MLGPA
Montana Liquid & Gas Pipeline Association

CORE®
COORDINATED RESPONSE EXERCISE

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

2026

EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

COMPANY	EMERGENCY NUMBER
Bridger Pipeline LLC	**1-866-305-3741**
Calumet Montana Refining, LLC	**1-406-761-4100**
Cenex Pipeline, LLC.	**1-800-421-4122**
Denbury Inc. (ExxonMobil)	**1-888-651-7647**
Express Pipeline LLC (Enbridge)	**1-800-858-5253**
Front Range Pipeline, LLC	**1-800-421-4122**
Havre Pipeline Company	**1-888-467-2669**
Kinder Morgan Double H	**1-877-977-2078**
Montana-Dakota Utilities Company	**1-800-638-3278**
MPLX - Northern Great Plains	**1-800-725-1514**
or	**1-866-283-7676**
NorthWestern Energy	**1-888-467-2669**
Par Montana LLC / Par Rocky Mountain Midstream LLC	**1-888-550-7766**
Phillips 66 Pipelines LLC	**1-888-204-1781**
Plains Pipeline, L.P.	**1-800-708-5071**
Silver Creek Midstream	**1-866-628-1693**
TC Energy Natural Gas	**1-800-447-8066**
WBI Energy Transmission	**1-888-859-7291**

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
Montana811	**1-800-424-5555**
Montana 811 (Lincoln and portions of Lake Counties)	**1-800-551-8344**
National One-Call Referral Number	**1-888-258-0808**
National One-Call Dialing Number	**811**

©2026 Paradigm Liaison Services, LLC. All Rights Reserved.

Table of Contents

Sponsor Listing 1
Overview 2
Hazardous Liquids Material Data Sheet 4
Highly Volatile Liquids Material Data Sheet 5
Natural Gas Material Data Sheet 6
Emergency Response Guidebook 7
Bridger Pipeline LLC 8
Calumet Montana Refining, LLC 9
Cenex Pipeline, LLC. 10
Denbury Inc. (ExxonMobil) 11
Express Pipeline LLC (Enbridge) 13
Front Range Pipeline, LLC 14
Havre Pipeline Company 15
Kinder Morgan Double H 17
Montana-Dakota Utilities Company 19
MPLX - Northern Great Plains 20
NorthWestern Energy 22
Par Montana LLC / Par Rocky Mountain Midstream LLC. 24
Phillips 66 Pipelines LLC 26
Plains Pipeline, L.P. 28
Silver Creek Midstream 29
TC Energy 30
WBI Energy Transmission 32
Emergency Response 33
NENA Pipeline Emergency Operations - Call Intake Checklist 35
PSAP - Notification of Potential Rupture Rule 36
Pipelines In Our Community / Pipeline Markers / Call Before You Dig 37
Signs Of A Pipeline Release / What To Do If A Leak Occurs / Pipeline Emergency 38
Maintaining Safety and Integrity of Pipelines / How You Can Help Keep Pipelines Safe / NPMS / Training Center 40
Pipeline Damage Reporting Law / Websites 41
About Paradigm 42

MLGPA
Montana Liquid & Gas Pipeline Association

To: ALL EMERGENCY OFFICIALS

From: Montana Liquid & Gas Pipeline Association

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

Pipeline Emergency Response

PLANNING INFORMATION

ON BEHALF OF:

Bridger Pipeline LLC
Calumet Montana Refining, LLC
Cenex Pipeline, LLC
Denbury Inc. (ExxonMobil)
Express Pipeline LLC (Enbridge)
Front Range Pipeline, LLC
Havre Pipeline Company
Kinder Morgan Double H
Montana-Dakota Utilities Company
MPLX - Northern Great Plains
NorthWestern Energy
Par Montana LLC / Par Rocky Mountain Midstream LLC
Phillips 66 Pipelines LLC
Plains Pipeline, L.P.
Silver Creek Midstream
TC Energy
WBI Energy Transmission

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

Highly Volatile Liquids

- 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, CO2, water spray or regular foam.

Large Fire

- Water spray, fog or regular foam.

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

PRODUCT: Propane
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #: 1968 **GUIDE #:** 115

PRODUCT: Butane
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #: 1075 **GUIDE #:** 115

PRODUCT: Ethane
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #: 1035 **GUIDE #:** 115

PRODUCT: Propylene
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #: 1075/1077 **GUIDE #:** 115

PRODUCT: Natural Gas Liquids
DOT GUIDEBOOK ID #: 1972 **GUIDE #:** 115

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

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.**

FIRST AID

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

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 burn.

SPILL OR LEAK

- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- If possible, turn leaking containers so that gas escapes rather than liquid.
- Use water spray to reduce vapors or divert vapor cloud drift. Avoid allowing water runoff to contact spilled material.
- Do not direct water at spill or source of leak.
- Prevent spreading of vapors through sewers, ventilation systems and confined areas.
- Isolate area until gas has dispersed. **CAUTION: When in contact with refrigerated/cryogenic liquids, many materials become brittle and are likely to break without warning.**

FIRST AID

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

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

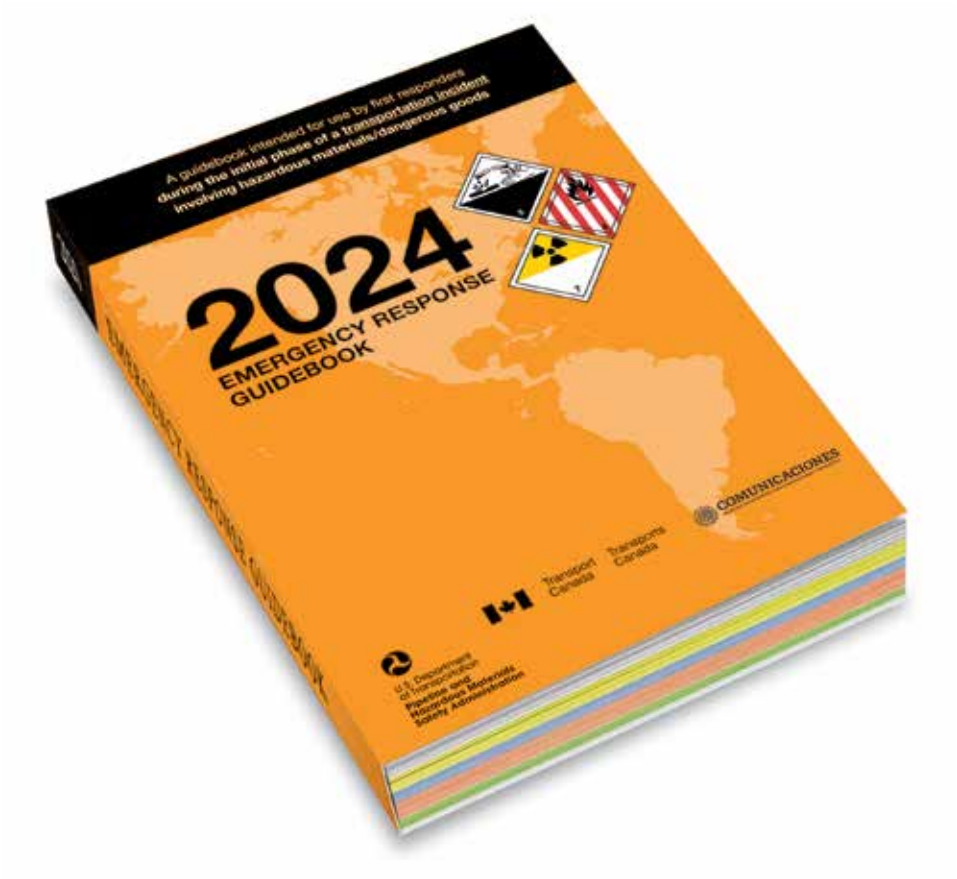
CHEMICAL NAMES:

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

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

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

Product INFORMATION



The Emergency Response Guidebook is available at:
https://www.phmsa.dot.gov/sites/phmsa.dot.gov/files/2024-04/ERG2024-Eng-Web-a.pdf

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

Website: www.truecos.com

ABOUT BRIDGER PIPELINE LLC

Bridger Pipeline LLC operates the Belle Fourche Pipeline system in ND, MT, and WY the Butte Pipeline system in MT and WY, and the Fairview Pipeline system (Formerly Bayou Midstream Bakken LLC) in ND and MT. The combined systems gather and transport crude oil from the Williston basin of Western North Dakota, Eastern Montana, and the Powder River basin in Wyoming with further transportation and interconnections to several market centers around the country. Bridger Pipeline also operates a product diesel pipeline in Wyoming. Altogether Bridger Pipeline operates over 3,400 miles of pipeline ranging in pipe diameter from 4” up to 20”.

WHAT DOES BRIDGER PIPELINE LLC DO IF A LEAK OCCURS?

To prepare for the event of a leak, pipeline companies regularly communicate, plan and train with local emergency responders.

Upon the notification of an incident or leak the pipeline company will immediately dispatch trained personnel to assist emergency responders.

Pipeline operators and emergency responders are trained to protect life, property and facilities in the case of an emergency.

Pipeline operators will also take steps to minimize the amount of product that leaks out and to isolate the pipeline emergency.

MAINTAINING SAFETY AND INTEGRITY OF PIPELINES

Bridger Pipeline LLC invests 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. Bridger Pipeline LLC also utilizes 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. Motor operated control valves are utilized to isolate a leak.

PRODUCTS TRANSPORTED IN YOUR AREA

Product: Crude Oil

Leak Type: Liquid

Vapors: Initially heavier than air and spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Explosion hazards indoors, outdoors or in sewers.

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

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-866-305-3741

PRODUCTS/	DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/	GUIDE#:
Crude Oil	1268	127

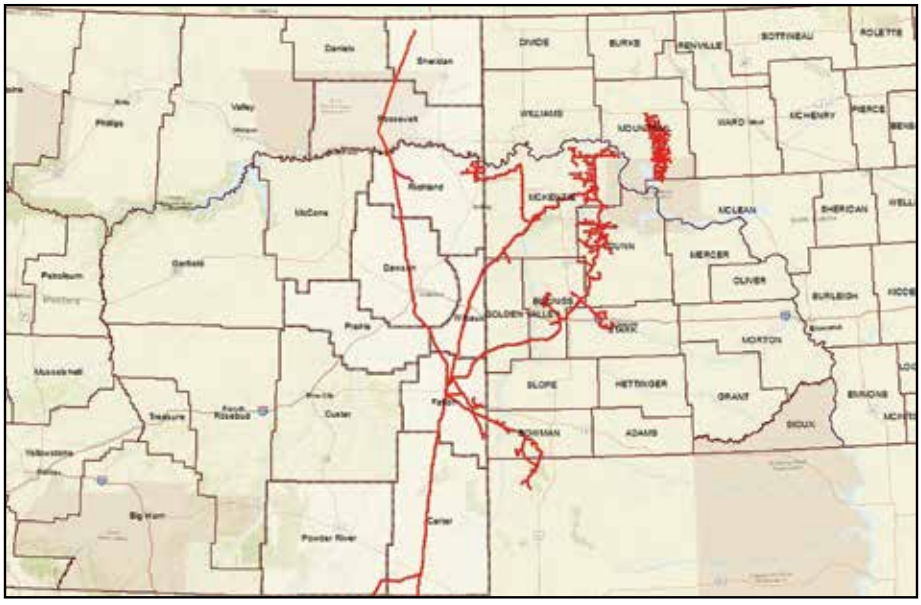
MONTANA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Carter	Richland
Dawson	Roosevelt
Fallon	Sheridan
Powder River	Wibaux
Prairie	

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

HOW TO GET ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For more information on Bridger Pipeline LLC’s, go to www.truecos.com or contact us at 307-266-0300.



CALUMET
Montana Refining, LLC

Headquarters & Local Office
1900 10th Street N.E.
Great Falls, MT 59404
Phone: 406-761-4100

Calumet Montana Refining, LLC operates a 2.6 mile petroleum pipeline (Crude Oil) in your area as shown on the map below.

A pipeline problem or emergency may be indicated by any of the following conditions:

- Pool of liquid on the ground
- Discolored or dying pipeline covering vegetation
- Unusual odor
- Fire at or near exposed pipeline or apparently emanating from the ground

If you notice any of these conditions report it immediately to Calumet Montana Refining, LLC (CMR).

COMMITMENT TO SAFETY, HEALTH, & ENVIRONMENT

CMR Pipeline is committed to the safe, environmentally sound, and efficient operation of our pipelines near your residence or place of business. In the event of an emergency, CMR Pipeline will send personnel to the site to help public safety officials We will take all the necessary steps to minimize the danger, such as stopping pumps and closing valves. Only authorized CMR employees are to operate pipeline safety equipment. Improper operation of safety equipment could cause more damage and even bodily injury. For more information on our pipeline safety program, contact CMR at 1-406-761-4100.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-406-761-4100

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:

Crude Oil	1267	128

MONTANA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Cascade

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

CMR's Non-Emergency contact name and number:

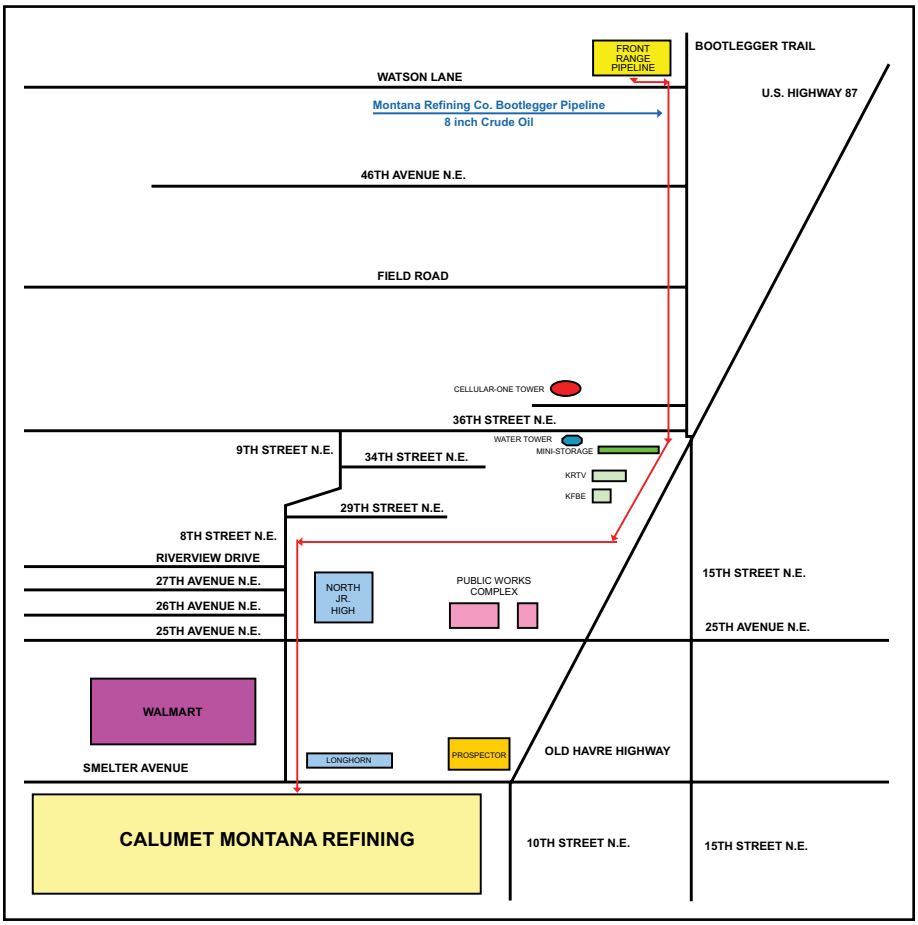
Mark Denis- Project Manager
406-454-9838

Brad Lopez - Chief Inspector
406-454-9866

Calumet Montana Refining, LLC
1-406-761-4100

Montana Utility Call Center
1-800-424-5555

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



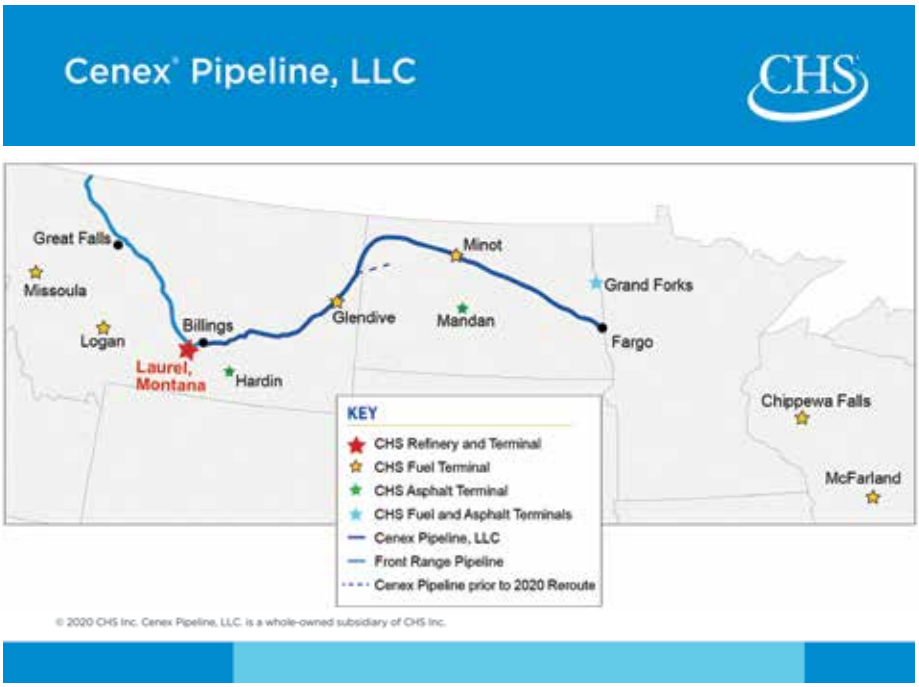
Cenex Pipeline, LLC
Cenex Pipeline, LLC. a whole-owned subsidiary of CHS Inc.

803 Highway 212
Laurel, MT 59044
Non-Emergency Phone:
(855)-4-CHSPIPE
Email: publicawareness@chsinc.com
Website: www.chspipelines.com

CENEX PIPELINE, LLC.

Cenex Pipeline, LLC. (CPL) is owned and operated by CHS Inc. CPL transports an average of 43,000 barrels of refined products a day. It spans more than 800 miles across Montana and North Dakota. CPL transports refined petroleum products from refineries in the Laurel area to terminals and tank farms in Billings and Glendive, MT; into Minot, Grand Forks, and Fargo, ND.

CPL is continually working to improve its ability to serve its cooperative owners to ensure a reliable supply of gasoline and diesel fuel for our farmer-owners and customers. We are committed to the communities we serve as we provide about 40% of the fuel used in North Dakota. CHS Inc. pays roughly $4.65 million in property taxes per year which supports local education, road infrastructure, city and county services, such as public transport and mental health services.



COMMITMENT TO SAFETY, HEALTH, AND ENVIRONMENT

CPL is committed to protecting our communities, our environment, operating our pipelines safely and protecting our employees. Part of this is achieved through public education and we believe furthering the general awareness of the public and being transparent to the issues surrounding our pipeline operations creates a safer system. This has included the development, implementation, and management of a Public Awareness Program including the critical nature of pipeline markers, Safety Management Systems, and Integrity Management Plans to increase the overall safety of our pipeline. Through these efforts, CPL will enhance public safety, and reduce the risk of damage to the pipeline system. CPL's highest priority is the transportation of products throughout its system in a reliable, safe and compliant manner. CPL is dedicated to these goals and follows all applicable pipeline rules and regulations and incorporates many industry best practices. For additional information about any of the best practices, emergency response, integrity management, public awareness efforts, or any questions you may have contact us via email, phone or visit our web site as listed above. We look forward to hearing from you with any questions you may have.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-800-421-4122

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:

Gasoline	1203	128
Diesel Fuel	1202/1993	128

MONTANA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Big Horn	Richland
Custer	Roosevelt
Dawson	Rosebud
Gallatin	Treasure
Missoula	Yellowstone
Prairie	

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

Pipeline Markers always tell you three critical pieces of information:

1. The product being transported.
2. Name of the company.
3. The 24/7 emergency number.

If an emergency situation should arise or you see something suspicious look for pipeline markers in the area. Call 911 first, then the emergency number on the nearest pipeline marker.

Cenex Pipeline, LLC Pipeline Marker Types

Denbury
An ExxonMobil Subsidiary

P.O. Box 2220
Houston, TX 75252-2220
Website: www.exxonmobilpipeline.com

COMPANY PROFILE

Denbury is a wholly-owned subsidiary of ExxonMobil with operations and assets focused on Carbon Capture, Use and Storage (CCUS) and Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) in the Gulf Coast and Rocky Mountain regions. For over two decades, the Company has maintained a unique strategic focus on utilizing CO_2 in its EOR operations and since 2012 has also been active in CCUS through the injection of captured industrial-sourced CO_2.

Denbury is comprised of approximately 1,346 miles of CO_2 and Natural Gas pipelines in Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Wyoming, Montana, and North Dakota. For more information about Denbury, visit www.denbury.com.

COMMITMENT TO SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

Denbury has a strong commitment to professionalism, protection of the environment, the health and safety of our employees and the communities where we operate. This commitment is a primary responsibility that guides our business and extends throughout Denbury from our management to our employees. More than simply saying that we strive to "do the right thing", we believe that it is our corporate responsibility to show our commitment through the work that we do and the people that do it – day, after day, after day.

PIPELINE INTEGRITY

We follow a comprehensive integrity management system that requires compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and systematic identification and management of safety, health and environmental risks. We regularly test and maintain our pipelines using cleaning devices, diagnostic tools and cathodic protection to detect and prevent corrosion.

We patrol our pipeline routes using ground and air surveillance and closely monitor our operations through a 24-hour control center. Our control center includes sophisticated computers, alarms and other technologies used to monitor and control our pipeline systems and enables us to implement immediate protective measures should a leak be detected.

HOW YOU CAN HELP KEEP PIPELINE SAFE

- Keep the rights of way near or on your property clear of any kind of obstruction. Property owners should not dig, build, store or place or plant anything on the right of way. Pipeline rights of way must be kept free of structures and other obstructions in order to provide us access to the pipeline for maintenance, assessments, as well as in the event of an emergency.
- Before beginning work on any excavation project, especially those near a pipeline (marked by a pipeline marker), call 811 -- the national one-call number -- or your state's One Call System. Every digging job requires a call -- even small projects like planting trees or shrubs. It is for your safety and that of the public. It is a free call-- and it is the law! You can find

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-888-651-7647

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:

Carbon Dioxide	1013	120
Natural Gas	1971	115

MONTANA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Powder River
Carter
Fallon

LOUISIANA
PARISHES OF OPERATION:

Acadia
Allen
Ascension
Calcasieu
East Baton Rouge
Iberville
Jefferson Davis
Livingston
Madison
Pointe Coupee
Richland
St. Helena
St. James
St. Landry
West Baton Rouge

MISSISSIPPI
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Amite
Copiah
Issaquena
Jasper
Jones
Lincoln
Madison
Pike
Rankin
Simpson
Smith
Warren
Wayne
Yazoo

NORTH DAKOTA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Bowman
Slope

TEXAS
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Brazoria
Chambers
Galveston
Harris
Jefferson
Orange

WYOMING
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Campbell
Fremont
Johnson
Natrona
Sublette

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

out more about pipelines operating in your area from the National Pipeline Mapping System - www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov.

- Report any unusual sounds, smells or suspicious activity to our 24-hour emergency number, 1-888-651-7647. You can call us at any time with your concerns.

SIGNS OF A LEAK

Petroleum pipelines carry both gaseous and liquid materials that can burn or explode if exposed to a spark or other ignition source. Many liquids form gaseous vapor clouds when released into the air. Pipelines may contain colorless and odorless products. Some pipeline gases are lighter than air and will rise. Others are heavier than air and will stay near the ground, collecting in low spots. Any pipeline leak is potentially dangerous.

Markers that indicate the location of pipelines may include warning signs, aerial patrol markers, casing vents and painted metal, and wooden or plastic posts.

By sight:

- Liquid or frozen ground near a pipeline right-of-way
- Water bubbling or being blown into the air
- Discolored or abnormally dry soil
- Rainbow or oily sheen on water surfaces
- A fire or explosion
- Dense white cloud or fog
- Discolored vegetation

By sound:

- Unusual noises, such as hissing or roaring

By smell:

- Unusual petroleum, chemical or sulfuric “rotten egg” smell

IF YOU SUSPECT A PIPELINE IS LEAKING

- Immediately leave the area and move upwind from the suspected release.
- Do not touch, breathe or make contact with the suspect liquid.
- Do not use a lighter or match, start an engine, use a mobile phone or light switch, or do anything that might create a spark.
- Do not drive into a release or its associated vapors.
- From a safe location: First call 911.
- Then call Denbury Pipeline’s emergency number: 1-888-651-7647.
- Do not attempt to operate any pipeline valves or other equipment, as this could make the situation worse.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

At Denbury, we work hard to prevent a pipeline incident, but in the unlikely event of a pipeline emergency, we are prepared to respond quickly. We regularly communicate, plan and drill with your local emergency personnel, such as fire and police departments, to ensure our response to an incident is well-coordinated and effective.
To request a copy of an emergency response plan, please contact us at public.awareness@exxonmobil.com.

CONTACTS

Contact list subject to change. In case of emergency or suspected pipeline incident, always call the 24-Hour Emergency Hotline: (888) 651-7647 and 911

Denbury Control Center
22777 Springwoods Village Parkway
Spring, TX 77389
24 Hour Emergency Hotline:
(888) 651-7647
Non-Emergency Hotline:
(888) 804-4788

Public & Stakeholder Engagement Advisor
Mindy Green
Phone: (888) 804-4788
Email: mindy.green@exxonmobil.com

915 N. Eldridge Parkway, Suite 1100
Houston, TX 77079
Public Awareness: 1-888-293-7867
Email: uspublicawareness@enbridge.com
Website: www.enbridge.com

A first-choice energy delivery company.

Building the energy systems of tomorrow. Meeting the pressing demands of today. We transports the energy that shapes the world around us-and we do it safely, reliably and sustainability.

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 a few days (depending on your state's specific requirements), 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.

Pipeline location and markers
The pipeline marker displays the operator's name, the product transported and an emergency phone number. These markers should never be used as a reference for a pipeline's exact location.

You can also find out where pipelines are in your area by going to the National Pipeline Mapping System website at **https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov** or by emailing us at **uspublicawareness@enbridge.com.**

Emergency responder education program

Enbridge offers a free online education program to help public safety and local officials respond effectively to pipeline emergencies. This program is tailored for firefighting, law enforcement, 9-1-1 dispatch, EMS, emergency management, and local government, and may qualify for state CE credits. Register at **www.mypipelinetraining.com**.

Marker appearance may vary in your area

For Emergency Officials in the United States, the U.S. Department of Transportation Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Administration (PHMSA) provides secure access to county-level maps through the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) Pipeline Information Management Mapping Application (PIMMA).

To request PIMMA access, visit **www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov**

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:
1-800-858-5253

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:

Crude Oil	1267	128

MONTANA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Carbon	Judith Basin
Chouteau	Sheridan
Fergus	Stillwater
Golden Valley	Wheatland
Hill	

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 unlikely event of an emergency

DO NOT OPERATE PIPELINE VALVES

1. Leave any equipment behind and move upwind of the product release (in the opposite direction the wind is blowing)
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

Front Range Pipeline, LLC.

Headquarters:
P.O. Box 909
803 Highway 212 South
Laurel, MT 59044
Toll Free Non-Emergency: 1-888-4-CHSPIPE
Email: publicawareness@chsinc.com
For More Information:
www.chspipelines.com/contactus

Front Range Pipeline, LLC (FRPL) is headquartered in Laurel, MT and is owned by CHS, Inc. a farmer-owned cooperative. FRPL transports more than 65,000 barrels of crude oil via 389 miles of pipeline from the Canadian Border into the refineries located in Great Falls, Laurel and Billings. Our pipeline varies in size from 6-16 inches with a maximum operating pressure up to 1480psi. FRPL contributes nearly $4,000,000 dollars a year on average in Montana property taxes. These taxes go to support city, county and state services including support for schools, roads, and senior citizens.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-800-421-4122

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:

Crude Oil	1267/3494	128/131

MONTANA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Big Horn	Missoula
Cascade	Pondera
Fergus	Stillwater
Gallatin	Teton
Glacier	Toole
Golden Valley	Wheatland
Judith Basin	Yellowstone

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

Front Range Pipeline, LLC

COMMITMENT TO SAFETY, HEALTH, & ENVIRONMENT

As a large and diverse business serving many stakeholders, including customers, employees, communities and owners, CHS maintains the highest commitment to “doing the right thing.” That means meeting regulatory compliance in our daily business operations, our financial reporting and our environmental, health and safety programs. A subsidiary of CHS, Front Range Pipeline, LLC. is fully committed to operating a safe and reliable pipeline system in Montana.

Pipeline Markers always tell you three critical pieces of information:

1. The product being transported.
2. Name of the company.
3. The 24/7 emergency number.

If an emergency situation should arise or you see something suspicious look for pipeline markers in the area. Call 911 first, then the emergency number on the nearest pipeline marker.

Front Range Pipeline, LLC Pipeline Marker Types

11 E. Park St.
Butte, MT 59701
Phone: 888-467-2669
Website: northwesternenergy.com

Montana Natural Gas Fact Sheet

OUR SERVICE

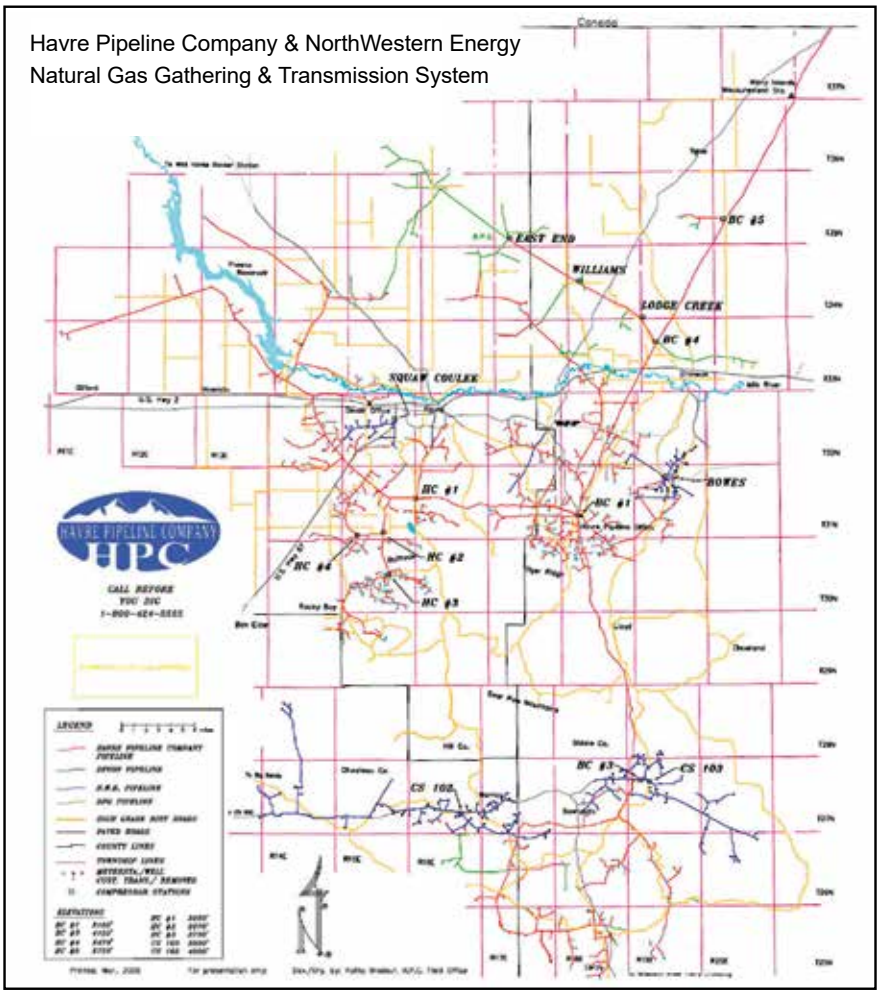
Havre Pipeline provides transportation of natural gas from over 1000 wells in a safe and dependable manner. We operate one of Montana's largest natural gas fields though 1000 miles of pipeline. Gas is compressed at 11 different compressor stations in 3 counties located in north central Montana. Combined, the stations have a total of 25,000 horsepower.

Havre Pipeline Company LLC is a partnership owned by NorthWestern Energy.

OUR COMMITMENT TO SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

NorthWestern Energy is committed to public safety, protection of the environment, and operation of its facilities in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations. NorthWestern Energy adheres to the regulatory oversight of the Office of Pipeline Safety in the U.S. Department of Transportation. The company is proud of its safety record and follows many regulations and procedures to monitor and ensure the integrity of its pipelines.

Havre Pipeline Company & NorthWestern Energy
Natural Gas Gathering & Transmission System



EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-888-467-2669

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115

MONTANA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Blaine
Chouteau
Hill

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

EMERGENCY CONTACT: 1-888-467-2669

We're on call 24 hours a day to respond to your emergencies. Make sure you place your call from a telephone located far enough away from the danger area. Be sure to tell us the following information:

- The location including the street address and city where the incident is taking place
- Details of the incident
- Whether gas is leaking or burning inside or outside
- Details of any evacuations (numbers of people affected and the area affected)
- Your name and organization

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS

For additional resources specifically concerning natural gas training and/ or review of NorthWestern Energy's emergency response plan contact:

Chris Magnuson
Phone: (406) 791-7561
chris.magnuson@northwestern.com

Julie Janacaro
Phone: (406) 497-2221
julie.janacaro@northwestern.com

NATURAL GAS INCIDENTS

Please familiarize yourself with these general rules.

When Natural Gas is Escaping Outside and Burning	When Natural Gas is Escaping Inside and Burning
1. Clear the area. 2. Call NorthWestern Energy's emergency number (1-888-467-2669) 3. Let the natural gas burn until the source of the fuel is shut off. 4. Prevent ignition of nearby combustibles.	1. Clear occupants from the building. 2. Call NorthWestern Energy's emergency number (1-888-467-2669) 3. Let the fire burn until the gas has been shut off. 4. Shut off gas at the meter if safe to do so.
When Natural Gas is Escaping Outside and Not Burning	**When Natural Gas is Escaping Inside and Not Burning**
1. Clear the area. 2. Call NorthWestern Energy's emergency number (1-888-467-2669) 3. Close air intake sources, such as windows, doors, and ventilation systems in nearby windows. 4. Reroute or restrict traffic. 5. Remove or extinguish open flames. 6. Prohibit smoking. 7. Do not use anything electrical including lights, switches, or phones, or take any other actions that might produce sparks. Turn any equipment or vehicles off, if possible, because running equipment can be a source of ignition. Leave the equipment in place - do not try to move it out of the gaseous environment.	1. Clear occupants from the building. 2. Call NorthWestern Energy's emergency number (1-888-467-2669) 3. Turn off gas supply if safe to do so. 4. Eliminate sources of ignition. 5. Ventilate the building by opening windows and doors. 6. Do Not - • Allow smoking • Ring the doorbell • Use the telephone • Operate electrical switches (on and off) • Pull the electric meter • Use power fans or exhausters
If it is necessary to close or turn off a natural gas valve before NorthWestern Energy arrives, leave it closed until NorthWestern Energy personnel can restore service.	

Website: www.kindermorgan.com

KINDER MORGAN INC.

DOUBLE H PIPELINE

LOCAL OFFICE:
Gary White
2200 Foothills Blvd, Suite C
Gillette, WY 82716
Non-Emergency: 307-686-8288

CORPORATE OFFICE:
Kinder Morgan
1001 Louisiana St. Suite 1000
Houston, TX 77002
Non-Emergency: 713-369-9000

ABOUT KINDER MORGAN

Kinder Morgan is the largest energy infrastructure company in America. We own an interest in or operate approximately 84,000 miles of pipelines and approximately 180 terminals. Our pipelines transport natural gas, gasoline, crude oil, carbon dioxide (CO2) and more. Our terminals store and handle petroleum products, chemicals and other products.

Kinder Morgan, Double H Pipeline
Kinder Morgan's Double H pipeline originates in the Bakken oil production areas near Dore, North Dakota and Sidney, Montana and terminates near Guernsey, Wyoming. The 511-mile pipeline transports crude oil from the Dore Terminal in North Dakota and Albin Terminal in Montana to Guernsey, Wyoming, where Double H interconnects with several customers. Double H has initial capacity of approximately 88,000 barrels per day.

KINDER MORGAN CARES ABOUT YOUR SAFETY

We want you to be aware of our pipelines and facilities and ask for your help in preventing damage to pipelines. For specific information about our pipelines and facilities in your community visit http://PA-InfoRequest.KinderMorgan.com or call our non-emergency number 800-276-9927.

Kinder Morgan supports the Nation's Homeland Security efforts and encourages you to immediately report any suspicious persons and/or activities near the pipeline to your local law enforcement authorities by calling 911.

WORKING TOGETHER TO PROTECT PIPELINES & RIGHT-OF-WAYS

In addition to 24-hour monitoring and on-going safety and security procedures,Kinder Morgan relies on you,the local emergency responder, to notify Kinder Morgan when you observe potential right-of-way restriction violations or potential damage to our facilities, which could endanger public safety.We support your enforcement of "Call Before You Dig" requirements in states where they apply.

Excavation activity is the most common cause of serious pipeline damage. In most states, residents, excavators and farmers are required by law to call 811 or their local One-Call center at least two or three working days before starting an excavation project to have underground utilities marked. Refer to your state-specific One-Call laws for more information.

Additionally, some emergencies may require excavation and/or use of heavy equipment that could damage underground utilities. Call 811 to identify and notify utilities in the area that may be impacted by these emergency activities.

Unauthorized use, such as building or planting, in the pipeline right-of-way is known as encroachment. Kinder Morgan regularly conducts maintenance to trim trees and remove shrubs or structures that prohibit the company from clearly viewing the pipeline corridor during aerial or foot patrols and regular maintenance activities.

Please contact us if you know of places where trees, plants or structures are located on the pipeline right-of-way or if you see individuals digging in areas where underground utilities are not marked with flags.

SIGNS OF A PIPELINE LEAK OR RUPTURE

The following are indications of a possible pipeline leak:

- Brown or discolored vegetation amid healthy plants
- Dirt being blown into the air
- Colorful sheens on water surfaces
- Fire at or below ground level
- Stains or pools of hydrocarbons not usually present in the right-of-way
- Bubbles coming from bodies of water
- A loud roar or hissing sound
- Distinctive petroleum type odors, the smell of mercaptan, sulfur (e.g., rotten eggs or garlic-like), or a mild fragrant odor (Ethanol)
- A dense white cloud or fog
- Frozen ground near the pipeline

On occasion, a pressure-relieving device may activate at a natural gas or CO2 aboveground pipeline facility. **These devices are acting as designed to relieve pressure on the system to prevent over pressurization**. Under no circumstances should a pressure relieving device be capped or valved off.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-877-977-2078

PRODUCTS/	DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/	GUIDE#:
Crude Oil	1267	128

MONTANA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Carter	Powder River
Custer	Richland
Fallon	Wibaux

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

PIPELINE INCIDENT RESPONSE TACTICS

The list below summarizes emergency response tactics to implement when you respond to a pipeline incident.

1. Access the situation

- ❑ Approach with caution from upwind location.
- ❑ Isolate and secure the area.
- ❑ Employ ICS.
- ❑ Identify hazards.
- ❑ Identify and contact the pipeline operator using the emergency number listed on the pipeline marker.

2. Protect people, property & the environment

- ❑ Establish isolation zones and set up barriers.
- ❑ Rescue and evacuate people (if needed).
- ❑ Eliminate ignition sources.
- ❑ Stage apparatus and equipment based on atmospheric monitoring and weather conditions.
- ❑ If liquid products are involved, use appropriate defensive Hazardous Waste Operations & Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) procedures such as installing dikes and dams, if trained and equipped.
- ❑ Control fires, vapor and leaks. Do not extinguish burning fires. Protect exposures and coordinate isolation operations with pipeline personnel.
- ❑ Do not operate (open or close) valves or other pipeline equipment.
- ❑ Employ containment techniques if personnel are trained, equipped and it is safe to do so.
- ❑ Designate a safe location for bystanders and the media.

3. Call for assistance as needed

- ❑ Contact your local emergency response organization and/or national resources if needed.

Refer to PHMSA's Emergency Response Guidebook at www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg for additional information.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

National Pipeline Mapping System
www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov

NASFM's "Pipeline Emergencies"
http://nasfm-training.org/pipeline

PHMSA Emergency Response Guidebook
www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg

Kinder Morgan Public Awareness
www.kindermorgan.com/public_awareness

BASIC PIPELINE INFORMATION

Kinder Morgan's pipelines are typically underground, but they are located aboveground in select climates and at compressor stations, pumping stations, valve sites and terminals.

Kinder Morgan operates pipelines in your community. Pipelines are the backbone of our nation's energy transportation infrastructure. According to the National Transportation Safety Board, pipelines are the safest mode of fuel transportation, both for the public and the environment.

Pipelines are constructed in a corridor of land called the **pipeline right-of-way** that includes the land over and around the pipeline, typically 25 feet on each side. Right-of-way agreements limit how the corridor is used to protect the pipeline and allow operators to monitor and inspect the pipeline.

Kinder Morgan monitors its transmission pipelines 24-hours a day from its System Control Centers. We ensure public safety and safe pipeline operations through employee training, regular testing, aerial and right-of-way foot patrols and adherence to our comprehensive Integrity Management plan and procedures.

There are three primary types of pipelines: gathering, transmission and distribution. **Gathering pipelines** transport natural gas, CO2 and petroleum products from the wellhead and production areas to processing facilities. **Transmission pipelines**, like those operated by Kinder Morgan, transport natural gas, CO2 and hazardous liquids to marketing and distribution terminals. Transmission pipelines are typically large, high-pressure pipelines.

Distribution systems for natural gas and hazardous liquids differ. Liquids products are stored and transported to their final destination by tanker trucks. Natural Gas is transported from storage locations to residential and business customers by smaller, low-pressure pipelines.

LOCATING PIPELINES IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Pipeline markers are located along the right-of-way, at road intersections, waterways, railroad crossings and all aboveground facilities. Markers identify the area, but not the exact location or depth of the pipeline.They specify the type of product transported, the operator's name and emergency contact number.

The federal government provides access to maps of transmission pipelines in your community through the **National Pipeline Mapping System** at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov. Government and safety officials can access additional information and download electronic files to import into emergency preparedness GIS mapping systems.

Examples of Kinder Morgan pipeline markers

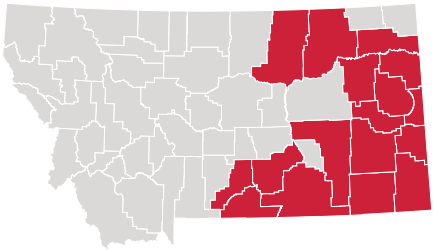
MONTANA-DAKOTA
UTILITIES CO.
A Subsidiary of MDU Resources Group, Inc.
In the Community to Serve®

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.
400 N. Fourth St.
Bismarck, ND 58501
Website: www.montana-dakota.com

PIPELINE PURPOSE AND RELIABILITY

Montana-Dakota Utilities Co. (Montana-Dakota) operates approximately 7,500 miles of main line natural gas facilities. This natural gas is delivered for household, commercial and industrial use. Montana-Dakota operates a safe and efficient pipeline distribution network of stations, mains, services and meters. Natural gas is the most popular home heating fuel in America, and the pipelines are among the safest and most secure methods of transporting energy.

In addition, pipeline operators are extensively regulated by federal and state regulations with regard to design, construction, operation and maintenance. The natural gas industry works diligently to stay abreast of new safety methods and technologies to ensure the highest levels of security. Montana-Dakota maintains memberships in industry associations, and we continually evaluate our security procedures for enhancement. At Montana-Dakota our primary goal is to deliver natural gas reliably and safely to you, our customer. In doing so, we want you to know what to do if you ever smell gas or if a natural gas pipeline emergency occurs where you live or work.



HAZARD AWARENESS & PREVENTION MEASURES

Natural gas pipelines have the best safety record of any type of transportation system in the United States. Natural gas is clean, convenient and efficient, which makes it the popular energy of choice. Like all forms of energy, however, it must be handled properly. Despite an excellent safety record, a gas leak caused by damage to a pipeline may pose a hazard and has the potential to ignite. Montana-Dakota works diligently to ensure the safety of our pipeline through a variety of measures.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-800-638-3278

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115

MONTANA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Big Horn	Prairie
Carbon	Richland
Carter	Rosebud
Custer	Roosevelt
Dawson	Stillwater
Fallon	Valley
McCone	Wibaux
Phillips	Yellowstone
Powder River	

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

UTILITY MARKERS

For your safety, markers show the approximate location of pipelines and identify the companies that own and operate them. Markers may be anywhere along the right-of-way or directly over the pipelines. The pipeline may not follow a straight course between markers. While markers are helpful in locating pipelines, they provide limited information. They provide no information, for example, on depth or number of pipelines in the right-of-way. The markers can be found where pipelines intersect a street, highway or railroad. These markers display the material transported in the pipeline, the name of the pipeline operator, and telephone number where the pipeline operator can be reached in the event of an emergency. You should be aware of any pipeline markers in your neighborhood and, if possible, write down the name and phone numbers appearing on the pipeline markers in case of an emergency.

For additional information please contact Montana-Dakota at awareness@mdu.com or 1-800-638-3278.

For more information please visit:

www.MPLX.com/
Gathering_and_Processing_Pipeline_Safety

or

contact us at: PipelineQuestions@MPLX.com

MPLX conducts business in Montana and North Dakota as Andeavor Field Services LLC and Tesoro High Plains Pipeline. MPLX demonstrates its commitment to public safety and environmental protection through safe and reliable operations of its pipelinesystems. Maintaining ongoing liaison with Emergency Officials is a core element of MPLX's Public Education program.

You can help keep our community and environment safe from a pipeline emergency by following the safety guidelines and information below.

DIGGING NEAR A PIPELINE

The primary cause of pipeline leaks is damage from construction-related activities.

- Contact the One-Call Center before digging near a pipeline, at least 24 hours before planned work activity by contacting **North Dakota One-Call**.
- Do not disturb the ground until all pipelines are marked.
- Abide by all location markers and instructions provided by the pipeline/utility representatives.
- Do not use power equipment around the pipelines within the "Tolerance Zone" which is 24 inches around the pipeline being excavated.
- If a pipeline is or becomes damaged, immediately leave the area.
- When you reach a safe area, call 911 and the MPLX emergency number **(800) 725-1514 or (866) 283-7676**.

IDENTIFYING AND PROTECTING PIPELINES

The pipeline right of way must be kept clear of any buildings, structures, trees, shrubs, excess vegetation, fence posts, electric / telephone poles or other "encroachments" which might damage and restrict access to the pipeline. The right of way protects the public and the pipeline. If you notice any possible encroachments on MPLX's, pipeline right of way or if you need to install a structure near the right of way, please call the state One-Call Center, **North Dakota One-Call**.

Pipeline markers are located along our pipeline right of way to help identify the approximate location of our pipeline. MPLX pipeline markers list the commodity transported and our 24-hour telephone number where a person monitoring our pipeline can be reached at any time.

If you know of a damaged pipeline marker, or have seen someone damaging or vandalizing our markers, please report it to MPLX. It's against the law for any person to willfully and knowingly deface, damage, remove, or destroy any pipeline sign or right of way marker.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-800-725-1514 or 1-866-283-7676

MONTANA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Richland

NORTH DAKOTA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Billings	Mercer
Burke	Morton
Dunn	Mountrail
Golden Valley	Oliver
McKenzie	Stark
McLean	Williams

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

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

HOW TO RECOGNIZE A PIPELINE EMERGENCY

The following items may indicate a Natural Gas, Gas Liquid (NGL) and Crude leak or failure:

Gas
- Gas escaping from the pipeline
- Hissing or spewing sound
- Dead vegetation
- Fire at or near the pipeline
- Hole in the ground
- Frozen ground

Liquid
- Liquid escaping from the pipeline
- Spewing sound
- Dead vegetation
- Erosion
- Petroleum odor
- Low lying vapor –similar to fog
- Frozen ground

Crude
- Petroleum odor
- The pooling of liquid on the ground
- An odor like petroleum liquids or gasoline
- A sheen on the surface of water
- An unusual area of melted snow
- Distinct patches of dead or discolored plants and vegetation
- Rainbow-like sheen on water

REPORTING OF EMERGENCIES:

- Call **911**
- Contact MPLX Emergency Number

WHAT TO DO IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY

Excavators

- Do not drive into the area where the leak or vapor cloud is located
- Do not make contact with escaping liquids or vapors
- Avoid possible ignition sources (e.g., turn off and abandon all equipment, vehicles, and or generators being used in the affected area)
- Do not light a match, start an engine or automobile, use a telephone, switch on/off an electric light, or ring doorbells
- Immediately leave the area, on foot in an upwind direction
- From a safe distance call 911 and the MPLX emergency number
- Wait, if in a safe area, for MPLX personnel to arrive on site and do not try to operate any pipeline valves
- Warn others to stay away from the area

PUBLIC OFFICIALS & EMERGENCY RESPONDERS

- Evacuate people (homes, businesses, schools...etc.) to an upwind area
- Secure area around the leak
- If the pipeline leak is not burning, take steps to prevent ignition such as prohibiting smoking, and rerouting traffic away from the leak.
- If the pipeline is burning, take steps to prevent secondary fires, but do not attempt to extinguish a pipeline fire unless asked to do so by MPLX
- Do not try to operate any pipeline valves
- Call the MPLX emergency number as soon as possible
- Administer medical treatment and request additional emergency response assistance as necessary

11 E. Park St
Butte, MT 59701
Phone: 888-467-2669
Website: www.northwesternenergy.com

Montana Natural Gas Fact Sheet

OUR SERVICE

We transport natural gas in Montana from production receipt points and storage facilities to distribution points and other nonaffiliated transmission systems.

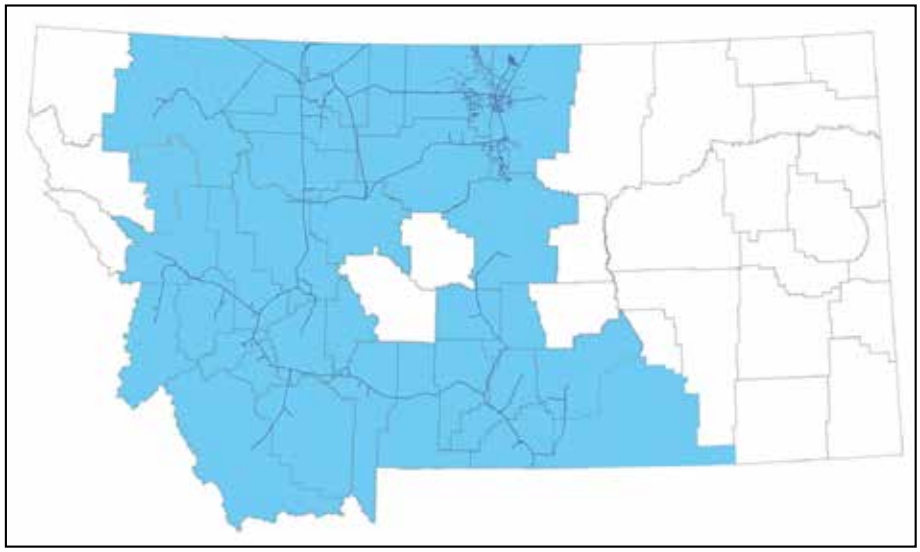
- 2,100 miles of transmission pipelines
  - 2” to 24” diameter pipelines
  - 130 city gate stations
- Connections with five major nonaffiliated transmission systems
  - TC Energy
  - Energy West Resources
  - Havre Pipeline Company
  - Colorado Interstate Gas
  - Williston Basin Interstate Pipeline
- 7 compressor stations capable of moving more than 335,000 dekatherms per day
- Own and operate a pipeline border crossing from Canada through our wholly owned subsidiary, Canadian-Montana Pipe Line Corporation
- 16 Bcf of gas storage capacity
- Own and operate three working natural gas storage fields
- Maximum aggregate daily deliverability of approximately 195,000 dekatherms per day

OUR COMMITMENT TO SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

NorthWestern Energy is committed to public safety, protection of the environment, and operation of its facilities in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations. NorthWestern Energy adheres to the regulatory oversight of the Office of Pipeline Safety in the U.S. Department of Transportation. The company is proud of its safety record and follows many regulations and procedures to monitor and ensure the integrity of its pipelines.

- 200,000 gas distribution customers in 105 communities
- 4,700 miles of distribution gas mains
- 2,100 miles of transmission pipelines
- 16 bcf of gas storage

OUR NATURAL GAS TRANSMISSION LINES AND DISTRIBUTION SERVICE AREA



EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-888-467-2669

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115

MONTANA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Beaverhead	Lake
Big Horn	Lewis and Clark
Blaine	Liberty
Broadwater	Madison
Carbon	Missoula
Cascade	Park
Chouteau	Pondera
Deer Lodge	Powell
Fergus	Ravalli
Flathead	Silver Bow
Gallatin	Stillwater
Glacier	Sweet Grass
Golden Valley	Teton
Granite	Toole
Hill	Wheatland
Jefferson	Yellowstone

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

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS

For additional resources specifically concerning natural gas training and/ or review of NorthWestern Energy’s emergency response plan contact:

Chris Magnuson
Phone: (406) 791-7561
chris.magnuson@northwestern.com

Julie Janacaro
Phone: (406) 497-2221
julie.janacaro@northwestern.com

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
MT: 1-888-467-2669

We're on call 24 hours a day to respond to your emergencies. Make sure you place your call from a telephone located far enough away from the danger area.

Be sure to tell us the following information:

- The location including the street address and city where the incident is taking place
- Details of the incident
- Whether gas is leaking or burning inside or outside
- Details of any evacuations (numbers of people affected and the area affected)
- Your name and organization pipelines

NATURAL GAS INCIDENTS

Please familiarize yourself with the general rules presented within this chart.

When Natural Gas is Escaping Outside and Burning	When Natural Gas is Escaping Inside and Burning
1. Clear the area. 2. Call NorthWestern Energy's emergency number (1-888-467-2669) 3. Let the natural gas burn until the source of the fuel is shut off. 4. Prevent ignition of nearby combustibles.	1. Clear the area. 2. Call NorthWestern Energy's emergency number (1-888-467-2669) 3. Let the fire burn until the gas has been shut off. 4. Shut off gas at the meter.
When Natural Gas is Escaping Outside and Not Burning	**When Natural Gas is Escaping Inside and Not Burning**
1. Clear the area. 2. Call NorthWestern Energy's emergency number (1-888-467-2669) 3. Close air intake sources, such as windows, doors, and ventilation systems in nearby windows. 4. Reroute or restrict traffic. 5. Remove or extinguish open flames. 6. Prohibit smoking. 7. Do not use anything electrical including lights, switches, or phones, or take any other actions that might produce sparks. Turn any equipment or vehicles off, if possible, because running equipment can be a source of ignition. Leave the equipment in place - do not try to move it out of the gaseous environment.	1. Clear the area. 2. Call NorthWestern Energy's emergency number (1-888-467-2669) 3. Turn off gas supply. 4. Eliminate sources of ignition. 5. Ventilate the building by opening windows and doors. 6. Do Not - • Allow smoking • Ring the doorbell • Use the telephone • Operate electrical switches (on and off) • Pull the electric meter • Use power fans or exhausters
If it is necessary to close or turn off a natural gas valve before NorthWestern Energy arrives, leave it closed until NorthWestern Energy personnel can restore service.	

Website: www.parpacific.com

Par Pacific

Par Montana

Par Rocky Mountain Midstream LLC

ABOUT PAR PACIFIC

Par Pacific is a growth-oriented company that owns and operates market-leading energy and infrastructure businesses in logistically-complex markets. Par Pacific combines experience in the oil and gas industry with logistics expertise to deliver transportation fuels to the Rocky Mountain region. The company has operations across the Rockies, including Billings, Bozeman, Helena, and Spokane.

WHAT ARE THE SIGNS OF A PIPELINE LEAK?

- **Sight:** Oily or rainbow sheen on water surface, water bubbling or being blown into the air, a pool of liquid on the ground, dead or discolored vegetation amongst healthy plants, and flames near a pipeline.
- **Sound:** Hissing or gurgling sound near a pipeline.
- **Smell:** A petroleum odor.

WHAT TO DO IN THE EVENT A LEAK WERE TO OCCUR:

- Turn off all equipment and eliminate any ignition sources without risking injury.
- Leave the area by foot immediately. Try to direct any other bystanders to leave the area. Attempt to stay upwind.
- From a safe location, call 911 or your local emergency response number immediately and then call Par Montana/Par Rocky Mountain Midstream. Par Montana or Par Rocky Mountain Midstream and the 911 operator will need your name, your phone number, a brief description of the incident, and the location so the proper response can be initiated.

WHAT NOT TO DO IN THE EVENT A LEAK WERE TO OCCUR:

- **DO NOT** cause any open flame or other potential source of ignition such as an electrical switch, vehicle ignition, light a match, etc. Do not start motor vehicles or electrical equipment. Do not ring doorbells to notify others of the leak. Knock with your hand to avoid potential sparks from electric doorbells.
- **DO NOT** come into direct contact with any escaping liquids or vapors.
- **DO NOT** drive into a leak or vapor cloud while leaving the area.
- **DO NOT** attempt to operate any pipeline valves yourself. You may inadvertently route more product to the leak or cause a secondary incident.
- **DO NOT** attempt to extinguish a petroleum product fire. Wait for local firemen and other professionals trained to deal with such emergencies.

PIPELINE SAFETY

System failures occur infrequently along the nation's network of interstate crude oil and refined products pipeline facilities, and many of these are caused by damage from others digging near the pipeline. We watch for unauthorized digging, but we request your help to notify us.

ALWAYS CALL 811 BEFORE YOU DIG!

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

PIPELINE LOCATION AND MARKERS

Pipeline markers are used to indicate the approximate location of a crude oil and refined products pipeline and to provide contact information. Aerial patrol planes also use the markers to identify the pipeline route.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-888-550-7766

PRODUCTS/	DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/	GUIDE#:
Crude Oil	1267	128
Diesel	1202	128
Gasoline	1203	128

MONTANA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Carbon	Lewis and Clark
Gallatin	Yellowstone

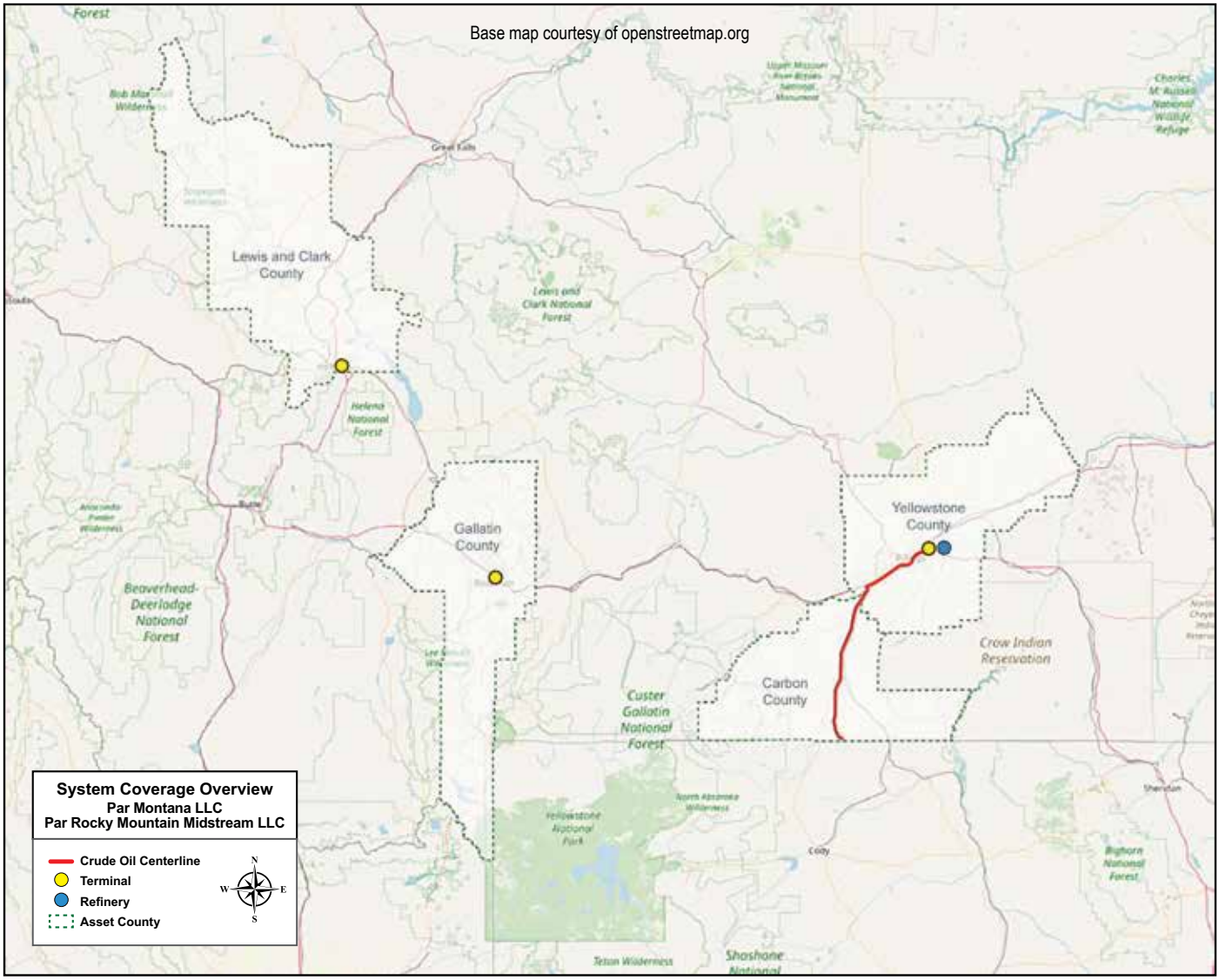
Changes may occur. Contact the operator to discuss their pipeline systems and areas of operation.

Markers should never be removed or relocated by anyone other than a pipeline operator.

You can also find out where other companies' pipelines are in your area by going to the National Pipeline Mapping System website at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS

An Emergency Response Plan is developed for each pipeline facility to contain, control and mitigate the various types of emergency conditions/ situations that could occur at one of our facilities. For more information regarding our emergency response plans and procedures, contact us directly.



Pipeline Diameter: 12”

PHILLIPS 66 PIPELINE LLC

Corporate Headquarters:
Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC
2331 Citywest Blvd
Houston, TX 77042
www.phillips66pipeline.com

PHILLIPS 66 PIPELINE LLC OWNS OR OPERATES OVER 1,300 MILES OF PIPELINE AND 7 STORAGE TERMINALS AND 1 REFINERY IN MONTANA

Operating with Integrity

Pipelines are one of the most reliable methods to move energy products, helping to meet our nation's growing economic and energy needs. They operate under many government regulations and industry standards. These measures address all aspects of pipeline operation, such as where and how they are built, operated and maintained -- and Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC applies best practices that often exceed requirements.

Committed to Safety and Reliability

Our commitment to safety goes further, with the goal that everyone who lives or works near our assets is aware of our lines and facilities, adopts safe digging practices, learns the signs of a potential pipeline leak and knows how to quickly respond if he or she suspects a problem. As part of our on-going damage prevention program, we employ many tactics to ensure the safety of our communities.

Emergency Response Capabilities

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC has committed resources to prepare and implement its emergency response plans and has obtained, through contract, the necessary private personnel and equipment to respond to a worst case discharge, to the maximum extent practical.

Communications

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC employs a 24-hour Control Center as a hub of communication in emergency response situations. On-site communications are conducted using cellular phones; and portable radios and/or land-line telephone systems from facilities and offices.

Incident Command System

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC utilizes an expandable Incident Command System. Personnel and federal, state and local agencies may be integrated into the Unified Command Structure, scalable to the size and complexity of an incident.

Spill Response Equipment

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC maintains emergency response trailers and equipment at strategically-located facilities. Response equipment may include spill boom (as needed and of various types, sizes and lengths), absorbent materials, boats, motors, hand and power tools, pumps, hoses, personal protective equipment (PPE), first aid and miscellaneous supplies. Each trailer is inspected; equipment is deployed during drills on a regular basis.

Oil Spill Contractors

Certified Oil Spill Response Organizations (OSROs) are under contract by Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC for use in this area. Oil Spill Response Limited (OSRL) and associated STAR Contractors are used globally.

The Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC Emergency Response Action Plan (ERAP) contains specific contact and resource information for these companies. In addition, these OSROs are invited to participate in training and pre-planning exercises with Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC local and regional response teams. OSROs and Co-Ops can be relied upon for an appropriate level of response, with spill response equipment and trained personnel.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-888-204-1781

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

MONTANA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Big Horn	Missoula
Broadwater	Musselshell
Cascade	Park
Chouteau	Pondera
Fergus	Powell
Gallatin	Sanders
Glacier	Stillwater
Golden Valley	Sweet Grass
Granite	Teton
Jefferson	Toole
Judith Basin	Wheatland
Lewis and Clark	Yellowstone

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

Response Plans and Maps

To view and download emergency response plans and procedures, visit https://my.spatialobjects.com/erpp/home. To view and obtain GIS map files of our locations, visit https://www.phillips66pipeline.com/maps/

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND RESOURCES

Visit the following industry and government sites for important safety references and educational materials.

National Association of State Fire Marshal's "Pipeline Emergencies"
https://www.firemarshals.org/Pipeline-Emergencies

PHMSA Emergency Response Guidebook
www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/erg/emergency-response-guidebook-erg

National Pipeline Mapping System
www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC ERAP Portal
https://my.spatialobjects.com/erpp/home

Pipelines and Informed Planning Alliance
http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/pipa/landuseplanning.htm

CONTACT
PHILLIPS 66 PIPELINE LLC

Phillips 66 Pipeline LLC Headquarters
2331 Citywest Blvd
Houston, TX 77042
www.phillips66pipeline.com

Montana Office
Mike Kuntz, DOT Coordinator
3180 Hwy 12 East
Helena, MT 59601
406-441-4747

Non-Emergency Phone Number
800-231-2566

Emergency Phone Number
888-204-1781

Headquarters
Plains Pipeline, L.P.
333 Clay St., Ste 1600
Houston, TX 77002
Website: www.plains.com

COMPANY OVERVIEW

Plains Pipeline, L.P. is engaged in the interstate and intrastate gathering, transportation, storage, and marketing of crude oil, as well as the marketing of refined products, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). Plains is one of the largest independent midstream crude oil and natural gas companies in North America, handling over 7 million barrels of crude oil per day through our extensive network of assets located in key producing basins and transportation gateways in the United States and Canada.

COMMUNICATIONS

Plains Pipeline, L.P. utilizes its 24-hour Pipeline Control Center in Midland, Texas (1-800-708-5071) as a hub of communications in emergency response situations. The control room contains computer systems designed to continuouslymonitorreal-timeoperational data, up to and including measurement of product quantities injected and delivered through the pipelines, product flow rates, and pressure and temperature variations. In the event deviations from normal flow conditions are detected, a trained pipeline controller will analyze the conditions to determine whether the abnormal conditions indicate a pipeline leak. The controller takes appropriate action based on this information.

Pump stations, storage facilities and meter measurement points along the pipeline systems are linked by telephone, microwave, satellite or radio communication systems for remote monitoring and/or control by the Pipeline Control Center. In addition, Plains utilizes cellular phones and satellite telephones for notifications and emergency response operations.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE CAPABILITY & PLAN

Plains Pipeline, L.P. has established a written emergency plan and procedures in the event of an emergency situation that will, as necessary, promptly shut down and isolate a pipeline, dispatch first responders and take measures to protect human health and the environment.

Plains maintains emergency response equipment at strategically located facilities and has obtained, through contract, private emergency response resources, equipment, and/or personnel to ensure a rapid organized and safe response to any emergency situation.

Plains routinely conducts mock emergency response drills, utilizing an expandable Incident Command System, to practice emergency preparedness and procedures.

For more information regarding Plains' Emergency Response Plan and Procedures, please contact us at pipelineawareness@plains.com.

PIPELINE MAPPING

The Department of Transportation (DOT) maintains a website that allows public access to pipeline maps showing all pipelines in your county that are subject to DOT pipeline safety regulations. Go to www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov. This website also provides access to the Pipeline Integrity Management Mapping Application (PIMMA). The application contains sensitive pipeline infrastructure information that can be viewed by only those directly employed with a government agency. For mapping specific to Plains Pipeline, please contact us at pipelineawareness@plains.com.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-800-708-5071

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:

Crude Oil	1267	128

MONTANA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Carbon	Sheridan
Richland	Yellowstone

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

SPILL RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

Plains Pipeline, L.P. maintains emergency response equipment at strategically located facilities This equipment includes spill boom (of various types, sizes and lengths as needed in different areas) sorbent materials, boats, motors, hand tools, power tools, pumps, hoses, personal protective equipment, first aid and miscellaneous supplies. Emergency response equipment is maintained at all Plains facilities. For detailed information, please contact us at pipelineawareness@plains.com.

CONTACT

Plains Public Awareness: 800-406-7159

Website: www.scmidstream.com

SILVER CREEK MIDSTREAM

ABOUT SILVER CREEK MIDSTREAM

Red Butte Pipe Line LLC (a wholly owned subsidiary of Silver Creek Midstream Holdings, LLC) acquired Marathon Pipe Line LLC's interest in the existing Red Butte Pipe Line in 2018. The Red Butte Pipe Line system totals over 431 miles including 255 miles of jurisdictional pipeline; and operates in Carbon County in Montana and Big Horn, Fremont, Hot Springs, Natrona, Park and Washakie Counties in Wyoming.

SCM PR, LLC (a wholly owned subsidiary of Silver Creek Midstream Holdings, LLC) acquired some of Genesis Energy's existing Powder River Operating System in 2018 and has since been adding capacity to this system. The Powder River pipeline system totals 444 miles including 185 miles of jurisdictional pipeline and operates in Campbell, Johnson and Converse Counties in Wyoming.

WHAT DOES SILVER CREEK MIDSTREAM DO IF A LEAK OCCURS?

To prepare for the event of a leak, Silver Creek Midstream regularly communicates, plans and trains with local emergency responders.

Upon the notification of an incident or leak the pipeline company will immediately dispatch trained personnel to assist emergency responders.

Pipeline operators and emergency responders are trained to protect life, property and facilities in the case of an emergency.

MAINTAINING SAFETY AND INTEGRITY OF PIPELINES

Silver Creek Midstream is strongly committed in our efforts to maintain high standards of performance in health, safety and the environment for our employees and the communities in which we operate. We have a strong safety record and a commitment to raising the public's awareness of pipelines and we are engaged in continuous activity to maintain the integrity and safety of these pipelines and follow all applicable state and federal regulations/laws.

PRODUCTS TRANSPORTED

Product: Crude Oil
Leak Type: Liquid
Vapors: Initially heavier than air and spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Explosion hazards indoors, outdoors or in sewers.
Health Hazards: Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-866-628-1693

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:		
Crude Oil	1267	128

MONTANA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Carbon

WYOMING COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Big Horn	Johnson
Campbell	Natrona
Converse	Park
Fremont	Washakie
Hot Springs	

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

Crude pipeline diameter: 10", 12" and 16"

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS

An Emergency Response Plan is developed for each pipeline facility to contain, control and mitigate the various types of emergency conditions/situations that could occur at one of our facilities. For more information regarding Silver Creek Midstream's emergency response plans and procedures, contact us at 469-614-2257.

HOW TO GET ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For additional information go to www.scmidstream.com or contact us at 469-614-2257.

MONTANA:

COUNTIES OF OPERATION

Carter, Fallon, Phillips, Powder River, Roosevelt, Valley.

ABOUT TC ENERGY

For more than 70 years, TC Energy has been safely operating pipelines, storage facilities and power-generation plants in the U.S., Canada and Mexico. We operate more than 57,900 miles of natural gas pipelines and 3,000 miles of liquids (crude oil) pipelines, transporting the energy that Americans use every day.

CONTACT INFORMATION

For more detailed information, please contact our Public Awareness team at:

1-855-458-6715

public_awareness@tcenergy.com

www.tcenergy.com/sustainability/safety/safe-digging/

You can obtain access to view maps for TC Energy pipeline and facilities by following instructions at:

www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov

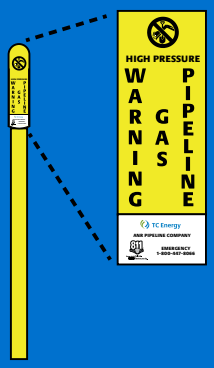
TC Energy

RIGHT-OF-WAY SIGNS

Pipeline marker signs are placed along the right-of-way at road crossings, railway crossings and watercourse crossings. They display the name of the operator, product and emergency contact number.

MARKER SIGNS

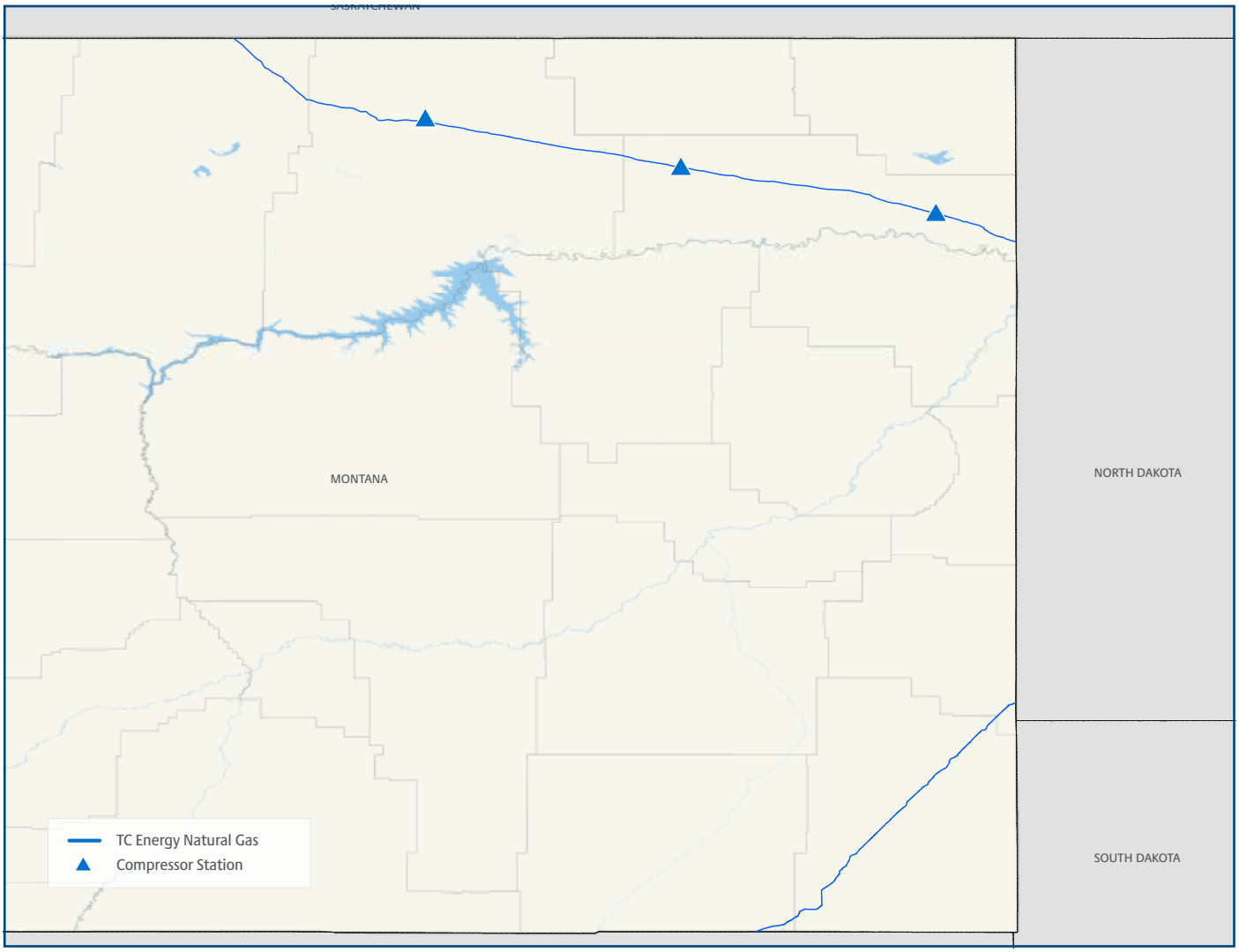
MARKER "BULLET" POST



MARKER "SLAT" POST

EMERGENCY CONTACTS: See Map On Back

MONTANA:
TC ENERGY OPERATIONS MAP



Emergency numbers

Use the map above to find the emergency number for pipelines in your area. In the case of an emergency, if you dial the wrong number, your call will be directed to the appropriate operator.

TC Energy Natural Gas 1-800-447-8066

Local Office:
WBI Energy Transmission
2010 Montana Avenue
Glendive, MT 59330
Phone: 406-359-7200

Headquarters
1250 West Century Avenue
Bismarck, ND 58503
Phone: 701-530-1600
Website: www.wbienergy.com

WBI Energy Transmission transports natural gas. Our steel coated pipelines vary in size from 2 inches to 24 inches in diameter. The maximum operating pressures range from as little as 100 lbs. to 1,468 lbs. Our computerized gas control center monitors the system 24 hours a day and can be reached at 1-888-859-7291.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

If a pipeline is damaged, even if the damage only appears to be minor, please notify us immediately. It is important that we evaluate and have the opportunity to repair any damage, no matter how minor.

Pipeline emergency action will begin the moment we are notified of the situation. Personnel and equipment will be dispatched to identify the emergency, control the flow of gas and make necessary repairs. We will coordinate our actions with fire, police and other public officials.

PRODUCTS TRANSPORTED IN YOUR AREA

PRODUCT	*LEAK TYPE*	*VAPORS*
NATURAL GAS	Gas	Lighter than air and will generally rise and dissipate. May gather in a confined space and travel to a source of ignition.
HEALTH HAZARDS	Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames and will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning and may be toxic if inhaled at high concentrations. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.	
HEALTH HAZARDS	Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames and will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning and may be toxic if inhaled at high concentrations. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.	

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-888-859-7291

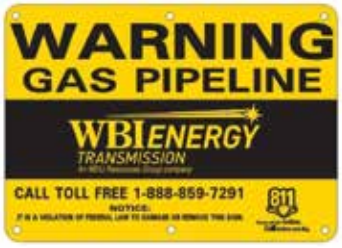
PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115

MONTANA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Big Horn	Prairie
Carbon	Richland
Carter	Roosevelt
Custer	Rosebud
Dawson	Stillwater
Fallon	Treasure
McCone	Valley
Phillips	Wibaux
Powder River	Yellowstone

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



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*

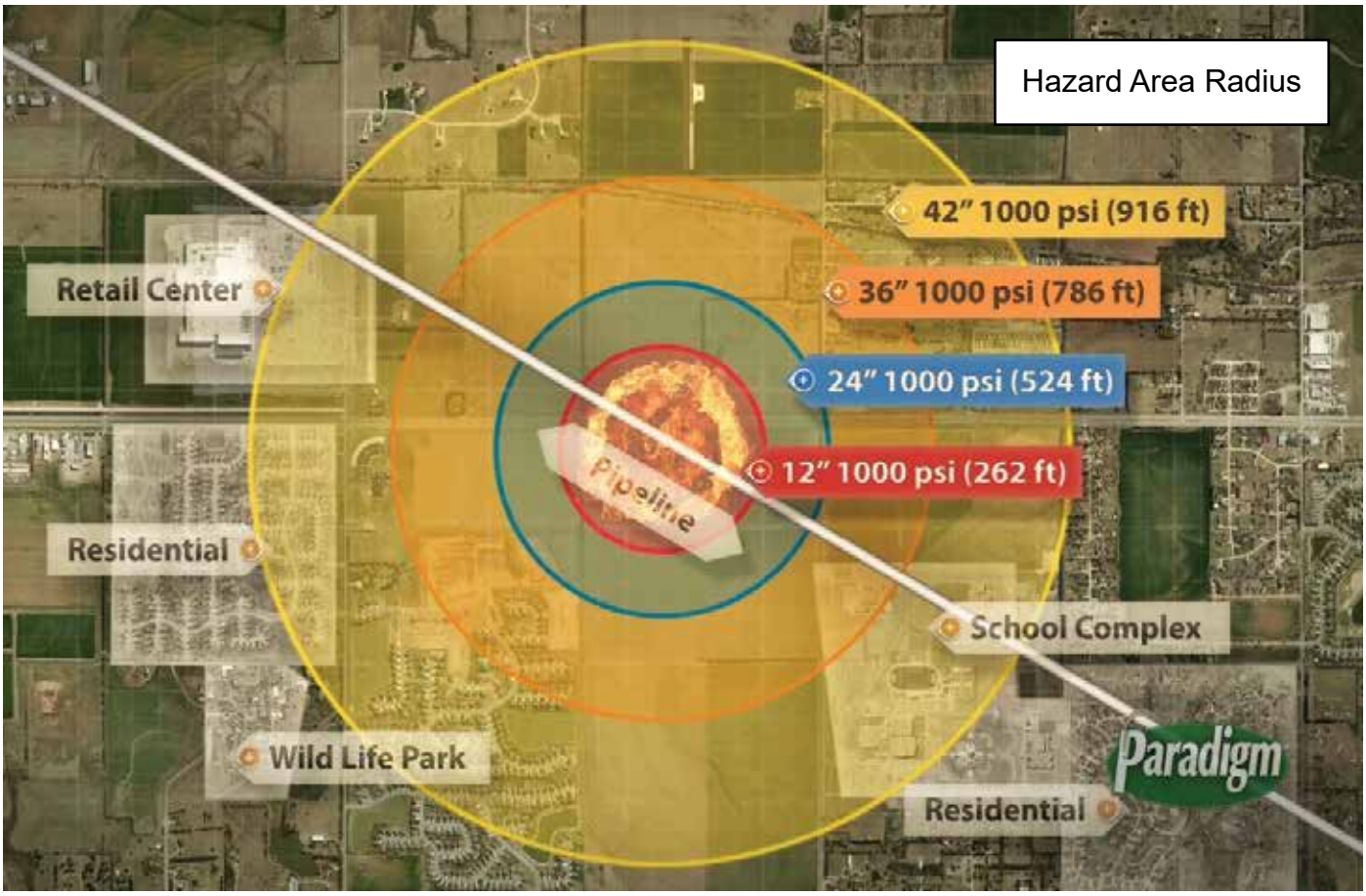
Hazardous Liquids

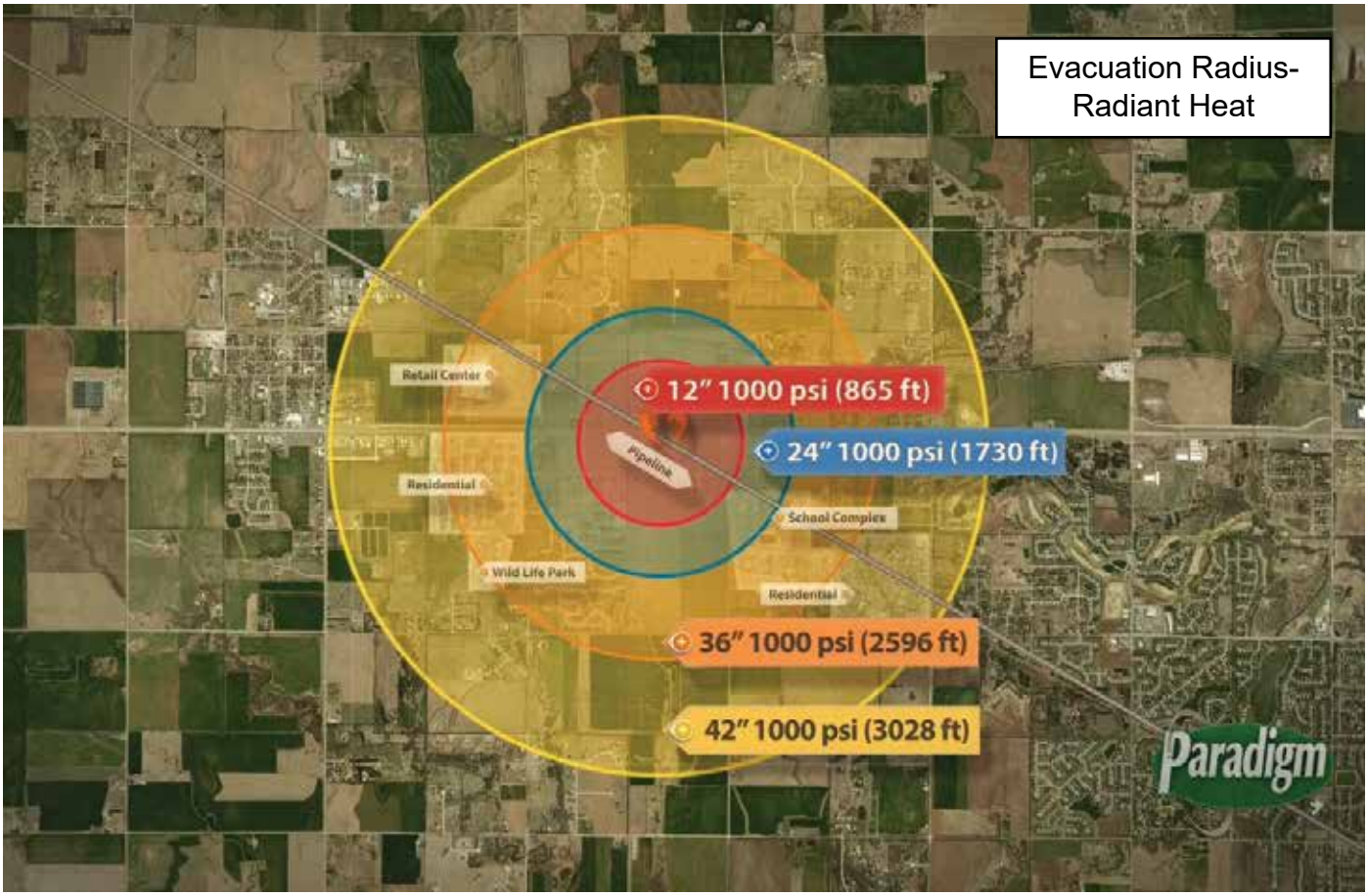
(a) General: Each operator shall prepare and follow for each pipeline system a manual of written procedures for conducting normal operations and maintenance activities and handling abnormal operations and emergencies. This manual shall be reviewed at intervals not exceeding 15 months, but at least once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

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://mlgpa.pipelineawareness.org 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

Calling 811 is the most important step!

One easy call gets your utility lines marked and helps protect you from injury and expense. Whether you are planning to do it yourself or hire a professional, smart digging means calling 811 before each job.

Visit call811.com for more information

MONTANA

Montana811: 800-424-5555 or 811
Website: www.montana811.org
Hours: 24 hours, 365 days
Advance Notice: 2 business days
Marks Valid: 30 days
Law Link: https://www.montana811.org/resources/montana-dig-law/

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

MLGPA

Montana Liquid & Gas
Pipeline Association

1.877.477.1162 • mlgpa.pipeline-awareness.com