



Newsletter presented to Iowa Public Officials by Iowa Pipeline Association

What's Inside

Pipelines and Informed Planning Alliance Recommended Practices Protect Communities

Helpful Websites

Emergency Response Plans for Gas and Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Operators

How can you help?

Here's what you can do to help

How do you know where there is a pipeline?

Transmission Pipeline Mapping

Pipeline Purpose and Reliability

How do pipeline companies facilitate safety, integrity and reliability of their systems?

What is a right-of-way and can I build or dig on it?

The Pipeline System

What pipelines transport and the potential hazards

How would you recognize a pipeline leak?

Educational Programs

How are emergency responders "in your area" trained in case of a pipeline incident

Call before you dig. IT'S FREE, AND IT'S THE LAW!

Public Officials and Pipeline Safety

The purpose of the Iowa Pipeline Association (IPA) is to develop and enhance communications and establish a working liaison between pipeline companies in Iowa. IPA introduces emergency responders, public officials, excavators, and the affected public to the basics of pipeline recognition and encourages everyone to use the state one-call underground damage prevention program. IPA also focuses on providing Iowa emergency responders with the information they need to protect our nation's critical assets and ensure the safety of the communities they serve.

Please review the information within this newsletter as it will provide valuable information in the unlikely event of a pipeline incident in your community.

49CFR Part 192 and Recommended Practice API RP 1162 defines Public Officials as follows: local, city, county or state officials and / or their staffs having land use and street / road jurisdiction along the pipeline route.

- Planning boards
- Zoning board
- Licensing departments
- Permitting departments
- Building Code Enforcement Departments
- City and County Managers
- Elected Officials
- Public Utility Boards
- Local "Governing Councils" as defined by many communities

Planning, Zoning and Property Development

It is crucial to coordinate with pipeline operators 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 costs for lowering or relocation are identified. Changes to the topography on either side of the pipeline may impose unacceptable stresses on the pipeline. Pipeline operators would like to coordinate the development of site plans where large numbers

of people congregate, including schools, churches, etc.

For a list of pipeline operators with pipelines in your area and their contact information or to apply for Pipeline Information Management Application (PIMMA) access, go to www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/. Operators of production facilities, gas/liquid gathering piping and distribution piping are not represented by National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) nor are they required to be.



Pipelines and Informed Planning Alliance Recommended Practices Protect Communities

BECOME RISK-INFORMED

On December 16, 2010, the U. S. Department of Transportation's Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) released the Pipelines and Informed Planning Alliance (PIPA) Report, "[Partnering to Further Enhance Pipeline Safety In Communities Through Risk-Informed Land Use Planning](#)".

The goal of this report and the PIPA initiative is to reduce risks and improve the safety of affected communities and transmission pipelines by improving the way communities plan land use and new development near transmission pipelines. To achieve this goal, PHMSA and PIPA encourage the adoption and implementation of PIPA-developed recommended practices related to risk-informed land use planning near transmission pipelines.

Key stakeholders are encouraged to become aware of, adopt, and implement the PIPA recommended practices. Local governments, property developers/owners, transmission pipeline operators, and state

real estate commissions are identified as the key stakeholders having roles to enhance pipeline safety and ensure the protection of people, the environment and the pipeline infrastructure.

For more information, to see all of the PIPA Recommended Practices, and to see and download the entire PIPA Report, go to www.Pipa-info.com.



For more information regarding pipeline safety and an overview of the pipeline industry please visit the following Websites:

Pipeline Resources and Information

- Iowa Pipeline Association - www.iowapipelinesafety.com
- Iowa One Call - www.iowaonecall.com
- Common Ground Iowa - www.commongroundiowa.com
- Call 811 - www.call811.com/
- Pipeline Safety Trust - www.pstrust.org/
- Pipeline 101 - www.pipeline101.com
- Association of Oil Pipe Lines (AOPL) - www.aopl.org
- American Petroleum Institute (API) - www.api.org
- In the Pipe - Newsletter from the Oil Pipeline Industry - www.enebuilder.net/aopl/
- Interstate Natural Gas Association of America (INGAA) - www.ingaa.org
- American Gas Association (AGA) - www.aga.org
- Dig Safely - www.digsafely.com
- National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) - www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/
- Common Ground Alliance (CGA) - www.commongroundalliance.com

Regulatory Agencies

- Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) - www.phmsa.dot.gov
- Iowa Utilities Board - www.iowa.gov/iub
- National Transportation and Safety Board (NTSB) - www.nts.gov
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) - www.ferc.gov
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC - Oil Pipelines) - www.ferc.gov/industries/oil.asp
- Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) - www.osha.gov
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) - www.nfpa.org





How do you know where there is a pipeline?

Most pipelines are underground, where they are more protected from the elements and minimize interference with surface uses. Even so, pipeline rights-of-way are clearly identified by pipeline markers along pipeline routes that identify the approximate—NOT EXACT—location of the pipeline. Every pipeline marker contains information identifying the company that operates the pipeline, the product transported, and a phone number that should be called in the event of an emergency. **Markers do not indicate pipeline burial depth, which will vary.** Markers are typically seen where a pipeline intersects a street, highway or railway. Markers will also be found on fences around compressor stations and

other pipeline property. For any person to willfully deface, damage, remove, or destroy any pipeline marker is a federal crime.

Pipeline Marker – This marker is the most common. It contains operator information, type of product, and an emergency contact number. Size, shape and color may vary.

Aerial Marker – These skyward facing markers are used by patrol planes that monitor pipeline routes.

Casing Vent Marker – This marker indicates that a pipeline (protected by a steel outer casing) passes beneath a nearby roadway, rail line or other crossing.



Pipeline Markers

Aerial Marker

Casing Vent Markers



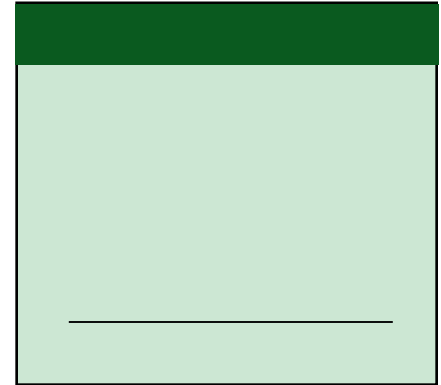
Transmission Pipeline Mapping

The National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) is a geographic information system (GIS) created by the U.S. Department of Transportation, 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 pipeline operators and their pipelines. The NPMS Web site is searchable by ZIP code or by county and state, and can display a county map that is printable.

Within the NPMS, PHMSA has developed the Pipeline Integrity

Management Mapping Application (PIMMA) for use by pipeline operators 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 operators. PIMMA access cannot be given to any person who is not a direct employee of a government agency.

Note: The NPMS system includes Transmission Pipelines only and does not include Local Distribution pipelines. NPMS is not meant to replace calling 811.

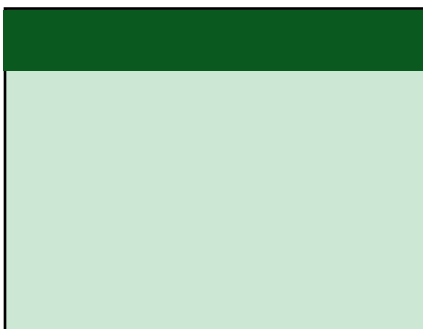


Pipeline Purpose and Reliability

Pipelines are the safest and most efficient means of transporting natural gas and petroleum products, according to National Transportation Safety Board statistics. In the United States alone, there are over 200,000 miles of petroleum pipelines and 300,000 miles of natural gas transmission pipelines in use every day. These pipelines transport the natural gas, which provides about 24 percent of all the energy used in the United States, and over 700 million gallons of petroleum products per day.

Local Distribution Companies (LDCs) deliver natural gas to most homes and businesses through underground mains and utility service lines. These lines cover over 800,000 miles of underground pipelines in the United States.





The Pipeline System

PIPELINE SAFETY RECORD

The Department of Transportation's (DOT), Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), is the primary federal regulatory agency responsible for ensuring that pipelines are safe, reliable, and environmentally sound. PHMSA oversees the development and implementation of regulations concerning pipeline construction, maintenance and operation, and share these responsibilities with state regulatory partners—e.g. Iowa Utilities Board in Iowa.

The pipeline safety regulations implement the laws found in the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations. Pipeline operators are equally committed to making public safety and environmental and property protection their top priorities. As a result, pipelines are considered the safest, cleanest, and most economical way to transport large quantities of natural gas, oil and other chemicals to businesses and homes across the United States.



What pipelines transport and the potential hazards

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 and can cause eye and skin irritation and difficulty in breathing.

Fortunately, pipeline incidents are extremely rare, but they can occur. Natural gas is flammable and can ignite when it comes into contact with a spark or flame. Exposure can cause asphyxiation. Natural gas can contain hydrogen sulfide, which is toxic. Pipeline companies undertake many prevention and safety measures to ensure the integrity of their pipeline systems. See page 5.

You can obtain more specific information regarding pipelines and the products they carry by contacting the pipeline company directly.

How would you recognize a pipeline leak?

Although pipeline leaks are rare, knowing how to recognize and respond to a possible leak is a key component in pipeline safety. Trust your senses. You may recognize a pipeline leak by:

- Sight: Liquid pools, discolored or abnormally dry soil/vegetation, continuous bubbling in wet or flooded areas, an oily sheen on water surfaces, and vaporous fogs or blowing dirt around a pipeline area can all be indicative of a pipeline leak. Dead or discolored plants in an otherwise healthy area of vegetation or frozen ground in warm weather are other possible signs.
- Sound: Volume can range from a quiet hissing to a loud roar depending on the size of the leak and pipeline pressure.
- Smell: An unusual smell, petroleum odor, or gaseous odor will sometimes accompany pipeline leaks.
- Gas transmission/gas gathering pipelines are odorless, but may contain a hydrocarbon smell.
- Highly Volatile Liquids (HVL's) can be odorless and colorless in their natural state and most are considered irritants to eyes and nose. Commercial odorants are added to many HVL's to assist in detection of a leak.
- Gas distribution systems are odorized with the chemical Mercaptan or other similar chemicals.
- Mercaptan is a harmless non-toxic chemical that is added to make it easier to detect a gas leak due to its "rotten egg" odor.
- Landfill gas, which is becoming a popular source of natural gas, has a more pungent and unpleasant odor similar to the smell of rotting garbage.



Educational Programs

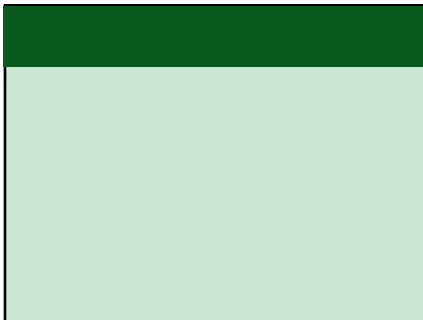
RAISING COMMUNITY AWARENESS ABOUT PIPELINES

The Iowa Pipeline Association (IPA) was formed to promote and disseminate pipeline safety communications that emphasizes public safety, pipeline integrity, and environmental stewardship. Each winter IPA hosts educational pipeline safety programs for public officials and emergency responders. The program includes information on the planning of joint efforts when responding to a pipeline incident and how to recognize a release of gas or liquid from a pipeline and report it to an operator and/



or the fire, police or other appropriate public officials.

Over the course of the next four years, the IPA will be conducting emergency responder pipeline safety programs in each of Iowa's 99 counties. To identify when we will be in your county visit www.iowapipelinesafety.com.



Know what's below.
Call before you dig.



1-800-292-8989
www.iowaonecall.com



This newsletter was brought to you by the following Iowa Pipeline Association Members
 Contact information for members can be found at www.iowapipelinesafety.com



Archer Daniels Midland Company
www.adm.com
 24 Hour Emergency: 1-563-242-1121



Alliance Pipeline LP
www.alliancepipeline.com
 24 Hour Emergency: 1-800-884-8811



Alliant Energy-Interstate Power and Light
www.alliantenergy.com
 24 Hour Emergency: 1-800-255-4268



Black Hills Energy
www.blackhillsenergy.com
 24 Hour Emergency: 1-800-694-8989



BP Pipelines (North America), Inc.
www.bppipelines.com
 24 Hour Emergency: 1-800-548-6482



Buckeye Partners, L.P.
www.buckeye.com
 24 Hour Emergency: 1-800-331-4115



Central Iowa Power Cooperative (CIPCO)
www.cipco.net
 24 Hour Emergency: 1-866-782-5518



City of Waukee
www.waukee.org
 24 Hour Emergency: 1-515-249-1212



Enterprise Products Operating LLC
www.enterpriseproducts.com
 24 Hour Emergency: 1-800-546-3482



Harlan Municipal Utilities
www.harlanet.com
 24 Hour Emergency: 1-712-755-5182



Kinder Morgan Cochin, L.L.C.
www.kindermorgan.com
 24 Hour Emergency: 1-800-265-6000



Kinder Morgan/Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America
www.kindermorgan.com
 24 Hour Emergency: 1-800-733-2490



Koch Pipeline Company, L.P.
www.kochpipeline.com
 24 Hour Emergency: 1-800-688-7594



MidAmerican Energy Company
www.midamericanenergy.com
 24 Hour Emergency: 1-800-595-5325



National Cooperative Refinery Association
www.ncra.coop
 24 Hour Emergency: 1-620-241-6611



Northern Natural Gas Company
www.northernnaturalgas.com
 24 Hour Emergency: 1-888-367-6671



Northern Border Pipeline Company
www.northernborder.com
 24 Hour Emergency: 1-800-447-8066



NuStar Pipeline Operating Partnership L.P.
www.nustarenergy.com
 24 Hour Emergency: 1-800-759-0033

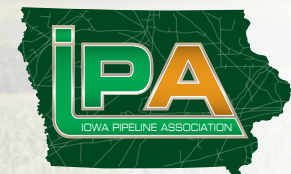


ONEOK North System, L.L.C.
www.oneokpartners.com
 24 Hour Emergency: 1-888-844-5658



TransCanada / ANR Pipeline Company
www.transcanada.com
 24 Hour Emergency: 1-800-447-8066

Please file this newsletter in your emergency response manuals. If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact us at www.iowapipelinesafety.com



Iowa Pipeline Association
www.iowapipelinesafety.com