

Centro de Una Llamada (One Call Center) simplemente marcando el 811 de cualquier parte de los Estados Unidos. Puede ser que usted también tenga que comunicarse con las compañías que tal vez 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 tuberías marcarán, sin costo para usted, la ubicación de sus tuberías. 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.

Peligros Potenciales de los Productos en las Tuberías

Además de petróleo líquido y gas natural las tuberías transportan una variedad de productos para nuestro uso cotidiano tales como el oxígeno usado en los hospitales. Estas pueden contener otro tipo de gases, químicos, líquidos peligrosos, productos refinados o petróleo crudo al igual que productos no inflamables. Si ocurre una fuga en la tubería algunos de estos materiales podrían causar daño al medio ambiente. Otros productos pueden ser muy inflamables o causar daño si son inhalados, causar irritación en los ojos o la piel y posible dificultad en respirar. Debido a estos peligros potenciales es importante poder reconocer una fuga en la tubería.

Que hacer Cuando Sospecha Que Ocurrió 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 a la compañía de la tubería por cobrar, si es necesario, dé su nombre, número de teléfono, la descripción y ubicación de la fuga.
4. Cuando sea posible advierta a otros que permanezcan alejados.
5. Control del tráfico
6. Asistencia Médica
7. Evacuación o refugio en un lugar
8. Mantenga a los curiosos alejados
9. Protección del Medio Ambiente
10. Si una fuga se ha encendido extinguir solamente fugas secundarias

Esto podría incluir la prohibición de fumar, cambiar la ruta del tráfico y cortar la electricidad y el suministro de gas a las residencias.

Si la tubería está ardiendo, intente prevenir la propagación del fuego, pero no intente extinguirlo. Los productos de petróleo ardiendo no explotan, pero si el fuego es extinguido, el gas y el vapor pueden concentrarse y podrían explotar si se vuelve a encender por fuegos secundarios. Póngase en contacto, tan rápidamente como sea posible, con la compañía de la tubería. Los marcadores de la tubería indican el nombre de la compañía de la tubería, número de teléfono de emergencia y el contenido de la tubería.

Que Necesita Saber el Despachador del Control de la Tubería:

- Su información de contacto.
- Ubicación de la Emergencia.
- Tamaño, Características y Comportamiento de ruptura o sospecha de Fuga.
- ¿Hay alguna área del medio ambiente de preocupación sensible cerca?
- ¿Hay fuegos principales o secundarios?
- ¿Han habido heridas o muertes?
- La proximidad a edificios.

• Otras Agencias de Asistencia a Emergencias a las cuales se les hayan notificado.

El personal de seguridad pública que no esté familiarizado con la tubería implicada en la emergencia no debe intentar hacer funcionar ninguna de las válvulas de la tubería. El hacer funcionar las válvulas de la tubería inapropiadamente podría escalar la situación y causar que ocurran otros accidentes.

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. Tecnicos de la tubería también tomarán 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.

Si la fuga de la tubería no está ardiendo, tome medidas para prevenir la ignición.

El Control de la Tubería o Despachador Puede:

- Parar o reducir el flujo del producto a través de la tubería.
- Enviar al lugar de la emergencia al personal y equipo de asistencia de emergencia para tuberías.
- Informarle a usted de cualquier recomendación preventiva.
- Actuar como un vínculo entre las Agencias de Asistencia de Emergencia y el personal de la compañía de la tubería.
- Ayudar a finalizar con la emergencia tan rápidamente y tan seguramente como sea posible.

Planificación y Zonificación

Las ubicaciones de las tuberías deben ser consideradas en los planes de uso y de zonificación de terreno. Los funcionarios de las tuberías desean trabajar con usted cuando este desarrollando planos de lotes para escuelas y otras áreas donde se reunirán cantidades grandes de personas.

¿Pueden los Dueños de Propiedad 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 infórmela al operador de la tubería. La lista de números de los funcionarios de las tuberías está nombrada 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.



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 for local government and emergency officials to have access to contact information for pipeline companies operating in your area. Visit www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov to request a password 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 or at www.pipeline101.com.

For more information on safe excavation, go online and visit www.commongroundalliance.com.

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Go to 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 para más información.

Vaya a www.digtess.org/pasurvey para tomar el Pipeline Safety Survey y entrar para una oportunidad de ganar una tarjeta de obsequio de \$500.

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.

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. Even though it is extremely unlikely that a leak will occur, this information will help 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 the environment. Because of this diligence, incidents are very rare.

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 immediately 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. For example, markers provide no information 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.

Call 811 Before You Dig!

The FCC has required telecommunications providers to provide three digit dialing services for "Call Before You Dig." The nationally established number is 811 and has been in effect since 4/13/07. Before you dig or excavate, state law requires you to contact the One-Call center by simply dialing 811 from anywhere in the United States. You may also need to contact companies that may not be a member of the One-Call Center such as local water districts. Please call before you start your project, whether landscaping, building fences, or a major construction project. Pipeline companies and other utilities will mark the location of their lines at no cost to you. Pipeline and utility markers may not show the exact location of buried lines. Failure to call before excavation is the leading cause of damages to buried pipelines.

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 When A Suspected Leak Occurs

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.
5. Traffic control.
6. Medical assistance.
7. Evacuation or shelter in place.
8. Keeping the curious away.
9. Environmental protection.
10. If a leak has ignited, extinguish only secondary fires.

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.

Emergency Action Procedures for Public Safety Officials

Public safety officials know to take whatever steps are deemed necessary to safeguard the public in the event of a pipeline emergency. These suggestions are offered only as a guide:

Secure the area around the leak to a safe distance. This could include evacuating people from homes, businesses, schools, and other locations, as well as erecting barricades to control access to the emergency site and similar precautions. Some pipeline emergencies may make going outdoors dangerous. In these circumstances, sheltering in place may be the safest course of action.

Evacuate or Shelter in Place

When a chemical or gas leak occurs it may be necessary to decide to evacuate the general public or in some instances have the public shelter in place. A combination of both procedures may be required depending on the evacuation route and the location of the emergency. If possible involve the pipeline company in the decision to evacuate or shelter in place.

If the pipeline leak is not burning, take steps to prevent ignition. This could include prohibiting smoking, rerouting traffic, and shutting off the electricity and residential gas supply. If the pipeline is burning, try to prevent the spread of fire but do not attempt to extinguish it. Burning petroleum products will not explode but, if the fire is extinguished, gas and vapor may collect and could explode when reignited by secondary fire.

Contact the pipeline company as quickly as possible. Pipeline marker signs show the pipeline company's name, emergency telephone number, and pipeline contents.

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.

What Pipeline Control or Dispatch Needs to Know:

- Your contact information?
- Emergency location?
- Size, characteristics & behavior of rupture or suspected leak?
- Are there any environmentally sensitive concerns nearby?
- Are there primary or secondary fires?
- Are there any injuries or deaths?
- Proximity to buildings?
- Other emergency response agencies that have been notified?

Public safety personnel unfamiliar with the pipeline involved in the emergency should not attempt to operate any of the valves on the pipeline. Improperly operating the pipeline valves could escalate the situation and cause other accidents to occur.

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 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.

Emergency officials may request a copy of a pipeline operators emergency response plan directly from the pipeline operator.