MARYLAND

COORDINATED RESPONSE EXERCISE®

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

2025

EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

COMPANY	EMERGENCY NUMBER
Columbia Gas of Maryland.	**1-888-460-4332**
Eastern Gas Transmission and Storage	**1-888-264-8240**
Sunoco, LLC	**1-800-255-6045**
Texas Eastern Transmission, LP (Enbridge)	**1-800-231-7794**
UGI Utilities, Inc.	**1-800-276-2722**

Note: The above numbers are for emergency situations.
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
Miss Utility of Maryland	**1-800-257-7777**
National One-Call Dialing Number	**811**

Table of Contents

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/2024-04/ERG2024-Eng-Web-a.pdf

PO Box 9123
Wichita, KS 67277
877.477.1162
pdigm.com

Pipeline Emergency Response

PLANNING INFORMATION

ON BEHALF OF:

Columbia Gas of Maryland

Eastern Gas Transmission and Gas Storage

Sunoco, LLC

Texas Eastern Transmission, LP (Enbridge)

UGI Utilities, Inc.

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
- 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

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_2, water spray or regular foam.

Large Fire

- Water spray, fog or regular foam.

PRODUCT: Crude Oil	
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #:	**GUIDE #:**
1267	128
PRODUCT: Diesel Fuel	
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #:	**GUIDE #:**
1202	128
PRODUCT: Jet Fuel	
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #:	**GUIDE #:**
1863	128
PRODUCT: Gasoline	
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #:	**GUIDE #:**
1203	128

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

- 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.

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

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.**

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- 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.

PRODUCT: Propane	
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #:	**GUIDE #:**
1075	115
PRODUCT: Butane	
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #:	**GUIDE #:**
1075	115
PRODUCT: Ethane	
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #:	**GUIDE #:**
1035	115
PRODUCT: Propylene	
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #:	**GUIDE #:**
1075/1077	115
PRODUCT: Natural Gas Liquids	
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #:	**GUIDE #:**
1972	115

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

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

CHEMICAL NAMES:

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

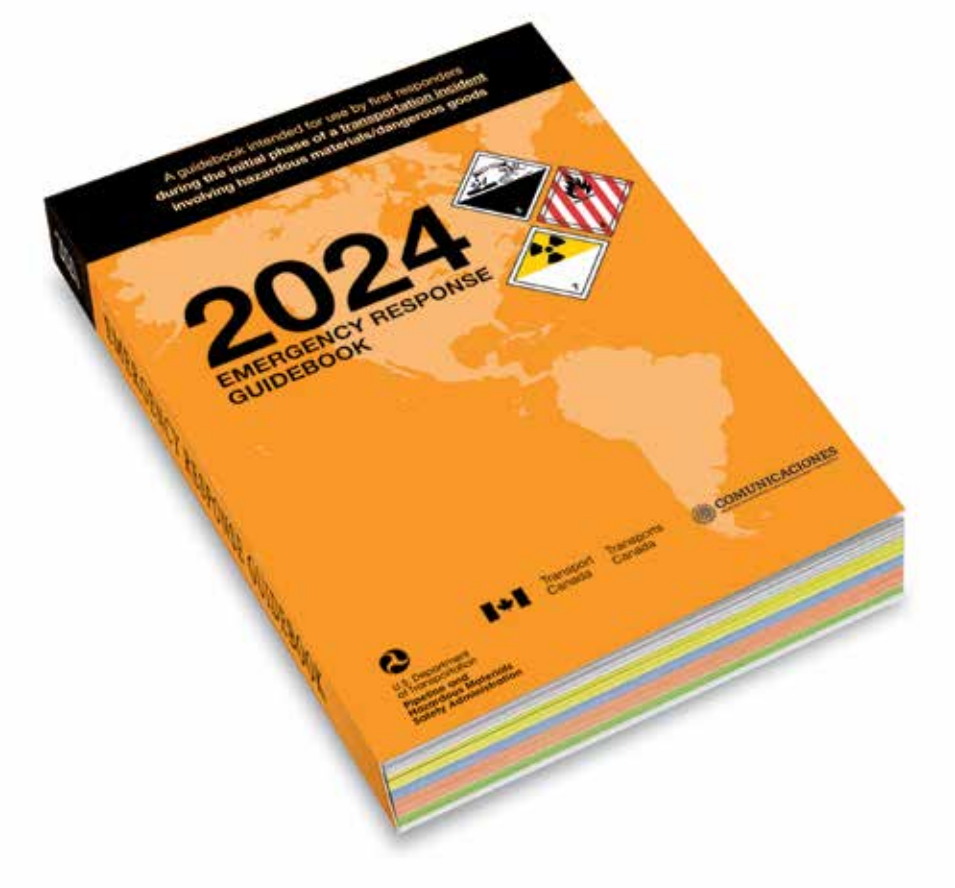
CHEMICAL FAMILY:

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/2024-04/ERG2024-Eng-Web-a.pdf

ANDROID APP ON Google play

Download on the App Store

1000 West Industrial Boulevard
Cumberland, MD 21502
Phone: 1-888-460-4332
Website: www.columbiagasmd.com

COLUMBIA GAS OF MARYLAND

Columbia Gas of Maryland delivers clean, dependable, and efficient natural gas to more than 34,000 customers in three counties. With headquarters in Canonsburg, Pa., it is one of six regulated utility companies of NiSource (NYSE: NI), one of the largest fully regulated utility companies in the United States, serving approximately 3.3 million natural gas customers and 500,000 electric customers through its local Columbia Gas and NIPSCO brands.

PIPELINE SAFETY

Each day, the underground network of over a million miles of pipeline carries and delivers natural gas safely and reliably from supply areas to customers' homes, businesses and factories across the country. While the natural gas industry has a proven record of safety, an on-going working relationship with excavators, contractors, emergency responders and public officials is essential to maintain the safe operation of this important energy delivery system.

At Columbia Gas, providing safe, reliable service to the communities we serve is a top priority. We are committed to keeping the public and our pipelines safe and take steps to ensure the ongoing safe operations of our pipeline system. We make a significant investment each year to replace and upgrade our pipeline infrastructure. We regularly patrol our pipeline rights-of-way and conduct regular inspections of our pipeline system.

Our gas control and monitoring center operates 24-hours a day, seven days a week. Our operations employees receive regular training and are qualified under U.S. Department of Transportation standards for natural gas pipeline operators and are on-call at all times to respond to any emergency situation.

In accordance with federal regulations, some segments along the pipeline have been designated as High Consequence Areas. We have developed supplemental assessments and prevention plans for these highly populated areas with transmission pipelines.

Columbia Gas works with emergency responders to educate them on pipeline safety and how to respond in an emergency. Columbia Gas follows FEMA's Incident Command System and utilizes its Emergency Manual as a tool providing guidance during natural gas related incidents or emergency situations.

Three critical areas we include in our Emergency Manual used during critical incident response involving natural gas facilities are Incident Preparation, Incident Management, and Incident Review & Reporting.

To learn more, please reach out to us through the contact information provided in the Additional Information section.

811 SAFETY IS IN YOUR HANDS.
EVERY DIG. EVERY TIME.

CONTACT 811 BEFORE YOU DIG

By law, anyone planning to excavate in Maryland is required to contact Miss Utility by calling 811 or visiting MissUtility.net at least three business days before work begins. Excavation projects include, but aren't limited to: digging, planning to cross pipeline rights-of-way with heavy equipment and blasting in the vicinity of any pipelines.

Pipeline damage is most frequently caused by excavation projects conducted without prior location of underground utility lines and failing to protect buried utility lines during excavation. Don't take chances! Dig-ins may result in loss of life, personal injury, property damage, fines or liability for costly repairs.

If you expose, hit or touch a pipeline or other natural gas equipment, immediately vacate the area and from a safe location call 911 and our emergency number at 888-460-4332. Even if it looks minor at the time, a scratch, scrape, gouge, dent or crease to the pipe or coating might cause a safety problem in the future. It's important that we inspect any potential damage, whether or not it's apparent.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-888-460-4332

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:		
Natural Gas	1971	115

MARYLAND
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Allegany
Garrett
Washington

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

RECOGNIZING GAS LEAKS

In its natural state, natural gas is colorless and odorless. We add an odorant called mercaptan to natural gas as a safety precaution to give it a distinctive smell similar to rotten eggs or sulfur. Gas leaks can also be detected by sight and sound. Be aware of signs such as blowing dirt, bubbling water or dead vegetation and a hissing or roaring sound.

If you suspect a natural gas leak, STOP what you are doing, LEAVE the area immediately and CALL 911 and our emergency number at 888-460-4332 from a safe location. Wait for our service crew to arrive. Don't light a match or candle, or operate anything that could cause a spark, including cell phones, lights, appliances, flashlights, garage door openers, machinery, etc. Don't open the windows and doors in an attempt to ventilate.

OPERATION OF GAS VALVES

Do not operate above or below ground main line valves when responding to an emergency. Strict procedures must be followed prior to and during the operation

of any main line gas valve in order to achieve the desired effect on the system and to assure safety of the public and employees. Operating a gas valve can further worsen an incident. Gas valves on city gates and supply lines, regulator stations, and gas mains should only be operated by Columbia Gas and under the supervision of Columbia Gas Operations and Engineering Departments.

Similarly, never attempt to squeeze-off a plastic (polyethylene) pipe with improvised equipment such as the jaws-of-life or actual squeeze-off jacks in an attempt to shut off the flow of gas. It is okay to close a meter valve or service line curb valve in order to make a situation safe. If a valve is closed, only a Columbia Gas representative should turn it back on.

Please report these actions to Columbia Gas immediately so that appropriate follow-up safety checks can be conducted. Do not assume that closing a meter or service line valve has eliminated a hazardous condition – leakage upstream of the valve could be migrating. It is absolutely vital to monitor the situation and any concentrations of natural gas in the vicinity. Columbia Gas operations personnel will perform the necessary safety checks and restore service when safe to do so.

PIPELINE MARKERS & RIGHTS-OF-WAY

Natural gas pipelines are sometimes identified by markers placed at intervals along pipeline rights-of-way. Markers display 24-hour emergency telephone numbers and might provide other identifying information. Pipeline markers may be round, flat, or triangular. The tops of markers may be yellow or orange with black text.

They are generally placed wherever needed to indicate the presence of a pipeline, such as where a pipeline easement intersects a street, railroad or river and in heavily congested areas. Line markers are not always directly over the main but indicate that a gas pipeline is in the area. The absence of above-ground markers DOES NOT indicate that there are no gas lines in the area.

While markers are helpful in indicating the presence of pipelines in the area they do not show the exact location, depth or how many pipelines are in the rights-of-way or easement, so always contact 811 before digging.

NATIONAL PIPELINE MAPPING SYSTEM

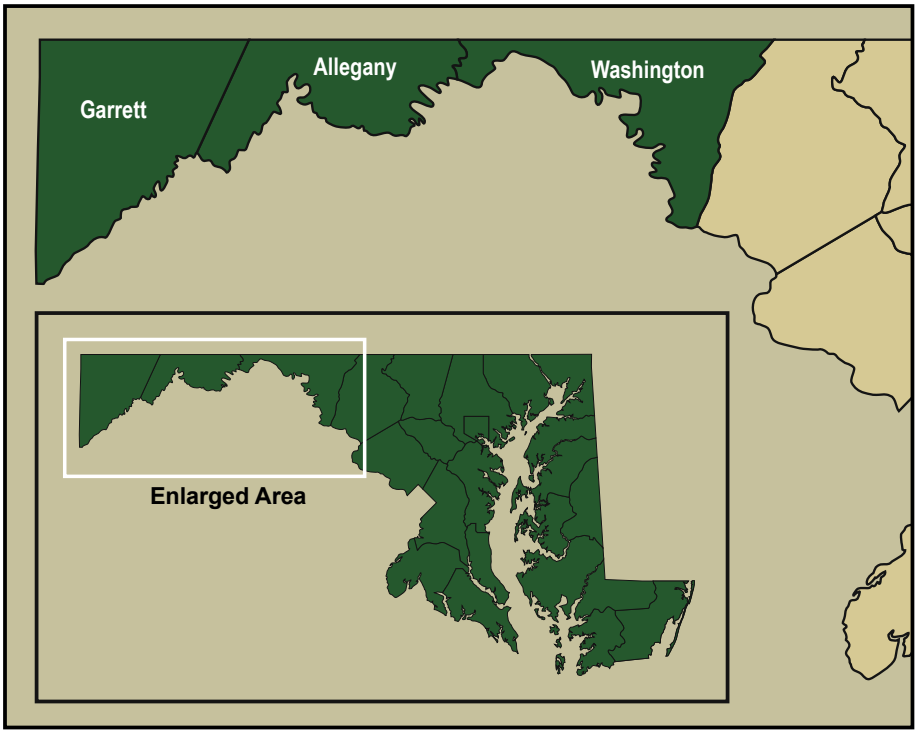
Visit the U.S. Department of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) website at phmsa.dot.gov for more information and to view pipeline locations using the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) public map view. PHMSA is the federal agency that regulates safety aspects of the natural gas industry.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Please contact us to schedule training or to learn more about natural gas safety and safe digging.

For additional information contact:
Kristie Kubovic
Public Awareness Program Manager
Phone: 412-268-0932
kkubovic@nisource.com

Columbia Gas of Maryland Service Area



925 White Oaks Blvd
Bridgeport, WV 26330
Website: www.bhegts.com

EASTERN
GAS TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE
A BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY ENERGY COMPANY

PIPELINE PURPOSE, SAFETY & RELIABILITY

Safety is more than manuals and rules. At Eastern Gas Transmission & Storage (EGTS), safety is a way of doing business. EGTS is committed to safe operations, safe facilities and safety-minded employees.

PURPOSE

EGTS operates assets in your area that could include natural gas pipelines, compressor stations, storage wells and other facilities. These facilities are used to deliver natural gas to local gas distribution companies and large consumers. Pipelines have proven to be one of the safest methods of transporting energy. However, they can be damaged by earth disturbance activities such as excavation, drilling, blasting, land movement and vandalism. Interference with pressurized pipelines and connected equipment by untrained persons can be very dangerous. While it is highly unlikely that these facilities will experience problems, we are providing this safety information so you will know what to do if problems occur.

SAFETY & RELIABILITY

The two major hazards for pipelines are third-party damage and corrosion. The EGTS system uses pipelines made of only high strength materials that meet or exceed the standards of the natural gas industry and federal regulations. Pipelines that run through populated areas use pipes with a greater wall thickness to provide an even higher level of protection.

To protect pipe, it is coated with special materials that help block corrosion. The welds that join pieces of pipe into a single long line are wrapped with a special protective material before the pipeline is placed in the ground. All EGTS pipelines are tested and inspected regularly to identify potential problems. Our operational emphasis on safety also involves regular aerial patrols and routine ground patrols for a more detailed line examination.

EGTS maintains an Integrity Management Program that embraces the U.S. Department of Transportation's goal of improving safety and raising public confidence in the natural gas industry. To access additional information about EGTS's Integrity Management Program, please visit https://www.bhegts.com/safety and-environment/operational-safety/PIM or call 681-842-3200.

EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION & RESPONSE

REPORTING & COMMUNICATION

In any emergency, accurate communication and quick cooperation between EGTS and fire or police units will be essential. When EGTS initially communicates with any emergency response units, we will indicate the facilities involved, the design and operating parameters, the nature of the product involved and the details of our response to the situation. Normally we will dispatch personnel to the area immediately. We also will establish and maintain mobile communications with the site until the emergency has been resolved.

Usually any emergency or potential emergency will be detected and reported immediately through EGTS's ongoing monitoring of its facilities. However, there may be situations when emergency units may report emergencies where our facilities are directly or indirectly involved.

If you are reporting such an emergency to EGTS, please provide all the data you can. Information about the facility, the nature of the product, the location, and the observed condition of our facilities is needed. Your information will be used to determine our initial response to the situation.

EASTERN GAS TRANSMISSION & STORAGE EMERGENCY RESPONSE

When EGTS gets a report of an emergency involving our facilities, we:

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-888-264-8240

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115

MARYLAND
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Calvert	Montgomery
Charles	Prince George's
Frederick	Washington

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

- Identify the type of facility and the exact location. We also gather information on injuries, if any.
- Act immediately to notify emergency response agencies and organizations in the area if necessary.
- Isolate the affected facility and take all possible steps to stop gas flow at the point of the leak.
- Designate a single company person as contact for all outside agencies and organizations.

When our personnel arrive at the scene of the problem, we ask responding emergency units to:

- Establish perimeter control around the affected area.
- Communicate and work with our designated company spokesman in responding to the situation.

GUIDELINES FOR RESPONDING EMERGENCY UNITS

Escaping natural gasoline presents both fire and no-fire emergency situations.

When there is a fire:

- Do not attempt to extinguish the fire unless life is in danger.
- Protect the area surrounding the fire.

When no fire is involved:

- Remove any open flame or other possible sources of ignition from the area and prohibit smoking.
- Position equipment at a safe distance and have all personnel in protective clothing.
- Control any secondary fires.
- Assist with personal injuries and coordinate evacuation, if necessary.
- Assist EGTS personnel with access to valve locations as needed.
- If appropriate, help with news media.
- Please remember that shutting off the product flow is the responsibility of Eastern Gas Transmission & Storage. Non-company personnel should never attempt to use valves and controls.

For detailed information, visit the National Pipeline Mapping System at **www.nmps.phmsa.dot.gov** or contact the appropriate EGTS representative listed below.

Five Examples of Eastern Gas Transmission Pipeline/HCA markers

1. Vent Pipe

2. Linemarker and cathodic protection test station

3. High-consequence area entrance or exit marker (arrow on top)

4. HCA line-of-sight marker

5. HCA marker and cathodic protection test ststion

COMPANY REPRESENTATIVES

Charles Vanek
40741 Consolidated Lane
Leesburg, VA 20175
(703) 431-6753

Ronald Green
1894 Warm Spring Rd
Chambersburg, PA 17202
(571) 271-8318

Jacob Higgins
40741 Consolidated Lane
Leesburg, VA 20175
(571) 492-2265

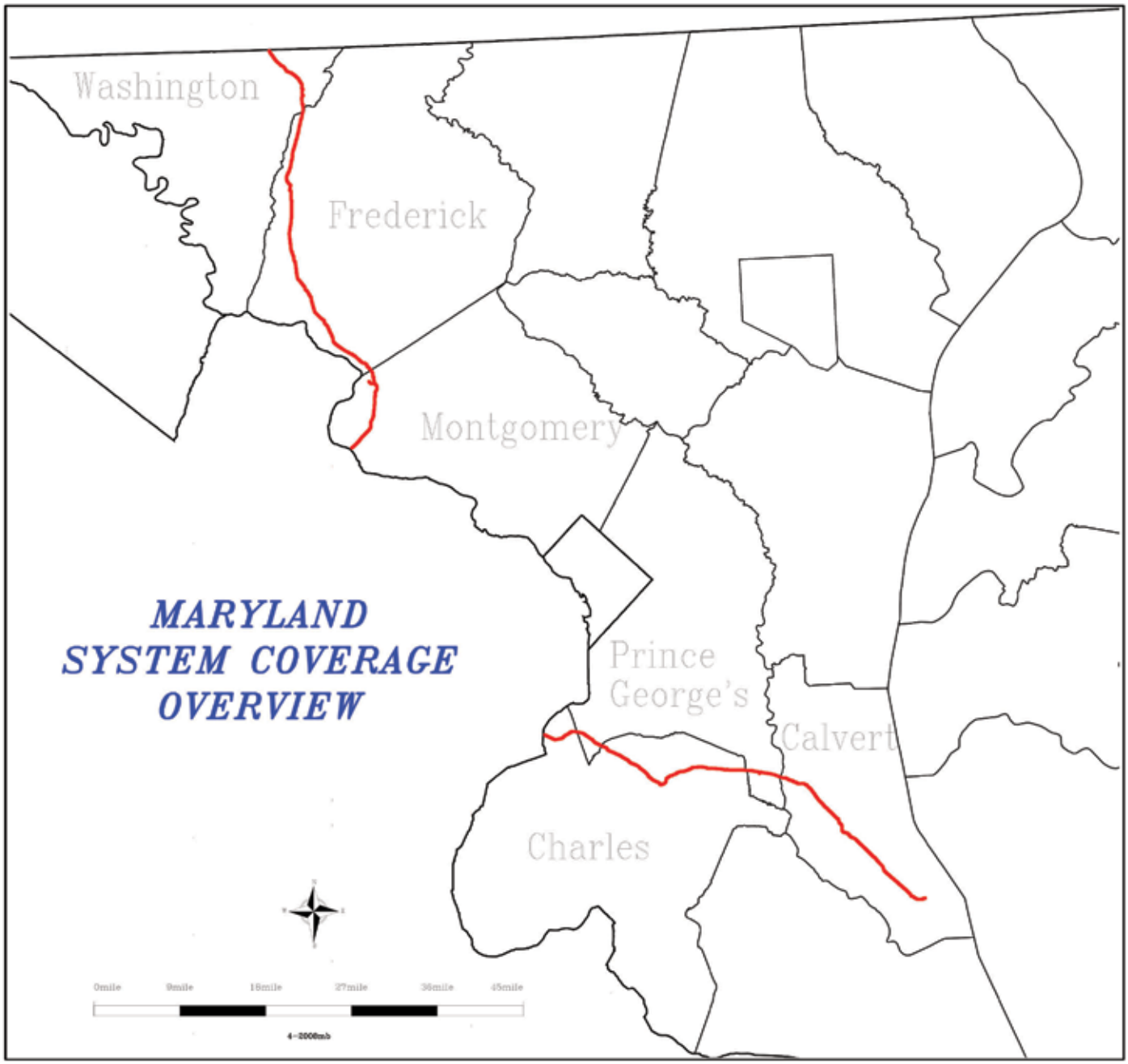
Brian Probst
91 Gas Plant Lane
Renova, PA 17764
(570) 404-7839

Please contact the representatives listed for additional information, including that related to site-specific emergency response plans.

EGTS will close valves, isolate product, supply available tools, allow fire departments to extinguish fires if necessary and assist police department with traffic control if required.

To access information about EGTS's Integrity Management Program please visit **https://www.bhegts.com/PIM** or call **1-888-264-8240**.

The following page shows a state overview map of EGTS lines. For detailed information, visit the National Pipeline Mapping System at **www.nmps.phmsa.dot.gov** or contact the appropriate EGTS representative listed.



EASTERN GAS TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE SHOWN IN RED

EASTERN GAS TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE
24 HOUR EMERGENCY NUMBER
1-888-264-8240
For more information www.bhegts.com

MISS UTILITY
1-800-257-7777
www.missutility.net

1300 Main St.
Houston, TX 77002
Phone: 713-989-7000
Website: www.energytransfer.com

Sunoco, LLC (hereafter “Sunoco”) is a wholly owned subsidiary of Sunoco LP (SUN), a master limited partnership based in Dallas, Texas. Sunoco is a leading energy infrastructure and fuel distribution master limited partnership operating in over 40 U.S. states, Puerto Rico, Europe, and Mexico. The partnership’s midstream operations include an extensive network of approximately 14,000 miles of pipeline and over 100 terminals. This critical infrastructure complements the Partnership’s fuel distribution operations, which serve approximately 7,400 Sunoco and partner branded locations and additional independent dealers and commercial customers. Sunoco LP’s general partner is owned by Energy Transfer.

Sunoco LP has comprehensive Public Awareness and Damage Prevention Programs in place. The goal of each Program is to enhance safety and environmental protection through increased public awareness and knowledge. Public awareness programs should raise the awareness of the affected public and key stakeholder audiences of the presence of pipelines in their communities and increase their understanding of the role of pipelines in transporting energy.

Please read and keep these important safety messages located in the brochure and company profile provided in the event you need to reference them in the future.

Contact us for more information about our Integrity Management Program or Emergency Response Plan.

Jason Long
Operations Manager
Phone: 1-240-925-9997
Email: jason.long@sunoco.com

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-800-255-6045

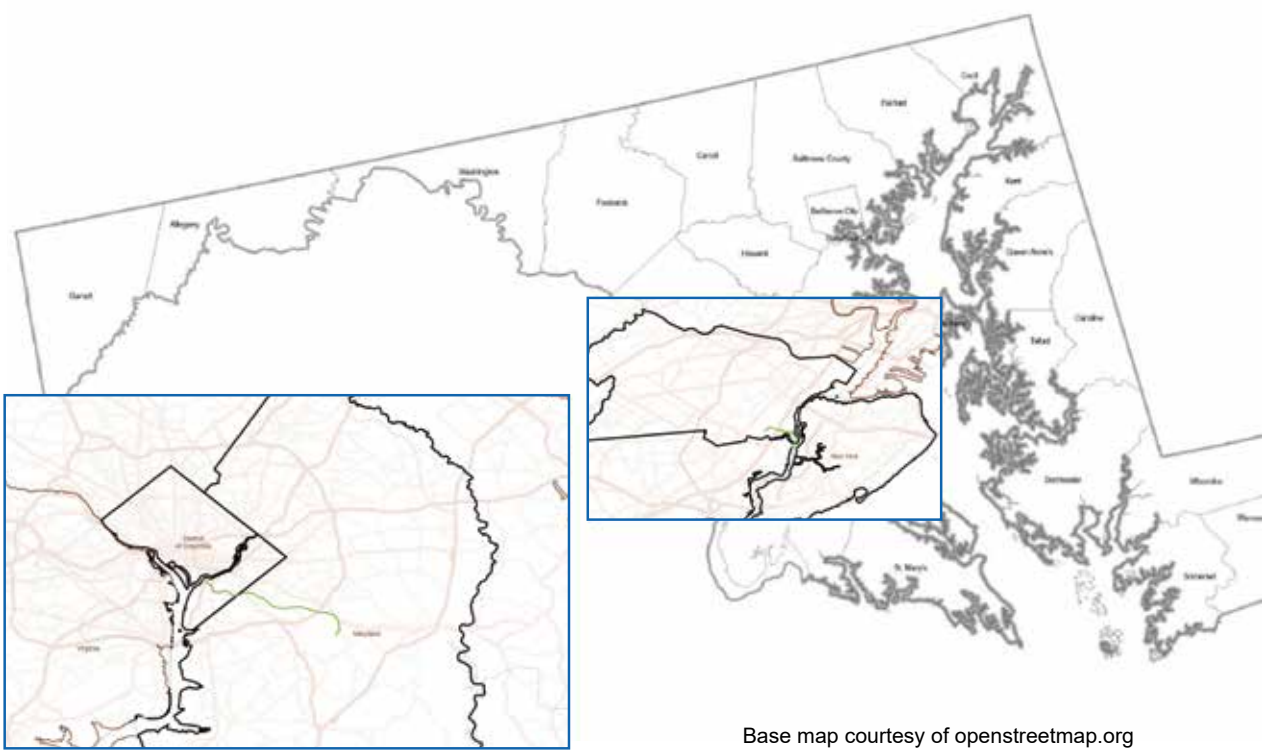
PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:

Jet Fuel Jet A	1863	128

MARYLAND
COUNTY OF OPERATION:

Prince George’s
Includes: Washington, D.C.

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



Base map courtesy of openstreetmap.org

915 N. Eldridge Parkway, Suite 1100
Houston, TX 77079
Public Awareness: 1-877-799-2650
Email: uspublicawareness@enbridge.com
Website: www.enbridge.com

Life takes energy: to heat our homes, to feed our families, to fuel our vehicles. Enbridge connects people to the energy they need to help fuel their quality of life.

In the United States alone, more than two million miles of pipelines deliver petroleum and natural gas products. Every year, Enbridge invests in the latest technology and training to meet the high environmental and safety standards our neighbors expect, and to keep pipelines the safest, most efficient and most reliable way to move energy resources.

Call or click before you dig
811 and **ClickBeforeYouDig.com** are free services designed to keep you safe when digging. Calling or clicking is always the safest option anytime you are moving dirt. At least two to three business days before your project (depending on state law), simply call 811 or visit **www.ClickBeforeYouDig.com** with important details about your work, including:

- The type of work you'll be doing and a description of the area
- The date and time your project will begin
- Your worksite's address, the road on which it's located and the nearest intersection
- Driving directions or GPS coordinates
- Within two to three business days, professional locators will mark underground utility lines—including pipelines (marked with yellow flags or paint)—so you can work around them, saving yourself from possible injury or property damage.

Emergency responder education program

Enbridge offers a free online education program to provide public safety and local public officials with the information needed to safely and effectively respond to a pipeline emergency. This program focuses on information specific to the disciplines of firefighting, law enforcement, 9-1-1 dispatch, emergency medical services, emergency management and local government. Additionally, course completion may count for state-level continuing education (CE) credits. Register for the training at **www.mypipelinetraining.com**.

Pipeline location and markers
All pipeline markers provide the name of the pipeline operator, product being transported and a telephone number for reporting pipeline emergencies. These markers should never be used as a reference for a pipeline's exact location. You can also find out where other companies' pipelines are in your area by going to the National Pipeline Mapping System website at **https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov.**

Marker appearance may vary in your area.

What if there is an emergency?
Enbridge facilities are designed to be quickly isolated with block valves for rapid containment in the event of an emergency. We have pre-arranged plans with local emergency personnel and periodically conduct emergency drills with these groups.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-800-231-7794

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:		
Natural Gas	1971	115

MARYLAND
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Garrett

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

Incident Command System
Enbridge utilizes the Incident Command System (ICS) for managing a response to an emergency.

The ICS organizational structure is designed to coordinate with other responding agencies and to include those agencies inside a unified Command Post for a coordinated response.

In the event of an emergency
1. Abandon any equipment being used in or near the area, moving upwind of the product release
2. Warn others to stay away
3. **If emergency services have not been notified, call 911 and then call the 24-hour pipeline emergency number for your area**
4. Follow instructions given to you by local emergency responders and Enbridge

Actions Specific to Emergency Officials
1. Secure the site and determine a plan to evacuate or shelter in place
2. Monitor for hazardous atmospheres
3. Control and redirect traffic as needed
4. Provide immediate access to Enbridge Pipeline representatives
5. Implement your local emergency plan

Energy to do more®

Mark Callahan
UGI Utilities Inc.
One UGI Center
Wilkes-Barre, PA 18711
Phone: 570-209-2307
Email: FirstResponse@ugi.com
Website: www.ugi.com

ABOUT UGI UTILITIES, INC.

UGI Utilities, Inc. is a natural gas and electric utility committed to delivering reliable, safe and affordable energy to our 700,000 customers in 45 counties in Pennsylvania and 1 county in Maryland. UGI Utilities, Inc. is a wholly-owned subsidiary of UGI Corporation, based in Valley Forge. Headquartered in Reading, PA, UGI Utilities, Inc. consists of two divisions, the gas service division and the electric service division.

NATURAL GAS PIPELINE SAFETY

UGI operates approximately 12,000 miles of natural gas pipelines. At UGI, the safety of our customers and the residents in the communities we serve is our first priority.

HOW NATURAL GAS GETS TO CUSTOMERS

Natural gas is delivered to the homes and businesses of our customers through a series of underground pipelines. High strength steel pipelines are like interstate highways, moving millions of cubic feet of natural gas across the country from production areas to sales areas.

UGI receives gas from these interstate pipelines and distributes it to customers through a network of smaller pipelines.

PIPELINE SAFETY

According to the National Transportation Safety Board and the U.S. Department of Transportation, natural gas pipeline transportation.

Federal and state regulations govern the design, construction, operation and maintenance of pipelines.

UGI complies with these regulations and has an excellent safety record. Experienced personnel regularly inspect and maintain pipelines. Crews are available to respond to problems 24 hours a day.

DAMAGE PREVENTION: CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

Most pipeline leaks are the result of damage during construction and excavation activities, when an individual or contractor is not aware of the pipeline's location.

To prevent damage, state laws in Pennsylvania and Maryland require notification to a "One-Call" center at least three business days before excavation work begins. Calls are to be made whether you are planning a major development or just landscaping your property.

- National One-Call Number: 811

811
SAFETY IS IN YOUR HANDS.
EVERY DIG. EVERY TIME.

You will be asked to provide your name, address and a description of the work being performed. The One-Call center notifies utilities of the planned work. When UGI receives a notice, we determine if our pipelines are near the proposed work site. If they are, we send a technician to mark the location of our pipelines with yellow paint, flags or stakes.

PIPELINE RIGHT-OF-WAY

Gas companies have right-of-way agreements with landowners to build, operate, test, maintain and protect pipelines. Although these agreements vary, the right-of-way for most UGI pipelines extend 25 feet from each side of the pipeline.

In order for UGI to respond to emergencies and to perform required maintenance activities, the pipeline right -of-way must be kept clear of obstructions. Do not place buildings, swimming pools, sheds, and other structures on the pipeline right-of-way. Also, do not plant trees or shrubs that grow more than 5 feet tall on the right-of -way.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-800-276-2722

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115
Hydrogen Sulfide	1053	117

MARYLAND
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Frederick

PENNSYLVANIA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Adams
Bedford
Berks*
Blair
Bradford
Bucks
Carbon
Centre
Chester
Clarion
Clearfield
Clinton
Columbia
Cumberland
Dauphin
Forest
Franklin
Fulton
Huntingdon
Jefferson
Juniata
Lackawanna
Lancaster*
Lebanon
Lehigh
Luzerne
Lycoming
McKean
Mifflin
Monroe
Montgomery
Montour
Northampton
Northumberland
Pike
Potter
Schuylkill
Snyder
Susquehanna
Tioga
Union
Venango
Wayne
Wyoming
York

Changes may occur. Contact the operator to discuss their pipeline systems and areas of operation.
UGI also operates landfill gas lines in these counties.

PIPELINE MARKERS

Most UGI pipelines do not have permanent markers. However, larger pipelines may have markers indicating their approximate location, especially in areas where the pipeline crosses streets or rivers.

The markers include the name of the company and the emergency phone number for reporting problems.

If you do not see a marker, do not assume there are no pipelines in the areas. Always call the One-Call center before digging. It is a federal crime to damage, remove or destroy pipeline markers.

HOW TO RECOGNIZE A GAS PIPELINE LEAK

Natural gas is colorless and odorless, so gas companies add a harmless odorant that smells like rotten eggs so leaks can be easily detected. Indications of a gas leak include:

- A gas or petroleum odor
- A hissing sound
- Blowing dirt, grass or leaves near a pipeline
- Water bubbling or blowing into the air at a pond, creek or river
- A patch of dead grass or vegetation in an otherwise green area
- Flames coming out of the ground or burning above the ground

IF YOU SUSPECT A GAS LEAK

DO:

1. Abandon any motorized equipment.
2. Immediately evacuate the area at a minimum of 330 feet in an upwind direction.
3. Evacuate any others in the affected area.
4. From a safe place, call 911 and UGI.

DO NOT:

1. Bring open flames, smoking materials, cell phones, flashlights, motor vehicles or other sources of ignition into the area.
2. Attempt to operate any pipeline valves you see.
3. Attempt to put out any gas fire.

POLICE, FIRE AND PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICIALS

During an emergency situation involving one of our facilities, public safety is the top priority. To help ensure public safety, we recommend the following:

- Call UGI immediately and report the location of the incident: 1-800-276-2722.
- If gas is burning, do not extinguish the fire unless absolutely necessary to protect life.
- Participate in the Emergency Responder Programs sponsored by UGI, other pipeline companies and One Call organizations.

If you have any questions, would like additional information on pipeline safety, or would like to obtain gas service, please contact us:

- UGI Utilities, Inc.
  1-800-276-2722
- Online: www.ugi.com

REPORT ANY CONTACT WITH A UGI PIPELINE IMMEDIATELY

If you hit or touch a gas pipeline while digging, call UGI's emergency contact center immediately at 1-800-276-2722. If the pipeline is leaking, please call 911.

Even if the pipeline is not leaking, a gouge, scratch or dent to the pipeline or its coating may cause a future safety problem. It is important that UGI inspect and repair any damage.

LANDFILL GAS PIPELINE INFORMATION

In addition to operating its own natural gas system, UGI also operates a Landfill Gas pipeline that is owned by another company, but operated by UGI under a contract. This Landfill Gas line is located in Berks and Lancaster counties. Rather than release this methane to the atmosphere, these landfills collect the methane and pipe it to facilities, like electric generation stations, where it is used as fuel.

Landfill Gas contains hydrogen sulfide (H2S) which is a toxic gas that is recognizable by be harmful the chance of a release is not likely, it is important for you to be informed about what to do in the event of a pipeline emergency if you live in or perform excavation in one of these two counties. Learn more about Landfill Gas/Hydrogen Sulfide through the following resources:

- US Department of Transportation (DOT) Emergency Response Guide for First Responders: www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg
- Medical Management Guidelines for Hydrogen Sulfide, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry: www.epa.gov/lmop/faq/publichtml

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT PIPELINE SAFETY AT UGI

Visit the Safety section of UGI's website, www.ugi.com/ safety, to learn more about how UGI is committed to the safe and reliable delivery of natural gas. For more information, or to view UGI's Safety Program go to www.ugi.com/safety

FIRST RESPONDER TRAINING
FOR NATURAL GAS & ELECTRICAL EMERGENCIES

Our in person "Shared View" safety module is available to those Emergency Services groups that operate in the UGI Utilities, Inc. natural gas service territory. Natural Gas Safety is conducted by UGI Pipeline & Public Safety Staff.

Electric Distribution System Safety is conducted by UGI Electric Division Staff. Available to those Emergency Services groups that operate in the UGI Utilities, Inc. electric service territory in Luzerne & Wyoming Counties.

SIGN UP TODAY:

www.ugi.com/EMS

This training has been approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Health for two hours of CON-ED credits. Virtual class sessions are available if equipped.

Sponsored by UGI Utilities, Inc.

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

UGI Energy to do more

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*

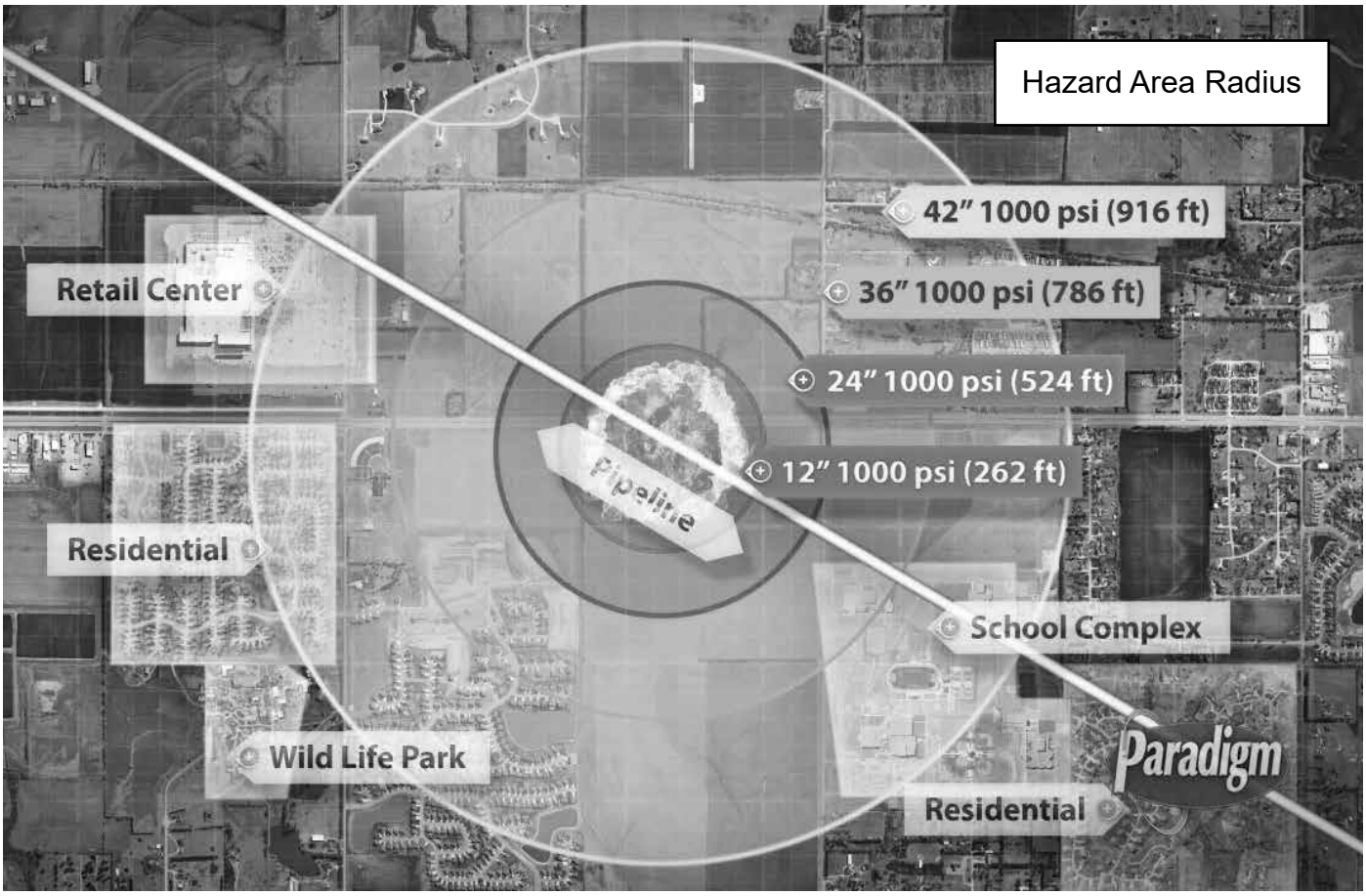
Hazardous Liquids

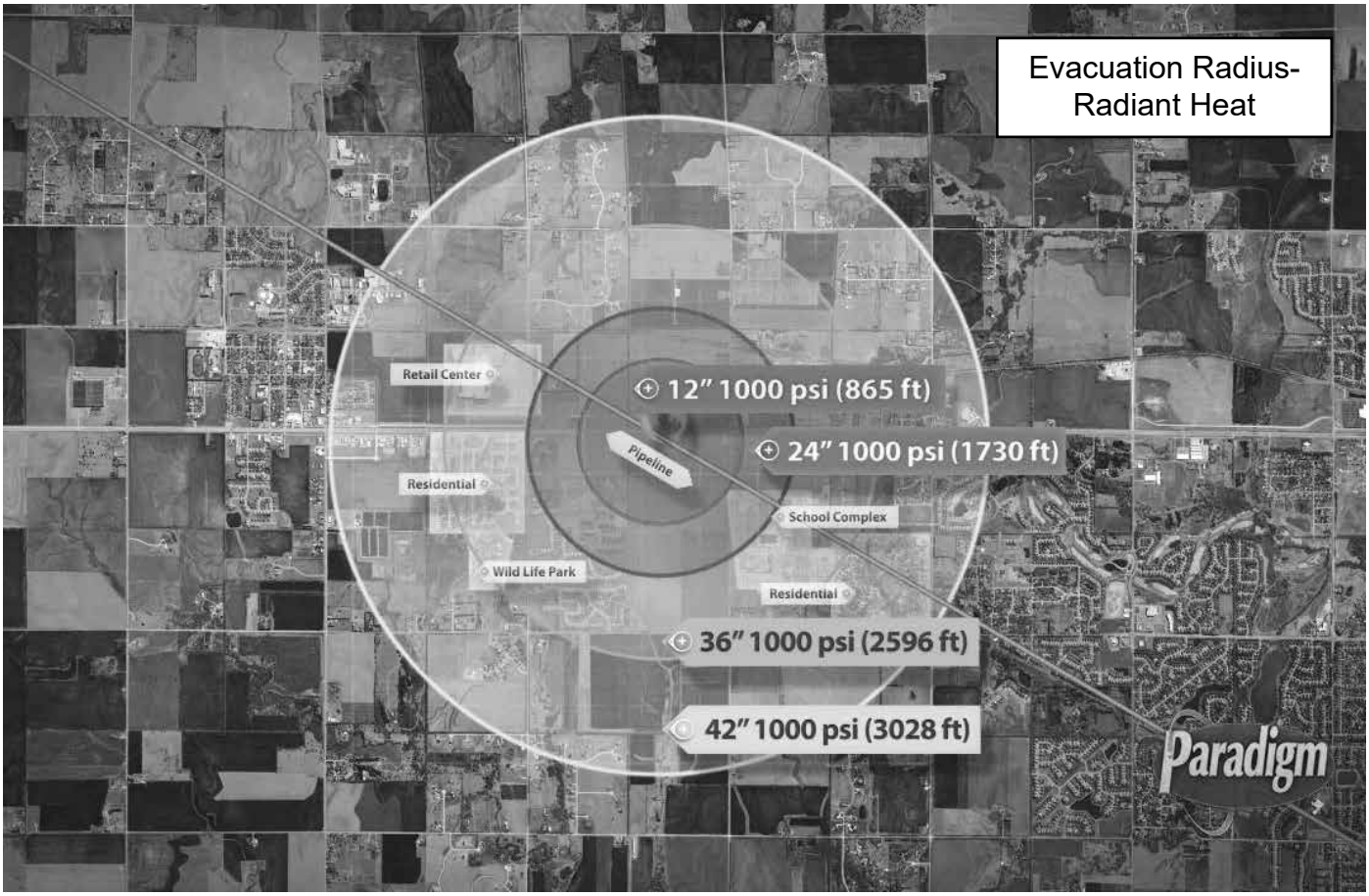
(a) General: Each operator shall prepare and follow for each pipeline system a manual of written procedures for conducting normal operations and maintenance activities and handling abnormal operations and emergencies. This manual shall be reviewed at intervals not exceeding 15 months, but at least once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


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

PSAP - Notification of Potential Rupture Rule

From April Heinze at NENA October 2022

A recent change made at the federal level will begin to impact your Emergency Communications Center (ECC) very soon. In April 2022, the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), a subset of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), updated a rule for Pipeline Operators. The rule went into effect on October 5, 2022. The PHMSA rule is 49 CFR § 192.615(a)(8) and § 195.402(e)(7). It requires pipeline operators to contact the appropriate PSAP immediately upon notification of a potential rupture. The rule specifies the following:

A ***Notification of Potential Rupture*** is an observation of any unanticipated or unexplained:

- Pressure loss outside of the pipeline's normal operating pressure
- Rapid release of a large volume of a commodity (e.g., natural gas or hazardous liquid)
- Fire or explosion in the immediate vicinity

ECCs will begin to receive calls from pipeline operators for situations that may not be dispatchable. Of the three potential rupture notifications, the "pressure loss outside of the pipeline's normal operating pressure" will be the most difficult for responders to locate and mitigate. The operators will contact the ECC at the same time they are sending a technician to check the potential problem and determine the actual location. Many pipeline segments span an extensive area that could cross multiple ECC and Fire Department boundaries. Based on recent discussions with pipeline operators, they will call ECCs to fulfill the rule requirements to place the ECC on standby for a potential problem. They also want the ECC to contact them if the ECC receives any calls that may confirm there is a problem.

PHMSA and pipeline operators lack an understanding of local ECC and first responder policies and procedures. Some pipeline operators have already sent letters to ECCs that serve the areas their pipeline infrastructure is located. It does not appear that PHMSA engaged the ECC community before adopting the rule, nor have they communicated this information to the responder community.

So, what does this mean for your ECC? ECCs are responsible for intaking information and dispatching appropriate resources. They are not in the habit of intaking details of a potential emergency and doing nothing with it. To do nothing creates liability issues for your ECC. ECC Managers should work with local Fire Departments to develop local policy regarding handling these calls. The policy will need to address whether to hold the information until further information is provided from the pipeline operator or, if a dispatch is to be made, what resources need to be sent. The policy should also address how to properly notify the pipeline operator if the ECC or responders discover that a potential rupture is, in fact, an actual rupture. ECC management should incorporate pipeline maps into their local GIS systems or maintain a map easily accessible to call-takers of the pipeline infrastructure within their jurisdiction. PHMSA has a pipeline mapping system that ECCs can use, https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/. In addition, the ECC should consider specific questions within their call intake guides.

Specific Questions that ECCs may want to incorporate for potential rupture situations include:

1. What commodity might be leaking, and how severe does the potential leak appear?
2. What is the point-to-point location span of the potential rupture?
3. Is any special equipment needed for responders to mitigate the potential problem?

To comply with the new PHMSA rule, pipeline operators must contact ECCs reliably. Some pipeline operators are local or regional companies with existing relationships with the ECCs in their area. However, many pipeline operators serve a large geographic area and may not have established relationships with every ECC within their service area. Those pipeline operators may utilize the NENA Enhanced PSAP Registry and Census (EPRC) to obtain PSAP contact information. NENA strongly encourages you to verify the accuracy of your PSAP's contact information in the EPRC database. ECC 24/7/365 emergency contact number(s) should be 10-digit lines answered as quickly as possible. Callers should not be required to interact with a phone tree or wait on hold if possible. Access to the EPRC is free for ECCs. To learn more and to request user accounts if you do not already use the EPRC, visit nena.org/eprc.

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

- **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

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 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

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. 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/

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
www.nena.org/?

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
www.nfpa.org

National Pipeline Mapping System
https://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®

VSM™
VIRTUAL SCENARIO MANAGER

HSEEP
Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program

Presenter/Contact Information:	Key Take-Aways:
	✓
	✓
	✓
	✓
	✓

Comments to Remember

Questions to Ask

New Concepts to Explore

Additional Notes

Additional Notes

Miss Utility is a **FREE** service and your partner when it comes to safe digging in Maryland and Washington DC. Whenever the ground is disturbed by excavation or demolishing, contact MISS UTILITY, it's the LAW! Miss Utility is a one-call notification center that informs owner-members of proposed excavation and demolition, even in the design phase. The law applies to all excavators including homeowners working on their own property. By contacting Miss Utility by phone, using the internet (www.missutility.net) or downloading the MISS UTILITY mobile app at least 3 full business days (MD) & 96 business hours (DC) prior to work, we will notify the owner-members of the proposed work so they can locate their underground lines for your safety.

THE DAMAGE PREVENTION PLAN

1. Contact Miss Utility at least 3 full business days (MD) & 96 business hours (DC) before planned work.
2. Wait the required time for the marks-using Ticket Check to verify locate status.
3. Confirm the marks and report any unmarked utilities.
4. Dig with care.

Call before you dig, every dig. It's the law.

811 or 1-800-257-7777

MARYLAND

Miss Utility Call Center: 800-257-7777
Website: www.missutility.net
Hours: 7:00AM-5:00PM, M-F; 24/7 for emergencies
Advance Notice: 3 full business days
Marks Valid: 12 business days
Law Link:
MD Law link: https://mgaleg.maryland.gov/mgawebsite/Laws/StatuteText?article=gpu&section=12-101&enactments=false

**Hand-dig only up to 6 inches. Mechanized equipment must call.*

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	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N		N	Y*	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	18"

WASHINGTON D.C.

District One-Call 800-257-7777
Website: www.missutility.net
Hours: 24 hours, 7 days
Advance Notice: At least (96) business hours, but no more than 15 business days
Marks Valid: 15 business days
Law Link:
https://code.dccouncil.gov/us/dc/council/code/titles/34/chapters/27/

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	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	18"

DELAWARE

Miss Utility of Delmarva: 800-282-8555 (DE)
800-441-8355 (Eastern Shore MD)
Website: www.missutilitydelmarva.com
Hours: 24 hours, 7 days
Advance Notice: 2 full business days
Marks Valid: 10 working days in DE;
12 business days in Eastern Shore MD
Law Link: www.delcode.delaware.gov/title26/c008/index.shtml

** 24" DE, 18" Eastern Shore, MD*

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	N		N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	*

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