

operan. Los marcadores pueden estar en cualquier parte a lo largo del derecho de paso o directamente sobre la tubería. La tubería puede ser que no siga un trayecto recto entre los marcadores. Aunque los marcadores son útiles en la localización de las tuberías, los marcadores están limitados en la información que proporcionan. Marcadores no proporcionan ninguna información, por ejemplo, acerca de la profundidad, ni el número de tuberías que están en el derecho de paso. Marcadores comúnmente se pueden encontrar donde una tubería cruza una calle, autopista o una vía de ferrocarril. Estos marcadores indican el material transportado en la tubería, el nombre del funcionario de la tubería y un número de teléfono donde se puede contactar al funcionario de la tubería en caso de una emergencia. Usted debe estar consiente de la existencia de cualquier marcador de tuberías en su vecindario y de ser posible, escribir el nombre y los números de teléfono que aparecen en los marcadores en caso de una emergencia.

## ¿Que Debe Hacer si una Tubería es Dañada o Alterada?

Aunque usted cause lo que parece ser solamente un daño mínimo a la tubería, notifique inmediatamente a la compañía de la tubería. Una muesca, raspadura, abolladura o un pliegue a la tubería o a la capa pueden causar una futura ruptura o fuga. Es crítico que una línea cortada o quebrada sea reparada. Es imperativo que el propietario de la tubería inspeccione y repare cualquier daño a la línea o en el mecanismo relacionado. Varios estados



**Determina lo que está bajo tierra. Llama antes de excavar.**

Los marcadores de las tuberías son importantes para la seguridad del público en general. Es un delito federal que cualquier persona voluntariamente deforme, dañe, quite, o destruya cualquier letrero de tubería o algún marcador del derecho de paso.

## ¡Llame 811 Antes de Cavar!

Antes de cavar o excavar, la ley del estado le requiere que se ponga en contacto con su Centro de Una Llamada (One Call Center) simplemente marcando al 811 de cualquier parte de los Estados Unidos. Puede ser que usted también tenga que comunicarse con las compañías que talvez no sean miembros del Centro de Una Llamada tal como los distritos de agua. Por favor llame antes de comenzar su proyecto, ya sea ajardinamiento, construyendo vallas o un proyecto de construcción grande. Las compañías de tubería marcarán, sin costo para usted, la ubicación de sus líneas. Los marcadores de las tuberías y de los servicios de utilidades puede que no indiquen la ubicación exacta de las líneas enterradas. El no llamar antes de una excavación es la causa principal de daños a las tuberías enterradas. Para más información visite [www.digsafely.com](http://www.digsafely.com).

## Que Hacer Si Sospecha de una Fuga

1. Salga inmediatamente del área.
2. Si es posible, apague cualquier equipo que esté siendo usado en o cerca de la fuga sospechada. Abandone cualquier equipo que esté siendo usado y muévase en contra del viento de la fuga sospechada.
3. Desde un lugar seguro, llame al 911 o a su número de asistencia de emergencia local y a la compañía de la tubería. Llame por cobrar, si es necesario y dé su nombre, número de teléfono, la descripción y ubicación de la fuga.
4. Cuando sea posible advierta a otros que permanezcan alejados.

## Lo que NO Debe Hacer Si Sospecha de una Fuga

1. **No** toque, aspire ni entre en contacto con los líquidos o gases de la fuga. Manténgase en contra del viento si es posible.
2. **No** encienda ningún fósforo, ni prenda ningún motor, ni use ningún teléfono, ni prenda ni apague interruptores, tal como la luz, el abridor de la puerta del garaje, etc., o hacer algo mas que pueda crear estática o una chispa.
3. **No** intente extinguir ningún fuego que se pueda iniciar en la tubería.
4. **No** maneje ningún vehículo hacia el área de una fuga o de una nube de vapor. Los motores de automóviles pueden encender los vapores.
5. **No** intente hacer funcionar las válvulas.

## Acciones del Funcionario de la Tubería durante una Emergencia

Aunque accidentes sean raros, si uno ocurre, el operador de la tubería enviará inmediatamente al personal al sitio para ayudar a manejar la emergencia y para proporcionar información a funcionarios públicos de seguridad para ayudarlos en la asistencia a la emergencia. Técnicos de la tubería también tomaran las acciones de funcionamiento necesarias tales como, prender y parar las bombas o compresoras, abrir y cerrar las válvulas y medidas similares para minimizar el impacto de la situación.

## Áreas de Consecuencia Alta

De acuerdo con regulaciones federales algunas áreas cerca de tuberías han sido designadas como Áreas de Consecuencia Alta. Se han desarrollado para estas áreas, programas suplementarios de evaluación de riesgo y de prevención conocidos como Programas de Dirección de Integridad. Si un funcionario de una tubería tiene Áreas de Consecuencia Alta, usted puede obtener la información disponible sobre estos proyectos a través del sitio web de la compañía, que esta nombrado en este folleto o poniéndose en contacto con las oficinas corporativas del funcionario.

## ¿Pueden Propietarios Construir o Cavar Sobre un Derecho de Paso?

El derecho de paso de la tubería debe ser mantenido libre de estructuras y otras obstrucciones para proporcionar el acceso a la tubería para el mantenimiento, así como en el caso de una emergencia. Si una tubería cruza su propiedad, por favor no plante árboles o arbustos grandes sobre el derecho de paso. No cave, construya, almacene, ni coloque nada sobre, ni cerca del derecho de paso sin que primeramente el personal de la tubería marque la tubería o señale con estacas los derechos de paso y le explique los procedimientos de construcción y los requisitos del servidumbre para uso general de la compañía.

## Necesitamos Su Ayuda.

Las infraestructuras nacionales, incluyendo las tuberías, son un asunto de Seguridad Nacional. Si usted es testigo de una actividad sospechosa sobre el derecho de paso de una tubería, por favor infórmele a las autoridades correspondientes tan pronto como sea posible o puede usted llamar a la lista de números de los funcionarios de la tubería nombrados en este folleto. Consejos contra amenazas pueden ser encontrados en el sitio Web del Departamento de la Seguridad de la Nación [www.dhs.gov/dhspublic](http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic).

## National Pipeline Mapping System

For information about pipelines operating in your area, you may contact the National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS). This database of pipeline operators and the location of their lines was designed to provide contact information for pipeline companies operating in your area. Visit [www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov](http://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov) to access this information. Other resources may be found at Office of Pipeline Safety <http://ops.dot.gov>, the Partnership for Excellence in Pipeline Safety [www.firemarshals.org/programs/partnership-pipeline-safety](http://www.firemarshals.org/programs/partnership-pipeline-safety) or at [www.pipeline101.com](http://www.pipeline101.com).

For more information on safe excavation, go online and visit [www.commongroundalliance.com](http://www.commongroundalliance.com).

**NO PURCHASE NECESSARY. A PURCHASE OR TRANSACTION WILL NOT IMPROVE YOUR CHANCES OF WINNING.** Open to U.S. residents, 18 and older. Subject to additional restrictions contained in Official Rules, available at [www.digtess.org](http://www.digtess.org). Prize: One prize total during promotion - \$500 gift card. Odds of winning depend on number of entries received. Void where prohibited. If you no longer wish to receive sweepstakes announcements from TESS, send a self addressed envelope to 11880 Greenville Ave., Suite 120, Dallas, TX 75243. Allow 60 days for processing. Sponsor: Texas Excavation Safety System, Dallas, TX 75243

Go to [www.digtess.org/pasurvey](http://www.digtess.org/pasurvey) to take the Pipeline Safety Survey and enter for a chance to win a \$500 gift card.

## Miscellaneous Facts

### Landfill Gas Facts

Inside a landfill, waste breaks down and produces 40-60 % methane gas, the remainder of which is largely carbon dioxide (CO2), a slightly toxic, odorless gas with a slightly pungent, acid taste. Landfill gas can also contain inorganic contaminants such as mercury, and may have a bad, rotting odor that can cause headaches or nausea.

### How can I be exposed to landfill gas?

Gas produced in the ground travels through the soil and is usually released into the air but sometimes enters nearby buildings. In rare cases, buildings can have levels high enough to cause a fire if a spark were present. Some pipeline companies are recovering this natural source of gas and are transporting landfill gas for processing to generate electricity or fuel industrial plants.

### Crude Oil Facts

Crude oil or petroleum is unprocessed oil found in underground reservoirs extracted and used to make fuel and other petroleum products. Crude oils vary in color from clear to tar-black and in viscosity, from water to almost solid. Crude oil has a pungent smell. The main component of crude oil, hydrocarbon, contains a lot of energy. Crude oil is used to generate many forms of energy such as gasoline, diesel, and other fuel oils.

### Terminal & Storage Tank Facts

Petroleum storage terminals provide above-ground tanks to store a variety of products including crude oil, gasoline, kerosene, and diesel fuel, as well as natural gas and propane. A group of tanks is referred to as a "tank farm." Storage tanks come in all sizes to meet the needs of small, local suppliers to major fuel companies.

## Sistema Nacional de Mapas de Tuberías

Para información sobre tuberías que funcionan en su área, puede ponerse en contacto con el Sistema Nacional de Mapas de Tuberías (NPMS por sus siglas en inglés). Esta base de datos de operarios de tubería y la ubicación de sus líneas fue diseñada para que el público tuviera acceso a la información de las compañías de tubería que operan en su área. Visite [www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov](http://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov) para más información. Vaya a [www.digtess.org/pasurvey](http://www.digtess.org/pasurvey) para tomar el Pipeline Safety Survey y entrar para una oportunidad de ganar una tarjeta de obsequio de \$500.



## Please share this information with your household.

## Pipelines... Your Quiet Neighbor

There are more than 200,000 miles of liquid petroleum pipelines and 300,000 miles of natural gas pipelines in the United States. According to National Transportation Safety Board statistics, pipelines are the safest method for transporting these products. Pipelines have a safety record unparalleled by any other mode of transporting energy products. A greater risk to the environment and the general public exists when these products are transported by other methods. Natural gas provides about 24 percent of all the energy used in the United States and gas utilities serve more than 60 million customers. Since Americans consume more than 700 million gallons of petroleum products per day, pipelines are an essential component of our nation's infrastructure. Most pipelines are made of steel, often covered with protective coating, and buried underground. They are tested and maintained using cleaning devices, diagnostic tools, and devices to control corrosion. Interstate pipelines have an integrity management plan and you may contact them directly for more information.



Common Ground Alliance

Written agreements or easements between landowners and pipeline companies allow pipeline companies to construct and maintain the pipeline rights-of-way across privately-owned property. If you are not aware of pipelines on or near your property, check for pipeline markers posted on your property, along your property, and elsewhere in your neighborhood. You may also check your property record at your County Clerk's Office.

## Pipeline Monitoring

Most pipelines are monitored 24 hours a day, seven days a week to ensure the integrity and security of these lines. Sophisticated computers, alarms, meters, and satellite technology may be used to control and monitor pipeline systems. These systems are designed to detect changes in pressure and flow, and will be activated if a leak is detected. Some pipelines contain automatic shut-off valves that will isolate a leak.

## Markers

For your safety, markers show the approximate location of pipelines and identify the companies that operate them. Markers may be anywhere along the right-of-way or directly over the pipeline. The pipeline may not follow a straight course between markers. While markers are helpful in locating pipelines, markers are limited in the information they provide. Markers provide no information, for example, on the depth or the number of pipelines in the right-of-way. Markers may commonly be found where a pipeline intersects a street, highway, or railway. These markers indicate the material transported in the pipeline, the name of the pipeline operator, and a telephone number where the pipeline operator can be reached in the event of an emergency. You should be aware of any pipeline markers in your neighborhood and if possible, write down the name and phone numbers appearing on the pipeline markers in case of an emergency. Pipeline markers are important for the safety of the general public. It is a federal crime for any person to willfully deface, damage, remove, or destroy any pipeline sign or right-of-way marker.

## Recognizing a Pipeline Leak

• A pool of liquid on the ground near a pipeline, a dense white cloud or fog over a pipeline, or discolored vegetation surrounding the pipeline, an unusual dry spot in an otherwise moist field, bubbling in marshland, rivers or creeks, or an oily sheen appearing on water surfaces may be signs of a leak

• An unusual noise coming from the pipeline, such as a hissing or roaring sound, may be a sign of a leak

• An unusual smell or gaseous odor will sometimes accompany a pipeline leak

• Frozen ground at the pipeline in warm weather

• Dirt blowing up from the ground

Many pipeline companies regularly inspect their rights-of-way using air, foot, and vehicle patrols. These trained inspectors look for potential danger to pipelines, such as construction activity, and signs of gas or liquid leaks. These systematic patrols along their pipeline route are to ensure the security and integrity of their lines.

Pipeline companies communicate regularly with emergency officials and work with local police and fire departments in case of an emergency. Even though it is extremely unlikely that a leak will occur, this information will prepare you in the event a leak or spill does occur. Our hope is to continue to be a good neighbor and provide you with information to help you avoid potentially dangerous activity near pipelines in your area. These safety guidelines will provide you with important information if you suspect a problem. Pipeline companies take the safe operation of their infrastructures seriously, which includes protecting your property and the environment. Because of this diligence, incidents are very rare.

## What To Do If a Pipeline is Damaged or Disturbed

Even if you cause what appears to be only minor damage to the pipeline, immediately notify the pipeline company. A gouge, scrape, dent, or crease to the pipe or coating may cause a future rupture or leak. It is critical that a cut or broken tracer wire be repaired. It is imperative that the pipeline owner inspects and repairs any damage to the line or related apparatus. Many states have laws requiring damages to be reported to the facility owner and/or the One-Call center by dialing 811. **Do not attempt to make the repairs to the line yourself.** If a line is ruptured or leaking, call 911. Contact the pipeline company as quickly as possible. Pipeline marker signs show the pipeline company's name, emergency telephone number, and pipeline contents.

**Potential Hazards of Pipeline Products**  
Besides liquid petroleum and natural gas, pipelines transport a variety of products for our everyday lives such as oxygen for hospitals. They may contain other types of gases, chemicals, hazardous liquids, refined products or crude oil, as well as nonflammable products. If a leak would occur on the pipeline, some of these materials could cause environmental damage. Other products may be highly flammable, or harmful if inhaled, cause eye or skin irritation, and possible difficulty breathing. Because of these potential hazards it is important to be able to recognize a pipeline leak.

**What To Do If You Suspect A Leak**

1. Immediately leave the area.
2. If possible, turn off any equipment being used in or near the suspected leak. Abandon any equipment being used and move upwind from the suspected leak.
3. From a safe location, call 911 or your local emergency response number and the pipeline company. Call collect, if needed, and give your name, phone number, description of the leak, and its location.
4. Warn others to stay away when possible.

**What NOT To Do If You Suspect A Leak**

1. **DO NOT** touch, breathe, or make contact with the leaking liquids or gas. Stay upwind if possible.
2. **DO NOT** light a match, start an engine, use a telephone, turn on or off any type of electrical switch such as a light, garage door opener, etc., or do anything that may create static or a spark.
3. **DO NOT** attempt to extinguish any pipeline fire that may start.
4. **DO NOT** drive into a leak or vapor cloud area. Automobile engines may ignite the vapors.
5. **DO NOT** attempt to operate valves.

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## Pipeline Operator's Actions During an Emergency

Although accidents are rare, if one does occur, the pipeline operator will immediately dispatch personnel to the site to help handle the emergency. They will provide information to public safety officials to aid in their response to the emergency. Pipeline technicians will also take the necessary operating actions such as starting and stopping pumps or compressors, closing and opening valves, and similar steps to minimize the impact of the situation.

## High Consequence Areas

In accordance with federal regulations, some areas near pipelines have been designated as High Consequence Areas. For these areas, supplemental hazard assessment and prevention programs, known as Integrity Management Programs, have been developed. If a pipeline operator has High Consequence Areas, information about these plans may be available through their company's website listed on this brochure or by contacting the operator's corporate offices.

## Can Owners Build or Dig on a Right-Of-Way?

Pipeline rights-of-way must be kept free from structures and other obstructions to provide access to the pipeline for maintenance, as well as in the event of an emergency. If a pipeline crosses your property, please do not plant trees or large shrubs on the rights-of-way. Do not dig, build, store, or place anything on or near the rights-of-way without first having the pipeline company's personnel mark the pipeline or stake the rights-of-way and explain the company's construction and easement requirements to you.

## We Need Your Help

The Nation's infrastructures, including pipelines, are a matter of National Security. If you witness a suspicious activity on pipeline rights-of-way please report it to the pipeline operator. Their numbers are listed on this brochure. Threat advisories may be found at the Department of Homeland Security's website [www.dhs.gov/dhspublic](http://www.dhs.gov/dhspublic).

Pocket Glue