Indiana Pipeline Awareness Association

CORE® COORDINATED RESPONSE EXERCISE

Coordinated Response Exercise®

Pipeline Safety Training For First Responders

PROGRAM GUIDE

VIEW INTERACTIVE CONTENT*

*Instructions on back

2020

Emergency Contact List

Company Name	Emergency Number
Aurora Utilities	**(812) 926-2557**
Bainbridge Utilities	**(765) 522-6238**
Batesville Water & Gas Utility	**(812) 934-3811**
Boonville Natural Gas	**(812) 897-2260**
BP Pipelines (North America), Inc	**(800) 548-6482**
Breitburn Operating LP	**(800) 285-5881**
Buckeye Partners, L.P.	**(800) 331-4115**
Chrisney Municipal Gas	**(911)**
CITGO Petroleum Corporation	**(800) 471-9191**
Citizens Energy Group	**(800) 458-4553**
Community Natural Gas Co. Inc.	**(618) 972-4060**
Countrymark Refining and Logistics, LLC	**(812) 838-8500**
or	**(800) 832-5490**
Enbridge US Inc. / Texas Eastern LP (Gas)	**(800) 231-7794**
Enbridge US Inc. / Texas Eastern LP (Oil)	**(800) 858-5253**
Enterprise Products Operating LLC,	**(888) 883-6308**
Explorer Pipeline Company	**(888) 876-0036**
Fountaintown Gas Company, Inc.	**(800) 379-1800**
Grandview Municipal Utilities	**(812) 649-2286**
Granger Energy of Indy, LLC	**(800) 873-0868**
Hoosier Energy REC, Inc	**(800) 456-1096**
Huntingburg Energy Department	**(812) 683-2327**
Indiana Natural Gas Corporation	**(800) 777-0659**
Indiana Utilities Corporation	**(800) 589-8142**
Jasonville Utilities	**(812) 665-2680**
or	**(812) 798-5630**
Jasper Municipal Gas & Water	**(812) 482-9131**
Kinder Morgan Cochin LLC	**(800) 265-6000**
Lapel (town of)	**(765) 534-3157**
Linton Municipal Utilities	**(812) 847-4411**
Louisville Gas & Electric Company	**(800) 331-7370**
Marathon Pipe Line LLC	**(800) 537-6644**
Midwest Natural Gas Corporation (Bloomfield)	**(812) 384-4150**
or	**(800) 491-4150**
Midwest Natural Gas Corporation (Scottsburg)	**(812) 752-2230**
or	**(800) 654-2361**
Midwestern Gas Transmission	**(888) 417-6275**
Montezuma Municipal Gas Utility	**(765) 245-2759**
or	**(765) 245-2211**

Company Name	Emergency Number
Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America (Kinder Morgan)	**(800) 733-2490**
New Harmony (town of) Gas Utilities	**(812) 682-4846**
NIPSCO (Northern Indiana Public Service Company)	**(800) 634-3524**
NuStar Pipeline Operating Partnership LP	**(800) 759-0033**
Ohio Valley Gas Corporation (Winchester District)	**(765) 584-5503**
Ohio Valley Gas Corporation (Portland District)	**(260) 726-8114**
or	**(765) 584-5503**
Ohio Valley Gas Corporation (Connersville District)	**(765) 825-1149**
or	**(800) 326-1148**
Ohio Valley Gas Corporation (Tell City District)	**(812) 547-2396**
or	**(877) 842-2397**
Ohio Valley Gas Corporation (Sullivan District)	**(877) 884-6368**
ONEOK North System	**(888) 844-5658**
Osgood (town of) Gas Utility	**(812) 689-0178**
Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Company	**(800) 225-3913**
Pittsboro (town of)	**(317) 892-3326**
Poseyville Municipal Utilities	**(812) 874-2212**
Praxair	**(800) 926-9620**
Rensselaer (city of) Gas Utility.	**(219) 866-7602**
Riverside Petroleum Indiana LLC.	**(888) 871-3550**
Roachdale (town of) Municipal Utility	**(765) 301-0828**
Rockies Express Pipeline	**(877) 436-2253**
South Eastern Indiana Natural Gas Co. Inc.	**(800) 379-1800**
Switzerland County Natural Gas Co Inc	**(812) 427-3332**
Sycamore Gas Company	**(877) 544-2726**
Tallgrass Energy Partners	**(877) 436-2253**
Texas Gas Transmission, LLC	**(800) 626-1948**
TC Energy / ANR Pipeline	**(800) 447-8066**
TC Energy / Crossroads Pipeline Company	**(800) 835-7191**
TC Energy / Northern Border Pipeline Company	**(800) 447-8066**
Trunkline Gas Company	**(800) 225-3913**
Valero Terminaling and Distribution Company	**(866) 423-0898**
Valley Rural Utility Company	**(888) 784-6160**
Vector Pipeline	**(888) 427-7777**
Vectren, a Centerpoint Energy Company	**(800) 666-3895**
West Shore Pipe Line Company	**(888) 625-7310**
Wolverine Pipe Line Company	**(888) 337-5004**

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
Indiana811	**(800) 382-5544**

Table of Contents

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
◦ 100 PPM	Headache, dizziness, coughing, vomiting
◦ 200-300 PPM	Respiratory inflammation within 1 hour of exposure
◦ 500-700 PPM	Loss of consciousness/possible death in 30-60 min.
◦ 700-900 PPM	Rapid loss of consciousness; death possible
◦ Over 1000 PPM	Unconsciousness in seconds; death in minutes

- 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	Flash Point	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

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
  - 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

Coordinated Response Exercise®

First Responders and Emergency Personnel - Instructor: Robert L. Soto

Pipeline Incident Response

The Scenario

- 9-1-1 call from an ABC Pipeline employee regarding a black, late model, dually pickup with a female driver
- Female driver exited the vehicle
  - Walked around the ABC Pipeline property
  - Tan jeans, tan shirt, military-type boots
- Pipeline employee did not see any company property tampered with.
- The employee wanted the information logged and would like extra patrol in the area.

Coordinated Response Events

'It was terrible': 1 dead, up to 7 missing after natural gas line explosion in Kentucky (Aug 2019)
https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/nation/2019/08/01/gas-line-explosion-kentucky/1886568001/

Damaged gas line sparks explosions in Lafayette, IN (Dec 2002)
https://www.purdueexponent.org/city/article_3b4c9db8-e8df-59e8-87ef-761fb525cf10.html

Massive explosion at Waukegan silicone plant (May 2019)
https://wgntv.com/2019/05/03/large-explosion-reported-in-waukegan-near-gurnee/

Deadly home explosion rocks Jeffersonville neighborhood (May 2019)
https://www.courier-journal.com/story/news/local/2019/05/19/jeffersonville-home-explosion-rocks-neighborhood/3731228002/

1 killed and several injured after suspected gas explosions in Massachusetts (Sept 2018)
https://www.cnn.com/2018/09/13/us/massachusetts-explosions-fires/index.html

Be aware of extremist and protester activities.

Coordinated Response Exercise®

Purpose

1. **Learn** your responsibility and resources in the event of an emergency
2. **Acquaint** you with the operator's ability to respond to a pipeline emergency
3. **Identify** the types of pipeline emergencies
4. **Plan** how all parties can engage in mutual assistance to minimize hazards to life or property

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

Roll Call

Law Enforcement, Fire, EMS, Emergency Management, Division of Forest Service, State & Federal Official, School Official, Others &

Pipeline Operators

Pipeline Mileage Overview*

Pipeline Type	Indiana	Nationwide
Hazardous Liquid	4,021	215,622
Gas Transmission	5,326	300,651
Gas Gathering	2	18,382
Gas Distribution Main	41,697	1,295,945
Gas Distribution Service	34,724	927,065
Total Mileage	**85,770**	**2,757,666**

*Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)

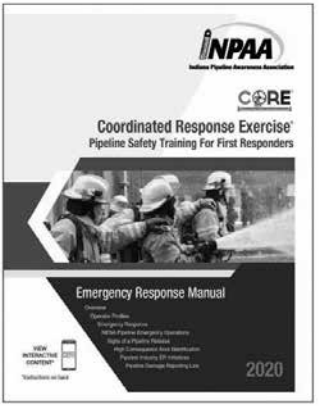
Local Operator Information*

Specific Jurisdictional Information in Handout

- Operator and/or company name
- Pipeline systems and products
  - ER Guidebook ID & page #
- Location of pipelines
- Pipeline size/operating pressure(s)
- Type of response(s) to a pipeline emergency

*Information in your materials may not represent all pipeline companies in your area

Program Resources



Inpaa.org

VSM

Pipeline System Types

Transmission

Can vary in size and have greater flow and pressure than other types of pipelines. They can transport natural gas or other refined products from a gathering, processing, or storage facility to processing, or additional storage facilities.

Distribution

Are unique to natural gas systems. These pipelines are used to deliver product to end-users or customers and are mostly found in populated areas.

Pipeline System Types

Gathering

Transport gases and liquids, such as oil or natural gas, from the commodity's source to a processing facility and/or storage facilities.

Storage Facilities

Above or underground facilities used to receive and store hazardous liquid or natural gas transported by a pipeline for reinjection and continued transportation.

Pipeline Operators Emergency Response Plans

Natural Gas and Hazardous Liquids

- Notify appropriate fire, police, and other public officials of **gas** or **liquid** pipeline emergencies and coordinate planned 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 or property
- Incident investigation and review

Natural Gas (CFR 49 192.615)

- Establish and maintain communication with fire, police and other public officials
- Direct actions to protect people, then property
- Emergency shutdown and pressure reduction to minimize hazards to life or property
- Safely restore service

Hazardous Liquid (CFR 49 195.402)

- 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

Product Characteristics

Hazardous Liquids

(Crude oil, jet fuel, gasoline, other refined products)

Liquid in and liquid out of the pipeline

ER Guide 128 (Page 194)

Highly Volatile Liquids

(Propane, butane, ethane, natural gas liquids)

Liquid in and vapor out of the pipeline

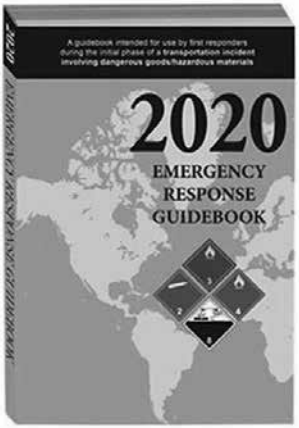
ER Guide 115 (Page 168)

Natural Gas

Gas in and gas out of the pipeline

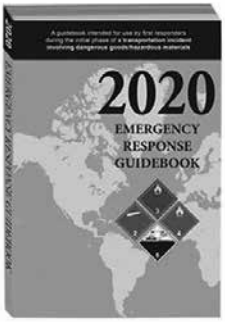
ER Guide 115 (Page 168)

***Odorant (if added) is Mercaptan**



Product Characteristics

Hard copies available



Mobile Application

Android and Iphone

https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/erg/erg2016-mobileapp

Anhydrous Ammonia (NH3)

Guide 125
(Page 188)

Potential Hazards

- **TOXIC**; may be fatal if inhaled, ingested or absorbed through skin
- Cloud may not be visible
- Vapors are initially heavier than air and spread along ground
- Wear full protective clothing/SCBA

Health Hazards

- Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation
- Vapors are extremely irritating and corrosive
- Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite
- Fire will produce irritating, corrosive, and/or toxic gases

Public Safety

- Immediate precautionary measure, Isolate spill or leak area at least 330 ft all directions
- Keep unauthorized personnel away
- Stay uphill, upwind and/or upstream
- Vapors are initially heavier than air and will spread along ground and collect in low lying areas (sewers, basements, tanks)

Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S)

Guide 117
(Page 172)

Highly toxic colorless gas

One of the leading causes of work-related deaths in the petroleum industry and most commonly noticed in crude oil operations.

- **2-5ppm**
  - ✓ Prolonged exposure may cause nausea and tearing of the eyes
- **100-150ppm**
  - ✓ Loss of smell (olfactory fatigue or paralysis)
- **500-700ppm**
  - ✓ Staggering, collapse in 5 minutes. Death after 30-60 minutes

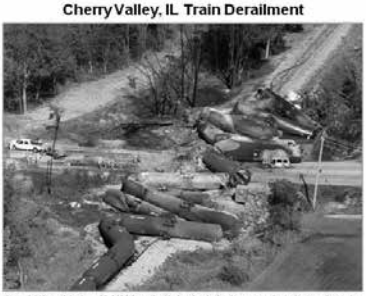
Emergency Response and 811

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

PHMSA Advisory Bulletin (2012-08)

- Based on National Transportation Safety Board recommendation
- Inform Emergency Responders about the benefits of 811
- Identify underground utilities in the area
- Notify underground utilities that an incident has occurred

Cherry Valley, IL Train Derailment



An aerial view of the June 19, 2009 Canadian National train derailment wreckage pileup at the grade crossing, after the fire was extinguished. – CHERRY VALLEY FIRE DEPARTMENT
http://www.rrstar.com/x587876582/NTSB-issues-final-report-on-2009-Cherry-Valley-train-wreck

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

Above Ground Storage Tanks

Tank farms/Terminals

Considerations when responding to tank fires:

Work with your local operator to:

- Develop an effective response plan
- Identify products and hazards
- Determine evacuation radius

Response recommendations:

- Cool containers by flooding with water
- Use unmanned hose holders/monitor nozzles
- Do not direct water at safety devices or icing may occur
- Let product burn, even after 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

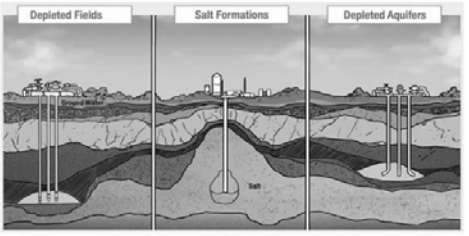


Image Courtesy API's Energy Infrastructure

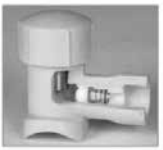
Local Distribution Systems

- **Caution:** not all natural gas leaks are caused by excavation; unintended leaks from stoves, water heaters, furnaces, etc.
- **Caution:** use combustible gas indicators on sites when called out on natural gas leak events
- Mercaptan can be stripped as it travels through soil
- Service lines may be separated from the meter when damaged underground
- Frost heaves, breaking pipes
- Gas meters break due to snow buildup from melting snow falling from roofs

Excess Flow Valve (EFV)

Local Distribution Lines

- Automatic reduction of gas flow should service line break
- **May not** completely stop the flow of natural gas
- **May not** hear a distinct hissing sound
- Migration and ignition sources may still exist
- Always work a coordinated response with your local operator



Not all service lines have an EFV installed

Coordinated Response Exercise®

VSM™
VIRTUAL SCENARIO MANAGER

Exercise Assumptions and Artificialities

In any exercise, assumptions and artificialities may be necessary to complete play in the time allotted and/or account for logistical limitations.

National Emergency Number Association

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 notifications to pipeline operators

Initial Intake Checklist

- Quick reference guide in program materials

NENA
THE 9-1-1 ASSOCIATION

Pipeline Emergency Operations Standard / Model 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"

Objectives Review*

- ✓ **Learned** the responsibility and resources
- ✓ **Acquainted** you with the operator's ability to respond to a pipeline emergency
- ✓ **Identified** the types of pipeline emergencies
- ✓ **Planned** how all parties can engage in mutual assistance to minimize hazards to life or property

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

Block I: Scenario and Response Questions

Pipeline Scenario

At 6:00 a.m. today the ABC Pipeline Operator arrives at the facility and begins inspecting an above-ground valve site. He immediately notices four metal cylinders with closed ends; red, black and white wires around the cylinders; a pressure switch, 9-volt battery, a device resembling a cell phone and duct tape holding the metal cylinders to the gate valve.

Based on scenario information provided, participate in a discussion concerning the key issues raised in Block I. Identify any additional requirements, critical issues, decisions, or questions that should be addressed at this time. Be prepared to share your table discussion with the entire group.

Discussion Questions

Following the initial 911 call and subsequent mobilization of the response resources assigned by dispatch:

- Pipeline personnel: What are the Pipeline Company's initial actions in response to this call (Emergency Response Plan)?
- What agencies and/or departments should be notified and who makes that call?
- Once on the scene, what are the actions of the local Pipeline Operator?

Block II: On-Scene Response Questions

Briefing Update

Emergency responders have arrived on scene. An Incident Command Post (ICP) has been set up nearby. While gathered at the ICP, on scene personnel monitor bomb technicians. The technician utilizes a robot to monitor the device, with the assistance of support personnel.

Without warning, an audible ringing sound is heard coming from the IED, followed by the device detonating a few seconds later. While the product isn't on fire, it is releasing from the facility now.

Based on the scenario information provided, participate in a discussion concerning the key issues raised in Block II. Identify any additional requirements, critical issues, decisions, or questions that should be addressed at this time.

Discussion Questions

Given our shared priorities of preserving life, property, and the environment:

- How will the emergency services, pipeline operators, and excavators stay in communication?
- What factors would help determine the appropriate protective action(s) for this incident?
  - Shelter-in-place
  - Evacuation
- Pipeline personnel: Given the detonation, what procedures will your control center (SCADA system) and field personnel follow?
- What sources can you use to find information about product hazards and characteristics?

Block III: Expansion or Demobilization

Briefing Update

The local pipeline operator has advised that the process of closing remote valves and "drawing down" the product in the affected area has begun.

Local first responders and elected officials (city and county) have arrived on scene and are requesting to speak with command staff.

A television station has arrived on-scene and is also requesting to speak with command staff. They are broadcasting live from the scene.

Based on scenario information provided, participate in a discussion concerning the key issues raised in Block III. Identify any additional requirements, critical issues, decisions, or questions that should be addressed at this time.

Discussion Questions

Given the situation as it currently stands:

- Pipeline personnel: How long will it take to stop the flow of product?
- Who will coordinate the actions of the excavators on scene?
- Is there the potential for federal and state agencies to be involved in this incident?
- How will emergency responders and the pipeline company coordinate to inform the media?

Product INFORMATION

The US Department of Transportation (DOT) Emergency Response Guidebook for First Responders is available at: **https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/sites/phmsa.dot.gov/files/docs/ERG2016.pdf**

ANDROID APP ON Google play

Download on the App Store

This app is only available on the App Store for iOS devices.

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.
  4. 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:
  1. 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*

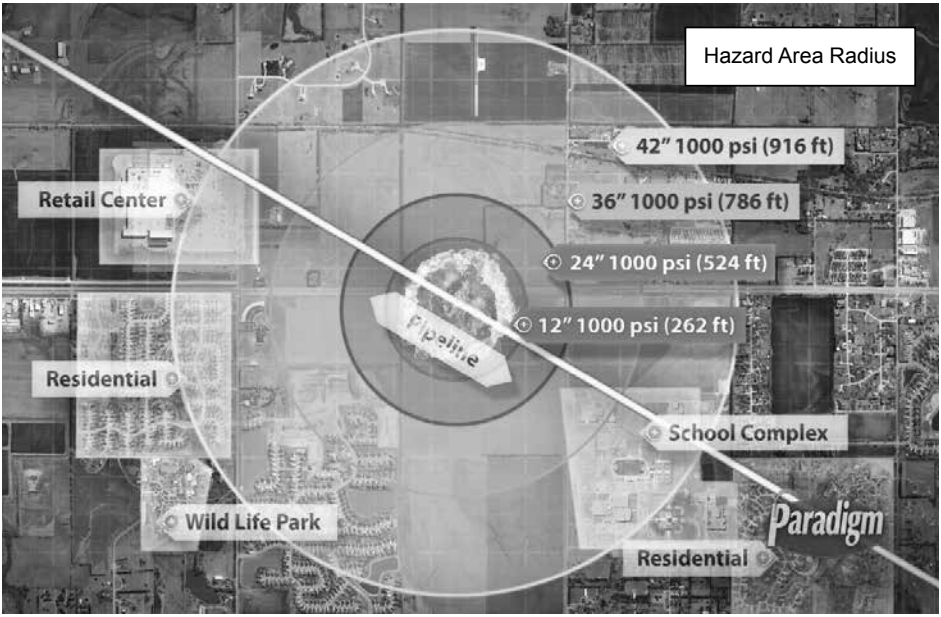
HAZARDOUS LIQUIDS

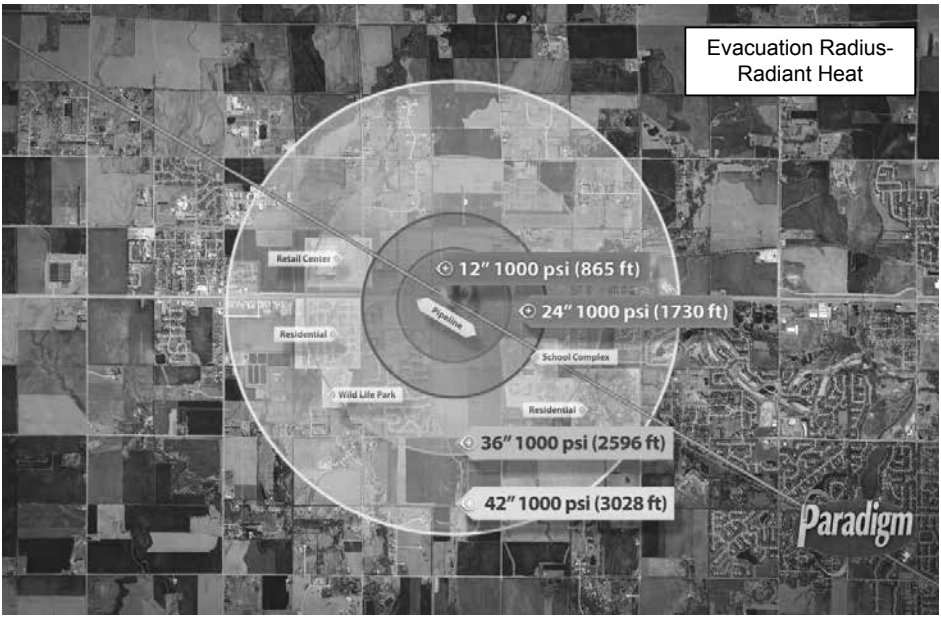
(a) General: Each operator shall prepare and follow for each pipeline system a manual of written procedures for conducting normal operations and maintenance activities and handling abnormal operations and emergencies. This manual shall be reviewed at intervals not exceeding 15 months, but at least once 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.

**Reference 49 CFR 195.402*


Hazard Area Radius
42" 1000 psi (916 ft)
36" 1000 psi (786 ft)
24" 1000 psi (524 ft)
12" 1000 psi (262 ft)
Retail Center
Residential
Pipeline
School Complex
Wild Life Park
Residential
Paradigm


Evacuation Radius-
Radiant Heat
Retail Center
12" 1000 psi (865 ft)
24" 1000 psi (1730 ft)
Pipeline
Residential
School Complex
Wild Life Park
Residential
36" 1000 psi (2596 ft)
42" 1000 psi (3028 ft)
Paradigm

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
4. Methodically and Strategically Obtain Information through Systematic Inquiry to be Captured in the Agency's Intake Format
5. 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	X	X	
A loud roaring sound like a jet engine	X	X	
A white vapor cloud that may look like smoke		X	
A hissing or whistling noise	X	X	
The pooling of liquid on the ground			X
An odor like petroleum liquids or gasoline		X	X
Fire coming out of or on top of the ground	X	X	
Dirt blowing from a hole in the ground	X	X	
Bubbling in pools of water on the ground	X	X	
A sheen on the surface of water		X	X
An area of frozen ground in the summer	X	X	
An unusual area of melted snow in the winter	X	X	
An area of dead vegetation	X	X	X

Signs Of A Pipeline Release

SIGHT*
- Liquid on the ground
- Rainbow sheen on water
- Dead vegetation in an otherwise green 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

SOUND
- A hissing or roaring sound

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:
  - 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.

** 49 CFR §192.903.*

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
8. Reporting & Evaluation Best Practices
9. Miscellaneous Practices

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

CGA Common Ground Alliance SM

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.

*mileage according to the Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA).

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

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.

American Public Works Association (APWA) Uniform Color Code

	WHITE - Proposed Excavation
	PINK - Temporary Survey Markings
	RED - Electric Power Lines, Cables, Conduit and Lighting Cables
	YELLOW - Gas, Oil, Steam, Petroleum or Gaseous Materials
	ORANGE - Communication, Alarm or Signal Lines, Cables or Conduit
	BLUE - Potable Water
	PURPLE - Reclaimed Water, Irrigation and Slurry Lines
	GREEN - Sewers and Drain Lines

National One-Call Dialing Number:

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

For More Details Visit: www.call811.com

Online Emergency Response Training

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:

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

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

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
www.nrc.uscg.mil 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)
www.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-response-guidebook-erg

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

Paradigm® Liaison Services

VSM™ VIRTUAL SCENARIO MANAGER

HSEEP
Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program

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

Notes

Indiana 811

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

Call or Click Before You Dig!

Residential Web Entry

811NOW.com

OR
Professional Web Entry
www.indiana811.org

Indiana 811

OR
Simply Dial

811

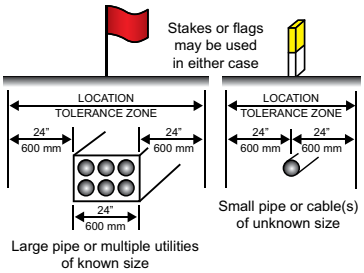
Follow these four simple guidelines to insure a safe excavation process.

Call Before You Dig

Allow time for the utilities to mark their lines.

Respect the markings

Excavate with Care



Large pipe or multiple utilities of known size

Small pipe or cable(s) of unknown size

INDIANA

Indiana 811: 800-382-5544

Website: www.indiana811.org

Hours: 24 hours, 365 days

Advance Notice: 2 full working days, but no more than a 20-calendar day advance notice prior to the start of excavation

Marks Valid: 20 calendar days

Law Link:
https://www.indiana811.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/IC-8-1-26-1.pdf

* Homeowners are exempted from calling when digging with hand tools less than 12 inches deep.

** Railroads are exempted from calling when doing routine maintenance except at public grade crossings.

*** Agriculture is exempt from calling when using normal farming implements, except for using sub-soilers.

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	Large Projects	Tolerance Zone
N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y *	Y **	Y ***	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	24"

Google play | Download on the App Store

Download the Pipeline Awareness Viewer™ (PAV) app to learn about pipelines, including:

- Apply for PIMMA access
- Visit the API training center website
- Register for a pipeline safety meeting near you
- Download the NENA call intake checklist
- Download the PHMSA Emergency Response Guidebook
- View a video about the pipeline industry

How to use PAV:

- **Launch the app on your device.**
- **Review the brief instructions.**
- **Tap the SCAN button and aim your camera at this page.***
- **When the buttons appear, tap the lock icon to view the available content.**
- **Tap the buttons to view important pipeline safety information.**

For best results, enable Wi-Fi on your device prior to using the PAV app.

Paradigm Liaison Services

1.844.693.7788 • www.inpaa.org