Pipeline AWARENESS™

SAFETY INFORMATION FOR PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Pipeline Association for Public Awareness

Volume 10, Issue 1 - **Summer, 2015**

PIPELINES NEAR SCHOOLS:
WORKING TOGETHER TO ENSURE SAFETY

School officials work hard every day to keep students safe. Emergency plans are in place to address: fires, tornados, earthquakes, floods, bomb threats, terrorist attacks, and more. Schools that are located near underground pipelines transporting natural gas or petroleum products should address pipelines in their emergency plans as well.

There are several ways to determine if a pipeline is near a school:

- **Look for pipeline marker signs** *(see p. 3 for additional information about pipeline markers)*
- **Access the National Pipeline Mapping System at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov.** This web site shows the general location of all hazardous liquid and natural gas transmission pipelines in the U.S. *(please note that this application does not include distribution or gathering pipelines)*
- **Call your local utility company** and ask them if they are aware of other pipelines located near your school
- **Call your local fire department** and ask them if they are aware of pipeline companies operating buried pipelines in the area
- **Access www.pipelinesnearby.org from your computer or mobile phone** *(please note this application does not include the location of all pipelines)*
- **Call 811** and request information about pipelines in the area

If there are underground pipelines within one-quarter mile of a school, officials should contact the pipeline operator for additional information about the potential hazards associated with those pipelines. Pipeline operators will work closely with school personnel, emergency responders, and public officials to make sure everyone knows what to do in the event of a pipeline emergency.

Please refer to the center section of this newsletter for more detailed information about the signs of a leak, hazards of a release and recommended actions to take in the event of an emergency.

Additional resources are also available from the School Pipeline Safety Partnership website at **www.schoolpipelinesafety.org**.

It is also important to notify your state's one call center prior to digging or excavating on school property. This can easily be accomplished by **dialing 811**. Advance notice requirements vary by state. To view your state's requirements, visit **www.Call811.com**. **Dialing 811** prior to any digging ensures that the appropriate underground utilities will be marked, and unnecessary safety risks will be avoided.

What School Officials Should Know:

- The general location of all nearby pipelines
- The types of products transported in the pipelines
- The signs or indications of a pipeline leak
- The physical hazards associated with a pipeline release
- The appropriate steps to take in the event of an emergency
- Emergency and non-emergency contact information for the pipeline company

Please share this newsletter – an electronic version is available at: http://www.pipelineawareness.org/welcome-government-and-emergency-officials/

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Pipeline Association for Public Awareness

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GOLDEN, CO 80403

HOW PIPELINES

"The invisible highway" is a phrase that commonly refers to America's network of more than 2.6 million miles of pipelines. In addition to being the safest and most efficient way of transporting energy resources, the use of pipeline infrastructure results in less pollution, road congestion, and damage to roads.

For example, a pipeline transporting 300,000 barrels per day of liquid material would require 1,500 tanker truckloads every day — a load delivered every minute, around the clock. In the case of natural gas, there is no practical alternative to transporting it through pipelines.

A pipeline system is a network of buried pipelines and aboveground facilities — including storage tanks, pumps, and compressor stations — that carry natural gas, crude oil, and other petroleum products (such as gasoline, diesel, jet fuel, and home heating oil) from areas of production or processing facilities to end consumers.

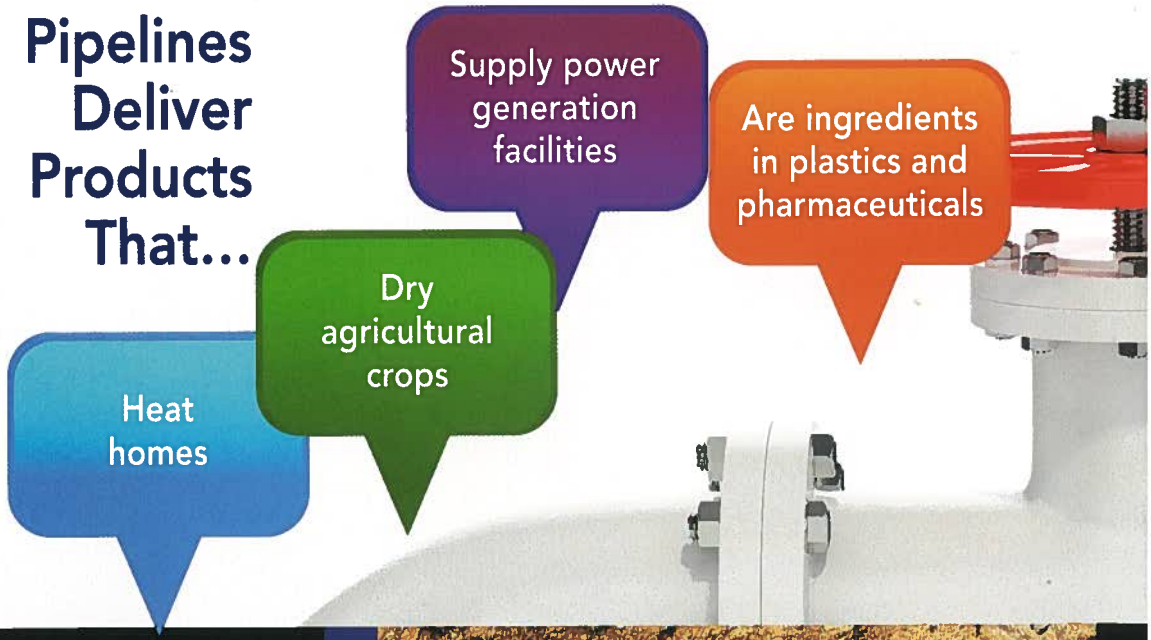
The size of the pipelines themselves varies ranging from as small as one inch in diameter to as large as 48 inches in diameter.

Types of Pipelines

- **Distribution pipelines** deliver natural gas to manufacturing, commercial, and residential customers to produce electricity, provide heat, cook food, and help maintain comfort in our lives.
- **Gathering pipelines** collect oil and natural gas from production areas. These pipelines are generally located in rural areas.
- **Transmission pipelines** carry larger quantities of energy resources, such as oil and natural gas, longer distances, as these resources are not always produced near where they are refined or consumed.

The general location of all transmission pipelines can be viewed in the National Pipeline Mapping System at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov.

Pipelines Deliver Products That...



SERVE OUR COMMUNITIES

Pipeline Markers

Pipelines are buried in an area called a "right-of-way." Pipeline markers are used to designate the general route of a pipeline. Markers are found where a pipeline crosses a street, railroad, or waterway, as well as areas where a pipeline emerges from the ground.

"Warning," "Danger," or "Caution"

The material being transported

An emergency phone number for the company who operates the pipeline

The name of the pipeline company

BE AWARE: Pipeline markers do not designate the exact location, depth, or number of pipelines in an area, nor do they designate a straight line between adjacent markers.

Support military exercises and initiatives

Fuel planes, cars, and truck transportation

811 Know what's below. Call before you dig.

Place a call to 811 before you dig, drill, blast, or move any dirt or concrete. Failure to comply with these requirements can result in monetary fines being levied on the excavator.

Risk-Informed Land Use Planning For Pipeline Safety In Communities

Pipelines and Informed Planning Alliance

PIPA-info.com

The Pipelines and Informed Planning Alliance (PIPA) initiative started in the spring of 2008, focusing on issues related to the potential impact of land use, and development around transmission pipelines. At the time of PIPA's inception, stakeholders from all levels of government joined with representatives of pipeline and building industries to discuss how the protection of pipeline should be addressed when considering or planning for development near a pipeline right-of-way. The result was recommended practices for safeguarding communities, while at the same time, protecting pipeline integrity.

PIPA's recommendations, while not formally mandated, attempt to both examine and mitigate potential risks to transmission pipelines in densely populated areas, including urban city centers.

Key roles are outlined for local government, property developers/owners, transmission pipeline operators, and state real estate commissions to enhance pipeline safety, and ensure the protection of people, the environment, and pipeline infrastructure.

Additional information on PIPA can be found at www.PIPA-info.com. This includes resources on how to locate transmission pipelines, understand pipeline risks, and manage development near transmission pipelines.

PHMSA ALSO MAKES TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS (TAG) AVAILABLE ANNUALLY FOR COMMUNITIES OR IMPACTED STAKEHOLDERS SEEKING ENGINEERING, OR OTHER ANALYSES OF ISSUES RELATING TO PIPELINE INFRASTRUCTURE. GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES OR NON-PROFIT GROUPS MAY QUALIFY FOR A GRANT OF UP TO $100,000 PER YEAR. FOR MORE INFORMATION, OR TO APPLY FOR A GRANT, PLEASE VISIT GRANTS.GOV OR CONTACT KAREN LYNCH AT KAREN.LYNCH@DOT.GOV.

Hazard Mitigation Planning Practices

The *Hazard Mitigation Planning: Practices for Land Use Planning and Development near Pipelines* is a recently issued guidance document that outlines best practices for communities to help reduce risks from pipeline incidents, including those caused by natural hazards.

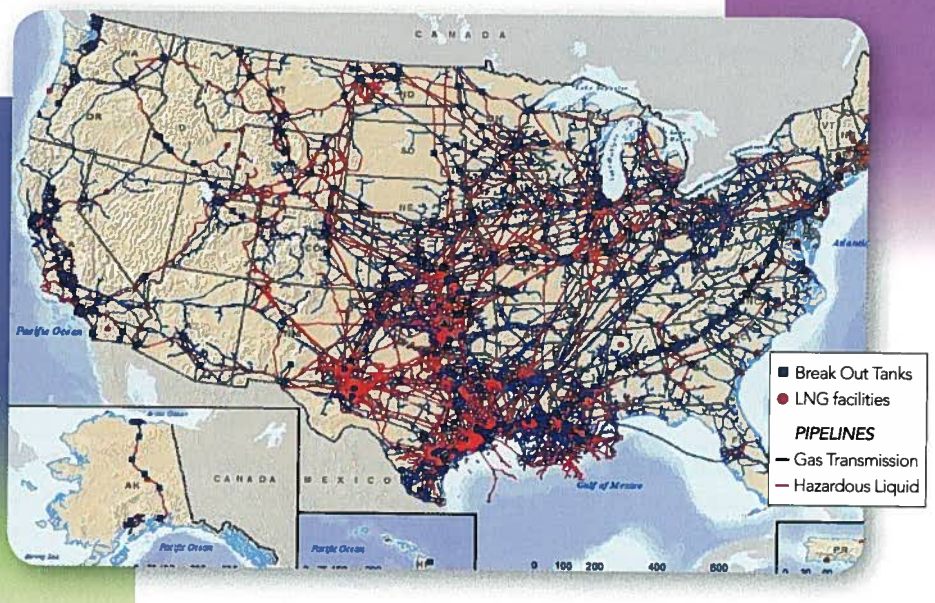
Prepared by PIPA's communication team – and sponsored by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – the document provides emergency managers, planners, and others involved with developing hazard mitigation plans with a knowledge and understanding of:

- **How pipelines operate**
- **Common products that may be transported through transmission and distribution pipeline systems**
- **The potential impacts (risks) of pipeline incidents**
- **Resources and mitigation plan strategies that can be implemented to help reduce risks**

www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/101688on

A Sampling of Important Take-Aways:

Image courtesy of the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS): www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/



- **The general public, including private landowners whose land is near transmission pipelines, should be aware of the purpose of pipelines and the potential hazards posed by them.** Some building codes, zoning regulations, subdivision review or permitting processes may not account for the presence of a pipeline. Planners involved in hazard mitigation should be aware of which pipeline systems are in the vicinity of their communities in order to understand potential threats, and should also inquire whether ancillary pump stations, tank facilities, and compressor or regulator/metering stations are in the area.

- **When new development or land use is being proposed near an existing pipeline, it is important that the land use/development proposal be designed for safe integration with the pipeline.** Visit PIPA's website for additional tools and resources.

- **Developing a mitigation plan is recommended for communities to determine their priorities based on risk.** The first steps in this process include establishing goals and identifying possible mitigation actions to determine which actions are feasible based on local organization capacity.

- **Some local governments use building setbacks to provide separation between communities and potential threats.** However, fixed-distance setbacks from pipelines typically do not consider specific pipeline attributes, such as the physical environment in which a specific pipeline operates, or the potential risks from a specific pipeline failure.

Encouraging damage prevention practices, developing and coordinating emergency response planning and preparedness, requiring risk-informed planning, and implementing design and construction of development near transmission pipelines, are all activities local governments can consider to incorporate PIPA's recommended practices.

Pipeline Association for Public Awareness

Know what's below. Call 811 before you dig.

KNOW THE POSSIBLE HAZARDS

SAFETY INFORMATION FOR PUBLIC OFFICIALS

CAUTION CAUTION CAUTION CAUTION

Products and Facilities

Natural Gas Natural gas is the predominant product found in gas distribution pipelines, and with few exceptions, is transported via pipelines in its gaseous form. Like crude oil, it is a naturally occurring resource formed millions of years ago as a result of heat and pressure acting on decayed organic material. It is extracted from wells and transported through gathering pipelines to processing facilities. From these facilities it is transported through transmission pipelines to distribution centers or distribution pipeline systems. The main ingredient in natural gas is methane (94 percent). Natural gas is odorless, colorless, tasteless, and nontoxic in its natural state. When transported via transmission pipelines, natural gas typically does not have odorant added. An odorant (called mercaptan) is normally added when it is delivered to a distribution system. At ambient temperatures, natural gas remains lighter than air. However, it can be compressed (CNG) under high pressure to make it convenient for use in other applications or liquefied (LNG) under extremely cold temperatures (-260° F) to facilitate transportation.

Petroleum Gas Petroleum gas is a mixture of gaseous hydrocarbons, primarily propane, butane, and ethane, which are easily liquefied under pressure and are used for residential or commercial heating and other industrial applications. Propane and butane are often stored and transported under pressure as liquid (LPG) in portable containers for use as fuel for heating and cooking applications. LPG is usually transported through hazardous liquid transmission pipelines (also identified as Highly Volatile Liquids or HVLs); however, vaporized propane and butane may also be found in small distribution systems. LPG is a tasteless, colorless, and odorless gas. When transported via transmission pipelines it typically will not have odorant added. Odorant is added when LPG is offloaded to a distribution pipeline system or transport tanks to facilitate leak detection.

Petroleum Liquids Petroleum liquids is a broad term covering many products, including crude oil, gasoline, diesel fuel, aviation gasoline, jet fuel, fuel oil, kerosene, natural gas liquids, naphtha, xylene, and other refined products. Crude oil is unrefined petroleum that is extracted from beneath the earth's surface through wells. As it comes from the well, crude oil contains a mixture of oil, gas, water, and other impurities, such as metallic compounds and sulfur. Refinement of crude oil produces petroleum products that we use every day, such as motor oils and gasoline. Crude oil is normally transported from wells to refineries through gathering pipelines. Refined petroleum products are normally transported in transmission pipelines to rail or truck terminals for distribution to consumers. Odorant is not added to these products because they have a natural odor.

Anhydrous Ammonia Anhydrous ammonia is the liquefied form of pure ammonia gas. It is a colorless gas or liquid with an extremely pungent odor. It is normally transported through transmission pipelines located in the Midwest and is used primarily as an agricultural fertilizer or industrial refrigerant.

Carbon Dioxide Carbon dioxide is a heavy gas that is normally transported in transmission pipelines as a compressed fluid. It is a naturally occurring colorless, odorless, and tasteless gas used in the petroleum industry. Under normal conditions carbon dioxide is stable, inert, and nontoxic.

Ethanol Ethanol, also called ethyl alcohol, is a colorless liquid that is widely used as an additive to automotive gasoline. It may be transported in buried transmission pipelines.

Hydrogen Gas Hydrogen is commonly produced from the steam reforming of natural gas. It is frequently used near its production site, with the two main uses being petrochemical processing and ammonia production. It is a flammable gas that is colorless, odorless, and lighter than air. It is nontoxic, but can act as a simple asphyxiant.

"Sour" Crude Oil and "Sour" Gas Products containing little or no sulfur are often referred to as "sweet," whereas, products containing high concentrations of sulfur and hydrogen sulfide are commonly referred to as "sour." Hydrogen sulfide (H_2S) is a toxic, corrosive contaminant found in natural gas and crude oil. Hydrogen sulfide has an odor like the smell of rotten eggs or a burnt match. Exposure to relatively low levels of hydrogen sulfide (500 ppm) can be fatal.

LEAK, HAZARD, & EMERGENCY RESPONSE INFORMATION

	Natural Gas	Petroleum Gas	Petroleum Liquids	Anhydrous Ammonia	Carbon Dioxide	Ethanol	Hydrogen Gas	Sour Gas (H_2S)	Sour Crude Oil (H_2S)	Liquids & Odorized Natural Gas
INDICATIONS OF A LEAK										
An odor like rotten eggs or a burnt match	1	1						●	●	●
A loud roaring sound like a jet engine	●							●		●
A white vapor cloud that may look like smoke		●		●						
A hissing or whistling noise	●	●		●	●		●	●		●
The pooling of liquid on the ground			●			●			●	●
An odor like petroleum liquids or gasoline		●	●			●			●	●
Fire coming out of or on top of the ground	●	●					●	●		●
Dirt blowing from a hole in the ground	●	●		●	●		●	●		●
A sheen on the surface of water		●	●						●	●
An area of frozen ground in the summer	●	●			●	●	●	●		●
An unusual area of melted snow in the winter	●	●			●		●	●		●
An area of dead vegetation	●	●	●				●	●	●	●
Bubbling in pools of water	●	●			●		●	●		●
An irritating and pungent odor				●				●	●	
HAZARDS OF A RELEASE										
Highly flammable and easily ignited by heat or sparks	●	●	●			●	●	●	●	●
Will displace oxygen and can cause asphyxiation	●	●		●	●		●	●		●
Vapors are heavier than air and will collect in low areas		●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
Contact with skin may cause burns, injury, or frostbite		●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
Initial odor may be irritating and deaden the sense of smell								●	●	
Toxic and may be fatal if inhaled or absorbed through skin				●				●	●	
Vapors are extremely irritating and corrosive				●				●	●	
Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic gases	●	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
Runoff may cause pollution			●	●		●			●	●
Vapors may form an explosive mixture with air	●	●	●			●	●	●	●	●
Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning	1	1			●		●	●	●	●
Is lighter than air and can migrate into enclosed spaces	●						●			●
EMERGENCY RESPONSE										
Avoid any action that may create a spark	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●
Do NOT start vehicles, switch lights, or hang up phones	●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●
Evacuate the area on foot in an upwind and uphill direction	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Alert others to evacuate the area and keep people away	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
From a safe location, call 911 to report the emergency	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Call the pipeline operator and report the event	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Wait for emergency responders to arrive	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Do NOT attempt to close any pipeline valves	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Take shelter inside a building and close all windows				●	●			●	●	

Note (1) these products are naturally odorless and only certain pipeline systems may be odorized.

AN OUNCE OF.... PREVENTION

Benjamin Franklin coined the expression "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Just as we maintain our homes, vehicles, and other important assets to protect our investments, the same holds true for pipeline operators.

According to *The Oil and Gas Journal*, in 2012, it cost, on average, $3.1 million per mile to construct an onshore pipeline in the United States. To protect this investment, pipeline operators begin protecting the integrity of their pipelines from the time they are designed, throughout the building process, and continue with comprehensive integrity management programs as they become operational. The operator's commitment to safety serves to protect the pipeline, but more importantly the safety of those who live and work nearby, as well as the environment.

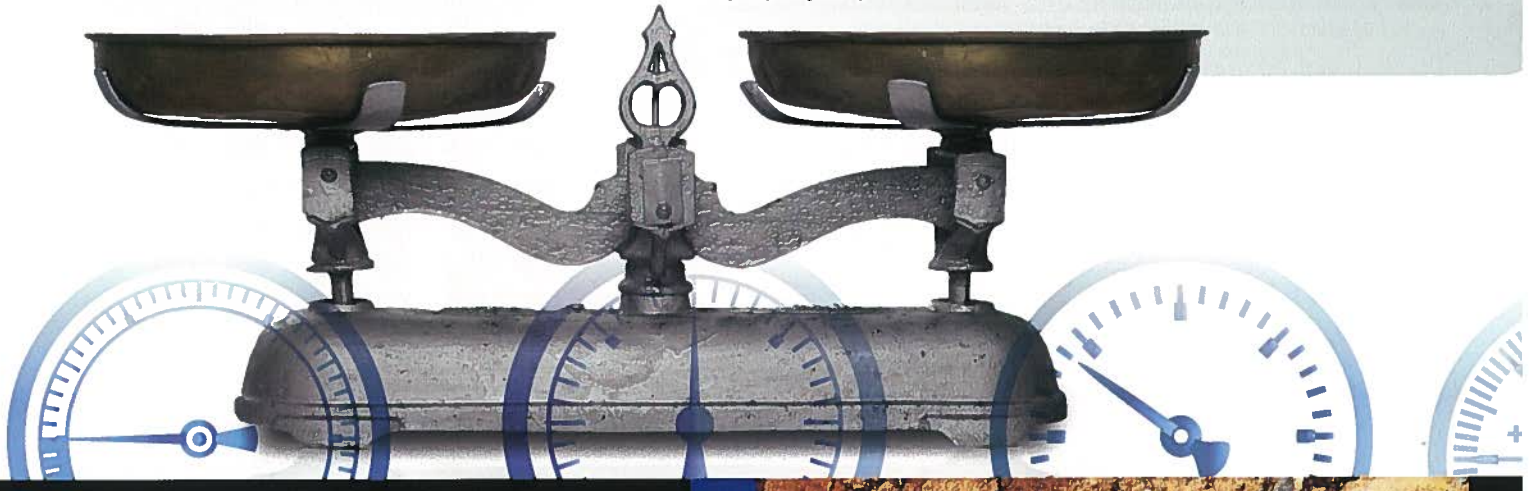
ACTIONS MOST PIPELINE OPERATORS TAKE:

ADVANCE PLANNING

- **Evaluating the potential risks posed to the pipeline under different operating conditions**
- **Designing the strength and thickness of pipelines to adhere to or exceed standards**
- **Burying pipelines at minimum depths depending on the type and location of the pipeline**
- **Coating the pipeline in order to prevent corrosion and damage**
- **Installing cathodic protection (a low voltage current that runs over the pipeline) to safeguard the steel from external corrosion**
- **Examining X-rays depicting the welds of pipe connections for any signs of possible defects or cracks**
- **Conducting pressure tests to confirm the integrity of the pipe before the pipeline becomes fully operational**
- **Placing pipeline markers at regular intervals aboveground to help visually indicate the presence of the pipeline**

ONGOING EFFORTS

- **Monitoring pressure and flow inside the pipeline**
- **Adding an odorant with a distinctive smell (normally like rotten eggs or a burnt match) to consumer-ready gas distribution systems so people are able to recognize a leak**
- **Injecting corrosion inhibitors to prevent corrosion from occurring inside the pipeline**
- **Participating in local one call notification systems and promoting 811 and "Call Before You Dig" messaging to ensure safe digging**
- **Ensuring that all pipelines are properly marked prior to excavation activities**
- **Inspecting the interior of the pipeline using current technology at regular intervals**
- **Maintaining a clear right-of-way around the pipeline to accommodate periodic inspections (either by foot or by airplane) for any signs of a leak, obstruction, or encroachment (trespassing without permission)**
- **Providing training to pipeline employees to meet qualification standards**
- **Training emergency responders to recognize a potential release and how to properly respond**



811 – A Simple Call or Click Keeps Communities Safe

Did you know that the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), a division of the U.S. Department of Transportation, identifies public officials as key stakeholders? This means that if there are pipelines operating in your region, the operator will share with you critical information on pipeline safety. Public officials play an essential role in ensuring the safety of their communities.

A common cause of pipeline incidents is damage that occurs during construction and excavation activity. In most cases, these damages could have been prevented if contractors, construction companies, and homeowners were aware of the location of underground utilities prior to digging. Even the simplest task of installing a mailbox, privacy fence, flagpole, or storage building can pose a hazard. Calling 811, the national "Call Before You Dig" phone number, or submitting an online request to have utilities marked before digging can save lives.

Many local governments own and operate underground public facilities, yet their facilities may not be registered with the state one call system. Frequently, laws exempt publicly owned utilities from the requirement to register their locations with the state one call center. When municipalities fail to register their facilities, there is no way for others to know whether there are underground pipelines, cables, or wires buried in areas where excavation may take place. In addition, these governmental agencies will not receive notices of excavation around their facilities. This presents an unnecessary risk to those working and living near these facilities.

As a Public Official You Can Help Ensure Safety By:

- **Encouraging all local public utilities to register with your state's one call center**
- **Actively promoting safe excavation practices, including the importance of calling 811 (your state's one call center) or submitting an online request to have utilities marked before starting excavation within your community**
- **During the designing or permitting/planning processes, require that the local one call center be contacted so the location of all underground pipelines can be considered**

Visit www.call811.com to learn more.

Know what's below.
Call 811 before you dig.

Emergency Preparedness

Does Your Plan Address Pipelines?

Emergency response planning is an important responsibility at all levels of government. Public officials are responsible to plan for many different types of events that could affect the safety of their communities. Local utilities and other critical infrastructure should be addressed in emergency planning efforts so that your community has a comprehensive plan in place for local emergency response needs.

The Hazardous Materials Cooperative Research Program (HMCRP) Report 14, a "Guide for Communicating Emergency Response Information for Natural Gas and Hazardous Liquid Pipelines" released in November 2014, addresses the primary components of pre-incident emergency response planning.

The report also identifies that taking action in the first few minutes is critical. Pipeline operators and 911 emergency communication centers have the biggest impact on emergency response times. The report states:

> ***"The findings from the pipeline incident reports showed that delays in the initial notification to both emergency responders and/or pipeline operators are dominant, but that on-scene issues of coordination or proper action on the part of pipeline operators or emergency services also occurred at over 20 percent of incidents. Improved communications, both during the planning and response phase of incidents, would influence nearly all of the deficiencies noted."***

It is important that your community is identifying important resources, establishing communication roles, and is putting practices in place so your community is prepared to respond to a pipeline emergency.

Considerations For Developing or Reviewing Your Emergency Response Plan:

- **Pipeline operators, emergency responders, and 911 center personnel should all be involved.**
  Have all of these entities officially met and exchanged information?
- **Is there more than one 911 communication center for your community?**
  If so, is a representative from each center involved?
- **As part of the planning effort, pipeline company representatives should identify products carried in their pipelines. They should also have a clear understanding of the impact to sensitive areas (highly populated areas, drinking water sources, environmentally sensitive areas) if an emergency was to occur.**
  Have your planning efforts clearly identified the presence and implications of pipelines in and around your community?
- **The roles and responsibilities of each entity should be clearly specified; this stage of the planning process allows for the identification of resources to effectively respond to an event.**
  Has your community made such an effort?
- **You may want to address in-person meetings, drills, training exercises, as well as collaborative meetings with local pipeline companies.**
  Are these efforts happening?

By answering yes to these questions, you are well on your way to effectively addressing pipelines in your emergency planning efforts.

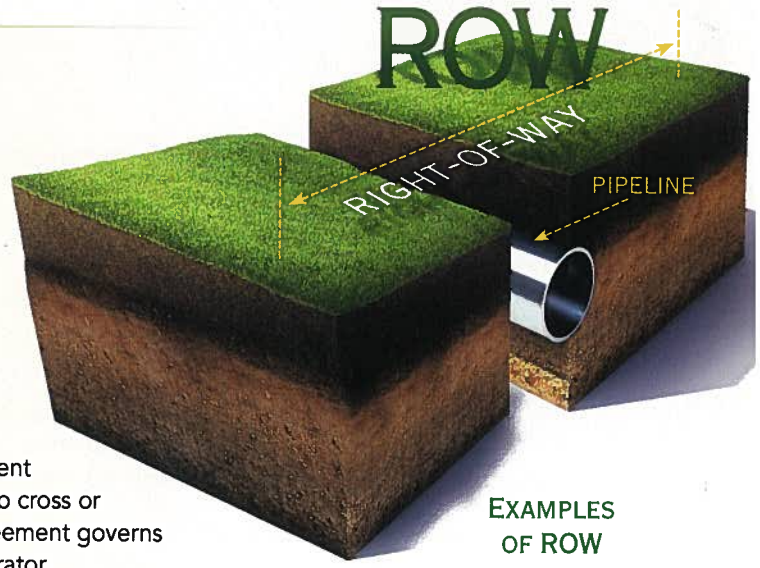
HMCRP Report 14 is considered a pre-incident planning tool for pipeline operators and public safety agencies. The guide is intended to help identify information needs, and either begin, or improve the communication of information to benefit emergency response planning. To view the report, visit: www.pipelineawareness.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/HMCRP_rpt_014.pdf

10 Things A Public Official Can Do To Improve Pipeline Safety

1. Become a member of your local one call system – visit www.call811.com to learn more
2. Require notification to the one call center in the permitting process – excavators and construction companies should include their one call ticket number on any building or construction permit issued
3. Ensure employees are calling 811 to have utility lines (including pipelines) marked before they dig
4. Ensure that appropriate staff are aware of pipelines, including public and government officials; city and county managers; planning boards; zoning boards; licensing departments; public utility boards; local governing councils; permitting departments; and building code enforcement departments

PIPELINE SAFETY

& Right-of-Way Protection



A right-of-way is secured from a landowner, utility, or other government entity through an "easement agreement," which provides the right to cross or otherwise use someone else's land for a specified purpose. This agreement governs the activities permitted by both the landowner and the pipeline operator.

When discussing pipeline safety you will often hear the term "right-of-way" (**ROW**) used when talking about easements. Not all right-of-ways are the same size. Some are "defined" with specific sizes and boundaries, while others are "undefined." There are many factors that determine the width of a **ROW**, including the number of pipelines located within the ROW, the size of the pipeline, and the wishes of the landowner, the pipeline operator, or influences from state statutes and decisions made by regulatory agencies.

While exact terms vary, it is typical for an easement agreement to contain certain restrictions for the use of the **ROW**. "Encroachment" is a term that refers to the unauthorized use of a **ROW** in violation of the terms by which the right-of-way was established.

Public safety is of the utmost importance to pipeline companies. As part of ongoing maintenance programs, it is occasionally necessary for a pipeline company to trim or remove trees, shrubs, and other structures located on both private and public property within the pipeline **ROW**. Pipeline companies do this to visually monitor and maintain access to the pipeline. This ensures the integrity of both the pipeline and the environment.

Managing and Protecting the Right-of-Way is Key:

- **It provides easy access to the facility if an emergency situation occurs**
- **It keeps the area clear for routine pipeline monitoring and maintenance**

*As a public official, you may be involved with general planning, zoning, and land-use decisions that impact pipeline **ROWs**. Educated decisions and proper planning ensure the safe, efficient, and reliable delivery of energy resources and other utility services to your residents, businesses, and communities.*

EXAMPLES OF ROW ENCROACHMENT INCLUDE:

- Constructing or adding to a home or business located near a ROW
- Building a fence or permanent or temporary structures, such as sheds or barns
- Pouring a driveway
- Adding a swimming pool or sprinkler system
- Storage of vehicles or flammable materials or equipment
- Landscaping activities – adding trees/shrubs, planting a garden, removing tree stumps

These activities may affect the integrity of the pipeline and the safety of the surrounding community.

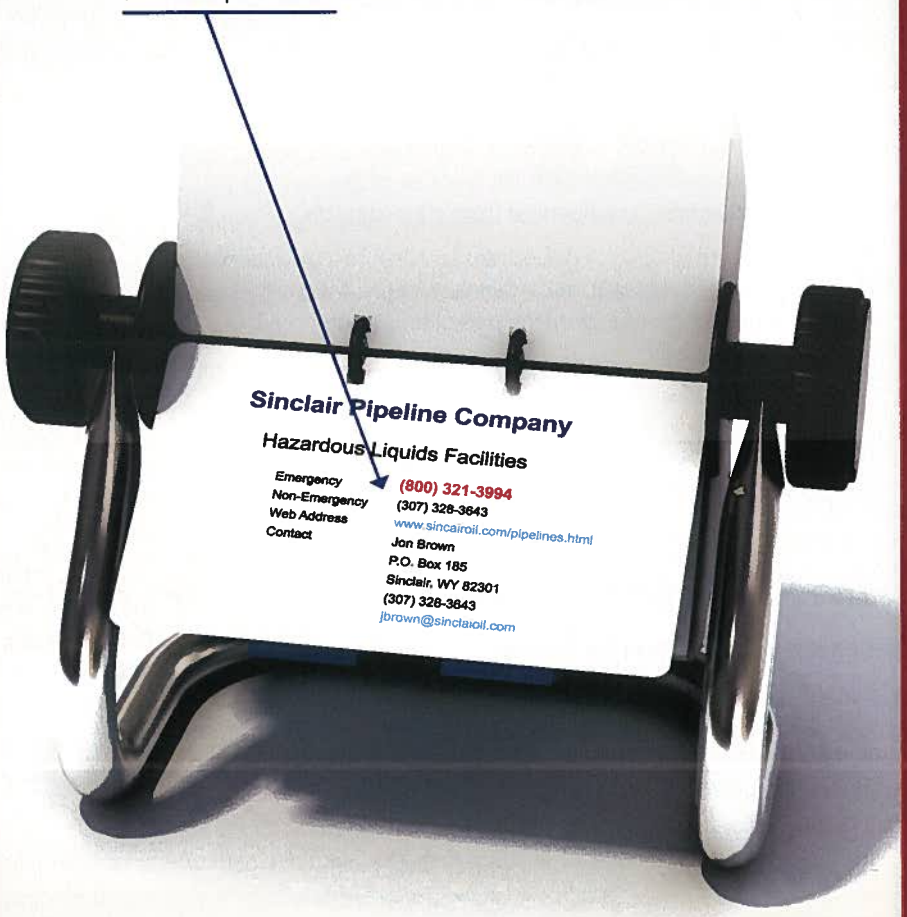
5. Follow recommended PIPA guidelines and consider the location of existing pipelines during permitting and planning processes for new development
6. Get to know the pipeline operators in your area – understand the scope of their operations; where their pipes are located; any additional facilities they have in the area; what materials they carry; and their capability to respond to emergencies
7. Confirm that pipeline emergencies and security efforts are addressed in your emergency response plans – consider coordinating with local operators to train on pipeline-specific emergencies
8. Make sure local 911 and emergency dispatchers know how to coordinate emergency response situations involving pipelines
9. Include pipelines in local Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) training
10. Provide information on pipeline safety and security to the general public (for example pipeline leak recognition and response) in community newsletters, websites, etc.

Additional Information:

Company Contacts in Your Area

If you received this newsletter with a cover letter, the member companies in your area are listed on the back of the letter. A non-emergency phone number is included for each company.

A listing of member company contacts for your area is available on the PAPA website by clicking on **"Pipeline Member Directory"** at the bottom of the home page. Select your state/county and then click on the member name for the detailed contact information (see example below).



Pipeline Integrity Management Plans

Pipeline members will provide additional information about their integrity management program upon request. This information may be posted on their website or it may be obtained through the company contact person listed in the **Pipeline Member Directory**.

Copies of Materials Provided to the General Public or Emergency Response Officials

Pipeline members will send you copies of the materials they provided to the affected public or emergency officials in your area. Just email your request to the company contact person listed in the **Pipeline Member Directory**.

Pipeline AWARENESS

RESOURCES:

www.pipelineawareness.org

www.phmsa.dot.gov

www.call811.com

www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov

www.commongroundalliance.com

www.pipeline101.com

www.nena.org

www.fracfocus.org

http://primis/phmsa.dot.gov/comm/pipa/landuseplanning.htm

If you have questions about the Pipeline Association for Public Awareness, our programs or need more information from any of our members, please email:

jeff.farrells@pipelineawareness.info

Pipeline Association *for* Public Awareness

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GOLDEN, CO 80403

www.pipelineawareness.org

Please share this newsletter – an electronic version is available at:
www.pipelineawareness.org/welcome-government-and-emergency-officials