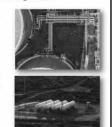
Above Ground Storage Tanks

Considerations when responding to tank farms/ terminals

- Work with your local operator to: Develop an effective response plan
- Identify products and hazards
- Determine evacuation radius

Response recommendations:

- Cool tank(s) or nearby containers by flooding with water
- Use unmanned hase holders/monitor nazzles
- . Do not direct water at safety devices or icing
- Let product burn, even after air supply line/system is closed
- Beware of the potential for Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion (BLEVE)

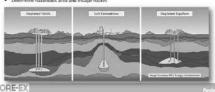




Underground Storage Fields

Emergency response "non-intervention"

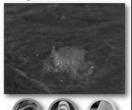
- Emergency contact information found on pipeline markers and all wellhead locations
- Always be aware of wind direction; walk into the wind, away from hazardous fumes
- Do not drive into a leak or vapor cloud
- Monitor combustible atmosphere Determine hazardous area and escape routes



Leak Recognition

- Pools of liquid on the ground near a
- Dense white cloud or fog over a pipeline
- Discolored vegetation surrounding a
- · Unusual dry spot in an otherwise moist field
- Dirt blowing up from the ground
- · Bubbling in marshland, rivers or creeks
- Oily sheen appearing on water
- Frozen ground near a pipeline
- Unusual noise coming from a pipeline
- · Unusual smell or gaseous odor







Local Distribution Systems

- Be aware, not all natural gas leaks are from excavation; unintended leaks from stoves, water, heaters, furnaces, etc. can occur When called out on natural gas leak events,
- use combustible gas indicators
- Mercaptan can be stripped as it travels
- through soil
- Frost heaves, breaking pipes
- Gas meter breaks due to snow buildup from melting snow falling from roofs

Excess flow valve meter tags

identification tags [192.381(c)]

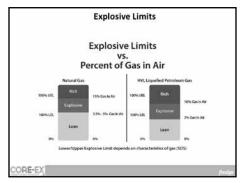
The presence of an excess flow valve on the service lines may or may not be marked with

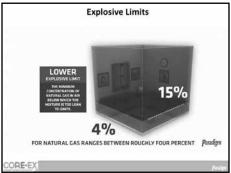


present) will typically be located at the top of the service riser below the meter stop valve	CONTRACTOR OF THE
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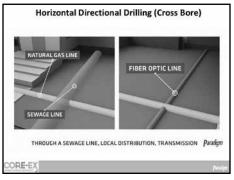
Pipeline Safety

Excess Flow Valve (EFV) Local Distribution Lines - Automatic reduction of gas flow should a service line break - May not completely stop the flow of natural gas - May not hear a distinct hissing sound - May gration and gnition sources may still exist - Always work a coordinated response with your local operator - Not all service lines have an EFV installed Brid Party Damage Earthquake or Settling Overclava Defiling Degring a Past Hals CORE-EX





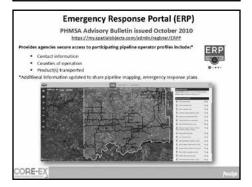


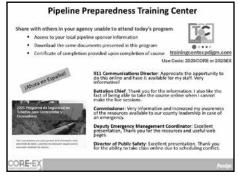




ORE-EXT

Systems





Product INFORMATION



The Emergency Response Guidebook is available at: https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/sites/phmsa.dot.gov/files/2024-04/ERG2024-Eng-Web-a.pdf







Emergency Response

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS FOR GAS AND HAZARDOUS LIQUID PIPELINE OPERATORS

Federal regulations for both gas and hazardous liquid pipelines require operators to have written procedures for responding to emergencies involving their pipeline facility. Because pipelines are often located in public space, the regulations further require that operators include procedures for planning with emergency and other public officials to ensure a coordinated response. Please contact your local pipeline operators for information regarding their company specific emergency response plan.

Natural Gas

Each operator shall establish written procedures to minimize the hazard resulting from a gas pipeline emergency. At a minimum, the procedures must provide for the following:

- · Receiving, identifying, and classifying notices of events which require immediate response by the operator.
- Establishing and maintaining adequate means of communication with appropriate fire, police, and other public
 officials.
- Prompt and effective response to a notice of each type of emergency, including the following:
 - 1. Gas detected inside or near a building.
 - 2. Fire located near or directly involving a pipeline facility.
 - 3. Explosion occurring near or directly involving a pipeline facility.
 - Natural disaster.
- The availability of personnel, equipment, tools, and materials, as needed at the scene of an emergency.
- · Actions directed toward protecting people first and then property.
- Emergency shutdown and pressure reduction in any section of the operator's pipeline system necessary to minimize hazards to life or property.
- · Making safe any actual or potential hazard to life or property.
- Notifying appropriate fire, police, and other public officials of gas pipeline emergencies and coordinating with them both planned responses and actual responses during an emergency.
- · Safely restoring any service outage.
- Each operator shall establish and maintain liaison with appropriate fire, police, and other public officials to:
 - Learn the responsibility and resources of each government organization that may respond to a gas pipeline emergency;
 - 2. Acquaint the officials with the operator's ability in responding to a gas pipeline emergency;
 - 3. Identify the types of gas pipeline emergencies of which the operator notifies the officials; and
 - 4. Plan how the operator and officials can engage in mutual assistance to minimize hazards to life or property.

*Reference 49 CFR 192.615

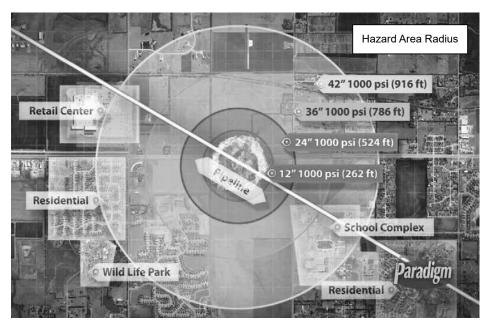
HAZARDOUS LIQUIDS

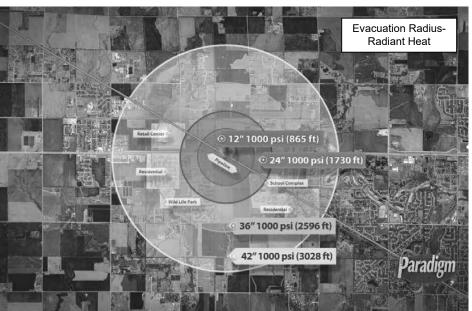
(a) General: Each operator shall prepare and follow for each pipeline system a manual of written procedures for conducting normal operations and maintenance activities and handling abnormal operations and emergencies. This manual shall be reviewed at intervals not exceeding 15 months, but at least once each calendar year, and appropriate changes made as necessary to insure that the manual is effective. This manual shall be prepared before initial operations of a pipeline system commence, and appropriate parts shall be kept at locations where operations and maintenance activities are conducted.

Emergencies. The manual required by paragraph (a) of this section must include procedures for the following to provide safety when an emergency condition occurs:

- Receiving, identifying, and classifying notices of events which need immediate response by the operator or notice
 to fire, police, or other appropriate public officials and communicating this information to appropriate operator
 personnel for corrective action.
- Prompt and effective response to a notice of each type emergency, including fire or explosion occurring near or directly involving a pipeline facility, accidental release of hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide from a pipeline facility, operational failure causing a hazardous condition, and natural disaster affecting pipeline facilities.
- · Having personnel, equipment, instruments, tools, and material available as needed at the scene of an emergency.
- Taking necessary action, such as emergency shutdown or pressure reduction, to minimize the volume of hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide that is released from any section of a pipeline system in the event of a failure.
- Control of released hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide at an accident scene to minimize the hazards, including
 possible intentional ignition in the cases of flammable highly volatile liquid.
- Minimization of public exposure to injury and probability of accidental ignition by assisting with evacuation of residents and assisting with halting traffic on roads and railroads in the affected area, or taking other appropriate action.
- Notifying fire, police, and other appropriate public officials of hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide pipeline
 emergencies and coordinating with them preplanned and actual responses during an emergency, including
 additional precautions necessary for an emergency involving a pipeline system transporting a highly volatile liquid.
- In the case of failure of a pipeline system transporting a highly volatile liquid, use of appropriate instruments to
 assess the extent and coverage of the vapor cloud and determine the hazardous areas.
- Providing for a post accident review of employee activities to determine whether the procedures were effective in
 each emergency and taking corrective action where deficiencies are found.

Emergency Response





NENA Pipeline Emergency Operations - Initial Intake Checklist

In accordance with NENA Pipeline Emergency Operations Standard/Model Recommendation NENA 56-007 (https://www.nena.org/?page=PipelineEmergStnd)

GOALS FOR INITIAL INTAKE:

- 1. Obtain and Verify Incident Location, Callback and Contact Information
- 2. Maintain Control of the Call
- 3. Communicate the Ability to HELP the Caller
- Methodically and Strategically Obtain Information through Systematic Inquiry to be Captured in the Agency's Intake Format
- Recognize the potential urgency of situations involving the release of dangerous gases or liquids related to pipelines or similar events of this nature and immediately begin the proper notifications consistent with agency policy
- 6. Perform all Information Entries and Disseminations, Both Initial and Update

FIRST RESPONSE CALL INTAKE CHECK LIST

The focus of this Standard is on the first minute of the call intake process. Actions taken during this time frame significantly impact the effectiveness of the response and are critical to public safety.

The following protocol is intended as a solid framework for call intake, but should not in any manner rescind or override agency procedures for the timing of broadcasts and messaging.

These procedures are established as recommended practices to consider with existing agency policy and procedure to ensure the most swift and accurate handling of every incident involving the release of dangerous gases or hazardous liquids.

All information should be simultaneously entered, as it is obtained by the telecommunicator, into an electronic format (when available) that will feed/populate any directed messages which will be sent to emergency responders in conjunction with on-air broadcasts.

Location:

Request exact location of the incident (structure addresses, street names, intersections, directional identifiers, mile posts, etc.) and obtain callback and contact information.

Determine Exactly What Has Happened:

Common signs of a pipeline leak are contained in Table 1 below. If any of these conditions are reported, THIS IS A PIPELINE EMERGENCY.

TABLE 1

Common Indications of a Pipeline Leak

Condition	Natural Gas (lighter than air)	LPG & HVL (heavier than air)	Liquids	
An odor like rotten eggs or a burnt match	Х	Х		
A loud roaring sound like a jet engine	Х	Х		
A white vapor cloud that may look like smoke		Х		
A hissing or whistling noise	Х	Х		
The pooling of liquid on the ground			Х	
An odor like petroleum liquids or gasoline		Х	Х	
Fire coming out of or on top of the ground	Х	Х		
Dirt blowing from a hole in the ground	Х	Х		
Bubbling in pools of water on the ground	Х	Х		
A sheen on the surface of water		X	Х	
An area of frozen ground in the summer	Х	Х		
An unusual area of melted snow in the winter	Х	Х		
An area of dead vegetation	X	Х	Х	

Signs Of A Pipeline Release

SIGHT*

- · Liquid on the ground
- · Rainbow sheen on water
- · Dead vegetation in an otherwise areen area
- · Dirt blowing into the air
- White vapor cloud
- Frozen area on ground
- *Signs vary based upon product

SMELL

- · Odors such as gas or oil
- Natural gas is colorless and odorless
 - Unless Mercaptan has been added (rotten egg odor)

OTHER - NEAR PIPELINE OPERATIONS

- · Burning eyes, nose or throat
- Nausea

What To Do If A Leak Occurs

- Evacuate immediately upwind
- Eliminate ignition sources
- Advise others to stay away
- CALL 911 and the pipeline company number on warning marker
 - · Call collect if necessary
- Make calls from safe distance not "hot zone"
- Give details to pipeline operator:
 - Your name
 - Your phone number
 - Leak location
 - Product activity
- Extent of damage
- · DO NOT drive into leak or vapor cloud
- DO NOT make contact with liquid or vapor
- DO NOT operate pipeline valves (unless directed by pipeline operator):
 - · Valve may be automatically shut by control center
 - Valve may have integrated shut-down device
 - Valve may be operated by qualified pipeline personnel only, unless specified otherwise

Ignition sources may vary - a partial list includes:

SOUND

· A hissing or roaring sound

- Static electricity
- Metal-to-metal contact
- Pilot lights
- Matches/smoking
- · Sparks from telephone
- Electric switches
- Electric motors
- Overhead wires
- Internal combustion engines
- · Garage door openers
- Firearms
- Photo equipment
- · Remote car alarms/door locks
- · High torque starters diesel engines
- · Communication devices

Pipeline Emergency

Call Gas Control Or Pipeline Control Center

Use Pipeline Emergency Response Planning Information Manual for contact information Phone number on warning markers Use state One-Call System, if applicable

Control Center Needs To Know

Your name & title in your organization Call back phone number - primary, alternate Establish a meeting place

Be very specific on the location (use GPS) Provide City, County and State

Injuries, Deaths, Or Property Damage

Have any known injuries occurred? Have any known deaths occurred? Has any severe property damage occurred?

Traffic & Crowd Control

Secure leak site for reasonable distance Work with company to determine safety zone No traffic allowed through any hot zone Move sightseers and media away Eliminate ignition sources

Fire

Is the leak area on fire?

Has anything else caught on fire besides the leak?

Evacuations

Primary responsibility of emergency agency Consult with pipeline/gas company

Fire Management

Natural Gas - DO NOT put out until supply stopped **Liquid Petroleum –** water is NOT recommended; foam IS recommended

Use dry chemical, vaporizing liquids, carbon dioxide

Ignition Sources

Static electricity (nylon windbreaker)

Metal-to-metal contact

Pilot lights, matches & smoking, sparks from phone Electric switches & motors

Overhead wires

Internal combustion engines

Garage door openers, car alarms & door locks Firearms

Photo equipment

High torque starters - diesel engines

Communication devices - not intrinsically safe

High Consequence Areas Identification*

Pipeline safety regulations use the concept of "High Consequence Areas" (HCAs), to identify specific locales and areas where a release could have the most significant adverse consequences. Once identified, operators are required to devote additional focus, efforts, and analysis in HCAs to ensure the integrity of pipelines.

Releases from pipelines can adversely affect human health and safety, cause environmental degradation, and damage personal or commercial property. Consequences of inadvertent releases from pipelines can vary greatly, depending on where the release occurs, and the commodity involved in the release.

What criteria define HCAs for pipelines?

Because potential consequences of natural gas and hazardous liquid pipeline releases differ, criteria for HCAs also differ. HCAs for natural gas transmission pipelines focus solely on populated areas. (Environmental and ecological consequences are usually minimal for releases involving natural gas.) Identification of HCAs for hazardous liquid pipelines focuses on populated areas, drinking water sources, and unusually sensitive ecological resources.

HCAs for hazardous liquid pipelines:

- Populated areas include both high population areas (called "urbanized areas" by the U.S. Census Bureau) and other populated areas (areas referred to by the Census Bureau as a "designated place").
- Drinking water sources include those supplied by surface water or wells and where a secondary source of water supply is not available. The land

- area in which spilled hazardous liquid could affect the water supply is also treated as an HCA.
- Unusually sensitive ecological areas include locations where critically imperiled species can be found, areas where multiple examples of federally listed threatened and endangered species are found, and areas where migratory water birds concentrate.

HCAs for natural gas transmission pipelines:

- An equation has been developed based on research and experience that estimates the distance from a potential explosion at which death, injury or significant property damage could occur. This distance is known as the "potential impact radius" (or PIR), and is used to depict potential impact circles.
- Operators must calculate the potential impact radius for all points along their pipelines and evaluate corresponding impact circles to identify what population is contained within each circle.
- Potential impact circles that contain 20 or more structures intended for human occupancy; buildings housing populations of limited mobility; buildings that would be hard to evacuate. (Examples are nursing homes, schools); or buildings and outside areas occupied by more than 20 persons on a specified minimum number of days each year, are defined as HCA's.
- $^* \ https://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/FactSheets/FSHCA.htm$

Identified Sites*

Owners and companies of gas transmission pipelines are regulated by the US Department of Transportation (DOT). According to integrity management regulations, gas pipeline companies are required to accept the assistance of local public safety officials in identifying certain types of sites or facilities adjacent to the pipeline which meets the following criteria:

- (a) A small, well-defined outside area that is occupied by twenty or more persons on at least 50 days in any twelve-month period (the days need not be consecutive). Examples of such an area are playgrounds, parks, swimming pools, sports fields, and campgrounds.
- (b) A building that is occupied by 20 or more persons on at least 5 days a week for 10 weeks in any 12 month period (the days and weeks need not be consecutive). Examples included in the definition are: religious facilities, office buildings, community centers, general stores, 4-H facilities, and roller rinks.
- (c) A facility that is occupied by persons who are confined, are of impaired mobility, or would be difficult to evacuate. Examples of such a facility are hospitals, schools, elder care, assisted living/ nursing facilities, prisons and child daycares.

Identified Site Registry

Pipeline operators need your help keeping people and property safe.

Identified Sites - locations where many people occupy an area near a pipeline asset or facility. These are places where people may gather from time to time for a variety of reasons.



Some of these sites are very difficult for companies to obtain without help from those with local knowledge of the area.

Please use the following website to gain secure access, so you can assist in identifying sites where people congregate in your community:

my.spatialobjects.com/admin/register/ISR

Pipeline operators are required by law to work with public officials who have safety or emergency response, or planning responsibilities that can provide quality information regarding identified sites.

Common Ground Alliance Best Practices

In 1999, the Department of Transportation sponsored the Common Ground Study. The purpose of the Common Ground Study was to identify and validate existing best practices performed in connection with preventing damage to underground facilities. The collected best practices are intended to be shared among stakeholders involved with and dependent upon the safe and reliable operation, maintenance, construction, and protection of underground facilities. The best practices contain validated experiences gained that can be further examined and evaluated for possible consideration and incorporation into state and private stakeholder underground facility damage prevention programs.

The current Best Practices Field Manual is divided into nine chapters that provide a collection of current damage prevention best practices. The nine chapters include:

- 1. Planning & Design Best Practices
- 2. One Call Center Best Practices
- 3. Location & Marking Best Practices
- 4. Excavation Best Practices
- 5. Mapping Best Practices
- 6. Compliance Best Practices
- 7. Public Education Best Practices
- Reporting & Evaluation Best Practices
- 9. Miscellaneous Practices

To view the latest version of the Best Practices please visit www.commongroundalliance.com

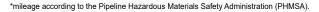


Pipelines In Our Community

According to National Transportation Safety Board statistics pipelines are the safest and most efficient means of transporting natural gas and petroleum products, which are used to supply roughly two-thirds of the energy we use. These pipelines transport trillions of cubic feet of natural gas and hundreds of billions of ton/miles of liquid petroleum products in the United States each year.

This system is comprised of three types of pipelines: transmission, distribution and gathering. The approximately 519,000 miles of transmission pipeline* transport products, including natural gas and petroleum products, across the country and to storage facilities. Compressor stations and pumping stations are located along transmission and gathering pipeline routes and help push these products through the line.

Approximately 2.2 million miles of distribution pipeline* is used to deliver natural gas to most homes and businesses through underground main and utility service lines. Onshore gathering lines are pipelines that transport gas from a current production operation facility to a transmission line or main. Production operations are piping and equipment used in production and preparation for transportation or delivery of hydrocarbon gas and/or liquids.





Training Center

Supplemental training available for agencies and personnel that are unable to attend:

- · Train as your schedule allows
- · Download resources including pipeline operator specific information
 - Sponsoring pipeline operator contact information
 - · Product(s) transported
- Submit Agency Capabilities Survey
- Receive Certificate of Completion

Visit https://trainingcenter.pdigm.com/ to register for training



Damage Prevention Programs

Pursuant to 49 CFR Parts 192.614 (c)(2)(i) and 195.442 (c)(2)(i) pipeline operators must communicate their Damage Prevention Program's "existence and purpose" to the public in the vicinity of the pipeline and persons who normally engage in excavation activities in the area in which the pipeline is located.

State and federally regulated pipeline companies maintain Damage Prevention Programs. The purpose of which is to prevent damage to pipelines and facilities from excavation activities, such as digging, trenching, blasting, boring, tunneling, backfilling, or by any other digging activity.

Pipeline Markers

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) requires the use of signs to indicate the location of underground pipelines. Markers like these are located on road, railroad, and navigable waterway crossings. Markers are also posted along the pipeline right-of-way.

The markers display:

- · The material transported
- The name of the pipeline operator
- · The operator's emergency number

MARKER INFORMATION

- · Indicates area of pipeline operations
- · May have multiple markers in single right-of-way
- May have multiple pipelines in single right-of-way
- DOES NOT show exact location
- DOES NOT indicate depth (never assume pipeline depth)
- · DOES NOT indicate pipeline pressure



Call Before You Dig

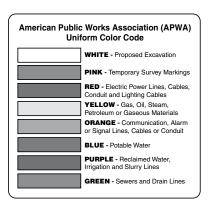
Statistics indicate that damage from excavation related activities is a leading cause of pipeline accidents. If you are a homeowner, farmer, excavator, or developer, we need your help in preventing pipeline emergencies.

- 1. Call your state's One-Call center before excavation begins regulatory mandate as state law requires.
- 2. Wait the required amount of time.
- 3. A trained technician will mark the location of the pipeline and other utilities (private lines are not marked).
- 4. Respect the marks.
- 5. Dig with care.

National One-Call Dialing Number:



For More Details Visit: www.call811.com



OSHA General Duty Clause

Section 5(a)(1) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) of 1970, employers are required to provide their employees with a place of employment that "is free from recognizable hazards that are causing or likely to cause death or serious harm to employees."

https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/oshact/section5-duties

Product Characteristics

PRODUCT	LEAK TYPE	VAPORS
HIGHLY VOLATILE LIQUIDS [SUCH AS: BUTANE, PROPANE, ETHANE, PROPYLENE, AND NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS (NGL)]	Gas	Initially heavier than air, spread along ground and may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Product is colorless, tasteless and odorless.
, , ,	, , ,	rks or flames and will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors tion without warning and may be toxic if inhaled at high concen-

HEALTH may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning and may be toxic if inhaled at high conce HAZARDS trations. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite. Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic gases.

PRODUCT		LEAK TYPE	VAPORS
NATURAL G		Gas	Lighter than air and will generally rise and dissipate. May gather in a confined space and travel to a source of ignition.
HEALTH HAZARDS	Will be easily ignited may cause dizzines trations. Contact wit	l by heat, spa s or asphyxia h gas or lique	orks or flames and will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors tion without warning and may be toxic if inhaled at high concen- rified gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.

PRODUCT		LEAK TYPE	VAPORS
AS: CRUDE		Liquid	Initially heavier than air and spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Explosion hazards indoors, outdoors or in sewers.
HEALTH HAZARDS			

Excavation Best Practices Jobsite Checklist

EXCAVATOR RESPONSIBILITIES: ■ White Lining (Pre-marking) Call Before You Dig - It's the Law! □ One Call Facility Request Wait the required time for the markings! □ One Call Access (state specific time - check your local One Call Locate Reference Number Law) □ Tolerance Zones – May vary by state and/or company! □ Separate Locate Request □ Respect the marks! Pre-excavation Meeting Dig with care! ☐ Facility Relocations One Call Reference Number at Site RISK CONSIDERATIONS Contact Names and Numbers □ Type/volume/pressure/location/geography of ¬ Positive Response product Facility Owner/Operator Failure to Respond □ Environmental factors – wind, fog, temperature, humidity □ Locate Verification ☐ Sight, sound, smell – indicators vary depending on ☐ Work Site Review with Company Personnel product Documentation of Marks □ Black, dark brown or clear liquids/dirt blowing into ☐ Facility Avoidance air/peculiar odors/dead insects around gas line/ Marking Preservation dead vegetation Excavation Observer □ Rainbow sheen on the water/mud or water bubbling up/frozen area on ground/frozen area around gas □ Excavation Tolerance Zone □ Excavation within the Tolerance Zone Other utility emergencies □ Vacuum Excavation PIPELINE MARKERS Exposed Facility Protection The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) requires the use of signs to indicate the location of underground Locate Request Updates pipelines. Markers like these are located on road, ☐ Facility Damage Notification railroad, and navigable waterway crossings. Markers ■ Notification of Emergency Personnel are also posted along the pipeline right-of-way. Markers may not be located directly over the pipeline it marks. Emergency Coordination with Adjacent Facilities Emergency Excavation The markers display: □ Backfilling ☐ The product transported As-built Documentation □ The name of the pipeline operator ☐ The operator's emergency number □ Trenchless Excavation No Charge for Providing Underground Facility Locations Federal and State Regulations



Pipeline Damage Reporting Law As Of 2007

H.R. 2958 Emergency Alert Requirements

Any person, including a government employee or contractor, who while engaged in the demolition, excavation, tunneling, or construction in the vicinity of a pipeline facility;

- A. Becomes aware of damage to the pipeline facility that may endanger life or cause serious bodily harm or damage to property; or
- B. Damages the pipeline facility in a manner that may endanger life or cause serious bodily harm or damage to property, shall promptly report the damage to the operator of the facility and to other appropriate authorities.

Websites:

Call Before You Clear www.callbeforeyouclear.com

Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials - International (APCO) www.apcointl.org/

Common Ground Alliance www.commongroundalliance.com

Federal Emergency Management Agency www.fema.gov

Federal Office of Pipeline Safety www.phmsa.dot.gov

National One-Call Dialing Number: 811 www.call811.com

Government Emergency Telecommunications www.dhs.gov/government-emergency-telecommunications-service-qets

Infrastructure Protection – NIPC www.dhs.gov/national-infrastructure-protection-plan

National Emergency Number Association https://www.nena.org/? National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) www.nfpa.org

National Pipeline Mapping System www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov

National Response Center https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/national-response-center or 800-424-8802

Paradigm Liaison Services, LLC www.pdigm.com

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) www.epa.gov/cameo

Wireless Information System for Emergency Responders (WISER) https://wiser.nlm.nih.gov/

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE NASFM PIPELINE EMERGENCIES PROGRAM

www.pipelineemergencies.com

FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE INFORMATION, REFER TO DOT GUIDEBOOK.

FOR COPIES: (202) 366-4900

www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/erg/emergency-responseguidebook-erg



Register for access to Training Center Code: CORE or EX





Register for access to the Emergency Response Portal



About Paradigm

Paradigm is public awareness. We provide public awareness and damage prevention compliance services to assist with the regulatory requirements of 49 CFR 192 and 195, as well as API RP 1162. Since 2001, the oil and gas industry has worked with Paradigm to fulfill public education and community awareness requirements.

Our history of implementing public awareness programs and compliance services pre-dates API RP 1162. Most of the pipeline industry's large, mid-sized and small operators, as well as many local distribution companies utilize Paradigm's compliance services.

In serving our clients, Paradigm performs full-scope compliance programs from audience identification through effectiveness measurement. In addition, we offer consulting services for plan evaluation and continuous improvement. At the completion of each compliance program, we provide structured documentation which precisely records all elements of the program's implementation to assist with audits.

Paradigm leads the way in industry service. Pipeline operators and local distribution companies trust in Paradigm to implement their public awareness and damage prevention programs. Each year we:

- · Distribute 25 million pipeline safety communications
- · Compile and analyze roughly 250,000 stakeholder response surveys
- · Facilitate over 1,200 liaison programs
- Implement approximately 1,000 public awareness compliance programs
- Provide audit support and assistance with over 50 public awareness audits

Contact Paradigm for more information regarding custom public awareness solutions.

Contact us:

Paradigm Liaison Services, LLC PO Box 9123 Wichita, KS 67277 (877) 477-1162 Fax: (888) 417-0818 www.pdigm.com











Operator Information

Operator Name(s) / Contact Information	Type(s) of Pipeline Systems Operating	Location within County	Pipe Size and Operating Pressure Range(s)	Average Emergency Response Time(s)

Notes

Notes



Dig Safe is a not-for-profit corporation, funded entirely by member utility companies, to promote public safety, protect vital utility services and safeguard against property and environmental damage. Dig Safe provides state-wide one-call coverage in Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island & Vermont. For more information visit our website at www.digsafe.com

MAINE

Dig Safe System, Inc.: 811 or 888-344-7233

Website: www.digsafe.com

Hours: 6:00AM-6:00PM, M-F; 24/7 for emergencies

Advance Notice: 72 hours (excluding weekends and holidays)

Marks Valid: 60 days, must start within 30 days

Law Link: http://www.digsafe.com/laws_rules.php

TICKETS			STATE LAWS & PROVISIONS										NOTIFICATION EXEMPTIONS					NOTIFICATIONS ACCEPTED				
FAX	Online	Mobile	Statewide Coverage	Civil Penalties	Emergency Clause	Mandatory Membership	Excavator Permits Issued	Mandatory Premarks	Positive Response	Hand Dig Clause	Damage Reporting	DOT	Homeowner	Railroad	Agriculture	Depth	Damage	Design	Emergency	Overhead	arge Projects	Tolerance Zone
_	Ľ		0,	Ŭ		Ë	Ë	Ε.	Ë				_	_	_	_	F	_	_	ŭ	_	H-
N	Υ	Y	Y	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ	Y	N	N	N	Υ	N	Y	N	Υ	N	N	18"



