



Pipeline safety and land use planning information



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.

WHAT'S INSIDE

Land Use Planning
Planning, Zoning and
Property Development
What Pipelines Transport
and Their Hazards
Call Before You Dig

Pipelines are near you

You have received this information because the decisions you make regarding land use and property development in your jurisdiction may impact the pipelines in your area. These pipelines, operated by the companies whose **fact sheets** accompany this booklet, are part of the network of over 2.6 million miles of gathering, transmission, and distribution pipelines in the United States, transporting two-thirds of the energy we use each year.



Buried Pipeline

What pipelines transport and what the potential hazards are

Many pipelines transport petroleum products and natural gas. Some pipelines transport other hazardous products such as chemicals, highly volatile liquids, anhydrous ammonia, or carbon dioxide. Exposure to these products can be harmful if inhaled, can cause eye and skin irritation, and/or difficulty in breathing. Fortunately, pipeline accidents are extremely rare, but they can occur. Natural gas and petroleum products are flammable, potentially hazardous, and explosive under certain conditions. Pipeline companies undertake many prevention and safety measures to ensure the integrity of their pipeline systems. You can obtain more specific information regarding pipelines and the products they carry by contacting the pipeline company directly.

How you can help

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:

- Keeping the enclosed **fact sheets** for future reference.
- Attending an pipeline safety 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 (below).
- 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.



TriView™ Marker, Dome Marker, Flat Marker, Round Marker, Aerial Marker, Casing Vent Markers.

How to recognize the location of a pipeline

Markers are located in the pipeline right-of-way and indicate the approximate location, but not the depth, of a buried pipeline. Although not present in certain areas, these can be found at road crossings, fence lines, and street intersections. The markers display the product transported in the line, the name of the pipeline operator, and a telephone number where the operator can be reached in the event of an emergency.

How to recognize a pipeline leak



Sight

Natural Gas and Highly Volatile Liquids (HVL) are colorless and nearly invisible to the eye. Small leaks can be identified by looking for dying or discolored vegetation in a naturally green area. Hazardous liquids produce a strong sheen or film standing on a body of water.

An HVL leak may be identified by a fog-like vapor cloud in areas of high humidity. Natural gas is colorless, but blowing dirt around a pipeline area may be observed, or vapor and "ground frosting" may be visible at high pressures, regardless of temperature.

Other ways to recognize a leak may include: water bubbling up or standing in an unusual area, a mist or vapor cloud, a powerful fire or explosion with dense smoke plumes, or an area of petroleum-stained ground.



Sound

The volume of a pipeline leak can range from a quiet hissing to a loud roar, depending on the size and nature of the leak.



Smell

An unusual smell, petroleum or gaseous odor will sometime accompany pipeline leaks. Natural Gas and HVLs are colorless, tasteless and odorless unless odorants, such as Mercaptan, are added.

Most HVLs contain a slight hydro-carbon or pungent odor. Most are nontoxic; however, products such as ammonia are considered a toxic chemical and can burn the senses when it seeks out moisture (eyes, nose or lungs). If inhaled, HVLs may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning.



Vapor Cloud



Sheen on Water



Dead Vegetation



Bubbling Water

Land use planning and transmission pipelines

The Pipelines and Informed Planning Alliance (PIPA) is a broad stakeholder initiative led and supported by the US Department of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. The goal of PIPA is to reduce risks and improve the safety of affected communities and transmission pipelines through implementation of recommended practices related to risk-informed land use and development near transmission pipelines. The PIPA recommended practices describe actions that can be taken by stakeholders when there are proposed changes in land use or new development adjacent to existing transmission pipelines.

PIPA has developed recommended practices to help in making decisions about what, where, and how to build safely near transmission pipelines. The decisions you make can impact the safety of the community surrounding the pipeline.

- Have you consulted with the pipeline company?
- Have you considered access for pipeline maintenance and emergency response?
- Is enhanced fire protection needed?
- How will excavation damage to the pipeline be prevented?

For more information, please go to phmsa.dot.gov.



Planning, zoning, and property development

It is crucial to coordinate with pipeline companies to take the location of pipelines into consideration in land-use plans, zoning, and property-development activities. Developments can make use of pipeline easements as open spaces and greenway connectors. Pipeline depth is a crucial consideration during development planning to ensure that costs for lowering or relocation are identified. Changes to the topography on either side of a pipeline may impose unacceptable stresses on the pipeline. Pipeline companies would like to coordinate in the development of site plans where large numbers of people congregate, including schools, churches, etc.

Pipeline Safety and Damage Prevention*

...d. PROHIBITION APPLICABLE TO EXCAVATORS. A person who engages in demolition, excavation, tunneling, or construction.

1. May not engage in a demolition, excavation, tunneling, or construction activity in a State that has adopted a one-call notification system without first using that system to establish the location of underground facilities in the demolition, excavation, tunneling, or construction area;
2. May not engage in such demolition, excavation, tunneling, or construction activity in disregard of location information or markings established by a pipeline facility operator...;
3. And who causes damage to a pipeline facility that may endanger life or cause serious bodily harm or damage to property.
 - A. May not fail to promptly report the damage to the owner or operator of the facility; and
 - B. If the damage results in the escape of any flammable, toxic, or corrosive gas or liquid, may not fail to promptly report to other appropriate authorities by calling the 911 emergency telephone number.

* Pipeline Inspection, Protection, Enforcement, and Safety Act of 2006 (Section 2)

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.



High consequence area 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.



High Consequence Area (PHMSA Fact Sheet: High Consequence Area (HCA))

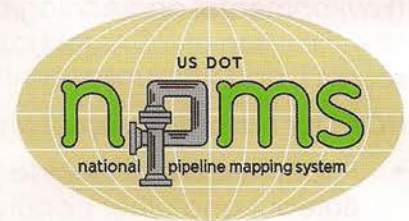
* <https://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/FactSheets/FSHCA.htm>


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 browser. Access to PIMMA is limited to federal, state, and local government officials, as well as 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.





NATIONAL PIPELINE MAPPING SYSTEM




GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL


PIMMA USER LOGIN
PASSWORD PROTECTED VIEWER RESTRICTED TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND PIPELINE OPERATORS

LOGIN
[Forgot Password?](#)

APPLY FOR PIMMA ACCESS



PIPELINE OPERATOR




GENERAL PUBLIC

PUBLIC MAP VIEWER
PIPELINE MAPS FOR THE GENERAL PUBLIC - NO PASSWORD REQUIRED

ABOUT PUBLIC MAP VIEWER

USE PUBLIC MAP VIEWER



FIRST-TIME VISITOR

National Pipeline Mapping System

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.

If you know of sites within your jurisdiction that fit any of the above requirements, please go to isr.pipelineportal.com to provide this valuable information to pipeline companies.

* 49 CFR §192.903.

[Home](#) | [Help](#)

Step 1
Introduction

Step 2
Find and Mark Site

Step 3
Enter Site
Information


Step 4
Complete

ISR 2.1

Identified Site Registry

Find and Mark a Site.

- (Optional) Enter search information in the text box below and click on the 'Search' button. For help on entering address search information, click [here](#).
- Use the navigator tool on the left side of the map to pan and zoom the map. Alternatively, you may pan or zoom the map using the methods below. For help on navigating the map, click [here](#).
 - Pan - Left click and hold down while dragging on the map.
 - Zoom - Move the cursor over a location and use the mouse scroll button to zoom in or out on that location.
 - Rubber Band Zoom - While holding the "Shift" key down on your keyboard drag on the map to create a rectangle of the portion you would like to zoom.
- Once you are satisfied with the map location, click on the 'Add Marker' button. The mouse cursor will change to a set of crosshairs. Using the crosshairs, click on the Identified Site location and a marker will be added.
- Click the submit button and you will be taken to the next screen to complete the registry.



Identified Site Registry Portal

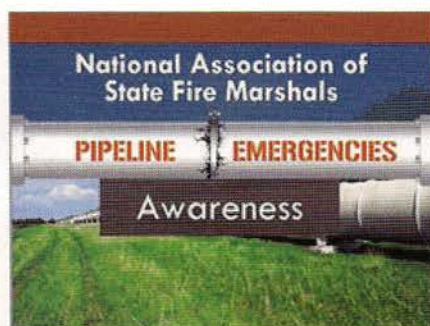
Emergency response plans for gas and hazardous liquid pipeline companies

Federal regulations for both gas and hazardous liquid pipelines require companies to have written procedures for responding to emergencies involving their pipeline facilities. Because pipelines are often located in public space, the regulations further require that companies include procedures for planning with emergency and other public officials to ensure a coordinated response. Please contact your local pipeline companies for information regarding their company-specific emergency response plan.

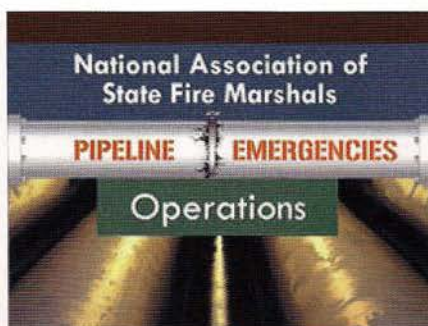
Training

Pipeline companies regularly host local emergency responder and local public official liaison events. A list of events can be found at pipelinesafetyinfo.com/state_sites. However, if you are not able to attend an event, additional resources and training are available online at pipelinesafetyinfo.com/tc. This can also serve as a resource for all personnel within your department. Once you complete the registration, you will be distributed an email with a username and password.

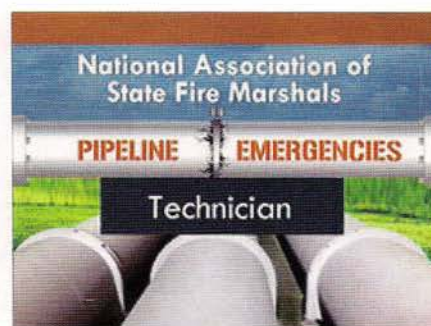
Course Offerings



Pipeline Emergencies: Introduction



Pipeline Emergencies: Intermediate



Pipeline Emergencies: Comprehensive

Training Center Portal

Call before you dig



99%* of all incidents involving injury, damage and service outages can be avoided by making a FREE CALL to 811. Your call should be made at least two to three business days prior to excavating (refer to enclosed state-specific insert). Examples of some activities that require a call to 811 include:

- Utility excavation
- Land development activities
- Maintenance construction activities
- Landscaping

Once your underground utilities have been marked, you will know their approximate location and can safely begin your dig, following safe excavation practices.

* CGA Dirt Report 2013