

# ML GPA Montana Liquid & Gas Pipeline Association

**Website:** <http://www.pipelineawareness.org/mlgpa/>

## **Mission Statement**

1. Establish Public Awareness & Damage Prevention programs
2. Establish and maintain communication and liaison:
  - Fire
  - Police
  - Other Public Officials

## **State and Federal Regulations**

1. ALL pipeline companies are monitored by various government agencies:
  - DOT (Department of Transportation)
  - FERC (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission)
  - OPS (Office of Pipeline Safety)
  - PHMSA (Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration)
2. CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) Part 192 and Part 195 require gas and liquid pipelines to have written procedures for emergency response with:
  - Fire, police and public officials as well as public education and community awareness programs
3. API American Petroleum Institute: RP 1162

# PIPELINE PURPOSE & RELIABILITY

- According to National Transportation Safety Board statistics, pipelines are the safest and most efficient means of transporting natural gas and petroleum products. Natural gas, about 24% of the energy used in the U.S., and over 700 million gallons of petroleum products per day are transported through these pipelines.
- There are over 200,000 miles of petroleum and 300,000 miles of natural gas transmission lines operating every day. Transmission pipelines are larger than gathering and distribution lines. They are used to transport natural gas and petroleum products across the country. Compressor and pumping stations are strategically located along the pipeline to move the products down the line. Local Distribution Companies receive natural gas from transmission lines and deliver it to most homes and businesses through underground main and utility service lines. There are over 800,000 miles of underground distribution lines in the U.S.
- Gathering lines are pipelines that move hydrocarbon gas and/or liquids from the well to facilities that process the product and prepare it for transportation onto transmission lines.

# ON BEHALF OF ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES...

*Call - or Click - Before You Dig!!*



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

**1-800-424-5555**

[www.montana811.com](http://www.montana811.com)

# LOCATION OF PIPELINES & PIPELINE MARKERS

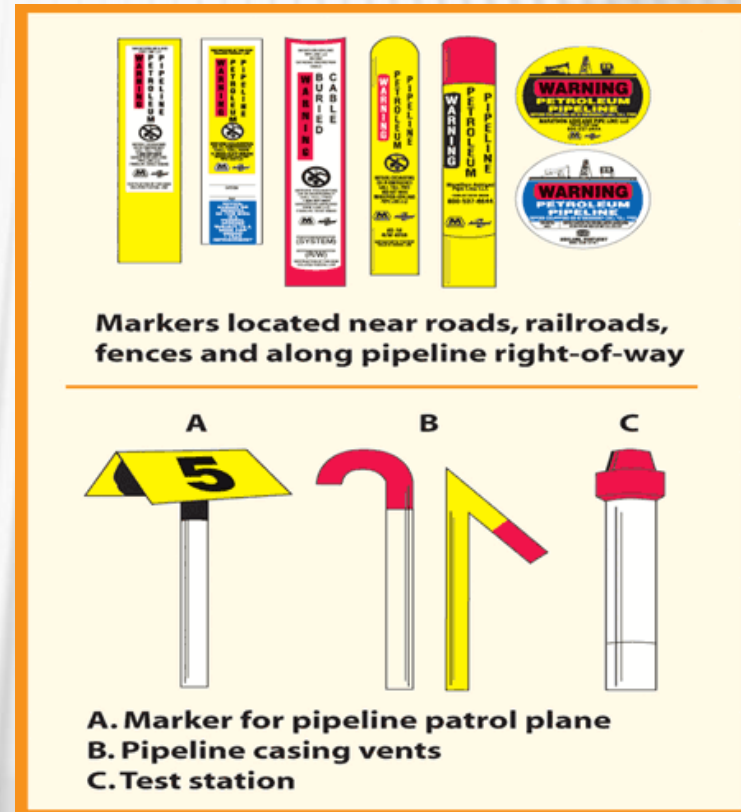
## National Pipeline Mapping System

The U.S. Department of Transportation's Office of Pipeline Safety developed the National Pipeline Mapping System to provide information on transmission pipelines. This website is located at:

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

## Pipeline Markers

1. Provides general location of a pipeline
2. Will always have this information:
  - Type of Product
  - Emergency Number
  - Name of Operating Pipeline Company



# PIPELINE PRODUCTS

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- Natural Gas
- Natural Gas Liquids
  - Ammonia, Anhydrous Ammonia, Butane, Ethylene, Ethane Propane Mix and Propane
- Liquid Products
  - Mainline Crude, Refined Products (Gasoline, Oils), Xylene Chemicals
- Carbon Dioxide
- Synthetic Natural Gas

# LEAK INDICATORS

## Sight

- Liquid pools, oily sheen on water surfaces
- Vaporous fogs or frosted/frozen ground in warm weather
- Dead/discolored vegetation in a green field
- Dust blowing from a hole in the ground
- Bubbling in wet areas

## Sound

- Blowing, hissing, or jet-engine type roar

## Smell

- Petroleum odor or gaseous smell
- Natural gas transmission lines are usually not odorized
- Distribution pipelines have a chemical odorant added for leak detection



# EMERGENCY RESPONSE

## If you find a Pipeline Leak:

- Be aware of wind direction
- Eliminate any potential ignition sources
- Establish a safety zone
- Restrict access
- Make notifications
  - 911
  - Pipeline emergency number
- Control exposures to secondary fires
- Evacuate if necessary

## DO NOT

- Operate pipeline valves
- Attempt to extinguish an ignited release



# HCA'S (HIGH CONSEQUENCE AREAS)

An HCA is an area that is considered to have the potential of endangering a large number of people should a pipeline failure occur. In general, these areas can be described as:

- Businesses
- Places of Worship
- Hospitals/Medical Facilities
- Prisons
- Parks & Recreational Areas
- Daycare Facilities
- Playgrounds





# RIGHTS- OF-WAY (ROW)

Rights-of-way (ROW) are agreements or easements with landowners when pipelines cross private property. ROW's are recognizable as corridors of land that are free of trees, shrubs and above ground structures – usually marked with pipeline markers. Keeping wooded vegetation and above ground structures away from the pipeline helps operators insure the integrity and safety of the pipeline.

You can help pipeline companies maintain the integrity and safety of pipelines by awareness of pipelines and facilities.


- Become familiar with the pipelines and facilities in your area.
- If you notice someone digging near pipelines or suspicious activity contact the pipeline company or law enforcement.
- Maintain records and contact information of pipeline companies.



# INFORMATIONAL MAILERS

*Pipeline Emergency Response Guidelines* for Emergency Responders, *Pipeline Awareness Safety Information* newsletter for Public Officials are mailed on an annual basis and are available at:

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

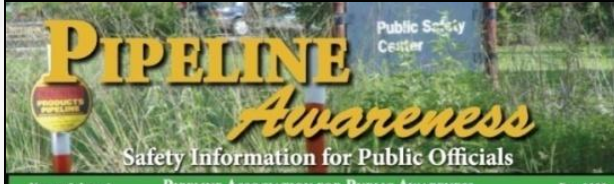


**Pipeline  
Emergency  
Response  
Guidelines**

Pipeline Association for Public Awareness  
[www.pipelineawareness.org](http://www.pipelineawareness.org)



Pipeline Association  
for Public Awareness




**PIPELINE Awareness**  
Safety Information for Public Officials

VOLUME 3, ISSUE 1 PIPELINE ASSOCIATION FOR PUBLIC AWARENESS FALL 2008

**Energy Demand Drives Need For New Infrastructure**  
High gas prices have focused attention on almost every aspect of the oil and gas industry in recent months. You can't turn on a TV or pick up a newspaper without seeing some information on the industry. With all the attention being paid to energy, it might surprise you that another major story isn't being covered: new pipeline infrastructure being planned across the nation.

The build-out can be attributed to a number of factors. Several major natural



on pipeline being lowered into position in Texas.

**Operators Take Steps to Promote Safety**  
Operators take aggressive steps to ensure the integrity and safety of pipeline operations twenty-four hours a day, 365 days a year. Inspections, aerial and foot patrols, cathodic protection and integrity testing are just a few activities in which operators engage in to protect the pipeline and the surrounding communities. Despite these extensive precautions, accidents can happen.

Operators and regulators constantly evaluate the cause of pipeline releases. Understanding why an accident occurs enables operators to avoid or prevent future incidents. Over the course of the last two decades, the pipeline industry has significantly reduced the number of incidents impacting people and the environment.

The leading cause of pipeline incidents remains damage by third-party excavation. According to the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) people digging into pipelines cause almost 35 percent of pipeline accidents. This is followed by human error, material failure, natural forces and corrosion, respectively.

To address third-party damage, the pipeline industry and other concerned stakeholders formed a national coalition, the Common Ground Alliance (CGA), to address underground damage prevention issues. (continued page 3)

**On the Inside:**  
Local Distribution Companies • Emergency Response Training • Land-Use Planning • Communicating with Landowners •