Pipeline Safety

Overview
Pipeline Safety
Excavation Best Practices Checklist
Signs Of A Pipeline Release
What To Do If A Leak Occurs
Pipeline Emergency
Common Ground Alliance Best Practices
Pipelines In Our Community
Damage Prevention Programs
Pipeline Damage Reporting Law

How to use PAV:
- Launch the app on your device.
- Review the brief instructions.
- Tap the SCAN button and aim your camera at this page.*
- When the buttons appear, tap the lock icon to view the available content.
- Tap the buttons to view important pipeline safety information.

*For best results, enable Wi-Fi on your device prior to using the PAV app.

Download the Pipeline Awareness Viewer™ (PAV) app to learn about pipelines, including:

- How to find transmission pipelines in your area
- The 811 process
- How to recognize a pipeline leak
- An overview of the pipeline industry
- How to recognize the location of a pipeline

TEXAS
1.877.477.1162 • tx.pipeline-awareness.com
All damages to underground gas or hazardous liquid pipeline facilities in the State of Texas are required by law to be reported electronically by filing a Texas Damage Reporting Form (TDRF) through the Railroad Commission of Texas (RRC) webpage. For details of the law and the reporting form please visit http://www.rrc.state.tx.us.

Excavators must notify the pipeline company through the One-Call Center immediately but not later than two hours following the damage incident.

The new rule can be found at: https://www.rrc.state.tx.us/general-counsel/rules/

16 TAC Chapter 18, Underground Pipeline Damage Prevention
Effective: September 1, 2007

Safety is a shared responsibility. As an emergency responder, you play an important role in raising awareness and preventing excavation incidents. For example, Texas law requires anyone digging, to call Texas811 at least two working days prior to the start of excavation. The 48-hour notice does not include weekends or holidays. In other words, all excavators working in your community must have a valid locate request ticket.

Texas811 promotes an easier, safer digging environment and serves the entire state of Texas. The not-for profit organization serves as a message handling service for member facility owners and operators, taking information about planned excavations and distributing this information to its membership. It is then the responsibility of each member to mark the location of their underground facilities at the excavation site. Texas811 is not a utility and does not locate any underground facilities.

Call center operators at Texas811 are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week to receive and process calls at the number 811. For more information, including free safety materials that can be distributed at community events, contractor meetings and other appropriate venues, please visit www.Texas811.org or find the contact information for your local Damage Prevention Manager at https://www.texas811.org/damage-prevention-managers. Texas811 Damage Prevention Managers are also available for presentations and safety meetings.
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Overview

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

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

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

Know what's below. Call before you dig.
Program Objectives

1. Learn the responsibility of excavators prior to beginning any excavating project through the State One-Call law, Common Ground Alliance (CGA) Best Practices, and by calling 811

2. Acquaint excavators with one-call/utility member responsibilities prior to beginning any excavation project

3. Identify the different types of pipelines, products, characteristics and hazards of unsafe digging

4. Demonstrate how you can engage in effective communication to minimize hazards to life and property

Pipeline Mileage Overview*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Type</th>
<th>Texas</th>
<th>Nationwide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Liquid</td>
<td>67,773</td>
<td>215,622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas Transmission</td>
<td>45,991</td>
<td>300,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas Gathering</td>
<td>5,741</td>
<td>18,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas Distribution Main</td>
<td>108,391</td>
<td>1,265,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas Distribution Service</td>
<td>48,130</td>
<td>927,065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Mileage</strong></td>
<td><strong>275,926</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,757,666</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA)

Program Resources

- Texas 811 Sign
- Texas 811 Webpage: tx.pipeline-awareness.com
Pipeline Safety

WHAT DOES LAW DEFINE AS EXCAVATION

Excavate: Movement of earth by any means
Excavator: A person that engages in or is preparing to engage in the movement of earth

WAYS TO SUBMIT LOCATE REQUESTS

Call 811
or
Online Portal

HELPFUL INFORMATION TO PROVIDE

Work Site Contact Information
Attach Map of Work Area (KMZ File)
Driving Directions
GPS Coordinates for Work Site
Request On-Site Meeting if Necessary

Program content and slides subject to change
**Pipeline Safety**

**TICKET TYPE**

- Normal
- Emergency
- No Response
- Update
- Update & Remark
- Digup

**WAIT THE TIME REQUIRED BEFORE DIGGING**

**UTILITIES CODE**

**CHAPTER 251**

Sec. 251.151. DUTY OF AN EXCAVATOR. (a) A person who intends to excavate shall notify a notification center not earlier than the 19th day before the date the excavation is to begin or later than the 48th hour before the time the excavation is to begin, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays.

**LIFE OF A LOCATE TICKET**

**TEXAS ADMINISTRATIVE CODE**

**CHAPTER 18**

581B.1507 Unless otherwise specified, all time periods used in this chapter shall be calculated from the time the original notification is given to the notification center.

581B.1508 Unless otherwise specified, all time periods that are stated in days shall mean working days.

581B.1509 Unless an excavator and an operator otherwise expressly agree in accordance with the requirements set forth in §581B.1503 of this title, including to Excavator before to Notification Center, the life of a line locate ticket shall be 14 days.

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**American Public Works Associations**

**PROPOSED EXCAVATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Proposed Excavation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>PROPOSED EXCAVATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>GAS, OIL, STEAM, PETROLEUM OR GASEOUS MATERIALS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>TELECOMMUNICATION, BALM OR SIGNAL LINES, CABLES OR CONDUIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue</td>
<td>POTABLE WATER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple</td>
<td>RECIPROCAL WATER, IRRIGATION AND SEWER LINES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green</td>
<td>DRAINS AND DRAIN LINES</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**WORKSITE DOCUMENTATION**

**Tolerance Zone**

18” 3” 6” 3” 18”

**DEFINITION OF DAMAGE**

Damage includes but is not limited to:

(A) defacing, scraping, displacement, penetration, destruction, or partial or complete severance of an underground line or of any protective coating, housing, or other protective device of an underground utility/facility;

(B) weakening of structural or lateral support of an underground pipeline that affects the integrity of the line; or

(C) failure to properly replace the backfill surrounding an underground line.

**IN THE EVENT OF A DAMAGE**

Call 911 if release of product
Immediately contact the Facility Operator
Call 811 within one hour
Submit an RRC Texas Damage Reporting Form (TDRF) within 30 days
Only the Operator is allowed to perform repairs
QUESTION/ANSWER

David Ferguson
Damage Prevention Facilitator

Cell: 214-674-5959
Email: davidferguson@texas811.org

2018 DIRT Report

Damage percentage by depth

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Depth</th>
<th>% Damaged</th>
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<tr>
<td>Embedded</td>
<td>3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 to 18 inches</td>
<td>56%</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 to 30 inches</td>
<td>36%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Over 36 inches</td>
<td>6%</td>
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</table>

55% of the damages occurred at a depth of 1 to 18 inches.

Damage Costs

- 370,000 Total Damages (est.)
- Facility Damage Costs (avg.)
  - Liquid pipeline: $7,711
  - Natural gas: $5,914
  - Sewer: $5,163
  - Electric: $4,955
  - Telecom: $3,922
  - Water: $3,033
  - Cable TV: $2,190
  - Steam: $1,800

2016 Average Cost Per Facility Damage: $4,929
2016 Estimated Cost to Excavators: $263,791,000

Product Characteristics

- Non-Flammable Liquids
  - Crude oil, jet fuel, gasoline, other refined products
  - Liquid fuel and liquid out of the pipeline
  - Bitumen (Page 129)

- Highly Volatile Liquids
  - Propylene, butylene, ethylene, natural gas liquids
  - Liquid fuel and liquid out of the pipeline
  - Bitumen (Page 115)

- Natural Gas
  - Crude oil gases and out of the pipeline
  - Bitumen, liquid (Page 142)

*Exhibit (if admitted) in Mecanopolis
Pipeline Safety

**In the Event of a Product Release**
- Evacuate the area upwind
- Call 911 and the utilities in the area
- Never operate natural gas or pipeline valves

**In the Event of a Fire**
- **DO NOT** try to extinguish the fire
- **DO NOT** use water at the point of the fire
- **DO NOT** operate natural gas and pipeline valves

**Objectives Review**
- Learned the responsibility of excavators prior to beginning any excavating project through the State One-Call law, Common Ground Alliance (CGA) Best Practices, and by calling 811
- Acquainted you with the responsibilities prior to beginning any excavation project
- Identified the different types of utilities, products, characteristics and hazards of unsafe digging
- Demonstrated how you can engage in effective communication to minimize hazards to life and property

Program content and slides subject to change
Excavation Best Practices Jobsite Checklist

EXCAVATOR RESPONSIBILITIES:
- Call Before You Dig - It’s the Law!
- Wait the required time for the markings!
  (state specific time – check your local One Call Law)
- Tolerance Zones – May vary by state and/or company!
- Respect the marks!
- Dig with care!

RISK CONSIDERATIONS
- Type/volume/pressure/location/geography of product
- Environmental factors – wind, fog, temperature, humidity
- Sight, sound, smell – indicators vary depending on product
- 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
- Other utility emergencies

PIPPLELINE 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. Markers may not be located directly over the pipeline it marks.

The markers display:
- The product transported
- The name of the pipeline operator
- The operator’s emergency number
- White Lining (Pre-marking)
- One Call Facility Request
- One Call Access
- Locate Reference Number
- Separate Locate Request
- Pre-excavation Meeting
- Facility Relocations
- One Call Reference Number at Site
- Contact Names and Numbers
- Positive Response
- Facility Owner/Operator Failure to Respond
- Locate Verification
- Work Site Review with Company Personnel
- Documentation of Marks
- Facility Avoidance
- Marking Preservation
- Excavation Observer
- Excavation Tolerance Zone
- Excavation within the Tolerance Zone
- Vacuum Excavation
- Mismarked Facilities
- Exposed Facility Protection
- Locate Request Updates
- Facility Damage Notification
- Notification of Emergency Personnel
- Emergency Coordination with Adjacent Facilities
- Emergency Excavation
- Backfilling
- As-built Documentation
- Trenchless Excavation
- No Charge for Providing Underground Facility Locations
- Federal and State Regulations
**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
- 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)

**SOUND**
- A hissing or roaring sound

**OTHER - NEAR PIPELINE OPERATIONS**
- Burning eyes, nose or throat
- Nausea

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**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

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**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
In 1999, the Department of Transportation sponsored the Common Ground Study. The purpose of the Common Ground Study was to identify and validate existing best practices performed in connection with preventing damage to underground facilities. The collected best practices are intended to be shared among stakeholders involved with and dependent upon the safe and reliable operation, maintenance, construction, and protection of underground facilities. The best practices contain validated experiences gained that can be further examined and evaluated for possible consideration and incorporation into state and private stakeholder underground facility damage prevention programs.

The current Best Practices Field Manual is divided into nine chapters that provide a collection of current damage prevention best practices. The nine chapters include:

1. Planning & Design Best Practices
2. One Call Center Best Practices
3. Location & Marking Best Practices
4. Excavation Best Practices
5. Mapping Best Practices
6. Compliance Best Practices
7. Public Education Best Practices
8. Reporting & Evaluation Best Practices
9. Miscellaneous Practices

To view the latest version of the Best Practices please visit www.commongroundalliance.com

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).
Pursuant to 49 CFR Parts 192.614 (c)(2)(i) and 195.442 (c)(2)(i) pipeline operators must communicate their Damage Prevention Program's “existence and purpose” to the public in the vicinity of the pipeline and persons who normally engage in excavation activities in the area in which the pipeline is located.

State and federally regulated pipeline companies maintain Damage Prevention Programs. The purpose of which is to prevent damage to pipelines and facilities from excavation activities, such as digging, trenching, blasting, boring, tunneling, backfilling, or by any other digging activity.

### 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

### OSHA General Duty Clause

Section 5(a)(1) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) of 1970, employers are required to provide their employees with a place of employment that “is free from recognizable hazards that are causing or likely to cause death or serious harm to employees.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>LEAK TYPE</th>
<th>VAPOURS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HIGHLY VOLATILE LIQUIDS [SUCH AS: BUTANE,</td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>Initially heavier than air, spread along ground and may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Product is colorless, taste-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROPANE, ETHANE, PROPYLENE, AND NATURAL</td>
<td></td>
<td>less and odorless.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAS LIQUIDS (NGL)]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH HAZARDS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames and will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxi-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ation without warning and may be toxic if inhaled at high concentrations. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>injury and/or frostbite. Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic gases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATURAL GAS</td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td>Lighter than air and will generally rise and dissipate. May gather in a confined space and travel to a source of ignition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH HAZARDS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames and will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>without warning and may be toxic if inhaled at high concentrations. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>frostbite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAZARDOUS LIQUIDS [SUCH AS: CRUDE OIL, DIE-</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
<td>Initially heavier than air and spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEL FUEL, JET FUEL, GASOLINE, AND OTHER R-</td>
<td></td>
<td>flash back. Explosion hazards indoors, outdoors or in sewers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFINED PRODUCTS]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH HAZARDS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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:

Call Before You Clear
www.callbeforeyouclear.com

Common Ground Alliance
www.commongroundalliance.com

Federal Office of Pipeline Safety
www.phmsa.dot.gov

National One-Call Dialing Number: 811
www.call811.com

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

National Response Center
www.nrc.uscg.mil or 800-424-8802

Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)
www.osha.gov

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
## Operator Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator Name(s) / Contact Information</th>
<th>Type(s) of Pipeline Systems Operating</th>
<th>Location within County</th>
<th>Pipe Size and Operating Pressure Range(s)</th>
<th>Average Emergency Response Time(s)</th>
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<tr>
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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
All damages to underground gas or hazardous liquid pipeline facilities in the State of Texas are required by law to be reported electronically by filing a Texas Damage Reporting Form (TDRF) through the Railroad Commission of Texas (RRC) webpage. For details of the law and the reporting form please visit http://www.rrc.state.tx.us.

Excavators must notify the pipeline company through the One-Call Center immediately but not later than two hours following the damage incident.

The new rule can be found at: https://www.rrc.state.tx.us/general-counsel/rules/
16 TAC Chapter 18, Underground Pipeline Damage Prevention Effective; September 1, 2007

Safety is a shared responsibility. As an emergency responder, you play an important role in raising awareness and preventing excavation incidents. For example, Texas law requires anyone digging, to call Texas811 at least two working days prior to the start of excavation. The 48-hour notice does not include weekends or holidays. In other words, all excavators working in your community must have a valid locate request ticket.

Texas811 promotes an easier, safer digging environment and serves the entire state of Texas. The not-for-profit organization serves as a message handling service for member facility owners and operators, taking information about planned excavations and distributing this information to its membership. It is then the responsibility of each member to mark the location of their underground facilities at the excavation site. Texas811 is not a utility and does not locate any underground facilities.

Call center operators at Texas811 are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week to receive and process calls at the number 811. For more information, including free safety materials that can be distributed at community events, contractor meetings and other appropriate venues, please visit www.Texas811.org or find the contact information for your local Damage Prevention Manager at https://www.texas811.org/damage-prevention-managers. Texas811 Damage Prevention Managers are also available for presentations and safety meetings.
Overview
Pipeline Safety
Excavation Best Practices Checklist
Signs Of A Pipeline Release
What To Do If A Leak Occurs
Pipeline Emergency
Common Ground Alliance Best Practices
Pipelines In Our Community
Damage Prevention Programs
Pipeline Damage Reporting Law

Download the Pipeline Awareness Viewer™ (PAV) app to learn about pipelines, including:

1. How to find transmission pipelines in your area
2. The 811 process
3. How to recognize a pipeline leak
4. An overview of the pipeline industry
5. How to recognize the location of a pipeline

How to use PAV:
• Launch the app on your device.
• Review the brief instructions.
• Tap the SCAN button and aim your camera at this page.*
• When the buttons appear, tap the lock icon to view the available content.
• Tap the buttons to view important pipeline safety information.

*For best results, enable Wi-Fi on your device prior to using the PAV app.