

VIRGINIA



PIPELINE SAFETY TRAINING



PROGRAM GUIDE

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

2024

EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

<u>COMPANY</u>	<u>EMERGENCY NUMBER</u>
Appalachian Energy, Inc.....	1-877-377-6671
Appalachian Natural Gas Distribution Company.....	1-866-261-5525
Atmos Energy.....	1-866-322-8667
CNX Resources Corporation – Virginia Operations.....	1-800-498-8225
Columbia Gas of Virginia.....	1-800-544-5606
Diversified Gas & Oil Corporation.....	1-877-711-1138
East Tennessee Natural Gas.....	1-888-231-2294
Eastern Gas Transmission and Storage.....	1-888-264-8240
Enervest Operating, LLC.....	1-866-454-4265
Equitrans Midstream, as operator of MVP.....	1-833-929-1736
LES Project Holdings, LLC.....	1-703-994-1001
Saltville Gas Storage Company, LLC.....	1-800-231-7794
Southwestern Virginia Gas.....	1-276-632-5665
Sunoco, LLC.....	1-800-786-7440
TC Energy / Columbia Gas Transmission.....	1-800-835-7191
Williams.....	1-855-945-5762

**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.

<u>ONE-CALL SYSTEM</u>	<u>PHONE NUMBER</u>
Virginia 811.....	1-800-552-7001
National One-Call Referral Number.....	1-888-258-0808
National One-Call Dialing Number.....	811

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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

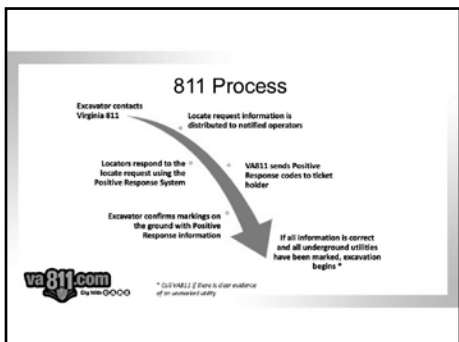
- Defined by pipeline regulations 192 and 195
- Requires specialized communication and planning between responders and pipeline/gas personnel
- May necessitate detailed information from local response agencies to identify HCAs in area

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.**



Virginia's CARE Message

- C** – Contact Virginia 811 Before you Dig
- A** – Allow required time for marking
- R** – Respect the marks
- E** – Excavate carefully

va 811.com

Virginia's CARE Message

- C** Contact Virginia 811 before you Dig

va 811.com

Virginia's CARE Message

- A** Allow required time for marking

va 811.com

EXCAVATOR 3 Dredging Operations

If your company conducts dredging operations, shoreline stabilization or pile driving activities, please be aware of the following:

- Underground hazardous liquids and natural gas pipelines do traverse lakes and navigable waterways
- 811 requirements to submit a one-call ticket prior operations commencing, to include a sub-aqueous ticket option
- Identify all pipeline warning markers near the shorelines where you will be working
- Contact the pipeline company as part of your pre-planning before work begins





EXCAVATOR 3 Logging Operator Responsibilities

- Notify pipeline company before work begins
- No skidding of logs on right of way
- Crossing of pipeline must be approved
- Drop cut trees away from pipeline
- Do not remove existing cover
- Restore right of way





EXCAVATOR 3 Integrity Management

Pipeline companies are required to have Integrity Management programs to insure safe and efficient operations:

- Internal and external cleaning and inspection, of the pipeline and affected areas
 - Rights-of-Way and valves
- Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA)
- Identification of High Consequence Areas (HCA)
- Aerial Rights-of-Way Patrols
- Public Awareness Outreach to stakeholders.
- Participation as a member of 811
- Operator Qualification (OQ) Training
- Local Distribution Company (LDC)
 - Meter Testing
 - Leak Surveys
- May also be utilized on transmission pipelines





EXCAVATOR 3 Product Characteristics

Hazardous Liquids
ER Guide 128 (Pages 186-187)




- Crude oil, jet fuel, gasoline and other refined products
- Liquid in and liquid out of the pipeline

Highly Volatile Liquids
ER Guide 115 (Pages 160-161)

- Propane, Butane, Ethane and natural gas liquids
- Liquid in and vapor out of the pipeline

Natural Gas
ER Guide 115 (Pages 160-161)

- Gas in and gas out of the pipeline
- Odorant Mercaptan added where required

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

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. 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*)

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

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



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).



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

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
- Receive Certificate of Completion

Visit <https://trainingcenter.pdigm.com/> to register for training



Damage Prevention Programs

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.

National One-Call Dialing Number:



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

For More Details Visit: www.call811.com

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."

<https://www.osha.gov/laws-regs/oshact/section5-duties>

Product Characteristics

<i>PRODUCT</i>	<i>LEAK TYPE</i>	<i>VAPORS</i>
HIGHLY VOLATILE LIQUIDS [SUCH AS: BUTANE, PROPANE, ETHANE, PROPYLENE, AND NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS (NGL)]	Gas	Initially heavier than air, spread along ground and may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Product is colorless, tasteless and odorless.
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. Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic gases.	

<i>PRODUCT</i>	<i>LEAK TYPE</i>	<i>VAPORS</i>
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.	

<i>PRODUCT</i>	<i>LEAK TYPE</i>	<i>VAPORS</i>
HAZARDOUS LIQUIDS [SUCH AS: CRUDE OIL, DIESEL FUEL, JET FUEL, GASOLINE, AND OTHER REFINED PRODUCTS]	Liquid	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.	

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

<https://www.epa.gov/emergency-response/national-response-center> 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/comeo

Wireless Information System for Emergency Responders (WISER)

<https://wiser.nlm.nih.gov/>



Register for access to
Training Center
Code: 2024EX



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





About Virginia 811

Virginia Utility Protection Service, commonly called Virginia 811, is a not-for-profit organization and the designated one-call notification center for Virginia created by Virginia's utilities to protect their underground facilities. Virginia 811 is dedicated to preventing damage to underground utilities and promoting safety in excavation. They provide a vital service by facilitating communication between excavators and locators, operating a 24/7 contact center, receiving locate requests, and dispatching notifications to utility owners across the Commonwealth. Virginia 811 also provides statewide education, resources, and support to promote safe digging practices and compliance with the Underground Utility Damage Prevention Act

Whether you're a homeowner with a shovel or a professional excavator using mechanized equipment, it's vital for safety to contact Virginia 811 and submit a locate request to have underground utility lines marked before beginning any digging or demolition project. Knowing the location of underground utility lines before digging prevents injuries, property damage, and service outages.

You can submit a locate request online at VA811.com or by calling 811 or 1-800-552-7001. The process is **free** and **easy**.

For more information about Virginia 811 and safe digging practices, visit VA811.com.

**Know what's below.
Contact VA811.com before you dig.**

VIRGINIA

Virginia 811 800-552-7001

Website: www.va811.com

Hours: Emergency service: 365 days a year, 24 hours a day.

Regular service: Monday through Friday, 7:00 AM - 5:00 PM (excluding legal state and national holidays).

Advance Notice: 2 working days (excluding weekends and legal holidays)

Waiting Period: 48 hours beginning 7:00 AM the next working day after contacting Virginia 811(excluding weekends and legal holidays)

Marks Valid: 15 working days

Law Link: <https://va811.com/laws-and-regulation/>

TICKETS			STATE LAWS & PROVISIONS								NOTIFICATION EXEMPTIONS				NOTIFICATIONS ACCEPTED							
FAX	Online	Mobile	Statewide Coverage	Civil Penalties	Emergency Clause	Mandatory Membership	Excavator Permits Issued	Mandatory Pre-marks	Positive Response	Hand Dig Clause	Damage Reporting	DOT	Homeowner (Hand Digging)	Railroad	Agriculture	Depth	Damage	Design	Emergency	Overhead	Large Projects	Tolerance Zone
N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	24"



1.877.477.1162 • va.pipeline-awareness.com