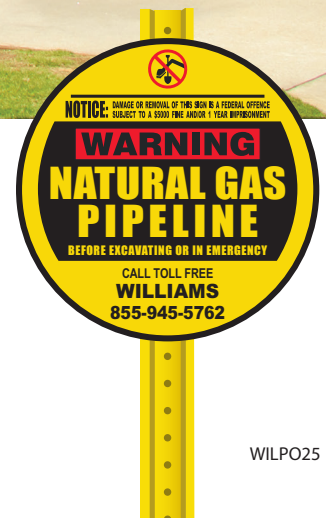


# Safety & Awareness of Williams Pipelines



WE MAKE CLEAN ENERGY HAPPEN®

**WILLIAMS EMERGENCY NUMBER: 855-945-5762**



WILPO25





**This is a federally and state-regulated pipeline safety message.**

**You received this brochure because you have been identified as a public official and there are Williams' pipelines in your jurisdiction.**

This brochure contains information about pipeline safety planning, including:

- Pipeline through your community
- Managing development near pipelines in your community
- Safe digging requirements in your community
- Williams' response to a pipeline emergency
- Potential hazards of a pipeline release
- How to get additional information in regard to pipeline safety

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## RESPONSE TO A PIPELINE EMERGENCY

Using the information contained in this brochure as part of your pipeline safety planning will help ensure the safety of you and your community.

For more information about pipeline safety, you can contact us at:

- Non-emergency phone number: **1-800-WILLIAMS (1-800-945-5426)**
- For more information about pipeline safety, visit [www.williams.com/safety](http://www.williams.com/safety)
- You can also contact us at [PublicSafety@Williams.com](mailto:PublicSafety@Williams.com)

# NATIONAL PIPELINE MAPPING SYSTEM

The National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS) includes information on hazardous liquid pipelines and natural gas transmission pipelines. To view the transmission pipelines in your area, visit [www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov](http://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov).

## PIPELINE PURPOSE AND RELIABILITY

**Williams operates pipelines near you.** Williams' pipelines and facilities are part of a vast national network of underground pipelines. This system is our country's lifeline for a variety of daily activities. From natural gas to heating oil, from water to jet fuel, pipelines reliably deliver products many of us take for granted, but which are essential to our nation's economy and standard of living.

Some pipelines transport potentially hazardous and flammable substances under high pressure. Yet, according to statistics from the National Transportation Safety Board and the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), pipelines are one of the safest modes of transportation in the United States.

## PIPELINES/SYSTEMS OPERATED BY WILLIAMS

Pipeline/Systems	State
Arcadia Gas Storage LLC	LA
Black Marlin Pipeline Company	TX
Blue Racer Midstream LLC	OH & WV
Bluestem Pipeline LLC	KS & OK
Cadeville Gas Storage LLC	LA
Cardinal Operating Company LLC	NC
Discovery Gas Transmission LLC	LA
Discovery Producer Services LLC	LA
Gemini Carthage Pipeline LLC	LA & TX
Gulfstream Management & Operating Services LLC	AL, FL & MS
Hill Lake Gas Storage	TX
Louisiana Midstream Gas Services LLC	LA
Magnolia Midstream Gas Services LLC	LA
Mid-Continent Fractionation and Storage LLC	KS
Monroe Gas Storage Company LLC	AL & MS
MountainWest Pipeline LLC	CO, UT & WY
Northwest Pipeline LLC	CO, ID, OR, UT, WA & WY
Perryville Gas Storage LLC	LA
Pine Needle Operating Company LLC	NC
Pine Prairie Energy Center LLC	LA
Rocky Mountain Midstream LLC	CO
Rocky Mountain Midstream Pipeline LLC	CO
SG Resources Mississippi LLC	MS & AL
Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Company LLC (Transco)	AL, DE, GA, LA, MD, MS, NC, NJ, NY, PA, SC, TX & VA
Utica East Ohio Midstream LLC	OH
Williams Field Services - Gulf Coast Company LP	AL, LA & TX
Williams Field Services LLC	AL, CO, KS, WY, OH, PA, WV & NY
Williams Front Range LLC	CO
Williams Gilcrest LLC	CO
Williams MLP Operating LLC	OH, OK, PA, TX & WV
Williams Oil Gathering LLC	LA & TX
Williams Olefins Feedstock Pipelines LLC	LA & TX
Williams Partners Operating LLC	WA
Worsham-Steed Gas Storage LLC	TX

## MANAGING DEVELOPMENT NEAR PIPELINES IN YOUR COMMUNITY

Your land-use decisions can help prevent pipeline damage by ensuring adequate buffers are maintained between pipeline easements and large excavation and construction projects such as housing and retail development, road installation and new schools. Public safety and environmental protection are the two top priorities.

It is crucial to coordinate with pipeline operators when developing site plans where large numbers of people congregate or limited mobility structures such as schools, nursing homes and churches are being considered. One tool to assist with the planning and zoning around pipelines is the Pipelines and Informed Planning Alliance (PIPA) recommended practices. The purpose of PIPA is to reduce risks and improve the safety of affected communities and pipelines by improving the way local planning and zoning officials plan new development and land use near transmission pipelines. PIPA-developed recommended practices are available on the PIPA website at <https://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/pipa/landuseplanning.htm>.

## WILLIAMS RESPONSE TO A LEAK

Williams strives to build partnerships with the emergency response community to share resources and provide education for a safe response to a pipeline emergency.

In the unlikely event of a pipeline emergency, Williams will work with the response community to control the situation as quickly as possible. Our trained personnel will:

- Arrive at the site of the emergency and stop or reduce product flow to the area
- Notify and work with the appropriate emergency response officials
- Repair the facility and restore service as soon as possible
- Fully investigate the cause of the incident

### ONE-CALL REQUIREMENTS

**You and the members in your community are required by law to contact 811, your state's One-Call agency, at least 48 to 72 hours (varies by state) before beginning any excavation project.**

Excavating includes any activity which requires moving dirt or operation of heavy equipment such as, construction of homes, roads, fences, drives, ditches or other facilities.

Please visit <https://call811.com/811-In-Your-State> for state-specific One-Call information.

If Williams operates a pipeline in the vicinity, we will be notified and will locate and mark our pipeline with temporary flags or spray paint before you dig.

Damage from excavation-related activities is the leading cause of pipeline incidents, so always **call 811** before you dig.



**Know what's below.  
Call before you dig.**

## POTENTIAL HAZARDS OF A PIPELINE RELEASE

Below is a list of products commonly transported via pipeline. For a list of specific commodities in your area, please contact Williams at **1-800-WILLIAMS (1-800-945-5426)** or **PublicSafety@Williams.com**.

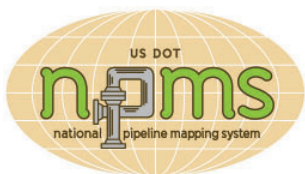
Product	Leak Type	Vapors	Hazards
<b>Natural Gas liquids:</b> Ethane Propane Butane	Liquid/Gas	Initially heavier than air. Can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas. Vapors may travel to ignition sources and flash back.	All are extremely flammable. Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation and may be toxic if inhaled at high concentrations. Contact with products may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite. Fire may be hazardous to environmental areas surrounding leak including, but not limited to, waterways.
<b>Oil liquids:</b> Gasoline Crude Oil	Liquid	Heavier than air	
Natural Gas	Gas	Lighter than air	Extremely high concentrations may cause irritation or asphyxiation. Extremely flammable and easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames.
Hydrogen Sulfide (H <sub>2</sub> S)	Gas	Heavier than air and will settle, particularly in low-lying areas	High concentrations may paralyze sense of smell and be fatal. Extremely flammable.

## MAINTAINING SAFETY AND INTEGRITY OF PIPELINES IN YOUR COMMUNITY

An Integrity Management Plan (IMP) provides a process of assessing and mitigating risks along transmission pipelines. Williams has developed and implemented an IMP that provides a process for monitoring, managing and mitigating risks along transmission pipelines. For a copy of Williams' IMP, visit [www.williams.com/safety](http://www.williams.com/safety).

High Consequence Areas (HCAs) are part of Williams' IMP and apply to transmission piping only. This provides enhanced protection for highly populated areas, an outside area or open structure, or a facility occupied by persons who are confined, are of impaired mobility, or would be difficult to evacuate. Examples of HCAs include beaches, playgrounds, recreational facilities, camping grounds, outdoor theaters, stadiums, recreational areas near a body of water, etc.

Unusually Sensitive Areas (USAs) are similar to HCAs and are also part of Williams' IMP, but rather than a focus on high population or other populated areas, USAs focus on liquid pipelines near commercially navigable waterways, primary or alternative drinking water sources, ecological resources, wetlands or areas inhabited by threatened and endangered species.



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## RIGHT-OF-WAY ACTIVITY

Rights-of-way (ROWs) are areas of land over and around where pipelines are placed in the ground. Your knowledge of the location of a ROW can be an important factor when making official decisions on land use near pipelines since adequate buffers reduce the possibility of damage to pipelines by unsafe excavation activity.

For the safety of those around the pipeline and the environment, Williams seeks to keep the pipeline ROW clear of anything that may prohibit the monitoring of or access to the pipeline.



Permanent pipeline marker examples



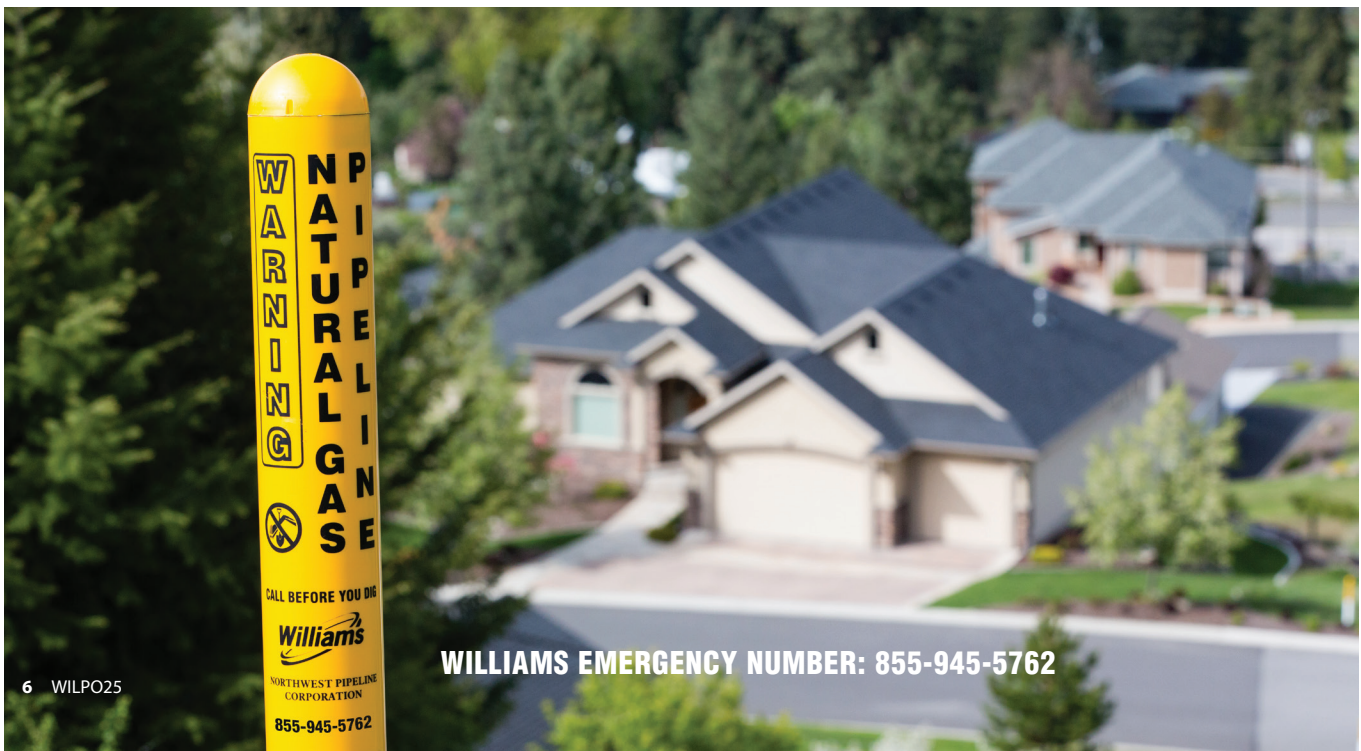
## PIPELINE MARKERS

- Indicate **approximate** location. They cannot be used to determine exact location or depth.
- Can be found where lines meet at public access points, aboveground facilities, streets, highways, waterways and railway intersections
- Display the pipeline operator's name, emergency number and product transported

## SEE SOMETHING! SAY SOMETHING! KEEP YOUR COMMUNITY SECURE

Be aware of people acting suspiciously near pipelines or pipeline facilities. Report unusual or suspicious activity, including:

- People or vehicles loitering in the vicinity of pipelines or facilities
- People taking photos, video or showing other unusual interest in pipelines and facilities
- A strong odor or fluid leaking from a vehicle located near a pipeline facility



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## RECOGNIZING A PIPELINE LEAK USE YOUR SENSES

Although pipeline leaks are uncommon, it is important to be able to recognize the warning signs using sight, sound and smell. Leaks could be in a liquid or gaseous state.

*Note: All of these signs may not be evident at the same time.*

### SIGHT

- Discolored or dead vegetation
- Flames coming from the ground
- A cloud of vapor, fog or mist
- A pool of liquid on the ground or bubbling in a wet, flooded area
- Dirt blowing in the air
- A rainbow or sheen on the water



### SOUND

- An unusual hissing or roaring noise coming from a pipeline

### SMELL

- An unusual odor or scent of gas, petroleum liquids or a slight hydrocarbon smell
- The products in Williams pipelines are primarily odorless, but may contain a rotten-egg smell from the odorant, mercaptan
- Hydrogen sulfide will carry a pungent, rotten-egg odor



## RESPONDING TO A PIPELINE LEAK

Follow these basic Do's and Do Not's to remain safe during a pipeline leak:

# DO

1. **Leave the immediate area on foot!** Move in a crosswind direction away from the leak or vapor cloud and maintain a safe distance. Abandon any equipment being used in or near the area.
2. **Go directly to a safe location**, and then **call 911** and Williams' emergency number at **855-945-5762**.
3. **Warn others to stay away from the leak.**

# DO NOT

1. Cause any open flame or other potential source of ignition such as an electrical switch, vehicle ignition, lighting a match, ringing a doorbell, etc.
2. Come into direct contact with any escaping liquids or gas.
3. Drive into a leak or vapor cloud while leaving the area.
4. Attempt to operate any pipeline valves yourself. You may inadvertently route more product to the leak or cause a secondary incident.
5. Attempt to extinguish a natural gas fire.
6. Use telephones (including cell phones) or anything that could cause a spark.
7. Use email, text or the internet to contact the company about a leak, and never assume someone else has reported the leak.

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## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Pipelines and Informed Planning Alliance (PIPA) is a great resource to assist with the planning and zoning around pipelines in your jurisdiction. On this website, you will find information on:

- Location of transmission pipelines
- Understanding pipeline risk
- Managing development near transmission pipelines
- Webinar presentations conducted for land planners and other stakeholders

To access these great resources, please visit:

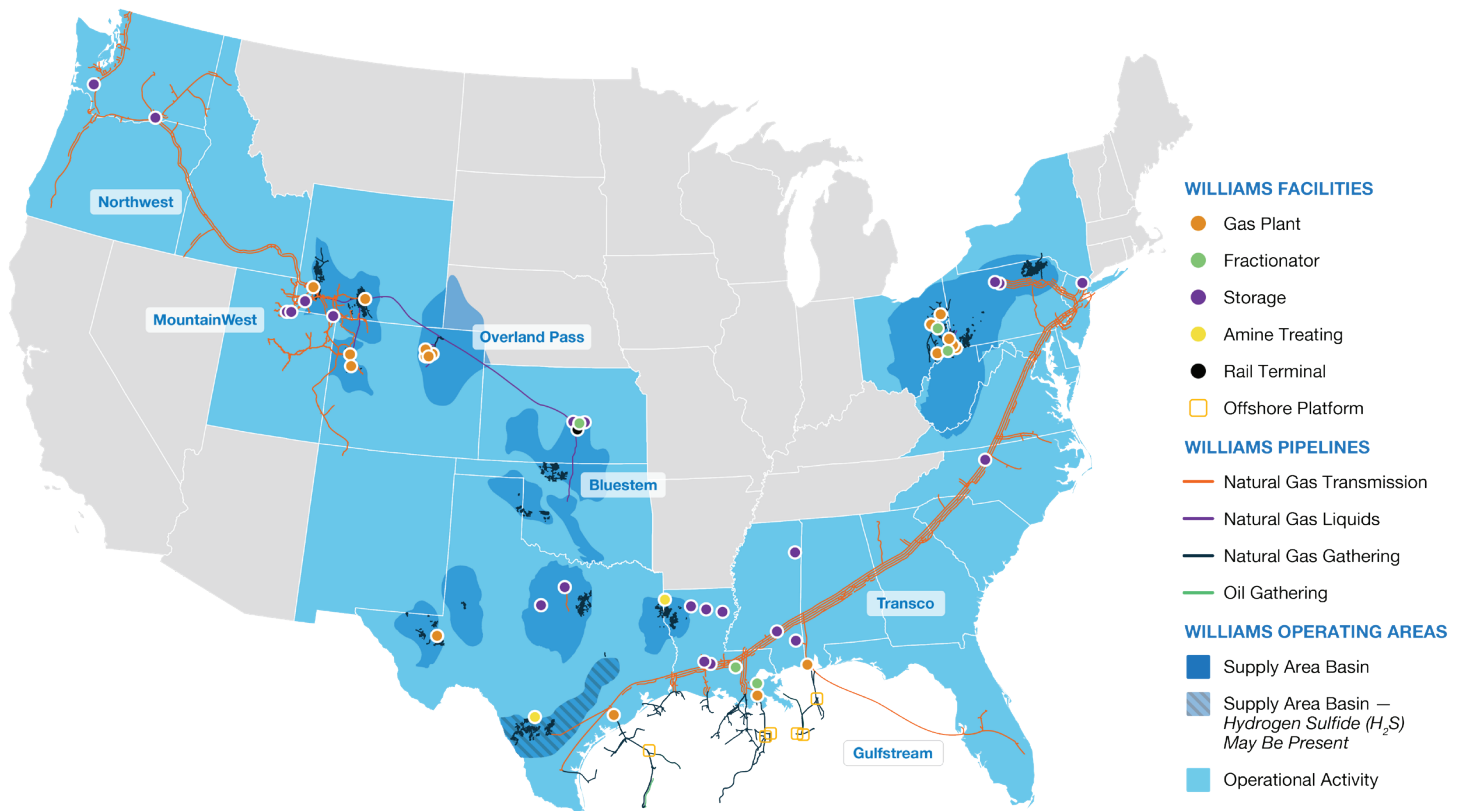
[https://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/pipa/pipa\\_audience\\_local\\_government.htm](https://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/pipa/pipa_audience_local_government.htm)

For more information about Williams' pipeline safety, please visit: [www.williams.com/safety](http://www.williams.com/safety)

### Williams Non-Emergency Contact Information

Non-emergency phone number: **1-800-WILLIAMS (1-800-945-5426)**

Email: [PublicSafety@Williams.com](mailto:PublicSafety@Williams.com)



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