

EMERGENCY NUMBER: 1-800-835-7191

About Columbia Gas Transmission

Columbia Gas Transmission transports an average of three billion cubic feet of natural gas per day through a 12,000-mile pipeline network and 103 compressor stations serving hundreds of communities in 10 states. Our customers include local gas distribution companies, energy marketers, electric power generating facilities and hundreds of industrial and commercial end users.

Columbia Gas Transmission owns and operates one of North America's largest underground natural gas storage system that includes 37 storage fields in four states with nearly 600 billion cubic feet in total capacity. Using depleted natural gas production reservoirs, we safely store gas when demand is low so it can be made available to our customers during times of peak usage. Columbia Gas Transmission also operates a peak-shaving LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) Plant in the Tidewater, Virginia area supplying Virginia with clean, safe and reliable energy

Columbia Gas Transmission is a unit of Columbia Pipeline Group (CPG), which owns and operates more than 15,000 miles of interstate natural gas pipelines, integrated with one of the largest underground storage systems in North America. Along with Columbia Gas Transmission, CPG companies include Central Kentucky Transmission, Columbia Gulf Transmission, Crossroads Pipeline, Hardy Storage Company, Millennium Pipeline, and Columbia Midstream Group.

What does Columbia Gas Transmission do if a leak occurs?

To prepare for a pipeline facility emergency Columbia Gas Transmission regularly communicates, plans and trains with local emergency officials. Upon notification of an incident, an employee will be immediately dispatched to assist first responders.

We will immediately work to control the situation, stop or reduce gas flow to the affected area, notify appropriate public safety officials and work with them during the emergency, repair the facility and restore service to customers, and investigate the cause of the incident.

In the event of an LNG emergency responders should avoid ignition sources, assist in LNG vapor control, establish a safety perimeter and restrict access or evacuate the area if necessary. Continuous coordination and communication with local law enforcement, fire departments, emergency responders and local public officials with the company's trained employees will help ensure the safety and security of the public in any contingency.

Maintaining safety and integrity of pipelines

Our gas control and monitoring center offices operate 24-hours a day, seven days a week. We regularly patrol our pipeline right-of-way and conduct regular inspections of our pipeline system. Operations employees receive regular training and are qualified under the U.S. Department of Transportation standards for natural gas pipeline operators. CPG continues to invest millions of dollars each year to maintain and improve the integrity of our operating systems. Our employees are on-call at all times ready to respond to any situation.

While natural gas pipelines have a proven record of safety, pipeline failures can, and sometimes do, occur. Hazards associated with a pipeline failure and gas release may include blowing gas, line rupture, fire, explosion or, if gas is present in a confined area, possible asphyxiation. Damages by outside forces, often by someone digging into a pipeline, is the largest single cause of a pipeline failure. Incidents also may occur due to corrosion, material failure, equipment failure or other causes. In accordance with federal regulations, some segments along the pipeline have been designated as High Consequence Areas. In these areas, we have developed supplemental assessments and prevention plans. A summary of the Integrity Management Program plans can be viewed at our office in Charleston, W.Va..

How to get additional information

For more information about CPG, visit our website at www.columbiapipelinegroup.com or write to P.O. Box 1273, Charleston WV 25325.

SYSTEM MAP



PRODUCTS TRANSPORTED

PRODUCTS TRANSPORTED IN YOUR AREA

PRODUCT	LEAK TYPE	VAPORS
NATURAL GAS	Gas	Lighter than air and will generally rise and dissipate. May gather in a confined space and travel to a source of ignition.
HEALTH HAZARDS		Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames and will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning and may be toxic if inhaled at high concentrations. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.
HAZARDOUS LIQUIDS: LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)	Liquid	Initially heavier than air and spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Explosion hazards indoors, outdoors or in sewers.
HEALTH HAZARDS		Inhalation or contact with material may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.

PIPELINE MARKER

PIPELINE MARKERS SHOW THE GENERAL LOCATION OF PIPELINE FACILITIES.

Know What's Below. Call **811** before every digging project.*

*refer to your local One-Call requirements.



EMERGENCY NUMBER: 1-855-511-4942
About Columbia Midstream Group

Columbia Midstream Group (CMG) is a wholly-owned entity of Columbia Pipeline Group, a Fortune 500 energy utility company. CMG was formed to provide specific natural gas producer services including gathering, treatment, conditioning, processing and liquids handling with a focus on the Appalachia Basin. CMG is focused on meeting the infrastructure needs of both conventional and shale gas producers in a cost-effective, safe and reliable manner.

Columbia Midstream Group is a unit of Columbia Pipeline Group (CPG), which owns and operates more than 15,000 miles of interstate natural gas pipeline, integrated with one of the largest underground storage system in North America. Along with Columbia Midstream Group, CPG companies also include Central Kentucky Transmission, Columbia Gas Transmission, Columbia Gulf Transmission, Crossroads Pipeline, Hardy Storage Company, and Millennium Pipeline.

What does Columbia Midstream Group do if a leak occurs?

To prepare for a pipeline facility emergency CMG regularly communicates, plans and trains with local emergency officials. Upon notification of an incident, an employee will be immediately dispatched to assist first responders.

We will immediately work to control the situation, stop or reduce gas flow to the affected area, notify appropriate public safety officials and work with them during the emergency, repair the facility and restore service to customers, and investigate the cause of the incident.

Maintaining safety and integrity of pipelines

Our gas control and monitoring center offices operate 24-hours a day, seven days a week. We regularly patrol our pipeline right-of-way and conduct regular inspections of our pipeline system. Operations employees receive regular training and are qualified under the U.S. Department of Transportation standards for natural gas pipeline operators. CPG continues to invest millions of dollars each year to maintain and improve the integrity of our operating systems. Our employees are on-call at all times ready to respond to any situation.

While natural gas pipelines have a proven record of safety, pipeline failures can, and sometimes do, occur. Hazards associated with a pipeline failure and gas release may include blowing gas, line rupture, fire, explosion or, if gas is present in a confined area, possible asphyxiation. Damages by outside forces, often by someone digging into a pipeline, is the largest single cause of a pipeline failure. Incidents also may occur due to corrosion, material failure, equipment failure or other causes. In accordance with federal regulations, some segments along the pipeline have been designated as High Consequence Areas. In these areas, we have developed supplemental assessments and prevention plans. A summary of the Integrity Management Program plans can be viewed at our office in Charleston, W.Va..

How to get additional information

For detailed information about the Columbia Midstream Group, visit the website at www.columbiapipelinegroup.com.

PRODUCTS TRANSPORTED
PRODUCTS TRANSPORTED IN YOUR AREA

PRODUCT	LEAK TYPE	VAPORS
NATURAL GAS	Gas	Lighter than air and will generally rise and dissipate. May gather in a confined space and travel to a source of ignition.
HEALTH HAZARDS	Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames and will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning and may be toxic if inhaled at high concentrations. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.	

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SYSTEM MAP




COMPANY PROFILE

Rice Energy is an independent natural gas and oil company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural gas and oil properties in the Appalachian Basin.

Rice Energy leasehold position is concentrated in southwest Pennsylvania and southeastern Ohio and is highly prospective for the Marcellus Shale, the Utica Shale and the Upper Devonian Shale.

As of September 30, 2014, Rice Energy controlled approximately 53,800 net leasehold acres in southeastern Ohio. Actively developing the Utica Shale in Belmont County, Ohio Agreement with Gulfport Energy Corporation to jointly develop the Utica Shale in central Belmont County, Ohio Wholly-owned midstream business unit, Rice Olympus Midstream.

OUR COMMITMENT

At Rice Energy, we believe it is the responsibility of every successful business to share success with its neighbors, and for that reason we take seriously our role as a community partner and corporate citizen. We are committed to partnering with organizations in our operating footprint that align with our giving initiatives of public safety, youth education and leadership, and community enrichment. Our support of local communities and organizations take a number of forms including financial contributions, volunteer hours and public education efforts. Whether we are providing a grant to the local library or gathering employees to stock the shelves of a local food pantry, we recognize the importance of being active members of the communities where we live and work.

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?

- 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.

EMERGENCY CONTACT:
1-855-595-6606

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

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTIES OF OPERATION:

Greene Washington

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

PRODUCTS TRANSPORTED

Product: Natural Gas

Leak Type: Gas

Vapors:

Lighter than air and will generally rise and dissipate. May gather in a confined space and travel to a source of ignition.

Product Hazards:

Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames and will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning and may be toxic if inhaled at high concentrations. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.

