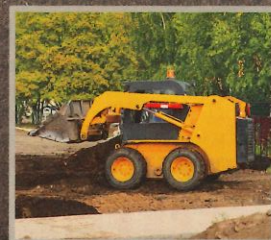
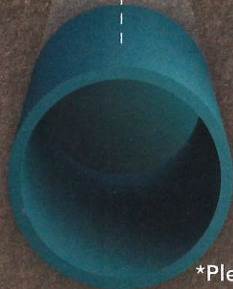


Pipeline Safety Resources For Excavators



- Product Transported
- Operator Name
- Contact Number

Recursos Adjuntos de la Seguridad en las Líneas de Tuberías Para Excavadores



*Por favor, comparta esta información importante con su organización

*Please share this important information with your organization

LOCATION OF PIPELINES

Pipeline rights-of-way are often recognizable as corridors that are clear of trees, buildings, or other structures. Keeping trees, shrubs, buildings, fences, and other structures away from the right-of-way ensures pipeline integrity and safety are maintained.

Pipeline markers are located in the pipeline right-of-way and vary in shapes, colors, and sizes. Markers indicate the approximate location, but not the depth, of a buried pipeline. These markers display the product transported in the line, name of the pipeline operator, and telephone number where the operator can be reached in the event of an emergency. Pipeline markers may also be found at road crossings, fence lines, and street intersections.



PIPELINE PURPOSE AND RELIABILITY

There are over 2.6 million miles of transmission, gathering, and distribution pipelines in the United States that transport a variety of petroleum and natural gas products. Pipelines and facilities provide support for two-thirds of the energy we use each year. The U.S. Department of Transportation states that pipelines are the safest mode of transportation for natural gas and petroleum products.

You have received this information because your company may engage in excavation activities which may involve work near pipelines in your area.

MAINTAINING SAFETY AND INTEGRITY OF PIPELINES

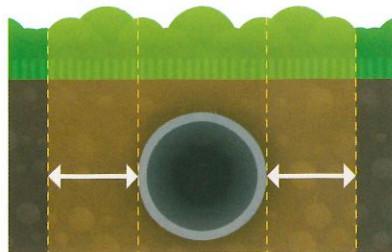
Pipeline operators have developed supplemental hazard and assessment programs known as Integrity Management Programs (IMPs). IMPs have been implemented for areas designated as “high consequence” in accordance with federal regulations. Most active pipelines are monitored 24 hours-a-day. Pipeline operators may utilize aerial surveillance and/or on-ground observers to identify potential dangers. Pipeline operators also maintain damage prevention and public awareness programs for their pipelines and facilities to ensure appropriate educational messages and processes are being implemented. Contact the operator directly for more information.

HELP KEEP PIPELINES SAFE

- Become familiar with the operators of pipelines and pipeline facilities in your area.
- Report shallow or exposed pipelines to the pipeline operator.
- Understand your state’s 811 requirements and damage prevention laws, including tolerance zone information.
- Be aware of any unusual or suspicious activities or unauthorized excavations on or near a pipeline right-of-way or facility.

In addition, state laws require you to maintain minimum clearance, or tolerance zone, which is a defined horizontal space between the point of excavation and a marked pipeline. Be sure to familiarize yourself with your state’s tolerance zone requirements. For more information on damage prevention and your state laws, please visit:

<http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/DamagePreventionSummary.htm>
or commongroundalliance.com



SIGNS OF A PIPELINE LEAK

Using your sense of sight, sound, and smell will help you recognize a potential leak. Here is what you should look for:

SIGHT

Liquid pools, continuous bubbling in wet or flooded areas, an oily sheen on water surfaces, vaporous fogs or blowing dirt around a pipeline area, dead or discolored plants in an otherwise healthy area of vegetation, or frozen ground in warm weather are all signs of a potential pipeline leak. Vapor and “ground frosting” may be visible at high pressures, and there could be flames near a hole in the ground.

SOUND

Volume can range from a quiet hissing to a loud roar depending on the size of the leak and pipeline system.

SMELL

An unusual smell, petroleum or hydrocarbon odor, or gaseous odor will sometimes accompany pipeline leaks. Some are colorless, tasteless, and odorless unless commercial odorants or Mercaptan is added.

Refer to the operator specific page included with this booklet related to products transported in your area.

IF YOU SUSPECT A LEAK

WHAT TO DO

If you suspect a potential pipeline leak:

- Flee the area immediately, upwind from the potential leak
- When at a safe distance, call 911 first and then the pipeline operator
- If it is safe to do so, warn others against entering the leak area and/or creating an ignition spark

WHAT NOT TO DO

- Start or stop an engine of any kind
- Strike matches or create a flame of any kind
- Use a telephone or cell phone, unless you are at a safe location upwind that is away from the location of the leak
- Turn on or off any light switches, garage door openers or other electrical switches
- Touch, breathe, or make contact with leaking product
- Drive into a leak or vapor cloud area

PREPAREDNESS EFFORTS

Pipeline companies regularly communicate, train, and plan with emergency responders and in the event of an incident or leak, they will dispatch trained personnel to assist emergency responders. Responders are trained to protect life, property and facilities. Pipeline personnel will take steps to minimize the amount of product leaking and isolate the emergency area.

ENCROACHMENT

Some activities may require you to work on or use a pipeline right-of-way (ROW), including the building of temporary structures or to use the ROW for the passage of equipment. This is referred to as ROW Encroachment. Contact the pipeline operator before beginning any activities involving a ROW. Refer to the enclosed information sheet(s) for contact information. In addition to calling 811, provide the pipeline operator the following information: proposed activity, location of the activity, and the equipment to be used including axle load weight.

LAND DEVELOPMENT

The Pipelines and Informed Planning Alliance (PIPA) is a stakeholder initiative developed to reduce risks and improve the safety of affected communities and transmission pipelines through implementation of recommended practices related to risk-informed land use and development. PIPA has developed recommended practices to help in making decisions about what, where, and how to build safely near transmission pipelines. For more information, please go to <https://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/pipa/landuseplanning.htm>

DAMAGE PREVENTION

All persons performing digging activities are responsible for understanding their state's damage prevention laws and local ordinances.

Before digging, always:

- ⇒ CALL 811 or contact the One-Call Center
- ⇒ Wait for the site to be marked or for positive response from the operator
- ⇒ Respect the marks and dig or excavate with care

Third-party contractors are subject to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) requirements. OSHA cites in its "General Duty Clause" possible regulatory enforcement action could be taken against excavation contractors who place their employees at risk by not utilizing proper damage prevention practices. The lack of adequate damage prevention could subject the excavator to OSHA regulatory enforcement.

IMPORTANCE OF SAFE DIGGING

The leading cause of pipeline incidents is third-party digging without the proper notifications to 811. Even smaller projects including installing mailboxes, fences, flag poles, placing signs, plowing, and basic landscaping can damage a pipeline or underground utilities. **FARMING EXAMPLES:** Plowing or tilling, installing/repairing drain tile, digging a pond or well, burying a septic tank, and building a lagoon. Damages can be prevented by making a simple **FREE** call to 811.

Any damages to pipelines including dents, nicks, or damage to the coating should be reported to the operator as soon as possible. If you cause, witness, or suspect even minor damage to a pipeline or its protective coating evacuate the area and call 911 and the pipeline company immediately. **DO NOT** excavate further, cover or backfill the site, or attempt to move any equipment.

Cross-boring is the unintentional drilling of a new pipeline through an existing pipeline using trenchless drilling. Cross-bores compromise the integrity of underground structures. Scan the QR code on the back of this booklet to watch an educational video on cross-boring.



ONE-CALL REQUIREMENTS*

PROHIBITION APPLICABLE TO EXCAVATORS. A person who engages in demolition, excavation, tunneling, or construction.

1. May not engage in a demolition, excavation, tunneling, or construction activity in a State that has adopted a 811 notification system without first using that system to establish the location of underground facilities in the demolition, excavation, tunneling, or construction area
2. May not engage in such demolition, excavation, tunneling, or construction activity in disregard of location information or markings established by a pipeline facility operator
3. And who causes damage to a pipeline facility that may endanger life or cause serious bodily harm or damage to property
 - A. May not fail to promptly report the damage to the owner or operator of the facility, and
 - B. If the damage results in the escape of any flammable, toxic, or corrosive gas or liquid, may not fail to promptly report to other appropriate authorities by calling the 911 emergency telephone number

**Pipeline Inspection, Protection, Enforcement, and Safety Act of 2006 (Section 2)*

This color code chart will help determine which utilities have marked their underground utility lines.
Esta tabla de códigos de colores le ayudará a determinar cuáles servicios de utilidades han marcado sus líneas subterráneas de utilidades.



WHITE – Proposed excavation
BLANCO - Excavación Propuesta



ORANGE – Communications, alarm or signal lines, cables or conduit
ANARANJADO - Líneas, cables o conductos de comunicación, de alarma o de señales



PINK – Temporary survey markings
ROSADO - Marcas de inspección temporales



BLUE – Potable water lines
AZUL - Líneas de agua potable



RED – Electric power lines, cables, conduit and lighting cables
ROJO - Líneas de energía eléctrica, cables, conductos y cables de electricidad



PURPLE – Reclaimed water, irrigation and slurry lines
MORADO - Líneas de agua regenerada, de irrigación o de lodos



YELLOW – Gas, oil, steam, petroleum or gaseous materials
AMARILLO - Gas, petróleo, vapor, materiales de petróleo o gaseosos



GREEN – Sewer lines
VERDE - Líneas del Alcantarillado

WANT TO KNOW MORE?

- American Petroleum Institute: www.api.org
- American Gas Association: <https://www.aga.org/>
- Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration: <https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/>
- Pipeline Safety Information: www.pipeline101.org



Scan here to visit
these websites and
see additional videos
and pipeline industry
information



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

911 AND TELEPHONE TEXT (TTY)

The Americans with Disabilities Act requires that people with disabilities who use TTY or other devices have direct, equal access to emergency response services. In the event of an emergency, TTY users should call 911 directly.

EL 911 Y EL TELÉFONO DE TEXTO ("TTY" POR SUS SIGLAS EN INGLÉS)*

La Ley de Estadounidenses con Discapacidades exige que las personas con discapacidades que usan TTY u otros dispositivos, tengan acceso directo e igualitario a los servicios de respuesta de emergencia. En caso de una emergencia, los usuarios de TTY deben llamar al 911 directamente.

*Un TTY (siglas en inglés de Teléfono de Texto), también llamado TDD (siglas en inglés de Dispositivo de Telecomunicaciones para Sordos), es un dispositivo especial que permite a las personas sordas, con problemas de audición o con discapacidad del habla usar el teléfono para comunicarse, permitiéndoles escribir mensajes de texto.