FLORIDA

COORDINATED RESPONSE EXERCISE®

Pipeline Safety Training For First Responders

EMERGENCY RESPONSE MANUAL

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Signs of a Pipeline Release
High Consequence Area Identification
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Pipeline Damage Reporting Law

2025

EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

COMPANY	EMERGENCY NUMBER
Buckeye Partners, L.P.	**1-866-514-8380**
CITGO Petroleum Corporation	**1-800-471-9191**
Florida Gas Transmission Company	**1-800-238-5066**
Gainesville Regional Utilities	**1-352-334-2550**
Genesis Energy, L.P.	**1-800-806-5463**
Gulf South Pipeline Company, LLC	**1-800-850-0051**
Gulfstream Natural Gas System	**1-800-440-8475**
Pensacola Energy	**1-850-474-5300**
Peoples Gas Systems, Inc.	**1-877-832-6747**
Sabal Trail Transmission, LLC (Operated by Enbridge)	**1-888-568-7269**
SeaCoast Gas Transmission	**1-877-832-6747**
Southern Natural Gas Company	**1-800-252-5960**

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
Sunshine 811	**811 or 1-800-432-4770**
National One-Call Referral Number	**1-888-258-0808**
National One-Call Dialing Number	**811**

Table of Contents

To: ALL EMERGENCY OFFICIALS

From: Paradigm Liaison Services, LLC

Re: Pipeline Emergency Response Planning Information

This material is provided to your department as a reference to pipelines that operate in your state in case you are called upon to respond to a pipeline emergency.

For more information on these pipeline companies, please contact each company directly. You will find contact information for each company represented throughout the material.

This information only represents the pipeline and/or gas companies who work with our organization to provide training and communication to Emergency Response agencies such as yours. There may be additional pipeline operators in your area that are not represented in this document.

For information and mapping on other Transmission Pipeline Operators please visit the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) at: https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov.

For information on other Gas and Utility Operators please contact your appropriate state commission office.

Further product-specific information may be found in the US Department of Transportation (DOT) *Emergency Response Guidebook for First Responders*.

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

PO Box 9123
Wichita, KS 67277
877.477.1162
pdigm.com

Pipeline Emergency Response

PLANNING INFORMATION

ON BEHALF OF:

Buckeye Partners, L.P.
CITGO Petroleum Corporation
Florida Gas Transmission Company
Gainesville Regional Utilities
Genesis Energy L.P.
Gulf South Pipeline Company, LLC
Gulfstream Natural Gas System
Pensacola Energy
Peoples Gas Systems, Inc.
Sabal Trail Transmission, LLC (Operated by Enbridge)
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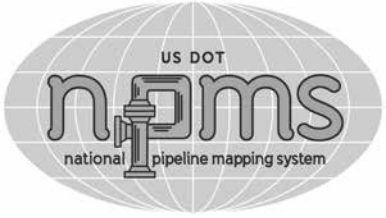
Southern Natural Gas Company



Note: The enclosed information to assist in emergency response planning is delivered by Paradigm Liaison Services, LLC on behalf of the above sponsoring companies. Visit the National Pipeline Mapping System at **https://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov** to determine additional companies operating in your area.

Pipeline Purpose and Reliability

- Critical national infrastructure
- Over 2.7 million miles of pipeline provide 65% of our nation's energy
- 20 million barrels of liquid product used daily
- 21 trillion cubic feet of natural gas used annually

Safety Initiatives

- Pipeline location
  - Existing right-of-way (ROW)
- ROW encroachment prevention
  - No permanent structures, trees or deeply rooted plants
- Hazard awareness and prevention methods
- Pipeline maintenance activities
  - Cleaning and inspection of pipeline system

Product Hazards and Characteristics

Petroleum (flow rate can be hundreds of thousands of gallons per hour)

- Flammable range may be found anywhere within the hot zone
- H2S can be a by-product of crude oil

Type 1 Products	Flash Point	Ignition Temperature
Gasoline	- 45 °F	600 °F
Jet Fuel	100 °F	410 °F
Kerosene	120 °F	425 °F
Diesel Fuel	155 °F	varies
Crude Oil	25 °F	varies

Natural Gas (flow rate can be hundreds of thousands of cubic feet per hour)

- Flammable range may be found anywhere within the hot zone
- Rises and dissipates relatively quickly
- H2S can be a by-product of natural gas – PPM = PARTS PER MILLION
  - 0.02 PPM — Odor threshold
  - 10.0 PPM — Eye irritation
  - 100 PPM — Headache, dizziness, coughing, vomiting
  - 200-300 PPM — Respiratory inflammation within 1 hour of exposure
  - 500-700 PPM — Loss of consciousness/possible death in 30-60 min.
  - 700-900 PPM — Rapid loss of consciousness; death possible
  - Over 1000 PPM — Unconsciousness in seconds; death in minutes
- Incomplete combustion of natural gas may release carbon monoxide
- Storage facilities may be present around populated areas/can be depleted production facilities or underground caverns
- Gas travel may be outside the containment vessel along the natural cavern between the pipe and soil

Propane, Butane and Other Similar Products

- Flammable range may be found anywhere within the hot zone
- Products cool rapidly to sub-zero temperatures once outside the containment vessel
- Vapor clouds may be white or clear

Type 3 Products	Flash Point	Ignition Temperature
Propane	- 150 °F	920-1120 °F
Butane	- 60 °F	725-850 °F

Line Pressure Hazards

- Transmission pipelines – steel *(high pressure: average 800-1200psi)*
- Local gas pipeline transmission – steel *(high pressure: average 200-1000psi)*
- Local gas mains and services – steel and/or plastic *(low to medium pressure)*
  - Mains: up to 300psi
  - Service lines: up to regulator
    - Average 30-45psi and below
    - Can be up to 60-100psi in some areas
- At regulator into dwelling: ounces of pressure

Leak Recognition and Response

- Sight, sound, smell – indicators vary depending on product
- Diesel engines – fluctuating RPMs
- Black, dark brown or clear liquids/dirt blowing into air/peculiar odors/dead insects around gas line/dead vegetation
- Rainbow sheen on the water/mud or water bubbling up/frozen area on ground/frozen area around gas meter
- Any sign, gut feeling or hunch should be respected and taken seriously
- Take appropriate safety actions ASAP

High Consequence Area (HCA) Regulation

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

Emergency Response Basics

- Always follow pipeline/gas company recommendations – pipeline representatives may need escort to incident site
- Advance preparation
  - Get to know your pipeline operators/tour their facilities if possible
  - Participate in their field exercises/request on-site training where available
  - Develop response plans and practice
- Planning partners
  - Pipeline & local gas companies
  - Police – local/state/sheriff
  - Fire companies/HAZMAT/ambulance/hospitals/Red Cross
  - LEPC/EMA/public officials
  - Environmental management/Department of Natural Resources
  - Army Corps of Engineers/other military officials
  - Other utilities
- Risk considerations
  - Type/volume/pressure/location/geography of product
  - Environmental factors – wind, fog, temperature, humidity
  - Other utility emergencies
- Incident response
  - Always approach from upwind/park vehicle a safe distance away/if vehicle stalls – DO NOT attempt to restart
  - Gather information/establish incident command/identify command structure
  - Initiate communications with pipeline/gas company representative ASAP
  - Control/deny entry: vehicle, boat, train, aircraft, foot traffic, media – refer all media questions to pipeline/gas reps
- Extinguish fires only
  - To aid in rescue or evacuation
  - To protect exposures
  - When controllable amounts of vapor or liquid present
- Incident notification – pipeline control center or local gas company number on warning marker
  - In ***Pipeline Emergency Response Planning Information Manual***
  - Emergency contact list in ***Program Guide***
  - Call immediately/provide detailed incident information
- Pipeline security – assist by noting activity on pipeline/gas facilities
  - Report abnormal activities around facilities
  - Suspicious excavation/abandoned vehicles/non-company personnel/non-company vehicles
  - Freshly disturbed soil/perimeter abnormalities

One-Call

- One-Call centers are not responsible for marking lines
- Each state has different One-Call laws. Familiarize yourself with the state you are working in
- Not all states require facility owners to be members of a One-Call
- You may have to contact some facility owners on your own if they are not One-Call members
- In some states, homeowners must call before they dig just like professional excavators

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- **HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.**
- Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air.
- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).
- Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers.
- Those substances designated with a **"P"** may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire.
- Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard.
- Containers may explode when heated.
- Many liquids are lighter than water.
- Substance may be transported hot.
- **If molten aluminum is involved, refer to GUIDE 169.**

HEALTH

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

PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL Emergency Response Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available appropriate telephone numbers can be found in the Emergency Response Guidebook.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind.
- Keep out of low areas.
- Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

EVACUATION

Large Spill

- Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 300 meters (1000 feet).

Fire

- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

FIRE

CAUTION: All these products have a very low flash point: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient.

CAUTION: For mixtures containing alcohol or polar solvent, alcohol-resistant foam may be more effective.

Small Fire

- Dry chemical, CO_2, water spray or regular foam.

Large Fire

- Water spray, fog or regular foam.

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

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

- Use water spray or fog; do not use straight streams.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

Fire involving Tanks or Car/Trailer Loads

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
- ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.
- For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

SPILL OR LEAK

- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded.
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
- A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.
- Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.
- Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

FIRST AID

- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
- Wash skin with soap and water.
- In case of burns, immediately cool affected skin for as long as possible with cold water. Do not remove clothing if adhering to skin.
- Keep victim warm and quiet.
- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- **EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE..**
- Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.
- Will form explosive mixtures with air.
- Vapors from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground. **CAUTION: Hydrogen (UN1049), Deuterium (UN1957), Hydrogen, refrigerated liquid (UN1966) and Methane (UN1971) are lighter than air and will rise. Hydrogen and Deuterium fires are difficult to detect since they burn with an invisible flame. Use an alternate method of detection (thermal camera, broom handle, etc.)**
- Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back.
- Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release flammable gas through pressure relief devices.
- Containers may explode when heated.
- Ruptured cylinders may rocket.

HEALTH

- Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning.
- Some may be irritating if inhaled at high concentrations.
- Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.
- Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic gases.

PUBLIC SAFETY

- **CALL Emergency Response Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available appropriate telephone numbers can be found in the Emergency Response Guidebook.**
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 100 meters (330 feet) in all directions.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind.
- Many gases are heavier than air and will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).
- Keep out of low areas.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.
- Always wear thermal protective clothing when handling refrigerated/cryogenic liquids.

EVACUATION

Large Spill

- Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 800 meters (1/2 mile).

Fire

- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 1600 meters (1 mile) in all directions.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

FIRE

- **DO NOT EXTINGUISH A LEAKING GAS FIRE UNLESS LEAK CAN BE STOPPED. CAUTION: Hydrogen (UN1049), Deuterium (UN1957) and Hydrogen, refrigerated liquid (UN1966) burn with an invisible flame. Hydrogen and Methane mixture, compressed (UN2034) may burn with an invisible flame.**

Small Fire

- Dry chemical or CO2.

Large Fire

- Water spray or fog.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

Fire involving Tanks

- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur.
- Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
- ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.
- For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire

SPILL OR LEAK

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

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.

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

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

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

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- 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*

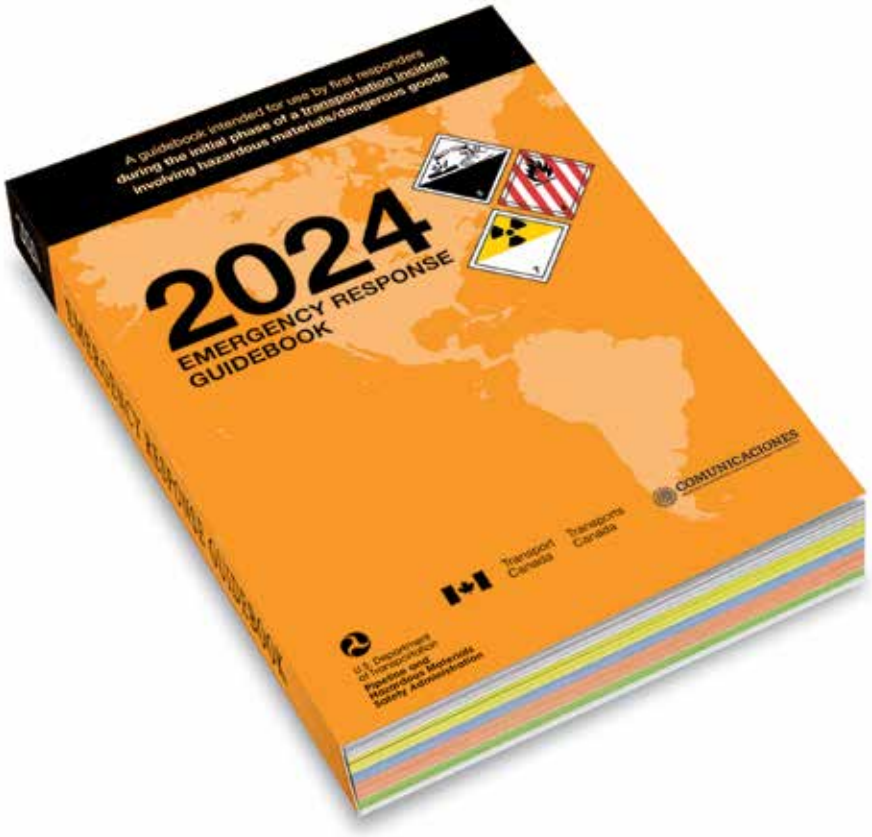
CHEMICAL FAMILY:

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

ANDROID APP ON Google play

Download on the App Store

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

Scan to visit our Public Awareness website!

Public Awareness Email Address: PublicAwareness@buckeye.com
Public Awareness Non-Emergency Phone Number: (866) 432-4960
Public Awareness Website: buckeye.com/public-awareness

BUCKEYE PARTNERS
6161 Hamilton Blvd. | Allentown PA | 18106

ABOUT BUCKEYE PARTNERS, L.P.

Buckeye Partners, L.P. (Buckeye) provides mid-stream energy logistics services. Buckeye owns and operates one of the nation's largest independent petroleum products common carrier pipeline networks providing refiners, wholesalers, marketers, airlines, railroads, and other commercial end-users with dependable, all-weather transportation of liquid petroleum products through over 5,000 miles of pipelines. Buckeye transports liquid petroleum products by pipeline principally in the Northeastern and upper Midwestern states. Buckeye also operates and maintains pipelines it does not own, primarily in the Gulf Coast region, under contracts with major oil and petrochemical companies. The combination of experienced and responsive professional staff, technical expertise, and modern transportation facilities has earned Buckeye a reputation for providing high-quality, safe, reliable, and efficient pipeline transportation services.

In addition to pipeline transportation services, Buckeye provides terminalling, storage, and liquid petroleum product distribution services. Buckeye owns more than 130 liquid petroleum products terminals with an aggregate storage capacity of approximately 125 million barrels, and markets liquid petroleum products in certain regions served by its pipeline and terminal operations. Buckeye's flagship marine terminal in the Bahamas, Buckeye Bahamas Hub, is one of the largest crude oil and petroleum products storage facilities in the world, serving the international markets as a premier global logistics hub.

To learn more about Buckeye, log on to www.buckeye.com. **To view the approximate location of pipelines in your area, visit the National Pipeline Mapping System at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov**.

For general information about pipelines, visit www.pipeline101.com.

COMMITMENT TO HEALTH, SAFETY, AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Buckeye is committed to preventing hazards to the public, to the environment, and to Buckeye's facilities. Buckeye utilizes various programs to ensure the safety of its pipelines. Our control centers operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week monitoring our pipeline leak detection system. Our Integrity Management Program consists of corrosion control, risk engineering, geographic information systems, and pipeline inspection. We also perform pipeline patrols and various other inspections. Our Public Awareness Program is designed to establish communications and provide information necessary to help the public understand that pipelines are the major transportation system for petroleum products and natural gas in the United States, how pipelines function, and the public's responsibilities to help prevent damage to pipelines. Accordingly, heightened awareness and a better understanding by the public of Buckeye's pipeline operations will supplement and enhance our current maintenance, operations, and safety policies and procedures. For more information about these programs, please visit Buckeye's website listed above or call **Buckeye's non-emergency Public Education number at 866-432-4960**.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Since pipelines are the safest and most efficient method of transporting petroleum products, pipeline incidents are rare. Buckeye appreciates the hard work and effort of the many emergency responders that may be involved in helping us return the community to normal in the event of an incident. In an emergency, Buckeye may utilize the Incident Command System during a response to a pipeline incident. The following are examples of critical tasks would need to be considered during a pipeline release:

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-866-514-8380

PRODUCTS	DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#	GUIDE#
Butane	1011/1075	115
Diesel Fuel	1202/1993	128
Ethanol	1170	127
Gasoline	1203	128
Jet Fuel	1223	128

FLORIDA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Duval
Hillsborough

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

- Public Safety / Evacuation
- Responder Safety
- Traffic Control
- Vapor Suppression
- Site Security
- Firefighting
- Product Containment

Federal regulations require specific qualifications to operate pipeline equipment; therefore, Buckeye employees will perform these duties.

DO NOT attempt to operate any pipeline equipment, such as valves, because doing so could make the situation worse.

Additional information on how to respond to incidents involving pipelines is available by contacting Buckeye or by obtaining training materials from the National Association of State Fire Marshals' sponsored Pipeline Emergencies Program. This training can be found at https://nasfm-training.org/pipeline/.

BUCKEYE'S RESPONSE IN AN EMERGENCY

Buckeye is engaged in constant activity to maintain safe pipeline operations. In the event of a pipeline release, Buckeye will take the following steps to ensure public safety and protect the environment:

- Shut down the pipeline
- Close valves to isolate the problem
- Identify hazardous areas
- Dispatch personnel to the scene
- Excavate & repair the damaged line
- Work with emergency responders and the public in the affected area.

Buckeye's emergency response plan is available upon request.

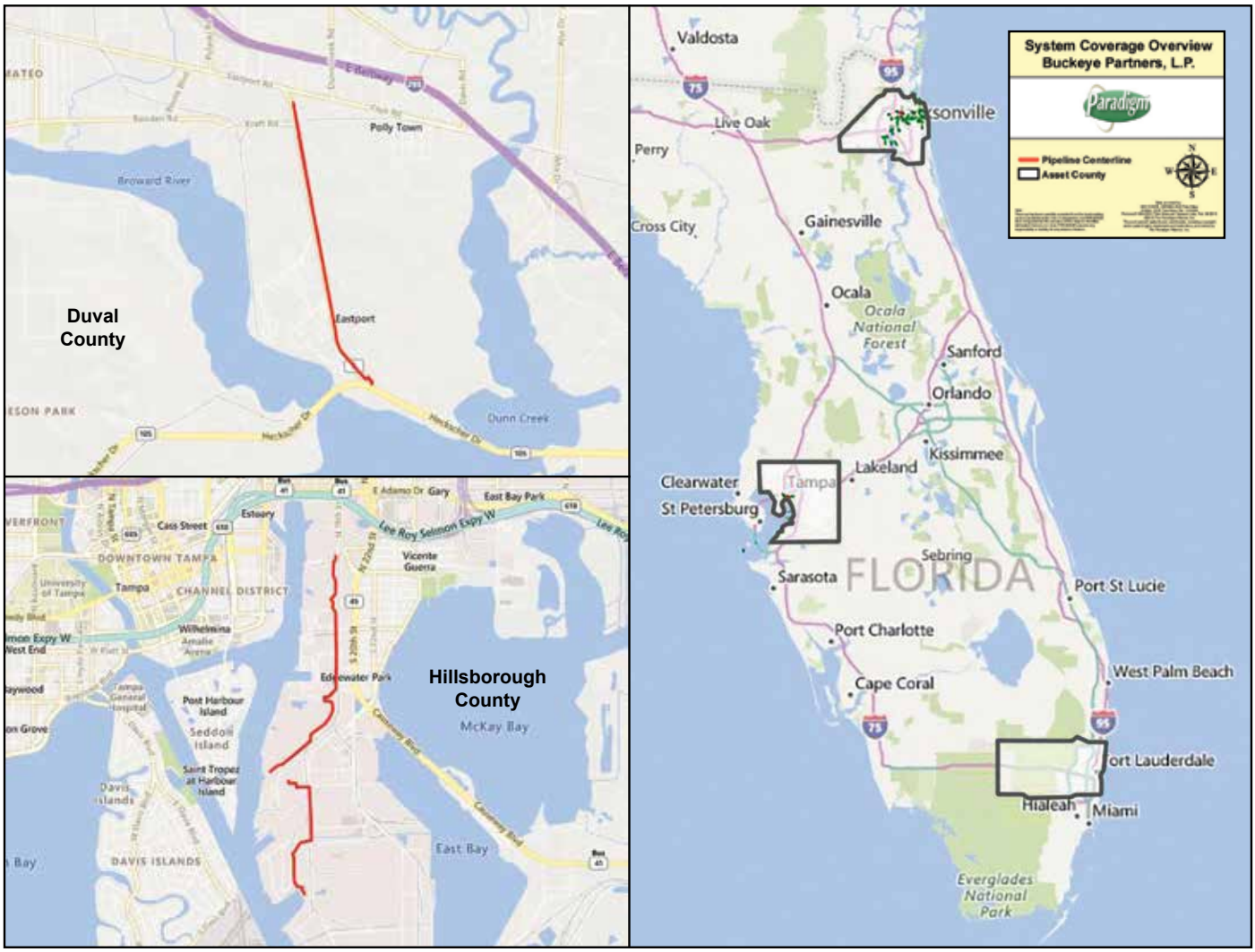
811 Know what's below. Call before you dig.

ACTIVITY ON THE RIGHT OF WAY

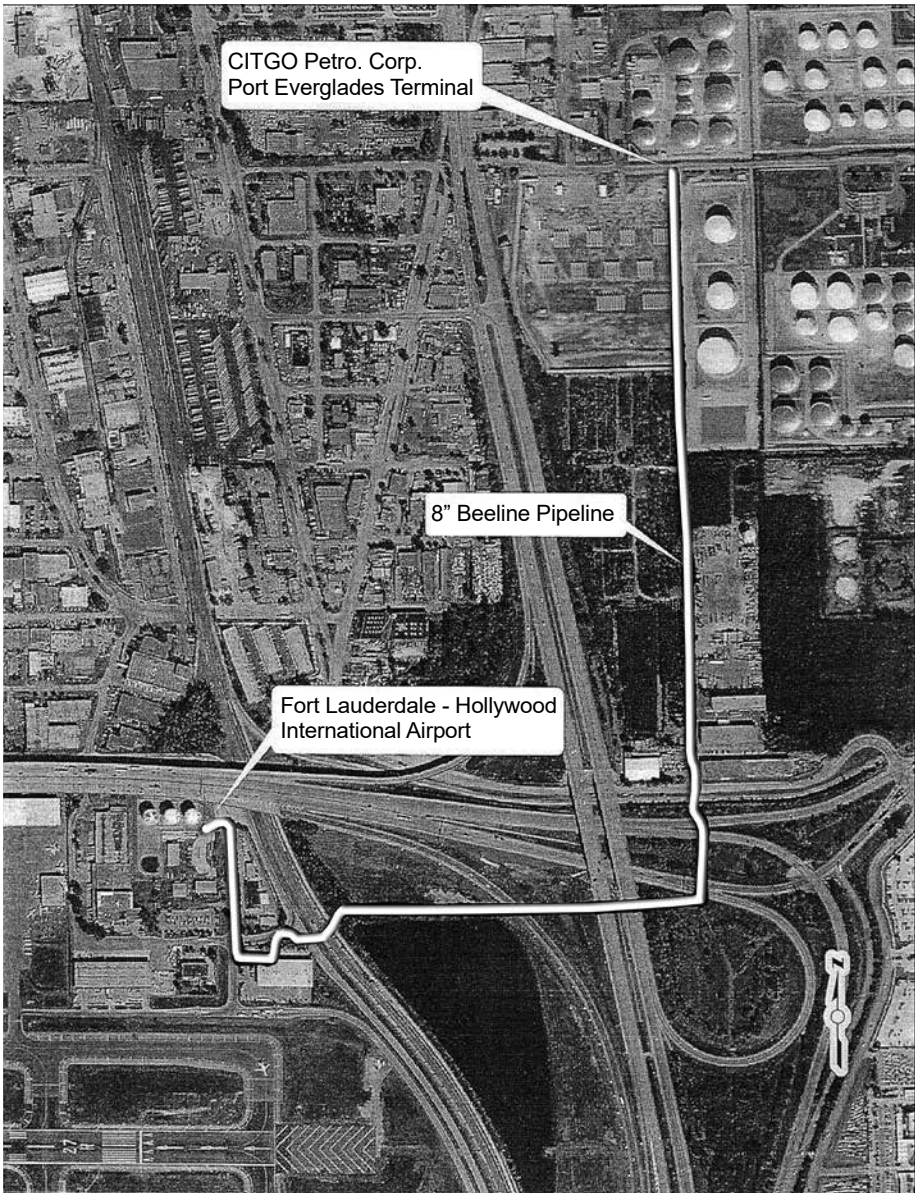
Always be sure to contact 811 before any digging activities occur. Accidental damage caused by excavation, construction, farming activities, and homeowner projects is one of the greatest threats to pipeline safety. For more information on safe digging, see www.call811.com. If you hit a pipeline, you must report it to the pipeline operator. Even if damage looks minor or nonexistent, it is critical that the operator inspects the pipeline. A minor scratch, scrape, gouge, or dent to the pipeline or coating has the potential to cause a safety issue in the future. Also, if you see suspicious activity on or near the pipeline right of way, immediately notify your local law enforcement agency. Lastly, if you see power lines down on or near Buckeye's pipeline right of way, immediately call Buckeye's emergency number listed on this page. Electricity discharging to the ground can damage buried pipelines.

CONTACT

Daniel Mangum
4200 Westheimer Road
#975
Houston, TX 77027



Robert Soto
801 SE 28th St / PO Box 13122
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33316
Phone: 954-525-6742
Website: www.citgo.com



CITGO Petroleum Corporation
8” Beeline Pipeline

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-800-471-9191

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:

Fuel, Aviation Turbine	1863	128

FLORIDA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Broward

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

HOW TO RECOGNIZE A PIPELINE LEAK

By Sight
- Discolored or dead vegetation surrounding a pipeline
- A pool of liquid on the ground near a pipeline
- Flames coming from the ground or an exposed pipeline valve
- A dense white cloud or fog over a pipeline
- A slight mist of ice or frozen area on the pipeline or ground near the route
- Continuous bubbling in wet, flooded areas
- Rainbows or a sheen on water surfaces

By Sound
- An unusual hissing or roaring noise coming from a pipeline

By Smell
- A strange or unusual odor
- A strong petroleum smell

WHAT TO DO IF A LEAK OCCURS

- DO NOT create any sparks or heat sources.
- DO NOT light a match, start a car, switch lights on or off, or use a telephone. Turn off any lit gas pilot lights if immediately accessible.
- Turn off any machinery and equipment; however, if a vapor cloud has surrounded a piece of equipment, DO NOT go into the cloud to turn it off. Be aware of wind direction and potential ignition sources.
- DO NOT touch, breathe, or make contact with leaking liquids or gases.
- DO NOT operate any pipeline valves UNLESS directed by a CITGO Representative.
- Leave the area immediately on foot; warn others to stay away or leave.
- From a safe location, call the CITGO 24-hour emergency number (800-471-9191) and 911 or your local emergency response number. Give your name, phone number and description of the leak and its location.

IF YOU OBSERVE A PIPELINE RELEASE,

Immediately call CITGO's 24-hour emergency number (800-471-9191) and 911 or your local emergency response number. The action you take, from the moment of discovery, may determine the seriousness of the accident.

SEE THE SIGNS...

Warning signs, pilot patrol markers, casing vents and posts are used to mark a pipeline vicinity. These markers only indicate the general, not exact, location of a pipeline.

OR IT COULD COST YOU!

This is what can happen if you don't heed the warning signs. One simple phone call could have prevented this disaster. Sometimes you pay with more than just your pocket book - it could be a life.

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

HOW TO CONTACT US

24 Hr. Emergency Line
1-800-471-9191

Sunshine State One-Call of Florida
811 or 800-432-4770

Florida Gas Transmission Company
An Energy Transfer/Kinder Morgan Affiliate

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

Energy Transfer, a Texas-based energy company founded in 1996 as a small intrastate natural gas pipeline company, is now one of the largest and most diversified master limited partnerships in the United States.

Strategically positioned in all of the major U.S. production basins, the company owns and operates a geographically diverse portfolio of energy assets, including midstream, intrastate and interstate transportation and storage assets. Energy Transfer, or one of its affiliates, operates more than 130,000 miles of natural gas, crude oil, natural gas liquids and refined products pipelines and related facilities, including terminalling, storage, fractionation, blending and various acquisition and marketing assets in 44 states.

Florida Gas Transmission is an approximately 5,400-mile natural gas pipeline system with extensive access to diverse natural gas supply sources to serve the rapidly growing Florida peninsula. The Florida customer base includes electric utilities, independent power producers, industrial end-users and local distribution companies. Florida Gas is a joint venture with Kinder Morgan and is operated by Energy Transfer.

For more information about **Florida Gas Transmission**, please contact us:

Bay, Calhoun, Escambia, Gadsden, Gulf, Holmes, Jackson, Jefferson, Lafayette, Leon, Liberty, Madison, Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, Suwannee, Taylor, Wakulla, Walton and Washington counties:
Matthew Donaldson
Area Director
850-824-6672 (w) 217-891-2706 (m)
matthew.donaldson@energytransfer.com

Alachua, Bradford, Charlotte, Citrus, Clay, Columbia, DeSoto, Duval, Gilchrist, Hardee, Hernando, Hillsborough, Lee, Levy, Manatee, Marion, Pasco, Pinellas, Polk, Putnam and Union counties:
Cody Arnold
Area Director
407-838-7117 (w) 505-301-4507 (m)
cody.arnold@energytransfer.com

Brevard, Broward, Highlands, Indian River, Lake, Martin, Miami-Dade, Okeechobee, Orange, Osceola, Palm Beach, Seminole, St. Lucie and Volusia counties:
David Parham
Area Director
407-838-7112 (w) 407-304-7543 (m)
david.parham@energytransfer.com

Florida Gas Transmission Emergency Response Plans and Procedures are available upon request. Requests for company emergency procedures should be directed to contacts listed above.

Florida Gas Transmission prepared this information for emergency officials who may be asked to respond to an incident involving a natural gas pipeline facility. Since emergency officials may arrive at the scene before pipeline personnel, you should know in advance what to expect and how to respond.

OUR COMMITMENT TO SAFETY

We are strongly committed to operating a safe, reliable pipeline system. As part of that commitment, we strive to strengthen and expand our relationships with emergency responders. Please familiarize yourself with the following important safety information. We encourage you to share it with others in your organization. If you are interested in training opportunities, such as emergency or tabletop drills, please contact us.

Our pipeline is regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), which establishes rules and standards governing the design, construction, operation, safety and maintenance of interstate pipelines. We have taken the following steps to protect communities:

- Before being placed in service, the pipeline is built to high industry standards and is inspected thoroughly.
- Our pipeline is monitored 24-hours a day, seven days a week.
- Employees keep a watchful eye on the pipeline by regularly inspecting the pipeline via foot, vehicle and aerial patrol.
- Pipelines undergo periodic maintenance inspections to confirm the continuing integrity of the pipeline.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-800-238-5066

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115

FLORIDA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Alachua	Leon
Bay	Levy
Bradford	Liberty
Brevard	Madison
Broward	Manatee
Calhoun	Marion
Charlotte	Martin
Citrus	Miami-Dade
Clay	Okaloosa
Columbia	Okeechobee
DeSoto	Orange
Duval	Osceola
Escambia	Palm Beach
Gadsden	Pasco
Gilchrist	Pinellas
Gulf	Polk
Hardee	Putnam
Hernando	Santa Rosa
Highlands	Seminole
Hillsborough	St. Lucie
Holmes	Suwannee
Indian River	Taylor
Jackson	Union
Jefferson	Volusia
Lafayette	Wakulla
Lake	Walton
Lee	Washington

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

RECOGNIZING AN EMERGENCY

The following signs can be an indication of a natural gas pipeline leak:

- Dust, water or vegetation blowing around a pipeline
- Discolored or dead vegetation near a pipeline
- A blowing or hissing sound caused by escaping gas
- Bubbling in a wet area
- Flames, if the leak has ignited
- An unusual smell or gaseous odor

Since natural gas is odorless, sometimes an odorant, called mercaptan, is added to the pipeline to help consumers smell gas should a leak occur. However, odorant is added at only certain places along the pipeline. It is important to remember that you may not always be able to detect a gas leak by smell. Unlike natural gas, odorant is not lighter than air. Always use a methane detection instrument to determine if natural gas is present.

HOW DO I KNOW WHERE A PIPELINE IS LOCATED?

- Since most pipelines are buried underground, markers are used to indicate the approximate location of pipelines.
- The markers contain the name of the pipeline operator and emergency contact information.
- Markers do not indicate the exact location or depth of the pipeline.
- Pipelines may not follow a straight course between markers.

RESPONDING TO AN EMERGENCY

Protect the public. Park vehicles a safe distance from the incident and turn off engines. Approach the incident from upwind, uphill.

Isolate the area. Restrict entry to trained emergency response and company personnel.

Call the pipeline company immediately. Emergency contact information is located on the pipeline marker.

Eliminate ignition sources. Potential ignition sources include open flames, such as pilot lights or matches. Other sources include sparks from tools, doorbells, electric motors and switches, static electricity, vehicle engines, radios and cell phones.

Don't attempt to extinguish a natural gas pipeline fire with water or other chemicals. Doing so could prolong the emergency. Use spray to protect surrounding exposure. Wet down exposed flammable areas in the vicinity and extinguish perimeter fires.

Don't attempt to operate valves or equipment. Shutting off the flow of gas may actually create an even greater hazard. Rely on pipeline personnel; they are trained in the proper procedures.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

Pipeline emergencies require coordination of information and resources among the various players in order to safely and efficiently resolve the situation. Florida Gas Transmission's response protocol is based on the Eight Step Process© contained in the National Incident Management System. Company personnel will follow these steps during an emergency:

1. Site Management and Control
2. Identify the Problem
3. Hazard and Risk Evaluation
4. Select Personal Protective Clothing and Equipment
5. Information Management & Resource Coordination
6. Implement Response Objectives
7. Decontamination and Clean-up Operations
8. Terminate the Incident

FACTS ABOUT NATURAL GAS

State or form: Gas

Composition: Methane (94%), Ethane (4%), Butane Carbon Dioxide Nitrogen and Isopentane (2%)

Boiling Point: -259°

Vapor Density (Air = 1): .60

Flammable Range: 4-15%

Ignition Temperature: 1200° F

Maximum Flame Temperature in Air: 3400° F

Primary characteristics: Odorless, colorless in its natural state. When mixed with the proper amount of air, can burn

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

CALL BEFORE YOU DIG

One of the greatest single challenges to safe pipeline operations is the accidental damage caused by excavation, construction, farming activities – or even homeowner construction and maintenance. Anyone involved in excavation related activities must call Sunshine811 to tell them when and where they will be digging. This free service is critical to reduce the risk of damage to underground pipeline facilities. No digging should occur until Sunshine811 is contacted. In Florida, four important steps can help prevent undesired consequences.

1. Call 811 or 1-800-432-4770 two full business days before digging.
2. Wait for utility companies to locate and mark their buried utilities with color-coded paint, flags or stakes.
3. Protect the marks during excavation.
4. Dig safely using extreme caution when digging within 24 inches of the locate marks.

TO LEARN MORE ABOUT PIPELINES OPERATING IN YOUR JURISDICTION

Visit the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov. Created by PHMSA and other state agencies, the NPMS was built from data submitted by pipeline, LNG and breakout tank facility operators.

Through the NPMS, local and state emergency response officials can access geospatial data, attribute data, public contact information, and metadata pertaining to the interstate and intrastate gas and hazardous liquid transmission pipelines, liquefied natural gas (LNG) facilities, and hazardous liquid breakout tanks jurisdictional to PHMSA.

3805 NW 97th Blvd
Gainesville, FL 32606
Website: www.gru.com

OPERATOR PROFILE

We operate about 830 miles of natural gas transmission and distribution mains. Additionally we operate several island LP Systems that serve approximately 204 residential customers. Our pipelines are in Alachua County, Florida. We do ground patrols and electronically monitor our system.

WHAT ARE THE SIGNS OF A NATURAL GAS PIPELINE LEAK?

- Blowing or hissing sound
- Dust blowing from a hole in the ground
- Continuous bubbling in wet or flooded areas
- Gaseous or hydrocarbon odor
- Dead or discolored vegetation in a green area
- Flames, if a leak has ignited

WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I SUSPECT A PIPELINE LEAK?

Your personal safety should be your first concern:

- Evacuate the area and prevent anyone from entering
- Abandon any equipment being used near the area
- Avoid any open flames
- Avoid introducing any sources of ignition to the area (such as cell phones, pagers, 2-way radios)
- Do not start/turn off motor vehicles/ electrical equipment
- Call 911 or contact local fire or law enforcement
- Notify the pipeline company
- Do not attempt to extinguish a natural gas fire
- Do not attempt to operate any pipeline valves

PIPELINE SAFETY

System failures occur infrequently along the nation's network of interstate natural gas 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 too.

We participate in One-Call Centers and strongly encourage those who are going to dig to call their state One-Call Center or the 811 "Call before you dig" hotline to allow pipeline companies and owners of other buried utilities a chance to mark the underground facilities in the area before digging begins.

PIPELINE LOCATION AND MARKERS

Pipeline markers are used to indicate the approximate location of a natural gas pipeline and to provide contact information. 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 Gainesville Regional Utilities emergency response plans and procedures, contact Douglas Maxwell at MaxwellDC@gru.com.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-352-334-2550

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115

FLORIDA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Alachua

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

Website: www.genesisenergy.com

genesisenergy

INTRODUCTION TO GENESIS ENERGY, L.P.

Genesis Energy, L.P. operates pipelines in your area. These pipelines transport crude oil, natural gas and CO2. Our top priorities are the safety of people and the protection of the environment. Our company is committed to safe operations of its assets by maintaining high standards in safety including enhancing public safety and environmental protection through the company's Public Awareness Program.

If you have additional questions or comments on pipeline safety, the State One Call laws or general questions about Genesis Energy, L.P., please call the company's Public Awareness Specialist, Reka M. Burleson at (713) 860-2768 or Scott Chandler at 251-513-0453.

SYSTEM OVERVIEW

Below you will find a list of States where Genesis Energy, L.P. currently operates assets. Please familiarize yourself with the facilities that are applicable to your county of jurisdiction. Each facility with storage capacity and the county where it is located is listed below. In addition, please also familiarize yourself with the attached LEPC map applicable to your county for an overview of the pipeline system that is attached to these facilities.

Assets in Alabama:
Mobile County, Baldwin County, Escambia County, Conecuh County, Monroe County

Assets in Florida:
Escambia County, Santa Rosa County

Facility: Jay Station
Total Storage Capacity: 210,000 bbls
County: Santa Rosa (FL)

Facility: Frisco City
Total Storage Capacity: 20,000 bbls
County: Monroe (AL)

Facility: Castleberry
Total Storage Capacity: 20,000 bbls
County: Conecuh (AL)

IN THE UNLIKELY EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY

Emergency Definition:
An emergency condition exists if any of the following or combination of the following events occurs on a pipeline:

- Fire, explosion or a natural disaster on or near a pipeline facility;
- Accidental release of hazardous vapors and/or liquids from a pipeline;
- Operational failure causing a hazardous condition.

COURSE OF ACTION:

If an emergency occurs, personnel are sent to the location as soon as possible and there are operations that may be completed remotely by our Pipeline Control Center located in Houston, TX. Our personnel are trained to recognize dangers and respond appropriately to minimize hazards of a potential emergency on the pipeline. Personnel may use Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) meters and other monitoring devices to determine the atmospheric conditions. We have included MSDS information specific to the pipelines located in your county.

In the event of an emergency, familiarizing yourself with this information may be beneficial.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS

Emergency Response Plans can be accessed by visiting visiting http://response-planning.com/ERPP/genesis or for a paper copy or more information, please contact Reka M. Burleson at (713) 860-2786.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-800-806-5463

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

FLORIDA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Escambia Santa Rosa

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

EMERGENCY OFFICIAL AGENCY RESPONSE RESOURCES AND CAPABILITIES

In order to fully understand your response capabilities, please fill out the Emergency Responder Capability Survey.

PIPELINE AND PIPELINE PRODUCT INFORMATION

Please familiarize yourself with the MSDS (s) applicable to your county attached to this guideline.

PIPELINE MAPS

Please see the attached LEPC maps applicable to your county. You can also access the National Pipeline Mapping System ("NPMS") website for access to all registered pipeline systems. This website can be accessed at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/.

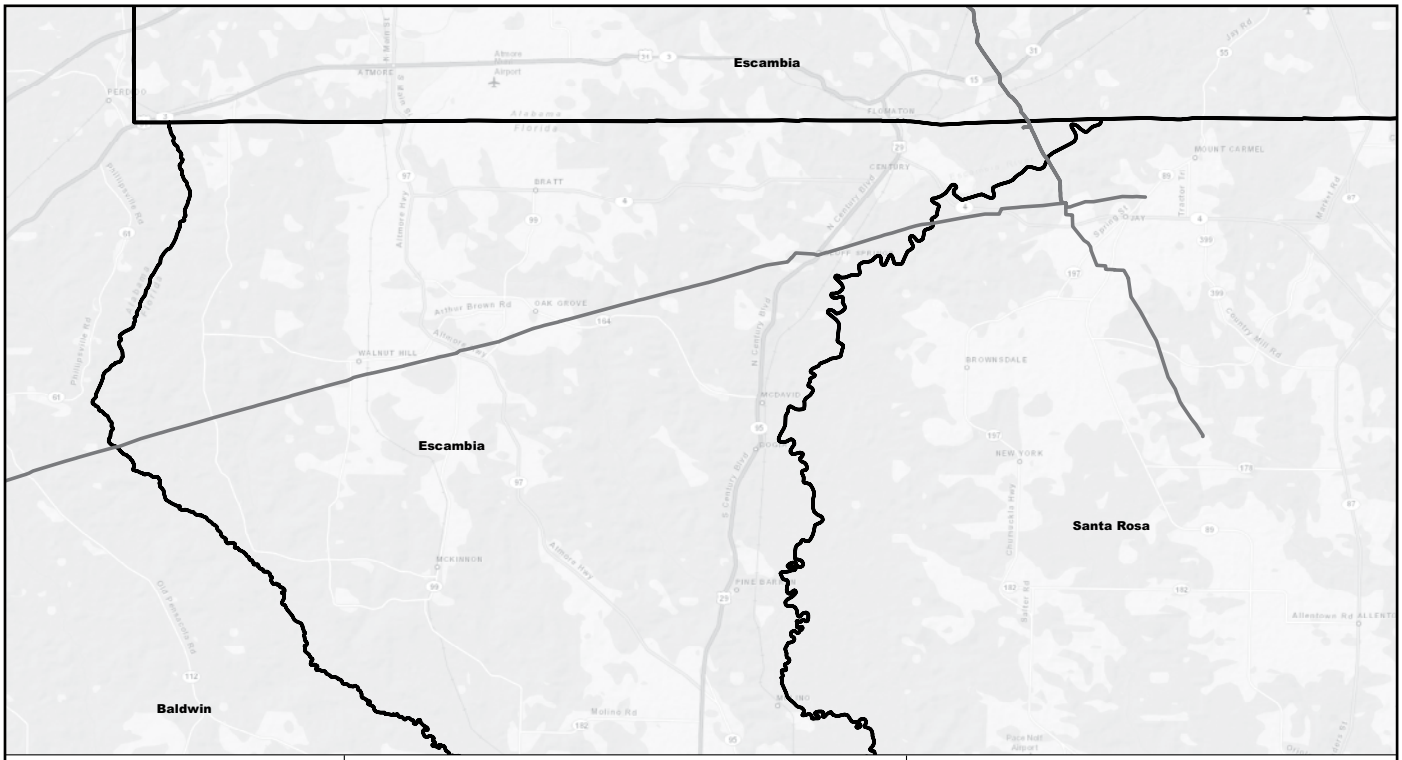
EMERGENCY RESPONSE TIPS:

1. Validate an emergency phone call by returning the call promptly.
2. Call the Pipeline Control Center at (800) 806-5463 in the event of an emergency on a Genesis Energy, L.P. pipeline. This phone number is manned 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

3. Upon determination of wind direction, remain upwind and uphill at all times.
4. Never attempt to operate or close any valves attached to the pipeline system. Genesis Energy, L.P. employees are trained to operate the valves in the event of an emergency.
5. Do not walk or drive into a vapor cloud or puddles of liquids.
6. Park vehicles a safe distance upwind from the vapor cloud or fire.
7. Turn off engines. **If the engine or your vehicle stops unexpectedly, do not attempt to restart it. Ignition can result in immediate explosion, resulting in injury or death.
8. The presence of a rotten egg odor may be an indicator of Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S). **If a victim is believed to be overtaken by H2S, an attempt to rescue without a monitor and air-pack could result in injury or death to a non-equipped rescuer.
9. Evacuate and barricade spill area and remain at an upwind, uphill, upstream location.
10. Eliminate ignitions sources. Examples of ignition sources include:
    - Engines
    - Electric Motors
    - Pilot Lights
    - Burn Barrels
    - Smoking Materials
11. Maintain contact with the Genesis Pipeline Control Center operator until Genesis personnel arrive on scene.
12. If a railroad passes through the incident location, you may need to contact the railroad and request that they stop rail movement until notified that the area is safe.
13. Determine if the vapor cloud is moving or expanding in size. Vapors will tend to collect in low areas.
14. Do not attempt to ignite the vapor cloud.

CONCLUSION

Your safety, the safety of our communities and the safety of the environment are our highest priorities. If you have any questions about the information included in this guidebook or would like a free safety presentation regarding pipeline safety, please contact Reka Burleson at (713) 860-2786 or Scott Chandler at 251-513-0453.



Genesis Energy L.P.

genesisenergy

Florida
Genesis Crude Oil, L.P.

24-Hour Emergency Telephone Number
(800) 806-5463

Legend
Pipeline
County Boundaries
0 2 4
Miles
N
W E
S

You can find information about this and other pipelines operating in your community by accessing the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) on the internet at: www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov

GULF SOUTH® PIPELINE
A subsidiary of Boardwalk Pipelines, LP

1-800-850-0051

9 Greenway Plaza, Suite 2800
Houston, Texas 77046
Phone: 713-479-8000
Email: publicawareness@bwpipelines.com
Website: www.GulfSouthPL.com

OVERVIEW

Gulf South Pipeline Company, LLC (Gulf South) transports natural gas directly from supply areas in Oklahoma, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and the Gulf of Mexico, and indirectly from the Appalachian Region. Such supply is transported to markets throughout the South Central and Southeastern United States. Through the Gulf Crossing Zone, Gulf South is capable of transporting natural gas from supply sources in North Texas and Oklahoma to the Perryville Exchange, markets between Tallulah, Mississippi, and Transco Station 85, and other third-party pipelines.

COMMITMENT TO SAFETY, HEALTH & THE ENVIRONMENT

Gulf South is committed to the protection of the public and the environment through the safe operation and maintenance of its pipeline systems. Gulf South's qualified personnel are trained in emergency response activities and regularly participate in drills and exercises reflecting various types of response levels, emergency scenarios, topographic terrain and environmental sensitivities. Gulf South has committed the necessary resources to fully prepare and implement its emergency response plans.

COMMUNICATIONS

Gulf South utilizes its 24-hour Pipeline Control Room (1-800-850-0051) as a hub of communications in emergency response situations.

The Control Room has a vast catalog of resources and capabilities. On-site communications are conducted using cellular telephones, portable radios, satellite phones and/or land-line telephone systems from company facilities and offices.

PIPELINE LOCATION AND MARKERS

The purpose of a pipeline marker is to identify a pipeline right-of-way and to provide information about Gulf South's pipelines including operator name; phone numbers, in case of a possible emergency; and the product inside. Markers indicate the general, not exact, location of a pipeline and do not necessarily follow a straight course between two markers. Never rely solely on the presence or absence of pipeline markers - someone may have moved or removed the marker.

For additional information that is available for emergency responders, please see the PIMMA link on the National Pipeline Mapping System's website: www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-800-850-0051

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115

FLORIDA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Escambia Santa Rosa

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

IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY

Emergency preparedness and planning measures are in place at Gulf South in case a pipeline incident occurs. Gulf South also works closely with local emergency response organizations to educate them regarding our pipelines and how to respond in the unlikely event of an emergency.

Should an emergency occur, Gulf South's objective is to resolve the situation quickly and safely. Two-way communication with emergency responders is critical for this resolution. Gulf South needs immediate access to the incident location to assess and develop a plan to resolve the situation.

Do not attempt to operate any pipeline valves. You may inadvertently route additional gas to the leak. Only qualified Gulf South personnel should operate valves on Gulf South's pipeline facilities.

Website: www.gulfstreamgas.com

Gulfstream®
Natural Gas System

Gulfstream has prepared this fact sheet as a guide for emergency response officials who may be asked to respond to an incident involving a Gulfstream natural gas pipeline facility. Since emergency response officials may arrive at the scene of a pipeline incident before pipeline personnel, you should know in advance what to expect and how to respond to potential hazards that may be present.

For more information about Gulfstream's emergency drills, training, or pipeline location information in your area, contact your local Gulfstream field supervisor.

NATURAL GAS PIPELINES

Gulfstream's transmission pipelines are part of a vast pipeline transportation system sometimes referred to as the "interstate highway" for natural gas. This national network consists of about 206,000 miles of high-strength, large-diameter steel pipe moving huge amounts of natural gas thousands of miles from producing regions to market. You may be more familiar with your local distribution company, or local public utility, which receives its natural gas supply from pipeline operators like Gulfstream.

The transmission pipelines operated by Gulfstream transport far greater volume and operate at much higher pressure than local service lines that feed most homes. The typical pressures found on pipeline systems are:

Gulfstream

- Transmission: High pressure .....850-2180 psig

Local Utility

- Distribution Main: High pressure .....60-300 psig
- Distribution Main: Intermediate pressure .....5-60 psig
- Service Line: Low pressure .....¼ - 5 psig

The transmission pipelines operated by Gulfstream are constructed of high-strength steel ranging in diameter from 12 to 36 inches. Compressor stations, meter stations, mainline valves and smaller facilities support the transmission system.

COMPRESSOR STATIONS

Natural gas is transported through pipelines at high pressure using compression. Compressor stations, located approximately every 60 miles, use large turbines, motors or engines to pressurize the gas and move it through the pipeline.

METER STATIONS

Often referred to as the city gate, a meter station is the point where distribution companies receive custody of the gas from transmission companies. At these locations the operating pressure is reduced and odor is added to the gas. The local gas utility then uses distribution pipes, or mains, to bring natural gas service to homes and businesses.

MAINLINE VALVES

Mainline valves are shut-off devices that are designed to stop the flow of gas through the pipeline. Some are manually operated, while others are either automatic or operated by remote control. Valves can be placed every 5 to 20 miles along the pipeline, and are subject to regulation by federal safety codes. It is important to remember that valves should only be operated by qualified company personnel.

LOCATING PIPELINES

Transmission pipelines follow well-defined easements, many times sharing the same corridor with other utility or power lines. These easements vary in width, generally anywhere from 50 to 175 feet depending on the number of pipelines and terrain.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-800-440-8475

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115

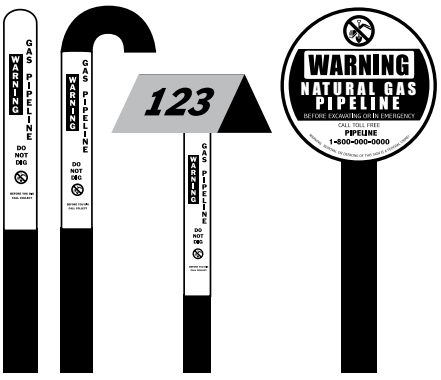
FLORIDA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Hardee	Osceola
Highlands	Palm Beach
Manatee	Pinellas
Martin	Polk
Okeechobee	

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

In accordance with federal law, above ground pipeline markers are used to alert excavators of the presence of one or more pipelines within an easement. These markers, which contain the name of the pipeline operator and emergency contact information, are usually located near road, rail, fence, water crossings and curbs. However, these markers do not necessarily represent the exact location of the pipeline facilities within the easement.

To find information about the locations of pipelines operating in your community, visit the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) on the Internet at www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov. NPMS provides a list of pipe-lines, their operator and operator contact information.



ONE-CALL

State law requires advanced notice be given to local one-call centers before digging or excavating. Local one-call centers provide a free service to assist in marking the location of underground pipelines, as well as buried cable, telephone, electric and other utilities. Anyone planning excavation, construction or blasting activities should notify one-call before they begin. Representatives from each company will then visit the proposed work site and mark the location of their facilities to reduce the risk of damage.

To contact the one-call center nearest you, dial the national one-call referral number at 8 -1-1.

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

PROPERTIES OF NATURAL GAS

Before you respond to a pipeline related emergency you should know how natural gas behaves and some of its unique qualities.

Composition – Natural gas is a naturally occurring hydrocarbon mixture. After being processed, it is composed mostly of methane (about 94 percent) and also contains ethane (about 4 percent).

Non-toxic – Natural gas is non-toxic. The fuel is sometimes listed as a “hazardous material” due to its flammability, not due to toxicity.

Lighter than Air – Natural gas is 40 percent lighter than air. When natural gas escapes into an open area, it rises into the air and dissipates, although gas odorant is heavier than air and may still sink to the ground. In an enclosed area, it collects first near the ceiling. Suffocation can occur if natural gas displaces the oxygen in an enclosed area.

Flammable Within Narrow Limits – Natural gas will ignite only within a narrow range: approximately 3-15 percent gas-to-air mix. Above or below the range combustion will not occur.

Odorless – Natural gas is normally a colorless, odorless substance in its natural state. The smell often associated with natural gas is normally added by the local distribution company.

Heating Value – Natural gas has a heat content of about 1,000 BTU per cubic foot.

Combustion Products – There are no significant releases of harmful compounds as a result of natural gas combustion. However, incomplete combustion may produce carbon monoxide and warrant the use of self-contained breathing apparatuses by emergency response teams.

Ignition Temperature – Natural gas has a very high ignition point, twice as high as that of gasoline. A flame or spark must reach nearly 1200 degrees Fahrenheit to ignite natural gas. However, static electricity, pilot lights, matches and sparks from telephones, electric motors and internal combustion engines can reach this temperature.

POTENTIAL HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS

Due to the large volumes and high pressures, accidents involving natural gas transmission pipelines can be dangerous. There are three primary hazardous conditions you should be aware of:

1) Encroachment. If you notice excavation near a pipeline right of way, check to see if the contractors have notified the company or one-call about their work. Nearly 2/3 of fatalities involving pipelines are due to damage from outside forces.

2) Leaks. Natural gas is normally a colorless, odorless substance. Because natural gas cannot be detected on its own, local utilities add an odorant to help consumers smell gas should a leak occur. However, odorant is added at only certain places along the pipeline, so you may not always be able to detect a leak by smell. Unlike natural gas, odorant is not lighter than air. Therefore, the strong smell of natural gas odorant does not always mean that methane is present. Always use a methane detection instrument to determine if natural gas is present. The following signs can be an indication of a natural gas pipeline leak:

- A hissing sound
- Dust, water, bubbles or vegetation blowing around a pipeline
- Discolored or dead vegetation near a pipeline
- Bubbling in a wet area, marshland, river or creek
- A dry spot in a moist field

If you become aware of a leak, notify the pipeline company immediately. Emergency phone numbers are listed on all pipeline markers.

3) Rupture. A pipeline rupture has much more dramatic indicators. There will be a loud roaring sound of escaping gas. A pipeline rupture does not always lead to a fire, but if it does ignite, it can result in
a large flame burning at high temperatures. Fire and emergency officials should be aware of the potential for secondary fires and disturbed earth in the vicinity of a rupture.

WHAT TO DO

Upon the first indication that a natural gas pipeline may be leaking or ruptured, notify the pipeline company immediately. The phone number on the pipeline marker will connect you with the company’s 24-hour emergency gas control center. Tell them the location, your name and any other details about the incident. The gas control center will dispatch company representatives to the area where the incident has occurred. While that representative is en route, stay in close contact with the pipeline company. You should also take the following steps:

- Park vehicles a safe distance from the incident and turn off engines as soon as possible.
- Clear area around the site and evacuate people from the area of danger to an upwind location. Protecting people and then property should be your top priority.
- Provide first aid and call for additional emergency medical assistance if needed.
- Barricade area and keep onlookers safe distance away.
- Roads leading to and from the site should be kept clear for emergency and pipeline personnel.

In the case of a fire fed by a leak or rupture, do not try to extinguish the gas fire with water or other chemicals. Even if you were successful, there is a high probability of re-ignition and explosion. The best method to control a gas-fed fire is to stop the flow of gas. However, do not try to operate pipeline valves. Pipeline personnel are trained in the

proper procedures for their operation. Instead, extinguish perimeter fires and wet down exposed flammable areas in the vicinity. Radiant heat from the gas fire is intense and can cover a large area.

Do Not:

- Forget to notify the pipeline company immediately.
- Allow smoking or spark-producing devices if unignited combustible gas is suspected.
- Open a closed pipeline valve at any time.
- Make any effort to extinguish flames of escaping burning gas. Use spray only to protect surrounding exposure.

PIPELINE PERSONNEL

The pipeline personnel you will be working with are trained for pipeline emergencies. They can supply you with information regarding the facilities involved in the incident, including the number and size of the pipelines in the area, location of valves and operating pressures. Pipeline personnel will also coordinate to set up a command post to act as a central clearinghouse for all emergency information.

The primary job of the pipeline response team is to stop the flow of gas to the accident site. The damaged section is isolated by closing valves on either side of the leak or rupture. Any fire will burn itself out once the fuel is consumed and the remaining gas will be vented to the atmosphere.

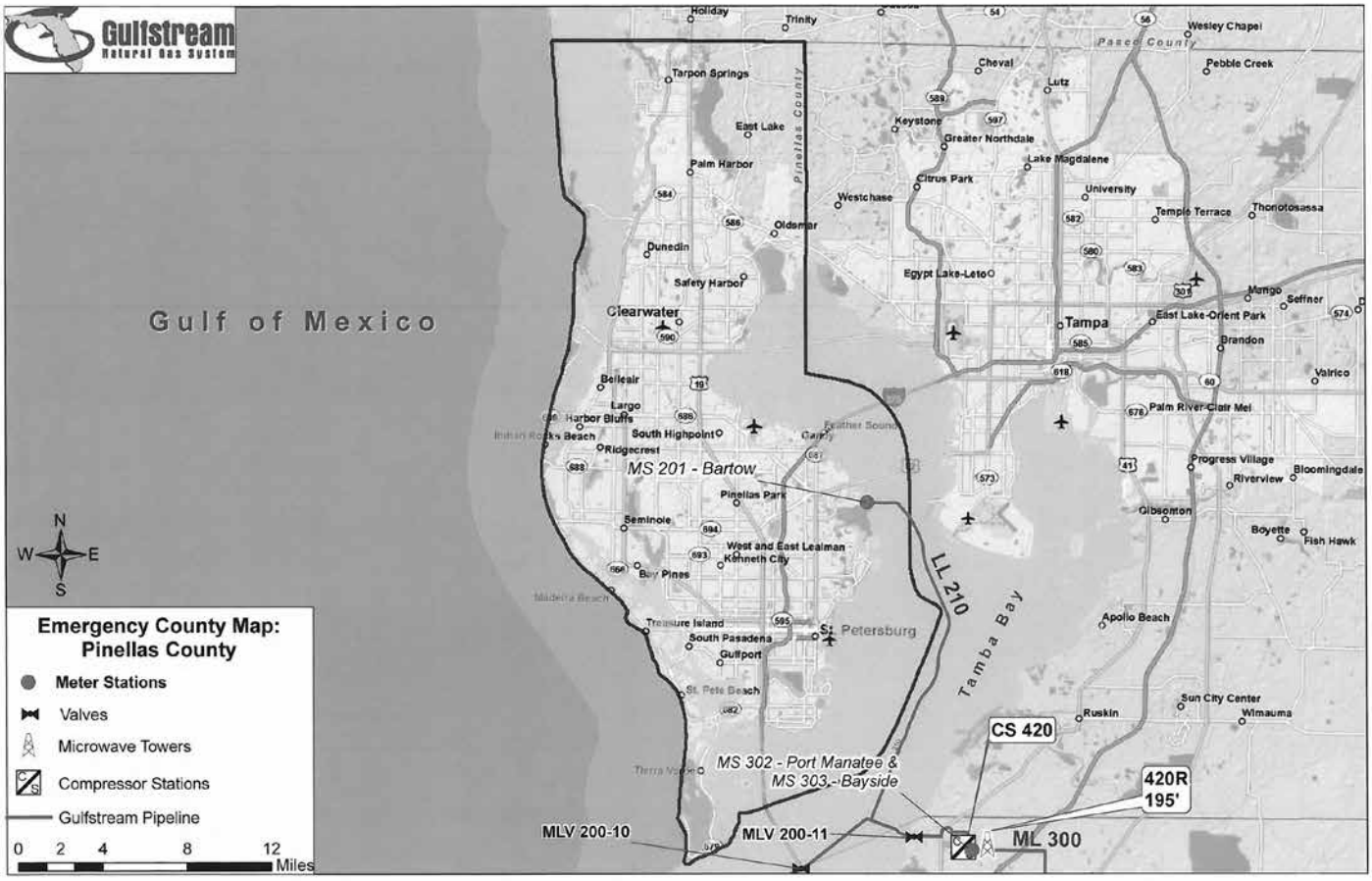
COMPRESSOR STATION EMERGENCIES

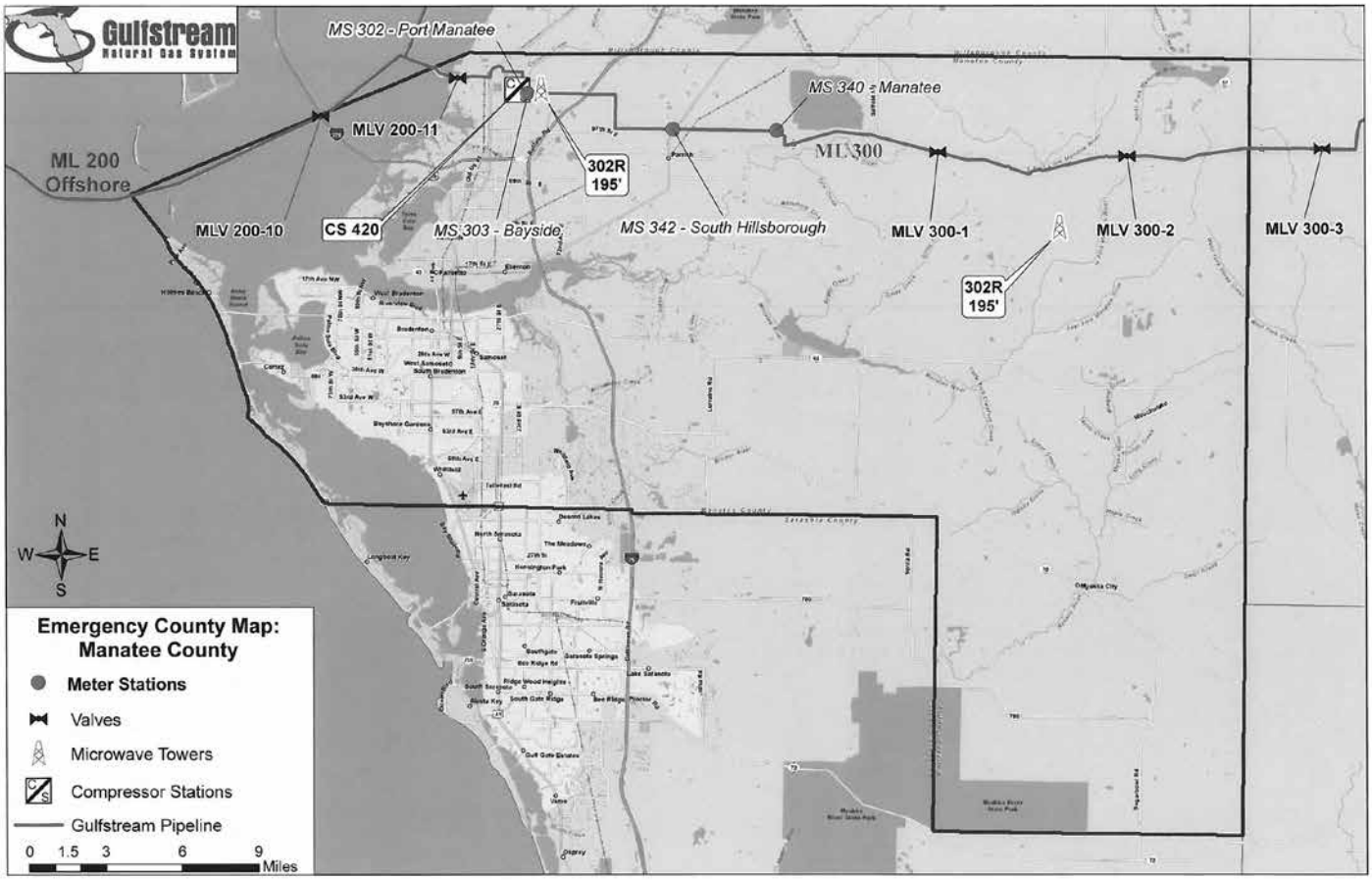
There is one other type of pipeline emergency that you may be asked to respond to. This involves an accident inside a compressor station. Compressor stations are designed with extensive emergency systems. If there is a leak or rupture, the station will automatically shut down appropriate equipment and vent gas through relief valves in the station yard.

Compressor station employees are also trained to fight minor fires with station extinguishers or fire hoses. Normally in a compressor station incident, emergency response teams would be summoned to offer the following services:

- Traffic or crowd control
- Medical treatment or evacuation
- Fighting any perimeter fires outside the station fence.

Because compressor stations sometimes store materials that may release toxic or hazardous substances when burned, pipeline emergency response teams can supply a list of and firefighting procedures for all combustible materials on the station property.




Gulfstream
Natural Gas System
MS 302 - Port Manatee
MS 340 - Manatee
MLV 200-11
ML 200
Offshore
302R
195'
ML 300
MLV 200-10
CS 420
MS 303 - Bayside
MS 342 - South Hillsborough
MLV 300-1
MLV 300-2
MLV 300-3
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Emergency County Map:
Manatee County
Meter Stations
Valves
Microwave Towers
Compressor Stations
Gulfstream Pipeline
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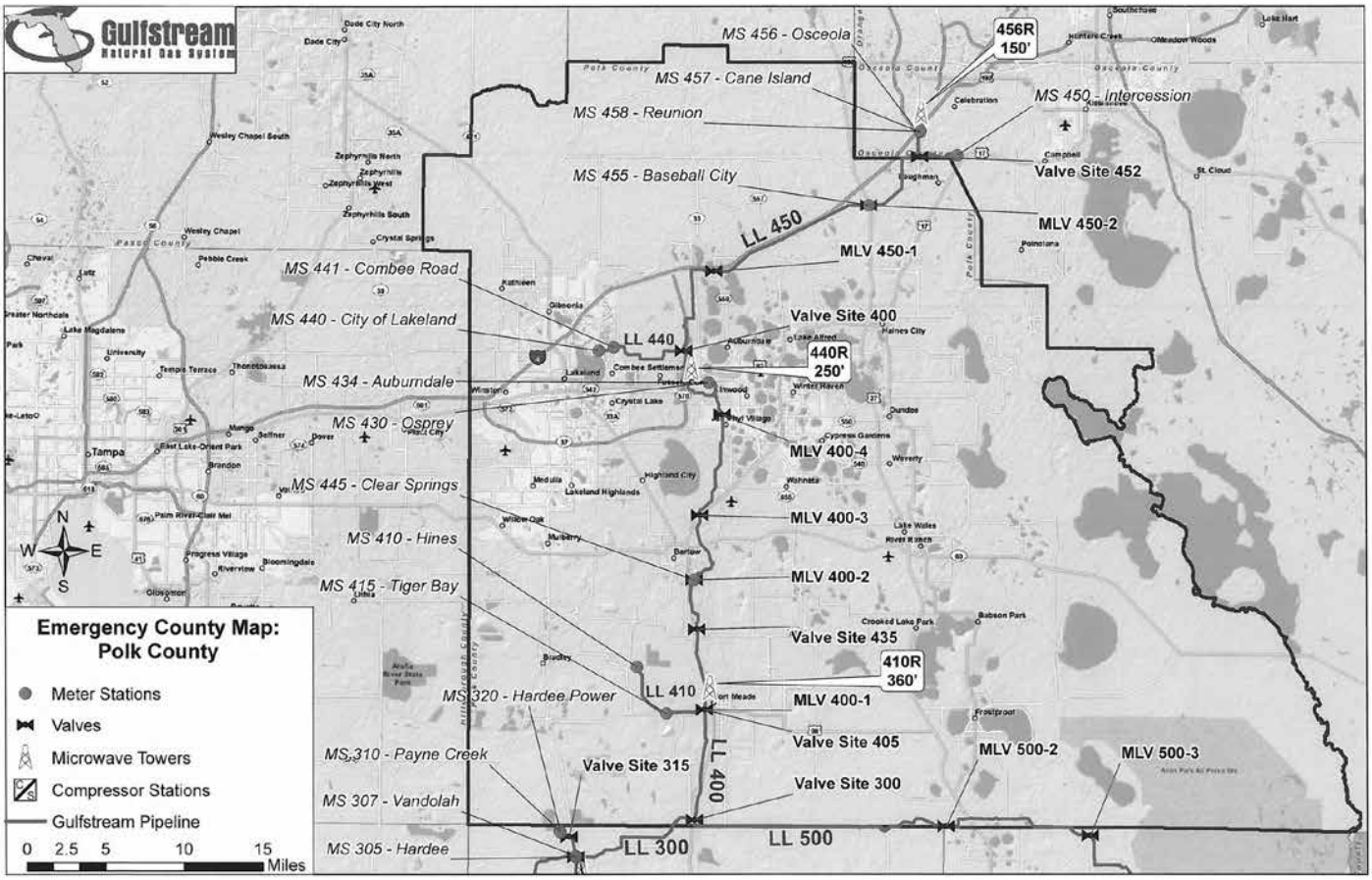
Gulfstream
Natural Gas System
MS 456 - Osceola
456R
150'
MS 457 - Cane Island
MS 458 - Reunion
MS 450 - Intercession
Valve Site 452
MS 455 - Baseball City
MLV 450-2
LL 450
MLV 450-1
MS 441 - Combee Road
MS 440 - City of Lakeland
Valve Site 400
LL 440
440R
250'
MS 434 - Auburndale
MS 430 - Osprey
MLV 400-4
MS 445 - Clear Springs
MLV 400-3
MS 410 - Hines
MLV 400-2
MS 415 - Tiger Bay
Valve Site 435
410R
360'
MS 320 - Hardee Power
LL 410
MLV 400-1
Valve Site 405
MS 310 - Payne Creek
Valve Site 315
LL 400
MLV 500-2
MLV 500-3
Valve Site 300
MS 307 - Vandolah
MS 305 - Hardee
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Emergency County Map:
Polk County
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Microwave Towers
Compressor Stations
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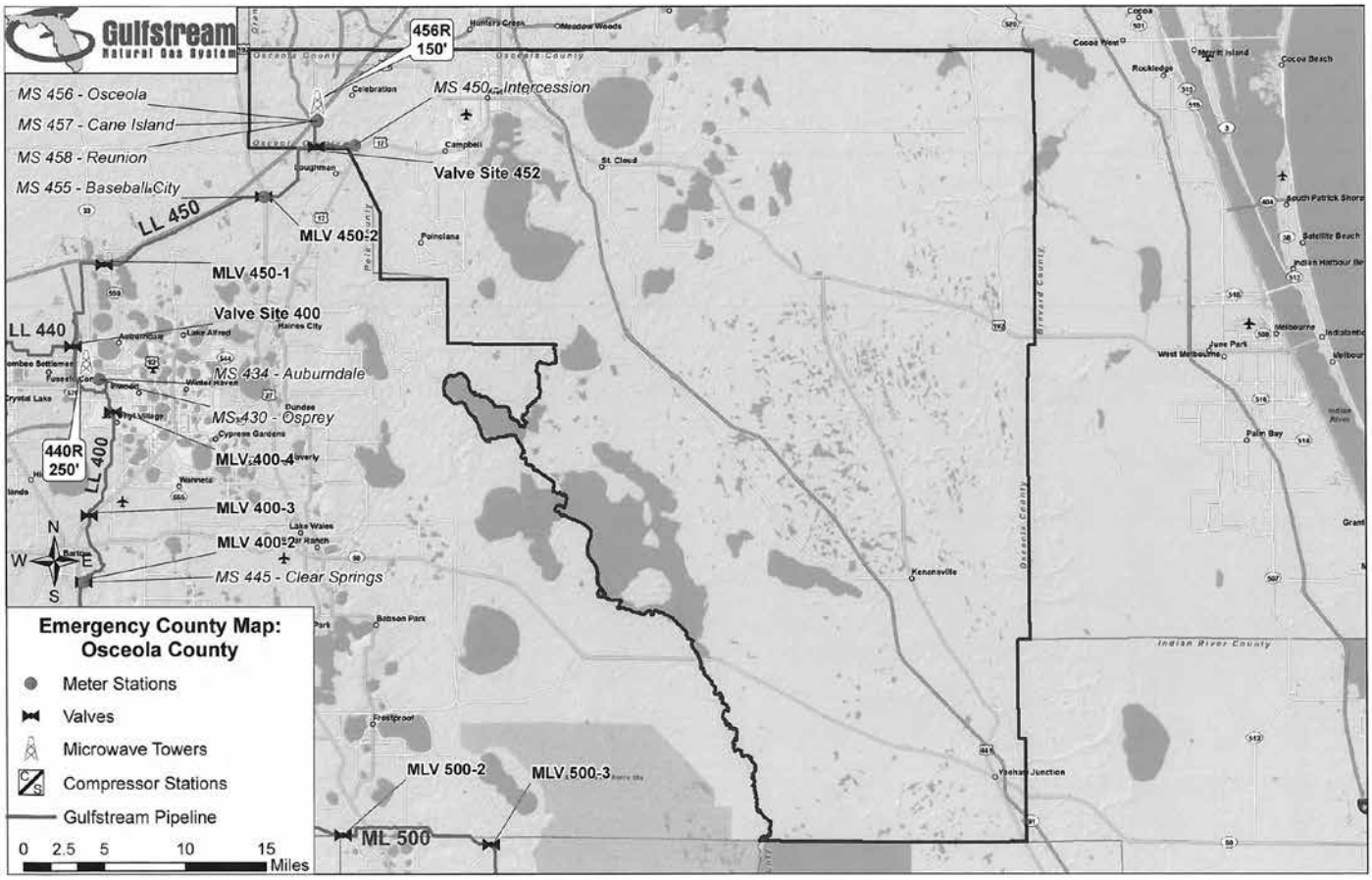
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Emergency County Map:
Osceola County
Meter Stations
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Compressor Stations
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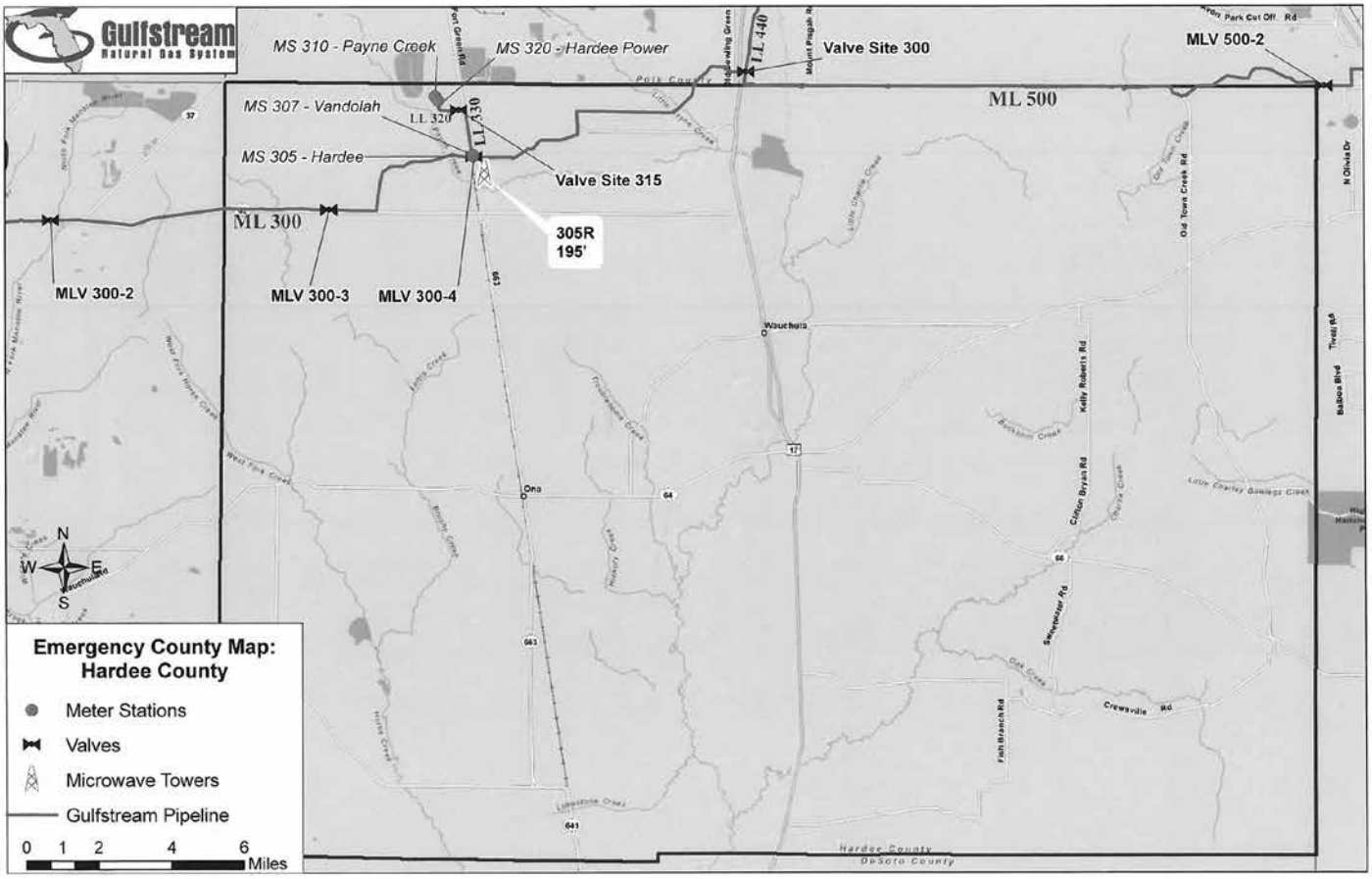
ML 500
Osceola County
Indian River County
Brevard County
Polk County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Valve Site 300
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MS 305 - Hardee
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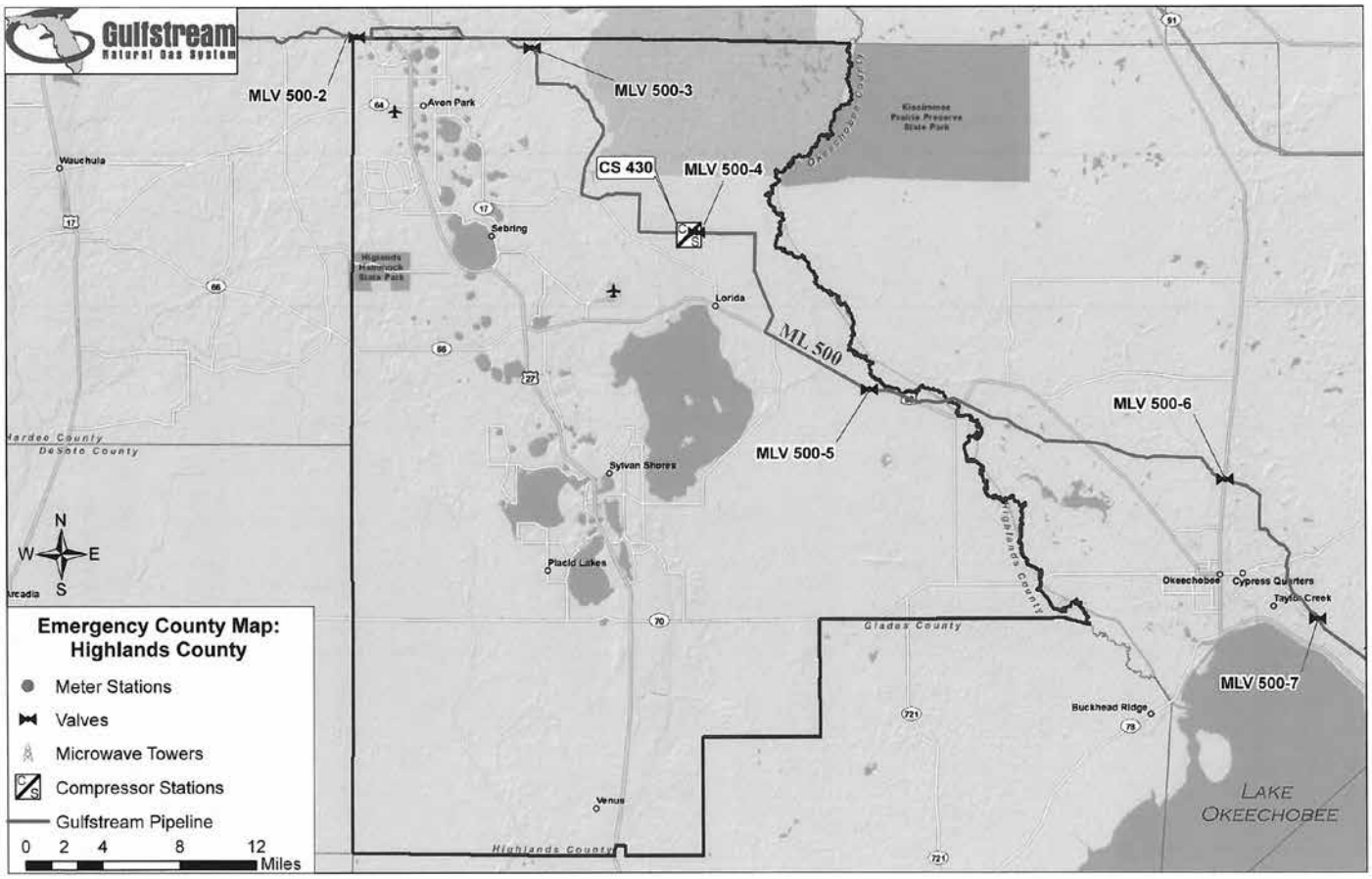
Polk County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MLV 500-3
CS 430
MLV 500-4
ML 500
MLV 500-5
MLV 500-6
MLV 500-7
Avon Park
Wauchula
Sebring
Lorida
Sylvan Shores
Placid Lakes
Okeechobee
Cypress Quarters
Taylor Creek
Buckhead Ridge
Venus
Hardee County
DeSoto County
Highlands County
Glades County
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OKEECHOBEE
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Compressor Stations
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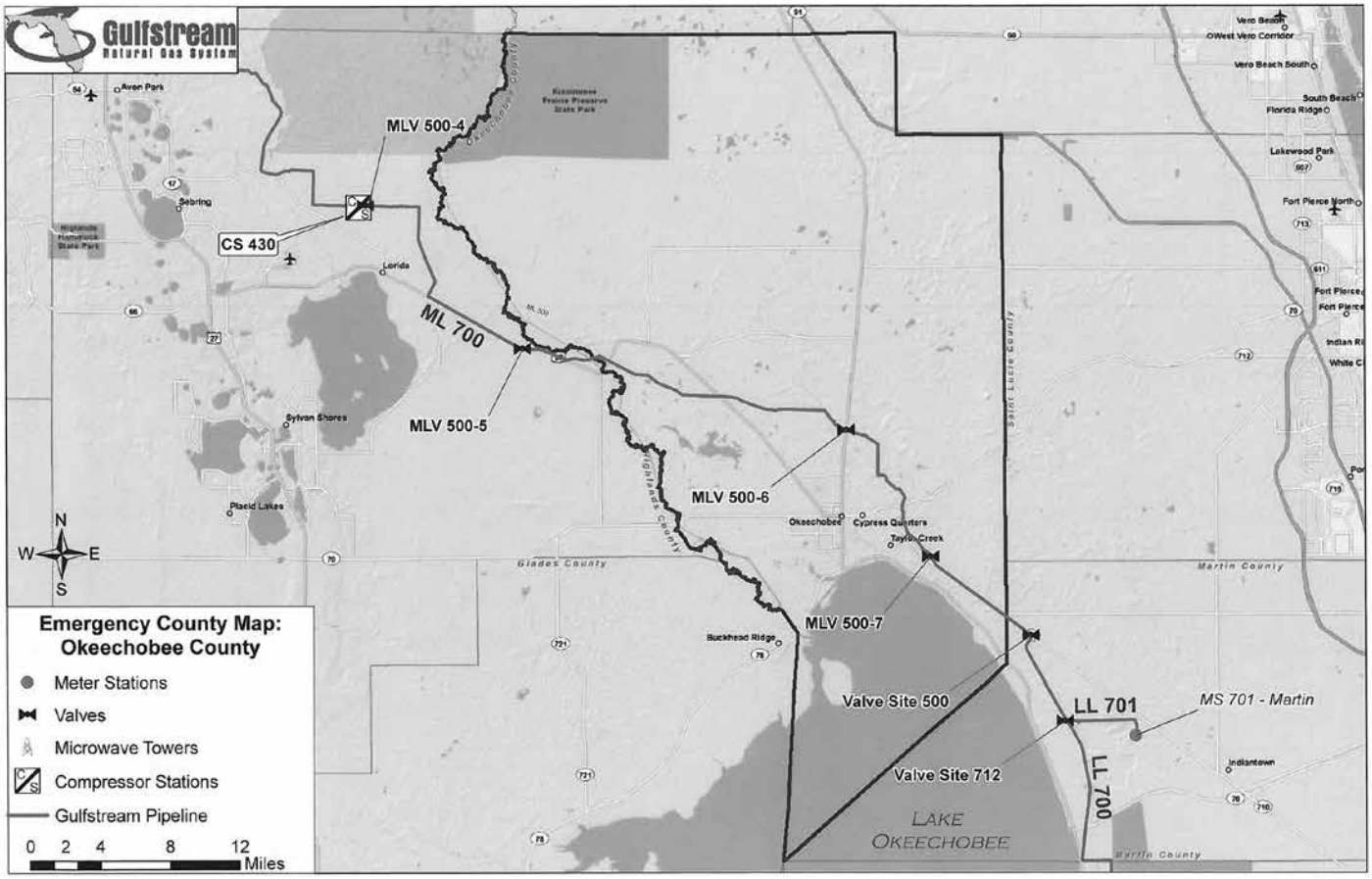
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ML 700
MLV 500-5
MLV 500-6
MLV 500-7
Valve Site 500
Valve Site 712
LL 701
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MS 701 - Martin
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Sylvan Shores
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Okeechobee
Cypress Quarters
Taylor Creek
Buckhead Ridge
Vero Beach
West Vero Corridor
Vero Beach South
South Beach
Florida Ridge
Lakewood Park
Fort Pierce North
Fort Pierce
Indiantown
Glades County
Martin County
St. Lucie County
Highlands County
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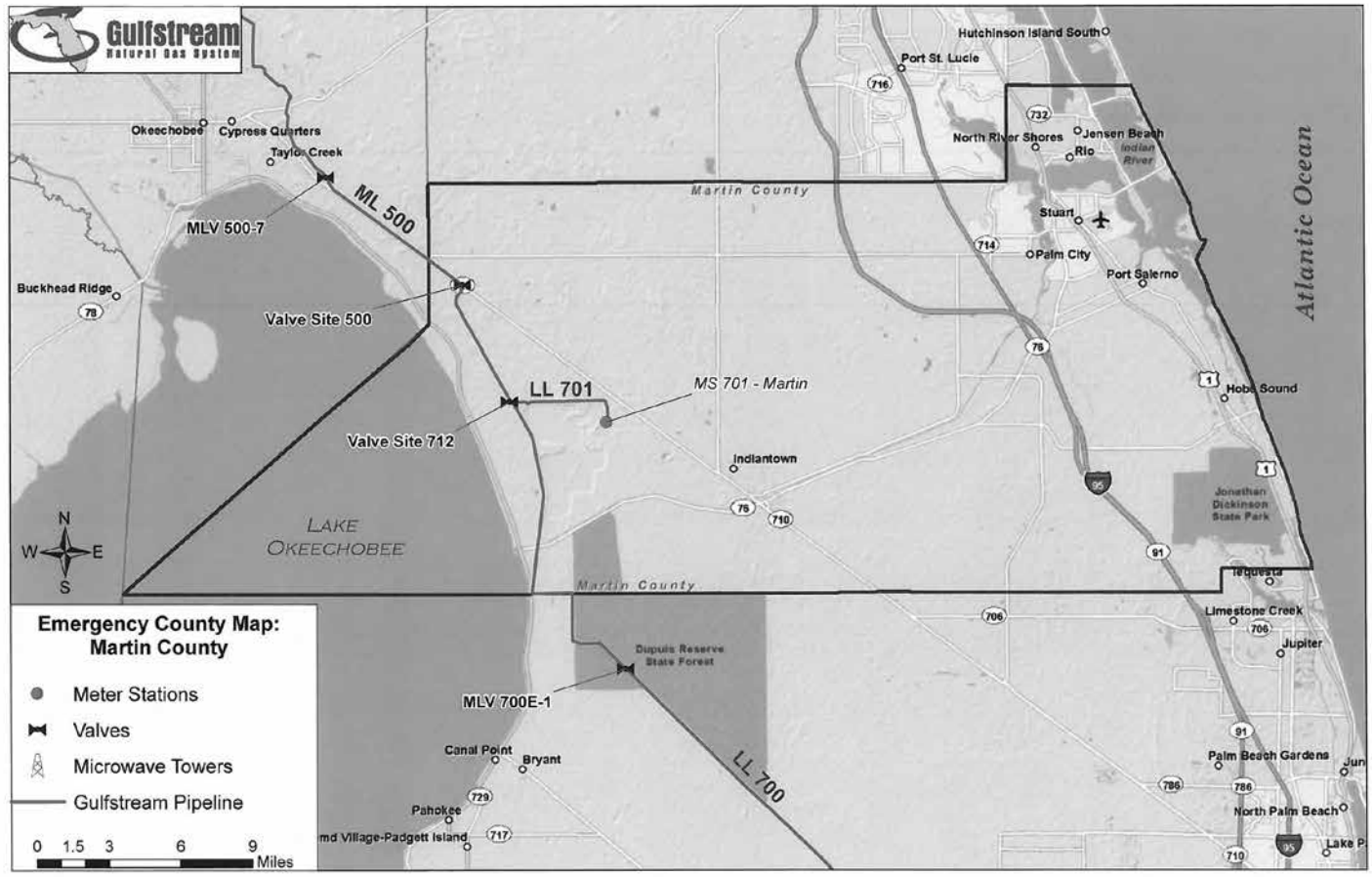
Gulfstream
Natural Gas System
Hutchinson Island South
Port St. Lucie
Okeechobee
Cypress Quarters
Taylor Creek
ML 500
MLV 500-7
Martin County
North River Shores
Jensen Beach
Rio
Indian River
Stuart
Palm City
Port Salerno
Atlantic Ocean
Buckhead Ridge
Valve Site 500
LL 701
MS 701 - Martin
Hobe Sound
Valve Site 712
Indiantown
Jonathan Dickinson State Park
LAKE OKEECHOBEE
Martin County
Jequesta
Limestone Creek
Jupiter
Dupuis Reserve State Forest
MLV 700E-1
Canal Point
Bryant
LL 700
Palm Beach Gardens
Pahokee
North Palm Beach
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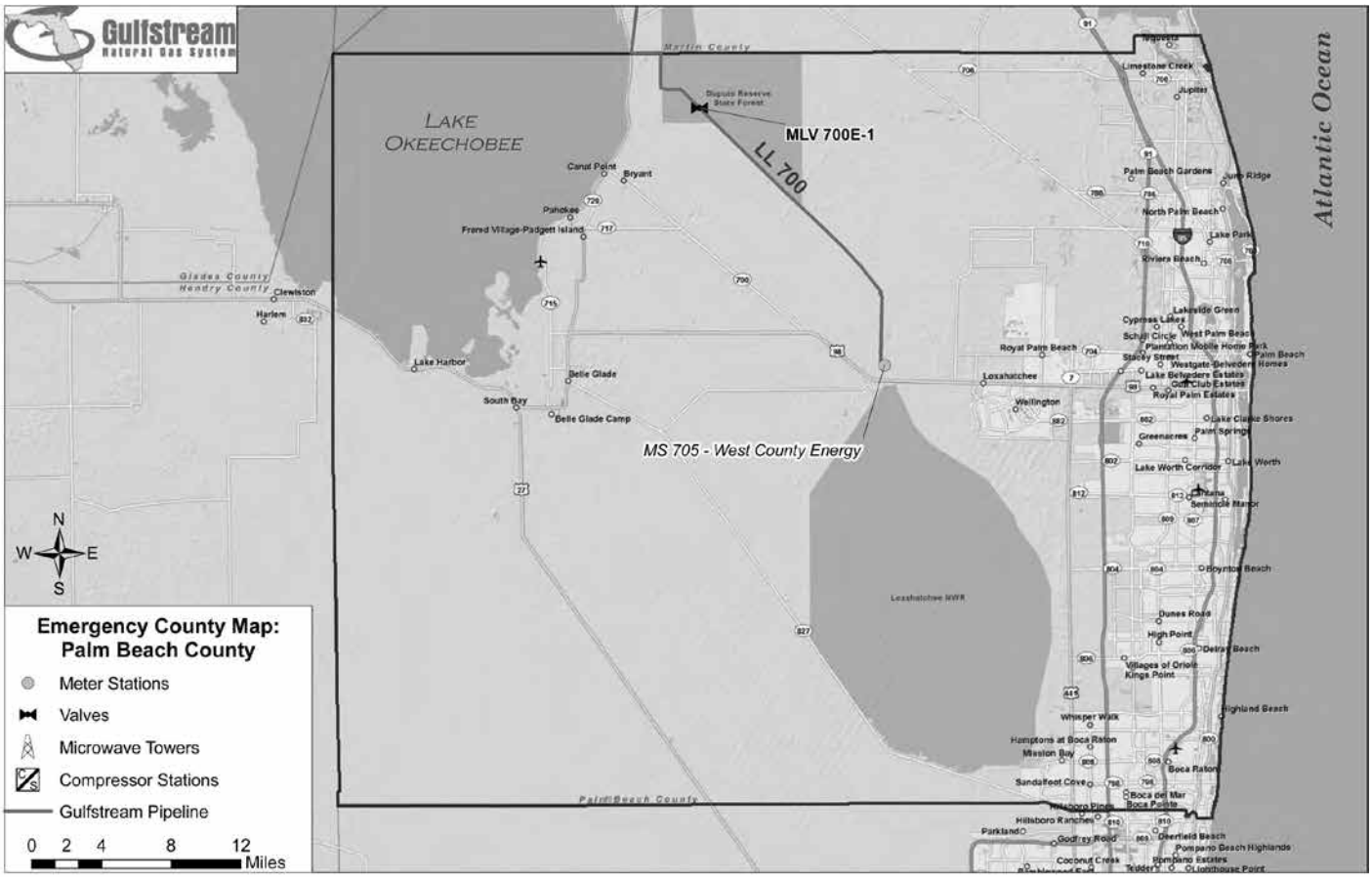
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North Palm Beach
Atlantic Ocean
Glades County
Hendry County
Clewiston
Harlem
Lake Harbor
Belle Glade
South Bay
Belle Glade Camp
MS 705 - West County Energy
Royal Palm Beach
Loxahatchee
Wellington
Boynton Beach
Dunes Road
High Point
Delray Beach
Villages of Oriole
Kings Point
Whisper Walk
Highland Beach
Hamptons at Boca Raton
Mission Bay
Boca Raton
Sandalfoot Cove
Boca del Mar
Boca Pointe
Hillsboro Ranches
Parkland
Godfrey Road
Deerfield Beach
Pompano Beach Highlands
Coconut Creek
Pompano Estates
Lighthouse Point
Emergency County Map:
Palm Beach County
Meter Stations
Valves
Microwave Towers
Compressor Stations
Gulfstream Pipeline
0 2 4 8 12 Miles

Shawn Harris
1625 Atwood Drive
Pensacola, Florida 32514
Phone: (850) 474-5305

ABOUT PENSACOLA ENERGY

Pensacola Energy, your locally-owned natural gas provider serving Escambia County, Florida, was founded in 1870, making it the oldest gas department in Florida and one of the oldest in the nation. Our team also operates two 24/7 Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations and utilizes CNG, powered vehicles fueled by Renewable Natural Gas (RNG).

PENSACOLA ENERGY FRANCHISE AREA

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-850-474-5300

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115

FLORIDA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Escambia

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

SAFETY IS OUR PRIORITY # 1

Whether it's expanding the system with new gas main, running service to an existing home or setting up a business with natural gas service, safety is always out top priority.

WHEN THE POWER'S OFF, WE KEEP ON

You can count on reliability and efficient natural gas to keep your family comfortable. Natural gas works even when the power is out, meaning your family can enjoy home cooked meals and hot showers. And a natural gas generator can power your entire home, even through the longest power outages.

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

EMERGENCY CONTACT
1-850-474-5300

Corporate Headquarters
702 E Franklin Street
Tampa, FL 33602
Customer Service
Phone: (877) TECO-PGS or
(877) 832-6747 (Both Toll Free)
Website: www.peoplesgas.com

OUR COMPANY

Since 1895, Peoples Gas System has provided Florida with reliable, environmentally-friendly, economical natural gas products and service. As Florida's leading provider of regulated natural gas distribution services, Peoples Gas has a presence in most of the state's metropolitan areas and serves over 512,000 residential, commercial and industrial customers. Safety First is our number one priority. We are also dedicated to continuing and enhancing our tradition of excellence in customer service. For more information, visit peoplesgas.com.

COMMITMENT

Peoples Gas is committed to the protection of the public and the environment through the safe operation and maintenance of its pipeline systems. Peoples Gas qualified personnel are trained in emergency response activities.

Peoples Gas has committed the necessary resources to fully prepare and implement its emergency response plans and has obtained through contract the necessary private personnel and equipment to respond, to the maximum extent practicable, to a "worst case" discharge or substantial threat of such a discharge.

COMMUNICATIONS

Peoples Gas has a 24-hour in-house Call Center (877-832-6747) for emergency reporting. On-site communications are conducted using cellular telephones, satellite phones and land-line telephone systems from Company facilities and offices.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

TECO Peoples Gas utilizes an expandable Incident Command System. Depending upon the size and complexity of an incident, additional Company or contract personnel may be added as needed. Additional federal, state or local agencies may be integrated into the Incident Command System by utilizing a Unified Command Structure.

TYPES OF PIPELINE EMERGENCIES OF WHICH THE OPERATOR WILL NOTIFY OFFICIALS

Anytime the safety of the public, our team members or property is compromised. For more information regarding Peoples Gas emergency response plans and procedures, call Lance Horton, Manager Standards & Technical Services, (813) 228-4561, or email lehorton@tecoenergy.com.

NATURAL GAS PIPELINE SAFETY AWARENESS

Pipeline purpose and reliability

The purpose of natural gas pipelines is to carry one of the world's most efficient and environmentally-friendly fuels to businesses and homes like yours. These pipelines help meet the energy needs of the region. According to federal statistics, pipelines are the nation's safest and most reliable energy transportation system.

Although gas incidents are rare, this mode of transportation does carry some hazards should a release occur. These risks may include ignition, fire, and explosion, which can have a significant impact to both property and/or life. For this reason, Peoples Gas considers a natural gas leak first priority. We train extensively on leak response and liaison with First Responders on how to effectively respond to pipeline emergencies. These ongoing relationships help prevent incidents and assure preparedness for emergencies, should they occur.

Be aware of the signs of a pipeline leak

Natural gas is lighter than air and may pose a hazard, especially if released in confined spaces. It's important to be able to identify signs of a natural gas leak, especially the rotten egg-like odor that natural gas gives off. Near a gas line, watch for blowing dirt, bubbling water, dry spots in moist areas or dead plants surrounded by live, green plants. Listen for a hissing sound. All of these things could mean there is a natural gas leak nearby.

If you suspect a leak, leave immediately – don't try to find or stop the leak. Don't touch anything electrical before you leave or use a telephone, even a cell phone. Don't smoke, don't turn appliances or lights on or off, and don't operate any vehicle or equipment that could create a spark. Once you are out of the suspected area, immediately call **877-832-6747 (877-TECO PGS).** If the smell of natural gas is particularly strong, **call 9-1-1**.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-877-832-6747

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115

FLORIDA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Baker	Manatee
Bay	Marion
Bradford	Martin
Broward	Nassau
Charlotte	Okeechobee
Clay	Orange
Collier	Osceola
Columbia	Palm Beach
Dade	Pasco
Duval	Pinellas
Flagler	Polk
Hardee	Putnam
Hendry	Sarasota
Hernando	Seminole
Highlands	St. Johns
Hillsborough	St. Lucie
Jackson	Sumter
Lafayette	Suwannee
Lake	Taylor
Lee	Union
Leon	Volusia
Levy	Wakulla
Liberty	Walton

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

How to spot pipelines in your area

Peoples Gas installs yellow pipeline markers along the route of the pipeline including at road crossings, fence lines and street intersections. Pipeline markers show the name of the owner of the pipeline, the product contained in the pipeline and the number to call in case of an emergency. Please note that pipeline markers indicate that a gas facility is in the general area and are not necessarily placed directly over the pipeline nor do they indicate the depth of the pipeline. In areas of high density such as residential areas and downtown districts pipeline markers may not be present; however, gas pipelines may be located within the rights of way of streets and roadways. Be aware that unauthorized infringements on pipeline rights-of-way inhibit our ability to respond, perform routine maintenance, provide surveillance, respond to third party damage, and perform required federal and state inspections.

High consequence areas and integrity management

Per federal regulations, Peoples Gas denotes certain parts of the pipeline as High Consequence Areas (HCAs). These are generally places with a large number of people congregated along Peoples Gas' transmission pipeline system. In addition, Peoples Gas has an Integrity Management Program that details the safety measures required to keep our pipelines safe.

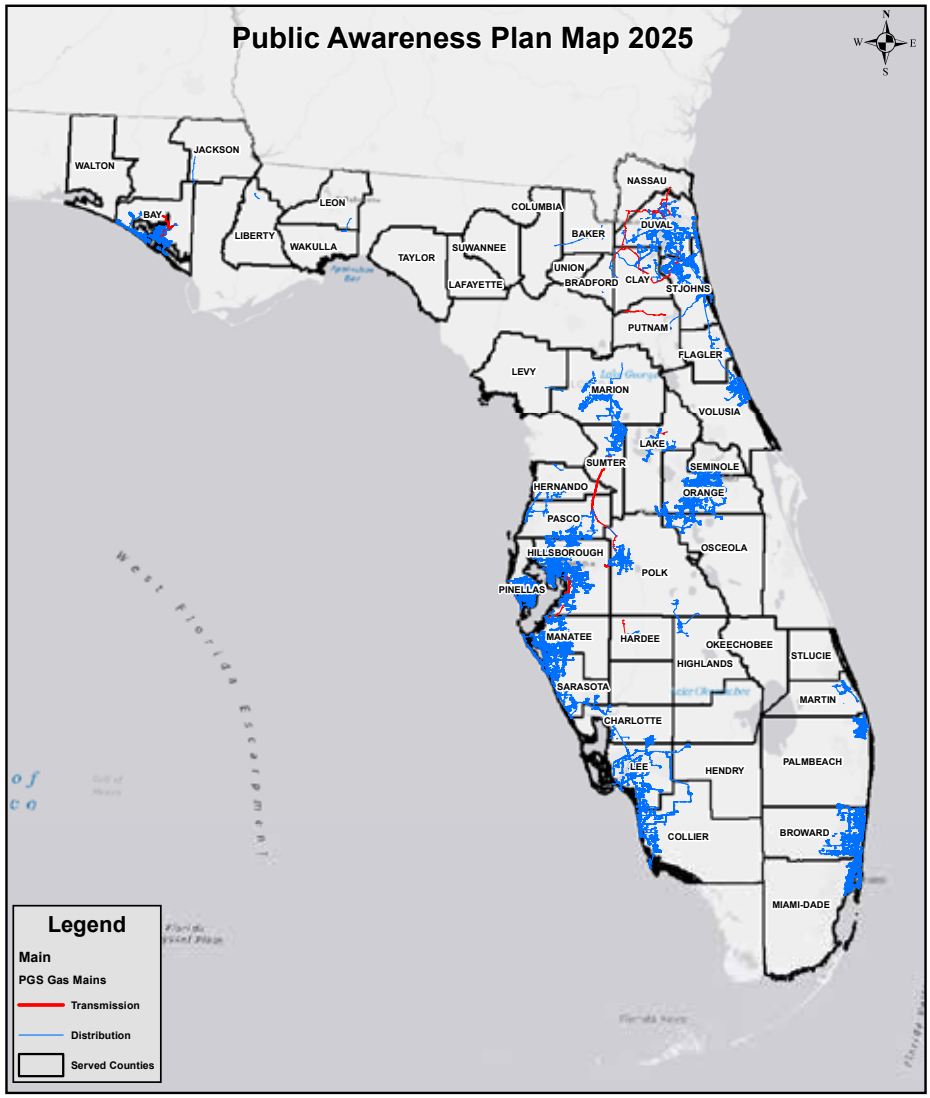
Peoples Gas is committed to safety. That's why we follow state and federal regulations, as well as perform extensive quality control checks. These safety measures include scheduled corrosion inspections and control, leak survey, valves to isolate sections of the pipeline, and the use of leak detection equipment. We also work to educate residents about how to recognize and prevent natural gas leaks.

Prevent damage to pipelines

Florida law requires anyone working on a project that involves digging of any kind- whether they own the property where the digging is taking place or not- to call **8-1-1** two full business days before digging starts. Trained professionals will visit the property where digging will happen to locate and mark all underground utility lines. The service is free and the message is simple: Call before you dig. For more information, visit **sunshine811.com**.

Learn more

Visit npms.phmsa.dot.gov for information on pipeline operators in your area. For additional information about natural gas safety, visit **peoplesgas.com/safety** or call **877-832-6747 (877-TECO PGS).**



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

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

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

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

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

Pipeline location and markers
All pipeline markers provide the name of the pipeline operator, product being transported and a telephone number for reporting pipeline emergencies. These markers should never be used as a reference for a pipeline's exact location.

Emergency responder education program

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

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

Marker appearance may vary in your area.

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

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-888-568-7269

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115

FLORIDA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Alachua	Marion
Citrus	Orange
Gilchrist	Osceola
Hamilton	Polk
Lake	Sumter
Levy	Suwannee

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

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

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

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

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

Corporate Headquarters
702 E Franklin Street
Tampa, FL 33602
Customer Service
Phone: (877) TECO-PGS or
(877) 832-6747 (Both Toll Free)
Website: www.seacoastpipeline.com

OUR COMPANY

SeaCoast Gas Transmission is operated and maintained by Peoples Gas System. Since 1895, SeaCoast Gas Transmission and Peoples Gas have provided Florida with reliable, environmentally-friendly, economical natural gas products and service. As Florida's leading provider of regulated natural gas distribution services, Peoples Gas has a presence in most of the state's metropolitan areas and serves over 512,000 residential, commercial and industrial customers. Safety First is our number one priority. We are also dedicated to continuing and enhancing our tradition of excellence in customer service. For more information, visit peoplesgas.com.

COMMITMENT

SeaCoast Gas Transmission is committed to the protection of the public and the environment through the safe operation and maintenance of its pipeline systems. SeaCoast Gas Transmission qualified personnel are trained in emergency response activities.

SeaCoast Gas Transmission has committed the necessary resources to fully prepare and implement its emergency response plans and has obtained through contract the necessary private personnel and equipment to respond, to the maximum extent practicable, to a "worst case" discharge or substantial threat of such a discharge.

COMMUNICATIONS

SeaCoast Gas Transmission (operated by Peoples Gas) has a 24-hour in-house Call Center (877-832-6747) for emergency reporting. On-site communications are conducted using cellular telephones, satellite phones and land-line telephone systems from Company facilities and offices.

INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM

SeaCoast Gas Transmission utilizes an expandable Incident Command System. Depending upon the size and complexity of an incident, additional Company or contract personnel may be added as needed. Additional federal, state or local agencies may be integrated into the Incident Command System by utilizing a Unified Command Structure.

TYPES OF PIPELINE EMERGENCIES OF WHICH THE OPERATOR WILL NOTIFY OFFICIALS

Anytime the safety of the public, our team members or property is compromised. For more information regarding SeaCoast Gas Transmission's emergency response plans and procedures, call Lance Horton, Manager Standards & Technical Services, (813) 228-4561, or email lehorton@tecoenergy.com.

NATURAL GAS PIPELINE SAFETY AWARENESS

Pipeline purpose and reliability

The purpose of natural gas pipelines is to carry one of the world's most efficient and environmentally-friendly fuels to businesses and homes like yours. These pipelines help meet the energy needs of the region. According to federal statistics, pipelines are the nation's safest and most reliable energy transportation system.

Although gas incidents are rare, this mode of transportation does carry some hazards should a release occur. These risks may include ignition, fire, and explosion, which can have a significant impact to both property and/or life. For this reason, SeaCoast Gas Transmission considers a natural gas leak first priority. We train extensively on leak response and liaison with First Responders on how to effectively respond to pipeline emergencies. These ongoing relationships help prevent incidents and assure preparedness for emergencies, should they occur.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-877-832-6747

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

FLORIDA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Clay	Polk
Hillsborough	Putnam

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

Be aware of the signs of a pipeline leak

Natural gas is lighter than air and may pose a hazard, especially if released in confined spaces. It's important to be able to identify signs of a natural gas leak. Near a gas line, watch for blowing dirt, bubbling water, dry spots in moist areas or dead plants surrounded by live, green plants. Listen for a hissing sound. All of these things could mean there is a natural gas leak nearby.

If you suspect a leak, leave immediately – don't try to find or stop the leak. Don't touch anything electrical before you leave or use a telephone, even a cell phone. Don't smoke, don't turn appliances or lights on or off, and don't operate any vehicle or equipment that could create a spark. Once you are out of the suspected area, immediately call **877-832-6747 (877-TECO PGS).** If the smell of natural gas is particularly strong, **call 9-1-1**.

How to spot pipelines in your area

SeaCoast Gas Transmission and Peoples Gas installs yellow pipeline markers along the route of the pipeline including at road crossings, fence lines and street intersections. Pipeline markers show the name of the owner of the pipeline, the product contained in the pipeline and the number to call in case of an emergency. Please note that pipeline markers indicate that a

gas facility is in the general area and are not necessarily placed directly over the pipeline nor do they indicate the depth of the pipeline. In areas of high density such as residential areas and downtown districts pipeline markers may not be present; however, gas pipelines may be located within the rights of way of streets and roadways. Be aware that unauthorized infringements on pipeline rights-of-way inhibit our ability to respond, perform routine maintenance, provide surveillance, respond to third party damage, and perform required federal and state inspections.

High consequence areas and integrity management

Per federal regulations, SeaCoast Gas Transmission and Peoples Gas denotes certain parts of the pipeline as High Consequence Areas (HCAs). These are generally places with a large number of people congregated along SeaCoast Gas Transmission's pipeline system. In addition, SeaCoast Gas Transmission has an Integrity Management Program that details the safety measures required to keep our pipelines safe.

SeaCoast Gas Transmission and Peoples Gas is committed to safety. That's why we follow state and federal regulations, as well as perform extensive quality control checks. These safety measures include scheduled corrosion inspections and control, leak survey, valves to isolate sections of the pipeline, and the use of leak detection equipment. We also work to educate residents about how to recognize and prevent natural gas leaks.

Prevent damage to pipelines

Florida law requires anyone working on a project that involves digging of any kind- whether they own the property where the digging is taking place or not- to call **8-1-1** two full business days before digging starts. Trained professionals will visit the property where digging will happen to locate and mark all underground utility lines. The service is free and the message is simple: Call before you dig. For more information, visit **sunshine811.com**.

Learn more

Visit npms.phmsa.dot.gov for information on pipeline operators in your area. For additional information about natural gas safety, visit **peoplesgas.com/safety** or call **877-832-6747 (877-TECO PGS).**

Southern Natural Gas Company, L.L.C.
a Kinder Morgan company

Carol Parramore
Southern Natural Gas Company
Area Operations Supervisor
SNG Atlanta Area
Phone: (229) 226-4744 ext. 2023
Cell: (229) 224-1461
Website: www.kindermorgan.com

OUR EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Key Components of Kinder Morgan's Safety Program

Kinder Morgan invests substantial human and financial resources in efforts to ensure the integrity of its system. We feel the best emergency response system begins with prevention and continuous monitoring. However, in the event of an emergency, we implement well-defined and extensively tested response plans. Here's an outline of Kinder Morgan's emergency response preparedness program:

What does Kinder Morgan do in an emergency?

We first determine necessary steps to protect life and property, and we call 911. Our immediate next step is to isolate the affected section of pipe, shut off the flow of gas, and allow the remaining gas, which is lighter than air, to dissipate. Concurrently, we assemble a team of experts from various areas of our company to address the emergency. Our main concern is the safety of the community and the response team. Once all safety issues are addressed, we begin assessing any property damage resulting from the incident. Further, we preserve the integrity of the site and work closely with local, state, and federal agencies to determine the cause of the incident and appropriate remedial measures.

What do Kinder Morgan's emergency response plans cover?

The plans outline the steps to be taken in the event of a fire, rupture, major leak, or serious incident occurring at or near one of our facilities. The plans are developed to prepare our employees and local emergency response personnel to handle emergency situations involving our facilities and to protect the public. The plans outline the roles and responsibilities of company, contractor, and local response personnel. Communication and cooperation with local organizations are key components of the emergency response plans, and the feedback from these interactions is used in the development and revision of these plans.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-800-252-5960

PRODUCTS/ DOT GUIDEBOOK ID#/ GUIDE#:

Natural Gas	1971	115

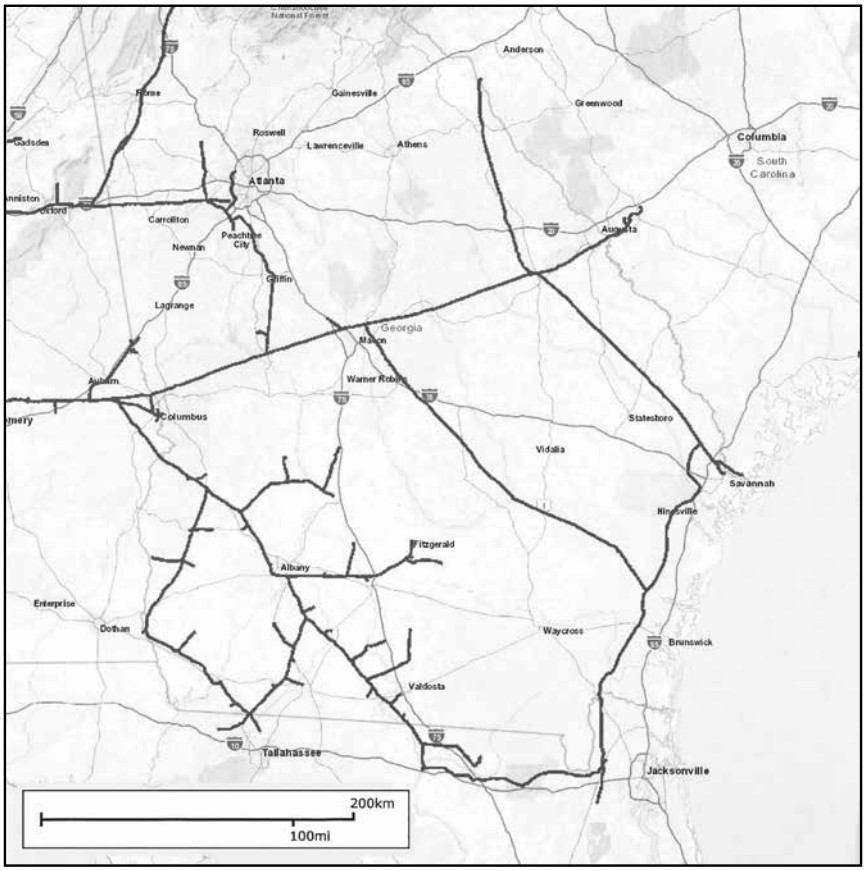
FLORIDA
COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

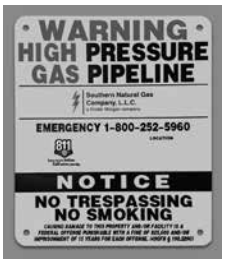
Baker	Hamilton
Clay	Leon
Columbia	Nassau
Duval	Suwannee
Gadsden	

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

How does Kinder Morgan's safety record compare to others in the natural gas pipeline business?

Kinder Morgan is a leader in safety and compliance. The company's efforts include continuous computer monitoring, ongoing visual surveillance, corrosion protection, and public awareness education. The company dedicates thousands of hours a month to maintaining safe and reliable pipelines.





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*

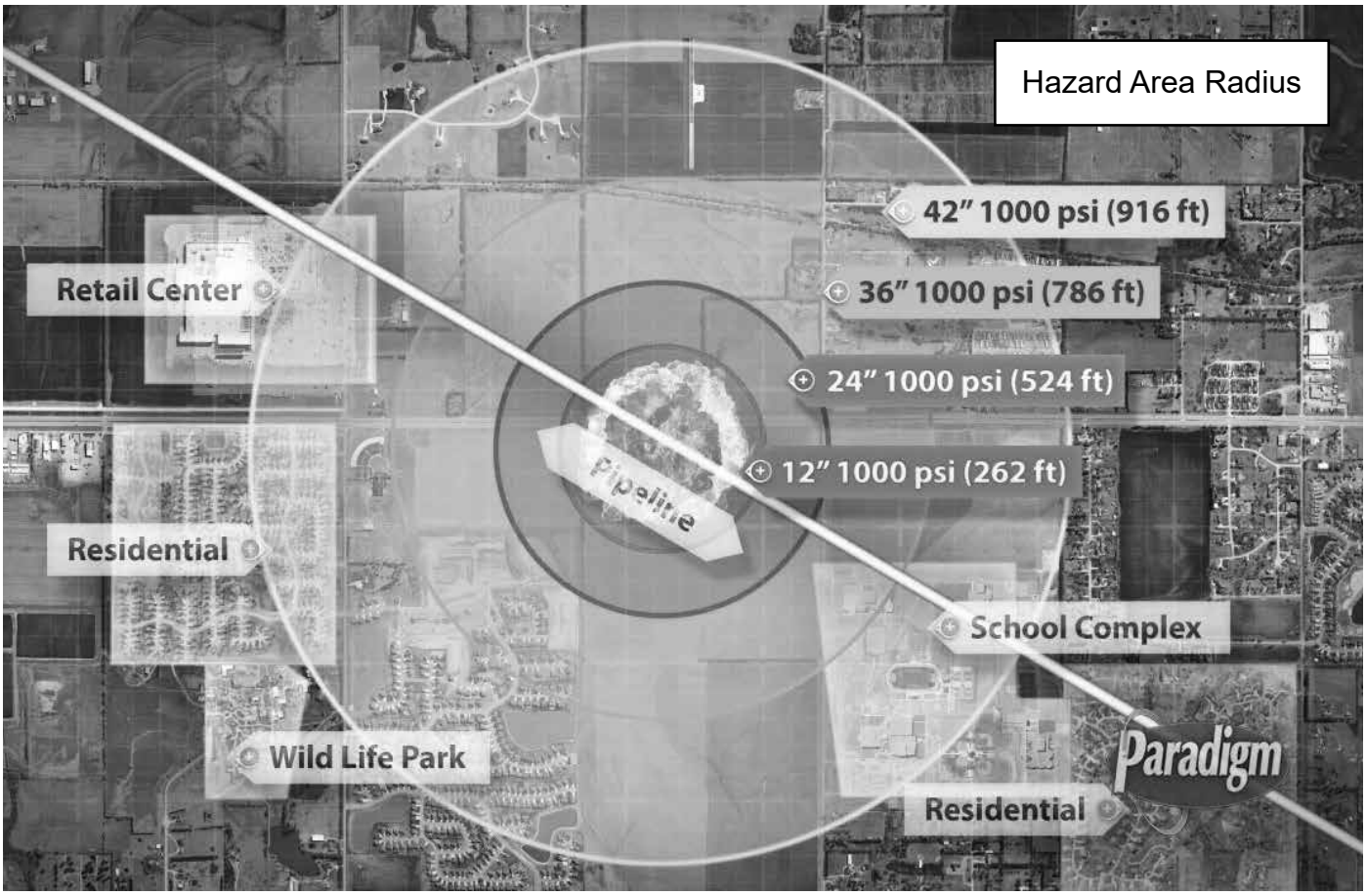
Hazardous Liquids

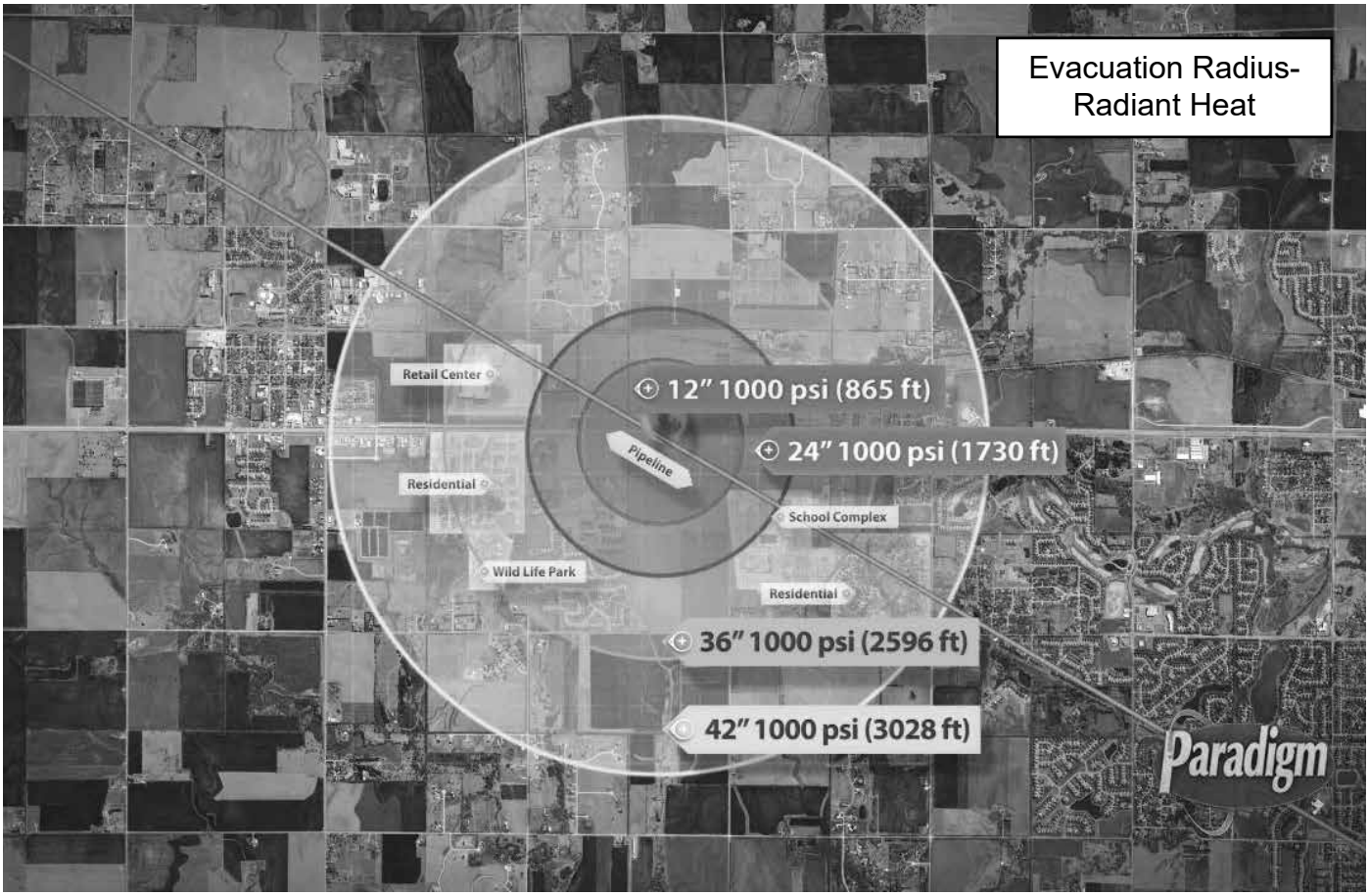
(a) General: Each operator shall prepare and follow for each pipeline system a manual of written procedures for conducting normal operations and maintenance activities and handling abnormal operations and emergencies. This manual shall be reviewed at intervals not exceeding 15 months, but at least once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


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

In accordance with NENA Pipeline Emergency Operations Standard/Model Recommendation NENA 56-007 (https://www.nena.org/?page=PipelineEmergStnd)

GOALS FOR INITIAL INTAKE:

1. Obtain and Verify Incident Location, Callback and Contact Information
2. Maintain Control of the Call
3. Communicate the Ability to HELP the Caller
4. Methodically and Strategically Obtain Information through Systematic Inquiry to be Captured in the Agency's Intake Format
5. Recognize the potential urgency of situations involving the release of dangerous gases or liquids related to pipelines or similar events of this nature and immediately begin the proper notifications consistent with agency policy
6. Perform all Information Entries and Disseminations, Both Initial and Update

FIRST RESPONSE CALL INTAKE CHECKLIST

The focus of this Standard is on the first minute of the call intake process. Actions taken during this time frame significantly impact the effectiveness of the response and are critical to public safety.

The following protocol is intended as a solid framework for call intake, but should not in any manner rescind or override agency procedures for the timing of broadcasts and messaging.

These procedures are established as recommended practices to consider with existing agency policy and procedure to ensure the most swift and accurate handling of every incident involving the release of dangerous gases or hazardous liquids.

All information should be simultaneously entered, as it is obtained by the telecommunicator, into an electronic format (when available) that will feed/populate any directed messages which will be sent to emergency responders in conjunction with on-air broadcasts.

Location:

Request exact location of the incident (structure addresses, street names, intersections, directional identifiers, mile posts, etc.) and obtain callback and contact information.

Determine Exactly What Has Happened:

Common signs of a pipeline leak are contained in Table 1 below. If any of these conditions are reported, THIS IS A PIPELINE EMERGENCY.

TABLE 1

Common Indications of a Pipeline Leak

Condition	Natural Gas (lighter than air)	LPG & HVL (heavier than air)	Liquids
An odor like rotten eggs or a burnt match	X	X	
A loud roaring sound like a jet engine	X	X	
A white vapor cloud that may look like smoke		X	
A hissing or whistling noise	X	X	
The pooling of liquid on the ground			X
An odor like petroleum liquids or gasoline		X	X
Fire coming out of or on top of the ground	X	X	
Dirt blowing from a hole in the ground	X	X	
Bubbling in pools of water on the ground	X	X	
A sheen on the surface of water		X	X
An area of frozen ground in the summer	X	X	
An unusual area of melted snow in the winter	X	X	
An area of dead vegetation	X	X	X

PSAP - Notification of Potential Rupture Rule

From April Heinze at NENA October 2022

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pipelines In Our Community

According to National Transportation Safety Board statistics pipelines are the safest and most efficient means of transporting natural gas and petroleum products, which are used to supply roughly two-thirds of the energy we use. These pipelines transport trillions of cubic feet of natural gas and hundreds of billions of ton/miles of liquid petroleum products in the United States each year.

This system is comprised of three types of pipelines: transmission, distribution and gathering. The approximately 519,000 miles of transmission pipeline* transport products, including natural gas and petroleum products, across the country and to storage facilities. Compressor stations and pumping stations are located along transmission and gathering pipeline routes and help push these products through the line.

Approximately 2.2 million miles of distribution pipeline* is used to deliver natural gas to most homes and businesses through underground main and utility service lines. Onshore gathering lines are pipelines that transport gas from a current production operation facility to a transmission line or main. Production operations are piping and equipment used in production and preparation for transportation or delivery of hydrocarbon gas and/or liquids.

*mileage according to the Pipeline Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA).

Pipeline Markers

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) requires the use of signs to indicate the location of underground pipelines. Markers like these are located on road, railroad, and navigable waterway crossings. Markers are also posted along the pipeline right-of-way.

The markers display:
- The material transported
- The name of the pipeline operator
- The operator's emergency number

MARKER INFORMATION
- Indicates area of pipeline operations
- May have multiple markers in single right-of-way
- May have multiple pipelines in single right-of-way
- DOES NOT show exact location
- DOES NOT indicate depth *(never assume pipeline depth)*
- DOES NOT indicate pipeline pressure

Call Before You Dig

Statistics indicate that damage from excavation related activities is a leading cause of pipeline accidents. If you are a homeowner, farmer, excavator, or developer, we need your help in preventing pipeline emergencies.

1. Call your state's One-Call center before excavation begins - regulatory mandate as state law requires.
2. Wait the required amount of time.
3. A trained technician will mark the location of the pipeline and other utilities (private lines are not marked).
4. Respect the marks.
5. Dig with care.

American Public Works Association (APWA) Uniform Color Code

- **WHITE -** Proposed Excavation
- **PINK -** Temporary Survey Markings
- **RED -** Electric Power Lines, Cables, Conduit and Lighting Cables
- **YELLOW -** Gas, Oil, Steam, Petroleum or Gaseous Materials
- **ORANGE -** Communication, Alarm or Signal Lines, Cables or Conduit
- **BLUE -** Potable Water
- **PURPLE -** Reclaimed Water, Irrigation and Slurry Lines
- **GREEN -** Sewers and Drain Lines

National One-Call Dialing Number:

811

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

For More Details Visit: www.call811.com

Signs Of A Pipeline Release

SIGHT*
- Liquid on the ground
- Rainbow sheen on water
- Dead vegetation in an otherwise green area
- Dirt blowing into the air
- White vapor cloud
- Mud or water bubbling up
- Frozen area on ground

**Signs vary based upon product*

SMELL
- Odors such as gas or oil
- Natural gas is colorless and odorless
  - Unless Mercaptan has been added *(rotten egg odor)*

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

SOUND
- A hissing or roaring sound

What To Do If A Leak Occurs

- Evacuate immediately upwind
- Eliminate ignition sources
- Advise others to stay away
- **CALL 911** and the pipeline company – number on warning marker
  - Call collect if necessary
- Make calls from safe distance – not “hot zone”
- Give details to pipeline operator:
  - Your name
  - Your phone number
  - Leak location
  - Product activity
  - Extent of damage
- DO NOT drive into leak or vapor cloud
- DO NOT make contact with liquid or vapor
- DO NOT operate pipeline valves *(unless directed by pipeline operator)*:
  - Valve may be automatically shut by control center
  - Valve may have integrated shut-down device
  - Valve may be operated by qualified pipeline personnel only, unless specified otherwise
- Ignition sources may vary – a partial list includes:
  - Static electricity
  - Metal-to-metal contact
  - Pilot lights
  - Matches/smoking
  - Sparks from telephone
  - Electric switches
  - Electric motors
  - Overhead wires
  - Internal combustion engines
  - Garage door openers
  - Firearms
  - Photo equipment
  - Remote car alarms/door locks
  - High torque starters – diesel engines
  - Communication devices

Pipeline Emergency

Call Gas Control Or Pipeline Control Center
Use ***Pipeline Emergency Response Planning Information Manual*** for contact information
Phone number on warning markers
Use state One-Call System, if applicable

Control Center Needs To Know
Your name & title in your organization
Call back phone number – primary, alternate
Establish a meeting place
Be very specific on the location ***(use GPS)***
Provide City, County and State

Injuries, Deaths, Or Property Damage
Have any known injuries occurred?
Have any known deaths occurred?
Has any severe property damage occurred?

Traffic & Crowd Control
Secure leak site for reasonable distance
Work with company to determine safety zone
No traffic allowed through any hot zone
Move sightseers and media away
Eliminate ignition sources

Fire
Is the leak area on fire?
Has anything else caught on fire besides the leak?

Evacuations
Primary responsibility of emergency agency
Consult with pipeline/gas company

Fire Management
Natural Gas – DO NOT put out until supply stopped
Liquid Petroleum – water is NOT recommended; foam IS recommended
Use dry chemical, vaporizing liquids, carbon dioxide

Ignition Sources
Static electricity *(nylon windbreaker)*
Metal-to-metal contact
Pilot lights, matches & smoking, sparks from phone
Electric switches & motors
Overhead wires
Internal combustion engines
Garage door openers, car alarms & door locks
Firearms
Photo equipment
High torque starters – diesel engines
Communication devices – not intrinsically safe

High Consequence Areas Identification*

Pipeline safety regulations use the concept of "High Consequence Areas" (HCAs), to identify specific locales and areas where a release could have the most significant adverse consequences. Once identified, operators are required to devote additional focus, efforts, and analysis in HCAs to ensure the integrity of pipelines.

Releases from pipelines can adversely affect human health and safety, cause environmental degradation, and damage personal or commercial property. Consequences of inadvertent releases from pipelines can vary greatly, depending on where the release occurs, and the commodity involved in the release.

What criteria define HCAs for pipelines?

Because potential consequences of natural gas and hazardous liquid pipeline releases differ, criteria for HCAs also differ. HCAs for natural gas transmission pipelines focus solely on populated areas. (Environmental and ecological consequences are usually minimal for releases involving natural gas.) Identification of HCAs for hazardous liquid pipelines focuses on populated areas, drinking water sources, and unusually sensitive ecological resources.

HCAs for hazardous liquid pipelines:

- Populated areas include both high population areas (called "urbanized areas" by the U.S. Census Bureau) and other populated areas (areas referred to by the Census Bureau as a "designated place").
- Drinking water sources include those supplied by surface water or wells and where a secondary source of water supply is not available. The land area in which spilled hazardous liquid could affect the water supply is also treated as an HCA.
- Unusually sensitive ecological areas include locations where critically imperiled species can be found, areas where multiple examples of federally listed threatened and endangered species are found, and areas where migratory water birds concentrate.

HCAs for natural gas transmission pipelines:

- An equation has been developed based on research and experience that estimates the distance from a potential explosion at which death, injury or significant property damage could occur. This distance is known as the "potential impact radius" (or PIR), and is used to depict potential impact circles.
- Operators must calculate the potential impact radius for all points along their pipelines and evaluate corresponding impact circles to identify what population is contained within each circle.
- Potential impact circles that contain 20 or more structures intended for human occupancy; buildings housing populations of limited mobility; buildings that would be hard to evacuate. (Examples are nursing homes, schools); or buildings and outside areas occupied by more than 20 persons on a specified minimum number of days each year, are defined as HCA's.

** https://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/FactSheets/FSHCA.htm*

Identified Sites*

Owners and companies of gas transmission pipelines are regulated by the US Department of Transportation (DOT). According to integrity management regulations, gas pipeline companies are required to accept the assistance of local public safety officials in identifying certain types of sites or facilities adjacent to the pipeline which meets the following criteria:

(a) A small, well-defined outside area that is occupied by twenty or more persons on at least 50 days in any twelve-month period (the days need not be consecutive). Examples of such an area are playgrounds, parks, swimming pools, sports fields, and campgrounds.

(b) A building that is occupied by 20 or more persons on at least 5 days a week for 10 weeks in any 12 month period (the days and weeks need not be consecutive). Examples included in the definition are: religious facilities, office buildings, community centers, general stores, 4-H facilities, and roller rinks.

(c) A facility that is occupied by persons who are confined, are of impaired mobility, or would be difficult to evacuate. Examples of such a facility are hospitals, schools, elder care, assisted living/nursing facilities, prisons and child daycares.

Sites within your jurisdiction will fit the above requirements, please go to my.spatialobjects.com/admin/register/ISR to provide this valuable information to pipeline companies.

** 49 CFR §192.903.*

IDENTIFIED SITE REGISTRY

Pipeline operators need your help keeping people and property safe.

Identified Sites - locations where many people occupy an area near a pipeline asset or facility. These are places where people may gather from time to time for a variety of reasons.

Some of these sites are very difficult for companies to obtain without help from those with local knowledge of the area.

Please use the following website to gain secure access, so you can assist in identifying sites where people congregate in your community:

my.spatialobjects.com/admin/register/ISR

Pipeline operators are required by law to work with public officials who have safety or emergency response, or planning responsibilities that can provide quality information regarding identified sites.

Maintaining Safety and Integrity of Pipelines

Pipeline companies invest significant time and capital maintaining the quality and integrity of their pipeline systems. Most active pipelines are monitored 24 hours a day via manned control centers. Pipeline companies also utilize aerial surveillance and/or on-ground observers to identify potential dangers. Control center personnel continually monitor the pipeline system and assess changes in pressure and flow. They notify field personnel if there is a possibility of a leak. Automatic shut-off valves are sometimes utilized to isolate a leak. Gas transmission and hazardous liquid pipeline companies have developed supplemental hazard and assessment programs known as Integrity Management Programs (IMPs). IMPs have been implemented for areas designated as “high consequence areas” (HCAs) in accordance with federal regulations. Specific information about companies’ programs may be found on their company web sites or by contacting them directly.

How You Can Help Keep Pipelines Safe

While accidents pertaining to pipeline facilities are rare, awareness of the location of the pipeline, the potential hazards, and what to do if a leak occurs can help minimize the number of accidents. A leading cause of pipeline incidents is third-party excavation damage. Pipeline companies are responsible for the safety and security of their respective pipelines. To help maintain the integrity of pipelines and their right-of-way, it is essential that pipeline and facility neighbors protect against unauthorized excavations or other destructive activities. You can help by:

- Being aware of any unusual or suspicious activities or unauthorized excavations taking place within or near the pipeline right-of-way or pipeline facility.
  - Develop contacts and relationships with pipeline company representatives, i.e. participate in mock drill exercises with your local pipeline company.
  - Share intelligence regarding targeting of national infrastructure, and specific threats or actual attacks against pipeline companies.
  - Assist with security steps for pipeline facilities during heightened national threat levels, i.e., increased surveillance near facilities.
  - Monitor criminal activity at the local level that could impact pipeline companies, and anti-government/ pipeline groups and other groups seeking to disrupt pipeline company activities.
- Keeping the enclosed fact sheets for future reference.
- Attending an emergency response training program in your area.
- Familiarizing yourself and your agency with the Pipelines and Informed Planning Alliance (PIPA) best practices regarding land use planning near transmission pipelines.
- Completing and returning the enclosed postage-paid survey.
- Report to the pipeline company localized flooding, ice dams, debris dams, and extensive bank erosion that may affect the integrity of pipeline crossings.

National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS)

The National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) is a geographic information system created by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS) in cooperation with other federal and state governmental agencies and the pipeline industry to provide information about companies and their pipelines. The NPMS web site is searchable by ZIP Code or by county and state, and can display a printable county map.

Within the NPMS, PHMSA has developed the Pipeline Integrity Management Mapping Application (PIMMA) for use by pipeline companies and federal, state, and local government officials only. The application contains sensitive pipeline infrastructure information that can be viewed via internet browsers. Access to PIMMA is limited to federal, pipeline companies. PIMMA access cannot be given to any person who is not a direct employee of a government agency.

For a list of companies with pipelines in your area and their contact information, or to apply for PIMMA access, go to npms.phmsa.dot.gov. Companies that operate production facilities, gas/liquid gathering piping, and distribution piping are not represented by NPMS nor are they required to be.

Training Center

Supplemental training available for agencies and personnel that are unable to attend:

- Train as your schedule allows
- Download resources including pipeline operator specific information
  - Sponsoring pipeline operator contact information
  - Product(s) transported
- Submit Agency Capabilities Survey
- Receive Certificate of Completion

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

PIPELINE DAMAGE REPORTING LAW AS OF 2007

H.R. 2958 Emergency Alert Requirements

Any person, including a government employee or contractor, who while engaged in the demolition, excavation, tunneling, or construction in the vicinity of a pipeline facility;

A. Becomes aware of damage to the pipeline facility that may endanger life or cause serious bodily harm or damage to property; or

B. Damages the pipeline facility in a manner that may endanger life or cause serious bodily harm or damage to property, shall promptly report the damage to the operator of the facility and to other appropriate authorities.

Websites:

Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials - International (APCO)
www.apcointl.org/

Common Ground Alliance
www.commongroundalliance.com

Federal Emergency Management Agency
www.fema.gov

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

Government Emergency Telecommunications
www.dhs.gov/government-emergency-telecommunications-service-gets

Infrastructure Protection – NIPC
www.dhs.gov/national-infrastructure-protection-plan

National Emergency Number Association
https://www.nena.org/?

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

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

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

Paradigm Liaison Services, LLC
www.pdigm.com

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
www.epa.gov/cameo

Wireless Information System for Emergency Responders (WISER)
www.wiser.nlm.nih.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON THE NASFM *PIPELINE EMERGENCIES* PROGRAM
www.pipelineemergencies.com

FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE INFORMATION, REFER TO DOT GUIDEBOOK.
FOR COPIES: (202) 366-4900
www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/erg/emergency-response-guidebook-erg

About Paradigm

Paradigm is public awareness. We provide public awareness and damage prevention compliance services to assist with the regulatory requirements of 49 CFR 192 and 195, as well as API RP 1162. Since 2001, the oil and gas industry has worked with Paradigm to fulfill public education and community awareness requirements.

Our history of implementing public awareness programs and compliance services pre-dates API RP 1162. Most of the pipeline industry's large, mid-sized and small operators, as well as many local distribution companies utilize Paradigm's compliance services.

In serving our clients, Paradigm performs full-scope compliance programs from audience identification through effectiveness measurement. In addition, we offer consulting services for plan evaluation and continuous improvement. At the completion of each compliance program, we provide structured documentation which precisely records all elements of the program's implementation to assist with audits.

Paradigm leads the way in industry service. Pipeline operators and local distribution companies trust in Paradigm to implement their public awareness and damage prevention programs. Each year we:

- Distribute 25 million pipeline safety communications
- Compile and analyze roughly 250,000 stakeholder response surveys
- Facilitate over 1,200 liaison programs
- Implement approximately 1,000 public awareness compliance programs
- Provide audit support and assistance with over 50 public awareness audits

Contact Paradigm for more information regarding custom public awareness solutions.

Contact us:
Paradigm Liaison Services, LLC
PO Box 9123
Wichita, KS 67277
(877) 477-1162
Fax: (888) 417-0818
www.pdigm.com

Paradigm®

VSM™
VIRTUAL SCENARIO MANAGER

HSEEP
Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program

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

Comments to Remember

Questions to Ask

New Concepts to Explore

Sunshine 811 Puts You In Touch With Those Who Locate Buried Facilities & Educates On Making Your Job Sites Safer.

We do this by:

- Processing an excavator's dig site and contact information.
- Sending the excavator's information to member utility companies.
- Maintaining and operating a positive response process that facility owners use to tell excavators if a dig site is clear/no conflict, marked, or unmarked and why. IMPORTANT FOR GAS: utility response code 2C lets you know that a High Priority Subsurface Installation (gas) is within 15 feet of your dig site and the owner wants to be notified of the date and time of your excavation.
- Providing virtual and on-site educational sessions on a variety of 811 topics.

811 Safety Education Representatives

Schedule a FREE educational session with a Sunshine 811 Safety Education Representative by contacting the representative for your region below. To find out what counties they represent, visit https://www.sunshine811.com/education.

Brian Dean	West Region	brian.dean@sunshine811.com	727-424-7778
Brad Martin	North Region	brad.martin@sunshine811.com	850-508-4519
John Segovia	South Region	john.segovia@sunshine811.com	954-789-5624
Elliot Patterson	Central Region	elliot.patterson@sunshine811.com	352-603-0015

FLORIDA

Sunshine 811: 811 or 800-432-4770
Website: www.sunshine811.com
Hours: 7 AM to 6 PM EST, M-F; Internet Ticket Entry and Single Address Ticket available 24/7
Advance Notice: 2 full business days (10 if dig site is underwater)
Marks Valid: 30 days
Law Link: https://www.sunshine811.com/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	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	24"

Paradigm®

1.877.477.1162 • fl.pipeline-awareness.com