



# COORDINATED RESPONSE EXERCISE<sup>®</sup>

## Pipeline Safety Training For First Responders



## EMERGENCY RESPONSE MANUAL

Overview

Operator Profiles

Emergency Response

NENA Pipeline Emergency Operations

Signs of a Pipeline Release

High Consequence Area Identification

Pipeline Industry ER Initiatives

Pipeline Damage Reporting Law

VIEW  
INTERACTIVE  
CONTENT\*



*\*Instructions on back*

2021

# Emergency Contact List

<b>COMPANY</b>	<b>EMERGENCY NUMBER</b>
Holly Energy Partners.....	<b>1-877-748-4464</b>
Marathon Pipe Line LLC.....	<b>1-833-675-1234</b>
TC Energy GTN.....	<b>1-800-447-8066</b>

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**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](http://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov) for companies not listed above.**

<b>ONE-CALL SYSTEM</b>	<b>PHONENUMBER</b>
Dig Line .....	<b>1-800-342-1585</b>
Bonner/Boundry One Call.....	<b>1-800-626-4950</b>
Shoshone/Benewah One Call .....	<b>1-800-398-3285</b>
Kootenai County One Call.....	<b>1-800-428-4950</b>
National One-Call Referral Number.....	<b>1-888-258-0808</b>

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To: ALL EMERGENCY OFFICIALS  
From: Paradigm Liaison Services, LLC  
Re: Pipeline Emergency Response Planning Information

This material is provided to your department as a reference to pipelines that operate in your state in case you are called upon to respond to a pipeline emergency.

For more information on these pipeline companies, please contact each company directly. You will find contact information for each company represented throughout the material.

This information only represents the pipeline and/or gas companies who work with our organization to provide training and communication to Emergency Response agencies such as yours. There may be additional pipeline operators in your area that are not represented in this document.

For information and mapping on other Transmission Pipeline Operators please visit the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) at:  
<https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov>.

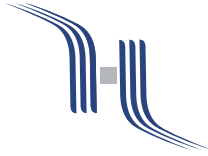
For information on other Gas and Utility Operators please contact your appropriate state commission office.

Further product-specific information may be found in the US Department of Transportation (DOT) *Emergency Response Guidebook for First Responders*.

The Guidebook is available at:  
<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/sites/phmsa.dot.gov/files/2020-08/ERG2020-WEB.pdf>.

# Pipeline Emergency Response **PLANNING INFORMATION**

**ON BEHALF OF:**



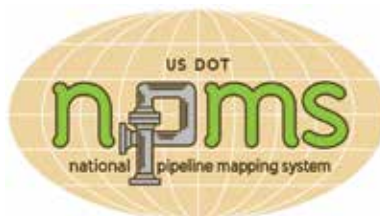
**HOLLY ENERGY PARTNERS**



**Marathon  
Pipe Line LLC**



**TC Energy**



Note: The enclosed information to assist in emergency response planning is delivered by Paradigm Liaison Services, LLC on behalf of the above sponsoring companies. Visit the National Pipeline Mapping System at <https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov> to determine additional companies operating in your area.

## **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
- H<sub>2</sub>S can be a by-product of crude oil

<u>Type 1 Products</u>	<u>Flash Point</u>	<u>Ignition Temperature</u>
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
- H<sub>2</sub>S 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

<u>Type 3 Products</u>	<u>Flash Point</u>	<u>Ignition Temperature</u>
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

## POTENTIAL HAZARDS

### FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- **HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.**
- Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.
- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).
- Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers.
- Those substances designated with a "P" may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire.
- Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Containers may explode when heated.
- Many liquids are lighter than water.
- Substance may be transported hot.
- **If molten aluminum is involved, refer to GUIDE 169.**

### HEALTH

- Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes.
- Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
- Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.
- Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.

### PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL Emergency Response Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available appropriate telephone numbers can be found in the Emergency Response Guidebook.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind.
- Keep out of low areas.
- Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

### PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

### EVACUATION

#### Large Spill

- Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 300 meters (1000 feet).

#### Fire

- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE

### FIRE

**CAUTION: All these products have a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.**

**CAUTION: For mixtures containing alcohol or polar solvent, alcohol-resistant foam may be more effective.**

#### Small Fire

- Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray or regular foam.

#### Large Fire

- Water spray, fog or regular foam.

- Use water spray or fog; do not use straight streams.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

#### Fire Involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
- ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.
- For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

### SPILL OR LEAK

- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
- A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.
- Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.
- Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

### FIRST AID

- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
- Wash skin with soap and water.
- In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.
- Keep victim warm and quiet.
- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.

<b>PRODUCT:</b> Crude Oil	
<b>DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #:</b> 1267	<b>GUIDE #:</b> 128

<b>PRODUCT:</b> Diesel Fuel	
<b>DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #:</b> 1202	<b>GUIDE #:</b> 128

<b>PRODUCT:</b> Jet Fuel	
<b>DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #:</b> 1863	<b>GUIDE #:</b> 128

<b>PRODUCT:</b> Gasoline	
<b>DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #:</b> 1203	<b>GUIDE #:</b> 128

*Refer to the Emergency Response Guidebook for additional products not listed.*



## POTENTIAL HAZARDS

### FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- **EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE..**
- Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.
- Will form explosive mixtures with air.
- Vapors from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground.
- **CAUTION: Hydrogen (UN1049), Deuterium (UN1957), Hydrogen, refrigerated liquid (UN1966) and Methane (UN1971) are lighter than air and will rise. Hydrogen and Deuterium fires are difficult to detect since they burn with an invisible flame. Use an alternate method of detection (thermal camera, broom handle, etc.)**
- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release flammable gas through pressure relief devices.
- Containers may explode when heated.
- Ruptured cylinders may rocket.

### HEALTH

- Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning.
- Some may be irritating if inhaled at high concentrations.
- Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.
- Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic gases.

### PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL Emergency Response Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available appropriate telephone numbers can be found in the Emergency Response Guidebook.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 100 meters (330 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind.
- Many gases are heavier than air and will spread along ground and collect in low

- or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).
- Keep out of low areas.

### PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.
- Always wear thermal protective clothing when handling refrigerated/cryogenic liquids.

### EVACUATION

#### Large Spill

- Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 800 meters (1/2 mile).

#### Fire

- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions.

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE

### FIRE

- **DO NOT EXTINGUISH A LEAKING GAS FIRE UNLESS LEAK CAN BE STOPPED. CAUTION: Hydrogen (UN1049), Deuterium (UN1957) and Hydrogen, refrigerated liquid (UN1966) burn with an invisible flame. Hydrogen and Methane mixture, compressed (UN2034) may burn with an invisible flame.**

#### Small Fire

- Dry chemical or CO2.

#### Large Fire

- Water spray or fog.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

#### Fire involving Tanks

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur.
- Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
- ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.
- For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire

- Prevent spreading of vapors through sewers, ventilation systems and confined areas.

- Isolate area until gas has dispersed.

**CAUTION: When in contact with refrigerated/cryogenic liquids, many materials become brittle and are likely to break without warning.**

### FIRST AID

- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- Clothing frozen to the skin should be thawed before being removed.
- In case of contact with liquefied gas, thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water.
- In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.
- Keep victim warm and quiet.
- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.

<b>PRODUCT:</b> Propane	
<b>DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #:</b> 1075	<b>GUIDE #:</b> 115

<b>PRODUCT:</b> Butane	
<b>DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #:</b> 1075	<b>GUIDE #:</b> 115

<b>PRODUCT:</b> Ethane	
<b>DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #:</b> 1035	<b>GUIDE #:</b> 115

<b>PRODUCT:</b> Propylene	
<b>DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #:</b> 1075/1077	<b>GUIDE #:</b> 115

<b>PRODUCT:</b> Natural Gas Liquids	
<b>DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #:</b> 1972	<b>GUIDE #:</b> 115

*Refer to the Emergency Response Guidebook for additional products not listed.*

### SPILL OR LEAK

- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- If possible, turn leaking containers so that gas escapes rather than liquid.
- Use water spray to reduce vapors or divert vapor cloud drift. Avoid allowing water runoff to contact spilled material.
- Do not direct water at spill or source of leak.

## POTENTIAL HAZARDS

### FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- **EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE.**
- Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.
- Will form explosive mixtures with air.
- Vapors from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground.
- **CAUTION: Hydrogen (UN1049), Deuterium (UN1957), Hydrogen, refrigerated liquid (UN1966) and Methane (UN1971) are lighter than air and will rise. Hydrogen and Deuterium fires are difficult to detect since they burn with an invisible flame. Use an alternate method of detection (thermal camera, broom handle, etc.)**
- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release flammable gas through pressure relief devices.
- Containers may explode when heated.
- Ruptured cylinders may rocket.

### HEALTH

- Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning.
- Some may be irritating if inhaled at high concentrations.
- Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.
- Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic gases.

### PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL Emergency Response Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available appropriate telephone numbers can be found in the Emergency Response Guidebook.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 100 meters (330 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind.
- Many gases are heavier than air and will spread along ground and collect in low

- or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).
- Keep out of low areas.

### PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.
- Always wear thermal protective clothing when handling refrigerated/cryogenic liquids.

### EVACUATION

#### Large Spill

- Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 800 meters (1/2 mile).

#### Fire

- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions.

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE

### FIRE

- **DO NOT EXTINGUISH A LEAKING GAS FIRE UNLESS LEAK CAN BE STOPPED. CAUTION: Hydrogen (UN1049), Deuterium (UN1957) and Hydrogen, refrigerated liquid (UN1966) burn with an invisible flame. Hydrogen and Methane mixture, compressed (UN2034) may burn with an invisible flame.**

#### Small Fire

- Dry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>.

#### Large Fire

- Water spray or fog.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

#### Fire involving Tanks

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur.
- Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
- ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.
- For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

#### SPILL OR LEAK

- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- If possible, turn leaking containers so that gas escapes rather than liquid.
- Use water spray to reduce vapors or divert vapor cloud drift. Avoid allowing water runoff to contact spilled material.
- Do not direct water at spill or source of leak.
- Prevent spreading of vapors through sewers, ventilation systems and confined areas.

- Isolate area until gas has dispersed.
- **CAUTION: When in contact with refrigerated/cryogenic liquids, many materials become brittle and are likely to break without warning.**

### FIRST AID

- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- Clothing frozen to the skin should be thawed before being removed.
- In case of contact with liquefied gas, thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water.
- In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.
- Keep victim warm and quiet.
- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.

**DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #:** 1971 **GUIDE #:** 115

#### CHEMICAL NAMES:

- Natural Gas
- Methane
- Marsh Gas
- Well Head Gas
- Fuel Gas
- Lease Gas
- Sour Gas\*

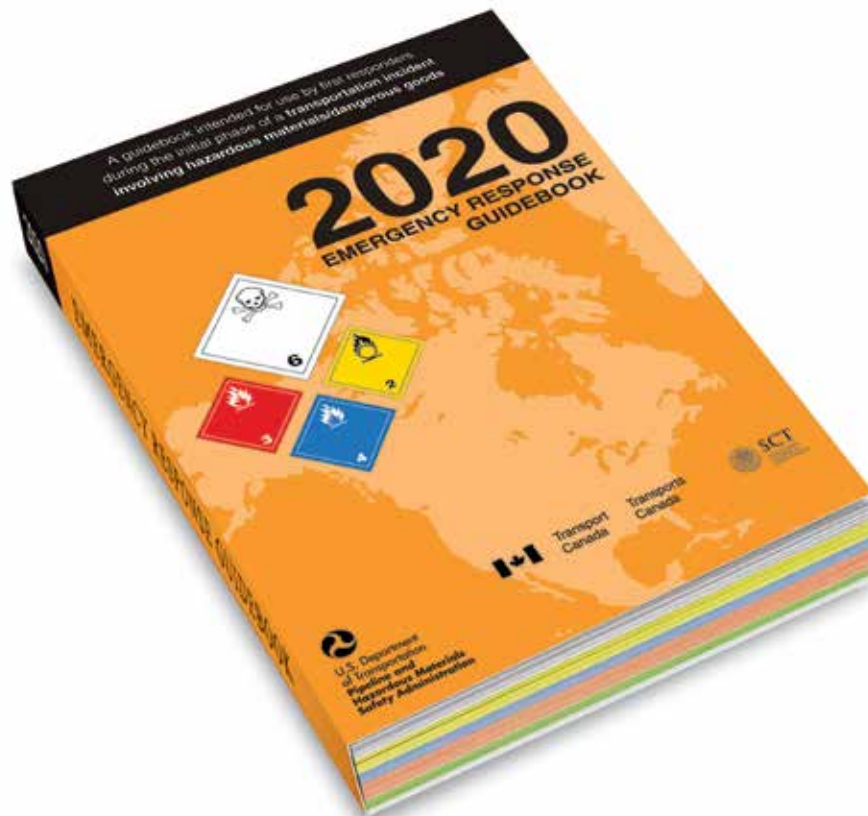
#### CHEMICAL FAMILY:

Petroleum Hydrocarbon Mix: Aliphatic Hydrocarbons (Alkanes), Aromatic Hydrocarbons, Inorganic Compounds

#### COMPONENTS:

Methane, Iso-Hexane, Ethane, Heptanes, Propane, Hydrogen Sulfide\*, (In "Sour" Gas), Iso-Butane, Carbon, Dioxide, n-Butane, Nitrogen, Pentane Benzene, Hexane, Octanes

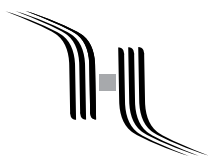
# Product INFORMATION



The Emergency Response Guidebook is available at:  
<https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/sites/phmsa.dot.gov/files/2020-08/ERG2020-WEB.pdf>



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



1602 W. Main St.  
Artesia, NM 88210  
Phone: (575) 748-4000  
Website: www.hollyenergy.com

## HOLLY ENERGY PARTNERS

### ABOUT US - HEALTH, SAFETY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Holly Energy Partners (HEP) dedicates significant time, effort and resources to ensure our petroleum pipelines and terminals continue to operate safely. Ongoing efforts by our employees keep the operation of our pipelines, terminals, and other associated facilities operating efficiently and compliant under the guidance of federal, state, and local requirements.

To achieve the highest level of protection for the communities in which we operate and our employees, we focus our efforts on implementing industry standards and Best Practices in addition to compliance with applicable rules and regulations.

### SYSTEM INTEGRITY AND RELIABILITY

In an effort for HEP to successfully meet our goal of protecting communities, our people and the environment, we assess risks and identify actions to mitigate those risks to ensure the highest level of integrity and reliability for our pipelines. Our Integrity Management Programs guide us in preventing releases from our facilities and pipelines. This is achieved by determining those operations which could affect High Consequence Areas (HCA's) such as populated areas and areas that are sensitive to environmental

issues. We inspect our pipelines regularly using technologically advanced inspection equipment. Our pipelines are monitored 24 hours a day 7 days a week by trained personnel in a central control center using advanced technology, communication and computer systems.

### 811 CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

HEP is a member of each State's One-Call system where we operate. This is a free service to inform underground utilities and pipeline owners of any planned excavation activities that could potentially affect our pipelines. We ensure the management of all One-Calls is done according State requirements and encourage the use of 8-1-1 to all excavators to promote safe digging practices.



**1-800-342-1585**  
or locally at (208) 342-1585

### EMERGENCY CONTACT:

**1-877-748-4464**

#### PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Jet Fuel 1863 128

#### IDAHO

#### COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Elmore

*Changes may occur. Contact the operator to discuss their pipeline systems and areas of operation.*

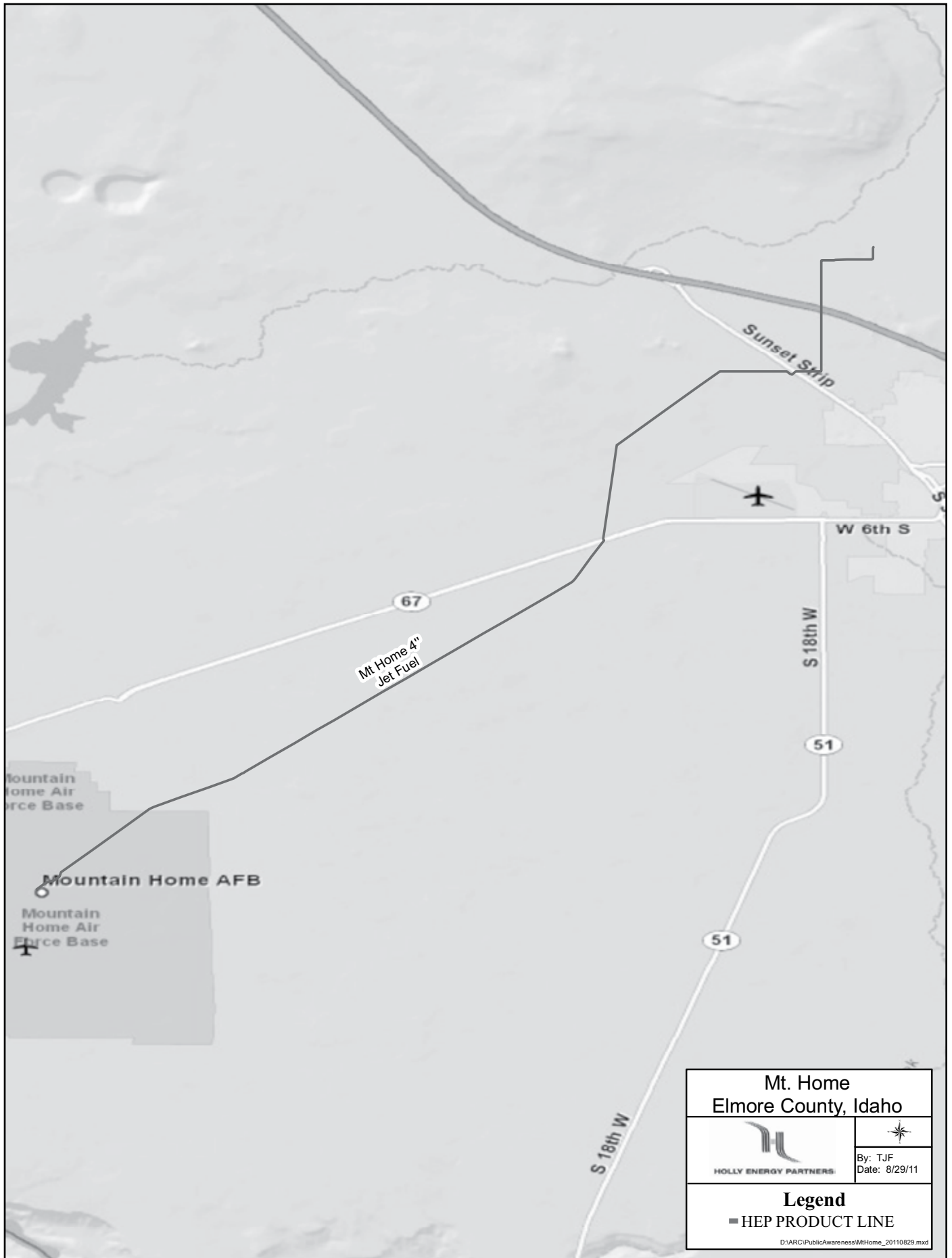
### EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

To maintain preparedness to respond to an emergency, HEP maintains relationships with local emergency responders and public officials. Whenever operating conditions may change, we are alerted and the condition is investigated and we take appropriate action to ensure the pipeline is shutdown or isolated as necessary. In the event of an emergency, HEP personnel will take actions to minimize the impact of a release from the pipeline to people, property and the community.



### PRODUCTS TRANSPORTED IN YOUR AREA

PRODUCT	LEAK TYPE	VAPORS
HAZARDOUS LIQUIDS [SUCH AS: CRUDE OIL, DIESEL FUEL, JET FUEL, GASOLINE, AND OTHER REFINED PRODUCTS]	Liquid	Initially heavier than air and spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and fl ash back. Explosion hazards indoors, outdoors or in sewers.
HEALTH HAZARDS	Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.	
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.
HEALTH HAZARDS	Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames and will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning and may be toxic if inhaled at high concentrations. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite. Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic gases.	







**Marathon  
Pipe Line LLC**

Earning Your  
**TRUST**



**EMERGENCY NUMBER: 1-833-MPL-1234 (1-833-675-1234)**

### About Marathon Pipe Line LLC

Marathon Pipe Line LLC (MPL) operates underground pipelines that transport crude oil, petroleum products and natural gas to and from terminals, refineries and other pipelines across the nation. Movement of these liquids and gas through pipelines is the safest method of transporting energy. MPL is committed to building and maintaining strong relationships with all of our stakeholders. To learn more about MPL, log on to [www.marathonpipeline.com](http://www.marathonpipeline.com).

### Commitment to Safety, Health & the Environment

MPL is committed to experiencing no accidents, no harm to people, and no damage to the environment. MPL utilizes a comprehensive risk-based Integrity Management Program to ensure the safety of the pipelines, where a pipeline release could affect a densely populated area, drinking water, ecological area, or a commercially navigable waterway. These management programs include routine in-line inspection, maintenance, leak detection, surveillance, and corrosion control. You can find more information at the MPL website listed above or by contacting a nearby MPL area office.

### Emergency Response

When an emergency occurs, gain control of the situation as quickly as possible with the following objectives:

- Assess the situation. Determine the hazards and risks.
- Only enter a hazardous area if personnel are properly trained and equipped.
- Never enter a hazardous area without a properly trained and equipped backup.
- Rescue any injured person, if safe to do so.
- Evacuate persons in any endangered area.
- Prohibit the public from entering the area.

- Control ignition sources.
- **Call MPL's emergency number 1-833-675-1234** and provide the following information:
  - Location;
  - Nature of the problem; and
  - A telephone number at which a responsible person can be contacted.

### Emergency Preparedness

Although you are familiar with the steps required to safeguard the public, MPL has planned responses to unique emergency situations that may arise with its pipeline facilities and operations. Here are a few key topics that you should review prior to the unlikely event of a pipeline emergency:

### Emergency Response Plans

MPL has developed extensive response plans for all of its facilities based on the knowledge of its own personnel, available equipment, tools and materials. These plans are accessible at every facility. This document provides a general overview of MPL's capabilities. For more detailed information or to review the Emergency Response Plan, please call 1-855-888-8056. MPL can provide assistance in planning your emergency procedures, recognizing that the primary authority lies with you, the local emergency response organization.

### Communicating with MPL During an Emergency

If a pipeline event occurs, emergency response officials will be notified and MPL operations personnel will be dispatched to the site. MPL personnel and/or contractors will be at the site as quickly as possible.

If you or another emergency response organization has set up an Incident Command Center prior to the arrival of MPL personnel, the first MPL employee to arrive at the site should be introduced to the incident commander as the MPL representative.

### EMERGENCY CONTACT:

**1-833-675-1234**

#### PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Gasoline	1203	128
Diesel	1202	128
Jet Fuel	1863	128

Andeavor MSDS Sheets: <http://www.andeavor.com/responsibility/health-safety/safety-data-sheets/>

### IDAHO COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Ada	Elmore	Power
Bannock	Gem	Twin Falls
Canyon	Oneida	
Cassia	Payette	

*Changes may occur. Contact the operator to discuss their pipeline systems and areas of operation.*

### Public Safety and Evacuations

Evacuation plans and procedures should reflect the available assets and capabilities of your own organization. Expert knowledge of your area is key to creating the best evacuation, traffic control and re-routing, and railroad stoppage plans in order to limit public exposure and minimize accidental ignition.

### Fire or Explosion

MPL does not have dedicated fire response personnel and must rely on the capabilities of local responders. Petroleum and natural gas emergencies present unique challenges for response personnel, so proper training is crucial. Contact your state fire marshall for pipeline emergency training. The U.S. Department of Transportation Emergency Response Guidebook provides information on potential hazards, public safety and emergency response.

### Rescue or Medical Duties

MPL employees are not trained to conduct rescue operations of any kind. Emergency response personnel will be contacted to assist with any needed rescue. Coordination will be made with

emergency services or with a local hospital or medical provider in the event of a medical emergency.

### Pipeline Equipment and Facilities

Federal law requires specific training to operate pipeline equipment; therefore, MPL employees will handle these duties. DO NOT attempt to operate any pipeline equipment, such as valves, in an emergency because doing so may worsen the situation.

### Bomb or Security Threat

MPL relies on the public to be its eyes and ears along the pipeline. If you witness any act of vandalism, loitering, receive a bomb threat involving an MPL facility or other suspicious activity along the right of way or pipeline facility, please report it immediately to the MPL Operation Center at **1-833-675-1234**.

### Natural Disasters

When a natural disaster (hurricane, storm, flood, tornado, volcano or earthquake) strikes or is pending, the area will be closely monitored. Pipeline facilities will be inspected after the disaster. MPL station personnel may contact emergency officials to identify any road closures that may hamper access to the facility.

### Right-of-Way Activity

One of the greatest threats to safe pipeline operation is the accidental damage caused by excavation, construction, farming activities, and homeowner construction and maintenance. Awareness is crucial in preventing these accidents. Call IMMEDIATELY if you see suspicious or questionable activity near the pipeline right of way. No one should conduct blasting, digging, ditching, drilling, leveling or plowing near the pipeline right of way without first contacting the state one call center.

Be aware that pipelines frequently share rights of way with other utilities (electric power lines, additional pipelines) or modes of transportation (roadways, railroads, etc.). Incidents such as lightning strikes, fires, train derailments, etc. on or near the right of way can damage an underground pipeline. Should incidents such as these occur and a pipeline operated by MPL is nearby, please call the MPL emergency number at **1-833-675-1234** to report the incident.

### Pipeline Systems Map

To learn more about the pipeline location and products transported through it, log on to [www.marathonpipeline.com](http://www.marathonpipeline.com) or download the FREE Marathon Pipeline Finder App from the App Store or Google Play. You may also visit [www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov](http://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov) to view the approximate location of pipelines in your area.



### Closure

The information above provides an outline of points to remember when dealing with a pipeline emergency. Remember, MPL personnel are trained to deal with such emergencies. Without their input, the risk to those involved can be greatly increased. Therefore, contacting MPL in the event of any pipeline emergency is critical.

**CONTACT  
US**

For more information, use the email address or voice mailbox number below:

[mplinfo@marathonpetroleum.com](mailto:mplinfo@marathonpetroleum.com) | 1-855-888-8056 | [www.marathonpipeline.com](http://www.marathonpipeline.com)

**Emergency Number: 1-833-675-1234**



**EMERGENCY CONTACT:  
1-800-447-8066**

TC Energy operates one of the most sophisticated pipeline systems in the world. Our network of more than 56,000 miles of natural gas pipelines connect virtually every major natural gas supply basin and market, transporting 25% of the natural gas consumed in North America.

You may obtain access to view maps for TC Energy GTN facilities by following the instructions at:

<http://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov>

For more detailed information on TC Energy's GTN Pipeline facilities, please use the Public Awareness contact information below.

## GTN PIPELINE CONTACT INFORMATION

**EMERGENCY CONTACT: 1-800-447-8066**

Public Awareness Contact: 1-855-458-6715 or  
public\_awareness@tcenergy.com

**EMERGENCY CONTACT:  
1-800-447-8066**

### PRODUCTS/DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115
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### IDAHO COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Bonner	Kootenai
Boundary	

### OREGON COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Crook	Klamath
Deschutes	Morrow
Gilliam	Sherman
Jackson	Umatilla
Jefferson	Wasco

### WASHINGTON COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Columbia	Walla Walla
Spokane	Whitman

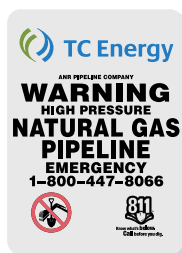
*Changes may occur. Contact the operator to discuss their pipeline systems and areas of operation.*

## TC Energy GTN System Pipeline Markers and Signs

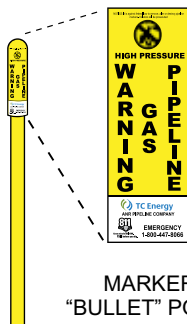
### Right of Way Signs

A. Pipeline Markers are placed along the Right of Way, at Road Crossings, at Railroad Crossings and where each pipeline enters or leaves a fenced facility. Pipeline markers similar to these shown below are located above and near the pipe centerline. They display the name of the operator, product and emergency contact number.

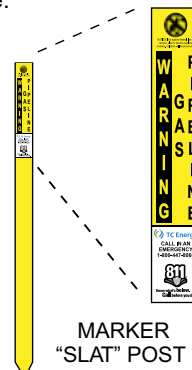
- Marker signs may be attached to fence posts or to facility fencing.
- Marker "bullet" post may be placed over metal fence post or stand alone.
- Marker "slat" post may be used in lieu of either above marker type.



MARKER SIGNS



MARKER  
"BULLET" POST



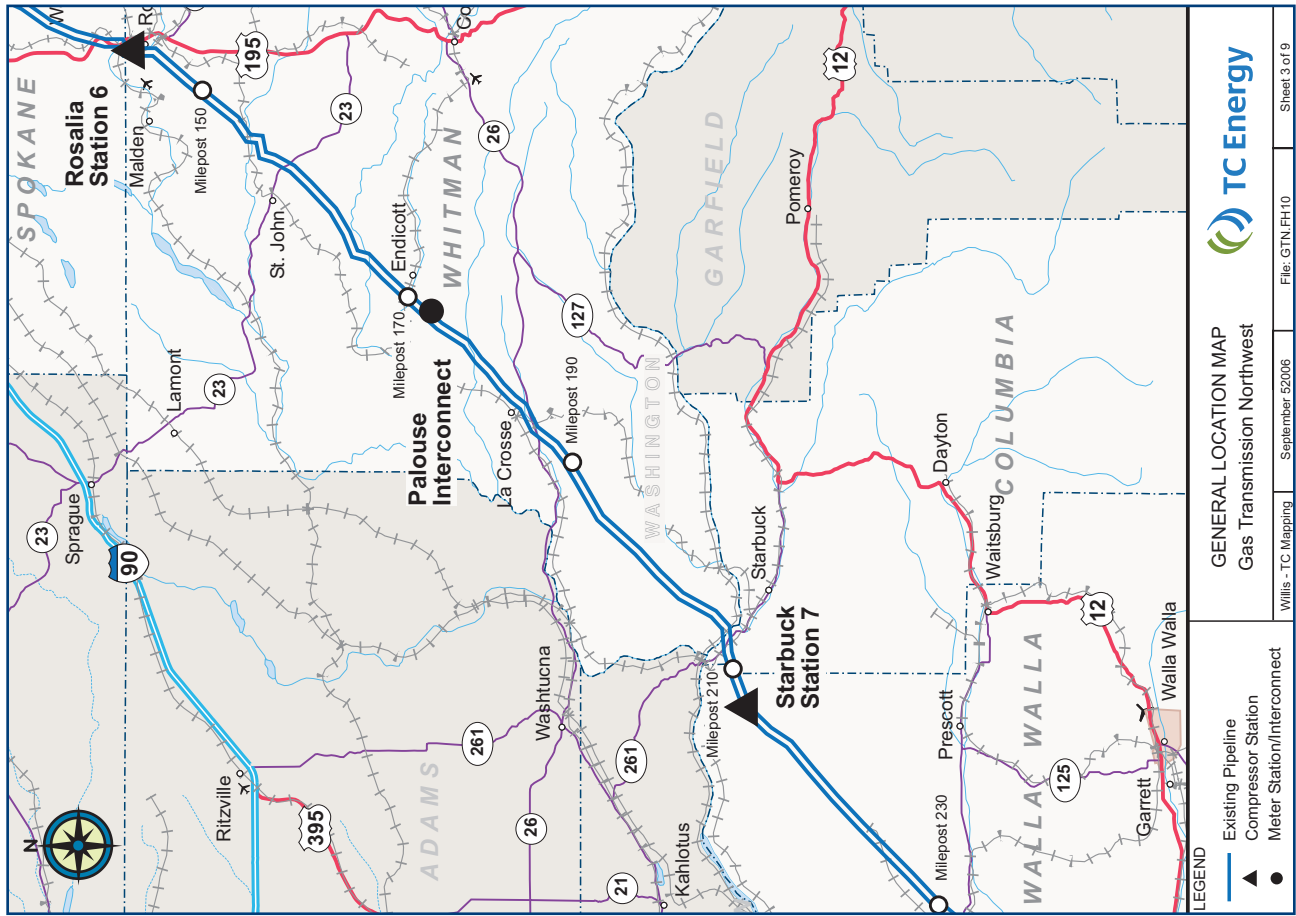
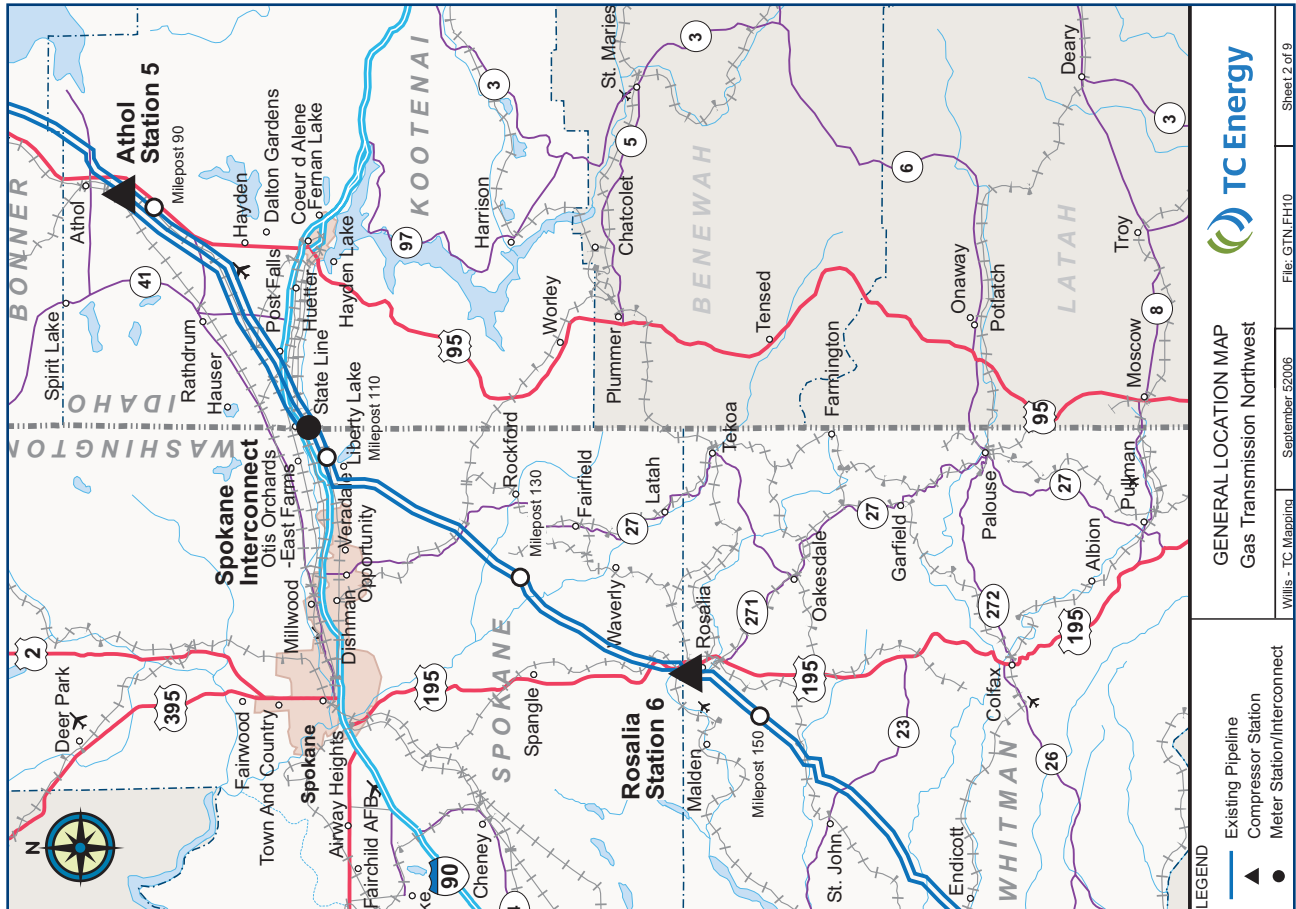
MARKER  
"SLAT" POST

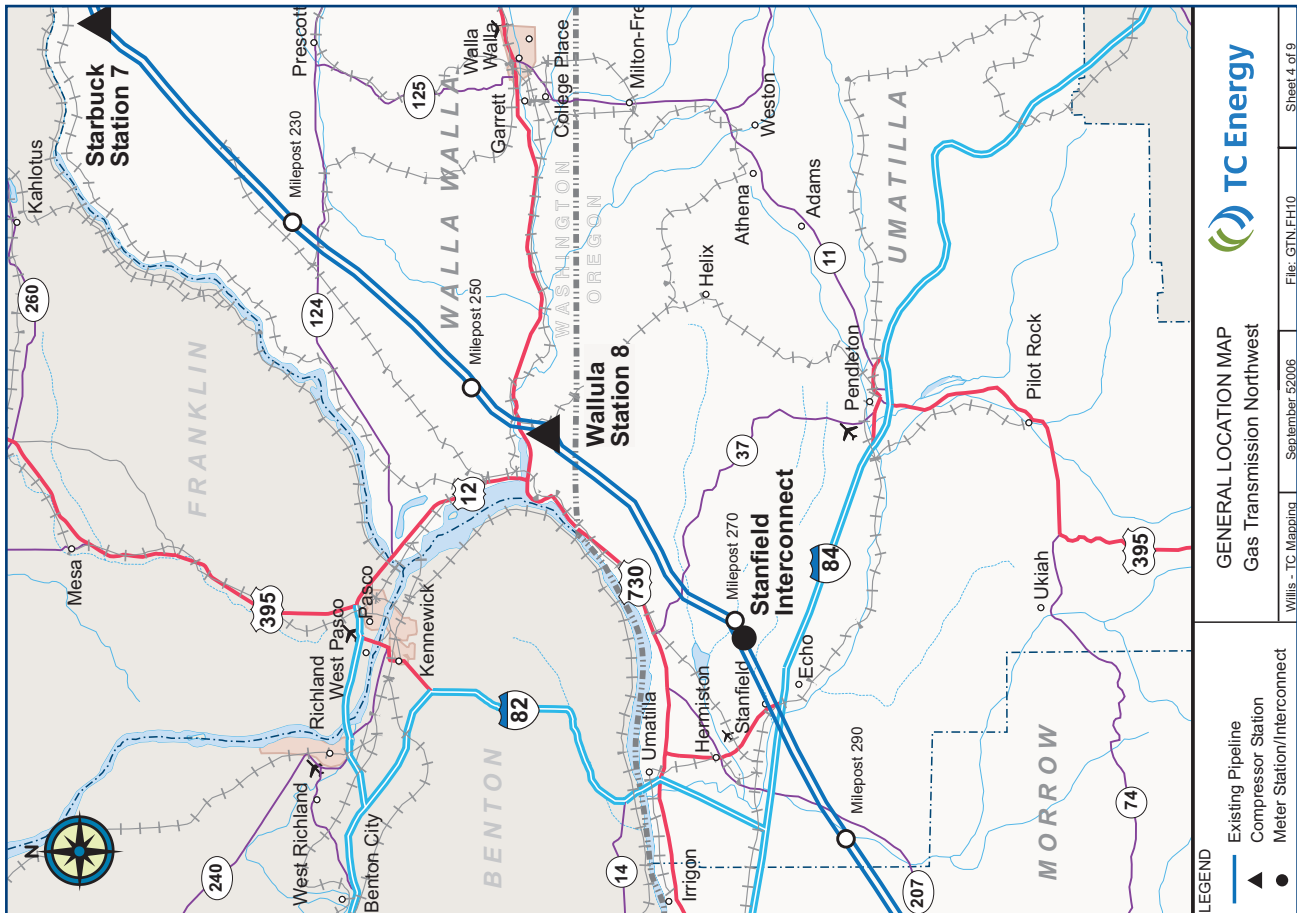
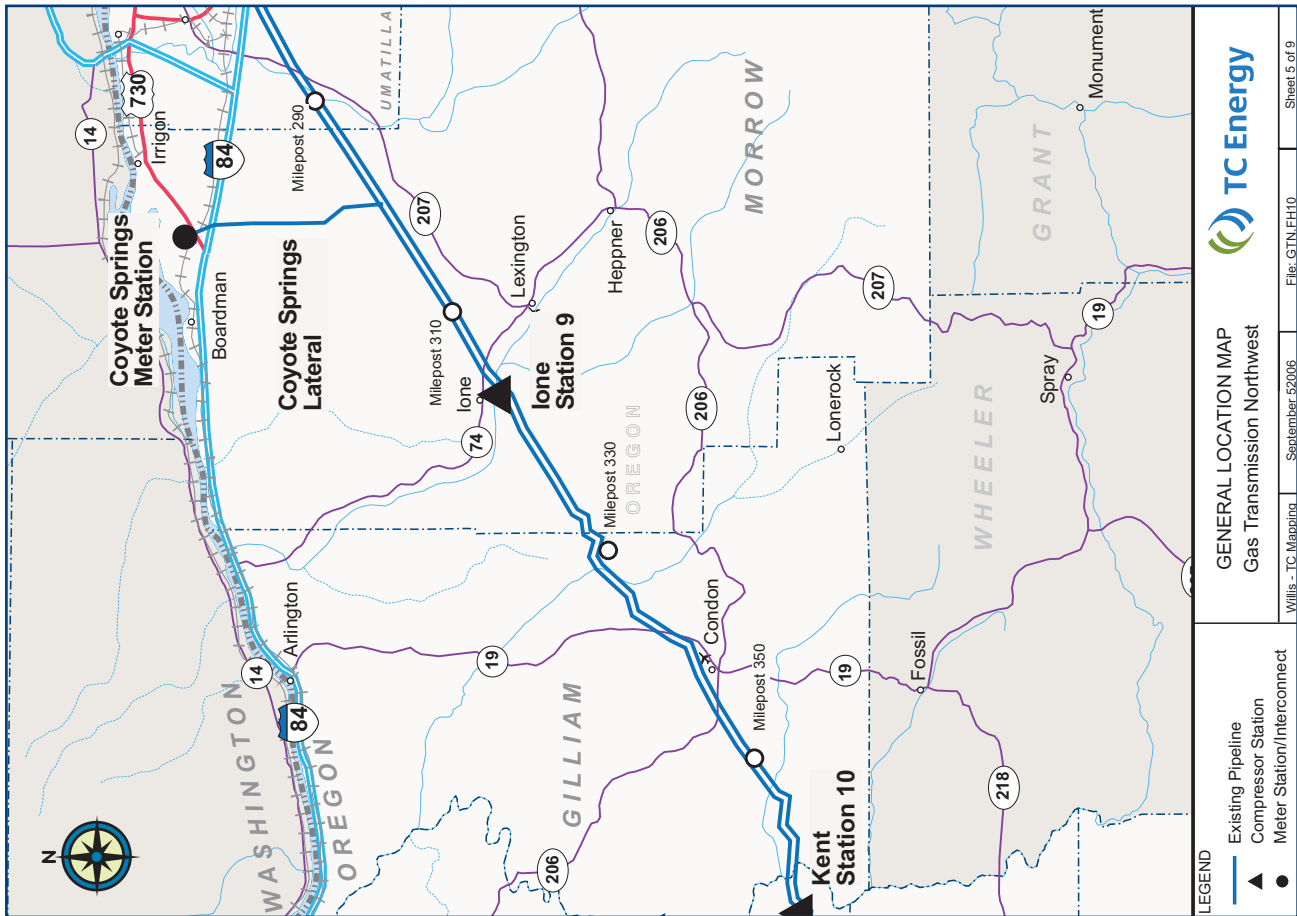
### Facility Markers

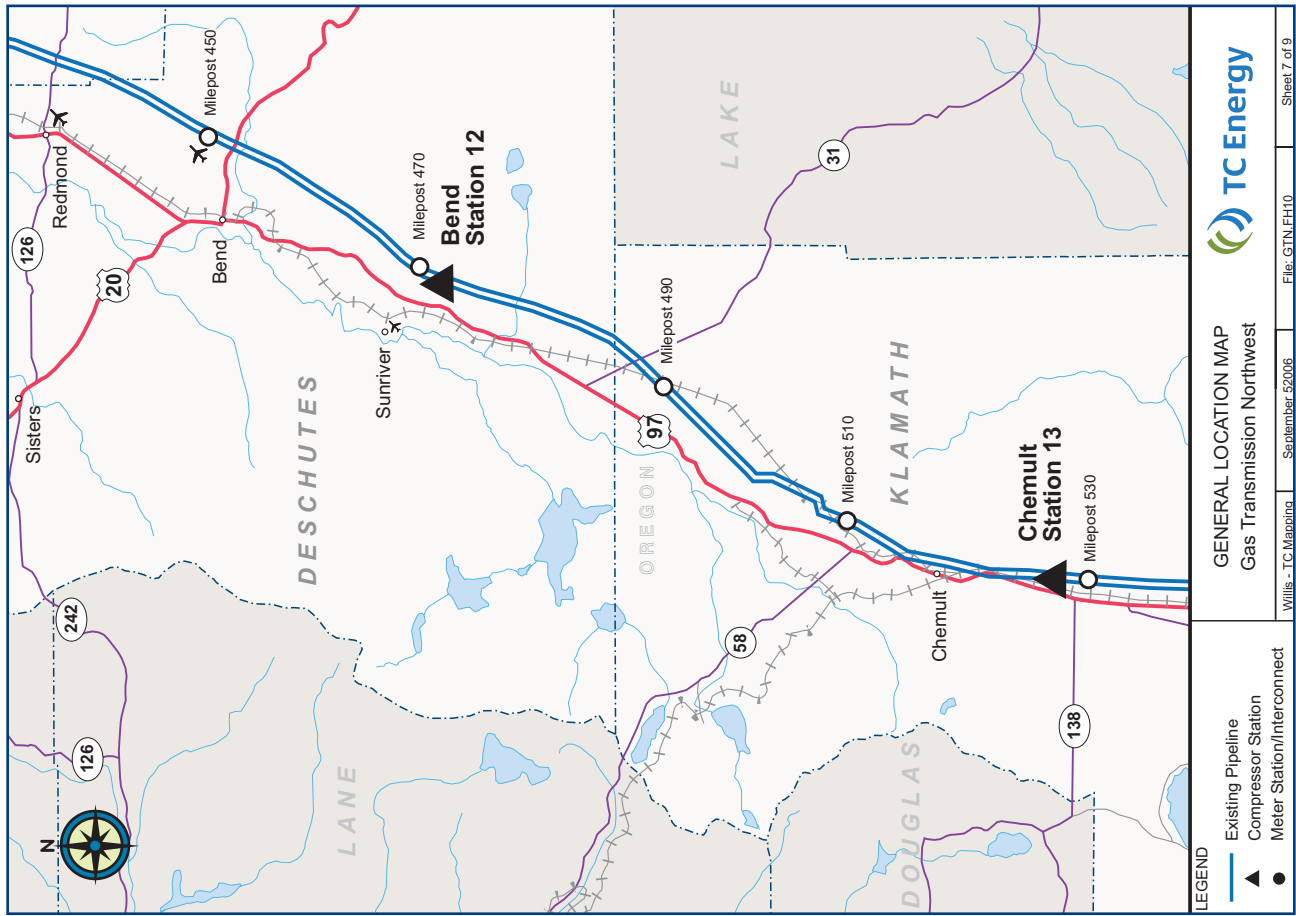
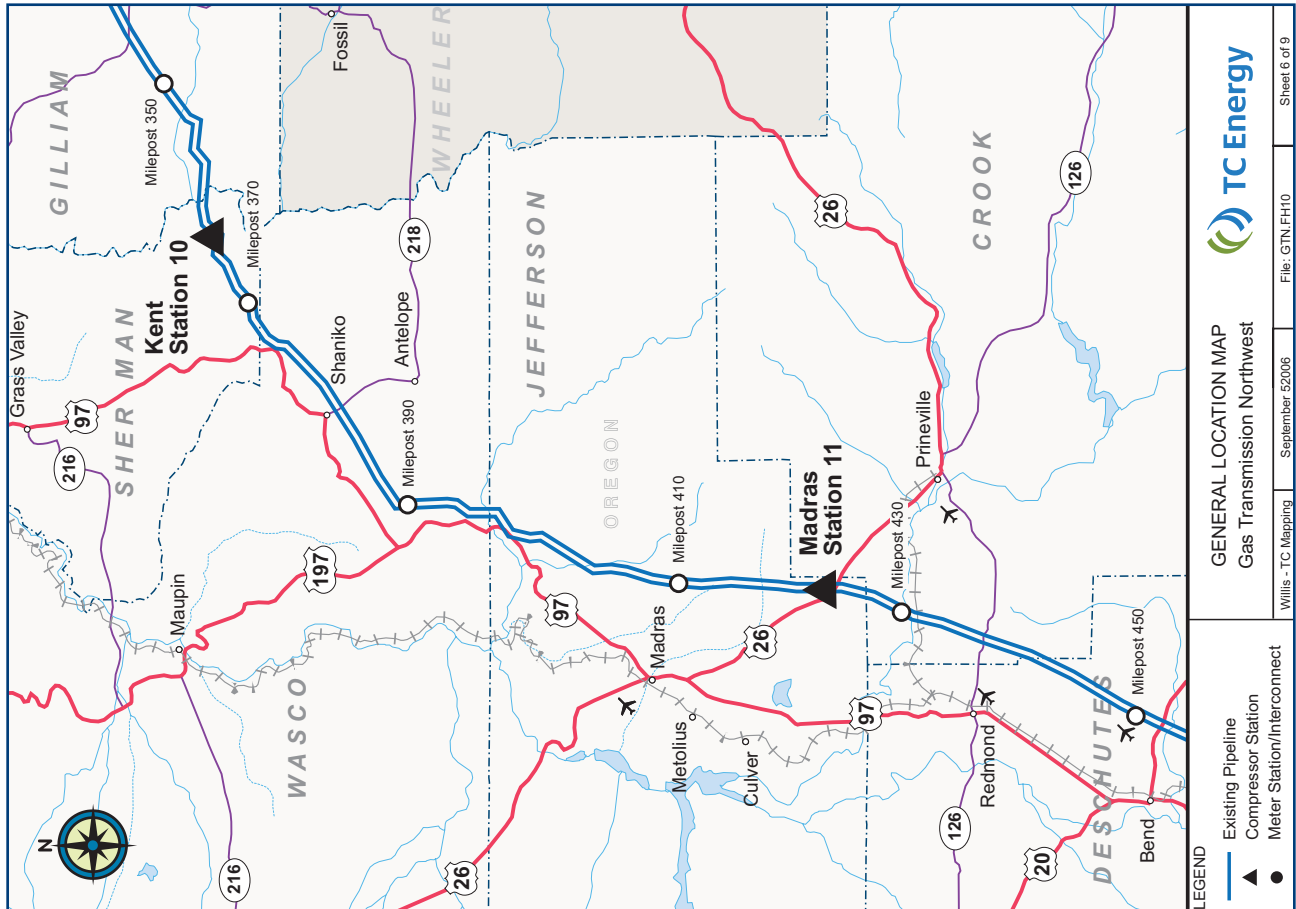
B. Danger signs are located along the perimeter of gas facilities, and at roadway entrance gates. These signs are to warn visitors and inform Emergency Responders of high pressure natural gas precautions.

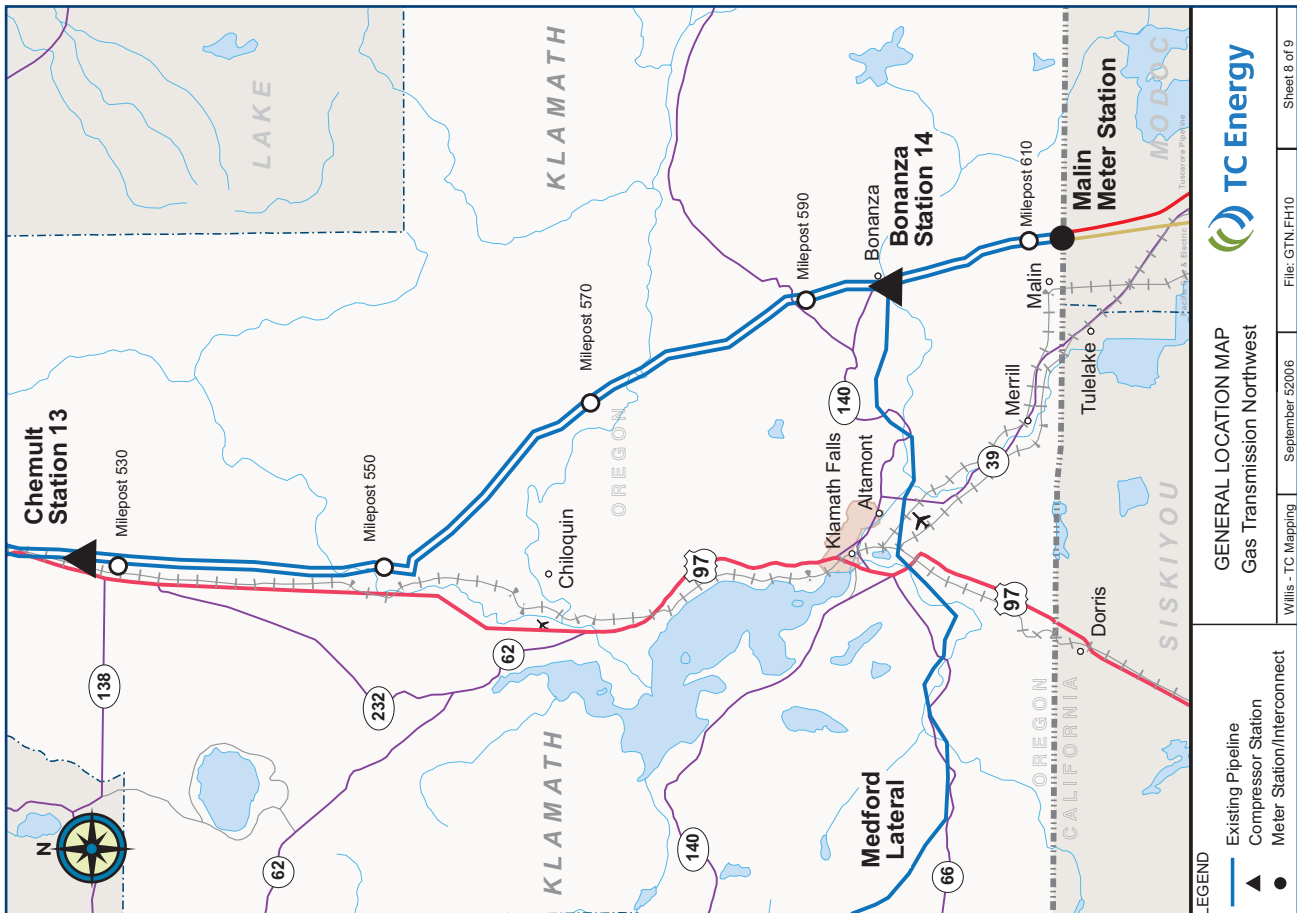
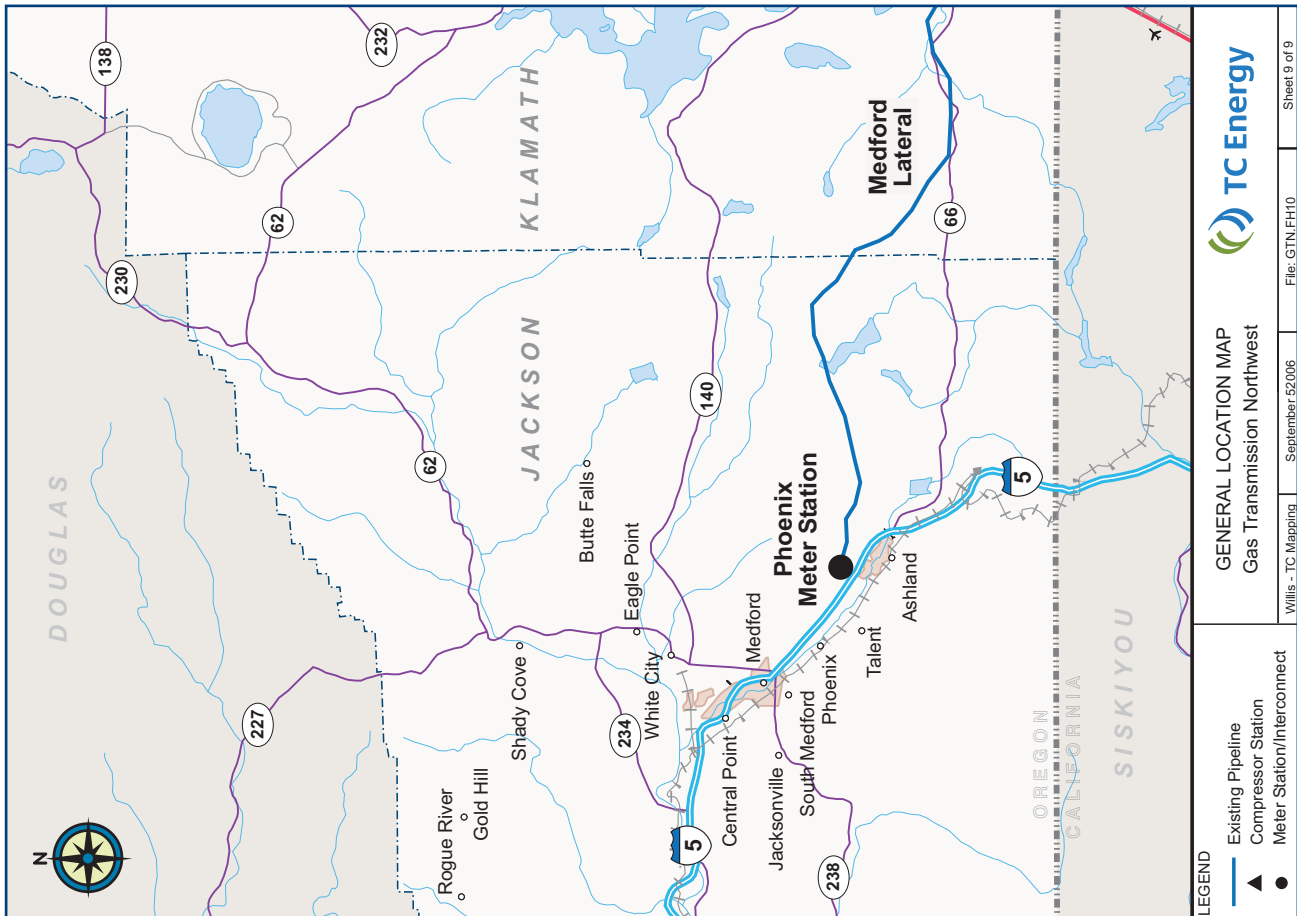












### **Emergency Response Plans for Gas and Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Operators**

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**

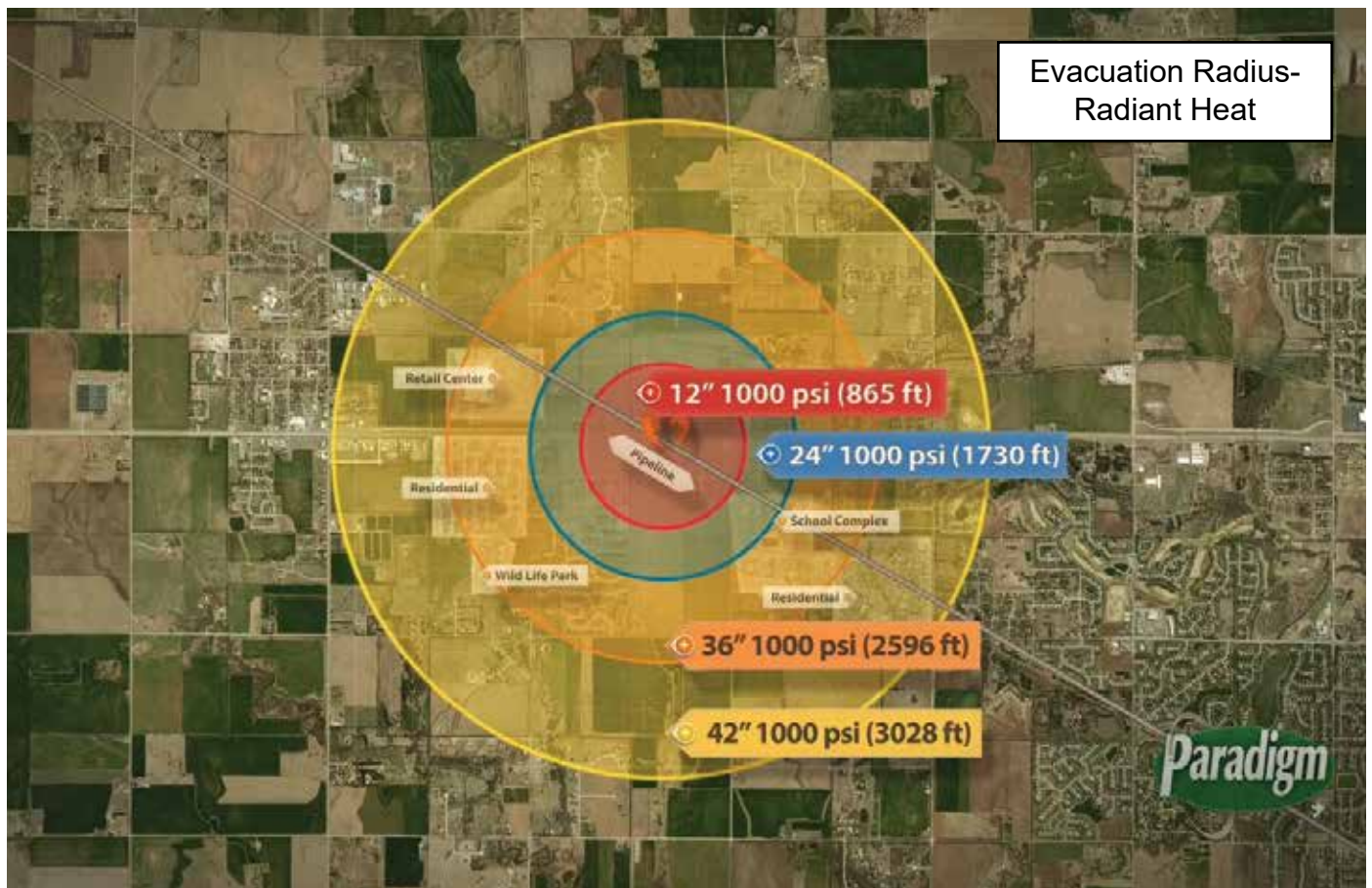
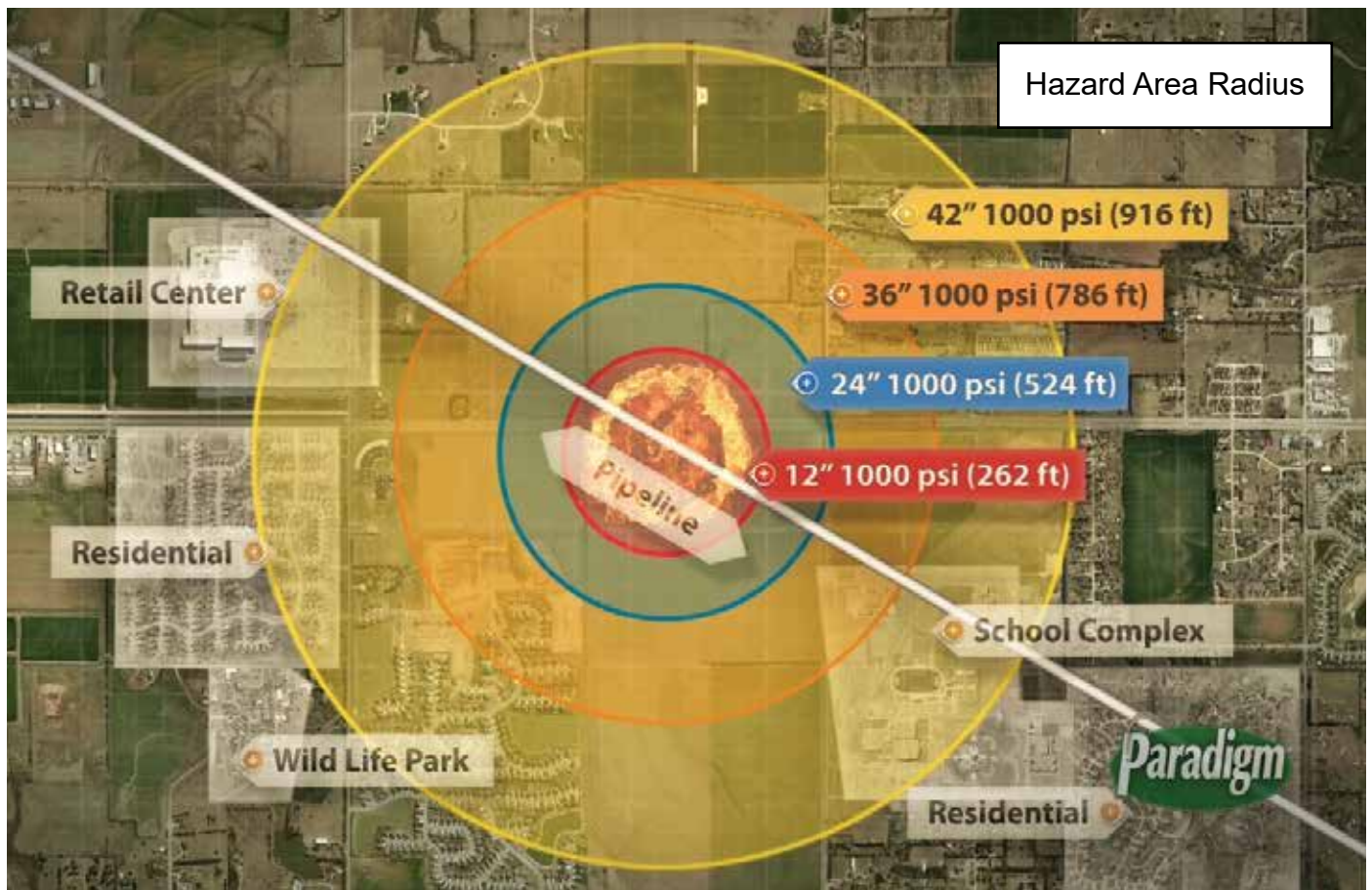
**(a) General:** Each operator shall prepare and follow for each pipeline system a manual of written procedures for conducting normal operations and maintenance activities and handling abnormal operations and emergencies. This manual shall be reviewed at intervals not exceeding 15 months, but at least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





# NENA Pipeline Emergency Operations - Call 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
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 CHECKLIST

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

## 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).

## 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

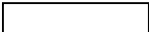







- Indicates area of pipeline operations
- May have multiple markers in single right-of-way
- May have multiple pipelines in single right-of-way
- DOES NOT show exact location
- DOES NOT indicate depth (*never assume pipeline depth*)
- DOES NOT indicate pipeline pressure



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

National One-Call Dialing Number:



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

For More Details Visit: [www.call811.com](http://www.call811.com)



## 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
- Mud or water bubbling up
- 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.

Sites within your jurisdiction will fit the above requirements, please go to [my.spatialobjects.com/admin/register/ISR](https://my.spatialobjects.com/admin/register/ISR) to provide this valuable information to pipeline companies.

\* 49 CFR §192.903.

### **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](https://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.



## Maintaining Safety and Integrity of Pipelines

Pipeline companies invest significant time and capital maintaining the quality and integrity of their pipeline systems. Most active pipelines are monitored 24 hours a day via manned control centers. Pipeline companies also utilize aerial surveillance and/or on-ground observers to identify potential dangers. Control center personnel continually monitor the pipeline system and assess changes in pressure and flow. They notify field personnel if there is a possibility of a leak. Automatic shut-off valves are sometimes utilized

to isolate a leak. Gas transmission and hazardous liquid pipeline companies have developed supplemental hazard and assessment programs known as Integrity Management Programs (IMPs). IMPs have been implemented for areas designated as "high consequence areas" (HCAs) in accordance with federal regulations. Specific information about companies' programs may be found on their company web sites or by contacting them directly.

## How You Can Help Keep Pipelines Safe

While accidents pertaining to pipeline facilities are rare, awareness of the location of the pipeline, the potential hazards, and what to do if a leak occurs can help minimize the number of accidents. A leading cause of pipeline incidents is third-party excavation damage. Pipeline companies are responsible for the safety and security of their respective pipelines. To help maintain the integrity of pipelines and their right-of-way, it is essential that pipeline and facility neighbors protect against unauthorized excavations or other destructive activities. You can help by:

- Being aware of any unusual or suspicious activities or unauthorized excavations taking place within or near the pipeline right-of-way or pipeline facility.
  - Develop contacts and relationships with pipeline company representatives, i.e. participate in mock drill exercises with your local pipeline company.
  - Share intelligence regarding targeting of national infrastructure, and specific threats or actual attacks against pipeline companies.

- Assist with security steps for pipeline facilities during heightened national threat levels, i.e., increased surveillance near facilities.
- Monitor criminal activity at the local level that could impact pipeline companies, and anti-government/pipeline groups and other groups seeking to disrupt pipeline company activities.
- Keeping the enclosed fact sheets for future reference.
- Attending an emergency response training program in your area.
- Familiarizing yourself and your agency with the Pipelines and Informed Planning Alliance (PIPA) best practices regarding land use planning near transmission pipelines.
- Completing and returning the enclosed postage-paid survey.
- Report to the pipeline company localized flooding, ice dams, debris dams, and extensive bank erosion that may affect the integrity of pipeline crossings.

## National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS)

The National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) is a geographic information system created by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) in cooperation with other federal and state governmental agencies and the pipeline industry to provide information about companies and their pipelines. The NPMS web site is searchable by ZIP Code or by county and state, and can display a printable county map.

Within the NPMS, PHMSA has developed the Pipeline Integrity Management Mapping Application (PIMMA) for use by pipeline companies and federal, state, and

local government officials only. The application contains sensitive pipeline infrastructure information that can be viewed via internet browsers. Access to PIMMA is limited to federal, pipeline companies. PIMMA access cannot be given to any person who is not a direct employee of a government agency.

For a list of companies with pipelines in your area and their contact information, or to apply for PIMMA access, go to [npms.phmsa.dot.gov](https://npms.phmsa.dot.gov). Companies that operate production facilities, gas/liquid gathering piping, and distribution piping are not represented by NPMS nor are they required to be.

## 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



**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/](http://www.apcointl.org/)

**Common Ground Alliance**

[www.commongroundalliance.com](http://www.commongroundalliance.com)

**Federal Emergency Management Agency**

[www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov)

**Federal Office of Pipeline Safety**

[www.phmsa.dot.gov](http://www.phmsa.dot.gov)

**Government Emergency Telecommunications**

[www.dhs.gov/government-emergency-telecommunications-service-gets](http://www.dhs.gov/government-emergency-telecommunications-service-gets)

**Infrastructure Protection – NIPC**

[www.dhs.gov/national-infrastructure-protection-plan](http://www.dhs.gov/national-infrastructure-protection-plan)

**National Emergency Number Association**

[www.nena.org/](http://www.nena.org/)

**National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)**

[www.nfpa.org](http://www.nfpa.org)

**National Pipeline Mapping System**

<https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov>

**National Response Center**

[www.nrc.uscg.mil](http://www.nrc.uscg.mil) or 800-424-8802

**Paradigm Liaison Services, LLC**

[www.pdigm.com](http://www.pdigm.com)

**United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)**

[www.epa.gov/cameo](http://www.epa.gov/cameo)

**Wireless Information System for Emergency Responders (WISER)**

[www.wiser.nlm.nih.gov](http://www.wiser.nlm.nih.gov)

**FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE NASFM PIPELINE EMERGENCIES PROGRAM**

[www.pipelineemergencies.com](http://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](http://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](http://www.pdigm.com)



# HSEEP

Homeland Security Exercise  
and Evaluation Program

Presenter/Contact Information:		Key Take-Aways:	
		✓	
		✓	
		✓	
		✓	
		✓	
Comments to Remember			
Questions to Ask			
New Concepts to Explore			



Dig Line, Inc. and Pass Word, Inc. are one-number, centralized call centers, Idaho owned and operated. Calls are taken 24 hours a day, seven days a week, including holidays. If you dial 811 anywhere in Idaho you will be directed to the correct center which will handle your call.

For more information please visit our Websites at [www.digline.com](http://www.digline.com) or [www.passwordinc.com](http://www.passwordinc.com)

#### IDAHO

**Dig Line** 800-342-1585 or 811

**Website:** [www.digline.com](http://www.digline.com)

**Hours:** 24 hours

**Advance Notice:** 2 business days

**Marks Valid:** 21 days, or unless site conditions change

**Law Link:**

<https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title55/T55CH22/>

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	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	15"	N	Y	15"	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	24"

**Bonner/Boundry One Call** 800-626-4950

**Shoshone/Benewah One Call** 800-398-3285

**Kootenai County One Call** 800-428-4950

**Website:** [www.passwordinc.com](http://www.passwordinc.com)

**Hours:** 24 hours

**Advance Notice:** 2 business days

**Marks Valid:** 21 days, or unless site conditions change

**Law Link:**

<https://legislature.idaho.gov/statutesrules/idstat/Title55/T55CH22/>

N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	15"	N	Y	15"	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	24"
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**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.*



1.877.477.1162 • [id.pipeline-awareness.com](http://id.pipeline-awareness.com)